

**Annex-5 : Soft Component (Technical Assistance)
Plan**

Annex-5: Soft Component (Technical Assistance) Plan

**PREPARATORY SURVEY
ON
THE PROJECT
FOR
IMPROVING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN BHUTAN**

SOFT COMPONENT PLAN

JANUARY 2020

**YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
JAPAN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION CENTER**

1. Background

(1) Background

In Bhutan, in line with the current economic growth; urban population has increased, buying inclination has increased, imported goods have increased etc., and then, living level of people has increased. It leads the increase of waste amount generated, waste amount not properly treated and degradation of living environment. It is recognized that improvement of waste management system is one of the important national issues in Bhutan.

Even if the four target cities of the Project (i.e., Thimphu, Phuntsholing, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar) try to improve the solid waste management, shortage of collection equipment will remain one of the serious issues. In line with the source separation practices in target cities, improvement of collection system is the urgent and important issues to be tackled in Bhutan.

(2) Outline of this Preparatory Survey

The survey, “Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improving Solid Waste Management in Bhutan” is an equipment procurement project, and this survey is composed of following components related to improvement solid waste management in the target four cities; 1. Procurement of waste collection equipment (Compactor and Container Carrier), 2. Procurement of landfill equipment (Bulldozer, Excavator, Backhoe Loader), 3. Procurement of maintenance tools for operations and maintenance (Hereinafter “O/M”) and spare parts.

(3) Recognition of Issues and the Soft Component

1) O/M System for the Equipment

In order to manage and operate the collection equipment properly in the four target cities, O/M system should be strengthened, in terms of organization, human resources and technology. Meanwhile, as shown in Table 1, it is noted that the current O/M situation, issues and needs for assistance vary among the four cities. In this project, renewal of deteriorated collection vehicles and procurement of required number of collection vehicles and landfill equipment will be implemented. Currently, the basic O/M have been taken by each city, however, there are some aspects need to be strengthened (i.e. instruction paper in emergency) because of no determined policy or manual in each city.

Considering the above conditions, technical cooperation that need for establishment of O/M system in the four target cities is supported in this Soft Component. In these cities, manuals and instruction papers are not developed yet and measures for vehicle O/M are unclear when emergency situations are occurred. Accordingly, instruction papers that are reflected situations of the cities are indispensable (Output-1).

Table 1 Conditions of O/M of each JSC

Target Thromde	Estimated Number of compactors in 2023	Number of staffs and workers	Garage	Workshop	Conditions and Plan of O/M
Thimphu	Existing: 5 New: 23	Management: 2 Operators: 6	○	✗ (Consignment to Private Company)	From 2020, maintenance works of all collection vehicles owned by the city will be carried out by the city.
Phuntsholing	Existing: 2 New: 5	Management: 10 Operators: 8	○	✗ (Consignment to Private Company)	Maintenance works of collection vehicles will be carried out by the private workshop.
Gelephu	Existing: 2 New: 4	Management: 3 Operators: 6	○	✗ (Consignment to Private Company)	Maintenance works of collection vehicles will be carried out by the private workshop. Garage of new collection vehicles will be secured by end of 2019.
Samdrupjongkhar	Existing: 2 New: 2	Management: 3 Operators: 4	○	✗ (Consignment to Private Company)	Maintenance works of collection vehicles will be carried out by the private workshop. Garage of new collection vehicles will be secured by end of 2019.

Source: JICA Survey Team

2) Waste Collection/Transportation and Landfilling

In Bhutan, as stated in the “Waste Prevention and Management Act 2019”, waste sources separation into two categories; i.e. wet waste and dry waste, is promoted. Population coverage ratio of source separation in each target city is; 98% in Thimphu, 44% in Phuntsholing, 18% in Geleph and 85% in Samdrupjongkhar, respectively. However, actual source separation ratio, i.e. accuracy of separation, might be lower than these figures. Meanwhile, landfill conditions in Phuntsholing, Geleph and Samdrupjongkhar are open dumping and deterioration of surrounding environment are observed. In Thimphu, current landfilling works is improved supported by the JICA’s Grass Roots Technical Cooperation Project. In Thimphu, Phuntsholing and Samdrupjongkhar, waste is disposed from upper level to lower level of steep slope of landfill site, and it has a risk of landslide and workers/residents damage.

Considering the above conditions, in the soft component, to support the proper collection and landfilling works by utilizing procured equipment of the project will be carried out. Practically, issues on collection and disposal is shared with city government officials, and then, support them for the preparation/modification of collection plan and landfilling method (Output-2).

3) Citizens Enlightenment

In Thimphu, based on the support of the JICA’s Grass Roots Technical Cooperation Project, awareness and practice on source separation is widely introduced. However, in the other three cities, source separation practice is not firmly carried out.

By the Soft Component, in order to facilitate efficient usage of waste collection vehicles and clarify the necessity and raise the awareness on source separation, practices should be introduced to other cities, not only in Thimphu. Accordingly, Bhutanese participants of the practices in Thimphu will be invited to this Soft Component as a lecturer and/or missionary of source separation.

4) Operation Safety and Sanitation

Through the project activities, it was found that the awareness on the safety matters of collection and landfill workers are rather low (i.e. working without shoes or with sandal). In order to prevent any accidents by operating equipment, technical cooperation for awareness raising on safety matters will be carried out by this Soft Component. Practically, instruction document on the safety will be provided and it will be modified based on the current conditions in Bhutan.

2. Objectives

The objective of the project is to provide proper waste management services to the citizens in the target four cities. Base on this understanding, the purpose of the Soft Component of this project is to secure the sustainability of the project through the improvement of the waste management skills of each city, i.e. providing proper waste collection services in line with the source separation and implementing safety and proper landfill works, over a long time. However, in order to secure the sustainability, initiative taken by Bhutan for the implementations is the most essential matter, therefore, Bhutan side need to be involved securely in the activities according to each output.

3. Outputs

Output of the soft component is composed of the following four items;

Output-1: O/M skills (Preventive maintenance, Repair management system, Spare parts management system) of waste management equipment are improved.

Output-2: Waste Collection/Transportation system and disposal system in the four target cities are improved

Output-3: Awareness on the source separation of the residents is raised.

Output-4: Awareness on the occupational safety and health of the city government officials in charge of the solid waste management is raised.

4. Methods to Verify Achievement of Outcomes

The methods to verify the achievement of the outcomes for each activity are shown in the table below.

Table 2 Methods to Verify Achievement of Outcomes

Output	Activity	Item	Outcome	Index	Measurement
Output-1	Activity1-1	Support for Preventive Maintenance	Daily inspection and periodical inspection will be improved and implemented thoroughly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper on preventive maintenance will be prepared. Seminar will be held for understanding and consensus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper (for the 4 cities) Record of seminar
	Activity1-2	Support for Repair Management System	Repair management system will be improved with guideline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper on improved repair management system will be prepared. Seminar will be held for understanding and consensus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper (for the 4 cities) Record of seminar
	Activity1-3	Support for Spare Parts Management System	Spare parts and consumables management system will be improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper on improved spare parts and consumables management system will be prepared. Seminar will be held for understanding and consensus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper (for the 4 cities) Record of seminar
Output-2	Activity 2	Support for Improving Waste Collection / Transportation and Landfilling Method	Waste collection services based on source separation will be improved. The landfilling method will be improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current waste collection and transportation plan will be improved. Plan on the landfilling improvement method will be prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning waste collection and transportation method Planning improvement plan for landfilling
Output-3	Activity 3	Support for Awareness Raising on Solid Waste Management	Resident's awareness on source separation will be improved. Awareness raising capacity of the trainers on source separation will be fostered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminars for city staffs on the implementation method of awareness raising will be implemented. Seminars for residents and/or communities on source separation will be planned and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity plan for awareness raising Record of the seminers Result for questionnaire to the participants of the seminars
Output-4	Activity 4	Support for Operation Safety and Sanitation	Waste collection will be carried out safely and sanitary with instruction and education on operation safety and sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper on operation safety and sanitation will be prepared. Seminar will be held for understanding and consensus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruction paper Record of the workshop

Note: * Waste collection plan, in line with the source separation, is already prepared by each city. In the soft-component, current collection plan will be modified based on the proper utilization of the equipment procured by the project.

Source: JICA Survey Team

5. Activities of Soft Component

(1) Outputs and Activities

Activities shown in Table 3 that are corresponded to each output are implemented in this soft component. For Activities of Output-1, -2 and -3, field works in Bhutan are carried out twice. Also, the contents of each activity are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Activity Content of this Soft Component

Outputs	Outline	Content
Output-1	<p>Activity 1-1: Support for Preventive Maintenance Preparing of a rule for the preventive maintenance that drivers should follow to carry out daily maintenance etc. to prevent a serious breakdown of equipment.</p> <p>Activity 1-2: Support for Repair Management System Instruction on the improvement of the system for checking the equipment repair and repair contents.</p> <p>Activity 1-3: Support for Spare Parts Management System Instruction on the improvement of the system for storage and management of spare parts and consumable stores.</p>	<p><1st Work in Bhutan> Each instruction paper (Draft) that can be applied to each city will be discussed with city government officers, considering the conditions of each city. Modification of the papers will be requested to each city government officer in charge. And, Guidance for implementation organization related to O/M of equipment will be carried out.</p> <p><Midway> Following each instruction paper (Draft), each city government officers in charge will implement it.</p> <p><2nd Work in Bhutan> Verification, discussion and finalization of the revised instruction papers, and guidance and confirmation for implementation organization for O/M will be implemented.</p>
Output-2	<p>Activity 2: Support for Improving Waste Collection and Landfilling Method Support for review/revision of the current waste collection system, such as door-to-door collection, fixed time & collection locations, by utilizing procured equipment of the Project; Support for introduction of safe landfill method by utilizing procured equipment of the Project.</p>	<p><1st Work in Bhutan> Issues according to waste collection / transportation and landfilling based on the current situations will be shared. Guidance for making documents related to modification of collection plan and landfilling method will be carried out.</p> <p><Midway> The documents are made by the city officers.</p> <p><2nd Work in Bhutan> Verification, discussion and finalization of the documents stipulated in the four target cities and guidance for implementation will be carried out.</p>
Output-3	<p>Activity 3: Support for Awareness Raising on Solid Waste Management Support for the training of the trainers of municipal officials on the citizen's awareness for source separation; Dissemination of practices carried out by JICA's grass root project at Thimphu Thromde to other three target cities.</p>	<p><1st Work in Bhutan> Based on the support of the JICA's Grass Roots Technical Cooperation Project, a seminar according to citizens enlightenment method will be held in Thimphu (City officers in the other three cities will be invited in Thimphu) (Local resources in charge of the JICA's Grass Roots Technical Cooperation Project will be adopted as instructor of this seminar).</p> <p><Midway> The city officers who joined the above seminar will make plan for citizens enlightenment (Draft), including a seminar held in 2nd Work in Bhutan, with adequate discussion with stakeholders. In addition, in order to clarify the awareness level of citizens on the source separation etc., questionnaire survey for citizens should be carried out and the result should be compiled by each city officers.</p> <p><2nd Work in Bhutan> The plan of Citizens Enlightenment (Draft) will be finalized with discussion between persons in charge of each city and Japanese Expert. Following the finalized plan, a seminar that targets community organizations for Citizens Enlightenment, i.e. raise the awareness on source separation, will be held. Person that participated in the seminar in 1st Work in Bhutan will be adopted as instructor of this seminar. Also, change in awareness level on the citizens that participated in this seminar will be confirmed with questionnaire survey.</p>
Output-4	<p>Activity 4: Support for Operation Safety and Sanitation Provision of safety guidance on the operation and sanitation to the equipment operators and workers to prevent serious accidents that the procured equipment might cause during</p>	<p>Contents that can be applied to current situation in target cities according to the instruction paper (Operation Safety and Sanitation) will be considered, and guidance for finalization the paper will be carried out. Also, a seminar for promoting</p>

	operation.	the contents of finalized instruction paper will be held. Change level in awareness on operation safety and sanitation of seminar participants will be confirmed with questionnaire survey. (Activity for Output-4 will be done in one time)
--	------------	---

(2) Activity Plan and Input

Activity Plans and Inputs by both Japan and Bhutan side are shown in Table 4 below;

Table 4 Activity Plan and Input

Activity	Input	
	Japan Side	Bhutan Side
Activity 1	Japanese Expert (O/M and Effective Utilization of Equipment), Local Coordinator	Person in charge of operation and maintenance of equipment (Each City)
Activity 2	Japanese Expert (O/M and Effective Utilization of Equipment), Local Coordinator	Person in charge of waste collection and disposal (Each City)
Activity 3	Japanese Expert (Citizens Enlightenment / Operation Safety and Sanitation), Local Coordinator	Person in charge of citizens enlightenment (Each City)
Activity 4	Japanese Expert (Citizens Enlightenment / Operation Safety and Sanitation), Local Coordinator	Person in charge of operation safety and sanitation (Each City)

Details plans of each activity and input of Japanese Experts are shown in Table 5 below;

Table 5 Detailed Activity Plan for Activity 1, 2

No.	Content of Activity		Required Input Japanese Expert
1st Work in Japan			
1.	Preparation	Day 1: Study of existing data, Preparation of Activity Plan	3 days (0.15M/M)
		Day 2: Preparing 1 st instruction paper for improving preliminary maintenance (Draft), 2 nd instruction paper for repairing support (Draft) and 3 rd spare parts management (Draft).	
		Day 3: Study for improving waste collection and transporting management and landfilling method of each target city.	
1st Work in Bhutan			
2.	Travel to Bhutan		2 days
	Preparation for work in Bhutan - Discussion with Gross National Happiness Commission (Hereinafter “GNHC”) about Soft Component Plan (Same Activity with Activity 1~4): Discussion about schedule and contents etc., Request for coordination with concerned agencies. - Place: Thimphu Thromde		1 day
3.	Preparation and holding Workshop regarding the Soft Component Plan - Target: GNHC, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (Hereinafter “MoWHS”) and the four target cities - Place: Thimphu Thromde		1 day
	Explanation to Mayor of Thimphu Thromde and concerned stakeholders, Explanation and discussion about three kinds of instruction papers (1. Preliminary maintenance improvement, 2. Emergency repairing, 3. Spare parts management System): 1 day Considering the condition of Thimphu Tromde, verification of the three instruction papers: 1 day Sharing issues about waste collection and transportation, Guidance of waste collection service based on the situation in Thimphu Thromde, Request revision of current waste collection plan to person in charge. Sharing issues about landfilling method, Guidance of safety landfilling method, Request of writing Method Book about landfilling to person in charge: 1day		3 days
4.	VISA switching procedure, Obtaining Work Permit (Including Health Check), Obtaining Route Permit in Bhutan		(5days)
	Travels between cities in Bhutan* - Thimphu Thromde → Phuntsholing Thromde (1 day) - Phuntsholing Thromde → Gelephu Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Gelephu Thromde → Phuntsholing Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Phuntsholing Thromde → Thimphu Thromde (1 day) *In regard to Samdrupjongkhar Thromde, C/P of the Thromde will be made to come to Gelephu Thromde and workshop will be held there in same time. Accordingly, the number of visiting cities are three in total.		4 days
5.	Explanation to Mayors in Phuntsholing , Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar Thromde and concerned stakeholders (1 day each)		2 days
6.	Explanation and discussion about three instruction papers (1. Preliminary maintenance improvement, 2.		2 days

No.	Content of Activity		Required Input
			Japanese Expert
7.	Emergency repairing, 3. Spare parts management System) with three cities: 1 day each Considering the condition of three cities, verification of the three instruction papers with Phuntsholing, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar Thromde: 1 day for one Thromde (Meeting with Samdrupjongkhar Thromde will be held in Gelephu Thromde)		3 days
8.	Sharing issues about waste collection and transportation in the three cities, Guidance of waste collection service based on the situation in the three cities, Request revision of current waste collection plan to person in charge, Sharing issues about landfilling method in the three cities, Guidance of safety landfilling method, Request of writing Method Book about landfilling to person in charge: 1day each		2 days
9.	Reporting to GNHC, JICA about activities (Thimphu Thromde) Travel back to Japan		1 day 2 days
		(1 st Work in Bhutan) Sub Total	23 days (0.77M/M)
2nd Work in Japan			
1.	Preparation	Day 1: Preparation for optimization of instruction papers (Three types), which is based on 1 st Work in Bhutan, Study about waste collection plans in the four target cities	2 days (0.1M/M)
		Day 2: Study of the Method Book about safety landfilling method, based on 1 st Work in Bhutan	
2nd Work in Bhutan			
	Travel to Bhutan		2 days
2.	Preparation for work in Bhutan - Explanation and discussion with GNHC about contents of Soft Component Plan (second time): Explanation and discussion about 1 st Work in Bhutan and work of Bhutan side that Japanese experts requested, Explanation and discussion about schedules and contents of 2 nd Work in Bhutan, Request for coordination with related agencies. - Place: Thimphu Thromde		1 day
	Travels between cities in Bhutan* - Thimphu Thromde → Phuntsholing Thromde (1 day) - Phuntsholing Thromde → Gelephu Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Gelephu Thromde → Phuntsholing Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Phuntsholing Thromde → Thimphu Thromde (1 day) *In regard to Samdrupjongkhar Thromde, C/P of the Thromde will be made to come to Gelephu Thromde and workshop will be held there in same time. Accordingly, the number of visiting cities are three in total.		4 days
3.	Making the instruction papers (three types) according to each city: 1 day each (12 types in total (= 3 types x 4 cities))		4 days
4.	Supporting for confirmation, revision and finalization of source separation plan that made by the four target cities, Implementation of instruction: 1 day each		4 days
5.	Supporting for confirmation, revision and finalization of Method Book about safety landfilling method, that made by the four target cities, Implementation of instruction : 1day each		4 days
6.	Summarizing of the Soft Component (making report and reporting to GNHC and JICA)		1 days
7.	Preparation and holding Final Workshop in Thimphu Thromde (the four target cities, GNHC, National Environmental Commission (Hearinafter "NEC"), MoWHS): Same component with Activity 1~4 Travel back to Japan		4 days 2 days
		(2 nd Work in Bhutan) Sub Total	26 days (0.87M/M)
Total			1.89M/M

Table 6 Detailed Activity Plan for Activity 3, 4

No.	Content of Activity		Required Input
			Japanese Expert
1st Work in Japan: only for Activity 3			
1.	Preparation	Day 1: Study of existing data, Preparation of Activity Plan	1 day (0.05M/M)
1st Work in Bhutan: only for Activity 3			
	Travel to Bhutan		2 days
2.	Preparation of work in Bhutan - Explanation and discussion about contents of the Soft Component with GNHC and other stakeholders - Place: Thimphu Thromde		1 day
3.	Prior discussion about the workshop according to citizens enlightenment (Target: Phuntsholing, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar Thromde)		1 day

