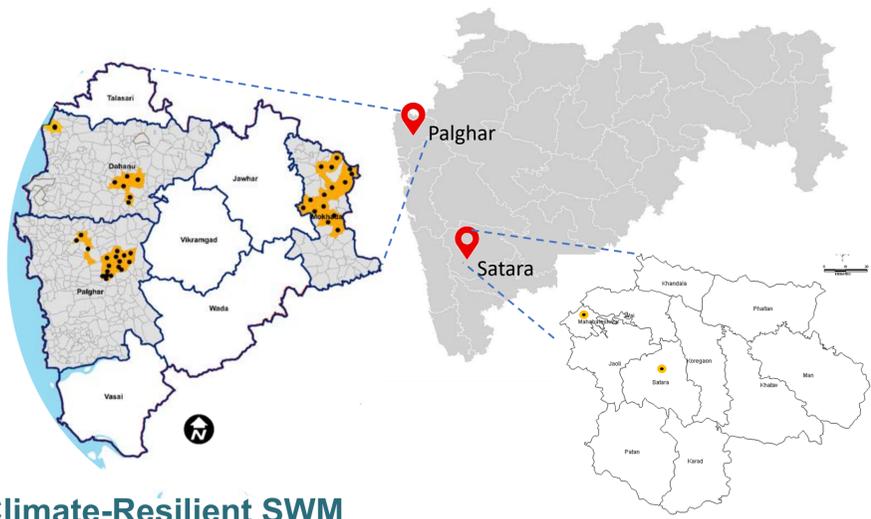


Climate Resilient SWM for Rural Maharashtra

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About the Project

- CWAS, in collaboration with HDFC Bank's Parivartan CSR, supports selected villages in Palghar district (Palghar, Dahanu, and Mokhada blocks) to strengthen safe and equitable water and solid waste management.
- CWAS has served as a technical support partner to the Satara Panchayat Samiti, supporting the development of sustainable Solid Waste Management (SWM) business models for Gram Panchayats and urbanized rural villages. This support included capacity building and handholding to strengthen planning, implementation, and monitoring systems, enabling the effective and smooth management of regular SWM practices at the village level.

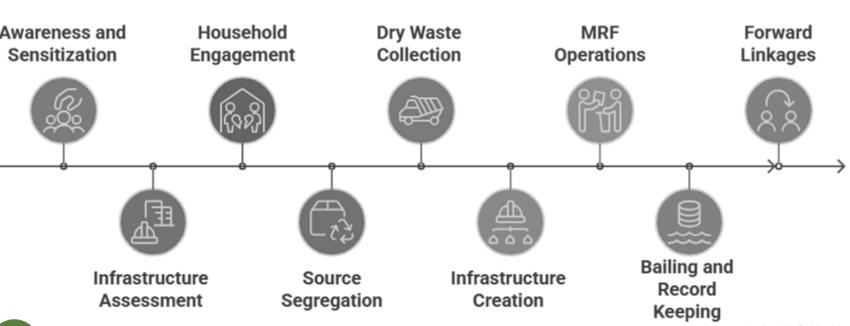


Solid waste management infrastructures exist but remain **underutilized**, largely due to limited awareness, poor segregation practices, and lack of community engagement.

Need

Absence of **ownership** and structured operation & maintenance (O&M) mechanisms has led to non-functional systems and poor long-term sustainability.

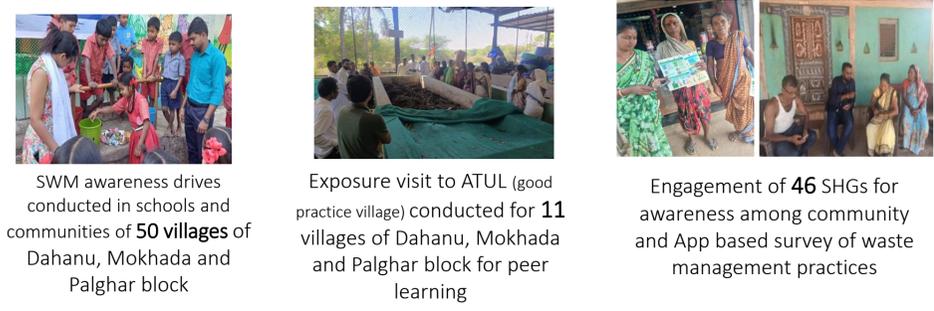
Process for SWM in Villages



Key Approaches to Climate-Resilient SWM

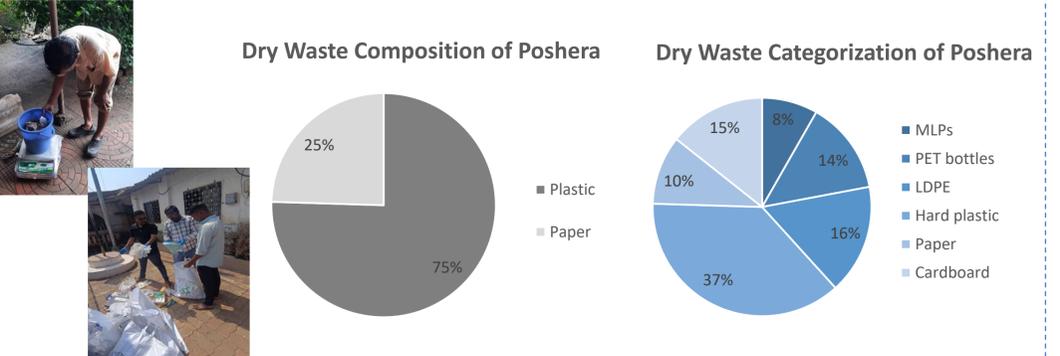
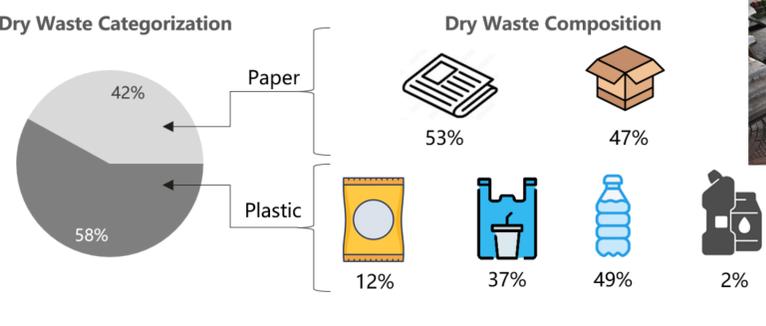
1 Awareness Drives and SHG Engagement

