

# SWACHH BHARAT

A Monthly Newsletter



## EDITORIAL

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), launched on Gandhi Jayanti day last year, seeks to achieve the goal of a 'Clean India' in 2019. SBM is not just about cleaning surroundings but also seeking the people's participation in creating trash-free environment, providing sanitation facilities and paving a way for Swachh Bharat. The Mission exhorts people to spend at least 100 hours every year towards the cause of cleanliness. Construction of toilets is one aspect of the Swachh Bharat Mission. It is expected that the Mission will cover 1.04 crore households, provide 2.5 lakh community toilets, 2.6 lakh public toilets and a solid waste management facility. The cost for SBM is expected to be over Rs.62,000 crore which will be distributed in the Centre and State/ULBs in the ratio of 75:25; with the ratio changing to 90:10 in North Eastern region and Special category states.

SBM in urban areas is a bold and visionary response to one of India's key urban challenges. The specific objectives of the Mission include (i) elimination of open defecation; (ii) eradication of manual scavenging; (iii) modern and scientific municipal solid waste management; (iv) effecting behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices; (v) generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health; (vi) capacity augmentation for ULBs; and (vii) creating an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital

expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance). Corporate India is enthusiastically taking steps towards making the Mission a success. Ministry of Urban Development is committed to provide 100 percent sanitation in urban areas and is planning to create massive public awareness through intensive campaigns on cleanliness. Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Common Service Centre e-Governance Service India Limited and rating of 29 government buildings are some of the important steps to fulfill the objectives of the Mission.

This monthly newsletter will disseminate news about the progress of the Mission, the success stories from different cities in India, the champions and ambassadors who bring about change, and the new solutions and initiatives that can help to achieve a transformation in lifestyle and environment. It will serve as a vehicle for promoting ground-level practices and knowledge for those inter-



## CONTENTS

<b>Star City: Moga</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Launch Pad</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Signing of (MoU) (CSC)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SBM Rating of Buildings</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Success Stories</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Progress Update: Status of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban as on 06.07.2015</b>	<b>8</b>

ested in making India clean and litter free. It will be available on the Mission website (<http://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/>) and can be downloaded for further dissemination. The newsletter is the outcome of collaborative efforts from the states and cities. We thank you and welcome you all for your contributions and suggestions for the forthcoming issues.

— Editorial Team, NIUA



## SWACHH BHARAT- TOILET LOCATOR - MOGA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (MMC)



### Introduction

MMC has undertaken an initiative to develop Android based application - Swachh Bharat- Toilet Locator (SB-TL) for locating public toilets. It is an Android platform based, community driven app that's essential for every Indian, especially those Indians who are committed to the SBM. They can not only locate toilets in their vicinity with a few taps on their smart phone, but also help fellow citizens to do the same by submitting toilets and rating them. The app supports public ratings based on hygiene, infrastructure and safety, thus allowing users to know about the exact condition of the toilet. It encourages you to give feedback and submit new toilets for public use.

All the toilets are physically verified with a detailed description including images, to help you choose and reach the exact location. Users can filter the available toilets based on user ratings, reviews or type. Navigation within the app helps you to reach the exact location.

### Searching Toilet

The primary function of SB-TL is to allow its user to locate available public toilets whether in his/her proximity or anywhere. The app then displays them on the map and helps the user navigate to the same.

It offers gender-based searching of toilets. Once a user selects gender appropriate icon i.e. Male or Female, the map view of one's current location is displayed along with available toilets in his/her vicinity. This is to keep the screen non-cluttered for the end-user so that he or she may scan and choose from available options in a very efficient manner.

Similarly, one can search any location through search box provided as SEARCH TOILET ANYWHERE option and can see the available toilets and their relevant information.

