



Ministry of Housing  
and Urban Affairs  
Government of India

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# SWACHHATA SANDESH

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



**'Sankalp  
Se Siddhi'  
Campaign**

**City of the month:  
Case of Berhampur, Odisha**

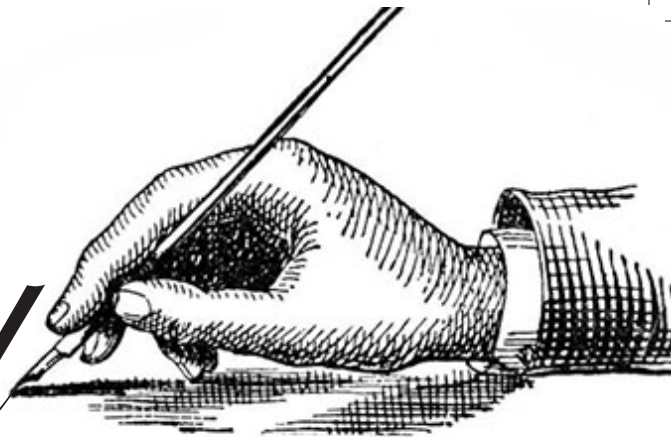
**Global Swachh Perspectives:  
Case of Rwanda – Ban on Plastic Bags**







# Editorial



There is no denying from the fact that cities across the country are facing challenges of inadequate sanitation, municipal solid waste management (MSWM) and continuous deterioration of quality of life in urban areas. Sanitation, which has emerged as one of the foremost challenges, is commonly understood as one of inadequate number of toilets, people not using available toilets and related problem of MSWM. Acknowledging the magnitude of the above mentioned challenges, the Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to achieve a clean and open defecation urban India by October 2019. The Mission covers all rural and urban areas. SBM for urban areas (SBM-U) is a cleanliness drive aimed to cover 4041 statutory cities and towns all over India. It includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, MSWM, and bringing about a behavior change in people regarding health sanitation practices. As the Mission has entered in its third year, significant progress has been made with innovative approaches being adopted to not only improve service delivery but also make the Mission a mass movement.

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal 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 by 2019. The Prime Minister launched the campaign titled 'Sankalp Se Siddhi' on 9th August 2017. The campaign envisages the emergence of a New India by 2022, the year of India's 75th anniversary of Independence, through a new kind of freedom movement. A portal [www.newindia.in](http://www.newindia.in) has also been launched, which

will be used effectively for taking pledges, creating causes, etc. Further, MoHUA has assigned National Productivity Council as the National Program Coordinator for organizing Capacity Building programme on waste management rules in 70 cities across India. The Central Pollution Control Board is acting as the National Implementing Agency for this programme. As part of the programme, workshops have been conducted in Chandigarh, Jaipur, Kanpur, Ranchi and Indore. At the city level, Mysuru City Corporation conducted a workshop on Decentralized Solid Waste Management on 4th August 2017. The workshop included a classroom session including briefs on the importance of segregation with regard to planning for waste management and disposal, new waste to technology conversion techniques, optimal utilization of natural resources, involvement in IEC activities for collective waste management, etc.

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**

## Best Practices

# ULBs, institutions and individuals doing inspiring work



### A Bengaluru restaurant independently became a 'zero waste' eatery

Gopinath Prabhu, who runs New Krishna Bhavan on Sampige road in Bengaluru, developed a system to manage the restaurant's daily waste of approximately 400kg (generated through about a 1000 visitors each day), entirely independently, and on-site to the extent possible. The waste is segregated into three categories - dry and wet, and coffee-tea sediments. Dry waste is collected by rag pickers, the wet waste is fed to pigs on a nearby farm, and the sediments of coffee and tea end up in a compost pit in a park across the road. The restaurant changed its practice of ordering a fixed quantity of goods each day, regardless of the amount that was actually used, and now gives leftovers that don't qualify as waste to the poor and needy. Today, the mantra Mr. Prabhu swears by is 'reduce, reuse and recycle' and applies this concept in managing the eatery's waste.

Source – The Better India


#BlueGreenPledge  
#MyCleanIndia

Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban  
Ministry of Urban Development  
Government of India




## Two Dustbins help in Source Segregation

By keeping separate dustbins for wet and dry waste, I help my country in source segregation. This goes a long way in helping to recycle and reuse. Let us all join hands to create wealth out of waste.





