

SWACHH BHARAT

A Monthly Newsletter



EDITORIAL

The launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in October 2014 is seen as an attempt at enabling better living conditions of the people. It is an intensive cleanliness drive of the Central government which seeks to eliminate open defecation and manual scavenging besides promoting modern and scientific municipal solid waste management and realizing behaviour changes regarding healthy sanitation. Since the launch of SBM, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) together with states, is assisting cities to improve its sanitation status under SBM with target to clean India by 2019. In addition, states and cities have undertaken several steps including the procurement of equipments/vehicles as well as setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to improve Solid Waste Management.

Further, MoUD has commissioned the city sanitation ranking survey (Swachh Survekshan) under SBM to review sanitation and hygiene conditions in 75 major cities in January 2016. The result of the survey was by announced by the Urban Development Minister, M Venkaiah Naidu on 15th February 2016 at New Delhi which shows that Mysuru (Karnataka) has retained its position as the cleanest city among all state capitals and cities with million-plus population and Dhanbad (Jharkhand) is the dirtiest of all. The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has been ranked fourth while two cities each from Gujarat (Rajkot and Surat) and Maharashtra (Greater Mumbai and Pimpri Chinchwad) are in the 'Top 10'. In case of Delhi, South and North Delhi Municipal Corporation improved their ranks from

47 to 39 and 47 to 43 respectively. The position of East Delhi Municipal Corporation deteriorated from 47 in 2014 to 52 this year (TOI, 15th February 2016). In addition to this, The Urban Ministry held a training session on 1st February 2016, with all State Information Officers (SIOs) of different State Informatics Center representatives from across the country on the proper functioning of SBM-MIS applications. Further, the National Informatics Center (NIC) has developed SBM-MIS application which is being used by various stakeholders to update, review and monitor the progress of SBM (Urban) across India.

Various urban local bodies and State Governments have been speeding up their efforts towards SWM. The Jabalpur Municipal Corporation recently signed a concessionaire agreement with Essel Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Ltd., to start work on a 600 metric tonnes plant to convert waste to energy. The Bathinda Municipal Corporation is working on setting up a waste to energy plant in collaboration with Jindal Group. The State Government of Rajasthan is also working on setting up waste processing plants at five different centers in Rajsamand, Sikar, Udaipur, Bikaner, and Karauli.

This newsletter showcases the progress of SBM, and brings news of success stories from different cities in India, highlighting the champions and ambassadors of change. It also serves as a vehicle for promoting ground level practices and knowledge for those interested in making India Clean and litter free.



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The newsletter is available on the Mission website (<http://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/>) and can be downloaded for further dissemination. The newsletter is an outcome of collective efforts from states and cities. We thank you for your contribution and welcome suggestions for forthcoming issues.

-Editorial Team, NIUA



SWACHH SURVEKSHAN: ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS OF CITY RANKING SURVEY



As reported in the previous edition of the newsletter, results of the City Ranking Survey (Swachh Survekshan) under Swachh Bharat Mission was declared on 15th February 2016 by the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, vide a press conference. The top 10 cities, and top five "fastest movers" (one per zone) were felicitated during the press conference.

Top 10 cities (in order of merit) were Mysuru, Chandigarh, Trichy, NDMC, Visakhapatnam, Surat, Rajkot, Gangtok, Pimpri-Chinchwad, and Greater Mumbai. Top movers included Allahabad, Nagpur, Bhubaneswar, and Imphal. The detailed results are available on <https://gramener.com/swachhbharat/>, which can be accessed from the official portal swachhbharaturban.gov.in.

For the first time, over one lakh Citizens participated in the survey, and overall ranking was based on cities' performance

across three components. The six broad areas for each of which detailed process and outcome indicators were designed are given below:

S.No.	Area of Evaluation	Weightage
1	Strategy for Open Defecation Free (ODF) town and Integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM)	5%
2	Information, Education and Behaviour Change Communication (IEBC) activity	5%
3	Door to Door Waste Collection, Sweeping, Collection and Transportation	40%
4	Processing and Disposal	20%
5	Public & Community Toilet Provision	15%
6	Individual Toilet	15%

The overall survey results are provided below.

