



Ministry of Housing
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Government of India

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SWACHHATA SANDESH

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



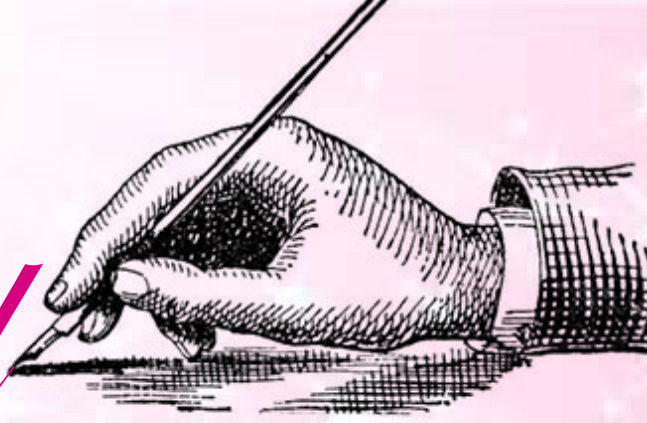
Thematic drive on
‘Women and Sanitation’

Swachh Bharat Ki
Sashakt Champion

Case Study: Swachhata SAKHI -
Case of Rajnandgaon



Editorial



The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), a Government of India initiative, is not just about improving the cleanliness of surroundings but also seeking people's participation in providing sanitation facilities and systems for efficient waste management. It is known that 'Swachhata' cannot be achieved through the efforts of leaders and governments, but actually, through the efforts of the people. One of the key stakeholder groups for the mission are women and girls, with women comprising 48.5% of the population of country, and 30% of Indian women living in cities. A survey by AC Nielsen and NGO Plan India showed that 23% of girls drop out of school after reaching puberty due to lack of clean toilets in their schools, which prevents them from managing their menstrual cycles with hygiene, safety and dignity. Women and girls are assaulted, abducted, even raped while going out for open defecation. These statistics show that while access to sanitation is a universal right for men, women, and children equally, the lack of infrastructure and services affects women and girls more acutely. It is essential to address these gaps for this crucial stakeholder group, in order to further involve them in the efforts to achieve SBM objectives.

In view of this, and with International Women's Day celebrated on 8 March 2018, SBM-Urban conducted a thematic drive on 'Women and Sanitation' in March 2018, to recognize the efforts of women towards sanitation and waste management in India as well as efforts by men to improve the sanitation situation for women, and to enable initiatives for infrastructure provisioning, sensitisation, awareness, service delivery, and safety measures that take into account the specific needs of women and girls.

To make SBM an inclusive program, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is taking numerous steps to involve women in improving sanitation conditions and Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in the country. The Hon'ble Minister for State (Independent Charge) for Housing

and Urban Affairs, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, released guidelines on 'Empowering Marginalized Groups – Convergence between SBM and DAY-NULM', at a national workshop organized by Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) on 23 March 2018 in New Delhi. The guidelines provide a framework for convergence through skills training, social mobilization and institution building, financial inclusion and self-employment, and capacity building, for marginalized groups such as women's self-help groups and informal workers.

At the city level, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has initiated an innovative concept involving community resource persons (CRPs), who are lady volunteers from the local community. These CRPs are named Swachh Dhooths. The initiative has resulted in improved awareness about source segregation, effective and regular monitoring of segregation process, linking remaining households with waste collectors, reduction in pollution of nalas by elimination of open dumping. Most of all, it has provided performance-based employment to women of the city.

