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

New SWACHH SURVEKSHAN TOOLKIT

एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

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Executive Summary

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) initiated the Swachh Survekshan Survey in 2016 to evaluate and encourage Urban Sanitation improvements. The inaugural survey assessed 73 cities with a population of over one million, followed by successive editions: Swachh Survekshan 2017 (ranking 434 cities), Swachh Survekshan 2018 (4,203 cities), Swachh Survekshan 2019 (4,237 cities), Swachh Survekshan 2020 (4,242 cities), Swachh Survekshan 2021 (4,320 cities), Swachh Survekshan 2022 (4,354 cities), and the recently concluded Swachh Survekshan 2023, which ranked 4,477 cities. Building on this momentum, the ninth edition of the survey, Swachh Survekshan, will evaluate all cities under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U).

The survey aims to foster Large-scale CItizen participation, ensure the sustainability of garbage-free and open defecation - free initiatives, provide validated outcomes through third-party certification, institutionalize online processes, and promote awareness about creating habitable and sustainable urban spaces. Additionally, it seeks to encourage healthy competition among cities to enhance service delivery and cleanliness standards.

To sustain progress, the performance of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) will be assessed quarterly, in four phases: Phase-1, Phase-2, Phase-3, and Phase-4. ULBs must regularly update their monthly Management Information System (MIS), which will be validated through citizen feedback before final rankings are determined by third-party assessors. Systematic documentation of indicator-wise progress will be uploaded and verified during the final survey in February 2025.

The New Swachh Survekshan indicators emphasize on parameters such as visual cleanliness, waste segregation, collection and transportation, waste processing, landfill management, dumpsite remediation, waste water treatment, reuse, and faecal sludge management. To enhance understanding and engagement, MoHUA will conduct virtual interactions with states and ULBs, detailing the survey methodology, process, and expectations.

Citizen participation remains a cornerstone of the initiative. Strategic use of digital, social, and traditional media, along with city-level campaigns, will raise awareness and encourage active involvement. These efforts aim to empower citizens to contribute to their city's performance in this national cleanliness competition, ensuring a cleaner and more sustainable urban future.

EVOLUTION OF SWACHH SURVEKSHAN

9th Edition of World's Largest Urban Cleanliness Survey

WHAT'S NEW?

The 9th edition of world's largest urban cleanliness survey is 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

