



Phitsanulok City Municipality Model

: Solid Waste Management



**Phitsanulok
Municipality
Area 18.26 km²**

**33,000
Households**

90,000

registered inhabitants

50,000-100,000

non-registered inhabitants

Solid waste generation

80 ton/day

Joint Thai-German Solid Waste Management Programme

1997

Study of solid waste management

1999-2002

Academic assistance
 Improve Solid waste management

2002-2007

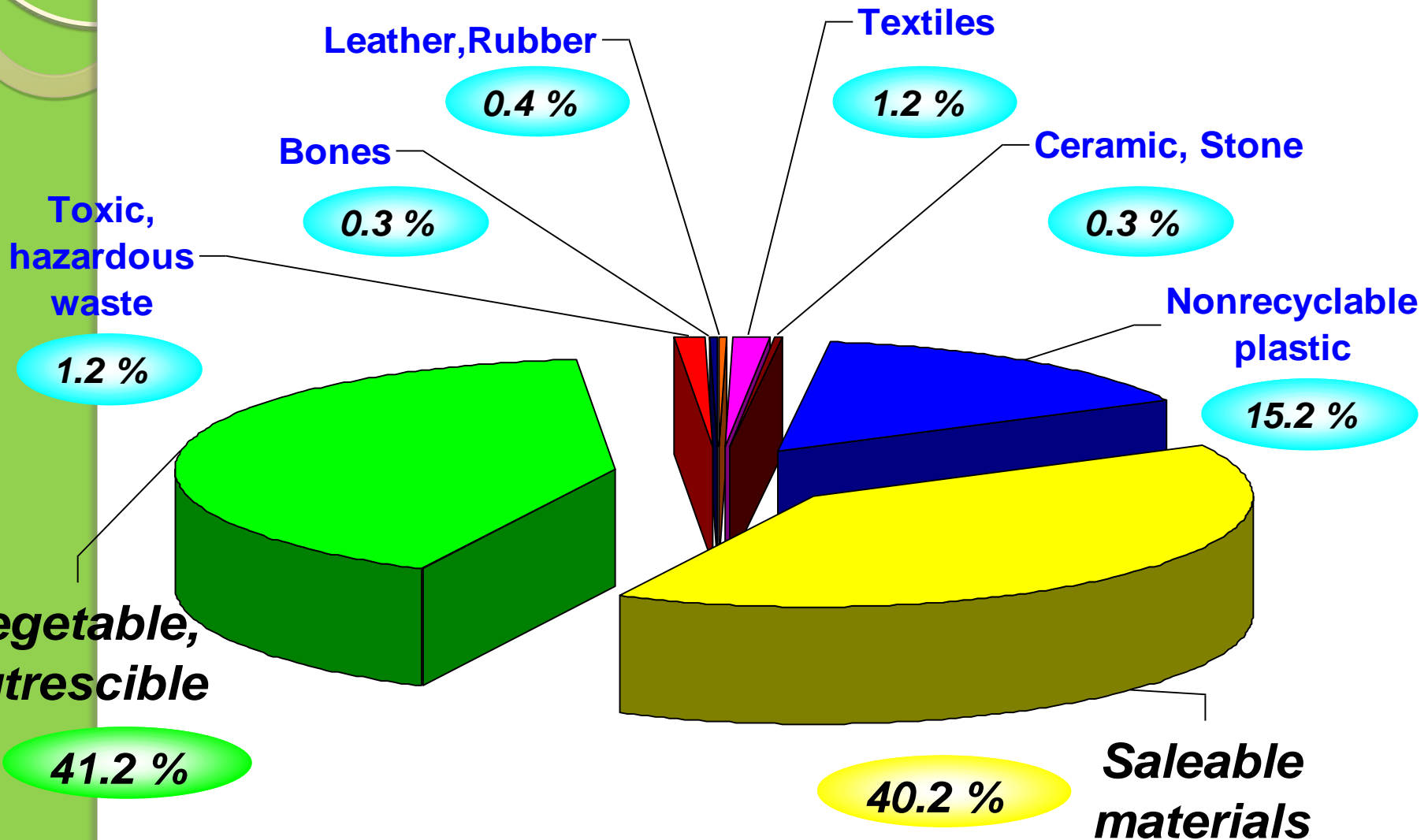
Terminate to central government
 Distribute to local government