This newsletter brings news of such stories from different cities in India and showcases the progress of SBM, highlighting the women 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, Swachh Bharat Mission

BEST PRACTICES

ULBS, INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS DOING INSPIRING WORK

I. SWACHH BHARAT KI SASHAKT CHAMPION – RAJ MAHAJAN (PORT BLAIR)

Raj Mahajan is a prominent social worker residing and operating in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, who has made substantial efforts in making Port Blair an Open Defecation Free (ODF) city. Raj and her husband came up with the idea of Common Septic Tanks for a group of households, as construction of individual toilets and septic tanks would

be uneconomical for fisherman and households belonging to low income category. The common septic tank usually caters to 7 families, the first of which was constructed using the Mahajans' own funds. The project was so successful that subsequently, 250 common septic tanks servicing over 1000 families were constructed. Raj has also conducted various

programmes on sanitation-related issues in and around Port Blair city. She works closely with Port Blair Municipal Council as well as in other parts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to spread awareness about safe sanitation practices and help improve the living conditions of residents.

Source – Port Blair Municipal Council

II. SWACHH BHARAT KE SASHAKT CHAMPION – DHANANJAY CHAUHAN (CHANDIGARH AND PANCHKULA)

Dhananjay Chauhan, pursuing Master's in Human Rights and Duties at Panjab University, is a transgender citizen of Panchkula who has taken several initiatives for Swachh Bharat Mission. Dhananjay is also a Founder member of Saksham Trust NGO, a community based organization, and member of TG Welfare Board, Chandigarh. Despite facing issues as a transgender citizen, who are not considered part of mainstream society, Dhananjay has contributed in creating awareness about cleanliness in Chandigarh

and Panchkula. After Dhananjay's painstaking efforts, separate toilets for transgender persons were constructed in Panjab University.

A group, including Dhananjay, started campaigning in Panchkula to clean the city and woke at 4am every day to visit areas frequented by people defecating in the open and through negative enforcement, such as fines, attempted to stop the practice. They found that these were people who had toilets at home but still defecated in the open.

In the evenings, between 4pm to 9pm, the group also visited posh areas where people would indiscriminately dispose of papers and plates after eating in public places, even though dustbins were available. They induced people to realise that this was self-defeating behaviour, contradictory to aspirations to be similar to developed countries. Through this, they successfully got people to start changing their habits and behaving appropriately.

Source – Municipal Corporation Chandigarh

III. SWACHH BHARAT KI SASHAKT CHAMPIONS – ‘SWACHH DHOOTHIS’ (HYDERABAD)

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has initiated an innovative concept involving community resource person (CRP), who is a lady volunteer from the local area. These CRPs are named as Swachh Dhooths. One CRP is positioned for every 600 households (HHs), with all CRPs to cover around 15 lakh HHs in entire GHMC to facilitate segregation of garbage, mobilize the HHs for payment of Rs 50/- per household to collection auto rickshaw and to ensure transportation of waste till the transfer point. Circle-wise black spots are identified and accordingly, CRPs are mobilized. The ‘Swachh Dhooths’ are entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate with the Auto Tipper Driver / Tricycle puller of the Cluster and the households concerned;
- Impress upon the households about the necessity to safely dispose the household garbage;



- Enlighten the communities about the benefits of segregation, personal hygiene, kitchen hygiene, environmental pollution and above all the overall health benefits.
- Educate and train each HH about how to segregate the garbage into dry and wet categories, maintain



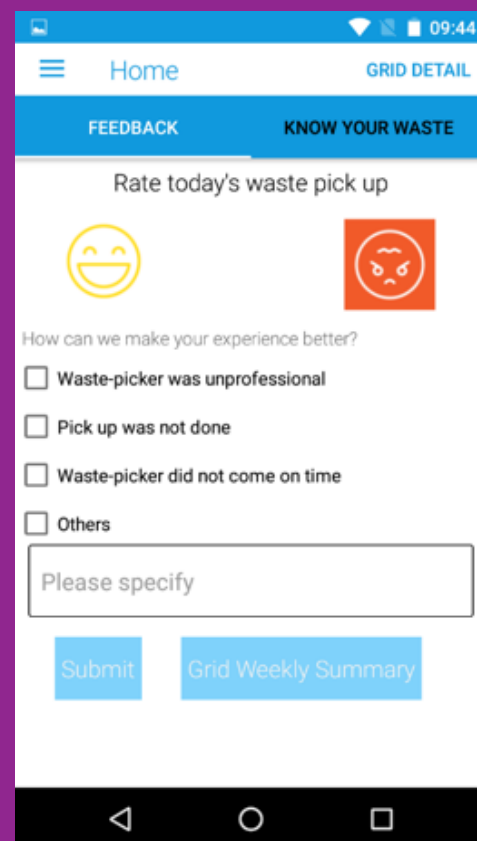
a register to monitor the process regularly and facilitate HHs to sustain the habit and to recycle the waste as well as generate wealth out of waste.

