

Waste Management - Policy and legal measures

Dr. Sanjay Nath Khanal
Professor

*Department of Environmental Science and Engineering,
Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel, Nepal.*

Outline of the presentation

- Policy and legal initiatives in solid waste management
- Current approach and practices
- Quantity and types of waste generation
- 3R approach in management system
- Public, Private Partnership approach
- Challenges

Overview of the historical perspective of waste management

- Prior to 1950, solid wastes were locally managed in the urban areas, including the Kathmandu Valley. Almost all the wastes were used as organic manure.
- In due course of time, significant change in the both volume and character of the wastes generated led to haphazard disposal and dumping in nearby open spaces. This practice is on the increase in the municipal areas.
- At present, solid waste management in both industrial and domestic sectors has been a cause for great concern in urban areas of Nepal.
- According to ADB (2000), until the 1980s, municipal solid waste management problems were negligible other than in Kathmandu Valley—most of the waste generated being organic and thus managed at the household level.

Overview of the historical perspective of waste management

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- In Kathmandu Valley, the Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilisation Centre (SWMRMC) - established in mid-1980s – with assistance from GTZ initiated collection, segregation at transfer stations, transportation and final disposal in the sanitary landfill site at Gokarna.
- Even now, municipal solid wastes of the Valley are collected, transported and disposed off through institutional efforts of both the SWMRMC and the Municipalities.

Policy, legal and institutional framework

- 1. Policy, legislation, and standards Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal (SDAN) 2003.**
- 2. Tenth Five-year Plan (2002-2007).**
- 3. National Solid Waste Management Policy 1996.**
- 4. The Town Development Act. 1988**
- 5. The Nepal Environment Policy And Action Plan, 1993**
- 6. Industrial Development Perspective Plan.**
- 7. Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilisation Act/ Rules. 1987**

Policy, legal and institutional framework

- 1. Nepal Water Supply Cooperation (NWSC) Act/ Rules.**
- 2. Industrial Enterprises Act/Rules.**
- 3. National Water Supply Sector Policy 1998.**
- 4. Waste Water Management Policy (draft 2006).**
- 5. Water Resources' Strategy, National Water Plan, 2005**
- 6. Environment Protection Act 1996/ Rules 1997.**
- 7. Local Self Governance Act/Rules 1999.**

Current approach and practices in SWM

- Door-to-door collection
- Source segregation at the household level
- Composting at the household level (Reduce/reuse)
- Initiating User's fee system-ownership/rights
- Involvement of NGOs and private sectors
- Vermi-composting
- Waste collection and transport to landfill sites not regular
- Garbage of waste remain in the public place for long-time
- Dumping of household waste on the banks of river

Challenges

- Enforcement of legal/economic instruments
- Collective approach: empowerment of community participation-3R approach
- Cooperation and coordination among the private/public sector organization and INGOs
- Adoption of best available technology-NGOs and Private sector-WEPCO-organic compost
- Upstream/downstream approach for extended producer responsibility (EPR) and sustainable waste management
- Extend collaboration/strategic partnership with INGOs for sustainable management of waste (SW,EW, MW and Hazardous waste).

National SWM Plan and projects: Some Experiences

- Introduction of modern solid-waste management practices e.g., construction and operation of the Teku Transfer Station, Gokarna Landfill Site (closed now), and now construction and operation of the Sisdol Landfill Site.
- Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plants. At present, most of these treatment plants are **either not in operation, or in a poor state of maintenance**. Most of the centrally collected wastewater treatment plants are not functioning due to high cost of spare parts, chemical additives, utility bills, and lack of trained human resources.

National SWM Plan and projects:

Some Experiences

- Emerging initiatives. These include initiatives by the private sector and NGOs in solid waste management activities such as door-to-door collection, community composting and recycling, promotion of household composting by the municipalities, constructed wetland to treat wastewater, and promotion of cleaner production by industries, etc.
- CKV – Clean Kathmandu Valley Study.

Strategies

- **Policy/ legal Improvisation**
- **Resource allocation**
- **Human Resource/ Facilities**
- **Public/Private/Community Partnership**
- **3 R-Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**
- **Awareness**

Integrated Solid Waste Management

Reduction of quantity (Waste Management Hierarchy)