All the available toilet choices around one's current location can be further filtered by using few FILTERS such as (though new filters can be added too like opening and closing time for toilets)

- User Ratings (3 stars or more or 4 stars or more)
- User Charges: Free or Paid
- Toilet Seat Type: Western or Indian

These filters allow the users to have a focused search as per their current requirements and needs. The idea is to standardize the service delivery parameters when it comes to public toilets and put all the relevant information at the users' finger tips, as absence of it is one of the stumbling block in the way of higher usage of public toilets.

### Navigation and Feedback

Once the toilet is selected, through either map view or list view, user is taken to the Toilet Information page. This page has the

following information to enable the user to decide whether to navigate to the selected toilet or to choose some other public toilet:

- Verified or Unverified Status of the toilet
- Photographs of public toilet
- User ratings: Individual (Infrastructure, Hygiene and Safety) and Consolidated
- Features/Filters: user charges, toilet seat types, operating hours etc.

From this page, user has two options (i) he/she may choose to navigate to the selected toilet and (ii) he/she may choose to submit his/her feedback about the selected toilet.

On the feedback page, users are provided with three options (i) submit ratings as per their experience; (ii) click a photograph and submit it for other users' consumption; and (iii) suggest an Edit by reporting error in location of toilet, if any, or give suggestions/comments, if any.

In the case of an Edit suggested by any user, the said toilet gets flagged and remains so till the time it gets verified through VERIFIER MODULE by a Volunteer. Whereas, the suggestions/comments are collected and forwarded to the concerned agency/organization, responsible for the maintenance of the toilet.

### Submitting a New Toilet

'Submit a Toilet' module can be accessed directly from the first screen from where users search toilets. And as soon as user access SUBMIT A TOILET module, which is a single screen perform, he/she is asked to login either through Google account or Face book account to keep track of the toilets submitted by a particular user and also to act as a mild deterrent against pranks and fictitious





toilets.

In Submit a Toilet module, all the relevant variables and fields are presented in a single screen, such as

- Toilet Type: Male, Female and Both;
- Address of toilet: Building or Road (General Location and City are fetched automatically);
- Ratings of User Experience: Infrastructure, Hygiene and Safety;
- Various Features: User Charges and Type of Seats;
- Photo Submission: Photos of exterior of toilet

Once done, all the relevant information along with the photographs clicked and submitted by the user are uploaded directly to the central server and REAL-TIME addition of toilets is achieved. This means that as soon as a toilet is submitted and pushed to central database, it is available in public domain for use.

## User Profile Module

The idea is to engage the Swachh Bharat community towards increased participation and sustained usage of healthier, hygienic and sanitary practices, so that in the long run, permanent behaviour change may be achieved. In order to achieve that, we have a complete user profile in which we keep track of all the activities one has undertaken while using SB-TL, such as:

- Total number of toilets rated
- Total number of location edit suggested or false location corrected
- Total number of new toilets submitted
- Total number of crowd sourced, unverified toilets verified etc.

Like many other applications, increased usage and contribution in each of the above-mentioned categories will be rewarded by various kind of badges as a token of appreciation. These badges can be further associated with tangible rewards and social recognition.

## Volunteer Program

As discussed above, all the crowd sourced toilets may not be existing, leave aside the inaccuracies. In order to tackle the menace of pranks and to clean and correct unintentional locational inaccuracies, A separate VERIFIER MODULE will be used for investigating each crowd sourced toilet physically, and only accurate locations will be verified. Furthermore, unintentional locational inaccuracies will be corrected. The idea is to have clean and accurate data for public uses so as to increase user's confidence in SB-TL.

Towards this end, a volunteer driven program is proposed. These volunteers will be concerned and conscientious citizens, who are ready to go the extra mile for the welfare of the public

at large. The idea is that though every citizen wants to contribute towards greater societal goals, many of us have so many other obligations that we can't spare much of our time and resources. Keeping that in view, these volunteers will not have to do anything out of the way, but verify only those toilets that are in their vicinity or the ones they come across during their day-to-day activities.

