



ODISHA URBAN SANITATION STRATEGY

2017



DECEMBER 30, 2016

Government of Odisha, Housing & Urban Development 1st Floor, State Secretariat, Annex-B,
Bhubaneswar - 751001



SECRETARY CUM COMMISSIONER
HOSUING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

FOREWORD


The rapidly urbanising state of Odisha exhibits a wealth of opportunities. Over the last decade itself, around 100 new small census towns were added to the state as per Census estimates. Such a fast pace of urbanisation is also accompanied by increased concerns about providing the people of Odisha with good quality basic amenities, with sanitation services being an overriding issue. Safe disposal and treatment of waste has been a focus of the Government of Odisha all along, which has been committed to the cause of ensuring safe, healthy and sanitised towns and cities in the state. Towards achieving this ideal, in line with the objectives of the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008, the Odisha government's Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD) notified the state's Urban Sanitation Strategy in 2011.

Over the past three years, the national policy environment and institutional response to sanitation have undergone a substantial change. The launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) have catapulted sanitation into the league of priority sectors. In the backdrop of such developments, HUDD under the Government of Odisha sought to revise the Urban Sanitation Strategy 2011 in close partnership with the Centre for Policy Research (CPR) supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The revised Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy 2017 and Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017 makes crucial strides towards the achievement of a Clean Odisha. The purview of the strategy has been expanded to address gaps in the entire sanitation value chain for the management of not only solid waste, but also liquid waste including faecal sludge/septage.

The revised strategy is grounded in the principles that have underpinned the Odisha government's efforts so far to provide the people with equitable and safe access to sanitation, along with establishing the most advanced sanitation infrastructure. Over the next ten years, concerned departments will work towards six objectives: achieving open defecation free and open discharge free urban areas; effectively managing and treating solid waste; ensuring that sewage, septage/faecal sludge and liquid waste are safely treated and disposed; and ensuring safety guidelines are followed in physical handling and management of waste. In addition, providing women and girls with safe access to menstrual hygiene has also been included as an objective in the revised strategy.

The Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy 2017 and Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017 are a roadmap for synergised efforts across state, district and city levels. Steered by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), they aim to transform urban Odisha into fully sanitised towns and cities. They also introduce innovative assessments and awards for local bodies, encouraging them to achieve 100 percent access to sanitary facilities and a healthy environment for all residents.

I value the partnership between CPR and HUDD for the formulation of the revised strategy and policy. I hope that these are widely disseminated across ULBs and districts in Odisha to act as catalysts in enabling every person in our state to access wholly sanitised and healthy urban habitats.


(G Mathivathanan)

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HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 30th December, 2016

S.R.O. No. 4/2017— Government of Odisha is pleased to notify “**Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy 2017**” aligning with “**Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017**” notified vide Notification No.30586, dated the 30th December, 2016 for ensuring 100% ODF, strengthening of sanitation chain, Fecal Sludge and sewage Management, Solid Waste Management infrastructure and service delivery and for transforming urban Odisha into community driven, sanitized, safe, healthy and livable towns as mandated in Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)-Urban and other relevant policies of the Government.

Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy 2011 notified earlier is hereby superseded.

[No. 30593-HUD-SAN-41/2016/ HUD.]

By Order of the Governor

G. MATHI VATHANAN

Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary to Government

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections	MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
BCC	Behaviour-change Communication	MSWM	Municipal Solid Waste Management
BMC	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	NAC/s	Notified Area Council/s
BSUP	Basic Services for the Urban Poor (JNNURM)	NUSP	National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008
CBO/s	Community-based Organisation/s	NGO/s	Non-Government Organisation/s
CMD	City Mission Directorate	O&M	Operations and Maintenance
CSP/s	City Sanitation Plan/s	OUSP	Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy
CSTF	City Sanitation Task Force	OPCB	Odisha State Pollution Control Board
DA/s	Development Authority/ies	PCB	Pollution Control Board
DLRMC	District-level Review and Monitoring Committee	PMU	Project Management Unit
DPR/s	Detailed Project Report/s	PHED	Public Health Education Department
DUDA	District Urban Development Authority	PPP/s	Public Private Partnership/s
DUSC	District Urban Sanitation Committee	RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management	RIT/s	Regional Improvement Trust/s
FSTP	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant	SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
GOI/Gol	Government of India	SBM(U)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme of the WHO and UNICEF	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	SFD	Sludge-flow Diagram
HPC	High Powered Committee	SHG/s	Self-help Group/s
HRD	Human Resource Development	SSD	State Sanitation Directorate
HRM	Human Resource Management	STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
HUDD	Housing & Urban Development Department, G/o Odisha	SUSF	State Urban Sanitation Fund
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	TNA	Training Needs Assessment
ILCS	Integrated Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme	OD	Open Defecation
M&E	Monitoring & evaluation	ODF	Open Defecation Free
M/o UD	Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India	ODF+/++	Open Discharge Free
MDCs	Millennium Development Goals	OWSSB	Odisha Water Supply and Sanitation Board
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management	PPCP	Public-Private-Community Participation
MIS	Management Information System	ST/s	Statutory Town/s
MLO	Mosquito Larvicidal Oil	ULB/s	Urban Local Body/ies
MSA 2013	The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, No. 25 of 2013	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
		WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
		WHO	World Health Organisation

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INTRODUCTION

The Government of Odisha has introduced a new Urban Sanitation Policy 2017. This policy defines a clear vision and goal to make all cities and towns in the state totally clean, sanitised, safe, healthy and liveable, managed by ULBs with active citizen and stakeholder participation.

The policy is based on the following principles:

1. Sanitation will be treated as a basic service
2. Equity and safety of access and use shall be ensured, particularly to the vulnerable and unserved populations
3. Efforts shall be undertaken to increase the awareness of the collective goal of sanitised cities
4. Institutional roles and responsibilities will be defined and capacity will be developed
5. There shall be emphasis on operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure
6. Integration of broader environmental concerns in the provisions of urban sanitation service delivery; and
7. Technologies and solutions shall be chosen based on their appropriateness to the context of the cities and towns where they are to be implemented

Over the next 10 years, the policy will concentrate on achieving the following 6 outcomes:

1. Urban areas are Open-Defecation Free (ODF) and Open-Discharge Free (ODF+/++)
2. Solid waste is safely managed and treated
3. Sewage, septage / faecal sludge, and liquid waste is safely managed, treated, and disposed
4. Safety standards and guidelines are followed in the physical handling and management of waste.
5. Women and girls have access to safe menstrual hygiene management
6. Cities / towns do not discharge untreated waste (water and faecal waste) into the water bodies of Odisha.

The policy has been notified on date 30.12.2016 vide Notification No. 30586. This document presents the Government of Odisha's strategic actions to achieve the policy.

OUTCOMES

1. Urban areas are open-defecation and discharge free

Under the policy, open defecation free (ODF) is understood as the termination of faecal-oral transmission determined by:

- A. No observed open defecation
- B. All city residents have access to and use of household, community, and/or public latrines
- C. There is adequate access and use of latrines in all institutions
- D. All insanitary latrines (including single pit latrines) are converted to sanitary latrines, and no incidence of Manual Scavenging observed
- E. All city residents are engaged in safe hygiene practices, including hand washing

In addition, open discharge free, under this policy shall be understood to mean an environment free from human waste which shall be determined as follows:

- F. There is no open discharge of faecal and liquid waste, or raw sewage into the open drains or environment
- G. There is safe containment, collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of sewage, septage, and waste water.

For this, all ULBs shall ensure that:

1. **All households have adequate household or community sanitation infrastructure:** In dwelling units where space is not a constraint, all individuals within a household should have access to a functional household toilet connected either to a household or community septic tank / sanitary on-site systems, or to a sewerage system as per the norms laid out by the State Government. If, for constraints of space, tenure security, or economic constraints in constructing household-level infrastructure, the ULB should promote access to functional community-level toilets, connected either to a septic tank / sanitary on-site systems, or to a sewerage system as per the norms laid out by the State Government.
2. **Adequate and equitable public sanitation infrastructure:** ULBs will ensure that all city residents and the floating population within cities have access to functional sanitation infrastructure. This may be determined by a city-wide survey which will identify un-served and under-served areas of the city (funds may be sourced from government / private sources for this). ULBs will take particular care to ensure that this access is not denied to vulnerable populations such as women, children, the aged, the poor / slum dwellers, the differently-abled, or any other attributes such as caste, which may be used to deny people access to functional sanitation infrastructure. In the case of the differently-abled, necessary design provisions, such as ramps, rails, wheel-chair access, and

even braille signage may be provided at the site of community/public toilet blocks.

3. **Safe technology is used in the construction, maintenance and management of sanitation infrastructure:** This means that technology used in the construction of toilet infrastructure in all urban areas is such that there is:
 - a. no contamination of surface soil, ground water or surface water;
 - b. that excreta are inaccessible to flies, animals, or other vectors of contamination and disease
 - c. that there is no handling of fresh excreta; and
 - d. the environment is free from malodour and sight of human faeces and liquid waste
 - e. the technology must be culturally suitable / acceptable

To ensure this, all ULBs in the state will take necessary measures to ensure that existing and new sanitation infrastructure meets these conditions. The State government and ULBs should bring out necessary technical guidelines in this regard, ensure that building codes also include these provisions in their notifications and procedures for construction approval. In addition to guidelines, notifications and building codes, ULBs will ensure functional sewerage and septage management, depending on the local contexts. The competent authority within the jurisdictional area of the ULB will bring out necessary bye-laws covering this, and other guidelines for household-based sanitation infrastructure.

4. **Operations & Maintenance:** One of the key reasons for poor sanitation outcomes is the lack of basic services such as water, electricity, and waste management, and the maintenance of the infrastructure created. ULBs shall therefore ensure that all sanitation infrastructure, whether privately managed or not, is functional and does not result in open discharge of waste into the environment. Necessary arrangements for water supply for sanitation must also be made, especially to un-served areas.
5. **Behaviour Change Communication:** Open defecation is as much a function of poor and/or non-operational infrastructure (supply-side), as a function of a socio-cultural behaviour choice to defecate in the open (demand-side). In urban areas, as a function of density, this choice can translate into poor public health due to faecal-oral transmission. As a result, generating increased awareness about sanitation, public health and hygiene, and environmental pollution and protection should be undertaken by the ULB; this may be undertaken in conjunction NGOs, and civil society groups.

