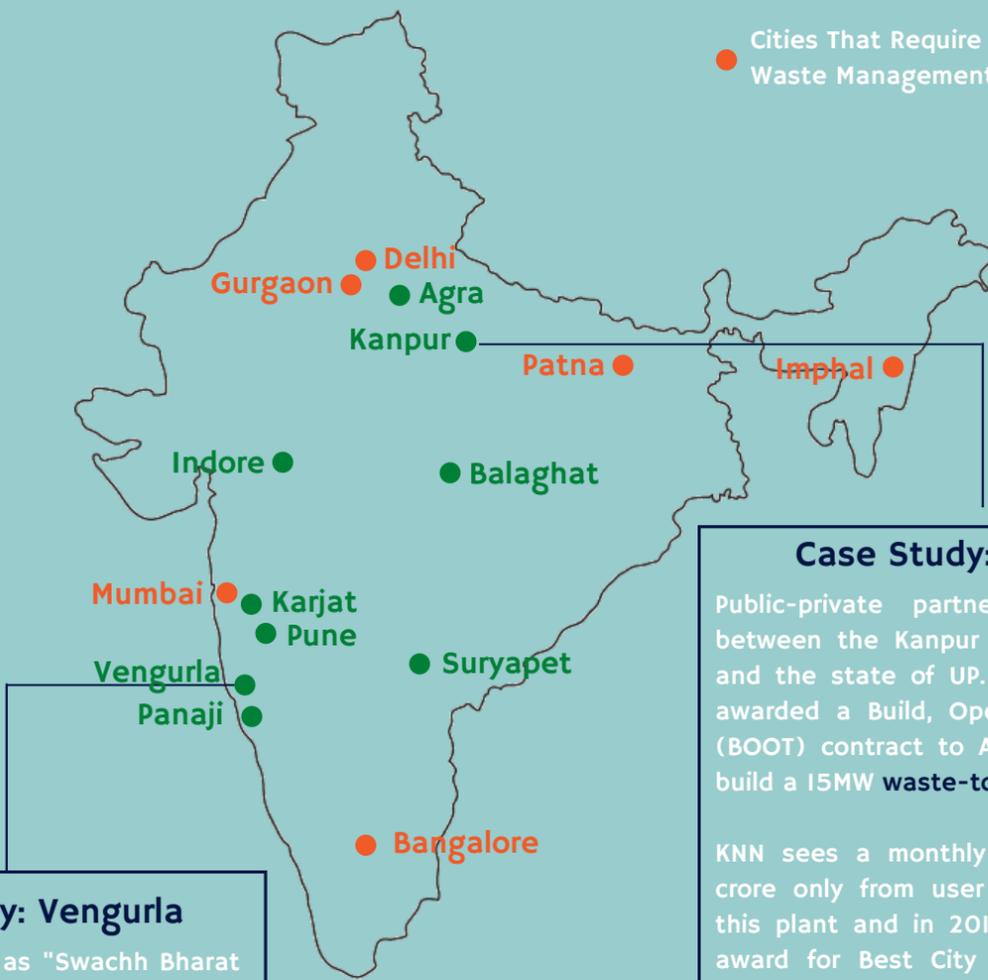


WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ACROSS CITIES IN INDIA

By Shambhavi Munish, Ananya Jhamb, and Shreya Patil

Model Map*

- Model Cities for Waste Management
- Cities That Require Major Improvements in Waste Management



Case Study: Vengurla
A landfill named as "Swachh Bharat Waste Park" was transformed into a tourist attraction and comprises of a briquette making plant, a plastic crushing machine, and a biogas plant that provides 30 units of electricity daily. Shredded plastic from the crushing machine is used to make roads, and the town earns Rs.1.5 lakh Rupees per month from waste processing.

Case Study: Kanpur
Public-private partnership (PPP) model between the Kanpur Nagar Nigam (KNN) and the state of UP. In June 2008, KNN awarded a Build, Operate, Own, Transfer (BOOT) contract to A2Z Infrastructure to build a 15MW waste-to-energy plant. KNN sees a monthly revenue of Rs.0.75 crore only from user trash collection for this plant and in 2011, they recieved the award for Best City for Improvement in Solid Waste Management.

