



Ministry of Housing
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SWACHHATA SANDESH

A monthly newsletter of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India

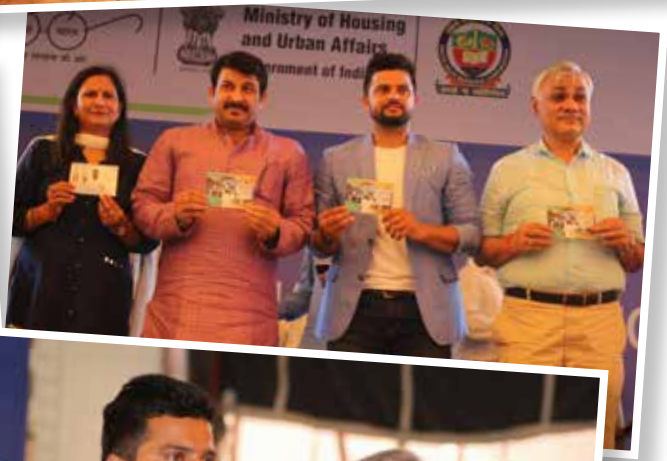


City of the month: Case Study of Bhopal

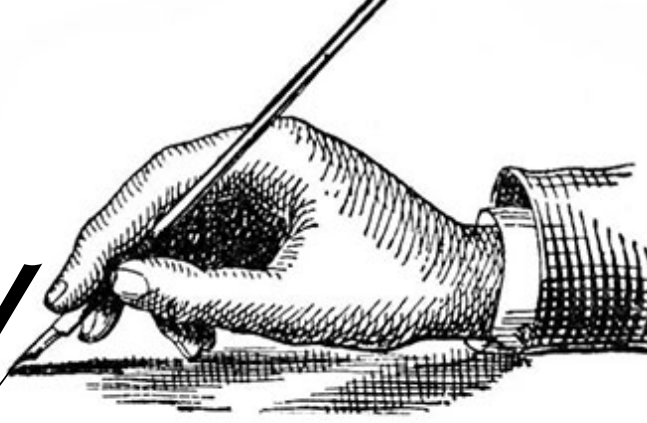
Swachh Shauchalaya
Campaign Launch

Global Swachh Perspectives:
Case of Amelior, France

Shri Durga Shakti
Secretary (P)



Editorial



It is an acceptable fact that the continuous deterioration of quality of life in urban areas of our country has underlined the need to create better environmental conditions and evolve a workable national strategy for Sanitation and Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM). The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for Urban areas is one of the significant programmes of the Government of India that gained national attention. Sanitation has emerged as a key issue since the Census 2011 highlighted a glaring data. Among its other objectives are conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, putting an end to the inhuman practice of manual scavenging and carrying out MSWM.

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is taking numerous steps to improve the sanitation conditions and MSWM in India so that the goal of 'Clean India' is achieved by 2019. Recently, MoHUA launched a campaign titled 'Swachh Shauchalaya' with the eminent cricketer Shri Suresh Raina on 19th July 2017 at New Delhi. The campaign focuses on behaviour change of citizens, specifically public toilet users, towards proper usage of these toilets and aims to generate a sense of responsibility and ownership in ensuring that Public Toilets (PTs) are treated in a similar manner as one's household toilets. Furthermore, Swachh Survekshan – 2018 (SS-2018) was officially launched along with the SS-2018 Toolkit and the SS-2018 Anthem at Nirman Bhawan on 31st July 2017 in New Delhi. The survey is India's first ever pan sanitation survey impacting around 40 crore people across 4041 cities of India beginning from 4th January 2018.

At the city level, Surat Municipal Corporation organized a workshop titled 'Swachh Surat, Swasth Surat' on 21st July 2017. The workshop began with a classroom session including presentation on STP/ TTP, plastic and bio-medical waste management and smart city convergence. Another workshop titled 'Capacity Building Exposure Workshop' was organized by Bhopal Municipal Corporation on 28th July 2017 on the theme 'Swachh Survekshan 2017' - learnings from Bhopal Municipal Corporation'. The workshop aimed to cover all the aspects that allowed Bhopal to achieve one of the top ranks in the Swachh Survekshan 2017. The New Delhi Municipal Council launched a toilets locator awareness campaign under which community toilets besides those located at petrol pumps, railways stations and bus stands are being added to the database. Also, the Council has uploaded 331 public toilets unit on the NDMC 311 Application as well as the Google maps (DNA, 13th July 2017).

This newsletter brings news of such stories from different cities in India and showcases the progress of SBM, 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.

