



**Country Presentation**  
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# Country Profile



# General Information about NEPAL

- Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of Natural Resources and bio-diversity.
- The elevation of the country ranges from 60 m. above sea level to the highest peak on the Earth Mt. Everest at 8848m
- Nepal covers an area of 1,47,181 sq.km and total population of the country is around 29 Million
- Capital --- Kathmandu
- Main Cities are Bhaktapur, Lalitpur Pokhara, Biratnagar, Birganj, Nepalganj and Birth place of lord Buddha (Lumbini)

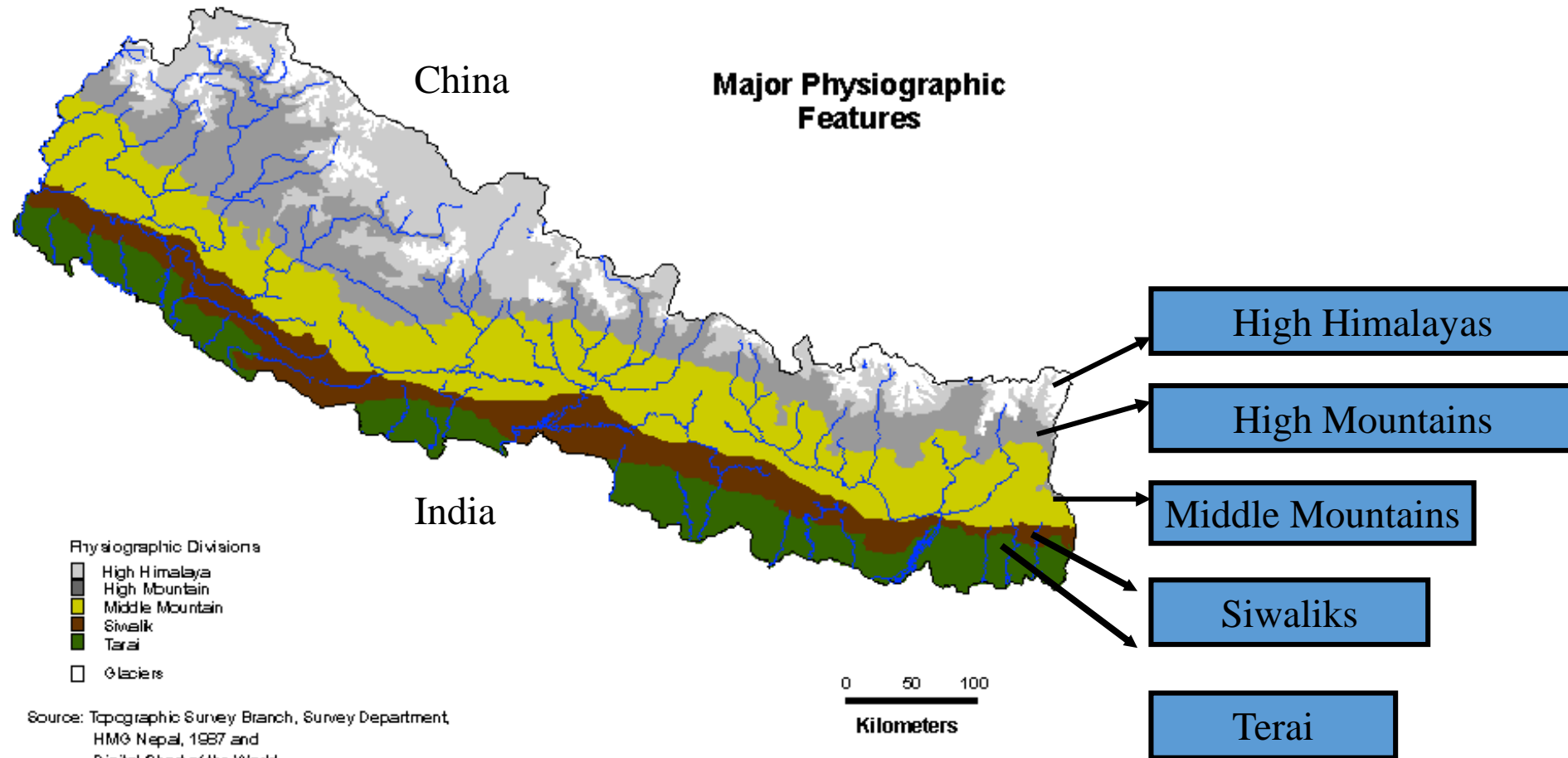
# General Information about NEPAL

- **Location** : Situated between China in the north and India in other three directions
- **People** : Nepal has more than 101 Ethnic groups and 92 spoken Languages (Multicultural and Multilanguage country).
- **Languages** : Nepali is the national language
- **Religion** : Secular state with a predominance of Hindus and Buddhist
- **Currency** : Nepali Rupees.

# General Information about NEPAL

- Political System : Federal Democratic Republic with 7 States and 77 districts.
- Geographically divided into three regions - Himalayan , Mid- Hill and Terai.
- Climate and Temperature: Nepal has four major seasons-
  - December to February (Winter),
  - March to May (Spring)
  - June to August (Summer)
  - September-November (Autumn)
- Literacy rate : Approximately 75% of total population.

# Physiography of Nepal



# Beautiful Nepal



# **Legal Provisions for SWM and 3R in Nepal**

- Solid Waste Management Policy 1996
- Solid Waste Management Act 2011
- Local Government Operational Act 2017
- The Environment Protection Act 1997
- Industrial Enterprises Act 1992
- Town Development Fund Act 1988
- Plastic Bag Reduction and Regulation Directives 2011
- National Health Care Waste Management Guidelines
- Guidelines for Health Institutions Establishment, Operation and Upgrade Standard 2013



# **Solid Waste Management Policy 1996**

- The National Policy on SWM was formulated in 1996 to address the emerging SWM problems due to urbanization.
- The policy emphasizes waste management in municipal and urban areas.
- Its main objectives are to
  - (i) make SWM simple and effective,
  - (ii) minimize the impact of solid waste on the environment and public health,
  - (iii) treat solid waste as a resource,
  - (iv) include private sector participation, and
  - (v) improve public participation by increasing public awareness about sanitation.

# **Solid waste Management Act 2011**

- The objectives---maintaining a clean and healthy environment by minimizing the adverse effects of solid waste on public health and the environment.
- The local bodies, such as municipalities, have been made responsible for the construction, operation, and management of infrastructure including collection, treatment, and final disposal of MSW.
- The act mandates local bodies to take the necessary steps to promote reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R), including segregation of MSW at source.

# **Solid waste Management Act 2011**

- It also provides for the involvement of the private sector, community-based organizations (CBOs), and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) in SWM through competitive bidding.
- Procedures for bidding, selection of the successful bidder, and authority of the bidder in collecting tipping fees (tariffs) against SWM services are provided.
- In addition, the act authorizes the imposition and collection of service fees against SWM services, and prescribes the basis for fixing such fees and procedures for their collection and usage.
- It also authorizes the local bodies to formulate rules, by-laws, and guidelines, with the approval of the municipal board.

# Major Challenges in 3R Implementation

- Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization,
- Poor management by municipalities
- Unsanitary waste management and disposal
- Weak institutional capacity
- Rare use of innovative technology
- Financial sustainability

# Major Challenges in 3R Implementation

- Community bargaining in and around landfill sites
- Lack of technical human resources for better management of solid waste
- Lack of awareness and self-ownership
- Low level of research and development
- Managing solid waste has been accorded a low priority mainly because the demand is higher for other public services in many municipalities in Nepal.
- Local bodies are experiencing difficulties in developing management plans due to the lack of SWM baseline information and data related to the functional elements of SWM.

# Major Projects and Programs

- Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environment Improvement Project (SLFS in Birgunj)
- Integrated Urban Development Project(SLFS in Siddharthanagar and Nepalgunj)
- Resource Recovery Facility at Nuwakot (For Kathmandu Valley, based on PPP)
- Regional Urban Development Project (SLFS in 4 Municipalities of Far Western Nepal)
- Global Partnership for Output Based Aid (GPOBA) for Solid Waste Management in Pokhara, Ghorahi, Lalitpur, Tansen and Dhankuta Municipality of Nepal
- SWM Programs in many stand alone municipalities including 3R Components
- M.Sc. Program in Environmental Science, Environment Management and Environment Engineering under various Universities
- Various training programs for communities regarding waste handling, reuse, recycling of organic and inorganic waste including composting and other recycling options of different waste material

# Institutional Arrangements

## Responsible Agencies

- Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
- Ministry of Urban Development ( Departments – DUDBC)
- Ministry of Environment
- Municipalities
- NGOs, CBOs, TLOs
- Private Sectors

## Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Water supply
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agricultural Development
- Development Partners

## **Priority Areas where the Government Emphasizes the Most**

- Promoting 3R in SWM with waste segregation at the source
- Private Sector Participation
- Waste to Energy
- Mobilization of NGOs
- Community Participation in SWM
- Capacity Strengthening of Local Bodies



## Some Photographs



Resource recovery by the informal sector at a landfill site



Compacting Waste

## Some Photographs



Leachate Treatment Pond



Organic Composting

# Some Photographs



Compost Bin



Use of community bins at Shantinagar -7



Biogas plant partially supported by Practical Action



Dumping of waste

## Some Photographs



Compost bins ready for distribution



Prepared organic compost



Compost collection at UEMS



Label for finished product



**Thank You**