

# SWACHHATA SANDESH

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

**Regional Capacity  
Building Workshops  
in Raipur**

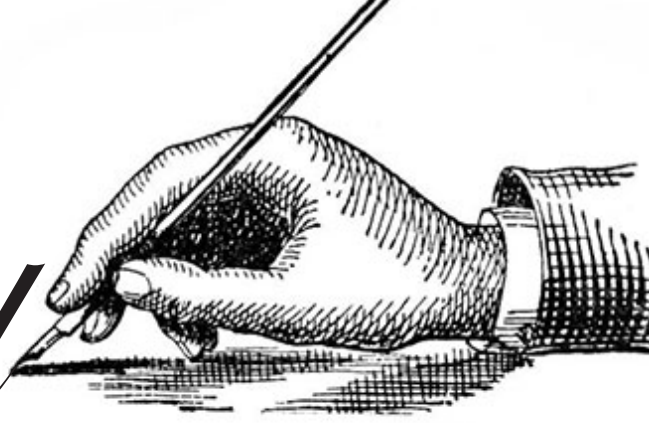
**Swachh Survekshan 2018 –  
Announcement of Awards**

**Global Swachh Perspectives:  
Encouraging the local “kabari”  
key to a Swachh harat**





# Editorial



It is a fact that cities across the country are facing growing challenges of Municipal Solid Waste Management which impacts the life of people. Ensuring absolute freedom from waste by ensuring timely collection is still a big challenge for urban local bodies. Besides this, segregation of waste at source, door to door collection, technologies for waste treatment, land resources and scientific disposal methods are some other major challenges. Acknowledging the magnitude of the above mentioned challenges, the Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) to achieve clean and open defecation free urban India by October 2019. SBM Urban is one of the significant programmes of the Government of India that has gained national attention.

A key resource in the urban solid waste management and sanitation value chains are the informal or contractual workers, who carry out activities such as constructing toilets, cleaning and maintaining public toilets, sorting and collecting recyclable waste, reselling the segregated waste and thereby diverting the same from landfills, keeping streets, roads and public areas clean, and more. Per a report titled 'Women and Men in the Informal Economy – A Statistical Picture (Third edition)' released by the International Labour Organisation in May 2018, nearly 81% of the employed persons in India are in the informal sector. Estimates on the number of sanitation workers and ragpickers/waste pickers vary across sources, but estimates usually put sanitation workers between 1 to 2 million and ragpickers between 1 to 3 million. This is a massive number of workers who carry out key activities in waste management or sanitation without being appropriately compensated for the

same, and without accruing the benefits of steady employment. In several cases, these workers also face threats to their safety in the absence of safe and regulated practices.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and the Solid Waste Management Rules notified in 2016 both require the formalization of informal workers, so as to provide them with sustainable livelihoods and employment benefits. Given the value that they bring to the waste and sanitation management systems in our cities, it is only right to recognize their contribution and incorporate them into the formal structure. This will also enable Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to streamline processes and make them more efficient.

In commemoration of International Labour Day on May 1, this issue is dedicated to these workers and various efforts made by ULBs, individuals and civil organisations to support and improve their situations. 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 incorporating the same.

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. STUDENTS BUILD MACHINE TO IMPROVE LIVES OF SANITATION WORKERS

**D**iptanshu and Mukul Malviya, former students of St. Paul's Secondary School in Sirohi, Rajasthan, built a wrapper picker machine after observing a middle-aged sweeper at a bus station continuously bending to pick up litter. According to them, the machine can also be used by municipality corporations, housing colonies, schools, offices and other

public and private spaces. The machine is easy to operate and maintain, as well as flexible. Roller combs are attached to a rolling base, and pick up trash (like paper plates, napkins, cups) and collects them in a bin. The brushes are just a few millimetres above the ground level to ensure that dust and grit are not picked up.

The innovation has earned

them recognition and accolades, including the prestigious IGNITE award, a Rashtrapati Bhavan's Innovation Scholar in Residence programme selection in 2015, and acknowledgements from the National Innovation Foundation who helped the brothers develop their product and its design.

