Development of a National Strategic Plan for Food Waste Management in Malaysia

Dato' Dr. Nadzri bin Yahaya
Director-General
National Solid Waste Management Department
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Malaysia
Collaboration Project between the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Malaysia (MHLG) and Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ)

RATIONALE

• Solid waste in Malaysia consists of 50% of food waste (at source), and 70% (as disposed at the landfill sites).
• Treatment of the food wastes generated in Malaysia is extremely limited.
• The disposal of food wastes at the landfill sites is the largest source for emission of greenhouse gases (GHG).

• As announced in COP-15, Malaysia will be adopting an indicator of a voluntary reduction of up to 40% in terms of carbon emissions intensity of GDP by the year 2020.
• 10MP also aims to achieve “household recovery of waste from 15% to 25% by 2015”
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- National Waste Minimization Master Plan and Action Plan, as well as NSP are available, but strategies are focusing only on recyclable materials. Innovative strategies for proper management of the food wastes are still very limited and under-developed.

- A strategic plan particularly focused on food waste management is crucial, which emphasizes the concepts of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) as possible solution for addressing the challenge of the entire waste management in Malaysia.

- To achieve final goal of diversion of waste from entering the landfills; GHG reduction.
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**Objective of the Project**

To study the good practices of food waste management from Japanese experiences, in terms of the technical and legal perspectives

“To develop a National Strategic Plan for Food Waste Management in Malaysia”

* Diversion of Food Waste From Entering the Landfill (minimization)
* Proper Treatment of Food Waste Generated
* Effective Recovery of Landfill Gasses

To gather information about the current practice of food waste management in Malaysia, including the households, commercials and industries.

To conduct pilot projects and analyze the findings for determination of best possible solutions for food waste management for different waste generators in Malaysia.
Gathering and analyzing baseline information

Identification of the local constraints and issues

Conducted Pilot Projects (Still ongoing)

Consultations / meetings with Stakeholders

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Study tours to Japan / Good Practices / Legal Instrument / Inputs from Experts

Formulation of Strategic Plan for Food Waste Management (FWP)
Summary of Strategies

✅ Government to support
  - Data collection
  - Set up regulations
  - Provide Incentives

✅ Waste Generators to minimize, proper treatment, achieve targets

✅ Centralized Food Waste Treatment Facilities to provide alternatives

✅ Appropriate final disposal to minimize impacts

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**Figure 4.1: Summary of Stakeholders' Roles**

- **Centralized Food Waste Treatment Facilities**
- **Final Disposals**
- **Food Waste Generators**
- **Food Waste Collectors (Waste Contractors)**

**STRATEGY 1 & 2**
- Collection of baseline data / Establish “FW Recycling Regulations”

**STRATEGY 3**
- Minimize at Source
  - Minimize as much as possible
  - Less food waste to manage

**STRATEGY 4**
- Treatment at Source
  - Turning food waste into resources at source

**STRATEGY 5**
- Establish more centralized facilities for food waste treatment
- Active participations

**STRATEGY 6**
- Final disposal with energy recovery
- Minimize impacts from food waste
The Way Forward

- **Implementations of the Strategic Plan by stages**, in line with the current Act and Regulations.

- **Preparation of Action Plans, Guidelines** with further assistance/supports from MOEJ:
  - Drafting of Food Waste Regulation
  - Preparation of data collection approaches
  - Decision of targets
  - Planning of centralized treatment facilities
  - Decision on possible incentives

- **To Quantify the results** – how much GHG reduction is achieved
Questions & Answers