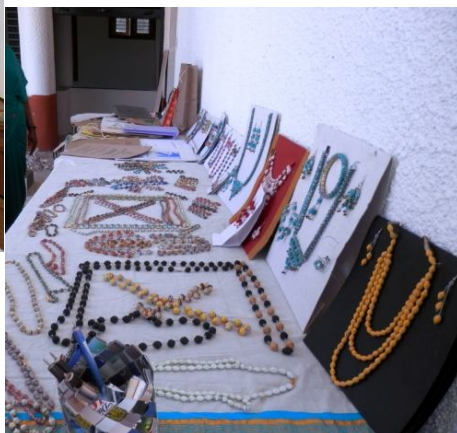


:: Zero Waste Fellowship Program



Organised by: Thanal

Venue:

Bengaluru-Alappuzha-Attingal-Thiruvananthapuram

Dated: 23-27th September 2013



Background:

The human population is ever growing, hand in hand with this growing population new human settlements have come up with growing needs. To meet the human desires and expectation many industries have been set up as a result of which environmental pollution has reached an alarming level and the environment is suffering an irreparable damage. Solid, liquid and gas wastes from the industries, run off fertilizers and pesticides from the agricultural land, domestic sewage from urban areas and solid waste from the households of rural and urban has reached a limit beyond disposal.

Garbage has become a topic of concern for every one in each and every country. India generates around 0.2 to 0.3 million tons of waste on an average every day, most of it is dumped in the outskirts of the city in an unmanaged landfill which leads to various environmental hazards which everyone is aware of.

Managing waste is a question which most of us are having on our minds and the answers we tend to get at the moment are just quick-fix solutions like burning, incineration, burying or else disposing it in landfill or water body hoping it will vanish forever. A modification in thinking about the definition of waste is necessary for a transition to more resource efficient societies. People live with the wrong notion that waste is something which has no value, in addition, waste is widely assumed to be predictable hence time has come where we need to think of resource conservation to improve and prevent our resources from being lost through greater competence and management at every stage of consumption.

Towards Zero Waste:

Zero Waste is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use. Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them. Implementing Zero Waste will help in eliminating all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planet, human, animal or plant health.

:: Programme:

A five days Fellowship Training Program was organised by Thanal for the Zero Waste Himalayas Group from 23rd- 27th September 2013, which started from Bengaluru. There were total 11 participants representing various countries and states like Bhutan, Nepal, Nagaland, Pondicherry and Sikkim

:: Introduction and objective (22nd September 2013):

A brief overview of the program was given by Thanal, and why waste management issues had become important for all of us. The main objective of the program was to train the participants of different Himalayan regions to strengthen the zero waste work and the networking with new ideas and concepts. The programme started with a quick round of introduction from the participants where each participants gave a brief overview of the background they came from, the interest to be in the program, expectation from the program and how would they take it forward when they go back to their regions.

- *Solid Waste Management Technology, Choices and Governance*

It was taken forward by a presentation from Dr. R. Ajaykumar Varma, Senior Scientist from the Centre



for Earth Science Studies who gave an impression of the Government's experience for solid waste management in Kerala. The session gave an insight on how the Government was dealing with the problem of Solid Waste Management and the steps that they were taking to resolve it through collective effort from the local government and different organizations working to lower this problem. He enlightened the participants on how household waste in Kerala comprised of the largest volume of waste in comparison to the other waste generated. He also emphasized on the fact that “waste

is the producer's responsibility" and that it can only be cured if the producers and consumers themselves become conscious and aware of the problem and take the ownership of their own waste rather than depending on the Municipality to solve their problem. This session also brought out the concept of the people's perception of NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard). He also talked about waste segregation, which if started from the household itself the problem could be lessened from the very first step in managing the waste. His presentation also showed how the scenario of waste had changed over the past 20 years in this region of South India from minimal amount of waste to large tons getting generated every day.

