

O.I.H.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1658
ANSWERED ON 15/12/2025**

**PROGRESS OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION-URBAN
(SBM-U AND SBM-U 2.0)**

**1658. SHRI BRIJ LAL:
SHRI NARHARI AMIN:
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI GHANSHYAM TIWARI:
SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:**

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission–Urban (SBM-U) and SBM-U 2.0, including progress in achieving garbage-free and open-defecation-free ratings across cities;
- (b) the details of waste processing capacity created under SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0, State-wise, including the number of operational solid waste management plants, material recovery facilities, C&D waste plants and bio-mining sites;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any evaluation of SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0; and
- (d) if so, the major findings regarding sanitation outcomes, waste segregation levels and city performance under Swachh Survekshan?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a): Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of making urban areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made, SBM-U 2.0 has been launched on October 1, 2021 for a period of five years with a vision of achieving Garbage Free Status for all cities through 100% source segregation, door to door collection and scientific management of all fractions of waste including safe disposal in scientific landfills and remediation of all legacy dumpsites. Used Water Management (UWM) is also a new component under SBM-U 2.0 to holistically deal with faecal sludge & septage in cities having less than 1 lakh population as per census 2011.

All ULBs of 35 States/UTs became ODF in October, 2019. This has been achieved with the construction of 63.81 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) units, which is more than mission target of 58.99 lakh (108.17%) and 6.36 lakh Community Toilet/Public Toilet (CT/PT) seats have been constructed against the mission target of 5.07 lakh (125.44%). As per Swachh certification protocol, out of total of 4,910 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 4,692 ULBs have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), 4,314 ULBs declared ODF+, 1,973 ULBs have been declared ODF++ while 214 ULBs have been certified as Water +.

So far, 883 cities have been certified 1-star Garbage Free City, 275 cities have been certified 3-star Garbage Free City, 23 cities have been certified 5-star Garbage Free City and 12 cities has been certified as 7-star Garbage Free City.

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(b): As reported by States/UTs on Swachhattam portal, a total of 1,62,468 ton per day (TPD) of Municipal Solid Waste is generated in the urban areas of the country. Out of which 1,30,484 TPD is processed. i.e. against 16% waste processing in 2014, the current processing capacity has increased to 80.31% by setting up of waste processing facilities such as Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), transfer stations, composting plants, Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plants and waste to energy plants including waste to electricity, bio-methanation plants etc. As of now, 7783 solid waste processing facilities have been established. State-wise waste processing facilities are available on website at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>.

Further, under Solid Waste Management component of SBM-U 2.0, action plans have been approved for setting up of waste to composting plants of 47204 tonnes per day (TPD), bio-methanation plants of 8701.5 TPD, Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) of 43833 TPD, Waste to Electricity plants of 4462 TPD, Sanitary Landfill (SLF) of 24125 TPD, Transfer station of 20643.02 TPD, Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste processing plants of 8450 TPD.

A total of 2478 dumpsites (with more than 1000 tonne of waste) 25.04 Cr. Metric Tonnes (MT) of waste have been identified for remediation. So far, 1096 dumpsites have been remediated completely and 986 sites are under progress. A cumulative of 15.20 Cr. MT (61%) of waste has been remediated and 7903.47 Acres (52%) land has been reclaimed.

(c) & (d): As per evaluation report of Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Urban Transformation and Skill Development conducted by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog released during September, 2025, SBM-U & SBM-U 2.0 has significantly improved dignity and safety, especially for women, the elderly, and vulnerable communities. Primary analysis findings revealed that 68.2% of respondents observed a reduction in open urination and defecation across their cities post- construction of IHHLs under SBM-U, with 94% stating that no household members continued open defecation, indicating a strong behavioural shift. The intervention also improved privacy and personal safety, especially for women and the elderly in slum areas.

On eradication of manual scavenging, the report highlighted that 330 manual scavengers lost their lives during 2017 to 2023 while cleaning sewers and septic tanks despite enactment of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. This issue runs deep due to a lack of mechanised solutions and inconsistent policy enforcement. The report observed that SBM-U 2.0 aligns with the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, seeking to eliminate both "manual scavenging" and "hazardous cleaning" of sewers or septic tanks through systemic reforms and mechanisation.

On improved solid waste management, the report stated that significant impact has been achieved through door-to-door waste collection covering more than 90% of wards, with source segregation practised in 91% of them. Waste processing has increased dramatically from 18% in 2014 to over 80% in 2025, leading to cleaner public spaces and reduced environmental hazards. Also, several cities like Indore and Surat have become national benchmarks in waste management.

To accelerate the Mission implementation across all urban areas of the country, MoHUA has been conducting an annual cleanliness survey – Swachh Survekshan since the year 2016, which has over the years played a key role in triggering positive competition amongst cities towards achieving the objectives of the Mission. This annual survey ranks cities on various cleanliness parameters, conducted through a significantly rigorous process, has enthused cities and States/UTs to compete positively with each other to be ranked as the cleanest city/ State.

In the Swachh Survekshan 2024, a new premier league i.e. Super Swachh League (SSL) has been introduced comprising of cities that are in the top 3 positions even once in the past three years as per Swachh Survekshan. Accordingly, 23 cities have found a place in the premier SSL. All cities are ranked in 5 categories of population i.e. (i) million plus cities (>10L population); (ii) big cities (3L-10L population); (iii) medium cities (50000-3L population); (iv) small cities (20000-50000 population); (v) very small cities (<20000 population).

As per the findings of Swachh Survekshan 2024 report, 4,443 ULBs across the country practice segregated door to door collection in more than 25 % of the wards. Also, 2,334 cities have at least 80 % of all toilets, including IHHL, CT & PT, attached to sewage. The findings of Swachh Survekshan 2024 may be accessed at https://ss-2024.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/PDFs/SSU_Report_21072025.pdf. The Garbage Free Cities Star Rating results may also be accessed at <https://sbmurban.org/gfc-result-dashboard-2024-25>
