

**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 right 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.