## Verifier Module (SB-TL Admin)

This module is specifically for verification of crowd sourced, un-moderated and unverified public toilets which may be completely false (pranks) or inaccurately marked. In order to rectify these errors and keep the data clean, these have to be verified through a special module, VERIFIER MODULE.

This module is offered as a separate standalone application called SB-TL Admin. This can be directly sent to only those who are either nominated by respective government agencies/institutions or enrolled and verified volunteers.

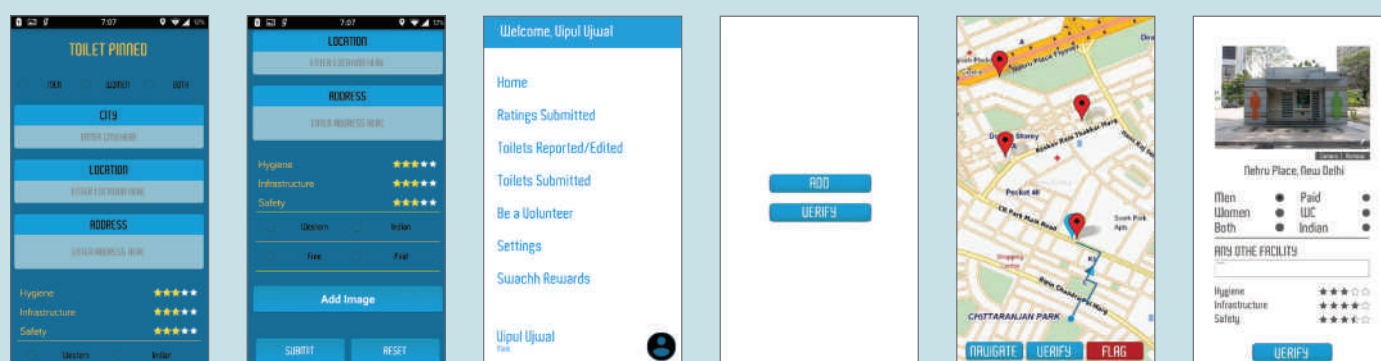
After logging in, these verifiers will be presented with all the UNVERIFIED, crowd sourced toilets in their vicinity (verified and authenticated toilets won't be displayed). This will be almost the same in appearance as the output of any search for toilets in the main SB-TL application.

Out of all these unverified toilets, the Authorised Verifiers/Volunteers may choose any of the toilet in their vicinity. Once a toilet is selected, directions from the current location to the location of chosen unverified toilet will be displayed along with three options:

1. **Navigate:** this is to use navigation for reaching the reported location of unverified toilet
2. **Verify:** if after reaching reported location, Volunteer is satisfied with the locational accuracy or after correcting minor locational errors (as the toilet marker displayed is editable), he/she can verify that location reported for toilet is accurate and thus verified
3. **Flag:** if after reaching reported location, Volunteer finds that there is no toilet in vicinity or line of sight then they can flag that location as a "deletion worthy location" from the central database

Once a location is verified and the VERIFY button is pressed, Volunteer will be presented a screen of toilet linked information such as address, photos, user ratings and other features related with the toilet (it will look just like Toilet Information Page in main application, only difference is that it is completely editable). All of this information is in editable form and can be changed, even the photos can be deleted or added.

Once satisfied with the accuracy of information associated with a toilet, the Volunteer will press the SUBMIT button and the toilet will be verified and sealed accordingly.



## Launch of Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)



The launch of the three flagship Missions of Government of India namely, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for all - Urban) was jointly organized by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoH&UPA), Government of India on 25-26 June, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was the Guest of Honour of the event. Among other dignitaries, Hon'ble Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Union Minister of Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation & Parliamentary Affairs, and Hon'ble Shri Babul Supriyo, Minister of State for Urban Development & Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Chief Ministers of Haryana, Maharashtra, Puducherry and Deputy Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir, Mayors/Chairmen/Municipal Commissioners of Corporations/Municipalities from all over India and other stakeholders attended the launch event.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the exhibition of 18 panels depicting the best practices and initiatives on various facets of urban development. Extensive presentations and discussions on Smart Cities, AMRUT, and Housing for All were organized. Issues and challenges related to SBM were also discussed.

