



## **Role of ULB in Faecal Sludge and Septage Management with linkage to Health & Sanitation**

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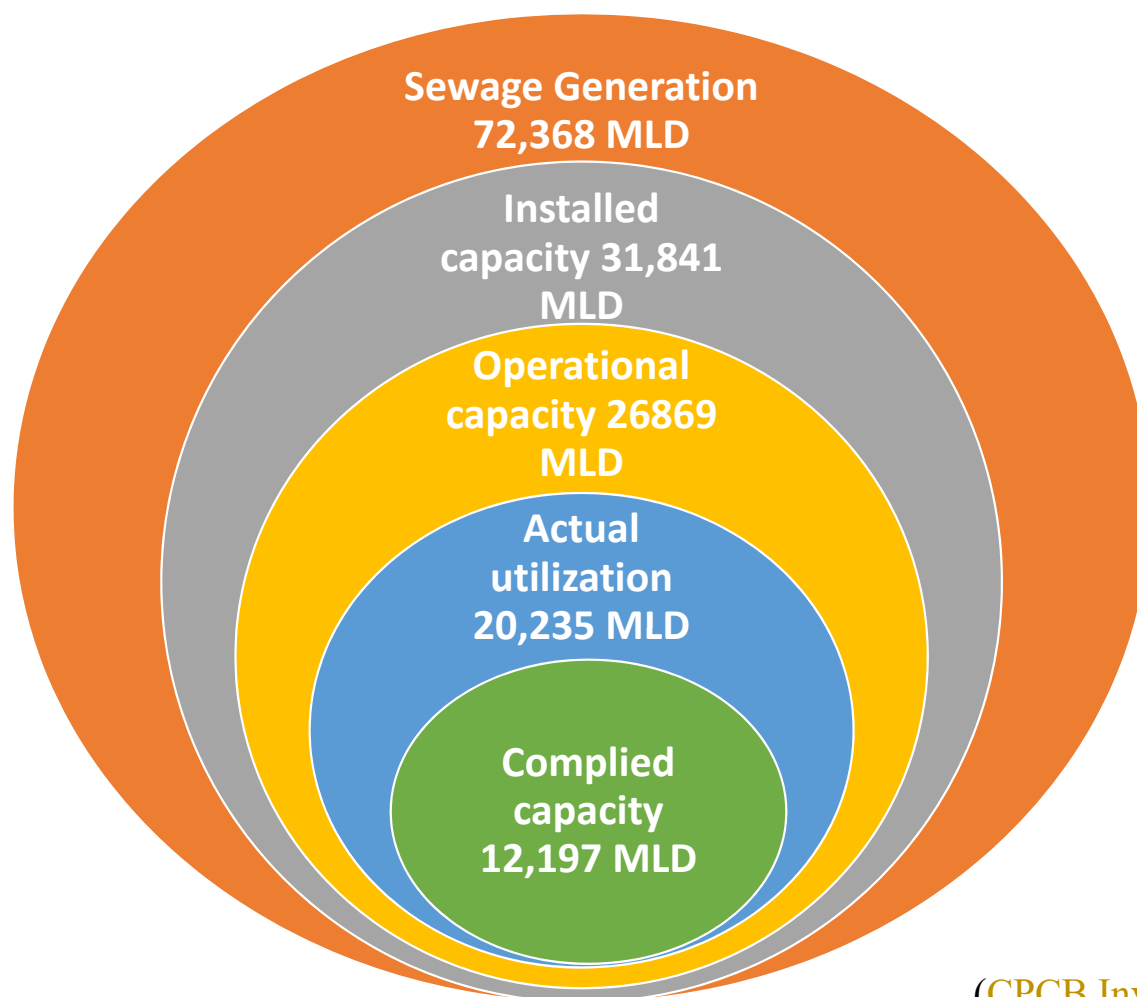
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**WORKSHOP ON FAECAL SLUDGE  
AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT (FSSM)  
IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**Current Status and Future Pathways: The  
Journey towards City-wide Inclusive  
Sanitation**