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 made by states and cities. We thank them for their contribution and welcome suggestions for forthcoming issues.

Editorial Team, NIUA

Inspiring stories

Making SBM (Urban) A Jan Andolan



Mrs India Finalist is a Green Warrior – Recycling Waste into utility or decorative products

Mrs India 2017 finalist Kalpana Thakur recycles hotel disposable waste and reuses it in making paper baskets, lamps, flowers pots, bird feeding stations and even jewellery. The 43-year-old is a hotelier and owns a picturesque tourist resort called the Byke Neelkanth in Prini village, Himachal Pradesh.

At her hotel, she utilises cooking oil for igniting lamps, discarded paper napkins, egg traps and packaging material to make ornaments and fruit baskets. In addition to this, she uses plastic bottles of aerated beverages to make flower pots, pen stands and bird feeding stations. According to her, more than half of the decoration pieces in her hotel are made from reusable products. She holds

classes for her guests, educating them how to recycle household items.

Thakur was earlier known as a “waste warrior” in Manali as she used to collect plastic waste, tetra packs and tins dumped haphazardly in the markets and tourist spots. She later started using them in making decoration pieces, learning the art of reuse via videos on YouTube. She exhibits the recycled products and sells them at the Red Cross exhibitions. She says that the profit earned from the exhibitions and the sale proceed would go to charities that support social cause.

Source – The Better India and Indian Express





Slum Women convert 300 kg of Flower waste into incense sticks each week

Two brothers have put together all the waste flowers offered at temples and mosques and made incense sticks out of them, which is also giving livelihood to women from economically deprived sections of the society.

It started when Nikhil Gampa stayed in a remote village in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh as part of his Masters course in social entrepreneurship at TISS, Mumbai. His team would interact with villagers in the day and had to sleep in the village temple in the night. During the stay, Nikhil noticed that the flower waste in village temple was put into water bodies or wrapped in plastic bags and thrown into nearby bushes. After this, he started studying waste management and came to learn that flowers contain carbon, which can be used to make incense sticks.

The incense sticks made by the current manufacturing chains have coal as raw material for the carbon content, which is required for burning. Coal has carbon in its ground state and the organic matter in the dried flowers has Carbon in the +3 oxidation state. For burning, the oxidation state is to be changed to +4, which is easier and requires less energy in the organic case of flowers. Also, the emission of carbon dioxide from the burning is reduced to a

great extent due to this change in the raw material, making it more energy efficient.

Nikhil and his brother, Preetham, a student of IIT Kanpur, came up with a formula of converting waste flowers into incense sticks and thus started their initiative 'Green Wave', with help from professors at IIT Kanpur and few scientists at CISR Kanpur.

They convinced two temples in Kanpur to use the incense sticks, as most temples and mosques were averse to the idea of using sticks made from already offered flowers, since offerings should be fresh. After this, they found a group of five women who were ready to manufacture the sticks. The entire production chain was handled by these women. One of them would collect the flowers, two would manufacture and two of them would be responsible for packaging and selling.

After the initial hurdles, once the first experiment was successful more temples started showing interest in the startup. The temple authorities also felt that as needy women were getting extra income from this, this would bring good will and more positivity to the temples.

After being successful in their

endeavour in Kanpur, the Gampa brothers brought their initiative to Mumbai, employing women from slums of Dharavi, Govandi-Mankhurd. At the temples that they have tied up with, they have placed special dustbins where the flowers are collected. These are emptied once every two days by the women working with Green Wave. The flowers are then segregated and set out to dry. The dried flowers are powdered and mixed with binding powder and saw dust and then rolled over with bamboo sticks to make the final product.

Today, Green wave converts almost 300 kg to 400 kg of flowers every week into 100 kg to 150 kg of incense sticks giving livelihood to nearly 50-60 women in Mumbai, Warangal, Hyderabad and Kanpur. The incense sticks are sold with the brand name, 'Nirmalya'.

The women earn almost Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 by working for three to four hours. Green wave has also started its pilot project of making Holi colours from these flowers. In another three months, they will be ready with a prototype of a small vertical farm for urban space where flowers used in individual households can be used as compost.

Source – The Better India

THE MONTH THAT WAS...

July 2017

Swachh Shauchalaya campaign launch

The Swachh Shauchalaya campaign was launched in New Delhi on 19th July 2017 in the presence of Shri Suresh Raina who features in the multi-media communication campaign, Shri Manoj Tiwari, Member of Parliament, Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat, Mayor, SDMC, Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary,

MoHUA, Commissioner, SDMC, National Mission Director, SBM(U) among other dignitaries. The campaign aims to bring about behaviour change of public toilet users towards using the facilities like their household toilet and generating a sense of ownership in them for the same. The launch was conducted in Gyan Bharati

School, Saket in the presence of young cricket enthusiasts and students, who are the key change agents of the mission. The event also included distribution of campaign postcards to all the children present, who were urged to distribute it to public toilet users to inculcate mass behaviour change.



