

Social Development
for Communities
FOUNDATION

**UTTARAKHAND
SWACHH
SURVEKSHAN
2021**

Social Development for Communities Foundation
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Social Development for Communities Foundation is a Dehradun based environmental advocacy and action group focusing on sustainable waste management. SDC Foundation is registered as a not for profit under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The foundation has also been working in the domain of urban governance and citizen engagement.

Editor: Vidush Pandey

Research: Vidush Pandey | Pyare Lal | Praveen Upreti

Direction: Anoop Nautiyal

Design: Ajay Rana

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Contact:

Social Development for Communities Foundation

69, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (India)

Website: www.sdcuk.in

Email: contactsdcuk@gmail.com

Social Profiles: [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Instagram](#)



MESSAGE

Anoop Nautiyal
Founder

Social Development for Communities Foundation

Over the past few years, India's urban transformation and the waste management sector have received enormous attention due to various initiatives undertaken by the Govt. of India. Waste has particularly seen a lot of traction with missions like Swachh Bharat, competitions like Swachh Survekshan, Garbage Free Cities and Safai Mitra Suraksha Challenge and programs like Namami Gange bringing tremendous spotlight on the issue of waste and its scientific disposal. Equal attention has been paid to both, the hardware of adequate infrastructure and the software of awareness and behavior change to transform millions of Indians to tread the path of cleanliness and sustainable sanitation.

While the nation has been witnessing the above changes, the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand has been urbanizing at a frantic pace. Despite this, urban waste management infrastructure is not developing in an adequate manner and at the required pace. The mountain terrain of Uttarakhand and the continuing challenge of unabated migration makes the issue of waste management complex and challenging.

The lack of waste management infrastructure is a burning challenge for a tourist friendly state like Uttarakhand. It is important for the state's Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to grasp the speed with which waste generation is increasing and the need to prepare themselves for the cleanliness and sanitation challenges. Citizen engagement and their involvement is crucial for waste minimization and waste recovery efforts in Uttarakhand.

It is with the above factors in mind that our team at Social Development for Communities Foundation has prepared this publication that summarizes the results for 87 Urban Local Bodies of Uttarakhand in the recently announced Swachh Survekshan 2021 results. We believe that this documentation will be of support for the Government of Uttarakhand, its Urban Development Directorate, Urban Local Bodies, public representatives, regional media outlets, universities, academic institutions and the citizenry at large. We hope that the data analysis and the recommendations will extend support in guiding the Urban Local Bodies towards the noble mission of cleaner and garbage free cities in Uttarakhand.

Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Dec 18, 2021



MESSAGE

Vidush Pandey
Legal Associate

Social Development for Communities Foundation

The cause of many of our diseases is the condition of our lavatories and our bad habit of disposing off excreta anywhere and everywhere. I, therefore, believe in the absolute necessity of a clean place for answering the call of nature and clean articles for use at the time.”

Mahatma Gandhi, Navajivan, 1919

There are many environmental challenges in India with respect to solid waste generation and its management including inadequate waste collection, transport, treatment and disposal. The present model of waste management cannot cope with the volumes of waste generated by an increasing urban population especially in a state like Uttarakhand and this impacts on the environment and public health.

With increasing urbanization, industrialization and economic growth per capita municipal solid waste generation has also increased. Although the performance of cities like Dehradun and Roorkee has improved during the recent Swachh Survekshan, there are still many waste centric challenges for cities and towns in Uttarakhand. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the state do not have adequate infrastructure for sustainable solid waste management.

The state also faces policy related issues with respect to waste management. There is a need to effectively implement Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy and a tourism policy which in turn will help in waste management. There is an urgent need to move and adopt more sustainable solid waste management practices, and this requires a new management system and waste management facilities. The current solid waste management systems are inefficient, with waste having a negative impact on public health, the environment and the economy.

I strongly believe that this report will help the ULBs in Uttarakhand truly understand their performance in Swachh Survekshan. I also hope that the authorities will acknowledge and adopt applicable recommendations to improve their waste management practices and ranking in the future editions of Swachh Survekshan.

Dehradun, Uttarakhand
Dec 18, 2021

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1. About Swachh Survekshan

Swachh Survekshan is an annual survey of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in cities and towns across India. It was launched as a part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which aimed to make India clean and free of open defecation by 2nd October 2019.

The Swachh Survekshan 2021 ceremony was held at the 'Swachh Amrit Mahotsav', which is a celebration of the achievements of cities in the past seven years of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban and a commitment from cities and citizens to move forward with renewed vigor in the next phase of Swachhata through Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0.

The President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind felicitated the awardees of the cleanest cities of India as part of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0 by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on November 20, 2021. The award ceremony, organized to recognize the good work done for Swachhata by towns/cities, States and Union Territories under various initiatives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), viz. Swachh Survekshan 2021, Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge, and certifications for Garbage Free Star rating for cities, saw more than 300 awards under various categories being given away through the day.

Swachh Survekshan 2021, the world's largest sanitation survey covering 4,320 cities received 4.2 crore citizen feedback. More than 28 lakh geo tagged photos were uploaded from field visits. The 2021 edition was the sixth edition of the cleanliness survey in India, the first one being held in 2016. MoHUA conducted the survey to rank all cities with Quality Council of India (QCI) as its implementation partner.

2. Objective of Survey

The objective of the survey was to encourage large scale citizen participation, ensure sustainability of initiatives taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, provide credible outcomes which would be validated by third party certification, institutionalize existing systems through online processes and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities more habitable and sustainable.

The survey also intended to foster a spirit of healthy competition amongst towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens and move towards creating cleaner cities. It's aim is to make swachhata a public movement, a citizen led Janandolan of cleanliness and sanitation.

3. About the Report

The report specifically highlights the Swachh Survekshan 2021 results for cities and towns in Uttarakhand. The report is based on data released by MoHUA for Swachh Survekshan 2021 in which a total of 4320 towns and cities were participants.

