आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Training on New Swachh Survekshan Toolkit

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What's new?

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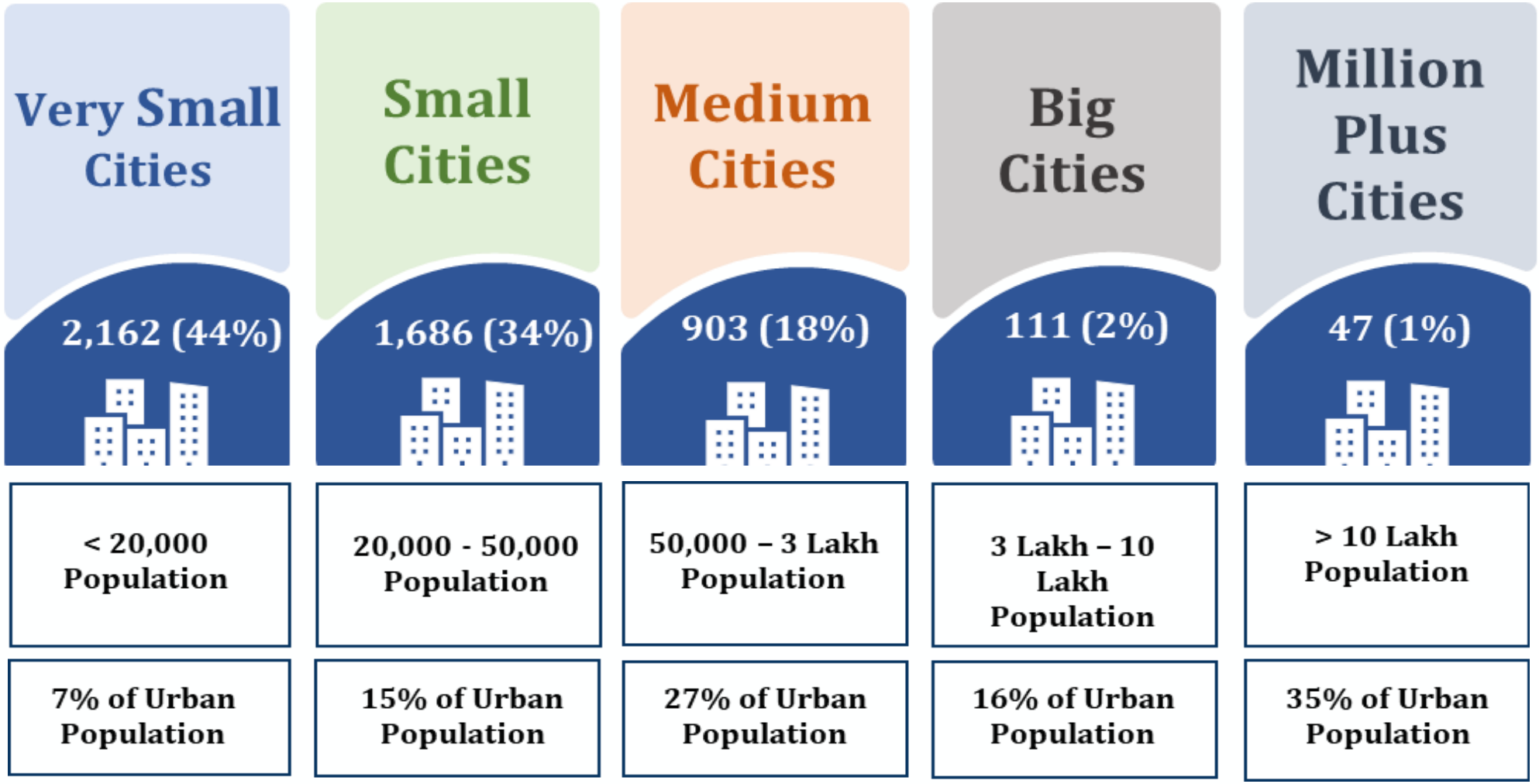
SIMPLER, SHARPER, SYSTEMATIC AND INCLUSIVE!

1. Separate matrix of indicators for evaluation of cities based on population
2. Simplified indicators in 10 sections
3. Introduction of "Super Swachh League"
4. New indicators for Project grounding, CTUs transformation introduced
5. Special focus on tourists and high footfall places
6. Introduction of school level assessment
7. Penalty introduced for inaccurate data and claim

Categorization of ULBs for Ranking

4,909 cities are grouped as per the population into 5 categories.
Each group will be assessed using parameters suited to its categorization.



Scoring matrix overview for ranking

Component	Marks
Phase 1	500
Phase 2	500
Phase 3&4	9,000
ODF/ODF+/ODF++/Water+	1,200
Garbage Free Cities	1,300
Total	**12,500**

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Broad categories for evaluation

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- VISIBLE CLEANLINESS
- SEGREGATION, COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE
- SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
- ACCESS TO SANITATION
- USED WATER MANAGEMENT
- MECHANISATION OF DESLUDGING SERVICES
- ADVOCACY FOR SWACHHTA
- ECOSYSTEM STRENGTHENING & INSTITUTIONAL PARAMETERS
- OVERALL WELFARE OF SANITATION WORKERS
- CITIZEN FEEDBACK & GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

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Marks distribution

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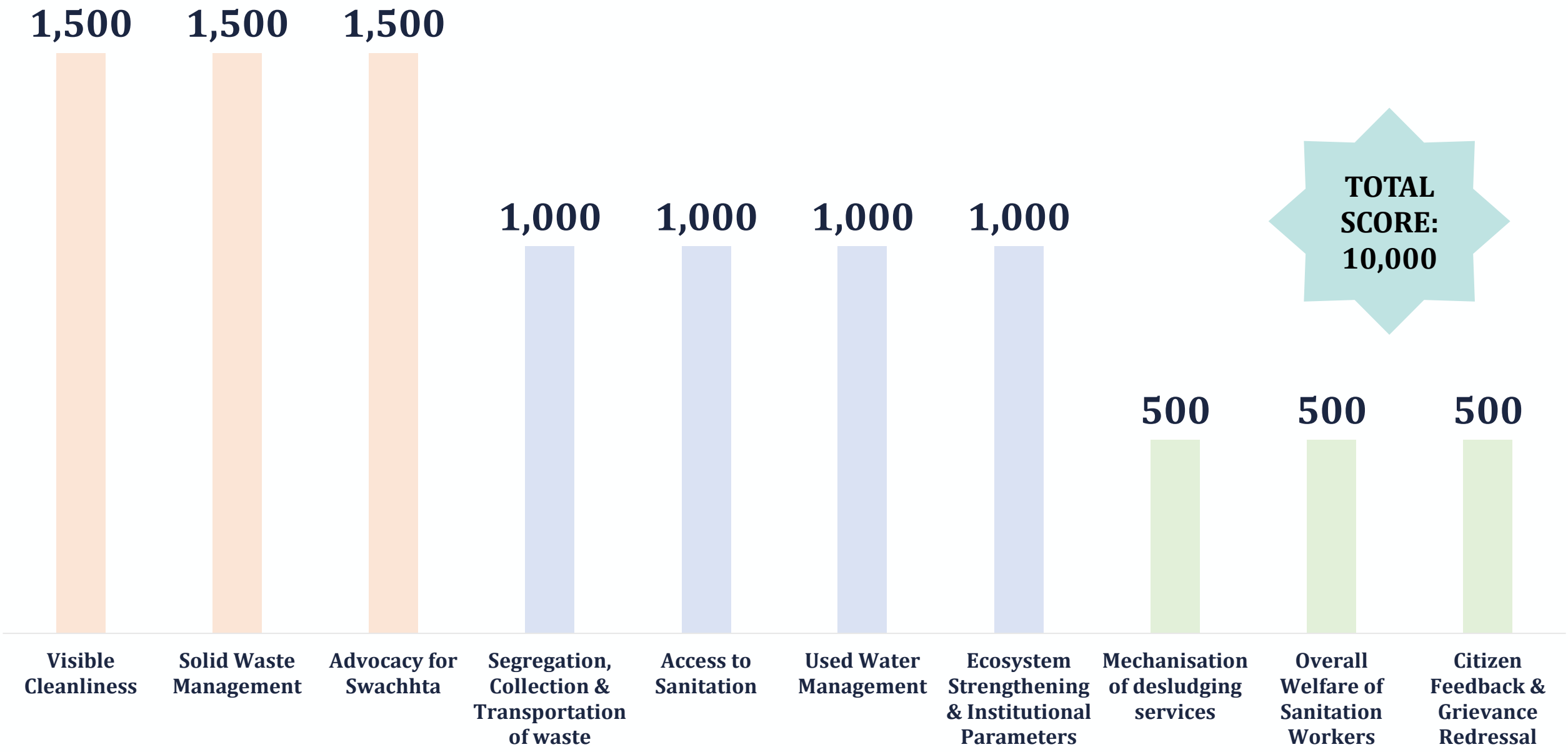