No.	Content of Activity	Required Input
		Japanese Expert
4.	Guidance to hold Workshop according to citizens enlightenment (Target; Phuntsholing, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar Thromde), and to Implement the intelligibility questionnaire survey	1 day
5.	Guidance for making activity plan of citizens enlightenment, Guidance for distribution and collection of intelligibility questionnaire sheets	1 day
6.	Summarizing of the Soft Component (making report and reporting to GNHC and JICA)	1 day
	VISA switching procedure, Obtaining Work Permit (Including Health Check), Obtaining Route Permit in Bhutan	(5 day)
	Travel back to Japan	2 day
	(1 st Work in Bhutan) Sub total	9 day (0.3M/M)
2nd Work in Japan for Activity 3 and 4		
1.	Preparation	Day 1: Preparation for Activity Plan, which is based on 1 st Work in Bhutan
		Day 2~3: Aggregate of results of intelligibility questionnaire, Analysis of results
		Day 4: Making guidance book of Operation Safety and Sanitation (Draft)
2nd Work in Bhutan for Activity 3 and 4		
1.	Travel to Bhutan	2 days
2.	Discussion about Guide Book of Operation Safety and Sanitation (Draft) with related organizations (NEC, MoWHS, Thimphu Thromde)	1 day
	Travels between cities in Bhutan* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thimphu Thromde → Phuntsholing Thromde (1 day) - Phuntsholing Thromde → Gelephu Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Gelephu Thromde → Samdrupjongkhar Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Samdrupjongkhar Thromde → Phuntsholing Thromde (via India, 1 day) - Phuntsholing Thromde → Thimphu Thromde (1 day) 	5 days
3.	Prior discussions to hold workshops in each four target city (1 day each)	4 days
4.	Organizing Workshops about Guide Book of Operation Safety and Sanitation in the four target cities, Implementations of questionnaire survey after the workshop (1 day each)	4 days
5.	Discussion about finalization of plan for citizens enlightenment, Prior discussion about workshops according to citizens enlightenment against to community organizations in the target three cities (1 day each)	3 days
6.	Organizing Workshops about citizens enlightenment against to community organizations in the target three cities, Implementations of questionnaire survey after the workshop (1 day each)	3 days
7.	Summarizing of Soft Component (making report and reporting to GNHC and JICA)	1 day
8.	Preparation and holding Final Workshop in Thimphu Thromde (the four target cities, GNHC, NEC, MoWHS) (Same component with Activity 1~4)	2 days
	Travel back to Japan	2 days
	(2 nd Work in Bhutan) Sub Total	27 days (0.9M/M)
Total		1.45M/M

*Land routes via India are used in this work in Bhutan, since roads inside of Bhutan will get icy in winter season. (This Soft Component is supposed to be held in winter season)

(3) Implementation Resource

The resources for the Support Activity in the Soft Component are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Job description: | Consultant for “O/M and Effective Utilization of Equipment”: 1 person / Consultant for “Citizens Enlightenment / Operation Safety and Sanitation”: 1 person |
| Quantity of work: | 3.34 man-months (Preparatory work in Japan: 0.50 man-months, work in Bhutan: 2.84 man-months) in total. |
| Time of dispatch: | After the handover of the equipment. |
| Local Employee | Local Coordinators for Consultants (2 persons): Total 2.3 man-months |

6. Procurement Method of Resource for the Soft Component

Activity 1, Activity 2

These activities are for supporting introduction of waste collection vehicles and landfilling equipment that are procured in this project. It is desirable that the Japanese Expert in charge of these activities has experiences for not only working in this Preparatory Survey but also working as Japanese Expert in charge of “O/M of Waste

Collection/Transportation Vehicles and Landfilling Equipment". Meanwhile, the Local Coordinator works with Japanese Experts and also works as an interpreter.

Activity 3, Activity 4

These activities are for supporting source separation practice and raise the awareness on the safety matters of collection and landfill workers against to city government officers and citizens. It is desirable that the Japanese Expert in charge of these activities has experiences for not only working in this Preparatory Survey but also have rich knowledges of solid waste management and operation for safety and sanitation. Meanwhile, the Local Coordinator works with Japanese Experts and also works as an interpreter.

7. Implementation Schedule of the Soft Component

The implementation schedule of the Soft Component is as Table 7;

Table 7 Tentative Project Implementation Schedule

Item	2021 Year			2022 Year		
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Handover of the equipment						
Initial Operation Guidance and Operation/Maintenance Guidance						
4 Thromde Taking-over Certificate			◆			
Soft Component						
Improvement of Effective Utilization and Maintenance for the Equipments						
Domestic survey			■		■	
Field survey				■■■	■■■	
Local staff Employment period				↔	↔	
Environment Education / Improvement of Labor Safety and Sanitation Management						
Domestic survey			■		■	
Field survey				■	■■■	
Local staff Employment period		◆			↔	
Report				▲	Progress Report	Final Report

Source: JICA Survey Team

8. Products of the Soft Component

The Consultants of the Soft Component shall submit the products mentioned in the table below to the implementing organizations and JICA.

Table 8 List of Products

Activities		Products
Activity 1-1	Support for Preventive Maintenance	Instruction paper on preventive maintenance
Activity 1-2	Support for Repair Management System	Instruction paper on improved repair management system
Activity 1-3	Support for Spare Parts Management System	Instruction paper on improved spare parts and consumables management system
Activity 2	Support for Improving Waste Collection and Landfilling Method	Modified waste collection / transportation plan and Landfilling method
Activity 3	Support for Awareness Raising on Solid Waste Management	Environment education materials Activity plan for awareness raising
Activity 4	Support for Operation Safety and Sanitation	Instruction paper on operation safety and sanitation planning
Overall	Report for progress Report for completion	Soft component progress report Soft component completion report

Source: JICA Survey Team

9. Responsibility of the Bhutan Side

GNHC, as an executing agency, should appoint a person in charge (Director or Senior Programme Coordinator)

of the Soft Component and the person should manage the whole scheme of the soft component. Meanwhile, the four target cities, as an implementing agencies, should appoint the person in charge showing Table 4, and carry out the Soft Component together with the Japanese experts. Persons listed below are required to participate in each workshop.

Table 9 Expected participants in each workshop

Activity	Name of workshop	Organization	Position	Number
Activity 1	Equipment Maintenance Workshop (Thimphu Thromde)	GNHC	Senior Programme Coordinator	1
			Officer in charge	1
		Thimphu Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of Vehicle Maintenance	1
		Puntsoling Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of Vehicle Maintenance	1
		Gelephu Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of Vehicle Maintenance	1
		Samdrupjongkhar Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of Vehicle Maintenance	1
Subtotal				10
Activity 2	Workshop for proper waste collection, transportation and landfilling (Thimphu Thromde)	GNHC	Senior Programme Coordinator	1
			Officer in charge	1
		MoWHS	Director of Water and Sanitation Division	1
			Officer in charge	1
			NEC	1
		Thimphu Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of waste collection and transportation	1
			Engineer in charge of landfilling	1
		Puntsoling Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of waste collection and transportation	1
			Engineer in charge of landfilling	1
		Gelephu Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of waste collection and transportation	1
			Engineer in charge of landfilling	1
		Samdrupjongkhar Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Engineer in charge of waste collection and transportation	1
			Engineer in charge of landfilling	1
Subtotal				17

Activity	Name of workshop	Organization	Position	Number
Activity 3	Workshop for proper method of Citizens Enlightenment (Three Thromdes except Thimphu Thromde)	Each City	Director of Environmental Division	1 from each city
			Officer in charge of solid waste management	3 from each city
Subtotal				12(各 4)
Activity 3	Workshop for Citizens Enlightenment (Community etc.) (Three Thromdes except Thimphu Thromde)	Each City	Officer in charge of solid waste management	1 from each city
		Community etc.	Person responsible	1 from each city
			Residents	Many
Subtotal				6 (2 from each city and 4 residents)
Activity 4	Workshop for Operation Safety and Sanitation (Thimphu Thromde)	GNHC	Senior Programme Coordinator	1
		NEC	Person in charge	1
		MoWHS	Person in charge	1
		Thimphu Thromde	Director of Environmental Division	1
			Officer in charge of Vehicle Maintenance	1
			Officers in charge of solid waste management	3
Subtotal				8
Activity 4	Workshop for Operation Safety and Sanitation (Three Thromdes except Thimphu Thromde)	Each City	Director of Environmental Division	1 from each city
			Officer in charge of Vehicle Maintenance	1 from each city
			Officers in charge of solid waste management	3 from each city
Subtotal				15(5 from each city)

(1) Feasibility

Requirement of the soft-component by the GNHC, which lead the effective provision of waste collection & disposal services, is quite high.

Related agencies including target four cities can provide the person in-charge on the soft-component.

(2) Obstacles and countermeasures if any

It is expected that no obstacles are found for the implementation of the soft-component. Japanese experts, together with GNHC officials, will check the progress of the soft-component, and if the delay might be occurred, instructions for the settlement will be provided to each target city.

(3) Measures to be taken sustainably for the achievement of the objective of the Soft Component

After the termination of the project, in order to improve the organization capability and to keep the sustainability, continuous measures on O/M of equipment should be taken in line with the instructions provided by the soft-component activities.

Annex-6 : Other Relevant Data

(A6-1. Calculation of the Number of Vehicles)

(A6-2. Major Result of “The Survey on Data Collection and Analysis on Solid Waste Management in the four cities in Bhutan” by the Consultant of Bhutan)

A6-1. Calculation of the Number of Vehicles

Annex-6: Other Relevant Data

A6-1. Calculation of the Number of Vehicles

A6-1-1. Thimphu Thromde

A6-1-1-1. Compactor

Thimphu Thromde

Planned Collection Amount (Source: Thimphu)	Existing Vehicle Type	Operating Number in 2019 of Existing Vehicle (t/d)	Operating Capacity in 2019 by Existing Vehicle (t/d)	Operating Number in 2023 by Existing Vehicle (t/d)	Operating Capacity in 2023 by Existing Vehicle (t/d)	Collection amount to be collected by newly procured compactor truck by the project in 2023 (t/d)	Breakdown into Dry & Wet Area	New Number in 2023	New Capacity in 2023 (t/d)	Total Capacity in 2023 (t/d)	(C)/(A)(C)/(B)
Dry waste	29.2 Compactor	12	41.5	5	7.1	Dry Waste	2.8	1	3.0	3.0	
Wet waste	37.7 Container Carrier Lift Type	0	0.0	0	0.0	Wet Waste	33.7	2.1	3.0	3.0	
Total	66.9 Tractor	3	4.2	0	0.0	Total	59.8	6.9	9.0	9.0	
	Dump Truck	5	11.1	0	0.0	Wet Waste North Area	6.8	3	9.0	9.0	
		20	56.8	5	7.1	Dry Waste Central & South Area	16.4	4	18.0	18.0	
						Dry Waste Central & South Area	24.8	6	27.0	27.0	
						total	59.8	17	69.0	76.1	

Existing vehicles

Type1	Type2	Type3	Registration No.	Manufacturer	Purchase year	Total mileage	In year 2019						In target year										
							Mile in year 2019	Capacity (m ³)	trip/day	Vehicle age	Effective R	Loading Rate	Operation Rate	Loaded Weight after Loading	Average Collection Amount (trip)	Daily Work Capacity trip/day	Vehicle age in 2023	Effective R	Loading Rate	Operation Rate	Loaded Weight after Loading (trip)	Average Collection Capacity (trip)	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)
1 Compactor	Thimphu Thromde	BGJ-A-0734	2004	2.5klp114	4	3	15	50%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.80	1.60	2.00	19	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2 Compactor	Thimphu Thromde	BGJ-I-A0815TATA	2017	2.5klp1987	8.9	2	2	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.80	6.80	2.00	6	25%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.80	1.80	1.80	
3 Compactor	Thimphu Thromde	BGJ-I-A0737	2002	2.5klp1230	4	2	17	0%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	20	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4 Tipper truck	Thimphu Thromde	BGJ-I-A0613	2016	4klp1990	3	2	1	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.70	0.40	2.00	12	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5 Tractor	Thimphu Thromde	BGJ-I-A0692	2012	210/7366	3	2	7	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.30	0.70	1.40	2.00	11	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 Tractor	Thimphu Thromde	BGJ-I-A0914	2016	2.5lhour2	3	2	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.30	0.70	1.40	2.00	7	0%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
8 Compactor	Clean City Co.	BGJ-G-0650 Tata	2011	74328	8.9	2	8	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	3.40	6.80	2.00	12	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9 Compactor	Clean City Co.	BGJ-G-0795 Tata	2016	44065	8.9	2	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	7	25%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.80	
10 Compactor	Clean City Co.	BGJ-G-0341 Toyota	2001	Not functio	6.8	2	18	0%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	22	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13 Compactor	Clean City Co.	BGJ-G-0466 Nisscar	2002	Off - road	3.2	0	17	0%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	20	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
14 Compactor	Clean City Co.	BGJ-G-0354 Tata	2006	Not functio	4.8	0	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2022	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0314 Tata	2004	Surrendered	0	0	2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2022	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0398 Tata	2016	39667.9	3.75	2	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	1.50	3.00	2.00	7	0%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0635	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0382 ISUZU	1994	247101	3.75	2	25	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	29	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
19 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0382 ISUZU	1994	Surrendered			2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0384 ISUZU	1994	13000/3.75	3.75	2	24	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
21 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0660	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0735	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
23 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0736	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0794 TATA	2016	426421	3.75	2	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	1.50	3.00	2.00	7	25%	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.40	0.80	0.80	
25 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0555	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0714	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0651	Surrendered				2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28 Compactor	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-1919 TATA	2014		19.5	11	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	7.50	7.50	1.00	25%	0.90	0.86	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00		
29 Dump Truck	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0028 ACE Trac	2017	Off Road	1	2	0	3	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.50	0.00	0.00	6	50%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 Dump Truck	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0065 Eicher	2011	Off Road	628814	4.5	0	8	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	1.20	0.00	0.00	12	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
31 Dump Truck	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-A0027 ACE Trac	2017	7155	2	2	2	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.50	1.00	2.00	6	0%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32 Dump Truck	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-1339 Eicher	2003	146102	4.5	41	16	0%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	4.00	20	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33 Dump Truck	Greener Way Co.	DRUMSTAR	2019	9988	4.5	4	0	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34 Dump Truck	Greener Way Co.	BGJ-G-0091 TATA	2019	83100	2	2	10	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35 Tractor	Other	BGJ-G-0691					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
37 Tractor	Other	BGJ-G-0692					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
38 Tipper truck	Other	BGJ-G-0726					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
39 Compactor	Other	BGJ-G-0796					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
40 Compactor	Other	BGJ-G-0813					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
41 DCM (Argo)	Other	BGJ-G-0686					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
42 Boleru	Other	BGJ-L-8871					2019	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	

New vehicle (Dry Waste Aount in2023 Year Thimphu Area)

Vehicle Type		Capacity (m ³)	No. of vehicles	trip/day	Vehicle age	Effective R	Loading Rate	Operation	Unit Loads	Average C	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)
1 Compactor		4	1							2	1

New vehicle (Wet Waste Aount in2023 Year Thimphu Area)

Vehicle Type		Capacity (m ³)	No. of vehicles	trip/day	Vehicle age	Effective R	Loading Rate	Operation	Unit Loads	Average C	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)
1 Compactor		4	1							2	1

New vehicle (Dry Waste Aount in2023 Year North Area)

Vehicle Type		Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	trip/day	Vehicle age	Effective R	Loading Rate	Operation	Unit Loads	Average C	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)

<

A6-1-2. Container Carrier

Thimphu Thondue

Existing Vehicle Type	Operating Number in 2019 by Existing Vehicle	Operating Capacity in 2019 by Existing Vehicle	Operating Capacity in 2023 by Existing Vehicle
Container Carrier Lift Type	2	4.3	0
Total	2	4.3	0

Existing vehicles

Type	Vehicle Type	In year 2019						In target year					
		Registration No.	Manufacturer	Purchase year	Total mileage	Mileage in past year	Capacity trip/day (m ³)	Vehicle age in 2019	Effective Rate	Loading Rate	Operation Rate	Unit Load after Loading (t/m ³)	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)
1 Container Carrier Lift Type	Type2	Type3											
2 Container Carrier Lift Type	Thimphu Thondue	BG1-1-A0664	Eicher	2011	461(32)18trns	4	2	8	100%	0.90	0.36	0.35	0.35
2 Container Carrier Lift Type	Clean City Co.	BG1-1-A0554	Eicher	2006	Not functional	4.8	3	13	50%	0.90	0.36	0.35	0.35
3 Container Carrier Lift Type	Greater Way Co.	BG1-1-A0665	Eicher	2011 Off Road	6238141	4.5	0	8	100%	0.90	0.36	0.35	0.35

A6-1-2. Phuntsholing Thromde

A6-1-2-1. Compactor

Phuntsholing Thromde		Waste Amount in 2023 Year (Source: Phuntsholing)		Existing vehicle type		Existing Number in 2019 (t/d)		Existing capacity in 2019 (t/d)		Existing Number in 2023 (t/d)		Existing capacity in 2023 (t/d)		Collection amount to be collected by newly procured compactor truck by the project in 2023 (t/d)		New Capacity in 2023 (t/d)		New Capacity Number in 2023 (t/d)		Total Capacity in 2023 (t/d)				
Type	Typ2	Type3	Registration No.	Manufacturer	Purchase year	Total mileage	Milage in last year	Capacity (m³)	Year	trip/day	Effective Rate	Vehicle age in 2019	Effective Rate	Unit Loading Rate	Looked After Weight after Amount (t/day)	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)	Average Collection (trip)	Vehicle age Effective Rate in 2023	Effective Rate	Unit Loading Rate	Operation Rate	Average Collection Amount (t/day)	Daily Work Capacity (t/day)	
1 Compactor			BG-2A-0725	EC HERC	2011			7	1	8	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	2.70	2.70	1.00	12	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00
2 Compactor			BG-2A-0782	TATA	2012			7	2	8	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	2.70	2.70	1.00	11	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00
3 Compactor			BG-2A-0741	TATA	2011			7	2	8	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	2.70	5.40	2.00	12	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.50	0.00	0.00
4 Compactor			BG-2A-0927	TATA	2017			7	2	2	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	2.70	5.40	2.00	6	50%	0.90	0.86	0.50	1.40	2.80
5 Compactor			BG-1A-0807	TATA	2015			7	2	4	100%	0.90	0.86	0.50	2.70	5.40	2.00	8	50%	0.90	0.86	0.50	1.40	2.80
6 Dump Truck			BG-2A-0472	TATA	2005			5	1	14	50%	0.90	0.86	0.35	1.10	1.10	0.70	18	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00
7 Container Carrier Lift Type			BG-2A-0784	TATA	2012			4	5	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	1.10	5.50	5.00	11	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00	
8 Container Carrier Lift Type			BG-2A-0857	TATA	2012			4	0	7	100%	0.90	0.86	0.35	1.10	0.00	0.00	11	FALSE	0.90	0.86	0.35	0.00	0.00
New vehicle for collecting dry waste in 2023:																								
Vehicle Type			Capacity (m³)		No. of vehicles		Capacity (m³)		No. of vehicles		Capacity (m³)		No. of vehicles		Capacity (m³)		No. of vehicles		Capacity (m³)		No. of vehicles			
1 Compactor			4	1			4	1			2	1		2	1	2	1	1	100%	0.9	0.86	0.5	3	6.00
1 Compactor			4	1			4	1			2	1		2	1	2	1	1	100%	0.9	0.86	0.5	3	6.00