87 cities and towns from Uttarakhand were a part of Swachh Survekshan 2021. The report contains the category wise grading and points/marks for each participating Urban Local Body in Uttarakhand.

4. Understanding the Results : City-Wide Methodology

It is important to note that the Swachh Survekshan methodology looks at cities and towns in two manners : a national level overview for cities and a zonal overview for smaller towns. There are a total of five different categories. It is important to once again note and remember that 4320 cities and towns participated across India in Swachh Survekshan 2021.

A. National Level Swachhata Surveys

Category A

This category was for cities with a population of more than 10 lakhs. There were 48 participating cities and Indore, Surat and Vijayawada were declared as the three cleanest cities in this category. No city from Uttarakhand participated in the 10 lakh population category.

Category B

This category was for cities with a population between 1 to 10 lakhs. There were 369 cities in this category with six of these from Uttarakhand. New Delhi, Ambikapur and Tirupati were declared as the three cleanest cities in this category.

The six cities from Uttarakhand received the below ranks:

- a) Dehradun (Rank 82/369 cities and rank 375/4320 cities across the country)
- b) Roorkee (Rank 100/369 cities and rank 492/4320 cities across the country)
- c) Rudrapur (Rank 255/369 cities and rank 1918/4320 cities across the country)
- d) Haldwani (Rank 279/369 cities and rank 2188/4320 cities across the country)
- e) Haridwar (Rank 283/369 cities and rank 2231/4320 cities across the country)
- f) Kashipur (Rank 339/369 cities and rank 3363/4320 cities across the country).

B. Zonal Level Swachhata Surveys

There were five zones for this category : North Zone (Uttarakhand is in North Zone along with the other states/UT from North India), East Zone (states/UT from East India), North East Zone (states/UT from North East India), South Zone (states/UT from South India) and West Zone (states/UT from West India).

Category C in North Zone

This category was for towns with a population between 50,000 to 1,00,000 in the North Zone. There were 95 towns in this category with five of these from Uttarakhand. Rajpura, Gobindgarh and Gajraula were declared as the three cleanest towns in this category in the North Zone.

The five towns from Uttarakhand received the below ranks:

- a) Rishikesh (Rank 53/95 in North Zone and rank 1887/4320 cities across the country)
- b) Manglaur (Rank 70/95 in North Zone and rank 2475/4320 cities across the country)
- c) Ramnagar (Rank 81/95 in North Zone and rank 2955/4320 cities across the country)
- d) Jaspur (Rank 91/95 in North Zone and rank 3556/4320 cities across the country)
- e) Pithoragarh (Rank 92/95 in North Zone and rank 3853/4320 cities across the country)

Category D in North Zone

This category was for towns with a population between 25,000 to 50,000 in the North Zone. There were 200 towns in this category with nine of these from Uttarakhand. Kurali, Nawanshahr, Patran were declared as the three cleanest towns in this category in the North Zone.

The top three towns from Uttarakhand in this category are as follows:

- a) Mussoorie (Rank 91/200 in North Zone and 2096/4320 across the country)
- b) Nainital (Rank 106/200 in North Zone and 2253/4320 across the country)
- c) Shivalik Nagar (Rank 122/200 in North Zone and 2439/4320 across the country)

The bottom three towns from Uttarakhand in this category are as follows:

- a) Almora (Rank 194/200 in North Zone and 3907/4320 across the country)
- b) Sitarganj (Rank 195/200 in North Zone and 3943/4320 across the country)
- c) Kichha (Rank 199/200 in North Zone and 4143/4320 across the country)

Category E in North Zone

This category was for towns with a population below 25,000 in the North Zone. There were 720 towns in this category with 67 of these from Uttarakhand. Moonak, Khanauri and Bhadson were declared as the three cleanest towns in this category in the North Zone.

The top three towns from Uttarakhand in this category are as follows:

- a) Muni Ki Reti (Rank 11/720 in North Zone and 656/4320 across the country)
- b) Chamba (Rank 52/720 in North Zone and 1101/4320 across the country)
- c) Narendra Nagar (Rank 123/720 in North Zone and 1583/4320 across the country)

The bottom three towns from Uttarakhand in this category are as follows:

- a) Khatima (Rank 707/720 in North Zone and 4259/4320 across the country)
- b) Bhagwanpur (Rank 713/720 in North Zone and 4284/4320 across the country)
- c) Kirti Nagar (Rank 716/720 in North Zone and 4295/4320 across the country).

C. Ganga Town Ranking

There were two categories in this part:

More than 1 Lakh

There were 48 cities in this category with one of these from Uttarakhand. Varanasi, Munger and Patna were declared as the three cleanest Ganga towns in this category. The only city from Uttarakhand was Haridwar which stood 5th in the ranking.

Less than 1 Lakh

There were 43 towns in this category with ten of these from Uttarakhand. Kannauj, Bijnor and Gangaghat were declared as the three cleanest Ganga towns in this category.

The top three towns from Uttarakhand in this category are as follows:

- a) Rishikesh (Rank 6/43 and 1887/4320 across the country)
- b) Kirtinagar (Rank 8/43 and 4295/4320 across the country)
- c) Chamoli Gopeshwar (Rank 9/43 and 2002/4320 across the country)

The bottom three towns from Uttarakhand in this category are as follows:

- a) Barahat Uttarkashi (Rank 24/43 and 3479/4320 across the country)
- b) Rudraprayag (Rank 26/43 and 2278/4320 across the country)
- c) Devprayag (Rank 29/43 and 3569/4320 across the country)

5. Criteria for Markings and Ranking Cities and Towns

All participating cities and towns were graded out of 6,000 marks in three different parts. Cities were ranked based on marks obtained from Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 which was cumulatively considered as the final score.

Timeline of Survey

To maintain the robust nature of the survey, it was conducted in three quarters.

What happens in the three quarters?