The Director of SBM Shri Praveen Prakash presented the overview of the Mission. While speaking about the coverage and components of SBM, he said that the Mission will cover all 4041

statutory towns to achieve the objective of providing sanitation and household toilet facilities. He also spoke about the objectives of the Mission. Some of them are elimination of open defecation, behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices, modern and scientific MSWM, capacity augmentation of ULBs and creation of environment for PSP in capital expenditure and operation and maintenance. Further, Shri Prakash talked about the components of SBM.

Various presentations on SBM were presented by the various urban experts on the second day.

- Mr. Mahesh Babu of IL&FS presented the solid waste processing plants of Delhi. He said that the waste has been converted to energy and also construction and demolition (C&D) debris is being converted to useful byproducts.
- Experiences and perspectives for SWM in China, Europe and United States of America were shared by the International experts from ADB namely Mr. Michael Lee, Mr. Juerger Von Kories and Mr. Sam Qureshi. Mr. Michael Lee gave insight into mass incineration being practiced in China. Mr. Jurgin spoke on the RDF plant and its financial modeling to meet the energy needs of a potato processing industry in a certain localized area. Mr. Qureshi gave insight of higher efficiency RDF manufacturing structure in the United States.
- Mr. Kunal Kumar, Commissioner, Pune Municipal Corporation presented the Construction and Maintenance of Community Toilets through NGOs.
- Dr. G. Prakash, Director, Municipal Administration of Tamil Nadu discussed the Innovative design of public toilets across Municipalities' experience.
- Dr. Manjula, Director, Municipal Administration of Karnataka discussed the processing of solid waste - setting up compost plants across Karnataka
- The door-to-door waste collection and transportation system in Surat was presented by the engineer of Surat Municipal Corporation
- Mr. R.P. Mandal, Principal Secretary (UD), Chhattisgarh gave a detailed presentation on Individual Toilets : Policy initiative for achieving 100 percent construction of individual toilets.

## Signing of (MoU) with Common Service Centre (CSC) e-Governance Services India Limited.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), 1.4 crore individual household toilets are to be constructed in urban India. The NIC unit of MoUD has developed an online workflow application which is hosted on <http://www.swachhbharaturban.gov.in> where applications for the individual household latrines (IHHL) shall be received from citizen/ULBs.

Keeping in view that a large number of intended beneficiaries do not have ready access to computers, the MoUD has decided to take services of M/s CSC e-Government Services India Limited to undertake this task.

CSC e-Governance Services India Limited is a company incorporated under the Companies Act and has its registered office at DIT, Ministry of Communication and IT. The firm has almost one lakh CSCs across the country. These centers are envisioned as the front end delivery points for government, private and social sector services to citizens of India. The center also delivers services in the areas of telecom, agriculture, health, education, entertainment, FMCG products, banking and financial services, utility payments etc.

M/s. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited would assist the beneficiary for the following

Sl No.	Name of Service	Transaction Cost (in Rs)
1	Application form filling and submission to approving authority	3
2	1 (one) Photo scanning and uploading	5
3	1st page of passbook - scanning and uploading	5
4	Acknowledgement print/sanction letter	2
5	1 geo tagged photograph uploading of final work	5
<b>Total cost to Govt. per beneficiary</b>		<b>20</b>

Secretary (UD) being head of NARC has also approved the proposal.