WET WASTE



DRY WASTE


### This is what happens to the segregated waste






For more information, please call toll-free number 1969

 SwachhBharatUrban

 SwachhBharatGov

 [www.swachhbharaturban.in](http://www.swachhbharaturban.in)



In September 2016, an NGO Habitat for Humanity India and Sunvest, a solar energy company specialising in residential and rooftop solar systems, came together to set up a solar-powered Community Sanitation Complex (with 24/7 water and electricity supply) in Sathewadi, a suburb

of Thane in Maharashtra, as part of a pilot project. As part of this first pilot, the existing public toilet in the locality was rebuilt by the team to set up the revamped Community Sanitation Complex, to impact 200 families through setting up a hybrid system that can run on solar power, battery

or even Maharashtra state grid's electricity. The new additions include LED motion sensing lights, multi-functional smart card access for the family members, installing CCTVs for security and monitoring all activities through a personal computer, all of which functions are powered by solar energy. A group of local women manages the functioning and cleaning of the complex. They have also been trained in the maintenance of the solar panels. The sanitation complex is accessible with a smart card, provided to all members of the 200 families in Sathewadi. The smart cards can also be utilised to pay the bills, making them multi-functional. The new complex has ensured functionality, ease of access and security for users, due to which they are happy with the installation.

## Construction Company setting a standard in Waste Management at Tech Parks

RMZ, a leading tech park builder and founding member of the Indian Green Building Council, celebrated World Environment Day at RMZ EcoWorld in Bellandur by setting up stalls to engage employees at the tech park for them to understand the system of decentralised handling and processing of waste onsite, to change their behaviour so that they segregate their waste at source, and consider the impact their waste creates on the environment. The tech park at Bellandur has onsite processing for both wet and dry waste through in-built infrastructure and the



establishment of policies, rules and processes for holistic composting and dry waste sorting across its portfolio. The company has built in sustainability into daily operations

and routines in such a manner that it is not even noticeable. This has been possible through the keen interest taken by Mr. Protick Basu, Senior General Manager, and his championing role in understanding the problem, identifying potential solutions, and engaging with the right people in the organisation to implement solutions has been crucial. In addition to bold initiatives taken by the leadership, the company has facilitated training for housekeeping staff, tenant's facilities teams and IPC teams, to ensure compliance with the park's waste management policies.

Source – The Better India



# THE MONTH THAT WAS...

August 2017

## 'Sankalp Se Siddhi' Campaign

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched a cleanliness campaign from 9th to 15th August 2017 encouraging cities to take up cleanliness initiatives as a run-up to Independence Day. An indicative list of activities was sent out to be

taken up, with public participation alongwith municipal workers, including:

- Prepare a vision/ resolution document for the State/ULB for becoming 'Swachh' by 2nd October 2019 through consultations with stakeholders

including experts and youth;

- Cleaning drives to make community and public toilets functional and clean; and
- Publicly felicitate Swachhagrahis (volunteers) in the city and carry out Swachhagrahi registration camps.



Figure 12.1 – Promotion for Source Segregation as a part of Sankalp Se Siddhi Campaign



Figure 12.2 – Distribution of Blue & Green Bins



Figure 12.3 – Collection of Dry and Wet Waste by Durg Municipal Workers



Figure 6.1 - Nodal Officer informing about Segregation at Source



Figure 6.3 - Mega Rally organized by Aligarh Municipal Corporation



Figure 6.2 - Mega Rally organized by Aligarh Municipal Corporation



Figure 6.4 - Mega Rally coverage on Swachhtha Abhyaan

## Swachh Survekshan-2018 Regional Workshop in Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Swachh Survekshan-2018 Regional workshops have been planned to be conducted in 31 cities, with participation by 4303 ULBs. The first workshop

was conducted at Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 28th August 2017. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, Govt.

of Uttarakhand announced that the cities who will be falling under top 50 cities in Swachh Survekshan 2018 shall be given reward of Rs. 75 lakh for 1st position, Rs. 50 lakh for



2nd position and Rs. 25 lakh for 3rd position in top 50 cities. An exhibition was also organized to showcase the new technologies to manage their waste.



## Capacity Building Programme of ULBs and Stakeholders on Waste Management Rules notified in 2016

This Ministry has stated Capacity Building programs for training on Six Rules 2016 namely, Solid Waste Management Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules, Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, E-Waste Management Rules,

Biomedical Waste Management Rules, and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary) Rules, as notified in 2016. in association with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board. National

Productivity Council (NPC), as knowledge partner, has been assigned the work for training to trainers in 68 cities in India. The Capacity building programmes were conducted at Kanpur on 9th August, 2017, Ranchi on 24th August, 2017 and Indore on 31st August, 2017 with about 200 participants at each city.



## Capacity Building Exposure Workshop in Mysuru

The 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. Mysuru City Corporation conducted a



workshop on “Decentralized Solid Waste Management” on 4th August 2017 with around 40 people. This was followed by field

visits to zero waste management unit, compost plant and a ward to witness door to door collection of segregated waste.



