

# THE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF AID ORGANISATIONS



## Case study: Haiti EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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*Study carried out by URD's Observatory in Haiti with the support of:*



*Any opinions expressed in this report are solely those of the author.*

## Executive summary:

Addressing the environmental impact, and more specifically the issue of waste generated by humanitarian action is a recurrent issue which aid actors are confronted with. In a report released in August 2014, UNEP and OCHA highlighted the need for international organizations to mainstream environmental issues into the programming and implementation of humanitarian operations in order to enhance the quality and efficiency of aid<sup>1</sup>. Aid actors generate waste in their operations as well in their programs, and this can be harmful to the environment if it is not managed appropriately.

At the instigation of the Humanitarian Environmental Network (*Réseau Environnement Humanitaire*<sup>2</sup>), Groupe URD<sup>3</sup> and CEFREPADE<sup>4</sup>, developed a project proposal aimed at supporting aid organizations and carried out pilot research into the solid waste management practices of international organizations in Haiti, where a large number of aid actors are still present. In the transition context between emergency relief and development, URD's Observatory in Haiti identified solid waste as a topic of research for 2014.

Haiti's waste management system is characterized by a lack of treatment, poor collection methods and a weak legal framework. Haiti's largest landfill site (*Truitier*) is a serious environmental concern: located less than 100 meters from the sea, the facility is not lined to prevent leachate infiltration<sup>5</sup>. In terms of the environmental and health risks associated with this waste management system (risk of flooding, water borne diseases, air water and soil pollution, contribution to climate change etc.), aid actors need to be accountable for minimizing the quantity of waste that they generate and for managing their waste in an environmentally-conscious way.

This study shows that the issue of waste management is not sufficiently taken into account in aid actors' operations and programs. Aid actors are generally not aware of the types and the quantity of waste that they generate, nor the way that it is being managed beyond having a contract with a collection company. In addition to this, they are generally poorly equipped to

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<sup>1</sup> «Environment and Humanitarian Action: Increasing Effectiveness, Sustainability and Accountability » Joint Environment Unit (OCHA/PNUE) Pro Act Network &URD, August 2014  
[http://www.urd.org/IMG/pdf/EHA\\_Study\\_web\\_version1-1.pdf](http://www.urd.org/IMG/pdf/EHA_Study_web_version1-1.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Network created in 2012 by Groupe URD that promotes the integration of the environment into humanitarian work and organizations. (Solidarités International, ACF, La Croix Rouge française, MDM, and Triangle are some of the members).

<sup>3</sup> Groupe Urgence, Réhabilitation et Développement : [www.urd.org](http://www.urd.org)

<sup>4</sup> Centre Francophone de Recherche Partenariale sur l'Assainissement, les Déchets et l'Environnement –  
<http://www.cefrepade.org/>

<sup>5</sup> Le lixiviat is a liquid material that drains from waste materials and contains significantly elevated concentrations of contaminants.

develop strategies to reduce waste or improve waste management. However, the study also highlights the fact that there is growing recognition of the importance of this issue amongst aid actors.

Aid actors need to question the extent of their responsibility in relation to the waste that they generate beyond what is visible to them: waste oil from vehicles or waste from kit packaging distributed to beneficiaries for instance. The use of expanded polystyrene (e.g. for “*boites mangers*”- packaging in which food is served) by international organisations and their employees also raises an ethical issue as this is prohibited by Haitian law.<sup>6</sup>

Implementing appropriate prevention and waste management systems can nevertheless imply additional costs and a reorganization of the logistical mechanisms around collecting and transport of waste. Indeed, “green” materials (e.g. paper or other biodegradable materials vs. plastic) may cost more and transporting recyclable waste to recycling firms can prove difficult.

However, taking this issue into account from the planning to the implementation stage is an accountability and transparency issue that can have an impact on the quality of aid programs and on their level of acceptance in communities.

Solutions must be developed and adapted to local contexts, but must also be designed at an institutional level in order to allow sustainable changes in practice.

Despite a chaotic waste management situation, there are interesting recycling opportunities for aid organizations in Haiti. A wide range of non-hazardous and hazardous waste can indeed be recycled throughout the country: organic waste, paper and cardboard, aluminum, metal, glass, tires, plastic, electronic waste, car oil and batteries. It should be noted that some recycling activities can however have a negative impact on the environment (e.g. air, soil and water pollution) as a result of the dismantling of waste. (for instance, the acid contained in batteries might be discharged into the soil). A mapping of all recycling opportunities by types of waste is included at the end of this report.