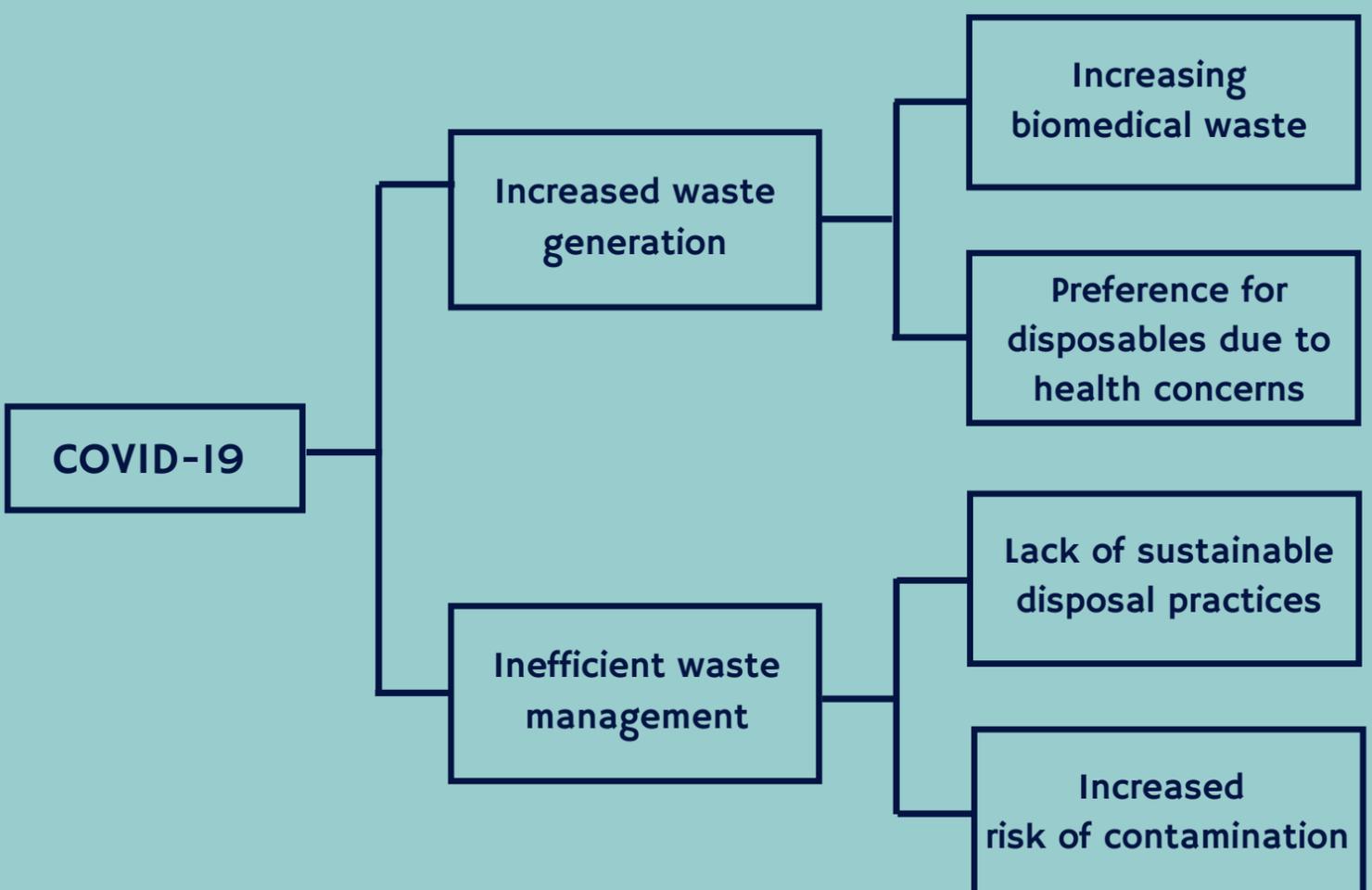
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3 primary hinderances in achieving efficient waste management in India today:

1. **Environmental Illiteracy:** Lack of awareness among citizens about waste management and how to manage waste judiciously
2. **Lack of funding and inadequate technologies** for mass implementation of sustainable waste management practices
3. **Impact of COVID-19:** COVID-19 is increasing waste generation as well as inefficiency in waste management across India

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIA'S WASTE SECTOR



India is producing over 600 tonnes of medical waste everyday during the fight against COVID-19. In addition to regular solid waste, municipal corporations and governments will need to dedicate an increasing amount of resources for medical waste management.