

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) - Overview

Major Objectives

Eradication of Open Defecation in all 4041 Statutory towns

100% Scientific Solid Waste Management in all 4041 Statutory towns



Implementation Components

Individual household toilets

Community toilets/Public toilets

Solid waste management

0.66 crore IHHL 5 lakh CT/PT seats

Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

Capacity Building (CB)

Awareness Outreach Advocacy

Estimated cost of implementation: Rs. 62,009 crore

Government of India share: Rs. 14,623 crore

State Governments' share: Rs. 4,874 crore

Achievements



15 states have become ODF in their urban areas; in all,2502 cities certified as ODF



46.36 Lakh

IHHL constructed and 8.32 Lakh under construction



3.06 lakh

CT/PT seats built and 0.38 lakh seats under construction



Over 73% urban wards have 100% Door to Door Collection of Municipal Solid Waste



Waste to Energy
Current Production of 88.4

MW



Waste to Compost
Production 13.11 Lakh
TPA



Waste Processing
Over 24.8% waste
processed



Over 36% urban wards have 100% Segregation of Municipal Solid Waste

Policy Interventions to reinforce 3R mandate

35% provided as Viability Gap Funding/Grant by Government of India for all Solid Waste management projects

Waste to Compost

• M/o Chemicals & Fertilizers has notified policy on promotion of City Compost providing Market Development Assistance of Rs. 1,500 per tonne to fertilizer companies/ ULBs/Compost manufacturers

Waste to Energy

- M/o Power has revised the Tariff Policy 2006 under the Indian Electricity Act, 2003, making it mandatory for State DISCOMS to purchase power from Waste-to-Energy plants.
- Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified Generic tariff for Waste-to-Energy at Rs. 7.04 per unit and for RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) at Rs. 7.90 per unit

Plastics in Road Constructi

Construction
C&D Waste
Management

- M/o Road Transport and Highways has notified use of plastic waste in bituminous mixes in construction of National highways
- Central Public Works Dept. has notified mandatory use of recycled portions of C&D Waste in construction activities, if the same is available within 100 kms. of the construction site.

Salient features of SWM Rules 2016

- (1). Every waste generator shall,-
- (a) segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;
- (b) wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste or non- bio-degradable waste;
- (c) store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; and
- (d) store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in his own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the local body from time to time.
- (2) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- (3) All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
- (4) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the local body.
- (5) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the local body.
- (6) All resident welfare and market associations shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
- (7) All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
- (8) All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

Multi-channel addressal of MSW challenge

Collection and Transportation



- 100% door to door collection of MSW in every ward of all cities is being encouraged
- Enablers such as app-based collection, GPS-fitted transportation vehicles to improve efficiencies, etc.

Segregation



- Segregation of MSW at source and along value chain will ensure approx. 80% of SWM is addressed
- 50% wet waste that can be converted into compost, 20-30% is recyclable
- Target to have 100% wards practice source segregation within mission period

Material Recovery Facility

- Cities being encouraged to set up MRFs to act as collection, sorting, further segregation, recycling and processing units
- May reduce dry waste to 0% as achieved in Ambikapur

RDF standards



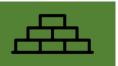
 Ministry is revising RDF standards and policy to encourage greater take-off of RDF and more optimum utilization of RDF as fuel

Bulk Waste Generators



- Cities being asked to identify all bulk waste generators, notify them about their responsibility to manage their own waste, and enforce the same
- About 20% of wet waste can be processed in this manner

C&D Waste management



- C&D waste comprises almost 20% of solid waste, which end up as inerts and sent to landfills
- Cities being encouraged to segregate this waste, and collect, transport, process and recycle it separately

Plastic Waste management



 Aside from encouraging usage of plastics in road construction, the ministry is working with MOEF to address the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) rules to ensure better management of plastic waste

Processing



- Where composting is not feasible, Waste to Energy is being encouraged
- Decentralised composting by Bulk Waste Generators is being enforced