Solid Waste Management Status in Forum Cities

S.No.	City	Population (in millions)	Amount of waste generated daily Tonnes per day (TPD)	Door to door (D2D) collection	Segregation at source	Processing
1	Bobilli	0.1	17	100% Door to door collection	Started in some wards	• Compartmentalized vehicles to collect wet and dry waste in an isolated manner. • The segregated waste is sent to the Solid Waste Management Park (SWMP) and compost yard. Besides vermin compost, biogas is also produced from the by-products of composting, which is converted to electricity and is used to run the SWMP.
2	Patna	2.79	800	D2D in some wards	Started in some wards	• Patna Nagar Nigam is keen to adopt decentralised means to process wet waste. It is partnering with civic bodies for adaptation of decentralised technologies. • Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia Patna City and in the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility for 1000 TPD. Authorization for the same is granted on 2013.
3	Muzaffarpur	0.6	170	D2D in 24 wards	In 50% of the wards	• Decentralized mechanism of waste processing is followed. • Separate bins for dry waste and wet waste have been provided to the households. • Commercial establishments store the dry waste separately in cartons. • Households in 24 wards and commercial establishments in 33 wards have adopted decentralized mechanism for waste management. • About 24–25 tonnes of wet waste is collected every day from the 24 wards and sent to an aerobic composting facility near the Town Hall, and another one at Chandwara.
4	Amdavad	8	4000	Collected with the efficiency of 95%	Started in some wards	• AMC had awarded work for design, build, operate and transfer of 2 decentralized bio-degradable waste to compost plants each has a capacity of 1 metric ton, at Kankaria Zoo and at Lokmanya Tilak Baug (Victoria Garden). • 32 sites with Biogas plants for treating more than 100 kgs of wet waste every day. • AMC has sanctioned the proposal for the trial run of six months for the collection capacity of an MRF for waste increasing from 7.5 M.T. to 30 M.T. per day. • Corporation is looking is pushing for source segregation.

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5	Gurugram	1	650	Door to door collection has started in most of the wards	Segregation is started in 14 colonies	• Some of the sectors and RWA's are doing decentralized composting the wet waste. • Around 90% of the waste from Gurgaon is dumped in the precincts of the Bhandhwari plant. The plant caters to waste from both Gurgaon and Faridabad and has virtually turned into a landfill. • Plan to revamp Bhandhwari Plant which has been defunct since 2013. A waste-to-energy plant will be set up at the site to process 1,400 tonnes of garbage produced daily by the two cities, Gurgaon and Faridabad. The plant will be able to generate over 10 MW of electricity from processed waste.
6	Mysuru	1	402	Achieved in 95% of the households	Has started in 36 wards.	• Each of the nine Zero Waste Management (ZWM) (of capacity 5-10 TPD) units covers five to 10 wards. Each ZWM unit has a small composting unit (all except two are windrow) and a resource recovery unit. • The biodegradable waste is subjected to windrow composting. • The dry waste is handled by manual segregation and saleable materials such as plastic bottles, leather items etc. are separated from the rest and sold to local recyclers. • Inert materials are sent to the landfill at Vidyaranyapuram. • The unsegregated waste is either sent directly or through secondary collection site to a 200MT compost plant at Vidyaranyapuram. Out of the 150 MT of waste received, approximately 90 MT goes to the landfill and around 30 MT of compost is generated. The compost is sold to fertiliser companies. • Proposed Compost plants at Rayanakere-150 & Old Kesare of 200 TPD each for future waste generation.
7	Bengaluru	12.3	5,760 TPD of which wet waste is around 64%, dry waste is	30% of the households waste segregated at source is still	Segregation 50-60%.	• Hebbal Biomethanation plant processes 2 tonnes segregated garbage daily • Doddaballapur Landfill takes 300 to 400 tonnes waste per day • Mavallipura Closed landfill containing four million tonnes of untreated garbage • Bommanhalli Corporation's composting plant processes 300 tonnes segregated and unsegregated waste per day

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			around 28% and the rest is domestic hazardous (3%) and inert waste (6%).	being mixed on way to landfills		• Mandur Landfill has 2.5 million tonnes of untreated waste, takes 2,500 tonnes daily. Mandur composting plant processes 150 tonnes unsegregated waste daily • Bingipura Landfill takes 300 to 400 tonnes waste per day
8	Thiruvanant-hapuram	2.5	300. Around 60% is organic	Started in some areas	Started in some areas	• De-centralized waste processing under consideration. • A Waste Treatment Plant has been set up by the Thiruvananthapuram Corporation at Vilappilsala, Vilappi Panchayat, for treating solid waste which is generated in the city. The plant, which processed waste through the conventional windrow composting, was closed down in November 2011 due to the agitation of local people against the environmental issues such as leachate generation, odour nuisance etc. from the plant.
9	Alappuzha	0.19	58	Started in all wards	Started in few wards	• Under the Clean Home Clean City programme the citizens were advised to go for portable biogas plants or fixed biogas plants to manage their organic waste. Those who did not have enough land to set up the plants were advised to go for pipe composting. Subsidies up to 90% were provided by the state's nodal agency,"Suchitwa Mission". • Plastics make up 4–5 percent of the total waste is collected via plastic collection drives once in two–three months. The plastic is then sent to Erode in Tamil Nadu for further recycling. • About 10 per cent of the total plastic waste is being burnt within the city. The city has about 15 hospitals and a few clinics. The hospitals send their biomedical waste to this facility. Some of the hospitals have their own arrangement like biogas plants for managing their food waste.
10	Indore	4	968	In 90% of	In 45 out of	• Segregation compartments are being installed in old waste collection vehicles. In