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<sup>6</sup> Decrees of 18/07/13 and 9/08/12, which prohibit the production, import, marketing and consumption of goods made from polystyrene and polythene bags. It should be noted that, as a result of the porosity of Haitian borders, these decrees are poorly implemented, and polythene bags and “*boites manger*” are still largely available on the Haitian market.

### Examples of good practices:

**Waste sorting and recycling center in Cité Soleil:** Cité Soleil's sorting and recycling center, which is managed by *Athlétique d'Haiti* in partnership with *CEFREPADE*, is an interesting alternative to simply transporting waste to *Truitier's* landfill<sup>7</sup>. Waste is sorted manually and is then processed in the following way: organic waste is made into compost; plastic/metal/aluminum waste is sold to Haitian recycling firms; and paper and cardboard waste is transformed into "briquettes" used as an alternative to charcoal.

**MSF France:** MSF France was one of the first NGOs in Haiti to put in place measures to reduce the negative environmental impact caused by its operations. In 2011, it initiated a partnership with the French company *Véolia*, for the export and treatment of its hazardous waste to the USA. In two years, MSF France has collected and exported a total of 10 tons of waste from the different MSF offices throughout the country including 4.6 tons of batteries, 1.7 tons of oil, and 1.5 tons of out-of-date medicine for a total cost of 50 000 USD. It is very likely that MSF will extend this service to other NGOs present in Haiti in the short term, which will allow costs to be shared.

### The way forward:

Below are a number of suggestions for reducing the amount of waste that is generated by aid organizations and improving its management.

#### For NGOs working in Haiti:

1. **Encourage NGOs and UN Agencies to take the issue of "waste" into account more in their practices**
  - 1.1 Take stock of the waste generated by each NGO with a particular focus on program waste. This will allow aid actors to be more conscious of what they generate and to develop waste prevention and waste management solutions. A life-cycle approach should be adopted in order to encourage NGOs to be responsible for their own waste beyond its collection by private companies, or by garages for vehicle-related waste.
  - 1.2 Set up "green committees" or "environmental focal points" within each organization in order to monitor the implementation of prevention and waste management plans. These individuals should be volunteers; in order to ensure that they are accepted and respected within the organization, their profile needs to be raised and they need to be provided with adequate management support.

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<sup>7</sup> More information at: [https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=fatra+cefrepade](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=fatra+cefrepade)

- 1.3 Encourage the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt within the various aid coordination mechanisms in Haiti (CCO, CLIO, OCHA)<sup>8</sup>.  
The objectives of these exchanges will be to find common solutions to the prevention and management of waste and to pool initiatives.

## **2. Reduce waste production by aid actors in Haiti**

- 2.1 Carry out training for supply-chain managers and administrators on the issue of “responsible procurement” in order to limit the production of waste (if there is outsourcing to local organizations or to local authorities, carry out training for people in charge of purchasing). Groupe URD has developed training materials on integrating the environment in humanitarian work, in partnership with UNEP- these training materials are available at: <http://www.urd.org/Environment-training-toolkit><sup>9</sup>
- 2.2 Include environmental criteria in calls for tender and other purchases in order to ensure the smooth transition to “green” suppliers. In the long run, this could have an impact on the development of “green” industries in Haiti
- 2.3 Where possible, promote the use of reusable and biodegradable materials rather than disposable products made out of plastic (e.g polystyrene “*boites mangers*” or plastic cups). This should be done gradually in order to minimize the risk of economic loss for suppliers and street sellers.
- 2.4 Establish a list of “green suppliers” present in Haiti and in the region in order to guide supply chain managers when purchasing goods.
- 2.5 Run sensitization campaigns for all NGO employees in order to improve internal awareness of the environmental and health risks linked to poor waste management systems with the objective of promoting changes in behavior.
- 2.6 Set up mechanisms that promote the reuse of containers in program distributions (encourage beneficiaries to bring their own containers by offering “incentives” or replace disposable packaging with reusable packaging).

