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TITLE: *SWACHH BHARAT INSIGHTS FROM FIELD VISITS ANALYSIS AND PROBLEM SOLVING MEASURES.*

ACTIVITY: *FIELD VISIT TO SWACHH BHARAT PROJECT SITES CONDUCT ANALYSIS AND INITIATE PROBLEM SOLVING MEASURES*

Swachh Bharat Mission



Making Cities Garbage Free



लक्ष्य है गाबेज फ्री शहर - प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी

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Shri Narendra Modi

Prime Minister of India

[Excerpt from the address of the Prime Minister on the occasion of launch of
Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, on 1st October, 2021]

INTRODUCTION

Provides an overview of achievements of SBM–Urban, so far, and introduces SBM Urban 2.0.

1.1 Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) place significant emphasis on sanitation, cleanliness and hygiene. There is evidence globally that better sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness helps in effective control of various vector borne diseases, parasite infections and nutritional deficiencies. There have been studies linking cleanliness and hygiene with reduction in respiratory disorders, gastrointestinal diseases (especially diarrhea), psychological issues and allergic conditions.

Decades ago, Mahatma Gandhi said that ‘sanitation is more important than political freedom’. The launch of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014 by the Hon’ble Prime

Minister Shri Narendra Modi was a historic moment for India. It not only placed the issue of sanitation at the centre of the Government’s developmental agenda, but also sent out a resounding message- through the Prime Minister’s address from the ramparts of the Red Fort.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U) had three major objectives: (a) achieving 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, (b) ensuring 100% scientific Solid Waste Management

(SWM), and (c) behavior change through 'JanAndolan', by 2nd October 2019, in all statutory towns. The outlay of the Mission was ₹62,009 crores, including GoI share of ₹14,623 crores, and minimum State share of ₹4,874 crores. Balance funds (₹42,535 crores) were to be generated through individual beneficiary contribution, PPP and other sources.

1.2 Achievements

This Mission has achieved significant level of success against the above objectives, with massive engagement of citizens across all categories of society.

1.2.1 India's journey in Solid Waste Management: the launch of SBM-U, coupled with the promulgation of SWM Rules 2016 C&D waste rules, Plastic Waste Management rules etc, all combined to set the stage for India



to accelerate its progress on effective Solid Waste Management. Where unsightly heaps of garbage dotting the urban landscape, wreaking havoc on citizens' health used to be a common phenomenon prior to 2014, today there have been noteworthy improvements. Cities have become visibly cleaner, thanks to the fleet of more than 2.5 lakh collection vehicles that travel from door to door, collecting household and other solid waste. Source segregation of waste, which was negligible earlier, have now captured the imagination of citizens and being adopted by more and more households. An enabling eco-system has been created through policy reforms designed to encourage conversion of waste to value added products. Awareness has also been generated on critical issues such as source segregation of waste, effective management of construction & demolition waste, reduction in single-use plastic usage, etc.



The results are there for all to see. At the time of its launch, the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treatment capacity was 26,000 TPD of waste (18%). This has been enhanced substantially in the last 7 years, and presently, waste processing capacity stands at nearly 1 lakh TPD (70%).

Door to door collection and source segregation have gone up from negligible levels in 2014 to cover 86,228 wards (97%) and 72,493 wards (85%) respectively. Economically weaker sections of society, especially women self-help group members from urban poor communities have more livelihood options, and over 90,000 informal waste workers have been formalized into the waste management value chain.

1.2.2 India's ODF journey: Urban India has become Open Defecation Free (ODF) under SBM-Urban: a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's vision. Not only has the sanitation objective of the Mission been fulfilled, but lakhs of citizens, especially women, have been provided dignity and safety, and significant reduction in vector borne diseases with consequent improvement in health parameters have been experienced, setting Urban India on the path of holistic cleanliness. Sanitation workers and SafaiMitras, a largely ignored section earlier, have become a key stakeholder for the Mission, with initiatives being taken to ensure safe, healthy and improved living conditions for them, and providing them with



better livelihood options, dignity and respect. In terms of tangible outcomes, all Urban areas of 35 States/ UTs have become ODF (except 1 ULB of West Bengal), i.e. 4,371 ULBs (out of 4,372) have become ODF. This has been achieved through the construction (including under construction) of 66.86 lakh Individual Household Toilets (113% progress), and 6.40 lakh seats of Community/ Public toilets (CT/ PT) (126% progress).



1.2.3 Third party assessments & standardized protocols: In order to sustain the ODF status and ensure that no slippage occurs, MoHUA has introduced the ODF+ and ODF++ protocols. ODF+ protocol focuses on O&M of CT/ PTs by ensuring their functionality and proper maintenance for continued usage. ODF++ protocol focuses on addressing safe containment, evacuation, transportation and processing of fecal sludge from toilets and ensuring that no untreated sludge is discharged into open drains, water bodies or in open fields.

Water+ protocol helps ensure that no untreated waste (used) water is discharged into the open environment or water bodies. Till 2nd October 2021, 3,309 cities have been certified ODF+, 960 cities have been certified ODF++, and 9 cities have become Water+, through third party verification.



1.2.4 Behavior change through Jan Andolan: SBM-U has emerged as the largest urban sanitation behaviour change program in the world and has been able to accelerate India's progress in ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG 6). Under SBM-U, the sanitation discourse has been brought onto the centre stage of the nation's development agenda and has helped to transform a government mandate into a 'Jan Andolan'. Through the personal leadership and involvement of the Prime Minister, SBM has been able to put the sanitation discourse into a 'Jan Andolan', a people's movement. Massive mass media campaign, intensive outreach programs, stringent monitoring of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) fund spend, multiple stakeholder involvement including by celebrity brand ambassadors and influencers have been the pillars of its behavior change strategy. However, the major trigger for

behaviour change has been the ownership that people from the community have taken when it comes to leading and sustaining change on the ground. Through a judicious use of traditional, digital, social media campaigns and intensive interpersonal communication, SBM-U has been able to activate all categories of citizens

- community volunteers, youth, students, home makers, senior citizens, celebrities, elected representatives, media and the industry. Till date, over 20 crore citizens have been engaged in the Mission, which is testimony to the 'Jan Andolan' that has been created.