This outcome shall be closely monitored by the state. In light of the current situation, funding available under various programs, and the time that will be needed to construct and operationalise the

treatment infrastructure, the state will look at a three stage achievement of open defecation and discharge city-wise as follows:

Stage	Definition
Stage I: Basic ODF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No OD within city limits 2. All city residents have access to household, community or public latrines 3. All insanitary latrines converted to sanitary latrines, and no incidence of Manual Scavenging observed in any form <p><i>[This definition is the first stop for a city in its efforts towards improved sanitation. It is also a measure of the successful implementation of the SBM(U) as all the necessary components of its achievement are funded under the mission]</i></p>
Stage II: ODF +	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stage 1 + 2. No undesignated discharge of septage, sewage and black water <p><i>[ODF + goes beyond the basic access to sanitation to a more desired level of access, and brings into consideration aspects of environmental sanitation.]</i></p>
Stage III: ODF ++	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stage 1+ 2. No open discharge of human faecal and liquid waste, and safe containment, transport, treatment, and disposal of all human faecal waste, and waste water (black and grey) <p><i>[ODF++ matches national and global standards, including Target 6.2 of the SDGs, and the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) 2008 which envisages 100% sanitised cities. It covers the entire sanitation chain, and attempts to target the environmental and public health impacts of poor and inadequate sanitation characterised by OD]</i></p>

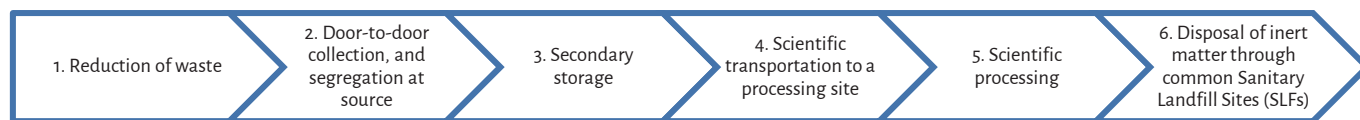
While cities/towns may differ in the time taken to reach the third stage, it is expected that all areas defined as statutory towns by the G/o Odisha at the time the policy is notified, will reach ODF++ status by the end of the policy period. The 10-year time-frame to reach ODF++ status has been developed based on the consideration that it will take time for all urban areas to get the desired treatment infrastructure and ensure the desired level of behavioural change. The detailed framework of these three stages, the related indicators and measurements of success are provided in Annexure 1.

2. Municipal Solid Waste is safely managed and treated

The policy's stated aim is to ensure minimal amount of waste is sent to landfills by following the three Rs, namely reduce, reuse,

and recycle. The ultimate goal will be to create value out of waste and produce a paradigm shift from garbage as 'disposable' to 'renewable resource'.

The proposed strategic interventions under MSWM for Odisha will include:



1. **Reduction of solid waste:** The State Government and ULBs shall treat waste as potential resources and take necessary action to encourage the re-use of waste material. For example, the reuse of plastics could be encouraged through a system of incentives and fines in shops, or even a reduction in food waste could be encouraged through innovative tie-ups with hotels, restaurants, and social functions to provide excess food to homeless shelters. This is an important step in the zero-waste policy of Odisha.

2. **Door-to-door collection of MSW and segregation at source:**

a. ULBs will encourage all households and institutions (waste generators) to segregate their waste at source, and store this waste in a segregated manner. Door-to-door collection will ensure that only segregated waste

is collected from all households and institutions, and transported in its segregated form to the secondary storage points / depots / transfer stations.

b. MSW will be segregated into groups as follows – bio-degradable waste (wet and dry waste), non-biodegradable waste (including plastics), electronic waste (eWaste), bio-medical waste, and hazardous waste.

c. Community-level large and unsightly garbage bins will be withdrawn from the streets and 'litter bins' will be limited to busy commercial areas and public places. Areas that generate bulk waste such as markets, including natural markets of street vendors, shall be monitored to ensure that safe storage and collection of waste is regularly undertaken such that there is no littering. It shall be the responsibility of the vendors to ensure that waste

generated shall not be disposed of in any other location except in the bins.

- d. The ULB shall be responsible for daily collection of waste from all areas – residential areas, including slums and open squatter areas, institutions such as hotels, restaurants, office complexes, vending markets and other commercial areas.
 - e. Households and institutions should take special care to ensure that construction & demolition (C&D) waste is stored and disposed of in the manner specified by the state government, in accordance with the C&D Waste Rules, 2016.
 - f. Street sweeping is to be organised by ULBs across all areas of the city on a daily basis. Those persons or institutions organising events (e.g. weddings, processions, and other events) should ensure that during and after the event, adequate arrangements are made to collect and store the waste for collection by the ULB.
 - g. The state government and ULBs should institute a system of incentives and fines to ensure that people, households and institutions do not litter the open environment, including in constructed and natural drains.
 - h. Special care is to be taken with crematoria and other institutions dealing with the disposal of human and / or animal bodies (e.g. slaughter houses) to ensure that such disposal is properly monitored, follows set norms, and does not result in pollution of water bodies of the state.
3. **Secondary storage points / depots / transfer stations:**
 - a. After collection from households and institutions, waste shall be transported and stored in secondary storage points / depots / transfer stations.
 - b. These secondary storage points / depots / transfer stations should have facilities to store waste in a segregated form – bio-degradable waste (wet and dry waste), non-biodegradable waste (including plastics), electronic waste (eWaste), bio-medical waste, C&D waste, and hazardous waste.
 - c. These facilities should be constructed in accordance with the respective 2016 rules for temporary storage of waste prior to treatment and/or disposal.
 - d. At these storage points / depots / transfer stations, rag-pickers and other social entrepreneurs shall be encouraged to remove constituents such as plastic, glass and paper for recycle and reuse.
 - e. Care should be taken to ensure that these secondary

storage points / depots / transfer stations only function as temporary collection points for onward transportation for scientific processing and disposal and do not become permanent dumping sites.

- f. For waste being dumped in secondary storage points / depots / transfer stations without any removal or processing over many years, ULBs will reclaim these spaces in a time-bound manner. This process shall be completed within one year from setting up of processing plant and scientific land fill facility.
4. **Scientific transportation of MSW to a processing site:**
 - a. The waste shall be transported in a segregated manner by vehicles to appropriate sites for scientific processing.
 - b. Waste is to be handled mechanically across the MSW value chain with minimum human contact. Modern fleet management services with covered transportation systems to be adopted for the transportation of waste.
 - c. The ULB shall ensure that all those handling waste through the MSW chain, whether government or non-government players, should have access to and use adequate safety gear, including protective clothing, tools and tackles. State government shall evolve guidelines and rules for this from time-to-time.
 5. **Scientific processing of MSW:** For waste which cannot be recycled or re-used, it shall be processed using common technologies. Some indicative technologies include composting, waste-to-energy, anaerobic bio methanization, and Refuse-derived fuel (RDF). However, the state government and ULBs shall be free to evolve innovative scientific and ecologically safe technological options for processing of MSW particular to the context of Odisha as long as these options conform to the rules for processing of the waste (by type of waste) set out by government of India from time-to-time.
 6. **Disposal through common Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLF):** The final inert material will be disposed in the common sanitary landfill facility.
 - a. Landfill sites shall be used sparingly and only as a last resort in waste management hierarchy. Land filling of mixed waste must be avoided, unless the waste is found unsuitable for waste processing. Under unavoidable circumstances or till installation of alternate facilities, land-filling shall be done following proper norms.
 - b. From time-to-time, the state government will develop norms for clustering of ULBs for this purpose and review these norms and the implementation of this policy on an annual basis. As per the SWM Rules 2016, Commissioner-

cum-Secretary, HUDD, (as the Secretary i/c of urban development), shall be the competent authority for a clustering strategy for SWM. In the event that it is strategically efficient to geographically cluster cities across districts, a committee of District Collectors may be formed. This committee will be chaired by the DC where the cluster facility is being proposed. The committee will consider all strategic options and suggest a cluster strategy to Commissioner-cum-Secretary, HUDD for approval.

- c. For clustering, a site assessment considering the norms set out under SWM Rules 2016, and in consultation with all stakeholders, will be undertaken, before proposing a clustering strategy for approval of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, HUDD. Payments to the cluster facility shall be on the basis of volume and weight, and not distance from the facility.
- d. Old landfill sites that are non-functional or insanitary are to be identified and closed as per the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 or as amended from time-to-time.

7. The informal sector as a service provider under MSWM in Odisha:

The state government acknowledges that the informal sector, including rag pickers play a very important role in the segregation of waste. This is particularly so in Odisha where urbanization is dispersed across the state in pockets of low density, and clustering of waste collection and setting-up waste collection plants is not a viable option. Therefore, a decentralised system of composting biodegradable waste, and recycling of non-biodegradable waste through a network of rag-pickers is to be promoted throughout the state. ULBs will network with the rag pickers and *kabadiwallas* in the MSW system, thus promoting their livelihood. Wherever possible existing rag-pickers will be used in the door-to-door collection system, thus eliminating the need for community waste bins. They will also be given access to secondary collection points so that segregation of plastic, glass and paper can be recycled by them through existing networks. ULBs will ensure the availability of necessary safety clothing and gear for the rag-pickers / *kabadiwallas* in this process. Stringent steps will be taken by ULBs to ensure that the rag-pickers / *kabadiwallas* are not exploited in the course of their work.

8. Engaging the public as responsible citizens for MSWM: The successful implementation and management of MSW is dependent on community participation involving the local residents.

- a. Through effective IEC programmes awareness needs to be created regarding sanitation amongst households,

industries, elected body representatives and various other stakeholders. State Government shall roll out such IEC programs across ULBs in a phased manner in the next one year.

- b. Through NGOs, SHGs, and other citizens' groups such as RWAs, segregation shall be strengthened. Further revenue generation through segregation of recyclables and sale of same thereby providing livelihood for rag pickers shall be encouraged.
 - c. The state government shall encourage sound contracting practice. In order to do this, the state government shall evolve model templates for ULBs to contract NGOs, CBOs and SHGs/federations of SHGs with clear operational goals, and service-level benchmark standards.
9. **Enforcement of SW Rules:** The state government shall promote the enforcement of SWM Rules 2016 (or as amended by the Government of India from time to time). ULBs are expected to submit rules periodically regarding practice and compliance. The State Government shall enforce compliance by holding the Executive Officers of the ULBs accountable. The State Government shall also extend all technical, institutional and financial support for assisting the ULBs in SWM in compliance with SWM Rules 2016.

A tabular representation of the activities and corresponding responsibilities as outlined by the SWM Rules 2016 is described in Annexure III.

As per Clause 23 of the SWM Rules 2016, an *inter-departmental advisory body for SWM* in the state is being formed under the chairpersonship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha; membership details may be seen in Annexure IV. Inter alia, this advisory body shall:

- i. Meet at least once in six months
- ii. Review matters related to the implementation of this implementation plan vis-à-vis the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017 (and subsequent revisions)
- iii. Advise the Government of Odisha to take measures that are necessary for the expeditious and appropriate implementation of this plan.
- iv. Shall produce a review report covering the implementation plan. This shall be submitted to OPCB, G/o Odisha for necessary action under the SWM Rules 2016. It shall also be placed before the High Powered Committee (HPC) Constituted under the Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017 for their perusal and consideration.

