

# PEI Peru

# Theory of Change

# 2014-2017



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

## LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

### Context and Problem Statement

In 2013, 16.6% of the urban population and 53% of the rural population in Peru lived in poverty, while inequality in conditions of extreme poverty was even more persistent. Peru, as a biodiverse country, is particularly dependent on its ecosystem services. One of the greatest risks for ecosystems and human health in Peru is inadequate solid waste management. The per capita generation of waste at the local level in Peru has increased by 40% over the last 10 years. It is estimated that 16% of all waste generated is not managed appropriately, and ends up in the environment untreated, especially in rivers and coasts. During the collection stage only 7.4% is recycled, and it is estimated that 0.6% is recycled during final disposal in informal dumping sites. It is estimated that about 100.000 people in Peru work informally in dumpsites; in some provinces like Arequipa this sector is primarily composed of women. Existing gaps on solid waste management and infrastructure are a priority in Peru, and the current management model does not allow municipalities and public institutions to play their role in a sustainable way. Opportunities to create value chains and develop recycling as an economic sector have been insufficiently exploited. Creation of jobs as formalized recyclers could increase income levels and provide an easy and sustainable way to alleviate poverty for vulnerable populations and improve environmental impact related to solid waste mismanagement.

### Barriers Analysis

1. Weak governmental institutional capacity for policy design and implementation implemented across government entities.
2. Lack of policy coherence and coordination mechanisms between government institutions responsible for pro-poor ENR management.
3. Insufficient regulation and incentives to direct private investment toward supporting pro-poor ENR use.

### Project Objective and Assumption

#### Objective

Improve the well-being of waste recyclers by transforming the solid waste management system into an integrated pro-poor system, placing particular emphasis on empowering women recyclers, by influencing public policies, creating tools and developing a more accessible and competitive recycling market for people who live in poverty.

#### Assumptions

Creation of integrated pro-poor public policies, specific budgets and tools at national and municipal level will increase the efficiency of the solid waste management sector. Integration of informal recyclers into the formalized system through municipal recycling at source programs will reduce the level of exclusion and vulnerability of this population. The proposed waste management model at municipal level will generate economic benefits both to public and private institutions leading to an increased sustainability of the system.

## PEI Interventions

In response to identified challenges, PEI focuses efforts in five key areas at the national and municipal levels:

Institutional capacities strengthened in the Ministry of the Environment through the integration of social variables, poverty and gender, into the solid waste management system in Peru.

Institutional capacities strengthened in the Provincial Municipality of Arequipa to improve the integrated management of solid waste through the incorporation of social variables, poverty and gender, in local policies, instruments and tools.

Recyclers' associations strengthened and conditions established which favour long-term financial sustainability.

The project's experiences systematised and opportunities for replication promoted.

## Progress

Provided inputs for the update the National Plan for Integrated Management of Solid Waste (PLANRES) with a social, poverty-reduction and gender focus.

Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MINTRA) Strategy for the Generation of Green Jobs and Gender and Climate Change Action Plan includes solid waste sector as a priority.

Prepared a proposal to update the National Information System on Solid Waste Management (SIGERSOL) at national level including pro poor and gender indicators.

Conducted an evaluation of the recycling market in Arequipa, including a socio-economic baseline and gender analysis of recyclers, contributing towards an understanding of how to transform into an integrated pro-poor solid waste management system and a more accessible and competitive recycling market for people who live in poverty.

Prepared a proposal for an updated Integrated Plan for the Environmental Management of Solid Waste (PIGARS) in Arequipa with a social, poverty reduction and gender focus.

Inter-institutional synergies promoted to strengthen the capacity of recyclers, through linkages between the Municipality of Arequipa (MPA), the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS)- Qali Warma, MIMP, the MINTRA, Caja Arequipa and various district municipalities and MPA departments.

Tools developed to strengthen the MPA for the implementation of business plans and the inclusion and participation of the private sector and public institutions into selective at-source collection municipal program.