Distribution of indicators

Sections	No. of Indicators	No. of Sub-Indicators
1. Visible Cleanliness	13	31
2. Segregation, Collection & Transportation of waste	3	8
3. Solid Waste Management	11	25
4. Access to Sanitation	5	35
5. Used Water Management	5	8
6. Mechanization of Desludging Services	3	19
7. Advocacy for Swachhta	5	17
8. Ecosystem Strengthening & Institutional Parameters	5	12
9. Overall Welfare of Sanitation Workers	2	9
10. Citizen Feedback & Grievance Redressal	2	2
Grand Total	**54**	**166**

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Super Swachh League

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Key Points:

- ✓ ULBs ranked in Top 3 in at least 2 of the previous three years Swachh Survekshans (SS21, SS22 & SS23) have formed the Super Swachh League.
- ✓ Cities will be assessed on additional aspirational parameters.
- ✓ New ULBs will be added to the league based on performance in SS 2024.
- ✓ Top 3 ULBs of each category will move into the Super Swachh League.
- ✓ ULBs in the league must score 85% of Total marks to maintain their position.
- ✓ Exclusion of ULBs will start after 2 editions of Swachh Survekhsan.

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Cities qualified for Super Swachh League 2024

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Category	Cities
Very Small Cities (< 20,000)	**Maharashtra:** Panchgani **Chhattisgarh:** Patan
Small Cities (20,000 – 50,000)	**Maharashtra:** Vita , Sasvad
Medium Cities (50,000 – 3 Lakh)	**Chhattisgarh:** Ambikapur **Andhra Pradesh:** Tirupati **Delhi:** New Delhi Municipal Council
Big Cities (3 – 10 Lakh)	**Uttar Pradesh:** Noida **Chandigarh**
Million Plus Cities (> 10 Lakh)	**Maharashtra:** Navi Mumbai **Madhya Pradesh:** Indore **Gujarat:** Surat

Penalty introduced for inaccurate claims

Penalty for each indicator for mismatch between claim by ULB on MIS vs Field Assessment.

Deviation Percentage (Claim vs Field Inspection)	**- ve marks to be deducted from overall score per Indicator**
Upto - 20%	0 Marks
Between -21% to -30%	15 Marks
Between -31% & -40%	20 Marks
Between -41% & -50%	25 Marks
-50% & above	30 Marks

Timelines

Activity	**Timeline** *(tentative)*
Release of Toolkit	17th Jan 2025
Updating data on Swachhatam	18th Jan-1st Feb 2025
ULBs training	3rd-10th Feb 2025
Field work launch	15th Feb 2025

Key Changes in Scheme of Marking

- ✓ No percentage brackets for marking purpose.
- ✓ Negative Marking will be levied on the final score (scored out of 12500) of the ULB.
- ✓ Formula for each indicator has been mentioned in the Toolkit.
- ✓ Marks of indicators not applicable for the very small, small cities and medium cities have been adjusted in other indicators of the same section.

Sampling Frame

		Population Categories and Samples					
Sl. No.	**Type of Location**	**<20K**	**20K to 50K**	**50K to 1 Lakh**	**1 Lakh to 3 Lakh**	**3 Lakh to 10 Lakh**	**> 10 Lakh**
1	Citizen Validation (Households/Shops)	200	200	350	350	800	800
2	Residential Areas	4	6	8	16	20	30
3	Commercial Areas/ Public Areas	4	6	8	16	20	30
4	Slums	0	0	0	0	16	24
5	Schools	4	4	6	12	16	20
6	Bulk Waste Generators	15	15	15	20	25	35
7	Water Bodies	6	6	8	24	24	30
8	Storm Water Drains/Nallahs	6	6	8	12	16	24
9	Wet Waste Processing Facilities	All Processing Facilities					
10	Dry Waste Processing Facilities	All Processing Facilities					
11	DHW & SW Processing Facilities	All Processing Facilities					
12	C&D Waste Processing Facilities	All Processing Facilities					
13	Sewage Treatment Plants	All Sewage Treatment Plants					
14	Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant	All Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants					
15	Remediation Sites	All completed and under progress sites					

Sampling Frame

		Population Categories and Samples					
Sl. No.	**Type of Location**	**<20K**	**20K to 50K**	**50K to 1 Lakh**	**1 Lakh to 3 Lakh**	**3 Lakh to 10 Lakh**	**> 10 Lakh**
16	Public Toilets	4	4	4	6	20	30
17	Community Toilets	4	4	4	6	20	30
18	Urinals	4	4	4	6	20	30
19	RRR Centers	1	1	2	3	4	6
20	Scientific Landfill Sites	All Scientific Landfill Sites					
21	Safaimitra Equipment & Vehicle Sheds	All Safai Mitra Equipment and Vehicle Sheds					
22	Citizen Feedback (on-ground)	400	400	400	600	800	1000
23	Waste to Wonder/Sculpture	2	2	2	4	6	12
24	Parks and Gardens	2	2	2	4	6	12
25	Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs)	2	2	2	4	6	12
26	Vendor Zones	3	3	3	6	8	10
27	Tourist Areas and Monuments	1	1	2	3	4	6
28	Transport Hubs	1	1	1	2	2	4

Section 1: Visible Cleanliness

Section 1 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
1.1	"Once a day" sweeping in all Residential Areas on daily basis	100
1.2	Sweeping in Commercial Areas, Public Areas etc.	100
1.3	Clean and well-maintained Back lanes	75
1.4	ULB is Open Storage Bin Free and has installed adequate twin bins	100
1.5	ULB is Cleanliness Target Units(CTUs) free and has no GVPs	100
1.6	All areas are free from Red Spots	75
1.7	All areas are free from Yellow Spots	75
1.8	Cleanliness of Storm Water Drains and Nallahs	200
1.9	Cleanliness of water bodies and its surrounding areas	150
1.10	Aesthetics, Beautification and Urban Air Quality	200
1.11	Cleanliness of Slums	125
1.12	Cleanliness within School premises	100
1.13	Cleanliness around tourist areas, monuments, parks and gardens	100
TOTAL		**1,500**

Indicator 1.1: Sweeping in Residential Area

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is carrying out "Once a day sweeping" in residential areas within its jurisdiction to maintain swachhata.

Question: Is "Once a day sweeping" being carried out in residential areas within the ULB on daily basis?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household level based on the sample size.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess cleanliness. (Capture photos and videos)

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ sample\ passed + Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}\ \text{x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples (DO+CV)	Samples Passed (DO+CV)	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks

*DO = Direct Observation, CV = Citizen Validation

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓	✓

Indicator 1.2: Sweeping in Commercial/Public Area

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is carrying out "once/twice a day sweeping" in its commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens within its jurisdiction to maintain swachhata.

