

#### Environmental Policy of 3Rs and Implementation of 3Rs Pilot Project by Local Authorities in Sri Lanka under JICA Technical Corporation Project

The 3R International Scientific Conference (3RINCS) Special Session: 3R Policy Issues in Asia and the Pacific and Needs for Scientific Cooperation - Plastics in coastal & marine environment (UNCRD) 10th March 2014



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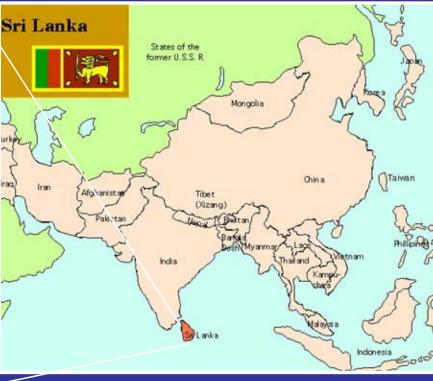
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## Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Environmental Policy of 3Rs in Sri Lanka
- 3. Implementation of 3Rs under JICA pilot project at Local Authorities in Sri Lanka
- 4. Conclusion

### Introduction: Sri Lanka





	2001	2005	2010	2011
Population, total	18,797,000	19,644,000	20,653,000	20,869,000
GDP per capita (US\$)	837.7	1,242.4	2,400	2,836
GDP growth (annual %)	-1.5	6.2	8.0	8.2
Total Number of Local Authorities (LAs)	312 <sup>2)</sup>	311 <sup>3)</sup>	330 <sup>4)</sup>	

Table 1 Background Information on Sri Lanka

The World Bank: http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=12&id=4&CNO=2
 Department of Census and Statistics 2002, Sri Lanka http://www.statistics.gov.lk/misc/slmap.pdf
 Database of Municipal Solid Waste in Sri Lanka (2005)

4) Statics pocketbook 2011: http://www.statistics.gov.lk/Pocket%20Book/chap15.pdf

### Introduction: Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has attained middle income country (MIC) status, and achieved several Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

... but at the same time, Sri Lanka has also serious environmental issues, including the *poor state of solid waste and liquid waste management*.

Year	Act/Regulations/Strategies	Remarks
1980	National Environmental Act No.47	Establishment of CEA
	of1980	Introduction of EPL, IEE, EIA
1996	Gazette Extraordinary No. 924/12 of	<ul> <li>National environmental (noise control)</li> </ul>
	1996	regulations
2000	National Strategy for Solid Waste	Ministry of Forest and Environment
	Management (NSSWM)	3-years action plan
		<ul> <li>Waste reduction, 3R implementation</li> </ul>
2007	National Policy on Solid Waste	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
	Management	Waste reduction
		3R implementation
		Sanitary landfills
2007	Technical Guidelines on Solid Waste	<ul> <li>Central Environmental Authority (CEA)</li> </ul>
	Management	
2008	Pilisaru Programme (CEA)	<ul> <li>National level programme for solid waste</li> </ul>
		management under the chairmanship of
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		Management of scheduled waste
Table 2	Major Environmental Policies in Sri La	

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2000	Clear mention of 3	Rs
2007	<u>National Policy on Solid Waste</u> <u>Management</u>	<ul> <li>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</li> <li>Waste reduction</li> <li>3R implementation</li> <li>Sanitary landfills</li> </ul>
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2007	Objectives spell ou	
	1. ensure environmental acc	ountability and social responsibility of <b>all</b>
2007	waste generators, waste	e managers and service providers,
	2. actively involve individuals	s and all institutions in integrated and
2008	environmentally sound a	solid waste management practices,
		very with a view to minimize the amount
	of waste for disposal, and	
2008		mental impacts due to waste disposal to
		Ibeing of people and of ecosystems