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				the households D2D is taking place.	85 wards source segregation is happening	new vehicles these compartments are already installed. • Around 80 percent of garbage being dumped in Devguradiya trenching ground. • Recently composters are distributed to households, promoting segregation at source. • Regular monitoring and gradual reining of organizations producing large amount of waste. Focus on reduction of waste generation.
11	Balaghat	0.09	30	In 33 wards D2D collection has started.	Yes. In almost 50% of the households	• The only dump site has been converted into a Material Recovery Facility. The waste from the entire city is routed to this site and undergoes secondary segregation. • The compost is made out of the wet waste, and plastic is stored separately. • The plastic is further segregated into recyclable plastic and low value non-recyclable plastic and stacked up. • The recyclable waste is sold to scrap dealers. • The city authorities are planning to use the non-recyclable waste for making Refuse Derived Fuel.
12	Bhopal	3.3	874	100% D2D collection	Initiating source segregation in few wards.	• Biogas Plant installed at Bitten Market, Bhopal. Plant Capacity is 5 ton per day. Produces biogas – 300 cu MTR per day .The plant can produce 450 units electricity per day with generator capacity 50 KW. • A new Adampur Chhawni dump site is identified and city waste will be route there. • Plans have been drawn to convert the 40-acre waste dump at Bhanpur into a green belt in five years. • A MSW processing plant is proposed at new dumping site i.e. Adampur Chhawni and bid to construct and operate MSW plant has been allotted to a private contractor. Unsegregated waste from the city and nearby areas like Sehore, Ashta, Mandideep and surrounding areas, will not require segregation and produce 21 MW of electricity.

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						• Construction and Demolition Waste will also be dumped at this facility.
13	Vajiapur	0.05	8.5-9	Started in most of the wards	In all of the wards.	• Civic Response Team initiative (CRT) and Municipal Corporation's initiative working on source segregation. • Dry waste is mostly recycled. Around 16 ton is collected in one month. • Wet waste is windrow compost. Rest of the waste is dumped at a dumpsite.
14	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	4.52	3500	In some wards it has started.	Pilot project to be started soon	• The garbage collected at dhalao/ open sites are transported from dhalao to the SLF, Ghazipur by 100 trucks and 30 loaders in three shifts beat wise daily. • 50 percentof EDMCs garbage is being processed at WtE Plant Ghazipur, there are further talks of expansion of WtEGazipur plant. • Disposed/Landfilled:1200 TPD (Ash/Silt Disposed on SLF Ghazipur dumping site 600 TPD) • Incineration:1000 TPD
15	New Delhi Municipal Corporation	0.275	400	100% D2D collection	In some areas.	• Private parties have given the responsibility to collect segregated waste • Private player takes care of the waste post collection • 300 TPD of waste is processed in Okhla WTE plant. • Incineration:300 TPD
16	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	6.415	3600.Biodegradable content :55-60%	100% D2D collection	Yes. In some areas.	• Processing at Waste to Energy Plant Okhla:1800 TPD • Processing at compost Plant Okhla:200 TPD • Dumping at SLF Okhla:1600 TPD • Approx. 10% of total quantum of waste dumped at SLF Okhla is being recycled on daily basis.
17	Gangtok	0.15	50	Started in all wards	Yes. Started in few wards	• A Scientific Sanitary Landfill & 50 TPD Compost Plant for disposing of inert waste was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development and Housing Department, at the dumping ground in Sang Khola, Martam on November 21, 2017.

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						• Awareness programmes pertinent to waste segregation organised by Gangtok Municipal Corporation in schools. **Steps by the state government to reduce waste:** • Ban on sale of Styrofoam cups plates etc. to reduce waste and landfill burden • Ban of plastic bottles in government meetings and functions to reduce waste and landfill burden.
18	Greater Hyderabad	6.8	4500	100% D2D collection	Yes. Happening in all wards.	• Windrow composting of the wet waste is done. • Plastic waste is extruded to form pellets. • 'Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation' signed the Concession Agreement with 'RamkyEnviro Engineers Ltd' on 21st February, 2009. • Processing & Disposal Site: 300 Acres, Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad
19	Gaya	0.47	275	Door to door collection has been introduced recently and covers 25% of the city area	Started in a few wards	• Waste is collected from 250 dustbins in different parts of the city in addition to street sweeping • They are adopting for decentralised waste management solutions
20	Panchghani	0.013	5	100% D2D collection	100% segregation	• 3.5 tonnes wet waste and 1. 5 tonnes of dry waste is collected everyday • All the wet waste is being composted for organic manure. • All the dry waste is being sent for recycling.
21	Imphal	0.22	100	In all 27 wards D2D has started	In some wards source segregation has started	• Being dumped as of now but the waste processing plant construction is underway.