PROJECT PROPOSAL:

KARACHI WASTE MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL



KASHAF ABID

2ND YEAR (59)

PHARM-D

INTRODUCTION:

Karachi is the largest city in Pakistan and is home to over 20 million people. The city has been facing a major problem of improper waste management for several years now. The lack of proper waste management has resulted in a host of problems such as the spread of diseases, pollution, and environmental degradation. This proposal aims to address the problems caused by improper waste management in Karachi and to provide a sustainable solution to the problem.

**PROBLEMS**:

The garbage In the city is not only an eyesore, but it also produces a foul smell and attracts insects, rodents, and other pests. The garbage also clogs the city’s drainage system, leading to flooding during the monsoon season. All these issues have a negative impact on the city’s environment and the health of its residents.

The city government has attempted to address the issue of garbage disposal in Karachi in various ways. One of the initiatives was the establishment of the Solid Waste Management Board (SWMB) in 2014. The SW ing the waste management system in the city by developing a comprehensive solid waste management plan. The plan included the construction of waste transfer stations and sanitary landfill sites, the procurement of new garbage collection vehicles, and the establishment of a system for the segregation of waste at the source.

However, despite the efforts of the SWMB, the garbage problem in Karachi remains unsolved. The waste transfer stations and landfill sites are not being constructed at the pace required to keep up with the city’s waste generation. The garbage collection vehicles are poorly maintained and often break down, leading to delays in garbage collection. The system for the segregation of waste at the source has not been implemented on a large scale, and most of the garbage collected is still mixed waste.

The lack of proper waste management in Karachi has serious consequences for the environment and the health of its residents. The garbage that is dumped in public spaces produces methane gas, which is a potent greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. The garbage also contaminates the soil and water resources, leading to the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis. The accumulation of garbage in the city’s streets and open spaces also creates a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which can spread diseases such as dengue fever and malaria.

In conclusion, the garbage problem in Karachi is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive solution. The city government needs to provide more resources to the waste management department and ensure that the SWMB is functioning effectively. The construction of waste transfer stations and landfill sites needs to be prioritized.

SOLUTION:

The garbage problem in Karachi is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive solution. The city government needs to provide more resources to the waste management department and ensure that the Solid Waste Management Board (SWMB) is functioning effectively. The construction of waste transfer stations and landfill sites needs to be prioritized. The waste collection vehicles need to be properly maintained and replaced when necessary. The system for the segregation of waste at the source needs to be implemented on a large scale.

In addition to these measures, there are several other steps that can be taken to address the garbage problem in Karachi. One of the most effective ways to reduce the amount of garbage generated in the city is to promote recycling. The government can encourage citizens to recycle by providing incentives such as tax breaks for households and businesses that recycle. The city can also establish recycling centers where citizens can drop off their recyclables.

Another way to reduce the amount of garbage generated in the city is to promote composting. Composting is the process of breaking down organic waste into a nutrient-rich soil amendment. The compost can be used in gardens and farms, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers. The government can provide citizens with composting bins and offer training on how to compost.

The city can also encourage citizens to reduce the amount of waste they generate by promoting the use of reusable bags, containers, and bottles. The government can work with businesses to reduce the amount of packaging used for products and encourage the use of biodegradable packaging.

The government can also work with citizens to clean up the garbage that has already accumulated in the city. The city can organize community clean-up drives where citizens can volunteer to clean up their neighborhoods. The government can provide incentives such as tax breaks for businesses that participate in these drives.

In conclusion, the garbage problem in Karachi requires a multi-pronged approach that includes improving waste management infrastructure, promoting recycling and composting, reducing waste generation, and cleaning up the garbage that has already accumulated in the city. The government needs to work with citizens, businesses, and non-governmental organizations to implement these solutions. Only then can the garbage problem in Karachi be effectively addressed.

SCHEDULE:

The implementation of this solution would require a detailed schedule. The first step would be to conduct a survey of the city to determine the areas that require the most attention. The survey would also identify the areas where waste transfer stations and landfill sites could be constructed. The survey would be conducted over a period of three months.

The second step would be to allocate funds for the construction of waste transfer stations, landfill sites, and recycling centers. The survey would be conducted over a period of three months. During this time, a team of experts would visit different areas of the city to assess the waste management situation. The team would collect data on the amount of waste generated, the current waste management practices, and the areas where waste is being dumped illegally. This data would be used to develop a comprehensive plan for waste management in the city.

Once the survey is completed, the government would need to allocate funds for the construction of waste transfer stations, landfill sites, and recycling centers. The construction of these facilities would take approximately two years. The government would need to work with private companies to ensure that the facilities are built to the required standards and that they are completed on time.

In the meantime, the government could also promote recycling and composting in the city. The establishment of recycling centers and composting facilities would take approximately six months. The government could provide incentives to encourage citizens to participate in these programs, such as tax breaks for households that compost their waste.

The third step would be to reduce waste generation in the city. This would involve educating citizens on how to reduce the amount of packaging used for products and how to properly dispose of waste. The government could work with businesses to promote the use of biodegradable packaging and provide tax breaks for businesses that participate in community clean-up drives. This program would be ongoing and would require the cooperation of citizens and businesses.

CONCULSION:

The lack of proper waste management in Karachi has been a major problem for several years. The problems caused by improper waste management include the spread of diseases, pollution, and environmental degradation. The solution to this problem requires a multi-pronged approach, including the construction of waste transfer stations, landfill sites, and recycling centers, the promotion of recycling and composting, and the reduction of waste generation in the city. The implementation of this solution would require the cooperation of citizens, businesses, and the government. If implemented properly, this solution could lead to a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable Karachi.