Table 2 Major Environmental Policies in Sri Lanka

### Improper waste discharge in urban areas





# Waste discharging on roads

Waste scattered by animals

### Improper Liquid Waste Management



Collected sewage discharged without treatment

#### **Improper operation of Final Disposal Sites**



Elephants at the open dumping site

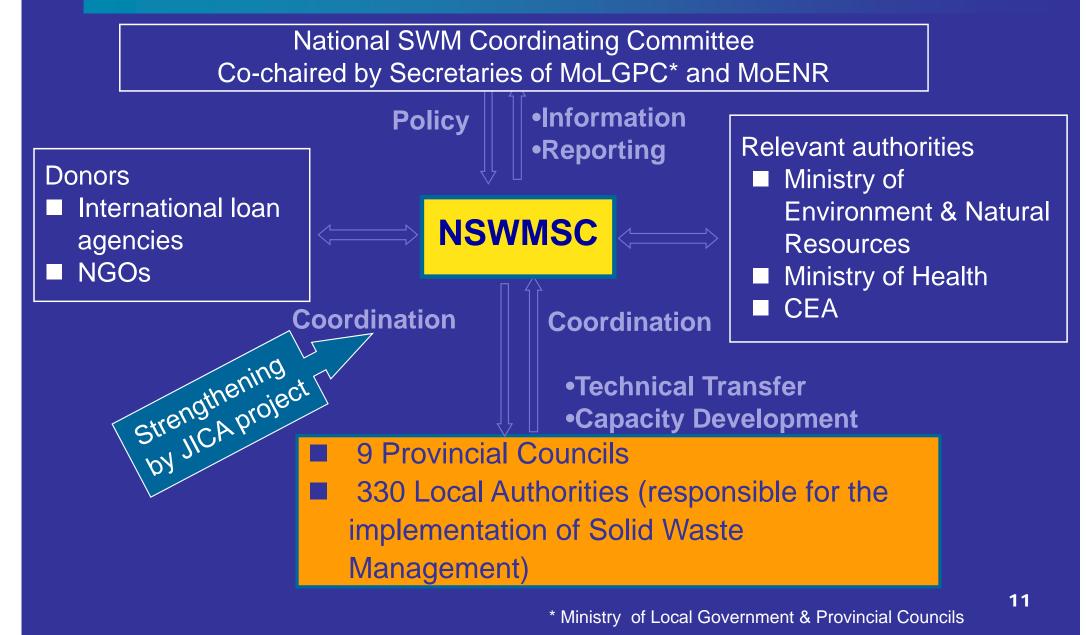


Open dumping sites



Leachate from open dumping sites

### Implementation of 3Rs National Solid Waste Management Support Centre



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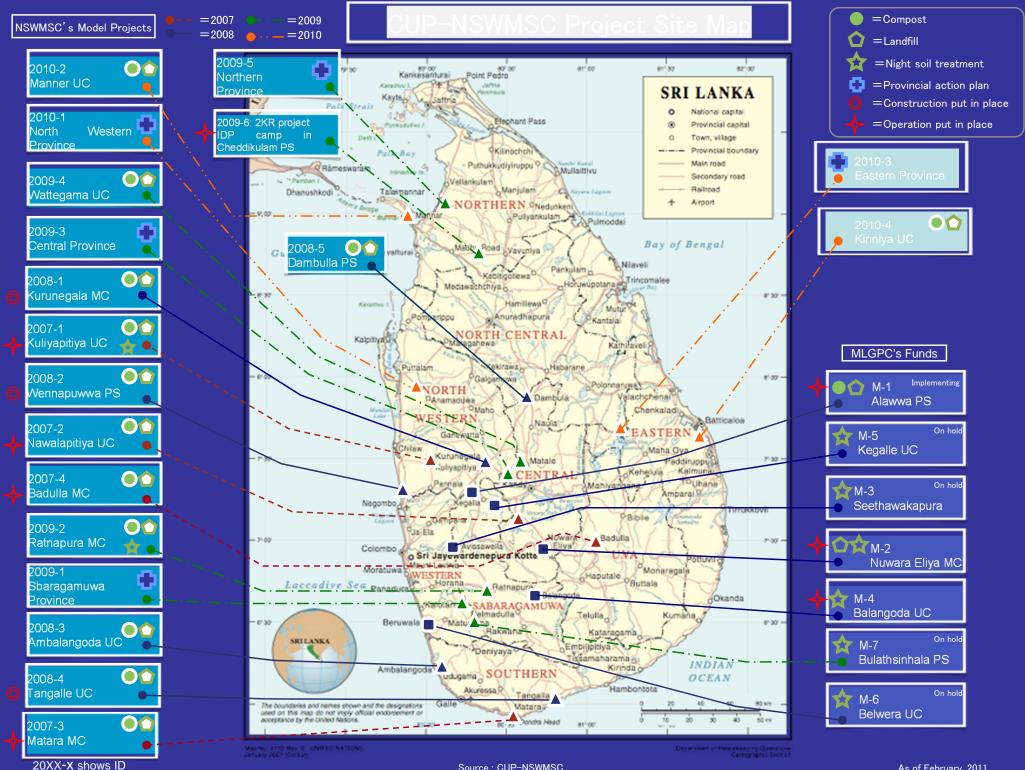
### **NSWMSC** 's Policy Strategy

