



BUDGET BRIEFS

Vol 12/ Issue 10

Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U)

GoI, 2020-21

The **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)** is Government of India's (GoI's) flagship programme targeting universal sanitation coverage in urban areas.

Using government data, this brief reports on:

- Allocations, releases, and expenditures;
- Progress on toilets built;
- Progress on Solid Waste Management (SWM);
- Open Defecation Free (ODF) status; and
- ODF+, ODF++ and garbage free cities.

Cost share and implementation:

At the start of the Mission, the project cost was estimated at ₹62,009 crore, of which GoI's share is ₹14,623 crore. States and Union Territories (UTs) were to contribute a minimum of ₹4,874 crore. The remainder was to be financed by private entities, market borrowings, and user charges, etc.

Complete release and expenditure data for GoI's share of funds is available from October 2014 till 30 September 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

₹ 50,040 cr

GoI allocations for Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in FY 2020-21

₹ 2,300 cr

GoI allocations for SBM-U in FY 2020-21

SUMMARY & ANALYSIS

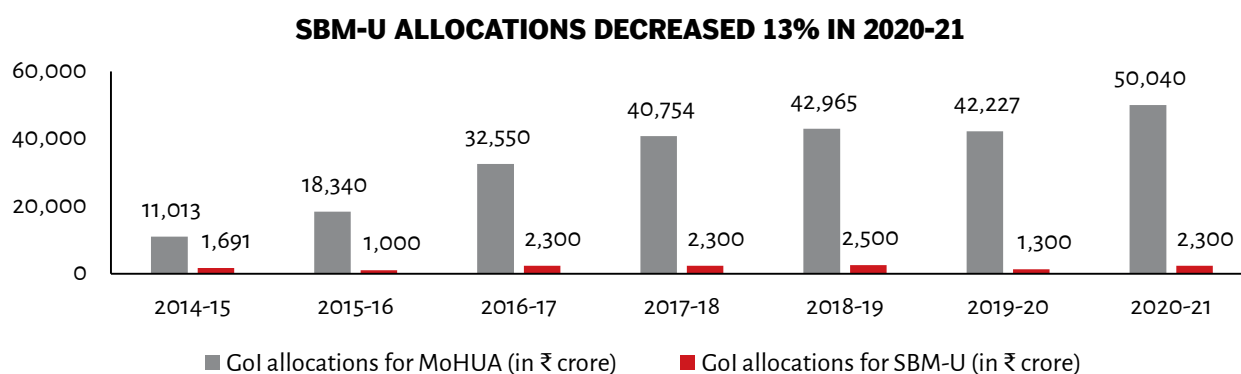
- In Financial Year (FY) 2020-21, GoI allocated ₹2,300 crore to SBM-U – a 77 per cent increase from the Revised Estimates (REs) for FY 2019-20, but a 13 per cent decrease from the Budget Estimates (BEs).
- On 2 October 2019, the proposed completion date of SBM-U, 95 per cent of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared cities/towns had been certified ODF. By 23 December 2019, urban areas in all states and UTs had been declared ODF, except 52 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in West Bengal.
- Going forward, SBM-U aims to focus on holistic and sustainable sanitation through operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, wastewater treatment and reuse, and solid waste and faecal sludge management.
- GoI funds received and proportions spent for Solid Waste Management (SWM) has been low. Till 30 September 2019, GoI had released only 68 per cent of its Mission allocations to states. Of this, only 40 per cent had been spent during the same period.
- Waste collection, segregation, and processing needs strengthening. As of 16 December 2019, 95 per cent of all wards had 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection, but only 68 per cent had segregation at source. Similarly, while India generated 1.49 lakh metric tons of waste per day, waste processing capacity remained low at 58 per cent.

TRENDS IN ALLOCATIONS, RELEASES AND EXPENDITURES

- Launched on 2 October 2014, the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is Government of India's (GoI's) flagship programme to achieve universal sanitation coverage in urban areas and end the practice of open defecation. The scheme is run by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development.
- The Mission was initially conceptualised till 2019, but has been extended with a focus on:
 - o Continued usage and proper operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities;
 - o Management of faecal sludge and treatment of wastewater;
 - o Cleanliness of drains and water bodies; and
 - o Management of plastic waste, construction, and demolition waste, etc.

Allocations

- As per Financial Year (FY) 2020-21 Budget Estimates (BEs), GoI allocated ₹2,300 crore to SBM-U. This is a 77 per cent increase from the previous year's Revised Estimates (REs), but 13 per cent decrease from BEs.



Source: India Expenditure Budget, Vol 2, for Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Available online at: www.indiabudget.gov.in. Last accessed on 1 February 2020.

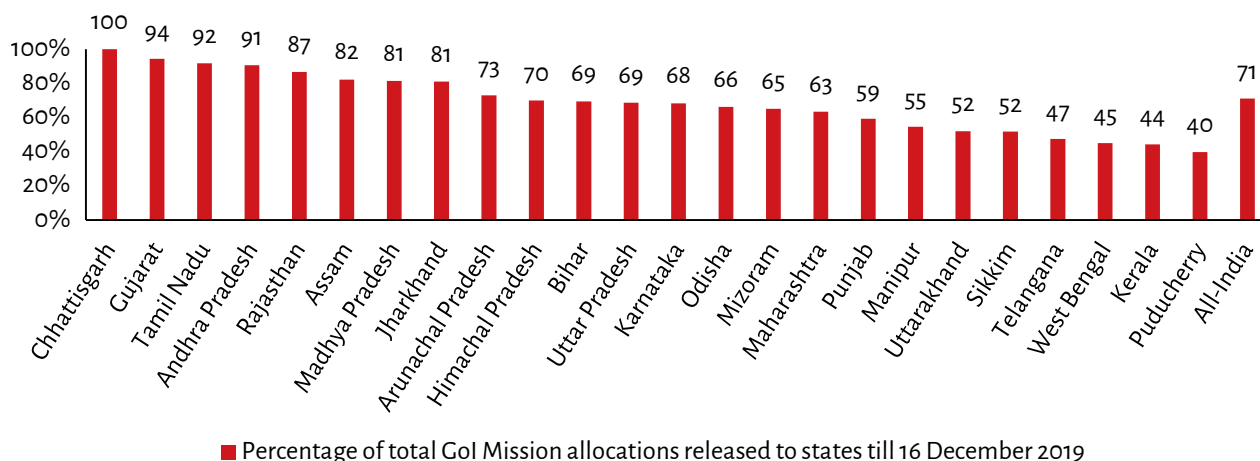
Note: Figures are in Rupees crore and are Revised Estimates (REs), except for FY 2020-21 which are Budget Estimates (BEs).

