



Adoption of decentralised pilot on waste management in Matsapha Town Council

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BACKGROUND ON MATSAPHA TOWN'S EXISTING SYSTEMS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

MATSAPHA TOWN

- Industrial town, **houses over 600 industries**
- But is also a major residential town- which means the waste streams are variable– both industrial (hazardous and non-hazardous), as well as domestic (municipal solid waste).
- Apart from this includes waste from institutions, offices, healthcare facilities.
- Minimal processing of municipal waste, majority being dumped in landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL- LANDFILL



The average rate of waste deposition at the Matsapha sanitary landfill of $1300\text{m}^3/\text{month}$

WASTE MANAGEMENT COSTS

Item description	Cost/budget
Weighbridge Maintenance	50,400-00
Refuse Collection/ Litter picking/ cleaning campaign	118,900-00
Street furniture	48,422-00
Landfill fence maintenance	10,000-00
Grand total	227,722-00

Annual budget for landfill operations: 2.4 million Emalangeneni

Challenges

- How long can we be dependent on landfills? **One will get exhausted, will look out for another one!**
- According to the air space survey conducted in August 2014, the air space consumed was 122 720m³ and the available airspace at the facility was 145 355m³.
- Approximately 111 months or 9 years of airspace was left then.
- Right now more than **70 percent of the expenditure goes in C&T**

**SOME GOOD INITIATIVES ALREADY
IN PLACE, NEED TO UPSCALE THEM**



Submissions being made during the stakeholder consultation meeting



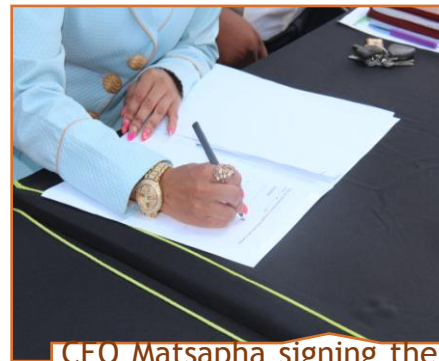
The Inkundla Waste minimization logo



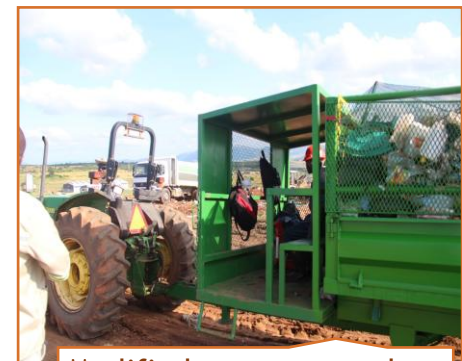
Submissions being made during the training of Programme Personnel



Personal protective equipment issued to personnel



CEO Matsapha signing the Mou with the Kwaluseni Inkhundla



Modified tractor used to collect waste



Litter pickers during the clean up campaign



A section of stakeholders during the project handover event



A section of waste producers during the waste producers workshop



Presentation on saving during the training inception meeting



Trainees hard at work during a training session



The constructed shelter for Informal Reclaimers



Private Protective Equipment issued to the Reclaimers



A bag made from recyclables produced during training



Kettle made from tyres produced by trainees



Sofa made from tyres produced by trainees

WASTE REDUCTION INITIATIVES

•**Peri-urban Waste Management Project (CLGF contribution: E80,000, MTC- 154,467,12. Total project cost E234,467.12)**

Objectives:

1. To improve waste management services with the peri-urban area
2. To safe guard human health
3. To protect the environment against pollution

•**Waste Minimization Programme (CLGF contribution: E80,000, MTC: E64,070.64. Total project cost: E144,070.64)**

Objectives:

1. To uplift the livelihoods of the reclaimers through sale of recyclable waste
2. To reduce the amount of waste that finds its way to the landfill thereby increasing the lifespan of the landfill

Need to strengthen existing systems for waste management by...

- Operationalize segregation at source
- Strengthen collection and processing systems
- Develop decentralized systems for processing: waste is not waste, but resource
- Impose user-fees and penalties
- Adopt bylaws that support all this
- Reduce dependence on landfills

*It is only then we can move from **waste to resource management.***

HOW WE DO THIS?



Objective

- Create a pilot for 200 HH to demonstrate decentralised waste management model
- This pilot could be replicated across Swaziland
- Achieve 100 percent source segregation
- Compost wet waste
- Channelize dry waste to recyclers
- Create market linkages for compost and make it a business model--- to benefit informal sector
- Commercial areas and hotels to give segregated waste
- Make Swaziland a **ZERO LANDFILL COUNTRY**, if achieves, becomes the only in Southern Africa



Authorities involved

- Swaziland Environmental Agency (SEA) , Swaziland
- Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi
- Matsapha Town Council
- **Stakeholders such as** Hotels, Tourism sector, NGOs, Community Co-operatives/Groups and Households

Role and responsibility

- ***Swaziland Environment Authority***
 - ✓ Plays an important role in ensuring the project attains completion
 - ✓ Reviews progress from time to time
 - ✓ Removes major roadblocks by initiating discussion
- ***Centre for Science and Environment***
 - ✓ Co-ordinator and facilitator
 - ✓ Provision of technical support
 - ✓ Capacity building
- ***Matsapha Town Council***
 - ✓ Propagation support
 - ✓ Implementor
 - ✓ Infrastructure (MRF, processing facility) and manpower support
 - ✓ Bye-laws to support segregation



BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS



Process to be developed

- 200 households(HHs) in urban, peri-urban areas of Swaziland to be mapped by town council/town board.
- Once mapped, either the ULGs to distribute one bin and two bags to households (or can ask households to procure the same) along with pamphlets and IEC material that shall detail out on **HOW TO SEGREGATE**
- After distribution of bin and pamphlet, a sticker to be put on the gate/door/entrance of the house
- The HHs where sticker is put will have to compulsorily segregate waste into wet, dry and domestic hazardous waste:
 - ✓ **Wet or organic or biodegradable** fraction such as vegetable and fruit peels, cooked food to be kept in the bin
 - ✓ **Dry fraction:** Recyclable resource---plastic, paper, glass, metal, others to be kept in bag
 - ✓ **Domestic Hazardous waste:** Expired medicines, chemicals, paints, sanitary waste to be kept in bag

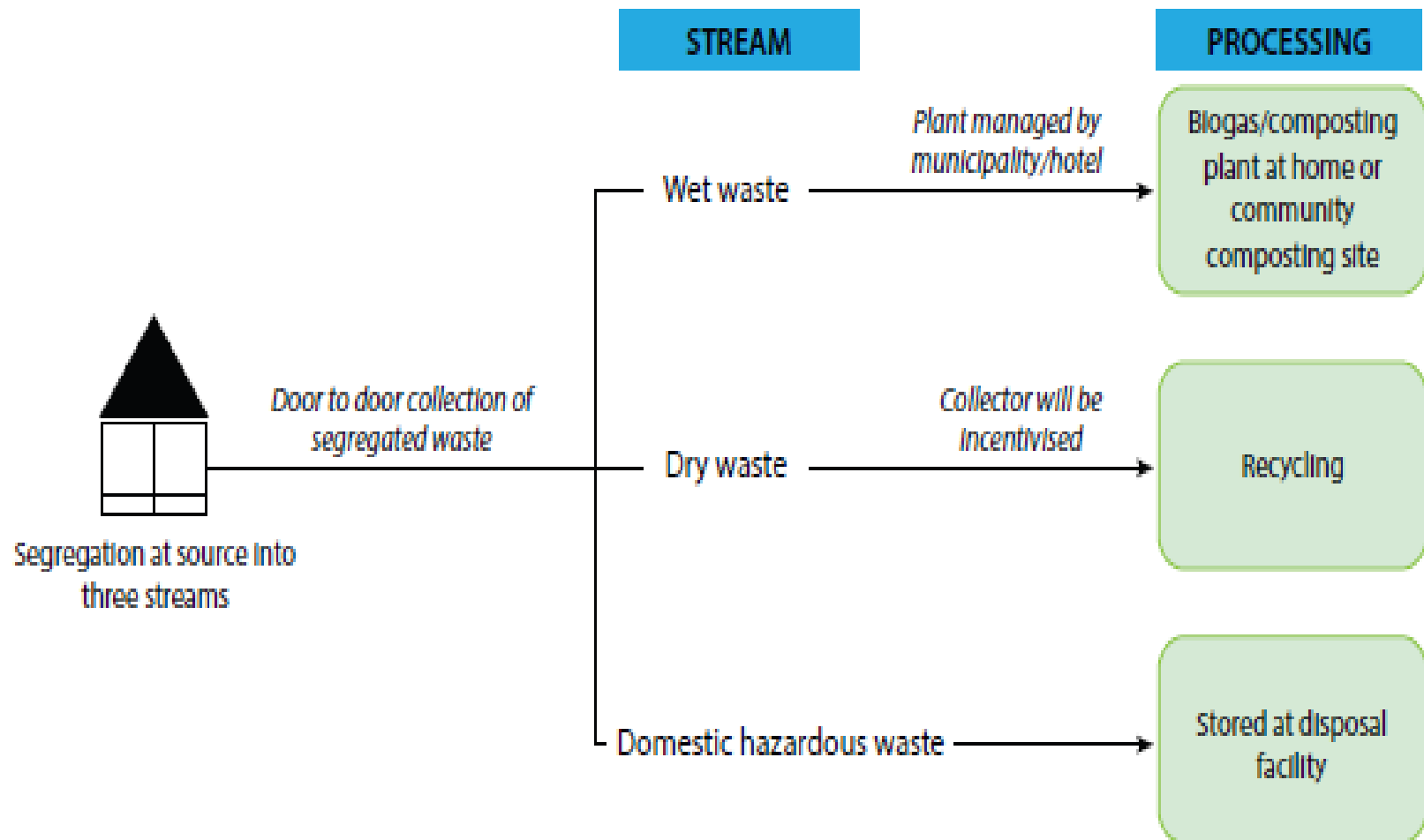


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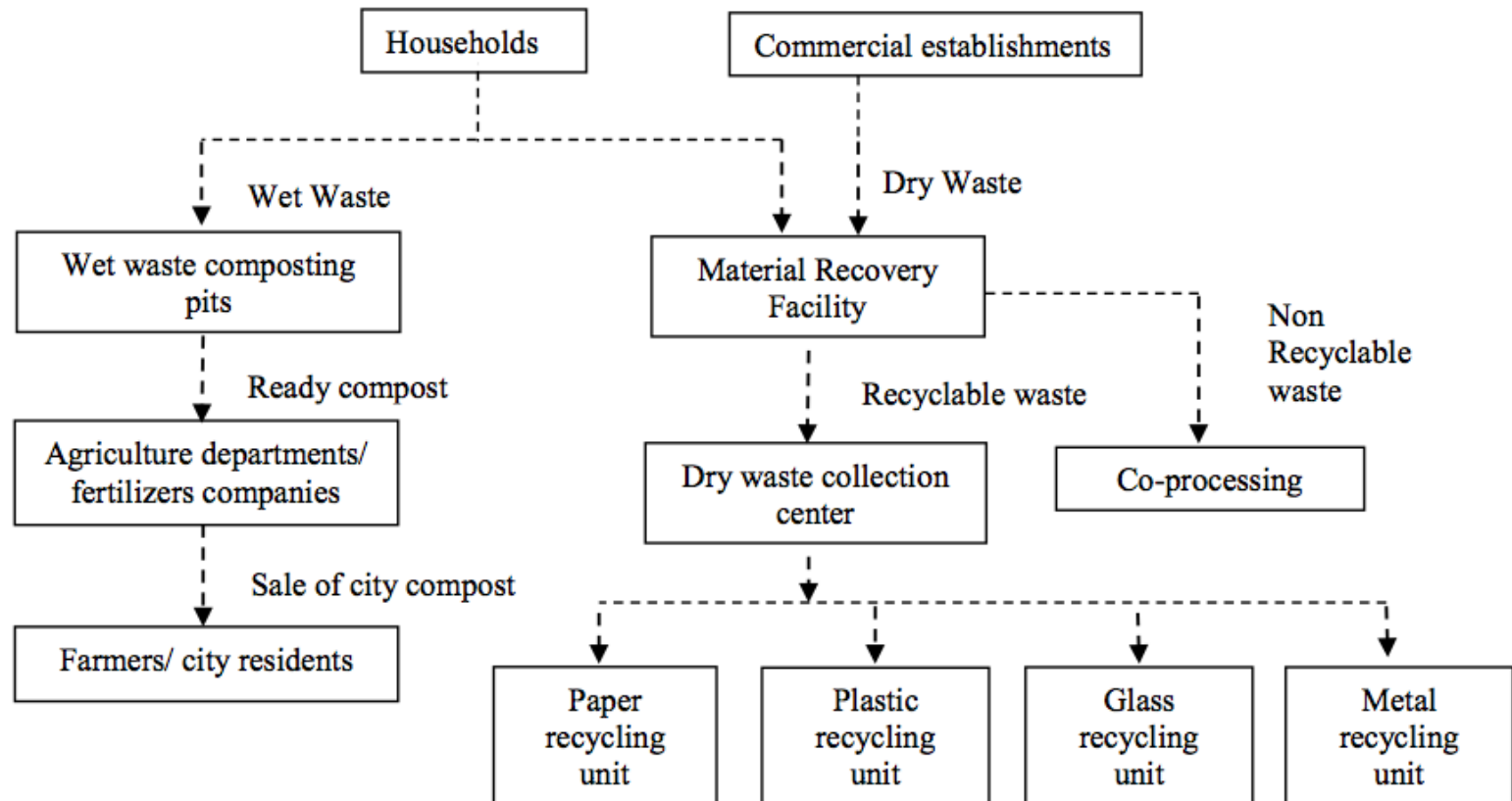