As per Clause 22 of the SWM Rules 2016, the following should be **incorporated into the SWM plans of the local bodies**:

- a. ULBs will encourage all households and institutions (waste generators) to segregate their waste at source, and store this waste in a segregated manner. Door-to-door collection will ensure that only segregated waste is collected from all households and institutions, and transported in its segregated form to the secondary storage points / depots / transfer stations.
- b. MSW will be segregated into groups as follows – bio-degradable waste (wet and dry waste), non-biodegradable waste (including plastics), electronic waste (e-Waste), bio-medical waste, and hazardous waste. ULBs will issue necessary guidance to citizens for procedures for segregation and collection of segregated waste.
- c. Community-level large and unsightly garbage bins will be withdrawn from the streets and 'litter bins' will be limited to busy commercial areas and public places. Areas that generate bulk waste such as markets, including natural markets of street vendors, shall be monitored to ensure that safe storage and collection of waste is regularly undertaken such that there is no littering. It shall be the responsibility of the vendors to ensure that waste generated shall not be disposed of in any other location except in the bins designated by ULBs.
- d. The ULB shall be responsible for daily collection of waste from all areas – residential areas, including slums and open squatter areas, institutions such as hotels, restaurants, office complexes, vending markets and other commercial areas.
- e. Households and institutions should take special care to ensure that construction & demolition (C&D) waste is stored and disposed of in the manner specified by the state government, in accordance with the C&D Waste Rules, 2016. ULB shall develop a standard operating procedure for C&D Waste Management within 90 days from the issue of this policy.
- f. Street sweeping is to be organised by ULBs across all areas of the city on a daily basis. Those persons or institutions organising events (e.g. weddings, processions, and other events) should ensure that during and after the event, adequate arrangements are made to collect and store the waste for collection by the ULB.
- g. The state government and ULBs should institute a system of incentives and fines to ensure that people, households and institutions do not litter the open environment, including in constructed and natural drains.

Special care is to be taken with crematoria and other institutions dealing with the disposal of human and / or animal bodies (e.g. slaughter houses) to ensure that such disposal is properly monitored, follows set norms, and does not result in pollution of water bodies of the state. ULB bye-laws should cover rules for crematoria and burial grounds, slaughter house and waste and disposal of animal carcasses

10. **Monitoring:** ULBs shall ensure the systematic training of sanitation staff to delivery public services efficiently and improve their communication skills. ULBs shall report to the state government (HUDD) on a monthly basis about the actions taken under this. The state will look at a three-stage achievement of zero waste across the SW chain as follows.

STAGES	COLLECTION	TRANSPORTATION	PROCESSING	DISPOSAL
Stage 1 [Target Wards (TW): At least 50% of ULBs' wards]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target wards are fully serviced for daily door-to-door collection & segregation of waste at source Community dumping bins from undesignated spaces in all TWs are eliminated, except from designated secondary points 100% institutions segregate waste at source Rag-pickers' associations in the city are formally incorporated into the MSW Plan of the city IEC for SWM targets the whole city. Intensive action in TWs for segregation at source and re-use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste from TWs transported in a segregated form by vehicles to bulk collection systems Waste workers handle waste mechanically and with full safety gear From Non-TWs, non-segregated waste is transported to secondary collection sites for segregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of suitable sites for solid waste processing facilities complete (cluster-based approach may be used in line with the 2016 rules) All waste workers are provided with and use adequate safety gear in processing of waste For SW being dumped in ULB dump yards without processing, ULBs reclaim these dump yards. If necessary, new secondary collection sites are identified Possible processing technologies for different kinds of waste are explored in line with the 2016 rules. Rag-pickers' Associations have access to recyclable material (plastic / paper etc.) at secondary collection sites 	
Stage 2 [Target Wards (TW): At least 80% of ULBs' wards]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWs are fully serviced for daily door to door collection & segregation of waste at source 100% institutions segregate waste at source Community dumping bins from undesignated spaces in all TWs are eliminated, except from designated secondary points Engagement of Rag-pickers' associations are piloted in TWs IEC for SWM targets the whole city. Intensive action in TWs for segregation at source and re-use The ULB institutes a system of fines (for individuals and households) and rewards (for wards and communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste from TWs transported in a segregated form by vehicles to bulk collection systems Waste workers handle waste mechanically and with full safety gear From Non-TWs, non-segregated waste is transported to secondary collection sites for segregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SW processing facilities constructed Secondary collection sites are in use No ULB dump yards have old, unprocessed solid waste All waste workers use adequate safety gear in the processing of waste Rag-pickers' Associations have access to recyclable material (plastic / paper etc.) at secondary collection sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only inert matter reaches the sanitary landfill sites Minimal MSW reaches the sanitary landfill sites as inert matter.
Stage 3 [Target Wards (TW): 100% of ULBs' wards]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWs are fully serviced for door to door collection & segregation of waste at source 100% institutions segregate waste at source No community dumping bins are available Engagement of rag-pickers' associations are scaled up in TWs IEC for SWM targets the whole city The system of fines (for individuals and households) and rewards (for wards and communities) is operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste from TWs transported in a segregated form by vehicles to bulk collection systems Waste workers handle waste mechanically and with full safety gear From Non-TWs, non-segregated waste is transported to secondary sites for segregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rag-pickers' Associations have access to recyclable material (plastic / paper etc.) at secondary collection sites All SW generated in the ULB (minus the recyclable material) reaches the processing facilities 	

3. Sewage, septage / faecal sludge and liquid waste is safely managed, treated, and disposed

This outcome shall aim to ensure that wherever faecal waste is generated in the urban environment, it is safely confined, regularly collected, safely transported, and disposed after adequate treatment; with due care being taken of persons, machinery, materials and surroundings involved in the process.

The state government and ULBs will undertake the following activities under this outcome:

1. **City sanitation plans (CSPs)** will include septage management / FSM plans. These CSPs will include elements of the guidelines released by the state government as below, and will cover the entire built environment of the city i.e. both households and non-household institutions within the city.
 2. The state government will draft **sewerage and septage management guidelines** for cities which will cover:
 - a. **Safety standards** for septic tanks and other on-site systems conforming to Government of India and State Government standards as issued from time-to-time.
 - b. **Safe Transportation of sludge**, including a checklist of tools and equipment to be kept with the transportation vehicle, and norms for maintenance of piped underground sewerage systems (including pumping stations) wherever applicable.
 - c. **Setting standards and norms for safely treated septage/ sewage and effluent, and safety and public health** will cover environmental standards (not already set by the Government of India) for discharge/disposal of effluent and sludge, post-treatment, into water bodies and land, norms for site selection of treatment facilities, and safety standards for workers involved in safe sanitary disposal and management, including identification of hazards and minimum-worker safety and process standards to be maintained.
 - d. **Service delivery standards** for both sewerage and septage management at the city level.
 - e. **Engagement of non-government stakeholders** including the public through IEC campaigns by the ULB, the private sector in infrastructure provision and operations and maintenance (O&M) through public-private-partnerships (PPPs), and the private informal sector in service delivery of FSM at the city / district levels.
 - f. **Regulation, coordination and ULB primacy** will cover strategies for cost recovery (e.g. user charges) of service delivery, and clear planning and implementation roles for ULBs in this process.
 - g. **O&M and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)** guidelines must prioritise not just construction of these facilities, but the O&M of these facilities for a minimum of 10 years post construction. CSPs must take into consideration the O&M cost, and how these will be met (whether through existing ULB funds, or in partnership with the private sector, NGOs / CBOs or SHGs). The ULBs will ensure close monitoring of the infrastructure creation and O&M thereof; the state government will have a half-yearly review of these facilities and their operationality.
 - h. **IEC and BCC** will be expected at three levels – the general public, septic tank masons, and septage transporters and other private operators. At the level of the general public, this includes the need for proper construction of on-site systems, and the public health effects of poor sanitation. Inter alia, targets for this will be resident welfare associations (RWAs), CBOs, SHGs, and schools (with a specific focus on hygiene behaviour and public health impact). The ULBs will identify septic tank masons that are involved in the construction of on-site systems and sensitize them on environmental norms and train them in the guidelines. Wherever feasible, ULBs may consider ground-verification and spot checks on such constructed infrastructure. Finally, IEC campaigns will also cover septage transporters and other private operators to ensure safe handling of septage at the time of desludging and transportation. The state government will develop these IEC campaigns and training programs, train the master trainers in this regard and ensure all urban areas are covered for this.
 - i. **Capacity building and training** will necessitate that state government will sensitise ULB staff and elected representatives. In order to do this, master trainers will be identified, and training of trainer sessions will be conducted for these master trainers. A calendar of training will then be devised. The ULBs shall ensure that the relevant officials / representatives are mandated to attend these meetings.
3. The state through the ULBs, will ensure provision of these services to both **household, and non-household facilities** – public, community and establishment - where they exist in the city.
 4. **The district administration will ensure the following:**
 - a. Provision land for development of sanitation infrastructure for ULBs, either individually, or in a cluster as per the plan for each district
 - b. Land is to be identified based on technological and environmental considerations. This selection shall be approved by the competent authority identified by

the State. The competent authority shall, among other considerations specified under the law, consider quantity of waste generated, and compliance with environmental laws.

c. Ensure monitoring and evaluation for septage / sewage management of all ULBs within the district

5. **ULBs will ensure the following:**

- a. Nomination of a nodal officer for septage / sewage management in the city
- b. Extension of full support for capacity building initiatives, including ensuring that the appropriate officials / elected representatives are mandated to attend trainings
- c. Ensure that all sanitation infrastructure (already created and planned under the CSP) is operated and maintained.
- d. Engagement of the general public under this plan
- e. Facilitation of engagement of the private and informal sector in infrastructure creation, O&M, and service delivery in the city.
- f. Ensure adequate budgetary provision for city-wide sanitation delivery under the CSP

4. Safety standards and guidelines are followed in the physical handling and management of waste

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act was passed by the Union Government on 19th September 2013 (MSA 2013). The State Government, in particular the Housing & Urban Development Department (HUDD), will take necessary action to ensure the successful implementation of this act, in collaboration with the relevant department of the state responsible for implementation of the MSA 2013.

This strategy will support that implementation by taking the following action at the State and ULB level:

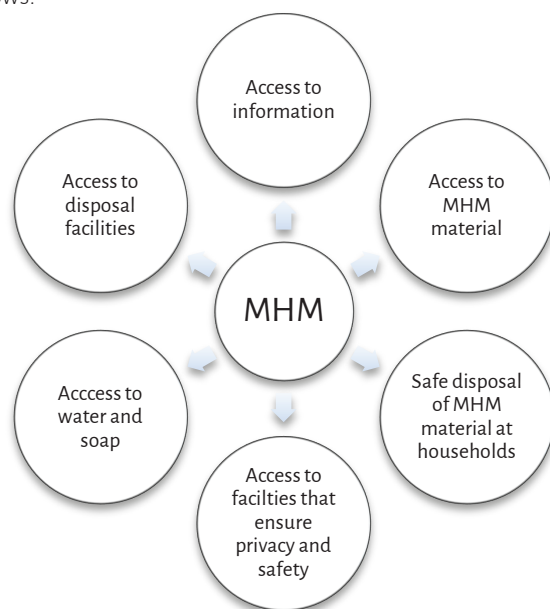
- 1. Ensure that the state rules under the MSA 2013 are passed with clear indications of responsibilities and roles for the state government departments and ULBs.
- 2. Ensure that all relevant state government and ULB officials (including law enforcement), as well as elected representatives are familiar with the provisions of the MSA 2013 and the relevant rules.
- 3. Identify insanitary latrines in the state for conversion into sanitary latrines. These may be prioritised under SBM (U) action.
- 4. Ensure that the urban public are sensitised as to the provisions of the law and come forward voluntarily to convert insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines, and refrain from employing manual scavengers.