A6-1-3. Gelephu Thromde

A6-1-3-1. Compactor

A6-1-4. Samdrupjongkhar Thromde

A6-1-4-1. Compactor

Samdrupjongkhar Thromde									
Planned collection amount	Waste Amount in 2023 Year (Source: Samdrupjongkhar)	Existing vehicle type	Operating Number in 2019 by Existing Vehicle	Operating Capacity in 2019 by Existing Vehicle	Operating Number in 2023 by Existing Vehicle	Existing Capacity in 2023 by Existing Vehicle	Existing Number in 2023 by Existing Vehicle	New Capacity in 2023 by Existing Vehicle	Total Capacity in 2023 (t/d) (C=V)*
			(t/d)	(t/d)	(t/d)	(t/d)	(t/d)	(t/d)	(t/d)
Dry waste	2.5	Compactor	2	5.4	2	4.2	1.5	1	2.8
Wet waste	2.2	Container Carrier Lift Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	4.7	Tractor	1	0.8	0	0	1	1.4	1.4
		Dump Truck	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5
		Total	3	6.2	2	4.2	5.7	0	8.7

Existing vehicles									
In year 2019									
Type	Type2	Type3	Registration No.	Manufacturer	Purchase year	Total mileage	Mileage in year 2019	Capacity (m³)	Vehicle age in 2019
1	Compactor	BG-A-0194	TATA	2016(2800) km	7	1	3	100%	0.90
2	Compactor	BG-A-0208	TATA	2016(7160) km	7	1	3	100%	0.90
3	Compactor	BG-A-0210	TATA	2014(2134.5) km	13.8	0	5	100%	0.90
4	Tractor	BG-A-0012	Sonika	2016(782.8) hr	3.3	1	3	100%	0.90

New vehicle for collecting wet waste in Sandupongkhar in 2023									
Vehicle Type	Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	Vehicle Type	Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	Vehicle Type	Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	Vehicle Type
1 Compactor	4	1							

New vehicle for collecting wet waste in Dwellingham in 2023									
Vehicle Type	Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	Vehicle Type	Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	Vehicle Type	Capacity (m³)	No. of vehicles	Vehicle Type
1 Compactor	4	1							

A6-2. Major Result of “The Survey on Data Collection and Analysis on Solid Waste Management in the four cities in Bhutan” by the Consultant of Bhutan

A6-2. Major Result of “The Survey on Data Collection and Analysis on Solid Waste Management in the four cities in Bhutan” by the Consultant of Bhutan

SURVEY ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN FOUR THROMDES IN BHUTAN



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. COUNTRY CONTEXT.....	4
2. URBANIZATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	5
3. JICA PROJECT ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BHUTAN.....	6
4. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY	7
5. SURVEY METHODS AND TOOLS.....	8
6. DATA COLLECTION, DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS.....	9
7. LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY	9
8. FINDINGS.....	10
8.1 General Findings on Acts and By-laws related to Solid Waste management	10
8.2 Responsibility demarcations of some organizations for Solid Waste Management	16
8.3 Specific Findings on Thromdes/Municipal Cities	17
8.3.1 Gelephu Thromde	17
8.3.2 Phuentsholing Thromde	25
8.3.3 Sandrup Jongkhar Thromde.....	35
8.3.4 List of Waste Collection Vehicles.....	44
8.3.5 Landfill Site Conditions.....	44
8.4 Findings on Component 2: Wastes amount disposed at Landfill sites	46
8.4.1 Summary - Thimphu Thromde	46
8.4.2 Summary - Phuentsholing Thromde	49
8.4.3 Summary - Gelephu Thromde	52
8.4.4 Summary - Sandrup Jongkhar Thromde	55
8.5 Comparative Analysis of Waste disposals in Gelephu, Phuentsholing and Sandrup Jongkhar Thromdes	57
REFERENCES.....	59
LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS MET/INTERVIEWED DURING THE SWM SURVEY	61
ANNEX A: COMPONENT 1: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	62
ANNEX B: COMPONENT 2 RECORDING SHEET.....	75
ANNEX-C: DATA OF INCOMING VEHICLE TO LANDFILL SITES.....	77

A Report prepared for Yachyo Engineering Company Limited, Japan
By NYCOM Consultants, Thimphu, Bhutan

October 2019

Acronyms and Glossary

BNUS	Bhutan National Urbanization Strategy
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DOI	Department of Industry
DOT	Department of Trade
DRA	Drug Regulatory Authority
DRC	Department of Revenue and Customs
DUDEES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
FYP	Five-Year Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GNH	Gross National Happiness
GNHC	Gross National Happiness Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LAP	Local Area Plan
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
MOEA	Ministry of Economic Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communications
MOWHS	Ministry of Works and Human Settlements
MRTS	Material Recovery and Transfer Station
NA	Not Available
NCHM	National Centre for Hydrology and Meteorology
NEC	National Environment Commission
NKRA	National Key Results Area
Nu	Ngultrum (Bhutanese monetary unit)
PWD	Public Works Department
RBP	Royal Bhutan Police
RSTA	Road Safety and Transport Authority
SDP	Small Development Programme
SJI	The Samdrup Jongkhar Initiative
STATA	Statistics and Data software (syllabic abbreviation)
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TCB	Tourism Council of Bhutan
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YEC	Yachiyoo Engineering Company Limited
Demkhong	Class A Thromde boundaries by delimitation
Deesung	Guardians of Peace
Dratshang Lhentshog	Council for Religious Affairs
Thromdes	Large urban Municipal areas with minimum of 5000 people
Thromde Tshogde	City/Town Urban Development Council
Yenlag Thromde	Branch or subsidiary satellite town
Dzongkhag	District
Dzongkhag Tshogdu	Highest decision making body for District
Dzongkhag Tshogde	District Development Council

According to the UNDP, the 2017 HDI for Bhutan is 0.612, which gives the country a rank of 134 out of 189 countries.⁶ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate averaged about 15 percent per annum since the early eighties. The economy drew heavily upon the hydropower sector followed by agricultural sector as the top contributor to the Gross Domestic Product until mid-2000s, but its share came down from about 28 percent in 2000 to about 17 percent by 2017, and was contrastingly replaced by electricity whose contribution to GDP in 2017 was over 26 percent, particularly by the commissioning of major hydro-electric power projects.

A6-2-3 1. Country Context

Bhutan is a landlocked mountainous Himalayan kingdom situated in the Eastern Himalayas, wedged between the two giants of China (Xizang Autonomous Region of Tibet) in the North and India to the East, South and West. The country has a total land area of 38,394 square kilometers.¹ The terrain is among the most rugged and mountainous in the world. The topography varies from an elevation of about 100 meters above sea level in the south to more than 7,500 meters above sea level in the north. Bhutan can also be divided longitudinally into six major agro-climatic zones, with substantial variations in agro-ecological conditions and development features.

According to the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, the total population of Bhutan was 681,720 in 2017². The population is projected to be at 763,249 in 2022 and 815,755 by the year 2030.³ From a population growth rate of 3.1 percent during the mid-1990s, it rapidly fell to 2.5 percent in around the year 2000 and to an even lower rate of 1.3 percent as per the National Health Survey of 2012. This trend was attributable to many factors which include the declining fertility rate (2.5) and infant mortality rate (30 per 1000 live births), as a result of successes in public health programmes supported by an aggressive public health promotion.

A6-2-3

The proportion of population living under poverty in 2017 was estimated at 8.2 percent while that of subsistence poverty was 1.5 percent.⁴ Therefore, it can be surmised that poverty is reduced but is persistent. Poverty though continues to be a rural phenomenon in Bhutan. While 11.9 percent of the rural population lived under the poverty line in 2017, the proportion of urban population living under poverty is only 0.8 percent in the same period. The extremely poor population in rural areas accounted to 2.3 percent in 2017.⁵ Poverty is caused by remoteness, isolation, dearth of employment opportunities outside of subsistence farming, small and fragmented land holdings, low levels of education/literacy, vulnerability to climatic shocks and natural predators, lean-seasonal hunger and indebtedness to money borrowings.

Due to the mountainous topography, human settlements are highly scattered, concentrated mainly in the valleys and gentle slopes where agricultural farming is feasible. Bhutan is sparsely populated with only 19 persons per square kilometer,⁷ one of the lowest population densities in South Asia. The Bhutanese population presents a young age structure with 45.8 percent falling below the age of 25 years. With urbanization, an increasing proportion of the rural populations are now residing in urban centres, further fueling the rural-urban exodus. This scenario inevitably lends greater urgency to find solutions for a number of issues related to basic urban services such as solid waste management, water supply, sanitation, sewerage system etc. and the rising youth unemployment.

2. Urbanization and Solid Waste Management

Urbanization has been a rapidly growing phenomenon in Bhutan. Starting with the 5th Five-Year Plan in 1981, urban development featured as a consistent special development priority with a dedicated financial plan outlay. The process of urbanization in Bhutan is therefore just three decades old. Whereas the establishment and growth of towns and cities have been influenced by economic potential in most cases, the initial development of towns in Bhutan is said to have resulted from the need for establishing administrative centers. The urban population comprises of about 37.8 percent of the total population in 2017, and by 2022 it is projected that about 41 percent of the population will be living in the urban centers and by 2032, it is estimated that 50.4 percent will live in urban centers.⁸ With this rapidly growing urban population with a growth rate of about 7 percent, the major urban city centers like Thimphu, Phuentsholing, Samdrup Jongkhar and Gelephu have reportedly started experiencing the adverse effects of urbanization such as waste disposal problems, water shortages, housing scarcity,

¹ Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan-2018, National Statistics Bureau, October 2018
² 2017 Population & Housing Census of Bhutan, National Statistics Bureau, 2018.
³ Population projections Bhutan 2017-2047, National Statistics Bureau, 2019
⁴ Bhutan Poverty Analysis Report 2017, National Statistics Bureau, 2017
⁵ Ibid
⁶ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/BTN.pdf
⁷ 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, National Statistics Bureau, 2018
⁸ Population projections Bhutan 2017-2047, National Statistics Bureau, 2019

sanitation, traffic congestion, deterioration of air quality through pollution and proliferation of informal settlements in environmentally sensitive non settlement areas.

Currently, there are four autonomous Thromdes of Thimphu, Phuentsholing, Gelephu and Samdrup Jongkhar; 15 Dzongkhag Thromdes and 18 Yenlag Thromdes that have been approved in early 2015. As per the qualification standards of size and density specifications as prescribed by the Bhutan National Urbanization Strategy (BNUS)-2008, there are about 62 designated urban centers. With regard to Acts, Byelaws and regulations for urban governance, an impressive array of legal arrangements are in place.

Some of the key instruments include the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, The Penal Code of Bhutan-2004, Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan- 2009, Bhutan Municipal Act-1999, Environment Assessment Act-2000, Water Act-2011, Thromde Act-2007, Waste Prevention and Management Act-2009, National Environment Protection Act-2007, The Local Government Act of Bhutan-2009, Water and Sanitation Rules-1995, Bhutan Building Rules-2002, Environmental Code of Practice for Stormwater-2004, Environmental Discharge Standard-2010, and National Health Policy-2011, Waste Prevention and Management Regulation-2012. A more detailed overview is presented under General findings section.

As of now, there are no comprehensive human settlement plans, except for the structural plans and Local Area Plans (LAPs) for the Class A and Class B Thromdes and some Yenlag Thromdes. According to the Results of the first ever National Solid Waste Survey in the urban areas of Bhutan of 2008, the mean domestic household waste ranged from 0.6 to 1.2 kg. per day per household and the mean non household wastes from commercial sources was recorded at 2.401 kg per day per commercial establishment.⁹ Although solid waste disposal and management system have been developed in all the autonomous Thromdes/cities including even in many other smaller towns, the need for improvements in solid waste management still persists.

3. JICA Project on Solid Waste Management in Bhutan

The project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management Equipment in Bhutan is primarily premised on ‘Environmental Conservation’, one of four pillars of Gross National Happiness (GNH). The improvement of living environment and public health through an appropriate waste management system is expected to increase the outcomes related to the National Key Result Areas (NKRAs) of maintaining a

⁹ Results of the first National Solid Waste Survey in the urban areas of Bhutan, Phuntsho.S,Herat,S,Yangden,D,DUDES, MOWHS, 2008

healthy eco-system, improving public service delivery, enhancement of healthy and caring society, improve livability, safety and sustainability of human settlements and thereby the happiness level of the people.

National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy (ISWM)-2014 has important policies in which efforts to promote the 4 Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Responsibility) along with a proper system of collection and transportation of the solid waste to the landfills forms part of the overall improvement goals.

The realization of an appropriate system of collection and disposal of solid waste in the four major target cities of this project (Thimphu, Phuentsholing, Samdrup Jongkhar and Gelephu) is regarded as the most important project intervention to address the above situation. Generally, the four cities are suffering from the problems of not having a systematic collection and transportation of solid waste, due to shortage of the equipment and vehicles.

In this regard, the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC), Royal Government of Bhutan requested the Government of Japan for a Grant Aid to procure waste collection vehicles for the four cities. As part of the project preparation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) decided to conduct a preparatory survey for the Grant Aid project. The goal of the survey is to confirm the necessity and relevance of the Grant Aid project by conducting an evidence-based field situational survey in the four cities as well as study the procurement conditions, specifying the equipment requirement plan and an implementation schedule.

The ‘Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Bhutan’ was undertaken from 13th August 2019 by NYCOM Consultants, the National counterpart survey team contracted by Yachiyo Engineering Company Limited.

4. Objectives and Scope of the Survey¹⁰

The Objective of the survey on SWM in Bhutan is to clarify the current condition/situation of SWM in the four cities. The work covered the following two components.

¹⁰ TOR for Survey on SWM in Four Cities in Bhutan, Yachiyo Engineering Company Ltd, August 2019

- 4.1 Component 1: Data collection and analysis on SWM in Phuentsholing, Sandrup Jongkhar and Gelephu;
- 4.2 Component 2: Survey on waste amount to be disposed to landfill sites in Thimphu, Phuentsholing, Sandrup Jongkhar and Gelephu.

The scope of the work stipulated the Contractor to carry out the work under the supervision of Yachyo Engineering Company Ltd. (YEC). As per the TOR, the work consisted of the following:

- (1) Preparation work
- (2) Component-1: Data collection and analysis on SWM (interview to the concerned agencies, analysis of collected report/data/ information etc.)
- (3) Component-2: Waste amount to be disposed to landfill sites (hearing and measure collection vehicles haled into landfill sites)
- (4) Compilation and analysis of data for Component-1
- (5) Data entry and calculation of data for Component-2
- (6) Analysis of results for Component-2
- (7) Reporting for Component-1, & 2

5. Survey Methods and Tools

As required by the TOR, the 'Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Bhutan' used both primary data collection methods and secondary sources (bibliographic) and primary sources (key informants interviews and observations of SWM facilities such as landfill sites, transfer stations and other related equipments). Therefore the survey procedures followed desk reviews, key informants interviews and observations.

The desk review made use of available existing documents/reports and related literatures on solid waste management in Bhutan. The Key informants interviews (KII) was held with knowledgeable persons in the respective city municipalities such as the Thrompon (elected leader of the Thromde Tshogde or Municipal local government), other responsible SWM officials. For Component-1, the Questionnaire for Component-1 was used with the key informants. Similarly, for Component-2, the Structured Recording Sheet for Component-2 was used to conduct the Observations/interview with drivers of wastes disposal vehicles at the landfill sites in all four cities. For recording the landfill activities, the data collection first obtained the waste collection schedule from the respective agencies (Thromdes/Private waste collection

companies) and a data collector under close supervision of an Engineer monitored the collection and disposals for an entire week. Additionally, a recording Sheet was used to prepare an inventory of all waste collection vehicles in Phuentsholing, Sandrup Jongkhar and Gelephu cities.

6. Data Collection, Data Processing and Analysis

Data collection was undertaken by the consultants comprising of a Lead Consultant, supported by a Statistician, WASH Engineer and a GIS Expert. While the data for Component-1 Questionnaire was administered by the Team Leader and WASH Engineer in all the four Thromdes/cities, one data recorder was also hired to monitor and record the waste flow in all the four Thromdes/Cities closely supervised by the WASH Engineer. The GIS Expert mapped the key waste collection locations/points and the landfill sites.

After completion of the data collection work in about 28 days, data for Component-1 Questionnaire was processed through transcription of responses to each and every questions and summarizing the findings under relevant interest areas of the SWM survey. For Component 2 Recording Sheet of waste amount disposed at the landfill sites, the Statistician used Excel and STATA to process and analyse the data. As anticipated, about 6 days was required to complete the data cleaning/processing/analysis and another 6 days for writing the first draft report.

7. Limitations of the Survey

The following factors contributed as limitations to the survey work.

- The data collection for Component 2- amount of wastes disposed at landfill sites for one week may have presented some limitations to the degree of accuracy;
- The wastes generation data received from the Ministry of Works and Human Settlements (MOWHS) that was agreed to be used by YEC for deriving the conversion factor was based on verbal communication. The consultants were unable to access any published reports or documents related to the figures.
- Since there is no reliable data collection systems in all the concerned Thromdes/Cities, the wastes flow data received from some Thromdes under Component-1 Questionnaire could be erroneous to some extent.

- 8. Findings**
- 8.1 General Findings on Acts and By-laws related to Solid Waste management**
- 1) The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan**
- The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008, the supreme law of the nation, in Article 5 mandate every citizen to contribute to the prevention of noise, visual and physical pollution and mandates the Royal Government to “Prevent pollution and ecological degradation” and “Ensure a safe and healthy environment” which can be achieved through proper management of solid wastes.
- 2) The Penal Code of Bhutan, 2004**
- The Penal Code of Bhutan also contains an Article (408) dealing with the offence of environmental pollution which can include the inappropriate disposal of solid wastes and the fines and penalties thereto to perpetrators.
- 3) Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan, 2009**
- The Act is intended to help reduce generation of waste at the source; promote segregation, reuse, and recycling of waste; disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner; and ensure functioning and coordination among implementing agencies.
- National Environment Commission (NEC) is the apex regulatory authority for all matters concerning environment and its management which includes management of solid wastes among others. It can develop policies, plans, and programs for effective waste management and can levy fines and penalties for non-compliance. It can also issue and revoke environmental clearances issued for projects for noncompliance of environmental standards. NEC also has the authority to designate implementing agencies for the implementation of Waste Prevention and Management Act. A designated waste prevention and management implementing agency can frame rules and regulations and devise administrative and financial mechanisms for prevention and management of wastes. Currently the lead implementing agencies are 1) Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS) and Thromdes for prevention and management of wastes in Thromdes, and 2) Dzongkhag Tshogdu and Gewog Tshogde in other areas. The collaborating agencies in waste prevention and management are:
- Department of Trade (DoT) under Ministry of Economic Affairs (MoEA) in ensuring waste prevention and management of waste originating from transboundary trade;
 - Department of Industry (DoI) under MoEA for management of industrial wastes;
- 4) Bhutan Municipal Act, 1999**
- The Bhutan Municipal Act, 1999 mandates the Thromdes (Municipal Corporations) to carry out, among others, waste collection, disposal, establishment and operation of waste disposal facilities. The Act also empowered Thromdes to frame and adopt appropriate rules and regulations to discharge their functions.
- 5) Environmental Assessment Act , 2000**
- The Environmental Assessment Act, 2000 requires all waste management activities to apply for environmental clearance. Although not specifically related to the urban solid waste management, this Act requires all projects to be managed in an environmentally sound way which can include proper management of solid wastes.

enabling policy instruments, ensuring financial security and indicates possible sources of revenue besides strategies to create awareness on Integrated Solid Waste Management.