Question: Is sweeping being carried out in commercial areas, public area, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and garden?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Shops based on the sample size.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit Commercial/Public areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess cleanliness. (Capture photos and videos)

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ sample\ passed + Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples (DO+CV)	Samples Passed (DO+CV)	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks

*DO = Direct Observation, CV = Citizen Validation

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓ Twice a day Sweeping	✓ Twice a day Sweeping

Indicator 1.3: Clean and well-maintained Back lanes

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB ensures that back lanes in commercial and residential areas are clean and well-maintained.

Question: Whether back lanes in residential and commercial areas are clean and well-maintained?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/Commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ samples\ passed + Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	For clean and well maintained wall	back lanes completely free of litter	back lanes free from stagnant water and choked or overflowing drains	back lanes free from the growth of wild bushes or shrubs
Max Marks of the Indicator	20 Marks	20 Marks	20 Marks	15 Marks
Total Samples (DO+CV)	300	300	300	300
Samples Passed (DO+CV)	210	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%	70%
Final marks of the indicator	14 Marks	14 Marks	14 Marks	11 Marks
Grand Total = 14+14+14+11 = 53				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓	✓ Beautification of Back lanes

Indicator 1.4: No Open Storage Bins

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has been able to make its areas within it's jurisdiction large storage bin free and has installed(fixed) adequate number of twin bins in high footfall areas such as commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens for public convenience as per guidelines.

Question: Whether the ULB is free of open storage bins (> 100 liters) and has installed twin litter bins in high footfall areas?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household/Shop level based on the sample size of every ward.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	Areas have sufficient twin litter bins with proper signages	All areas are free from any open large bin (>100 liters capacity)
Max Marks of the Indicator	30 Marks	70 Marks
Total Samples (DO)	300	300
Samples Passed (DO)	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%
Final marks of the indicator	21 Marks	49 Marks
Grand Total = 21+49 = 70 Marks		

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓	✓ Beautification of Back lanes

Indicator 1.5: CTU Free and No GVP

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB ensures that the Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs) identified and improved during the Swachhta Hi Seva campaign remain free from garbage hotspots and unattended waste.

Question: Are the identified cleanliness target units (CTUs) free from garbage hotspots/unattended garbage pile?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household/shop based on the sample size.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Citizen\ Validaition\ samples\ Passed + \textbf{Total Direct Observation samples passed}}{\textbf{Total Sample Assessed}}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	cleanliness target units (CTUs) identified and transformed during "Swachhta hi sewa" campaign free from garbage hotpots/unattended garbage pile	areas free from garbage vulnerable points/ locations with unattended garbage pile
Max Marks of the Indicator	50 Marks	50 Marks
Total Samples (DO+CV)	300	300
Samples Passed (DO+CV)	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%
Final marks of the indicator	35 Marks	35 Marks
Grand Total = 35+35 = 70 Marks		

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓ (125 Marks)	✓	✓ Beautification of Back lanes

INDICATOR 1.6 - Red Spots

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure all areas are free from red spots caused by spitting pan or gutka, maintaining clean and stain-free walls and building corners in commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens to maintain swachhata.

Question: Are the residential areas, commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens free from Red Spots?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples (DO)	Samples Passed (DO)	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
75 Marks	200	150	75%	56 Marks
75 Marks	300	210	70%	53 Marks
75 Marks	250	230	92%	69 Marks

*DO = Direct Observation

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 1.7: Yellow Spot

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure the areas, especially those prone to public urination, remain free from yellow spots, promoting cleanliness and hygiene within its jurisdiction to maintain swachhata.

Question: Are the areas, particularly those prone to public urination, free from yellow spots?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples (DO)	Samples Passed (DO)	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
75 Marks	200	150	75%	56 Marks
75 Marks	300	210	70%	53 Marks
75 Marks	250	230	92%	69 Marks

*DO = Direct Observation

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 1.8: Storm Water Drains / Nallahs

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure that the stormwater drains/nallahs are clean, well-maintained, free from obstructions and solid waste, with intact boundary walls, screens/filters, and a proper cleaning schedule within its jurisdiction

Question: Are stormwater drains/nallahs clean, well-maintained, free from debris and solid waste, and an established cleaning schedule?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit Stormwater drains/Nallahs and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

	SWDs/Nallahs have sufficient screens available	SWDs/Nallahs are free from floating waste	SWDs/Nallahs have boundary walls free from damage	SWDs/Nallahs free from debris, silt or waste	Schedule available for cleaning the drains/nallahs	Machinery available for cleaning the drains/nallahs
Max Marks of the Indicator	50 Marks	50 Marks	50 Marks	20 Marks	15 Marks	15 Marks
Total Samples (DO)	300	300	300	300	300	300
Samples Passed (DO)	210	210	210	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	35 Marks	35 Marks	35 Marks	14 Marks	11 Marks	11 Marks

Grand Total = 35+35+35+14+11+11 = 141

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 1.9: Water Bodies

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure that the water bodies are clean, pollutant-free, well-maintained, equipped with litter bins and anti-littering measures, with at least one water body aesthetically enhanced for public use within its jurisdiction

Question: Are water bodies clean, free from pollutants and solid waste, with maintained surroundings, anti-littering measures, and beautified for public use?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit Water Bodies and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	Free from solid waste and other pollutants	Areas around water body is well maintained and free from open garbage dumps	Have twin litter bins and anti-littering messages/signage	At least one water body aesthetically pleasing
Max Marks of the Indicator	40 Marks	40 Marks	40 Marks	30 Marks
Total Samples (DO)	300	300	300	300
Samples Passed (DO)	210	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	28 Marks	28 Marks	28 Marks	21 Marks
Grand Total = 28+28+28+21 = 105				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 1.10: Aesthetics and Beautifications

Objective

The objective is to assess ULB efforts in creating a clean, beautiful, and sustainable environment by enhancing aesthetics through murals, waste-to-art projects, and removing banners and posters, while also improving urban air quality with pothole-free roads, covered construction sites, and tree planting.

Question: Are steps being taken by the ULB to improve aesthetics, beautification, and urban air quality?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household/shop based on the sample size.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

[A] Efforts to Create a Clean and Beautiful Environment	
Have new paintings (terracotta, graffiti, abstract) or murals been created in major commercial, high footfall areas, or tourist places around Swachh Survekshan 2024 since the last Swachh Survekshan?	25
Have ULBs developed a 'waste to wonder' park and/or installed 'waste to art' sculptures?	25
Are all public/commercial areas free from hanging banners?	25
Are all public walls free from posters/bills (except government notices)?	25
[B] Efforts for Urban Air Quality Enhancement (for Big and Million Plus Cities)	
Are all roads and footpaths free from potholes and broken paver blocks?	35
Are all construction areas (buildings) covered to avoid the dispersion of particulate matter?	30
Plant trees on all road dividers, and on roadsides where dividers are not present.	35

ULBs must have paintings, hanging banners, and Waste to Wonder parks in public and commercial areas to earn marks. If these are not implemented, marks cannot be awarded.

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 1.11: Slum cleanliness

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure slums have covered, clean drains with zero wastewater discharge, are free from open defecation, garbage vulnerable points, and stagnant water within it's jurisdiction

Question: Whether the slums in the ULB have covered and clean drains and maintain overall cleanliness?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at slums based on the sample size.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit Slums and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ samples\ passed + Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	Drains are covered and clean in slums	Slums are free from garbage vulnerable points and instances of open defecation	Slums are free from stagnant water and instances of waterlogging
Max Marks of the Indicator	40 Marks	50 Marks	35 Marks
Total Samples (DO+CV)	300	300	300
Samples Passed (DO+CV)	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	28 Marks	35 Marks	25 Marks
Grand Total = 28+35+25 = 88			

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓

Indicator 1.12: Cleanliness in Schools

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to maintain school premises free from litter and ensure they are visibly clean. The objective is also to inculcate the habit of maintaining Swachhata among the students from their younger days to bring in a generational change in the country.