5. Take necessary steps (including legislation, resolutions and fines) to ensure that in the future no insanitary latrines are no longer constructed in the state, and manual scavengers are not engaged for these latrines.

6. Ensure that guidelines for sanitation infrastructure at the household and non-household institutional levels covers the construction of sanitary and ecologically safe toilets (and sub-structures) that require neither manual scavenging, nor hazardous cleaning.

5. Women and girls have access to safe menstrual hygiene management (MHM)

In order to promote safe and dignified MHM in urban areas, the state government and ULBs shall have a five-pronged approach to public, community, and private institutional sanitation facilities as follows:



1. ULBs shall ensure that all IEC and BCC programmes for sanitation in the state are also designed to include sessions on MHM that provide access to accurate and pragmatic information on menstruation for women and girls. Additionally, these programmes shall also target sensitization of men, with a view to dispelling myths surrounding menstruation and ensuring the safety of women in accessing public and community facilities at all times. Particular attention must be paid to MHM for young women and the state government will work with the education, and women and child, and health departments to devise and roll-out MHM and sanitation programmes in urban schools and colleges across Odisha.

2. ULBs shall ensure that hygiene materials such as sanitary napkins are widely available to women at public and community facilities. ULBs can explore tie-ups with NGOs to provide sanitary materials to women at/near these facilities at affordable rates.

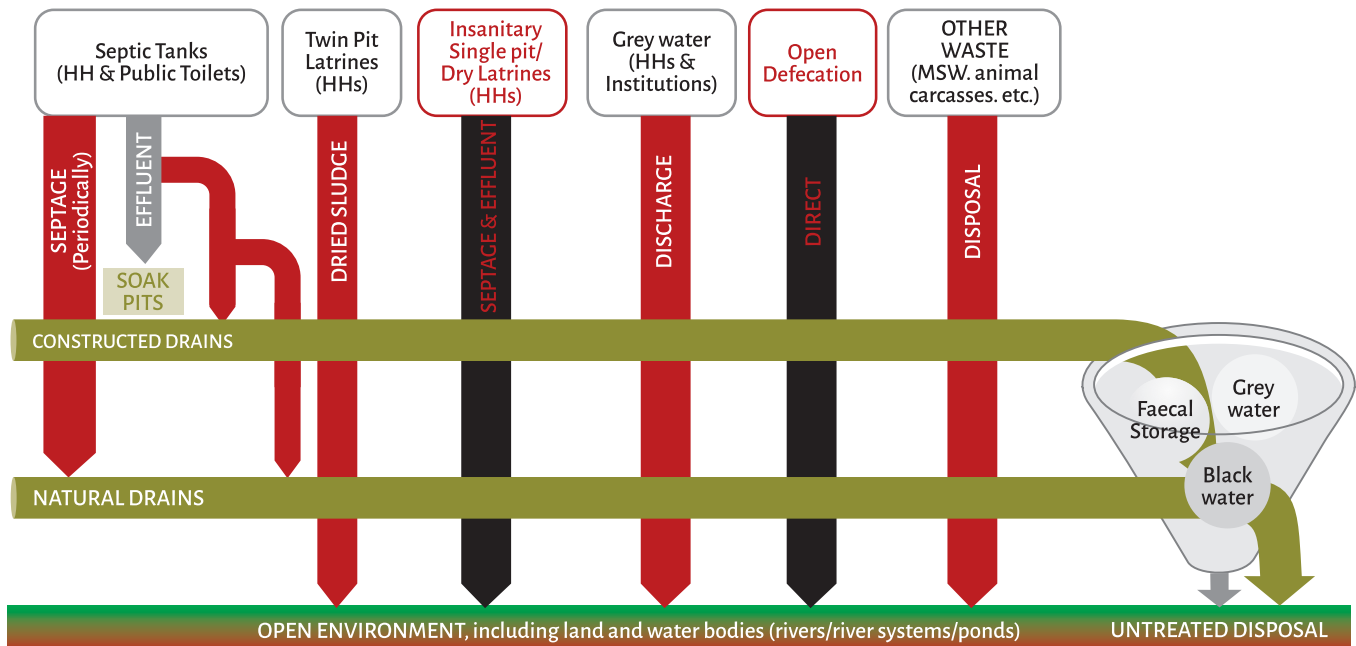
3. ULBs to promote household-level safe disposal of hygiene material such as used sanitary napkins.
4. ULBs will ensure that all facilities for sanitation provide dignity and safety to menstruating women and girls. For example, entrances to public/community toilets for women should be at a distance from those for men. This entrance should be well lit, and adequate safety precautions should be taken to avoid loitering by men around public / community toilets. Additionally, disposal bins for sanitary napkins should be located within the toilet stalls itself, and disposal material should be made available to women and girls inside the toilet block for women. In community toilets, and in the event that women choose to use cloth napkins, a separate area for washing, drying, and disposal of these napkins must be made within the toilet block; not outside in the compound, or any area visible to the outsiders.
5. ULBs are to ensure that all sanitation facilities have access to water and soap within the toilet blocks for women and girls.
6. Finally, all ULBs are to ensure that sanitation facilities will have access to disposal facilities for used menstrual material. This includes:
 - a. Bins being placed within the toilet stalls itself to allow for privacy when changing
 - b. Bins are emptied regularly and the disposed menstrual waste is also regularly collected by the ULB.
 - c. Disposed menstrual material may be treated as bio-medical / hazardous waste and disposal of this waste must follow the rules for treatment and disposal of bio-medical / hazardous waste accordingly.

ULBs will also ensure that institutional toilets built by private entities (for example, work places, etc.), or public entities (e.g. schools, hospitals) also follow this five-pronged policy. Regular monitoring will be undertaken by ULBs to ensure that this system is functional across the city. State guidelines for community and public toilets will include these provisions.

6. Cities/towns do not discharge untreated waste (solid, liquid, and faecal waste) into the water bodies of Odisha

At present, (See graph 1) cities are disposing septage/sludge directly into water bodies, either through non-functional drains, natural drains, or through open defecation. This is compounded by solid waste being disposed into rivers/river basins. Under this outcome, Odisha will focus on a combination of strengthening the constructed drainage systems, strong FSM / septage management, and/or underground sewerage networks where relevant (including treatment plants), and interception, diversion, and treatment of septage and waste water flowing through natural drains.

Graph 1: Current flow of septage and waste water into the open environment

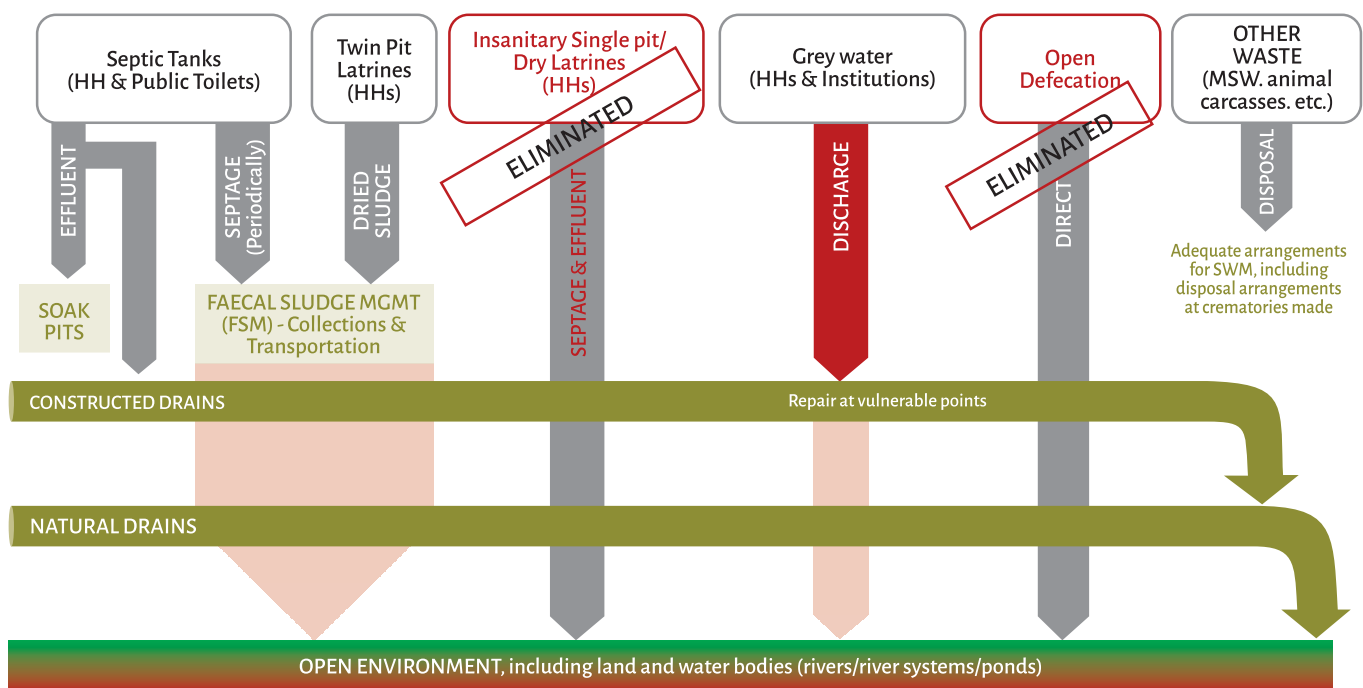


1. As an immediate strategy, and as has been stated above, open defecation and insanitary latrines will be eliminated. Insanitary latrines will be converted to sanitary latrines as per the MSA 2013, households defecating in the open because of a lack of household latrines will be provided access either to an individual household latrine (under SBM, or other relevant programmes of the state or central government), or to a community toilet.
2. ULBs will ensure that household, community, public and institutional toilets with on-site sanitation will be provided with and follow safe standards of FSM / septage management as specified in this Policy. (See Graph 2 for details)
3. ULBs will also ensure that all constructed drains are repaired at vulnerable points to prevent leakages into the environment.
4. Wastewater treatment facilities at community and city-levels will be explored to ensure that no wastewater (grey or black) reaches the open environment untreated.
5. All MSW dumped into constructed and/or natural drains