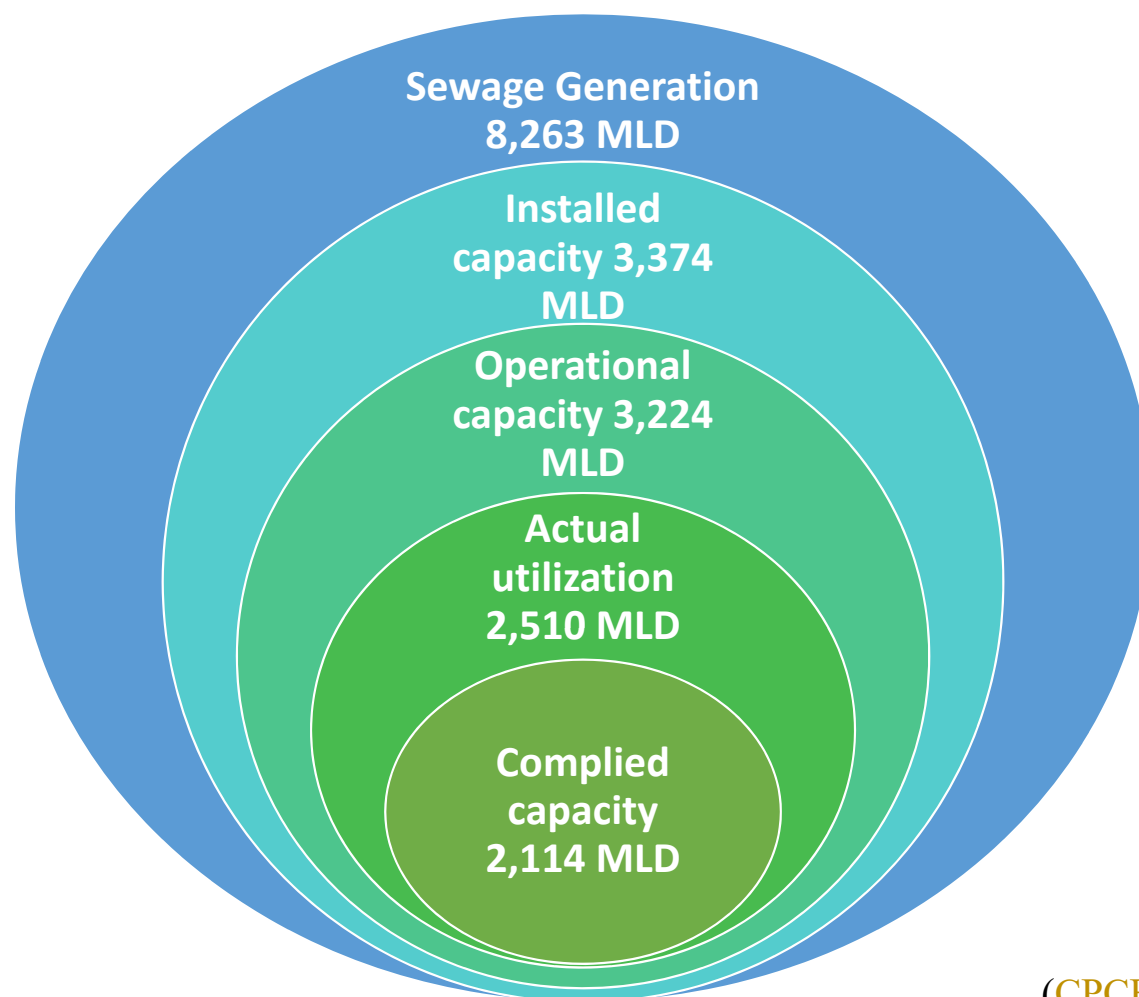
**Date: July 29, 2022**

# Sewage Scenario in India



(CPCB Inventory, March 2021)

# Sewage Scenario in Uttar Pradesh



(CPCB Inventory, March 2021)