He also mentioned about the conflicts, issues as well as the controversies on the new technologies for waste management and that the problem was getting everybody's attention with the passage of time.

During the program the participants were taken for many site visits where they interacted with different active working groups and people. The program officially ended in Trivandrum on 28th of September 2013.

Day I (23rd September 2013)

- *Shobha Opal Complex*

The participants were taken for a first field visit to Shobha Opal Complex, a residential complex in Bengaluru. There they met with Mrs. Nalini Sekhar, one of the residents who works for a Pune based organization which has been doing numerous works on Waste Management, especially with the rag pickers. She briefed the participants about successful waste management by the residents of the complex.

The complex had 124 household in it and was a very good example of participatory management of the waste that was being generated every day. It was found that the complex generated 30-35 kg of waste/day

and each house segregated the waste generated to dry and wet waste, the people deployed collects the waste and brings it to the place designed for composting where they shredded the waste and mixed it with the dry foliage to turn it to compost which they again use as manure in their complex garden. It was also observed that the dry waste was neatly segregated in one area, which was later sold to the local scrap dealers. The management has been in practice for the past one and half years and has



been running very successfully ever since. To keep the people motivated they had organised a workshop for the children of the complex and have frequent meetings with the owners and the house keeping staffs

of the complex. The collection of garbage till date has been free of charge.

Domlur Resource Recovery Center

THE SECOND field visit was the Domlur Resource Recovery Center. The center was run by a Waste Wise Trust organisation under the project of “Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagar Palika” and the land for the site was supported by Municipal Corporation. This was a Dry Waste Collection Centre. The center focused on the collection of waste from one ward of 5500 residents, out of which they gave service to 3300 resident of that area by going from door to door buying the segregated items once a week. The weight of the waste per month started from 18 tons and has been increasing since then. The collected waste was segregated to 18 different items, which are later sold off to the local vendors. They had a small team of seven members and two supervisors who were efficiently managing the waste through collection and segregation. It was a good example of resourceful dry waste management to the participants, though some felt that sanitary conditions for the segregation workers could be improved.



- Daily Dump

THE THIRD site visit was to the shop cum office of Daily Dump, which is a pioneer of designing and building solutions that enabled everyone to participate to manage their household organic waste. The participants met the founder of the Daily Dump, Ms Poonam Kasturi, and she informed the participants that waste was actually a resource that was being wasted, and informed that Daily Dump believed in making waste visible and beautiful. She also enlightened the participants on how they have been working to help people remain conscious about throwing sensibly while also allowing the next generation to know a better practice of managing the resources. She mentioned that Governments were actually wasting huge amount of money in constructing inappropriate technologies for waste management. She showed various home composting products which



were beautifully designed to ensure that the compost at home can be done very conveniently and hygienically. She also informed that it not only helped in managing waste but also gave a livelihood option for the people who made their earning making those beautiful pots for composting.

- *Biogas Plant, Iscon Temple*

THE FOURTH site visit was to the Iscon Temple, where Akshay Patra foundation has helped in raising funds for supporting the Bengaluru based waste management technology firm “The Green Power Systems” (GPS), which is supported by The Dept of Science & Technology, Government of India. The participants interacted with Mr. Mainak Chakraborty, Director, he explained the participants about biogas plant which was an economically viable waste-to-energy solution.

The biogas plant was a commercial plant which was one of the successful works of GPS; it was put up in 2010 and has been performing well since then. It was a thermophilic plant and was run by the waste that was generated from the kitchen which cooked midday meal for 7500 children per day. The kitchen was run by the biogas that was generated from the plant itself. It was also explained that the biogas plant was run by electricity and comprised of manual labor for just one



hour for feeding the waste to the plant. It was an efficient work of three young engineers from Green Power in designing the bio gas plant which was a unique example of converting the first waste-to-energy solution for urban India. It was also a great learning for the participants to see that waste is not waste if there are ideas for converting it to energy or other use.

