

## ***Key recommendations***

Our recommendations are based on the findings from the sample study and on the principles articulated [here](#). In summary we recommend:

1. That segregation of waste at source into three categories of organic (wet), inorganic (dry), and sanitary waste be made mandatory and sustained through incentives and disincentives such as non-collection of unsegregated waste. Our experience in the sample survey showed that even over a short period of time households are capable of picking up segregation. (We had 93% compliance being sustained from Day 6 onwards)
2. That the three different streams of waste continue to be managed and processed separately, with organic waste being diverted to dedicated bio-gas plants or composting systems; inorganic waste being diverted to *Resource Recovery Parks* for secondary segregation and further on to the recycling sector; and sanitary waste to sanitary landfills (as specified in the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2010) earmarked for the purpose (either in a specifically marked area in present dump yards, or in some other specially allocated area.
3. That door-to-door collection be put in place across the ward for households and small commercial establishments (including areas that are currently not served with any waste management), with 250-300 units of households/small shops allotted to a team of two conservancy workers.
4. That the conservancy workers be given training on source segregation, segregated primary and secondary collection, secondary segregation, other processes at Resource Recovery Parks, etc.
5. Decentralised waste management i.e. as far as possible to provide for processing of waste produced in one area, in that area. The waste-processing infrastructure required for dealing with the quantity of the waste produced in the ward should be located within the ward i.e. bio-gas or compost for organic waste and Resource Recovery Parks with sufficient space for secondary segregation of inorganic waste.
6. That bulk waste producers (or BWPs include hotels, restaurants, community halls, apartment complexes of more than 50 units, etc.) have a separate waste management system from household and small commercial establishments. BWPs should be required to install systems for in situ management of organic waste, with a few exceptions. If the Corporation is required to provide services to BWPs it should be on payment of a reasonable service fee. A vendor empanelment system can assist BWPs in accessing technologies and service providers while also maintaining minimum standards.
7. That a strict monitoring, accountability, and enforcement mechanism be put in place for ensuring compliance and responsible waste management by residents through a ward monitoring committee and neighbourhood committees that also at the same time ensure citizen involvement and investment.
8. That all the workers employed in the system should be required to undergo training and agencies providing such services be hired for the purpose. This would build a skilled and trained workforce in waste management.
9. That a placement cell be initiated in collaboration with the Labour Welfare Board that shall be responsible for registering informal sector waste workers, providing them training to build their skill set to enter into the formal waste management system, and placing them in the new system.