Source – The Better India website



*Diptanshu Malviya and Mukul Malviya were conferred with an award for their "Wrapper Picker" during 9th National Grassroots Innovation Awards.*

*Source: National Innovation Foundation website*

## II. A 29-YEAR OLD'S CRUSADE TO SECURE LIVING WAGES FOR CONTRACT WORKERS IN MAHARASHTRA

Siddharth Prabhune has been working since 2013, from right after graduation, to help contract workers/labourers secure living wages. He started with Pune Mahanagarpalika Kamgar Union, working for two years with contract labourers in the solid waste management area to secure their minimum wages, bonus, ESI, PF, etc. His work has benefited over 9,000 unorganised contract labourers including sanitation and waste management workers. His most notable work has been the securing of minimum wages for workers in the Nagpur Municipal Corporation as per the revised rules of 2015.

About 6000 rag pickers and sanitation workers in NMC have received a salary hike from Rs 7,500 to Rs 14,500 per month after the implementation of the government



Source: YourStory website

resolution (GR). The benefit has been extended to 2000 contract workers in Nagpur Improvement Trust (NIT) from November 2016 onwards. His work has also secured protective gear like mask, gumboots and hand gloves to over 1500 labourers.

Siddharth has also compiled a booklet named “Kiman Vetan Hakkache” containing information

on the laws governing minimum wages. The booklet was published by two different organisations and over 2000 copies of this booklet were distributed among labourers, free of cost. He aims to make all unorganised labourers in Maharashtra aware of the revised wages and its implementation.

Source – YourStory website

## III. MAHARASHTRA STATE MAKES IT COMPULSORY TO USE PLASTIC WASTE TO LAY ROADS

2700 contractual sanitation workers with the Municipal

Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) will receive the status of permanent employees in three months, as per an order from Maharashtra Chief Minister Shri Devendra Fadnavis to MCGM. While this is a result of an 11-year long court case, the decision

comes as a respite to the union and these workers nevertheless.

Due to the contractual nature of their work, the employees were denied several benefits, such as receiving provident fund and other dues. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, a worker has the right to demand a permanent position if she/he has worked continuously for 240 days.

Source – The Times of India website



# THE MONTH THAT WAS..

May 2018

## 1. SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2018 – ANNOUNCEMENT OF AWARDS



public conveniences (Community/ Public Toilets).

c. Citizens Feedback: To collect feedback directly from citizens and monitor the performance of Swachhata App, a citizen grievance Mobile App.

Cities with population of one lakh and more and capital cities were ranked at National Level and cities with population of less than one lakh were ranked at Zonal Level – North, South, East, West and North East. Based on the performance in Swachh Survekshan 2018, it has been decided to confer awards to 29 cities / cantonment boards at National Level, 20 cities at Zonal Level and 3 states having the best performance in the urban areas. While deciding the awards, it has been kept in mind that one city gets only one award i.e the category in which it has performed the best. In case a city has already been awarded in some category, next best is awarded in the other category.

At the national level, the top three cleanest cities are Indore, Bhopal, Chandigarh, as 1st, 2nd and 3rd cleanest cities, respectively. Jharkhand has been awarded as best performing state, followed by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh as second and third best performing states, respectively. The complete list of awardees is given in Annexure. The complete ranking of all 4203 ULBs shall be released in June 2018.

**S**hri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State for Housing & Urban Affairs (Independent Charge), announced award winners for Swachh Survekshan 2018 at National Media Centre in New Delhi on 16 May 2018. The Swachh Survekshan 2018 assessed 4203 Urban Local Bodies and was organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), under the aegis of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The exercise undertaken between 4 January 2018 to 10 March 2018 enhanced the scope to cover 4203 Urban Local Bodies, impacting around 40 crore urban citizens across length and breadth of the country, and was conducted by 2700 assessors. As compared to 2017 where Swachh Survekshan was conducted in 434 cities, this

year the scope was enhanced manifold.

During Swachh Survekshan 2018, a record number of 37.66 lakh citizen feedbacks were collected and 53.58 lakh Swachhata Apps downloaded. The total number of interactions on Swachhata App by citizens were around 1.18 crore.

The on-field survey for Swachh Survekshan has been conducted by an independent agency and the data for ranking of the cities collected from 3 sources:

a. Service Level Progress: To verify whether systems and processes are in place in ULBs to implement Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in the most efficient way.

b. Direct Observation: To verify and assess general cleanliness in the cities by making random field visits in different parts of the city and

## 2. REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS FOR STAR RATING OF GARBAGE FREE CITIES IN RAIPUR

In order to familiarise Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with the Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free cities developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), a series of regional capacity building workshops are being conducted by ministry and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Project Management Unit (PMU) members. The workshop

sessions address the overall protocol, scoring mechanism, citizen/stakeholder engagement in achieving Star Rating, the process of self-declaration and third party certification, and the specific requirements from collection, transportation, user charges, waste reduction, and more, and lastly, best practices related to different components.