6) Water Act, 2011

The Water Act, 2011 too governs that dumping of waste in to the streams, rivers, drainage system or other water bodies as an offence. Unsafe waste disposal can therefore be damaging to the environment (land, water and air) requiring high standards of management for environmental and public safety.

A. Policies/Strategies/Plans/Programmes related to Solid Waste Management

1) National Strategy and Action Plan – Integrated Solid Waste Management, 2007

2) National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2014

The initial National Strategy & Action Plan-Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2007 came into force in 2007. The Strategy provided guidance for the effective removal of waste to address the negative impact on public health and the environment. This Strategy was revised as the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy in 2014 to address existing problems of increased generation and improper disposal of solid wastes. The Strategy includes all forms of wastes and aims to prevent waste generation at the source and minimize the amount going to the landfill with a focus on refusing, reusing, recovering and recycling.

The Strategy advocates a seven-step process of planning through data collection, defining the main problems followed by establishing the strategic planning frameworks as well as identifying the options to develop the best strategy. Following this, action plans are to be prepared and implemented. Although entities at all level concerned with waste management are to follow this, capacity is an issue for which the Strategy recommends capacity building to institute knowledge and skills to take up the steps. In the long-term, the Strategy envisions a “zero waste” scenario and to achieve this it would promote and practice the 4 Rs (reduction at sources, re-use, recycle and responsibility). The objectives of the Strategy are to move to a “zero waste Bhutan” in partnership with a range of public, private and civil society players at all levels in segregation, resource conservation. The Strategy ensures environmental accountability and social responsibility of waste generators, managers and service providers and will institute extended producers responsibility for non-recyclable products, public-private partnership, create and protect livelihoods of a segment of society involved in waste recycling sector and take up awareness and communication activities on waste. The Strategy describes all activities to be undertaken with regard to waste storage, segregation, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of waste. The Strategy also deliberates on economy and financing of Integrated Solid Waste Management through

3) National Waste Management Strategy 2019

This strategy “provides guidance on how waste which may have a negative impact on public health and the environment can be removed regularly and in an affordable way”. The main focus of the Strategy was to ensure waste producers are made accountable, address root cause of waste generation, and control waste pollution through a well trained workforce to combat mounting issue of waste. The strategy aims to prevent waste generation at the source and minimize the amount of waste going to landfill with focus on refusing, re-using, re-covering and recycling wastes.

4) Action Plan for Thimphu, 1992

The Action Plan prepared by NEC and Thimphu Thromde (then Thimphu City Corporation) recommended administrative and financial autonomy for Thimphu Thromde to plan and implement its plans related to solid waste management, develop necessary legislation, and a mobile inspection team to keep city clean. However, it is reported that none of the three recommendations were implemented.

5) Five Year Plans (FYP)

The Ninth Five Year Plan (FYP) from 2002-2007 identified solid waste management as one of the priority areas and stated that source reduction, community sensitization, and refinement of solid waste management rules need to be addressed. Similarly, the 12th FYP (2018-2023) included two Key Performance Indicators (KPI) related to Solid Waste Management (SWM). In order to safely manage solid wastes, the plan targets 'Reduction in waste going to landfill site from 75 percent in 2017 to 50 percent in 2023' and 'Increase in households segregating waste at source from 37 percent in 2017 to 70 percent in 2023'.

6) Waste Management Flagship Programme

The Prime Minister's Office recently launched the Waste Management Flagship Programme. It is reported that the Programme targets to reduce waste at every point and put in place a strong management set-up and conscientious monitoring system.

7) Zero Waste Hour Initiative

Zero Waste Hour Initiative, which was launched recently by the NEC, is an awareness and action programme geared towards achieving the goal of “Zero Waste Bhutan” by 2030. The initiative requires all Bhutanese officials working for different offices and institutions to dedicate an hour for cleaning their surroundings on the second day of each month.

Other initiatives taken by Thromdes to effectively manage solid wastes includes 1) off-hour waste collection services such as during evenings for office goers who do not have anybody to dispose wastes during normal collection hours, 2) CCTV surveillance to monitor illegal dumping of solid wastes in selected areas, and 3) increased frequency of collection and coverage of collection services.

B. Rules/Regulations related to Solid Waste Management

1) Waste Prevention and Management Regulation, 2012

These regulations have been formulated to implement the Waste Prevention & Management Act 2009 and outline the different types of solid waste prevalent in the country, then goes in more detail with medical waste, municipal waste, industrial waste, waste in government reserved forests and protected areas and communities and e-waste. For each categories of these waste, the regulations discuss the scope, responsibilities of various stakeholders, collection, transfer and segregation. Offences and penalties, financial mechanism and amendments are discussed in latter sections. For municipal waste management, the regulations prescribe the responsibilities of the Thromdes and Dzongkhags as well as Thromde Inspectors, traders, scrap dealers, individual citizens and house owners. Responsibilities of construction sector, business and industrial sector in waste management are also described. The regulations have specific rules for waste collection, transfer, segregation, transport and for waste recycling and composting. With regard to waste recycling and composting, the Thromde can operate activities and facilities for such activities by itself or outsource to a third party. The Thromde is to create an enabling environment to ensure waste recycling can succeed as a viable business. Composting facilities on commercial or community scale will be initiated by the Thromde or through the private sector.

A6-2-8

2) Waste Prevention and Management (Amendment) Regulation, 2016

These regulations were established to implement the Waste Prevention and Management Act, 2009. The MoWHS, Thromdes, Dzongkhags and Gewogs take the responsibility of implementing it.

3) Thromde Rules, 2011

The Thromde Rules 2011 stipulates that one of the functions of the Thromde include “establishing and operating waste collection and disposal including landfill sites and recycling plants and litter control”.

4) Thimphu Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules and Regulations, 2007

This rules and regulations were formulated as empowered by the Bhutan Municipal Act 1999 to discharge the functions of the Thromdes stipulated by the Act. The rule mandates compulsory segregation of solid wastes, specifies minimum standards and requirements for segregation and storage of solid waste, and safety of personnel directly handling solid wastes.

5) Water and Sanitation Rules, 1995

Prepared by the Public Works Division of the then Ministry of Communications, it aimed at safeguarding public health, maintaining good aesthetics of the community, and minimizing the quantity of solid waste disposed off. The rules contained provisions such as having to dispose of solid wastes in receptacles provided or approved by the Thromde, protection and care of public solid waste collection facilities such as ‘Use Me’ bins, prohibiting burning of solid wastes within Thromde boundaries, allowing only licensed scrap dealers operating from a Thromde approved designated area, etc. Business establishments like shops and hotels are required to provide Thromde approved waste containers while institutions like hospitals and schools are required to provide appropriate and sufficient waste receptacles. This rules also empowered Thromde to levy fines or demand labour contributions from defaulter to clean up the solid wastes in the cities.

6) Ban of use and sale of plastic bags and wrappers

The Ministry of Trade and Industry later renamed as Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) issued public notification in 1999 officially banning the use and sale of plastic carry bags, package wrappers and pouches in Bhutan. The notification was reaffirmed in 2005 and again recently in January 2019 by National Environment Commission (NEC).

C. Guidelines related to Solid Waste Management

1) Environmental Audit Guidelines 2011

This guideline was developed to assist auditors in conducting performance audit, compliance audit, and financial audit with environmental perspectives which includes solid waste management. The Guideline

can help auditors to audit performance of different waste management programs and systems initiated by relevant institutions.

8.2 Responsibility demarcations of some organizations for Solid Waste Management

Table 1: Responsibility demarcations for SWM

Organizations	Responsibility Demarcation
Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch flagship programme for waste management. Color coded garbage bins will be distributed to every household and institution across the country for waste management.
GNHC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilise and allocate resources for solid waste management 2. Establish baseline and set plan targets for SWM in consultation with implementing agencies 3. Evaluate plan activities and assess performances of implementing agencies against plan targets
NEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, review and revise policies, plans, and programmes for effective SWM 2. Formulate, review and revise laws and acts related to SWM 3. Act as an apex regulatory authority for all matters concerning environment and its management which includes management of solid wastes 4. Levy fines and penalties for non-compliance and revoke environmental clearances issued for projects 5. Designate implementing agencies for implementation of SWM systems and programmes. 6. Initiate different programmes to prevent and manage SWM
MoWHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frame rules and regulations for implementing waste prevention and management plans and programmes 2. Devise administrative and financial mechanisms for

A6-2-9

Organizations	Responsibility Demarcation
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frame and adopt appropriate rules and regulations to discharge its functions related to SWM 2. Devise administrative and financial mechanisms for prevention and management of wastes 3. Initiate collection of fees and charges for SWM services 4. Initiate different programmes to prevent and manage solid waste 5. Establish and operate waste collection and disposal including landfill sites and recycling plants and litter control 6. Approve and enforce standards related to solid waste segregation, storage and handling

8.3 Specific Findings on Thromdes/Municipal Cities

8.3.1 Gelephu Thromde

8.3.1.1 Population and Area

As per the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017, the population of Gelephu Thromde is 9,858. For 2018 to 2027, the Thromde population figures are derived based on the proportion of population residing in the Thromde in 2017, and the projected figures based on the Dzongkhag Population Projection 2017-2027.

Table 2: Population of Gelephu Thromde

Year	Population (Number)
2017	9,858 ¹¹
2018	10,005

¹¹ Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017, National Statistics Bureau.

Year	Population (Number)
2019	10,154
2020	10,303
2021	10,452
2022	10,601
2023	10,762
2024	10,922
2025	11,082
2026	11,240
2027	11,398

The land area of Gelephu Thromde is 11.50 (km²).¹²

8.3.1.2 Land and Natural Conditions- Map of Gelephu

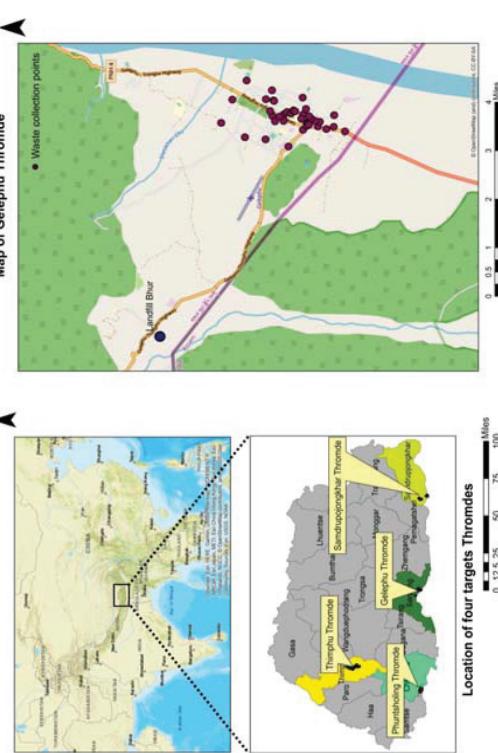


Figure 1: Map of Gelephu Thromde

8.3.1.3 Meteorological data in the past five years

The yearly total rainfall in Gelephu was lowest in 2014 with 3,910 mm and the highest was recorded in 2017 with 5,930 mm. So the annual mean rainfall in Gelephu during the past five years ranged from 325.85 mm to 494.2 mm. The annual mean temperature ranged from a minimum of 23.45°C to a maximum of 24.60 during the period of 2014 to 2018. Although the questionnaire required monthly rainfall evaporation data, humidity data was collected instead of evaporation. So the annual mean humidity recorded ranged from 72.48 percent to 84.44 percent.

Table 3: Meteorological data of Gelephu

Meteorological data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual Total Rainfall (mm)	3,910.20	5,260.44	5,374.08	5,930.40	4,471.68
Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)	325.85	438.37	447.84	494.2	372.64
Average Monthly Temperature (°C)	23.45	23.83	24.60	24.11	23.88
Average Monthly Humidity (percent)	72.48	76.07	84.44	78.87	78.84

The weather station for Gelephu is located at Bhur, 11 km from main city centre.

8.3.1.4 Big scale dischargers and system of SWM data collection

In terms of big-scale dischargers of wastes in Gelephu Thromde /City, there are just about 3 big scale dischargers: 2 vegetable markets- one located in Namkaling Demkhong (constituency) and another in Sonangatshe Demkhong. The main city centre where most of the shops and business services are located is also considered as another big scale discharger.

The current system of solid waste data collection is not well established focusing on collection of data for administrative purposes only. Although waste collection is segregated by dry and wet wastes types at the household level, regular data collection and recording of waste disposal in terms of the type of disposal vehicles, capacity and quantity is not an established routine procedure.

8.3.1.5 Waste Flow

Based on information gathered from key informant interviews in the Thromde administration, a total of 7.61 tons per day of wastes is being generated in Gelephu Thromde, of which 2.71 tons per day is being

12 Ibid

segregated at source for recycling (includes 370 kg of pet bottles, 11- kg of assorted plastics, 390 kg of metals or aluminum, 1385 kg of glass/bottles, 455 kg of paper/carton boxes). The collection coverage rate is reportedly 100 percent with 4.9 tons per day of wastes being finally disposed off to the landfill site. The average per capita waste generation is 0.77 kg per person per day in Gelephu.¹³ It must be noted here though that the figures of waste flow obtained from recording of the week-long survey of waste amount disposed at the landfill may not necessarily match with this data due to differences in the method of data collection and the source of the data itself.

8.3.1.6 Storage and Discharge containers

The storage and discharge of wastes are typically done at three different places in the Thromde: at the households, vegetable markets/shops and institutions. In terms of discharge containers at the households, plastic bins (5 litre), buckets (10-15 litres) and carton boxes (3-5 litres) are being used. The discharge place or collection points are usually in front of the house and at the curbside.

At the vegetable markets, big wheel bins (360 litres) are provided. The discharge place or collection point is fixed in front of the market/shops.

For institutions such as schools, offices and hospital, the storage and discharge containers are mainly big wheel bins (360-660 litres) and buckets (20 litres), which are either discharged/collected from within the premises or from in front of the institutions concerned.

8.3.1.7 Waste Collection services

Door to door waste collection services is extended to the resident population from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM, for six days a week, except on Sundays. While the collection is undertaken on a daily basis for both dry and wet wastes in the main Core city area, wastes collection services is undertaken three times a week for both dry and wet wastes in the other Demkhongs/constituencies.

Privatization of waste collection has not been introduced as yet, possibly due to smallness of the waste generation. However, the Thromde administration has been contemplating to involve a private party to take care of the bio-degradable wet waste in the near future. The waste collection points in the city have been mapped using GPS. Refer maps below.

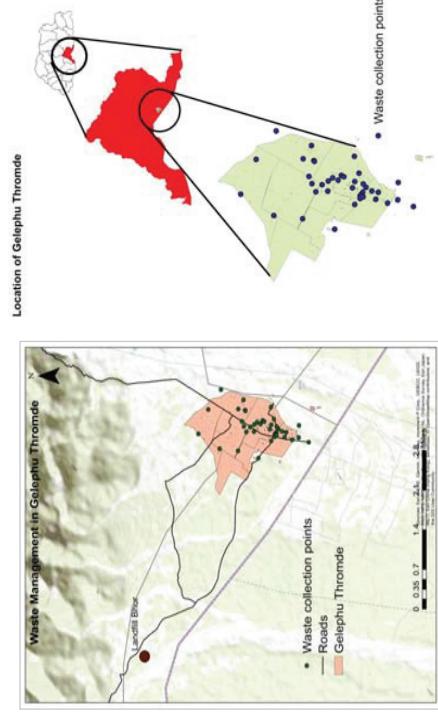


Figure 2: Waste Collection Map of Gelephu Thromde

A6-2-11
A6-2-11

8.3.1.8 Present Situation and Future plan for Recycling
Currently, the Thromde has no wastes recycling activities or facilities. However, there are five licensed private individual scrap dealers who collect recyclable wastes. As mention in a foregoing section of this report, these scrap dealers segregate about 2.71 tons per day of dry waste. They are allowed to recover various types of recyclable wastes such as pet bottles, plastics, metals, glass, beer bottles, paper/carton boxes etc.

8.3.1.9 Situation and Future plan for Mechanical workshops

The Thromde administration has no mechanical workshops to cater to the needs of their waste collection/disposal vehicle maintenance. At present, all repairs and maintenance services for the waste collection/disposal vehicles is being provided by private automobile workshops on a case by case basis. For example, if a vehicle requires a certain repair and maintenance service, the Thromde administration calls for expression of interest from service providers in accordance with the procurement rules in place. Usually, the service order is offered to the party with the lowest evaluated bid.

8.3.1.10 Present Situation and Future plan for Landfill site

The landfill of Gelephu Thromde is located at Bhur, about 11 km from the main city centre. The landfill is a ‘controlled sanitary’ one. With a predicted lifespan of 30 years and with a capacity of 3 tons per day,

¹³ Gelephu Thromde Administration

it has been in operation for 11 years already. Therefore, the landfill is still expected to be in operation for the 19 more years but it could get filled up more quickly because the current waste flow rate is 4.9 tons per day.

The landfill has two huge ponds for collection and safe transport of leachate but observations revealed that no leachate has ever flown down to the ponds from the dumpsite. So, there is a need to carry out remedial work to make the leachate flow through the compaction area in to the ponds below. At present, the landfill is manned by one staff who works 6 days a week from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. The landfill facility is devoid of a number of essential facilities such as truck scale/weighbridge, control building, leachate treatment facility and vehicle washing station. Environmental monitoring systems and processes are also not in place. The landfill does not see any informal waste pickers. Although the landfill is located within the outskirts of inhabited communities, there are no issues that concerns issues with residents in and around the landfill. Given the above present situation, plans are underway to improve the landfill and facilities in the near future. The landfill has one dedicated JCB Backhoe (92 hp) purchased in 2010 with an Odometer reading of 68,817 KM. The Thromde plans to procure one additional Excavator.

8.3.1.11 Other ‘soft’ activities related to SWM

SWM activities involving community members have become a regular feature for the Thromde. Organizing voluntary cleaning campaigns with participation from the people of the Thromde is gaining momentum. Coinciding with national and international days such as the World Environment Day, the Thromde administration work closely with corporate offices, school children, police and Dessung (Guardians of Peace) for promoting civic and environment awareness programmes. The school Nature and Environment Clubs are also being used as a platform for raising awareness on cleanliness and waste management. The ‘Zero Waste Hour’ - an initiative launched by Her Majesty the Queen of Bhutan to instill positive behaviour change towards proper waste management and practice sustainable lifestyle for healthy and clean living is being observed on every 2nd day of the month.

8.3.1.12 Existing bylaws, regulations and policy on SWM in the Thromde

The Waste Prevention and Management Regulation of 2012 guides the Thromde in solid waste management. The regulation categorizes wastes, and discusses the scope, responsibilities of various stakeholders for waste collection, transfer and segregation. Offences and penalties, financial mechanism

and amendments are also clearly outlined for implementation. For municipal waste management, the regulation prescribes various responsibilities to not only the Thromde but also to the Dzongkhags, Thromdes and individual people. Responsibilities of construction sector, business and industrial sector in waste management are also covered by this regulation, including specific rules for waste collection, transfer, segregation, transport and for waste recycling and composting.

