



WASH Sector
Cox's Bazar

ISCG

INTER SECTOR
COORDINATION
GROUP

FINAL VERSION

WASH Sector Cox's Bazar Bangladesh

Solid Waste Management Strategy

Part 1 (of 2): **Illustrations**

July 2021

The SWM Strategy of the WASH Sector

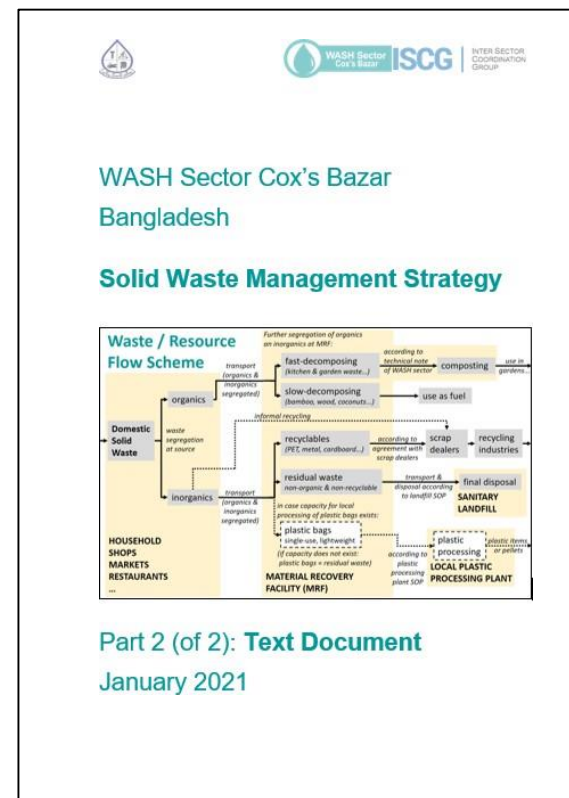
Part 1: Illustrations

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brief graphic summary of the strategy...

Part 2: Text Document



in case more detail is needed...

Why is Solid Waste Management (SWM) important?

SWM is about ...

...the protection of **public health**

...environmental protection

...reduction of **greenhouse gas emissions**

SWM is not about the perception or acceptance of solid waste pollution!

Unsafely managed solid waste can lead to...

...the emission of **toxic fumes** from uncontrolled waste burning

...breeding grounds for **disease vectors** such as rodents, insects...

...the pollution of **drinking water sources** and **food sources**

...**marine plastic pollution**

...the **emission of greenhouse gases**

Objectives of the SWM Strategy

Overall objectives

Minimization of hazardous impact of domestic solid waste on human health and environment

Specific objectives

Reduction of waste generation

Minimization of need for safe disposal (through waste avoidance, reuse & recycling)

Safe disposal of residual waste in sanitary landfill

Awareness raising and behaviour change towards adequate waste handling

Working Principles of the SWM Strategy

Working principles (in order of priority)

- 1) **Avoidance of waste generation** (especially inorganic and non-recyclable waste)
- 2) **Establishment of a complete SWM system** (for waste which cannot be avoided, as proposed under 1.): waste segregation > collection > transport > value recovery > safe disposal
- 3) **Ensuring adequate waste handling** (through awareness raising and behaviour change)
- 4) **Source segregation of waste** (and maintaining of segregation throughout SWM system)
- 5) **Reuse** of segregated waste
- 6) **Recycling** of segregated waste
- 7) **Safe disposal** of residual waste (which cannot be avoided, reused or recycled)

TYPES of Waste:

LOCATION:

CATEGORIES of Waste:

**Domestic
Solid
Waste**

households,
restaurants,
shops, markets...

organic material (from kitchen & garden), recyclables, residual waste (inorganic & non-recyclable)...

Medical Waste

hospitals,
medical wards,
practices...

sharps, infectious waste,
pharmaceuticals, general waste...

**Construction
Waste**

construction
sites, demolition
sites...

bricks, concrete, metal, wood,
plastics...

Electronic Waste

...

...

Industrial waste

...

...