## 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Solid Waste Management Exposure Workshops organized by National Institute of Urban Affairs



National Institute of Urban Affairs organized the seventh and eighth Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Solid Waste Management (SWM) Exposure workshops between August 7th to 11th and

August 21st to 25th 2017. The participants were from various ULBs and States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Pondicherry, Rajasthan,

Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. About 100 participants were trained on solid waste management and best practices for further application in their ULB.

Under the Mission, about Rs. 70.68 crore has been released to the States during the month of August 2017. Management Exposure Workshops organized by National Institute of Urban Affairs

The progress of Swachh Bharat Mission as on date is as under.

S. No.	Details	Applications received	Under construction	Constructed
1	Individual Household Latrines, Nos.	85.84 lakhs	10.06 lakhs	38.52 lakhs
2	Community & Public Toilets, No. of seats	--	71,669 nos. of seats	218,564 nos. of seats
3	Municipal Solid Waste Management	(i) 100% door to door collection in 44,650 wards out of total 82,725 wards (ii) Waste processing achieved is 22.85% of total waste generated.		



## CITY OF THE MONTH:

# CASE OF BERHAMPUR, ODISHA - SLUM REPORT CARDS TO TRACK SANITATION

Source: The Better India

Berhampur may soon be one of the top cities in Odisha, with the ongoing Shreshtha Berhampur campaign encountering success through holistic development. Shreshtha Berhampur is a campaign initiated jointly by the Berhampur Municipal Corporation and the Berhampur Children's Federation, aiming at developing the city holistically with the active participation of all citizens. The areas it's planning to tackle are sanitation, roads, transportation, city planning, beautification and civic and municipal services.

Between 15th to 30th May 2017, the children of the Berhampur Children's Federation, who are the residents of 40 slums in the city, began the beautification of the city's walls by cleaning them of posters and graffiti and decorating them with their own art work. They began with the Khallikote University Campus walls and then went on to walls along major roads of the city. This has the added benefit of allowing



the slum residents to utilise their vacation time productively.

The initiative was started through the work of Youth for Social Development (YSD), a non-government organisation (NGO)

working with vulnerable children, specifically those who reside in slums, and educating them about their rights and empowerment. The NGO has been working since 2006 to improve the living conditions of

children living in urban poverty in the city. According to the Secretary of YSD, to ensure children's participation in city planning and to help make their voices count, YSD helped the children form 'child clubs' in each slum. In 2013, empowered children from these 40 slums united all their clubs and formed a children's federation, called Berhampur Children's Federation.

Child leaders from the federation take up several issues related to children and the provision of civic services, and speak about them, find solutions to related problems, and according to many citizens, have helped to make the city more liveable as well.

The federation has various points on its agenda, one of the important ones of which is Clean slum (Swachha basti). The children work towards keeping their neighbourhood clean and setting an example for their elders. They help to assess public amenities using a 'children's report card', in which a pictorial representation of the access and the quality of various basic services in the slum is depicted. A slum sanitation wall in every neighborhood helps to monitor the level of sanitation in the slums, which assists in reports



made to the local authorities.

Being a part of the clubs has helped the children learn about their rights, the services that should be provided to them as citizens and children, and the fact that they can approach the service providers and elected officials for help when required.

There is a wall magazine, called 'Ame Kahuchu Ama Katha' (We Tell Our Story), which encourages children to write articles, poems, essays and draw pictures as well as cartoons. The magazine is depicted on a dedicated wall in their slum. When the wall is

decorated with fresh notices, the children invite community members and sometimes the local corporator to view their art work and read what they have written.

The magazine brings out the creativity in the children, and allows the children to depict their own issues as well as civic issues through paintings, which they also paint on other walls of the city, in association with the Berhampur Municipal Corporation.

The Shrestha Berhampur campaign has made these children the champions of city-building, and the municipality and the citizens of Berhampur are working towards improving the standing of their city in the entire state.

The YSD is working towards making Ganjam district (to which Berhampur city belongs) free of child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, child abuse and female foeticide. Motivating children from the slums to do good work, the aim of eradicating these social evils should hopefully not be a problem for these dedicated volunteers.

(YSD can be contacted by writing at [bibhu@ysdindia.org](mailto:bibhu@ysdindia.org))





# ROAD TO SWACHH SURVEKSHAN-2018

The Swachh Survekshan 2018 has been formally launched, with the questionnaire and a toolkit shared with states/UTs and cities. The stakes are at their highest, with 4,041 ULBs planned to be assessed through the survey. Given this, listed ahead is a series of questions ULBs can use to self-assess their preparation for the survey. The questions in brackets, if any, will help ULBs that do not implement the concerned process to kick-start the preparation for the same. For the detailed questionnaire, including the options for each question, ULBs may refer to the SS-2018 toolkit.

