

**Gujarat State Urban Solid Waste Management
and Sanitation Policy-2018**

**Government of Gujarat
Urban Development & Urban Housing Department**

G.R.No. SBM/132018/2844/Th-1

Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar

Date: 31/7/2018

- Read:**
- 1. Notification of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change dated 8th April 2016**
 - 2. Proposal received from Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Gandhinagar on 28/6/2018 on their single file**

Preface

The Government of Gujarat announced the Mahatma Gandhi Swachhata Mission (MGSM), later renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Gujarat (SBM (U), Gujarat) in Feb 2014 with a view of achieving “Open defecation free cities and villages”. The Government of India also launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) with a similar vision.

The Sustainable Development Goals that build upon the Millennium Development Goals have laid down 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets to be achieved by the year 2030. Universal access to clean water and sanitation is one of these goals and aims to ensure universal access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030 by investing in adequate infrastructure, provision of sanitation facilities and encourage hygiene at every level.

The Government of Gujarat has drafted the state urban solid waste management and sanitation policy as per the framework of National Urban Sanitation Policy and Solid Waste Management Rules-2016 of Government of India. The policy document defines the goals, the guiding principles and strategy on which the policy is based and that need to be followed by the state government and urban local bodies for achieving each goal of the policy.

To ensure that the ideas of each of the stakeholders is incorporated in the policy document, the document was shared internally with Gujarat Urban Development Mission (GUDM), Gujarat Urban Development Company Ltd. (GUDC), Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB), Gujarat Municipal Finance Board (GMFB) and Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB). The suggestions received from these agencies were incorporated in the policy document. To incorporate the views of other non-

government organizations, experts and academicians, a round table meeting was conducted in collaboration with SBM (U), Gujarat. The participants were called from several municipal corporations, municipalities, and institutes/organizations like Environmental Sanitation Institute (ESI), Centre for Environment Planning and Technology (CEPT) University, Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) and Centre for Environment Education (CEE) and the process was facilitated by Urban Management Centre (UMC). This policy has also been reviewed by the State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) constituted under the rule 23 of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 of GoI. . The policy was finalized after consultation with these stakeholders, thus ensuring that the views of all find place in the document.

PREAMBLE:

VISION:

The National Urban Sanitation Policy launched in 2008 aims *“to transform Urban India into community driven, totally sanitized, healthy and livable cities and towns”*. In line with the National Urban Sanitation Policy, the State of Gujarat endeavors *“to make its cities and towns open defecation free and zero waste in a sustainable manner with a special focus on the needs of urban poor and women”*.

1. The Solid Waste Management Rules-2016 had been notified and published by GoI on 8/4/2016, and as per the rule 2 of the said rules of GoI. These rules apply to every urban local body, outgrowths in urban agglomerations, census towns as declared by the Register General and Census Commissioner of India, notified areas, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbases, Ports and harbors, defense establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious and historical importance as may be notified by respective State government from time to time and to every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other nonresidential solid waste generator situated in the areas except industrial waste, hazardous waste, hazardous chemicals, bio medical wastes, e-waste, lead acid batteries and radio-active waste, that are covered under separate rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
 - 1.1 It is provided in the rule 11 of solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 that , the Secretary, Urban Development Department in the State through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of Local bodies shall prepare a state policy and solid waste management strategy for the state in consultation with stake holders including representative of waste pickers, self-help group and similar groups working in the field waste management

consistent with these rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the ministry of urban development.

- 1.2 Under the rule (15) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 the local authorities and Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations shall prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of state policy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or agency authorized by State Government.

1.3 Objectives:

The State Government is committed for- all cities and towns become clean, 100% cleaning takes place in all the towns and cities, door to door waste collection, collection and transportation of solid and liquid waste, its scientific disposal, considering waste is just not waste but it is a resource and using solid waste to get green energy; and recycle and reuse of drainage water. In order to realize this vision of the Government of Gujarat, the following ten goals have been laid down. Each of these goals highlights an aspect to be achieved in the urban sanitation sector and lays down strategies and guidelines for urban local bodies to follow:

- *100% segregation of residential and commercial waste* at source along with *storage* of the segregated waste
- *100% collection of C&D waste* at source along with *storage* of the segregated waste
- *100% door to door collection* of municipal solid waste from all properties including industrial units outside designated industrial estates
- *100% transportation of C&D waste* from all properties including industrial units outside industrial estates
- *100% waste treatment and/or processing*
- 100% decentralized processing of biodegradable waste at neighborhood/ ward/zone level
- 100% recycling and/ or processing of non-bio-degradable waste
- *100% waste processing and recycling/reuse of C&D waste*
- 100% centralized or decentralized processing of C&D waste at neighborhood/ward/zone level/authorized location
- 100% recycling of C&D waste

RESOLUTION: -

Therefore, after careful consideration Government of Gujarat hereby makes and publishes the Gujarat State Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Policy as follows

1 Title

This policy may be called the Gujarat State Urban Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Policy.

2. Need for the Gujarat State Urban Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Policy

With this backdrop, this policy aims to serve as a governing and guiding document to urban local bodies and line departments to prepare and implement their city solid waste management strategies/ plans, sanitation plans, service level improvement plans, and achieve the goals under the SBM (U), Gujarat.

3. Defining ‘Sanitation’

Sanitation is defined by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the National Urban Sanitation Policy (2008) as ‘the safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement, treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices’. The Gujarat State adopts a wider definition of Sanitation as *“the safe management of human excreta (urine and feces), solid waste generated in all areas within jurisdiction of urban local bodies including industrial areas outside GIDC areas. It includes the safe management at each stage – containment, collection, transport/ conveyance, treatment, disposal and reuse at each stage of the value chain.”*

4. Definitions:

4.1 In this policy unless the context otherwise requires, (1) “Agency/ Agent/Contractor/Service provider means any entity/person appointed or authorized by the Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer to act on behalf of the Urban Local Body, for discharge of duties or functions such as collection of waste, collection of charges/taxes/rates, segregation, treatment, disposal etc.