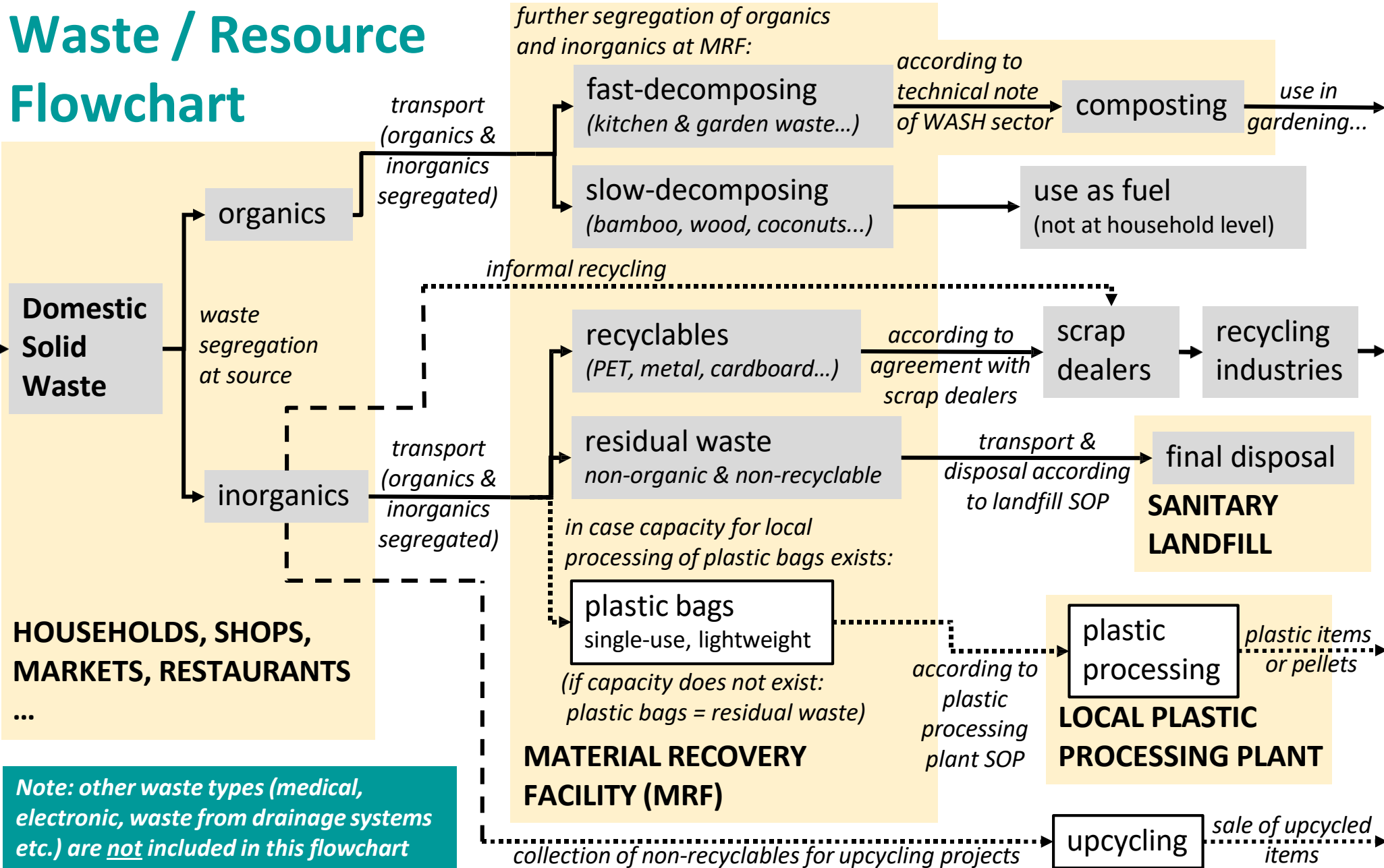
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**FOCUS OF
SWM
STRATEGY
OF WASH
SECTOR**

**NOT PART
OF SWM
STRATEGY**



Waste / Resource Flowchart



Note: other waste types (medical, electronic, waste from drainage systems etc.) are not included in this flowchart

Importance of Waste Segregation

If waste is segregated...

...waste becomes a valuable resource!

...SWM becomes a business opportunity!

If waste is not segregated...

...waste remains waste, and needs to be disposed

...unsafe waste disposal is the easiest and cheapest approach!