Releases

- At the start of the programme, SBM-U aimed to cover 4,041 statutory towns as identified by Census 2011. Mission allocations were to be distributed to states based on a formula taking into account the number of statutory towns, their respective populations, and open defecation rates.
- Release of funds by GoI are contingent on states submitting a proposal of anticipated demand and a brief concept note. Subsequent instalments are based on the submission of City Sanitation Plans (CSPs), State Sanitation Strategy, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) of previous grants, physical and financial progress, and other indicators, as approved and desired by the National Advisory and Review Committee.
- Overall, release of funds by GoI has been low. Cumulatively, till 30 September 2019 (two days before the initial Mission completion date), only 71 per cent of GoI's share of Mission allocations had been released. Only 15 states and UTs had received additional funds between 30 September and 16 December 2019.
- Pace of fund release by GoI to states has, however, increased year-on-year. In FY 2015-16, the first full fiscal year of the Mission, ₹1,076 crore or 8 per cent of Mission allocations were released to states. This increased to ₹2,365 crore or 17 per cent of allocations in FY 2017-18. In FY 2018-19, GoI released ₹2,407 crore amounting to 18 per cent of Mission allocations. Release of funds in FY 2019-20, however, has been slow. Only 7 per cent of the total Mission allocations were released to states by 16 December 2019.

- There are state differences. Chhattisgarh was the only state to have received its entire Gol share of Mission allocations by 16 December 2019, with the bulk of releases in FY 2017-18. Four other states and UTs received more than 90 per cent of their total allocations, including Gujarat (94 per cent), Tamil Nadu (92 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (91 per cent). In contrast, 10 states and UTs, including Kerala, Telangana, and West Bengal had received less than half their allocated Gol share till 16 December 2019.

71% OF TOTAL GOI MISSION ALLOCATIONS RELEASED TO STATES TILL 16 DECEMBER 2019

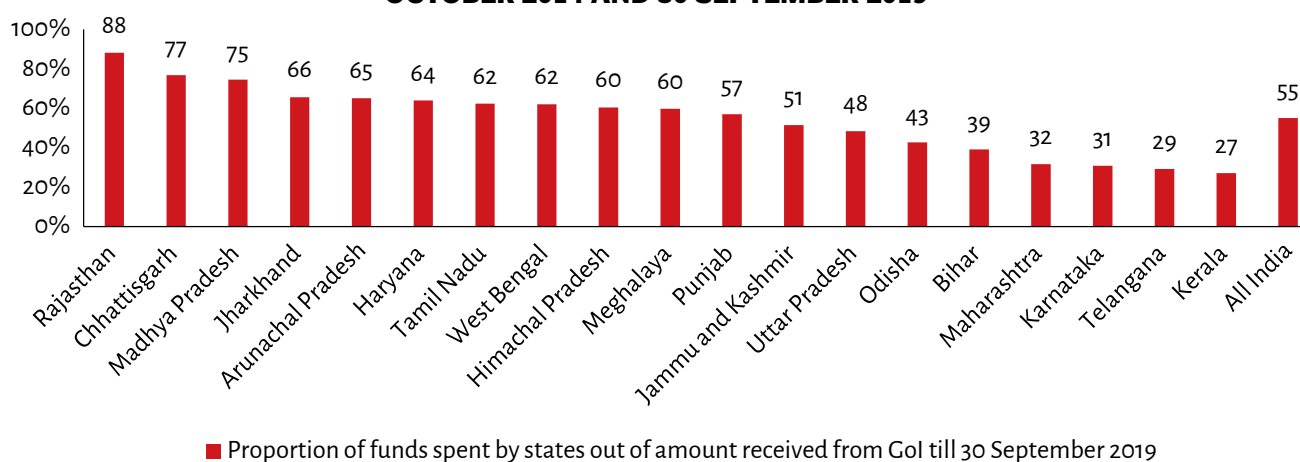


Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 16 December 2019.

Expenditures

- At the time of preparing this brief, disaggregated year-wise data on release and utilisation of funds for both Gol and state shares was not available. Data has thus been presented cumulatively for expenditure incurred from Gol releases to states. Utilisation of funds by states has been low. Between October 2014 and 30 September 2019, only 55 per cent of the total amount released by Gol to states had been spent.
- Sixteen states and UTs reported expenditure of less than 50 per cent of Gol funds, including Uttar Pradesh (48 per cent), Odisha (43 per cent), Bihar (39 per cent), Maharashtra (32 per cent), and Kerala (27 per cent) till 30 September 2019. Among the states, Rajasthan reported the highest proportion of funds spent at 88 per cent. Puducherry was another outlier reporting 100 per cent utilisation.

55% OF FUNDS RELEASED TO STATES BY GOI HAD BEEN SPENT BETWEEN OCTOBER 2014 AND 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

