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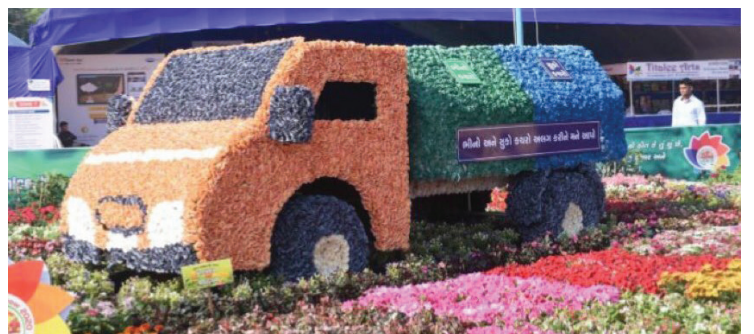
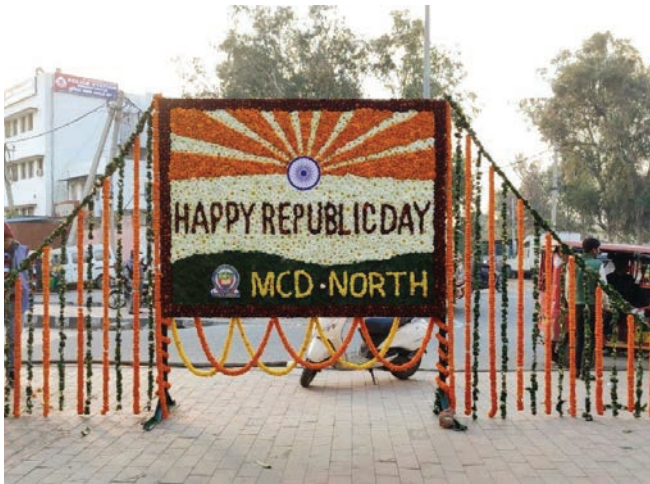
Swachhata Sandesh

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

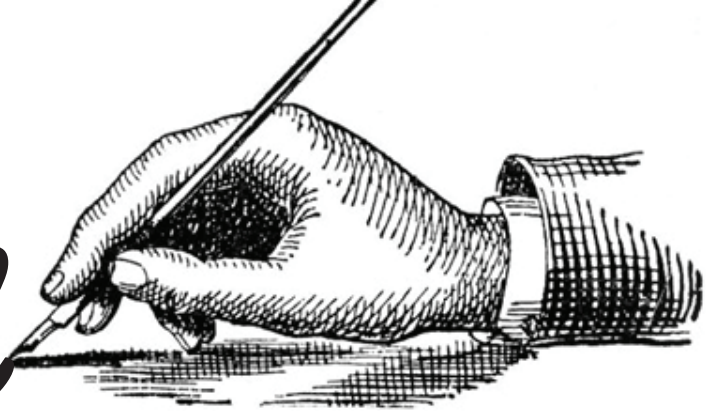


A 'Sole'ful Tryst

Home Composting The Requisite Art



Editorial



The launch of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is an indication of the fact that the Indian Government is assisting cities with the help of State Governments to improve sanitation and Solid Waste Management (SWM) services. SWM has emerged as one of the foremost challenges not only because of environmental and aesthetic concerns but also due to the huge quantities generated annually. The latest available official data of solid waste generation from the Swachhata Sandesh Newsletter of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India is 1,48,945 metric tonnes per day in a total of 84,475 wards upto December 2019. According to this newsletter, a total of 62,657 wards have achieved a 100 percent practice of waste segregation at the household level in Indian cities. Whereas, 81,073 wards have achieved 100 percent door to door waste collection. It is important to note that Indian cities across the country are struggling with the increasing volume of waste. A large amount of waste is dumped in the open or in unscientific dumping sites.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has taken various steps to improve the status of SWM in India so that the goal of 'Clean India' is achieved. Shri V.K. Jindal, Joint Secretary and National Mission Director-SBM (Urban) visited Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) and Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) during the period of 14-23 January 2020 to review the progress of SBM in these cities with the Standing Committee on Urban Development. Shri Jindal had a first-hand experience of a Smart Home Compost unit at the Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. He suggested promoting the 'Smart Compost System' on a

large scale in Bulk Waste Generators. The SBM-U MIS project won the Computer Science Society of India's (CSI) e-Governance Award. SBM-U MIS project was selected in the first phase SBM-U MIS project was selected in the first phase where 32 projects were chosen. The projects were evaluated by a committee of experts assigned by CSI in Hyderabad. The Indore Municipal Corporation has given the task of garbage collection to three NGOs. In the first phase, these NGOs have started collecting dry waste from 22,000 households by paying Rs.2.5 per kg of waste to the house owner. The innovative 'Mo Khata' (my compost) program of Paradip Municipality has become a model for urban solid waste management in Orissa. Officials of 114 ULBs in the state are on a visit to the port town to learn the technique used in the program that aims to streamline waste management systems and utilize the organic waste to produce compost for agricultural use by farmers.