Toilet locator campaign launch in partnership with Google and Dettol

In order to popularize the usage of Google maps for locating toilets, and encouraging users to rate and review public toilets on Google Maps, MoHUA, in partnership with Google and Dettol Banega Swachh India (a CSR initiative of Reckitt Benckiser) has launched a month-long campaign on 12th July (to run till 11th August). This campaign will entail the following:

- MoHUA will conduct an outdoor and social media campaign
- Dettol and Google will also conduct a synchronous campaign
- All unique users who rate and review a toilet during the campaign period will get a certificate from Google and gifts from Dettol
- Encouraging citizen to correct the errors by suggesting an edit in terms of location, spelling etc.



The initiative (promoted by #LooReview) was trending on Twitter on that day.

Swachh Survekshan 2018 Launch



Swachh Survekshan-2018 (SS-2018) was officially launched along with the SS-2018 Toolkit and the SS-2018 Anthem at Nirman Bhawan in New Delhi on 31st July 2017 in the presence of Hon'ble MoHUA Narendra Singh Tomar and Hon'ble MoS Rao Inderjit Singh, where Secretary MoHUA Shri Durga Shanker Mishra briefed the Media about swachh Survekshan 2018, the largest swachh survey in the world. The survey is India's first ever pan sanitation survey impacting around 40 crore people across 4041

cities of India beginning from 4th January 2018.

a. The SS-2018 Toolkit has revised component weightage and added parameters emphasizing on this year's focus on sustainability and outcome. This year there is enhanced weightage on innovation, best practices waste segregation, revenue models for operational costs, Liquid waste management and ICT based monitoring and payments along with an additional feature

of Service line progress report "Validation" via individual observation and robust citizen feedback.

- b. The toolkit will act as a detailed set of guidelines for all the 4041 cities in their drive/journey to be the cleanest city and has been disseminated to all states. Swachh Survekshan regional workshops to build capacity are scheduled to begin in the coming months
- c. Swachh Bharat Mission Newsletter has been redesigned and titled "Swachhata Sandesh". It will now be disseminated to all 4014 cities via post in addition to the soft copy.
- d. The waste segregation Teaching Aid titled "Har Din Do Bin" was also launched during the event. The handbook aims to make citizens aware of what should go in the green and blue bins to enhance adoption of this good practice.

Capacity building exposure workshop in Surat



An important component of SBM is capacity building of city and state-level officials and other staff working for the Mission. Given this, exposure visits to cities that received top ranks or were top scorers in the survey components of Swachh Survekshan 2017, are being planned by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

(MoHUA) from 7th July 2017 to 22nd December 2017, as a peer-to-peer learning program. As part of this round, Surat Municipal Corporation organised a workshop titled “Swachh Surat, Swasth Surat” on 21st July 2017. The workshop saw participation from 63 people, including representatives from 23 ULBs and some from NGOs and private organisations. The workshop began with a classroom session including presentations on STP/ TTP, plastic and biomedical waste management, and smart city convergence, given by city officials as well as agencies specialising

in the field this was followed by field visit to various locations including secondary transfer station, treatments plants and compost plant. The feedback on the workshop was mostly positive, with most participants having felt that it would be helpful for their own work.



Capacity building workshop Bhopal

As part of the aforementioned round of capacity building exposure workshops, another workshop was organised by Bhopal Municipal Corporation on 28th July 2017 on the theme “Swachh Survekshan 2017 – Learnings from Bhopal Municipal Corporation”. This workshop was organised on a larger scale, with participation from close to 280 persons. The workshop aimed to cover all the aspects that allowed

Bhopal to achieve one of the top ranks in the Swachh Survekshan 2017, and as such began with a technical session comprising presentations on integrated solid waste management cluster, the role of NGOs in community mobilization, and on plastic waste source. This was followed by field visit to various locations including biomethanation plant, a temple showcasing onsite composting, SHE lounge, and



GPS command and control centre. The workshop also saw the launch of a comic titled Chacha Chaudhary & Swachh Bhopal, developed in collaboration with Diamond Comics, and a song titled “Waha Hai Swachh Bhopal” sung by prominent artist Kailash Kher. Overall, the workshop was a success, with enthusiastic participation from delegates from across the country, and a comprehensive focus on what it takes to make a city ‘swachh’.