Rank	Name of city	Rank	Name of city
1	Mysuru	38	Bengaluru
2	Chandigarh	39	Delhi - SDMC
3	Tiruchirappalli	40	Thiruvananthapuram
4	Delhi-NDMC	41	Aizawl
5	Visakhapatnam	42	Gandhinagar
6	Surat	43	Delhi - North DMC
7	Rajkot	44	Kozhikode
8	Gangtok	45	Kanpur
9	Pimpri Chinchwad	46	Durg
10	Greater Mumbai	47	Agra
11	Pune	48	Srinagar
12	Navi Mumbai	49	Amritsar
13	Vadodara	50	Cuwahati
14	Ahmedabad	51	Faridabad
15	Imphal	52	Delhi - EDMC
16	Panaji	53	Shillong
17	Thane	54	Hubli & Dharwad city
18	Coimbatore	55	Kochi
19	Hyderabad	56	Aurangabad
20	Nagpur	57	Jodhpur
21	Bhopal	58	Kota
22	Allahabad	59	Cuttack
23	Vijayawada	60	Kohima
24	Bhubaneshwar	61	Dehradun
25	Indore	62	Ranchi
26	Madurai	63	Jabalpur
27	Shimla	64	Kalyan Dombivli
28	Lucknow	65	Varanasi
29	Jaipur	66	Jamshedpur
30	Cwalior	67	Ghaziabad
31	Nashik	68	Raipur
32	Warangal	69	Meerut
33	Agartala	70	Patna
34	Ludhiana	71	Itanagar
35	Vasai - Virar	72	Asansol-Durgapur
36	Curgaon	73	Dhanbad
37	Chennai	* Noida and Kolkata did not participate in ULB level interactions of the survey component.	

Some key highlights that emerged from the survey are summarized below:

- 25 percent citizens have access to public toilet within 500 meters
- Only 11 percent of community and public toilets are disabled and child friendly.
- More than 63 percent cities have nominated Swachh Ambassadors.
- More than 58 percent cities have SMS service/Apps/social media available to lodge complaints.
- Only 18 percent of surveyed citizens always find their areas clean.
- Only 17 percent citizens always find basic infrastructure in public toilets.
- 89 percent citizens have individual household toilet.
- 23 percent citizens claimed to always be able locate dust bins.



TRAINING FOR STATE NIC TEAMS ON SWACHH BHARAT URBAN PORTAL

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) held a training session on 1st February 2016, with all State Information Officers (SIOs) of different State Informatics Center representatives from across the country on the proper functioning of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) MIS application. For real time information management of SBM (Urban), the National Informatics Center (NIC) has developed SBM MIS application which is being used by various stakeholders to update, review and monitor the progress of SBM (Urban) across India.

The discussion broadly revolved around over all understanding of SBM MIS portal and associated SBM (Urban) activities. SBM MIS application is being used by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and states/UTs of 4041 statutory town and cities across India to enter, verify and approve details of Individual Household Latrines, upload photographs of commenced and constructed Community and Public Toilets, uploading 'Swachh City Plans' and activities / photographs around Sanitation Intensive drives, etc., covered under the Mission. Given the criticality of SBM and high transactional traffic on the SBM MIS application, MoUD has requested NIC team at States and Districts level to handhold SBM State Mission Directorates and ULBs for regular updation of data, verification and approval processes on SBM MIS application

State Information Officers, at the end of the session, were directed to hold a similar training session with SBM State Directorates, all District Informatics Officers (DIOs) and State Coordinators to ensure the smooth implementation of the SBM MIS application in their respective states, by 5th February 2016. Thereafter, all DIOs from NIC are expected to provide training on the SBM MIS application to District Collectors, ULBs officials and CSC coordinators at district level by 10th February 2016.