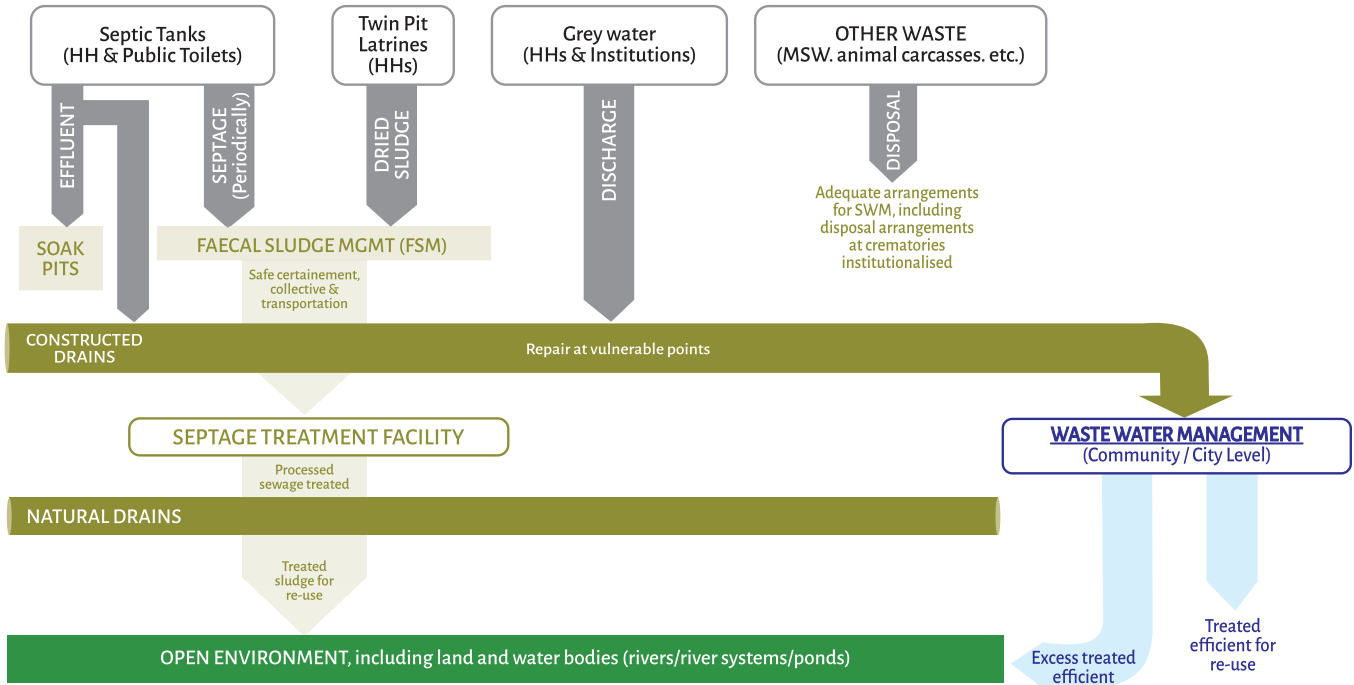
will be cleaned, and the waste collected will be scientifically treated and disposed as specified above. All new (storm water) drains should be constructed as per approved norms.

6. Special care is to be taken with crematoria and other institutions dealing with the disposal of human and / or animal bodies (e.g. slaughter houses). ULBs are to ensure that such disposal is properly monitored, follows set norms, and does not result in pollution of water bodies of the state.
7. Eventually the waste management in cities and towns of Odisha must be such that no solid and/or liquid waste is disposed of into the water bodies. Such waste is scientifically processed, and only treated effluent that meets environmental discharge norms may be released into water bodies. The state government will bring out technical guidance notes from time-to-time to specify standards, processes and technologies that may be used for this purpose within the context of Odisha. ULBs and the state government will take necessary steps – regulatory or legal – to ensure enforcement of these norms.

Graph 2: Intermediate actions to ensure that cities do not discharge untreated wastewater and septage into the open environment



Graph 3: End-stage establishment of treatment facilities to ensure no wastewater and septage pollution of the open environment



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The existing multi-tier (State-District-City/Town) institutional arrangement shall be oriented within the scope of increased devolution initiated, with clear assignment of roles, responsibilities to the institutions as detailed below:



State level institutional set up

The Housing and Urban Development Department (HUDD), Government of Odisha shall assign clear roles to its subsidiary organisations and capacitate and empower cities to implement this policy. It shall also be responsible for monitoring the policy across all urban areas of the state. For this, the HUDD Department will develop appropriate legislation for septage and sewerage management, and ensure that rules / regulations for solid waste in line with the Government of India provisions are brought out in a timely manner. These legislations and rules / regulations will be binding on all ULBs in the state. This parent department will be responsible for the implementation of the State Urban Sanitation Policy. The state institutional platform needs to also provide scope for convergence between the ULB and line department functions further strengthening the devolution initiatives and also build partnerships with private/NGO sector to leverage technical expertise in sanitation and social mobilisation. The institutional arrangement at the state level is thus, a three-tier arrangement as follows:

High Powered Committee (HPC):

The HPC will be the apex body chaired by the Chief Secretary, providing overall guidance and policy direction to urban sanitation initiatives in the state, and overseeing the planning and implementation of the state policy. The Mission will direct all departments and agencies, for the successful implementation of the Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy. It will consist of an inter-departmental-executive setup to ensure successful execution of the state Policy by periodic evaluation of progress across Departments. *(The composition of the HPC is detailed in Annexure-II).* The HPC will:

1. Guide the actions of the State Sanitation Directorate (SSD) and ensure convergence with other departments for optimising efforts towards successful outcomes.
2. Prepare, approve and ensure online publication of the State Sanitation Policy, and City Sanitation Plans (CSP), if not already done so.
3. Ensure comprehensive collection of city-wide data on sanitation, covering the whole sanitation service chain –

- containment, collection, transportation, treatment, reuse/disposal, and wherever possible, link this information to health outcomes in the state.
4. Finalise the Concept note on the urban sanitation situation in the state before submission to the SBM National Mission Directorate.
 5. Empanel consultants of repute and experience for preparation of DPRs for urban sanitation projects, including under SBM(U) and conducting independent reviews and monitoring during execution of projects.
 6. Empanel reputed institutes like IITs, NITs, State Technical Universities, etc., for the appraisal of DPRs.
 7. Sanction projects related to urban sanitation service delivery.
 8. Plan for fund flow in the short, medium and long-terms and plan for additional resource mobilisation as needed.
 9. Recommend proposals for release of installments of funds for sanitation projects, including under SBM(U)
 10. Monitor outcome and O&M arrangements of projects sanctioned and completed.
 11. Review the progress of capacity building, IEC, public awareness activities and approve annual action plans for these.
 12. Ensure convergence of action for urban sanitation in the state, and bring about inter-departmental coordination and cooperation for this.
 13. Ensure timely audits of funds released and review action taken reports on various audit reports and other similar reports.
 14. Address violation of norms and conditions and review legal issues, if any.
2. Decide the framework for appropriate and effective MIS, HRM, and M&E systems, implementation of the Urban WASH Communication Strategy, engagement with support organisations, and partnerships (PPP or otherwise) required for the sanitation initiatives, especially the SBM(U).
 3. Set out guidelines for ULBs to operationalise different components of the sanitation policy; including third party roles, etc.
 4. Provide strategic direction to the State Sanitation Nodal Agency for development, procurement and application of appropriate technology options and service standards for higher environmental and public health outcomes.
 5. Be responsible for the development and deployment of appropriate MIS & M&E systems to monitor progress under the policy.
 6. Liaise with other line departments and agencies (like Health and Family Welfare Dept., SPCB, etc.) to finalise outcome indicators, enable data capture, etc.
 7. Create / notify a uniform structure across the state for planning, designing, project preparation, appraisal, sanction and implementation of sanctioned projects, including under SBM(U) at the ULB level.
 8. Review and appraise DPRs / project proposals received for urban sanitation under various programmes / schemes, including SBM and recommend them to the HPC. Wherever necessary, the SSD may engage empanelled appraisal agencies for the appraisal of these proposals/DPRs.
 9. Bring in successful experiences / best practices in other cities, develop collaborations and suitable models for technical options and social mobilisation, including making use of available expertise within government, and disseminate these to other ULBs in the state through the capacity building mechanism.
 10. Advise the state to strategically implement the best available technology for sanitation service delivery as per the context of the urban sanitation situation in the state.
 11. Guide ULBs in the preparation of City Sanitation Plans, channelling financial resources from state, central and externally aided sources and providing technical assistance required by ULBs.
 12. Examine the need and possibilities of improving and securing (making safe) the work conditions of *Safai Karmacharis*, the sanitation needs of the urban poor, examine the sanitation situation in schools, especially the situation of girl children, with the idea of using this platform also, to trigger behavioural change in the community, design and implement suitable reward schemes that provide incentives to ULB to achieve positive sanitation outcomes,

State Sanitation Directorate (SSD):

The SSD is the core HUDD line agency setup to provide implementation support under the policy; and to ensure successful implementation of the state policy by periodic review of progress across line agencies. The SSD shall function as the State Mission Directorate for SBM(U) as well and shall be headed by the Mission Director SBM(U). The Director, SSD shall be supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU) or equivalent with experts and support staff on an outsourced basis covering the verticals of project management, IEC and media, information technology, and M&E. The SSD will:

1. Support the HPC in the implementation of sanitation programmes and policy in the state

and promote demand-based sanitation while ensuring that suitable protocols for maintenance are set up.

13. Advise the state government on necessary modifications/ notifications required by law to affect the sanitation policy, examine the updates made to the Development Control Regulations, and provide other technical know-how for effective management.

District level institutional set up

In the current devolution scenario, most of the ULBs may have considerable deficits in capacities to plan, implement and monitor urban sanitation programs. While it is expected that ULBs will develop these capacities over the medium term (next three to five years), a district level mechanism will be the appropriate institution for guiding and assisting ULBs in urban sanitation, in coordination with different line departments and their frontline units at the district and the ULB levels. This will also enable leveraging on capacities and programs on-going in the nearby rural areas. Wherever possible and effective, the state government may direct districts to follow a clustering policy where cities within a district are clustered on the basis of geographical proximity to implement the sanitation policy and share relevant sanitation infrastructure.

District-level Review & Monitoring Committee (DLRMC):

The DLRMC will be constituted with a view to fulfil the objective of ensuring satisfactory monitoring of projects under the Chairpersonship of a Member of Parliament. The DLRMC will monitor SBM(U) projects in a given district as per the guidelines issued by the SBM(U) National Mission Directorate. *(The composition of the DLRMC is detailed in Annexure-II).* The District Nodal Officer for implementation, monitoring and oversight, will be the District Collector, or an officer nominated by the District Collect. In the event that the District Collector nominates a representative, that representative shall report to the District Collector, who in turn shall report to the State Government in the normal procedure outlined in the institutional framework of the policy

District Urban Sanitation Committee (DUSC at DUDA):

Chaired by the District Collector, it will be the District-level monitoring and implementing agency for urban sanitation programmes, schemes and strategies with Mayors/ Chairpersons and Commissioners/ Executive Officers of ULBs, heads of line departments, and representatives from local industries associations, NGOs, etc. The DUSC shall:

1. Remain in constant contact with the SSD for implementation of the State Urban Sanitation Policy and coordinate between the ULBs in the District and the State for timely and proper flow of information

2. Direct the Integration of city sanitation planning in the ULBs according to the directions of the State level nodal agency
3. Monitor the progress of preparation of CSPs, and implementation of sanitation promotion, health and environment outcomes, in urban areas of the district and report as required by the SSD
4. Plan for emergency requirements (floods, cyclones, etc.) of sanitation and also seasonal requirements (festivals, fairs, etc.) and approve the arrangement
5. Direct the coordination of the activities of line department frontline personnel towards enabling planned sanitation outcomes
6. Assist the ULBs in carrying out their tasks as provided for in the City Sanitation Task Force (below) in the initial phase
7. Oversee the clustering strategy in the district and its successful implementation
8. Review DPRs for urban sanitation developed by the City PMU under various programmes, including SBM(U). In particular the DUSC shall ensure no duplication of efforts / resources (physical and financial) across clusters wherever applicable
9. All sanitation projects, except for large capital projects on composting, septage / FS Treatment Plants, or STPs, will be approved at the level of the DUSC. The SSD and HPC may amend the limits of these approvals from time-to-time, and issue instructions accordingly

For this, the DUSC shall be supported by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with, OWSSB and PHEO will nominate representatives for each district to serve as members of the DUSC and attend meetings.

