Maldives: Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project

Project Name	Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project			
Project Number	51077-001			
Country	Maldives			
Project Status	Approved			
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance			
Source of Funding / Amount	TA 9327-MLD: Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Mana	gement Project		
	Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 600,000.00		
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth			
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development			
Sector / Subsector	Water and other urban infrastructure and services - Urban policy, institutional and capacity development			
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Effective gender mainstreaming			
Description	The proposed project will establish an integrated solid waste management system ir including collection, transfer, treatment using advanced waste-to-energy (WTE) tech recycling, dumpsite closure and remediation, public awareness in reduce-reuse-recy strengthen institutional capacities for service delivery and environmental monitoring	nology, disposal, cle (3R), and		

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy As part of its national strategy to achieve efficient public spending on economic and social services, the Government of the Maldives targets 70% of its total population to reside in the Greater Male Region. The plan seeks to create spatial agglomeration to generate economic opportunities for faster growth and poverty reduction. Tourism accounts for 30% of gross domestic product and is expected to expand, particularly in the project area. To prepare for the increase in population, the government is embarking on major infrastructure projects including three mega transport and residential housing projects amounting to \$1.5 billion. The near doubling of Male's population will significantly increase pressure on the already stressed solid waste management system. Considering the Maldives reputation as a pristine high-end tourist destination, environmental pollution from improper waste management poses significant threats to the tourism economy. Moreover, the 100% dependence on diesel power, the high cost of electricity generation, and the associated carbon emissions justifies consideration of alternative and renewable energy sources. Solid waste management in the project area is therefore a top priority of the government. The

government's 2015 Manifesto explicitly aims to improve waste management in the Male area. The 2015 National Policy for Solid Waste outlines key principles to improve environmental outcomes, and the Solid Waste Management Act (currently pending approval in Parliament) sets a legal and institutional framework for pollution control and solid waste management. The Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE) launched the Saafu Raajje (Clean Maldives) initiative in 2015, a national public awareness sanitation campaign. Recent measurements show 366 tons per day (tpd) of mixed solid waste is generated in the project area and this is expected to grow to around 460 tpd by 2021. Greater Male severely lacks an organized and environmentally sustainable solid waste management system. Waste management is operated by the recently established (2015) Waste Management Corporation Limited (WAMCO), an entity with limited staffing, and technical and managerial experience. Mixed municipal solid waste in Male city is currently collected on an ad hoc basis from multiple sources at unscheduled times by an aging fleet of trucks resulting in garbage left uncollected on roadsides for extended periods. There is no separate collection of construction, demolition, and hazardous wastes, and WAMCO does not currently charge a fee for services. Approximately 20 tpd of waste from small islands and low-cost resorts are dumped on beaches or in the deep ocean, and backyard burning is common practice with limited public awareness of 3R approaches. Collected waste is transported on barges to the artificially created, industrially zoned Thilafushi Island located 6 kilometers from Male. Thilafushi Island is an artificially reclaimed island created in the early 1990s from a combination of garbage and sand. It is zoned for industrial use. The 30-year old 10hectare open dumpsite managed by WAMCO has no leachate control systems. Since 2008 the government deliberately set fires to reduce growing mounds of garbage resulting in plumes of smoke and severe air pollution hazards to on-site workers. Male residents, and surrounding tourists generating frequent complaints. On-site equipment and site logistics are not sufficient or optimal to efficiently manage the growing volumes of incoming waste. A scarcity of land on Thilafushi Island requires MEE to reclaim part of the adjacent lagoon (1.5 meters depth) next to the dumpsite for the proposed regional waste management facility. Proposed area is 15 hectares to accommodate future expansion.

The project will create a cleaner environment, contribute to reductions in the cost of electricity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and improve climate change resilience and disaster risk management.

Impact

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome
Progress Toward Outcome
Implementation Progress
Description of Project Outputs
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)
Geographical Location

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects

Involuntary Resettlement

Indigenous Peoples

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design

During Project Implementation

Business Opportunities

Consulting Eleven individuals comprising 9 international consultants and 3 national consultants (providing 31 person-months of input) will be engaged to undertake the technical assistance project. The consultants will be recruited using Individual Consultants Selection method with lumpsum contracts. The consultants will be mobilized to help ADB adequately address the following aspects relating to the ensuing grant project and undertake the following tasks, among others: (i) detailed grant executing agency and implementing agency capacity assessment, and suggested remedial action plan to build executing agency and implementing agency capacity to minimize procurement and financial management risks; (ii) proposed or indicative grant related procurement plan with suggested level of priority or, if applicable, post review based on executing agency and implementing agency capacity assessment; and (iii) indicative implementation schedule with proposed sequencing of consultant recruitment and procurement bidding and awarding.

Procurement To be determined

Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Slangen, Ron H.
Responsible ADB Department	South Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Urban Development and Water Division, SARD
Executing Agencies	Ministry of Finance and Treasury Ameenee Magu Republic of the Maldives

Timetable

Concept Clearance	-
Fact Finding	-
MRM	-
Approval	06 Jun 2017
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	07 Jun 2017

TA 9327-MLD

Financing Plan/TA Utilization						Cumulative	Disbursements	
ADB	Cofinancing	Count	Counterpart			Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others			
600,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	-	0.00

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/51077-001/main
Request for Information	http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=51077-001
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