- Facilitate HHs to develop compost at their level through simple techniques with the participation of Self Help Groups and their federations.

The initiative has resulted in improved awareness about source segregation, effective and regular monitoring of segregation process, linking remaining households with waste collectors, reduction in pollution of nallas by elimination of open dumping. Most of all, it has provided performance-based employment to women of the city.



THE MONTH THAT WAS..



March 2018

SWACHHATA SYMPOSIUM IN BENGALURU

The Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Affairs Shri Hardeep Singh Puri interacted with local Swachhagrahis at a Swachhata Symposium in

Bengaluru on 17 March 2018. In addition, an application for citizen-led on-demand sanitation and waste management delivery was also launched. The app is meant to provide an integrated

solution for sanitation and waste management services. It was also announced that a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Bangalore (BBMP) and 3Wayste regarding setting up of 500TPD Waste to Energy plant. Another MoU, signed between Bangalore and Nexus Novus Private Limited regarding setting up of 600 TPD Waste to Energy plant, was also announced. Lastly, a solid waste management decision-making tool, developed through the initiative of MoHUA's technical wing CPHEEO, was also launched.



THEMATIC DRIVE ON 'WOMEN AND SANITATION'



As part of a new calendar of thematic drives, developed for Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, to be conducted from March 2018 to March 2019, a month-long thematic drive on 'Women and Sanitation' was conducted across all ULBs and states, to commemorate International Women's Day on 8 March 2018. The theme for this year was Press for Progress. Accordingly, the drive involved recognising the exemplary contribution of women to Swachh

Bharat Mission (Urban) and of men working to improve sanitation for women, as well as infrastructure provisioning, awareness, and services by ULBs to improve the

sanitation situation for women and girls. A campaign with the tagline "Mahila Ho Sashakt Toh Desh Ho Swachh" was also run on various media.



REVIEW OF STATES FOR PROGRESS TOWARD ODF STATUS AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A meeting was held under chairmanship of Secretary, MoHUA Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, on 26 and 27 March 2018, to review the progress of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) of states in terms of achieving ODF Status and 100% scientific solid waste management. The states reviewed were Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh. The meeting was held with the Mission Directors and State representatives. States were asked to share city-wise Action Plan, target date to achieve ODF and waste processing status with 100% door-to-door collection along

with source segregation across their ULBs. The ministry is aiming to achieve nationwide ODF status by 2 October 2018. During review, it was discussed that states should keep to their commitments and increase their pace to achieve the desirable target within committed time period.

SPECIAL OUTREACH PROGRAMS FOR SBM AND SWACHH SURVEKSHAN BY DEPARTMENT OF FIELD PUBLICITY AND SONG AND DRAMA DIVISION

The Department of Field Publicity, in coordination with the Song and Drama Division, has been running an integrated campaign on 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan-Swachh Survekshan 2018' with the objective of intensifying the focus on cleanliness and sanitation, generate awareness and create ownership among people on the Swachh Bharat Mission and Swachh Survekshan 2018 in particular.

The Special Outreach Programs (SOPs) were rolled out from the 19 February and ran till March 20, 2018.

Over 90 SOPs have been conducted (this includes pre-publicity events in the respective locations).