## SBM Rating of Buildings

Ministry of Urban Development had devised a format for SBM ratings of 29 Government buildings to assess the existing infrastructure, cleanliness and adequacy of dustbins and suggesting necessary remedial action for the improvement of existing infrastructure and cleanliness therein. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has undertaken an exercise to assess SBM ratings of Government buildings located in New Delhi under ADG (NDR), CPWD, New Delhi. The self assessment form included the following questions for the above task.

### A) Questions No 1-5 deal with state of sanitation infrastructure in the Buildings

Urinals			
1	No. of Urinals stands	No. of Urinals functional	Percentage Urinals functional
Toilet Seats			
2	No. of Toilet Seats	No. of Toilet Seats with functional ablution tap	Percentage with functional ablution tap
3	No. of Toilet Seats	No. of Toilet Seats with functional flushing arrangement	Percentage with working flushing arrangement
4	No. of Toilet Seats	No. of Toilet Seats hygienic	Percentage having hygienic seats
Wash Hand Basins			
5	No. of Wash Hand Basins	No. of Wash Hand Basins functional	percentage of wash hand basins in functional condition

(Scoring: 100%=2 points; 80-100%=1 point; less than 80%=0 points)

### B) The next set of questions have to be answered on the scale of 0 to 2, where 0 means dirty; 1-moderately clean and 2 - spic and span

Parameter	
6	Whether the corridors are free from paan/gutka (Betel nut) stains ?
7	Is there any unwanted/ discarded material lying in rooms, corridors or under staircases?
8	Is there any unwanted/ discarded material lying on the roof, balconies?
9	Is there any unwanted/ discarded material lying outside but within the Building premises?

### C) The next question is on adequacy of dust bins in the Building and premises

Sufficiency of dustbins	
10	Whether sufficient dustbins are available (both for wet & dry garbage)?

0-Not available, 1-available but not adequate, 2 - available in adequate number

Maximum Marks=20 for the questionnaire



The outcome of SBM ratings of Bhawans/Offices/Buildings is as given below.

### Self Assessment Form for SBM Rating - May 2015

Name of Building	Questions 1-5	Questions 6-9	Question 10	Total
Rashtrapati Bhawan	7	6	1	14
North Block	6	5	1	12
South Block	8	5	1	14
Vayu Bhawan	9	6	1	16
Hyderabad House	10	8	2	20
C.R. Building	7	4	1	12
A.G.C.R. Building	6	4	1	11
I.P. Bhawan	8	6	1	15
Drum Shaped Building	7	2	1	10
Lok Nayak Bhawan	6	4	0	10
New CGA Building	8	7	2	17
UPSC Building	7	6	2	15
Nirman Bhawan	6	5	1	12
Shastri Bhawan	2	5	1	8
Krishi Bhawan	1	6	1	8
Udyog Bhawan	6	5	1	12
Vigyan Bhawan	10	8	2	20
Vigyan Bhawan Annexe	10	5	1	16
Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan	10	8	2	20
National Museum	10	5	1	16
NAI Bhawan	6	8	2	16
Sena Bhawan	8	5	2	15
Shram Shakti Bhawan	9	4	1	14
Transport Bhawan	8	5	1	14
Niti Aayog	10	5	1	16
Nirvachan Sadan	10	4	2	16
Sardar Patel Bhawan	10	6	2	18
Janpath Bhawan	10	3	1	14
Jaipur House (NGMA)	6	7	0	13

The outcome of SBM ratings shows that the Hyderabad House, Vigyan Bhawan and Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan have been ranked as "Swachh" government buildings with adequate sanitation infrastructure. While, Shastri Bhawan and Krishi Bhawan ranked as the worst ones. Moreover, Rashtrapati Bhawan, South and North Block have not found place in the first five category of best buildings.

Next round of SBM rating's exercise is expected in the Month of July 2015.





