

MUMBAI CHAKACHAK - Parivartan

**Background Note for the meeting of the Chief Secretary – January 9, 2006
(Mumbai Transformation Project Support Unit, AILSG)**

1. Improving cleanliness standard in Mumbai through better solid waste management progress is one of the quick wins of Mumbai Transformation Project. The Solid Waste Management includes waste storage and segregation at source, reduction at the point of generation, collection of the waste at the door step of generators, and its transportation to either processing site in the neighborhoods or common processing and disposal facility. Each of these components requires a strategy and management system which is to be provided by the Municipal Corporation of Gr. Mumbai. Waste management also requires sensitization of the community to support waste management strategy of the MCGM, training and capacity building of the stakeholders involved, and a communication strategy which could build support for the implementation strategy, in terms of garnering support of the community in different steps of waste management.

2. The MCGM spends more than 500 cr. on the management of solid waste every year; deploys more than 1500 vehicles, engages a work force of over 30000 workers in cleaning public spaces and roads, collection and transportation of waste and its disposal at the designated dumping grounds. While the MCGM has taken several initiatives from time to time to improve the waste management such as upgrading its transportation fleet, introduce mechanize cleaning of roads and beaches, decentralize waste management and organization and involvement of the community, there is still a long way to go in achieving cleanliness at the world class level.

3. Mumbai is hosting **Mumbai Festival** from 14th January 2006. It is proposed to launch a sanitation campaign on the eve of the festival and continue the same during next 18 months, during which period, different initiatives of the MCGM will be launched and vigorously implemented to significantly improve the cleanliness in the city. A communication strategy to support the above sanitation is planned with support of US-AID and media planners from CEE, Ahmedabad.

Strategy of the MCGM for Mumbai Chakachak

The MCGM has taken the following initiatives to improve waste management system in the city : -

1. **House to house collection** - House to house collection of waste which is happening in 20% area will cover much larger segment of the population of the city by the end of next year. Out of a total of 2,50,000 properties in Mumbai one lakh households (as against 12000 at present) will be serviced by houses to house collection system. Simultaneously the MCGM will remove the community bins with a target to reduce the existing bins by 20% by end of 2006. It was discussed that at the time of removal of the bins and starting of house to house collection, the catchments or service area around the community bins should be studied and mapped and it is required to sensitize the citizens in that area to store garbage at source and to transfer it into the MCGM vehicle when it visits the locality at the specified time. In this context, awareness creation through media publicity may be required in such localities.
2. **Installation of litter bins** - The city of Mumbai having the road length of 1800 km requires nearly 18000 litter bins at rate of one litter bin for 100 meter of road length. The MCGM has planned to install 12000 such litter bins during the current year and next year in order to prevent littering on the roads. However these bins are often vandalized and stolen and there is a need to involve the citizens and particularly corporate houses and commercial establishment and public sector organization located along the streets to ensure the safety of the litter bins.
3. **Slum Sanitation** - The MCGM has extended the slum adoption scheme to nearly 46 lakh population in the city. It is proposed to extend the scheme to 100% slum areas which would bring considerable change in the situation of slum sanitation. The scheme provides for the involvement of the community based organizations (CBO) within the slum, in sweeping passages collection of the waste house to house, cleanliness of public toilets and recycling of waste or transferring it into nearby BMC collection system. The CBO is paid at the rate of Rs. 2500 p.m. per 1000 populations plus Rs.370 p.m. for tool and equipment. In addition, a grant of

10% is paid over and above this amount to the CBO who are following in the area.

During the festival period, media publicity campaign will be launched at the ward level along with consultative meetings for the slum sanitation programme. This will have positive outcome not only for the festival period but even for the next monsoon season. An independent evaluation of the slum adoption scheme would also be taken up in order to understand the problems and improving the quality of the work.

4. **Cleaning along major arterial roads- Western and Eastern Corridors and airport:** - The MCGM is going to start mechanized sweeping of 100 km. of improvement arterial roads during night time. This includes the roads from Nariaman Point to Dahisar, CST to Mulund, SV Road, LBS Marg and CST road. During the next year another 100 km. road length will be added in the scheme.

MCGM has planned to start second **sweeping** near the railway stations and important public places in order to achieve 24 hours cleanliness.

The MCGM will also give priority to improve cleanliness in the airport precinct and involve Airport Authority and the Airport Zone Hotel Owners' Association

5. **Cleanliness along railway corridor** – The MCGM has underlined the need to improve coordination with the Railways for improving cleanliness along railway tracks. Unsanitary conditions prevail due to throwing of garbage on the railway tracks by the slum dwellers located along the railway tracks. It would be useful to involve them in the frame work of the slum adoption scheme and coordinate their working with the machinery of the railways. The railway should launch a cleanliness campaign for keeping their stations clean and coordinate with the MCGM for collection and transfer of the garbage. The second issue in this regards is the littering caused by the commuters and the passengers traveling by the long distance trains. The railways may start a media publicity campaign to sensitize the people on the issue.

Yet another issue on which the cooperation of the railways is required is to discourage squatting along the railway tracks. This could be done by allowing the

- construction of temporary/ portable toilet blocks along the tracks close to the slums and prohibit and enforcing squatting.
6. **Management of Debris-** *The* MCGM is soon going to start an independent system of collection and disposal of debris through licensing the agencies to collect the debris. Such agencies will arrange necessary machinery and equipment for lifting and transporting debris. Generators of debris will place their requirement with this agency and pay it according to rates decided by the MCGM.
 7. **Decentralized Waste Management -** The MCGM is committed to the concept of the waste reduction at source. Directives have been issued for new buildings and repaired buildings to construct compost / vemi compost bins in the premises of the buildings. This has been included as one of the conditions of the IOD. The MCGM has started vermin composting in 24 schools and soon going to start the same in the campus of each ward office and also in the municipal colonies.
The MCGM has also proposed to set up biogas plant on the lines of BARC model in the campus of its sewerage pumping station and other such places.
The MCGM has also committed to institutionalize initiative such as advance locality management and is actively considering a legal and institutional frame work and also financial incentives that could sustain such initiatives.

Strategy during Mumbai Festival

A sanitation campaign will be launched to focus on the following key areas -

S.N.	Strategy	Action	Agencies responsible
1.	Significant improvement in the cleanliness of the Arterial Roads and important locations such as railway stations, markets and places frequented by the citizens and especially by the visitors.	1. Night Cleaning and Second cleaning of roads. 2. Cleaning of Flyovers 3. Highways	MCGM MSRDC PWD for highways

2.	Cleanliness along railway tracks and stations	1. Stations, platforms and tracks. 2. Slums along the tracks.	Railways MCGM
3.	Cleanliness in the precinct of both the international and the domestic airport with the association of the Airport authority and the Airport Zone Hotels Owners' Association.	1. Cleaning within the airport area. 2. Airport zone	Airport Authority MCGM Hotel Owners' Association
4.	Cleaning the slums as part of this campaign,	Review of the slum adoption scheme, training workshops of the CBO Councilors and officials will be organized at the ward level and trainers will be trained in order to take the training and capacity building to the community level with an objective to extend the Slum Adoption Scheme to the entire slum population in Mumbai.	MCGM MHADA
5.	Awareness Campaign	Exhibits on Waste Management will be displayed at the event locations of the Mumbai Festival. Media publicity will be launched at the railway stations airport and at important public places. Awareness building at the school level can be emphasized during the campaign.	MCGM Railways Airport authority