Prior to the conducting of the SOPs, the regional DFP offices also conducted an internal workshop in order to build the capacities of their officials and staff members for



successful implementation of the programs at the ground level. The programs have been specifically planned keeping the local context and challenges in mind and a wide range of activities such as folk music, film shows, rallies, etc have been organized involving students, RWA representatives, community

members and other stakeholders. The SOPs have also seen representation and participation from the Urban Local Bodies.

The events have been covered through local media with updates on the same being disseminated by regional DFP offices and SBM Urban through social media platforms.

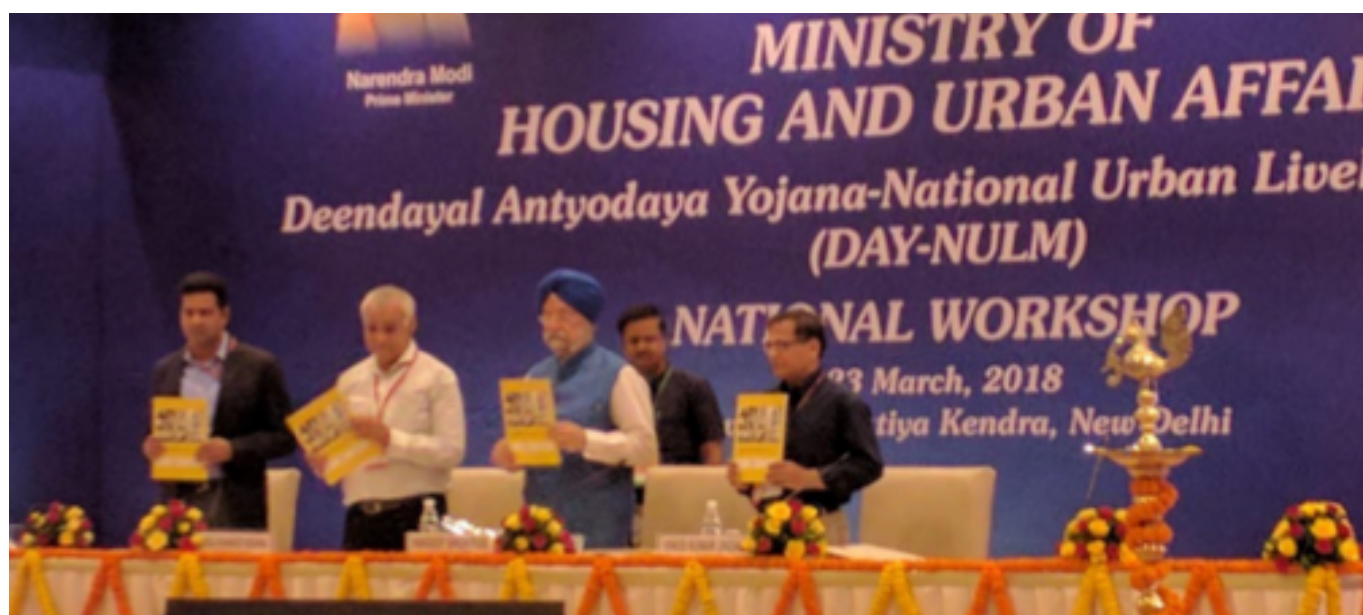


LAUNCH OF GUIDELINES ON EMPOWERING MARGINALISED GROUPS THROUGH CONVERGENCE UNDER SBM AND DAY-NULM

The Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Affairs Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, at a national workshop organised by Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) on 23 March 2018 in New Delhi, released guidelines

on 'Empowering Marginalised Groups – Convergence between SBM and DAY-NULM'. The guidelines provide a framework for convergence through skills training, social mobilization and institution building, financial inclusion and self-employment, and capacity building, for marginalized groups such as

self-help groups and informal workers. The guidelines are meant for use by state governments and ULBs to adopt suggested models as per their local contexts, by leveraging infrastructure and operational structures specific to each of the two missions.