## **3. Improve the waste management practices of aid organizations in Haiti**

- 3.1 Develop waste management plans (for recyclables and non recyclables) for each office, which are adapted to the local context. A mapping of all recycling opportunities by type of waste is included at the end of this report.
- 3.2 Set up partnerships with recycling companies in Haiti or with local waste collectors located near the NGO’s office, expatriate houses or operational areas. When local solutions cannot be found, explore the possibility of transporting recyclable waste back to Port-au-Prince to be recycled.
- 3.3 Set up storage and repatriation mechanisms for non-recyclable hazardous waste. Here are some suggestions on how to deal with non recyclable waste in Haiti:

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<sup>8</sup> Coordination of Humanitarian Organizations (CCO), Coordination of Development Organizations (CLIO), UN Coordination Agency (OCHA)

<sup>9</sup> Refer to module 8 « Humanitarian Logistics and the Environment » and module 5 « Waste Management »

Small Batteries (e.g. used in radios)	Store waste in offices for return to head office
	Export (ex: MSF- Véolia)
Ink Cartridges	Return to suppliers for refill
	Store waste in offices for return to head office
Expired drugs and other medical waste	Incineration (pooling with other NGOs)
	Export (pooling with other NGOs)
Light bulbs	Store waste in offices in order to return to head office
	Export (pooling with other NGOs)

Non-recyclable waste in Haiti and suggestions on how to manage them

- 3.4 Develop joint collection mechanisms for recyclable waste or joint treatment solutions of hazardous waste amongst NGOs located in the same area, (e.g: partnership with Cité Soleil’s sorting center, partnership with local waste collectors, incineration/export etc.).
- 3.5 Run sensitization campaigns to inform all NGO employees of the environmental and health risks linked to poor waste management and to promote sorting systems in offices, expatriate houses and programs if possible.
- 3.6 Work with beneficiaries to find local solutions to improve the management of waste generated by aid programs (ex: distribution of kits).

**For the head offices of international organizations and UN Agencies:**

- 4. Encourage the institutionalization of waste prevention and waste management practices**
  - 4.1 Include waste management in pre-departure briefings for expatriates and identify work objectives related to waste prevention and management for employees.
  - 4.2 Develop environmental policies, which address the issue of waste.
  - 4.3 Include costs linked to waste prevention and waste management in budgets (e.g. budget lines for the treatment of waste or for the purchase of ‘green materials’).

**For donors and the private sector:**

- 5. Improve waste mainstreaming by all stakeholders prior to and after crises**
  - 5.1 Supply chain centers and suppliers (ex: ORS<sup>10</sup> and plumpyfield)<sup>11</sup> must review the nature and quantity of response kit packaging.
  - 5.2 Donors must consider the additional costs linked with waste prevention and management in the budget validation process.

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<sup>10</sup> Oral Rehydration Solutions

<sup>11</sup> Nutriset is currently working on designing recyclable packaging.

- 5.3 Encourage donors to fund the reinforcement of existing recycling industries (so that they are more respectful of the environment) and to extend recycling initiatives to other types of waste.

**For the Haitian authorities:**

6. Reinforce existing recycling industries so that they are more respectful of the environment.
7. Advocate for Haiti to sign the Bale Convention for a better legal framework on the issue of waste.


**Conclusion**

Aid actors can generate waste that can be extremely harmful to the environment if it is not managed properly. Environmental and health risks linked with waste can also be very serious. It is urgent for aid actors to address this issue and to think about their responsibility *vis à vis* the waste which is produced in their operations and programs even if the local context is not restrictive. Aid organizations must reconsider existing waste practices and design waste management policies at an institutional level. International organizations in Haiti must take advantage of this leverage to serve as an example and encourage policy makers, beneficiaries and the Haitian population as a whole, to adopt sustainable practices.



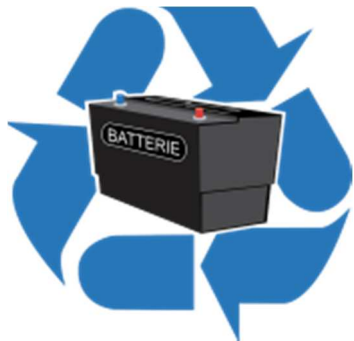
Hygiene kits being prepared using paper bags at Action Contre la Faim's office in Gonaives