The third workshop took place on 9 May 2018 in Raipur, for the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, with participation from 278 ULBs, represented by 436 people. Shri Ajay Singh, Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh graced the occasion alongwith Shri Amar Agarwal, Hon'ble Urban Development Minister and Shri Rohit Yadav, Secretary, Urban Development.

Several good practices were shared by participants, including use of 'Chhota Bheem' as Mascot for IEC activities, segregation of dry waste into 156 categories by Ambikapur, and creation of Paver blocks from plastic waste.

The fourth workshop was held on 15 May 2018 in Thiruvananthapuram, for the state of Kerala, with 75 participating ULBs and 220 participants. Shri T. K Jose, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Kerala and Dr. K. T. Jaleel, Hon. Minister for LSGD, Govt. of Kerala graced the occasion. Best practices shared during the workshop included the dry waste collection system in Thiruvananthapuram, with different items picked up on designated days of the week.





The fifth workshop was held on 24 May 2018 in Jaipur, for the state of Rajasthan, with attendance

from approximately 100 ULBs (204 participants). Shri Shrichand Kriplani, Hon'ble Minister for Local

Self Government, Government of Rajasthan graced the occasion.

The sixth workshop was held on 30 May 2018 in Visakhapatnam, for the state of Andhra Pradesh, with 110 participating ULBs, represented by 299 people.

Concerns and questions raised by participants during these workshops will be either developed into a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for reference or addressed in the appropriate manner. The protocol booklet on the Star Rating for Garbage Free Cities is available on the SBM Urban portal, on the main menu (<http://www.swachhbharaturban.in/sbm/home/#/SBM>).

### 3. STATE REVIEW OF CHHATTISGARH BY NATIONAL MISSION DIRECTOR

National Mission Director took an intensive review of 7 cities of Chhattisgarh with greater than 1 lakh population to understand the current progress made by these cities under SBM (U) as well as address any issues at the ground level. Chhattisgarh has 100 per cent door to door collection including source segregation and processed 84% of the municipal solid waste generated.

The Joint Secretary and Mission Director emphasized on the importance of citizen perception towards cleanliness in the city, which has been a key driver for Indore to become India's cleanest city. In this regard, he emphasized on the importance of cleanliness of roads and public areas, and maintenance of community and public toilets, to ensure sustained

usage of these facilities by citizens. He also reiterated the importance of user charges, especially from street vendors, etc. to ensure pinning of responsibility on waste generators. The National Mission Director also raised the issue of non-redressal of construction and demolition waste in Chhattisgarh, with no plants setup for processing such waste. He advised ULBs to setup C&D waste plants on a city-wise or cluster basis. In case there is no plant, he advised that ULBs should demarcate area for disposal of C&D waste and send it for re-use. Further, since cities witness a lot of public cultural/religious gatherings, the ULBs were also advised to make the organisers register their event, which will ensure proper disposal of waste.

The State Mission Director also

shared a new initiative in pipeline – IT tool to record emptying frequency of household-level septic tanks. Functionalities include an on-request call facility as well as an alert 15 days prior to emptying to be sent to households. Further, the ULB will provide first desludging service free or 80% rebate to encourage citizen involvement.

Best practices by several cities were shared and discussed, including senior citizen-friendly toilet in Ambikapur, incremental user charges in Raipur, conversion of plastic waste into paver blocks in Korba, user charge collection from sugarcane vendors, marriage halls in Rajnandgaon and Malba express (trucks to pick up C&D waste), Ganna express (sugarcane waste mixed with gobar and reused) and Phool express in Durg.

## 4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT FOR UTTAR PRADESH

A two member team from MoHUA visited Lucknow (U.P.) to assist the state in addressing several challenges faced by the districts & ULBs regarding the SBM (U) Portal. A two day workshop was conducted on 15th & 16th May, 2018 with a keynote message by Principal Secretary, Urban Development and State Mission Director, Sh. Manoj Kumar.

The workshop was chaired by the Joint Mission Director, Mr. Mritunjay and Mr. Gautam Akhilesh (Head, WSUP), and was attended by over 150+ participants. An official from each of the 75 districts of UP attended the session, along with ULB nodal persons.