Day II (24th September 2013)

- *Integrating and Organizing Waste Pickers with Solid Waste Management*

The day started with session by Mrs. Nalini Sekhar, on integrating and organizing waste pickers.

She informed the participants regarding the value of waste which people so often overlook.

She also talked about the importance of waste-pickers in the whole process and marked them as people 'behind the scenes'.

She mentioned that it is the rag pickers who have been doing the job of segregation which we have been avoiding in waste management and is the basic and focal point for any Solid Waste Management system to function appropriately. She enlightened the participants that because of the rag pickers, the Indian Government is saving approximately \$6,000 every day. She also informed that certification courses have been started for the scrap-dealers and that there are presently about 3500 graduates and each one of them is being provided by ID cards, which helps them in creating a respectable identity. She also mentioned that the largest numbers of waste pickers were in Pune and Mumbai.



The waste pickers of Karnataka have been given a name of “Haseeru Dala” OR “Green Force” since they were doing very important work for protecting the environment.

They have registered 7000 waste pickers and each of them has been provided with an ID card. In addition to The Green Force, she also mentioned the challenges working with waste pickers. For example, like convincing them to work more formally is a challenge for them since they have different lifestyles in comparison to other people and are accustomed to creating their own schedule etcetera. Keeping waste pickers focused in one area, like a training centre, or even engaging them or motivating them can be difficult. She mentioned the initiatives they have been considering for motivating waste pickers, like spending more time with them, connecting and integrating them, etcetera. This was interesting for the participants. She also mentioned the detrimental influence of mafia and politics involved in the waste

business, and the problems regarding this. Political and mafia involvement served as proof that waste is actually a resource for people who can see the worth of it.



She also explained the Working Pyramid Framework of solid waste management. The pyramid shows waste pickers at the bottom of the pyramid, the most vulnerable spot in the whole system, where the waste pickers were creating jobs for the others above them in the pyramid and therefore play a vital role in the entire process. Still, they are mostly

neglected and unnoticed, with few laws and policies in place to protect their rights. She mentioned that the pyramid needs to be improvised, and the Extended Producer’s Responsibility should be given priority rather than Corporate Social Responsibility (CSRs) in waste management as the latter focused only on their project areas and their beneficiaries, hence promoting Zero Waste was like promoting livelihood to the waste-pickers. She also highlighted on Bengaluru’s waste management, where approximately Rs 450

crores was being spent by the Government every year on managing waste. Lok Adalats were organized in Bengaluru, consisting of activists from various organizations and officials from the Municipality. The judge would be elected from someone within the community itself, so that better and unbiased decisions are made for the whole community. As result of activism initiated through Lok Adalats, “No-Burn” technologies were being initiated and creative solutions to complex waste problems are being found. She also spoke on how hazardous CFL bulbs are and have few formal recycling options so waste pickers collect the bulbs at Rs 10 per bulb and sell the metal parts of CFL (after breaking the bulb) at Rs.180 per kg to the scrap dealers.

- *Zero Waste- Concepts and Components*

Through a power point presentation by Mr. Shibu K. Nair, Programme Director of Thanal, we learned the basic concepts of Zero Waste and its need. The 5 R’s of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair and Reject were explained along with the 3 E’s of Ethics, Efficiency and Economics. He talked on how the importance of R’s had shifted to E’s because they describe the principles and the guidelines that best help in achieving the objectives of Zero Waste. He also made it clear to participants that Zero Waste is necessary for Zero (global) Warming.