8.3.1.13 Organization chart and number of the staff

Solid waste management in the Thromde/Municipal city of Gelephu is a responsibility the Environment Division which is manned by a total of 36 staff. (Figure 3)

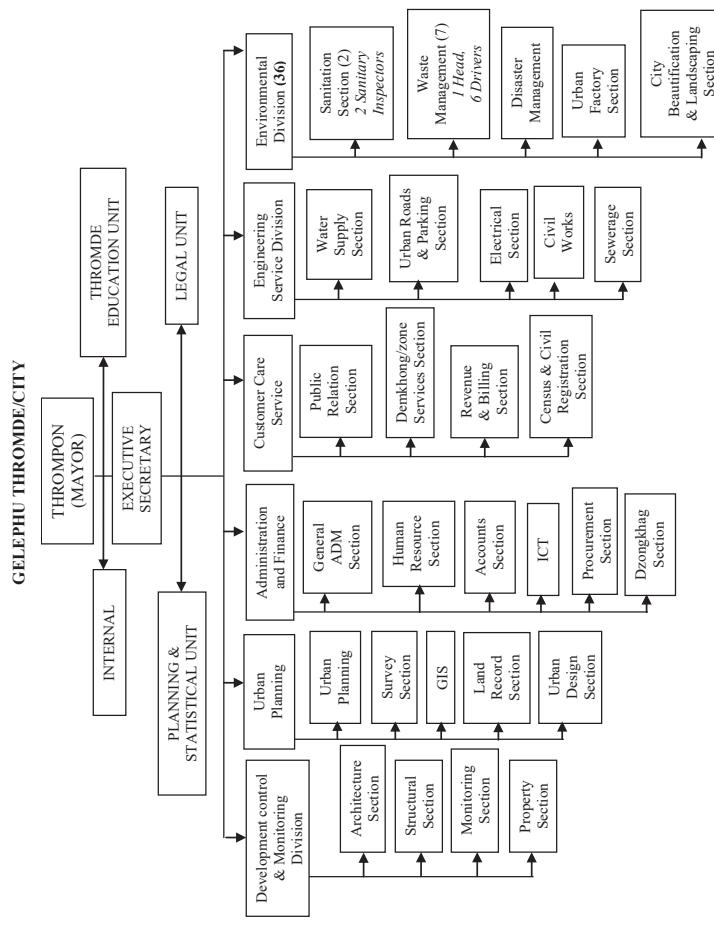


Figure 3: Organization Structure of Gelephu Thromde

8.3.1.14 SWM Revenue and Actual Expenditure in the past three years

Information gathered from key informants indicated that some subsidy is received from the government on an annual basis but the budget for the entire Thromde administration is maintained under one general budget head and no specific allocations figure for Environment Division was available at the time of the survey. A start has been made to implement the Taxation Policy 2012 for the 2018-2019 financial year and sum of Nu 359,540 has been collected as revenues from solid waste collection fee. On the other hand, huge expenditure has been incurred to the tune of Nu 2,640,000 for salary, fuel and maintenance cost for SWM vehicles.

Table 4: Revenue and Expenditure of Gelephu Thromde SWM

Item	2016-2018	2017-2018	2018-2019
Revenue Heads (Actual) e.g. Subsidy, from the central government, waste fee etc			
Govt. subsidy (capital)	-	-	-
SW collection fee	-	-	Nu 339,540
Total Revenue			Nu 339,540
Expenditure Heads (Actual) e.g. Salary for staff			
Salary (Env. Div.staff)	Nu 1,920,000	Nu 1,980,000	Nu 2,232,000
Fuel (4 SWM vehicles, one Backhoe excavator)	Nu 1,440,000	Nu 1,584,000	Nu 1,680,000
Vehicle maintenance	Nu 624,000	Nu 720,000	Nu 960,000
Total Expenditure	Nu 2,064,000	Nu 2,304,000	Nu 2,640,000

8.3.1.15 Tariff/fees for waste collection

The tariff/fee for waste collection has been implemented for the financial year 2018-2019. Levied as per Taxation Policy 2012 by categories of buildings:

- Category I- Nu 10 per unit
- Category II- Nu 8 per unit
- Category III-Nu 6 per unit
- Category IV-Nu 4 per unit

8.3.1.16 General operation and maintenance for the cost for SWM

Table 5: Monthly Operation and maintenance cost

Item	Cost (Nu)
Average diesel cost (per liter)	Nu 59
Average engineer salary (per month)	Nu 30,000
Average technician salary (per month)	Nu 25,000
Average driver salary for collection / transportation vehicle (per month)	Nu13,600
Average heavy equipment operator salary (per month)	Nu13,500
Average labor cost (per month)	Nu7,000

8.3.2 Phuentsholing Thromde

8.3.2.1 Population and Area

As per the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017, the population of Phuentsholing Thromde is 27,658. For 2018 to 2027, the Thromde population figures are derived based on the proportion of population residing in the Thromde in 2017, and the projected figures based on the Dzongkhag Population Projection 2017-2027.

Table 6: Population of Phuentsholing Thromde

Year	Population (Number)
2017	27,658 ¹⁴
2018	27,734
2019	27,810
2020	27,880
2021	27,943
2022	28,001
2023	28,081
2024	28,155
2025	28,221
2026	28,279
2027	28,330

¹⁴ Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017, National Statistics Bureau.

The land area of Phuentsholing Thromde as per the Structural Plan is 15.60 (km²).¹⁵

8.3.2.2 Land and Natural Conditions- Map of Phuentsholing

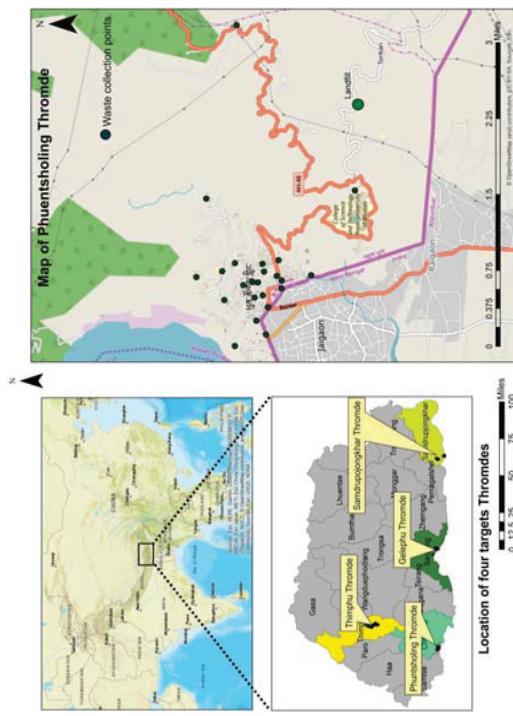


Figure 4: Map of Phuentsholing Thromde

8.3.2.3 Meteorological data in the past five years

The yearly total rainfall in Phuentsholing was recorded 3,227 mm in 2016, 4,979 mm in 2017, and 6146 in 2018. No other rainfall data were available for the year 2014 and 2015. Therefore, the annual mean rainfall in Phuentsholing for 2016, 2017 and 2018 was 268.88 mm, 414.95 mm, and 512.14 mm respectively. While the annual mean temperature for 2016 was recorded at 25.34°C, it was 24.14 °C in 2017 and 22.98°C in 2018. Although the questionnaire required monthly evaporation, humidity data was collected instead of evaporation. So the annual mean humidity recorded ranged from 63.11 percent in 2016, 74.35 percent in 2017 and 75.80 percent in 2018.

Table 7: Meteorological data of Phuentsholing

Meteorological data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual Total Rainfall (mm)	NA	NA	3,226.56	4,979.40	6,145.68
Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)	NA	NA	268.88	414.95	512.14
Average Monthly Temperature (°C)	NA	NA	25.34	24.14	22.98
Average Monthly Humidity (percent)	NA	NA	63.11	74.35	75.80

8.3.2.4 Big scale dischargers and system of SWM data collection

In Phuentsholing Thromde/City, there are just about 4 big scale dischargers: one vegetable market and one large commercial business centre (Upper Market and Lower Market) in the core area. There are also two automobile workshops (one located in core area near Sewerage treatment plant and another located at the Toorsa embankment reclamation area.

The current system of solid waste data collection is rudimentary despite some data recordings done manually on monthly basis. Only partial weighbridge data is maintained by using a private weighbridge located in the core area. Vastes from one farflung Pasakha area is not weighed due to logistical inconvenience. Although waste collection is segregated by dry and wet types at the household level, data collection and recording of waste disposal in terms of the type of disposal vehicles, capacity and quantity is not comprehensive enough.

8.3.2.5 Waste Flow

The current demarcations for solid waste management do not follow the LAP system in Phuentsholing. It is being divided under four major areas of Core area, PWD area, Beyond Om chu (Dhutikhol) and Pasakha, to suit to its present solid waste management operations. Based on key informant interviews, municipal solid wastes are generated at the households, vegetable markets, shops and institution levels. The wastes are mandatorily separated by dry and wet types and are stored in containers such as buckets, sacks and carry bags. In the core commercial business areas and institutions, large wheel-bins, wire mesh containers, and roadside communal containers are used.

15 Ibid

A total of 8 metric tons of solid wastes are generated per day, of which about 1.5 metric tons (including 500 Kg. of green wastes per day) are separated by informal collectors. As of now, there are no established waste recoveries or transfer stations in Phuentsholing. Therefore, a total of 6.5 metric tons per day of both dry and wet wastes are disposed off to the landfill site located at a distance of 8 Km in Pekarzhing. The average per capita waste generation is 0.28 per person per day in Phuentsholing.¹⁶

It must be noted here though that the figures of waste flow obtained from recording of the week-long survey of waste amount disposed at the landfill may not necessarily match with this data due to differences in the data source and method of data collection.

8.3.2.6 Storage and Discharge containers

The storage and discharge of wastes are typically done at three different places in the Thromde: at the households, vegetable markets/shops and institutions. In terms of discharge containers at the households, plastic bins buckets (20 litres), carton boxes (3-5 litres) and sacks- (10-20 litres) are being used. The discharge place or collection points are usually in front of the house, curbside and communal container stations.

At the vegetable markets, big wheel bins (180 litres and 360 litres) are provided. The discharge place or collection point is fixed in front of the market/shops.

For institutions such as schools, offices and hospital, the storage and discharge containers are mainly big wheel bins (180 litres-360 litres) and communal containers (300 litres), which are either discharged/collected from within the premises or from in front of the institutions. A total of 48 communal containers (3.5 m³) are placed in various collection areas (23 in Pasakha area, 18 in Beyond Omehu (dhutikhola) area and 7 in core area).

8.3.2.7 Waste Collection services

Door to door waste collection services is extended to the resident population from 6:00 AM to 4:00 PM, for seven days a week. The collection services are carried out on a daily basis for both dry and wet wastes in all the four designated collection areas.

¹⁶ Phuentsholing Thromde Administration

The drive to privatize the municipal waste collection is under active consideration. The survey team found that expression of interest from private parties to render waste collection services have been already called for and the tender/proposals are due to be opened on 23rd August 2019 for further scrutiny and decision making. The waste collection points in the city have been mapped using GPS. Refer Figure 5 below.

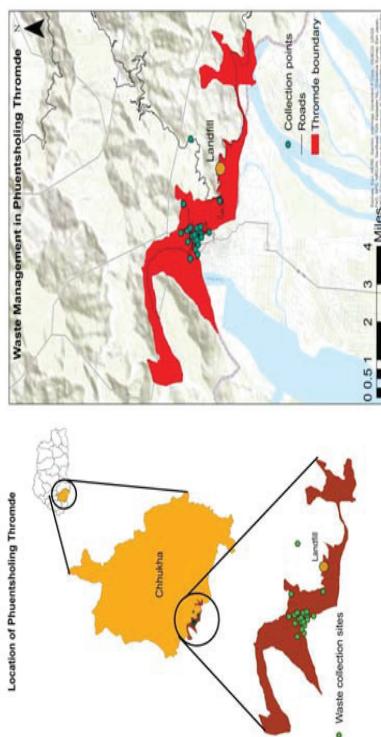


Figure 5: Waste Collection Map of Phuentsholing Thromde

8.3.2.8 Present Situation and Future plan for Recycling

Although segregation of waste is done by dry and wet types, presently there is no established recycling activity/facility in the city. However, segregation by informal scrap collectors for recyclable dry wastes such as pet bottles, plastics, metals, glass, beer bottles, paper/carton boxes etc. is widely practiced. However, the survey found that only 0.5 tons of wastes per day are being recycled presently. Apparently, the need for the establishment of a Recycling Plant was felt for many years. A proposal was submitted to establish a recycling plant by the Thromde administration during the 2019-2020 fiscal year but was not approved by the GNH Commission.

8.3.2.9 Present Situation and Future plan for Mechanical workshops

There are 8 waste collection/disposal vehicles in Phuentsholing Thromde. But there is no mechanical workshop of its own to cater to the repairs and maintenance needs of these vehicles. Under this circumstance, the Thromde administration makes use of a number of private automobile workshops to

meet the needs of vehicle maintenance services. It prepares an annual maintenance plan developed by calling quotation of price/rates for various maintenance services for its vehicle fleet. The system of offering the service contract to the lowest evaluated bid is being followed, which is sometimes detrimental to the desired level of quality maintenance service. There is no plan for establishment of any vehicle maintenance workshop of its own. As per information gathered from Key informants interviewed, a binding terms and condition to the concerned private agency selected for provision of SWM services in the near future will be the requirement to provide timely and reliable repairs and maintenance services for its vehicles.

8.3.2.10 Present Situation and Future plan for Landfill site

The landfill of Phuentsholing Thromde is located at Pekarzhing, about 8 Km from the main city centre. The landfill is said to be a 'controlled' type with a designated land area of 7.25 acres. At present only 1.35 acres is being used as the actual dumping area. It was constructed in 2005 with a predicted lifespan of 10 years, and it has been in operation for 14 years already exceeding well above its planned use period. However, since the landfill has adequate space for development, there is a need to expand and develop its dumping area. Therefore, the Thromde is creating space in the landfill through land reclamation by removing the old compacted wastes and transporting it to another section of the landfill for mitigation by soil cover and compaction. Otherwise, with the current waste flow rate of 6.5 tons per day, the landfill could get filled up very soon.

The landfill receives all three types of dry, wet and mixed wastes and has one small pond for leachate collection but observations revealed that no leachate has ever flown down to the pond from the dumpsite. At present, the landfill is manned by five staff who work 8 hours a day (7 days a week) from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. The landfill facility lacks a number of essential facilities such as truck scale/weighbridge, control building and vehicle washing station. Environmental monitoring systems and processes are also not in place. The landfill does not see any informal waste pickers. Since the landfill is located far away from the main city centre, there are no issues that concerns with residents living in an around the landfill. Given the above present situation, it is being speculated to convert the present landfill into a semi-aerobic one with natural ventilation and proper leachate collection facility. The landfill has one dedicated JCB Backhoe Loader (92Hp) purchased in 2004. The Odometer is non functional. The requirement of one Chain Excavator for the landfill site was felt for quite sometime but could not be procured due to financial constraints.

8.3.2.11 Other 'soft' activities related to SWM

With regard to SWM activities involving the community members, it has become a regular feature for the Thromde to organize cleanliness campaigns with voluntary participation of city dwellers. The Environment Division together with the Thromde Education Division work with the schools and school children to promote civic and environment awareness amongst both students and parents alike. The school Nature and Environment Clubs are being used as a platform for raising awareness on cleanliness and waste management. More recently, 'Zero Waste Hour'- an initiative launched by Her Majesty the Queen of Bhutan to instill positive behavior change towards proper waste management and practice sustainable consumption lifestyle for healthy and clean living environment is being observed on every 2nd day of the month.

8.3.2.12 Existing bylaws, regulations and policy on SWM in the Thromde

The Thromde Tshogde as being part of the Local Government is governed by the Local Government Act of 2009 and its enforcing Local Government Rules and regulations of 2012. It is therefore empowered with regulatory powers to improve the city's environment. However, the Waste Prevention and Management Regulation of 2012 mainly guides the Thromde in its solid waste management. It identifies various categories of wastes, and the regulation discusses the scope, responsibilities of various stakeholders, collection, transfer and segregation. Offences and penalties, financial mechanism and amendments are also clearly discussed. For municipal waste management, the regulation prescribes the responsibilities of the Thromdes, Dzongkhags as well as of Thromde inspectors, traders, scrap dealers, individual citizens and house owners. Responsibilities of construction sector, business and industrial sector in waste management are also covered. The regulation has specific rules for waste collection, transfer, segregation, transport and for waste recycling and composting.

8.3.2.13 Organization chart and number of the staff

Solid waste management in the Thromde/Municipal city of Phuentsholing is a responsibility the Environment Division which is manned by a total of 98 staff.

- Management of urban waste in accordance with the ‘Waste Management Act 2009’ and its subsequent ‘Waste Prevention and Management Regulation 2012’ and management of urban forestry;
 - Management of Waste Water and Sewerage services;
 - Advocacy, social mobilization and public awareness creation on waste management, disasters and other environment issues.
- The Division is currently headed by an Environment Officer, supported by one Solid Waste Section Head, 8 Sanitary Inspectors and 8 permanent drivers. A total of 80 Bhutanese and Non Bhutanese blue collared staff (75 street sweepers/waste collectors and 5 landfill caretaker labourers) also work in the Division.

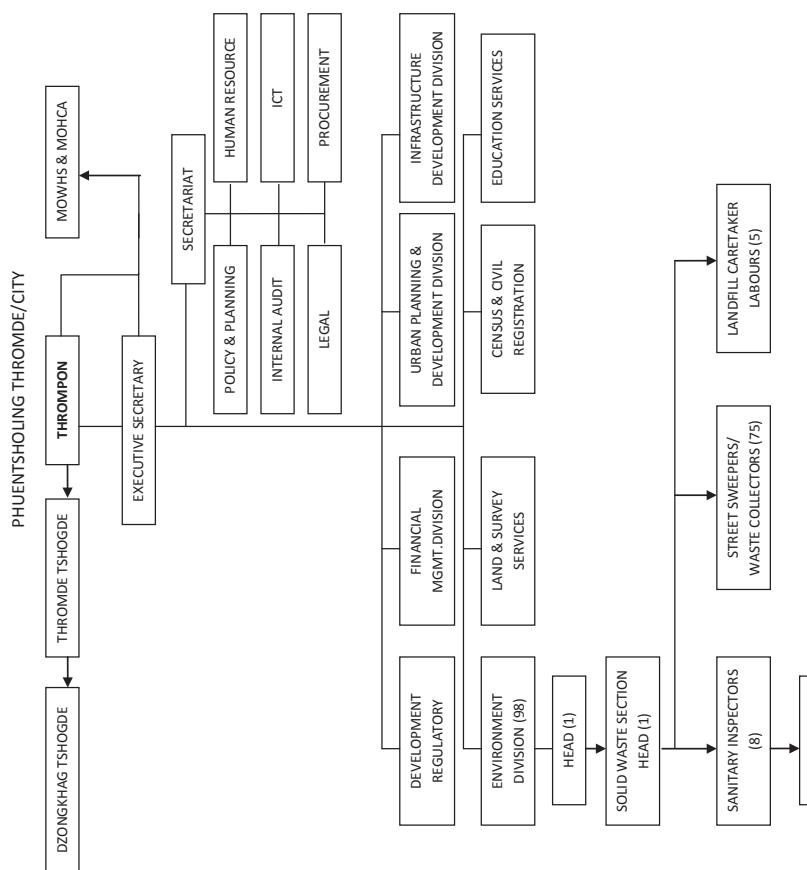
8.3.2.14 SWM Revenue and Actual Expenditure in the past three years

Information gathered from key informants indicated that the Thromde administration has been receiving a subsidy grant of Nu 2 million for every financial year (see Table 8). However, the budget for the entire Thromde administration is maintained under one general budget head and no specific allocations has been made for Environment Division at the time of the survey. The Taxation Policy 2012 has not been implemented since there is no system of tariff/fee for waste collection at present. A small amount is said to have been included as part of the property tax in the past. However, the Taxation Policy is being considered to be implemented soon with an estimated revenue generation of about Nu 900,000 per month.

On the other hand, huge expenditure has been incurred to the tune of Nu 14,801,920 every year for salary, fuel and maintenance cost for SWM vehicles.

Table 8: Revenue and Expenditure for WSM

Item	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Revenue Heads (Actual) e.g. Subsidy from the central government, waste fee etc			
Subsidy	2 million	2 million	2 million
Total Revenue	2 million	2 million	2 million
Expenditure Heads (Actual) e.g. Salary for staff			
Salary	6,228,000	6,228,000	6,228,000
Fuel (8 vehicles)	5,213,920	5,213,920	5,213,920
Vehicle maintenance	3,360,000	3,360,000	3,360,000
Total Expenditure	14,801,920	14,801,920	14,801,920



A6-2-17

Figure 6: Organization Structure of Phuentsholing Thromde

The Environment Division is in-charge of the Solid Waste Management. The Division is entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Issuing Environment Clearance as per ‘Environment Assessment Act 2000’;
- Beautification and Landscaping of the city;

8.3.2.15 Tariff/fees for waste collection

There is no tariff/fee for waste collection. In order for the solid waste collection tariff/fee to be put in place, there is a need to carry out a classification of buildings by location/area and type of building in the near future.

8.3.2.16 General operation and maintenance for the cost for SWM

The items of cost for general operation and maintenance of SWM is presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9: General operation and maintenance for the cost for SWM

Items	Cost (Nu)
Average diesel cost (per litre)	64
Average engineer salary (per month)	23,000
Average technician salary (per month)	17,000
Average driver salary for collection / transportation vehicle (per month)	11,000
Average heavy equipment operator salary (per month)	17,000
Average labor cost (per month)	7,000

8.3.2.17 Any Other Donors/Partners supporting Waste Management

As shown in the Table below, the European Union assisted Phuentsholing Thromde from 2011-2014 through a project called SUNYA-Towards Zero Waste for waste management in the city.

Table10: Past Projects supported by donors/partners

Names of Donors/Partners	Project Period (YYYY/mm-YYYY/mm)	Category of Assistance Type (TC, Grant Aid, Loan)	Support summary
European Union	2011-2014 SUNYA-Towards Zero Waste	Grant Aid	Waste Management (collection, segregation, Recycling and disposal

A6-2-18

8.3.3 Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

8.3.3.1 Population and Area

As per the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017, the population of Samdrup JongkharThromde is 9,235. For 2018 to 2027, the Thromde population figures are derived based on the proportion of population residing in the Thromde in 2017, and the projected figures based on the Dzongkhag Population Projection 2017-2027.

Table 11: Population of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

Year	Population (Number)
2017	9,235 ¹⁷
2018	9,320
2019	9,314
2020	9,305
2021	9,294
2022	9,280
2023	9,272
2024	9,263
2025	9,250
2026	9,234
2027	9,214

The land area of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde is 4.47 (km²).¹⁸

¹⁷ Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017. National Statistics Bureau.

¹⁸ Ibid

8.3.3.2 Land and Natural Conditions- Map of Samdrup Jongkhar

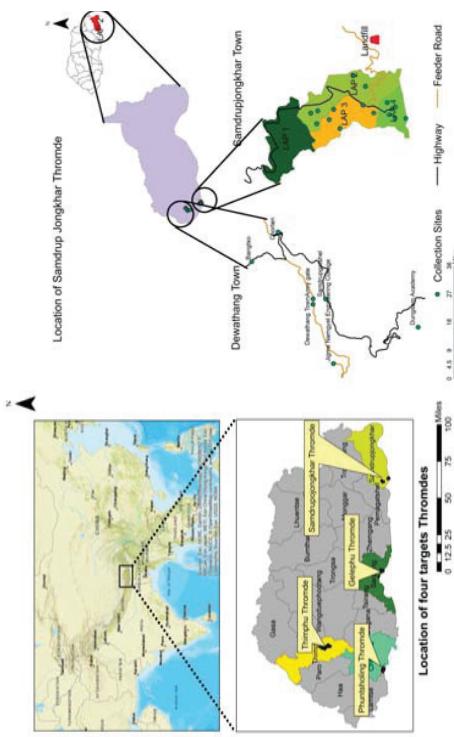


Figure 7: Map of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

8.3.3.3 Meteorological data in the past five years

The yearly total rainfall in Samdrup Jongkhar was lowest in 2018 with 3,277 mm and the highest was recorded in 2015 with 3,840 mm. So the Meteorological data available for Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde indicate that the annual mean rainfall for 2014 to 2018 ranged with the lowest of 273.12 mm in 2018 to the highest of 319.99 mm in 2015. While the lowest annual mean temperature was recorded at 119.45°C in 2015, the highest was recorded at 21.33°C in 2017. Although the questionnaire required monthly rainfall, temperature and evaporation data, humidity data was collected instead of evaporation. So the annual mean humidity recorded ranged from the lowest of 71.80 percent in 2014 to the highest of 74.38 percent in 2018.

A6-2-19

Meteorological data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Monthly Humidity (percent)	71.80	73.88	74.12	74.01	74.38

The weather station for Samdrup Jongkhar is located at Dewathang, which is about 18 km from main city centre.

8.3.3.4 Big scale dischargers and system of SWM data collection

In Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde /City, there are about 5 big scale dischargers: one vegetable market and one main town business centre in the core area. There is also one industrial area located under LAP 2 and a hospital in LAP 3. The Jigme Namgyel Engineering College and Army camp located 18 Kms away in Dewathang under Kibsey LAP are also considered as big scale dischargers by the Thromde.

The current system of solid waste data collection is rudimentary despite some data recordings done manually from time to time. Only partial weighbridge data is maintained by using a private weighbridge located in the core area due to long waiting time inconvenience. Although waste collection is segregated by dry and wet types at the household level, data collection and recording of waste disposal in terms of the type of disposal vehicles, capacity and quantity is not maintained.

8.3.3.5 Waste Flow

The current demarcations for solid waste management follow the LAP system in Samdrup Jongkhar. Based on key informant interviews, the municipal solid wastes are generated at the households, vegetable market, shops and institution levels. The wastes are being separated by dry and wet types and are stored in containers such as buckets, bins and carton boxes. In the commercial business areas and institutions, large wheel-bins, plastic trays, bamboo baskets, wire mesh containers, reused rice bags and large buckets are used.

Table 12: Meteorological data of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

Meteorological data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual Total Rainfall (mm)	3,374.64	3,839.88	3,639.84	3,581.76	3,277.44
Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)	281.22	319.99	303.32	298.48	273.12
Average Monthly Temperature (°C)	20.95	19.45	21.19	21.33	20.74

Based on information gathered from Key informants at the Thromde Office, a total of 4 metric tons of solid wastes are generated per day, of which about 1.7 metric tons (includes 1 metric ton of paper/cardboards, 64 kg of plastics and 642 kg of glass/bottles) are separated by informal waste collectors. There are no established waste recoveries or transfer stations in Samdrup Jongkhar. Finally, a total of 2.3 metric tons of both dry and wet wastes are disposed off at the landfill site located 4 km away

at Tashipokto. The average per capita waste generation is 0.43 per person per day¹⁹ in Samdrup Jongkhar.

It must be noted here though that the figures of waste flow obtained from recording of the week-long survey of waste amount disposed at the landfill may not necessarily match with this data due to differences in the source of the data and the method of data collection.

8.3.6 Storage and Discharge containers

The storage and discharge of wastes are typically done at three different places in the Thromde: at the households, vegetable markets/shops and institutions. In terms of discharge containers at the households, plastic bags (4-5 litres), buckets (5-10 litres) and carton boxes (5-10 litres) are being used. The discharge place or collection points are usually in front of the house and curbside.

At the vegetable markets, big wheel bins (100 litres) are provided. Other containers such as plastic bags (10 litres), buckets (20 litres), plastic trays (20 litres) and bamboo baskets (15-20 litres) are used. The discharge place or collection point is fixed in front of the market place/shops.

For institutions such as schools, offices and hospital, the storage and discharge containers are mainly big wheel bins (20 litres) and wire mesh containers (200-300 litres), plastic bag/bora (50 litres) and buckets (20 litres) are used. They are either discharged/collected from within the premises or from in front of the institutions.

8.3.7 Waste Collection services

Door to door and curbside waste collection services is extended to the resident population from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM, for six days a week. The collection services are carried out on a fixed daily basis for both dry and wet wastes in all the four designated collection areas. The waste collection points in the city have been mapped using GPS. See Figure 8 below.

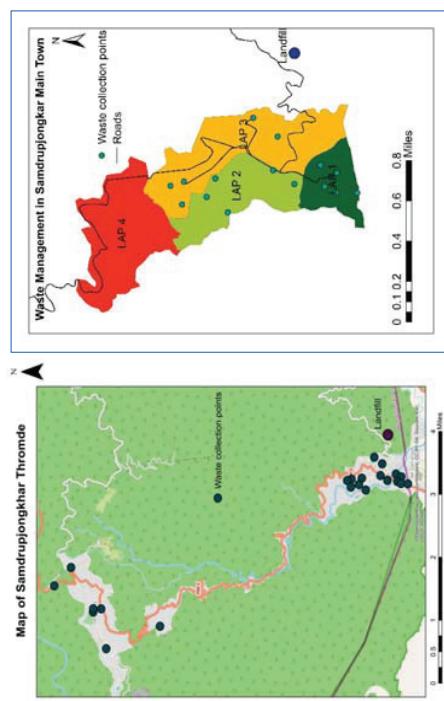


Figure 8: Waste Collection Map of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

Although there are about 5 informal dry waste collectors, due to the small quantity of wastes generated, there is no plan for privatization of waste collection. Installation of incinerator in future is seen as one option to reduce solid waste.

8.3.8 Present Situation and Future plan for Recycling

Although segregation of waste is done by dry and wet types, presently there is no recycling activity/facility in the city. The Samdrup Jongkhar Initiative (SJI), a non-profit civil society organization collects and uses plastic wastes, to produce some products such as floor mats and bags among other activities.

Another private entrepreneur, (Egg Tray Factory) collects recyclable papers and cartboards/cartons to produce egg trays. Other scrap collectors also sell scrap papers/cartons to this factory in addition to the segregation of recyclable dry wastes such as pet bottles, plastics, metals, glass, beer bottles, paper/carton boxes etc. The survey found that only 1.7 tons of wastes per day are being recycled presently. Although there is no plan for establishing any recycling plant now, the Thromde administration sees the installation of an incinerator as a viable option to reduce solid waste in the near future.

¹⁹ Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde.

8.3.3.11 Other ‘soft’ activities related to SWM

Public information and education activities are being undertaken from time to time co-inciding with important national and international events. The ban on plastic use is being reinforced and the use of alternatives encouraged. School children are being used as agents of change to promote environment protection/cleanliness through mass cleaning activities/campaigns. In the recent times, the ‘zero waste hour’ initiative is being observed on the 2nd day of every month to reduce waste generation and management.

8.3.3.12 Existing bylaws, regulations and policy on SWM in the Thromde

The Waste Prevention and Management Regulation of 2012 is being used as the main guideline by the Thromde for solid waste management. It identifies various categories of wastes, and the regulation discusses the scope, responsibilities of various stakeholders, collection, transfer and segregation. Offences and penalties, financial mechanism and amendments are also clearly discussed. For municipal waste management, the regulation prescribes the responsibilities of the Thromdes, Dzongkhags/Districts as well as of Thromde inspectors, traders, scrap dealers, individual citizens and house owners. Responsibilities of construction sector, businesses and industrial sector in waste management are also clearly covered. The regulation has specific rules for waste collection, transfer, segregation, transport and for waste recycling and composting.

8.3.3.13 Organization chart and number of the staff

Solid waste management in the Thromde/Municipal city of Sandrup Jongkhar is a responsibility the Environment Division which is manned by a total of 36 staff.

8.3.3.9 Present Situation and Future plan for Mechanical workshops

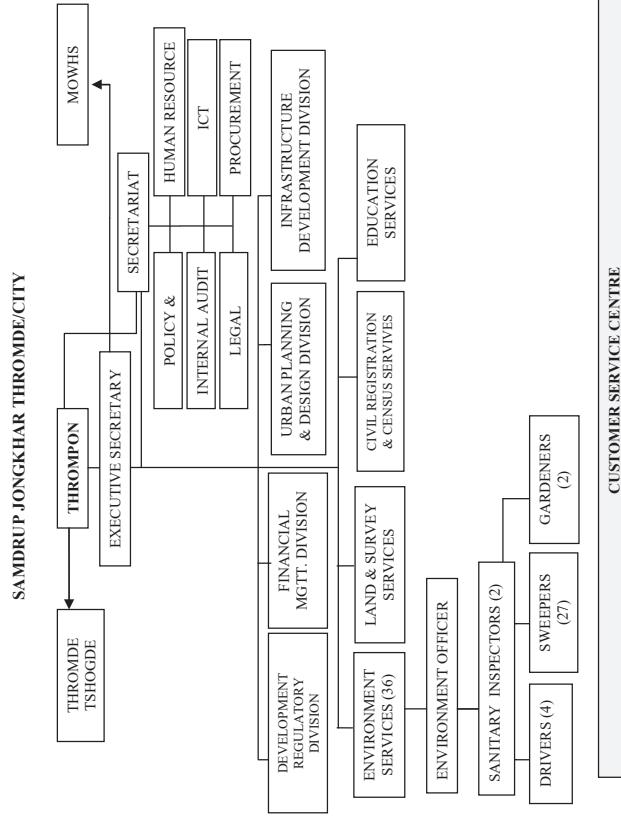
There are 4 waste collection/disposal vehicles in Sandrup Jongkhar Thromde and there is also no mechanical workshop of its own to cater to the repairs and maintenance needs of these vehicles. Presently, the Thromde administration makes use of private automobile workshops to meet their needs for vehicle maintenance services. The Thromde administration makes use of an annual maintenance plan by calling quotation of price/rates for various maintenance services for its vehicles. The system of offering the service contract to the lowest evaluated bid is being followed, which is sometimes detrimental to the desired level of quality service. As such, there is no plan for establishing vehicle maintenance workshop of its own.

8.3.3.10 Present Situation and Future plan for Landfill site

The landfill of Sandrup Jongkhar Thromde is located at Tashi Pokto, about 4 Km from the main city centre. The landfill is said to be a ‘controlled’ type with a designated land area of 2.88 acres. The landfill was established around the year 2010, envisaged to be used for 20 years. Since it is in operation for about 10 years now, the landfill is expected to last for another 10 more years or so.

The landfill receives 2.3 tons/day of all three types of dry, wet and mixed wastes and has no leachate collection facility. At present, the landfill is manned by two staff who work 8 hours a day for 6 days a week from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. The landfill facility lacks a number of essential facilities such as truck scale/weighbridge, gate/fencing, control building, vehicle washing station and leachate collection and treatment. Environmental monitoring systems and processes are also not in place. The landfill does not see any informal waste pickers. Since the landfill is located at about 4 Km from the main city centre, there are no issues that concerns with residents living in and around the landfill. The landfill has one Excavator JCB JS 205 (148 hp) purchased in 2013 with an Odometer reading of 2,457.407 hrs. and another small Robot Skid (56 hp) purchased in 2013 with an Odometer reading of 269.382 hrs. The Thromde administration is considering expanding the landfill site by increasing the dumping area, with improvement of the road leading to the landfill with proper drainage system. The parking area for the waste dumping vehicles also needs immediate improvement.

The Division is currently headed by an Environment Officer, supported by two Sanitation Inspectors. The Division also employs 4 permanent drivers, 27 blue collared street sweepers (21 temporary and 6 permanent) and 2 gardeners).



A6-2-22

8.3.3.14 SWM Revenue and Actual Expenditure in the past three years

Information received from key informants indicated that although some subsidy is received from the government, details of specific allocations made for Environment Division was not available at the time of the survey. However, the Thromde administration received a subsidy grant of Nu 7.8 million for the current 2019-2020 financial years (see Table 13). The Taxation Policy 2012 has not been implemented since there is no system of tariff/fee for waste collection at present. A small amount of Nu5 per unit is being levied uniformly as part of the property tax in the past. So the Taxation Policy is being considered for implementation in the near future.

On the other hand, expenditure has been incurred to the tune of over Nu 1.2 million every year for salary of staff. For fuel and maintenance cost of SWM vehicles, a total of over Nu4.1 million has been incurred from 2012-2019.

Table 13: Revenue and Expenditure of Gelephu Thromde for SWM

Item	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Revenue Heads (Actual) e.g. Subsidy from the central government, waste fee etc			
Govt. subsidy (capital)	-	-	Nu 7.8 million
Total Revenue			Nu 7.8 million
Expenditure Heads (Actual) e.g. Salary for staff			
Salary (Env. Div. 36 staff)	Nu 1,236,810	Nu 1,275,450	
Fuel (4 SWM vehicles, one excavator and one Robot Skid)	(2012-2019)	Nu 4,185,000	
Vehicle maintenance			Nu 5,460,450
Total Expenditure			

Figure 9: Organization Structure of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

The Environment Division is in-charge of the Solid Waste Management. The Division is entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Issuing Environment Clearance as per 'Environment Assessment Act 2000' ;
- Beautification and Landscaping of the city;
- Management of urban waste in accordance with the 'Waste Management Act 2009' and its subsequent 'Waste Prevention and Management Regulation 2012' and management of urban forestry;
- Management of Waste Water and Sewerage services;
- Advocacy, social mobilization and public awareness creation on waste management, disasters and other environment issues.

8.3.3.15 Tariff/fees for waste collection

There is no tariff/fee for waste collection. As per the Taxation Policy of 1992, a sum of Nu5 per unit per month is being levied irrespective of the type of buildings. Once the building types are classified, a uniform system of tariff/fee will be levied in the near future.

8.3.3.16 General operation and maintenance for the cost for SWM

Table 14: Monthly Operation and maintenance cost

Items	Cost (Nu)
Average diesel cost (per litre)	51-52
Average engineer salary (per month)	30,000
Average technician salary (per month)	15,000
Average driver salary for collection / transportation vehicle (per month)	12,000
Average heavy equipment operator salary (per month)	12,000
Average labor cost (per month)	7000

8.3.3.17 Any Other Donors/Partners supporting Waste Management

As shown in the Table 15 below, the SDP, Government of Indi assisted Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde from 2015-2016 through a project for provision of waste collection vehicles in the city.

Table 15: Past Projects supported by donors/partners

Names of Donors/Partners	Project Period (yyyy/mm~yyy/mm)	Category of Assistance	Support summary	
			Type (TC, Grant Aid, Loan)	Provision of waste collection vehicles
SDP, Govt. of India	2015-2016	Grant Aid		

8.3.4 List of Waste Collection Vehicles

As stipulated by the Questionnaire under Component-1 survey, under 'Existing waste collection vehicles', an inventory of all waste collection/disposal vehicles was prepared in close consultation with Gelephu, Phuenisholung and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromdes/cities. The list and the details of vehicles are appended under the respective Thromdes at the concluding part of the Summary of Findings.

8.3.5 Landfill Site Conditions

As part of the Component 1 Questionnaire, the survey compiled a comparative snapshot details of the landfill conditions operated under the three Thromdes/cities of Gelephu, Phuenisholung and Samdrup Jongkhar as presented in Table 16. As mentioned under the Limitations of the study, it must be noted here that the quantity of waste (tons/day) received by the landfills may not be reliable.

Table 16: Comparative details of Landfills

Landfill details		Gelephu	Phuentsholing	Thromdes	Samdrup Jongkhar
Location (address)	Bhur, 11 km away from the main city centre.	Pekarzhang about 8 km from city	Tashipokto, situated at a distance of 4 km from the main city centre.		
Area (hectare)	11 acres (4.4517 hectare)	7.25 acres (2.9340 hectare)	2.88 acres (1.1655 hectare)		
Type of Landfill site (Open dump/ Controlled landfill/ Sanitary landfill)	Controlled sanitary landfill	Controlled	Controlled		
Remaining Landfill capacity (m ³) and/or years	Design lifespan 30 years. Can be still used for another 19 years (3t/d).	Design capacity 10 t/d for 10 years. The landfill has long exceeded its operational period. Right now, the thromde is creating space in the landfill through land reclamation by removing old compacted wastes and transporting it to another section of the landfill. Actual dumping area only 1.35 acres.	The landfill was established around the year 2010, meant to be used for 20 years. As it is now in operation for about 10 years, the landfill is expected to last for another 10 more years or so.		
Operation and Management of landfill site:					
Receiving waste quantity (t/d)	4.9	6.5	2.3		
Receiving waste quality (wet, dry or mix)	Wet and dry waste only	All 3 types of wastes received	All three types of wastes received		
Human resources (number of staffs)	1 caretaker	5 staff	2 staff		
Working days and hours	9:00 AM to 5:00 PM (6 days per week)	8 hours/day (7 days per week)	9 AM to 5 PM (6 days per week)		
Landfill facilities:					
Truck scale/ weigh bridge	None	None	None		
Gate & fence	Yes	Small gate/ rudimentary fencing	Yes		
Control building	No	None	None		
Vehicle washing station	No	None	None		
Leachate collection facility	There are two huge non functional leachate ponds.	Provision kept but not working.	None		
Leachate treatment facility	No treatment facility. Only ponds.	There is a small non functional leachate collection facility.	None		
Environmental Monitoring	None	None	None		

Table 17: Number of vehicles that disposed wastes at Memelakha landfill site

Date	Number of vehicles	Percent
19/08/2019	20	13.2 %
20/08/2019	21	13.8 %
21/08/2019	23	15.1 %
22/08/2019	22	14.5 %
23/08/2019	19	12.5 %
24/08/2019	27	17.8 %
25/08/2019	20	13.2 %
Total	152	100.0 %

Future plan /Requirements	Gelephu Thromde	Phuntsholing Thromde	Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde
Any construction plan and/or improvement of existing ones:	There is a need to carryout remedial work to make the leachate flow through the compaction area to the ponds below.	It is being speculated to convert the present landfill into a semi-aerobic one with natural ventilation and leachate collection facilities.	a. Considering to expanding the landfill site by increasing the dumping area, with improvement of the road leading to the landfill with proper drainage system. b. The parking area for the waste dumping vehicles also needs immediate improvement.
Procurement plan of heavy equipment	There is a plan to procure one excavator.	The need for one chain excavator for the landfill site was felt for quite sometime but this heavy equipment could not be procured due to financial/funding constraints.	None

A6-2-24

It is important to see the type of vehicles that were recorded during the week where the same vehicle was recorded that many times as it disposed the waste at the landfill site. Compactor truck (33.5 %) and container carrier (32.2 %) are most commonly used type of vehicles to dispose wastes at the landfill, followed by Tipper dump truck (15.8 %). Other types of vehicles such as Pick up, Tractor are also being used (See Figure 10)

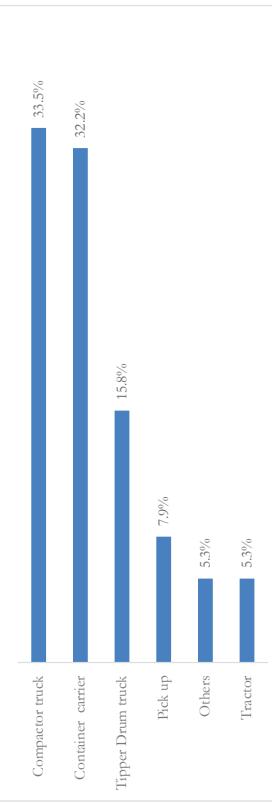


Figure 10: Type of waste disposal vehicle recorded at Memelakha landfill site

In order to estimate weight of the waste deposited at landfill sites, it is derived based on the following formula:

$$\text{Weight (in tons)} = \text{Volume (m}^3\text{)} \times \text{Conversion factor}$$

Volume of waste in m³ is calculated based on the capacity of the vehicle (m³) and quantity of waste carried (expressed as %). The conversion factor used is 410 kg/m³ which is the average of the dry and

8.4 Findings on Component 2: Wastes amount disposed at Landfill sites

8.4.1 Summary - Thimphu Thromde

In order to estimate the amount of waste collected and reached at landfill sites, the information on wastes coming to Memelakha landfill site was recorded for a week (19 August-25 August 2019) using the record sheet (Annex 1). It recorded 152 vehicles during the week, ranging from 19 to 27 vehicles per day (Table 17).

wet waste conversion factors sourced from Ministry of Works and Human Settlement²⁰. The same conversion factor is used to calculate for the other Thromdes as well. Summary of waste deposited at Memelakha landfill for one day is shown in Table 18. Today, the landfill is estimated to receive, on average 98 m³ of waste per day which is equivalent to 40.2 tons per day.

Table 18: Solid waste disposed at the Memelakha landfill site in a day

Vehicle Type	M ³ /day	Tons/day
Compactor Truck	35.0	14.4
Container Carrier	28.0	11.5
Tipper Dump Truck	22.2	9.1
Tractor	4.6	1.9
Pick-up	4.8	2.0
Others	3.4	1.4
Total	98.0	40.2

In Thimphu, based on the collection agents, during the one-week recording period, vehicles directly operated by Thimphu Thromde disposed 15 tons/day (37 %), followed by Clean City at 13.2 tons/day (33 %) and Greener Way at 10.7 tons/day (27 %). There were also other vehicles belonging to private or other organizations that disposed 1.3 tons/day (3 %).

Table 19: Type of Waste disposed at Memelakha landfill by different collection agents and type of waste

Wastes	Thimphu Thromde	Clean City	Greener Way	Others	Total
Dry	9.7	10.9	8.2	0.9	29.6
Mix	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.4
Wet	4.5	1.9	2.3	0.5	9.1
Total	15.0	13.2	10.7	1.3	40.2

From the total of 40.2 tons of waste per day, Figure 11 shows that about 73 percent of the waste disposed at the landfill site consists of dry waste, 23 percent wet, and the remaining less than four percent mix.

²⁰Dry waste-270 kg/m³, Wet waste-550 kg/m³



Figure 11: Types of wastes disposed at Memelakha landfill

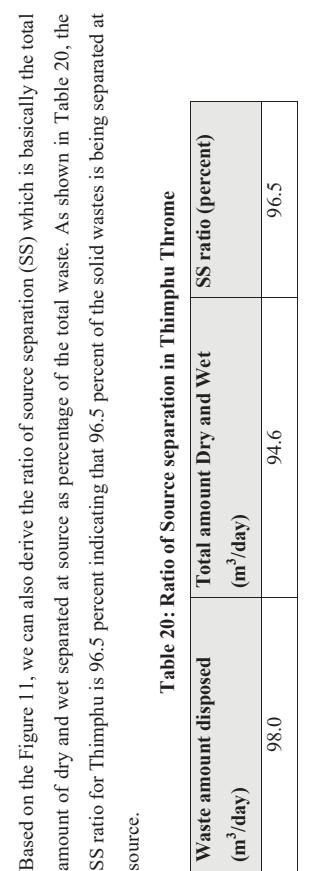


Figure 20: Ratio of Source separation in Thimphu Thromde

Based on the Figure 11, we can also derive the ratio of source separation (SS) which is basically the total amount of dry and wet separated at source as percentage of the total waste. As shown in Table 20, the SS ratio for Thimphu is 96.5 percent indicating that 96.5 percent of the solid wastes is being separated at source.

Table 20: Ratio of Source separation in Thimphu Thromde

In order to estimate the amount of waste collected and reached at landfill sites, the information on wastes coming to Pekarzhing landfill site was recorded for a week (19 August-25 August 2019) using the record sheet (Annex 1). It recorded 51 vehicles during the week, ranging from 5 to 10 vehicles per day. The number of vehicles per day is shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Number of vehicles that disposed wastes at Pekarzhing landfill site

Date	Number of vehicles	Percent
19/08/2019	8	15.7 %
20/08/2019	10	19.6 %
21/08/2019	8	15.7 %
22/08/2019	5	9.8 %
23/08/2019	7	13.7 %
24/08/2019	7	13.7 %
25/08/2019	6	11.8 %
Total	51	100.0 %

In terms of the frequency of vehicle by type, an equal proportion of Compactor truck (62.7 %) and Container carriers (25.5 %) are commonly found used for disposing wastes at the landfill, followed by Tipper dump truck (11.8 %). Other types of vehicles such as Pick up, Tractor are also being used (See Figure 12).

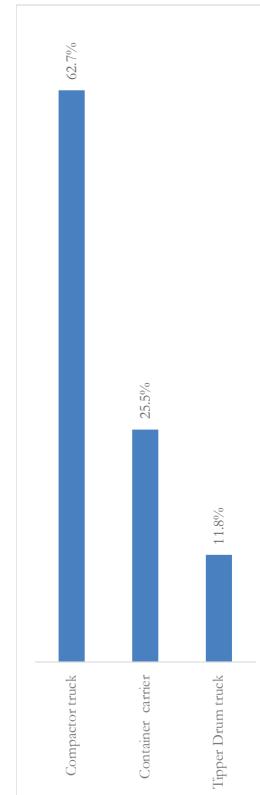


Figure 12: Type of waste disposal vehicle at Pekarzhing landfill site

Summary of waste deposited at Pekarzhing landfill for one day is shown in Table 22. Today, the landfill is estimated to receive, on average 35.3 m^3 of waste per day which is equivalent to 14.5 tons per day.

Table 22: Solid waste deposited at Pekarzhing landfill site in a day

Vehicle Type	M ³ /day	Tons/day
Compactor Truck	26.0	10.6
Container Carrier	7.1	2.9
Tipper Dump Truck	2.3	0.9
Total	35.3	14.5

From the total of 14.5 tons of waste per day, Figure 13 below shows that more than half (57 %) of the waste disposed at the landfill site consists of mix waste, 25 percent dry, and the remaining 18 percent are wet waste. This indicates that source separation is an issue in Phuentsholing Thromde.

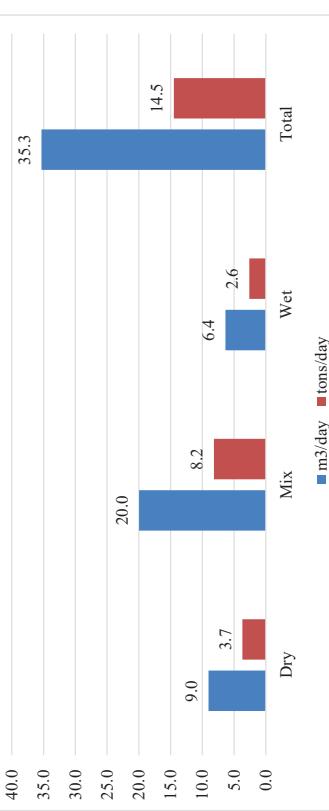


Figure 13: Types of wastes disposed at Pekarzhing landfill

Based on the Figure 13 above, the ratio of source separation (SS) which is 43.5 percent indicating that only 43.5 of the wastes taken to landfill is being separated at source.

Table 23: Ratio of Source separation in Phuentsholing Thromde

Waste amount disposed (m ³ /day)	Total amount Dry and Wet (m ³ /day)	SS ratio (percent)
35.3	15.4	43.5

Table 24: Inventory of Waste collection/disposal vehicles (Phuentsholing)

Vehicle Type	Plate No.	Manufacturer	Production Year	Mileage (km)	Volum e (m³)	Volum e recorded at landfill	Trips/day (Dry waste)	Trips/day (Wet waste)	Operati on status	Odometer KM
Refuse compactor	BG-0725	Eicher	2011	2.1 Km/hr	7 M3	NA	1 trip	poor	41024	
Refuse compactor	BG-0782	TATA	2012	2.0 Km/hr	7 M3	8 M3	2 trip	poor	56789	
Refuse compactor	BG-0741	TATA	2011	2.0 Km/hr	7 M3	8 M3	2 trip	poor	46579	
Refuse compactor	BG-0927	TATA	2017	2.0 Km/hr	7 M3	8 M3	1 trip	1 trip	good	69980
Refuse compactor	BG-0807	TATA	2011.5	2.0 Km /hr	7 M3	8 M3	2 Trip		good	45371
Tata Tripper	BG-0472	TATA	2005	2.5 Km /hr	5 M3	8 M3	2 trip	poor	54978	
Dumper Placer	BG-0784	TATA	2012	1.9 Km/hr	4M3	4 M3	5 trips		poor	76070
Dumper Placer	BG-0857	TATA	2011	1.9 Km/hr	4M3	NA	5 Trips	under repair		48760

Note:

1. The Volume (m³) of the waste collection/disposal vehicles is provided by the Thronode and confirmed by YEC.
2. The volume recorded at landfill site is as per the Recording Sheet.

A6-2-27

Table 25: Number of vehicles that disposed wastes at the Bhur landfill site

Date	Number of vehicles	Percent
27/08/2019	3	17.6 %
28/08/2019	3	17.6 %
29/08/2019	1	5.9 %
30/08/2019	4	23.5 %
31/08/2019	2	11.8 %
02/09/2019	4	23.5 %
Total	17	100.0 %

In terms of the frequency of vehicle by type, a high proportion of Compactor truck (76.5 %) followed by Tipper Dump Truck (23.5 %) are commonly found used vehicles for disposing wastes at the landfill (see Figure 14).

Type of waste disposal vehicle at landfill during one-week recording period (%)

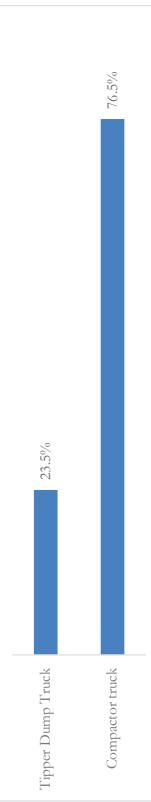


Figure 14: Type of waste disposal vehicle at Bhur landfill site

Summary of waste deposited at Bhur landfill for one day is shown in Table 26. Today, the Bhur landfill is estimated to receive, on average 12.5 m³ of waste per day which is equivalent to 5.1 tons per day.

Table 26: Solid waste deposited at Bhur landfill site in a day

Vehicle Type	M³/day	Tons/day
Compactor Truck	9.8	4.0
Tipper Dump Truck	2.7	1.1
Total	12.5	5.1

From the total of 5.1 tons of waste per day, Figure 15 shows that more than half (79 %) of the waste disposed at the landfill site consists of mix waste, 13 percent dry, and the remaining 8 percent are wet waste. This indicates that source separation is an issue in Gelephu Thromde.

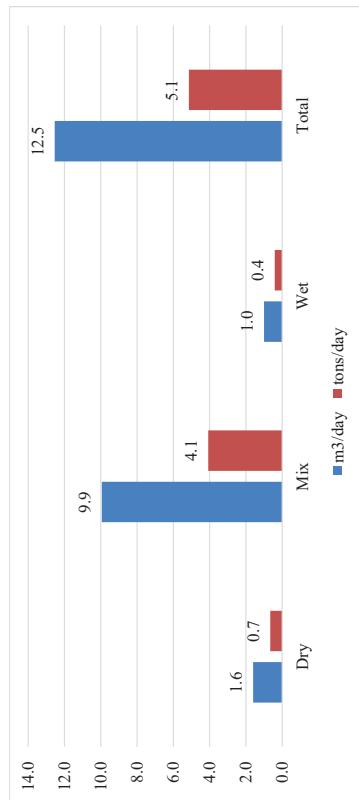


Figure 15: Types of wastes disposed at Bhur landfill

Based on Figure 15 above, the ratio of source separation (SS) in Gelephu is 20.7 percent indicating that only one-fifth of the wastes taken to landfill is being separated at source.

Table 27: Ratio of Source separation in Gelephu Thromde

Waste amount disposed (m³/day)	Total amount Dry and Wet (m³/day)	SS ratio (percent)
12.5	2.6	20.7

A6-2-28

Table 28: Inventory of Waste collection/disposal vehicles (Gelephu)

Waste collection/Disposal Vehicles	Registration number	Manufacturer	Production year	Mileage KM	Volume (m³)	Volume recorded at landfill	Trip/day (Dry)	Trip/day (Wet)	Operation status	Odometer reading (km)
Compactor Truck	BG-3A-0090	TMC Toyota	2008	3.5 KM/ltr.	6 m³	8 m³	1 trip on alternate day	1 trip on alternate day	Under repair	98,351
Dump Truck	BG-3A-0165	TATA	2012	2.5 KM/ltr.	8 m³	8 m³	1 trip on alternate day	1 trip on alternate day	good	54,000
Compactor Truck	BG-3A-0173	Pro 1110	2016	2.5 KM/hr.	7 m³	8 m³	1 trip on alternate day	1 trip on alternate day	good	31,660
Compactor Truck	BG-3A-0175	TATA LPT 1109	2017	2.5 KM/hr.	7 m³	8 m³	1 trip on alternate day	1 trip on alternate day	good	24,960

Note: 1. The Volume (m³) of the waste collection / disposal vehicles is provided by the Thromde and confirmed by YEC.