## Need of FSSM

- ❖ On 2nd October 2014, the Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission towards achieving a Clean and Open Defecation Free India.
- ❖ SBM and AMRUT both the schemes aim to holistically address the existing gaps under the sanitation value chain in India.
- ❖ Implementation of FSSM services in all ULBs such that safe and sustainable sanitation becomes a reality for all in each and every household, street, town and city.
- ❖ Municipal Law, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 provide a framework for control of effluent, sewage and septage discharge

## National Urban Sanitation Policy (2008)

Sanitary and Safe Disposal 100 % of human excreta and liquid wastes from all sanitation, the following activities shall be undertaken:

1. Promoting proper functioning of network-based sewerage systems .
2. Promoting recycle and reuse of treated waste water for non potable applications wherever possible will be encouraged.
3. Promoting proper disposal and treatment of sludge from on-site installations (septic tanks, pit latrines, etc.);
4. Ensuring that all the human wastes are collected safely confined and disposed not to cause any hazard to public health or the environment.

# National Policy on FSSM (2017)

## Objectives

- Define the roles and responsibilities of various government entities and agencies, and of other key stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society organisations and citizens for effective implementation of FSSM services throughout the country.



# Uttar Pradesh State Septage Management Policy (2019)

## The Goal of the Policy

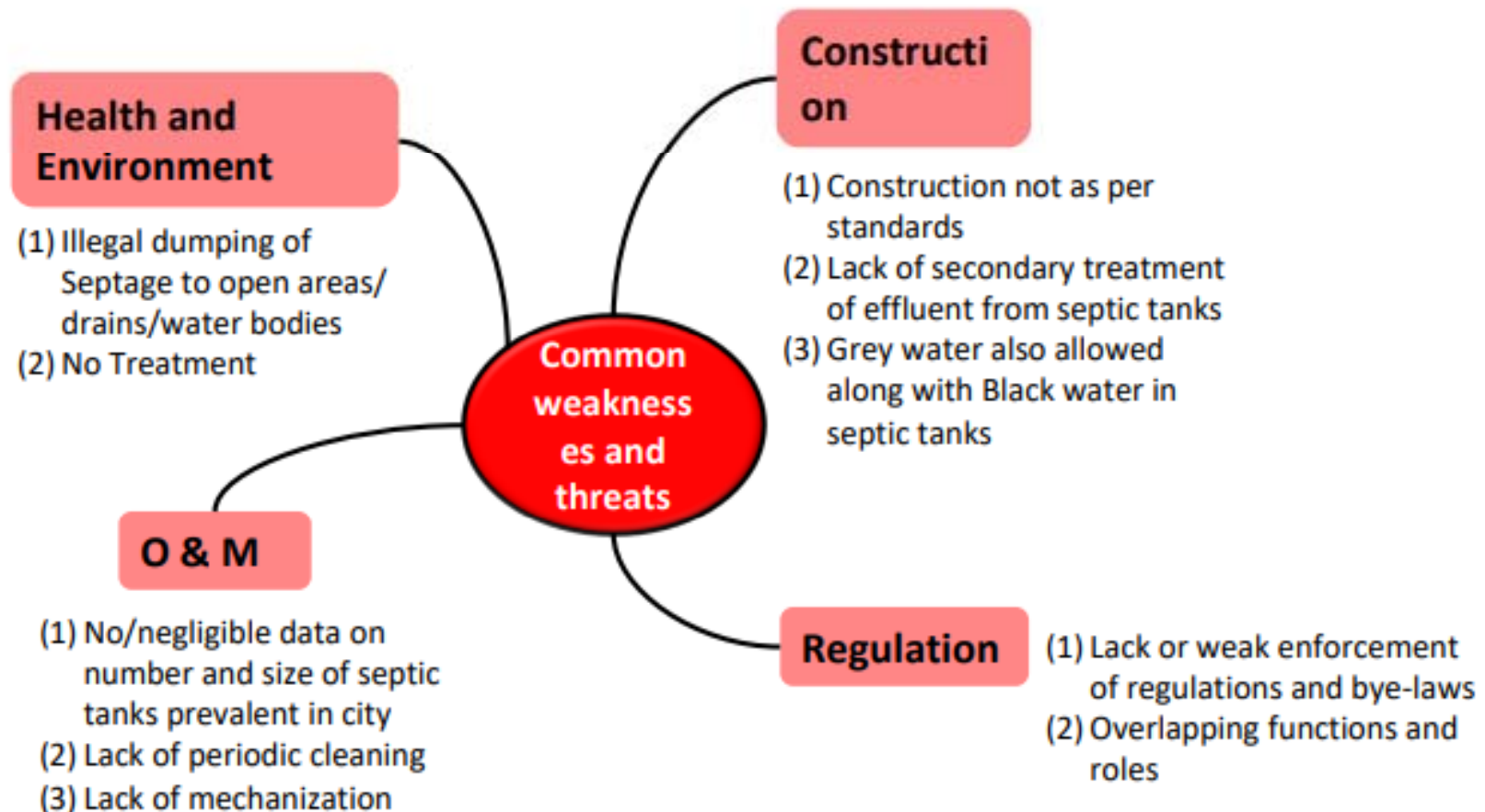
- *“All ULBs commit to continually adopt sustainable septage services, which is inclusive and equitable; for its citizens to live in an environment free of pollution and health hazards; with the support of public and private sector, under a sector regulator”.*
- The Policy provides for addressing the needs of the urban poor and slum dwellers on priority and those desirous for continued on-site sanitation services; on the same lines as that of the whole city. Also, covered is the aspect of reduction in pollution load in the immediate ecosystem across all ULBs, by managing 5558 MLD of wastewater annually and 13.7 MLD septage treated daily.

