

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OF BANR
AREA, MINGORA, SWAT**



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ABSTRACT

Research was conducted to study the Municipal Waste Management of Bannu Area, District Swat, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK). Objectives of the study were to calculate the quantity and composition of waste generated in the study area, to identify the inorganic, organic and recyclable material, to analyze the existing waste collection methods in the study area and to assess the potential of recyclable material in the improvement of economic condition of community of the area. The research is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data includes collection of solid waste from each household, sorting of organic and inorganic material, segregation by weight and questionnaire survey from selected households whereas secondary data includes interview with the concern persons of the Department of solid waste Town Municipal Administration (TMA) Mingora city. A total amount of waste generated is 1327 kg per day of which vegetables are 523.74, Bones (46.76 kg), Papers (84.63 kg), Textile (26.86 kg), Plastic (115.69 kg), Grass (98.94 kg), Leather (17.23 kg), Metals (47.17 kg), Glass bottles (106.40 kg) and miscellaneous (279.58 kg) of total waste generated, the organic waste amounts to 47% (622.68 kg) whereas inorganic waste amount to 34 % (444.73 kg). The organic waste (47%) is a biodegradable and can be used in the agricultural fields as compost whereas 34% of inorganic waste can be recycled. Overall 67% of the households dispose of waste in street and open plots which goes to sewer line and open drains and the result is the blockage of drains and only 33% households give the waste to sweeper which indicates that the area seriously lack the proper solid waste management system. Overall collected waste is disposed off in the waste dumping site near to the stream which has a potential to create pollution of surface water stream. The comparison of recyclable waste and income projection shows that a total recyclable waste (417.88 kg) has a potential to generate income of Rs. 2854.30 rupees per day and subsequently Rs. 85,629 per month and Rs. 1,027,550 rupees per year which can be used for improvement in sanitation and other infrastructure in the area. The detailed water quality analysis of surface and ground water needs to be carried out to know the affects of open dumping site on the quality of surface and ground water.

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ABBREVIATIONS

SWM	Solid waste management
ISWM	Integrated solid waste management
MSW	Municipal solid waste
EPA	Environment protection agency
PEPA	Pakistan environmental protection act
TMA	Town municipal authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

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