वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्
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Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

सा०/No. : 5-1(17)/2008-PD

दिनांक/Dated: 13.08.2024

प्रेषक : संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशासन)
From : Joint Secretary (Admn.)

सेवा में : सी.एस.आई.आर. की सभी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों/मुख्यालय/एककों के निदेशक/प्रधान
To : The Directors/Heads of all CSIR National Labs./Instts./Hqrs./Units

विषय : 2024-25 से लागू, मौजूदा "राष्ट्रीय यांत्रिक स्वच्छता इकोसिस्टम कार्य" (नमस्ते) योजना में कूड़ा बीनने वालों (waste pickers) को तीसरे घटक के रूप में शामिल करने के लिए योजना के दिशानिर्देश - के संबंध में ।

Sub : Scheme Guidelines for inclusion of waste-pickers as third component in the existing "National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)" scheme, applicable from 2024-25- reg.

महोदय/Sir / महोदया/Madam,

मुझे, उपरोक्त विषय पर भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग के दिनांक 02.08.2024 के पत्र सं U-19016/7/2023-PLAN को आपकी जानकारी एवं व्यापक प्रसार के लिए अग्रेषित करने का निदेश हुआ है।

I am directed to forward herewith the Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment letter No. U-19016/7/2023-PLAN dated 02.08.2024 on the above mentioned subject for your kind information and wide circulation.

भवदीय/Yours faithfully,

अवर सचिव (नीति प्रभाग) / Under Secretary (PD)

संलग्न/Encl. : यथोपरि/As above

प्रतिलिपि/Copy to:

1. सी.एस.आई.आर. वेबसाइट/ CSIR Website
2. कार्यालय प्रति/Office copy

Most Immediate

F. No. U-19016/7/2023-PLAN
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
Plan Division
<>

B-2, Ground Floor,
Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan,
CGO Complex, New Delhi - 110 003.
Dated: 02nd August, 2024.

To

1. **The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs**
2. **Prl. Secretaries/Secretaries in charge, SC/Social Welfare, all States/UTs.**
3. **Prl. Secretaries/Secretaries in Charge, Urban Development Department of all States/UTs.**
4. **DM/DCs of all States/UTs**

Subject: Scheme Guidelines for inclusion of waste-pickers as third component in the existing "National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)" scheme, applicable from 2024-25-regarding.

Sir/Madam,

Government of India has approved the National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme, a Central Sector Scheme for welfare of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and having the components of erstwhile 'Self Employment for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (MS). Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 20.06.2024 has approved for inclusion of Waste Pickers as third component in the NAMASTE scheme from the F.Y. 2024-25. Accordingly, guidelines for implementation of the scheme for welfare of wastepickers is **attached.**

2. It is therefore requested that wide publicity may be given to the Scheme Guidelines for inclusion of waste-pickers in NAMASTE scheme and issue necessary instructions to the concerned implementing agencies for prompt implementation of the scheme.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

(S.K. Srivastwa)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tele: 011-24369841
E-mail: srivastwa.sk@nic.in

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister (SJ&E)/PS to Hon'ble Minister of States (RA/ 'B/LV) SJ&E.
2. Secretaries to all Ministries/Departments of Government of India.
3. Sr.PPS to Secretary(SJ&E)/Sr. PPS to AS(SJ&E)
4. Sr. EA/SCD-A/JS(SCD-BC)/JS(SCD-B)/JS(SD)/JS(Admin)/JS&FA/ DDG
5. All Directors/Dy. Secretary, D/o SJ&E, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. Secretary, NCSC/NCSK

7. MD, NSKFDC- with the request to take immediate action for implementation of the scheme.

8. MDs/CMDs of NSFDC /NBCFDC

9. Managing Directors of all State Scheduled Castes/Safai Karamcharis Development Corporations.

10. Budget Section, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

(S.K. Srivastwa)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India



Scheme Guidelines

For inclusion of Waste Pickers Component under

NAMASTE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Scheme Guidelinesfor Inclusion of Waste Pickers Component under NAMASTE

1. NAME OF THE SCHEME

National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme, a Central Sector Scheme for welfare of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and having the components of erstwhile 'Self Employment for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (MS), is operational since 2023- 24. Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 20.06.2024 has approved for inclusion of Waste Pickers as third component in the NAMASTE scheme from the F.Y. 2024-25.

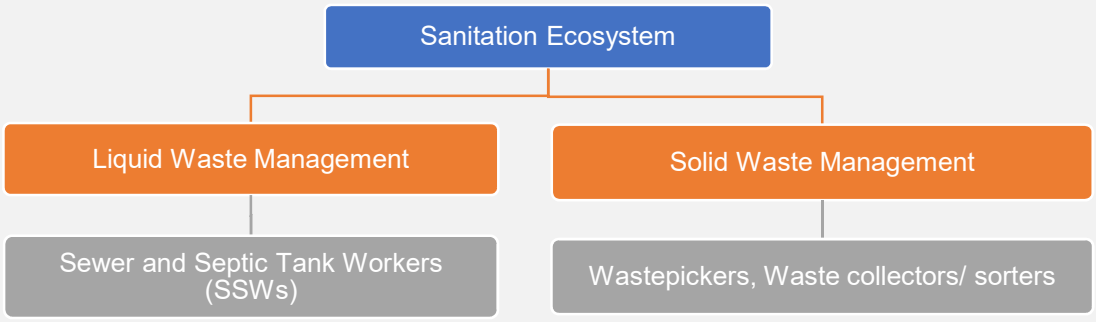
2. OBJECTIVES

The Waste Pickers component of the scheme intends to integrate Waste Pickers in the Solid Waste Management by:-

- Recognizing and strengthening their contribution in waste collection,recovery & recycling.
- Providing them recognition, improved access to finance and relevant technologies along with safe & sustainable work environment and.
- Linking them with the social security and welfare schemes – Provision of health insurance under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (AB-PMJAY).
- Providing safe, dignified and sustainable livelihoods by empowering them through various schematic and non-schematic interventions

3. BACKGROUND

Sanitation Ecosystem in which sanitation workers are employed in Urban environment consists of two components:



The Waste Pickers component of the NAMASTE scheme is specifically designed to address the needs and challenges faced by persons involved in the collection, sorting and management of solid waste. This initiative targets Waste Pickers, Waste Collectors, and Sorters who play a crucial role in the solid waste management ecosystem but often work in vulnerable and informal conditions.

- India's approach to waste management, including the waste generated in homes, institutions, and factories, is undergoing significant changes in both policy and practice. Recognizing and disseminating these changes is crucial for preventing waste from becoming a public health hazard instead transforming it into a resource through recycling, reuse and upcycling. This shift will reduce use of materials and mitigate environmental damage.

- As societies become wealthier and more urbanized, the nature of solid waste changes. Instead of biodegradable waste, households generate more quantities of plastics, paper, metals and other non-biodegradable waste. In India, urban areas have seen a sharp rise in waste generation and it is estimated that is generates between 130,000 to 150,000 metric tonnes of municipal solid waste every day, which is projected to reach 125 million metric tonnes annually by 2031[1]. The composition of waste has also shifted significantly towards non-biodegradable materials.

- In 2000, India's first Municipal Solid Waste Rules aimed to collect, transport and dispose of waste in secure landfills, a policy that proved ineffective and mountains of waste grew in cities. Government notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which brought out the need for a paradigm shift in Solid Waste Management (SWM). These rules apply to every urban local body, outgrowths in urban agglomerations, census towns as declared by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, notified areas, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbases, Ports and harbours,defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organisations, places of pilgrims, religious and historical importance as may be notified by respective State government from time to time and to every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non-residential solid waste generator situated in the areas. Rules provide that India must not use scarce and prized land for disposing of waste. Instead, waste should be treated as a resource and a strategy must be designed for material recovery and reuse.

- Efforts since 2014 have led to a significant increase in waste processing, from 18% in 2014 to 70% by 2021. Government initiatives like the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation AMRUT and the Smart Cities programme have facilitated this progress. SBM 2.0, launchedon September 1, 2021, aims to make cities garbage-free with efficient waste source segregation, 100% door-to-door collection and complete remedial treatment of the waste material.

[1] *WASTE-WISE CITIES Best practices in municipal solid waste management, a joint publication by CSE and NitiAyog*

- Now, the focus is on resource recovery and implementation of a circular economy approach. The Swachh Survekshan, conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), emphasizes the importance of solid waste management (SWM), with the theme of the 2023 survey being "waste to wealth."

- The SWM value chain involves waste collection at the city level, either through the formal municipal waste collection system or by informal waste collectors, such as Waste Pickers. The waste collected by municipal workers is then segregated, and recyclable materials are recovered at transfer stations or material recovery facilities (MRFs). The residual plastic is combined with other refuse and sent to a refuse-derived fuel (RDF) treatment plant for further processing. However, due to various challenges such as lack of policy and technological interventions, non-cooperation among stakeholders, and inefficient collection mechanisms, municipal SWM services in India are often inefficiently managed. Engagement of formal waste management enterprises remains low, primarily due to insufficient funds, lack of legal guidance, low sectoral development, and a lack of know-how about sustainable waste management businesses. As a result, the informal waste sector, including Waste Pickers, continues to play a significant role in waste collection and recycling activities.