- **Community** means a group of interacting people, living in some proximity (i.e., in space, time or relationship). It refers to a social unit larger than a household that shares common values and has social cohesion. (*Source: Chapter 2, Draft Public Health Bye laws for Urban local bodies/Municipalities of Gujarat State, 2015*)
- **Community toilets** mean a shared facility provided by and for a group of residents or an entire settlement. Community toilet blocks are used primarily in low-income and/or informal settlements/slums where space and/ or land are constraints in providing a household toilet. These are for more or less fixed user group. Operation and maintenance of community toilet block rests with the ULB or its appointed contractor.
- **Grey water/ Sullage:** Waste water generated in kitchen, bathroom and laundry.

- **Individual toilet** means a toilet which is available within the premises of a household. Operation and maintenance of individual toilet rests with the beneficiary.
- **Industries** mean small and medium size generators of waste that are within the jurisdiction of the ULB and not part of any industrial estate.
- **Insanitary latrine** means a latrine which requires human excreta to be cleaned or otherwise handled manually, either in-situ or an open drain or pit into which the excreta is discharged or flushed out before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed.
- **Manual Scavenging** is a ‘the dehumanizing practice of manually cleaning insanitary latrines or handling human feces or manually cleaning sewer-lines/man-holes’.
- **On-site sanitation:** It is underground waste collection system which is used in the absence of piped sewer system. When the wastes are collected, treated and disposed of at the point of generation, it is called an on-site system like pit latrines and septic tank systems.
- **Open defecation** means the practice whereby people go out in fields, bushes, forest, open bodies of water or other open spaces rather than using the toilet.
- **Open Defecation Free (ODF) cities** are where all urban dwellers have access to and use safe and hygienic sanitation facilities and arrangements so that no one defecates in the open.
- **Public place** includes any road, arch road, viaduct, lane, footway, alley or passage, highway, causeway, bridge, square alley or passage whether a thoroughfare or not over which the public have a rite of passage, and such places to which the public has access such parks, garden, recreation grounds, playgrounds, beaches, water bodies, water courses, public plazas and promenades, government and municipal buildings, public hospitals, markets, slaughter houses, courts, etc.

Public Toilet means toilets meant for floating population/ general public in places such as markets/transit nodes/ tourist places/ office complexes and other public areas with a high number of footfalls. Operation and maintenance of public toilets rests with the ULB or its appointed contractor.

- **Sanitation Value Chain**

Sanitation is not just about building toilets and consists of a series of steps, which are:

1. Capture
2. Storage
3. Transportation
4. Treatment
5. Reuse or disposal

Waste must be captured and stored so that it does not come in touch with people or contaminate the local environment. In densely populated urban areas, waste must be extracted, transported, treated and disposed-off safely.

- **Septage:** In cases where underground sewage line is absent and toilets are connected to soak pits or septic tanks, the sewage generated is called as ‘septage’.
- **Septage management:** The systematic management and disposal of faecal sludge produced in septic tanks.
- **Septic tank:** It is an underground structure made up of bricks, cement or concrete. It has 3 or more chambers separated by baffle wall. In different chambers waste as settled and degraded anaerobically and the final effluent is discharged through outlet pipe of septic tank.
- **Sewage/ Blackwater:** Waste water generated in the toilets contains faces, urine and flush water. *Sewerage* means a system of sewers, the removal of waste materials by means of a sewer system.
- **Shared toilet** means a toilet seat used by 2-3 households which are known to each other. Operation and maintenance of shared toilets rests with the beneficiaries (2-3 households).
- **Storm water drainage** is the process of draining the runoff from streets, sidewalks, roofs, buildings, and other areas through either constructed or natural systems which function together as a system to collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, retain, detain, infiltrate, or divert storm water.
- **Temporary Toilet** means a toilet which is simple portable enclosures and is typically used for construction sites or large gatherings because of their durability and convenience. Operation and maintenance of temporary toilets rests with the construction company (in case of construction sites) or the ULB/ its appointed contractor.

4.2 Words and expressions used herein but not defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and control Pollution) Act, 1981 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts.

5. Applicability of the policy

The policy is applicable to the area under the jurisdiction of statutory urban local bodies (ULBs) in the state of Gujarat. ULBs may extend sanitation services in its outgrowth areas at their discretion in coordination with the gram panchayats. This policy covers the following sectors –



This policy shall acknowledge and ensure the duties of the Secretary-in charge, Urban Development Department as stated in clause 11 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, including the directions to be given to ULBs/relevant departments and developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park for facilitation and land allocation for SWM facilities, inclusion in development plans, etc. Within the State and ULB, this policy has to be adopted by various departments like education, health, tourism, urban development and urban housing department.

6. Governing Principles

The state's Urban Solid Waste Management and sanitation policy is based on the following guiding principles that are grounded in recognition of achieving **safe sanitation across the value chain**, ascertaining **environmental** and **financial sustainability** and **transparency** and **inclusivity**.

- ***Improvements across the value chain of sanitation facilities are crucial to achieve all goals to the fullest:*** Focusing only on the provision of toilet facilities is not adequate, waste must be first captured and stored to avoid any contact with people or contamination of the environment, it must be extracted, transported, treated and disposed safely and potentially be reused. Similarly, in solid waste management, ensuring efficient waste collection is not adequate, solid waste must be transported, treated, disposed safely and potentially be reused.
- ***All infrastructure, systems and policies designed should be to accommodate the needs of all stakeholders:*** Gender lens needs to be imbibed in every stage of designing especially in designing of toilets, locating sanitation facilities, creating communication and awareness strategies, monitoring mechanisms, occupational involvement in solid waste management, etc. Apart from women, needs of differently-abled and children also needs to be considered.
- ***All efforts will be designed in an environmentally and financially sustainable manner:*** For ensuring financial sustainability, the life cycle approach that includes considerations of capital expenditure and operations expenditure will be embedded in all strategies.
- ***Selection of appropriate technologies, systems and processes:*** will be based on population size and geographical location of the city to ensure that these do not adversely affect the local environment.
- ***Participatory Approach:*** ULBs should involve user, planners and policy makers at all levels, with decisions taken at the lowest appropriate level.
- ***Knowledge sharing:*** It is important for cities to learn from each other and opportunities for sharing of knowledge between stakeholders will be encouraged and promoted.

- ***Sanitation as livelihood means:*** A large number of people depend for their livelihoods on the sanitation sector. This policy acknowledges the work of such people and believes in giving dignity to such people. However, at the same time the policy believes that certain labor jobs violate human rights and need to be abolished.