The purpose of the visit was



to provide technical assistance to the State on State and City Management Information System (MIS), IHHL Dashboard, Shape Files

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## 6. CONVENTION ON REDEFINING UNIVERSAL SANITATION – A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

MoHUA was represented at a convention on Redefining Universal Sanitation-A Gender Perspective organized by the Gender Taskforce on sanitation, which is co-anchored by the Centre for Policy Research and WaterAid India, and facilitated by Dasra, on 30 May 2018 in New Delhi. The event aimed to benefit government and other relevant stakeholders through

learning outcomes for gender inclusive policy recommendations and on-ground work aligned to the target of 'access to sanitation for all'. MoHUA provided a perspective on Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and the approach to gender inclusion therein, including the move on facilitating access to toilet facilities for women, improving menstrual hygiene

management (MHM) through better maintenance of community and public toilets, and initiatives such as SHE toilets by various ULBs. Themes at the convention included gender inclusion in sanitation services, gender and sanitation livelihoods, gender budgeting in public sanitation infrastructure, and gender responsive design and technology in public sanitation.

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## 7. STUDY ON SOURCE SEGREGATION OF WASTE AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL IN DELHI

MoHUA had conducted a study to validate the claims of Delhi ULBs about 100% source segregation of waste and assess the citizen feedback about the solid waste management practices experienced by households, with reference to door to door collection, segregation, user fee collection, domestic hazardous waste etc. The survey was conducted by team of 2

personnel accompanied by officials of the ULBs concerned. The sample survey, conducted from 8th May 2018 to 23rd May 2018, covered different social strata in 35 wards which are claim to have 100% door to door waste collection and 100% source segregation,.

The data shows that an average of 30% of households have collection of waste from doorstep

and 46% of households dispose their waste through passing collection vehicles. Also, 48% of households segregate their waste at source, 49% of households are not aware about the waste segregation at source and only 2.5% households segregate their domestic hazardous waste in a separate bin.

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## 8. 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 over 280 cities.

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## 9. UPDATE ON SWACHHATA APP

The Swachhata App was developed to allow citizens to register complaints with respect to cleanliness and sanitation in their cities and have these resolved by the local authorities. The registered complaint (alongwith the location

and the picture of the issue taken by the user) appears on the engineer version of the app, is assigned to the appropriate staff and once resolved, an alert is sent to the citizen's phone alongwith a picture of the spot after resolution.

As on date, 79.12 lakh citizens are registered on the app (57.49 on lakh Swachhata app and 21.62 on local apps), 1.35 crore complaints have been registered, and 1.28 crore complaints of these have been resolved.

# Global Swachh Perspectives:

## ENCOURAGING THE LOCAL “KABARI” KEY TO A SWACHH BHARAT

Contributed by Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group

The informal sector in waste management provides crucial environmental and public health services in cities across the world. Broadly defined, the informal sector of the economy is that portion of economic activities that is not taxed or monitored by the government. The informal sector in waste includes those workers who collect, sort, transport and recycle waste materials such as kabariwalas. Even though they are not formally employed by municipalities or contractors that provide waste management services, they do this work to make a living. They are present in cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Pune, Cairo, New York and Bogota among many others. Yet, as cities modernize their waste management systems, their livelihoods are being threatened and cities are losing out on the important contributions that this sector brings. No doubt there are occupational health and safety risks associated with their work that need to be addressed. Further, as cities in India continue to grow and produce increasing amounts of trash, existing systems—no matter how efficient they are—will need to be upgraded to address these needs. For instance, according to some estimates, solid waste generation are expected to increase five-fold

by 2030 and the gap between supply and demand of solid waste management services is expected to increase four-fold during this period. Currently, per capita waste generation rates are estimated at approximately 0.45 kg/day. In 2030, the per capita rates might be as high as 2.5 kg/day.

### Role of the informal sector in waste management

At first glance, the informal economy of waste seems complex and chaotic but a closer look reveals the simplicity of the functioning of this organic system. The informal sector is composed of numerous actors—as high as one percent of the urban population, according to some estimates—that collect, segregate, transport and recycle large amounts of discarded materials. In doing so, they divert the burden of managing waste at no cost to the municipality.

- Handle about 15-20% waste
- Reduce greenhouse gases
- Use non-motorized transportation at least part of the waste flow
- Add at least 700% value to plastic
- Saves the Municipality a significant amount of money

This informal system co-exists with and supplements formal systems of waste collection, treatment and disposal. In doing so, the informal system provides

services to the city in two crucial ways. First, it decreases costs of collection for municipalities. Most cities in India do not have formal doorstep waste collection systems. The informal sector closes this gap by providing regular and reliable doorstep collection services. The municipality or its contractor only has to transport waste from neighborhoods to final disposal points. Second and more importantly, the informal sector reduces the waste burden for municipalities by decreasing the amount of waste that has to be disposed. The informal sector segregates recyclable materials from trash and provides it as raw material for recycling/reprocessing industries. This not only reduces the cost of managing waste for the municipality, it also provides a crucial environmental service.