CITY OF THE MONTH: CASE STUDY OF BHOPAL



CONTRIBUTED BY BHOPAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Bhopal, the city of lakes, is the capital of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh and the administrative headquarters of Bhopal district and Bhopal division. With 413 sq. km. area, the city stands among the 15 largest cities in the country.

Bhopal City is situated in the most urbanized district of the state of Madhya Pradesh. Urbanization seems to be stabilizing at about 80% presently. Given this, the challenges in managing the city's concomitant waste increase also get compounded. It is significant then, that from being placed 49th in a relative cleanliness ranking of India's cities in 2014, Bhopal climbed to the 21st position in 2016, and to the second position out of 434 cities in 2017. This swift progress was aided by the

Bhopal Municipal Corporation's (BMC's) efforts to improve garbage collection, and to become open-defecation free (ODF).

The city has ensured that it adhered to the parameters and standards defined in the Swachh Survekshan 2017, such as in terms of daily sweeping, litter bin coverage, institutionalisation of informal waste pickers, GPS/Rfid tracking of municipal vehicles, ICT-based attendance of MSW staff, use of plastic in road preparation/repair works.

In addition, BMC has installed a Biogas Plant through Mailhe Ikos Environment Pvt. Ltd. at Bittan Market near vegetable market, Bhopal. (Capacity – 5TPD, Biogas production – 300 cu MTR/day, electricity production – 450 units/day with generator capacity 50

Kva, manure production – 15 ton/day). The cost involved is Rs.1.05 crore ensuring energy production of 100000 unit per year and annual saving of Rs. 500000 approximately.

On 12th January 2017, Bhopal was declared ODF by Quality Council of India. To achieve this, BMC constructed 33,000 individual household toilets as per 2016 target under the Mission. The corporation also achieved the CT/PT construction target. To help with this, BMC ensured that all OD spots, Community and Public toilets display behaviour change creatives motivating the citizens to not defecate in open. The city also conducted a social media Campaign with the slogan "Swachh Bhopal, Let's make Bhopal No. #1".

Best Practices

There have been various efforts, initiatives, campaigns by BMC to make Bhopal the second cleanest city of India. Some of the innovative practices are given ahead.

Swachh Map App

BMC launched a city App known as Swachh Map App which works along the same lines as the Swachhata App. Through this App, citizens can capture and report uncollected garbage, and corporation team engaged in cleanliness will respond and resolve the complaint. The App allows the customer to track the complaint, give feedback.

Bhopal-I Clean initiative:

A group of six citizens in Bhopal, through their commitment and dedication to clean their city, created a mass cleanliness movement called Bhopal I-Clean, inspired by the Facebook post of the Ugly Indian who conducts spot-fixing activities in Bengaluru. The team has now grown to 200



members who take up a dirty spot every Sunday to clean, paint any walls or pillars neighboring that area with terracotta color, and design the wall with Worli art in white paint.

Since the launch of this initiative on January 12, 2014, people from different professions and walks of life have cleaned and painted 128 spots which include residential areas, schools, hospital, parks, establishments etc. The team spends 3-4 hours every Sunday morning to clean up a spot, thus painting a strong message of dedication to the general public.

The local people contribute Rs. 50/- each every month to purchase paint, brushes, buckets etc. in addition to the assurance to keep the spot BMC also gets involved by supporting their efforts and providing machinery for removing garbage. The people jointly take the responsibility to maintain the area clean and also further beautify it. Additionally, the team has also started a “Raddi” campaign where citizens are requested to hand over scrap, from which the team makes money and purchases the accessories used during the drive. The team’s efforts have sensitized the public about health, sanitation,

City Profile – Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	
Name of the Municipal Body	Bhopal Municipal Corporation
Commissioner/ Chief Officer Name	Smt. Chhavi Bhardwaj (IAS)
Nodal Officer	Mr. M.P. Singh
Area	287.17 Sq. km
Density	6253 persons/sq.km.
City Population (Census 2011)	17.96 Lakh
Floating population (Census 2011)	961940
Slum Population and HHs	936066 Pop. and 183989 HHs (407000)
Slums	380
Zones	19
Wards	85 (BMC jurisdiction)
Literacy Rate (%)	85.24 %

Brief profile of Swachh Bhopal	
MSW staff deployed	1681
Required staff number (as per CPHEEO norms)	1340
Institutionalised waste pickers	1525
Litter bin coverage of commercial areas	100%
City Sanitation Plan	
Waste generation	850 MT
Waste collected & transported	850 MT (100%)
Waste treated	50 MT (5.9%)

and cleanliness. I-Clean has completed more than 200 tasks in Bhopal.

