

Co-Composting of Municipal Solid Waste and Faecal Sludge for Agriculture in Kushtia Municipality, Bangladesh

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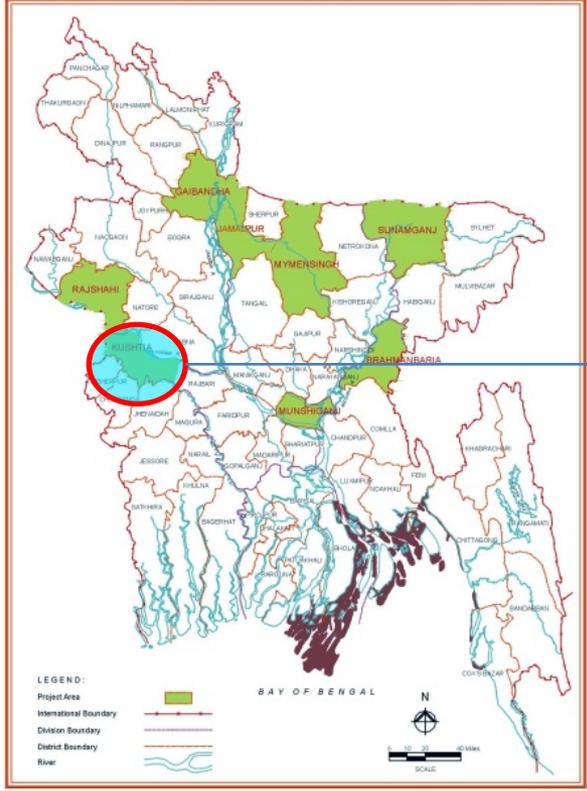
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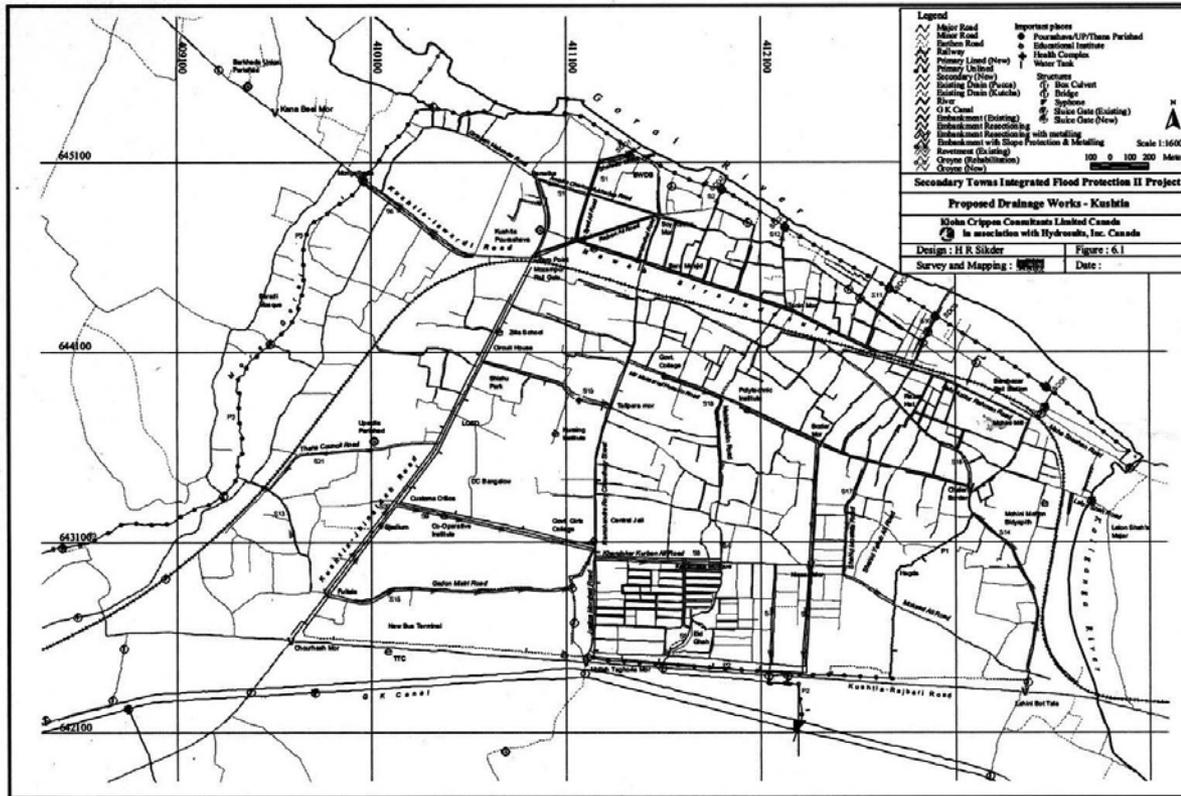
Overview of the **Presentation**

1. Background of Kushtia Municipality
2. **Solid Waste Management in Bangladesh**
3. Sanitation Situation in Bangladesh
4. **Faecal Sludge Management Situation in Bangladesh**
5. Problem of Solid and Faecal Sludge Waste Management
6. **Pilot Intervention on Faecal Sludge Management in Kushtia**
7. Key Findings

Location of Kushtia Municipality



Kushtia, Bangladesh



Total Area: 27.75 sq.m

Estimated Population: 102,988

Total Number of Holdings: 12,907

Total Number of Household: 23,037

Faecal Sludge Collected by the City: 180-270 M3/ month

(equivalent to faecal sludge collected from 90 holdings)

Solid Waste Collected by the City: 20-25 ton/ day (out of this 80% is organic)



Solid Waste Management in Bangladesh

- Rapid urbanization in Bangladesh is creating an increasing strain on overburdened infrastructure, as well as more demand on limited public services.
- Solid Waste Generation in Urban Areas: **20,000 tons/day**
- Organic Waste: **80%**
- Collection Efficiency of Waste: **50-60-%**
- Crude dumping of waste in low-lying areas is the most common method of disposal of waste
- An enormous potential exists to improve existing municipal solid waste management operations with improved organic waste components and to provide positive economic and environmental benefits.
- Organic waste management, therefore, is a key sub-sector of municipal waste management which deserves more attention.



Sanitation Situation in Bangladesh

- “Sanitation” means total sanitary condition for healthy living which includes hygienic latrine facilities, proper management of solid waste and proper disposal of household wastewater and storm water.
- Urban sanitation remains also a major challenge in Bangladesh. Sanitation is the responsibility of the municipalities, who do not have necessary organizational and technical capacity to take up their role.
- Although it is claimed that the urban sanitation coverage is 88% as of March 2009, the overall sanitation situation in all urban areas is far from satisfactory .
- Conventional sewerage systems are absent in all urban areas except in parts of Dhaka city.



Faecal Sludge Management in Bangladesh

- **Faecal sludge:** Sludges of variable consistency collected from so called on-site sanitation systems; such as . pit latrines, non sewerred public toilets, septic tanks
- At present there is no formal or environmentally sound faecal sludge collection and disposal system in Bangladesh.
- Septic tanks and pits are not desludged regularly to keep them functional. These are occasionally emptied manually and dumped into the nearby drainage system, low lands, surface waters and into open environment.
- With the increase in sanitation coverage in urban areas using septic tanks and pit latrines it is expected that faecal sludge volume will increase considerably within a few years and if collection and disposal systems are not developed serious environmental degradation and associated health risk will increase.
- Municipal authorities and the people in general, are not aware of the seriousness of the problem and therefore of the needs for improvement. Financial and operational capacity of the municipalities for improved faecal sludge collection, treatment and safe disposal are also limited.

Unhygienic Toilets



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6892