## Roles and Responsibilities of Urban Local Bodies

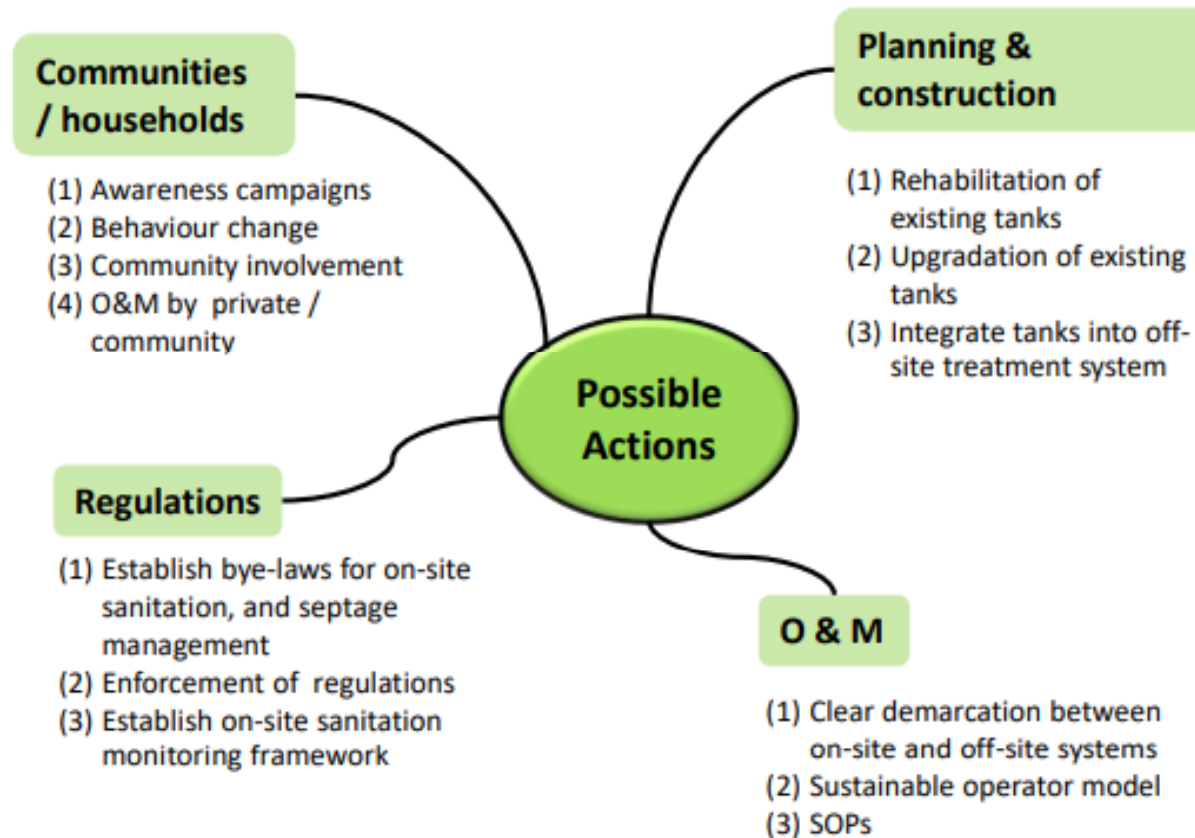
- ☐ Design, develop, plan and implement ULB level FSSM strategy addressing sanitation value chain.
- ☐ Provide safe and effective FSSM services.
- ☐ Awareness and behaviour change campaign to engage diverse stakeholders.
- ☐ Develop training programmes for masons to build requisite skills in construction of quality septic tanks as per BIS / NBC norms.
- ☐ O&M and financial sustainability in provision of FSSM services.
- ☐ Monitor and evaluate FSSM strategy and implementation plan
- ☐ Implement of Municipal Byelaws.