The ULB level institutional set up

City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF):

This will be created within the ULB under the leadership of the Commissioner/ Executive Officer to design, implement and monitor the sanitation promotion programs in the respective ULBs. The CSTF will be responsible for:

1. Preparation of baseline database and situation analysis
2. Design of city sanitation plan (CSP) emphasizing participatory approaches
3. Ensuring use of sanitary latrine by all and ensuring safe disposal of sewage and liquid waste
4. Monitoring progress of the campaign and make periodic corrections as needed and regular reporting to district and state coordination agencies

5. Working with support organisations, line departments and civil society formations in setting up systems that enable community level monitoring and management of common sanitary facilities
6. Developing systems that enable community-based monitoring of public health and environmental outcomes
7. Working with the appropriate line departments and civil formations to identify and develop suitable citizen-interaction platforms as a hub for the communication and also monitoring
8. Design and implement incentive schemes for ward or suitable sub-city administrative territory and other identified units – schools, slums, shopping areas; etc.
9. Review of DPRs for urban sanitation developed by the CMD under various programmes, including SBM (U) and recommend them to the DUSC consideration
10. The CSTF will also make necessary sub-committees (e.g. solid waste, septage, etc.) to ensure ward-level monitoring of the implementation the policy across all wards

The CSTF will have membership of the relevant elected representatives heading the standing committees and also of women members. *(The composition of the CSTF is detailed in Annexure-II).*

City Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be headed by the Commissioner / Executive Officer to implement the sanitation programmes in the respective ULBs. The SSD will notify the technical support to be provided. The City PIU will be responsible to:

1. Conduct the baseline survey
2. Provide necessary inputs for the CSP
3. Conduct the city-wide communication campaign
4. Work with the community to ensure citizen engagement for sanitation service delivery across all categories, including the vulnerable
5. Develop DPRs for urban sanitation under various programmes/schemes, including SBM(U) for consideration by the state government
6. Provide necessary support the CSTF for implementation of sanitation programmes / schemes in the city

While initially, the PIUs can function as technical cells for the ULBs, eventually, the functions performed by the PIU must be absorbed into the ULB such that it is an essential function performed by the ULB as the local authority for sanitation in the city.

Additionally, the local authority responsible for faecal sludge / septage management in the city will ensure that there is adequate sourcing, organisation, and capacity building of a team of frontline

sanitation workers that will deal with on-ground requests for FSM in the city.

Sub-city level institutional set up

Ward Committees/Area Committees:

These will be constituted to be responsible for oversight and implementation of the CSP within the ward and report to CSTF. It will also be responsible for monitoring the progress of the campaign and school sanitation initiatives.

Other Support Organisations:

CSTF may involve identified committed NGOs and CBOs by allocating clear roles and outcomes. Private sector engagement is to be encouraged through voluntary efforts, financial contributions or the PPP route.

Planning

ULB level

City Sanitation Plans (CSPs) will need to be prepared in a participatory manner through consultations with urban citizens, especially the poor and women. The goal of making cities open defecation free and moving towards a safe disposal system for sewage as well as faecal sludge will be the main thrust of CSP. The phasing of the plan, its operational elements, choice of technology options and finances will feature in the plan. This plan will be integrated in to the overall development plan of the ULB and will also be reviewed by the DUSC to dovetail it with other urban infrastructure development initiatives. The CSPs need to be readied within a definite time frame.

State level

The SSD will consolidate CSPs into a state level plan specifying the time frame, finances, operational components and guideline-sets for these components, to enable the state to earmark resources. The ULB will align to the State plan. Special emphasis will need to be given to urban centres that attract floating population seasonally (tourism) or sporadically (religious/cultural occasions) for planning. Also, appropriate environment-friendly solutions would need to be incorporated for these locations.

A communications strategy evolved at the state level would guide the awareness generation and Behaviour Change Communication components at the ULB level.

Implementation

Setting the standards

The SSD will draft and issue guidelines for the ULBs in sanitation management covering:-

1. Environmental standards (like PCB effluent standards for discharge to land and water)

2. Technical standards and guidelines for on-site / off-site technologies and its management
3. Public Health indicators and standards (like incidence of diarrhoea, ARI, Water Quality standards – faecal coliform)
4. Safety standards for workers involved in safe sanitary disposal and management including identification of hazards and minimum worker-safety and process-safety standards to be maintained.

Service delivery

1. The ULB concerned will be accountable with regard to service delivery and for assets created and managed as part of the initiative.
2. All service providers will confirm to the SLB standards stipulated by the GoI. and report accordingly.
3. All asset-creation that results from the CSP will be clearly

inventoried and ownership made clear. Service delivery could be through agencies contracted by the ULB. However, all non-household assets would be owned by the ULB with clear lease arrangements for users.

Regulation, coordination and ULB primacy

Strengthening existing state level institutions that are charged with ensuring compliance of ULBs to environmental standards (e.g. State Pollution Control Boards), health outcomes (e.g. Health Departments), and Service Delivery Standards (e.g. State Urban Departments). Wherever these responsibilities or action on deviance are not spelt out clearly, the SSD would examine and advise the state government on making these clear. The policy also identifies the ULB as having the key regulatory role over all properties and agencies/households in the city in respect of outcomes and stipulated process standards, subject to due cognisance of law.

PLANNING, MONITORING & EVALUATION

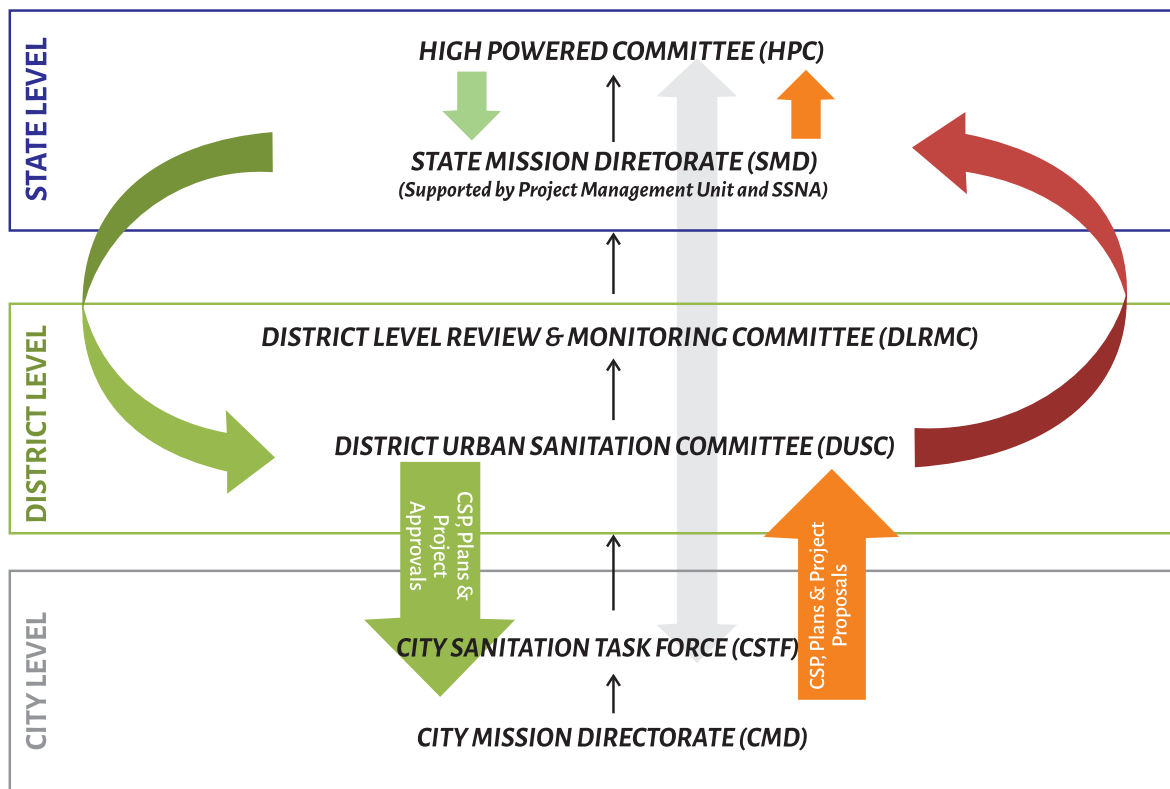
The institutional setup at the city-district-state will be responsible for operating the M&E system detailed by the SSD. The outputs of this will be reported and reviewed by the Government of Odisha. The key guiding principles would be:

1. SSD will be responsible for M&E of cities' performance through the DUSC;
2. ULBs in turn need to track compliance of households

(establishments, etc.) with outcomes and process standards that it has adopted;

3. Supplementary features like introducing citizens' report cards, citizens' monitoring committees, self-assessment system, inter-city competitions, etc. will be considered as part of the overall State Policy. The roles of third party agencies - NGOs and CBOs - in this process will be made clear.

Flow of reporting, project proposals, sanction and M&E



- ➔ Flow of requests for approval / sanction of project proposals (DPRs) and CSPs
- ➔ Flow of approval / sanction of project proposals (DPRs) & CSPs
- ↔ Flow of M&E and oversight of operations
- ➔ Flow of reporting

Incentives for ULBs to make progress in sanitation

The state will institute an assessment scheme to encourage competition and transparency in sanitation actions, amongst the towns/cities in Odisha. HUDD will ensure that all ULBs ensure detailed and timely monitoring of sanitation services and outcomes in their respective cities. HUDD will evolve a monitoring framework for ULBs for this purpose.

The goal of the reward is to encourage ULBs to strive for 100 per cent access to sanitation facilities to all residents and 100 per cent safe disposal of all waste generated within the urban environs. The assessment and award is based on the premise that improved public health and environmental standards are two outcomes that

ULBs must ensure for urban citizens. In doing so, city governments must adopt a holistic, city-wide approach while incorporating processes that help reach outputs pertaining to goals of this policy.

The state reward scheme would be designed in consultation with the ULBs, for incentivising city performance in sanitation aspects. It would consist of an assessment format with weighted indicators (this would enlarge on the ODF/++ framework specified in Annexure I), and would also provide basis for performance based financial incentives for cities making progress on the sanitation front. The cost for this will be borne out of the performance grant available under the 14th Finance Commission, where the state government will include suitable performance indicators for sanitation in the overall performance grant framework.

CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING

It is understood that the capacities of the existing ULB structure – political and executive – are rather limited, to proactively take up and manage the list of activities envisaged under this policy. Suitable institutions that are equipped to build capacities in these local bodies are imminent and a state training institute for urban leaders and managers is urgently recommended. In the interim, the SSD could make use of the training capacities already built up within the state and districts for the rural sanitation campaign and utilise these to create the pool of local trainers necessary for the implementation of the policy with necessary urban adaptations. This pool of master trainers will conduct cascaded training sessions to ensure coverage of all stakeholders, within the ULB. ULBs will need to provide training on sanitation to their own staff – using these identified state level resource agencies. They will need to utilize Govt. of India (including NUSP) and State Government Schemes for training and capacity building in order to achieve this. Additionally, frontline sanitation workers may be organised

by functionality e.g. solid waste workers, sewerage workers, FSM works, and the like, in each ULB to ensure that in addition to planning and monitoring, ULBs ensure adequate staff for service delivery.

The SSD would develop the content-needs document and TNA for this HRD exercise. This will also need to focus on capacity building, i.e. not just training but also development of systems and capacities of ULBs in sanitation (including both internal and external communication), in line with the Urban Sector Reforms that the state may be implementing. This will not be limited to government functionaries, but also to frontline sanitation workers who may or may not be on government payrolls, and will be capacitated for service delivery at the city, ward, and household-levels. Where needed, the SSD would identify, select and engage specialised agencies of the government, and/or NGOs and private sector organizations.

PHASING &
FUNDING THE POLICY

To ensure effective and timely action under the policy, the state government may bring out appropriate instructions for phasing of cities under each outcome on a yearly basis, and the budget for this may be based on context-specific technologies being proposed / considered for those cities.

The Housing & Urban Development Department (HUDD) of the Government of Odisha will be responsible to ensure that the necessary funds to implement the Policy are made available. This may be through an outlay from the State Government and may be supplemented with funds as applicable from the central

government, or other sources such as donor funds. The state government may choose to notify a suitable nodal agency to manage the funds under the supervision of the state government if deemed necessary. The HUDD should specify a minimum five-year time horizon for budgeting under the policy and the expenditure and budgets must be reviewed against outcomes on an annual basis.”

In addition to this, Districts and ULBs are free to leverage additional funding for action under the Policy like fees, fines, penalties, user charges, etc.

Annexure I:
Framework of the ODF/++
Cities Definition
[Three levels of success]

DEFINITION	INDICATOR	SUCCESS MEASURED AS
(Stage I) BASIC ODF: This definition is the first stop for a city in its efforts towards improved sanitation. It is also a measure of the successful implementation of the SBM(U) as all the necessary components of its achievement are funded under the mission		
1) No open defecation within city limits	1) No. of wards where, at the time of survey: (A) no person is found defecating in the open; and (B) no visible human faeces observed	1) 80% of the wards where conditions 1A & 1B are true (Survey)
2) All city residents have access to latrines: (A) within the household; OR (B) community toilets; or (C) public toilets	2) Output 2 indicators: a) Latrine access measured as [2A(i)+2A(ii)]: i) HH with IHL ii) HH with community toilets b) Public toilet seats cover 5% of population	2) Measures: a) HH OD \leq No. New Latrine + New ¹ CT Seats* 6 ² (HH OD: 2014 baseline from SBM Concept note; New figures: SBM MIS) b) 5% of 2014 population \leq public toilet seats * 100 ³ (Population: baseline from SBM Concept note; PT seats: SBM MIS)
3) All insanitary latrines converted to sanitary latrines, and no incidence of Manual Scavenging observed in any form	3) Output 3 indicators: a) All dry latrines converted to sanitary latrines b) All pit latrines converted to sanitary latrines c) No incidence of MS observed in any form	3) Measures: a) 2014 Baseline of dry latrines \leq conversion into sanitary latrines. (insanitary latrines: 2014 baseline from SBM Concept note; New figures: SBM MIS) b) Conversion of pit into sanitary latrines \geq 60% of 2014 Baseline of pit latrines (pit latrines: 2014 baseline from SBM Concept note; New figures: SBM MIS) c) No MS is observed i) 80% of the wards where no MS is observed (Survey) ii) 80% of sanitation conservancy workers use safety gear when dealing with waste (survey)
(Stage II) ODF+: goes beyond the basic access to sanitation to a more desired level of access, and brings into consideration aspects of environmental sanitation.		
1) No open defecation within city limits	1) No. of wards where, at the time of survey: (A) no person is found defecating in the open; and (B) no visible human faeces observed	1) 100% of the wards where conditions 1A & 1B are true (Survey)
2) All city residents have access to latrines: (A) within the household; OR (B) community toilets; or (C) public toilets	2) Output 2 indicators: a) Latrine access measured as [2A(i)+2A(ii)]: i) HH with IHL ii) HH with community toilets b) Public toilet seats cover 5% of population	2) Latrine Access: a) Success indicator 2 (Basic ODF); AND b) No. New Latrine \geq 80% HH OD (HH OD: 2014 baseline from SBM Concept note; New figures: SBM MIS) c) Success indicator 2B (Basic ODF)
3) Adequate latrine access in all institutions, especially educational institutions	3) All educational institutions have access to adequate number of functional toilets	3) Educational Institutions: a) All students have access to toilets within the educational institution [Max: 25 students per toilet seat] b) Educational institutions have separate toilets for boys and girls

¹ By "New CTs", can also mean older non-functional CTs that have been revived and made functional as per the SBM(U) guidelines

² Presuming an average of 30 people per community toilet seat (Average of 35 men and 25 women per seat as per SBM(U) guidelines) and divided by 5 presuming 5 people per HH i.e. new CT seats / 6

³ Presuming an average of 300 people per public toilet seat (Avg. Of 1 per 100 for men and women as per SBM(U) guidelines)

DEFINITION	INDICATOR	SUCCESS MEASURED AS
4) All insanitary latrines converted to sanitary latrines, and no incidence of Manual Scavenging observed in any form	4) All dry latrines converted to sanitary latrines 5) All pit latrines converted to sanitary latrines 6) No incidence of MS observed in any form	4) Success indicator 4 (Basic ODF) 5) Success indicator 5 (Basic ODF) 6) MS: a) 100% of the wards where no MS is observed (Survey) b) 100% of sanitation conservancy workers use safety gear when dealing with waste (survey)
5) No open discharge of human faecal and liquid waste	7) Safe containment of faecal matter 8) Safe transport and/or disposal of faecal matter	7) All latrines should be connected, either to a sewerage system, or to an on-site system [survey] 8) No open dumping of human faeces or liquid waste in non-designated areas (survey)
(Stage III) ODF ++: matches national and global standards, including Target 6.2 of the SDGs, and the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) 2008 which envisages 100% sanitised cities. It covers the entire sanitation chain, and attempts to target the environmental and public health impacts of poor and inadequate sanitation characterised by OD		
1) Definition 1 as per ODF+ above	1) Indicators 1 as per ODF+ above	1) 1 as per ODF+ (Stage II) above
2) Definition 2 as per ODF+ above	2) Indicator 2 as per ODF+ above	2) 2 as per ODF+ (Stage II) above
3) Adequate latrine access in all institutions	3) Indicators a) All educational institutions have access to adequate number of functional toilets b) All other institutions have access to adequate number of functional toilets	3) Success measured as: a) Educational Institutions: i) All students have access to toilets within the educational institution [Max: 25 students per toilet seat] ii) Educational institutions have separate toilets for boys and girls b) Success measured as (Other Institutions): All institutions within the ULB limit comply with building rules that specify latrine provision in institutions [Survey]
4) Definition 4 as per ODF+ above	4) Indicator 4 as per ODF+ above	4) 4 as per ODF+ above
5) No open discharge of human faecal and liquid waste, and safe containment, transport, treatment and disposal of all human faecal and liquid waste, and waste water (black and grey)	5) Safe containment of all human faecal and liquid waste	5) All latrines should be connected, either to a functional sewerage system or to a safe on-site system [Functional: Transect inspection of sewerage system, and citizen feedback; safe OSS: Periodicity of de-sludging the on-site system]
	6) Safe transport, treatment, and/or disposal of all human faecal and liquid waste, and waste water (black and grey)	6) Success measured as: a) All sewage and faecal waste is safely transported to a treatment site [Survey to observe leakages, malfunctions, no open transportation of sludge] b) No open dumping of septage [Survey: whether all faecal matter is reaching a designated treatment site] c) All faecal matter is adequately treated at designated treatment plants [Survey] d) Waste water is safely conveyed to a treatment site [Survey to observe conditions of drains conveying water from household to treatment site; or adequacy of household level treatment (if any)] e) Waste water is safely treated [Survey to observe whether waste water conveyed to treatment facility is being treated as per the norms laid out by the Government of India and the State Government from time to time]

Annexure II: State, District, and City-level Institutions for Sanitation Management

High Powered Committee (HPC): Composition

1. The Chief Secretary (Chairman)
2. The Development Commissioner
3. Principal Secretary, Finance Department
4. Principal Secretary, Water Resources Department
5. Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department
6. Secretary, Dept. of Health & Family Welfare
7. Secretary, Dept. of School & Mass Education
8. Secretary, Women & Child Development Department
9. Secretary, Department of Forest & Environment
10. Secretary, Department of Tourism
11. Secretary, Works Department
12. Secretary, Dept. of Commerce & Transport
13. General Manager, East Coast Railway
14. CEO, Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF)
15. Mission Director, SBM(U), Housing & Urban Development Department (Member-Secretary)
16. Executive Director, Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board (Nodal Officer & State Programme Officer, Urban Sanitation)
17. Director, Municipal Administration
18. Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board
19. Chief Engineer, Orissa State Water and Sanitation Mission
20. Chief Engineer, PHEO-Urban
21. Chief Engineer, Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board
22. Secretary, Orissa State Housing Board
23. Vice Chairman, Bhubaneswar Development Authority
24. Representative of leading NGOs/CBOs-Nominated by HUDD
25. Representative from Corporate Bodies/ Industries Associations- Nominated by the HUDD.
26. Representative, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

District-level Review & Monitoring Committee (DLRMC): Composition

1. Member of Parliament in the district (Chairperson)
2. Members of Legislative Assembly in the district (Members)
3. Mayors of ULBs in the district (Members)
4. Chairpersons of the ULBs in the district (Members)

5. District Collector of the district (Member-Secretary)
6. Commissioners / EOs of ULBs in the District

District Urban Sanitation Committee (DUSC – Part of DUDA): Composition

1. District Collector (Chairperson)
2. Mayors/ Chairpersons of ULBs in the district (Members)
3. Commissioners/ Executive Officers of the ULBs in District (Members)
4. Project Officer, DUDA/ ADM (Member Secretary)
5. Representative, PHEO (nominated by PHEO)
6. Representative, OWSSB (nominated by OWSSB)
7. Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO)
8. District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO)
9. District Project Coordinator (DPC); SSA
10. Circle Inspector of Schools (CI)
11. Regional/District Officer, OSPSCB
12. Officer in charge of CDS, DUDA
13. One invitee from Mission Shakti
14. One invitee from Industries
15. One invitee from NGOs active in District (preferably from health or sanitation sectors)