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 from 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 the forthcoming issues.

Editorial Team, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

A 'Sole'ful Tryst

NMMC AND GREENSOLE'S COLLABORATION ON A UNIQUE INITIATIVE

India has experienced rapid urbanization in the past few years. Along with this, the population has also increased exponentially over the past 10 years (from 1278.6 million in 2013 to 1352 million in 2019). This has led to a substantial increase in the municipal solid waste generated in our cities. The ultimate aim of all Urban Local Bodies is to reduce, reuse and recycle, the maximum portion of this waste possible. But a problem that is often faced by cities is the overwhelming presence of non-biodegradable waste, which often ends up being dumped in dumpsites and landfills. This legacy waste, over time, converts into a mountain of trash. ULBs have tried to reduce waste generation and deal with this legacy waste using various innovative methods. The Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC) was able to achieve something similar recently.



Navi Mumbai is a city of the 21st century. The meticulously planned city with its cosmopolitan population has seen a massive infrastructural and residential development over the past few years. This development also had its downsides like an increase in waste generation. But NMMC has

shown incredible resolve in their fight against waste. Recently, a company called 'Greensole' approached NMMC with a plan which involved a mutual participation of the two organizations. They (Greensole) wanted to take shoes, slippers and other pieces of discarded footwear from the collection facility or the dump yard, refurbish them, and



provide them to the lesser privileged sections of society. These included various government aided schools and other partially aided ashrams. NMMC and Greensole, together decided that instead of a single selection centre for the entire city, they would create collection zones across all major societies in Navi Mumbai.

This process was started by inviting all major societies for a workshop where they were briefed about what was expected of them. The direct reuse of footwear with minimal processing was possible but there were a few possibilities that needed to be considered, like the decreasing useful life of footwear items, understanding the difference between those items that could be reused as the same product (refurbish) versus the complete shredding of the product to create a secondary application for it (rubber from the slippers being used elsewhere).

Greensole provided bins to all major societies in the NMMC area. They also provided an on-call collection service for those who did not live in major societies. This ensured that Greensole only received the kind of waste that they could further treat, refurbish and reintroduce in the market.

When used shoes/slippers were handed over for the purpose of reuse/recycle, reprocessing of end-of-life footwear products, parts or materials,



either into the same product system or into different ones became easier for the recycler. The waste was therefore re-introduced back into the market through a series of processes like shredding, which was used to transform shoes into other useful materials.

The novelty and scalability were the two most impressive and appreciable aspects of this entire project. Reaching out to the underprivileged sections

of society through this project was a very innovative and impactful idea. The citizens were also very accepting towards this entire process.

The ease of implementation was another commendable feat for this project. The replicability of the plan made it easier to adopt for other local bodies and authorities as well. The waste could be collected by the authorities and instead of taking it to the landfill, the waste could be recycled at a plant.

The reuse of non-biodegradable waste to such an extent was a major victory for this project. In barely 3 months, 25 tonnes of waste were collected from the citizens in the form of footwear. More than 5000 people were supplied with refurbished footwear products. Most importantly, this project augmented a sense of social responsibility amongst the residents of Navi Mumbai. The success of this campaign reached 25% of the population. NMMC is now planning to scale up this initiative in an attempt to reach 100% of their population.



With inputs from the Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation

Swachh News

GARBAGE HELPS INDORE EARN RS. 4 CRORE ANNUALLY

Indore, which has consistently been adjudged the cleanest city in the country for the past three years, has been earning around 4 crore rupees by simply putting garbage to good use.