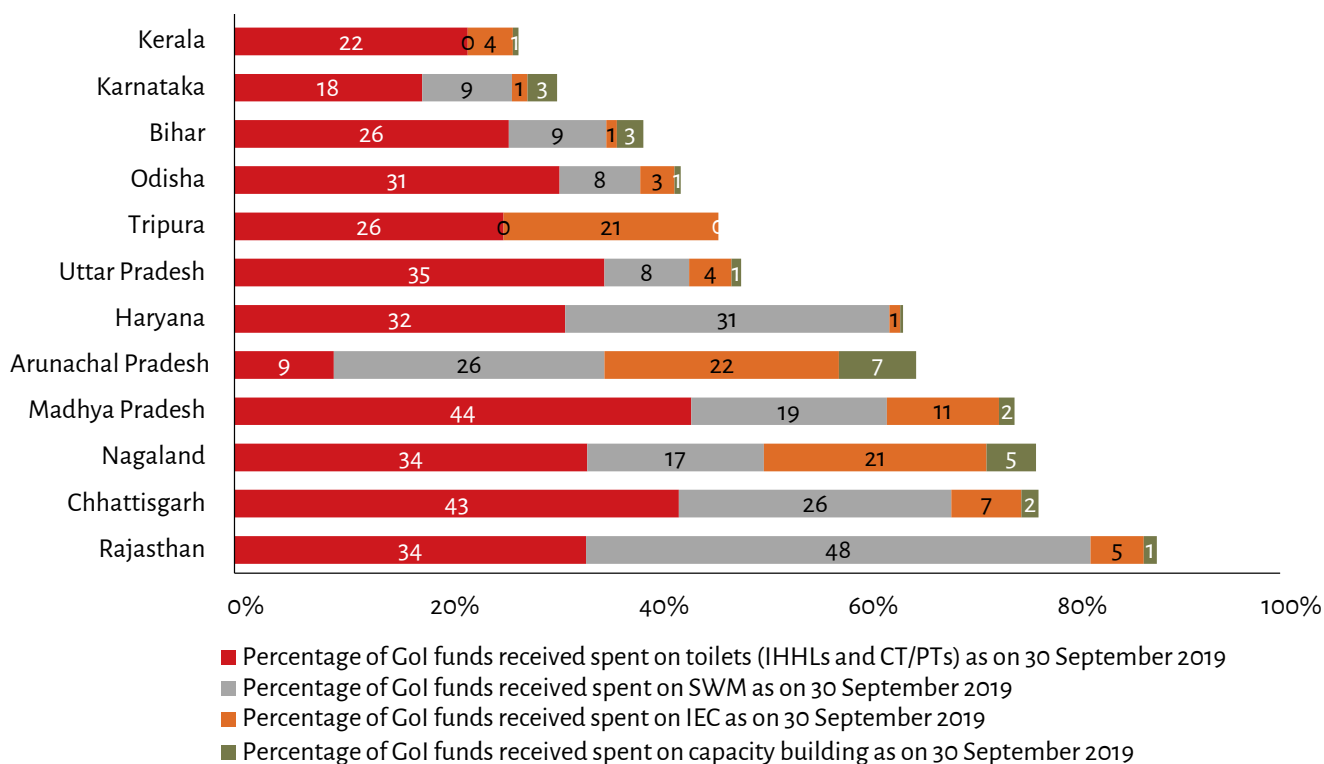


Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

COMPONENT-WISE TRENDS

- Funds for SBM-U are released by Gol for six main components. These include:
 - o Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), including conversion of insanitary toilets;
 - o Construction of Community Toilets (CTs);
 - o Construction of Public Toilets (PTs) for floating urban populations;
 - o Solid Waste Management (SWM);
 - o Information, Education and Communication (IEC); and
 - o Capacity building and administration.
- Cumulatively, since the start of the Mission period till 30 September 2019, of the total Gol funds released to states, 28 per cent had been spent on toilet construction (IHHLs and CTs/PTs); 21 per cent on SWM; 5 per cent on IEC; and 1 per cent on capacity building.
- There are differences across states in terms of expenditure prioritisation. Of the total funds received from Gol, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh spent the highest share of Gol funds on toilet construction, at 44 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively. In contrast, this figure was low in Arunachal Pradesh at 9 per cent.
- Rajasthan prioritised SWM, spending 48 per cent of its funds received from Gol - the highest proportion out of all states. The state also spent 34 per cent of its Gol funds received on toilet construction. Interestingly, while Kerala spent 22 per cent of its Gol funds received on toilet construction, it reported no expenditure on SWM.
- IEC expenditure out of funds received was high in the North Eastern Region (NER) states such as Arunachal Pradesh (22 per cent), Nagaland (21 per cent), and Tripura (21 per cent). On the other hand, Bihar, Haryana, and Karnataka reported spending only 1 per cent of their funds received from Gol on IEC.

28% OF GOI FUNDS RECEIVED BY STATES WAS SPENT ON TOILET CONSTRUCTION AND 21% ON SWM AS ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

- Puducherry was the only UT to have reported 100 per cent expenditure of Gol funds released across all components. It also spent a quarter of all funds received from Gol on capacity building—the highest in the country.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS

- Three types of toilets are constructed under SBM-U: IHHLs, CTs and PTs.
- IHHLs are basic, low-cost toilets provided to any household that does not have access to a household toilet or has an insanitary toilet (*dry/bahou* and single pit latrine). An incentive of ₹4,000 per IHHL is provided by Gol post construction. This incentive is ₹10,800 for states in the NER and Himalayan states. States are to contribute a minimum of ₹2,667 per IHHL, while NER and Himalayan states are to contribute ₹1,200 per IHHL. However, incentives may vary across states depending on the willingness of the state to increase its share of funds.
- CTs under SBM-U are a shared facility for a group of residents, usually in low-income/informal settlements. PTs, on the other hand, are built in public spaces and cater to floating populations and passers-by. Gol provides financial assistance of ₹39,200 per CT/PT post construction. Gol's contribution is the same for NER and Himalayan states.
- States are to contribute ₹26,134 per unit and NER and Himalayan states are to contribute ₹4,356 per CT/PT unit. Financial assistance for CTs/PTs may vary across states depending on the willingness of the state to provide assistance beyond the minimum financial assistance defined in the guidelines.

