

Waste management in context of SDGs

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Increasing complexity of waste streams

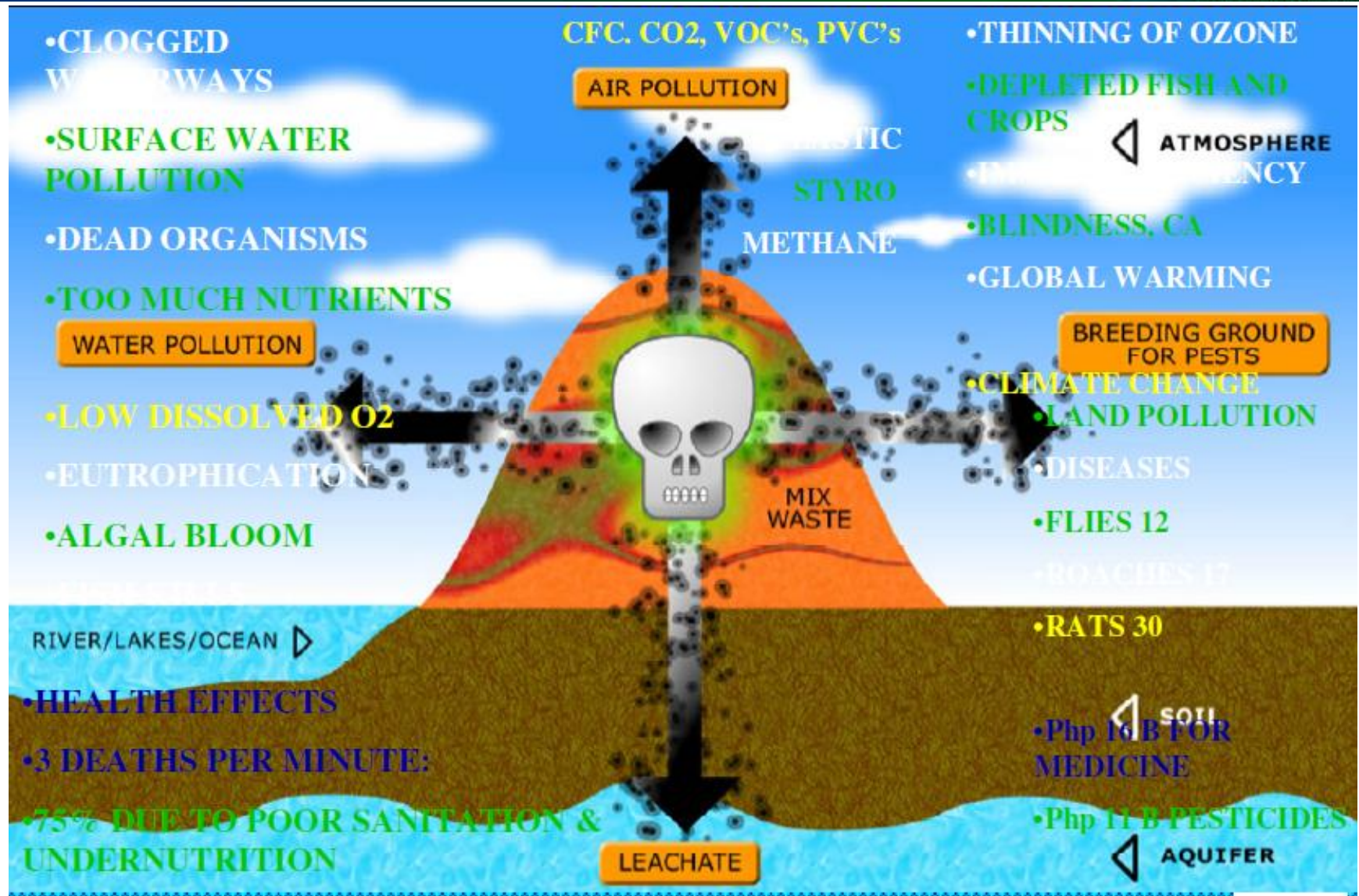
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Upto 1980s	Upto 1990s	Present
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipal solid waste• Industrial hazardous and nonhazardous wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction and demolition debris• Plastic waste• Hospital waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-waste• Packaging waste• Exhaustive PV waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipal sewage• Industrial wastewater		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution from stacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emission from incinerators	