## Collection & Transportation

1. Of the total waste generated, what percentage is segregated into wet and dry? (Is the volume of wet and dry waste generated daily being recorded? How many collection vehicles are partitioned for wet and dry waste?)
2. What is the percentage of RWAs/bulk garbage generators practicing on-site processing for organic waste? (Have bulk waste generators been informed

- about on-site processing?)
3. What is the percentage of commercial areas that have daily sweeping and cleaning (twice a day, including night sweeping)?
4. What is the percentage coverage of area (wards) under door-to-door collection system? (Is there a ward-wise staff deployment plan in place for the same?)

## Processing & Disposal

1. What percentage of the operational cost of solid waste management is covered by Property Tax and User Charges? (Has the current amount of property tax collected, user charges collected, total households and total operational cost of SWM activities been reconciled?)
2. Is the landfill in the city a sanitary landfill? (if not, refer to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for points to keep in mind)
3. What is the percentage of wet waste treated either by decentralized or centralized processing? (Has a plan to

ensure 100% decentralised processing been prepared?)

## Sanitation

1. Where does the city stand on declaring itself as ODF and submitting for certification? (Is the ODF protocol prepared by the ministry being followed?)
2. What percentage of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of Community/Public Toilets is covered by revenue streams? (Are user charges notified and collected across all wards? Have other revenue streams and facilitating agencies been identified?)
3. Are de-sludging operators registered and being monitored (e.g. by the ULB)?

