

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN URBAN INDIA

Alarming Facts

2009-12
127,486 TPD*
municipal solid waste was generated in the country



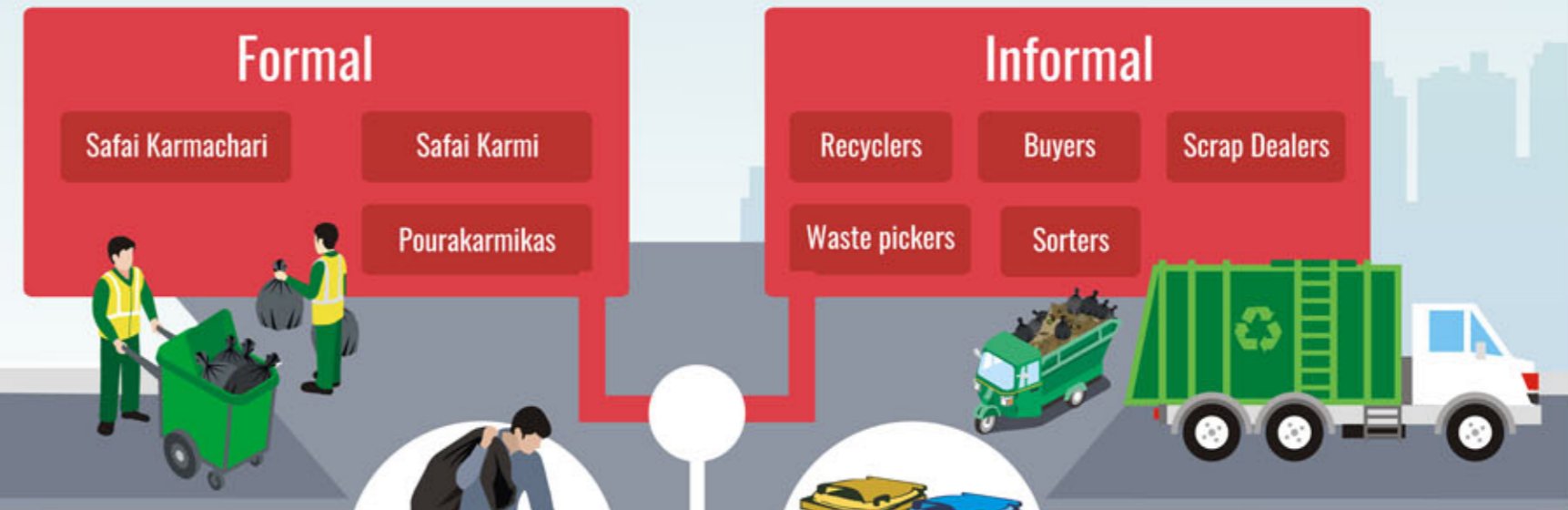
Composition of waste



70% collected

12% of organic waste is processed / treated

Waste Management Economic Structure



Waste Pickers help with managing
Discarded inorganic materials like plastic, paper, cardboard, pet bottles, glass, cartons, poly-bags

Contribution of the informal waste management economy has not yet been quantified
Consider: Bangalore City

~25,000* waste pickers + ~10,000* scrap dealers + 5000 waste handlers gather 1050+ TPD
Bangalore Municipality saves INR 84 crores per year by way of collection & transportation