7. Convergence with other Policies

The provisions of this Policy are aligned with the provisions made under the following Acts, Rules and Policies of Central and State Government

- Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963
- Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996
- National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2006
- Hazardous and other wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
- CPHEEO Guidelines, 2013
- National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM), 2017
- Gujarat Municipal Corporations Act, 2013
- Swachh Bharat Urban Guidelines, 2014
- Guidelines for ‘Open Defecation Free Towns’ under the Mahatma Gandhi Swachhata Mission, 2015
- Solid Waste Management rules, 2016
- Gujarat Waste to Energy Policy, 2016
- Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- Plastic Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2016
- Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016
- Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001
- Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976

8. Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Goals

In order to realize this vision of the Government of Gujarat, the following ten goals have been laid down. Each of these goals highlights an aspect to be achieved in the urban Solid Waste Management and sanitation sector and lays down strategies and guidelines for urban local bodies to follow:

- Goal 1:** All urban dwellers should have access to safe, hygienic, affordable and user-friendly toilets, backed with a system that ensures safe storage, conveyance and disposal to ensure that no one defecates in the open.
- Goal 2:** All waste water generated in the ULBs should be treated as per norms for safe disposal.

- Goal 3:** All ULBs should become ‘zero waste’ cities.
- Goal 4:** Manual scavenging should be completely eradicated from the State.
- Goal 5:** All ULBs should have 100 percent coverage of storm water drainage system.
- Goal 6:** All ULBs should have data (spatial and non-spatial) related to all water supply and sanitation services and should make it available on public domain through a robust management information systems (MIS).
- Goal 7:** All ULBs should adopt and enforce public health bye-laws.
- Goal 8:** ULBs should implement targeted awareness campaigns on linkages between sanitation, environment and health.
- Goal 9:** All water bodies within the ULB limits should be free of solid and liquid waste.
- Goal 10:** All ULBs should designate land in the development plan/ local area plan for sanitation infrastructure facilities.

8.1

- Goal 1:** **All urban dwellers should have access to safe, hygienic, affordable and user friendly toilets, backed with a system that ensures safe storage, conveyance and disposal to ensure that no one defecates in the open**

National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) aims at achieving open defecation free cities by giving access to and use of safe and hygienic sanitation facilities to all urban dwellers. NUSP promotes the access to households with safe sanitation facilities, including proper disposal arrangements. The State government of Gujarat reiterates the same in this policy. Accordingly, the sub goals for achieving an ODF urban Gujarat are as follows:

Sub Goals

- ULBs will maintain 100 percent coverage through provision of individual / shared /community toilets
- All public spaces should have well maintained public toilets within 1 km distance
- Adequate and well-maintained toilets at construction sites, street / flea / weekly /occasional markets, etc. (wherever permanent toilets are not possible mobile/ temporary toilets may be used)
- Adequate and well-maintained toilets should be made available in all government buildings

Strategy

ULBs should follow these strategies to achieve Goal 1. These strategies should be read along with the Guidelines for ‘Open Defecation Free Towns’ under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Gujarat.

a. *Delinking provision of sanitation facilities and land tenure:* The process of construction of toilets should be in no way linked to the land tenure where the toilet is to be provided.

b. Preference to individual toilets: As far as possible, the urban local bodies should strive to provide individual toilets to households that currently do not have access. Only in special cases where there are constraints of space availability, shared toilets will be provided. Shared toilets would be provided in lieu of community toilet blocks located at a maximum distance of 500 meters from the settlement. These can be provided for urban households residing in slums, slum-like areas, authorized/ un-authorized colonies and urban villages (*gamtals*) and who either do not have an individual toilet or have an insanitary toilet. The locations of the shared/ community toilets must be such that it is accessible to the users throughout the year. The main guiding factor in location of a toilet should be the convenience of the local community and hence should be guided through participation of the community. The size and the number of seats of the toilet block should be based on the community's needs.

c. Provision of adequate public toilets: All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) should ensure adequate public toilets in all public places that attract floating population including but not limited to gardens, play grounds, exhibition grounds, *chocks*, markets, transit nodes, streets, highways with appropriate gender considerations (number of seats, design and operations). All public spaces should have public toilets within a distance of 1 (one) kilometer.

d. Provision of temporary toilets at construction sites, special events and for homeless: All ULBs should ensure that there is adequate number of temporary toilets constructed at all construction sites where the ULB is undertaking any construction or if construction is being undertaken by other government organization, private or non-government organization. The ULB should monitor provision of such toilets as part of the building plan permission process.

e. All temporary accommodation (such as night shelters) for migrants and the homeless should have adequate provision for toilets either on the premises or have access to a public toilet nearby.

f. Revival of dysfunctional community and public toilets: ULBs should refurbish existing dilapidated and dysfunctional public toilets and construct new ones wherever required. All ULBs should conduct a primary survey (and periodically update it) on the number of dysfunctional public toilets within its jurisdiction before approving new constructions.

g. Focus on O&M of public/community toilets: ULBs shall ensure well maintained community and public toilets and should have an O&M strategy at the outset while planning new facilities or up gradation of existing facilities may engage private contractors/ NGOs for the same. ULBs should develop a robust framework for daily monitoring of O&M of these facilities and should dovetail the city level public grievance redressal system to enable citizens to lodge complaints.

h. Conversion of existing insanitary to sanitary toilets: Many toilets do not have a safe disposal system; hence the toilet super structure is rendered useless. The ULBs should conduct a survey to identify such toilets and convert them to safe disposal systems either through an on-site or a sewerage system.

i. *Community Engagement:* All ULBs shall ensure meaningful community engagement at various stages of the decision making, implementation and monitoring. As women self-help groups have successfully operated in Gujarat under various schemes and missions, this network may be consulted for engaging the community actively.

j. *Skill development:* Availability of adequately skilled human resources such as contractors, masons, plumbers for achieving ODF cities is a big barrier. The Gujarat Urban Livelihood Mission (GULM) shall identify skill training providers to provide skills to urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. GULM shall also conduct entrepreneurship development programme and focus on financial assistance to individuals/ groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.

k. *Selection of appropriate technology for on-site systems:* In areas which are not yet connected to a centralized sewer network, several criteria such as the geographical location, ground water levels, space availability, cultural habits and availability of skilled human resources help decide an appropriate on-site system. These could range from a twin-pit system to septic tank connected to a soak pit or new sanitation technologies such as bio-digesters, etc. ULBs shall consider these factors and consult with the beneficiary community to arrive at the most appropriate technology solution.