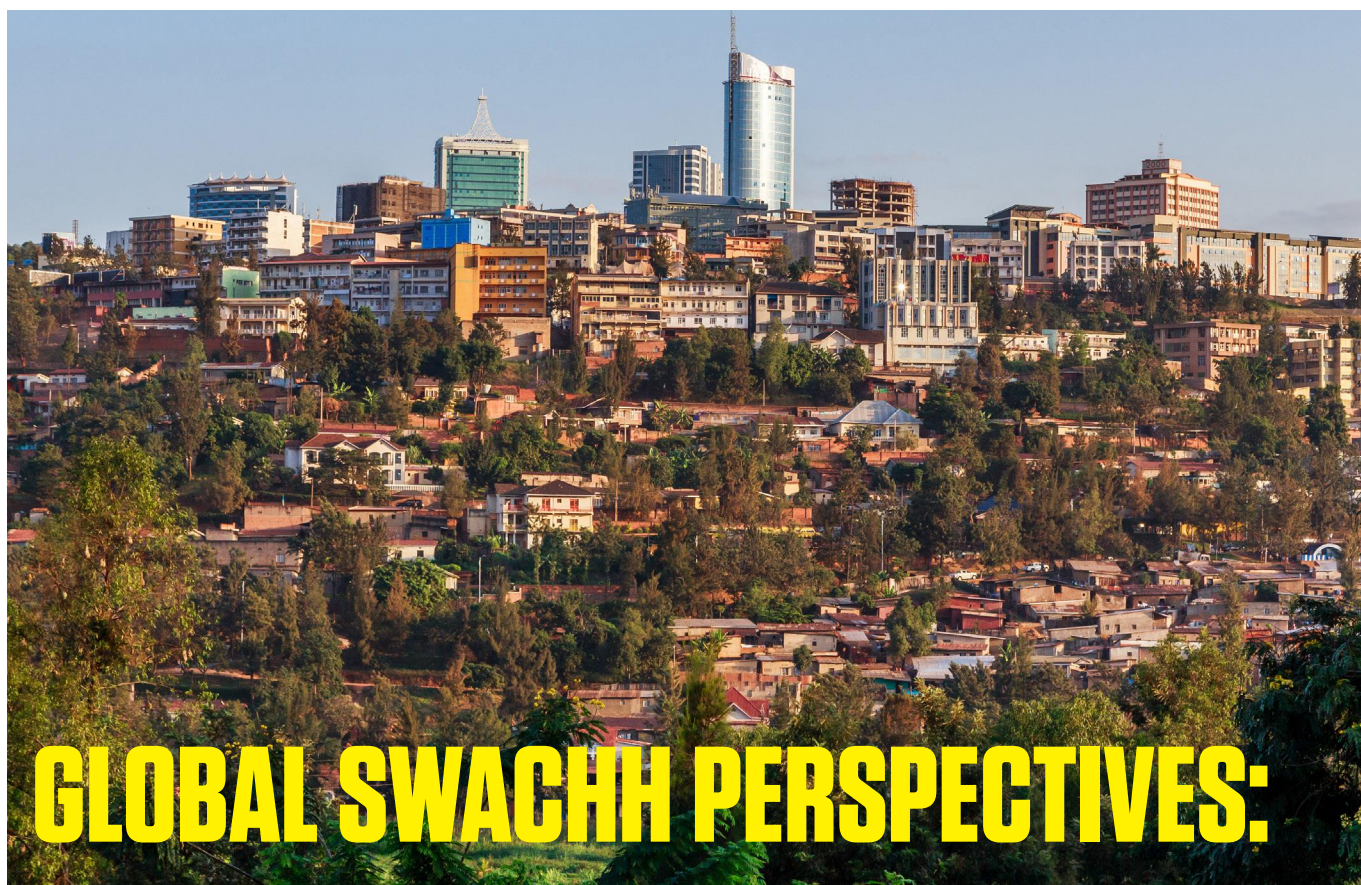
## IEC & Behaviour Change

1. Whether rankings of Swachh Hotel, School, Hospital, RWA/Mohalla and Market Association conducted? (Have hotels, schools, hospitals, RWAs, market association been engaged with and have parameters for cleanliness been defined?)
2. Is there ICT-Based Monitoring of Community and Public Toilets? (alternatively, has the ULB contacted Quality Council of India for geotagging of CTs and PTs or TCIL/BSNL/ITIL for installing feedback systems?)

## Capacity Building

1. Is there a need to establish for a City Program Implementation Unit (PIU) (with at least IEC and MIS experts), and if so, what is the status of setting the same up?





## Case of Rwanda – Ban on Plastic Bags

*Contributed by Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group*

What has Rwanda, a small East African nation, done in the area of waste that India can learn from? It has controlled its plastic bags - something India has struggled with since the late

1990s. This developing country in Africa has been plastic bag free since 2008.

Before 2008, the country suffered from plastic pollution like any other developing country: there were billions of plastic bags choking waterways and destroying entire ecosystem of Rwanda. The country faced a terrible genocide, which resulted in the deaths of over 800,000 people in 1994, but this did not deter Rwanda from taking a step which could have been a hindrance to its developing economy. The brave move saw Rwanda choose not to levy taxes on single-use plastics but decide to ban them completely. This was

seen as the answer to the plastic menace as the country lacked the infrastructure and resources to sustainably manage plastic waste and also since plastic was being indiscriminately disposed off by burning, which releases toxic gases into the air, or left to clog drainage systems. The ban was made effective by imposing heavy penalties on offenders. According to the law, the offenders smuggling plastic bags could face jail time when apprehended. Manufacturers of plastic bags were provided incentives to start recycling them instead, thus creating a market for eco-friendly jute and banana leaf bags.





Today, non-biodegradable polythene bags are illegal in Rwanda. There could soon be a ban on other types of plastic as well and Rwanda could well be on its way to becoming the world's first plastic-free nation. This is a commendable feat by a country with a GDP of 8 Billion USD (approx. INR 50,000 crore).

In 2008, UN Habitat named Kigali, the capital city of Rwanda, as the cleanest city in Africa for its zero tolerance for plastics, improved garbage collection, clean streets and pavements, upgraded public transport and improvements to the sewage system and slum upgrading.

However, it is to be noted that Rwanda's plastic ban is not without its imperfections. In its sixth year, the policy has proved efficient, but has a dark underside. It has spawned a very lucrative black market for the shunned plastic bags. Plastic bags are filtering into Rwanda from neighboring countries like Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Uganda. Bags sneak in through the border and illegal smugglers are making immense profits.

Furthermore, the consequence

of banning plastic carry bags is that paper bags are being used in excess, thus leading to other kinds of waste and wasted natural resources. This should not take away from the fact that a small African nation has managed to bring about the kind of legislation that more developed countries around the world hesitate at, and also have not been successfully able to implement, but should remind policy-makers and programme officers that implementing hard-nosed laws or policies require support systems to be put in place for the new practices to be successful and productive. It cannot be denied that Rwanda is a bright example of what can be achieved if political will exists.

India has been struggling with handling plastic bags for several years. Some states and cities have banned plastic bags, with temporary success. Nainital, (Uttaranchal), for example, has successfully got rid of the plastic bag economy in 2004. Delhi upheld a short ban, during which such bags became a rarity. The ban was stayed in the Delhi High Court, leading to a reversal in fortunes. Yet, the problem persists, because the use of plastic bags is



never stopped completely.

To address the growing menace of plastic waste, on January 1st, 2017, the National Green Tribunal directed that the use of disposable plastic like cutlery, bags and other plastic items in Delhi NCR be banned. It is another matter how effective the ban has in practice. As an answer, the production and usage of plastic still persists in large amounts.