A plant has been set up to process 300 tonnes of dry waste through Artificial Intelligence. With its robotic technology, the plant, spread over an area of four acres, segregates dry waste

items like plastic, glass, and metal. For this, a private company has invested 30 crores under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

The Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) has given the task of garbage collection to three NGOs. In the first phase, these NGOs have started collecting dry waste from 22,000 households by paying Rs 2.5 per kg of waste to the house owner. These NGOs have been paying a premium to IMC as per the terms and conditions on which they have been handed over the work.

Read More - <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/garbage-helps-cleanest-indian-city-indore-earn-rs-4-crore-annually-2159232>



TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY OF UJJAIN BECOMES A CHANGEMAKER - LEADS THE AWARENESS INITIATIVE

In order to spread the messages of cleanliness and hygiene, the Ujjain Municipal Corporation (UMC) has started a new campaign under which the members of the transgender community are on the forefront. The campaign is an attempt to intensify Swachh Bharat Mission in Ujjain and the transgender community will be going door-to-door to create awareness. Around 30 members of the transgender community are a part of this project. Since this is a social project, they will be working with the UMC as volunteers and will not be paid. They have been given a short training to help them understand the Swachh

Bharat Mission and the message that they are expected to deliver to people including waste segregation at source, using dustbins, and keeping the surroundings of their houses and shops clean.

Read More - <https://swachhindia.ndtv.com/swachh-bharat-mission-transgender-community-of-ujjain-becomes-a-changemaker-as-it-leads-the-way-to-cleaner-lifestyle-41095/>



YOUNG CLIMATE ACTIVISTS COLLECT OVER 300 KG PLASTIC WASTE FROM MUMBAI

Plastic waste is a major issue. The fact that complete recycling is almost impossible makes it a global problem. With all of this going on, young climate activists in Mumbai collected more than 300 kg of mixed plastic waste. These activists are a part of the Non-government Organisation called HOPE : Healing Our Planet Earth. This organisation is on a mission towards a sustainable and zero waste future.

This drive was a part of their 'Plastic Free Climate Change Youth Movement 2020'. The idea behind this is a solemn belief in a zero-waste lifestyle which will create a holistic environment for a cleaner and greener future.

Read More - <https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/over-300-kg-plastic-collected-by-young-climate-activists-504296.html>



VELLORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION RECEIVES AWARD FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Vellore is the first city to be bestowed with the National Award under the Smart City Mission for Water and Sanitation' sector for the setting up and successful implementation of 'Microcompost Centres'. The corporation in the Fort City is operating 57 microcomposting centres to segregate biodegradable wastes and manufacturing vermicompost.

The city generates a total of 230 metric tons of solid wastes per day. Of which 165 tons are biodegradable. This waste are segregated for manufacturing vermicompost at the microcomposting centres.

Read More - <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2020/jan/24/vellore-city-corporation-receives-central-award-for-better-solid-waste-management-2094049.html>



PARADIP MUNICIPALITY'S 'MO KHATA' PROGRAMME BECOMES MODEL FOR ODISHA



The innovative 'Mo Khata' (My compost) programme of Paradip Municipality has become a model for urban solid waste management in the State. Officials of 114 urban bodies in the State are on a visit to the port town to learn the technique used in the programme that aims to streamline waste management system and utilise the organic waste to produce compost for agricultural use by farmers.

The process of collecting waste has been decentralised by the civic body and the task has been assigned to women under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana, National Livelihoods Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban Convergence).

As part of the programme, around 50 tonne solid waste is collected from 18 wards of the Municipality. The civic body has also launched a campaign to generate awareness on door-to-door collection of garbage and segregation waste. The garbage collection vehicles have separate bins to collect biodegradable waste and other waste, thereby ensuring segregation at source.

Read More - <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2020/jan/28/paradip-municipalitys-mo-khata-programme-becomes-model-for-odisha-2095498.html>

Swachh SNIPPETS

JOINT SECRETARY VISITS NAVI MUMBAI AND UJJAIN TO REVIEW SBM PROGRESS

Shri V.K. Jindal, Joint Secretary and National Mission Director-Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) visited Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) and Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra) during the period of 14-23rd January 2020 to review the progress of SBM(U) in these cities with the Standing Committee on Urban Development.

Shri Jindal was also briefed on various innovations and problems regarding waste processing in these Municipalities. He further had a first-hand experience of a smart Home Compost unit at the Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation. After going through the details of these innovative ideas, he suggested to promote the 'Smart Compost System' on a large scale in Bulk Waste Generators.



SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN) MIS PROJECT WINS CSI'S E-GOVERNANCE AWARD

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) MIS project was awarded with the Award of Excellence by the Computer Science Society of India (CSI) as a part of their 2019-2020 CSI SIG e-Governance Awards. This year, a

total of 58 nominees had sent in their nomination for the award. SBM(U) MIS was selected in the first phase where 32 projects were chosen. The Team was invited to deliver a presentation on the subject in Hyderabad.

The projects were evaluated by a committee of experts assigned by CSI in Hyderabad. What stood out for the SBM(U) MIS project was the way the mission used digital transformation as a tool to instigate use of technology by all stakeholders. The Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) Beneficiary Application and Survekshan modules



were also praised for their unique yet beneficial nature. This award lays testament to the scale and nature of the capitalization issue that the project has managed to accomplish.





In conversation with
**LAKSHMI
KARADKAR**
Mayor, Panchgani City

Panchgani has been well known and admired for its scenic beauty, lush strawberry fields and picturesque locales that have often been incorporated in various Bollywood movies. But lately, this tiny hill station, situated in the Satara district of Maharashtra, has been in the headlines for a different topic – cleanliness. The town, which won the award for the ‘Cleanest City in West Zone’ (in the less than 1 lakh category) in Swachh Survekshan 2018 and was also recognized as the Cleanest City in the country (in the less than 1 lakh category), successfully converted a dumping ground into a tourist attraction. Behind all these achievements, is a person who has been at the helm in Panchgani for the past 20 years. The heart and soul of the cleanliness mission in the city – Mrs. Lakshmi Karadkar. The Mayor, now in her fourth term, has worked diligently in her pursuit of a clean and green Panchgani.

What were some of the issues faced and initiatives taken by you and your team as far as sanitation and waste management are concerned?

Panchgani is a small hill station in Maharashtra. Initially, we faced two issues. The first was the legacy waste lying in the dumping grounds. And the second was taking care of the fresh waste that was coming in daily. For the dumpsite, initially, we segregated the wet garbage that was present. The

remaining portion of the landfill was classified into two major categories – green garbage and multi-layered plastic waste. We further converted the green garbage into compost and the layers of plastic were used in making roads.

Could you please tell us more about your compost and the road making process, especially looking at the fact that Panchgani’s hilly terrain cannot incorporate too many roads.

In the dumpsite, some of the waste had naturally decomposed into compost. Thinking out of the box, we decided to mix that with some red mud to create a perfect foundation for planting trees in the area. In a span of four months, we were able to set up a beautiful garden in the area, owing to the naturally abundant rainfall in our city. As far as the road making process is concerned, we decided to rope in the Public works Department (PWD). We sold the waste to them at rupees 5 per kilogram and then the waste was used in building roads.

This red mud to compost idea was a brilliant one to implement. Have there been other such innovations in Panchgani?

Yes. Since we are a small city, we often find ourselves lacking funds. But what we lose out in funds, we more than make up for it in passion and innovation. We adopted a semi-

mechanised way to create compost. In this, the green garbage that came in was mixed with ash from the sugar factory. This ash was not only cheap in its acquisition but also rich in carbon. This mixture was then crushed in machines and compost was ready in 12 days. Also, we set up sewage treatment plants which enable us to reuse the water that comes out from the plant. This water is used to clean and flush our toilets. Furthermore, we have our own hybrid project which involves the use of solar and windmill energy together, in order to generate electricity.

How do you think the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) has helped the cause of cleanliness? Is there any message that you would like to share with your fellow public administrators or with the people at large?

It is the Swachh Bharat Mission that has made this (cleanliness) change happen. More than anything, the competitiveness that has been introduced because of this Mission. As public administrators and elected representatives, we need to understand that although we are the ones making the calls, it is ultimately a people’s mission. Thus, it is only the combination of our efforts that will ultimately bring about the difference. After all, change is the only constant and smart efforts will definitely go a very long way.

Lakshmi Karadkar’s contribution to Panchgani and its cleanliness goes deeper than the surface level. She told us about what a small hill town in Maharashtra, with limited funds, and a massive floating population could do. But what was more important to her, was a sense of belonging to the city. She spoke of Panchgani’s garbage as ‘my garbage’ and that simply adds proof to the pudding when we discuss the reasons she has been in-charge of the city for the past 20 years. “It is about coming together and accomplishing the dream of a Clean India”, she added with a smile when she discussed how motivating the public was as important as coming up with new initiatives in the cleanliness sphere. In the realm of public administrators, Lakshmi Karadkar serves as a model of leadership and commitment. An enthusiastic and passionate woman, she truly lives up to her own word when she said that every person has the potential to bring about a change in the society. All it takes is the strength to begin and the will to never give up.