...very likely, waste becomes a threat to human health and environment!

Waste Segregation at Source

Waste segregation at source is the most effective approach...

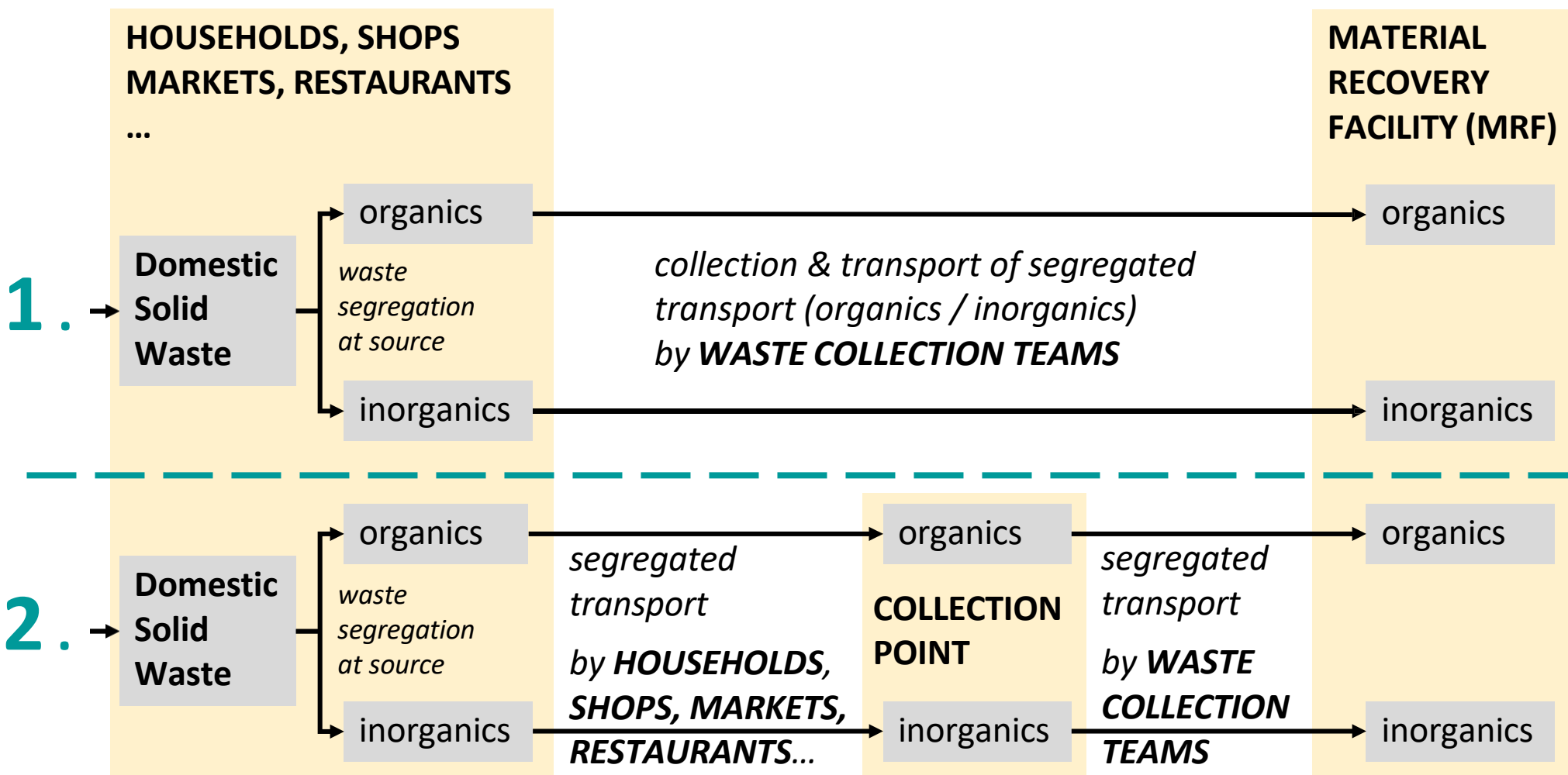
...recyclables are not soiled, and can easily be recovered

...organic material is not contaminated with plastics etc.