- 5000+ people reached
- 193 awareness drives
- 500 Gov. officials trained



2 Waste Characterization Survey

Survey was conducted in 2 villages: Ganjad, Dahanu and Poshera, Mokhada for a week and month respectively to understand the waste character of the village and develop a operations model for effective solid waste management.



3 Approach for Cluster-Based Rural Solid Waste Management Model – Mahabaleshwar Region, Satara

Villages

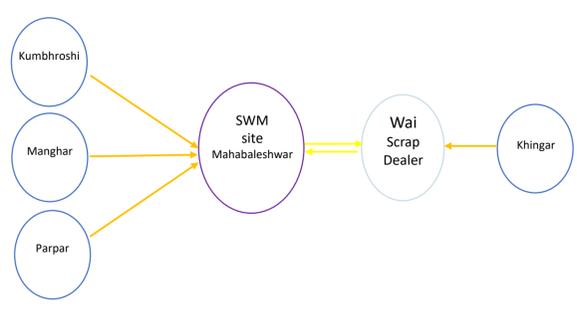
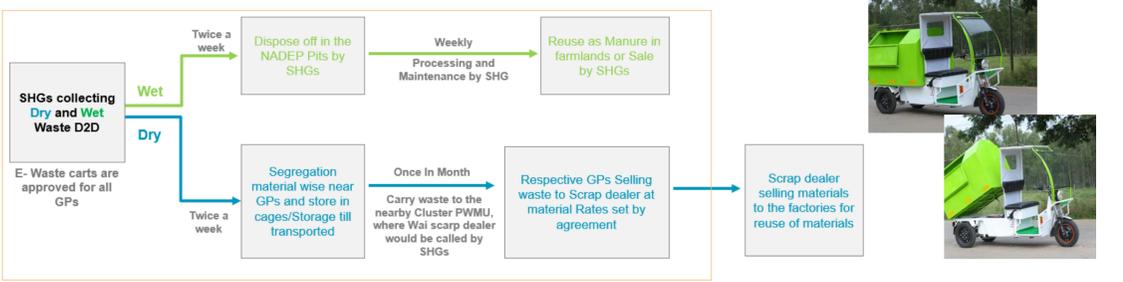
Four rural villages are involved: Kingar, Manghar, Kumbharoshi, and Parpar.

Challenge

Low waste generation, remote terrain, and no local SWM facilities are the main challenges.

Solution

Village-level wet waste management and cluster-level dry waste segregation are the proposed solutions.



Household Segregation	Village-Level Wet Waste Treatment	SHG-Led Collection	Cluster-Level Dry Waste Aggregation	Direct Sale to Scrap Dealers	Cost Recovery & Livelihoods
Wet + Dry Waste Separation Households segregate waste at home	NADEP/Vermi-Composting SHGs operate composting pits for wet waste	Door-to-Door E-Vehicle Collection SHGs collect waste door-to-door using e-vehicles	Monthly Storage and Aggregation Dry waste is stored locally and aggregated monthly	Bulk Dry Waste Sale Bulk dry waste is sold directly to scrap dealers	Revenue and Income Generation Revenue from recyclables and compost supports SHGs and livelihoods

4 Towards Plastic Free Villages

Cluster level Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at Ganjad

As plastic waste was the major fraction identified, a material recovery facility with baling machines was established, sanitation workers were trained, and dry waste collection bags were distributed to households. Dry waste is collected daily from markets and weekly from households, transported to the MRF, and plastic waste is bailed and sent to recyclers.

Technical support for Segregation shed at Poshera

A Segregation shed was constructed at Pawarpada, Poshera under SBM-G 2.0, 500 dry waste collection bags were distributed to households and IEC sessions conducted. Dry waste is collected weekly through EV vehicle. Dry waste is segregated and stored.

Technical support to Manor GP

Manor Gram Panchayat constructed an MRF under SBM-G 2.0. To operationalize SWM, CWAS supported distribution of 1,500 dry waste collection bags with IEC material, and shared SoP for engaging SHGs to collect dry waste weekly from markets and households.

5 Managing Wet Waste for making Clean, Green Villages

Wet waste composters are distributed in 6 Zilla Parishad schools of Ganjad, Gholwad and Manor. Small-scale composters are distributed to 18 households of Ganjad. School staff and students along with households were trained to operate the wet waste composters for managing their organic waste. Further unutilized compost pits present in the villages shall be made operational.

Climate-resilience in SWM is necessary to protect the environment, maintain good health of people with improved livelihood of the communities.