## Construction & Demolition Waste Management Facility in Burari, Delhi

As Delhi grows, the infrastructure projects like construction of roads, flyovers, metro routes generate large quantities of Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste. Delhi generates 4000 to 5000 Tons Per Day (TPD) of C&D waste. The unsegregated municipal waste (often mixed with the C&D waste) gets finally dumped to the various dumpsites of the city, low lying land for a price, in public land or along the roads, ridge areas (which are city's green lung) or river banks in an unauthorized manner. Such dumping strewn across the city chokes surface drains, disrupts traffic, pollutes water and is an eyesore on the urban landscape. The dust from construction activities contributes to particulate matter. Combined with burning of waste and road dust, C&D waste contributes to over 20 percent of air pollution in Delhi.

Recycling of C&D waste is likely to ease this pressure by reuse of a major portion of the waste generated. In this context, an initiative by North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NMC) with IL&FS Environment is a ray of hope shining through the blinding construction debris in the Nation's Capital. This unique project at Burari (Jahangirpuri) is based on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework.

It is India's first large scale operational C&D recycling facility. The plant is compliant with MSW, 2000 Rules and was originally set up to manage 500 TPD of C&D waste. Recognizing the pollution abatement capability of the facility, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) enhanced the project's capacity to 2000 TPD. Currently, the facility scientifically processes 1200 TPD of C&D waste. The

technology for the plant was adapted to suit the C&D waste generated in India. The wet processing technology incorporated at the Burari plant to minimize dust and noise pollution.

The facility gets mixed C&D waste from the designated points in 3 zones (Karol Bagh, Sadar Paharganj & City) of North Corporation. Once at the plant, the waste is segregated into big concrete pieces, mixed C&D waste as per size and unrecyclable materials like plastic, wood etc. The waste is crushed, washed and is recycled into aggregates, which is in turn are converted to Ready Mix Concrete (RMC), Cement bricks, hollow bricks, pavement blocks, kerb stones, concrete bricks and manufactured sand. The products have been tested in various laboratories and found to be suitable for usage in various ways. The facility uses recycled water for processing waste. The plant is able to recover and recycle about 95 percent of incoming C&D waste. The facility has ISO 9001, 14001, 18001 and SA 8000 (i.e; Social Accountability) certifications.

The plant has processed more than 17 lakhs tons of C&D waste since its inception

in 2009. The waste would otherwise have been dumped illegally in Yamuna and other environmentally sensitive zones. Using of recycled aggregate in this process reduces the consumption of fresh stones and sand, thus conserving our Natural resources and helping in reducing sand mining. Besides helping in reducing water and air pollution, the plant reduces the burden on the landfill/dumping sites of the city and saves precious urban land. The Burari C&D waste management facility also provides employment opportunities to the local North Delhi residents. A literacy program has also been started for the workers/families at the facility.

More than 25 percent of the total solid waste generated in India is coming from the construction waste alone (ref. Central Pollution Control Board - CPCB report). Rise in air pollution related health (respiratory) issues and judicial interventions, have also put enormous pressure on the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In light of these problems, it is vital to have replicable models like the successful C&D waste management project at Burari. There is a need to generate awareness among people to avoid illegal dumping of C&D waste. The C&D recycling project being the first of its kind in the Country, requires support for usage of recycled GREEN C&D products.

The pioneering plant at Burari has earned many accolades from national and international environmentalists. This endeavour of IL&FS Environment has been appreciated by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Govt. of India. MoUD has asked all States to look into the possibility of installing such facilities in cities having a population above 10 lakh. The East Delhi Municipal Corporation and Public Works Department (PWD) are replicating the C&D waste recycling model in other parts of Delhi.

The project has provided a paradigm shift from illegal dumping to scientifically processing and recycling of C&D waste.



## Solid Waste Management in Jaipur

Jaipur generates 1216 tons per day (TPD) of municipal solid waste (MSW) from 91 wards of the city with an estimated average per capita waste generation of 362 gms/capita/day. The Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC), responsible for MSW management in the city, has awarded a contract to M/s Grasim India Limited, Langariawas on PPP basis for producing RDF out of the total waste generated. Presently, 350 tpd of MSW is converted into RDF which is used in the cement factories of the Grasim group. In addition, IL&FS has established a compost plant at Sewapura village with the capacity of 250 tpd of MSW which is used to prepare manure compost.