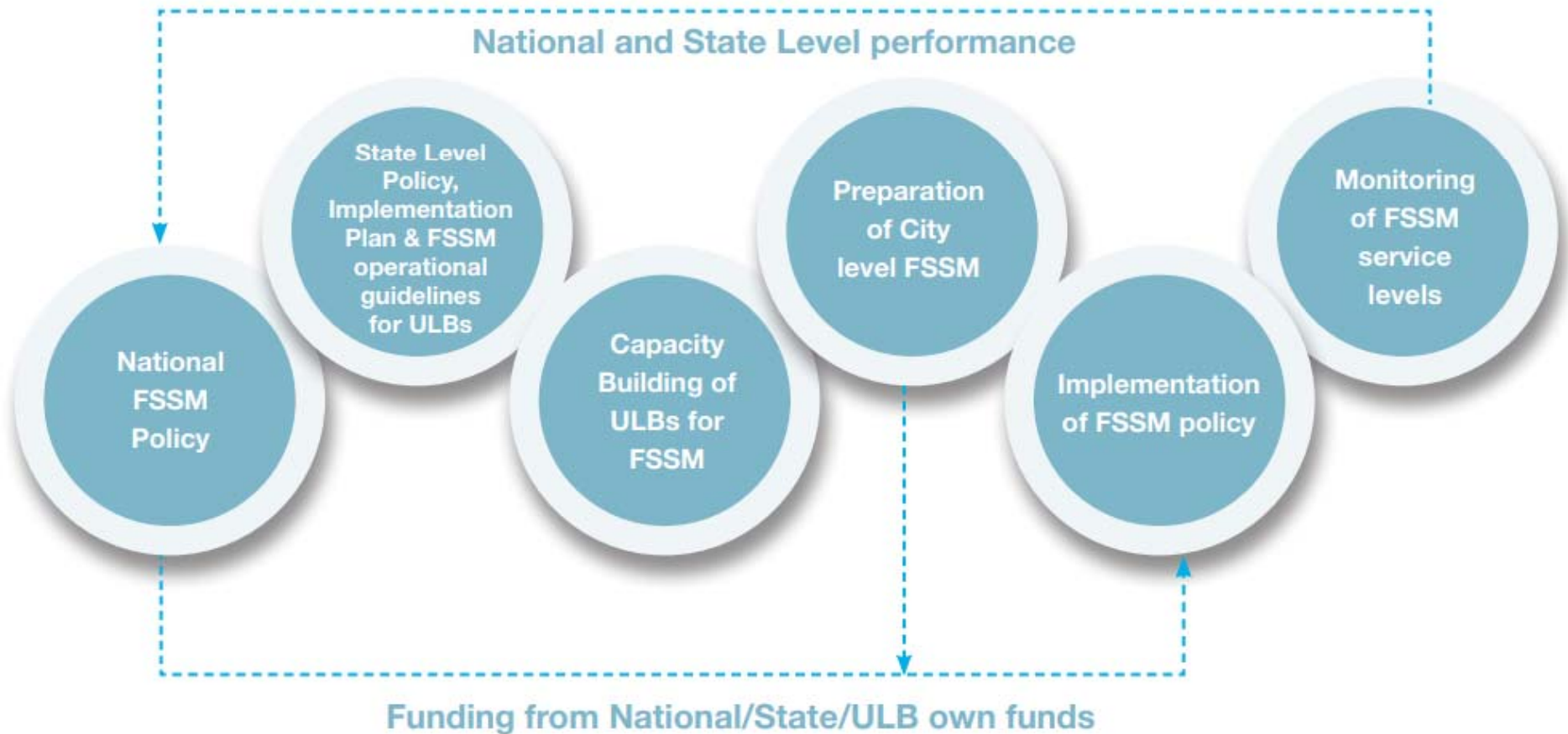
## Issues and Challenges in FSSM



## Action needed to implement FSSM



## 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS



# Poor Sanitation and its impact on health

- In 2020, 45% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment.
- In 2020, 54% of the global population (4.2 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service.
- 34% (2.6 billion people) used private sanitation facilities connected to sewers from which wastewater was treated.
- 20% (1.6 billion people) used toilets or latrines where excreta were safely disposed of in situ.
- 78% of the world's population (6.1 billion people) used at least a basic sanitation service.
- Diarrhoea remains a major killer but is largely preventable.
- Better water, sanitation, and hygiene could prevent the deaths of 297000 children aged under 5 years each year.

