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Government of India  
Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation  
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4<sup>th</sup> floor, Parryavaran Bhawan,  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003  
8.8.2016

To

Principal Secretary/ Secretary  
In-charge of Rural Sanitation  
All States/ UTs

**Sub: SLWM activities in State-reg.**

Sir/ Madam,

As you are aware, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components of the Swachh Bharat Mission Programme. To make the villages clean, it is essential to initiate IEC interventions focused on SLWM to create a fresh need for these activities amongst the population.

2. I would like to reiterate following suggestions/ provisions for SLWM under SBM guidelines, as many of the States requested explanation regarding SLWM implementation guidelines during the discussions in the National Workshop on SLWM held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

3. SLWM is to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP on number of household basis to enable all GPs to implement sustainable SLWM projects.

4. States are to decide the technologies suitable to their areas for SLWM. Technologies identified by the National High Level Technical Committee may also be considered for implementation. Collection, segregation and safe disposal of household garbage, decentralized systems like household composting and biogas plants shall be permitted. Activities related to maximum reuse of organic solid wastes as manure should be adopted in villages.

5. Solid Waste Management could be based on segregation at source and use of wet waste at household level by feed for animals, household level composting/ biogas, or community level composting or biogas generation. Non-degradable waste could be segregated at source and collected by using separate bins. This could be then collected from door to door and be placed in

a village level storage places (Material Recovery Centre (MRC) or Resource Recovery Centre (RRC)), from where it could be sent to recyclers who process periodically.

6. Liquid Waste Management could be based on basic principles like i) minimum generation of Waste Water, ii) Separation of Black Water (if any) & Grey Water, iii) Reuse of Waste Water to maximum possible extent, iv) Treatment of Waste Water at nearest possible point from the point of generation / adopt Decentralized systems.

7. The criteria for selection of technology for liquid waste management could be i) availability of space near houses & housing pattern ii) Geophysical condition of the village including topography, soil structure & ground water conditions, iii) Sources of water & pattern of water supply (individual / public), iv) Availability of common spaces in & around the village and v) Economic status of the GP & human resource available with the GP.

8. For liquid waste management at household level, following suggestions are given for consideration. If adequate space is available, then grey water could be drained to kitchen garden or leach pit. If the space is inadequate and the soil is permeable, then leach pit is suggested. If the space is inadequate and the soil is semi-permeable, then modified leach pit can be constructed. If the soil is impermeable with permeable soil nearby, then community leach pits for more than 10 households could be constructed. If the soil is impermeable with no space nearby, then the village can adopt Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP)/ Reed Bed System (RBS)/ DEWATS. In cases where, ground water table is high, the only option available is to collect and transport the waste water from households to a treatment system. The waste water have to be collected by covered surface drains/ small bore sewers/ pipes. Interceptor tanks should be provided at intervals to remove grit, grease and floating waste materials (refer page 8-11, Technological options on SLWM in rural areas). This waste water then to be disposed through treatment systems like WSP/ RBS/ DEWATS.

9. For details of the technologies for SLWM suitable for rural areas, a handbook titled **“Technological options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas”** and other publications issued by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation may be referred. These publications can be accessed on the website ([www.mdws.gov.in](http://www.mdws.gov.in)) under the head “Publication” or on URL [http:// www.mdws.gov.in/publications](http://www.mdws.gov.in/publications).

10. Funds allocated for SLWM may be used to implement safe disposal solutions for menstrual waste (used sanitary cloths and pads) and setting up incinerators/deep composting in Schools, Women’s Community Sanitary Complexes, Primary Health Centre, or in any other suitable place in village and collection mechanisms etc can be taken up. Technologies may include appropriate options that are socially acceptable and environmentally safe.

11. GPs are to be targeted for coverage with SLWM project. SLWM Projects for each GP should be part of the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) of the District. This AIP of the District should be approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). Each individual SLWM project maybe approved at the DWSC level as per the technical and financial rules of the individual States. Sustainable Operation and Maintenance systems have to be put in place before the SLWM projects are taken up.

12 Every State should have at least one SLWM Consultant at the State level and one SLWM Consultant in each District DWSM/DWSC to guide the preparation of the SLWM projects for each GP. The emoluments for these consultants will be from SBM (G) administrative fund (refer paras - 7.3.5 and 7.4.4 of SBM guidelines). Assistance of professional agencies/NGOs may be sought to prepare/develop/test/implement such projects. The project preparation, supervision and monitoring costs of SLWM projects payable to such agencies may be made a part of the project cost itself. Maintenance costs for the first 5 years of operation may be made a part of the project cost. SLWM projects can be made financially viable by dovetailing funds from other programmes and sources of funding like MNREGS, MPLAD, MLALAD funds, Finance Commission funds, CSR contribution, Swachh Bharat Kosh, donor funding etc. Funding from programmes of other Ministries and departments may also be converged.

Yours faithfully,  
  
8/8/2016  
(Yugal Kishore Joshi)  
Director

Copy to:  
SBM (G) Coordinator, All States/UTs

Copy also to:

1. PPS to Secretary
2. PS to AS
3. PPS to JS(SBM)
4. Sr.Technical Director, NIC, MDWS with the request to upload in the website