Phase 1: Quarter 1

Duration: July and August 2020

Phase 2: Quarter 2

Duration: September to November 2020

During these two phases, the claims made by Urban Local Bodies under the Service Level Progress were verified through on-call validation.

Phase 3: Quarter 3

Duration: December 2020 to February 2021

During this phase, the claims made by Urban Local Bodies under the Service Level Progress were verified through on field validation and claims under Citizen's Voice were verified through direct observation and validation between 1st March to 28th March 2021

The combination of these three quarters makes up the body of Swachh Survekshan.

A. Service Level Progress (SLP) (Part 1)

Service Level Progress is a well-curated and tailored method of assessment with a set of 25 indicators divided into three sections - Segregated Collection; Processing and Disposal; and Sustainable Sanitation.

Urban Local Bodies provide data under this category. The cities here are to be scored out of a maximum score of 2400.

SLP was analyzed in each quarter, however, its on-field validation was conducted in the third quarter of the assessment, in which by the fifth of every month, ULBs were expected to upload their claims on the MIS - Management Information System, a portal created by MoHUA to collect data regarding the Survekshan.

The respective states had to make sure that the uploaded data was approved by the 10th of each month, failing which would lead to acceptance of the given data without any further consideration or corrections.

S. No.	Thematic Area	No. of Indicators	Marks
a.	SLP Quarter - 1	25	600
b.	SLP Quarter - 2	25	600
c.	SLP Quarter - 3	25	1200
Total	Service Level Progress		2400

B. Citizen Voice (Part 2)

Citizens' Voice was a major shareholder of Swachh Survekshan 2021, comprising feedback, complaints, suggestions and experiences of citizens that eventually acted as a strong alibi for all the claims made by the ULBs during the survey. This is one of the factors fulfilling the objective of making Swachhata into a Jan Andolan.

For documenting the aforesaid, the citizens had the following seven options to register their feedbacks, however, one-citizen-one-feedback criteria was maintained:

- a. Face to Face
- b. Vote for Your City app
- c. Helpline number 1969
- d. Swachh Survekshan portal (www.swachhsurvekshan2021.org)
- e. Swachhata App
- f. Outbound calls
- g. MyGov

During the Survekshan an overwhelming number of citizen feedback - 4,04,53,231 was observed. This number stands at an all-time high as compared to previous years. The aim of Swachh Survekshan of involving the citizens and making them aware of their responsibility towards a clean country appeared to be successful through this large-scale participation.

S. No.	Thematic Area	No. of Indicators	Marks
a.	Citizen Feedback	7	600
b.	Citizen Engagement	10	450
c.	Citizen Experience	2	300
d.	Swachhta App	4	350
e.	Innovation and Best Practices	2	100
Total	Citizen Voice		1800

C. Certification (Part 3)

Certification is not only an acknowledgement of the clean status of ULBs and strengthened systems for liquid waste and solid waste management but also a mark of trust and reliability akin to universally known standards. In its continuous endeavor to institutionalize a mechanism for cities and motivate them to achieve higher degrees of cleanliness, MoHUA certifies cities on the basis of the Garbage Free City and Open Defecation Free status.

Under this category there are sub categories for Garbage Free Cities (GFC) Star rating, Open Defecation Free ODF+/ODF++/Water+. The maximum score here is 1800. Let's understand each one of these categories:

a. Garbage Free City (GFC) Certification

Garbage Free City ensures a holistic evaluation across the entire Solid Waste Management (SWM) chain, which includes the following parameters:

1. Door to door collection of waste
2. Source segregation of waste at both ward and city level
3. Sweeping of public, commercial and residential areas
4. Waste storage bins, litter bins
5. User fees, penalties, spot fines for littering and enforcement of plastic ban
6. Bulk waste generators compliance
7. Scientific waste processing, scientific landfilling and C&D waste management
8. Citizen grievance redressal and feedback system
9. Eradication of crude dumping of garbage and dump remediation
10. Cleaning of surface water bodies and screening of storm water/drain/nallahs
11. Visible beautification in the city with a focus on its sustainability
12. On-site processing of wet waste

These are parameters established to rank the cities as per 7-star, 5-star, 3-star and 1-star ratings.

b. Open Defecation Free (ODF) Certification

A city or ward is declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open. The following are the parameters for the same:

ODF+

ODF+ was an updated exercise to make sure that a uniform execution was practiced for the guidelines ruling the ODF cities. This was to assess how well-established the infrastructure around ODF+ is so that the cities have an element of motivation to enhance the prevailing situation in a way that best fits public interest and meets the objective of an ODF city.

ODF++

The aim here is to make sure that the cities achieve 100 percent sanitation sustainability by facilitating complete sanitation by availing provision for sludge treatment.

WATER+

A city/ward/circle/zone can be declared as water plus provided all wastewater released from households, commercial establishments, drains, nallahs, etc., is treated to a satisfactory level (as per CPCB norms), before releasing the treated wastewater to the environment.

Further, adequate capacity of wastewater and sewage treatment facilities are ensured. The infrastructure should be maintained properly and cost recovery is ensured through reuse/recycling of treated wastewater to ensure sustainability.

S. No.	Thematic Area		No. of Indicators	Marks
a.	GFC Certification			
	<u>Scheme of Ranking</u>	<u>Marks</u>		
	7 Star (Water+ Mandatory)	1100		
	5 Star (ODF++ Mandatory)	900		
	3 Star (ODF+ Mandatory)	600		
	1 Star (ODF Mandatory)	200		
b.	ODF Certification			
	<u>Scheme of Ranking</u>	<u>Marks</u>		
	Water Plus City	700		
	ODF++ City	500		
	ODF+ City	300		
Total	Certification			1800

The next part of the report contains scores achieved by each Urban Local Body in different categories for each Key Performance Indicator.