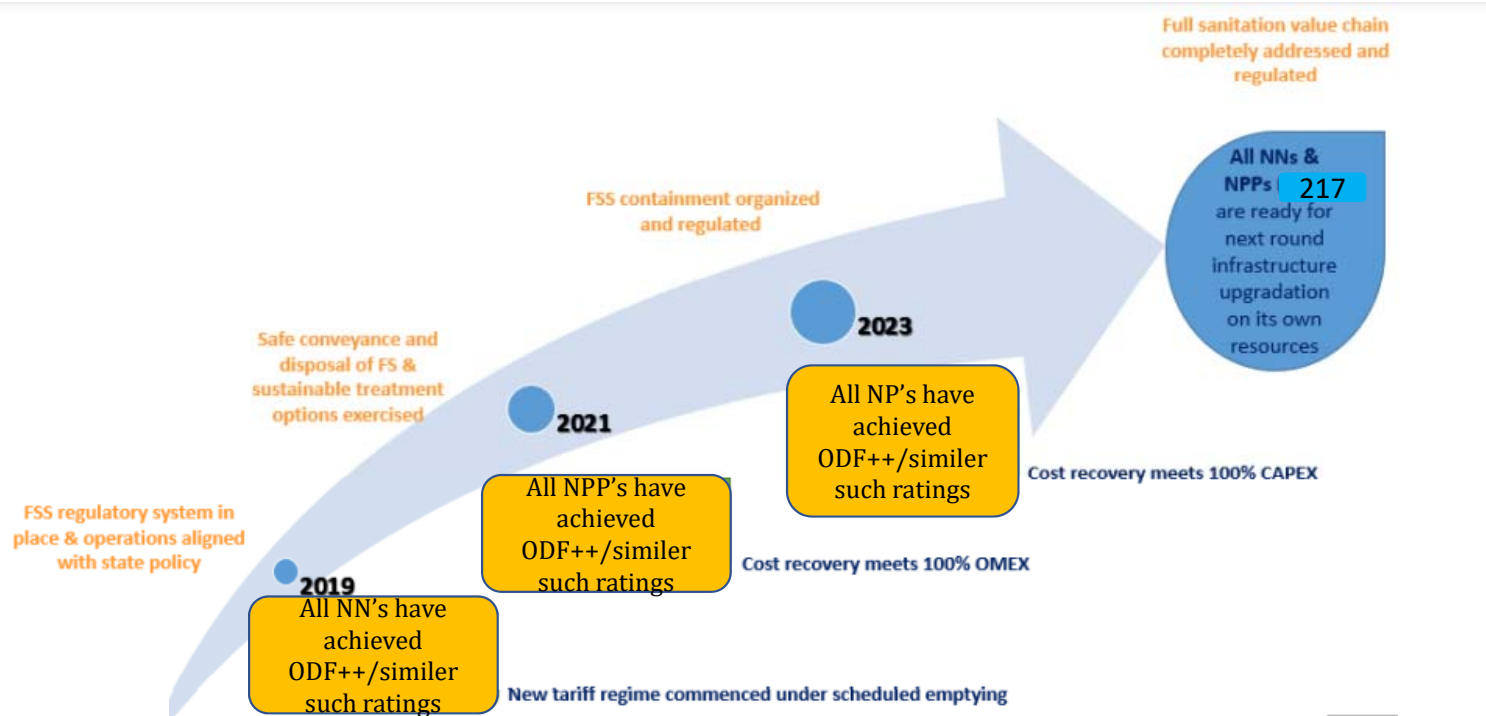