- *Laws concerning Solid Waste Management-National and International*

The last session for the day was given by Brig. Oommen John, Consultant of Thanal. Through a power point presentation he explained about various national and international laws which gave the trainees a brief idea about the laws framing solid waste management. The presentation enlightened the participants about many legal terms in waste management and the importance of conducting Environmental Impact Assessments before starting new programmes/projects in any area. He also mentioned that rules and regulations should change with the passage of time to address new challenges and opportunities in



waste management. He also mentioned about proper site selections for landfill. He gave examples about container take back programmes in Canada and glass bottle refilling programmes in the US. He also shared about the PIL filed by Almitra Patel in 1996 due to a widespread outbreak of disease known as the plague, in Surat (Gujarat), which was caused by inefficient waste management, the PIL subsequently culminated in the forming of MSW Rules His presentation made the participants more aware of various rules and regulations for waste management and how we might try to influence regulation in our own countries.

In the late afternoon the participants were moved to Trivandrum for the rest of the training.

Day III (25th September, 2013)

- *Alappuzha Municipality*

The participants were taken for a field visit in Alappuzha Municipality, which showcased dumpsites that



were converted to beautiful models for composting by the local self government. The participants were shown the 'Thumpoor Moozhi model' for Aerobic composting. The composting unit was built at a road side, which was easy and accessible for the vendors who sell the fruits and vegetables then dispose of their organic waste for composting. The compost is ultimately distributed to farmers for free in the rural

areas to improve their cultivation. The facility is currently serving 50 farmers. The model encouraged locals to follow composting safely and hygienically in their own locality, which helped in waste management. The participants also visited another unit which was under construction and was an initiative of the Government.



The participants interacted with Mr. Venugopal (Jt.BDO, Alappuzha District), who helped in organizing a visit in Alappuzha for better understanding of Zero Waste systems. The participants were taken to many houses which had excellent examples of bio gas plants. It was informed that there were 800 households in this area out of which 150 were already practicing this method of transforming waste into energy through biogas plants and every house was getting a subsidy of 75% from the Government for installing



biogas tanks. The other type of composting, called ‘Pipe Composting,’ was also shown to the participants, which is an easy and doable way for composting in every house.

The participants interacted with Mr. Gopakumar, Social Activist, who gave a new direction in understanding waste issues from a socio-economic and growth perspective with the background of his Kerala experience. He informed the participants about the history of Kerala and how the socio-economic conditions of the place had changed over the years. He mentioned that Kerala’s economic growth increases by 8.9% every year, and due to such reasons the secondary and tertiary sector grew rapidly as a result of which waste problems started in Kerala. As the region develops, and youth are educated, young people no longer want to work blue collar and, thus, unemployment is very high. He also mentioned that in Alappuzha, 80-100 tons of waste is generated everyday and local Government has been taking initiatives through zero waste for managing the waste.



- *Organic Management*

The evening session was on Organic Management by Mr. Shibu Nair, who gave a brief insight on the difference between waste and discards, various types of waste and different types of composting methods. He mentioned the various factors for composting and enlightened the participants on various phases of composting and decomposition. The session was a helpful science lesson, and participants learnt about the various processes of anaerobic digestion and its usefulness.

Day IV (26th September, 2013)

- *Attingal Municipality*



The participants were taken for a field visit to Attingal Municipality, to get a view of the solid waste management system. The participants were shown how organic waste was brought from the households and markets with poor segregation; the waste was being managed by the ‘Kasaragod Social Service Society’ which had been successfully involved in the waste management for other places as well. The easily pick able items like plastic bottles, carry bags etc



are removed before the waste is placed as windrows. Inoculum is sprayed and windrows are turned every 15 days for aeration and faster composting. The waste like plastic is shredded and sold to the Departments like Public Work for use in road construction for 5 Rs/kilo, and the compost was sold to farmers for 7 Rs/kilo. Participants were also taken to vermi composting units where they

are successfully doing large scale vermi composting. It was a good example to showcase large volume organics waste management in one Gram Panchayat Unit.