STATES SPEEDING UP SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

Various urban local bodies (ULBs) and State Governments have been speeding up their efforts towards solid waste management (SWM).

The Jabalpur Municipal Corporation (JMC) recently signed a concessionaire agreement with Essel Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Ltd., to start work on a 600 Metric Tonnes plant to convert waste to energy. The project of Rs.178 crore is expected to process 600 Metric Tonnes of waste on a daily basis and convert it to 11 MW of electricity, which would be utilized by the State Electricity Department to partly cater to city's requirements. At present,

the entire waste is being transported to the Ranital dumpsite, outside the city. JMC has constructed a 24 hectare secure landfill site at Katondha village for the waste management project and will collect waste from the city through their own resources.

Similarly, the Bathinda Municipal Corporation (BMC) is working on setting up a Waste-to-Compost plant costing Rs.28 crore in the city, in collaboration with the Jindal Group. The Jindal Group has contributed from conception to execution of the plant generating 350 Metric Tonnes of compost per day, applying

their own resources and know-how. The plant is expected to produce compost for agriculture and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) for local area power plants.

The State Government of Rajasthan is also working on setting up waste processing plants at five different centers in Rajsamand, Sikar, Udaipur, Bikaner and Karauli. Letters of intent have been issued to hire truck mounted compactors, vehicles for door-to-door waste collection, and jetting and road sweeping machines, to improve waste collection and waste management across the state.

UNDER SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN), TAMIL NADU AND WEST BENGAL INVEST RS.150 CRORES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have utilized close to Rs.150 crore of funds allocated to states on setting up different waste management projects in their respective states. Indian cities generate nearly 170 million tonnes of solid waste a year, and the projects undertaken by the two states is a big step towards significantly addressing the waste management issue in two states.

Tamil Nadu has launched a waste-to-energy plant at Venkatamangalam, 20 km from Tambaram, Chennai. With an intake capacity of 300 Metric Tonnes per day, the

Venkatamangalam plant can produce upto 20 Metric Tonnes of Refuse-derived fuel (RDF) per day, which they plan to sell to cement plants in the state.

West Bengal, on the other hand, has allocated Rs.92 crore for setting up 208 compactors across the state. More than 6000 Metric Tonnes per day of waste would be compacted through the compactors being setup. The state plans to allocate one compactor in smaller towns, while municipal corporations will be given two compactors each. Compactors help decrease transportation time and

cost, making the overall Solid Waste Management cycle cost effective.

Out of Rs. 62,009 crore of the Swachh Bharat Project, Rs. 37,000 crore has been earmarked for the solid waste management (SWM) component. This includes leveraging modern technologies for SWM, capacity augmentation of Urban Local Bodies, involving private sector, and bring behaviour change and social change to encourage residents to reduce and even clean their own waste.

SIKKIM SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTS A “ZERO-WASTE” RED PANDA FESTIVAL

The Tourism Department of Sikkim, along with the State Government took proactive steps in taking forward the spirit of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), by making the famous Red Panda Festival a more eco-friendly, zero-waste festival. The festival organizers effectively implemented a number of green practices during the course of the event, including hosting a stall to educate festival visitors on proper waste management practices. The Red Panda festival, an extravaganza to promote Sikkim's tourism, culture, cuisine and organic products, was conducted between

the 23rd of January and 2nd of February and witnessed a footfall of over one lakh people.

The organizing team made it mandatory for all brands participating in the event to follow certain 'swachhata' pre-requisites, to be allowed to set up their stalls. The events restricted the use of plastic in the form of cups, plates, water bottles, etc. and asked the brands to provide festival visitors with reusable cutlery. Brands exhibitors also had to set up individual dustbins, use proper waste management practices for disposal and use bio-degradable materials

for promotional banners.

There was an also exclusive stall dedicated to Swachh Bharat to display and spread awareness about Waste Management Techniques being adopted across Sikkim under the mission by displaying banners and posters. The volunteers spread information on maintaining Eco-Bin systems (Individual Household Composting device) at homes and various waste segregation practices in order to evangelize the audience towards maintaining a hygienic lifestyle and to contribute towards a clean society.