## Annex 1: recycling aluminum waste


Aluminum waste (Cans, some types of sprays)	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
	<p><b>Haïti RECYCLING- GS Industries</b>  <a href="http://www.haitirecycling.com">http://www.haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Route Nationale #1            Bon Repos Lathan</p> <p>Tel: +509 38 69 61 47  <a href="mailto:stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com">stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Human Resources Manager            Tel: + 509 34 11 84 94  <a href="mailto:civilsteven@gmail.com">civilsteven@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>Voluntary supply directly to the company or to one of Ramase Lajan's 26 collection centers. Click here for a map of all the centers:  <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zvSsrMmE_y00.kGYhI3IwF2nY">https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zvSsrMmE_y00.kGYhI3IwF2nY</a></p> <p>Contact Jackie Vouthouris (<a href="mailto:jvouthouris@execwb.org">jvouthouris@execwb.org</a>) for RAMASE LAJAN centers' contact details.</p>	<p>No need to wash cans before recycling.</p> <p>Sprays must be completely emptied.</p> <p>Aluminum waste can be sold between 18 and 21 gourdes per pound.</p> <p><b>Please note that the majority of sprays in Haiti are made out of metal (refer to the metal annex)</b></p>	<p>Transport to the recycling company can be difficult. However, waste collectors (RAMASE LAJAN) can come and pick it up directly from the NGO's office (this is to be negotiated directly with them).</p> <p>Recycling of materials made partially out of aluminum is not possible (as it is not possible to separate the aluminum from the other material).</p> <p>Note that aluminum causes serious pollution when burnt.</p>
	<p><b>ECSSA (Environmental Cleaning Solutions)</b>  <a href="http://www.ecssahaiti.com">www.ecssahaiti.com</a></p> <p>16 Rue C. Seant, Port-au-Prince HT6110, Haïti            Responsable : Edouard Carrier            Assistante : Stéphanie Girault  <a href="mailto:stephanie@ecssahaiti.com">stephanie@ecssahaiti.com</a>            Tel: +509 37 02 44 99</p>	<p>Voluntary supply directly to the company or to one of the 75 collection centers located throughout the country. Contact Stephanie Girault for centers' contact details.</p> <p>The company covers transport costs if large volumes of waste are collected.</p>		
	<p><b>E Recycling</b> – located in Tabarre</p> <p>Karl Enrich Epstein  <a href="mailto:kee@epsteinrecycling.com">kee@epsteinrecycling.com</a>  <a href="http://www.epsteinrecycling.com">www.epsteinrecycling.com</a>            Tel: +509 37 27 27 27</p>	<p>Voluntary supply to the company (E Recycling covers transport costs for volumes of waste larger than 10 m3).</p>		



## Annex 2: recycling batteries (car, inverters)

Batteries, Inverters	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
	<p><b>Haiti RECYCLING- GS Industries</b>  <a href="http://www.haitirecycling.com">http://www.haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Route Nationale #1            Bon Repos Lathan            Tel : +509 38 69 61 47  <a href="mailto:stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com">stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Steven : Human Resources Manager            Tel : +509 3411-8494  <a href="mailto:civilsteven@gmail.com">civilsteven@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>Voluntary supply to the company, although there are many collectors throughout the country.</p>	<p>Used batteries can be sold for up to 600 gourdes per pound on the Haitian market.</p>	<p>The acid neutralization process can cause direct pollution of the environment.</p> <p>Working conditions in the companies can sometimes be questionable.</p> <p><b>Small batteries cannot be recycled in Haiti, it is advised to return them to the organizations' head office.</b></p>
	<p><b>SAMCO- Recycling</b>            Samir Handal            Tel: +509 37 33 56 05  <a href="mailto:samhandal@yahoo.com">samhandal@yahoo.com</a>            Impasse Demesvar #5            PAP</p>	<p>The company pays for transport, and comes directly to the NGO's office.</p>		


### Annex 3: recycling electronic and electric waste

Telephones, computers, radios, printers etc.	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
	<p><b>Haiti RECYCLING- GS Industries</b>  <a href="http://www.haitirecycling.com">http://www.haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Route Nationale #1            Bon Repos Lathan            Tel :+509 38 69 61 47  <a href="mailto:stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com">stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Steven : Human Resources Manager            Tel : +509 34 11 84 94  <a href="mailto:civilsteven@gmail.com">civilsteven@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>Voluntary supply to the company, many collectors are available throughout the country.</p>	<p>The re-use of batteries is very frequent in Haiti.</p> <p>When electronic waste is being dismantled, non - recyclable materials are transported to Truitier's landfill.</p>	<p>Dismantling batteries can cause direct pollution.</p> <p><b>Light bulbs cannot be recycled in Haiti, it is advised to return them to the organizations' head office.</b></p>
	<p><b>SAMCO- Recycling</b></p> <p>Samir Handal            Tel: +509 37 33 56 05  <a href="mailto:samhandal@yahoo.com">samhandal@yahoo.com</a>            Impasse Demesvar #5            PAP</p>	<p>The company pays for transport, and comes directly to the NGO's office. Electronic waste is either exported or used for handicraft.</p>		