Types of Waste Collection:

(choice for collection is with the responsible organization)

1. **Household collection** (or collection at shops, markets, restaurants...) is labour-intensive, but facilitates waste segregation at source!
2. **Collection points** are ideally supervised (for waste segregation)



Camps: Setup for Waste Sorting, Processing and Disposal

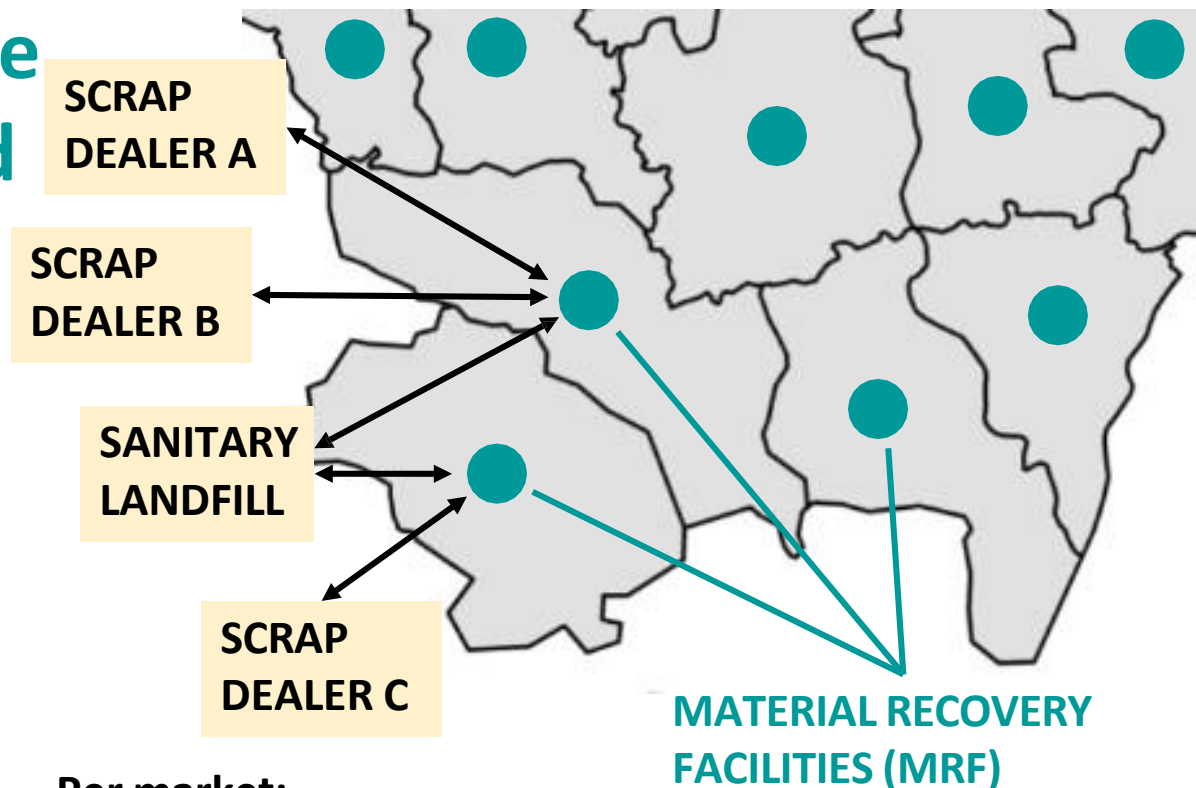
Per camp:

Material Recovery Facility (MRF):

- At least one MRF per camp
- MRF is in contact with sanitary landfill and scrap dealers: Several MRFs per landfill, and several scrap dealers per MRF is possible.
- Only residual waste from MRF is brought to sanitary landfill
- MRF should be located close to bigger roads to facilitate logistics

Per household, restaurant, shop:

- (at least) two colour-coded bins (ca. 15 L): one for organics, one for inorganics



Per market:

- (at least) two colour-coded bins per market stall (if necessary, use container)

Waste collection points:

- Number of points depends on storage volume, collection interval & type of collection
- Suitable accessibility for waste disposal & collection
- Protected against climate & animals

Camps: Tasks, Responsibilities and Roles within SWM