UPDATE ON PUBLIC TOILET LOCATING FACILITY ON GOOGLE MAPS

The facility allows the user to locate, rate and review public toilets on Google Maps application. User can search "Swachh Public Toilet" toilets on their smart phone and locate the nearest toilet. This has already been implemented in 100+ Cities.

MoHUA has been asking for additional data from Cities on CT

PT like Toilet ID, Supervisor name, contact details etc. which needs to be filled by ULB (template attached). We are also creating a dashboard for all cities in consultation with Google so that they can monitor the current status of their toilets which can be handed over to cities once their exercise is complete and data is uploaded and verified.

Cities may issue WO to QCI to upload their CT/PT on Google Maps and they will support in mapping all the toilets in Community, Public places, Malls, Petrol Pump, Railway Station, Bus Stand, Hospitals etc on Google Maps.

Toilets in 107 cities are now live on Google Maps and 21704 toilets are mapped.

In case of any queries: (E) - sbm.toiletmapping@qcin.org and (M): +91 8858435205 / +91 9041745741 / +91 7895219120

Case Study: SWACHHATA SAKHI - CASE OF RAJNANDGAON

Rajnandgaon is the primary town of Rajnandgaon District, in the state of Chhattisgarh. This city is a popular religious tourist spot, popularly known as 'Sanskardhani', due to its rich religious & cultural history. As per 2011 Census, the total population of Rajnandgaon was 1,63,026, covering an area of 70.05 sq.km., under Nagar Nigam jurisdiction with total 32369 households.

Situation Prior to the Initiative

Like most other cities in India, Rajnandgaon city is experiencing high population growth rate due to rapid urbanization.

Rajnandgaon was earlier categorized as a city with low level of cleanliness compared to other cities in Chhattisgarh. In social aspect, the citizens of Rajnandgaon had low awareness in keeping their environment clean, especially in disposing waste. Since the number of citizens in Rajnandgaon increased along with the larger amount of waste, how to segregate and dispose waste became one of the city's main problems.

The Initiative or Novelty

The ULBS was aiming for sustainable improvement of the living conditions of the urban low-

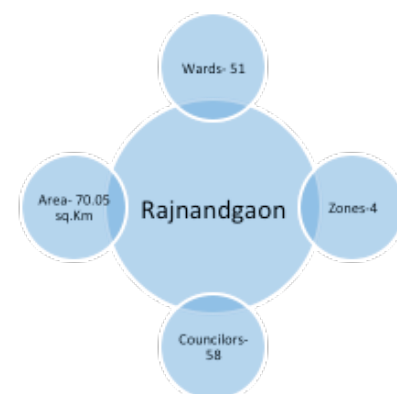
income population and of the urban environment in general. The focus was on development of low urban areas through local residents themselves, for their own development in turn enabling them to improve their living conditions, the environment and to create employment as a sound economic base for their future. An additional focus was the role of small enterprises and their contribution to the provision of urban services and their integration in the municipal services.

Formation of Swachhata SAKHI

After reaching a consensus on the need of the programme, a local body called Swachata SAKHI was formed with the responsibility of mobilizing the community, approving and planning the project strategy and activities, supervising and monitoring the project. The members in the committee were drawn from among the target community, local leaders (ward office members). Their involvement was essential to draw upon local expertise and create local ownership.

Trainings

Different types of trainings were organized as an incentive to the community members and group members for their voluntary