The participants also had the opportunity to enjoy a healthy lunch while meeting with Dr. Thomas Isaac, Member of Legislative Assembly, Alappuzha Constituency, Kerala. He is a professor, and a former minister who had worked with innovative ideas for socio-economic development of Kerala. He spoke on topics related to zero waste and waste issues of Kerala, and also shared views on social justice and economic development. He expressed the importance of developing women's initiatives in India, and also mentioned that Kerala is an aberration in India because of its low poverty rates and high education rates. As result, waste pickers are rare in Kerala which influences the waste management system considerably compared to other parts of India. It was a great moment for all the participants to hear from him and spend some value time with him.



Later in the afternoon the participants visited the Thanal office. It was wonderful to see the 'Thanal compost park' in the backyard of the Thanal office. The installation and use of a biogas plant, a small scale vermi composting, and an organic bazaar were classic examples of small-scale, in-house waste management practices.

- *Waste- Global Perception*

The day ended with a session on 'Waste-Global Perceptions' by Mr. Jayakumar C, Thanal, who gave a presentation on how people perceive their waste and how the problem needs to be addressed together. The point about "poverty and environment are two sides of the same coin" was quite interesting as both were interrelated and one results in the other. He also mentioned how waste is causing change in the global



climate over the years. He also spoke on human behavior, attitudes and changes in perception about resources, its consumption, etc. In addition he also spoke on rediscovering the new styles, communications, community building, forms of collaboration, and having faith in what we are doing for zero waste.

Day V (27th September, 2013)

- *Pioneer Paper Bag Unit*

Day started with a field visit for the participants to Tourist village to meet and interact with the women group from ‘Pioneer Paper Bag Unit’ who had been working for the last ten years in making different accessories like bags, folders, jewelry etc from old magazine paper and newspaper. The women’s group was known as the ‘Neighborhood Group’ or the ‘Kudumbashree Group’. It was a unique form of livelihood for them.



- *International Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology*

The next visit for the participants was to Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, (IHMCT), Kovalam. The participants were taken around to show the resource recovery center maintained and managed by the Institution. There were separate collection chambers for paper, plastics, glass, metal and hazardous/toxic waste like batteries and CFLs.



The collected waste filled the chambers every two weeks, which was collected by a scrap dealer twice or thrice a month. Paper waste was burnt inside a cemented tank and the ash was collected for making compost.

The coconut shells were also collected separately and were sold to the locals who used them for firewood at home. The money collected after selling the waste was used for maintenance of the resource recovery center. A biogas plant was also installed which was based on the ‘Deenabandhu Model’ having a capacity

of 15 Cubic Meter. However, they were still left with challenges for disposing of sanitary pads, which they are currently burning.

It was a good example of waste management by an Institution like IHMCT where the participants had so much to learn and take back home. The participants also had an opportunity to interact and share the work of their regions with Mr. Anil Radhakrishnan .S, Special Correspondent of the Hindu Magazine.

:: Planning and Valedictory

After lunch, the participants together had a planning session to strategize a way forward for upcoming activities. It was followed by the valedictory session, for which Mrs. K.B.Valslakumari, I.A.S. and Executive Director of Kudumbashree Mission, Kerala was the chief guest, Mr. L.V.Kumar, Principal IHMCT, Kovalam and Mrs. S. Ushakumari, Executive Director of Thanal was also present for the valedictory session. One participant from each region shared their experience and learning from the training programme. The chief guest shared her experience on Kudumbashree mission and reminded the participants that teamwork was an important way to achieve success for any work. She spoke on the initiatives of the Government and also mentioned about the various lessons learnt. She also highlighted the initiatives and proposals taken forward by the Government for livelihood generation for poor women,



and sanitation for whole Kerala.

Mr. L.V. Kumar, Principal IHMCT shared his experience on initiation of biogas and segregation of waste generated from the Institution. He also informed that in the coming days the Institution would want to come up with more biogas plants in the Institution. He mentioned that segregation of waste in the Institution has brought in income from 9000 Rs to 41000 Rs in just three years, which was incredible to hear. He also said that the Institution has

strictly prohibited students from using bottled water and has been practicing rain water harvesting.