Question: Are school premises visibly clean and free from litter?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit Schools and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples (DO)	Samples Passed (DO)	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks
*DO = Direct Observation				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 1.13: Cleanliness around places of tourist interest

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure cleanliness and proper maintenance of high footfall areas, including tourist spots, monuments, parks, street food zones, and vending zones within it's jurisdiction.

Question: Are high footfall areas, such as tourist spots, monuments, parks, street food zones, and vending zones, clean and well-maintained?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit high footfall areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples (DO)	Samples Passed (DO)	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks
*DO = Direct Observation				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 2: Segregation, Collection & Transportation

Section 2 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
2.1	Percentage of wards with 100% Door to Door Collection	500
2.2	Source segregation and Segregated Transportation of Waste	400
2.3	Percentage of Operations and Maintenance Cost covered by User Charges	100
	TOTAL	**1,000**

Indicator 2.1: Door to Door Collection

Objective

The objective is to assess the ULB's efficiency in ensuring 100% door-to-door waste collection across all areas, adequacy of collection vehicles, and optimal trips to transfer stations and processing facilities.

Question: Is the ULB ensuring 100% door-to-door waste collection, adequate vehicles for transfer and processing, and sufficient collection trips to meet requirements?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household/shop based on the sample size of every ward.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit transfer stations / processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

	Households, shops and other institutional entities covered with door-to-door	Adequate Vehicles for waste transportation up to the transfer station	Adequate Vehicles for transporting waste to the respective processing facilities	Number of trips for waste collection match the required frequency
Max Marks of the Indicator	200 Marks	**Based on Desktop Assessment**		
Total Samples (CV)	300			
Samples Passed (CV)	210			
%age of Sample Passed	70%			
Final marks of the indicator	140 Marks			
Grand Total = 140+70+70+70 = 350				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 2.2: Segregation of Waste

Objective

The objective is to assess the ULB's effectiveness in ensuring waste segregation at the source, separate collection of segregated waste, and its transportation to transfer stations and processing facilities.

Question: Is waste segregation at source, separate collection, and segregated transportation to transfer stations and processing facilities effectively implemented?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household level based on the sample size.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit transfer stations / processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ samples\ passed + Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	Waste segregated in households into Dry and Wet categories	Segregated waste collected separately from households	Segregated waste transported to transfer stations and processing facilities
Max Marks of the Indicator	200 Marks	100 Marks	100 Marks
Total Samples (DO+CV)	300	300	300
Samples Passed (DO+CV)	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%
Final marks of the indicator	140 Marks	70 Marks	70 Marks
Grand Total = 140+70+70= 280			

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 2.3: Cost Recovery

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has effectively implemented a system where a significant percentage of the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for waste collection and transportation are covered through user charges, ensuring financial sustainability and cost recovery in alignment with waste management guidelines.

Question: Is the percentage of O&M costs for collection and transportation adequately covered by user charges?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

At least 60% of operational cost (collection and transportation)	**100**
At least 50% of operational cost (collection and transportation)	**80**
At least 40% of operational cost (collection and transportation)	**60**
At least 30% of operational cost (collection and transportation)	**40**
<30% of operational cost (collection and transportation)	**0**

City should either maintain a detailed statement or Chartered Accountant's certificate to support their claim.

The coverage of operational costs for collection and transportation should be at least 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, or less than 30%.

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 3: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Section 3 Indicators

No.	Indicator Summary	Marks
3.1	Functional Wet waste processing capacity of the ULB	100
3.2	Percentage of Wet waste processed vs generated & sale of finished Products	100
3.3	Functional Dry waste processing capacity of the ULB	100
3.4	Percentage of Dry waste processed vs generated & utilization of forward linkages for recyclables and non-recyclable waste	100
3.5	Percentage of total domestic hazardous waste and sanitary waste processed vs generated	100
3.6	Collection, processing and disposal/reuse of C&D waste	200
3.7	Waste Processing by Bulk Waste Generators	150
3.8	Waste Management in Schools	150
3.9	Functional and Effective operation of RRR Centers	100
3.10	Status and Functionality of Sanitary Landfill	150
3.11	Remediation of Dumpsites	250
	TOTAL	1,500

Indicator 3.1: Functional Wet Waste Processing Capacity

Objective

The objective is to assess whether the ULB has adequate functional processing capacity to manage the wet waste generated.

Question: Does the ULB have adequate functional wet waste processing capacity compared to the total wet waste generated?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Capacity\ of\ all\ functional\ wet\ waste\ processing\ facilities\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ wet\ waste\ generation\ in\ the\ city}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.2: Wet Waste Processing

Objective

The objective is to evaluate the percentage of wet waste processed and the sale of finished products derived from it on a monthly basis.

Question: What percentage of wet waste is the ULB processing compared to total wet waste generated and how are the finished product utilized?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Processing of wet waste

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Wet\ waste\ being\ processed\ at\ all\ functional\ wet\ waste\ processing\ facilities\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ wet\ waste\ generation\ in\ the\ city} \times Maximum\ marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
75 Marks	200	150	75%	57 Marks

Monthly Sale of finished products

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Finished\ product\ utilized\ at\ all\ functional\ wet\ waste\ processing\ facilties\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ Finished\ product\ generated\ after\ processing\ of\ wet\ waste} \times Maximum\ marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
25 Marks	200	150	75%	19 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

INDICATOR 3.3 - Functional Dry Waste Processing Capacity

Objective

The objective is to assess whether the ULB has adequate functional processing capacity to manage the dry waste generated.

Question: Does the ULB have adequate functional dry waste processing capacity compared to the total dry waste generated?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Capacity\ of\ all\ functional\ dry\ waste\ processing\ facilities\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ dry\ waste\ generation\ in\ the\ city}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.4: Dry Waste Processing

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess if the ULB effectively processes dry waste through MRF/ RDF, or Waste to Energy plants. Additionally, this indicator evaluates the ULB's role in utilizing processed waste to support a circular economy.

Question: What percentage of dry waste is the ULB processing compared to total dry waste generated and how are the finished product utilized?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Processing of dry waste

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Dry\ waste\ being\ processed\ at\ all\ functional\ dry\ waste\ processing\ facilities\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ dry\ waste\ generation\ in\ the\ city}\ x\ Maximum\ marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
75 Marks	200	150	75%	57 Marks

Utilization of processed recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Recyclables\ and\ non-recyclables\ utilized\ at\ all\ functional\ dry\ waste\ processing\ facilties\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ recyclables\ and\ non-recyclables\ generated\ after\ processing\ of\ dry\ waste}\ x\ Maximum\ marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
25 Marks	200	150	75%	57 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.5: DHW & Sanitary Waste Processing

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has effectively treated the total sanitary and domestic hazardous waste (including menstrual waste, baby/adult diapers, and others) generated within its jurisdiction.

Question: What percentage of total sanitary and domestic hazardous waste is treated by the ULB or a third party managing biomedical waste?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{DHW/Sanitary\ waste\ being\ processed\ at\ all\ functional\ processing\ facilities\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ DHW/Sanitary\ wastegeneration\ in\ the\ city} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
100 Marks	200	150	75%	75 Marks
100 Marks	300	210	70%	70 Marks
100 Marks	250	230	92%	92 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.6: Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess mobile collection unit availability for on-call C&D waste services, evaluate geo-tagged C&D waste collection points' accessibility, verify notification of charges for C&D waste management services, and ensure cities process or designate areas for C&D waste reuse.