KEY OBJECTIVES OF SWACHH SURVEKSHAN

01 Act as enabler for Mission acceleration in the cities

02 Foster healthy competition among cities to improve their performance on sanitation & waste management.

03 Encourage large scale citizen participation and create awareness about importance of Swachhata

04 Improved sanitation services delivery by cities to its citizens.

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2024 OVERVIEW

KEY POINTS

01 ULBs formed on or before 31st Dec' 23 will be assessed in SS 2024.

02 ULBs formed after 31st Dec' 23 may be included on formal request to MoHUA from the respective State/UT.

03 ULBs must maintain complete & accurate data on Swachhatam Portal.

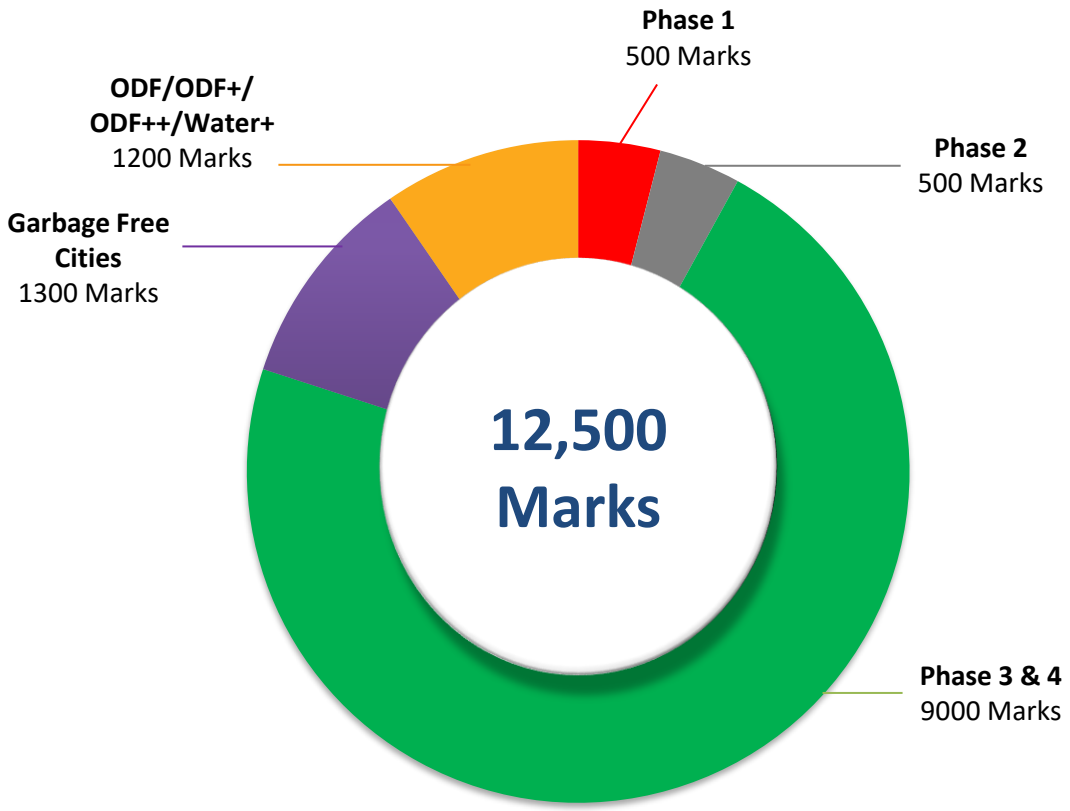
04 ULBs must maintain updated contact details of their representatives, on the Swachhatam Portal.

CATEGORIZATION OF ULBs FOR RANKING

Very Small Cities	Small Cities	Medium Cities	Big Cities	Million Plus Cities
2,162 (44%)	1,686 (34%)	903 (18%)	111 (2%)	47 (1%)
< 20,000 Population	20,000 - 50,000 Population	50,000 – 3 Lakh Population	3 Lakh – 10 Lakh Population	> 10 Lakh Population
7% of Urban Population	15% of Urban Population	27% of Urban Population	16% of Urban Population	35% of Urban Population

SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2024 OVERVIEW

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS (12,500 MARKS)



DETAILED BIFURCATION SWACHH SURVEKSHAN (10,000 MARKS)

Sections	% Marks	Marks	Indicators	Sub- Indicators
1. Visible Cleanliness	15%	1500	13	31
2. Segregation, Collection & Transportation of waste	10%	1000	3	8
3. Solid Waste Management	15%	1500	11	25
4. Access to Sanitation	10%	1000	5	35
5. Used Water Management	10%	1000	5	8
6. Mechanization of desludging services	5%	500	3	19
7. Advocacy for Swachhta	15%	1500	5	17
8. Ecosystem Strengthening & Institutional Parameters	10%	1000	5	12
9. Overall Welfare of Sanitation Workers	5%	500	2	9
10. Citizen Feedback & Grievance Redressal	5%	500	2	2
Total		**10,000**	**54**	**166**

NOTE: PHASE 4 WILL BE OF 10,000 MARKS AND WILL BE REDUCED TO 9000 MARKS IN THE OVERALL SCHEME OF THINGS AS SHOWN ABOVE.

SCORING AND VALIDATION MATRIX

STEP 1: ULB should submit monthly MIS on swachhatam portal.

STEP 2: All ULBs who have submitted the monthly MIS on swachhatam portal will become eligible for field assessment.

STEP 3: Field Assessment will be carried out in the ULBs based on the sampling framework.

STEP 4: Based on field work, percentage of samples which pass the assessment will be arrived at.

STEP 5: As per the scheme of marking of the respective indicator, the ULB gets the marks.

STEP 6: There will additional penalty for each indicator will be levied for mismatch between claim of the ULB on Swachhatam Portal(MIS) vs Field Assessment by Third Party Agency.

The additional penalty in Step 6 will be based on the table given below and will be deducted from the Total Marks Scored by the ULB out of 12500 (Phase 1+Phase 2+Phase 3+Phase 4+GFC+ODF).