2. The volume recorded at landfill site is as per the Recording Sheet.

8.4.4 Summary - Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

In order to estimate the amount of waste collected and reached at landfill sites, the information on wastes coming to Tashipokto landfill site was recorded for a week (26th August-31st August) using the record sheet (Annex 1). It recorded 19 vehicles during the week, ranging from 3 to 4 vehicles per day. The number of vehicles per day is shown in Table 29.

Table 29: Number of vehicles that disposed wastes at the Tashipokto landfill site

Date	Number of vehicles	Percent
26/08/2019	3	15.8 %
27/08/2019	3	15.8 %
28/08/2019	3	15.8 %
29/08/2019	4	21.1 %
30/08/2019	3	15.8 %
31/08/2019	3	15.8 %
Total	19	100.0 %

In terms of the frequency of vehicle by type, a high proportion of Compactor truck (63.3 %) followed by Tipper Dump Truck (36.8 %) are commonly found used vehicles for disposing wastes at the landfill (see Figure 16).

Based on Figure 17, the ratio of source separation (SS) in Gelephu is 93.6 percent indicating about 94 percent of the wastes taken to landfill is being separated at source. This indicates that source separation is not really an issue in Sandrup Jongkhar Thromde.



Figure 16: Type of waste disposal vehicle at Tashipokto landfill site

Summary of waste deposited at Tashipokto landfill for one day is shown in Table 30. Today, the Tashipokto landfill is estimated to receive, on average 11.8 m^3 of waste per day which is equivalent to 4.8 tons per day.

Table 30: Solid waste deposited at Tashipokto landfill site in a day

Vehicle Type	M ³ /day	Tons/day
Compactor Truck	10.0	4.1
Tractor	1.8	0.7
Total	11.8	4.8

are mix waste.

From the total of 4.8 tons of waste per day, Figure 17 shows that more than two-third (70 %) of the waste disposed at the landfill site consists of dry waste, 24 percent wet, and the remaining six percent

8.5 Comparative Analysis of Waste disposals in Gelephu, Phuentsholing and Sandrup Jongkhar Thromdes

It is important to see the type of vehicles that were recorded during the week. In terms of the frequency of vehicle by type, Compactor truck is more popular in all the three Thromdes: 77 percent in Gelephu, 63 percent in Phuentsholing and 63 percent in Sandrup Jongkhar. However, the second most popular vehicle varies across the Thromdes: Tipper Dump Truck in Gelephu (with 24 percent), Container Carrier in Phuentsholing at 26 percent, and Tractor in Sandrup Jongkhar at 37 percent (Figure 18).

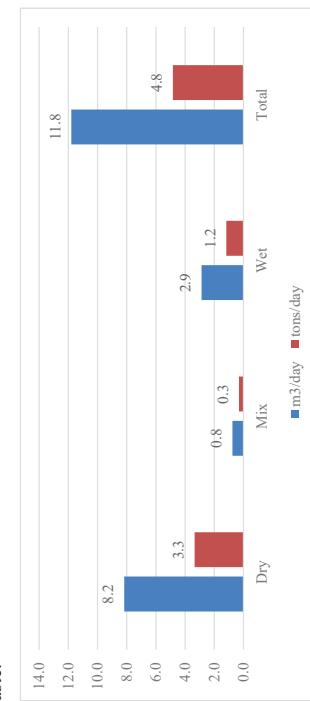


Figure 17: Types of wastes disposed at Tashipokto landfill

References

- Royal Audit Authority (RAA). (2013). *Environmental Audit Guidelines 2011*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Royal Audit Authority.
- National Environment Commission (NEC). (2000). *Environmental Assessment Act 2000*. Thimphu, Bhutan: National Environment Commission.
- Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS). (2011). *Throne Rules 2011 of Kingdom of Bhutan*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.
- Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS). (2007). *Thimphu Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules and Regulations 2007*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.
- Parliament of Bhutan. (2009). *Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan 2009*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Parliament of Bhutan.
- National Environment Commission (NEC). (2016). *Waste Prevention and Management (Amendment) Regulation, 2016*. Thimphu, Bhutan: National Environment Commission.
- Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS). (2008). Results of the first National Solid Waste Survey in the urban areas of Bhutan. Thimphu, Bhutan: Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.
- Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS). (2007). *National Strategy and Action Plan – Integrated Solid Waste Management, 2007*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.
- Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN). (2006). *Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment: Policy Framework for Solid Waste Management 2006*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Royal Society for Protection of Nature.
- Parliament of Bhutan. (2008). *The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Parliament of Bhutan.
- Planning Commission. (n.d.). *The Ninth Five Year Plan (FYP) 2002-2007*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Planning Commission.
- Ministry of Communications. (1999). *Bhutan Municipal Act 1999*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Ministry of Communications.
- Parliament of Bhutan. (2011). *The Water Act of Bhutan 2011*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Parliament of Bhutan.
- National Environment Commission (NEC). (2012). *Waste Prevention and Management Regulation, 2012*. Thimphu, Bhutan: National Environment Commission.

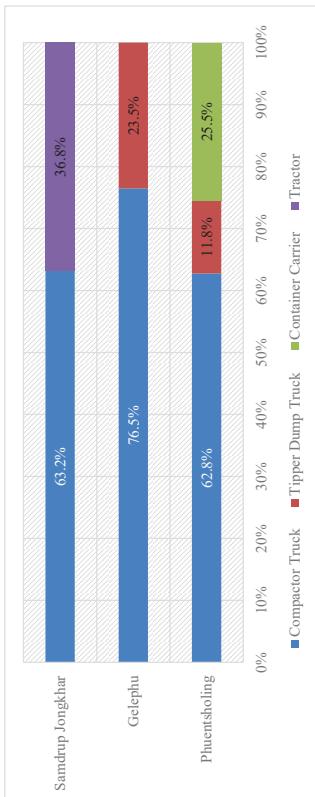


Figure 18: Type of waste disposal vehicle at landfill during one week recording period

In terms of the vehicle type, in all three Thromdes of Phuentsholing, Gelephu and Samdrup Jongkhar, Compactor Truck is the most popular transport used to deposit the solid waste: 85 percent of the solid wastes is being deposited at Gelephu landfill site, 74 percent in Phuentsholing and over 78 percent in Samdrup Jongkhar. Tipper Dump Truck is used in Phuentsholing which disposed 7 percent of the wastes while in Samdrup Jongkhar, it disposed 22 percent. Container carrier has disposed at least one-fourth of the solid waste in Phuentsholing, whereas no container carrier is being used in Gelephu and Samdrup Jongkhar. Tractor has disposed about one-sixth of the solid waste in Gelephu where no tractor is used in other two Thromdes (Table 33).

Table 33: Quantity and Proportion of wastes by different types of vehicles in a day

Type of Vehicle	Gelephu		Phuentsholing		Samdrup Jongkhar	
	Quantity of waste (m^3)	Proportion	Quantity of waste (m^3)	Proportion	Quantity of waste (m^3)	Proportion
Compactor Truck	10.0	84.8%	26.0	73.5%	9.8	78.1%
Tipper Dump Truck	0.0	0.0%	2.3	6.5%	2.7	21.9%
Container Carrier	0.0	0.0%	7.1	20.0%	0.0	0.0%
Tractor	1.8	15.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Total	11.8	100.0%	35.3	100.0%	12.5	100.0%

Parliament of Bhutan. (2004). *The Penal Code of Bhutan 2004*. Thimphu, Bhutan: Parliament of Bhutan.

National Environment Commission (NEC). (2019). *National Waste Management Strategy 2019*.

Thimphu, Bhutan: National Environment Commission.

National Statistics Bureau (NSB).(2019). *Population Projections Bhutan 2017*. Thimphu,

Bhutan: National Statistics Bureau

National Statistics Bureau (NSB). (2018). *Environmental Accounts Statistics 2018*. Thimphu, Bhutan:

National Statistics Bureau.

National Statistics Bureau (NSB).(2018). *Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2018*. Thimphu, Bhutan:

National Statistics Bureau

National Statistics Bureau (NSB). (2018). *Population and Housing Census of Bhutan 2017-2047*.

Thimphu, Bhutan: National Statistics Bureau

National Statistics Bureau (NSB). (2017). *Bhutan Poverty Analysis Report 2017*. Thimphu, Bhutan:

National Statistics Bureau

List of Key Informants met/interviewed during the SWM Survey

Thimphu Thromde

1. Mr. Kinley Dorjee, Thrompon
2. Ms. Tshering Yangzom, Environment Officer
3. Mr. Karma Dorji, Planning Officer

Gelephu Thromde

1. Ms. Tashi Wangmo, Executive Secretary
2. Mr. Karma Gyelshen, Senior Sanitary Inspector
3. Mr. Ugyen Dorji, Chief Engineer

Phuentsholing Thromde

1. Mr. Uttar Man Rai, Thrompon
2. Mr. Lhendup, Senior Environment Officer
3. Mr. Jamisho Dukpa, Head, Waste Management Division

Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde

1. Mr. Karma Sherab Thobgyal, Thrompon
2. Mr. Cheda Jamisho, Planning Officer
3. Mr. Sonam, Sanitary Inspector
4. Mr. Dorji Gyalpo, Sanitary Inspector

Annex A: COMPONENT 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Preparatory Survey on

The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management Equipment in Bhutan

Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.

This Questionnaire is to understand the current situation and future plan of solid waste management (SWM) of the target Thromdes. As the answers are the bases of basic design of equipment requirements, please respond to the best of your knowledge

Name of Thromde:.....

1. General Information of the Thromde

1.1 Population and Area

Local Area Plan (LAP)				Thromde
Population (in 2017)*				
Area (km ²)				

*Include the projected population from 2018 to 2030 if available (2023 is must)

1.2 Land and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Is there any topographic map of the Thromde?

- a) Yes (if Yes, request for a copy)

- b) No

1.2.2 Is there any land use map of the Thromde?

- a) Yes (if Yes, request for a copy)

- b) No

1.2.3 Natural Conditions of the Thromde: Meteorological data in the past five years

Meteorological data	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monthly Rainfall (mm)					
Monthly temperature (°C)					
Monthly evaporation (mm)					

1.3 Big-scale discharger of waste, such as markets etc.

Local Area Plan (LAP)	Thromde

Number of Market (vegetable market)				
Big-scale Dischargers (Institution building, hospital, hotel, industry facilities)				
Other				

2. General information on SWM	
2.1 Data Collection	
Agency/company	What is the current system of SWM data collection?
	What are the standardized rules about the definition of data and data collection?

Environment Division (or concerned division) of Thromde	
Private company 1 name:	
Private company 2 name:	
Private company 3 name:	
Other (specify):	

2.2 Flow of SWM

Please present (or attach) the flowchart of the municipal wastes in each stage, i.e. generation, source separation if any, intermediate treatment, final disposal, with numerical data (ton/day or m³/day)

Stages of waste flow	Value or Quantity	Tick the appropriate unit
Generation stage		<input type="checkbox"/> ton/day <input type="checkbox"/> m ³ /day
Source separation (if any)		<input type="checkbox"/> ton/day <input type="checkbox"/> m ³ /day

Intermediate treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> ton/day	<input type="checkbox"/> m ³ /day
Final disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> ton/day	<input type="checkbox"/> m ³ /day

3. Present situation and Future plan of waste collection

3.1 Waste Generation amount and Waste Collection rate

	Collection Agent (collect for each agent including for Thromde)		Total
	Thromde		
1. Unit of Waste generated			
2. Generated Amount (t/d)			
Household Waste			
Market Waste			
Others (specify) _____			
3. Collection Amount (t/d)			
Household Waste			
Market Waste			
Others (specify) _____			
4. Collection Coverage Rate (%)			
5. Recycling Amount (t/d)			
6. Disposal Amount (t/d)			

*Please provide weighbridge data or incoming vehicle records on landfill sites. If the amount can be divided into dry, wet and mix waste, please list them separately

3.2 Waste Discharge for Households

Storage and Discharge Container and its average volume (litre)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drum (...litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Wheel bin (...litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Wire mesh container (..... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bag (.... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Curb board (..... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Buckets (.... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Others ()
Discharge Place	<input type="checkbox"/> In front of house <input type="checkbox"/> Curbside <input type="checkbox"/> Communal container <input type="checkbox"/> Station <input type="checkbox"/> Others ()

3.3 Waste Discharge for vegetable Market

Storage and Discharge Container and its average volume (litre)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drum (...litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Wheel bin (...litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Wire mesh container (..... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bag (.... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Curb board (..... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Buckets (.... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Others ()
Discharge Place	<input type="checkbox"/> In front of house <input type="checkbox"/> Curbside <input type="checkbox"/> Communal container <input type="checkbox"/> Station <input type="checkbox"/> Others ()

3.4 Waste Discharge for Institutions and others

Storage and Discharge Container and its average volume (litre)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drum (...litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Wheel bin (...litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Wire mesh container (..... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bag (.... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Curb board (..... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Buckets (.... litre) <input type="checkbox"/> Others ()
Discharge Place	<input type="checkbox"/> In front of house <input type="checkbox"/> Curbside <input type="checkbox"/> Communal container <input type="checkbox"/> Station <input type="checkbox"/> Others ()

3.5 Waste Collection Service by the Thromde

3) By private company (name _____)

4) Others

5.2 Future plan of recycling activities and facilities

Please explain future plans for recycling activities

1) By Thromde Administration

2) By private company (name _____)

3) By private company (name _____)

4) Others

Please explain construction plan of the recycling facilities

1) By Thromde Administration

2) By private company (name _____)

3) By private company (name _____)

4) Others

6. Present situation and future plan of Transfer Stations

6.1 Present situation of existing transfer stations

Item	Transfer station-1	Transfer station-2
Location		

Capacity	
Facilities	
Operation equipment	
Operation hours	
Staff numbers	

6.2 Existing waste transportation vehicles from transfer station to landfill site (if any)

Item (eg. Trailer)	Registration no.	Manufacturer	Purchase year	Odometer reading (km)	Operation status	Capacity ton or m ³	Trip/week

6.3 Future plan of transfer station

Please explain construction plans on new transfer stations and/or improvement of existing ones:

7. Present situation and future plan of mechanical workshop for vehicle maintenance

7.1 Present situation on the existing workshop

Please explain maintenance system, such as workshop location, number of bays, condition of garage, main maintenance equipment, number of the staffs, inspection and maintenance method, spare parts management:

a) Thromde administration owned workshop

b) Private workshop

7.2 Future plan of mechanical workshop

Please explain construction plans on new mechanical workshop and/or improvement of existing ones:

Item	Landfill site-1	Landfill site-2
site			

*Please provide the topographic map and/or GIS map of the landfill site

8.2 Existing Heavy Equipment for landfill operation

Item (eg. Bull dozer)	Capacity (Hp)	Purchase year	Odometer reading (Km)	Name of landfill site (LFS)

8.3 Future plan on Landfill Site

a) Please explain candidate sites, construction plans and/or improvement of existing ones:

b) Procurement plan of heavy equipment

9. Other facilities and activities related to SWM

Please explain other SWM activities, such as community activities, clean campaign, environmental education etc.:

10. Legislation, organizational and financial situation of the Thromde

10.1 Existing bylaws, regulations and strategies on SWM in Bhutan

Please explain existing bylaw, regulations, strategies on SWM in Bhutan:	
Please explain existing bylaw, regulations, policy on SWM in the Thromde:	

10.2 Existing bylaws, regulations and policy on SWM in the Thromde

Landfill facilities:	
Truck scale/ weigh bridge	
Gate & fence	
Control building	
Vehicle washing station	
Leachate collection facility	
Leachate treatment facility	
Others	
Environmental Monitoring (monitoring item, frequency, data collection etc.)	
Number and Situation of waste picker's activity at landfill site	
Relationship with residents around landfill	

10.3 Future plan on SWM in the Thromde																	
Please explain the future plan on SWM (SWM master plan): *Please attach the future plan on SWM																	
10.4 Organization chart and number of the staffs																	
Please explain the organization structure of the Thromde and SWM in-charge division, responsibility and number of staffs (permanent/temporary).																	
*Please attach the organization chart including No. of staff																	
10.5 Responsibility demarcation for SWM																	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Organization</td> <td>● Responsibility Demarcation (Eg: To develop law and regulations on SWM, To supervise the operation of waste collection and transportation, workshop, landfill and other activities related to SWM done by city)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Government</td> <td>Prime Minister's Office GNHC NEC MoWHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Government</td> <td>Thromde Administration</td> </tr> </table>		Organization	● Responsibility Demarcation (Eg: To develop law and regulations on SWM, To supervise the operation of waste collection and transportation, workshop, landfill and other activities related to SWM done by city)	Central Government	Prime Minister's Office GNHC NEC MoWHS	Local Government	Thromde Administration										
Organization	● Responsibility Demarcation (Eg: To develop law and regulations on SWM, To supervise the operation of waste collection and transportation, workshop, landfill and other activities related to SWM done by city)																
Central Government	Prime Minister's Office GNHC NEC MoWHS																
Local Government	Thromde Administration																
10.6 SWM Revenue and Actual Expenditure in the past three years																	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I) Revenue Heads (Actual) Eg. Subsidy from the central government, waste fee etc</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Revenue</td> </tr> </table>		I) Revenue Heads (Actual) Eg. Subsidy from the central government, waste fee etc	Total Revenue														
I) Revenue Heads (Actual) Eg. Subsidy from the central government, waste fee etc																	
Total Revenue																	
11. Any Other Donors/Partners supporting Waste Management																	
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Names of Donors/Partners</th> <th>Project Period (yyy/mm-yyyy/mm)</th> <th>Category of Assistance Type (TC, Grant Aid, Loan)</th> <th>Support summary (eg, I.Waste collection improvement</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Names of Donors/Partners	Project Period (yyy/mm-yyyy/mm)	Category of Assistance Type (TC, Grant Aid, Loan)	Support summary (eg, I.Waste collection improvement												
Names of Donors/Partners	Project Period (yyy/mm-yyyy/mm)	Category of Assistance Type (TC, Grant Aid, Loan)	Support summary (eg, I.Waste collection improvement														

		2.Landfill improvement
--	--	------------------------

Annex B: COMPONENT 2 RECORDING SHEET

(WASTE AMOUNT TO BE DISPOSED AT LANDFILL SITES)

To be completed at each Landfill site for all types of vehicles with Dry and Wet waste disposals in all four Thromdes.

12. Other relevant information

.....

Name:..... Date:.....

A1 Interviewer	
A2 Interviewee	
A3 Company Name (if private)	

1. Basic Information

	Time of Arrival AM/PM	Time Departure	of AM/PM
1.1 Vehicle Number			
1.3 Driver's Name			
1.4 Number of crewmen/Helper			

2. Collection Areas

2.1 Name of LAP/Area/Zone	
2.2 Name of Housing estate/market/institution	
2.3 Name of Road	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Housing estate <input type="checkbox"/> Market <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial business
2.4 Type of Wastes: <input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input type="checkbox"/> Dry (Use ✓ mark)	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Company <input type="checkbox"/> Road wastes <input type="checkbox"/> Informal sector RORO points <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed (HH/Commercial/roads)

3. Carrying Capacity of vehicles and tonnage using visual inspection/question to Driver (Use ✓)

Annex-C: DATA OF INCOMING VEHICLES TO LANDFILL SITES

A6-2-39

4. Remarks:

