



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



Biodegradable Waste Management in Rural Areas



What is Biodegradable Waste?

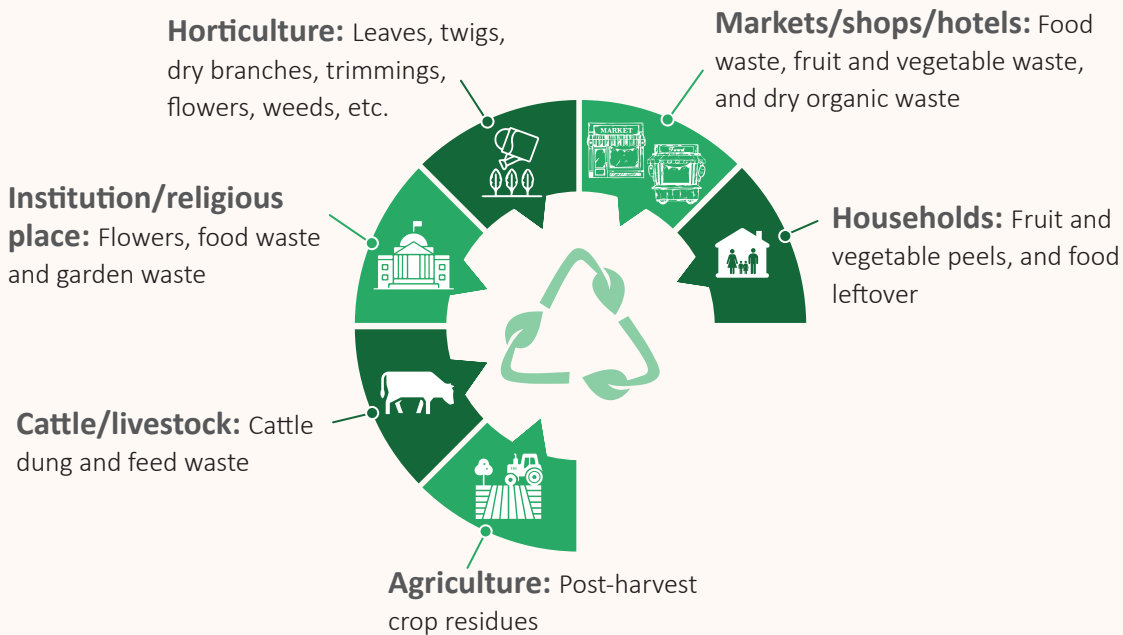
Biodegradable waste comprises kitchen and institutional waste, animal waste, crop residue, discarded fruits and vegetables, and other organic waste such as garden waste in rural areas.



Need for Biodegradable Waste Management

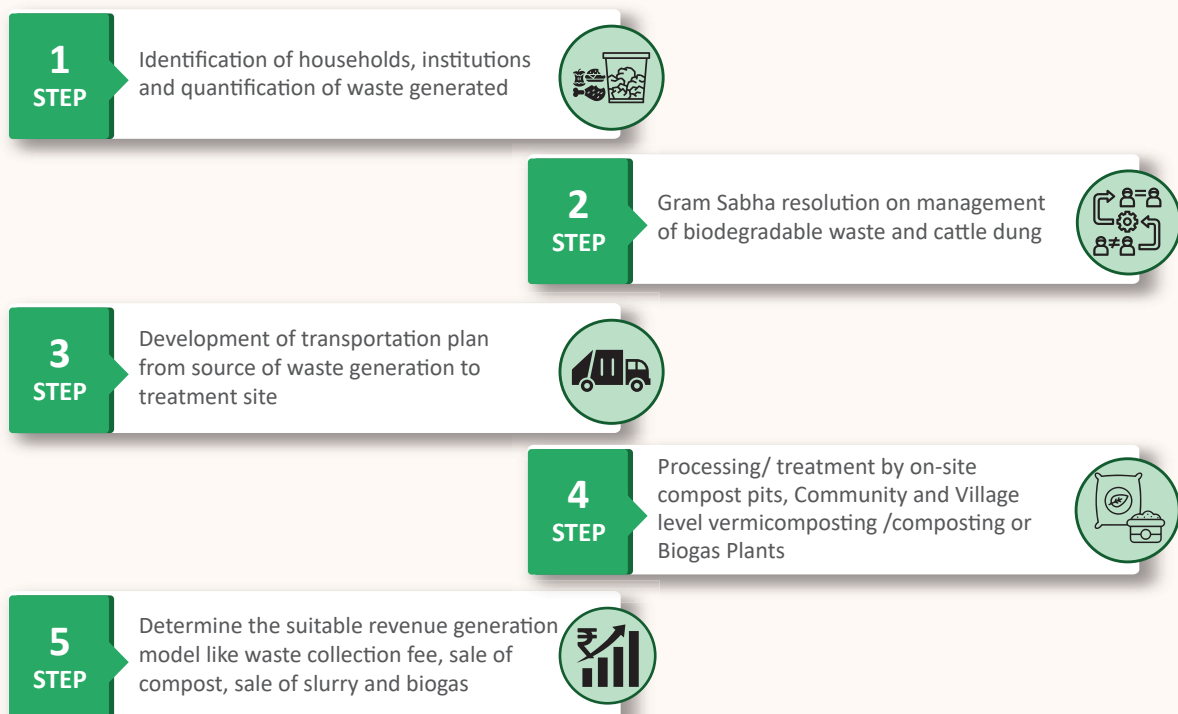
In rural areas, waste is a severe threat to public health and cleanliness. Despite the waste generated being predominantly organic, incorrect disposal leads to serious problems including an increase of water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria, dengue, cholera and typhoid. Improper management of solid waste may also lead to environmental pollution and contamination of water bodies, particularly in the monsoon season. Organic waste if disposed of in unsafe manner, will lead to the release of methane gas into the environment and contributes to global warming.

Sources and Types of Biodegradable Waste



Strategy for Implementation

As far as possible, and especially for smaller gram panchayats, household /institutional- level processing of biodegradable waste is preferred. Where decentralized level processing is not possible, community-level waste management should be planned. For the management of waste at the community level, the following steps need to be followed:



Technological Options for Biodegradable Waste



Pot composting



Windrow composting



NADEP composting



Pit composting (Rectangular)



Pit composting (circular)



Vermi composting



Rotary drum composting



Pile composting



Bio Gas plant

Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Implementation and Monitoring	Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)	Capacity Building
<p>State</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategy and action plan for implementation • Monitoring and IMIS reporting • Ensure timely fund transfers to GPs • Converge funds with other schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct IEC campaign to promote waste segregation and household-level processing • Create IEC material • Collaborate with institutions like schools, anganwadi centres to enhance the outreach of the waste management messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each state to have an SLWM consultant • State to empanel an NGO, private agencies for allied support • Conduct orientation of swachagrahis

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Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Implementation and Monitoring	Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)	Capacity Building
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare comprehensive swachhata action plan including the convergence of various schemes and funds Monitoring and IMIS reporting Establish inter-departmental linkage with agriculture/ animal husbandry/forest department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare detailed IEC plan Support of local NGO for triggering activities and selection of motivators Provide funding for implementation of IEC to blocks, GPs Each district to have an IEC consultant Use social media – Facebook, Twitter Monitor IEC implementation Collaborate with institutions like schools, anganwadi centres to enhance the outreach of the waste management messages Encourage and incentivize household level for segregation and treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each district to have an SLWM consultant Prepare training calendar Constitute district training management units (DTMU) Train district-level functionaries for implementing IEC and CB plan for ODF plus Conduct monitoring and evaluation
Gram Panchayat (GP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare village action plan and incorporate it into GPDP Establish community-level infrastructure where ever applicable Procure equipment for collection, transportation, and processing of waste Engage local manpower/SHG for everyday operation Explore user fee collection through gram sabha if applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make mandatory segregation of waste at source and prevention of burning of waste through a resolution of gram sabha Collaborate with institutions like schools, anganwadi centres to enhance the outreach of the waste management messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training sessions for capacity building of school teachers, swachhagrahis, ASHA, anganwadi workers Conduct training for the service provider in construction, repairs and maintenance of assets Engage with local NGO if possible

Funding Norms	
Village level SWM Activities	
Upto 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs. 60 per capita*
Above 5000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs. 45 per capita*

*** SBM (G) phase II**

- Transportation of solid wastes
- Compost pits – Community level

- Purchase of tricycle & other battery operated vehicle
- Construction of household & community level compost pit/ center and O&M
- Construction of shed for segregation

15* FC Tied Grant

MGNREGA

- Construction of compost pits and compost premises
- Setting up of shed for segregation and storage