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

Example of the scenarios of additional penalty for providing inaccurate info on MIS (swachhatam portal):

Indicator No.	MIS Status	Max Marks	Samples Pass %	MIS Claim	Marks Scored	Deviation % Claim vs Field	Additional Penalty
1.1	Submitted	100	55%	95%	55	-40%	20 Marks
1.2	Not Submitted	100	90%	100%	0	-10%	0
1.3	Submitted	100	80%	85%	80%	-5%	0
...	...						
6.1	Submitted	200	45%	90%	180	-45%	25 Marks
Total – ve Marks to be deducted from Overall Marks of ULB							45 Marks

In the above case if the ULB has scored 6875 Marks out of 12,500 Marks. The –ve Marking of additional 45 Marks would be applied on the 6875 marks. **The ULB would score 6830 Marks out of 12500 Marks and will be ranked accordingly in its respective population category.**

ULBs are advised to check and update all the information as per actual field situations in Swachhatam portal to avoid facing Additional Penalty.

SAMPLING FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

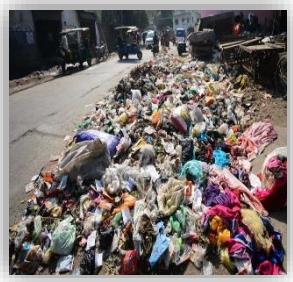
		Population Categories and Samples					
Sl. No.	**Type of Location**	**<20K**	**20K to 50K**	**50K to 1 Lakh**	**1 Lakh to 3 Lakh**	**3 Lakh to 10 Lakh**	**> 10 Lakh**
1	Citizen Validation (Households/Shops)	200	200	350	350	800	800
2	Residential Areas	4	6	8	16	20	30
3	Commercial Areas/ Public Areas	4	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					
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

ASSESSMENT LOCATIONS

Residential/ Commercial / Public Areas

Back Lanes in Residential/Commercial/ Public Areas

Twin Litter Bins



Garbage Points Transformation/Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs)

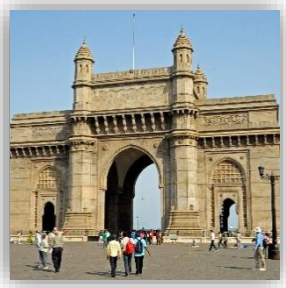
Red Spots

Water Bodies

Beautification and Aesthetics

Slums

Schools



Tourist Places, Monuments etc.

Storm Water Drains

Dry waste Processing Facilities

RRR (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Centre

Scientific Landfills

Remediation Sites

Public Toilets, Community Toilets and Urinals

STPs & FSTPs

Equipment for Mechanisation of Desludging Services

Greenery on Road Sides and Barren Lands

Wet Waste Processing Facilities

SECTION 1: VISIBLE CLEANLINESS

1500 MARKS, 15%

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 - ONCE A DAY SWEEPING

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the Residential Areas within the jurisdiction of the ULB and capturing videos and photographs of the area to assess their level of cleanliness. Additionally, Citizen Validation(CV) Interviews will also be conducted at households in every ward as per the sample size mentioned for the category of the ULB and their valuable opinion will be considered for the indicator aswell.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

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)	✓	✓

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 100

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Citizen Validaition samples Passed} + \text{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\text{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. All Residential Areas within the jurisdiction of the ULB must be listed on the swachhatam portal.
2. The ULB will also need to update the total count of Households in the swachhatam portal.

INDICATOR 1.2 - TWICE A DAY SWEEPING

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

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens within the ULB's jurisdiction and photographs and videos will be captured. Additionally, Citizen Validation(CV) Interviews will also be conducted with shop keepers as per the sample size mentioned for the category of the ULB.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 100

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Citizen\ Validaition\ samples\ Passed + Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

INDICATOR 1.3 - CLEAN & WELL MAINTAINED BACKLANES

Weather back lanes in residential and commercial areas are clean and well-maintained?

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. This includes ensuring clean and well-maintained walls, litter-free areas, no stagnant water or choked/overflowing drains, and the absence of wild bushes or shrubs.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the residential and commercial areas, within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 20+20+20+15=75

Percentage of the back lanes have clean and well-maintained walls ? (Beautification of Back lanes mandatory for Million Plus cities)	20
Percentage of the back lanes completely free of litter?	20
Percentage of the back lanes free from stagnant water and choked or overflowing drains?	20
Percentage of the back lanes free from the growth of wild bushes or shrubs?	15

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Citizen Validaition samples Passed} + \text{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\text{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. In locations where back lanes are absent, Mohallahs, narrow streets and main lanes should be maintained instead. These locations will be assessed during the survey.
2. For Million plus cities - Beautification of Back Lanes is mandatory.