- The ULG will be responsible for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from the households.
- Need appropriate infrastructure for collection and transportation of segregated waste --- push-carts, trolley etc.
- Approximately 6-8 collectors required for collection of segregated garbage and door to door propagation for 200 households.
- The wet waste and sanitary waste shall be collected every day, while the dry and domestic hazardous waste shall be collected once every week.
- ULGs to arrange for appropriate infrastructure to support segregation---vehicles (tipper/pushcarts) with partitions



Proposed model for waste management in 200 households in Swaziland



DECENTRALISED MODEL OF WASTE MANAGEMENT





SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMPOSTING PLANT

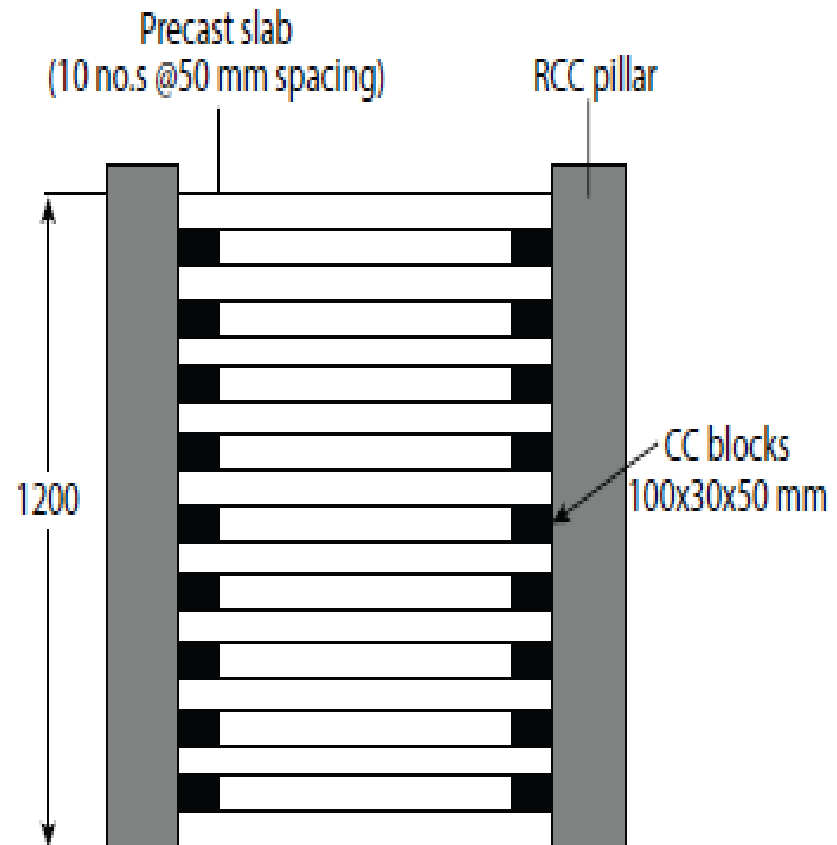


A. Model 1 – Aerobic Composting Bin

Requirements

- 3 Pits required, dimension is $4 \times 4 \times 4$.
- Precast ferro-cement slabs, could be assembled, dismantled and fixed.
- Four corner pillars will have to be set up and precast slab @50 mm spacing needs to be placed.
- The blocks should be of size $100 \times 30 \times 50$ mm.

