

District have 5 PWMUs

## Key Challenges Faced

- **Low Waste Volumes:** In remote rural areas, the volume of plastic generated is often too low to make daily collection or local processing units financially viable.
  - **Contamination:** Lack of source segregation leads to plastic being mixed with biodegradable waste, increasing the cost of cleaning and sorting at MRFs.
  - **Legacy Waste:** Historical dumping sites in rural peripheries require remediation before new systems can be effectively implemented.
  - **Financial Sustainability:** Dependence on government grants for O&M often leads to a "maintenance gap" once initial funds are exhausted.
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## 3. Way Forward for Saturation & Forward Linkages

To achieve total saturation in the remaining blocks, the district strategy focuses on the 4R Principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover):

### A. Saturation of Residual Blocks

- **Gap Analysis:** Conduct a block-wise audit to identify "white spots" where collection systems or storage sheds are missing.
- **Convergence Funding:** Utilize a mix of 15th Finance Commission (Tied Grants), MGNREGS (for labor-intensive construction), and SBM(G) funds to complete infrastructure.
- **Cluster-Based Models:** For smaller residual blocks, adopt a "Hub and Spoke" model where multiple blocks share one high-capacity PWMU to optimize machine usage.

### B. Strengthening Forward Linkages

Forward linkages ensure that processed plastic moves from the village to a final user, creating a circular economy:

- **Road Construction:** Formalize MoUs with the Public Works Department (PWD) to use shredded plastic in Bitumen (BT) road layering (typically 8–10% plastic mix).
  - **Cement Kilns:** Link non-recyclable/multi-layered plastics (MLPs) to cement factories for co-processing as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).
  - **Industrial Tie-ups:** Establish contracts with registered recyclers for high-value plastics (PET bottles, HDPE).
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## 4. O&M and Institutional Arrangement

Sustainability depends on a robust Operation & Maintenance (O&M) policy:

Stakeholder	Responsibility
Women SHGs	Entrusted with managing MRFs and PWMUs. They earn revenue from the sale of processed plastic

Stakeholder	Responsibility
	(shredded/baled).
Gram Panchayats	Responsible for paying "Swachhagrahi" salaries and electricity bills through User Charges and SFC/FFC funds.
District/Block Unit	Monitors the functional status of machines and facilitates logistics between the GP storage sheds and the PWMU.
Revenue Model	Implementing a "User Fee" collection system at the household level to make the collection cycle self-sustaining.