#### Annex 4: recycling organic waste

Initiative	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
<p><b>Cité Soleil's Recycling Center(CEFREPADE/Athl étique d'Haïti)</b></p> <p>More information:  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=fatra+cefrepade">https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=fatra+cefrepade</a></p> <p>Contact Athlétique d'Haïti :            Robert Duval:            Tel : +509 34 41 08 55            Vladimir Fisher:            Tel :+ 509 31 23 31 65</p> <p>Contact CEFREPADE :  <a href="mailto:postmaster@cefrepade.org">postmaster@cefrepade.org</a></p>	<p>NGOs must negotiate price and transport arrangements with <i>Athlétique d'Haïti</i>.</p> <p>The cost for recycling waste depends on the volume of waste received.</p>	<p>Cité Soleil's recycling center receives all types of waste. Sorting is done manually. Organic waste is made into compost, which is then sold to neighboring farmers.</p> <p>This center is an interesting alternative for NGOs willing to implement general recycling policies.</p>	<p><b>Transport can be difficult to organize.</b></p> <p>Compost is not a profitable material; the Center is therefore economically challenged.</p>


## Annex 5: recycling used oil and tires

OIL/TIRES	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
	<b>Global Recycling (G.R.S.A)- OIL</b> Cyrille Turnier Tel : +509 38 99 00 00 <a href="mailto:cyrilleturnier@grshaiti.com">cyrilleturnier@grshaiti.com</a>	1 collection center in Tabarre.  The company can also pay for transport and provide containers to NGOs for storage of used car oil.	Company established 3 years ago thanks to a USAID grant. Exports oil to the USA for reprocessing. It is also currently developing a process to turn oil into diesel (available in 2015).	<p><b>Recycling oil can be challenging for NGOs who do not manage their vehicles directly (rental cars or maintenance carried out by garages). Used oil is often discarded in ravines, which causes serious pollution.</b></p> <p>When burnt (during demonstrations for instance) they generate serious air pollution.</p> <p>Tires can also be a vector for diseases (dengue, malaria, chikungunya).</p>
	<b>SAMCO- Recycling- PNEUS</b> Samir Handal Tel+509 37 33 56 05 <a href="mailto:samhandal@yahoo.com">samhandal@yahoo.com</a> Impasse Demesvar #5 PAP	SAMCO pays for transport- will come and collect old tires from NGO's office.	Tires can be used to reinforce housing structures and also for handicrafts.	


## Annex 6: recycling metal

Sprays, metal cans etc.	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
	<p>Bon Repos Lathan Tel : +509 38 69 61 47 <a href="mailto:stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com">stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com</a> Steven : Human Resources Manager Tel : +509 34 11 84 94 <a href="mailto:civilsteven@gmail.com">civilsteven@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>Click here for a map of all the centers: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zvSsrMmE_y00.kGYhI3lwF2nY">https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zvSsrMmE_y00.kGYhI3lwF2nY</a> Contact Jackie Vouthouris (<a href="mailto:jvouthouris@execwb.org">jvouthouris@execwb.org</a>) for RAMASE LAJAN centers' contact details.</p>	<p><b>The majority of sprays sold in Haiti are made from metal (not aluminum)</b></p>	
	<p><b>ECSSA (Environmental Cleaning Solutions)</b> <a href="http://www.ecssahaiti.com">www.ecssahaiti.com</a> 16 Rue C. Seant, Port-au-Prince HT6110, Haïti Stéphanie Girault <a href="mailto:stephanie@ecssahaiti.com">stephanie@ecssahaiti.com</a> Tel :+ 509 37 02 44 99</p>	<p>Voluntary supply directly to the company or to one of the 75 collection centers located throughout the country. Contact Stephanie Girault for centers' contact details.</p> <p>The company covers transport costs if large volumes of waste are collected.</p>		
	<p><b>E Recycling</b> Entreprise située à Tabarre Karl Enrich Epstein <a href="mailto:kee@epsteinrecycling.com">kee@epsteinrecycling.com</a> <a href="http://www.epsteinrecycling.com">www.epsteinrecycling.com</a> Tel : +509 37 27 27 27</p>	<p>Voluntary supply to the company (E Recycling covers transport costs for volumes of waste larger than 10 m3).</p>		