Question: Does the ULB have systems in place for the collection, processing, and disposal/reuse of Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

[A] Availability of on-call collection service for C&D	25 Marks
[B] Availability of geo-tagged C&D waste collection points	25 Marks
[C] Notification with schedule of charges for the collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of C&D Waste	25 Marks
[D] Processing, selling or reuse of C&D waste (from both bulk and non-bulk generators)	125 Marks

$$\textbf{Marks Scored} = \frac{\textbf{CD waste being processed at all functional processing facilities assessed during field visit}}{\textbf{Total C\&D waste generation in the city}} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
⊗ {Only **segment [D]** is applicable with max marks **200**}	⊗ {Only **segment [D]** is applicable with max marks **200**}	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.7: Bulk Waste Generators

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has implemented effective waste processing practices at Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs) by ensuring proper segregation of waste, empanelment of all third-party vendors involved in waste processing of waste generated by BWGs.

Question: Does the ULB ensure that Bulk Waste Generators segregate, process their waste appropriately (including through third-party vendors)

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit processing facalities and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	Waste segregation being practiced	Empanelment of all third-party vendors	Processing of waste	Utilization of processed waste
Max Marks of the Indicator	40 Marks	30 Marks	60 Marks	20 Marks
Total Samples	300	300	300	300
Samples Passed	210	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	28 Marks	21 Marks	42 Marks	14 Marks
Grand Total = 28+21+42+14 = 105				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.8: Waste management in Schools

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the school has effectively implemented waste segregation practices by ensuring separate bins for wet and dry waste in all relevant areas, providing appropriate disposal solutions for menstrual waste, and composting biodegradable waste, in accordance with sanitation and waste management guidelines.

Question: Does the school separate wet and dry waste, use designated bins for each, have separate menstrual waste bins, and compost wet waste?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit schools and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

	School segregate wet and dry waste	School provide separate bins	School have separate dustbins with lid (menstrual waste)	School compost its own biodegradable waste
Max Marks of the Indicator	40 Marks	35 Marks	35 Marks	40 Marks
Total Samples	300	300	300	300
Samples Passed	210	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	28 Marks	25 Marks	25 Marks	28 Marks
Grand Total = 28+25+25+28 = 106				

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.9: RRR Center

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has established an effective RRR center by ensuring regular collection of items, implementing a segregation mechanism for the collected items, and creating forward linkages for the disposal, reuse, recycling, or repair of those items.

Question: Does the RRR center have a regular system for collecting items, a process for sorting those items, and established methods for disposing, reusing, recycling, or repairing the collected items?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit rrr centers and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

	Regular collection mechanism for sourcing items	Segregation mechanism for the items being collected	Forward linkages established for disposal, RRR of items collected
Max Marks of the Indicator	40 Marks	30 Marks	30 Marks
Total Samples	300	300	300
Samples Passed	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	28 Marks	21 Marks	21 Marks
Grand Total = 28+21+21 = 70			

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.10: Landfill

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has identified land, called tenders, and constructed or is in the process of constructing a scientific sanitary landfill, and whether the percentage of total waste, including process rejects, is being sent to the landfill as per guidelines.

Question: What is the status of Sanitary Landfill and What percentage of total waste is sent to the sanitary landfill, if in use?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit land fills and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Status of Scientific Sanitary Landfill:	
Stage 1. Land Identified for Sanitary Landfill	20
Stage 2. Tenders called for construction of sanitary landfill site	40
Stage 3. Work order for construction of Sanitary Landfill is awarded	60
Stage 4. Sanitary landfill under construction	80
Stage 5. Sanitary landfill available and being used	100
Percent (%) of total waste generated (process rejects/unprocessed) going to the sanitary landfill (Only if Sanitary Landfill is available and in use)	
Not more than 10%	50
Not more than 15%	40
Not more than 25%	30
Not more than 45%	20
>45%	0

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 3.11: Remediation of Dumpsites

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has successfully initiated and completed the remediation of all identified dumpsites.

Question: What is the remediation status of all identified legacy dumpsites?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit dumpsite and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ legacy\ waste\ remediated\ across\ all\ the\ identified\ dumpsites}{Total\ legacy\ waste\ across\ all\ the\ identified\ dumpsites} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
250 Marks	200	150	75%	188 Marks
250 Marks	300	210	70%	175 Marks
250 Marks	250	230	92%	230 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 4: ACCESS TO SANITATION

Section 4 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
4.1	Measures taken by ULB for prevention of Open Defecation	100
4.2	Functional, well maintained and well equiped Public Toilets	300
4.3	Functional, well maintained and well equiped Community Toilets	300
4.4	Functional, well maintained and well equiped Urinals	150
4.5	Well maintained toilets in school	150
	TOTAL	**1,000**

Indicator 4.1: Prevention of open defecation

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has effectively implemented measures to prevent open defecation, including the application process for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), mapping of defecation-prone hotspots, and other related actions, ensuring improved sanitation and public health outcomes in alignment with sanitation guidelines.

Question: What actions has the ULB taken to prevent open defecation? Does this involve IHHL applications, mapping defecation-prone areas, or any other measures?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household/shop level based on the sample size of every ward.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Measures taken by ULBs for prevention of open defecation:	
What is the process for applying for an Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)?	35
Are defecation-prone areas, such as slums and railway stations, mapped as hotspots?	35
Any other measures taken by ULBs for prevention of open defecation	30

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 4.2: Public Toilets

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB ensures that public toilets are equipped with essential facilities, proper waste management, and maintenance systems, while also providing complaint mechanisms, and ensuring accessibility for all users, in alignment with sanitation and hygiene standards.

Question: Are public toilets fully equipped with basic facilities, and are well maintained?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit public toilets and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

[A] Comprehensive Cleanliness & Functionality of Toilets	
Continuous supply of running water in the tap	10
Adequate ventilation facility in the toilet	10
Functional bolting & locking arrangement	10
All toilet seats are clean, usable , odour free with functional flushing mechanisms	10
Litter bins available for disposing	10
Wash basins are clean and usable at all times with functional taps	10
Premises are well-lit at all times, both within and outside	10
Availability of soap/operational soap dispenser & air freshener	10
[B] Proper disposal of untreated faecal sludge and sewage from the toilet	20
[C] Complaint/Grievance registration mechanism available at the toilet	20
[D] Availability of Caretaker with name & contact details of supervisor displayed	20
[E] Availability of sanitary pads (dispenser only) and separate collection bin for used pads	20
[F] O&M mechanism in place for cleaning	20
[G] Premises are visible to passers by, with clear signage and toilets are mapped and visible on google maps	20
[H] Dedicated toilet seats for differently abled/trans-gendered/ children (low height toilets)	20
[I] Staff is provided with necessary supplies of consumables, cleaning equipment & PPE	20
[J] Roster being maintained for regular cleaning and maintenance.	20
[K] Water & energy efficient toilet (water reuse for flushing purposes, water efficient fixtures , use of solar panels for electricity.) **(Only for Million plus cities)**	20
[L] IoT based Feedback Mechanism regarding cleanliness & Hygiene of Toilets **(Only for Million plus cities)**	20

Note: 40 marks of indicator [K] and [L] will be distributed among between [A] to [J] indicators for very small, small, medium and big cities.

Indicator 4.3: Community Toilets

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB ensures that community toilets are equipped with essential facilities, proper waste management, and maintenance systems, while also providing complaint mechanisms, and ensuring accessibility for all users, in alignment with sanitation and hygiene standards.