INDICATOR 1.4 - NO OPEN STORAGE BINS

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

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB has been able to make it's 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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the residential areas, commercial areas, public areas such as transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations. Additionally, citizen validation Interviews will also be conducted.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 70+30 = 100

Are all the commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens have sufficient twin litter bins (fixed installation) in place for citizen convenience with proper signages?	30
Are all the residential ares, commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens free from any open large bin (>100 litres capacity)?	70

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Areas should not have any large bins (>100 litres)

INDICATOR 1.5 - GVPs Transformation

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

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, maintaining a clean and hygienic environment. Additionally, it evaluates whether there are any garbage vulnerable points in areas apart from the CTUs within the ULB's jurisdiction.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation will involve visiting CTUs within the ULB, capturing photographs/videos. Additionally, all wards will be assessed for Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs) beyond the CTUs and conducting citizen interviews to ensure comprehensive cleanliness.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 50+50 = 100

Percentage of the cleanliness target units (CTUs) identified and transformed during Swachhta hi sewa campaign free from garbage hotpots/unattended garbage pile?	50
Percentage of the areas free from garbage vulnerable points/ locations with unattended garbage pile?	50

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Citizen\ Validaition\ samples\ Passed + Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of cleanliness target units (CTU) identified and transformed during Swachhta hi sewa campaign in Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 1.6 - Red Spots

Are the residential ares, commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens free from 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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the residential ares, commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens within the jurisdiction, capturing videos and photographs as per the sample size mentioned for the category of the ULB.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 75

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of residential ares, commercial areas, public areas, transport hubs, tourist places, parks and gardens free from red Spots in Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 1.7 - Yellow Spots

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the residential ares, commercial areas, public areas and other focused areas within the jurisdiction, capturing videos and photographs as per the sample size mentioned for the category of the ULB.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 75

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Focused on areas prone to such behaviour, like near public toilets, urinals, railway lines, and bus stands.

INDICATOR 1.8 - Storm Water Drains / Nallahs

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

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the stormwater drains/nallahs within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 200
Do the stormwater drains/nallahs in the area have sufficient screens or filters in place?	50
Are the stormwater drains/nallahs free from floating solid waste?	50
Do the stormwater drains/nallahs have boundary walls that are free from cracks and damage?	50
Are the drains free from debris, silt, or waste that may obstruct the flow?	20
Is there a schedule available for cleaning the drains/nallahs?	15
Is machinery available for cleaning the drains/nallahs?	15

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of Storm Water Drains / Nallahs in Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 1.9 - Water Bodies

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

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the Water Bodies within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 150
Are the water bodies free from solid waste, water weeds, or any other pollutants?	40
Is the area around all water bodies clean, well-maintained, and free from any open garbage sites or dumps within a 500-meter radius?	40
Do the water bodies have twin litter bins in place to eliminate the accumulation of garbage/waste in or around them, along with anti-littering messages/signage?	40
Is at least one water body aesthetically pleasing, with the surrounding area beautified to include pavements for public use, trees, and benches?	30

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of Water Bodies in Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 1.10 - Aesthetics and Beautifications

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the public/commercial areas, roads and footpaths, and high footfall areas, wthin the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 200

[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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. For Very small, small and medium cities, the marks of Section [B] Efforts for Urban Air Quality Enhancement (for Big and Million Plus Cities) will be distributed proportionally into section [A] Efforts to Create a Clean and Beautiful Environment

INDICATOR 1.11 - Slum cleanliness

Whether the slums in the ULB have covered and clean drains and maintain overall 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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the Slums within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations. Additionally, citizen validation Interviews will also be conducted.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 125
Are the drains in slums covered and clean, with zero discharge of wastewater/faecal sludge in open drains?	40
Are the areas free from Garbage Vulnerable Points (heaps/piles of unattended garbage) and completely free from instances of open defecation?	50
Are slums free from areas with stagnant water and instances of waterlogging?	35

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Citizen Validaition samples Passed} + \text{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\text{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of Slums in Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 1.12 - Cleanliness in Schools

Are school premises free from litter and visibly clean?

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the schools (public/ private/ Government/ Municipal Schools) within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations..

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 100

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\text{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of Schools on Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 1.13 - Cleanliness around places of tourist interest, monuments and parks

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

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the high footfall, such as Tourist attractions, Monuments and parks, Street food zones, Vending zones within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 100

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of Tourist spots, monuments and parks, street food zone, vending zones on Swachhatam Portal.

