



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

in urban areas in Telangana State

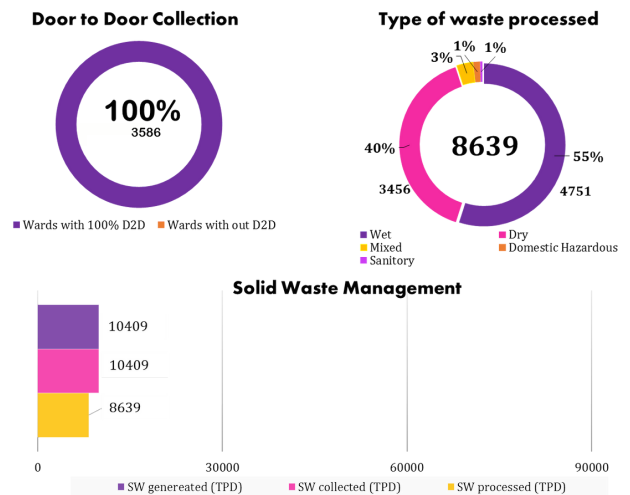


Introduction

Telangana is one of the states in the country that is implementing innovative and advanced systems for solid waste management. The total urban population of the state is 144,34,616 (as per census 2011) spread across 142 ULBs comprising of 13 Municipal Corporations and 129 Municipalities.

It is estimated that a total of 10,409 tonnes of solid waste is being generated per day from all of the 46,68,497 households in urban areas. Of the total waste generated, wet waste constitutes to 55%, dry waste to 40%, and the remaining is a mixed waste. The status of door-to-door collection and quantities of waste processed is provided in SWM status at glance.

SWM status at glance



State Solid Waste Management Policy & Strategy

To ensure 100% waste is collected, transported, treated and re-used, the state has notified Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy complying to SWM Rules 2016 with a vision that “All cities and towns in Telangana to become totally clean, sanitized, healthy, livable, ensuring and sustaining good public health and environmental outcomes for all citizens, with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation for the urban poor and women”.

The ULBs are implementing various innovative and sustaining practices to manage the solid waste generated across the value chain i.e., collection, transportation, processing and re-use at the designated locations.

INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN BY ULBS



Door-to-door collection

- The total no. of wards in the state is 3,618 (including GHMC)
- Door-to-door collection is being implemented in all 3,618 wards
- A total of 59.19 Lakhs bins were distributed in the ULBs for source segregation of waste at household level.
- Initiatives are being implemented to ensure sustenance of the coverage and to achieve 100% source segregation
- Municipalities have engaged women self-help Groups (SHGs) to promote awareness among citizen on source segregation, ensure door-to-door collection, transportation of dry waste to DRCC under "Micro-Level Monitoring and Awareness Program".



Source segregation and door-to door collection is practiced in all ULBs

Transportation

- The state Govt. under state level Pattana Pragathi Programme has instructed all the ULBs to purchase the required no. of vehicles for garbage collection.
- A total of 2,254 no's of new vehicles were purchased by the ULBs. These vehicles are in addition to the existing 2,628 Vehicles.
- A total of 4500 no. of Swachh auto trippers are engaged under driver-cum-owner scheme in GHMC area.
- With the purchase of additional vehicles, lifting of 100% waste generated is being achieved across ULBs.
- GPS tracking devices have been installed in all these transportation vehicles for effective monitoring and adherence to the designated route maps.
- Required workforce has also been accordingly engaged.



Processing facilities

- A total of 224 Compost sheds/beds are made available in the 141 ULBs.
- A total of 206 Dry Resource Collection Centers (DRCC) have been established in the 141 ULBs for segregation of dry waste and generate revenue through sale of recyclable materials thereby promoting circular economy.
- Suryapet and Siddipet ULBs are promoting plastic waste management in a sustainable manner by converting the plastic waste from the city into pavement tiles and bricks.
- An initiative named 'Holy Waste' adopts a circular economy approach and recycles floral waste into useful products such as charcoal-free incense, soaps, organic compost, and biodegradable packaging material. This initiative is being taken up in temple towns of Vemulawada, Dharmapuri & Yadagirigutta



Community Awareness

- The state has identified that the engagement of CBOs and citizens is crucial to the success of source segregation and composting at the ward and household levels.
- ULBs have conducted various citizen awareness programs on source segregation and engaged Kalajataha teams to conduct street plays on waste management.
- An initiative called **Swachh Badi** has been implemented by Siddipet Municipality for promoting awareness on home and ward level composting of waste to citizen.

**Composting facilities
have been established
in all ULBs**

Monitoring

- As part of the state-level Pattana Pragati Programme, which is aimed at urban transformation, Nodal officers are appointed for monitoring and reporting the status of staff attended, vehicles deployed for waste collection, % of source segregation and coverage of door-to-door collection on daily basis.
- A state-level review through teleconference is being conducted on a bi-weekly basis to monitor the effectiveness of implementation at the ULB level.



Waste Management in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)

Waste collection and transportation

- A total quantity of about 6000 TPD (an average) of Municipal Waste is being collected across all the 150 wards.
- Waste generated by Bulk Garbage Generators viz., Hotels, Restaurants, Function halls, Commercial Establishments, etc. is collected through Refuse compactor vehicles (RCV).
- Apart from these vehicles, 6 T capacity vehicles are operated for collection of waste from weekly market areas, and collection points assigned for sweeping waste, etc.
- MSW is transported to the centralized treatment and disposal facility at Jawaharnagar.
- Waste is segregated into wet and dry fractions through rotary screens with 70 mm sieves.
- Below 70mm sized material (higher organic material) is processed into compost and above 70mm (Inorganic material) sized material is mostly the combustible fraction and is disposed to WTE facility.



Portable compactor



Decentralized Transfer station

Waste to energy plant

- A 19.8 MW capacity waste to energy is established at the Jawaharnagar MSW processing Site.
- Govt. of Telangana has accorded permission for enhancing the capacity to 48 MW. On 15.12.2020. application for obtaining environmental clearance has been submitted.

Special Sanitation drives

Sanitation, prevention of seasonal diseases, and afforestation are the important aspects in the PattanaPragathi programme taken up by GHMC for a period of 10 days, once in three months. Removal of garbage from across the city, de-weeding of the road margins, desilting of the drains and cleaning them, and construction and demolition waste removal from the roadside were taken up as part of the drive. These regular drive progress will be monitored through dedicated mobile app and dashboard for effective implementation.



Waste to energy Plant at Jawaharnagar