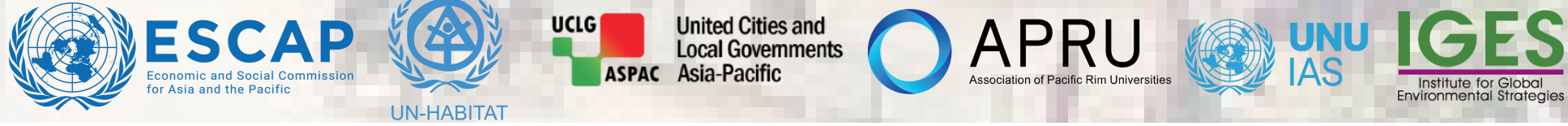




NEPAL INARUWA

Mayor’s Initiative for Solid Waste Management



The Challenge

Inaruwa Municipality has experienced rapid urbanisation, with its population rising from 65,000 in 2015 to nearly 75,000 in 2025. This growth has led to an increase in waste generation to 12–13 tons per day from around 16,000 households. However, waste remains unsegregated at source, with limited awareness and public participation in proper waste management. The city faces challenges such as inadequate collection, transportation, and disposal systems, along with the absence of proper processing or recycling infrastructure. Open dumping along roadsides and riverbanks is common, while limited technical capacity, weak data systems, and insufficient municipal budget further hinder effective waste management.

The Initiative

Integrated urban planning in Inaruwa Municipality focuses on decentralised waste management linked to land use and infrastructure. Awareness and education campaigns are being promoted through school curricula, radio jingles, posters, and community mobilisation. Policy enforcement and governance are being strengthened through the Inaruwa Waste Management Procedure 2023, which mandates segregation. Public-private partnerships are encouraged with performance-based contracts and the inclusion of informal waste workers. Technology integration includes smart bins with sensors and ICT-based monitoring, while infrastructure development involves composting centres in three wards, biogas digesters, shredders, and feasibility studies. Financing mechanisms are being pursued through the municipal budget, user fees, provincial and national allocations, CSR contributions, private sector investment, aid, and micro-enterprise loans. Capacity building efforts also include exposure visits to Dhankuta, Mysuru, and Malang.

The Evidence

- Inaruwa generates 12–13 tons of waste per day from approximately 16,000 households.
- The resource recovery centre in Ward 8 covers half the city but has limited capacity and manual operations.
- Lack of baseline data, technical capacity, and adequate budget for proper management.
- Requirement for feasibility studies and waste audits across representative communities

Policies, Plans, and Regulations

- Solid Waste Management Act, 2011.
- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2013.
- Inaruwa Waste Management Procedure, 2023

Governance

- Formation of a Solid Waste Management Committee.
- Institutionalisation of community feedback mechanisms.
- Involvement of ward committees, women’s groups, youth organisations, NGOs, and private sector.
- Engagement of UN agencies and UCLG ASPAC

Resilience Approach

- Decentralised system to reduce dependence on centralised facilities.
- Long-term embedding of solid waste management into municipal policies beyond political terms.
- Financial diversification to reduce risk.
- Inclusion of stakeholders in decision-making processes.
- Capacity building and adaptive learning.
- Waste-to-income micro-enterprise promotion

Financing

- Municipal budget allocation.
- User fees with options for volume-based pricing.
- National and provincial government support.
- CSR and private sector investment.
- International aid and micro-enterprise loans

Technical Support

- NGOs for training, awareness, and monitoring.
- UN agencies and UCLG ASPAC for technical assistance.
- Peer-learning visits to Dhankuta, Mysuru, and Malang

