

a. Shirdi Municipal Councils

Innovation project “Agarbatti Production from Waste Flower”: In Shirdi Shri Saibaba temple daily lakhs of devotees come and pray tribute to Shri Saibaba, consigning flowers to Shri Saibaba which leads to generate daily 2 to 2.5 tonnage of flower waste. Before setting Agarbatti processing unit 2 to 2.5 tonnes flower waste were used to dump at dumping ground. After considering this fact, Shirdi Municipal Council along with Shri Saibaba Sansthan set up waste flower processing unit to convert it Agarbatti.

b. Achalpur : Segregation at source

Achalpur is a city in Amravati District with a population of 1.2 lakhs according to Census 2011. The quantity of waste generated daily is 40 MT.

In the year 2017, promoted segregation at source amongst Citizens. The process began with a thorough training of Sanitary Staff regarding segregation. The sanitary staff is trained to keep a record of households that give segregated waste. A coupon system was started to enter the ward-wise lucky draw. Every household received a coupon after giving segregated waste. The coupon could be entered in the weekly lucky draw that took place at a ward level. The winning household/housewife received a silver coin

c. Kagal : BioGas Plant

Kagal is a city and Municipal Council in Kolhapur District, with a population of 34,106. The amount of waste generated daily is 15 MT. The project has been implemented as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. The project process 4 MT of waste everyday in the CSTR technology Waste-to-energy plants which is used to illuminate 100 street-lamps in the city. Purely segregated waste is fed into the digester where it is converted to a slurry, to increase the surface area for bio-chemical reactions. The bio-gas produced from the waste is stored in the Balloons. Electrify is produced using Gas fired Genset having capacity of 62 KVH.

Stepping towards the goal of becoming a zero-waste city, Kagal Municipal council has set forth an example in front of all the Urban Local bodies to innovatively use private capital for funding a public infrastructure project. The process of converting waste to energy using CSTR technology has also helped the Municipal council gain Carbon credits as the process is Carbon neutral.

d. Ballarpur: Plastic in Road

Plastic makes up for an average of 3-5% of Municipal solid waste in cities of Maharashtra. If left untreated and dumped in landfills, the plastic does not decompose, resulting into various negative externalities. This plastic waste is further divided into 7 types, depending on the composting and recyclable potential. After evaluating this road and carrying our tests to see the quality of this road segment, the Nagar Parishad of Ballarpur now intends to use plastic in all its Bitumen road constructions. One plastic crushing machine processes around 200-300 kgs of plastic every day, and needs one person to operate it. This shows that for a small to medium town, one plastic crushing machine would suffice to crush the plastic in municipal solid waste.