But formal and informal systems are not completely complementary. Informal sector actors work in their own interests to provide a livelihood for themselves. The city's interests are in providing a clean urban environment to residents in accordance with certain standards of hygiene and service provision. Without processes that integrate the two systems, they can sometimes be at odds with each other. The following section details some of

the challenges in existing formal and informal waste management systems.

Municipalities in many forward thinking countries have realized the potential of the informal sector recycling work and have tried to leverage it with a great win-win situation for all. The knowledge that American and European models of waste management might not be the best fit in developing countries has been the basis of the developing and supporting indigenous models to benefit the city and create livelihoods for the urban poor.

This has resulted in active support of informal sector participation in urban waste management models. This includes legalizing scavenging or encouraging waste-pickers to organize themselves into cooperatives, for instance. In some models, waste-pickers have been integrated into the system through a formal contract or the formation of public-private partnerships.

The advantages for the local municipal body has been the creation of a more efficient system of waste collection and disposal leading to public health benefits. Inclusive models also help waste-pickers increase their income by creating a regulatory framework that doesn't allow exploitation.

Moreover, outsourcing work to waste-picker cooperatives can also present a much cheaper option to municipalities. These cooperatives work at a fraction of the price that other private organizations do, since they actually earn an income out of the scrap that they collect. Many private organizations work under tenders that pay them to transport waste to a landfill, after which the municipalities have to incur landfill maintenance costs. Informal workers, on the other

hand, divert waste from the landfill and route it to recycling agencies instead.

Cities in Latin America have been particularly proactive in terms of incorporating informal elements into their waste management systems. The benefits of these policies have also been making themselves clear. Non-profits and similar organizations are helping cities recognize the vital role waste pickers play, and encouraging authorities to design more progressive policies. Cities in Brazil, Peru and India are developing policies that integrate waste pickers into waste collection and recycling.

### Case studies of inclusion on informal sector waste pickers around the world

A supportive policy environment positively impacts waste pickers' livelihoods.

The Buenos Aires, Argentina, Municipal Corporation, partnered with a waste-picker cooperative called the Movement of Excluded Workers in 2005. The cooperative had around 2500 members, and the municipality provided them with vehicles to transport waste, a monthly stipend of \$209 for each member (in addition to what they earned from selling scrap), as well as health insurance and subsidised childcare.

In Manila, Philippines- The "Linis Ganda" model, allows for NGOs or unions to issue identity cards for its member wastepickers to access waste. The program has organized waste material dealers into Cooperatives in order to obtain government subsidies and credit. It

has resulted in stable and decent livelihoods to scavengers. This work results in the industry getting inexpensive raw materials as well as reduces the need for collection and transportation of wastes while helping clean up the urban environment.

Lima, Peru-The "Lima model" has given waste pickers rights to access waste. It allows for provision of tricycles or push-carts for collection of waste. Waste pickers have also been provided with uniforms, gloves, and transport equipment.

Quezon, Philippines-The "Quezon model" is a formal acceptance of informal activities. Informal junk shops receive an authorisation to function as materials recovery facilities (MRFs). This channels formal recovery activities to the private recycling business, and both the city and the informal sector benefit.

In Belo Horizonte, Brazil, where waste pickers are recognized and supported by governments and





organized into strong cooperatives, waste pickers appear to have higher incomes than other informal workers. The Belo Horizonte municipality partners with waste pickers and their organizations, providing infrastructure, subsidies and worker education.

Gathering of waste pickers from Brazil, Latin American countries, India etc. at the Expo Catadores, Sao Paulo

Brazil is a global best practice example in terms of waste picker inclusion, and has received international recognition for its recycling levels. The Brazilian informal recycling sector integration model improves municipal solid waste recycling indicators: it shows an increase in the net tonness recycled, from 140 to 208t/month(-1), at a much lower

cost per tonne than conventional selective collection systems. Inclusive systems show costs of US\$35 per tonne of recyclables collected, well below the national average of US\$195.26. This inclusive model improves the quality of collected material and the efficiency of municipal selective collection. It also diminishes the negative impacts of informal recycling, by reducing child labour, and by improving the conditions of work, occupational health and safety, and uncontrolled pollution.