## Remaining Interventions

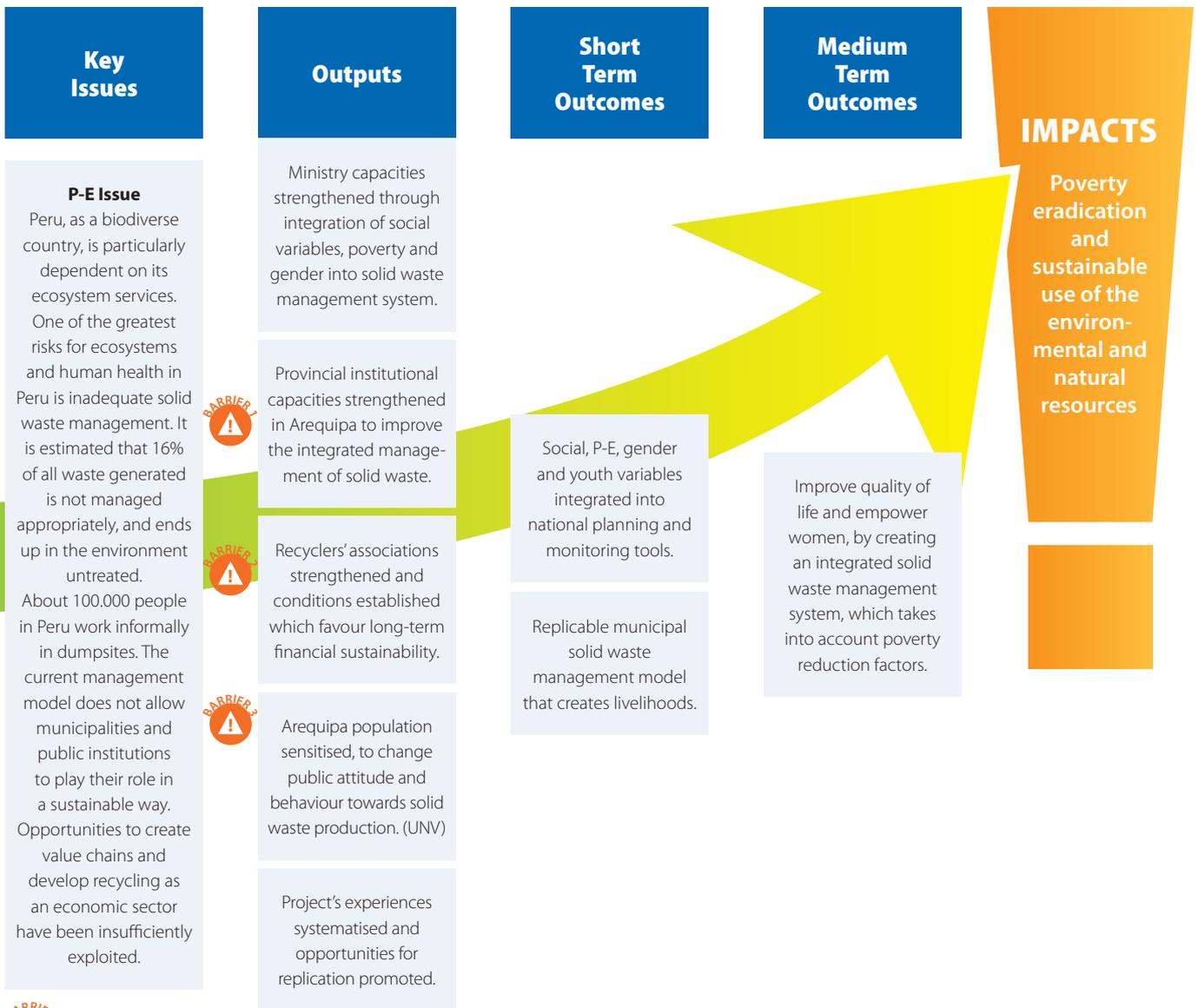
Approval of a national investment plan for the solid waste management sector.

Finalization and approval of the PIGARS and SIGERSOL systematization of lessons learnt and elaboration of knowledge management products in order to replicate the experience in other municipalities.

## Annex: ToC Diagram

### Assumptions

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**Barriers:** 1) Institutional capacity for ENR policy design and implementation 2) Policy coherence and coordination mechanisms 3) Regulation and incentives to direct private investment