Shiksha Chaupal

To bring awareness among mass, the idea of Shiksha Chaupal was brought up to fill the gap between the administrations and the mass in regards to the facilities and needs. In Shiksha Chaupal, the administration directly address the citizens to know about the needs and problem being faced by them. A platform was created for the slum dwellers to discuss openly about open defecation situations to the commissioner and top officials of BMC, to address the gaps in becoming open defecation free. The result came out to be positive making Bhopal ODF city. Rapid construction of toilets filled the gaps and helped BMC to become clean and sanitized.

She Lounge

BMC established India's first 'She Lounge' addressing the basic concerns of its female population. It was found that ladies avoided the use of Pay and Use toilets for many reasons including instinctive embarrassment, male receptionist, and cleanliness issues. The 'She lounge' is exclusively for use by women and has well maintained toilets which are managed by women staff, and have sanitary napkin vending



machine and disposal machine inside, which is an innovative idea to create awareness about menstrual hygiene. It also has a waiting area with wash-basin and mirrors, Wi-Fi, FM radio, ATM and shop by the side. The 'She Lounge' is appealing as it is free to use. It has been constructed in two places in Bhopal according to the BMC's officials, and there are plans to set up more such lounges in near future.

Sarthak Initiative for Plastic waste and E-waste

In association with a NGO named Sarthak, BMC has taken an initiative to collect plastic waste through rag pickers. The Sarthak group converts the plastic into granules which is used in construction and repair of roads and sent to cement factories to be used as fuel.

Doctor Aapke Dwar

It was a major challenge achieve ODF status and bring about behavioural change amongst the residents of the city. For this, a comprehensive strategy was adopted by BMC in cooperation with their empaneled NGO, Sanidhya Samiti, with them executing the idea of "Doctor Aapke Dwar" on behalf of the BMC. Sanidhya Samiti has put in many months' labour working on this activity. This work involved organizing free health checkup camps in slum areas and educating people about health risks caused by open defecation through doctors and motivating them to construct toilets in their homes, which helped at large in



constructing more than 25000 new toilets in Bhopal. During the activity, they liaised with the doctors, local volunteers, Self Help Groups and also helped to keep the costs down, and an active participation from different classes of society.

Sakarattmak Soch

Sakarattmak Soch was formed on 2nd October by a group of women for Swachh Bharat Mission, and



has 350 women from different backgrounds including teachers, doctors, and business women etc. who dedicatedly give support either physically, mentally or financially with the objective to minimize the garbage by spreading awareness, cleanliness drives. The aim is to lessen garbage points and convert low lying land patches into parks and playgrounds by cleaning them and developing them based on theme. The team regularly visits residential areas to carry out cleanliness drives, and encourage people to not use polythene and switch to cloth bags.



Report on the Solid Waste Management Exposure Workshops

During July 2017

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) organized the fifth and sixth Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Solid Waste Management (SWM) Exposure workshops under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The workshops were held between July 10th to 14th and July 24th to 28th respectively and was attended by a total of sixty-seven participants from the states – Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, New Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. The profile of the participants ranged from executive officers to councilors, mayors, sanitary inspectors, executive engineers, city managers and health officers. Several talks were delivered by resource persons from government departments, NGOs and consultancies on various topics like SWM Rules 2016, Construction and Demolition (C and D) Waste Management Rules 2016, E-Waste Rules 2016, importance of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for effective SWM, several decentralized waste management technologies like home composting, bio-methanation, integration of waste pickers for sustainable SWM etc. The fifth workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Anuradha Shukla who is a Senior scientist at the Central Road Research

Institute (CRRI). She enlightened the participants with the concept of use of waste generated in the city for construction of roads. The sixth workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Sanjiv Kumar who is the Director of Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). He talked about how to Swachh Bharat Mission more effective and contribute towards greater urban climate resilience.