'SWACHHTA CONTEST' ANNOUNCED BY VADODARA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The Vadodara Municipal Corporation announced the launch of a ward-wise "Swachhata Contest" between 26th January 2016 to 20th March 2016 under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), in an effort to make all ward areas Swachh, with active citizen participation and awareness campaigns. An intensive advertisement campaign was undertaken to spread the word about the contest, through banners, hoardings etc. A 12-member committee has been formed in each ward, comprising of Assistant Municipal Commissioner of the respective zone, ward officer, 4 municipal councilors, other dignitaries,

NGO representatives, etc. While the contest is continuing, the committee visits locations under various categories for evaluation. The various categories of the contest include housing societies and apartments, government offices, slum areas, hospitals and clinics, shopping centres and malls, gardens, vegetable markets, industrial areas, religious places, schools and colleges, open plots, etc.

The evaluation of the contest will done on the basis of following parameters:

- Cleanliness of the respective place and surrounding area.

- Dustbin arrangement.
- Arrangement for segregation of Dry and Wet Waste at source.
- Keeping place clean by spraying of insecticides.
- Arrangement for proper disposal of waste, and for making compost from the waste.
- Arrangement of disposal of the waste in door to door collection vehicles.

The prize distribution of this contest will be held on 23rd March 2016.

THEMATIC CLEANLINESS DRIVES DURING FEBRUARY 2016

The fortnight of 1st – 15th February was devoted to cleanliness drives in water bodies, parks, and recreation places. The pictures below depict the drives held around various cities around the country:



Cleanliness drive in Shvsnath river and Luchki Talao, Durg.



Barimumbal lagoon, Srinagar being cleaned



Dal lake, Srinagar being cleaned



Bombay Municipal Corporation: Greater South ward Cleanliness drive with the Coast Guard Foundation at Worli Koliwada: approach road cleaned using Firex machine, side walls of bridge were painted.



Pawana river cleanliness drive, Pimpri-Chanchwad



SUCCESS STORIES



Cleaning drive on the banks of Vetwa river in Vidisha, MP



Cleaning of area around Amrit Anand Park, Amritsar, by Municipal Staff

Jhelum River, Srinagar being cleaned

Cleanliness drive in Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh



Watercress removal and extensive cleaning drive in Raipur, Chattisgarh



Cleaning drive in Dushra Ghat of Yamuna in Agra



Cleanliness drive in Gulabari dispensary, Mumbai

The highlight of this drive was a LIVE coverage by NDTV of cleaning drives being held on 13th February 2016 across six locations across the country (Ghaziabad, Srinagar, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Trichy, and Mumbai).

The second fortnight of February (16th – 29th February 2016) was devoted to the health sector, with cleanliness drives organised in hospitals, clinics and nursing homes. During this drive, the Ministry of Health took a proactive role in holding cleaning drives in their hospitals, in both urban and rural areas. They also announced an award ceremony during this fortnight, as part of their “Kayakalp” programme. A few representative pictures are given below.





Cleaning drive in Paota hospital, Jodhpur.

The highlight of this drive was a partnership between Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the Sant Nirankari Mandal (who are also Swachh Bharat ambassadors), wherein the latter, as part of the birthday celebrations of their founder, His holiness Satguru Baba Hardev Singh ji Maharaj, held massive cleanliness drives on 23rd February 2016 in 110 hospitals across 104 cities in India, through their army of volunteers in each location. ULBs in the locations



Hospitals, Nursing Homes, OPDs cleanliness drives by Pune Municipal Corporation

lent their support and cooperation, and local citizens also joined in enthusiastically in these drives. Some representative photographs from across the country are given below:



Cleaning drive in Gandhi General Hospital-Secunderabad



Cleanliness drive in Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, alongwith Sant Nirankari volunteers.