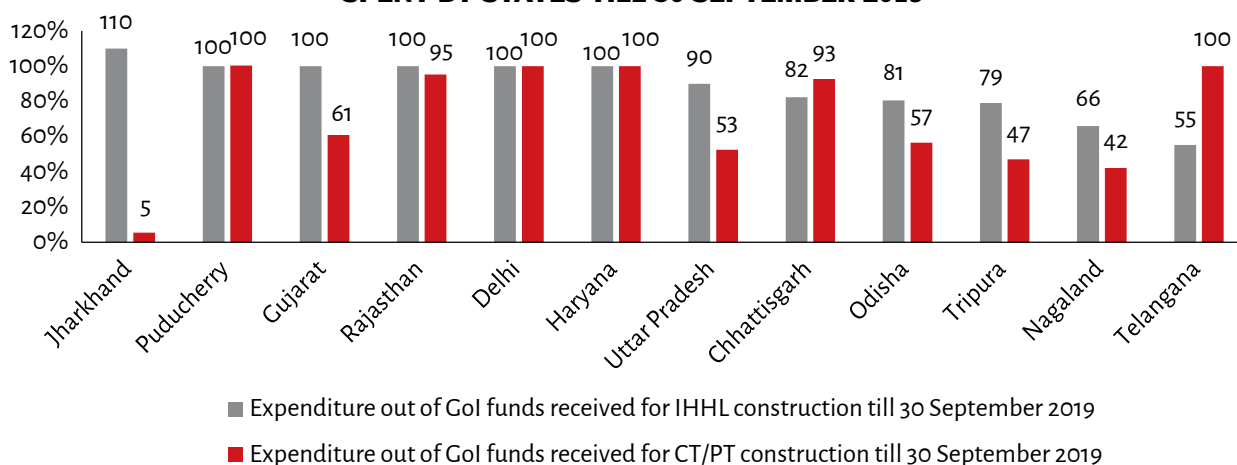
Releases

- From 2 October 2014 till 30 September 2019, two days away from the initial Mission completion date, ₹3,616 crore or 37 per cent of total funds released by Gol were for toilet construction (IHHLs and CTs/PTs).
- There are, however, state differences. More than 60 per cent of all releases in Uttarakhand (69 per cent) and Manipur (62 per cent) were for toilet construction. In contrast, releases for toilet construction were less than 30 per cent for Tamil Nadu (26 per cent), Gujarat (24 per cent), Sikkim (23 per cent), Delhi (19 per cent), and Goa (18 per cent).
- Out of the funds released for toilet construction, Gol releases for CTs/PTs exceeded original Mission allocations. Of the total allocations of ₹655 crore for CTs/PTs, ₹748 crore or 114 per cent had been released to states. In contrast, of the total Gol allocations of ₹3,757 crore for IHHLs, only ₹2,868 crore or 76 per cent had been released till 30 September 2019.

Expenditures

- Utilisation of funds has not kept pace with releases. Cumulatively, between October 2014 and 30 September 2019, ₹2,749 crore or 76 per cent of the funds released by Gol for toilet construction (IHHLs and CTs/PTs) had been utilised. This expenditure amounted to 28 per cent of the total Gol release to states (₹9,703 crore).
- Only 1 state and 2 UTs had utilised 100 per cent of funds received for both IHHLs and CTs/PTs construction, namely Haryana, Delhi, and Puducherry.
- Over 90 per cent of the funds received for IHHL construction had been utilised by 13 states and UTs, including Rajasthan (100 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (94 per cent), and Uttar Pradesh (90 per cent). In contrast, only 9 states and UTs had utilised the same proportion for CTs/PTs construction, such as Haryana (100 per cent), Rajasthan (95 per cent), and Chhattisgarh (93 per cent).
- In Jharkhand, expenditure on IHHLs was higher than the total amount released by Gol by 10 percentage points. Expenditure on CTs/PTs, however, was only 5 per cent of Gol funds released. Jharkhand's cumulative expenditure on toilet construction exceeded the amount released by Gol by ₹4 crore.

78% OF FUNDS RELEASED FOR IHHLs AND 67% OF FUNDS RELEASED FOR CTs/PTs WERE SPENT BY STATES TILL 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

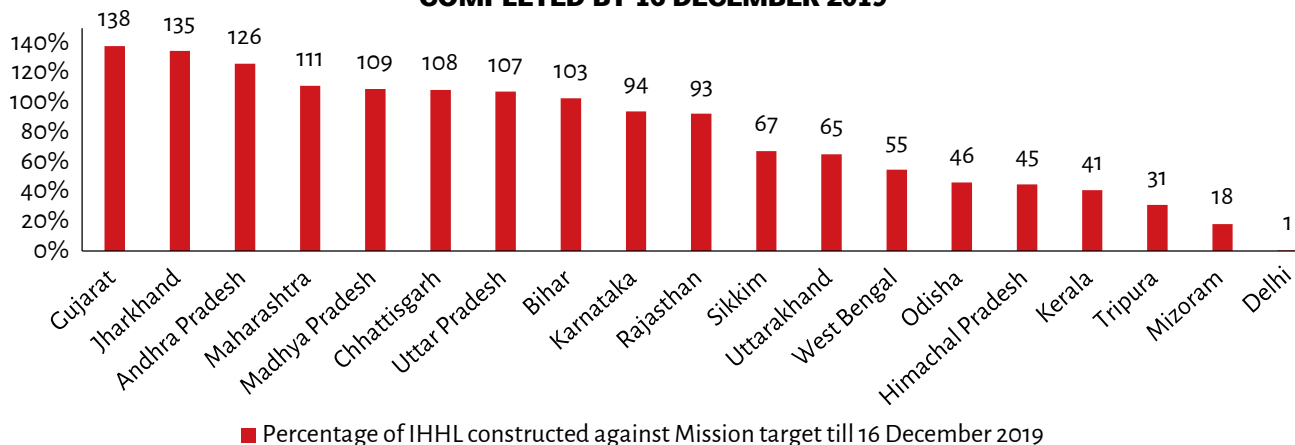


Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

Construction of IHHLs

- In 2014, the Mission set a target of building 1.04 crore IHHLs, based on Census 2011 data. This was later reduced by 36 per cent in February 2017 to 66.42 lakh IHHLs.
- Till 30 September 2019, 60.01 lakh IHHLs had been constructed accounting for 90 per cent of the total revised IHHL target. By 16 December 2019, the number increased to 60.95 lakh or 92 per cent of the revised IHHL target.
- Achievement against the target set for IHHL construction stood below 50 per cent in 9 states and UTs as of 16 December 2019. On the other hand, 10 states and UTs had surpassed their IHHL construction target. For example, Gujarat had constructed 5.6 lakh IHHLs, 1.53 lakh more than its target of 4.06 lakh IHHLs. In contrast, IHHL construction in Delhi remained below 1 per cent of the Mission target during the same period.
- Out of the 25 states and UTs that had not met the revised targets for IHHL construction, 8 states and UTs had not constructed a single toilet for almost a year (between 31 December 2018 and 16 December 2019), including Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, and West Bengal.

