Economic Incentives: Missing element in solid waste management in Sri Lanka

Sujata Gamage, PhD MPA

Forum for business Innovations, NIBM National Innovation Center No.24, Edmonton Road (Baseline Road), Colombo 05

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Approaches to achieving public interest objectives

- Education and training
- Command and control
- Incentives

Enabling conditions:

Political leadership, Meritocracy, Open Government



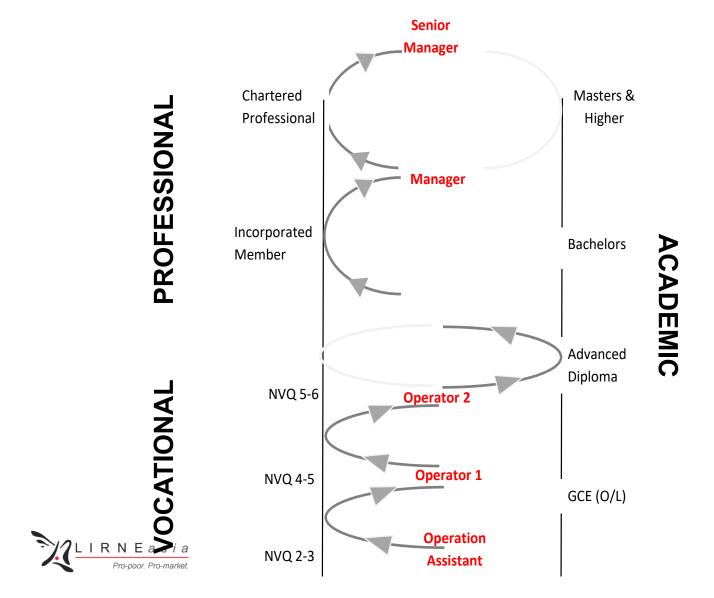
Education and training

To spread the message of 3R, for example



Education & Training

NVQ certification for solid waste workers



Education & Training

NVQ certification for solid waste workers



NATIONAL COMPETENCY STANDARDS

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE WORK SUPERVISOR

(Competency Standard Code: O90S003)



Prepared & Validated by National Apprentice & Industrial Training Authority 971, Sri Jayewardenepura Mawatha Welikada Rajagiriya



Endorsed by

Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission 354/2.Nipunatha Piyasa, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 5.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Skills Development











Command and Control

To address environmental pollution by polythene and plastics, e.g.

Year	Gazette	Order to prohibit
2006	#1466/5	 Manufacture of polythene or any polythene product of twenty (20) microns or below in thickness for in country use; Sale or use of polythene or any polythene product which is twenty (20) microns or below in thickness.
2017	#2034/33)	Manufacture of Polythene or any Polythene product, 20 microns & below
	#2034/34)	Manufacture of Food Wrappers. (Lunch Sheet) etc.
	#2034/35)	Order to prohibit the Manufacture of any bag of high density (Grocery Bag)
	#2034/36	Order to prohibit burning of refuse and other combustible matters inclusive of Plastic
	#2034/37	Order to prohibit the use of Polyethylene products as Decorations
	#2034/38	Order to prohibit the manufacture of food containers, plates , cups , spoons from expanded Polystyrene



Incentives

Producers

Receive subsidies/tax breaks

Consumers

- Pay deposit/levy at the time of purchase
- Receive money for recyclable waste (with or without link to deposits)
- Pay a fee per bag of waste disposed

Recyclers

Producers ay levy at point of production (EPR)

Waste Managers

Pay differential fees at the landfill



Incentives – Pay differential fees at the landfill

A regulated landfill is the first step towards a 'Circular economy''

- Karadiyana disposal site
- Kerawelapitiya Waste Park
 - Upto April 14, 2016, CMC dumped unsorted waste in Meethotamlla (Paying fees for 1600+ MT per day)
 - By April 2018, 60% of waste composted, nonbiodegradables awaiting transfer to landfill



Incentives – Receive money for Recyclables

3R Society program, Schools in Balangoda & Colombo

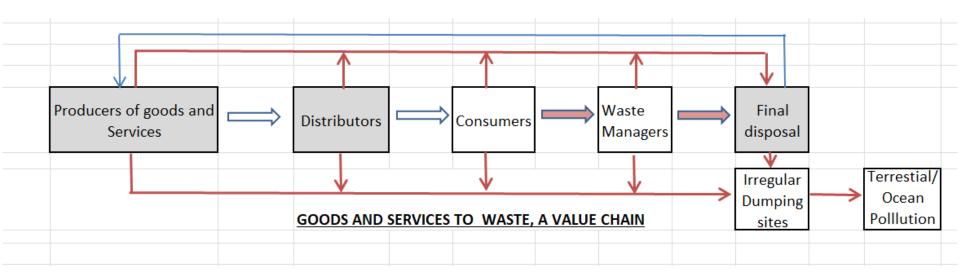
With atribution to Mr. Nimal Prematilake, Min Megapolis



Way forward

Value chain approach beginning with the end

(as opposed to a waste hierarchy approach)



RED – Waste; BLUE – New products and services, or inputs to same; GREY – Points of influence

FINAL DISPOSAL: is the share of the total amount of waste that is finally disposed of by: (1) incineration (with or without energy recovery), (2) landfilling on a controlled or non-controlled-site, (3) composting, (4) reuse or recycling, and (5) other disposal, measured as a percentage of total, broken down by sector (industrial and municipal waste) and by negative impact https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/I-4-en-final.pdf



Recommendations

- Apply economic incentives at every possible point in the waste value chain beginning with landfills
 - Several Waste Parks, managed by a public enterprise set up for the purpose (as a subsidiary of the UDA?)
 - Contain waste-leakages through buy back programs and anti-litter laws and enforcements
 - Per per bag programs, to the extent possible
 - Extended producer responsibility (EPR) fund



Thank you

