

# Sudan: Waste management of campaign ITNs in a COE context

**Sudan ITNs Mass Distribution Campaign 2025**

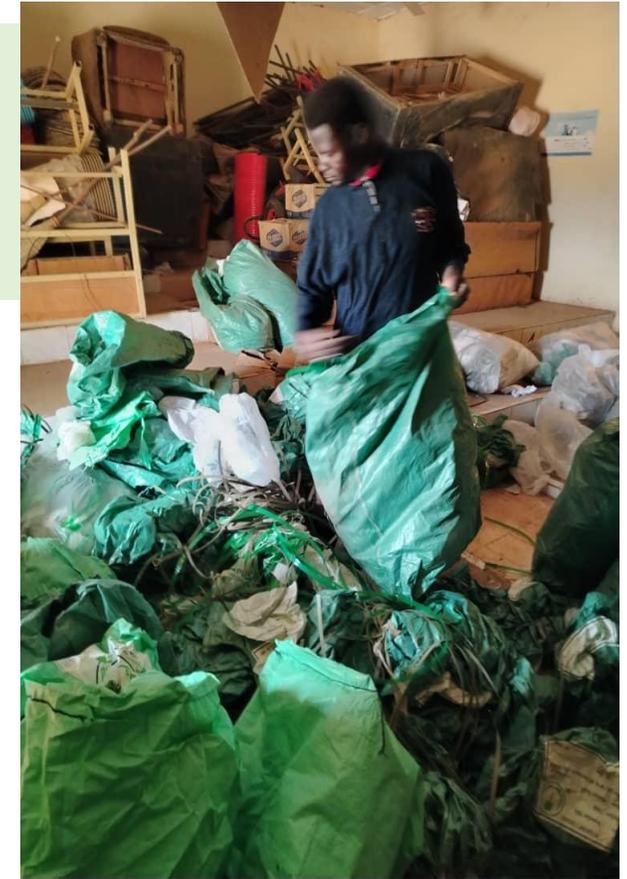
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# Introduction

- Previously, there was no well organized method for disposing of net waste. It was disposed of by:
  - Disposing of it with regular waste via garbage trucks and then to landfills.
  - Reusing it by some people who used for other purpose.
- In the 2025 campaign, from the initial planning stages, there was a focus on proper waste disposal due to the large quantity of nets.
- Separate plan developed with a budget covering all waste management process, from collection and transportation up to final disposal.
- The campaign targeted **15,654,185** nets for distribution, resulting in 313,084 empty bales, which equivalent to 658 m<sup>3</sup> of waste.
- To ensure proper implementation of waste management process, committees with clear roles and responsibilities were appointed to oversee all processes according to the written guidelines.

# Types of waste disposed of:

- Individual net bags
- ITN packaging materials (bales and belts)
- Used PPE



# Three methods used for waste management

## Household level waste management for individual net bags

- Materials for packaging individual nets were biodegradable
- HHs were advised not to use them for domestic purposes and to dispose of them with regular household waste
- SBC messages targeting HHs regarding the proper handling of net bags and not reusing

## Disposal via incineration

- Incinerators that used were meet WHO guidelines and were provided by the European Union
- Only two states have these incinerators

## Disposal by burning and burial

- This was carried out in 10 states, by constructing pits according to WHO guidelines



# Stages that waste went through from the DPs to final disposal

**Transportation** from the distribution point to the locality/state warehouse

- Transportation was usually done daily, but sometimes bags from several days were collected together depending on the situation.



# The stages that waste went through from the DPs to final disposal

## At the locality level:

- Empty bale bags arriving from administrative units were received using warehouse documents.
- The empty bale bags were checked by the locality warehouse keeper.
- Daily recording of the bale bags was kept in a separate log, and a daily report was submitted detailing the number received and the expected remaining quantity at distribution points.
- Empty bale bags were stored in the locality warehouse until the locality waste management committee determined the final disposal date.

## At the state level:

- This level applies only to the two states that use incinerators.
- The empty bales were transported from DPs to locality and then to the state warehouse using warehouse forms.
- The quantities received were checked by the state warehouse keeper.
- Empty bags were stored until the state waste management committee determined the appropriate time for incineration.

# Disposal of waste via incinerators

- Used for waste from two states: Gedarif and Kassala.
- Specifications of the incinerators used:
- Operating capacity: 750 kg per cycle (8 hours).
  - Temperature: 500–1200°C, according to the Basel Convention
  - Emissions: Zero water vapor.





# The burning and burial method used for waste management

This method was implemented according to WHO guidelines:

- A soil type with low permeability was selected, away from any dwellings, at a distance of at least 100 meters from wells or other domestic water inlets.
- The dimensions of the burning pit were 1 meter length, 2 meters width, and 5 meters height.
- A layer of cement and concrete was applied after the burning and burial process.





# Challenges

- The lack of sufficient incinerators that meet international standards in all states
- The actual cost of waste management was higher than planned, particularly in Darfur states, due to rising material prices
- Led some states to use local incinerators even if they did not meet WHO recommendations for temperature and emissions.
- Transportation costs from distribution points to locality were also high in Darfur states

# Conclusion

- This is the first time that ITNs waste management has been disposed of according to guidelines, and it is a first step in the right direction despite some challenges faced in the implementation.



Thanks!

