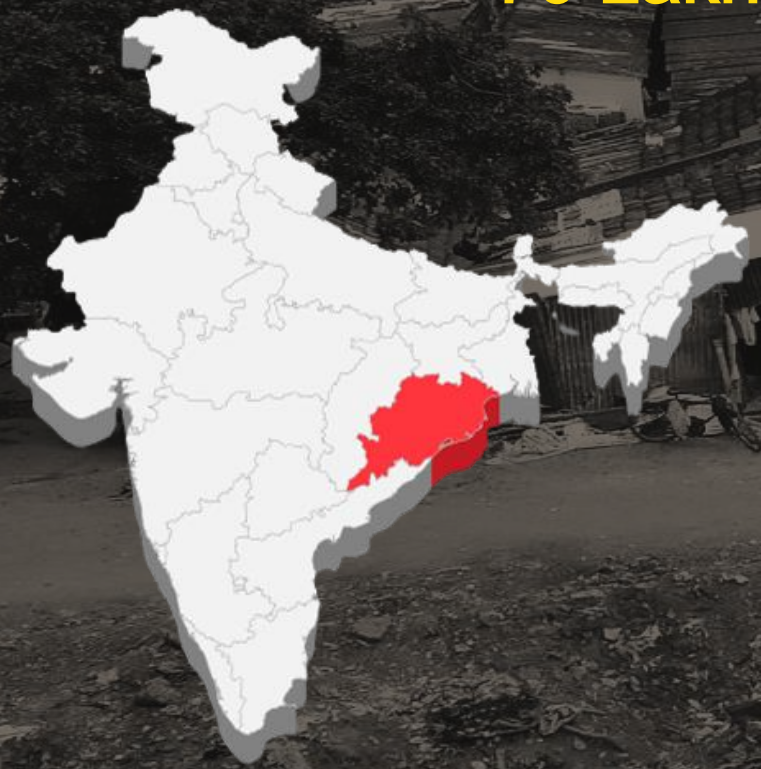
TRANSFORMING URBAN ODISHA

TOWARDS INCLUSIVE AND AFFORDABLE SOLUTIONS FOR WATER AND SANITATION

URBAN ODISHA

Total Population
in 115 Urban Local Bodies :
70 Lakh



Out of that
17 Lakh
People live in slums

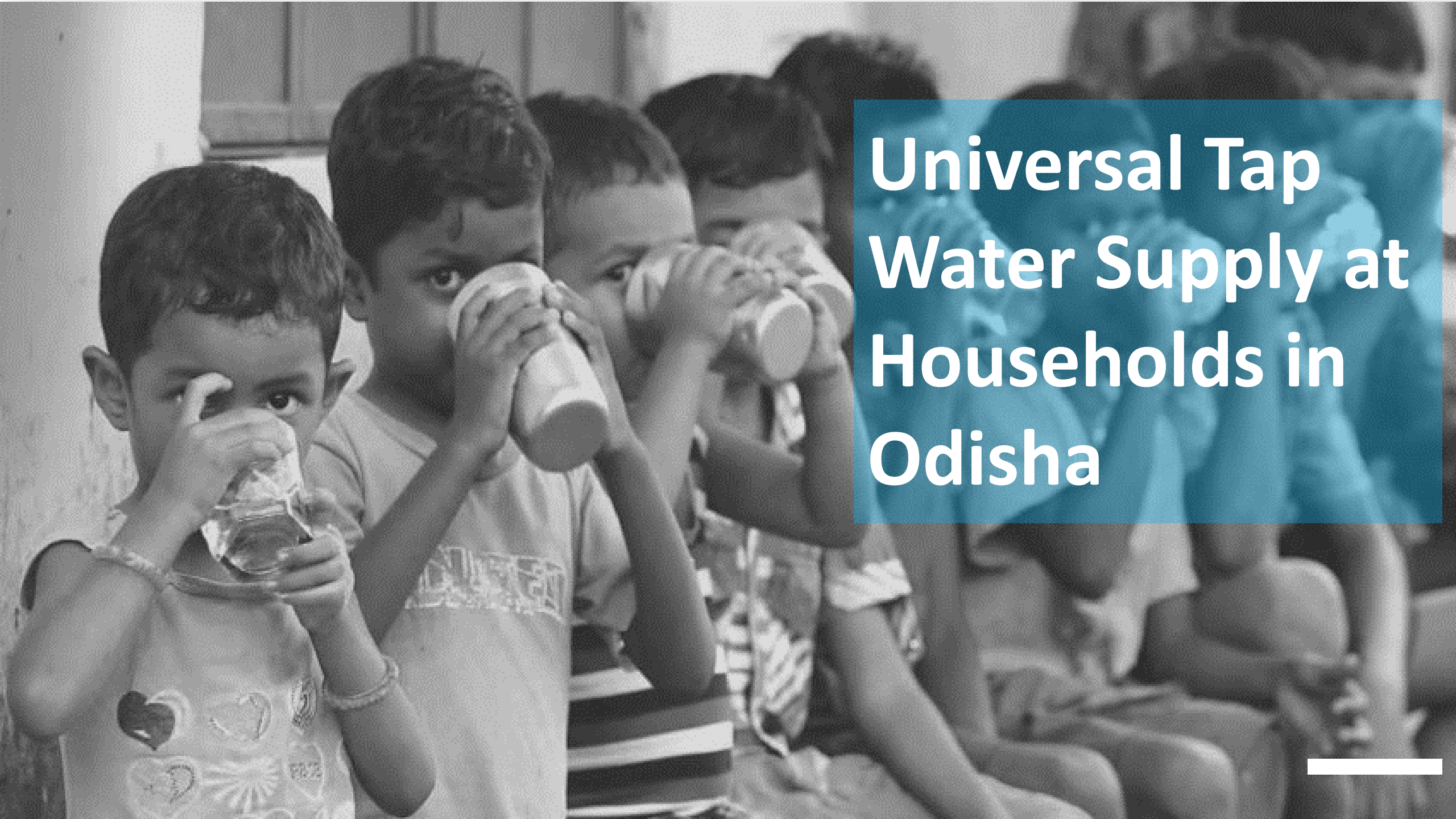
One fourth
of Odisha urban population
lives in slums