In an interim order on August 10th, 2017, a bench headed by the Tribunal's chairperson, Justice Swatantra Kumar, also imposed a fine of ₹5,000 on anyone found in possession of non-biodegradable plastic bags less than 50 microns.

India has typically stopped short of a complete ban on plastic bags. The assumption is that thick bags will prove more lucrative for wastepickers to sell, as less of them are required per kilo. However, bags used for disposal of waste or food, or in any way, dirty, are not picked up. Such bags that are not collected end up in rivers, mountain sides, drains and stuck on trees. With the implementation of GST, plastic bags are likely not collected at all, regardless of the thickness. This will compound the issue further, leading to more pollution and an unsustainable burden on the country.

### Key Takeaways

- Plastic bags should be regulated or banned, to reduce the waste burden
- When considering imposing a ban on materials/products, ensure all affected stakeholders (including traders, market associations, and even citizens) have been consulted and acceptable alternatives have been identified
- Enforcement of laws/bans is critical for success
- New policies should be supported by a well-thought system put in place BEFORE the policy is implemented
- A new system for monetising plastic as waste resource must be developed



## Directives/Communication from the Ministry regarding SBM (Urban)

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

### Source Segregation Teaching Aid

Post the launch of the segregation at source campaign on 5th June 2017, the ministry has designed a “Waste Segregation Teaching Aid”, which details out the process of segregation, with pictorial depictions of what should go into green bin, what goes into blue bin. There is also a self-assessment quiz at the end to test the user’s comprehension on the subject. The aid has been prepared with a view to educate and inform municipal workers or safai karamcharis, as they will play a significant role in the success of the segregation shift, as well as other key stakeholders, including domestic help, housewives, school children, and SHG members, to apprise them of the correct way to segregate wet and dry waste into green and blue bins.

All Municipal Commissioners have been requested to download the aid, have it translated into the local language and distribute it to all their municipal workers, as well as among SHGs, students and domestic help in households in their cities.

### Railway Board Order regarding Open Defecation on railway land

States/UTs and cities have submitted that they are unable to achieve ODF status due to prevalence of open defecation across railway tracks. As a result, a meeting was held between the Hon’ble Railway Minister & Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs to sort out the outstanding issues. As a result, it was decided that the order of 30th April 2015 by Railway Board regarding provision of mobile toilets/eco-friendly toilets for use of encroachers on railway land still holds good. Further, the railways may allow mobile/eco-friendly/prefab toilets with septic tanks on railway land on certain conditions (refer to DO for details). Rehabilitation of encroachers on railway land is further not allowed.

### ODF Certification by CPWD pending engagement of third party

The Ministry is in the process of engaging another third party to carry out the ODF certification process for cities. Till such time that the new vendor comes on board, the process will be undertaken by the ministry’s CPWD and CPHEEO teams. States/UTs and cities have been requested to send ODF certification requests of self-declared ULBs to the ministry directly, and not to Quality Council of India (QCI), since QCI will not be undertaking any further certification process for cities.



### Enhancing awareness among ULBs on the Policy for Promotion of City Compost

In order to increase the offtake of city compost, the Department of Fertilizers notified Market Development Assistance @ Rs. 1,500 per metric tonne to fertilizer companies as well as allowed compost producers to market compost directly to farmers in bulk to claim the MDA. However, due to the policy and its benefits not reaching all cities in the country, most plants are operating at 25% of their rated capacity, resulting partly from poor offtake of compost. States and UTs have been asked to carry out internal meeting, video conferences and send intimations to their cities on the benefits of the policy. Further, they have been requested to ensure regular meetings of the State Level Steering Committee, signing of Tripartite Agreements between compost manufacturers, fertiliser companies and ULBs in cities with compost plants, promote use of city compost in rehabilitation of degraded land, afforestation programmes, roadside greening, etc., coordinate with Department of Agriculture for promotion of compost through extension activities and awareness programmes at field level, and register all unregistered plants in their cities on the mFMS portal to allow them to avail subsidies.

