

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) has launched the Protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free cities. The star rating conditions have been designed in a way as to enable cities to gradually evolve into a model (7-star) city, with progressive improvements in their overall cleanliness. In India, urban local bodies (ULB) are required to perform the task of solid waste management (SWM).

Swachh Bharat Mission 1.0

On October 2, 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced Swachh Bharat Mission 1.0 - Urban (SBM-U), a massive initiative to create a Clean India by 2019. SBM was mostly composed of SWM, household toilets, communal toilets, public restrooms, information, education, and communication, public awareness, capacity building, and administrative and office costs. In 2016, 73 cities were the subject of the initial survey. By 2021, 4320 cities had been examined. Three factors are taken into consideration when ranking cities: service level advancement, which is a self-declaration by the city, garbage-free city (GFC) and open defecation-free certificate (ODF), and citizen validation (CV).

Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0

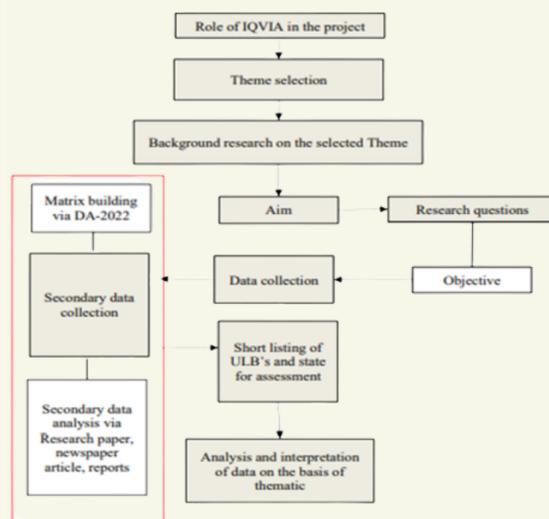
With the overarching goal of producing "Garbage Free Cities," SBM 2.0 was introduced on October 1, 2021 by the Hon. Prime Minister. As per the Star Rating procedure, the main goal is to make every ULB at least 3-star Garbage Free. The development of PTs/urinals, SWM (Material Recovery Facilities & Waste Processing Plants), C&D Waste Management - only for cities with populations of 5 lakhs and above, landfill remediation for all cities, and wastewater treatment would be the key focal areas.



OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate the performance of the urban local bodies in Chhattisgarh and UP for the garbage free city indicators
2. To identify the challenge and formulate appropriate solution for the urban local bodies in Chhattisgarh and UP in accordance to the garbage free city initiative.

METHODOLOGY



STAR RATING PROTOCOL OF GARBAGE FREE CITIES 2022

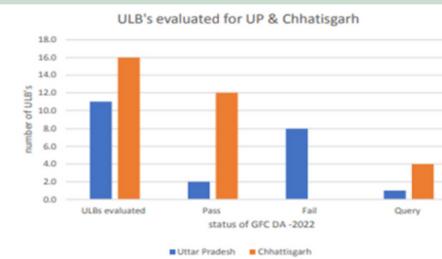
Component/ Condition	Ward/ City Level	Scoring - Star Rating Protocol for Garbage Free Cities (Proposed)			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Important Indicators					
1 Door to Door Collection	Ward	150	200	250	300
2 Source Segregation	Ward	350	450	575	700
3 Sweeping + Litter Bins + Secondary Storage Bins	Ward	150	200	250	300
4 Processing by Bulk Waste Generators	Ward	50	100	150	200
5 C&D Waste- Collection	City	150	200	250	300
6 Waste Processing & Capacity-Wet Waste	City	350	500	550	600
7 Waste Processing & Capacity-Dry Waste	City	350	500	550	600
8 Dumpsite Remediation	City	100	250	300	400
9 Plastic Ban	City	100	200	300	300
10 Grievance Redressal	City	50	150	175	200
11 User Charges	City	150	200	250	300
12 IEC and Capacity Building	City	75	100	125	150
13 Scientific Landfill	City	75	150	200	250
14 No visible solid waste in water bodies + Screening of Storm water drains/ Nallahs	City	100	150	200	200
15 C&D waste- Segregation (non-bulk waste generators)	City	100	150	200	250
16 Geo-mapping of waste processing facilities, C&D facilities, landfills, dumpsites, STPs/ FSTPs	City	100	100	150	150
		2,400	3,600	4,475	5,200