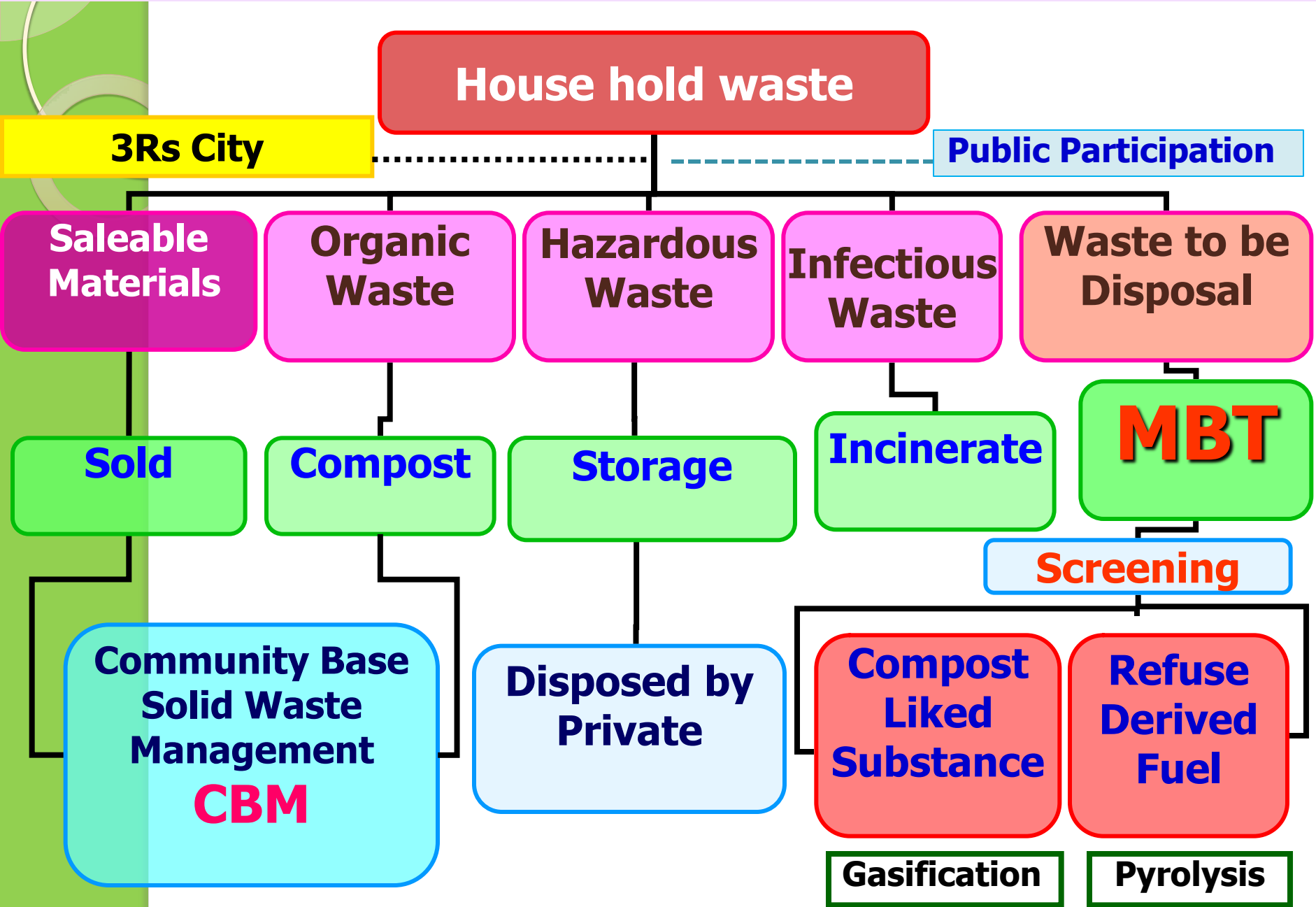
Problems

- ❑ A lack of awareness about waste
- ❑ High amount of organic material
- ❑ The lack of technological know-how needed for modern waste management
- ❑ The lack of cooperation between the concerned local authorities and central government departments
- ❑ The subsidizing of waste management

Waste composition



Phitsanulok Model





Organization & Management



Improvement of waste collection system



Transfer Station

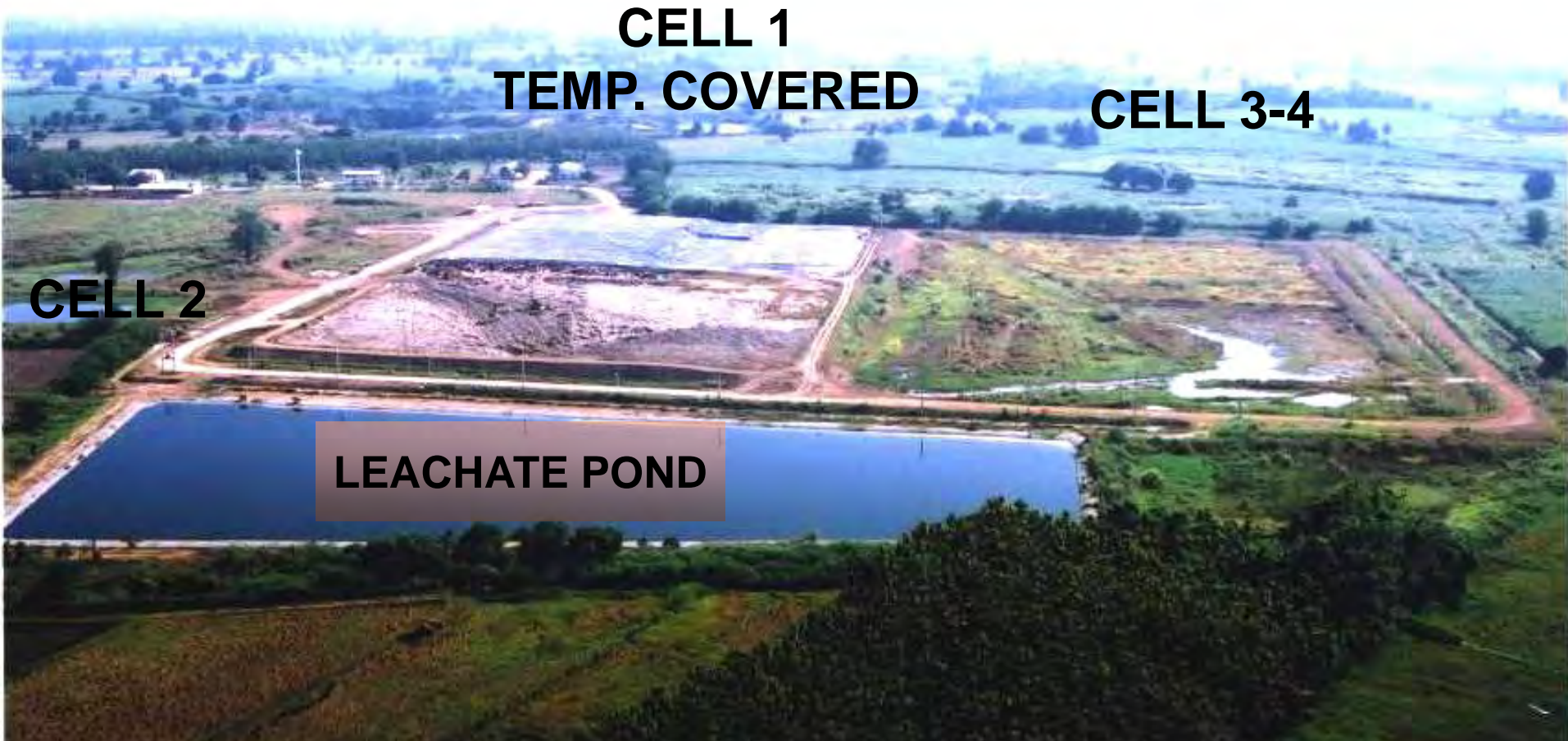


Infectious Waste :

Incinerate



SLF PHITSANULOK





**Mechanical - Biological
Waste Treatment : MBT**

MBT Process

Step 1 : Mechanical treatment



Step 2 : Biological treatment



Step 3 : Screening



Compost Liked Substance
(Biomass)

Refuse Derived Fuel : RDF

Gasification



Pyrolysis

Compost Liked Substance



Biomass : For Gasification

Technology for Recycling Dry Organic

**Compost Liked
Substance
Biomass**



Gasification



Refuse Derived Fuel : RDF



Technology for Recycling Plastic Waste

Refuse Derived Fuel :RDF



Pyrolysis



Reform Plastic to Fuel





Public Participation

Promotion in Phitsanulok city municipality, Thailand:

**Campaign
& Public
Media**



**Mobile
Unit**



**Workshop
Training**



**Door-
knock
Activity**



**Set up Environmental Protection Volunteer :
To helping build awareness**



At the household level, the separation of waste is introduced.

❑ **Recyclable or saleable ; Saleable materials is sorted for selling**



❑ **Organic waste ; Kitchen waste and other organic material is separated for compost making which can be done both in household and community level.**



❑ **Hazardous waste ; The hazardous waste have to be sorted out for municipality for further collecting and transferred to private company.**

❑ **Waste to be disposal ; The left waste which need to be disposed will be presented to municipal waste truck in the agreed time.**



Campaign: Avoid and Reduce

No Plastic bag





Set up Environmental Protection Volunteer



To helping build
awareness

**Household
Level**



Separate Saleable Materials at household

**MICRO-
ENTREPRENEURS**



WASTE BANK



**WASTE
MARKETS**



**Community
Level**

**SOLD
ENTREPRENEURS**



Separate Organic Waste at household



Household Level



Backyard Composting



Biological water

Community Level



Central Composting



Biogas

Reuse Activities :