SECTION 2: SEGREGATION, COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION

1000 MARKS, 10%

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

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment and by visiting the residential areas, commercial areas, public areas and slums within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations and during citizen validation.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 500
Are 100% of households, shops and other institutional entities covered with door-to-door collection of waste?	200
Are the collection vehicles adequate for waste transportation up to the transfer station?	100
Are the vehicles adequate for transporting waste to the respective processing facilities?	100
Do the number of trips for waste collection match the required frequency?	100

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Citizen\ Validaition\ samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

INDICATOR 2.2 – Segregation of Waste

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the residential areas, transfer stations and processing facilities within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations. Additionally, citizen validation Interviews will also be conducted.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 400
Is waste segregated at source in households into Dry and Wet categories?	200
Is segregated waste (dry, wet, and DHW/sanitary waste) collected separately from households, ensuring that each type of waste is handled and transported individually?	100
Is segregated waste transported to transfer stations and processing facilities without being mixed with other waste?	100

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Citizen Validaition samples Passed} + \text{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\text{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

INDICATOR 2.3 – Cost Recovery

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY
The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.
Desktop Assessment

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 100
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

SECTION 3: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

1500 MARKS, 15%

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

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

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the wet waste processing facilities where city waste is being processed. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

MAX MARKS: 100

Processing capacity of functional wet waste processing facilities

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

INDICATOR 3.2 – Wet Waste Processing

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the wet waste processing facilities where the segregated waste from different areas of the city is being processed. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations as per the questionnaire.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS:100
Processing of wet waste	**75**
$\text{Marks Scored} = [\frac{\text{Wet waste being processed at all functional wet waste processing facilities assessed during field visit}}{\text{Total wet waste generation in the city}}]$ x Maximum Marks for the indicator	
Monthly Sale of finished products	**25**
$\text{Marks Scored} = [\frac{\text{Finished product utilized at all functional wet waste processing facilties assessed during field visit}}{\text{Total Finished product generated after processing of wet waste}}]$ x Maximum Marks for the indicator	

INDICATOR 3.3 – Functional Dry Waste Processing Capacity

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

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the dry waste processing facilities where city waste is being processed. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 100

Processing capacity of functional dry waste processing facilities

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

INDICATOR 3.4 – Dry Waste Processing

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the dry waste processing facilities where city waste is being processed. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 100

Processing of dry waste	**75**
$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Dry waste being processed at all functional dry waste processing facilities assessed during field visit}}{\text{Total dry waste generation in the city}}\right]$ x Maximum Marks for the indicator	
Utilization of processed recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste	**25**
$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Recyclables and non-recyclables utilized at all functional dry waste processing facilties assessed during field visit}}{\text{Total recyclables and non-recyclables generated after processing of dry waste}}\right]$ x Maximum Marks for the indicator	

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Recyclables sold to be documented in terms of revenue generated and details of buyers for validation. Non-recyclables sent to the cement factory will also be considered under processing

INDICATOR 3.5 – DHW & Sanitary Waste Processing

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

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, either through in-house treatment or by partnering with third parties managing biomedical waste, in accordance with sanitation and waste management guidelines.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the waste processing facilities where city waste is being processed. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 100

Processing of DHW/Sanitary waste

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

INDICATOR 3.6 – C & D Waste

Does the ULB have systems in place for the collection, processing, and disposal/reuse of 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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment and by visiting the processing facilities where city waste is being processed. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 200
[A] Does the ULB offer a mobile, on-call collection service for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste generated by citizens?	25
[B] Does the ULB provide designated, geo-tagged C&D waste collection points within a reasonable distance for generators?	25
[C] Has the ULB notified a publicly accessible schedule of charges for the collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of C&D waste, including any charges incorporated into construction permits?	25
[D] Does the ULB process and sell C&D waste from bulk and non-bulk generators?	125

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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. For Cities >5 Lakh population, Processing and selling of C&D waste collected from non-bulk and bulk generators.
2. For Cities <5 Lakh population, Designated place should be available for C&D waste to collect and utilize it further by filling low-lying areas or reuse purposes

INDICATOR 3.7 – Bulk Waste Generators

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

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, adoption of suitable waste processing models, and optimal utilization of processed waste in accordance with waste management guidelines.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the bulk waste generators within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 150
Waste segregation being practiced at all the BWGs	40
Empanelment of all third-party vendors involved in waste processing with BWGs	30
Processing of waste either on-site or through private third-party vendors	60
Utilization of processed waste by the BWGs	20