Cleaning drive at Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, Delhi



Cleanliness drive in King George Hospital, Vishapatnam



Special cleanliness drive in and around Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Hospital Amritsar



Special cleanliness drive at periphery of primary health centre at Nishat, Srinagar



STATE-WISE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS UNDER SBM UPTO FEBRUARY 2016



S.No	Status of Toilets								Status of Solid Waste Management				
	Individual Household Toilets				Community Toilets (Number of Seat)		Public Toilets (Number of Seat)		Ward with 100% door to door collection (Nos.)	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total Waste Generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing (%)	Processing of waste to be achieved by March 2016 (%)
	State & Cities/Towns	Application Received (Nos.)	Work commenced	Completed (Nos)	Work Com-menced	Completed	Work Com-menced	Completed					
1	Andhra Pradesh	333000	174475	85830	6360	1268	987	987	3072	3389	6440	8	40
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	115	40	0	64	0	5	0	18	24	100	35	80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31007	2585	0	3229	0	586	0	18	42	181	15	25
4	Assam	63100	200	0	2000	10	2800	28	45	883	650	10	20
5	Bihar	92179	80000	4738	240	57	32	0	519	3229	3703	0	30
6	Chandigarh UT	0	0	9350	2016	642	7036	671	26	26	340	100	100
7	Chhattisgarh	246000	228518	53204	7479	1481	2370	2090	739	3232	1896	0	10
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	85	0	0
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	35	0	0
10	NCT of Delhi	11117	0	0	16901	4656	3008	1120	232	272	8400	52	75
11	Goa	5800	960	110	70	20	100	20	192	192	183	52	100
12	Gujarat	405212	405212	418506	1930	0	4334	949	1658	1730	9277	28	44
13	Haryana	90573	37348	7188	2351	961	176	90	332	1449	3490	25	100
14	Himachal Pradesh	1122	416	108	0	0	0	0	167	502	300	20	25
15	Jammu & Kashmir	34933	4282	0	125	6	0	0	989	1163	1792	2	40
16	Jharkhand	82000	45326	2500	415	231	950	0	161	815	3570	0	25
17	Karnataka	300061	145577	8669	7000	340	2160	237	3962	5252	8784	34	40
18	Kerala	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	2096	1576	50	70
19	Madhya Pradesh	393930	401975	145463	13810	6910	0	0	3602	6999	5079	14	35
20	Maharashtra	266536	104274	106385	2472	1236	2864	1453	508	7054	26820	10	25
21	Manipur	19682	2579	126	30	0	140	140	130	315	176	50	60
22	Meghalaya	5066	0	0	23	0	170	0	6	114	268	58	84
23	Mizoram	2000	550	300	35	18	30	18	66	193	253	4	20
24	Nagaland	9330	0	225	0	0	0	0	165	234	270	0	25
25	Odisha	170000	103000	2000	2230	570	1810	150	456	1012	2460	2	50
26	Pondicherry UT	6590	6590	2114	100	60	100	0	81	129	495	20	60
27	Punjab	110125	78855	17480	3000	0	2500	20	2000	3065	3900	10	50
28	Rajasthan	243319	89211	10120	4615	1290	3475	510	1300	5247	5247	16	65
29	Sikkim	1290	40	0	8	8	0	0	4	48	49	0	20
30	Tamil Nadu	149416	143126	2797	12865	5039	500	0	9182	12802	15272	16	25
31	Telangana	114603	85483	16283	103	5	414	139	1625	1967	6628	49	60
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	407	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	1028541	151083	121739	4331	851	2151	807	491	11290	19180	13	27
34	Uttarakhand	25953	21350	1166	1212	118	110	10	90	706	1400	0.5	25
35	West Bengal	26014	12220	12220	0	0	0	0	1130	2875	8675	6	8
	Total	4269614	2325275	1028621	95014	25777	38808	9439	34259	78633	147381	17.97	37.10

For further details about SBM-U, please visit: <https://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/>

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