60.95 LAKH IHHLs OR 92% OF THE REVISED IHHL MISSION TARGET COMPLETED BY 16 DECEMBER 2019

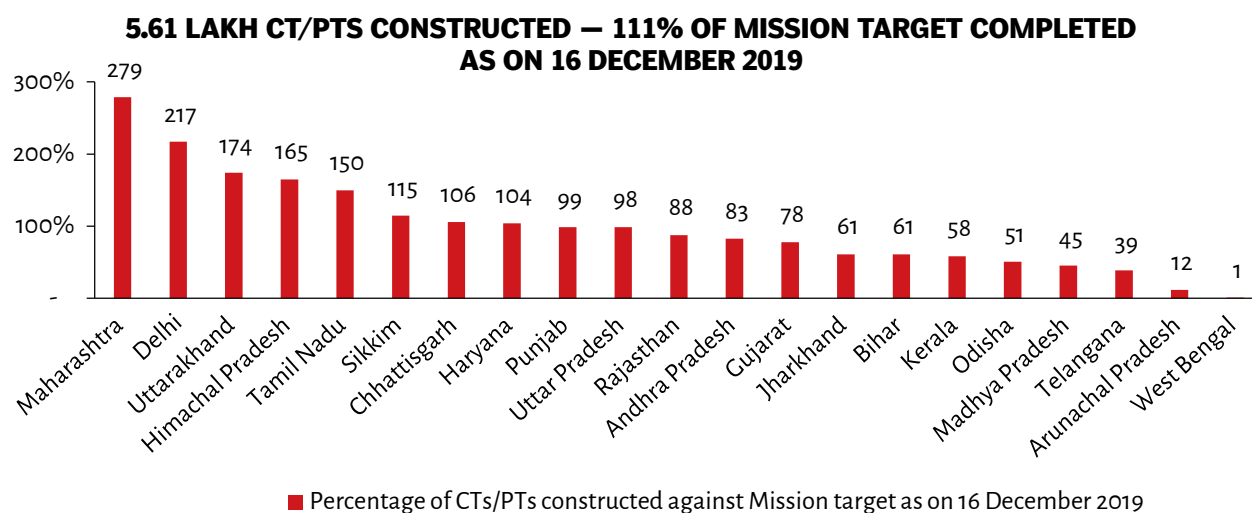


Source: (1) RTI response by MoHUA dated 16 December 2019. (2) Revised IHHL Targets from SBM-U portal. Available online at: <http://164.100.228.143/sbm/home/#/SBM>. Last accessed on 16 January 2020.

- The increase in access to latrines is evident from the National Sample Survey (NSS). As per the 69th round of the NSS, 91 per cent of urban households had access to latrines. This increased by 5 percentage points to 96 per cent as per the 76th round of NSS conducted in July – December 2018.

Construction of CTs/PTs

- Targets for CTs/PTs are based on the number of seats and not as per toilet blocks. At the start of the Mission, SBM-U set a target of constructing 5.08 lakh CT/PTs by 2 October 2019.
- Till 30 September 2019, 5.49 lakh CTs/PTs had been built, which was 41,382 more than the initial Mission target. By 16 December 2019, the number of CTs/PTs increased by 12,327 to 5.61 lakh CTs/PTs, accounting for 111 per cent of the target. In fact, 13 states and UTs had exceeded their Mission targets for CTs/PTs by 16 December 2019. For example, while the target for Maharashtra was to build 59,706 CTs/PTs, it had constructed 1,66,465 – almost 3 times the target number.
- Of the 22 states and UTs that remained below the target, 7 states had constructed less than 50 per cent of their construction target, including Madhya Pradesh (45 per cent), Telangana (39 per cent), and West Bengal (1 per cent).



Source: (1) RTI response by MoHUA dated 16 December 2019. (2) CT/PT target from Lok Sabha Question Unstarred Question No. 1533, answered on 12 February 2019. Available online at: <http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Questions/QResult15.aspx?qref=79947&lsno=16>. Last accessed on 22 January 2020.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

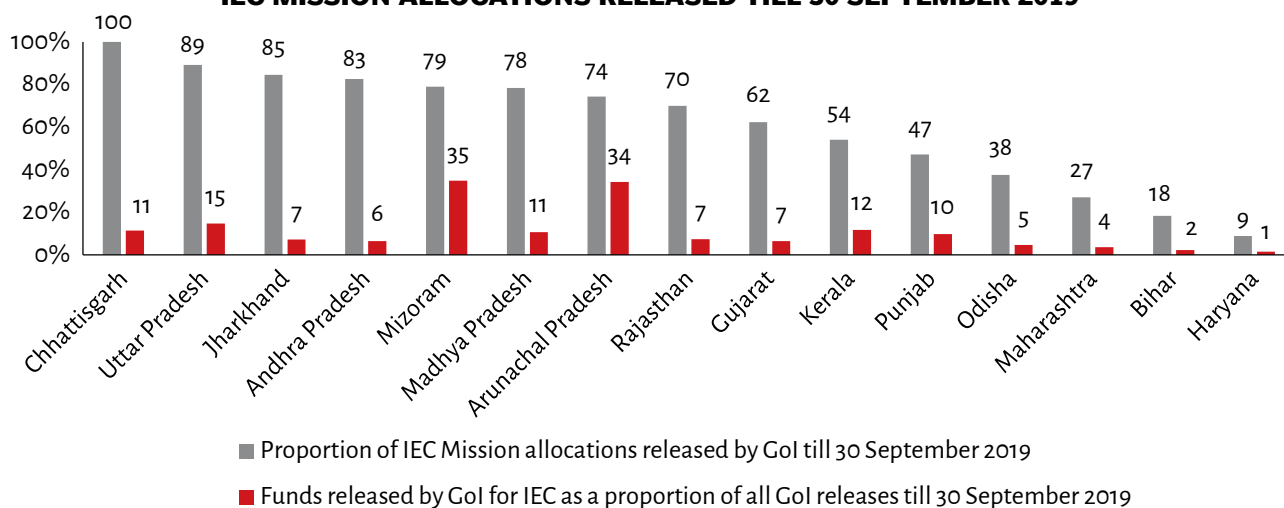
- According to the SBM-U guidelines, 15 per cent of Gol's share must be spent on IEC. Of this, 12 per cent of the IEC pool has to be released to the states, and the remaining 3 per cent is to be used for Gol mass media campaigns.

Releases

- The total allocations for IEC during the Mission period was earmarked to be ₹1,828 crore. Of this, ₹1,462 crore was to be released by Gol to states. Cumulatively, from October 2014 till 30 September 2019, only ₹840 crore or 57 per cent of the funds allocated specifically for IEC were released by Gol.
- There are state variations in the percentage of IEC fund allocations released by Gol. Between October 2014 and 30 September 2019, 16 states and UTs had received less than 50 per cent of the funds allocated for IEC, including Punjab (47 per cent), Odisha (38 per cent), Maharashtra (27 per cent), and Bihar (18 per cent). Haryana received the lowest share at 9 per cent.

- In contrast, 7 states and UTs had received more than 80 per cent of the funds allocated by GoI for IEC, including Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Andhra Pradesh. Chhattisgarh was the only state to have received 100 per cent of the funds allocated for IEC during the same period. As a proportion of total funds released by GoI, releases for IEC were high in 4 states and UTs, including Arunachal Pradesh (34 per cent) and Mizoram (35 per cent).