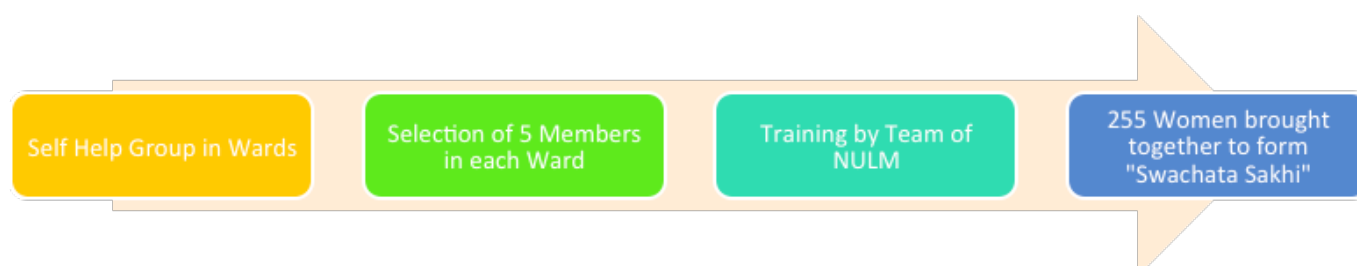


participation in the program. Trainings were designed as per the demand and request from the community members.

Participatory process

The project evolved its approaches through a participatory process. The project inducted females of the community (from Self Help Groups of wards) to mobilize the community. The team was then mobilized as volunteers who played a catalytic role in awareness campaign. This also helped in binding together the government officials, NGOs and community leaders where they drew their vision of community management.

Several meetings and interaction with communities and local NGO, leaders, volunteers, housewives and men were done. This was done from the inception of the project through to its completion, including the setting of priorities.





Activities carried out by Swachhata SAKHI

- Awareness Campaign for Swachh Bharat Mission messages
- Household Survey, also involving other women (Mission Clean City)
- Feedback forms from citizens for Swachh Survekshan 2018
- Awareness programs, promoting use of blue and green bins, segregation, promoting use of Swachhata app (Android App)
- Supervision to achieve ODF status
- Activities related to Deendayal Antyodaya – National Urban Livelihoods Mission

Impact of the Program

The program has been able to bring about the following changes:

- People live in a healthier and cleaner environment
- Children have also become aware of proper waste management, healthy environment and recycling of solid wastes
- Photographic evidence shows that before the project was rolled out the general environmental sanitation situation was unhealthy.

Huge piles of waste, open defecation along the path were common sights. The situation has changed in a positive manner to a great extent.

- Increased knowledge and awareness regarding waste and environment has made people conscious about their environment, health and sanitation.
- Positive impact can be observed in the transformation of their traditional habit of accumulating solid waste inside their houses to disposing of it at proper place that too segregating into dry and wet waste (in blue and green containers).

Financial Stability

In addition to IEC funds from various programs utilised under this head, other sources of funds support the activities, such as:

- Mission Clean City: Household Survey of Rajnandgaon generated a fund of Rs. 3,23,690
- Survey to formalize Rag pickers contributed towards a sum of Rs. 50,000
- Involvement in ODF triggering and related activities pays a sum of Rs. 3000 per month
- SLRM funding also comes in aid after the segregation of wet and dry waste.



Replication Effect

This program was initiated in a single ward in October 2017. With a continuous effort of the community members, youth group and community and organizers the program has become very successful. From the very beginning it has shown an effective and multiplier effect on other Wards. After seeing the success other wards also started requesting for such programme and now the programme is officially launched in all 51 wards of Rajnandgaon. This programme has turned out to be an example for many other communities. Concerned people from other municipality also come to these areas to see the approaches and effect of the programme. Chhattisgarh Government with the help of State Urban Development Agency has decided to replicate this programme in other Cities of Chhattisgarh.

Result Achieved

- Door-to-Door collection has increased from 51.3% to 100%
- Waste collection efficiency has increased from 66% to 100%
- 100% coverage of latrines
- Efficiency in redressal on customer complaints increased from 65% to 100%
- Major role in ODF awareness
- Accurate Mission clean city survey
- DAY-NULM activities like Bank Loan, home Business etc.