Apart from lectures and panel discussions, the workshops comprised of field visits to demonstrate various centralized and decentralized waste management technologies on ground to participants. The participants were taken to the Ghazipur WTE (Waste to Energy) plant of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL and FS), C and D waste recycling plant at Shashtri Park, Bio-methanation plant at Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) and Delhi Gymkhana, decentralized composting at Miranda House and Le Meridian, door to door waste collection and segregation at Regency Park II in Gurugram, centralized composting plant at Okhla and many more. The participants were intrigued to know about the solar power initiative taken up by Miranda House which was explained to them by Dr. Bani Roy. Dr. Roy explained that Miranda

House has installed solar panels in the rooftops of their hostels and the power generated was used to run their composting and paper recycling equipment. This helped them reduce their electricity expenditure for waste management activities

On the fourth and the fifth day of the workshops, participants were engaged in group activities and individual quiz. Through these activities, unique challenges and opportunities in the field of SWM were highlighted which revealed ground realities of cities. They also prepared bankable SWM proposals for their respective cities based on financial viability. The workshops also had a separate session allotted specifically for the presentations by the participants. Towards the end of each workshop, Swachh Bharat Mission Oath was taken by all participants and the NIUA team. Also, a vote of thanks was proposed to all the stakeholders. Additional Mission Director, Shri Saurabh Jain and Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Mr. Geromic George along with the head of the National Project Management Unit of SBM, Mr. Pravin Gupta, delivered the valedictory addresses and distributed prizes and certificates to the participants for the two workshops respectively.



GLOBAL SWACHH PERSPECTIVES:

Case of Amelior, France

*Contributed by Chintan
Environmental Research
and Action Group*

Amelior. Sounds like something you've heard of? Of course, it's from the word, ameliorate, or in some way, heal. In Paris, it means more than you could deduce. It is the name of a wastepickers' co-operative.

You read that right. France also has wastepickers, and they aren't all that rare: about 6000 of them live and work in Paris, where they are known as biffins. They've always been there, in that city. In fact-the classic painter Manet (1832-1883) also painted them, then known as Le Chiffonier. The paintings of the

time were iconic comments on Paris being rebuilt on the plans of Haussmann, known as much for his grand designs as for the human cost of implementing them. Manet's subject was one such individual, who had lost his home in the refashioning of Paris. It is from paintings like these that the world began to learn about Paris' invisible 19th century residents.

Today, as in many parts of the world, the Biffins are fighting for their right to be recognized, and be able to continue to work as partners of the city. They are negotiating with the city of Paris for many types of recognition. Currently, Amelior is campaigning for more recognition for the wastepickers. In order to do that, they are not only campaigning but wearing glo jackets with the organization's name and logo on it.

But the buffins are still finding ways to help themselves. As is the case with wastepickers all over the world, they pick up all manners of recyclables, from cartons to cans.



These they sell directly to recycling factories through Amelior, which helps in reaching the quantity and negotiate prices. That's not all. They often find exquisite, intact objects which can fetch much better amounts when sold as objects rather than materials.

"Sometimes people give these to them, sometimes they have to buy them," explains Samzar Vao, of Amelior.

Amelior has recently set up a beautifully laid out second hands

good shop in Montreuil, just outside the city of Paris, easily accessible by metro.

Here, coats and paintings of cats lie next to ceramic chess pieces (5 euros). The wastepickers' earn when the item is sold, with a small amount for running the shop going to the organization. They have also been able to get some space monthly in an open market, where they sell some of what they have found in the week. It's a flea market without the glamour of tourist-oriented flea markets. Their own second hand store, therefore, is what Vao calls the wastepickers' own "100% independent circular economy."

Paris is already immersed in several innovative zero waste activities. If organizations like Amelior and groups like the Biffins were recognized, the country would be able to lead the EU in zero waste, because it would have used both material and human resources in a way that few other EU countries can do.



Communication from the ministry or SBM (Urban)

The communications given below are accessible at the SBM (Urban) portal.



Open Defecation Free (ODF) Certification for Cantonment Boards

In view of the goal to make the country open defecation free by 2nd October 2019, in addition to the 4,041 statutory towns that the Ministry is targeting to make ODF, there are 62 Cantonment Boards in the country, which are administratively controlled by the Ministry of Defence at the apex level and Director General Defence Estates is the authority to give recommendations on any matter pertaining to these Cantonment Boards. Quality Council of India (QCI) has been requested to entertain ODF verification request(s) from the Cantonment Boards directly. The ODF verification cost for these Cantonment Boards will be met out from the budget earmarked for QCI to assess ULBs for ODF.

Procurement of Vehicles and Equipment for SWM and Sanitation under DGS&D Rate Contract

The Ministry, through DGS&D, had provided for several solid waste management equipment under rate contract. While the existing rate contracts have expired, and the MoHUA is working with DGS&D to onboard all items (and additional items) on the GeM (Government e-Marketplace) platform at the earliest possible, cities/states are requested to use the old rate contract (as per enclosed list) to procure equipment in the interim till 2nd October 2017, or till GeM listing, whichever is earlier. The concerned

may be in touch with Rohit Kakkar, Deputy Advisor, CPHEEO (rohitkakkard@gmail.com; +91 87506 22900).