6. Ranking of Urban Local Bodies

A. National Level Swachhata Surveys

a. Category A

This category was for cities with a population of more than 10 lakhs. There were 48 cities in this category. Indore, Surat and Vijayawada were declared as the three cleanest cities in this category. No city from Uttarakhand was in this category.

b. Category B

This category was for cities with a population between 1 to 10 lakhs. There were 369 cities in this category with six of these from Uttarakhand. New Delhi, Ambikapur and Tirupatui were declared as the three cleanest cities in this category.

CATEGORY B Cities 1 Lakh to 10 Lakh 369 Cities in CATEGORY B									
<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1.	Dehradun	1	82	375	1431.34	1331.42	200	500	3462.76
2.	Roorkee	2	100	492	1412.07	1365.16	200	300	3277.23
3.	Rudrapur	3	255	1918	892.38	867.19	0	300	2059.57
4.	Haldwani	4	279	2188	757	844.07	0	300	1901.07
5.	Haridwar	5	283	2231	623.78	956.8	0	300	1880.58
6.	Kashipur	6	339	3363	484.82	833.35	0	0	1318.17

With its rank of 82 amongst 369 cities across the country in the 1-10 lakh population category, the city of Dehradun has managed to enter the much coveted "100 Top Cities" category for the first time during the past five years. Infact, no city in Uttarakhand had ever crossed the below 100 mark in any of the earlier Swachh Survekshan editions. However, it is important to note that out of 4320 cities in the country, Dehardun's rank is 375.

It is important to remind ourselves that Dehardun has got the 82 rank amongst 369 cities, not 4320 cities. This is a gross misunderstanding that Dehradun has the 82 rank in the entire country. Infact, hundreds of congratulatory billboards had sprung up in Dehradun exclaiming that the city had received this rank amongst 4320 cities. This misunderstanding can be fatal for future sanitation efforts of cities. It is important that the correct, factual information is shared, and understood by citizens, officials and staff of Urban Local Body, media and all other stakeholders.

Roorkee was extremely close and ended with the 100th rank. Both cities, Dehradun and Roorkee have done better in this year's Swachh Survekshan rankings. While Dehradun had the 384th rank in 2019 and 124th rank in 2020, it has now improved on its earlier performance. Similarly, Roorkee has improved from 281 in 2019 to 131 in 2020 to 100 in this year's edition.

Rudrapur has also improved from 403 in 2019 to 316 in 2020 to 255 in this year's edition. Yet it must be noted that an overall rank of 255 is a poor sanitation rank for any city.

Haridwar, Haldwani and Kashipur have lagged behind and performed worse than last year. Haridwar has slipped to 283 in 2021 from 244 in 2020. At a national level, Haridwar's rank is 2231 out of 4320 cities.

Haldwani is ranked 279 in 2021 compared to 229 in 2020 while Kashipur with a rank of 339 is the dirtiest city in Uttarakhand. Its rank was 139 in 2020.

B. Zonal Level Swachhata Surveys

There are five zones for this category : North Zone (Uttarakhand is in North Zone along with the other states/UT from North India), East Zone (states/UT from East India), North East Zone (states/UT from North East India), South Zone (states/UT from South India) and West Zone (states/UT from West India).

a. Category C in North Zone

This category was for towns with a population between 50,000 to 1,00,000 in the North Zone. There were 95 towns in this category with five of these from Uttarakhand. Rajpura, Gobindgarh and Gajraula were declared as the three cleanest towns in this category.

CATEGORY C 50,000 to 1 Lakh Population in North Zone 95 towns in CATEGORY C									
<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1.	Rishikesh	1	53	1887	921.8	853.88	0	300	2075.67
2.	Manglor	2	70	2475	601.11	857.76	0	300	1758.87
3.	Ramnagar	3	81	2955	753.71	780.19	0	0	1533.9
4.	Jaspur	4	91	3556	388.04	826.79	0	0	1214.83
5.	Pithoragarh	5	92	3853	359.04	688.87	0	0	1047.91

It is important to note that Rishikesh has got the 53 rank amongst 95 cities in North India, not 4320 cities. This is again gross misunderstanding that Rishikesh got the 53 rank in the entire country. This misunderstanding can be fatal for future sanitation efforts of cities. It is important that the correct, factual information is shared, and understood by citizens, officials and staff of Urban Local Body, media and all other stakeholders.

The overall performance of towns in this category in Uttarakhand is dismal. Both Jaspur and Pithoragarh have performed extremely poorly. The situation is grave for the hill town of Pithoragarh with its 3853 rank in the country.

b. Category D in North Zone

This category was for towns with a population between 25,000 to 50,000 in the North Zone. There were 200 towns in this category with nine of these from Uttarakhand. Kurali, Nawanshahr, Patran were declared as the three cleanest towns in this category.

CATEGORY D 25,000 to 50,000 Population in North Zone 200 towns in CATEGORY D									
<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1.	Mussoorie	1	91	2096	827.98	824.05	0	300	1952.03
2.	Nainital	2	106	2253	836.8	734.55	0	300	1871.35
3.	Shivalik Nagar	3	122	2439	926.22	851	0	0	1777.23
4.	Pauri	4	171	3297	438.36	617.66	0	300	1356.02
5.	Kotdwar	5	175	3377	391.04	619.97	0	300	1311.01
6.	Bazpur	6	184	3652	473.64	688.83	0	0	1162.47
7.	Almora	7	194	3907	348.55	668.9	0	0	1017.45
8.	Sitarganj	8	195	3943	330.48	360.42	0	300	990.89
9.	Kiccha	9	199	4143	469.28	348.68	0	0	817.96

It is important to note that Mussoorie has got the 91 rank amongst 200 cities in North India, not 4320 cities. This is again a misunderstanding that Mussoorie has the 91st rank in the entire country. This misunderstanding can be fatal for future sanitation efforts of cities. It is important that the correct, factual information is shared, and understood by citizens, officials and staff of Urban Local Body, media and all other stakeholders.

The overall performance of towns in this category in Uttarakhand is dismal. It is particularly worrying to see the poor performance of towns from the Udham Singh Nagar district like Bazpur, Sitarganj and Kiccha.

c. Category E in North Zone

This category was for towns with a population below 25,000 in the North Zone. There were 720 towns in this category with 67 of these from Uttarakhand. Moonak, Khanauri and Bhadson were declared as the three cleanest towns in this category in the North Zone.

CATEGORY E									
Below 25,000 Population in North Zone									
720 towns in CATEGORY E									
<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1.	Muni ki Reti	1	11	656	1234.91	1103.92	200	500	3038.82
2.	Chamba	2	52	1101	1255.7	851.22	0	500	2606.91
3.	Narendra Nagar	3	123	1583	889.52	1086.63	0	300	2276.14
4.	Augustmuni	4	164	1759	1014.83	846.49	0	300	2161.32
5.	Dogadda	5	187	1827	838.44	977.25	0	300	2115.69
6.	Chamoli Gopeshwar	6	226	2002	904.78	802.39	0	300	2007.18
7.	Gauchar	7	281	2243	725.29	849.43	0	300	1874.71
8.	Rudraparyag	8	294	2278	888.09	671.89	0	300	1859.98
9.	Gularbhoj	9	302	2309	778.18	1067.64	0	0	1845.82
10.	Srinagar	10	310	2345	855.5	674.78	0	300	1830.28
11.	Tehri	11	337	2435	827.86	651.87	0	300	1779.73
12.	Karnaprayag	12	347	2465	674.23	788.33	0	300	1762.57
13.	Bageshwar	13	362	2509	891.6	846.97	0	0	1738.58
14.	Champawat	14	382	2570	711.21	703.12	0	300	1714.33
15.	Pokhari	15	384	2574	614.13	797.54	0	300	1711.66
16.	Ukhimath	16	391	2597	527.87	871.21	0	300	1699.09
17.	Barkot (NPP)	17	401	2628	710.05	676.66	0	300	1686.72
18.	Kaladhungi	18	419	2684	543.41	819.98	0	300	1663.39

CATEGORY E
Below 25,000 Population in North Zone
720 towns in CATEGORY E

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
19.	Swargashram	19	426	2706	551.65	799.93	0	300	1651.58
20.	Kapkot	20	452	2809	679.64	617.75	0	300	1597.4
21.	Tilwara	21	473	2928	729.2	520.18	0	300	1549.38
22.	Herbertpur	22	479	2948	476.33	760.83	0	300	1537.15
23.	Satpuli	23	486	2985	468.44	750.23	0	300	1518.67
24.	Chinyalisaur	24	487	2989	642.16	573.63	0	300	1515.79
25.	Chamiyala	25	497	3021	591.02	600.14	0	300	1491.16
26.	Pipalkoti	26	498	3023	522.31	668.4	0	300	1490.71
27.	Gadarpur	27	499	3028	621.35	868.12	0	0	1489.47
28.	Lambgaon	28	504	3085	601.77	565.55	0	300	1467.31
29.	Laksar	29	508	3095	875.78	587.11	0	0	1462.89
30.	Banbasa	30	513	3107	583.38	572.78	0	300	1456.16
31.	Joshimath	31	530	3185	625.18	788.76	0	0	1413.93
32.	Gaja	32	535	3201	593.7	511.12	0	300	1404.81
33.	Dwarhat	33	537	3215	543.7	554.74	0	300	1398.45
34.	Tanakpur	34	541	3230	612.25	777.73	0	0	1389.98
35.	Jhabrera	35	544	3244	689.9	691.68	0	0	1381.58
36.	Vikasnagar	36	546	3262	587.94	783.26	0	0	1371.19
37.	Ghansali	37	549	3266	549.17	519.37	0	300	1368.53
38.	Bhowali	38	553	3292	617.81	739.88	0	0	1357.69
39.	Purola	39	557	3301	650.84	702.07	0	0	1352.91
40.	Ranikhet Chilyanaula	40	558	3305	532.42	518.16	0	300	1350.57

41.	Bhimtal	41	562	3317	491.55	848.87	0	0	1340.43
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CATEGORY E
Below 25,000 Population in North Zone
720 towns in CATEGORY E

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
42.	Nandprayag	42	577	3471	536.47	727.67	0	0	1264.12
43.	Doiwala	43	578	3474	606.86	655.98	0	0	1262.84
44.	Barahat Uttarkashi	44	580	3479	627.97	632.19	0	0	1260.16
45.	Dharchula	45	581	3480	315.97	643.53	0	300	1259.49
46.	Lohaghat	46	582	3496	624.02	625.6	0	0	1249.62
47.	Mahua Kheraganj	47	591	3553	448.51	768.64	0	0	1217.14
48.	Devprayag	48	592	3569	289.69	620.81	0	300	1210.5
49.	Gairsain	49	596	3586	538.92	658.24	0	0	1197.17
50.	Lalkuan	50	599	3606	316.04	569.8	0	300	1185.84
51.	Bhikyasain	51	602	3627	643.81	533.64	0	0	1177.45
52.	Sultanpur _U	52	606	3636	554.03	619.8	0	0	1173.83
53.	Tharali	53	608	3643	559.99	609.19	0	0	1169.18
54.	Nanakamatta	54	615	3682	600.78	548.35	0	0	1149.14
55.	Naugaon	55	620	3712	513.43	616.74	0	0	1130.17
56.	Piran Kaliyar	56	627	3774	324.69	470.61	0	300	1095.3
57.	Dineshpur	57	628	3778	459	634.71	0	0	1093.71
58.	Mahua Dabra	58	629	3782	418.76	672.21	0	0	1090.97
59.	Landhaura	59	633	3804	307.81	469.66	0	300	1077.47

60.	Gangolihat	60	646	3887	496.51	532.03	0	0	1028.55
61.	Didihat	61	653	3946	334.5	652.17	0	0	986.66
62.	Berinag	62	658	3960	403.54	573.26	0	0	976.81
63.	Kela khera	63	664	4026	381.8	534.74	0	0	916.54

<p style="text-align: center;">CATEGORY E Below 25,000 Population in North Zone 720 towns in CATEGORY E</p>									
<u>S. No.</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Rank</u>	<u>Category Rank</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Service Level Progress</u>	<u>Citizen Voice</u>	<u>Garbage Free Cities</u>	<u>Open Defecation Free</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
64.	Shaktigarh	64	668	4044	312.12	590.31	0	0	902.43
65.	Khatima	65	707	4259	219.3	458.79	0	0	678.09
66.	Bhagwanpur	66	713	4284	210.83	408.78	0	0	619.61
67.	Kirtinagar	67	716	4295	232.98	348.79	0	0	581.77

In comparison to the bigger cities in Uttarakhand, several smaller towns have more robust waste management models. They are able to collect segregated waste from all wards. Citizen awareness remains high and several towns have consistently managed to improve on their performance. They are also able to generate resources from the sale of dry waste to collectors and recyclers. Muni Ki Reti near Rishikesh is a good example and an Uttarakhand small town waste management success story.

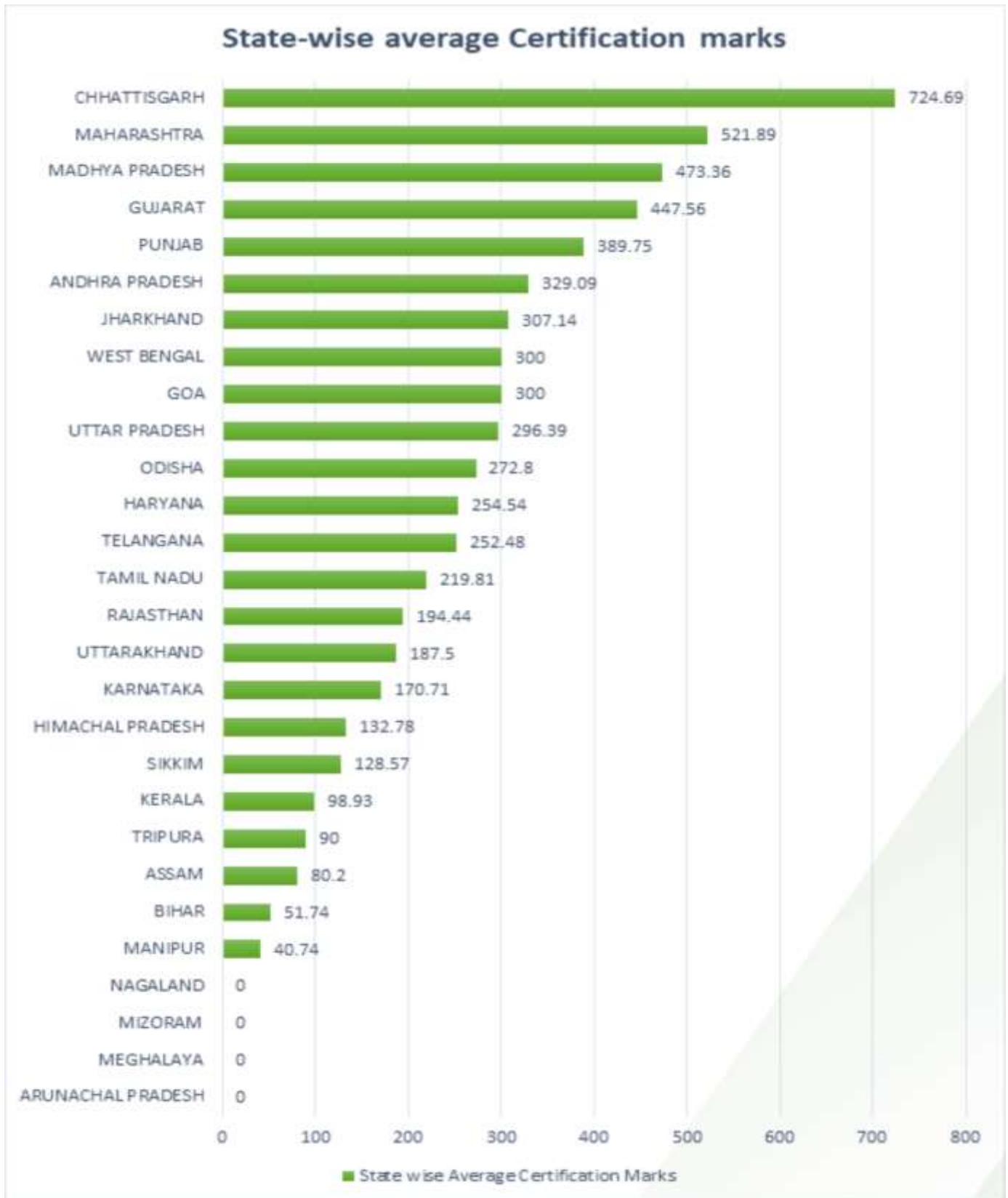
7. State Wise Average Marks and Rankings

A. State-wise average Service Level Progress (SLP) Marks



(The above data is released by MoHUA, GoI in Swachh Survekshan 2021)

B. State-wise average Certification Marks



(The above data is released by MoHUA, GoI in Swachh Survekshan 2021)

C. State-wise average Citizens' Voice Marks



(The above data is released by MoHUA, GoI in Swachh Survekshan 2021)

D. State-wise average Solid Waste Management (SWM) Marks



(The above data is released by MoHUA, GoI in Swachh Survekshan 2021)

E. Average Score in Different Metrics (National vs Uttarakhand)

National Average and Uttarakhand Average					
<u>Thematic Areas</u>	<u>Maximum Marks</u>	<u>National Average</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Uttarakhand Average</u>	<u>%</u>
Service Level Progress	2400	913.60	38	625.89	26
Citizen Voice	1800	860.25	48	717.22	40
Garbage Free City	1100	28.54	3	6.25	0.5
Open Defecation Free	700	269.56	39	181.25	26
Total	6000	2072.00	35	1531.00	26

On each of the indicators; Service Level Progress, Citizens Voice, Garbage Free Cities and ODF, Uttarakhand average marks are far lower than the national average.