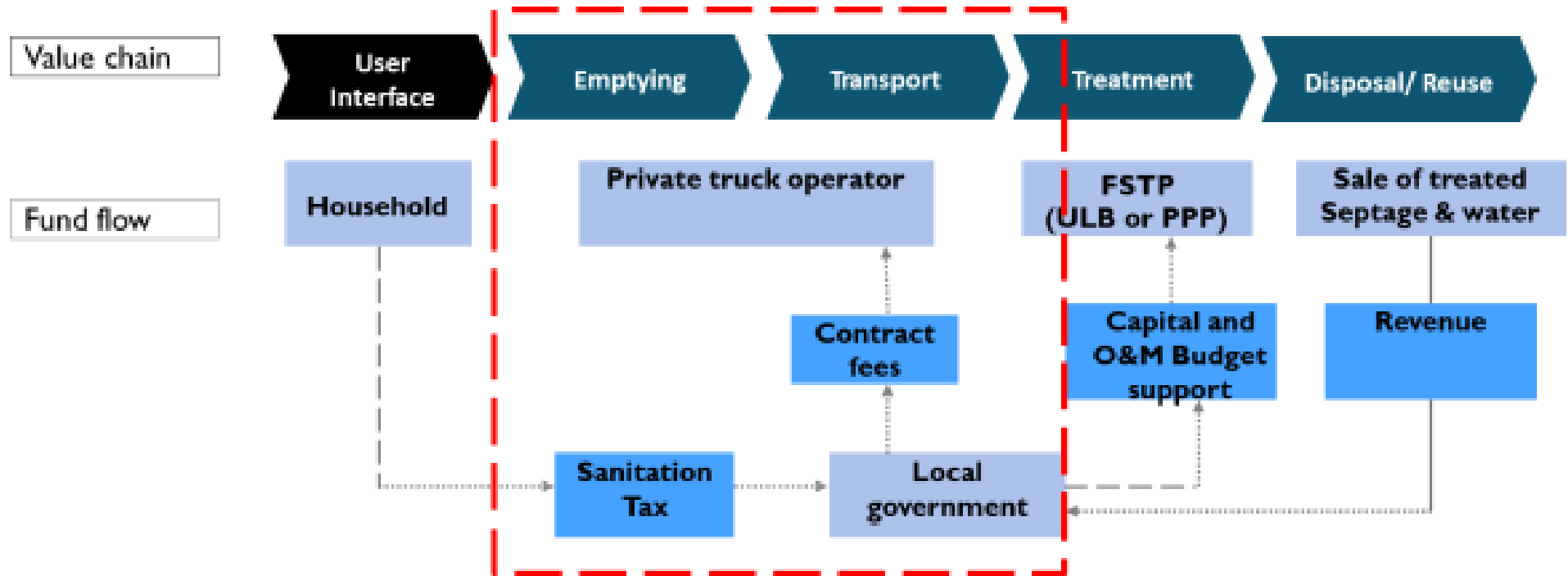