### Best Practices in preparation for Swachh Survekshan-2018

Best practices with regard to Swachh Survekshan-2018 were identified during the regional workshop held at Dehradun on 28th August 2017, including:

- State is aiming for at least 5 of their ULBs to be ranked among top 50 cities in Swachh Survekshan-2018. The top 3 cities will get cash reward of Rs. 75 lakh, Rs. 50 lakh, and Rs. 25 lakh, respectively.
- Anti-littering and anti-spitting bill passed by the state imposing spot fine upto Rs. 5,000/-
- The ACR of concerned government officials is linked with performance in Swachh Survekshan-2018
- District Collectors have been roped in to drive cities to perform better in the next survey

### 3rd Anniversary of Swachh Bharat Mission & Swachhata Pakhwada

Swachh Bharat Mission will be completing three years on 2nd October 2017, and the ministry plans to celebrate the thirs anniversary through a variety of events, including a day-long event on 2nd October. During the event, stakeholders from schools/colleges, religious institutions, RWAs, Corporates, municipal workers, and SHGs shall be awarded for exemplary work under the mission. States have been asked to send nominations for the same (details in the DO letter). Additionally, 1st-15th October has been designated as Swachhata pakhwada, wherein ULBs have been requestd to carry out mass awareness drives and citizen engagement initiatives, including cleanliness drives (refer to DO letter for indicative list of activities).

### Swachh Survekshan-2018 Workshops

In order to keep ULBs updated on Swachh Survekshan components/indicators and to address queries on the same, half-day workshops are scheduled to be conducted in several cities in September. Mayors, Commissioner/Executive Oofficer, ward members, councillors, corporators and ULB staff including health officers, sanitary inspectors, etc. shall be invited to participate in the workshops. Please refer to DO letter for workshop schedule.

# SOCIAL BHARAT

## Swachh Bharat Mission on Twitter

**Twitter**  
(@SwachhBharatGov)

No. of Followers  
**73,800**

Increase from last month  
**11,790**



## Swachh Bharat Mission on Facebook



**Facebook**  
Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban)

No. of Followers  
**2,67,527**

Increase from last month  
**581**

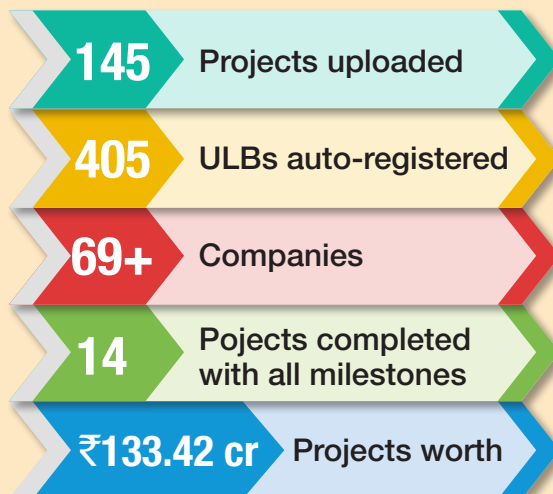


# OTHER SWACHH UPDATES

## ODF TRACKER



## SWACHH CSR CORNER

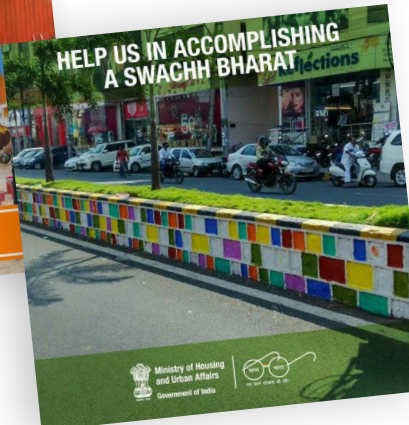
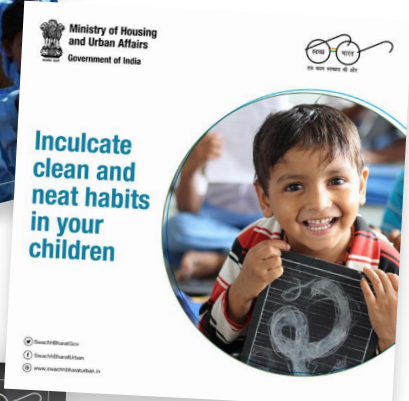


States/UTs	ODF	%ODF
Chandigarh	1	100%
Gujarat	170	85%
Andhra Pradesh	110	76%
Madhya Pradesh	280	68%
Chhattisgarh	105	63%
Maharashtra	206	54%
Mizoram	16	48%
Delhi	1	40%
Jharkhand	14	37%
Uttarakhand	10	25%
Kerala	20	23%
Himachal Pradesh	4	20%
Puducherry	1	17%
Telangana	16	15%
Sikkim	1	14%
Manipur	5	11%
Haryana	13	10%
Karnataka	21	8%
Rajasthan	11	7%
Tamil Nadu	48	5%
Jammu & Kashmir	1	4%
Punjab	2	3%
Uttar Pradesh	4	3%
Bihar	1	1%