Varied impacts of disposal



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Municipal solid waste – Indian scenario



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- Present generation - 62 MT
- In efficient collection – efficiencies range from 50 to 90% in major metros; smaller cities, it is around 50%
- Inadequate transportation facilities in more than 70% of the cities
- Inadequate disposal – very few sanitary landfills
- Biomedical waste, slaughter house waste, industrial waste often reaching the MSW dumpsites posing potential hazard to sanitary workers and rag pickers

Land requirement

- As per the CPCB report 2012-13
 - If all the waste is disposed, it will need 3,40,000 m³ of landfill space every day
 - In the present situation the municipal areas generate 1,33,760 TPD waste, of which only 25,884 TPD is treated and 1,07,876 TPD is disposed on land requiring around 2,12,752 m³ of land fill space
 - Requirement of land for next 20 years could be as high as 66,000 ha (1240 ha per year)

Background - SDGs

- Environmentally sound management of Chemicals and Waste
- 10 focus areas cover the issues with suggested 24 targets & indicators to measure the progress

Focus areas



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- (1) Poverty - 1
- (2) Sustainable agriculture, food security & nutrition - 2
- (3) Health & Population dynamics - 2
- (4) Education & life long learning - 2
- (6) Water & sanitation - 3
- (8) Economic growth, employment & infrastructure - 2
- (9) Industrialization & promoting equality among the nations - 4
- (10) Sustainable cities & human settlement - 1
- (11) Sustainable consumption & production - 6
- (15) Means of implementation - 1

Scope in relation to waste sector for the year 2030 (1)



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- Management with life cycle focus to minimize impact on human health and environment and reduce poverty
- Reduce burden of disease from exposure including poor, women, children and indigenous population
- Awareness raising on benefits and risk of managing waste
- Promote research in cleaner technologies & processes
- Reduce release to receiving environment due to anthropogenic activities
- Reduce contamination of surface and ground water
- Improved ecosystem management by addressing contamination of receiving environment

Scope in relation to waste sector for the year 2030 (2)