Figure 9: UP State Septage Policy Targets

## ULB Categorization Methodology for an urban nomenclature

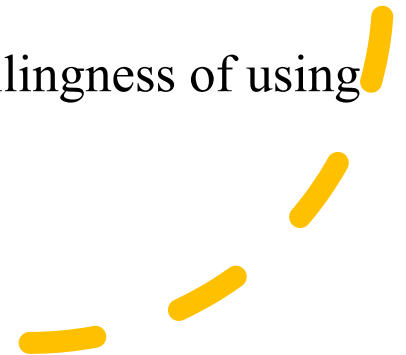
Nomenclature (predominant ULB type)	Category type	Sewer connections (%)	Septic tanks (%)	Other forms of connections
	<i>Definition</i>	<i>% of Properties/households to total</i>	<i>% of Properties/households to total</i>	HHs or properties having non- conforming connections (typically 10% of the total), which will be mandatorily improved to sewer or septic tanks, irrespective of category
A (Nagar Nigam [NN], Nagar Palika Parishad [NPP])	Sewered ULB	75 to 100	0 to 25	
B (NN, NPP)	Hybrid ULB (predominantly sewered)	50 to 75	25 to 50	
C (NPP, Nagar Panchyat [NP])	Hybrid ULB (predominantly septage)	25 to 50	50 to 75	
D (NPP, NP)	Septage ULB	0 to 25	75 to 100	

# Sanitation Value chain and Fund flow



## Need for Occupational Health and safety in FSSM sector

- Lack of implementation and enforcement of the OHS acts by the states.
- Lack of awareness among the sanitation workers and other stakeholders regarding the implications and consequences of unsafe sanitation
- In sanitation sector, the OHS standards are not followed properly that leads to several hazards
- Lack of safety gears (PPEs) and unwillingness of using the same





# Policies, Laws and Acts (OHS for FSSM)

## Policies, Laws and Acts

- The National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace was published by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India (GoI) in 2009 which points towards enforcement of the laws and acts previously released by the GoI. There is no dedicated law or an act pertaining to OHS in sanitation as an industry or service and has been touched upon in the following acts;
1. The Factories Act (1948)
  2. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (1970)
  3. The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act (2008)
  4. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act & Rules (2013)<sup>3</sup>

## Key Priorities of ULBs for coming months towards sustaining FSSM infrastructures

- ☐ Proper desludging and monitoring framework to be developed for the sustainability of FSSM infrastructure.
- ☐ Preparation and gazette notification of Municipal By-Laws- for reducing desludging fee, ban on illegal dumping of faecal sludge.
- ☐ Standard operating procedure(SOP) for operation and maintenance of FSTP and Co-treatment project in FSSM.
- ☐ Capacity building of different stakeholders and awareness campaign for community buy-in.
- ☐ Formation of septage management cell at state and city level.
- ☐ Coordinated support of different agencies (ULB, UPJN, other stakeholders) involved to commission the ongoing project.
- ☐ Promote occupational health and safety for sanitation workers involved in FSSM.
- ☐ Ensure ongoing construction is being done addressing QA/QC parameters.
- ☐ Ensure proper accessibility to the FSSM facilities.
- ☐ Strategy for reuse of treated used water and by product.

# Thank You