9% OF TOTAL RELEASES BY GOI FOR IEC AMOUNTING TO 57% OF IEC MISSION ALLOCATIONS RELEASED TILL 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

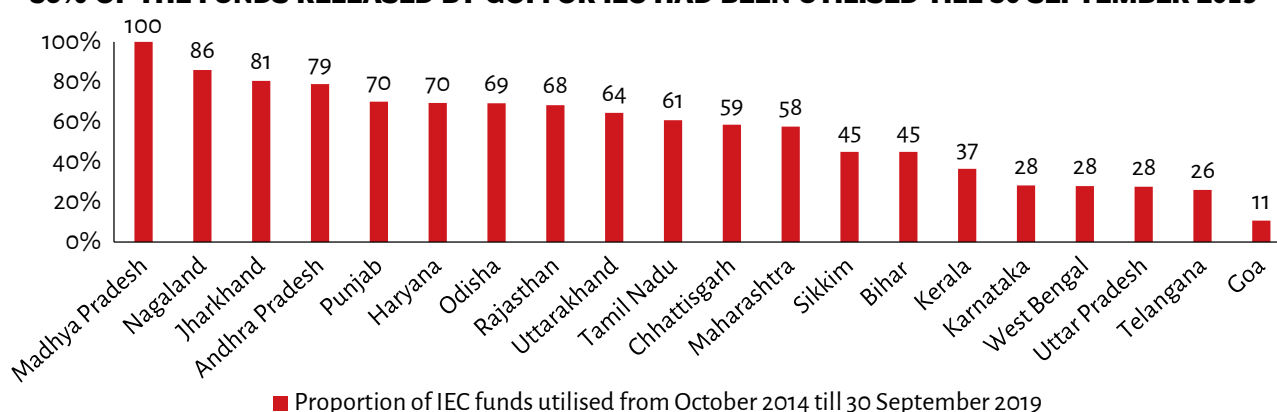


Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

Expenditures

- Utilisation of funds for IEC has been low. Cumulatively, 56 per cent of the total funds released by GoI for IEC had been utilised between October 2014 and 30 September 2019. Expenditure as a proportion of IEC funds received from GoI was high in 5 states and UTs, including Madhya Pradesh (100 per cent), Nagaland (86 per cent), and Jharkhand (81 per cent). Goa reported amongst the lowest proportion of expenditure of IEC funds, spending only 11 per cent.

56% OF THE FUNDS RELEASED BY GOI FOR IEC HAD BEEN UTILISED TILL 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

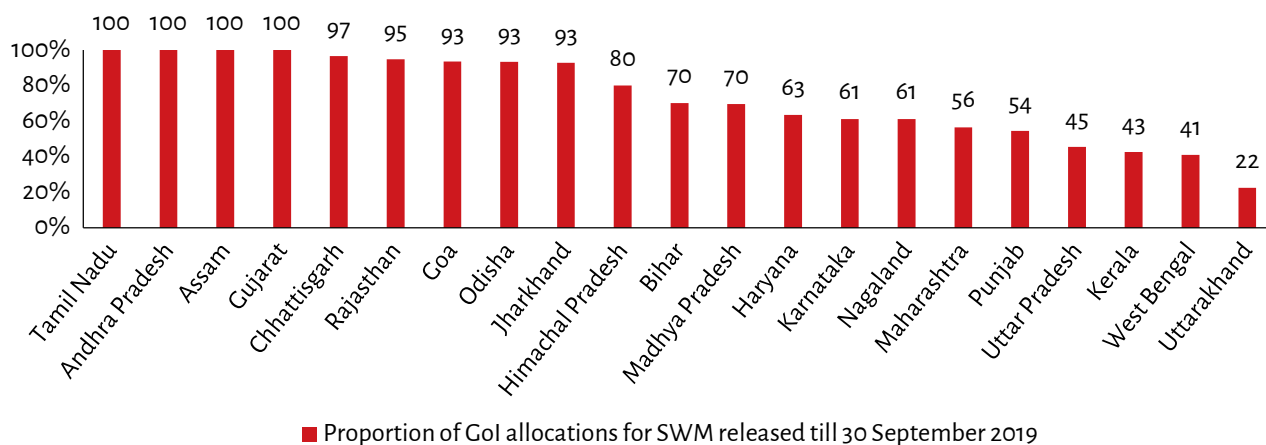
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM)

- SWM refers to a systematic process of ensuring that solid waste is disposed of in a sustainable manner without polluting the environment. The process involves segregating waste at source into dry and wet waste, collecting, transporting, storing waste prior to processing, treatment, and final disposal. The Mission seeks to cover all statutory towns/cities for SWM.

Allocations and releases

- A total of ₹7,366 crore has been earmarked for improving SWM systems. From October 2014 till 30 September 2019, ₹5,020 crore or 68 per cent of total Mission allocations had been released by GoI to states.
- Only 5 states and UTs had received their entire Mission allocations for SWM, including: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu. In contrast, releases were below 50 per cent in 10 states and UTs, including Uttar Pradesh (45 per cent), Kerala (43 per cent), West Bengal (41 per cent), and Uttarakhand (22 per cent).

68% OF GOI ALLOCATIONS FOR SWM RELEASED TO STATES TILL 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

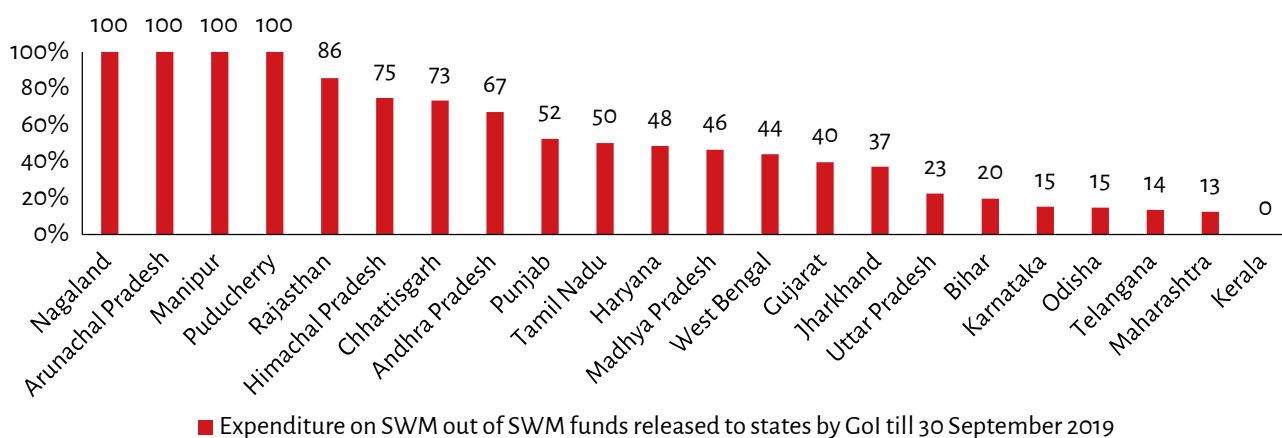


Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

Expenditures

- Cumulatively, 40 per cent of the amount released to states for SWM had been utilised till 30 September 2019. Four states and UTs, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, and Puducherry, had spent 100 per cent of the SWM funds received from GoI. On the other hand, 5 states and UTs reported zero expenditure on SWM. Kerala had not spent any funds despite receiving ₹52 crore for SWM between October 2014 and 30 September 2019.