l. *Roles and responsibilities:* Toilet construction is the key responsibility of ULBs. In addition to ULBs, GWSSB, GUDM and GUDC lay sewerage infrastructure. In order to achieve ODF cities, it is important that all organizations should work in close co-ordination. For ensuring safe fecal sludge management systems in cities, all ULBs shall either provide an on-call service and/or empanel private agencies engaged in fecal sludge management.

m. *Declaration of ODF cities:* NUSP aims at achieving open defecation free cities by providing access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities arrangements (including safe disposal systems) for all urban dwellers. The Ministry of Urban Development has defined ODF cities/wards as a city/ward where not a single person is found defecating in the open at any point of the day. The urban areas of Gujarat are already ODF. All the ULBs shall ensure 100 percent coverage of safe disposal system by 2nd October 2019.

n. *Monitoring and sustaining of ODF status:* For cities to sustain ODF status, a strong monitoring strategy shall be designed by all urban local bodies. All ULBs shall ensure compliance of all buildings with the building regulations including construction of adequate sanitary toilets, including sewerage connection or suitable on-site sanitation system. ULBs typically conduct property tax surveys every four to five years. ULBs shall use this survey as an opportunity to identify buildings without individual toilets. ULBs shall use their building plan permission process to ensure that all the new constructions that are approved have toilets.

8.2

Goal 2: All waste water generated in the ULBs should be treated as CPHEEO/MoEF norms for safe disposal

In accordance to the guiding principle of making improvements across the value chain, all ULBs shall ensure that all waste water generated in the city is safely collected, conveyed, treated, disposed and potentially reused as per waste water policy of the State Government.

Existing situation

In Gujarat, 132 of the 170 ULBs have partial coverage of sewer lines. Except the municipal corporations, coverage of sewer lines in other cities ranges from 25% to 80%. Total 24 ULBs have commissioned and functional STPs in the state. Gujarat is able to treat 2,356 MLD, which is around 62% of the total 3,800 MLD sewage generated in the State (GUDM, 2018). On an average, about 45% of properties in urban areas have on-site sanitation systems. But only 126 of the 170 cities have septage management facilities. The strategy covers the following streams for waste water treatment.

Strategy

- a. Collect Baseline data:** All ULBs shall conduct a survey to ascertain the disposal mechanism of all existing toilets that are not connected to sewerage systems.
- b.** ULBs at a minimum should provide a sewer connection to beneficiaries within 30 metres of a functional sewerage system as specified by the Guidelines for Open Defecation Free Gujarat. For other beneficiaries, the ULBs should provide a site-specific on-site sanitation system.
- c.** All ULBs shall ensure that the sewerage collected through this network should be treated and disposed as per the CPHEEO norms and Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- d.** All ULBs should ensure that on-site sanitation systems as per CPHEEO/MoEF norms are constructed in areas not served by the sewerage network.
- e.** In case of insanitary disposal of waste water ULBs should ensure its conversion to a sanitary system on a priority basis.
- f.** All ULBs should provide fecal sludge management services including suitable sludge treatment. ULBs should either have their own fecal management system or should empanel private agencies providing fecal sludge management services. ULBs shall also ensure that all on-site systems are cleaned/emptied as per CPHEEO norms (once in two to three years). ULBs should also ensure that private agencies treat and dispose the sludge as per CPHEEO norms.
- g.** All ULBs should reuse their treated domestic waste water as per CPHEEO norms.
- h. Waste water from small Industrial units:** ULBs shall ensure that industrial units (outside industrial estates but within ULB jurisdiction) do not discharge industrial effluents or any other effluents particular to the activity to the public sewer before necessary treatment as prescribed by GPCB and ULBs.

i. Waste water from large commercial and residential properties: ULBs should prescribe minimum size of commercial and residential properties that need to mandatorily construct an onsite packaged treatment unit to treat liquid waste with necessary approvals from ULBs. All ULBs shall encourage to prescribe minimum size of commercial or residential properties that need to provide dual plumbing system for grey water to be re-used for flushing/ landscaping and other non-potable uses.

j. Roles and Responsibility: ULBs, GWSSB, GUDM and GUDC lay sewerage infrastructure in cities in Gujarat. It is important that all should work in close co-ordination with the ULBs.

k. Selection of appropriate technology: ULBs shall choose a technology that is appropriate for the quantum of waste water generated, requires low operating cost and does not necessitate requirement of skilled human resources or energy.

l. Financing options: All ULBs shall strive towards achieving substantial cost recovery. The ULBs should follow the advisory on tariff structure for urban water supply and sewerage services issued by the MoUD. All ULBs should seek funding under existing schemes, missions and programmes of GoI and GoG.

m. Information, Education and Communication: The ULBs should design appropriate IEC materials and campaigns to promote adoption of proper design and construction of on-site systems, safe methods of desludging and transportation. The ULBs can involve external agencies like NGOs, CBOs, and technical agencies to accomplish this goal.

n. Public Grievance Redressal: A dedicated helpline should be setup by ULBs to provide support to the residents on all aspects of sanitation including handling services requests for fecal sludge management.

o. Capacity Building: ULBs shall collaborate with educational and technical agencies in Gujarat for training of their own staff as well as service providers. The contractors, masons and suppliers of septic tanks and pits should be educated about the new technologies, designs and methods of construction. The operators of collection and transportation should be trained on use of standard operating procedures (SOP). The employees should be encouraged to undertake professional courses and SBM's e-courses.

8.3

Goal 3: All ULBs should become 'zero waste' cities

In Gujarat, solid waste management in urban areas is the responsibility of ULBs. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, defines the procedure for ULBs to undertake solid waste and construction and demolition waste management. This includes process to be followed for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition waste generated within their jurisdiction. The ULBs shall follow

directions and strategies and oblige the duties as stated in rules 4,12, 15 and other relevant rules of SWM Rules, 2016.

