

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 255
TO BE ANSWERED ON FEBRUARY 03, 2022
REVISED PROTOCOL FOR RATING GARBAGE FREE CITIES**

**NO. 255. DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE:
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:
SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE:
SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT:**

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has launched revised protocol for rating garbage free cities and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) whether it is a fact that garbage is not being segregated by the urban local bodies despite repeated instructions by the authorities and if so, the facts thereof;**
- (c) whether there is a need to strictly monitor the segregation of garbage;**
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;**
- (e) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in the urban and sub-urban areas are not functioning resulting in untreated water going to the rivers;**
- (f) if so, whether the functioning of STPs need to be checked regularly and action is taken against officials for not doing their duties properly; and**
- (g) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?**

Contd...2/-

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)**

(a) : Government has launched revised protocol, 'Azadi@75 Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities (GFC) - Toolkit 2022', for rating garbage free cities. The simplified toolkit is expected to serve as the guiding framework for cities in their journey towards becoming 'Garbage Free'.

The new GFC protocol gives progressive weightage to key components such as source segregation, waste processing & dumpsite remediation. Additionally, new components such as sale of waste by-products, Information Education Communication (IEC), Capacity Building (CB) and digitally enabled processes have also been introduced in the revised protocol.

Further details on the subject may be accessed from the following link :

https://sbmurban.org/storage/app/media/GFC-Toolkit-2022_Final.pdf

(b) : As per the Management Information System (MIS) reports filled by the cities and duly approved by the State Governments, 77,961 out of 89,112 wards (87.48 per cent) in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are practising 100% source segregation of garbage. However, the numbers of wards practising 100% source segregation is steadily increasing with the progress of the Mission.

(c & d) : Segregation of garbage at source is key to sustainable solid waste management and hence requires to be monitored. In view of its importance, a high weightage is assigned to source segregation under 'Azadi@75 Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities-Protocol 2022', i.e., 13.5% for 1 and 3 Star and 9.3% for 5 and 7 Star applicant cities.

Behavioural change and public participation is fundamental to sanitation. Since launch of the Mission, various initiatives have been taken up by the Union Government to engage with State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for promoting citizen

involvement to improve sanitation. Also, dashboard monitoring on the Swachhatam Portal clearly reflects performance of States and cities in key parameters, including source segregation. Through continuous advocacy, capacity building programmes, reviews and field visits, Government of India has been promoting citizens and cities to improve source segregation. In addition, this has also been included as a key component of 'Azadi@75 Star Rating Protocol of Garbage Free Cities (GFC) - Protocol 2022'. It is also a key parameter in the annual Swachh Survekshans which determines the ranking of cities.

(e) to (g) : Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, Government of India supports State Governments and ULBs to manage waste water by setting up of sewers and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). Water and Sanitation are State subjects under the seventh schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, constructing, operating & monitoring STPs and to upkeep water bodies is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Union Government supplements the efforts of the States through AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT, ULBs/States can take up projects related to construction of new STPs, augmentation of STPs as well as rehabilitation of old/non-functional STPs. As per clause 7.3 of AMRUT Mission guidelines, all AMRUT projects are required to have provision of minimum 5 years Operation and Maintenance (O&M) being funded through suitable revenue stream.

In order to make these projects self-reliant and cost effective, under AMRUT 2.0, projects being proposed in State Water Action Plan (SWAP) shall have O&M for at least five years to be funded by way of levy of user charges, other revenue streams and through an appropriate cost recovery mechanism by the ULBs. Also, smart solutions like Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) etc. have been given due weightage under projects for better monitoring during operational period of project.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, ULBs with population less than 1 lakh will be eligible for financing the infrastructure for waste water management.