**State-wise Status of implementation of Various Components under SBM upto**
**august 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	333,554	0	333,554	4,626	12,186	3,172	3,451	6,440	10.0
2	Andman& Nicobar Islands	390	76	308	144	117	24	24	115	23.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,029	2,583	1,537	1,815	9	18	42	181	15.0
4	Assam	245,768	20,546	812	1,970	1,988	119	934	1,134	7.0
5	Bihar	396,479	143,060	122,173	893	1,446	2,588	3,377	14,820	40.0
6	Chandigarh UT	24,071	1,072	21,999	100	2,427	26	26	340	100.0
7	Chhattisgarh	325,407	16,247	290,021	1,650	14,760	1,103	3,217	1,850	2.7
8	Daman & Diu	415	0	300	0	22	15	15	23	0.0
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,494	0	1,145	0	35	0	15	35	0.0
10	NCT of Delhi	11,128	22	47	6,164	16,968	294	254	10,500	52.0
11	Goa	5,800	3,466	914	284	146	214	214	240	52.0
12	Gujarat	559,539	1,969	557,570	2,509	14,618	1,528	1,528	10,145	28.0
13	Haryana	105,439	34,633	34,029	2,135	2,469	412	1,475	4,514	1.0
14	Himachal Pradesh	5,211	105	811	21	40	167	502	342	25.0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	78,052	4,089	2,937	27	770	989	1,163	1,792	2.0
16	Jharkhand	221,776	36,571	185,205	3,275	2,506	346	820	2,350	0.0
17	Karnataka	361,778	25,390	138,053	6,981	3,959	2,962	6,464	10,000	38.0
18	Kerala	72,134	4,850	67,549	35	320	1,280	3,536	1,576	50.0
19	Madhya Pradesh	815,877	163,378	470,910	1,011	20,806	5,036	6,999	5,079	14.0
20	Maharashtra	922,420	29,737	480,556	412	52,283	748	7,054	26,820	10.0
21	Manipur	21,972	442	3,421	35	140	130	306	176	50.0
22	Meghalaya	817	0	1	178	15	16	114	268	58.0
23	Mizoram	2,780	268	2,349	65	53	264	264	239	4.0
24	Nagaland	25,544	50	1,691	226	70	19	234	342	17.0
25	Odisha	220,398	7,977	28,829	3,730	1,320	1,286	1,975	2,460	2.0
26	Pondicherry UT	8,995	4,164	2,553	165	140	122	129	495	20.0
27	Punjab	94,287	43,181	30,042	3,820	1,065	1,012	3,043	4,100	10.0
28	Rajasthan	415,184	14,729	171,186	6,014	5,147	3,885	5,300	6,400	16.0
29	Sikkim	1,066	272	794	8	23	28	53	89	67.0
30	Tamil Nadu	443,940	312,619	318,539	16,480	45,268	9,482	12,814	15,272	28.0
31	Telangana	217,585	6,903	136,943	1,306	1,584	764	2,112	7,371	51.0
32	Tripura	1,504	400	184	0	0	38	310	421	45.0
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,491,337	118,353	312,254	3,644	14,540	4,688	11,355	15,500	13.0
34	Uttarakhand	27,640	9,119	5,235	1,801	1,099	515	706	1,400	0.7
35	West Bengal	118,794	252	127,373	145	225	1,360	2,900	8,675	6.0
	<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>8,583,604</b>	<b>1,006,523</b>	<b>3,851,824</b>	<b>71,669</b>	<b>218,564</b>	<b>44,650</b>	<b>82,725</b>	<b>161,504</b>	<b>22.8</b>

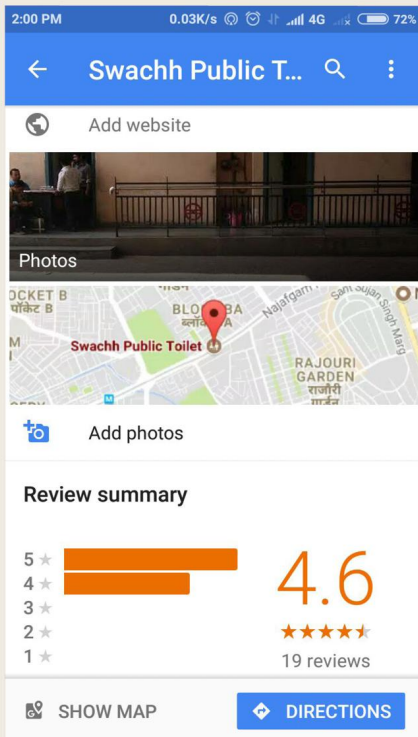








**Ministry of Housing  
and Urban Affairs**  
Government of India



# TOGETHER WE WILL TAKE THE MOVEMENT FURTHER

Thank you for your overwhelming response