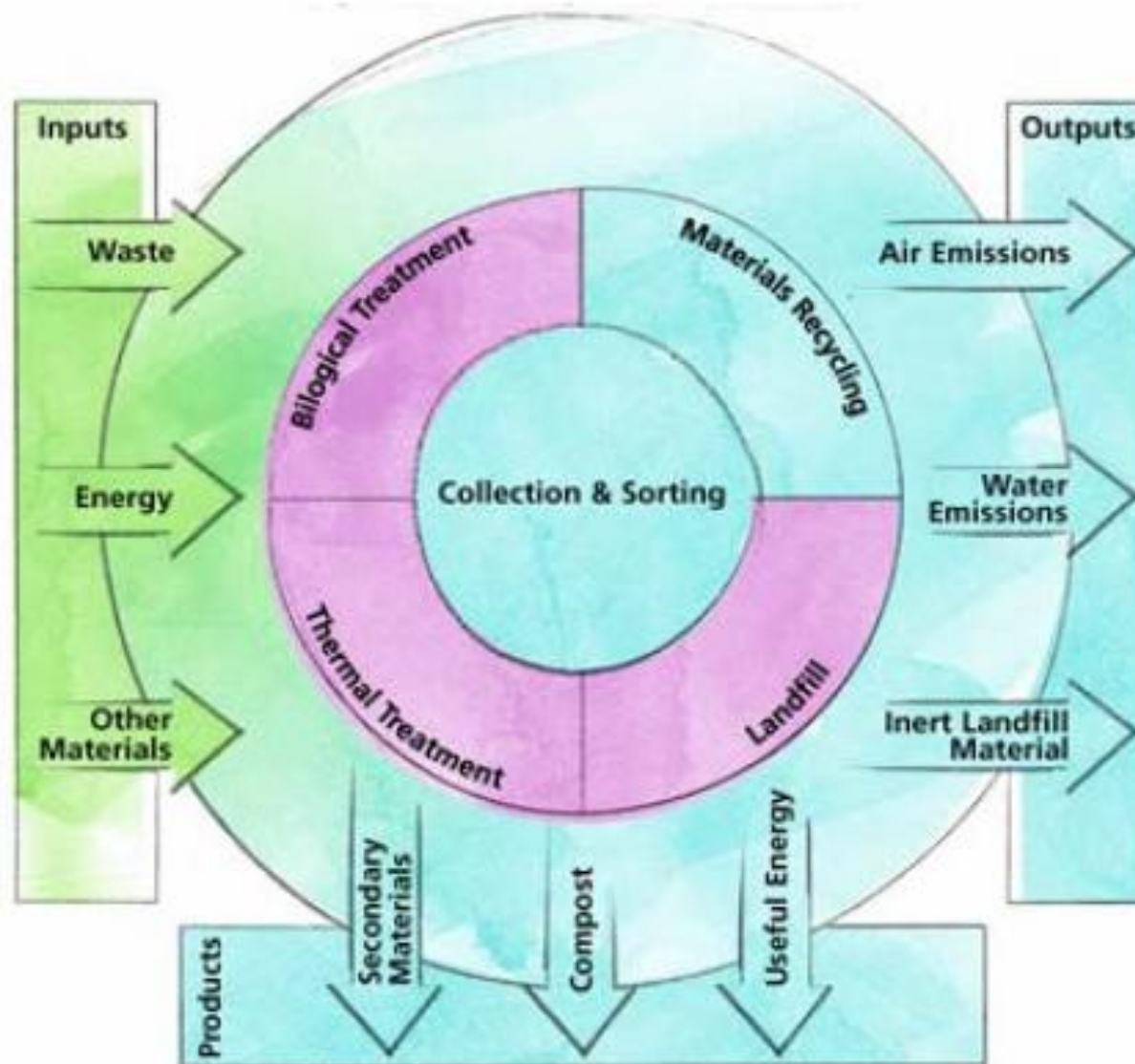
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- Increase number of safe and decent jobs
- Ensure sustainable formalization/organisation process of the micro and small scale waste management sector
- Ensure sustainable management of waste in urban areas
- Safe working conditions to all workers
- Improved compliance with legal obligations under international, regional and national law in sustainable management of waste and other relevant international regimes (IMO; ILO; WHO)