## Annex 7: recycling paper and cardboard

Paper/Cardboard	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
	<p><b>CEFREPADE/Athlétique d’Haïti)</b>            Contact Athlétique d’Haïti            Robert Duval: Tel :+509 34 41 08 55            Vladimir Fisher: Tel: + 509 31 23 31 65            CEFREPADE  <a href="mailto:postmaster@cefrepade.org">postmaster@cefrepade.org</a></p>	<p>To be negotiated with Athlétique d’Haïti.</p> <p>The cost for recycling NGO waste depends on the volume of waste received</p>	<p>The sorting center accepts all types of waste. Sorting is done manually. Paper and cardboard are made into “briquettes” which are used as an alternative to charcoal.</p>	<p>Transport can prove difficult.</p>
	<p><b>ECSSA</b>  <a href="http://www.ecssahaiti.com">www.ecssahaiti.com</a>            16 Rue C. Seant, Port-au-Prince HT6110, Haïti            CEO: Edouard Carrier            Assistant : Stéphanie Girault  <a href="mailto:stephanie@ecssahaiti.com">stephanie@ecssahaiti.com</a>            +509 3702-4499</p>	<p>Voluntary supply directly to the company or to one of the 75 collection centers located throughout the country. Contact Stéphanie Girault for centers’ contact details.</p> <p>The company covers transport costs if large volumes of waste are collected.</p>	<p>This center is an interesting alternative for NGOs willing to implement general recycling policies.</p> <p>ECSSA- Exports only</p> <p>Paper and cardboard must be relatively clean and dry.</p>	<p>Few waste collectors accept paper and cardboard, as it is not a very profitable material.</p>

## Annex 8: recycling plastic waste

Hard Plastic (PET and HDPE : water and soda bottles, shampoo bottles, plastic containers etc....	Companies	Collection method	Additional information	Possible problems
 <p>(Soft plastic cannot be recycled, such as plastic bags, water bags, polystyrene)</p>	<p><b>Haiti RECYCLING- GS Industries</b>  <a href="http://www.haitirecycling.com">http://www.haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Route Nationale #1            Bon Repos Lathan Tel : +509 38 69 61 47  <a href="mailto:stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com">stanleysajous@haitirecycling.com</a></p> <p>Steven : Human Resources Manager            Tel : +509 34 11 84 94  <a href="mailto:civilsteven@gmail.com">civilsteven@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>Voluntary supply directly to the company or to one of Ramase Lajan's 26 collection centers. Click here for a map of all the centers:  <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zvSsrMmE_y00.kGYhI3lwF2nY">https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zvSsrMmE_y00.kGYhI3lwF2nY</a></p> <p>Contact Jackie Vouthouris (<a href="mailto:jvouthouris@execwb.org">jvouthouris@execwb.org</a>) for RAMASE LAJAN centers' contact details.</p>	<p><b>It is not necessary to wash the plastic waste prior to recycling.</b></p> <p>Hard plastic can be sold between 4 and 10 gourdes per pound.</p>	<p>Transport to recycling companies can prove difficult.</p>
	<p><b>ECSSA (Environmental Cleaning Solutions)</b>  <a href="http://www.ecssahaiti.com">www.ecssahaiti.com</a></p> <p>16 Rue C. Seant, Port-au-Prince HT6110, Haïti            CEO: Edouard Carrier            Assistant : Stéphanie Girault  <a href="mailto:stephanie@ecssahaiti.com">stephanie@ecssahaiti.com</a>            Tel: + 509 3702-4499</p>	<p>Voluntary supply directly to the company or to one of the 75 collection centers located throughout the country. Contact Stephanie Girault for centers' contact details.</p> <p>The company covers the cost of transport if large volumes of waste are collected.</p>		
	<p><b>E Recycling</b>            Located in Tabarre            Karl Enrich Epstein  <a href="mailto:kee@epsteinrecycling.com">kee@epsteinrecycling.com</a>  <a href="http://www.epsteinrecycling.com">www.epsteinrecycling.com</a>            Tel : +509 37 27 27 27</p>	<p>Voluntary supply to the company (E Recycling covers transport costs for volumes of waste larger than 10 m3).</p>		

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