Sub Goals

- *100% segregation of residential and commercial waste at source along with storage of the Segregated waste*
- *100% collection of C&D waste at source along with storage of the segregated waste*
- *100% door to door collection of municipal solid waste from all properties including industrial units outside designated industrial estates*
- *100% transportation of C&D waste from all properties including industrial units outside industrial estates*
- *100% waste treatment and/or processing*
- 100% decentralized processing of biodegradable waste at neighborhood/ ward/ zone level
- 100% recycling and/ or processing of non-bio-degradable waste
- *100% waste processing and recycling/reuse of C&D waste*
- 100% centralized or decentralized processing of C&D waste at neighborhood/ward/zone level/authorized location
- 100% recycling of C&D waste

Existing Situation

Analysis of SLB data from 2016 reveals that 96% of households in urban Gujarat were covered by door to door collection service (SLB 2015-16). At the state level, almost 95% of the waste generated was collected in 2015-16 as compared to 85% in 2008-09. However, most of the ULBs do not have a separate collection and transportation system for C&D waste. The average waste recovery in the ULBs of Gujarat shows a marginal improvement over the years from 21% in 2008-09 to 29% in 2015-16. 93 cities have waste processing plants, which were constructed by GUDC. Even though several of the ULBs have waste processing plants (composting plants established by GUDC), many of them are not functional.

Strategy

The primary strategy for improving management of municipal solid waste and C&D waste is to imbibe the principle of 3R: Reduce – Reuse – Recycle and improving quality of services across the value-chain. ULBs need to introduce strategies that encourage reducing waste generation at source and reuse and recovery of waste.

a. Ensuring 100% segregation of solid waste at source: All waste generators should segregate and safely store the waste generated by them in three separate streams, namely, bio-degradable, non bio-degradable and domestic hazardous waste and hand over the segregated waste to authorized rag pickers or waste collectors.

b. Ensuring 100% segregation, collection and transportation of C&D waste at source: C&D waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in a day or 300 tons per project in a month shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in 4 separate streams, namely, 1. Concrete, 2. Soil, 3. Steel, wood and plastics, 4. Brick and mortar. ULBs should ensure that C&D waste should be collected and transported using separate vehicles to the recycling/ reuse facility. ULBs can either do it themselves or outsource the work. ULBs shall notify the rates for collection and transportation of this waste. Appropriate incentive shall be given by ULBs for salvaging, processing/recycling preferably in-situ.

c. Ensuring 100% door to door collection of solid waste: All ULBs should cover all waste generators through door to door collection. The strategy mandates that no waste shall be thrown on the streets, footpaths, open spaces, drains or water bodies. The waste is to be stored at the source of waste generation in bins/bags. ULBs should collect waste directly from the generators and transport it to the processing site. ULBs should facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and encourage integration in SWM, including door to door collection of waste.

d. Evolving collection mechanisms for different generators: Based on city sanitation plans developed specifically for each city, each ULB should develop micro-plans for efficient collection of waste from all types of generators within their jurisdictions. ULBs should define separate collection mechanism for covering large housing complexes, apartments & housing societies, individual row houses and slums. Suitable arrangements should be made by the ULB as per the area requirements. The ULBs must ensure that adequate waste collection and storage facilities are available on street-sides, near market places, commercial areas, and other such places of attraction.

e. Separate collection & management of Waste from bulk generators: All resident welfare and market associations, gated colonies and institutions with an area of more than 5000 sq. m and all hotels and restaurants should ensure segregation of waste at source; facilitate collection of segregated waste and handover the recyclable material to either the authorized waste pickers/waste collectors or authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste from all bulk waste generators including vegetable, fruit, flower, meat poultry and fish market should be collected on day to day basis, processed, treated and disposed-off through composting or bio-methnation within the premises as far as possible. In case of event organizers holding large scale events of more than 100 persons, the ULB should be informed about the event at least three working days in advance. Such persons or organizers should ensure segregation at source and hand over it to waste collectors or agencies specified by the ULB. All street vendors should keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during their course of activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc. and shall deposit the waste at waste storage depot, container or vehicle as notified by the ULB. Waste generators who generate

more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of C&D waste generated by them, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation. The rate shall be fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State government.

f. All ULBs should promote the 3R principle of 'Reduce-Reuse-Recycle' for municipal solid waste and C&D waste: Wherever possible, ULBs should establish ward/ zone level processing units thereby minimizing cost of transportation of waste to a centralized location for processing or disposal. All ULBs should set up composting units to manage gardens/parks waste. The ULB should focus on reducing the amount of waste that reaches the land-fill sites.

g. Establishing Transfer Stations: In instances where the distance to the processing sites is longer, ULBs should assess feasibility of establishing transfer stations. It would be more economic instead of transferring the waste by the smaller vehicles over long distances. Waste collected would have to be transferred into larger transport vehicles before being taken to the processing site. Depending upon the size, densities and expanse of a city, ULBs should assess establishing waste transfer stations.

h. Mainstreaming informal waste pickers and waste dealers (Kabadiwallas) into the city's SWM system: ULBs should ensure mainstreaming of waste pickers by formally engaging them in door-to-door collection and waste sorting and/or ensuring that outsourced service providers also employ waste pickers and provide them safe work environment. This will help in poverty alleviation and generating sustained livelihood for workers. Material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities for sorting of waste and storage should be provided by the ULBs.

i. Land reservation in statutory plans (including development plans, TP schemes) should be made for provision of solid waste management utilities/ facilities such as secondary collection bins, sorting centers, centralized/ de-centralized processing units/C&D waste management, etc. The building bye-laws of all ULBs must require all large complexes to provide for a separate space for placing of such common bins near the entrance / guardroom and ensure that this space is accessible for collection of waste by the ULB.

j. Tax and User charges: ULBs shall prescribe, from time to time, user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators. ULBs may provide tax/ user charges discounts to residential societies which undertake local waste processing. ULBs should also implement polluters pay principle for bulk generators of construction and demolition waste, hotels' and restaurants' kitchen waste, etc. The fines and penalties shall be notified by the ULBs.

k. Management of E-waste: As per the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 the role of the ULB in management of E-waste is limited to the extent of orphan products collection and channelization to authorize dismantler or recycler. However, it is suggested that the ULBs create awareness among the manufacturer, producer, bulk consumer, collection centers, dealers,

e-retailer, refurbished, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, collection, storage and processing of e-waste or electrical and electronic equipment.

l. *Management of Bio-medical waste:* All ULBs shall ensure that bio-medical waste does not get mixed with solid waste and C&D waste. If required, the ULBs shall provide or allocate suitable land for development of common bio-medical waste treatment facilities in their respective jurisdictions as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board.