Star Rating Process Flow

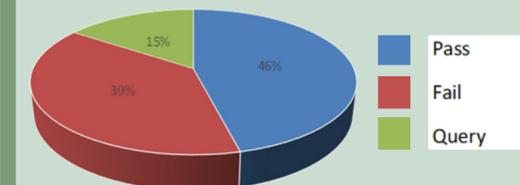


DATA ANALYSIS

In Chhattisgarh, the majority of ULBs filed for 7 stars last year, but when the results were in, they barely met the goal. In contrast, in UP, ULBs applied for a variety of star types, but again, the outcomes were varied. Only 46% of them have successfully completed the DA, and 39% have failed it. Once more, it is clear that the number of ULBs in UP has been underperforming, in contrast to Chhattisgarh, where they are extremely effective



In Uttar Pradesh, 437 Nagar Panchayats, 198 Nagar Palika Parishads, and 17 Nagar Nigams are among the 652 ULBs in charge of managing solid waste. A total of 14468 TPD of solid waste is produced. A total of 13955 TPD of solid waste is collected (96.5 percent). There are 15 active MSW processing facilities with a 5395 TPD treatment capacity. The building of Solid Waste Management processing and disposal facilities has received land from 582 ULBs.



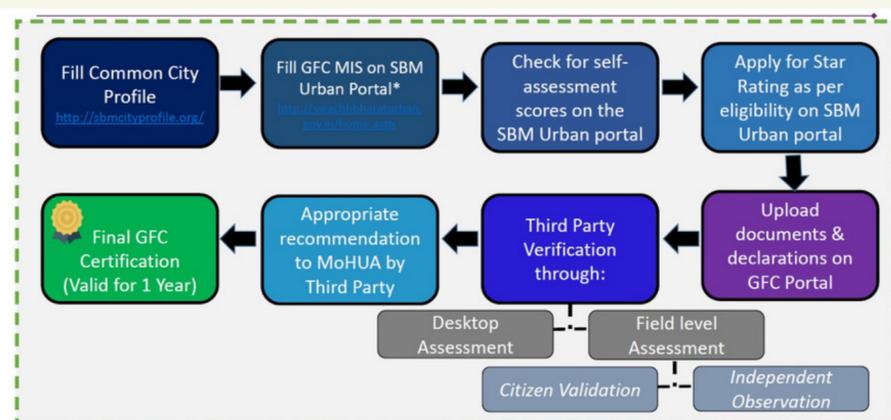
RECOMMENDATION

OUR INVESTIGATION HAS REVEALED A GAP THAT CAN BE FILLED BY:

- STATE-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF PLASTIC TRASH, C&D WASTE, AND THE REUSE OF RECOVERED WASTEWATER CAN CLOSE THE GAP AND PROVIDE A WORKABLE MARKET CONNECTION, ALLOWING THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO PARTICIPATE.
- INFORMING THE ULBS OF THE WEAKNESSES FOUND OVER THE FULL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT PERIOD SO THEY CAN ADDRESS THEM.
- THE PROTOCOL SHOULDN'T FREQUENTLY CHANGE OR ADD NEW ELEMENTS BECAUSE THIS MAKES IT HARDER FOR SOME ULBS TO MAINTAIN THEIR SUCCESSES.
- THE TIME FOR REAPPLYING HAS TO BE EXTENDED SO THAT ULBS IN PROGRESS CAN WORK TOWARD RECEIVING A HIGH STAR RATING.



STAR RATING PROCESS FLOW OF ULBS



RESULT

THIS YEAR (2022) THE PROTOCOL FOR STAR RATING OF GARBAGE FREE CITIES (GFC) HAS BEEN REVISED AGAIN AND THE BELOW MENTIONED NEW COMPONENTS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED TO ENCOURAGE CITIES TO CREATE AN ECOSYSTEM IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- IEC AND CAPACITY BUILDING
- GEO MAPPING OF CITY ASSETS
- SALE OF WASTE BY PRODUCT
- DIGITAL MONITORING OF SWM OPERATIONS

NEW DELHI (NDMC), AMBIKAPUR, PATAN, INDORE, SURAT, NAVI MUMBAI, VIJAYVADA, MYSORE AND NOIDA WERE THE 9 ULB'S OUT OF 299, WHO HAD CLEARED THE FIELD ASSESSMENT (FA) AND HAD MANAGED TO ACHIEVED FIVE-STAR RATING.