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

INDICATOR 3.8 – Waste management in Schools

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the schools (public/private/Government/Municipal Schools) within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 40+35+35+40 = 150
Does the school segregate wet waste (bio-degradable waste) and dry waste (non-biodegradable waste) before final collection by municipality?	40
Does the school provide separate bins in each classroom, kitchen area, and at other appropriate locations for collection of dry waste and wet waste separately?	35
Does the school have separate dustbins with lid and with specific colours for disposal of menstrual waste in the toilets?	35
Does the school compost its own biodegradable waste (wet waste)?	40

$$\textit{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\textit{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\textit{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \textit{ x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of all schools (government, private, ULB run) within it's jurisdiction on Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 3.9 – RRR Center

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?

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 in accordance with waste management and sustainability guidelines.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment and by visiting the RRR center within the ULBs jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 40+30+30 = 100
Is there a regular collection mechanism for sourcing items in the RRR centre?	40
Does the RRR centre have segregation mechanism for the items being collected?	30
Does the RRR centre have forward linkages established for disposal, reuse, recycling, repair of items collected ?	30

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

INDICATOR 3.10 – Landfill

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the landfill sites within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 100+50 = 150
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
>40%	0

INDICATOR 3.11 – Remediation of Dumpsites

What is the remediation status of all identified legacy dumpsites?

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting remediation sites within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 250

Remediation of legacy waste at dumpsites

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total legacy waste remediated across all the identified dumpsites}}{\text{Total legacy waste across all the identified dumpsites}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Cities which does not have dumpsites, Marks will be distributed proportionally across the section.
2. If the ULB has remediated the dumpsites already, then the ULB needs to mention the total waste remediated, year of remediation completion and duration of the entire activity.

SECTION 4: ACCESS TO SANITATION

1000 MARKS, 10%

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?

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX. MARKS : 100
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

INDICATOR 4.2– Public Toilets

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the public toilets within the ULB's jurisdiction.

Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

Very Small (< 20k Population)	Small (20k - 50k Population)	Medium (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ IoT based Feedback & monitoring mechanism + water and energy efficient systems in place.

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 300
[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

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

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

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the community toilets within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

Very Small (< 20k Population)	Small (20k - 50k Population)	Medium (50k - 3 Lakh Population)	Big (3 Lakh - 10 Lakh population)	Million Plus (> 10 Lakh population)
✓	✓	✓	✓ IoT based Feedback & Monitoring Mechanism	✓ IoT based Feedback & monitoring mechanism + water and energy efficient systems in place.

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 300
[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

$$\textit{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\textit{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\textit{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \textit{ x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

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

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

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY
The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the urinals within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.
Direct Observation Desktop Assessment

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX. MARKS: 150
All urinals are clean, usable , odour free with functional flushing mechanisms at all times	50
Untreated faecal sludge and sewage from the urinals is not discharged or dumped in drains, open areas	30
Premises are visible to passers by, with clear signage	20
All SBM urinals should be mapped and visible on google maps	30
Name and contact details of supervisor displayed on urinals	20

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

INDICATOR 4.5– Schools

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?

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the schools (public/private/Government/Municipal Schools) within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations..

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 150
Does the school have separate toilets for boys and girls in working condition?	50
Do all the toilets in the school have roof and proper ventilation for natural light and air and have secure door with latch ?	50
Does the school follow safe mechanism for disposal of toilet waste / faecal sludge ?	50

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

SECTION 5: USED WATER MANAGEMENT

1000 MARKS, 10%

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

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the residential areas, commercial areas, public areas, toilets, urinals within the ULB's jurisdiction. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations. Additionally, citizen validation Interviews will also be conducted.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 150

What percentage of Households, Commercial Institutions, Establishments and Public area CTs/PTs are connected to a closed system such as sewerage, septic tank + soak pit, twin-pit system etc. (no open system/connection/flow/discharge) (graded approach)

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Citizen Validaition samples Passed} + \text{Total Direct Observation Samples Passed}}{\text{Total Samples Assessed}}\right] \times \text{Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

INDICATOR 5.2 -Sewage/Fecal Sludge Transportation

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 300
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

INDICATOR 5.3 -Scientific processing capacity of fecal sludge and sewage of the ULB

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?