Question: Are community toilets fully equipped with basic facilities, waste management, caretaker, complaint system, sanitary pads, and maintenance?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit community toilets and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

[A] Comprehensive Cleanliness & Functionality of Toilets	
Availability of continuous supply of running water in the tap available at the toilet cubicle	10
Adequate ventilation facility across the toilet facility to maintain the airflow	10
All doors in good condition with functional bolting /locking arrangement	10
All toilet seats are clean, usable , odour free with functional flushing mechanisms at all times	10
Litter bins available for disposing	10
Wash basin are clean and usable at all times with functional taps	10
Premises are well-lit at all times, both within and outside	10
Availability of soap/operational soap dispenser & air freshener	10
[B] Untreated faecal sludge and sewage from the toilet is not discharged or dumped in drains, open areas	20
[C] Complaint registration mechanism available	20
[D] Caretaker available at all times the toilet is open along with name and contact details of supervisor displayed on toilet block	20
[E] Availability of sanitary pads (packet or dispenser) and separate collection bin for used pads	20
[F] Operations & Maintenance mechanism in place for cleaning and collection of user charges	20
[G] Premises are visible to passers by, with clear signage and All SBM toilets should be mapped and visible on google maps	20
[H] Dedicated toilet seats for differently abled/transgendered/ children (low height toilets)	20
[I] Staff is provided with necessary supplies of consumables, cleaning equipment & PPE	20
[J] Roster being maintained for regular cleaning and maintenance	20
[K] Water & energy efficient toilet (water reuse for flushing purposes, water efficient fixtures , use of solar panels for electricity.) **(Only for Million plus cities)**	20
[L] IoT based Feedback Mechanism regarding cleanliness & Hygiene of Toilets **(Only for Million plus cities)**	20

Note: 40 marks of indicator [K] and [L] will be distributed among between [A] to [J] indicators for very small, small, medium and big cities.

Indicator 4.4: Urinals

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB ensures that urinals are clean, functional, odour-free, and that untreated waste is not discharged into drains, while also ensuring visibility with signage, proper mapping on Google Maps and other details in alignment with sanitation and cleanliness standards

Question: Are urinals clean, functional, free of waste dumping, with clear signage and other required system in place?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit urinals and on the basis of there observations they will assess cleanliness. (Capture photos and videos)

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

	Urinals are clean, usable , odour free	Untreated faecal sludge and sewage from the urinals is not discharged	Premises are visible to passers by, with clear signage	SBM urinals should be mapped	Details of supervisor displayed on urinals
Max Marks of the Indicator	50 Marks	30 Marks	20 Marks	30 Marks	20 Marks
Total Samples	300	300	300	300	300
Samples Passed	210	210	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	35 Marks	21 Marks	14 Marks	21 Marks	14 Marks
Grand Total = 35+21+14+21+14 = 105					

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 4.5: Schools

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has ensured that schools provide separate, functional toilets for boys and girls, equipped with roofs, proper ventilation, and other required facilities promoting hygiene, safety, and public health in alignment with sanitation standards.

Question: Are separate toilets for boys and girls in working condition, with roofs, proper ventilation, secure doors, and a safe disposal mechanism for toilet waste/faecal sludge at the school?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit school and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

	School have separate toilets for boys and girls	Toilets in the school have roof and proper ventilation	School follow safe mechanism for disposal of toilet waste / faecal sludge
Max Marks of the Indicator	50 Marks	50 Marks	50 Marks
Total Samples	300	300	300
Samples Passed	210	210	210
%age of Sample Passed	70%	70%	70%
Final marks	35 Marks	35 Marks	35 Marks
Grand Total = 35+35+35 = 105			

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 5: USED WATER MANAGEMENT

Section 5 Indicators

No.	Indicator	Marks
5.1	Connectivity to a closed system	150
5.2	Sewage/Faecal Sludge Transportation	300
5.3	Scientific processing of faecal sludge and sewage (Capacity)	200
5.4	Scientific processing of faecal sludge and sewage (Treatment)	250
5.5	Scientific processing of faecal sludge and sewage (Reuse/Recycle)	100
	TOTAL	**1,000**

Indicator 5.1: Connectivity to a closed system

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB ensures that waste generated within its jurisdiction is effectively connected to a closed system for collection, transportation, and treatment, thereby preventing open dumping and maintaining hygiene standards.

Question: Is the waste generated within the ULB's jurisdiction connected to a closed system for proper collection, transportation, and treatment?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household / shop level based on the sample size of every ward.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residental / commercial areas, CT/PT and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ CV\ samples\ passed + Total\ DO\ samples\ passed}{Total\ Sample\ Assessed}$$ x Maximum marks for the indicator

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
150 Marks	200	150	75%	113 Marks
150 Marks	300	210	70%	105 Marks
150 Marks	250	230	92%	138 Marks

*DO – Direct Observation, CV – Citizen Validation

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 5.2: Sewage/Fecal Sludge Transportation

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is efficiently and regularly transporting sewage and fecal sludge from collection points to designated treatment plants, ensuring proper sanitation and preventing contamination within its jurisdiction.

Question: Is the sewer system coverage adequate to ensure all areas within the ULB's jurisdiction are connected to the system for proper wastewater management?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residental / commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Is the sewer system coverage adequate to ensure all areas within the ULB's jurisdiction are connected to the system for proper wastewater management?	75
Is routine maintenance and repair of the sewer system being conducted regularly to ensure its proper functioning and prevent blockages or failures within the ULB's jurisdiction?	75
Is the transport for scheduled desludging being provided regularly and adequately to ensure timely and efficient waste removal within the ULB's jurisdiction?	75
Is the interception and diversion (I&D) system adequately covering all areas within the ULB's jurisdiction to prevent untreated wastewater from entering water bodies?	75

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 5.3: Scientific processing capacity of fecal sludge and sewage of the ULB

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is ensuring the adequate capacity of FSTP and STP for scientific processing of fecal sludge and sewage, following appropriate treatment protocols to protect public health and the environment.

Question: Whether capacity of FSTP and STP in the city is matching with the total fecal sludge and sewage which is collected/generated in the city?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit FSTPs / STPs and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Sum\ of\ Capacity\ of\ all\ functional\ FSTP/STPs\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ faecal\ sludge/sewage\ generation\ in\ the\ city} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
200 Marks	200	150	75%	150 Marks
200 Marks	300	210	70%	140 Marks
200 Marks	250	230	92%	184 Marks

*DO – Direct Observation, CV – Citizen Validation

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 5.4: Scientific processing of fecal sludge and sewage

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is ensuring the scientific processing of fecal sludge and sewage, following appropriate treatment protocols to protect public health and the environment

Question: What percentage of fecal sludge and sewage generated from households, commercial establishments, and public or community toilets is being scientifically processed at fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) or Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit FSTPs / STPs and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Faceal\ sludge\ /\ sewage\ treated\ by\ all\ functional\ FSTP/STPs\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ faecal\ sludge/sewage\ generation\ in\ the\ city} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

At least 70% faecal sludge/sewage treated	250
At least 50% faecal sludge/sewage treated	200
At least 25% faecal sludge/sewage treated	150
<25% faecal sludge/sewage treated	0

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 5.5: Scientific processing and recycle/reuse of treated used water

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is utilizing the treated used water by re-cycling or re-using.

Question: What percentage of treated used water is reused, recycled by the ULB?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit FSTPs / STPs and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

$$Marks\ Scored = \frac{Total\ treated\ used\ water\ reused\ /\ recycled\ by\ all\ functional\ FSTP/STPs\ assessed\ during\ field\ visit}{Total\ treated\ used\ water\ generated\ by\ all\ functional\ FSTP/STPs} \text{ x Maximum marks for the indicator}$$

>20% treated used-water is reused/recycled	100
10% - <20% treated used-water is reused/recycled	70
<10% treated used-water is reused/recycled	40
No treated used-water is reused/recycled	0

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ Revenue Generation from sale of treated water is mandatory

Section 6: MECHANIZATION OF DESLUDGING SERVICES

Section 6 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
6.1	**Adequate Equipment**	260
6.2	**Adequate Workforce**	90
6.3	**Institutional Parameters**	150
	TOTAL	**500**

Indicator 6.1: Adequate Equipment

Objective

The objective is to assess whether the city has adequate equipment to carry out septic tank and sewer cleaning operations effectively.

Question: Does the city have an adequate number of equipment available for septic tank/sewer cleaning work?

Validation Methodology

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit vehical shed locations and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Does the city have an adequate number of HydroVac (Jetting and Suction Vehicle for Sewers)	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Machine Hole Dredger	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Gully Emptier- (Septic Tank Desludging Vehicles)	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Sewer Inspection Camera	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Hydro Jetting Machines	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Power Bucket machine	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Hydraulic Sewer Root cutters	20
Does the city have an adequate number of Power Rodding Apparatus	20
Is the city equipped with adequate sets of PPE, including the following 6 items: Reflective Jackets, Safety Helmets, Normal Face Masks, Hand Gloves (pair), Safety Gumboots (pair), and Safety Body Clothing?	50
Is the city equipped with a complete set of safety gear, including the following 9 items: Safety Tripod Set, Nylon Rope Ladder, Blower with Air Compressor, Gas Monitor (for 4 gases), Full Body Wader Suit, Gas Mask, Breathing Apparatus, Safety Body Harness, and Air Line Breathing Apparatus?	50

ULBs are required to calculate the required number of vehicle/equipment by using CPHEEO calculator available on swachhtam portal

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Applicability Criteria for different population and closed connectivity system in the city

Indicator Description	Very Small Cities (<20K Population)	Small Cities (20K - 50K Population)	Medium Cities (50K - 3 Lakh Population)	Big Cities (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh Population)	Million Plus Cities (>10 Lakh Population)
HydroVac (Jetting and Suction Vehicle for Sewers)	*Not Applicable*	*Not Applicable*	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Machine Hole Dredger	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Gully Emptier- (Septic Tank Desludging Vehicles)	✔ (For 100% on-site sanitation ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% on-site sanitation ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% on-site sanitation ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Sewer Inspection Camera *	*Not Applicable*	✔ (For ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Hydro Jetting Machines *	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Power Bucket machine*	*Not Applicable*	*Not Applicable*	*Not Applicable*	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Hydraulic Sewer Root cutters*	*Not Applicable*	*Not Applicable*	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Power Rodding Apparatus	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)	✔ (For 100% Sewered ,Combined system (sewer + on-site sanitation)
Set of PPE (6 items - Reflecting Jackets, Safety helmets, Normal face masks, Hand gloves (pair), Safety Gumboots (pair), Safety body clothing)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)
Set of safety gear (9 items - Safety Tripod Set, Nylon Rope ladder, Blower with Air Compressor, Gas Monitor (4 Gases), Full body Wader Suit, Gas Mask, Breathing Apparatus, Safety body Harness, Air Line Breathing Apparatus)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)	✔ (For all categories)

Indicator 6.2: Adequate Workforce

Objective

The objective is to assess whether the city has adequate workforce to carry out septic tank and sewer cleaning operations effectively.

Question: Does the city have an adequate number of workforce available for septic tank/sewer cleaning work?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Does the city have an adequate number of sewermen available for cleaning work?	25
Does the city have an adequate number of sanitary beldar available for cleaning work?	25
Does the city have an adequate number of Trained and Notified Sewer Entry Professionals (SEPs) - (considered as those employed by ULB and not private) available for cleaning work?	40

ULBs are required to calculate the required number of vehicle/equipment by using CPHEEO calculator available on swachhtam portal

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 6.3: Institutional Parameters

Objective

The objective is to assess whether the ULB has implemented measures for safe sanitation practices, including notifying RSA and SRU, banning hazardous manual entry, registering private sanitation service providers, ensuring septic tanks comply with IS 2470 standards, maintaining zero sanitation-related fatalities, and providing operational helplines for desludging services.

Question: Is the ULB ensuring sanitation safety, compliance, and operational desludging services with zero fatalities?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household/shop level based on the sample size of every ward.

Direct Observation

In this method, assessors will visit residential/commercial areas and on the basis of there observations they will assess and capture photos and videos

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Has the RSA and SRU been notified by the ULB?	30
Has the ULB enforced a ban on hazardous manual entry without safety gear?	30
Has the ULB ensured compulsory registration of all private sanitation service providers through EoI, news ads, or website?	20
Are all septic tanks constructed after January 1, 2021, compliant with IS 2470 (Parts 1 & 2)?	20
Has the ULB reported zero sanitation-related fatalities in the past 12 calendar months?	20
Is the helpline operational?(14420 or other); desludging related service being offered?	30

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 7: ADVOCACY FOR SWACHHATA

Section 7 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
7.1	**Swachh Tulip**	100
7.2	**Campaigns by MoHUA**	300
7.3	**Campaigns by ULBs**	300
7.4	**IEC**	400
7.5	**Capacity Building**	400
	TOTAL	**1,500**

Indicator 7.1: Swachh Tulip

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is effectively engaging and encouraging youth participation in sanitation and cleanliness activities through initiatives like the Swachh Tulip program to foster a sense of responsibility and ownership among young citizens

Question: Is the ULB actively promoting youth participation in cleanliness initiatives through programs like Swachh Tulip?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Criteria as per population category	
At least 5 intern for Big cities category	100
At least 7 intern for Million Plus cities category	100

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓

Indicator 7.2: Campaigns by MoHUA

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is actively participating in the campaigns driven by MoHUA to promote cleanliness, improve sanitation facilities, and raise awareness about the role of cleanliness in disease prevention within the community.

Question: Has the ULB participated in the campaigns initiated by MoHUA?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Has the ULB participated in the Swachhta Hi Sewa campaign initiated by MoHUA?	100
Is the ULB actively involved in the Clean Toilet Campaign to promote sanitation and hygiene?	100
Has the ULB taken steps to implement the Safai Apnao Bimari Bhagao campaign within its jurisdiction?	100

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (350 Marks)	✓ (350 Marks)	✓ (350 Marks)	✓	✓

Indicator 7.3: Campaigns by ULBs

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess the ULB's citizen-participatory cleanliness drives, including plastic cleanup, water body cleaning, and waste reduction initiatives, while engaging local ambassadors and recognizing Swachhata champions.

Question: Has the ULB conducted various drives through citizen participation, Swachhta champions for promoting cleanliness?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household level based on the sample size of every ward.

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Has the ULB conducted various drives involving citizen participation, such as single-use plastic cleanup, cleanliness around water bodies, zero-waste events, 'Shop with Your Plastic,' or similar initiatives?	
At least 4 drives	150
At least 3 drives	125
At least 3 drives	100
At least 2 drives	75
At least 1 drives	50
Is the ULB recognizing Swachhata champions to promote cleanliness and sanitation initiatives?	
Yes minimum 3 men and 3 women recognized	75
Yes minimum 2 men and 2 women recognized	50
Yes minimum 1 men and 1 women recognized	25
Is the ULB engaging local brand ambassadors to promote cleanliness and sanitation initiatives?	
Cities with >10 L Population: Minimum 3 Brand Ambassadors	75
Cities with 1-10 L Population: Minimum 2 Brand Ambassadors	
Cities with <1 L Population: Minimum 1 Brand Ambassadors	

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓ (350 Marks)	✓ (350 Marks)	✓ (350 Marks)	✓	✓

Indicator 7.4: IEC

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess the ULB's IEC activities promoting waste segregation, service delivery via ICT, registered operators, and providing citizens with helplines for desludging, complaints, and safety information.

Question: Has the ULB conducted IEC campaigns on waste collection, segregation, licensed operators, SBM messages, and desludging services?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Validation

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household level based on the sample size of every ward.

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Has the ULB conducted IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) campaigns to promote door-to-door waste collection among citizens?	60
Is the ULB carrying out IEC campaigns to encourage segregation of waste at the household level?	60
Are SBM messages prominently displayed on Community Toilets (CTs) and Public Toilets (PTs) to promote their proper usage?	40
Does every ULB office have plaques prominently displaying information about helplines, safety measures, and penalties related to Swachhata initiatives?	60
Is the ULB utilizing ICT tools such as mobile apps, websites, ICCC, and geotagging of vehicles or septic tanks for efficient service delivery?	60
Has the ULB communicated IEC messages about the availability of helplines for citizens to request desludging services, report issues related to septic tanks and sewer lines, and address Safaimitras' grievances?	60
Has the ULB conducted IEC campaigns to inform citizens about engaging only registered/licensed operators for desludging services and the penalties for non-compliance?	60

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 7.5: Capacity Building

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to evaluate the ULB's efforts in conducting training, workshops, and peer visits for sanitary workers and staff on sanitation, waste management, and related safety and remediation practices.