The government of Brazil has also implemented several inclusion programs. This was largely carried by two pieces of legislation that were passed around a decade ago: one that mandated federal agencies to deliver recyclable materials to waste-picker

cooperatives and one that allowed municipalities to end their contracts with commercial suppliers. Cooperatives like COOPAMARE (in São Paulo) and ASMARE (in Belo Horizonte) benefited greatly from these policies; in fact, the city of Belo Horizonte even provided ASMARE with monthly subsidies and infrastructure, as well as opportunities to receive environmental education.

In 2007, a modification to the law in Brazil allowed for the hiring of waste pickers' organizations by municipalities to perform selective waste collection without bid for service provisions.

Iloilo, Philippines- Tens of thousands of people in the Philippines work informally collecting, segregating and selling wastes. These groups, referred

to as the “informal waste sector,” earn a living either in dumpsites or collect waste from households.

In Iloilo City, the landfill was overwhelmed and needed to be closed. However, more than 300 waste pickers lived at the landfill, reclaiming recyclable waste and earning a living. The first step of the city’s formalization plan was to formally organize all of the waste pickers, which entitled them to a number of new social security benefits and obligations. The focus of the plan was to develop the capacity of the waste pickers through skills development, an investment with significant returns for the city. Using public funds, the waste pickers were trained in several new reclamation techniques at the new landfill. Employment streams were created in fields such as handicraft production, composting, small-scale fuel production, and recycling of valuable materials such as metal. The years of experience combined with the newly-developed skills of the waste pickers have been a boon for the city. All of the adult residents of the former landfill now have formal jobs at the new site, while the children (who are barred from working as pickers) now attend school or childcare instead.

According to the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA 9003) which is applicable to each Barangaya (ward), all waste has to be segregated under the no segregation, no collection mandate. Recyclable waste goes to their ‘kabis’ and Incineration/ waste-to-energy technologies were banned. This resulted in increase in wages and livelihoods for the informal wastepickers.

Alaminos, Philippines- A comprehensive survey was

administered to assess and record the existing waste management practice consisting of workshops to begin conversations among leaders at the barangay level about the Zero Waste Alaminos project, its planning, and execution.

After this, technical consultations and assemblies were held back in their villages including city workers, representatives from junk shops & various city departments, among others to expand participation in implementing RA 9003.

A “No-segregation, no collection” policy and consistent warnings noticeable lead to reduction in the volume of overall waste, as well as a reduction in organics and recyclable matter in the waste collected. Recyclable waste is sold by residents to itinerant junk buyers on a daily basis. Due to mandatory waste separation, recovery of useful materials was increased and made safer benefitting waste pickers to a large extent.

In some barangays, the itinerant buyers became the official waste collectors for the village. In others, the fees normally charged to itinerant buyers were eliminated in exchange for their collecting recyclables from all the houses. The first zero waste city ordinance passed in 2010, upholds segregation at source, sets a target for waste diversion, and reinforces the national ban on incineration by declaring it a prohibited act.

### **Bogotá, Colombia**

In March 2013, due to the concerted efforts of the Asociación Cooperativa de Recicladores de Bogotá (ARB), the Mayor’s Office in Bogota launched a payment system for waste pickers in exchange for their services collecting and transporting recyclable materials.

Per ton payments will now almost match those paid to private operators. Initially, 790 waste pickers and their families saw their normal earnings—traditionally based solely on what they could sell the recyclables for—double or even triple. About 4,000 (of Bogota’s 14,000) waste pickers registered for the payment programme in the first months.

When the city of Bogota adopted inclusive policies towards the informal sector, the 790 waste-pickers that were part of the program were able to double their income.

San Francisco, USA- Working in partnership with Recology, a private company made by fusion of two scavenger federations, in 2009, San Francisco passed a mandatory recycling and composting ordinance requiring all residents and businesses to separate their waste. The State of California’s 50 per cent diversion goal, the city’s ambitious 2020 zero waste goal is supported by a very proactive non-profit sector, tight-knit regional and statewide professional associations, and robust recycling markets.

San Francisco has a thriving informal recycling sector, thanks to the statewide bottle bill that places a 5 or 10 cent value on glass and plastic bottles and over 20 recycling centers in the city where residents or collectors can redeem them.