The Tragedy of Invisible Green Workers



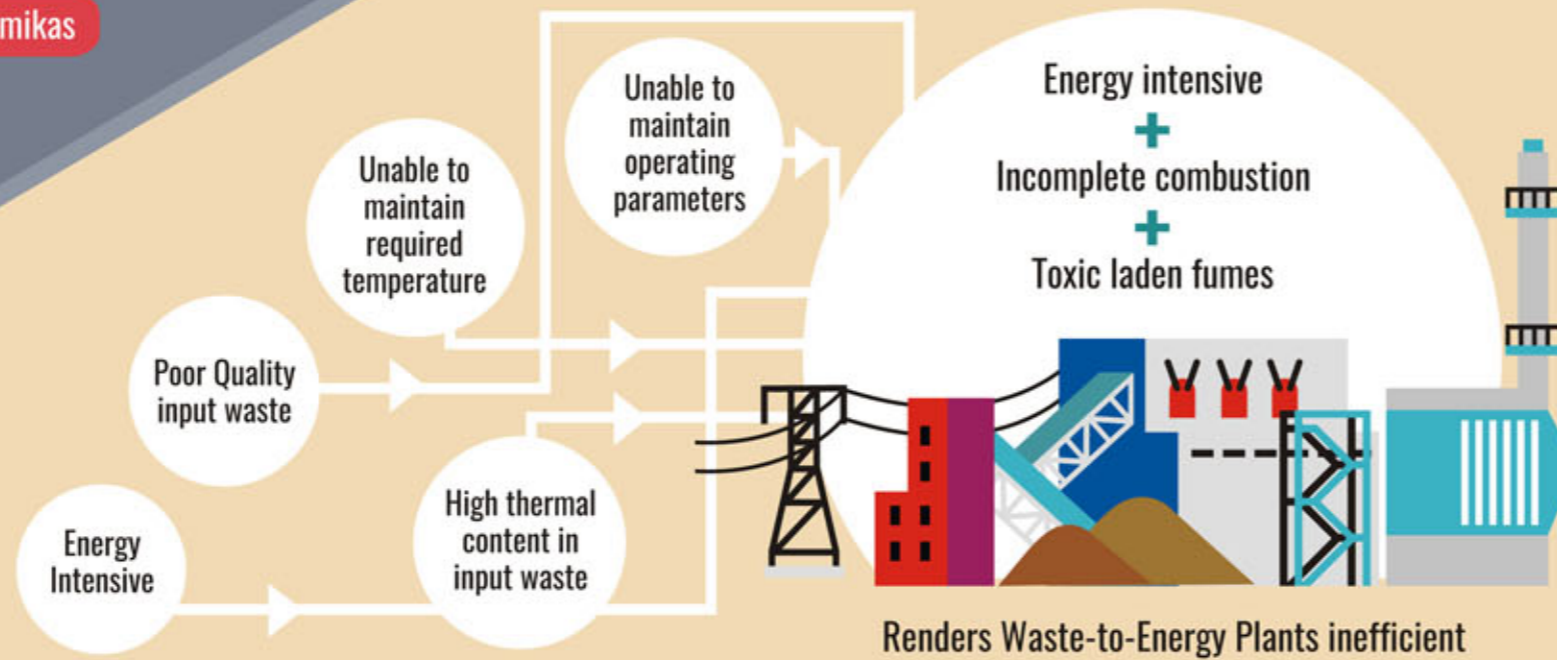
Wipro earthian 2016

College Program



Citizen Workforce
401:1
Safai Karmachari, Safai Karmi, Pourakarmikas

Ineffective Waste-to-Energy Plants*

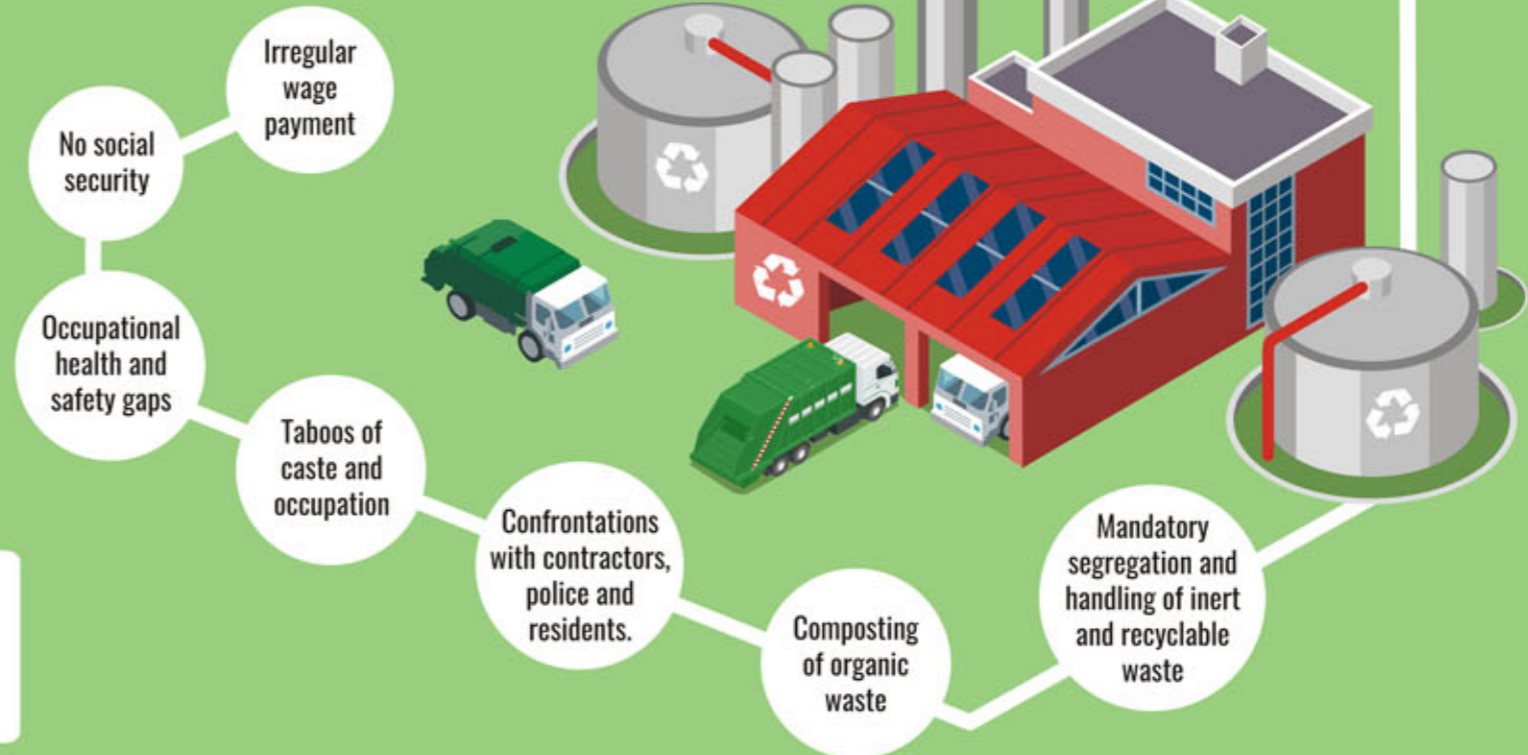


Waste Pickers (informal)



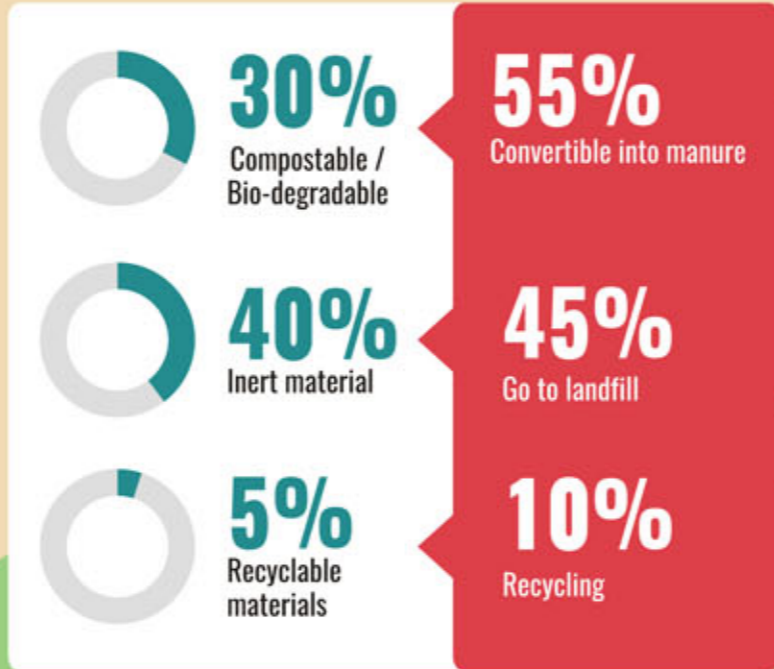
FOR REVIEW

Contracted Waste Pickers (formal)



FOR REVIEW

- 1 Though there are well intended, detailed policies in place, there is an implementation gap
- 2 Segregation at source, mandated by Solid Waste Management rules, is not followed in most cities
- 3 Municipal bodies are constrained on both financial and technical resources
- 4 Streams like reject and sanitary waste are yet to be channelized through proper scientific means
- 5 A significant number of informal waste pickers are women, under age children, youth and others from disadvantaged and vulnerable communities
- 6 Governance is a key issue with many intermediaries involved in collection and handling



Reality
700 million tons of biodegradable waste generated in 2012
less than 45% was composted
Absence of segregation of waste at source

Assessment of immediate concerns