

TABLE 2

Stakeholders' roles in the implementation and operation of waste management systems



MECHANISMS/ LEVELS OF ACTION	Public Policies and enforcement	Funding mechanisms	Integrated spatial strategic planning	Training and research	Prevention-specific actions		
					Education, communication, awareness	Evolution in the modes of production	Evolution of the economic models
International institutions (UN, ISO,...)	Set legally-binding obligations, common standards and requirements; Set agreements and enforce them; Promote international cooperation; Assign roles and responsibilities.	Set financial mechanisms, frameworks, and obligations for international cooperation; Support the development of solidarity funds.		Establish training, technical assistance, technology transfer and knowledge exchange centres (e.g. Basel and Stockholm Conventions) for a just transition.	Introduce a "Zero Waste" Day; Introduce and implement the SDG framework.	Set standards.	Set agreements and enforce them.
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)		Fund projects.	Incentivise through their Terms of Reference.	Incentivise through their Terms of Reference.	Incentivise through their Terms of Reference.		
International NGOs		Channel solidarity; Fund projects.				Advocacy.	Advocacy.
National NGOs	Advocacy.			Develop training programmes.	Develop public awareness programmes.	Advocacy; Encourage and enable social entrepreneurship.	Advocacy; Encourage and enable social entrepreneurship.
National or supra-national governments and legislative bodies (incl. EU)	Define national strategies, legislation and enforcement; Set minimum standards; Enforce compliance; Assign roles and responsibilities.	Set the fiscal system to support cost recovery; Implement appropriate taxation systems and incentives; Assign budgets; Assign solidarity funds.	Regulate baseline data acquisition to support national strategic planning; Frame and regulate cross-sector planning.	Identify needs; Define a strategy for a just transition; Fund training and research; Support innovation.	Organise national communication campaigns.	Set standards.	Set agreements and enforce them.
Companies (producers, retailers)		Implement EPR schemes.		Develop eco-design knowledge and skills.		Advocacy; Implement innovations.	Advocacy; Implement innovations.
Local authorities	Establish the political vision, local strategy and goals; Make organisational choices; Set the terms of the public-private partnerships.	Define service fees and investment budget allocations.	Collect baseline and monitoring data; Coordinate across sectors and between adjacent jurisdictions; Enable mutualisation between territories.	Coordinate with local research institutes to adapt innovations to the local context; Develop knowledge and skills of the workforce.	Implement local communication campaigns.	Support local innovations.	Support local innovations.
Private operators		Implement sustainable business models.	Facilitate mutualisation between territories.	Innovate.	Develop programmes and amplify.		
Users	Vote.	Pay taxes.	Participate.	Learn and embrace improved behaviours.	Amplify the reach of the campaigns to raise awareness.	Choose lower waste generation options.	Choose to pay for the environmental and social impacts of products.

Note: All the actors listed above are interdependent in fulfilling their respective roles and functions to implement a fully operating waste management system. They influence and interact with each other within and between the different levels of action (international, national and local) and within each of the 5 mechanisms supporting local waste management systems (public policies and enforcement, funding mechanisms, integrated spatial strategic planning, training and research, prevention-specific actions).