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the FSTP and STP facilities where city waste is being treated. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 200

Percentage of capacity of FSTP and STP in the city is matching with the total fecal sludge and sewage generation

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

INDICATOR 5.4 -Scientific processing of fecal sludge and sewage

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)?

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the FSTP and STP facilities where city waste is being treated. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 250

Percentage of total fecal sludge and sewage treated out of total fecal sludge and sewage generated in the city	
At least 70% of total faecal sludge and sewage generated is being treated	250
At least 50% of total faecal sludge and sewage generated is being treated	200
At least 25% of total faecal sludge and sewage generated is being treated	150
<25% of total faecal sludge and sewage generated is being treated	0

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

INDICATOR 5.5 -Scientific processing and recycle/reuse of treated used water

What percentage treated used-water is reused, recycled by the ULB?

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the indicator is to assess whether the ULB is utilizing the treated used-water by recycling or reusing.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out by visiting the FSTP and STP facilities where city waste is being treated. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 100

Whether treated wastewater is reused/recycled?	
>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

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

SECTION 6: MECHANIZATION OF DESLUDGING SERVICES

500 MARKS, 5%

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

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

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

Note: Detailed Applicability for each sub-indicator is mentioned in the table in next page.

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 260
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

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)

IMPORTANT: If certain indicators do not apply to a specific category of cities, their marks will be redistributed proportionally among the applicable indicators.

INDICATOR 6.2 -Adequate Workforce

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

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 90
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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update the details of each parameter on Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 6.3 -Institutional Parameters

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with direct observation capturing photographic evidences.

Citizen Validation | Direct Observation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 150
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

SECTION 7: ADVOCACY FOR SWACHHATA

1,500 MARKS, 15%

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

Is the ULB actively promoting youth participation in cleanliness initiatives through programs like 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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 100
Criteria as per population category	
At least 5 intern for Big cities category	100
At least 7 intern for Million Plus cities category	

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to provide the list of interns under Swachh tulip program Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 7.2 - Campaigns by MoHUA

Has the ULB participated in the campaigns initiated 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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 300
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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to provide the photographic evidences against the participation in the campaigns.

INDICATOR 7.3 - Campaigns by ULBs

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through citizen validation as well as desktop assessment by assessing the documents provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Citizen Validation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING

	MAX MARKS: 150+75+75 = 300
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	

INDICATOR 7.4 - IEC

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through citizen validation as well as desktop assessment by assessing the documents provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Citizen Validation | Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 400
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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to provided by the ULB during desktop assessment and same should be updated on Swachhtam portal as well.

INDICATOR 7.5 - Capacity Building

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 400
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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update list of residential areas in Swachhatam Portal.

SECTION 8: ECOSYSTEM STRENGTHENING & INSTITUTIONAL PARAMETERS

1,000 MARKS, 10%

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

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 200
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

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update the details of penalties on Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 8.2 - Swachh Ward Ranking

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

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..

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 200
Has the ULB conducted an internal assessment of wards based on swachhta parameters to identify gaps and improve the Swachh Ward ranking?	200

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update the details of Swachh Ward Rankings on Swachhatam Portal.

INDICATOR 8.3 - Project Management - Sanctioning and Approval

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

OBJECTIVE

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by assessing the GMIS portal and documents along with photographic evidences provided against this indicator by the ULB with sign and stamp of the Nodal Officer.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING — MAX MARKS: 600

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

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of sanctioned projects tendered}}{\text{Total sanctioned projects of the ULB}}\right] \text{ x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

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

$$\text{Marks Scored} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of sanctioned projects implemented on ground with progress updated on GMIS}}{\text{Total sanctioned projects of the ULB}}\right] \text{ x Maximum Marks for the indicator}$$

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. ULB needs to update the status of all sanctioned projects on GMIS portal.

SECTION 9: OVERALL WELFARE OF SANITATION WORKERS

500 MARKS, 5%

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

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY
The validation for this indicator will be carried out desktop assessment. Photographic evidences will be required for verification during desktop assessment.
Desktop Assessment

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 250
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

INDICATOR 9.2 – Welfare of SafaiMitras

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

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.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for this indicator will be carried out desktop assessment. Photographic evidences will be required for verification during desktop assessment.