City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF): Composition

1. Mayor/ Chairperson of the ULB Council concerned (Chairperson)
2. Commissioner/ Executive Officer of ULB (Member Convenor)
3. City Health Officer
4. Officer, Social welfare/ development; WCD Department
5. Officer, Engineering Dept.
6. Chairperson of relevant Standing Committees
7. One member from the PHEO
8. One women self-help group/ community representative
9. One NGO/CBO representative working on slums, urban poverty, water & sanitation
10. One Women member from the ULB Council
11. One representative of safai karamcharis, sewerage and sanitation workers etc.
12. One representative of private firms/ corporate agencies working in the sanitation sector

Annexure III: Table summarising actions across state government department and in cities under the MSW Rules 2016

S. NO.	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITIES					TIME-LIMIT
		HUDD*	RD§	OPCB#	DISTRICT COLLECTOR	URBAN & RURAL LOCAL BODIES	
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid-waste processing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct the Town Planning Directorate to ensure that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Master Plan of every city has provisions for setting up of MSW processing & disposal facilities, either individually, or linked to regional facilities. ○ The Metropolitan and District Planning Committees reflect these provisions. ○ Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial or institutional or any other non-residential complexes exceeding 200 dwellings or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 m². ○ Buffer zone for solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than 5 tons per day are duly notified. This may be done in consultation with OPCB ● Facilitate identification and selection of sites with ULBs and Panchayats (the latter in collaboration with RD, G/o Odisha). ● Ensure that SEZ, Industrial Estates, Industrial Parks, etc., earmark at least 5% of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facilities 	Facilitate identification of sites in rural areas (including census towns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issue guidelines for selection of sites and consideration of buffer zones ● Notify application formats for authorisation to process, recycle, and treat solid waste in line with SWM 2016 Rules 	Facilitate identification and allocation of suitable sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Study the quantity and character of solid waste being generated in the local body to determine the nature of technology and site for solid waste processing facility ● Suggest suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities in the implementation plans 	1 year

2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional SLF facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 mill population and for setting up common SLF sites or stand-alone SLF Sites by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the event that it is strategically efficient to geographically cluster cities across districts, a committee of District Collectors may be formed. This committee will be chaired by the DC where the cluster facility is being proposed. The committee will consider all strategic options and suggest a cluster strategy to Commissioner-cum-Secretary, HUDD for approval. ● Direct the Town Planning Directorate to ensure notification of a buffer zone for solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than 5 tons per day in consultation with OPCB 	Facilitate identification of sites in rural areas (including census towns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issue guidelines for selection of sites ● Notify application formats for authorisation to process, recycle, treat, and dispose solid waste in line with SWM 2016 Rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate identification of suitable sites ● Committee of DCs to study and recommend suitable sites for cluster facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Study the quantity and character of solid waste being generated in the local body to determine the nature of technology and site for solid waste processing facility ● Suggest suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities in the implementation plans 	1 year
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up of solid waste management processing facilities and SLF facilities	Facilitate state government approvals for procurement of land for solid waste processing facilities and SLF sites in urban areas	Facilitate state government approvals for procurement of land for solid waste processing facilities and SLF sites in rural areas	Review and approve / suspend proposals for sites	Facilitate allocation of suitable sites	Obtain statutory clearances for solid waste processing facilities and SLF sites.	2 years
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio-degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste, domestic hazardous waste, and inert solid waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review existing laws to ensure a suitable legislative framework for enforcement under the SWM Rules 2016 ● Provide necessary guidance to ULBs for enforcement under the rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review existing laws to ensure a suitable legislative framework for enforcement under the SWM Rules 2016 ● Provide necessary guidance to Panchayats and Census towns for enforcement under the rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop guidance for state and local bodies on the standards and outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016 ● Review implementation at least twice a year in collaboration with HUDD, including monitoring adherence to environmental standards 	Review enforcement in the local bodies and provide guidance and arbitration where necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop and enforce suitable bye-laws that reflect the standards under SWM Rules 2016. These bye-laws should include both administrative charges, fines and penalties, as well as incentivising zero-waste · Identification of waste pickers and informal sector waste workers 	2 years

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate performance of local bodies (rural local bodies in collaboration with RD, G/o Odisha) for outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016, and Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy and implementation plan for SWM. • Develop a scheme for waste-pickers and informal-sector waste workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate performance of rural local bodies for outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016, and implementation plan for SWM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate inter-state movement of solid waste • Report to Solid Waste Management Advisory Body, Government of Odisha on a regular basis and for corrective action, if any 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of NGOs wherever feasible 	
5.	Ensure door-to-door collection of segregated waste and transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	Monitor and evaluate performance of local bodies (rural local bodies in collaboration with RD, G/o Odisha) for outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016, and Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy and implementation plan for SWM.	Monitor and evaluate performance of rural local bodies for outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016, and implementation plan for SWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify a format for annual report of local bodies • Review implementation at least twice a year in collaboration with HUDD, including monitoring adherence to environmental standards • Regulate inter-state movement of solid waste • Report to Solid Waste Management Advisory Body, Government of Odisha on a regular basis and for corrective action, if any 	Review segregation, collection, and transportation of waste in the local bodies and provide guidance and arbitration where necessary	Local bodies to ensure that their implementation plans specify actions for segregation, collection, and transportation of waste. The provisions for this should also be specified in the bye-laws. This should be reported annually on notified formats.	2 years
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of C&D waste	Monitor and evaluate performance of local bodies (rural local bodies in collaboration with RD, G/o Odisha) for outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016, and Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy and implementation plan for SWM.	Monitor and evaluate performance of rural local bodies for outcomes under the SWM Rules 2016, and implementation plan for SWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify a format for annual report of local bodies for C&D waste 	Review segregation, collection, and transportation of waste in the local bodies and provide guidance and arbitration where necessary	Local bodies to ensure that their implementation plans specify actions for segregation, collection, and transportation of waste. The provisions for this should also be specified in the bye-laws. This should be reported annually on notified formats.	2 years

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review implementation at least twice a year in collaboration with HUDD, including monitoring adherence to environmental standards • Regulate inter-state movement of solid waste • Report to Solid Waste Management Advisory Body, Government of Odisha on a regular basis and for corrective action, if any 			
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100,000 or more population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance to Local Bodies for PPP arrangements for these facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance to Local Bodies for PPP arrangements for these facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify a format for annual report of operations of facilities to be submitted by operator to local bodies 	Review set-up and operation of facilities at least once every quarter in the local bodies and provide guidance and arbitration where necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the operator of the facility, designs and sets-up the facility as per the technical guidelines issued 	2 years
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies and census towns below 100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In certain cases may help / facilitate private sector participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In certain cases may help / facilitate private sector participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the environmental standards of operating the facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all statutory clearances are obtained by the operator 	3 years

9.	Setting up common / stand-alone SLF by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual waste from the processing facilities as well as inert waste as permitted under SWM 2016 rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a policy for re-use / recycle of solid waste by-products in government projects and by the private sector e.g. use of plastic waste in road construction, compost by-back, and cost incentive for power purchase agreements whereby electricity generated from WtE plants may be fed back into the grid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a policy for re-use / recycle of solid waste by-products in government projects and by the private sector e.g. use of plastic waste in road construction, compost by-back, and cost incentive for power purchase agreements whereby electricity generated from WtE plants may be fed back into the grid. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that operations of facilities are safe and environmentally sound, and in compliance with guidelines issued 	3 years
10.	Setting up common / stand-alone SLF by or for all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under SWM 2016 rules					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure monthly monitoring of and reporting on the operations and maintenance of facilities 	3 years
11.	Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor the closure and rehabilitation of old/abandoned / non-functional sites in urban local bodies on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor the closure and rehabilitation of old/ abandoned / non-functional sites in rural local bodies on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contextualise guidelines for bio-remediation / capping of old and abandoned dump sites and closure protocols for Odisha on the basis of SWM 2016 Rules (Schedule 1 (I)) 	To monitor the closure and rehabilitation of old/abandoned / non-functional sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and evaluate existing dumpsites based on guidelines issued by OPCB 	5 years

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct the Town Planning Directorate to ○ Develop norms for re-use of land previously used as dump sites, in collaboration with OPCB ○ Handhold ULBs to plan for and utilise land previously used as dump sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Direct the District/ Regional Planning Authorities to ○ Develop norms for re-use of land previously used as dump sites, in collaboration with OPCB in rural areas ○ Handhold Local Bodies to plan for and utilise land previously used as dump sites in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitor closure and rehabilitation of old dumpsites on a quarterly basis ● Report to Solid Waste Management Advisory Body, Government of Odisha on a regular basis and for corrective action, if any 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine old/ abandoned / non-functional dump sites to be closed – based on a feasibility study ● Local Body implementation plans to provide time-specific options for closure and rehabilitation of such sites. ● Obtain necessary statutory approvals for closure / rehabilitation of sites 	
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*Housing & Urban Development Department, G/o Odisha

§Rural Development Department, G/o Odisha

#Odisha Pollution Control Board, G/o Odisha

Annexure IV: Formation of the “Solid Waste Management Advisory Body, Government of Odisha

As per Clause 23 of the SWM Rules 2016, an inter-departmental advisory body for SWM in the state is being formed under the chairpersonship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, with membership as follows:

S. NO.	DESIGNATION	MEMBERSHIP
1.	Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department, G/o Odisha	Chairperson*
2.	Secretary, Rural Development Department, G/o Odisha (or his/her nominee)	Member*
3.	Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, G/o Odisha (or his/her nominee)	Member*
4.	Member-Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board (OPCB)	Member*
5.	Director, Town Planning, Directorate of Town Planning, Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha	Member
6.	Principal Secretary, Agriculture Department, G/o Odisha (or his/her nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary)	Member
7.	Representative, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Government of India	Member*
8.	Representative, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India	Member*
9.	Representative, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India	Member*
10.	Representative, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Government of India	Member*
11.	Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar (or his/her nominee not below the rank of Dean)	Member*
12.	Representatives of any 3 Urban Local Bodies (To be nominated by Chairperson) – by rotation	Member*
13.	Representatives from any two Census Towns by rotation (2 Census Towns to be nominated by Chairperson)	Member*
14.	One representative from NGO/Civil Society Organisation working with waste pickers/ informal recyclers/solid waste management (To be nominated by Chairperson)	Member
15.	One representative of a waste pickers' collective (to be nominated by Chairperson)	Member
16.	One Representative from Corporate Bodies / Industries Association(s) (To be nominated by Chairperson)	Member
17.	Two subject Experts (To be nominated by Chairperson)	Members
18.	Director, Municipal Administration, Housing & Urban Development Department, G/o Odisha	Member
19.	Director, State Sanitation Directorate, and Mission Director (SBM Urban), Housing & Urban Development Department, G/o Odisha	Convenor

*Ex-Officio Members

The Solid Waste Management Advisory Body, Government of Odisha shall:

1. Meet at least once in six months
2. Review matters related to the implementation of this implementation plan vis-à-vis the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 and the Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017 (and subsequent revisions)
3. Advise the Government of Odisha to take measures that are necessary for the expeditious and appropriate implementation of this plan.
4. Produce a review report covering the implementation plan. This shall be submitted to OPCB, G/o Odisha for necessary action under the SWM Rules 2016. It shall also be placed before the High Powered Committee (HPC) Constituted under the Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy 2017 for their perusal and consideration.