Permitting Compost Manufacturers to carry out sale of bagged city compost through the portal as per direct subsidy policy released on 28.09.2017

An amendment to the policy on promotion of city compost was released on 28.09.2016, wherein ULBs/ Compost manufacturers can now also market compost directly to farmers in bulk and claim market development assistance of Rs.1500/MT. While the release of the notification permitting sale of compost (in loose) to this effect is awaited from the D/o Agriculture, there are a number of large firms (refer to Annexure) that are known to have presence in a number of states/cities, a wide distribution network and their own brand of compost, that would like to carry out the direct sale of city compost in bagged form. The DoF was requested that the portal for sale be activated for 90 firms (listed in Annexure I) with immediate effect. Of these, the portal has been activated for 43 firms, and the remainder are awaited. DoF has been requested to activate the portal for all firms with immediate effect.

Utilisation of SWM capacity building funds for initiatives in non-AMRUT towns

MoHUA's AMRUT scheme provides funding for sewerage and septage projects for 500 chosen towns/

cities, in accordance with its guidelines. For non-AMRUT towns and cities which have become ODF, septage management becomes a natural extension of the Swachh Bharat Mission objectives. These cities, in addition to managing solid waste, are looking towards adopting integrated waste management or incorporating liquid waste management, especially as they move towards total sanitation. For this purpose, they are considering funding liquid waste management projects through different sources such as the 14th Finance Commission Funds, State grants, Donor funding etc. In this context, in these ODF, non-AMRUT towns, capacity building initiatives for such septage management projects, namely, DPR preparation, TA advisory for kickstarting implementation, IEC/BCC activities etc (as described in Section 13.2 of AMRUT guidelines) can now be undertaken if a part of the SWM capacity building fund is unutilized by the city.

Dissemination of creatives from the Swachh Shauchalaya campaign

With regard to the recently launched campaign 'Swachh Shauchalaya' with the eminent cricketer and SBM ambassador, Shri Suresh Raina, which focuses on behaviour change of public toilet users towards responsible usage of these toilets, ULBs have been requested to engage cricket associations/clubs, students as Swachhagrahis, and to display campaign posters/hoardings prominently around their cities.

SOCIAL BHARAT

Swachh Bharat Mission on Twitter

Twitter
(@SwachhBharatGov)

No. of Followers
62,010

Increase from last month
6,746

Top media Tweet earned 124K impressions

We extend our heartfelt thanks to @ImRaina for coming on board as an ambassador for #SwachhBharat Mission. #SwachhShauchalaya #MyCleanIndia pic.twitter.com/oHjrUsFgeD



39 221 2168

[View Tweet activity](#)

[View all Tweet activity](#)

Swachh Bharat Mission on Facebook



Facebook

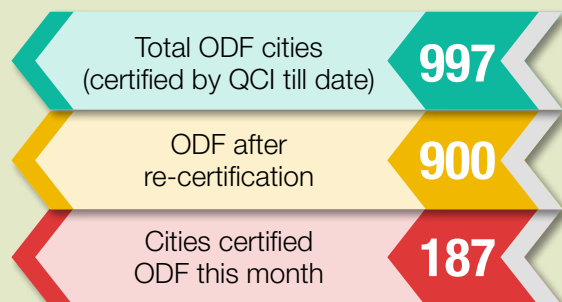
Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban)