Desktop Assessment

APPLICABILITY

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 250
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

SECTION 10: CITIZEN FEEDBACK & GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

500 MARKS, 5%

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

INDICATOR 10.1 - Citizen Feedback

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

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

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 300
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

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

IMPORTANT POINTS
1. 80% weightage will be given to feedbacks collected by Third Party Assessment body on ground. 2.20% weightage will be distributed equally among all the other sources through which citizen feedbacks will be collected.

INDICATOR 10.2 - Grievance Redressal

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

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

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY
The validation for this indicator will be carried out through desktop assessment by analyzing the Swachhta app data.

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

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 200
Grievance Redressal through Swachhata App/Local App	200

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

Ganga Towns Assessment Framework

No.	Indicator Description	Marks
1.	No. of Open dumpsites at each Ghat or on the riverbank	10
2.	No. of Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs) at each Ghat or on the riverbank	10
3.	No Solid Waste floating on the river (passing through ULB's jurisdiction)	10
4.	Availability of Anti-Littering messages at each Ghat around Ghats/Riverbanks accessible to citizens	10
5.	Availability of twin litter Bins (in every 50 meters) at each ghat/Riverbanks accessible to citizens	20
6.	Sweeping & Cleaning arrangements – at least once a day sweeping/cleaning around all Ghats/Riverbanks	10
7.	Availability of Screens at the discharge point of Nallahs near the Ghat	20
8.	Cleaning & removal of waste from Nallah Screens (excl. those in STPs)	10
	TOTAL	**100**

GANGA TOWN ASSESSMENT

Are the Ganga Ghats in the town being regularly maintained for cleanliness and sanitation, ensuring waste management, litter-free surroundings, and proper facilities for visitors?

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to assess whether the Ganga Ghats in the town are regularly maintained for cleanliness and sanitation, with effective waste management, litter-free surroundings, and adequate facilities for visitors.

VALIDATION METHODOLOGY

The validation for all indicators will be carried out by visiting all the ganga ghats in the ULB. Photographs and videos will be captured at the sampled locations as per the indicator.

STATES AND GANGA TOWNS (97)

West Bengal (40 Towns)	Uttar Pradesh (21 Towns)	Bihar (18 Towns)	Uttarakhand (16 Towns)	Jharkhand (2 Towns)

SCHEME OF MARKING	MAX MARKS: 100
1. No. of Open dumpsites at each Ghat or on the riverbank	10
2. No. of Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs) at each Ghat or on the riverbank	10
3. No Solid Waste floating on the river (passing through ULB's jurisdiction)	10
4. Availability of Anti-Littering messages at each Ghat around Ghats/Riverbanks accessible to citizens	10
5. Availability of twin litter Bins (in every 50 meters) at each ghat/Riverbanks accessible to citizens	10
6. Sweeping & Cleaning arrangements – at least once a day sweeping/cleaning around all Ghats/Riverbanks	10
7. Availability of Screens at the discharge point of Nallahs near the Ghat	10
8. Cleaning & removal of waste from Nallah Screens (excl. those in STPs)	10

$$Marks\ Scored = \left[\frac{Total\ Direct\ Observation\ Samples\ Passed}{Total\ Samples\ Assessed}\right] x\ Maximum\ Marks\ for\ the\ indicator$$

SUPER SWACHH LEAGUE

“SUPER SWACHH LEAGUE” is an exclusive league introduced to recognize cities that excel in cleanliness and sanitation standards under Swachh Survekshan. Cities that demonstrate extraordinary performance, based on their previous Swachh Survekshan Ranking (SS21, SS22 & SS23) have become a part of this league for the current year. They will be assessed on parameters additional to those in the Swachh Survekshan. This initiative celebrates and motivates consistent excellence in urban sanitation practices. There will be no ranking among the cities in the Super Swachh League, as the initiative aims to motivate consistent excellence in urban sanitation practices among these top-performing cities.

How “Super Swachh League” were selected and how to stay on?

“SUPER SWACHH LEAGUE” currently includes the top ranked cities of their respective population categories. These cities have been ranked as Top 3 in at least 2 of the Swachh Survekshan editions conducted in the year 2021, 2022, and 2023. These ULBs, in their respective population categories, now form the “Super Swachh League”. These cities will now be assessed on an additional set of aspirational indicators to remain in this special category of high-performing cities.

Inclusion Criteria: Moving ahead, top 3 ranked cities in each population category will move into the “Super Swachh League” for the subsequent year.

Exclusion Criteria: ULB should score at least 85% in Swachh Survekshan to retain their position in the league for subsequent years.

एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

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आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA