

# Waste Management in Urban Areas

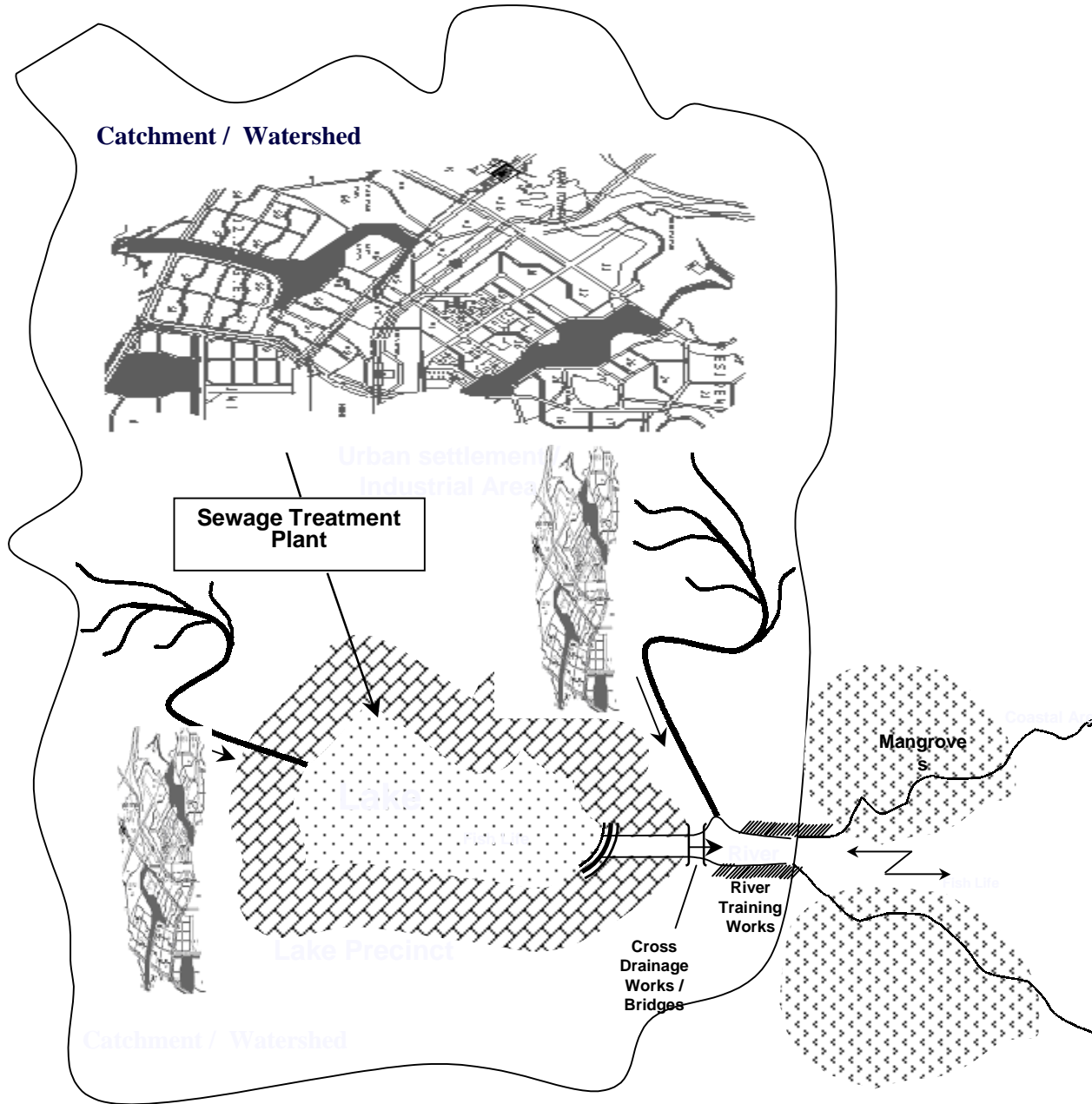


Presentation by

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**Catchment / Watershed**



**Sewage Treatment Plant**

**Mangroves**

**River Training Works**

**Cross Drainage Works / Bridges**

**Lake Precinct**

# The New Priorities

< **Polluter pays!**

< **Precautionary principle**

**Kyoto, Montreal, BSES, Ecology**

< **People first !!**

**EIA, NGO participation, Transparency**

**Sustainability is the ruler!!**

# **Framework for Addressing Environmental Challenges in Urban Development**



# **Elements of the Framework**

- 1. Sustainable development should be our ultimate objective**
- 2. According to the Indian regulatory framework, “improvement” of the natural environment is the duty of state executive as well as citizens!**

## **Elements of the Framework ..... continued**

**3. Adoption of "polluter pays principle" should be integrated into planning and decision making process because it promotes internalization of the environmental costs.**

**4. Adoption of "precautionary principle" should be central to preventive approaches.**

## **Elements of the Framework ..... continued**

- 5. “Ecosystem services” are not adequately quantified in commercial markets and are often given too little weight in policy decisions objective.**
  
- 6. Principles of “prehabilitation” and “compensatory preforestation” must be prerequisites for approval of any developmental project.**

## Elements of the Framework ..... *continued*

- 7. The “system’s approach” and “watershed” based development planning can ensure sustainable development of urban habitat.**
  
- 8. Rejuvenate degraded urban ecosystems including lakes, rivers, creeks, and costal zones.**

## Elements of the Framework ..... *continued*

9. Restore the existing degraded rivers and river-banks to initiate recovery of the urban ecosystem.
10. Restore the Mangrove-Ecosystem and rejuvenate the coastal zones.
11. Construct detention basins and infiltration zones for flood control and provide spaces for people to escape to in case of disasters and calamities.

# Proposed Core of the Policy

- Recognize that “the Earth is a system”!
- Integrate industrial and environmental agenda
- Integrate “people” into policy making and implementation

# Ideal Policy Making: Underlying Principles

- 1. Sustainable development should be our ultimate objective.**
- 2. According to the Indian regulatory framework, “improvement” of the natural environment is the duty of state executive as well as citizens.**
- 3. Preference should be given to preventive environmental management.**  
*i.e.* to strengthen indigenous capacity building by improving scientific and technological understanding and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technology, including innovative cleaner technologies,

**4. “Precautionary principle” determines our choices.**

*i.e.* where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

**5. “Polluter pays principle !”**

*i.e.* endeavor to promote the internalization of environmental costs and polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, so that the polluters will reduce their emission levels where the imposition of controls is least costly.

- 6. Environmental protection should be made an integral part of development process.**
  
- 7. “Ecosystem services” are not adequately quantified in commercial markets and are often given too little weight in policy decisions objective. As a result, economic implications of environmental damage and costs of degradation of natural resources and common property continue to be the “externalities” in our economic analysis. This should change.**
  
- 8. Principles of “prehabilitation” and “compensatory preforestation” must be prerequisites for approval of any developmental project.**

**9. The “system’s approach” and “watershed” based development planning can ensure sustainable development of urban habitat.**

**10. Rejuvenate degraded urban ecosystems including lakes, rivers, creeks, and costal zones**

# Ideal Policy Making: Underlying Commitments

- **Commitment to democracy, (i.e. liberty, fraternity, equality, and justice for all)**
- **The essential task of eradicating poverty is a precondition for sustainable development,**
- **Protect, promote, and support life styles that enrich, both, cultural diversity and moderation of wants,**
- **Promotion of environmental, ecological, social, and economic accountability,**
- **Right to access to information,**

*Continued...*

- **Preservation of intrinsic worth and diversity of nature,**
- **Protection of natural heritage; and**
- **Establishment of global convention on environmental regimes and duties.**

# Constitutional Basis



# The New Strategies

- < **Benefits for decentralized SWM**
- < **Benefits for recycling of treated sewage**
- < **Make RWH mandatory for any office or commercial space**
- < **Implementation of “Ban on Plastics”**