



National Solid Waste Management Dept.



15th Conference of Parties (COP 15), Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-18 December 2009 :

 Malaysia's Voluntary Reduction:
Reduction of GHGs emissions up to 40% by 2020 - Based on carbon intensity

GHG from Waste Sector in Malaysia

- Waste Sector contributes 12% of the total GHG emission : Third largest behind Energy (66%), LULUCF (13%)
- CH4 from solid waste disposal largest contributor .
- Account for > 93% of the total emission

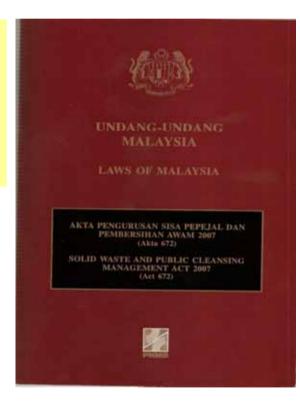
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• 290 landfills: 7 sanitary , 114 are not in operation

Solid Waste Sector in Malaysia

A new Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 was gazetted in 2007 which provides executive authority to the Federal government in matters pertaining to solid waste management

National Solid Waste Management Department was established under the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 2007



National Waste Minimization Master Plan and Action Plan

"To realise a Material Cycle Society where waste minimisation activities are systemised and sufficiently enrooted in the behaviour of government, private sector and the people in Malaysia" MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT MALAYSIA

THE STUDY ON NATIONAL WASTE MINIMISATION IN MALAYSIA

FINAL REPORT

Summary

JULY 2006

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD. EX CORPORATION

National Strategic Plan for Solid Waste Management

Provides key strategy to sustainable waste management through reduction, reuse and recycling and the use of appropriate technologies, facilities and equipment





Mitigation Strategies

3 Stages Of Solid Waste Management

Waste Generation	Waste Treatment	Waste Disposal
Reduction of organic waste generation so that the organic wastes that need to be treated or disposed are minimised	Proper treatment/ recycling of organic waste to minimise the total organic wastes that need to be disposed off	Proper landfill management to ensure that the GHG emission from the site is properly captured for flaring or recovery

Waste Generation



National Recycling Rate Target of 22% by 2020

-Recycling Centres And Distribution Of Recycling Bins



-Separation At Source To Be Made Mandatory By - 2013

-Composting of Food Wastes And Green Wastes

-Continuous Awareness Creation To The Public On Waste Minimisation

Waste Treatment



- Anaerobic Digestor
- -insinerator
- -To Materialise Various Waste Treatment Alternatives

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COLUMN STREET

Waste Disposal



-Construction And Operation Of Sanitary Landfills : 9 new sanitary landfills

-Upgrading Of Non-Sanitary Landfills To Sanitary Landfills: 32 sites

-Safe Closure Of Existing Disposal Sites

-16 sites being safe closed

-112 to be closed in 10th MP

GHG Reduction Potential

Initial National Communication – solid waste Sector contribute 1,043 Gg (46.8%) CH4 in 1994

BAU – no policy and no strategy, projection of CH4 generation 2,037 Gg in 2020

Government's target to achieve 22% recycling target by year 2020 and operation of several alternative technologies for example MRFs and thermal treatment plants, sanitary landfills : reduction – 57.7%

Conclusion



New Act And Strategies Enable Reduction Of Organic Wastes Into Landfills



Reduction Of GHG Emissions Through 3R, Implementation Of Alternative Treatment Technologies For Organic Wastes And Better Management Of Landfills



Stakeholders' Networking, Public Participation And Partnership on 3R Is Essential For Effective Solid Waste Management

THANK YOU TERIMA KASIH

National Solid Waste Management Dept.