

**A SUMMARY STATEMENT ON PROGRESS MADE BY LOCAL BODY
IN RESPECT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Maharashtra is one of the highest urbanized states with nearly 50% population residing in urban areas.

Classification of Cities:

No.	Name	Statistic
1	Municipal Corporations	27 Cities
2	Municipal Councils	234 Cities
3	Nagarpanchayat	123 Cities
4	Total Number of ULBs	384
	Total SW Generated By ULBs	23,707.55 TPD
5	Total Cantonment Boards	07
6	Total SW Generated By Cantonment Boards	137
	Gross Solid Waste Generation (ULBs+ Cantonment Boards)	23844.55 TPD

The solid waste generated by Corporations is 19882.08 MT/Day with share of 83.38 % while generation by “A” class council is 958.60 MT/Day with share of 4.02 %, “B” class council generates 1353.08 MT/Day with share of 5.67 %, “C” class council generates 1079.53 MT/Day with share of 4.53%, Nagar Panchayats generates 434.261 MT/Day with share of 1.82 % and Cantonment Boards contribution is 137 MT/day with a share of 0.57 %.

Solid Waste Management Status Summary:

Total Number of ULBs	Total Waste Generated (MT/D)	Total Waste Collected (MT/D)	Total Waste Scientifically Treated (MT/D)
384	23707.55	23,540 (99%)	12571 (53%)

Total No. of Cantonment Boards	Total Waste Generated (MT/D)	Total Waste Collected (MT/D)	Total Waste Scientifically Treated (MT/D)
07	137	135.7 (99.05%)	52.3 (38.17%)

Total 12571.03 MT/Day Solid Waste is treated/processed by ULBs by adopting waste treatment technologies achieving overall 52.94% average treatment. The remaining solid waste find its way for unscientific disposal/dumping. Overall average waste segregation is 74.41 % and overall solid waste transportation is 96.45 %.

The state has positively adopted the SWM Rules 2016 in totality and is working towards scientific management of solid waste in ULBs of the state. The state has a robust solid waste management policy in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and lays stress on 100% segregation, collection transportation & processing of wet waste through composting, bio-methanization etc, Dry waste recycling, reuse and recovery through establishing Material Recovery facilities, Landfilling of inert, Processing of legacy waste through biomining.

ULBs are practicing segregation of waste at source and adequate provisions are made in Solid Waste Management DPRs for achieving 100% segregation of waste at source. ULBs in state are segregating waste into three categories wet, dry and domestic hazardous waste.

Processing of Waste:

Vehicles deployed for collection and transportation of waste have two compartments for dry and wet waste. Segregated waste is further segregated at processing facility and then scientifically processed. Maharashtra is the only state to have registered its own brand “**Harit Maha City Compost**” for promotion of marketing and sale of city compost which is as per the FCO standards and SWM Rules 2016.

Dry waste collected from the city is further segregated into paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. through secondary segregation process at transfer stations or the designated material recovery facility (MRF) in the city or at solid waste treatment facility. After secondary segregation of dry waste into paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. is being recycled through local sellers in the city, to recyclers in the region or to the waste processing plants in nearby metro cities through prescribed processes.

For treatment of dry waste technical options such as preparation of Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), use of plastic in roads, preparation of oil or granules from plastic etc. are also used in some municipal corporations.

ULBs have integrated rag pickers into formal system and involve them for recycling and recovery of waste. Rag pickers are provided with identity cards, basic facilities and personal protective equipment.

Bio-mining of legacy waste

Many ULBs in state have accumulated legacy waste at processing facility due to absence of treatment facilities in past. Biomining of legacy waste has now been started in 203 cities where legacy waste was accumulated.