Mrs. S. Ushakumari also shared her experience in community initiatives for waste management and wished that all the participants take zero waste work forward in the Himalayan Region.

Brig. Oommen John thanked all the guests and participants for successfully completing the training fellowship program.

:: Conclusion

This session concluded with the distribution of certificates to all the participants by the chief guest and other guests. Overall it was a great learning experience for all of the participants with much information to take back home with us.

- *List of Participants*

Sl. No	Names of the Trainees	Organization
1	Weyiko Naro	Christian Youth Endeavour, Nagaland
2	Thinley Wangmo	Thromde Administration, Bhutan
3	Taylor Cass Stevenson	Samdrup Jongkhar Initiative, Bhutan
4	Norjee Bhutia	ECOSS, Sikkim
5	Lak Tshedden Theengh	WWF-India, Sikkim
6	Aruna Pradhan	ECOSS, Sikkim
7	Pritee Hamal	Pragya Seeds, Nepal
8	Harish Bhusal	Pragya Seeds, Nepal
9	Rushka Sthapit	Child Worker's in Nepal Concerned, Nepal
10	Chandu Lama	Indreni Mahila Samuha, Nepal
11	Shobana Arul Selvam	Pondicherry

- *Feedbacks from the participants::*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Session on</i>	<i>New things learnt from this session</i>	<i>Things which you found useful for your planning process</i>
22.9.2013	SWM- Technology, Choices and Governance by Dr. R. Ajaykumar Varma.	<p>Gave an insight on the waste problems in Kerala and how the govt. and other organizations were dealing with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proper and possible steps for an integrated waste management system. -Local government's helplessness to find a solution. -Effect on the ecological balance within nature. -Concept of EPR (Extended Producer's Responsibility), consumer's should be able to handle their own waste. -NIMBY syndrome (not in my backyard), people dumping waste into someone else's vicinity. -Segregation of Waste from the households itself is very important for reusing and recycling process. -Household waste adds to the largest amount of waste being generated every day. -Learnt how the scenario of waste has changed over the past 20 yrs in this area from minimal to huge amounts getting generated daily. -Controversies on the new technologies of Waste Management eg. Incinerators. -Understanding the centralization and decentralization of waste management technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Possible problems that can be faced while managing waste. -Treatment facility for household and institutions. -Proper site for dustbins. -EPR should be put to practice. -Five steps to household segregation. -Mobilization of the community people for waste segregation at the household level itself. -Transforming waste into energy through biogas plants. -Also making beautiful and useful things with the help of waste recycling. -Steps of Waste Management from source to the end step. -Finding out our own appropriate technology for management through better knowledge.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Session on</i>	<i>New things learnt from this session</i>	<i>Things which you found useful for your planning process</i>
24.9.2013	Integrating and organizing the Waste Pickers with SWM by Mrs. Nalini Sekhar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The politics and mafia behind SWM, problems due to this and conflicts. -How the waste pickers are responsible for creating and maintaining a billion dollar waste business. -EPR should be given priority in waste management rather than the CSRs' who only cater to their project sites and employees. -Learnt about how to deal with the waste pickers for integrating them. -Certification courses for the scrap dealers, 38 graduates currently. -ID for the scrap dealers. -Waste pickers are now called as "Green Force". -Waste is a resource and if segregated properly is can be utilised again. -Working Pyramid Framework while doing SWM. -Tetra packs are taken back in Bengaluru, how people here have moved forward with these issues. -Composting of household waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sparked a curiosity about the waste pickers system in Nepal. -Rigid policy about the "No Burn Technology". -Overcoming waste contractors and mafia. -Providing ID cards, certification courses, workshops and facility for driving are great ideas that could be practised which will help the waste pickers/dealers in working together with the other community people in a more co-ordinated fashion. -Resource conservation and social justice for SWM. -Building the confidence of waste pickers (informal sector) to help make the SWM system run smoothly. -Utilizing and promoting ERC in work and to contact with Tetra pack Company.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Session on</i>	<i>New things learnt from this session</i>	<i>Things which you found useful for your planning process</i>
24.9.2013	Zero Waste- Concepts and Components by Mr. Shibu K. Nair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learnt the basic concepts of Zero Waste, why Zero waste? -The 5 R's and 3 E's of Zero Waste for better clarity. -Zero waste for Zero warming. -Data about the Waste Producers and Waste Managers with the existing discard handling system. -The steps we ought to take in a larger scale. -The quotes, "If you see waste, it is a symptom of broken relations in the community" gave reflection on the problem. -Individual's attitudinal change is more important for solving the SWM problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To come up with an easier way of explaining and conducting workshops at the community level. -Mechanism for waste management. -Repair and recycling are subjects of interest, so workshops on recycling old things can be organized. -Behavioural change of people is a must for better management of waste. -To use this presentation as a guide for presentations in the trainees' respective places and also useful for writing project proposals. -Gender problems need to be looked at in SWM.
	Laws concerning SWM- National and International by Brig. Oommen John	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learnt about important national and international laws and that there are laws for every aspect of the environment like Air Act, Water Act, MSW Act, etc. -Learnt many legal terms. -Importance of Environmental Impact Assessment before starting new programmes/projects. -Rules and regulations should change with the passage of time to address new forms of challenges in SWM. -Taking necessary precautions before building the landfill. -POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) was something new. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Useful for documentation, strengthens one's points and arguments. -Helps in being well prepared. -To be in touch with the network of the Zero Waste Himalayas to solve legal problems during planning and policy process. -Examining the process about different international protocols related to environmental protection. -The Ramsar Convention should be considered talking about the Indian scenario, where the water bodies are heavily polluted. -Important Conventions for protecting certain areas. -Start take back programmes (EPR).