HOME COMPOSTING

The Requisite Art

What do you do with the organic waste that comes out of your kitchen? The vegetable you peeled, or the fruit scraps you completely forgot about? Did you throw them away? What about those dead leaves and twigs in your backyard? Did you know that food scraps and yard waste, together account for more than 28% of the waste that we throw away? Making a compost helps us keep these

materials out of the landfills where they take up space and release methane, a greenhouse gas. The practice of home composting helps us enrich our soil and at the same time prevents these useful resources (organic waste) from becoming ecological liabilities in the landfills.

According to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, India generates about 62

million tonnes of trash annually. Of this, 70-75% garbage remains untreated and ultimately is dumped in the landfills. In a suggestion to help people deal with a component of that waste, Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, shared the story of his own tryst with composting. He took to twitter to share his own composting story which began over a year back. He said, "I got composting pits at my house more than a year back. What I have is a simple three composting pit system in which I put my home's kitchen waste. At a time one pit is used, as soon as it gets filled, the second pit is put to use and by the time that gets filled, compost from first pit is ready. I am using the compost to grow vegetables in my backyard. I request each and every citizen to use these composting pits in their houses."

He also urged everyone to come forward and practice the art of composting as this would not only help beautify our immediate surroundings but would also take some of the burden off the shoulders of our respective municipal corporations.

We urge all the Urban local Bodies to come forth and share their own stories of Home Composting because with a little practice and persistence, you could be, as Washington described in 1785: "A knowing farmer, who, Midas like, can convert, everything he touches into manure, as the first transmutation towards gold."



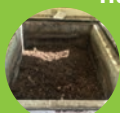
Share your home composting stories on social media.

**#CompostingSahiHai
#KarkeTohDekho**

Here are some **do's** and **don'ts** of home composting

DO'S

- Use segregated organic wastes - vegetable and fruit peels and scraps, coffee, tea and tea leaves residue, garden waste, cooked and uncooked food, dry leaves, straw and dry hay, wood chips, cotton and woolen rags, shredded papers, card board and tissue papers
- Squeeze the dripping water from cooked/ uncooked food and green material. Keep your waste damp but not dripping wet
- Keep your composting feed fluffy - air is needed for breathing. During winters, keep the composter in sunlight.

DON'TS

- Don't add dairy product, meat, bones fatty foods, oily gravy and fat rich food residues. These attract rodents & generate foul odour
- Don't add sanitary napkins, disposable diapers, bandages or any material contaminated with blood.
- Don't add additional water at the beginning.
- Don't add any chemically treated item like pesticides and floor cleaners etc.





SBM-U Mission Progress

Solid Waste Management



100% Door-to-Door
Collection

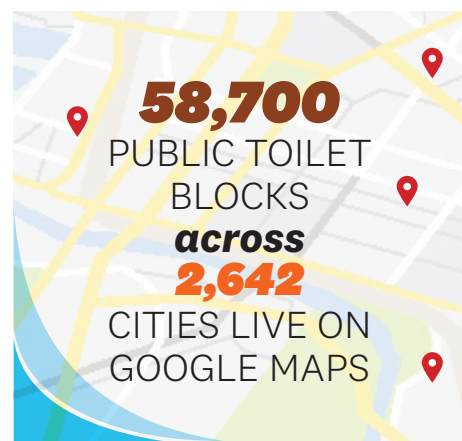
81,135 wards
(95.9%)



Waste
Processing

60%

Total wards - 84,517



Sanitation



ULBs
declared ODF

4,324

ODF Declared
States/UTs

35*

ULBs declared
ODF+

1,301

ULBs declared
ODF++

472

Total ULBs - 4,372

*Except 52 ULBs of West Bengal

Total Individual Household Latrines Constructed



**65.95
lakh**

>100%

Total Community/ Public Toilets Constructed



**6.15
lakh**

>100%

Star Rating for Garbage Free Cities

Cities
1 Star Rating

4

57

cities
3 Star Rating

Cities
5 Star Rating

4

बहुत हुआ सिंगल यूज **प्लास्टिक** का इस्तेमाल

अब बस



स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण में अपने शहर को **नंबर 1** बनाएं