

## Solid Waste Management (SWM) under SBM-G Phase II (2020–Present)

### Objective & Framework

- **Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) Phase II (2020-21 to 2024-25/25-26)** aims to sustain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and improve cleanliness in rural areas **through Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)**, with the objective of transforming all villages to **ODF Plus** status.
- **Solid Waste Management (SWM)** is a core component under SLWM and is required for villages to be classified as ODF Plus Rising or Model:
  - **“Aspiring”** – ODF with either SWM or Liquid Waste Management (LWM) arrangements.
  - **“Rising/Model”** – ODF with both SWM and LWM arrangements plus visual cleanliness.

### Progress under SBM-G Phase II (National & State Level)

- As of **December 2025**, according to SBM-G IMIS data:
    - Over **1976 villages have arrangements for Solid Waste Management** out of 2010 villages in district.
  - Overall, **about 95 % of rural Pratapgarh’s villages have been declared ODF Plus**, indicating combined SWM and LWM progress for most villages.
  - Pratapgarh has prioritized SWM along with liquid waste and sanitation improvements, with **nearly 1976 villages in the district declared ODF Plus Model** and solid/liquid waste management services prioritized.
  - Pratapgarh has also completed the construction of **plastic waste management units** (3 completed) as part of SWM ecosystem strengthening.
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### □ Challenges in SWM Implementation

Despite significant progress, several operational and systemic challenges remain:

#### 1. Slow Functional Saturation of SWM Infrastructure

- Targets for SWM coverage have lagged behind, with only ~25 % of SWM targets achieved in the assessed period, according to parliamentary committee reviews; implying slower functional saturation on the ground.
- Many villages report **limited or absent segregation sheds, compost pits, and collection vehicles** at the local level, as indicated by district SLWM saturation data frameworks.

#### 2. Funding and Convergence Issues

- Inefficient utilization of allocated funds under SBM-G Phase II has been reported, and difficulties in converging 15th Finance Commission grants and MGNREGS funding for SWM activities have impeded implementation in some States.

### 3. Behavioural and Awareness Gaps

- In rural contexts, **household-level waste segregation and use of formal collection systems remain inconsistent** due to low awareness and habit change.
- Visual cleanliness (minimal littering, no plastic waste dumps) remains a challenge in many areas.

### 4. Logistics & Capacity Constraints

- **Lack of vehicles and equipment** (e.g., tricycles, motorised vehicles) for door-to-door collection and transportation of waste hampers regular service delivery.
- Technical and managerial capacity at Gram Panchayat and cluster level for establishing and operating compost units and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) is often limited.

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## □ Way Forward to Cover All Residual Villages (SWM Saturation & Sustainability)

### A. Strengthening Village-Level SWM Systems

1. **Comprehensive Village SWM Mapping & Planning**
  - Conduct micro-planning to identify residual villages without functional SWM systems.
  - Map households, waste types (biodegradable, plastic, inert), and existing assets.
2. **Infrastructure Deployment**
  - **Segregation Centres & Community Compost Pits:**
    - Construction of **waste segregation sheds, biodegradable compost pits, and plastic waste collection points** in villages using SBM-G funds and 15th Finance Commission tied grants .
  - **Appropriate Vehicles & Tools:**
    - Provision of **tricycles/manual carts** and **motorised vehicles** for systematic household collection of waste.
3. **Resource Recovery & Bio-Processing**
  - Promote **organic waste composting** and explore local solutions such as bio-digesters under schemes like GOBARdhan for cattle/dung and organic waste.
  - **Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs):** Partner with SHGs/entrepreneurs for plastic, metal, glass segregation and sale of recyclables.

### B. Behaviour Change & Community Participation

1. **IEC/BCC Campaigns**
  - Awareness drives at GP and cluster level to promote **household segregation, responsible disposal practices, and plastic waste management.**
2. **Safai Mitras & SHG Engagement**
  - **Train and engage Safai Mitras and SHGs** for door-to-door waste collection, segregation, and composting operations, offering sustainable income opportunities (as seen in other districts).

### C. Operational & Maintenance (O&M) Arrangements

1. **O&M Contracts & Support Mechanisms**

- Gram Panchayats (GPs) should formalise **O&M contracts** with SHGs/private operators for routine SWM services (collection, transport, segregation, composting).
  - Develop performance-linked incentives or **user fee collection models** for sustainability.
2. **Finance & Incentive Mechanisms**
    - Use **15th Finance Commission tied grants**, **MGNREGS** labour funds for SWM activity blocks, and converge with **CSR support** to sustain infrastructure.
    - Encourage **user charges** for waste collection to subsidise O&M costs over time.
  3. **Monitoring, MIS & Verification**
    - Regular monitoring using **SBM-G MIS**, including geo-tagging of assets, functionality checks, and third-party verification (as per SBM-G protocols).
  4. **Capacity Building & Training**
    - Training of PRI members, Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), and local operators on SWM best practices, asset management, and financial planning.

## **D. Convergence & Partnerships**

1. **Leverage Schemes & Programs**
  - Converge with **MGNREGS** for labour for compost pits, segregation sheds, and road cleaning tasks.
  - Collaborate with **DDWS technical support**, NGOs, and private sector partners for capacity building and technology solutions.