

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics



Waste to Energy: A strategy for Low Carbon Growth

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Waste – How Much ?



Municipal Solid Waste (2006)

- 2.0 billion tons, increasing 8%/year
 - Regional estimates and projections LAC region - 131 million tons (2005)

 \rightarrow 179 million tons (2030)

Africa - 200 million tons

Asia - 280 million tons (2005)

 \rightarrow 650 million tons (2025)

Industrial Waste (selected countries)

- Non-hazardous 1.1-1.8 billion tons/year (excluding mining)
- Hazardous 150 million tons

Waste agricultural biomass

• 5 billion tons/year eqv. 1.2 billion tons of oil



Why Convert Waste to Energy



Environmental Benefits

- Resource Efficiency
- Promoting use of renewable resources
- Climate change benefits
 - Replacing fossil fuels
 - Avoiding methane generation

Economic Benefits

- Usually cheaper source of energy
- Decentralized source of energy
- Avoided cost of fuel transportation/energy distribution

Socio-Political Benefits

- Enhanced energy security due to less dependence on imports
- Enhanced access to energy particularly in rural areas
- Local employment generation





Barriers



Policy Barriers

- Waste management policies continue to be end-of-pipe with emphasis on "collect & dispose"
- Lack of recognition of waste as a resource
- Lack of fiscal incentives
- Lack of clarity in roles & responsibilities of central vs. local governments

Technical Barriers

- Lack of access to technologies
- Lack of capacity in assessing and selecting technologies
- Lack of R&D capacity to adapt technologies to suit local condition
- Apprehensions about feasibility, safety, and profitability of Waste to Energy ventures
- Lack of experience



Barriers (cont'd)



Systemic Barriers

- Lack of supportive infrastructure such as segregation, sorting
- Unreliable and inadequate data on waste quantification and characterization
- Prevalence of NIMBY syndrome

Social Barriers

- Lack of recognition of waste as a resource
- Waste generators unwilling to take actions for segregation
- Apprehensions that waste to energy systems will adversely affect the livelihood of rag-pickers

Financial Barriers

- Local authorities have severe budget constraints
- Financial institutions/banks still prefer investing in manufacturing sector





Major Issues



Municipal Waste

- Low collection efficiency waste reaching the disposal site lower than actual generation
- No source separation co-mingled waste
- Higher organics, especially food waste (50-80%), thus higher moisture content and lower calorific value
- Due to higher organics, higher rates of decomposition leading to methane generation. Due to co-mingled nature, methane may get accumulated in pockets
- Systems to take into consideration the jobs already provided in un-organized sector
- Issues related to waste dumps

Industrial Waste

- Need for proper segregation of hazardous and nonhazardous waste
- Advantage of availability of significant quantities in a small area





Major Issues (cont'd)



Waste Agricultural Biomass

- Widely available but highly dispersed
- Voluminous and thus transportation costs play an important role
- Seasonal variations
- Need to look into prevailing uses



A suggested approach for Waste to Energy Project



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1. Selection of pilot sites – assessment of waste generation, quantity & characteristics, current practices of disposal, feasibility of collection

- 2. Identification, assessment and selection of suitable technologies technology information, methodology of sustainability assessment of technologies
- 3. Assessment of energy generation potential
- 4. Development of business partnerships for implementation
- 5. Development of replication mechanism
- 6. Policy recommendations to facilitate overcome barriers
- 7. Capacity building and dissemination of results and experiences



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Thank You...