Schematic diagram of the proposed aerobic composting bins





Treatment process

- About 1-2 tonnes of waste can be processed into compost in 90 days in this tank.
- A layer of fresh cow dung is put at the bottom of the tank to generate microbes for composting.
- Above this, a 6-inch layer of dry leaves or dry grass or small pieces of paper is placed.
- Over this, layers of bio-waste and cow dung are placed. Instead of cow dung, an inoculum or bio-culture¹ can also be used; dry leaves and dry grass absorb water oozing from garbage.

Photographs of the Aerobic composting bins

The actual aerobic composting pit



Precast ferro-cement slabs



Aerobic Composting Bins, Kerala, India



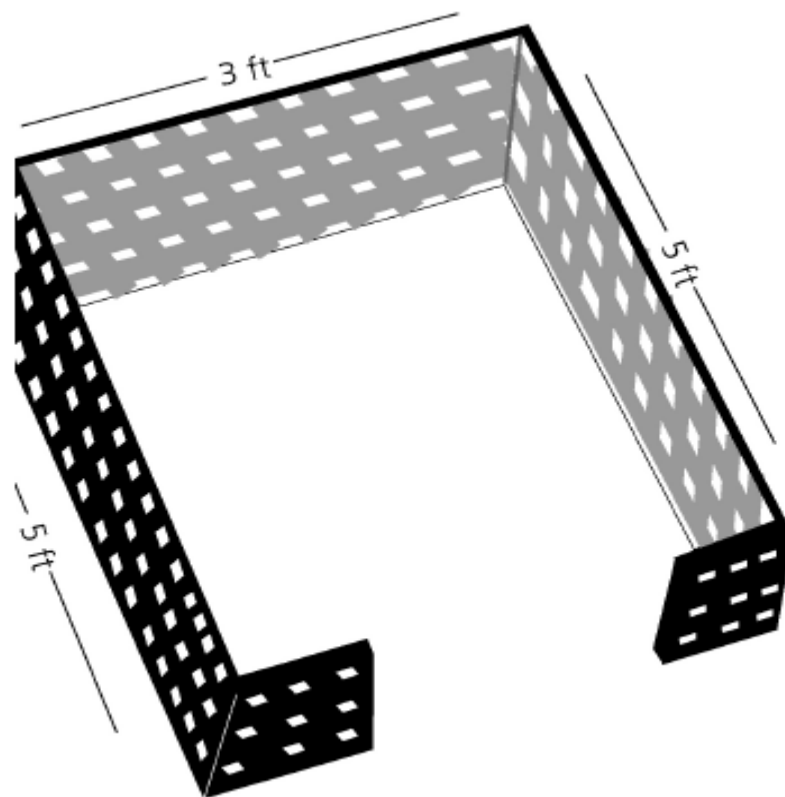


B. Model 2 – Box composting

Requirements

- 3 equally sized cubical pits of size 3×5×5 feet.
- The pits are made using basic construction materials such as **bricks** and **cement**.
- The design is very user friendly as the pits are above the ground, which makes filling, emptying and mixing easier.

Schematic diagram of the proposed box composting model



Box Composting pits

After constructing the sheds



Without sheds





Treatment process

- A layer of discarded green coconut shells is arranged upside down at the bottom of the pits.
- Over this a layer of husk or horticultural waste such as dry leaves, grass etc. is placed and on top of it a layer of cow dung is spread.
- Above this, the wet waste is placed. After putting the segregated wet waste in the cubical pits, it is mixed manually after every 2-5 days using a shovel or a diamond fork.
- It takes around 45-60 days for the compost to get ready depending upon the weather.



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- Once ready, the mixture is sieved so as to separate the impurities such as plastics, paper etc. and get fine compost.
- The decomposition process can be enhanced by utilizing the cow dung and cow urine.
- Every time the wet waste in the pit is mixed, fresh cow dung is added to the decomposing pile. To speed up the decomposition process, *bio-culture can be added to the pile. This product also helps in reducing the odour from the decomposing waste.*



Detailed economics of the two models

Table 1: Economics with aerobic bins (Model 1)

Materials required	Estimated cost in INR	Total estimated cost (in INR/Rs)	Amount in SZL @ 0.20/ INR
100 Bins (one time investment)	70/bin	7000	1395.32
2 Bag (one time investment)	15/bag	3000	598.00
3 aerobic compost pits (one time investment)	20000/pit	60000	11959.92
Total		70000	13953.24

Table 2: Economics with box composting (Model 2)

Materials required	Estimated cost in INR/Rs	Total estimated cost (in INR/Rs)	Amount in SZL @ 0.20/INR
100 Bins (one time investment)	70/bin	7000	1395.32
2 Bag (one time investment)	15/bag	3000	598.00
3 box compost pits (one time investment)	6000/pit	18000	3587.98
Total		28000	5581.3