- Waste Pickers play a crucial role in the SWM ecosystem as they contribute significantly to recycling efforts.

- Gendered vulnerabilities are also prevalent, as women Waste Pickers are often paid less than their male counterparts. The Second Labour Commission recognized the valuable role played by Waste Pickers and recommended various social safety nets and protections for them. The SWM Rules of 2016 mandate the provision of PPE to all workers involved in handling solid waste.

- There are several existing rules and policies related to waste management that clearly mandate the inclusion of informal sector waste-pickers in solid waste management, such asSolid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Rule 15 (c): “Establish a system to recognize organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste.”

- Waste Pickers play a crucial role in waste management as they contribute significantly in reducing landfill waste and promoting recycling initiatives, yet they face numerous challenges such as lack of recognition, inadequate working conditions and limited access to social security.

- They often work without proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits and face occupational hazards and undue harassment by middlemen and authorities. As a result, Waste Pickers often work in hazardous conditions and sell the collected waste to scrap dealers at exploitative rates.

➢ **The key issues being faced by the Waste Pickers are as under:**

- Despite being acknowledged in regulations such as the Second Labour Commission and the SWM Rules, 2016, Waste Pickers are yet not officially integrated by ULBs for waste collection, segregation, and recycling activities through MRFs established by the ULBs.

- Lack of formal value chain for SWM that identifies, empowers and connects waste pickers with the necessary skills and finance to manage recycling activities under ULB

- Lack of identity and bargaining power and subject to exploitation by authorities, police etc.

- Variable and unstable income leading to economic vulnerability and poverty

- Gendered vulnerabilities with women Waste Pickers facing additional challenges, discrimination and safety issues

- They also face occupational and health hazards in absence of proper PPE kits and safe working environment.

Integrating Waste Pickers into the solid waste value chain in India is crucial for improving waste management efficiency, ensuring environmental sustainability and enhancing the livelihoods and working conditions of Waste Pickers.

Inclusion of Waste Pickers as third component under NAMASTE scheme aims to integrate Waste Pickers into solid waste management by acknowledging and strengthening their contributions in waste collection, recovery and recycling efforts. It aims to provide them with formal recognition, improved access to financing, relevant technologies, and a safe, sustainable work environment. Additionally, the component focuses on linking Waste Pickers with social security and welfare schemes to enhance their overall well-being and livelihoods.

4. TARGET GROUP, COVERAGE AND TIMELINE

The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016 define Waste Pickers as under:

> *"Wastepicker" means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.*

The scheme shall apply to the Waste Pickers defined as above under the SWM Rules 2016, handling municipal solid waste, including the following:

- Informal Waste Pickers working at streets, door to door, transfer stations, open dumpsites, landfill sites, waste disposal sites, material recovery facilities, waste recovery & recycling, repair facilities etc. and itinerant waste buyers.

- Informal Waste sorters working at waste processing/waste recycling facilities.

- Informal workers/sorters engaged in this activity for a minimum period of 6 months.

Coverage: Waste Pickers component of the NAMASTE would be implemented across all ULBs (estimated 4800+) and rural areas of the country. The ULBs would be mandated to submit Waste Pickers data through NAMASTE portal and the data of Waste Pickers in the rural areas would be submitted through the District Panchayati Raj Department.

Timeline: Waste Pickers component under NAMASTE scheme will be implemented over a period of two financial years from 2024-25 to 2025-26.It may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation done by the MoSJE and MoHUA and after incorporating the suggestions in the Scheme.

5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The scheme will be implemented in convergence with key Ministries / Department likeMinistry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)etc. The key strategy is to mainstream theWaste Pickers by formally recognizing and providing them safe, dignified & sustainable livelihoods. The following interventions are required for the same: -

- Identification and profiling of Waste Pickers throughout the country to give them identity and due recognition and issuance of Waste PickersIDcards to them.
- Provide them with Occupational safety skill upgradationtraining and PPE Kits toensure their occupational safety
- Providing Health Insurance under AB-PMJAY
- PromotingWaste Pickers collectives in the form of cooperatives and SHGs after their due identification
- Pursue with ULBs to allot Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs) to Waste Pickers collectives on a long-term basis to enable them to set up safe and sustainable workplace
- Handholding the Waste Pickers through Resource Organizations (ROs) to enable them to manage their business
- Providing Capital subsidy for Waste Collection Vehicle to Wastepicker's SHGs