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Why landfills should be not be built near an airport? (Due to problems of birds/scavengers might cause danger to the planes). -Container take back programmes in Canada, US is also involved in glass bottle refilling programmes. 	
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25.9.2013	<p>Visit to the Alappuzha Municipality and the Attingal Municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learnt about Aerobic Composting. -Pipe Composting. -Thumpoor Moodzhi type of composting which can be built in such a place accessible by the public or in prior dumping lands which can be helpful for the farmers also for better cultivation. -How biogas can be generated through household wastes which can be utilized for cooking food and other purposes (Converting waste into energy) giving confidence boost to the locals. -How simple and flexible it is. -The MLA's talk also gave motivation as to how we should start our work, i.e. slowly and strategically. -Success stories and challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Composting of waste through easy and simple methods where the community can be involved too. -This model can be practiced which keeps the city and villages clean. -Biogas plants can be recommended in Sikkim; -Education and motivation to the people. -Giving small rewards to the households who support such activities in their wards/municipalities, involving the politicians and leaders in such activities, proper media coverage are some of the ideas we could utilise. -Can share the experience of the Attingal Municipality in our respective places.
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26.9.2013	<p>Waste- Global Perceptions by Mr. Jayakumar C. #Thanal Compost Park..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge on the worldwide scenario of climate change, how humans are responsible for these changes. -Waste is the biggest challenge on earth today. -Poverty and Environment are two faces of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and materials helpful for making presentations. -The community people should be targeted for SWM. -To collect more data's and quotes for
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		<p>the same coin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Global warming- important facts.-Change should be progressive and not rapid so that people can adopt it, for change perception matters.-Organic farming and business.-Human behavior, attitudes and changes in perception about resources, its consumption.-Resourceful quotes from eminent personalities.	<p>making the presentations more easy and simple to understand for others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-To change the mindset of the people for stopping the use of plastics.-Motivated to reach out to the youth for this.
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