Global Swachh Perspectives:

GENDER EQUALITY AS CONDITION FOR ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION IN NICARAGUA

In Nicaragua, 43 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, and only 46 per cent of this subset has access to potable water and sanitation. The departments of Leon and Chinandega are characterized by vast underground water sources, however, the population and local authorities emphasize water scarcity as the main problem. This issue has been aggravated by population growth and the inherited environmental deterioration resulting from agricultural industrialization. In the

latter part of 1998, Hurricane Mitch hit Nicaragua, leaving in its wake more than 4,000 deaths. Leon and Chinandega, located in the northeastern region of the country, were the most affected. By 1999, the rural communities of this area faced a double tragedy: a period of drought (characteristic of the area) and high levels of contamination of the scarce water sources. For the members of the communities located in this area, the transport, use and management of water resources, as well as sanitation activities, were considered the responsibility of women and children. During this period there were no mechanisms that supported gender equality to accomplish these tasks or social recognition of the problems the women faced as they conducted these activities.

The human and environmental impact and the losses due to Hurricane Mitch resulted in the creation and expansion of several institutional programmes in the area. CARE-Leon already had expertise in water and sanitation and health education, thanks to their implementation of an earlier

Water, Latrines and Sanitation Project (PALESA I), from 1995 to 1998. In early 1999, the Water and Sanitation Programme (AGUASAN) of the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (COSUDE) began a partnership with the Leon Office of CARE International in Nicaragua, to implement the second phase of the project (PALESA II) and later continued with the implementation of the PALESA III project between 2002 and 2003.

The goal of this project was to exercise the right and access to water for the 17,000 inhabitants living in the 45 communities of these two Nicaraguan departments. It sought to achieve this goal through the construction of latrines and new water systems. PALESA II was characterized by an institutional commitment of both agencies to gender equality, which was deemed a priority in order to achieve the main project goal of improving the rural population's quality of life. Gender inequalities were identified as a challenge to overcome in order to initiate community participation and to improve the project's sustainability. Promoters of the project, both women and men, lived in the community three days out of



each week in order to gain the trust of all community members. They waited for the time when men would be home (usually in the afternoon) and distributed invitations to the community assembly by sectors. Promoters also recorded the gender inequalities found in sanitation activities and in the use, transport, and management of water. A gender sensitization workshop was launched to teach both men and women about the importance of their integration into the planning, organization, direction, construction, and administration of water and sanitation systems. After conducting three sessions (one consisting of only females, one of males, and one mixed), men's perceptions about the use of potable water and sanitation changed. This resulted in more than 85 per cent of the 687 male participants understanding that handmade wells may not be secure sources of potable drinking water. They also accepted that household connections would benefit the community at large, both women and men.

Outcomes

- **Increased involvement:** The gender workshops conducted in 2001 and 2002 with women and men guaranteed greater women's participation (56 per cent). Women were elected to more than 70 per cent of the committees' posts and gained posts which were previously filled by men, such as 26 coordinators, vice-coordinators and financial managers. Women's participation in training, operation and maintenance of the 276 water works was encouraged, resulting in a 37 per cent participation rate of women. Once the water

systems were installed, the female leadership with its capacity and quality moved to other initiatives.

- **Education:** Discussions about gender roles, self-esteem, identity, sex, rights and commitments benefited women directly. Moreover, the discussions also changed men's perceptions about the management and use of water. The methodology utilized in the education and training component increased the knowledge and the information levels of women living in rural areas, who were previously in a disadvantaged position.

Key Factors for Success

- **Community needs assessment with a gender approach:** This approach contributed to men's acceptance of the construction of home water systems as a right. They continued to have power of expression within the community, but it was also demonstrated that the majority of people in the community preferred women to lead the Sanitation and Water Committees.
- **Institutional practices and methodologies:** The success of integrating gender equality in the access, use and management of water and sanitation within the project was a result of the institutional practices and specific methodologies developed. On the one hand, the coordination of the gender approach and policies of both COSUDE-AGUASAN and CARE-Leon consolidated the project's goal of providing equitable and participatory access to water in rural communities. On the other hand, the Leon project directors, the Social Area coordinator and the men and women promoters

aided the realization of the goal.

- **Significant women participation:** The awareness levels gained by a large part of the population, especially rural women, contributed to achieving a significant participation in different cycles of the project of young, middle-aged and elderly women, including mothers with numerous responsibilities.

Looking Ahead

The training investment demonstrated the importance of including an education component in water and sanitation projects. The education component influenced a change in attitude, particularly among men, of viewing water and sanitation as vital necessity. They recognized that access to water and sanitation is a human right, one that should be attainable by all men, women, and children in equal conditions and opportunities.

Learnings for India

- **Perception modification** should be a key focus of sanitation-related initiatives, specifically in areas where traditional behaviour is rooted in counterproductive assignment of gender roles
- **Gender equality in sanitation programmes and projects** is essential for sustainability of outcomes
- **Women and the third gender** should be involved at all stages from conceptualisation, planning, organising, execution, and monitoring, and not just in a consultative role

Reference: Gender, Water and Sanitation Case Studies on Best Practices, 2006, United Nations

SOCIAL BHARAT

Swachh Bharat Mission on Twitter

Twitter
(@SwachhBharatGov)

No. of Followers
1,00,657

Increase from last month
2,289

Top Tweet earned 26.5K impressions

Each colour has its own significance. Make sure you choose the right bin.

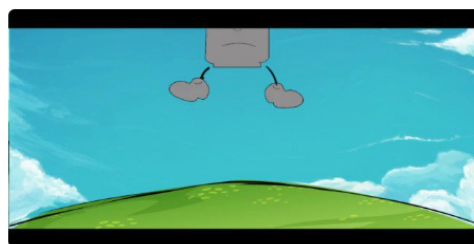
"तो कृपया स्वच्छता का खुद ही करे निदान, स्वच्छता की कहानी इसी कचरे से जुड़ी है श्रीमान"-

@iamsrk

Join the #SwachhBharat mission and commit towards #MyCleanIndia

#SwachhSurvekshan2018

pic.twitter.com/opiabld1S



9 261 340

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Swachh Bharat Mission on Facebook



Facebook
Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban)

No. of Followers
2,70,005

Increase from last month
20

OTHER SWACHH UPDATES

ODF TRACKER



SWACHHATA APP



ODF Status as on 31st March 2018

States/UTs	Total ULBs	Declared ODF (requests received by QCI)	Certified ODF	% Certified ODF
Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	110	110	110	100
Arunachal Pradesh	25	9	3	12
Assam	98	18	4	4
Bihar	140	1	1	1
Chandigarh	1	1	1	100
Chhattisgarh	168	168	168	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	100
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	100
Goa	14	0	0	0
Gujarat	170	171	171	101
Haryana	80	82	82	103
Himachal Pradesh	54	12	7	13
Jammu and Kashmir	80	4	4	5
Jharkhand	41	41	40	98
Karnataka	276	103	87	32
Kerala	93	83	33	35
Madhya Pradesh	378	383	383	101
Maharashtra	385	392	333	86
Manipur	27	24	20	74
Meghalaya	10	2	1	10
Mizoram	23	23	21	91
Nagaland	19	0	0	0
Delhi	4	5	2	50
Odisha	113	0	0	0
Puducherry	6	1	1	17
Punjab	167	51	17	10
Rajasthan	191	159	99	52
Sikkim	7	7	7	100
Tamil Nadu	664	442	210	32
Telangana	73	71	57	78
Tripura	16	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	654	32	23	4
Uttarakhand	91	100	54	59
West Bengal	140	3	3	2



**I SEGREGATE THE
WASTE IN MY
HOUSE.
SO DOES MY
ENTIRE FAMILY.**

**MAHILA HO
SASHAKT
TOH DESH
HO SWACHH**

DO YOU?

#PressForProgress
International Women's Day,
8th March 2018

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



Keep dry and
wet waste separate



Compost wet waste at
home or in the society



Hand over dry, recyclable
waste to authorized recyclers



Keep sanitary &
hazardous domestic waste
well-packed and separately



Ministry of Housing
and Urban Affairs
Government of India