- Workers centric and Citizen centric IEC campaigns for awareness generation and behavior change

6. INTENDED OUTCOMES

The core belief of the scheme is that Waste Pickers live a dignified life and work in a safe and better environment. NAMASTE aim to achieve the following: -

- Enumeration, recognition and integration of Waste Pickers in Solid Waste Management Value Chain.
- Ensuring access to social security and welfare schemes based on the occupational identity of Waste pickers through following interventions:
  - Empowerment and formalization of Waste Pickers through the intervention of provision of health insurance, promotion of livelihood through organization of Waste Pickers collectives, provision of PPE kits and enhancement of occupational safety through training.
  - Handholding the Waste Pickers Collectives through Resource Organizations (ROs) to enable them to manage 750 DWCCs.
  - Provide occupational skill upgradation and PPE Kits to 75000 Waste Pickersto ensure their occupational safety.
  - Workers centric and Citizen centric IEC campaigns for awareness generation and behavioral change.

7. COMPONENTS OF THE SCHEME

The NAMASTE initiative is designed to comprehensively address the enumeration, recognition, and integration of Waste Pickers into the solid waste management value chain, while ensuring their access to social security and welfare schemes based on their occupational identity. The key components of the scheme are as under:

7.1 ENUMERATION OF WASTE PICKERS AND PROVISION OFOCCUPATIONAL PHOTOID CARDS

- The identification process will be conducted by Urban Local Bodies in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas, with the assistance of civil society organizations, cooperatives, self-help groups (SHGs), Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Waste Pickers collectives that are actively engaged in waste picker-related issues.
- A Mobile Appwill be developed for profiling of WastePickers.

- Training sessions will be organized for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involved in the profiling process to familiarize them with data collection procedures using the NAMASTE App.

- CSOs engaged by ULBs will conduct the profiling exercise using the NAMASTE App. Subsequently, the ULBs/GramPanchayats will verify and validate the collected data.

- Terms of verification such as recent receipts from sale of scrap, endorsement by scrap shop owners /other registered Waste Pickers / local sanitation staff or through membership of recognized waste picker organisations or any other relevant document may also be provided to substantiate the occupation.

- The CSOs/CSCs will be incentivized for profiling of Wastepickersby paying them Rs. 150 per Waste Pickers only for those Waste Pickers validated by the concerned authority.

- Swachhagrahi volunteering under SBM Grameen would be co-opted as resource person responsible for data collection of Waste Pickersat village level using the mobile App or seeking assistance of CSC.

- The data thus captured by the Swachhagrahi's/CSCs would be validated by the concerned Gram Panchayat.

- In addition, agencies having significant expertise of last mile delivery of Government schemes especially in rural areas may also be roped in, if required for profiling and extending the scheme benefits on a fee-based model i.e. @Rs.150/- per validated Waste Pickers.

- The data of Waste Pickers validated by the Gram Panchayats will be submitted to District Panchayati Raj Authorityfor acceptance and onward submission to NAMASTE MIS.

- Appropriate and extensive IEC campaigns will be undertaken for profiling of Waste Pickers and to also disseminate key information about the NAMASTE Scheme.

- Once complete details of the validated Waste Pickers are captured in the central MIS portal of the NAMASTE, system will automatically generate a unique ID number for each Wastepicker. Based on that Waste Pickers ID cards will be generated by the system and provided to the Waste Pickers thereby authorizing them for Wastepicking related activities in the concerned ULB/RLB.

7.2 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & SKILL UPGRADATION TRAINING

- The identified Waste Pickers would be provided occupationalsafety / upgradation training for waste value addition, upcycling, and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training to guide them to access loans and implement value addition projects including product design and packaging, marketing, financial

management and e-commerce. Training would include, sensitization, awareness and training sessions for Waste Pickers on the proper use and maintenance of PPE kits as well as exposure and risk reduction to occupational hazards.

- Trainings will also be provided to relevant municipal officials including sanitary inspectors, solid waste management enterprise, ROs and CSOs to recognize hazards faced by Waste Pickers with solutions to address them.

- Training programme in the form of 30 hoursUpskilling/RPL training may be organized for the Waste Pickers preferably through resource organization which are expert organisations working with the Waste Pickers and well versed with the issue.

- A course curriculum may be developed to be supplemented with e modules incorporating the various components for standard training delivery incorporating appropriate training pedagogy.

- Training fee may be decided taking into consideration the common norms for skill development of Ministry of Skill Development Training. Wage compensation for 5 days training will be paid as stipend @Rs. 1000/- per Wastepickerthrough DBT.

- Empanelment of Resource Organisations (ROs)for providing training to waste pickers will be done at national level.

7.2.1 Training Content Development (E-Module)

A course curriculum may be developed to be supplemented by e modules incorporating the various components for standard training delivery incorporating appropriate training pedagogy.

7.2.2 Provision of PPE Kits

- To safeguard Waste Pickers from occupational hazards, appropriate PPE kits, as mandated by the SWM Rules, 2016, will be provided to Wastepickers, considering the specific hazards they face, such as harmful chemicals in batteries, tube lights, sharp objects, aerosol bottles and extreme weather events like heatwaves, landfill fires, rains and floods etc. A standard set of PPE Kits will be provided to each profiled Wastepicker.

- Each set of PPE Kit may contain the following items:

S. No.	Items	Qty.
1	Gloves	1 Set
2	Masks	1
3	Protective clothing (Apron)	2 Set
4	Fluorescent jacket	1
5	Safety Shoes/Gum Boots	1 Set
6	Raincoat	1 Set

7	Cap	1 Set

7.3 INTEGRATION OF WASTE PICKERS IN THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Rule 15 (c) & (d) of Solid Waste Management Rules (2016) direct ULBs and Panchayats to establish a system to recognize organizations of Waste Pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorized waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste and to provide them with identity cards.

Integrating Waste Pickers into solid waste management systems would involve formally recognizing their crucial role in waste collection, sorting, and recycling, and providing them with the necessary support to operate safely and effectively. This integration includes issuing identity cards, promoting Waste Pickers collectives, and offering capacity-building programs focused on best practices and health and safety measures.

This holistic approach will not only enhance the efficiency of waste management but also improve the livelihoods and working conditions of Waste Pickers, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment.The following interventions would be undertaken as part of this initiative under the scheme:

7.3.1 Advisories for integration of Waste Pickers in the Solid WasteManagement value chain as per the SWM Rules 2016:

Concerned Ministries such as MoHUA, MoPRand Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DoDWS)would be requested to issue necessary directions in the form of advisories for integration of Waste Pickers in the Solid Waste Management value chain as per the SWM Rules 2016.

Rule15 of the SWM Rules, 2016 asks the Local Bodies to:-

i. Direct waste generators to hand over segregated waste to authorised waste pickers,

ii. Provide easy access to Waste Pickers to material recovery facilities / secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclables.

iii. Provide Waste Pickers with training on SWM; and

iv. Consider incentivizing recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector

7.3.2 Dry Waste Collection Centre (DWCC)

Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs) are facilities designed to manage and process dry waste, primarily recyclable materials, in a more organized and efficient

manner. DWCCs help in providing better opportunities and working conditions for Waste Pickers while contributing to environmental conservation efforts.

It is envisaged that 750 DWCCs will be supported under the scheme in association with the local bodies and the resource organizations having significant experience of working in the waste management domain. DWCCs will be managed by the Waste Pickers collectives formed out of enumerated Waste Pickerswith support of Resource Organisation. The process involved would be as under:

A) Empanelment of Resource Organizations (ROs)

- **Criteria for Selection**: Resource Organizations (ROs) with substantial experience in the waste management sector and proven expertise in training and capacity building of waste pickers will be selected.

- **Central Empanelment:** The empanelment process will be carried at the central level, ensuring standardized evaluation and selection procedures.However, States and Union Territories (UTs) that wish to utilize ROs for promoting DWCCs but are not covered by the central empanelment process will be permitted to empanel suitable resource organizations locally.

- **Identification of States/ULBs for DWCC Promotion:**Empanelled ROs to identify the States / ULBs where DWCCs are to be promoted.

B) Roles and Responsibilities of Resource Organisations (ROs) in promoting/managing Dry Waste Collection Centres (DWCCs)

- **Awareness and Engagement:**Organize awareness programs and engagement sessions to educate Waste Pickers about the benefits of forming a SHG, such as collective bargaining power, access to resources and improved livelihood opportunities.

- **Capacity Building:** Provide training on SHG management to empower members to effectively run the SHG.

- **Facilitating set up of DWCCs:** Collaborate with local bodies for provision ofappropriate spaceand infrastructurefor operation of DWCCs, ensuring they meet operational needs.RO will help in setting up of DWCC's to be operated by Waste Pickers SHGs as per extant SoP.

- **Model Contracts for DWCC Operations:** Create model contracts outlining the roles, responsibilities and terms for local bodies, Wastepicker collectives, and ROs. Facilitate their negotiation and execution, ensuring clear understanding of obligations and benefits. Implement mechanisms to monitor compliance and address issues.

- **Ongoing Support for DWCC Operations:** Provide continuous operational support to waste picker collectives for managing DWCC operations, resolving issues and improving efficiency.

- **AssistWaste Pickersto avail the benefits of Social Security Schemes:** Resource organizations will also assist waste pickers in accessing benefits under various social welfare and social security schemes such as Ayushman Bharat, Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme and enrollment under e-Shram.

- **Resource Organisation Fee for managing Dry Waste Collection Centre:** ROs would be paid a consolidated management fee of Rs. 10,000 per DWCC per month to cover the cost of ongoing support and management services provided by ROs for a period of 12 months.

C) Capital Subsidy for DWCCs to procure Waste Collection Vehicles:750 DWCCs would be incentivized through upfrontCapital Subsidy for procurement of Dry Waste Collection Vehicles for door-to-door collection of Dry Waste. The upfrontcapital subsidy would be provided as under:

Cost of Waste Collection Vehicle	Capital Subsidy
Upto Rs.5,00,000	50% of project cost
5,00,000 to 15,00,000	Rs.2.50 lakh + 25% of remaining project cost (Maximum capital subsidy uptoRs. 5.00 lakh per DWCC).

Maximum 2 Waste Collection Vehicles can be procured per Dry Waste Collection Centre (DWCC). However, each DWCC can receive a maximum capital subsidy of ₹5.00 lakh and the capital subsidy per vehicle will be calculated as per the above.

7.4 LINKAGE WITH SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS: The scheme aims to provide Waste Pickers with essential social security benefits to safeguard them from economic uncertainties. Sincere efforts shall be made to extend the benefits of various social sector schemes by linking them with the scheme. However, the linkage with the following scheme would be developed particularly under the scheme:

(i) **Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (AB- PMJAY):**All eligible and identified Waste Pickers will be covered under Ayushman Bharat Yojana (PMJAY) under which health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year is provided for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, in convergence with National Health Authority (NHA) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).

Insurance coverage under the scheme will only be extended to beneficiaries who are not already enrolled in AB – PMJAY. National Health Authority (NHA), the implementing agency for AB - PMJAY, will do a de-duplication exercise to identify the beneficiaries who are already enrolled so that insurance cover under the scheme is only provided to only those eligible beneficiaries who are not already covered under AB-PMJAY.

(ii) **Pre-Matric scholarship for children of parents/guardians engaged in Unclean and hazardous Occupation:**The children of

validated Waste Pickers will be eligible to get the benefits of Pre-metric scholarship for unclean and hazardous occupations.

(iii) **Registration under e-Shram:** e-Shram portal has been promoted by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) for creating a National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW) so as to extend the benefits of various social security schemes to them. The validated Waste Pickers will be facilitated to register in the e-Sharm Portal.

7.5 IEC Campaigns:

(i) Workers and citizen centric (including but not limited to schools,colleges,police officials including women's cell, relevant municipal officials, Resident Welfare Associations etc.) IEC campaigns would be conducted to generate awareness about safety and dignity of Waste Pickers as waste warriors, about benefits of proposed scheme for Waste Pickers and to encourage citizens to segregate waste at source. Wastepicker centric IEC will also focus on building awareness amongst women Waste Pickers on helplines and grievance redressal for gender-based violence. Waste Pickers will also be made aware of legal and penal provisions available to them to report harassment and discrimination.

(ii) Promote available schemes for Waste Pickers through wide-scale advertisements, including videos and other creative and pictorial media. Target these campaigns at Waste Pickers and their communities, especially in informal settlements where they reside.

8. Monitoring & Evaluation of Scheme

The monitoring activities will include, but not be limited to, third-party evaluation, impact evaluation studies and social audit, etc. The evaluation of the Scheme will be undertaken during the course of its implementation to effect mid-term corrections and align the Scheme on the achievement of its key objectives. The cost for these activities will be met under the Administrative & Overhead Expenses (A&OE) component of NAMASTE.

9. Implementation Machinery

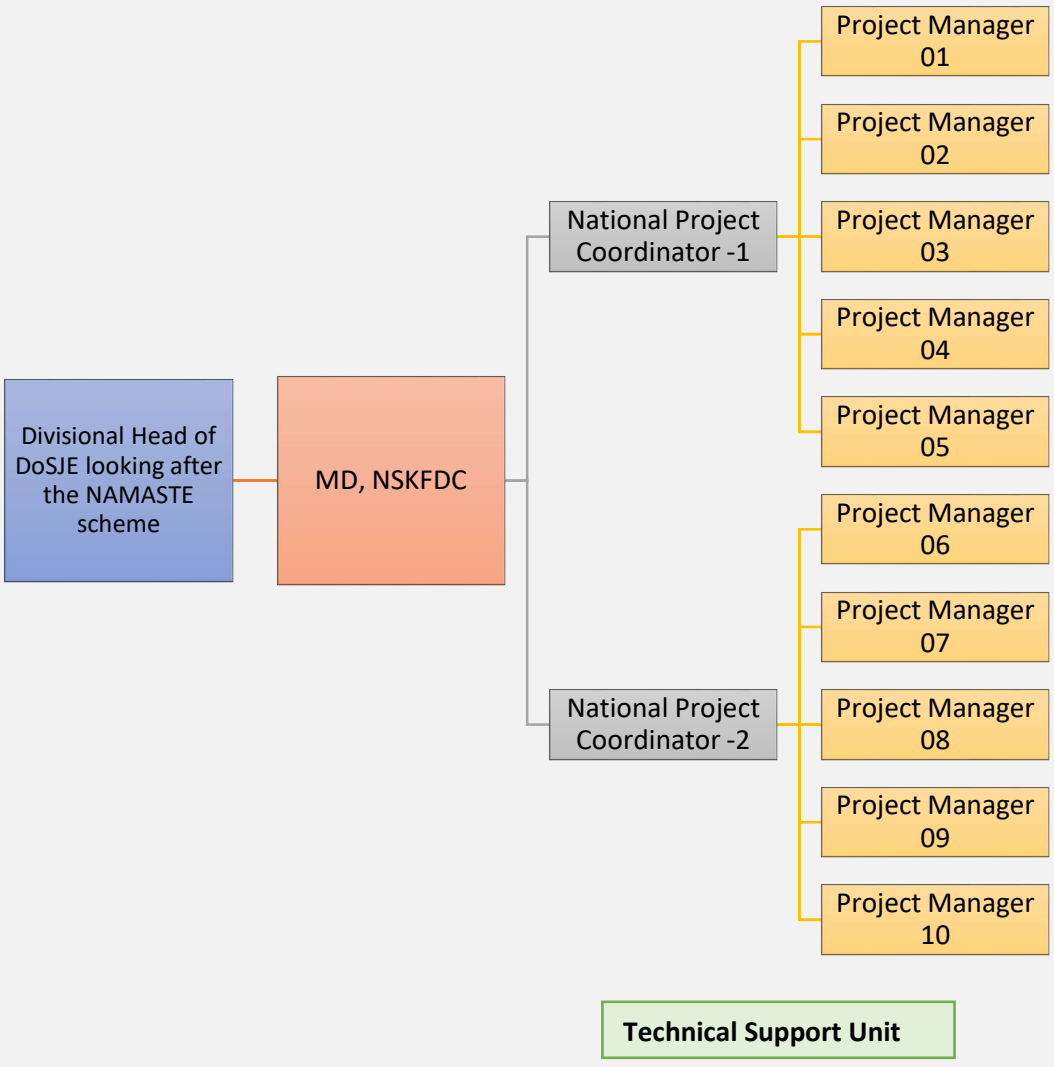
- National SafaiKaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, would be the implementing agency for NAMASTE Waste Pickers component and will be supported by a dedicated Technical Support Unit/Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for scheme implementation.

- The Scheme will operate as a joint initiative of MoSJE, MoHUA, MoPR and DoDWS with a dedicated national team. The Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, MoSJE constituted to monitor the scheme for SSWs would also monitor the implementation of the scheme of Waste Pickers.

- The Coordination Committee will oversee the implementation of NAMASTE and liaise with other Missions/ Ministries/ Departments/ Industry associations to explore areas for convergent action at the National, State and city levels. The Coordination Committee will also give advices and suggestions time to time with respect tomainstreaming of Wastepickers while ensuring their safety and dignity.Three tier working group at Centre, State and District level constituted under NAMASTE for Sewer and Septic Tank Workers will also monitor the scheme of Waste Pickers.

- Given the scope and extensive scale of the scheme, a dedicated Technical TSU/PIU will be established under the implementing agency to ensure successful implementation of the scheme. The TSU/PIU will consist of 2 National Project Coordinators and 10 Project Managers, who will be hired for the duration of the project. The TSU/PIU will be responsible for providing technical support to the implementing agency for day-to-day project implementation. Their tasks will also include preparing detailed implementation strategies for each scheme component with timelines and SOPs, developing quarterly action plans, creating standard formats for surveys, and formulating guidelines, advisories, and SOPs for operationalizing the waste pickers component of NAMASTE and addressing related issues.

- The national level implementation structure would be following:



- Monitoring and reporting will be done by Local Bodies on a real-time basis through the mobile app and dedicated NAMASTE MIS portal.

- Following should be the nodal officer for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Waste Pickers component of the scheme at various levels:

Level	Urban	Rural
State	State Nodal Officer already appointed under NAMASTE	Mission Director- SBM Grameen or any other officer as nominated by the State Govt.
District/ULB	ULB Level Nodal Officer looking after SWM activities (to be nominated)	CEO, Zila Panchayat
Gram Panchayat	NA	Gram Panchayat Secretary

10. Roles and Responsibilities of various Ministries/Departments

Components	Responsible Ministry/Deptt.
Enumeration and Integration of Waste Pickers	
Profiling of Waste Pickers (Urban & Rural)	MoHUA, MoPR & DoDWS to issue necessary advisories to the Urban Local Bodies and Rural Local Governance Bodies respectively for profiling and integration of Wastepickers in SWM.
Advisory for Integration of Wastepickers in Solid Waste Management (SWM)	
Livelihood Support	
Integration of Waste Pickers in the solid waste management value chain, through set up of MRF, Dry waste collection centers, recycling centers, composting centers, etc.	MoHUA, MoPR&DoDWS
Capital Subsidy to DWCC for Waste Collection Vehicles	MoSJE
Social Security	
Health Insurance under AB-PMJAY	NHA, MoHFW
e-Shram Registration	MoLE
Pre-Matric Scholarship	MoSJE

Training and Capacity Building	MoSJE, MSDE, MoHUA&DoDWS
Primary Stakeholders (Waste Pickers and SWM workers) on Occupational Safety Training on Transferable skills, functional literacy; and EPR	
Secondary Stakeholders (State and District level Nodal officers, ULBs, Gram Panchayats, etc) on Scheme guidelines and Application training	
IEC Campaign	
ULB Focused campaigns	MoHUA
Rural Local Governance Bodies/ PRIs Focused Campaign	DoDWS, MoPR
Citizen Centric campaign	MoHUA, MoSJE, MoPR&DoDWS

11. FINANCIAL OUTLAY

S.No.	Components	Physical			Financial (Rs. in Crore)			Per Unit Cost	Unit	Assumption
		2024-25	2025-26	Total	2024-25	2025-26	Total	(Rs. In INR)		
1	Profiling of Waste Pickers	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	1.5	2.25	3.75	150	Per validated Wastepickersurveyed through App	
2	Occupational Safety Training Cost including Stipend	25,000	50,000	75,000	10	20	30	4,000	Per candidate training cost + Stipend @ Rs. 1000	Training will be provided to 30% of the validated Waste Pickers
3	PPE Kits for the Waste Pickers	25,000	50,000	75,000	6.25	12.5	18.75	2,500	Per PPE Kit Cost	PPE Kits to Waste Pickers provided occupational safety training
4	Training Content Development (E Module)	5		5	1	0	1	20,00,000	Cost per module	
5	Capital subsidy for Waste Collection Vehicles for DWCC	250	500	750	12.5	25	37.5	5,00,000	Capital subsidy of 2 Waste collection vehicles per DWCC	Each DWCC to be supported through Capital subsidy for Waste Collection Vehicles
6	Resource Organisation Fees for DWCC	250	500	750	3	6	9	1,20,000	10000 per month per DWCC	Each DWCC to be supported for 12 months by the RO. First year 250 DWCC and additional 500 in the second year.
7	Ayushman Health Insurance Coverage	30,000	1,00,000	1,30,000	9	30	39	3,000	20000 per member with 3% claims (5 members per family)	150000 new registrations under Ayushman

S.No.	Components	Physical			Financial (Rs. in Crore)			Per Unit Cost	Unit	Assumption
		2024-25	2025-26	Total	2024-25	2025-26	Total	(Rs. In INR)		
8	Application Development/IT Infra				0.7	0.3	1		Application dev & maintenance cost	
9	IEC Campaign				6	4	10		Cost of IEC Campaigns	
10	Technical Support Unit (TSU)/Project Implementing Unit (PIU) to be set up under implementing agencyfor providing technical support	10+2	10+2	10+2	0.66	0.85	1.51	55,000 /80,000	per month cost per resource	10 Project Managers and 02 National ProjectCoordinators will be appointed under TSUfor providing technical support.
11	Miscellaneous Expenses				3	3	6			
12	Admin Cost				1.48	3.66	5.14		3% of total budget	
Total budget					**55.09**	**110.06**	**165.15**			