

**Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific**

“Multilayer Partnerships and Coalition as the Basis for 3Rs Promotion in Asia and the Pacific”  
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# **Report on 3R Policy Initiatives and Achievements**

**(Draft)**

**<Dhaka City Corporation>**

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This country report was prepared by Dhaka City Corporation as an input for the Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

## **National 3R strategy & Achievement**

### **National 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycling) strategy:**

Department of Environment has formulated the National 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) strategy for Bangladesh. This strategy has been ratified by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) in 2010. This document is subsequently endorsed by the Local Government Ministry in 2011 as part of the Second Tranche condition of the Programme support of ADB for the Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Project (UPEHSDP).

### **National 3R Goal**

The national 3R goal for waste management is achieve complete elimination of waste disposal on open dumps, rivers, flood plains by 2015 and promote recycling of waste through mandatory segregation of waste at source as well as create a market for recycled products and provide incentives for recycling of waste.

### **Priority Sectors for 3R**

Following sectors are identified by the government of Bangladesh as priority sectors: Municipal solid waste, industrial waste, biomedical waste, institutional and commercial waste and agricultural waste.

### **Principles of National 3R Strategy**

The following principles are the core of the National 3R Strategy. The principles are based on well established urban environmental management and service rendering norms and in line with key strategies and policies of Bangladesh such as PRSP, National Sanitation Policy and Strategy, Industrial Policy, Agricultural Policy, Renewable Energy Policy as well CDM Strategy.

1. Waste is a Resource
2. Source Separation of Waste
3. Selection of Appropriate and Affordable Technology
4. Technology should be Emission Reducing
5. Cleaner Production
6. Product-Life Extension
7. Substance, Product, or Technology Bans
8. Industrial Symbiosis and By-Product Exchange
9. Polluters Pay Principle and Take-Back Provisions
10. Green Purchasing
11. Environmental Management System (EMS)
12. Public-Private Partnership
13. Collaboration with Scientific Research Bodies
14. Correspondence between Service Received and Payment Made
15. Supporting Informal Sector
16. Gender Sensitive Approach

## Achievement:

### 3R pilot project in Bangladesh

- ❖ Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) using the Climate Change Trust Fund initiated a demonstration project of 3R (First phase) in 4 communities in Dhaka and 2 communities in Chittagong. The main purpose of the project is to create awareness on source segregation and recycling of waste and reduction of emission of Green House Gases from waste. To address 100 tons of waste of 50,000 families, 70 thousand bins of three different color (Green= Organic, Yellow= Recyclable inorganic and Red= Hazardous) for Dhaka and 50 thousand for Chittagong has been distributed. 180 tricycle vans for Dhaka and 100 for Chittagong with three separate compartments have been made to collect three types of waste. For recycling of waste, in Dhaka a compost plant of 15 ton capacity and in Chittagong 10 ton capacity has been designed.
- ❖ Recycling is mainly done through unorganized sector, an informal network of waste pickers (both from primary disposal points as well as intermediate/final disposal areas), door-to-door collectors, primary and secondary dealers, and finally the recycling industries. 450-500 t/d recyclables are collected every day by informal sector.
- ❖ One compost plant is running using organic waste by an NGO.
- ❖ Waste-to-Energy project is under consideration to generate electricity using waste.