Note: Both the models require a shed, whose cost shall be based on the availability of local material for construction



Detailed economics of the two models

- For Model 1 with aerobic composting bins: 1081 USD
- For Model 2 with box composting (3 pits/100 HH)): 432.74 USD (approx)

CASE STUDIES

Waste Segregation for Clean Zanzibar
programme launched in Shaurimoyo, Zanzibar
on
6 September, 2017

for better solid waste management in Shaurimoyo

With a tripartite partnership between
Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA),
Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council (ZUSP) and
Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)

Objective

- Achieve 100 percent source segregation in 200 households of Shaurimoyo area by March, 2018
- 200 Households to give segregated waste
- Compost wet waste
- Channelize dry waste to recyclers
- Incentivise Waste Collector, upgrade livelihoods of informal sector
- Create market linkages for compost and make it a business model --
- to create jobs and businesses from waste
- Make cleanliness a movement
- Replicate to the rest of the island in a phased manner
- Make Zanzibar a **ZERO LANDFILL ISLAND**, to become the only area to achieve this objective in Zanzibar

Mapping of proposed site for decentralised waste management in Shaurimoyo, Stone Town



Site visit to the site after deliberation with municipality over suitability of area

Mapping of 200 households in Shaurimoyo dated 5th July, 2017



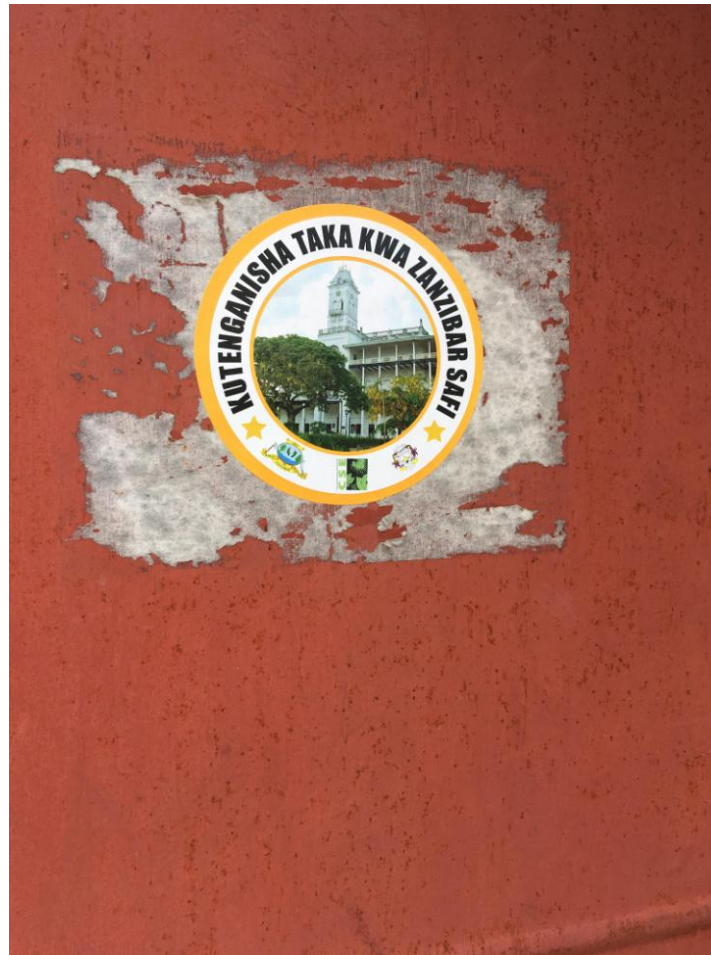
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Members from society taking consent from HH to segregate



Sticker put on the door of every house
that pledges to segregate



Door to door Propagation, in 200 Households (HHs) wards – about 1000-1500 population



Door to door propagation by CSE & ZUMC explaining to residents the importance of and how to segregate household waste on July 2017



