

## ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is one of the challenging development issues in many countries around the globe. There are different kinds and types of waste produce daily which are basically based on the human activities, therefore it is recommended that these waste are to be handle in a proper way.

A developing country like Papua New Guinea is faced with many development challenges. Solid waste management is a continuous challenging development issue that yet to be solved in Port Moresby the capital city of PNG. The increasing quantity of organic waste produce especially in the public markets in Port Moresby has leads to rapid open dump land filling rate as well as string to other waste issues. It is recommended that there is a need of adopting a waste management practice that allows for the composting of organic waste. (Sinclair M Knight, 2000). Generally organic wastes are known as the biodegradable waste.

The concept of sustainability has been developed with the aim of managing development activities in a sustainable manner taking into consideration all the key aspects of development. Many countries around the globe have agreed to adopt and modify the concept of sustainability into their development policies, legislations, programs and activities. Sustainable organic waste management (SOWM) is seen as the most appropriate concept to deal with the handling of all organic waste.

The concept of SOWM seems to be the most appropriate concept to adopt; it basically promotes and encourages environmental, economic and social friendly organic waste disposal activities. However the main question is, can the concept of sustainable organic waste management be legally adopted and modify into the current public market waste management system in Port Moresby?

The study aims to identify the potential legislations of the current waste management system in Port Moresby and PNG that may provide general mechanisms to support the key ideas and stages of the concept that will allow for the adoptions and modification of the SOWM concept into the current public market waste management system in Port Moresby.

The study was conducted in August 2013 at Port Moresby using the research approaches of Delhi and Content research and analyses methods.

It was discover that there is no specific national and provincial waste management legislation, policy and strategy that deal with waste management issue in Port Moresby and PNG; however there are other related applicable legislations, policies, strategies, conventions and treaties that generally provide mechanisms for waste management activities. Some of the ideas and key terms stressed in these related applicable legal aspects of waste management seem to provide general mechanisms that promote and encourage the ideas and stages of the SOWM concept. Therefore the study concludes that these related applicable waste management legal aspects can be used as the legal grounds for the adoption and modification of the concept (SOWM) ideas and stages into the current public market waste management system in Port Moresby.

### **Key words**

Sustainability, organic waste, waste management, public markets