Question: Has the ULB conducted training, workshops, seminars, or peer visits for sanitary workers and staff on sanitation topics?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Has the ULB conducted any training for sanitary workers and ULB staff (such as administrative staff, sanitary inspectors, and MIS operators) to enhance their knowledge and skills in sanitation and waste management?	150
Has the ULB organized workshops or seminars focused on solid waste management, used water management, Safaimitra Suraksha, legacy waste remediation, or other sanitation and waste management topics?	150
Has the ULB conducted any peer visits to other cities to learn and implement best practices in sanitation and waste management?	100

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 8: ECOSYSTEM STRENGTHENING & INSTITUTIONAL PARAMETERS

Section 8 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
8.1	Punitive Measures	200
8.2	Swachh Ward Ranking	200
8.3	Project Management	600
	TOTAL	**1,000**

Indicator 8.1: Punitive Measures

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess the ULB's implementation of penalties for sanitation violations such as spitting, littering, open urination, waste burning, and illegal dumping, along with enforcement measures.

Question: Does the ULB impose penalties for spitting, littering, open urination, burning waste, plastic use, and sludge dumping, and how are they enforced?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Does the ULB impose penalties or fines for spitting in public places?	25
Are there penalties or fines enforced for littering in public places by the ULB?	25
Does the ULB impose fines or penalties for open urination in public spaces?	25
Are there penalties or fines for the burning of waste in public or open areas enforced by the ULB?	25
Has the ULB imposed fines or penalties for the use of single-use plastics in the city?	40
Are there penalties or fines for persons or de-sludging operators dumping untreated faecal sludge in drains or open areas?	30
How does the ULB enforce penalties on violators of sanitation and cleanliness regulations?	30

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 8.2: Swachh Ward Ranking

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to evaluate the ULB's internal assessment of wards based on cleanliness parameters, aiming to identify gaps and improve sanitation practices.

Question: Has the ULB conducted an internal assessment of wards based on swachhta parameters to identify gaps and improve sanitation practices?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Has the ULB conducted an internal assessment of wards based on swachhta parameters to identify gaps and improve sanitation practices?	200

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 8.3: Project Management - Sanctioning and Approval

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to evaluate the ULB's adherence to mapping all sanctioned projects under SBM and their corresponding land on GMIS, ensuring that all project fields are filled and status updated for comprehensive tracking.

Question: Are all sanctioned projects mapped with land on GMIS, and are all fields for each project filled and updated?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Sanctioning and Approval	
Are all (100%) sanctioned projects mapped on GMIS along with the corresponding land information?	100
Are all(100%) the required fields for each project on GMIS filled and regularly updated to ensure accurate data tracking?	100
Tendering and commissioning	
Percentage of the sanctioned projects that are tendered (All projects should be mapped on GMIS to qualify for this indicator)	200

$$\textbf{Marks Scored} = \frac{Number\ of\ sanctioned\ projects\ tendered}{Total\ sanctioned\ projects\ of\ the\ ULB} \textbf{x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

On-ground Implementation	
Percentage of projects being implemented on ground and progress updated on GMIS regularly (All projects should be mapped on GMIS to qualify for this indicator)	200

$$\textbf{Marks Scored} = \frac{Number\ of\ sanctioned\ projects\ tendered}{Total\ sanctioned\ projects\ of\ the\ ULB} \textbf{x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 9: OVERALL WELFARE OF SANITATION WORKERS

Section 9 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
9.1	Overall Welfare of Sanitation Workers	250
9.2	Welfare of Safaimitras (permanent/outsourced/contractual)	250
	TOTAL	**500**

Indicator 9.1: Welfare of Sanitation Workers

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has ensured that all sanitation workers are linked to eligible government schemes, provided with PPE kits, and benefited from any special initiatives taken for their overall welfare, as per the guidelines.

Question: Are all sanitation workers linked to at least three government schemes, provided PPE kits, and are there special welfare initiatives implemented by the ULB?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

All Sanitation workers to be linked with at least three eligible government schemes. (Linkage with Health scheme and Annual health Check-up is mandatory for Sanitary workers and with Health)	100
PPE kits to be given to all the workers	100
Any other special initiative take by the ULB for Overall Welfare of Sanitation Workers	50

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 9.2: Welfare of SafaiMitras

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has ensured that all SafaiMitras are linked to eligible government schemes, provided with PPE kits, and benefited from any special initiatives taken for their overall welfare, as per the guidelines.

Question: Does the ULB ensure SafaiMitra's safety with PPE, access to welfare schemes, digital record-keeping, annual health check-ups, and other welfare initiatives?

Validation Methodology

Desktop Assessment

In this method, we will assess and verify the information given on swachhtam portal.

Marking Scheme

Do all engaged sanitation workers use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?	60
Have all sewermen and beldars been facilitated to connect with at least three eligible government welfare schemes (e.g., Ayushman Bharat, Life/Accident Insurance, NAMASTE)?	60
Is the ULB maintaining a digital record of all sewermen and sanitary beldars, including privately engaged personnel, with details such as name, address, contact information, gender, and any special needs?	40
Are annual health check-ups mandatory?	30
Are Safaimitras (SSWs), including outsourced personnel, profiled on the NAMASTE app?	30
Does the ULB offer special welfare initiatives for sanitation workers, such as resting rooms, help desks, washing facilities, and cancer screenings?	30

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 10: CITIZEN FEEDBACK & GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Section 10 Indicators

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
10.1	Citizen Feedback	300
10.2	Grievance Redressal	200
	TOTAL	**500**

Indicator 10.1: Citizen Feedback

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to gather citizen feedback on waste management, cleanliness, grievance redressal, and the maintenance of drains, toilets, RRR centers, and sewer/septic systems within it's jurisdiction

Question: Is citizen feedback collected on waste collection, segregation, cleanliness, RRR centers, grievance redressal, and sewer/septic tank maintenance?

Validation Methodology

Citizen Feedback

In this method, Interviews will be conducted at Household level based on the sample size.

Marking Scheme

Citizen Feedback[Questions will be around D2D collection of waste, segregation, cleanliness around drains/ toilets/ nearby areas, RRR centre, grievance redressal, sewer and septic tank cleaning, compliance etc.]	300

Marks Scored $= \frac{Total\ positive\ responses}{Total\ responses}$ ***x Maximum Marks for the indicator***

Max Marks of the Indicator	Total Samples	Samples Passed	%age of Sample Passed	Final marks of the indicator
300 Marks	200	150	75%	225 Marks
300 Marks	300	210	70%	210 Marks
300 Marks	250	230	92%	276 Marks

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Indicator 10.2: Grievance Redressal

Objective

The objective of the indicator is to ensure effective and efficient grievance redressal through the Swachhata App or a local application within it's jurisdiction

Question: Is grievance redressal effectively managed through the Swachhata App or a local app?

Validation Methodology

Swachhata app / Local app

In this method, data of swachhata app / local app will be evaluated

Marking Scheme

Grievance Redressal through Swachhata App/Local App	200

$$\textbf{Marks Scored} = \frac{Number\ of\ complaints\ resolved - Reopened\ complaints - 2\ X\ Fake\ resolution}{Total\ Complaint\ in\ the\ city}\ \textbf{x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

Applicability

Very Small ULBs (< 20k Population)	Small ULBs (20k - 50k Population)	Medium ULBs (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big ULBs (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus ULBs (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

All the Best!!