

Separate Note on Progress of Plastic Waste Management (PWM) under SBM(G) Phase II since 2020

1. Executive Summary

Since 2020, Raebareli has transitioned from basic ODF sustainability to a **Circular Economy model**. Under SBM(G) Phase II, the district has moved beyond mere waste collection to a structured system of **Segregation, Aggregation, and Industrial Linkage**. This note outlines the transformation of plastic from a pollutant into a manageable resource.

2. Key Pillars of Progress

A. Infrastructure & Logistics (The Backbone)

- **Cluster-Based Processing:** Established Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) serving GP clusters to ensure economies of scale.
- **Green Transport:** Deployment of e-rickshaws and tricycles for low-carbon footprint collection.
- **Standardized Segregation:** Mandatory three-way segregation (Wet, Dry, Hazardous) enforced at the source.

B. Industrial Linkages (The Value Chain)

- **Recycling Networks:** Formal MoUs with registered vendors /Kabariwalas to ensure "low-value" plastic does not return to the environment.

C. Social Engineering (The Workforce)

- **SHG Integration:** Empowering Women's Self-Help Groups as "Swachhata Entrepreneurs" to manage Resource Recovery Centre (RRC).
- **Dignity of Labor:** Provision of PPE kits, health insurance, and formal ID cards for sanitation workers.

3. Performance Gap Analysis (Critical Challenges)

Despite progress, the following bottlenecks hinder 100% saturation:

Gap Area	Specific Challenge	Impact
Market Linkage	Fluctuating scrap prices for low-grade plastic.	Accumulation of waste at Resource Recovery Centre (RRC).
Financials	Low user-charge collection efficiency.	High dependence on Govt. grants for O&M.
Technical	Lack of secondary sorting skills.	Lower revenue from mixed plastic bales.
Geography	Logistics costs for remote "last-mile" habitations.	Incomplete saturation in 10-15% of areas.

4. Strategic Roadmap for 100% Saturation

Phase I: Operational Excellence (Next 6 Months)

- **The "Zero-Waste" GP Challenge:** Launch a district-level competition to incentivize GPs achieving 100% source segregation.
- **EPR Activation:** Engage with **Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs)** to subsidize the cost of transporting multi-layered plastics (MLP).

Phase II: Technical Upgradation

- **Value Addition:** Install shredding and baling machines in all cluster MRFs to increase the bulk density of waste, reducing transportation costs by **30-40%**.
- **Plastic-to-Roads:** Collaborate with Rural Engineering Departments to mandate the use of shredded plastic in village link roads.

Phase III: Financial Sustainability

- **Automated User Charges:** Link sanitation user fees with other civic services or provide digital payment options via SHGs to ensure a steady O&M stream.

5. Conclusion

The PWM framework in Raebareli has moved from "disposal-oriented" to "recovery-oriented." By bridging the current logistical gaps and formalizing market linkages, the district is positioned to become a regional leader in rural plastic circularity, ensuring cleaner villages and a sustainable ecosystem.