

Managing Urban Waste Leakage into local Urban drains.

Potential Climate/ Disaster Impacts addressed and Justification for this Approach

Local government was assisted to identify persistent waste dumping points, which may lead to its leakage into local urban drains. Waste leakage into urban drains may lead to reduced flow capacity, choking and local flooding. Obstructed flow may also lead to local mosquito breeding, putting local environmental sanitation at stake.

Process of Implementation

Consultants were hired to identify open waste leakage points for open drain, whose outfall were characterized for terrestrial riverine system at Kanpur, coastal system for Kochi and marine system at Port Blair. The studies have been conducted and criteria have been developed to define hotspots. Clean-up campaigns, supported by behavioural changes have been undertaken, motivating people to avoid the dumping of waste in drains. Immobilization and removal of plastic and other waste from local urban drains have been undertaken at Kanpur city and further recommended for Port Blair city. Clean-up campaigns have been conducted and marine litter characterization for all 3 cities have been carried out. Material recovery facilities are being commissioned in all 3 cities to divert the collected waste from urban drains into recycling loop to ensure its sustainable management.

Project Title

Cities Combatting Plastics Entering Marine Environment (CCPME)

Project Number

19.9015.9-001.00

Results and Impacts

The approach adopted has been able to identify hotspots at all 3 cities. At Kanpur, Floating boom barrier has been installed in Nov 2022, which till date has managed to collect and divert more than 12000 kg of plastics from identified 3 urban drains. This plastics is being aggregated at drain waste management centre and being sent to recycling/disposal facilities. At Port Blair, more than 7 clean-up campaigns have been undertaken, which has been able to collect and divert more than 1000 kg of marine litter and accumulated waste from local urban drains. Strong behavioural change and a dedicated waste segregation at source campaign is underway at present to reduce waste dumping in drains and its diversion to identified recycling facilities. This is also being undertaken at Kochi as well.



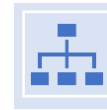
TYPE OF APPROACH

Implementation of technical solution



COUNTRY

India



LEVEL OF INTERVENTION

city, neighbourhood



TYPE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

prevention, resistance



MAIN HAZARDS ADDRESSED

flood



URBAN FUNCTION PROTECTED

Basic existential functions (water, electricity, etc.), Economic opportunities/ jobs / work environment



SPHERE OF INTERVENTION

socio-political sphere/ governance, economy, environment



RESOURCES REQUIRED

For hotspot mapping survey in each city: 1 national staff allocated at city level plus a consultancy contract. Ca. 3 months for assessment.



COOPERATION PARTNERS

Local consulting company, city government; NGO Partners