1.2.5 Innovations

A variety of innovations have contributed to the success of the first phase of the Mission, as given below.

1.2.5.1 Swachh Survekshan: An innovative survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) under the SBM-U, to rank cities on various sanitation and cleanliness parameters. The survey has been successful in enthusing cities with a spirit of healthy competition towards the concept of 'swachhata'. Swachh Survekshan has now emerged as one of the largest Urban sanitation surveys in the world, with participation from crores of citizens. As on 2nd October 2021, 6 rounds of surveys have been conducted, in which Indore has been adjudged the cleanest city for four years in a row. The 7th edition has now been announced, and is set to kick-off.

1.2.5.2 Star rating protocol for Garbage free cities: The protocol, based on various SWM parameters follows a SMART framework

– Single metric, Measurable, Achievable, Rigorous verification mechanism and Targeted towards outcomes. The indicators include all components of SWM, viz. source segregation, scientific processing of waste, dumpsite remediation, penalties & spot fines for littering, compliance by bulk waste generators, cleanliness of drains & water bodies, plastic waste management, and managing construction & demolition waste, etc. which are critical for cities to achieve garbage free status. Till date, 6

cities have been rated as 5-star cities, 86 cities as 3-Star and 65 cities as 1-Star.

1.2.5.3 Citizen connect through ICT initiatives:

- MoHUA has partnered with Google to map all public toilets on Google maps, thereby improving ease of access of sanitation facilities to citizens. Till date, more than 65,500 public toilet blocks across more than 3,100 cities are accessible through Google maps covering more than 70% of India's urban population.



- More than 2 crore citizens have downloaded Swachhata App (citizens' grievance redressal platform for all sanitation and waste management related complaints). Nearly 2.22 crore complaints have been registered and 2.08 crore complaints have been resolved with more than 90% resolution rate.



- MoHUA has deployed e-learning platform to train municipal functionaries across India. The platform hosts over 175 modules on various topics covering sanitation and waste management. More than 90,000 municipal employees and other users have actively used the platform, and successfully completed over 8.8 Lakh certifications (including 7.56 lakh certifications to govt. employees).

1.2.5.4 Swachhata becomes everybody's business:

The Mission engaged with a wide variety of stakeholders, from celebrities as brand ambassadors, engaging with influencers in society, partnering with industry partners and corporate entities, as well as social entrepreneurs, citizens, students and youth, women SHG groups, homemakers and senior citizens, to make 'swachhata' everybody's business.

1.2.5.5 Equity, inclusiveness, addressing special requirements:

In order to ensure that benefits of the Mission accrue to every citizen in an equitable and inclusive manner, standardized protocols were put in place. For example, the ODF+protocol specified mandatory gender-friendly, child-friendly, divyang-friendly features to be included in every CT/PT. These protocols, along with mapping of all CT/PTs on Google maps ensured that every citizen's needs were catered to, with nobody left behind.

1.3 Need for SBM-U 2.0

NSSO had undertaken an impartial assessment of the Mission in 2018. In its report of the 76th Round (with theme of Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions of India: July – December 2018), the study found that 98% of toilets are being used in urban areas. Further, NITI Aayog has evaluated various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including SBM-U, in its report dated 18th January 2021. Its recommendations include the following:

- a) need for continued investment in IHHLs and CT/PTs;
- b) need for focusing on entire sanitation value chain for inclusive sanitation, which also includes collection, containment, treatment, disposal and recycling of faecal waste and waste water;
- c) need for managing different types of solid wastes (including plastic, C&D and sanitary waste);
- d) need for budgetary support for disposal of legacy waste, management of plastic waste, C&D waste.



The above recommendations suggest, inter alia, the need for Mission to continue.

Moreover, the achievements under SBM-Urban need to be sustained in the long run with creation of adequate infrastructure, and their implementation needs to be accelerated manifold.

Hence, SBM-U 2.0 is needed, with the following areas of focus:

- to achieve the vision of a “Garbage Free” Urban India, more focus is required to be given to issues such as source segregation, collection & transportation, and processing, including effective management of Construction & Demolition waste, plastic waste management including reduction in single use plastic, and remediating all legacy dumpsites;
- to sustain the ODF status, and prevent slippage, there is a need to ensure that all fecal sludge and waste (used) water are safely contained, transported, processed and disposed off, so that no untreated fecal sludge or used water pollutes the ground or water bodies;
- intensified focus is required to be given to IEC and behavior change through citizen outreach and *jan andolan*, as well as capacity building and skilling of all relevant stakeholders, towards achieving the Mission’s objectives.

1.4 Mission is now being extended for a period of 5 (five) years, from 1st October 2021 to 1st October 2026, as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0), for completing the work remaining, institutionalizing 'swachh' behavior and making it sustainable. The Government of India in partnership with States/ UTs and ULBs is committed to make all cities 'Garbage Free' under SBM-Urban 2.0 in order to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030, which will ultimately improve the quality of life and ease of living of urban populations, thus leading to urban transformation.

SBM-U 2.0 will be implemented by MoHUA through States/ UTs in all statutory towns (as per Census 2011, and statutory towns added subsequent to that), in accordance with these guidelines.

