

Objectives of the Proposal

This proposal seeks to address the issues detailed above. Specifically, the objectives of the proposal are:

1. To create a clean hygienic environment free of garbage in the selected area
2. To minimize waste sent to the landfill
3. To utilize waste as a resource for the generation of wealth and to maximise recycling
4. To create a closed loop system i.e. where organic waste becomes part of the local ecological cycle, for example, by converting biodegradable waste into compost/biogas
5. To create 'green jobs': in door-to-door collection, at Resource Recovery Parks, and other such infrastructure created under the pilot
6. To educate the community and make them aware of their responsibility to the environment
7. To involve the community in the management of its waste

Principles

This project is based on the following core principles that were adopted during a national consultation of the Peoples' Alliance on Waste, a countrywide network of civil society organisations, scientists, and worker groups working on issues of waste management. The consultation held on November 7th and 8th, 2013 produced a set of core principles for SWM that have been adapted here.

The core principles on which this project is based are as follows:

- Environmental sustainability – Ensure that SWM is conducted in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- The Right to live in a Healthy and Pollution Free Environment as enshrined in the Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- Inter-generational equity – Pursue the implementation of a system of SWM that does not compromise the ability of future generations to live healthy and sustainable lives.
- Decentralized waste management – Implement, encourage and incentivize decentralised waste management in accordance with the Proximity Principle, which holds that waste should be disposed of otherwise managed close to the point where it is generated.¹

¹ The principle is therefore aimed at ensuring efficient waste management practices, by minimising the cost, resource use and emissions of transporting waste. For more information refer

- Polluter Pays Principle – To be implemented where possible to ensure that the generator of waste is primarily liable for waste management and the costs associated with it.
- Fair labour practices - Ensure that all individuals employed or otherwise engaged in the execution of SWM are treated in accordance with national and international labour norms, including the concept of ‘decent work’ used by the International Labour Organisation.²
- Informal sector inclusion - Include, integrate, or accommodate wherever possible, economically vulnerable segments of society such as waste pickers which are, traditionally or otherwise, dependent on waste for their livelihoods thereby ensuring their Right to Livelihood through either employment or access to waste.
- Target oriented management – To ensure timely compliance with all rules and regulations.

These core principles have been written in accordance with internationally accepted definitions of concepts and norms related to sustainable Solid Waste Management as adopted by bodies such as the European Union.³

http://www.4980.timewarp.at/sat/ZeroWIN/wiki/index.php/Proximity_principle (accessed on March 17, 2014).

² Carlien van Empel and Edmundo Werna, “Working Paper on Labour Oriented Participation in Municipalities: How decentralised Social Dialogue can Benefit the Urban Economy and its Sectors”, (ILO, Geneva; 2010) available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---sector/documents/publication/wcms_162687.pdf (accessed March 17, 2014).

³ *Supra* note 5.