The city has a small population of people who make a living collecting cardboard, metal, and e-waste which have higher value markets because of environmentally preferable purchasing rules for state agencies, state laws requiring post-consumer recycled content, and access to robust domestic and international markets.



Juan Arredondo/Getty Images Reportage

The landfill does not accept any kind of wet waste, recyclable waste or hazardous waste. Wastepickers are allowed to function and allowed to sell to authorized buyers.

New Delhi, India- In India, very progressive national rules and policies support and encourage informal sector inclusion like the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. A very successful model of government partnering with the informal wastepickers was developed by Chintan, an non-profit based in New Delhi which took up solid waste collection and management projects with the Northern Railways, big hotels like the Taj Group and Oberoi and malls like the Select City Walk in Delhi. Chintan works in partnership with Safai Sena, a

registered group of wastepickers, door step waste collectors, itinerant buyers, junk dealers and other recyclers based in NCR, India, and collects solid waste from these places and send it to the material recovery facility (MRF) in different locations of Delhi. The waste at these MRFs is segregated and then sent to authorised recyclers. As a result the Railways save at least 5 lakh a month and 100 jobs created. In all, Chintan handles over 25 tons of waste each month from the 4 Railway Stations of Delhi at New Delhi, Old Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddina nd Anand Vihar. It has trained over 700 wastepickers, provided them with uniforms and I-Cards and created green jobs for them. The project in its 7th year has become self-sustaining and with the exception of uniforms and

pays for itself. Through this unique partnership Chintan is able to demonstrate that the railways can handle its waste, reduce pollution, create safe livelihood opportunities for the poor and make the railway stations greener.

### Impact of Inclusive Laws and Policies

The impact has been that waste pickers have been able to access customary rights to waste with the help of the laws. The informal recycling sector has had increase in wages and a safe secure dignified livelihood. There has been improvement in working conditions in the form of uniforms, safety equipment etc. As a direct impact of stable incomes, children of waste pickers have been able to go to school.



*Safai Sena wastepickers segregating waste at the New Delhi Railway Station Material Recovery Facility*

### Takeaways from the successful case studies are:

5 key ways to clean up the city in a sustainable, inclusive manner

1. Doorstep Collection should only be done by Wastepickers
2. Space should be allotted for waste segregation, composting and storage at colony, ward, district and municipal level
3. Re-think Privatization of Waste Handling contracts
4. Reduce the Burden on Landfills
5. Recognize and Strengthen Existing Recyclers

### Recognize and legitimize

Recognizing the informal sector for the important services it provides should be a fundamental step in its formalized inclusion into the city's waste management system. But merely recognizing that the informal sector provides services is not enough. Municipalities also need

to legitimize their contribution by treating them as legitimate service providers. To this end, something as simple as an identification card can go a long way. Partnering with informal sector organizations is key to this process of providing recognition and legitimacy. While a formal memorandum of understanding or a contract with informal sector organizations legitimizes them as an entity that supports waste management service provision in the city, individual informal sector providers often face harassment from public officials and city residents. Formalizing informal service providers can help alleviate some of these problems.

Let us use our local resources for a Swachh Bharat. Inclusive solid waste management will help us handle much more waste and save money while cleaning up and diverting waste from cities.

### References

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[https://ecampus.itcilo.org/pluginfile.php/50717/mod\\_page/content/37/Philippines%20Waste%20Management.pdf](https://ecampus.itcilo.org/pluginfile.php/50717/mod_page/content/37/Philippines%20Waste%20Management.pdf)

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# Swachh Kaleidoscope

SBM activities and happenings around the country



On occasion of International Labour Day on 1st May 2018, in Khariar Road NAC of Nuapada District, Odisha, a rally was organized with participation from around 750 SHG members as Swachhata Sainik. All participants took pledge to create cleaner and ODF town of Khariar Road. On this occasion, a special revolving fund was distributed to 60 SHGs.

MOU signed between CII and CURE NGO for segregation of waste at source in Trilok Puri, East Delhi



MOU signed between CII and CURE NGO for segregation of waste at source in East Delhi



Notification of Fines incorporated within Municipal Bye-Laws by South Delhi Municipal Corporation

**ATTENTION!**

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BYE LAWS ARE IMPLEMENTED (UNDER ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT), DELHI.**

Show Responsible Behaviour, Practice Bye-Laws 2017

Violation	Fine
Failure to segregate waste in accordance with the rules	Upto ₹10,000
Organising any event/gathering of more than 100 persons at unlicensed place without following prescribed procedure	Upto ₹10,000
Failure to dispose construction and Demolition waste as per rules	Upto ₹5,000
Burning of Solid waste	Upto ₹5,000
Littering	Upto ₹500

For more details please visit our website: [www.mcdonline.gov.in](http://www.mcdonline.gov.in)

**SOUTH DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**



Celebration of Labour Day across all 168 ULBs of Chhattisgarh. Organised Samuhik Bhoj, Samman Samaroh and Bada Khana for Swachhata Shramik

यहां स्वच्छता श्रमिक  
हमारे स्वच्छ सैनिक

# SOCIAL BHARAT

## Swachh Bharat Mission on Twitter

**Twitter**  
(@SwachhBharatGov)

No. of Followers  
**1,16,907**

Increase from last month  
**7,743**

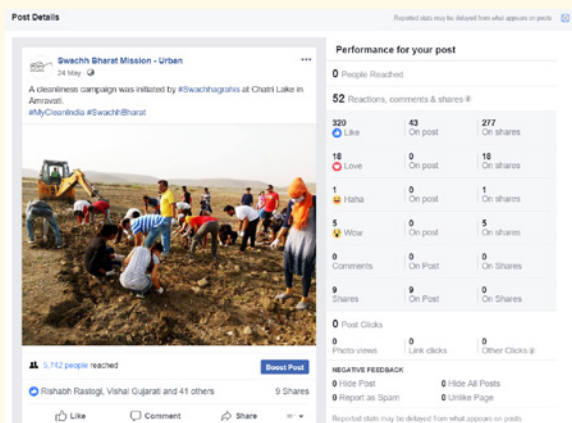
**Top Tweet** earned 54.6K impressions

Tirupati is India's Best City in 'Solid Waste Management' (population 1 - 3 lakh) in [#SwachhSurvekshan2018](#)

Congratulations Tirupati!  
[pic.twitter.com/6Z0jo0DNaV](https://pic.twitter.com/6Z0jo0DNaV)



## Swachh Bharat Mission on Facebook



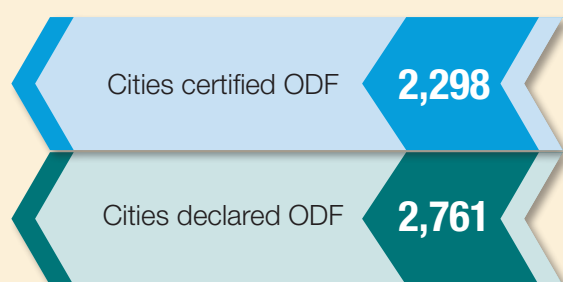
**Facebook**  
Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban

No. of Followers  
**2,70,096**

Increase from last month  
**51**

# OTHER SWACHH UPDATES

## ODF TRACKER



## SWACHHATA APP



## ODF Status

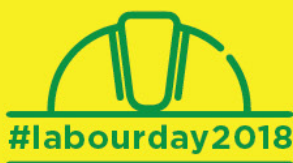
States/UTs	Total	Requests received	Certified ODF	% Certified ODF
Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	110	110	110	100
Arunachal Pradesh	28	12	3	11
Assam	98	36	8	8
Bihar	144	11	7	5
Chandigarh	1	1	1	100
Chhattisgarh	168	168	168	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	100
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	100
Goa	14	0	0	0
Gujarat	171	171	171	100
Haryana	81	81	81	100
Himachal Pradesh	61	42	12	20
Jammu and Kashmir	82	21	5	6
Jharkhand	42	41	41	98
Karnataka	282	118	101	36
Kerala	94	89	64	68
Madhya Pradesh	383	383	383	100
Maharashtra	392	392	371	95
Manipur	27	27	21	78
Meghalaya	10	2	1	10
Mizoram	23	23	22	96
Nagaland	19	5	0	0
Delhi	5	5	2	40
Odisha	113	0	0	0
Puducherry	5	1	1	20
Punjab	170	71	52	31
Rajasthan	193	192	151	78
Sikkim	7	7	7	100
Tamil Nadu	666	541	344	52
Telangana	74	69	59	80
Tripura	16	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	667	33	26	4
Uttarakhand	100	100	80	80
West Bengal	128	3	3	2



Ministry of Housing  
and Urban Affairs  
Government of India



# HAMARE SWACHHATA SAINIK



**DO NOT LITTER, DO NOT  
LET OTHERS LITTER.**

*Help them keep our cities clean*