Distribution of one bin and two bags on 6th September, 2017



**Inauguration of composting pit by DG, ZEMA and DDG,
CSE**

Punguza

Tumia tena

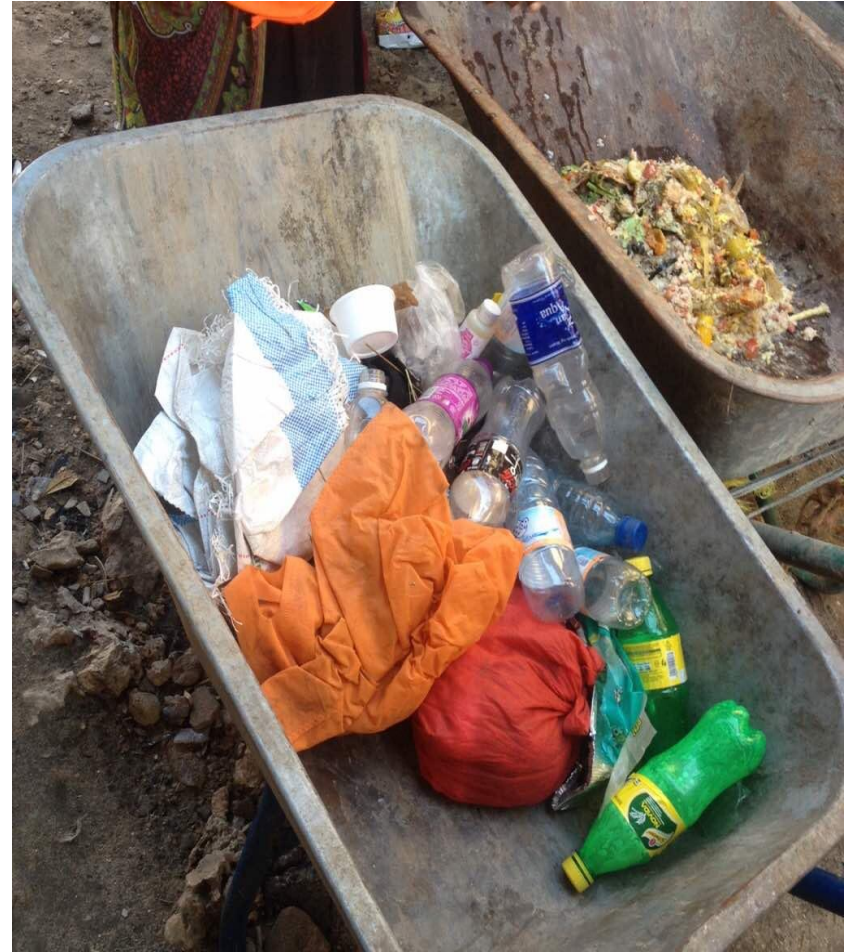
Rejesha

KUTENGANISHA TAKA KWA ZANZIBAR SAFI

SUPPORTED BY

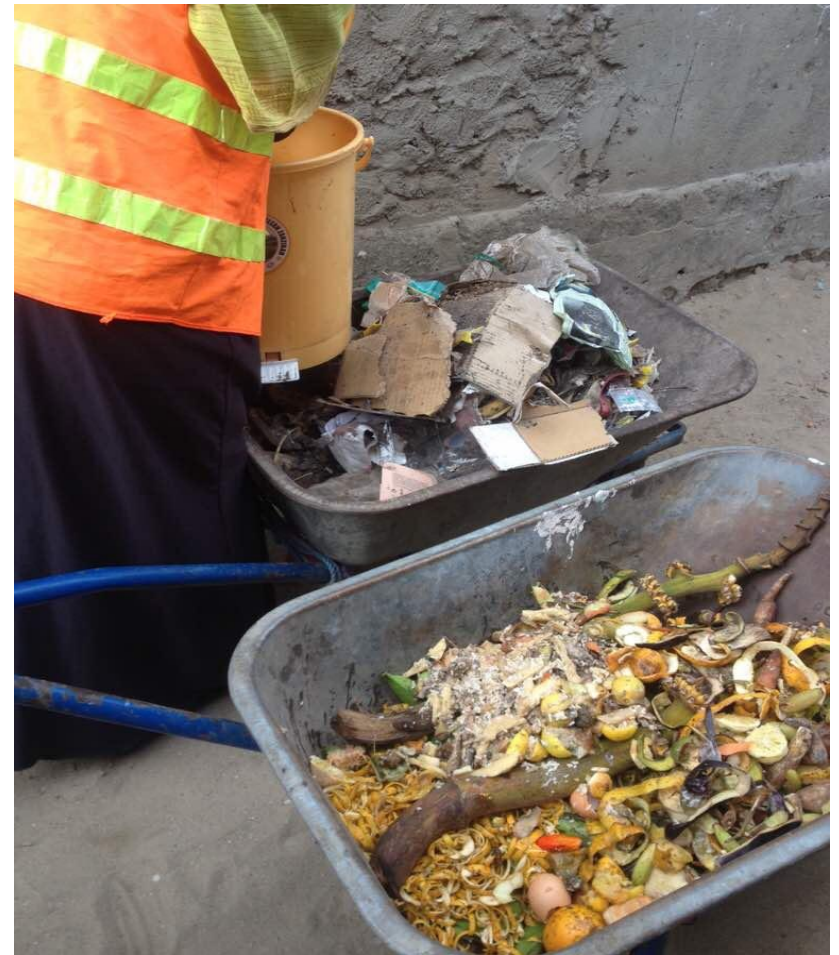
CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT INDIA
ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
ZANZIBAR URBAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Over 80% Households giving segregated waste



First day of waste segregation on 11 September 2017

Segregated waste collected from Households by ZUMC



Waste workers collecting waste on 14 September 2017



Composting pit at the site



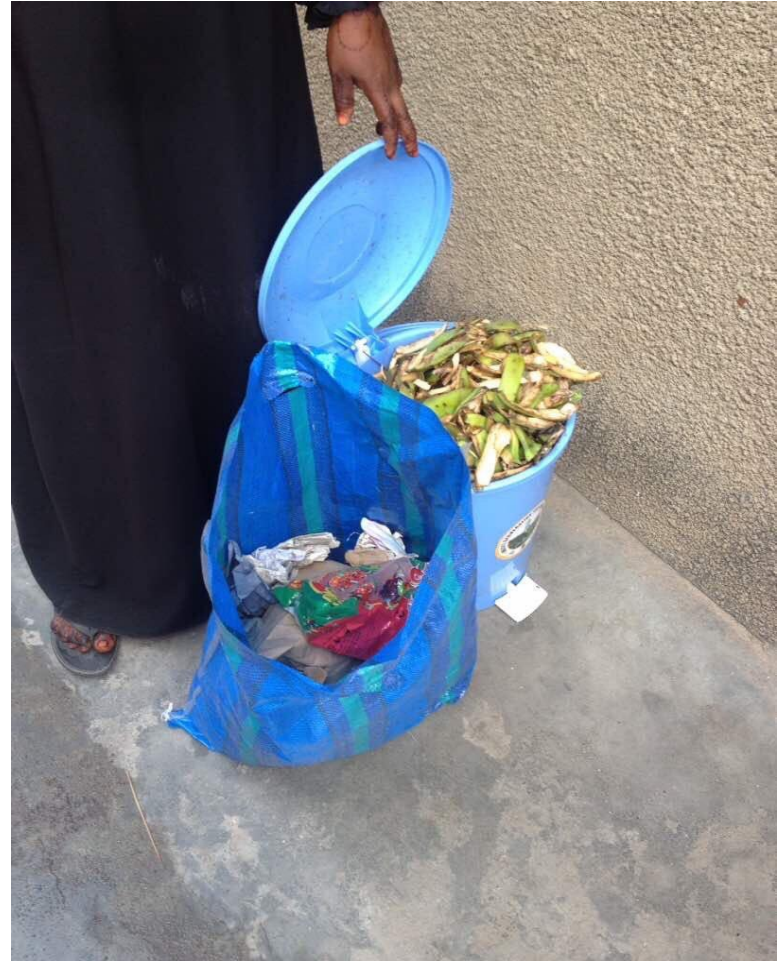
Segregated dry waste is stored in the Shaurimoyo waste management society office. PET, glass bottle and packaging waste

**70-80 kg Wet waste everyday goes to
composting site at Shaurimoyo**



Photograph of Composting pit, 15 September 2017

Wet and dry waste collection on 19 September 2017



Wet waste collection from HHs on 25 September



Segregated waste from HHs on 2 October



Segregated wet waste from HHs; Composting pit on 6 October



Incentives to collector

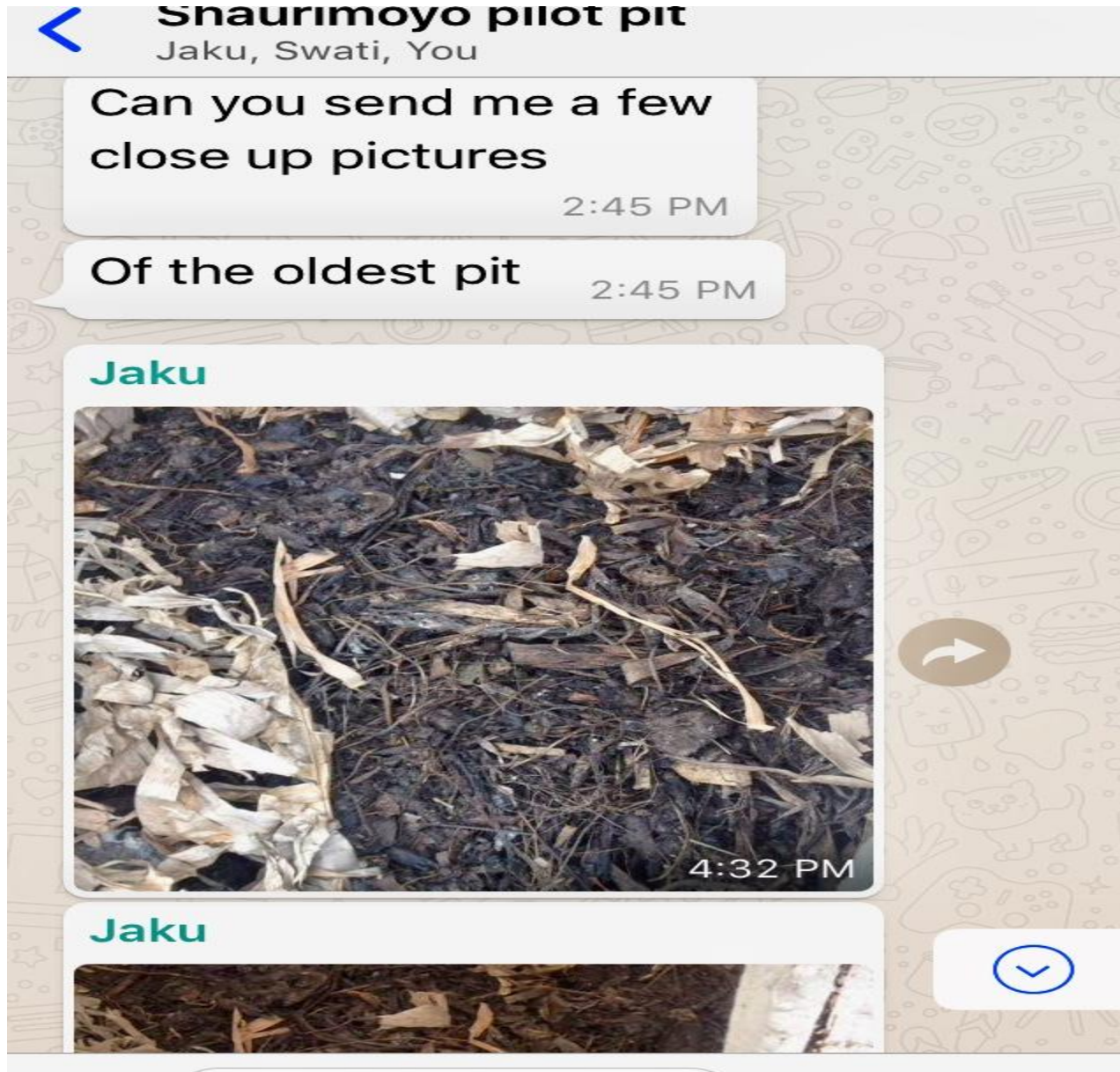
- Everyday, close to 30-50 kg plastic collected per ward
- Plastic sold to franchise 150 Tsh /kg @4Rs/kg
- Glass sold to franchise 200 Tsh /kg @5.7 Rs/kg

Weekly Data Collection (in Kilograms)

Date	% of segregation daily	Daily collection coverage in 200 Households(HH)	Amount of dry recyclable waste collected	Amount of Glass collected	Amount of Plastic Bottles (PET) collected	Amount of paper, cardboard, packaging collected	Amount of metal collected	Wet waste going into the compost pit
9/25/2017	More than 80%	Below 100 HH per day	50	14	42	45	7	232
10/4/2017	More than 80%	Below 100 HH per day	93	14	31	51	12	350
10/25/2017	More than 80%	Below 100 HH per day	50	2	40	112	8	280
11/6/2017	More than 80%	Below 100 HH per day	38	2	32	86	4	344

An online Google Sheet is created where information is filled up on a weekly basis by municipality and share with CSE. CSE further analysis the progress of work based on this data and shares with the local municipality.

How we monitor ?





Shaurimoyo pilot pit

Jaku, Swati, You

Mzee left

Thu, 14 Sep

Hi jaku can u share the photos here

8:40 AM ✓✓

Sat, 16 Sep

Jaku



12:26 PM

Swati

Great

12:26 PM





Jaku

en yesterday at 1:56 PM



tomorrow

6:17 PM ✓✓

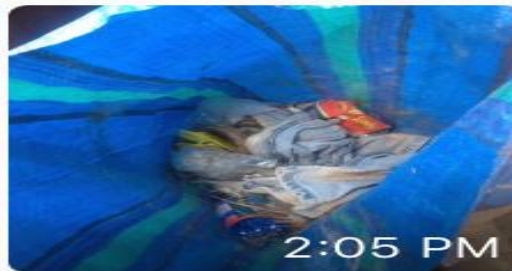
Ok

7:57 PM

Tue, 31 Oct



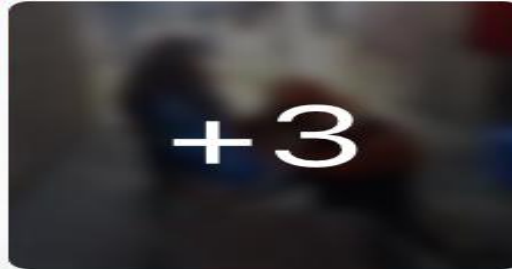
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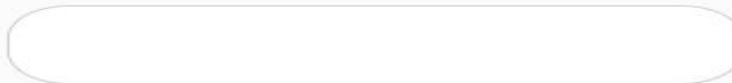
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+3



Two Month Status

- Almost 200 HHs are segregating waste. Segregation percentage is over 85-90 percent.
- Daily collection frequency of segregated waste = 75-100 HHs per day
- Daily wet waste transferred to the pit = 70-80 kg
- Dry waste collected per week = 40-60 kg, society members further segregate the dry waste into PET, glass, plastic and paper
- The segregated dry waste is being given to 2-3 waste dealers, however details on before and after pricing need to be furnished

Swachhtha Swasthya Samridhi
programme launched in Muzaffarpur, Bihar on
15 December, 2016

for better solid waste management and sanitation in
Muzaffarpur

With a tripartite partnership for SWM between
Muzaffarpur Municipal Corporation (MMC)
Centre for Science & Environment (CSE)
ITC Ltd.

Door to door Propagation, in 12 wards



City has about 1 lakh population



Inauguration of solid waste management work in new wards



Door to door propagation by WoW volunteers explaining to residents the importance of and how to segregate household waste

Over 80% Households giving segregated waste



Segregated waste collected from Households by MMC





In some wards, segregation percentage is about 90 percent



Dry waste compartment on the tipper carrying dry waste collected from households



Wet waste compartment on the tipper carrying wet waste collected from households



A tricycle collector further segregates dry waste into PET, carry bags and packaging waste in Ward No. 3.

**7-8 tonne Wet waste everyday goes to
composting site, near Town Hall**



city to have 4 decentralized composting centers to cover 49 wards

Before sieving



Final Compost



Massive transformation in wards, no littering, Visibly clean



Ward 1



Ward 2



Ward 4

A slum area in Ward 11 transformed





Muzaffarpur city looks remarkably cleaner post implementation of the program

Pond Cleaning by volunteers



Propagation in commercial areas





Plastic getting further segregated at dry waste collection center

- Muzaffarpur has become the first city in Bihar to have its byelaws on solid waste management, passed by the elected board, to be notified by UD&HD.

[illegible]



Public events to promote Swachhta

Media Coverage

Further

- Improved rankings in the recent Swachh Survekshan, 2017
- Declared as Smart City on 23 June, 2017



- All this due to the existing work on sanitation and cleanliness

Why decentralised waste management approache?

- Nature, Wildlife and Tourism is instrumental to Swaziland's economy
- Waste management needs to be in alignment with Swaziland's goal to become a developed country by 2022— can become developed by becoming waste wise!!
- Land is a valuable resource; cannot use it for disposal—sort, process, minimise, recycle, reuse.

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- Adoption of decentralised systems shall further help ULGs to save costs of collection, transportation and disposal of waste.
- In India, cities that have adopted for decentralised have cut their cost in waste management by 50-60 percent. Have used that money to invest in processing, recycling, upcycling initiatives. **Have made money via recycling and composting.**

**LET'S MAKE CLEANLINESS A
MOVEMENT IN SWAZILAND**