In terms of the total average marks, Uttarakhand has scored 1531 marks out of 6000 which is close to 26%. The state's average is 541 marks (26%) lower than the national average of 2072 marks. This is a significant difference.

On Service Level Progress, the national average is 913.60 while Uttarakhand is 287.71 points (31%) lower and gets only 625.89 points. Similarly, for Citizens Voice, the national average is 860.25 while Uttarakhand is 143.03 points (17%) lower and gets 717.22 points.

The above situation is the same for the garbage free and open defecation free indicators. The above gaps indicate that there is tremendous scope for improvement for all indicators relating to Swachh Survekshan in Uttarakhand. The state and all its Urban Local Bodies have to work really hard on the systemic issues of waste management and have to engage far deeply with the citizens of Uttarakhand on matters of sanitation and cleanliness.

8. Data Analysis & Key Findings

1. One step forward, one step backward

It would be apt to describe the Swachh Survekshan 2021 results as one step forward, one step backward for Uttarakhand. While the city of Dehradun has made a commendable effort and has managed to bag the below 100 mark for the first time for any city in Uttarakhand; the overall results are one step forward, one step backward for our state. Thus, a lot of unfinished work remains both for authorities as well as citizens in the realm of cleaner, garbage free cities and towns in Uttarakhand.

2. Uttarakhand's performance is lower than nation's average performance

The overall performance of Uttarakhand as a state is far lower than the average national performance in Swachh Survekshan. While the national average out of the total 6000 points is 2072, Uttarakhand's average is 541 points lower (26% lower) at 1531 points.

3. Score of Uttarakhand is lower than national average

On each of the metrics; Service Level Progress, Citizens Voice, Garbage Free Cities and ODF, Uttarakhand marks are far lower than the national average. On Service Level Progress, the national average is 913.60 while Uttarakhand is 287.71 points lower (31%) and gets only 625.89 points. Similarly, for Citizens Voice, the national average is 860.25 while Uttarakhand is 143.03 points lower (17%) and gets 717.22 points.

4. Performance against other states

While comparing the performance of Uttarakhand against other states, we are ranked 15 out of 28 on the state-wide average Solid Waste Management marks. Similarly, we are ranked 16 out of 28 states on the state-wide Service Level Progress and Certification scores. Our ranking on Citizens Voice is even lower as we get the 18th rank out of 28 states on this performance metric.

5. Uttarakhand's performance is poor in operations

It is important to bear in mind that the Citizens Voice component is easier to “manage and handle” compared to the more in depth, serious Service Level Progress and Certification metrics. As is evident, the ULBs in Uttarakhand have scored 717.22 (40%) out of 1800 points in Citizens Voice but received only 625.89 (26%) out of 2400 in the Service Level Progress (SLP) metric. This SLP metric includes segregated collection, processing and disposal and sustainable sanitation. Thus, much more effort is needed on fundamental and systemic issues apart from engaging with citizens.

6. Ranking does not show the clear picture of Uttarakhand

Irrespective of rankings and numbers, waste management and cleanliness remains a major challenge for Uttarakhand. Efforts to work on sanitation have been patchy and require consistency. Waste segregation is still not taking place in many towns and mixed waste is being collected by Urban Local Bodies.

7. New waste management model is the need of hour

Open dumpsites with animals gorging on waste are a common sight. The situation is grimmer in rural areas and tourist spots that have no localized waste management systems. Given the existing huge tourist numbers that are likely to increase further; there is a need for new, circular and economically sustainable waste management models in Uttarakhand.

8. Non implementation of EPR Policy

Plastic waste is rampant and is a major threat for an ecologically fragile mountain state like Uttarakhand. Corporate engagement through the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mechanism is non-existent and has failed to take off. Efforts from Urban Local Bodies to impose plastic bans lack consistency. Irrespective of several High Court orders and Govt. of Uttarakhand notifications; the use of single use plastic is rampant across the entire state.

9. Limited resources including manpower to handle increasing quantities of waste

Urban Local Bodies lack adequate manpower and resources to handle the ever increasing volumes of waste and the tons of legacy waste lying around in many locations in Uttarakhand. Based on an estimated state population of 1.15 Crore and 300 grams waste generation per capita/per day, we can estimate that 34-35 Lakh Kilograms waste is generated in the state on a daily basis. Total waste thus generated is more than 125 Crore kilograms on an annual basis. This does not include the waste generated by tourists and pilgrims. Adequate manpower is needed to handle the burgeoning quantities of waste in Uttarakhand.

10. Preparation for upcoming waste challenges

Apart from solid waste, it is time that the Urban Local Bodies in Uttarakhand start thinking and preparing for the immense pressures that will come once the Delhi Dehradun economic corridor, the Char Dham all weather road and various other Govt. of India projects are complete. The increased movement of people and tourists will add additional pressures on Urban Local Bodies to clear the increasing amounts of waste. Apart from solid waste, Urban Local Bodies need to be sensitized regarding bio medical waste, construction and demolition waste and e-waste. These are all grave environmental issues that need local solutions at city and town levels in Uttarakhand.

9. Recommendations

The following are several recommendations for Uttarakhand Government and Urban Local Bodies to consider systemic changes and improve rankings in future editions of Swachh Survekshan:

1. Policy and Practice

We need to recognize that waste is a resource and our Urban Local Bodies need to do their best to reuse, recycle and upcycle waste. This will minimize the use of the materials and mitigate environmental damages. This thought process is fundamental before embarking on any serious and long term citywide and statewide initiatives to reduce waste and minimize the environmental footprints.