m. *Street Sweeping:* ULBs should ensure that all the roads are regularly swept and the waste collected from sweeping is transported and segregated at designated site/s. The street sweeping regime in cities will be guided by city sanitation plans of each city. ULBs may decide depending upon the local situation that roads in commercial areas may be swept daily or twice a day and collect this waste separately. ULBs should assess feasibility of deploying mechanical sweepers and undertaking night cleaning in arterial and main roads where there is heavy traffic and which are crowded during the daytime. ULBs should ensure that their staff or staff appointed by the agency providing the outsourced service are provided with proper equipment, hand carts, and safety gear such as gum boots, hand gloves, masks etc. ULBs should direct, street sweepers to not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately.

n. *Provision of litter bins:* All ULBs should ensure that litter bins are provided at crowded public places for citizens to get rid of waste conveniently. These litter bins can only be used by the general public, commuters and is strictly not to be used by the commercial shops, residences on the street or by the street sweeping staff to dump the waste collected.

o. *IEC Campaigns:* ULBs should undertake extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities with all citizens to educate them on 3R and zero waste principles and inform them about their role to achieve this goal. This includes segregation at source, use of dustbins, not littering, treating waste at source by composting at household/ residential society level, etc.

p. *Selection of Technologies:* While choosing technology for processing of waste, ULBs shall consider wider social and environmental and financial impacts of each technology. Of the many options, the cities may adopt waste to compost and waste to energy practices in conformation with the Gujarat Waste to Energy Policy, 2016. ULBs must first assess existing waste processing facilities for their suitability, and restore/upgrade these, to achieve the objectives of this policy.

q. *Landfills:* To achieve “zero waste “cities, ideally no waste should be disposed in the landfills. However, in some case, inert waste which may not have any further use may be disposed at a local or regional pooled landfill site. ULBs shall undertake on their own, or through any other agency, construction, operations and maintenance of sanitary landfill as per SWM Rules 2016. The ULBs shall not dispose any other waste, apart from inert waste, in the land fill or any other site in the adjoining villages or urban outgrowths. Non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1,500 kilo or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilized for generating

energy either or through refuse derived fuel or by giving away as feed stock for preparing refuse derived fuel. Wastes with high calorific value shall be used for co-processing in cement and thermal power plants. In absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dump sites/ it shall be scientifically capped to prevent the damage to the environment.

r. *Financial Sustainability:* ULBs opt for financially sustainable implementation mechanisms while engaging private sector for service delivery. ULBs should develop a robust framework for monitoring performance of the private contractors and adopt performance-based payment mechanism. The state government with support from the SBM and through state programs will provide capital funds to ULBs for establishing/ procuring infrastructure and equipment for collection, segregation and treatment of waste. ULBs should make adequate provision of funds for capital investment as well as O&M of SWM services in the annual budget.

s. *Public Health Bye-Laws:* All ULBs shall adapt or adopt and enforce the Model Public Health Bye-laws prepared by the Government of Gujarat. However, City Sanitation Plans (CSPs) must also address the issues of managing plastic waste, e-waste, hazardous waste, and bio-medical.

t. *Capacity Building:* ULBs should train its human resources through local, state or central government's training programs organized from time to time. ULBs should encourage their staff to undertake SBM's e-courses. Trainings should also be given to waste pickers and other agencies working with the ULBs.

u. *Plastic waste:* All ULBs shall develop infrastructure for segregation, collection, storage transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste either on its own or by engaging external agencies. ULBs shall encourage the use of plastic waste for road construction or energy recovery. The state government shall separately develop and issue Plastic Waste Management Bye-Laws for ULBs.

8.4

Goal 4: Eradication of Manual Scavenging from the State

On September 18, 2013, 'The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013' of the Parliament, received assent from the President of India. The Act was prepared to provide for prohibition of employment as manual scavengers, rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families and for matters connected there with of incidental thereto. The act recognizes that "...the dehumanizing practice of manual scavenging arising from the continuing existence of insanitary latrines and a highly iniquitous caste system, still persists in various parts of the country, and the existing laws have not proved adequate in eliminating the twin evils of insanitary latrines and manual scavenging."

The SBM also requires ULBs to take adequate measures to eradicate manual scavenging through provision of adequate and sanitary toilets.

Strategy

It is essential that all the strategies of the Goal 1: ‘Open Defecation Free Cities’ are implemented by all the ULBs. Those strategies are a pre-requisite towards eradication of manual scavenging. ULBs should address existing issues of manual scavenging and take preventive measures for the future. ULBs should abide with the following strategies to address the potential areas where manual scavenging may occur:

a. Addressing manual cleaning of open defecation spots

- All ULBs shall conform to ‘The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013’.
- ULBs should have a mechanism to regularly monitor OD spots to ensure that there is no relapse of the practice and that people use toilets.
- ULBs should continue to campaign use of toilets by all members of all the households.
- All the construction sites must be monitored to ensure that adequate temporary facilities, in accordance with the provisions of the ‘Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996’.
- ULBs must ensure adequacy and accessibility of public toilets.

b. Manual cleaning of insanitary latrines

- As mandated under goal 1, all insanitary latrines must be converted to sanitary latrines.

c. Manual cleaning of sewer lines and manholes

- All the ULBs must adhere to the CPHEEO norms for safety measures before and while cleaning man-holes/sewer lines. The act also makes it obligatory for the employers towards employees engaged for cleaning septic tanks or man-holes/sewer-lines to provide adequate safety equipment and protective gear.

d. Manual cleaning of septic tanks

- ULBs must survey and maintain a record of properties not connected to underground drainage system and rely on OSS for disposal of waste water. These records must contain details on the type of OSS, its capacity and frequency of cleaning. ULBs through their building plan permission processes shall also check compliance of OSS with design standards in case of new buildings.
- ULBs shall conduct an awareness campaign with these property occupants to educate them about the technology and its limitations, and requirements of maintenance as per CPHEEO norms.
- ULBs must empanel all the private contractors providing septic tank cleaning services in the city. This list shall be maintained to monitor and enforce schedules of cleaning septic tanks, according to CPHEEO norms.

- Adequate maintenance of inventories to ensure that requisite equipment is available to provide adequate services.

e. Manual cleaning of fecal matter from the floor in public toilets

- ULBs must ensure that all the cubicles inside public toilets are adequate, accessible and usable to eliminate chances of defecating on the floor or elsewhere in public toilets. Also, appropriate signage within the toilets must be displayed to educate users.
- ULBs shall conduct regular training of all cleaners and supervisors of public conveniences – ULB run or operated by private contractors.