40% OF FUNDS RELEASED BY GOI TO STATES FOR SWM HAD BEEN SPENT TILL 30 SEPTEMBER 2019



Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 11 October 2019.

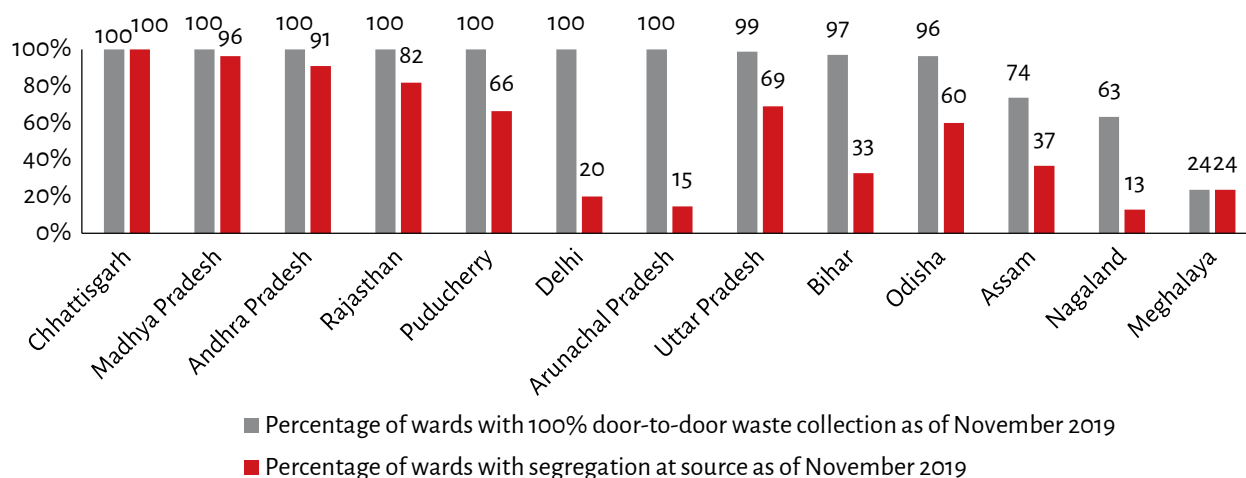
Door-to-door waste collection

- SBM-U aimed to achieve 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection. By November 2019, 80,746 wards or 96 per cent of the total identified wards (84,457) had achieved 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection.
- There are state differences. Sixteen states and UTs had achieved 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection in 100 per cent of wards, as of November 2019, including Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. On the other hand, NER states such as Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Assam had relatively low coverage at 24 per cent, 63 per cent and 74 per cent of wards, respectively. By 16 December 2019, the total identified wards had increased to 84,517 out of which 80,100 or 95 per cent had achieved 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection.

Waste Segregation

- Not all states with 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection have achieved waste segregation at source, but there have been improvements. By 30 September 2019, the percentage of wards with segregation at source had increased to 68 per cent. This further increased to 73 per cent by November 2019.
- Despite the declared focus on waste management post the initial Mission completion date, only 1 state, namely Chhattisgarh, and 2 UTs had both 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection and 100 per cent segregation at source, as of November 2019.

96% OF WARDS HAD 100% DOOR-TO-DOOR WASTE COLLECTION AND 73% OF WARDS HAD SEGREGATION AT SOURCE AS OF NOVEMBER 2019



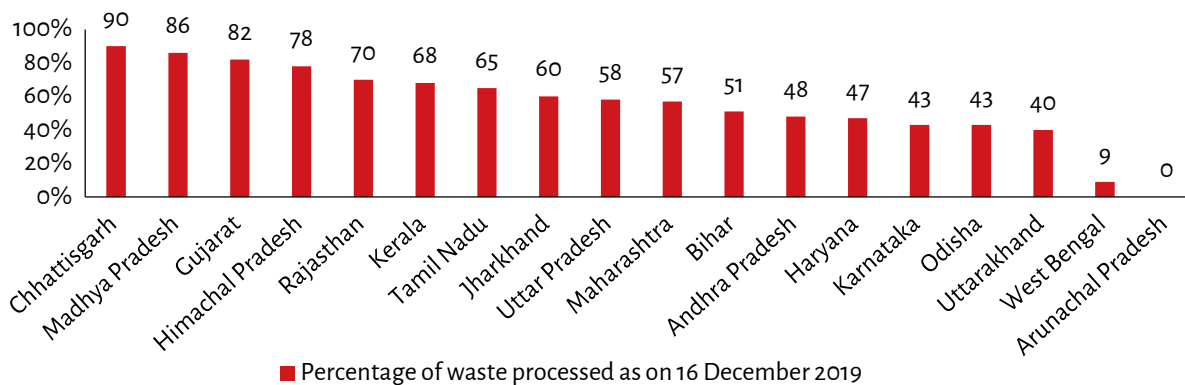
Source: SBM-U Dashboard Report. Available online at: http://swachhbharaturban.gov.in/dashboard/writereaddata/Statewise_status_of_implementation.pdf. Last accessed on 16 January 2020.

Waste Processing

- As on 16 December 2019, Maharashtra had generated the highest amount of waste, 23,450 metric tons per day (MT/D), accounting for 16 per cent of the total waste generated nationally (1.49 lakh MT/D). It was followed by Uttar Pradesh (15,500 MT/D) and Tamil Nadu (15,437 MT/D). Both states account for 10 per cent of the total waste generated nation-wide per day.
- Only 58 per cent of the waste generated nationally was processed, as on 16 December 2019 – 1 percentage point more than that on 30 September 2019. Out of the states, Chhattisgarh processed most of its waste at 90 per cent, followed by Madhya Pradesh (86 per cent), and Gujarat (82 per cent). On the other hand, 12 states and UTs processed less than 50 per cent of their waste. Out of these, Arunachal Pradesh was the only state that did not process any of the waste it generated (181 MT/D), as of 16 December 2019.