The Corporation has four transfer stations in the city namely, Lal Dungar, Vidyadhar, Meena Petrol pump, and Jhalana having a capacity of 400 tpd, 250 tpd, 150 tpd and 350 tpd respectively. Apart from this, JMC has three processing sites in the city namely, Mathuradaspora, Langariawas, and Sewapura for the treatment of waste. Mathuradaspora is located in the east of the city and having area of 176 bighas. This is the oldest site and about 17 kms from the main city. Approximately 300 to 400 tpd of MSW is being dumped every day. While, Langariawas is situated about 3 to 4 kms in east from the Mathuradaspora. The total area of this landfill site is 483 bigha where the processing plant has been

installed to produce RDF. 100 bigha land is allotted for the sanitary landfill facility. Sewapura is located at 20 kms from the main city in North of Jaipur-Delhi highway and covering total area of 200 bigha. Solid waste from 17 wards of the Vidyadhar nagar zone and 5 to 6 wards of civil line zone are waste treated in this zone. The Corporation has appointed M/s Infra EN Private Limited, Bengaluru for conducting the feasibility study on waste to energy from the remaining 600 MT of waste. Now, the Corporation is planning to float tender to ensure 100 percent door to door collection, transportation of waste and city sanitation in the municipal jurisdiction.

## Swachh Bharat – Swachh Chhattisgarh

*“With SBM, India is on the verge of a sanitation revolution and our government has committed itself to lay the foundation of a cleaner-greener chhattisgarh by providing assured tap water and toilets to every household of the state thereby providing genesis for ‘Har ghar Shauchalay-Har ghar na!’”* quotes Dr. Raman Singh, the Chief Minister of the State.

To a layman, the Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) scheme of Chhattisgarh can be marketed simply as ‘Rs. 1000 for a toilet, Rs. 60 per month for a tap and in return the promise of dignity and health’. A Beneficiary in a Nagar Panchayat is required to contribute only Rs. 1000 (additional Rs. 60 per month for a tap) and he would have a fully functional, water supplied toilet in his household. The silver lining of this scheme is the provision of tap water to each deprived household at a small charge of Rs 2 per day.

According to the Census 2011, 4.26 lac households of the state were deprived of a toilet. This figure was came down due to small scale state sponsored schemes like Saavjanik Prasadhan Yojna and integrated low cost sanitation (ILCS) were executed in the last four years and therefore establishment of a fresh and accurate base line

became necessary. An intensive door to door survey was carried out in all 169 ULBs of the state setting the number of toilet deprived households to about 2.53 Lacs.

With the sanction letter, the beneficiary was given a choice to either construct the toilet himself or to let the Government do that for him.

Tendering thousands of toilets to a single contractor and thereby opening doors for petty contracts or poor quality work would have been a monumental failure and therefore the entire scheme was decentralized and the powers of the State Government were delegated to the



District Collectors for the mission. The districts were asked to empanel agencies of unemployed engineers/skill trained SHGs/local contractors etc as per their financial capacity and allot works impartially to each empanelled contractor in lots of just 50 (lottery was drawn in case the agencies were more), with precondition of first payment being successful completion of 20 out of the 50 toilets allotted. Agencies who finish first would get a second lot of 50 and so on. What's important here is that the ULBs are free to empanel as many agencies as they desire in any number of EOIs issued so long as the pre qualification terms are adhered. This simplification enabled the state to get 723 agencies (and counting) in a span of 30 days.

This is an aggressive model, for it requires a huge financial and physical commitment on the Government's part but the Minister for UD for the state feels that an investment in sanitation is a direct investment in public health and therefore the state's investment of Rs. 14,000 per toilet (unit cost Rs. 20,000, Gol contribution Rs. 4000) and Rs. 3000 for a tap connection should be viewed as an investment in the health of that underprivileged household and not as a subsidy.