8.5

Goal 5: All ULBs shall revive their natural drains and ensure 100 percent coverage of storm water drainage system, natural and constructed

Storm water drains are important as they channelize the surface run to lakes and tanks. Storm water drains are necessary for augmenting ground water and also act as flood control devices. Recently, due to unplanned development activity, these drains have been covered or choked leading to water logging in many cities during the monsoons.

Existing scenario

In Gujarat, the average SWD coverage is 32 percent; ranges from 5 percent to 100 percent in the ULBs. The coverage is least across the Class C and Class D cities at 10% and 11% respectively. However, they are mostly dependent on their natural drains. Half of the cities across municipalities have less than 10% coverage. There are 5 cities that have more than 85% SWD coverage. In addition to the storm water drainage network, ULBs also have natural drains (Kaans) to carry the runoff.

Strategy

- a. 100% coverage of storm water drainage includes coverage by constructed storm water drains as well as through natural drains.
- b. All ULBs should ensure that waste water is not disposed-off in the storm water drains.
- c. All ULBs should mandate private and government properties (beyond certain size as prescribed by the ULB) to harvest rain water.
- d. All ULBs should replenish ground water reservoirs as well as lakes and ponds with rain water collected through the drains. All ULBs should monitor the quality of water at discharge points and treat prior to discharge if required.
- e. As much of the state is dry and arid, the storm water drains carry rain water for very short periods in the monsoons. For the rest of the year, they are prone to getting choked by solid waste and hence periodic cleaning should be ensured by the ULBs.
- f. The first step to preservation is to mark these natural drains on the Development Plan of the cities thus ensuring that there is no encroachment on them.

8.6

Goal 6: All ULBs shall have data (spatial and non-spatial) related to all water supply and sanitation services and should make it available on public domain through a robust management information systems (MIS)

The SBM requires ULBs to improve sanitation primarily through provision of adequate infrastructure, and conversion of insanitary toilets to sanitary. The Census 2011 provides ULBs with a baseline data on the households devoid of toilets, but the database has become obsolete over seven years. Hence, to keep pace with rapid urbanization, it is imperative that ULBs institute information systems that provide with current data to make informed decisions. These information systems maybe IT enabled or conventional, but they need to be robust and capture essential data from the field and convey it to the decision makers. Also, the database must include information that is both spatial and non-spatial. Such information will help ULBs to tide over existing situations, and also plan effectively to keep pace with the growth of cities. These systems must at the least cover water supply, waste water disposal, and solid waste management, followed by other Public grievance Redressal System (PGRS) and citizen feedback must be integral parts of this information system.

Strategy

- a. All ULBs shall have robust information systems for collection of highly reliable data. These could, depending upon the size of the city, be IT based or conventional paper-based systems for collection of data from field to higher levels, reporting, and also registration and redressal of citizens' complaints.
- b. All the maps of the city must be digitised and inventories should be updated to current situation. Additionally, property tax information must also be integrated with this database. This data shall be used to plan for provision of services for projected growth of cities.

8.7

Goal 7: All ULBs shall adopt and enforce public health bye-laws

Strategy

The Gujarat Municipal Corporations Act, 2013 and the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963 gives all urban local bodies, the powers to constitute 'Public Health Bye-laws' and enforce them. These Byelaws would enable ULBs to make regulations regarding matters affecting public health, including waste generation, segregation, collection, and over-all management responsibilities; and these are applicable to all public and private space, commercial centres, residences and all public areas within the ULB limits. It also includes penal actions (monetary penalties) for violation of the public sanitation norms set out by it. This enables the ULBs to enforce various tenets of sanitation that include construction of proper sanitation infrastructure that adheres to at least the minimum standards, prohibitive penalties that stop citizens from littering on the road, and so on.

The model Public Health Bye-Laws have been prepared by the Government of Gujarat. All ULBs

should adapt these model public health bye-laws as per their contexts and enforce these in their cities.

8.8

Goal 8: ULBs should generate targeted awareness about the linkages between sanitation, environment and health

Efforts in the sanitation realm in India aren't new, and yet the issue has been rather stubborn. It has been realized that real behaviour change requires motivating the communities which in turn creates proper demand for sanitation. Realization of the impact of unhealthy and insanitary practices for communities would trigger a behaviour change in them. Additionally, implementing only a "mission mode" campaign might not be sufficient. Once, cities and the state have achieved ODF status, it is important to ensure that there is no slippage and that re-occurrence of OD. Hence, there is an imminent need to implement a campaign that focuses on creating demand and covers all WASH aspects (including hand washing and menstrual hygiene management).

Strategy

- a.** State will prepare a state IEC plan to provide guidance to ULBs to prepare their city specific plans and use specific mediums for successful implementation.
- b.** All ULBs should design a targeted awareness strategy depending on the characteristics of their population.
- c.** Eco-system approach: For a ULB to achieve and sustain safe sanitation, it is important that all departments of the ULB along with other stakeholders in the city join hands to propagate the message of SBM. ULBs should rope in local NGOs and/or community organizations/ local print media and radio stations to launch a city-wide campaign. ULB should involve all outreach agents such as sanitary workers, sanitary inspectors, coordinators of the Gujarat Urban Livelihood Mission (GULM), UCD officials, health officials including ASHA, medical officers to take the message of safe sanitation to all communities. It should initiate targeted campaigns for students of schools, anganwadis. For ensuring sustenance of behaviour change, the ULBs shall explore various options such as making sanitary officers responsible for regular monitoring and redressal, appointing community representatives for monitoring and inspection, or reaching information through doctors.

8.9

Goal 9: All water bodies within the ULB limits should be free of solid and liquid waste

If all the waste water generated in the ULB and the industrial estates is treated and disposed-off, the water bodies will be free of any liquid waste. Proper treatment and disposal of the solid waste will also ensure that no solid waste reaches the water bodies. This goal will be achieved if all the cities situated along the river treat their solid and liquid waste.

8.10

Goal 10: All ULBs shall designate land in the development plan/ local area plan for sanitation infrastructure facilities

Strategy

All the ULBs must mandatorily specify reservations of space under DP/TP/ any other municipal law schemes for provision of sanitation infrastructure. These reservations will accommodate provision of public toilets, sorting sheds for municipal solid waste, and places for secondary bins and for domestic hazardous waste.