2. Streamlining Waste Management Processes

Solid waste management practices in Uttarakhand need to be aligned towards the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0, launched on September 1, 2021. The strategy focuses on source segregation, processing of waste (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) and minimizing the waste that is sent to landfills. Additionally, according to the guidelines of SBM 2.0, only the inert and process rejects can be sent to landfill sites. It therefore works towards a zero landfill city concept in the country. All cities and towns in Uttarakhand need to adopt this in letter and in spirit.

3. Source Segregation

The number one priority is to ensure source segregation of waste in all cities and all towns of Uttarakhand. Irrespective of any official figures, the reality is that source segregation is not taking place in most wards in Uttarakhand. Infact, even in Dehradun that has the best performance in Swachh Survekshan 2021 across the entire state, only 3 to 4 wards out of 100 wards are fully practicing source segregation.

The biggest focus of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 is on source segregation. Wealth recovery, waste minimization and material recovery are only possible through source segregation which is yet to take off in Uttarakhand even after several years of Swachh Survekshan competition and several other Govt of India guidelines.

Thus, one of the biggest actionable priorities is to ensure 100% source segregation of waste in all households, all commercial establishments and all bulk waste generators across all Urban Local Bodies in Uttarakhand. This should be made compulsory across the entire state and non-complying Urban Local Bodies and non-practicing wards should be penalized as per the provisions of various, prevailing rules and acts of the Central and State governments.

4. Door to Door Collection

Once all households and all commercial units start segregating their waste, the next big priority is to ensure door to door collection. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 focus on door to door collection of waste. The state has to have a streamline process for effective implementation of the door to door collection model. Citizens and Residential Welfare Association should also be made aware about the benefits of door to door collection.

5. Awareness Campaigns

Raising awareness about municipal solid waste management is an essential component of effective waste management. The Govt of Uttarakhand and Urban Local Bodies should focus on making citizens and stakeholders aware about individual and community practices required for sustainable waste management. The impact of awareness campaigns should reflect in the behavior change of communities. Mere awareness without subsequent changes will not yield the desired results.

6. Understanding and explaining the results

All Urban Local Bodies should be asked to explain their Swachh Survekshan 2021 results to the senior most officials in the Govt. of Uttarakhand. The explanation should cover what they felt they missed out on, what were the major and minor gaps, what are their plans for next edition of Swachh Survekshan and the kind of support that is needed by the ULBs to improve their performance.

As a next step, the ULB also needs to host similar explanatory sessions for their staff, councilors and key city/towns stakeholders like RWAs, market associations, hotels & restaurants, bulk waste generators, hospitals, NGOs, media and all other local stakeholders. These steps will help the ULB and the citizens to better grasp the results and will help them to chart out a clearer sanitation and cleanliness road map for their cities and towns.

7. Capacity Building

To achieve better and consistent results in the Swachh Bharat Mission, the state should focus on enhancing the capacity of institutions like Urban Local Bodies and its officials and employees. Current numbers of safai karmacharis are inadequate and Uttarakhand needs to look at new models of engagement that leads to waste reduction, resource recovery and employment generation. This is possible with a creative approach examining the entire solid and plastic waste value chain from start till end.

8. Integrating Informal Waste Pickers

A lot of garbage clearing is done informally by waste pickers who work without any job security, salary or dignity. SWM Rules 2016 also emphasize on acknowledging the role of informal waste pickers. Thus, there is a need to integrate informal rag pickers in the process of Solid Waste Management. This reduces the financial outlays of ULBs and avoids collection of huge quantities of waste at landfills.

There is a need for ULBs to work towards minimizing single-use plastic and operationalizing recycling and reuse through processing. Establishment of material recovery facilities and recycling units must be accorded priority as a key recommendation.

9. Implementing Effective Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Policy

Uttarakhand and its authorities need to look closely at the policy tool of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). While it is a well recognized fact that EPR has failed to take off in Uttarakhand, yet it requires closer examination. Vast amounts of plastic waste generated across the state are plastic packaged waste. As a state, we can demand firmer action from corporations. We can also come up with schemes where a corporation or a group of corporates adopt cities and towns in Uttarakhand. In return, we can give them government recognition and immense branding opportunities. Implementing the EPR policy effectively with corporate support will help in waste management in Uttarakhand.

10. Other priorities

Our Urban Local Bodies, especially the bigger ones like Dehradun, Haridwar, Haldwani, Kashipur, Roorkee and Rudrapur, need to start looking at solutions for construction & debris waste, e-waste and bio-medical waste (sanitary waste). Material processing and material recovery facilities are yet to be established. Circular economy concepts need to be explained and incorporated. We should ideally be moving towards zero landfill city models like Ambikapur.

SDC Fact Sheets

Social Development
for Communities
FOUNDATION

Uttarakhand Urban Agenda 2022

Uttarakhand Swachh Survekshan Overview

2021- 369 CITIES

CITY	RANK
Dehradun	82
Roorkee	100
Rudrapur	255
Haldwani	279
Haridwar	283
Kashipur	339

2020- 382 CITIES

CITY	RANK
Dehradun	124
Roorkee	131
Kashipur	139
Haldwani	229
Haridwar	244
Rudrapur	316



2019- 425 CITIES

CITY	RANK
Roorkee	281
Kashipur	308
Haldwani	350
Haridwar	376
Dehradun	384
Rudrapur	403

2018- 471 CITIES

CITY	RANK
Roorkee	158
Haridwar	205
Haldwani	249
Dehradun	257
Rudrapur	279
Kashipur	307

2017- 434 CITIES

CITY	RANK
Roorkee	218
Haridwar	244
Kashipur	256
Dehradun	316
Rudrapur	325
Nainital	330
Haldwani	395

Source :- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

A citizen engagement initiative to build awareness, engage with communities and facilitate data driven progress in Uttarakhand.

Anoop Nautiyal

SDC Foundation - Dehradun, Uttarakhand
www.sdccuk.in



@sdccfoundationuk