

Solid Waste Management in Bangladesh (focusing on organic waste management)

Current situation, policy and practices

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of Bangladesh

15 July 2019, Dhaka

Solid Waste Generation Situation of Bangladesh

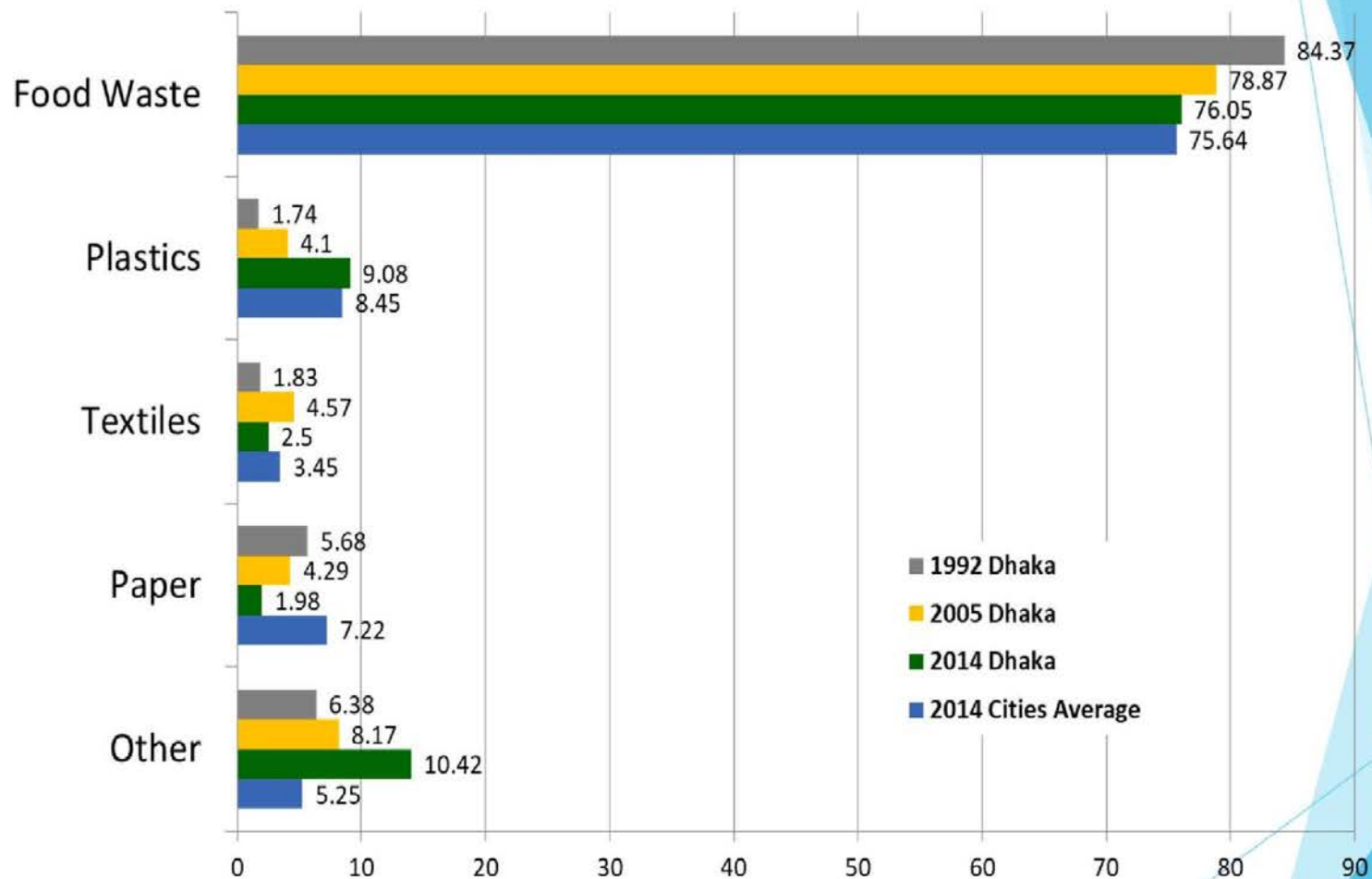
Urban Population in Million



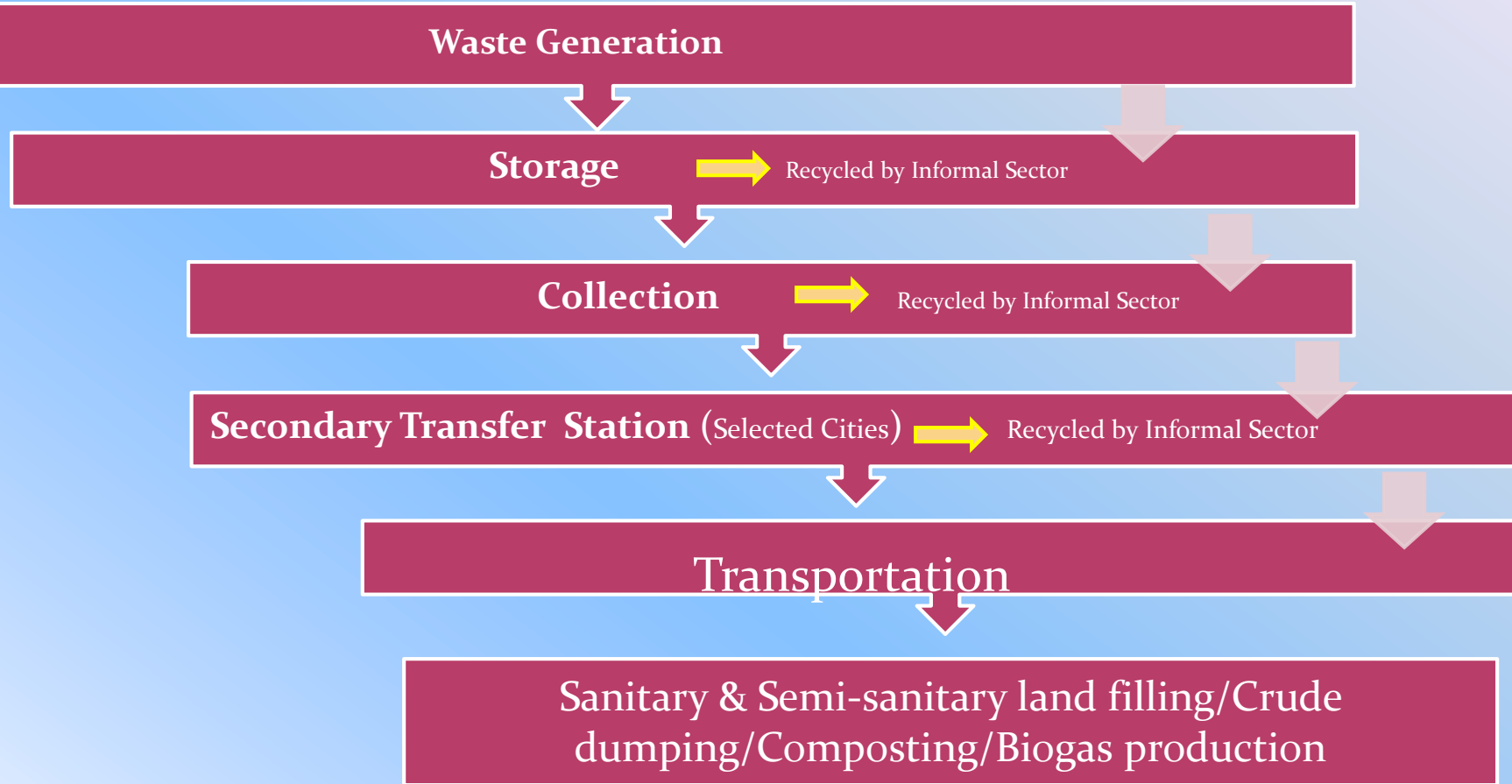
Year	Per Capita GNI US \$
1991	220
2005	482
2014	1113
2018	1751