No. of Followers
2,66,946

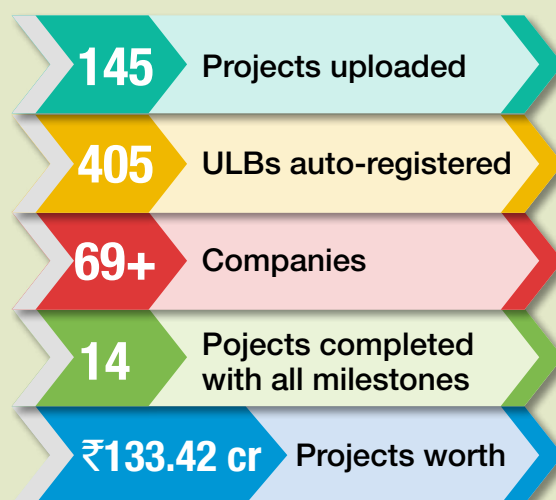
Increase from last month
443

OTHER SWACHH UPDATES

ODF TRACKER



SWACHH CSR CORNER



States/UTs	ODF	Non ODF-Post recertification	%ODF
Chandigarh	1	0	100%
Gujarat	170	34	80%
Mizoram	16	0	70%
Madhya Pradesh	258	0	68%
Andhra Pradesh	110	39	65%
Chhattisgarh	90	0	54%
Maharashtra	193	6	49%
Jharkhand	14	0	34%
Kerala	20	0	22%
Delhi	1	0	20%
Manipur	5	0	19%
Puducherry	1	0	17%
Sikkim	1	0	14%
Telangana	16	6	14%
Haryana	10	0	13%
Uttarakhand	8	0	11%
Himachal Pradesh	4	0	7%
Karnataka	18	0	7%
Tamil Nadu	48	12	5%
Rajasthan	10	0	5%
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	1%
Punjab	1	0	1%
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0%
Bihar	0	0	0%

STATE-WISE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS UNDER SBM UPTO JULY 2017

S. No.	State & UTs	Status of Toilets					Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management			
		Individual Household Toilets			Total Community and Public Toilets (No. of Seats)		Ward with 100% door to door collection (Nos.)	Total Wards (Nos.)	Total Waste Generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing (%)
		Application Received (Nos.)	Under Construction (Nos.)	Completed (Nos.)	Under Construction	Completed				
1	Andhra Pradesh	355,773	0	349,943	4,631	12,176	3,072	3,455	6,440	8.0
2	Andman& Nicobar Islands	11	384	284	261	24	24	24	115	23.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,029	2,583	1,537	1,815	9	18	42	181	15.0
4	Assam	244,594	357	812	3,770	1,988	92	888	650	10.0
5	Bihar	378,428	141,750	106,175	992	980	2,588	3,321	14,820	40.0
6	Chandigarh UT	24,071	1,072	21,999	100	2,427	26	26	340	100.0
7	Chhattisgarh	369,654	8,500	278,522	6,350	10,376	923	3,232	1,896	2.0
8	Daman & Diu	1,015	300	233	0	0	13	28	85	0.0
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,124	1,100	1,087	0	60	0	15	35	0.0
10	NCT of Delhi	11,128	22	47	5,665	16,940	232	272	8,400	52.0
11	Goa	5,800	1,535	914	170	40	192	192	183	52.0
12	Gujarat	639,733	1,353	580,284	2,535	14,566	1,529	1,572	10,145	28.0
13	Haryana	100,719	6,000	21,148	2,505	1,685	412	1,449	3,490	25.0
14	Himachal Pradesh	5,101	270	1,788	21	40	167	502	300	25.0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	78,052	950	994	23	770	989	1,163	1,792	2.0
16	Jharkhand	252,284	229,721	174,545	3,673	1,958	346	828	2,350	15.0
17	Karnataka	366,419	132,034	138,053	7,402	3,410	4,146	5,276	8,784	40.0
18	Kerala	72,134	4,850	67,549	35	320	1,280	3,536	1,576	50.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	801,716	312,179	450,052	1,635	19,460	4,136	6,999	5,079	14.0
20	Maharashtra	902,854	223,480	453,216	412	52,283	748	7,054	26,820	10.0
21	Manipur	20,805	410	3,323	35	140	130	315	176	50.0
22	Meghalaya	280	84	1	178	15	6	114	268	58.0
23	Mizoram	2,780	268	2,349	65	53	66	193	253	4.0
24	Nagaland	25,544	50	1,691	226	70	19	234	270	0.0
25	Odisha	216,921	20,802	27,416	3,750	1,300	1,387	1,975	2,460	2.0
26	Pondicherry UT	8,278	4,225	2,553	165	140	81	129	495	20.0
27	Punjab	126,985	62,530	30,042	3,860	1,005	2,544	3,093	4,100	22.0
28	Rajasthan	403,572	124,868	140,778	6,120	4,935	2,010	5,247	5,247	16.0
29	Sikkim	1,962	280	1,629	8	23	4	48	49	0.0
30	Tamil Nadu	422,959	307,919	318,539	16,935	44,290	9,182	12,820	15,272	25.0
31	Telangana	168,184	101,979	72,553	1,306	1,584	1,766	1,967	6,628	49.0
32	Tripura	34	4	3	0	0	0	244	407	0.0
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,456,406	188,400	312,254	4,430	10,660	3,516	11,290	12,650	13.0
34	Uttarakhand	19,603	21,243	4,248	1,900	854	270	706	1,400	0.7
35	West Bengal	117,120	252	127,373	145	225	1,360	2,816	8,675	6.0
	Total/Average	8,603,072	1,901,754	3,693,934	81,118	204,806	43,274	81,065	1,51,831	23.2



HOW DO WE SEGREGATE WASTE?