- Despite generating the largest amount of waste per day, Maharashtra only processed 57 per cent of its waste. Similarly, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh processed only 65 per cent and 58 per cent of their waste, respectively.

ONLY 58% OF WASTE GENERATED NATIONWIDE WAS PROCESSED AS ON 16 DECEMBER 2019



Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 16 December 2019.

Waste Management Facilities

- Post the declaration of all states and UTs as ODF except West Bengal, the Mission aims to emphasise construction and demolition waste management, scientific landfills, and dumpsite remediation. Broadly, 4 types of waste management facilities have been developed: a) waste to compost plants; b) waste to energy plants (biomethanisation, bio gas, refuse derived fuel, and waste to electricity); c) construction and demolition waste recycling plants; and d) MRFs – which segregate mixed waste into reusable and recyclable materials in order to sell to downstream recyclers and manufacturers.
- As on 16 December 2019, there were a total of 1,819 waste management facilities across states and UTs. Tamil Nadu had 536 waste management facilities, the highest number nationwide.
- Waste to compost plants are the most common waste management facilities, accounting for 84 per cent of all facilities. Although MRFs were present in only 15 states and UTs as on 16 December 2019, they account for 13 per cent of all waste management facilities. Andhra Pradesh had the largest number of MRFs (62 MRFs), followed by Chhattisgarh (51 MRFs), and then Gujarat (40 MRFs).
- There is a mismatch in the quantum of waste generated by a state and the waste management facilities available. Although Maharashtra generated the highest amount of waste per day (23,450 MT/D), it had only 145 waste management facilities. Out of this, 83 per cent were waste to compost plants, and can hence only process biodegradable material. This is indicative of why only 57 per cent of waste is processed in Maharashtra. Similarly, Uttar Pradesh, which generated the second largest amount of waste per day (15,500 MT/D), as on 16 December 2019, had only 11 waste management facilities across the state. All of these were waste to compost plants, thus limiting the types of waste that can be processed.

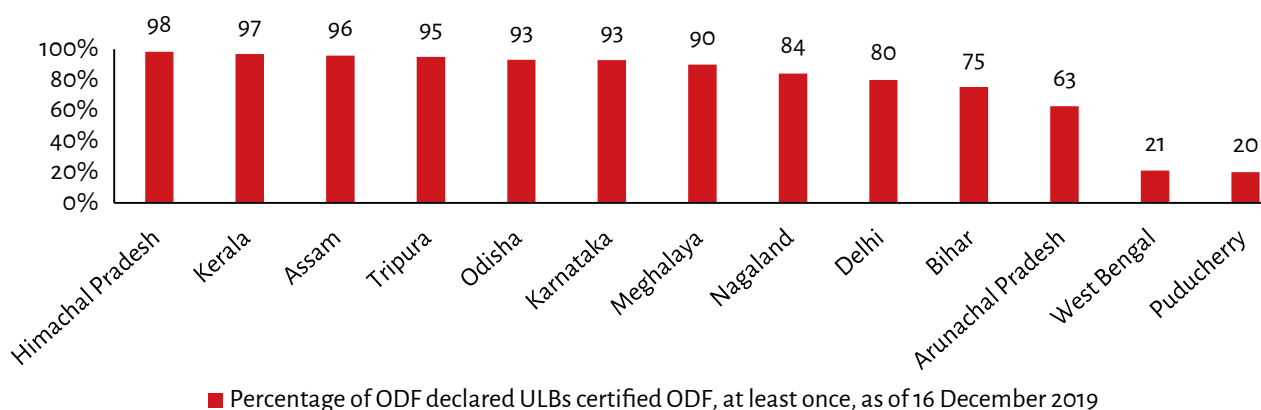
OUTCOMES

Open Defecation Free status – declaration and certification

- The SBM-U guidelines provide a detailed process of ODF declaration and certification. In the first stage, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have to obtain a self-declaration of ODF status from all the wards of the city. In the second stage, the ULB can make a preliminary declaration of ODF for the city, and request feedback from the public. Subsequently, a final resolution is adopted by the ULB and communicated to the respective state governments.

- States are also required to verify the ODF status of ULBs through third-party verification. This is followed by a “Swachh Certification” process, carried out by MoHUA, which needs to be re-certified every six months.
- Except for 52 ULBs in West Bengal, all other urban areas across India have been declared ODF, as on 23 December 2019.
- Till 2 October 2019 (the initial Mission completion date), 95 per cent of all ULBs had been declared and certified ODF and only 19 states and UTs had both declared and certified 100 per cent of their ULBs as ODF. By 16 December 2019, the number of states and UTs with 100 per cent ULBs declared and certified ODF increased to 21 states and UTs. Yet ODF certification remains below 80 per cent in 4 states and UTs, including Bihar (75 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (63 per cent), and West Bengal (21 per cent).

14 STATES AND UTs HAD NOT CERTIFIED 100% OF THEIR ODF DECLARED ULBS AS ON 16 DECEMBER 2019



Source: RTI response by MoHUA dated 16 December 2019.

ODF+ and ODF++ Protocols

- MoHUA launched the ODF+ and ODF++ protocols to sustain the outcomes achieved under the initial SBM-U agenda and to achieve holistic urban sanitation. Under the ODF+ protocol, the focus is on proper operation and maintenance and continued usage of the CTs/PTs constructed under SBM-U. Going a step further towards holistic sanitation, the ODF++ protocol focuses on safe management of faecal sludge to prevent discharge from contaminating open drains, water bodies, etc.
- Out of the 4,320 ULBs that had been declared ODF, as on 16 December 2019, 292 ULBs or 7 per cent had been certified as ODF++ cities, and 739 ULBs or 17 per cent had been certified as ODF+ cities. By 23 December 2019, this increased to 312 ODF++ cities (7 per cent) and 819 ODF+ cities (19 per cent).

Garbage Free City Rating

- As per a new protocol launched by MoHUA, cities can receive star-ratings as garbage free cities based on a framework which includes components such as cleanliness of drains and water bodies, plastic waste management, management of construction and demolition waste, etc.
- There are 4 cities with 5-star rating, namely Ambikapur (Chhattisgarh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Mysuru (Karnataka), and Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra). A total of 57 cities have received a 3-star rating, and 4 cities have been certified as 1-star cities, as on 23 December 2019.