9. Institutional Arrangements

In context of Gujarat, with involvement of numerous organisations at the state level, it is important that there are coordinated efforts to achieve the various tenets of this sanitation policy. In alignment with principles of decentralization under the 74th CAA, the role of state level organizations (UD&HD, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Commissioner of Municipal Administration, SBM (U), Gujarat Mission, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Gujarat Urban Development Company Pvt. Ltd.) will help facilitate, regulate, provide technical support in form of model guidance documents and capacity building and provide financial support. These state missions will also provide a pool of empaneled agencies to urban local bodies to prepare city-specific plans and help in implementation. Until ULBs develop their robust capacities, it is desired that the technical support is extended in planning, designing, implementation and O&M of urban sanitation services. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Gujarat along with its Technical Support Unit will play an integral role in coordinating across these different organizations, issuing guidance documents, providing handholding support to cities and monitoring the performance. The role of the respective urban local bodies will be to deliver these services and work in close coordination with state government institutions and appointed consultants. The ULBs will actively engage with local NGOs, CBOs especially women self-help groups, academic institutions to achieve the goals of this state sanitation policy.

10 Activities of stakeholders within the government

Though sanitation urban areas are primarily the responsibility of the Urban Development and Urban Housing Department of the State, achievement of the goals is impossible without integrating the roles and responsibilities of various other departments at the State and local level.

10.1 Urban Development and Urban Housing Department: All the housing schemes approved and undertaken by the department should include waste management infrastructure in their plan.

10.2 Education department: The School Management Committee (SMC) has the overall responsibility of approving and monitoring the construction of toilets in the schools. The regular monitoring of the maintenance of toilet infrastructure should be done by the SMC. The school curriculum of schools should be revised to include subjects on the importance of sanitation and its link with improved health and economic conditions. Children should be exposed to sanitation initiatives at early age through formation

of Bal Swachhata Brigades in schools. This would also help in nurturing children as message multipliers of good sanitation practices.

10.3 Women and Child Development Department and Social Justice Welfare Department:

These departments should priorities women empowerment for sanitation and ensure equity and accessibility to the facilities. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme operated by the Women and Child Development Department should use anganwadis as a platform for inculcating good hygiene practices amongst children and mothers.

10.4 Tourism Department: Tourism department should give highest priority to sanitation as a huge floating population visits the state and adds to the solid waste and liquid waste of the state. Pilgrimage sites should be targeted and sanitation demonstrations should be done. Temporary toilets should be installed during festivals at tourist places.

10.5 Health Department and Family Welfare Department: Regular health camps and checkups and provision of primary, secondary and tertiary health care services should be provided to all families. Medical doctors should be trained for spreading messages on good hygiene practices and government schemes relating to sanitation.

10.6 Town Planning and Valuation Department: The department is responsible for drafting the guidelines, policies and standards for urban and regional planning. Sanitation infrastructure and management should be an integral part of all the planning process.

10.7 Revenue Department: The revenue department should prioritise allocating land sites for waste management. All the departments mentioned in para-10 above are directed to implement the provisions laid against their respective department.

11. Financing Urban Sanitation

Urban sanitation improvements have been largely funded through central and state government funding. Though higher levels of government continue to provide a significant portion of funds for the required capital investments, funding the operation and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure mostly falls under the purview of the ULBs. All funds from various central schemes and state government schemes/programs/missions and CSR contributions will be pooled to form a **state sanitation fund**. The aggregation of investment anticipated under the ULB City Sanitation Plans would indicate financing requirements for implementing total sanitation in the urban areas of the state. Urban local bodies will have to make significant efforts to improve their cost recoveries and tax collection efficiencies. This will not only aid sanitation improvements, but also improve the revenue base of the city. Costing urban sanitation improvements will include the life-cycle costs of any infrastructure or system and due consideration of sharing of financial responsibility through the financial life cycle will be given.

12. Monitoring Urban Sanitation

Regular monitoring of performance of urban local bodies in the realm of urban sanitation would be integral for achieving and sustaining the improvements. Along with mandated monitoring systems as per the SBM and SBM (U), Gujarat programmatic requirements, each urban local body will institute a monitoring system integrated within their existing systems. Depending upon the size of the city and capacities, ULBs could use IT based systems or conventional systems to gather the data from the field to be available for decision making. Swachhata Survekshan / sanitation ratings/urban sanitation index for Gujarat will be extended to cover all the ULBs in the state. Participation of primary stakeholders i.e. users of services will be ensured. The Urban Sanitation Index would be put in the public domain for citizens who can become aware about the performance of their city and be inspired to do better. Applications for citizens to lodge their sanitation-related complaints would also be developed and launched. Both, internet based as well as telephone-based application for lodging complaints would be developed to reach all sections of the society.

13. Way Forward

The State policy gives a bird's eye view of the situation in the state and the strategy for achieving goals relating to solid waste management and sanitation policy. This policy shall be reviewed every five years or from time to time as required.

This resolution issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department dt. 17/7/2018 and Government approval on the department's file of even number.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat

Lochan Sehra

Secretary (Nirmal Gujarat & Housing)

Urban Development & Urban Housing Department

Copy to:

- The PS to H.E. the Governor, Raj Bhawan, Gandhinagar.
- The CPS/PS/Secretary to Hon. Chief Minister, Swarnim Sankul-1, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- The PS to all Hon. Ministers / Ministers of State.
- The Deputy Secretary to Chief Secretary, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.
- The Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- The Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (HSM Division), GOI, Paryavaran Bhavan, New Delhi.
- The Principal Secretary & Commissioner, Rural Development, Block No.16, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhawan, Gandhinagar.
- The PS to Principal Secretary, UDD, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar
- The PS to Secretary, Housing, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar

- The Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, GOI, Parivesh Bhavan, New Delhi.
- The Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB), Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector-10(A), Gandhinagar.
- All ACS/PS/Secretary to all departments, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- Mission Director, Swatch Bharat Mission, GMFB Building, Gandhinagar.
- All Municipal Commissioners
- All Municipalities (Through, Swatch Bharat Mission).
- All HODs / Boards / Corporations / Missions under UD & UHD.
- The System Manager, UDD, with a request to upload GR on department web
- Branch SF.