Comparative Analysis of Composition(%)of Waste in Dhaka and Other Cities



Present Practices of Bangladesh Waste Disposal System



Road side waste bin



Secondary Transfer Station



Waste to Compost, Biogas and Electricity

- A number of MSW to composting plants have been set up in different cities and municipalities under a project with the support of Climate Change Trust Fund. The cities are Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Cox's Bazar, Rangpur, Feni, etc. Setting up of composting plants in other cities & urban areas is underway.
- Thousands of small scale waste to composting activities have been going on at household, community and institutional levels.
- Close to 100,000 biogas plants have been installed across the country to produce biogas and bio-fertilizer derived from animal excreta/cow dung and poultry liters.
- Co-composting plants have also been set up based on faecal sludge and organic waste.
- A huge amount of briquettes is produced from organic residues.

Waste management Masterplan

- In 2005, JAIICA developed a masterplan of Dhaka city and to develop capabilities and management skills of Dhaka City Corporation.
- In this relation JAIICA funded a project on clean Dhaka .

Recycling of waste

- Apart from a large informal recycling sector, a number of good recycling facilities have been established for recycle of inorganic waste particularly plastic, paper, metal and glass waste.
- Several e-waste recycling facilities have been set up.
- Several medical waste treatment and disposal facilities have been developed in some cities including Dhaka.

Policy and Legal Framework

- National Environment Policy, 1992 (**Updated in 2018**)
- National 3R Strategy for Waste management 2010
- National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation 2014
- National Policy for Sustainable Manure Management 2017
- SDG Action Plan for the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

SDG-11 Make cities Inclusive safe, resilience and sustainable

11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

SDG-14: Conserve and sustainable use the Oceans, and Seas, and marine resources

14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

National 3R Strategy for Waste Management

Guiding Principles:

- Waste is a Resource,
- Source Separation of Waste,
- Selection of Appropriate and Affordable Technology,
- Technology should be Emission Reducing,
- Cleaner Production,
- Product-Life Extension,
- Industrial Symbiosis and By-Product Exchange,
- Polluters Pay Principle and Take-Back Provisions,
- Green Purchasing,
- Environmental Management System (EMS),
- Public-Private Partnership,
- Collaboration with Scientific Research Bodies,
- Correspondence between Service Received and Payment Made,
- Supporting Informal Sector,
- Gender Sensitive Approach, etc.

Policy and Legal Framework

- Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995 (with subsequent amendments) and Environment Conservation Rules 1997 (with subsequent amendments)

By an amendment to the Act in 2002, restrictions were imposed on production, import, sales, marketing, storage and commercially use of polythene shopping bags having thickness of less than 55 micron

****However, due to widespread popular use and unavailability of suitable alternatives, these restrictions on polythene shopping bags could not be effectively implemented. Now, the government is putting greater attention to promote biodegradable plastic materials, particularly locally invented and produced jute cellulose based biodegradable materials for shopping and packaging purposes.**

- Compulsory Use of Jute Packaging Act 2010 and its subsequent Rules 2013
- Bangladesh City Corporations Act 2009
- Medical Waste (Management and Processing) Rules 2008
- Draft Solid Waste Management Rules 2019 (Under consideration by the relevant Ministries)
- Draft E-Waste Management Rules 2019 (almost final and pending with Legislative & Parliamentary Affairs Division for their clearance)
- Draft SRO on Plastic Waste Management 2019

Draft Solid Waste Management Rules 2019

- It is a comprehensive rules based on national 3R strategy and other national & international policies & guidelines
- Roles and responsibilities of relevant government ministries and agencies including local government authorities, citizens/consumers, producers, recyclers, etc. have been defined
- Concept of Extended Producers' Responsibility (EPR) has been incorporated
- Provision of incentives has been included for the promotion of sustainable waste management practices



Thank You