From Paper

Plastic



- **To make People understand and to announce the timetable**



Waste bin-free Community



Waste bin-free street activity

Separate Hazardous Waste at Household



1
Drop off



2
Collection



3
Storage



4
Transport

5
Disposed by Private

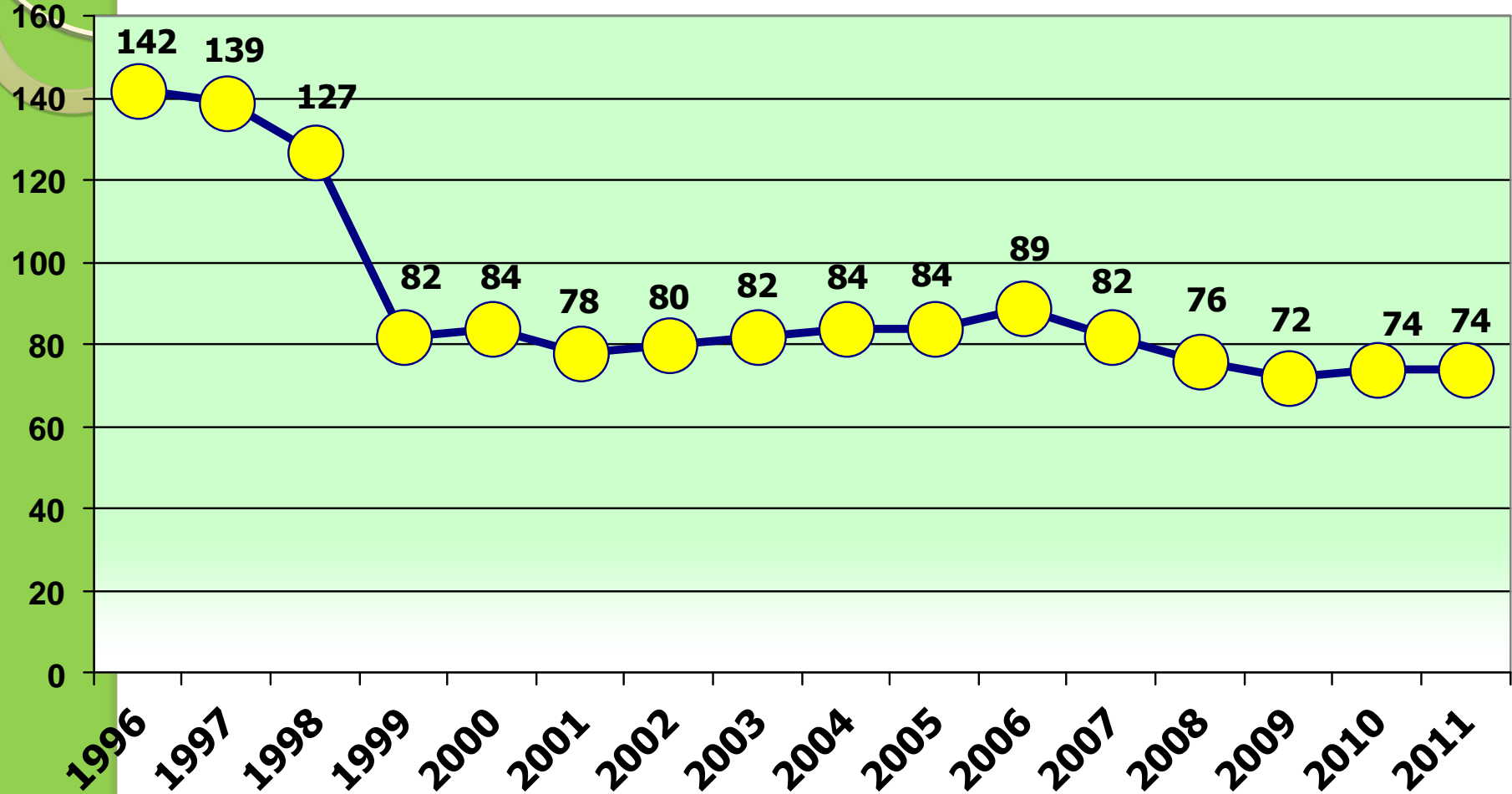
Outcome:

- ❑ **Built up understanding of the polluter-pays-principle which has led an increase in waste separation and reduction from previously 142 tons per day to 75 tons per day.**
- ❑ **Through improve management capacity at operational and administrative level, services became more efficient and cost-effective which has led to and increase of cost-coverage from 10%(1999) to be 50%(2011).**
- ❑ **Both partners benefit from the implementation of the programme in a classical win-win situation:**
 - **The communities or individual households have additional income from the salable materials. Compost. The waste handling is much cleaner and the surroundings are kept clean and beautiful.**
 - **The municipality gains dominantly in less waste for collection and disposal as well as reduced collection frequency.**

Sustainability

- ❑ **The Phitsanulok model of community based waste management (CBM) has proven to be effective in raising awareness and motivation**
- ❑ **Built up understanding of the polluter-pays-principle which has led an increase in waste separation and reduction in waste generation per person from 1.5 kg. to about 0.91 kg.**

Amount of Waste (tons/day)



Community-Based Solid Waste management: CBM

Curriculum overview

- ❑ **The mayors and city councilors as decision makers in a municipality**
- ❑ **The implementing staff from municipality, responsible for implement**
- ❑ **The communities responsible for the implementation of CBM in their area and households**

❑ **Training Approach**

Best Practice Certificate

:DUBAI INTERNATIONAL AWARD For Best Practice To Improve The Living Environment

Certificate
For **CBM**

Best
Practice in
the year
2006



The ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme (Phitsanulok)

Enhancing and of the Community-Base Solid waste Management (CBM) Training Curriculum and Expanding its Application in Phitsanulok



Activities

1. Workshop on improving the CBM curriculum and TOT for CBM
2. Expanding the pool of trainers
3. Disseminating the training across four local administration authorities as well as publishing CBM efforts



Results

- The CBM handout and TOT for CBM as an 2012 improved version
- Will be published and distributed to concerned organization such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Municipal League and so on.

The ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme (Phitsanulok)





Thank you
For
Your Attention