Life cycle perspective



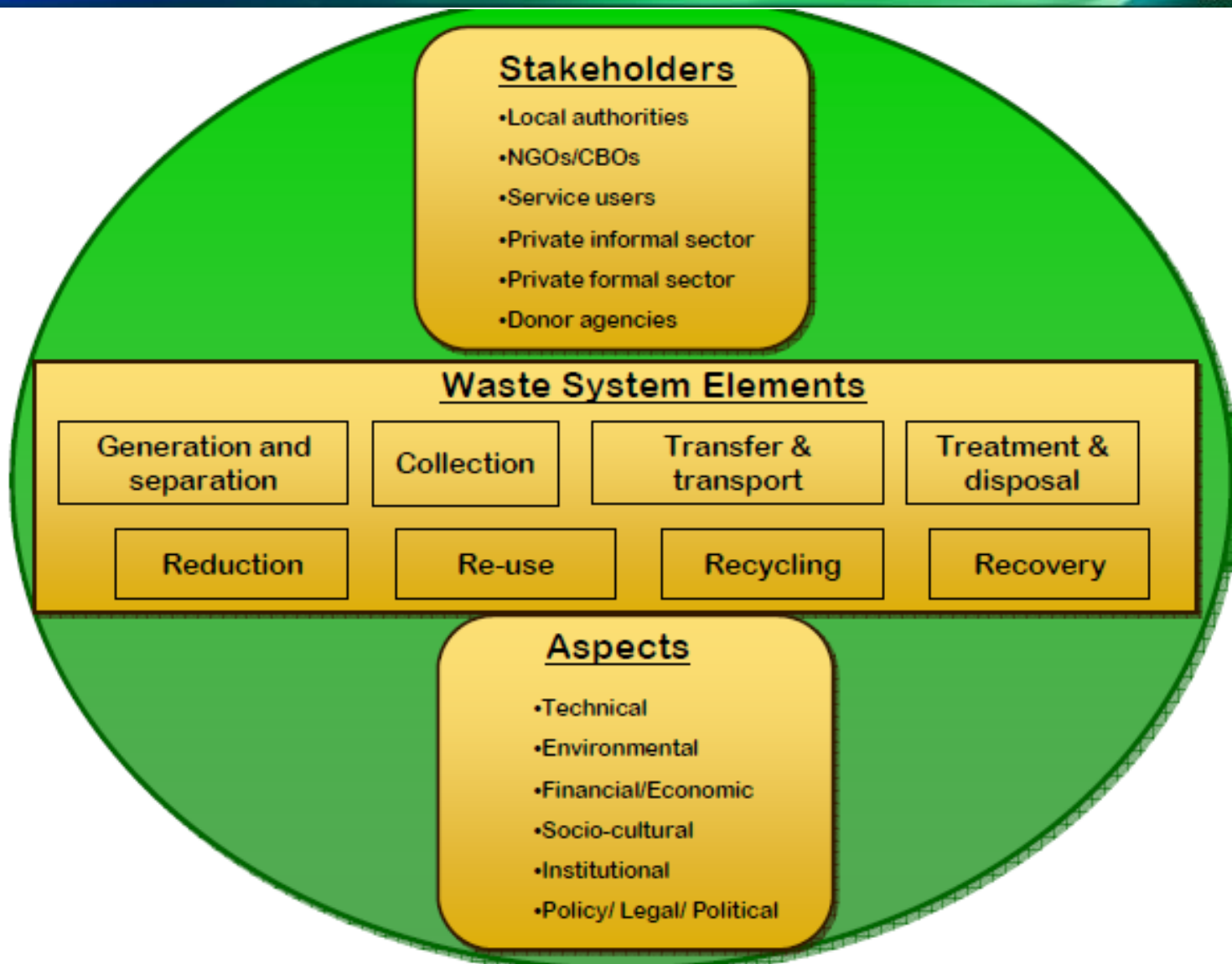
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Stakeholder engagement



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Partnerships



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Micro-enterprises in Mali

- Unemployed young graduates
- Neighbourhood committee of elderly people
- Women

D2D collection in Nagpur

- Livelihood for 1600 people
- Savings USD 1 million

SWM in Dhaka

- Collection on self help basis in 200 neighbourhoods
- Decentralized composting

PPP &
community
cooperation

- 500 waste cooperatives
- 60,000 members

Garbage exchange in Curitiba

- 90% of residents recycle 2/3rd of waste daily
- Recycling coordinated by ex-alcoholists & poor

- 400 micro enterprises
- >30,000 members

Benefits of investing in waste sector



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- Resource & energy conservation
- Job creation
- Resource production – compost & energy
- Reduced GHG emission
- Equity and poverty reduction

Type of material	Energy savings ^{1,2} (%)	GHG flux saving from recycling ³ (kg CO ₂ eq. per tonne of recycled material)	Savings on carbon price in US\$ (13.4 US\$ per tonne of CO ₂ eq.)
Aluminium	90-95	95	1273
Ferrous	74	63	844
Textiles	NA	60	804
Steel	62 - 74	NA	-
Copper	35 - 85	NA	-
Lead	60 - 65	NA	-
Paper	40	177	2,372
Zinc	60	NA	-
Plastic	80 - 90	41 (HDPE)	549
Glass	20	30	402
NA: Data not available			

Estimated waste market



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2006

World Waste
Survey
by **Veolia**

*OECD municipal waste
market is
\$ 125 billion*

*Emerging economies
like China, India &
Brazil account for \$ 25
billion*



2007

Waste Market
Assessment
by **Keynote, UK**

*UK waste market
estimated at \$ 11
billion*

*Global MSW market
estimated to increase
by 37.3 % between
2007 and 2011*



2008

*World WMR market
estimated at \$ 41 billion*

*In France, half of the
employment in
environmental sector was
in solid waste and waste
water management*

Roland Berger
Strategy Consultants

Thank you