CAPACITY BUILDING & COORDINATION OF 3R IN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

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3R CAPACITY GAPS IN SA

- Lack of awareness
  - Lack of public awareness of appropriate solid waste management practices (3Rs)

- Limited Financial Resources
  - Budget allocations is always limited
  - Appropriate Technologies are expensive,

- Lack of trained Human Resource
  - Lack of Technical Expertise in 3R

- Lack of Coordination
  - Lack of coordination among countries/Stakeholders & Ministries/Departments
3R IN SOUTH ASIA - CURRENT STATUS

- Types of Wastes
  - Municipal solid waste
  - E-Waste
  - Waste Agricultural biomass
  - Healthcare waste
  - Used tires
  - Waste oils
  - Waste Plastics
  - Hospital Waste

- 3R is more active in Industry than in Municipal level in South Asia,
  - Polluter Pay Principal
  - Pre-cautionary Principal
  - Cooperate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Some governments have adopted 3R measures but mostly it is limited only to National Capital Cities.

- Recycling is predominantly in the informal sector and uses primitive technology

- Very little instances of promoting formal, 3R based solutions for waste crisis exist.

- 3R statistics in SA are
About **340 million tones of MSW** is generated per annum in SA.

Per capita waste generation ranges from **0.3-0.9 kg/person/day**

MSW is dominated by biodegradable organic waste (above 40%).

Significant quantity of MSW is not managed and either burned openly in the streets or end up in rivers, creeks and empty lots.

Open dumping is the most preferred disposal method of MSW.

Small-scale composting is also preferred in SA.

Recycling is common in informal sector waste pickers or sweepers.

Specific Environmental Legislations and Policies do exist or are they revised or updated according to the need and prevailing situation.
Figure 2 Typical Scenario of Solid Waste Management in South Asia

- **Generation of municipal solid waste**
- Waste is collected by municipalities
- Waste disposed in unmanaged dumpsite
- More than 50% of municipal solid waste is not collected and dumped into drains, rivers, and open space

**Creation of Public and Environmental Health Nuisances**
- Water pollution
- Spread of disease
- Greenhouse gas emission
- Odor nuisance
- Air pollution from burning garbage
CHALLENGES FOR WM IN SOUTH ASIA

- Lack of data & Standard Methodology
- Policies, Plans, Strategies are mostly not existing or very weak and redundant
- The present system is highly labor oriented and no organized system exists,
- Recycling is done without compliance with regulatory environmental requirements,
- Unhygienic working conditions at recycling factories
- Lack of market based solution of solid waste
CONTRIBUTORS TO 3R IN SOUTH ASIA

Informal sector
- Scavengers, middle-man, waste dealers,
- cottage or small-scale recyclers

Formal sectors
- Municipalities, NGOs, Community Based Organizations
- International Organizations & Private Agencies
## EXISTING POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON MUNICIPAL WASTE IN SA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Policies/Laws /Regulations</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997, National Environment Policy of Pakistan (2005)</td>
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STRATEGIC ACTIONS FOR THE 3R

International level

- Great deal of commitment exist in support of 3R
- Capacity is the most important single factor as identified:
  - Paris Declaration on “Aid effectiveness-2005,
  - UNEP-GEF guidelines of indicators for capacity development
STRATEGIC ACTIONS FOR 3R

Regional and Sub-regional Levels

- Establish a network of new and existing regional 3R centers of information, best practices, knowledge sharing and technical support.
- Development of training programme/guideline on 3R.
- Enhanced coordination and networking among public sector, Private Sector and Civil Society for sharing of experiences and institutional development in SA.
- Link with existing regional networks and programs that are already working at some level of 3R—e.g., cleaner production, green productivity, etc.
STRATEGIC ACTIONS FOR 3R

National Level

• Develop and strengthen 3R-related policies, strategies and plan.
• Develop, update and Implement legislation on the 3Rs
• Develop market based waste recycling enterprises as it contain three marketable products
• Establish clear targets for waste reduction and recycling for key waste areas.
• Establish clear guidelines for implementing 3R programs.
• Development capacity of national and community governments to implement 3R.
• Create awareness and promote collaboration among municipalities, the business sector, and NGOs/CSOs.

Local Level

• Establish 3R-related demonstration projects in key waste sectors and include waste reduction through resource efficiency.
• Involve the informal sector as a stakeholder.
• Disseminate existing success stories on the 3Rs to local agencies.
• Build public awareness of the environmental and health risks from wastes and the options for mitigation of risks through the 3Rs.
Established in 1982, SACEP is an inter-governmental organization of eight member states:

- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Apart from the programme and project activities, SACEP priority areas are:
- Waste Management
- Adaptation to Climate Change
- Data base and Information Management
THANK YOU