- 1: Waste Minimization
- 2: Resource Recovery
  - 2-1: Segregation of recyclables at all generation sources.2-2: Home composting of domestic waste by residents.2-3: Centralized composting of commercial waste by local authority.
- **3: Sanitary Landfills**

### Implementation of 3Rs National Solid Waste Management Support Centre

### **NSWMSC** 's tasks

- 1. Provide manuals and guidelines to facilitate Local Authorities' implementation of proper SWM.
- 2. Provide technical assistance on SWM to Local Authorities.
- **3. Study** current SWM conditions and practices in Sri Lanka and abroad; provide to Local Authorities..
- 4. Facilitate Local Authorities' procurement of technical and financial assistance from NGOs and donors.



Source : CUP-NSWMSC



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Liquid Waste Management using coconut fibers Both sludge and effluent were recycled





Awareness raising by volunteers

Stores to sell compost to, and buy recyclables from, locals





#### Paper and bottles purchased... and compost sold





Category	Waste composition	Collection Amount(ton/day)	Component of pilot project
Kitchen waste	34%	2.4	
Grass and wood	29%	2.0	
Sub total	63%	4.4	
Paper	11%	0.8	
Textile	6%	0.4	
Soft plastic	4%	0.3	
Hard plastic	1%	0.1	
Metal	0%	0.0	
Glass	1%	0.0	
Sub total	23%	1.6	
Leather and rubber	4%	0.3	
Ceramics and stone	10%	0.7	
Others	0%	0.0	
Sub total	14%	1.0	
Total	100%	7.0	

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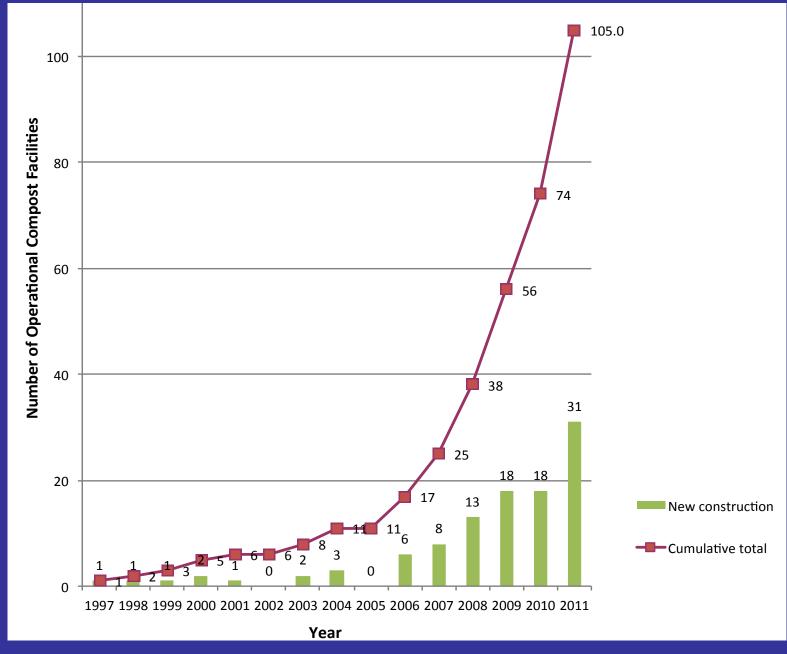


Fig 4 Number of operational compost facilities from 1990 to 2011

Local authorities in Sri Lanka still face many issues such as high SWM costs, illegal dumping, low recycling rate, difficulties in landfill siting and poor technical capacity on landfill operation, despite the introduction of numerous acts, regulations and strategies related to SWM, and technical and financial support through donor-oriented projects.

The amount of waste generation will increase continuously with population and economic growth, and cause serious environmental and social impacts.

Greater emphasis needed on encouraging proper policy decisions, affordable and applicable technology for final disposal sites, proper financial facilitation of 3Rs, and awareness programs to overcome current and future issues.

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... Thank you!