Please send your success stories, anecdotes and pictures (high resolution) to:  
[pdey@niua.org](mailto:pdey@niua.org) and [ssingh@niua.org](mailto:ssingh@niua.org)



## STATUS OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

AS ON 06.07.2015



S.No	State	Status of Toilets					Status of Solid Waste Management			
		Individual Household Toilets			Total Community and Public toilets (Number of Seats)		Ward with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	Total wards (Nos.) as per Census 2011	Total waste processing (%)	Processing of waste to be achieved by March 2016 (%)
		Application Received	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Completed (Nos.)	Identified/ Sanctioned (Nos)	Completed (Nos)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,00,000	78,000	7,000	6,630	0	2,295	3,276	8	40
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	115	0	0	69	0	18	18	30	65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,552	0	0	399	0	0	27	0	0
4	Assam	97,331	200	0	4,800	0	64	883	0	20
5	Bihar	80,000	80,000	0	62	0	192	3,229	0	0
6	Chandigarh UT	0	0	0	9,052	2,424	28	26	100	100
7	Chhattisgarh	2,44,837	2,27,902	432	9,801	3,570	629	2,884	0	10
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	0	0
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
10	NCT of Delhi	1,117	0	0	9,233	5,776	272	314	52	75
11	Goa	1,996	104	110	70	0	197	197	25	100
12	Gujarat	3,95,779	3,95,779	2,64,331	7,440	450	1,506	1,730	28	44
13	Haryana	52,057	16,719	0	276	155	121	1,449	25	45
14	Himachal Pradesh	416	416	92	0	0	160	502	20	25
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,163	0	0
16	Jharkhand	8,184	4,200	0	415	0	117	815	0	25
17	Karnataka	3,61,000	99,691	6,141	10,480	1,680	3,962	5,252	34	40
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	1,280	2,096	50	70
19	Madhya Pradesh	3,93,930	2,79,944	99,151	980	630	3,024	6,855	12	35
20	Maharashtra	53,187	42,473	1,600	5,171	2,520	98	7,054	10	25
21	Manipur	10,377	940	0	0	0	130	315	5	20
22	Meghalaya	3,105	0	0	193	0	6	114	58	84
23	Mizoram	300	300	0	60	18	66	193	4	20
24	Nagaland	9,330	0	0	0	0	165	234	0	25
25	Odisha	6,21,250	0	0	2,230	150	300	1,012	2	50
26	Pondicherry UT	6,590	6,590	800	200	15	60	129	20	60
27	Punjab	37,362	13,482	1,803	2,097	0	1,500	2,479	10	50
28	Rajasthan	55,000	11,365	373	1,120	10	525	5,022	15	65
29	Sikkim	1,290	40	0	0	0	4	48	0	20
30	Tamil Nadu	10,197	0	0	7,116	588	9,935	13,667	15	25
31	Telangana	1,50,952	45,761	633	2,390	625	902	1,862	18	35
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,01,690	21,388	862	894	0	131	11,290	7	17
34	Uttarakhand	25,953	27,320	4	1,260	22	78	706	27	40
35	West Bengal	12,200	12,200	0	0	0	1,130	2,875	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,41,097</b>	<b>13,64,814</b>	<b>3,83,332</b>	<b>82,438</b>	<b>18,633</b>	<b>28,908</b>	<b>78,003</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>43.93</b>

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

**NATIONAL MISSION DIRECTOR: SHRI PRAVEEN PRAKASH - JS (W), MoUD • DIRECTOR: MRS. SHUBHA THAKUR, MoUD**

Editorial Desk (National Institute of Urban Affairs): Ms Paramita Dey, Dr Satpal Singh • Design: Deep Pahlwa, Kavita Rawat