- **2919 slums across 115 ULBs**

5 Municipal Corporations
(More than 300,000 population)

48 Municipalities
(More than 25,000 population)

62 Notified Area Councils
(More than 10,000 population)



Universal Tap Water Supply at Households in Odisha

CHALLENGES IN DRINKING WATER SECTOR

- Only 40% of the urban areas had pipe network
- Only 30% houses had house connections
- Low Pressure, Erratic & Intermittent supply
- People were largely dependent on handpump tube well & tanker supply
- Disparity in Water Availability– Between Cities & Within the City
- Deficit in Water Supply -157 MLD
- No metering- Low Revenue Collection
- Water Loss - 54%
- No Community Connect

VISION OF CHANGE

100% house connections with adequate Quantity & Quality in all cities covering entire urban population.

where are we now

- **107** out of 115 ULBs have 100% pipe network
- No. of house connections rose from 3 lakhs to **9.97 lakhs**
- **96%** households have piped water connection
- **105** out of 115 cities: **100% HC**
- Remaining 10 cities to achieve **100% HC by Dec, 23**.
- 24x7 Drink-From-Tap Supply in Puri **(1st in India)** and Gopalpur –
- 21 more cities on track to achieve **DFT by Dec, 23.**
- **Presently 800 K people are getting 24x7 DFT in these 21 cities**
- Bhubaneswar has become **India's 1st** to have 100% House connections (Oct, 20) with **100% metering** (Mar, 23)
- All cities To achieve 100% metering by **Dec 24**
- Presently **40%** HC metered

Substantially eliminated waterborne diseases

No Deaths since 3 years

DRINK FROM TAP MISSION: 24X7 SUPPLY

- **24X7** Water Supply of **IS 10500** quality
- **100%** Metered Connections
- NRW reduced from ~ ***50 % to ~15%***
- Smart Water Management: Industrial IoT based Real time Monitoring of Water Supply Quantity & Quality – ***1st in India at a City Level***
- ***97%*** Revenue Collection

ENABLING POLICY MEASURES

- Right to Tap Water
- No to Hand pumps & public Stand posts
- Relaxation of house connection norms for the poor
- No need of Property ownership/lease deed
- Waiver of connection fee for Urban Poor
- Easy Instalment of connection fee for others @Rs 100/month
- Composite administrative approval – landmark action

ENABLING POLICY MEASURES

- ✓ Execution of House connection by Govt as Public Work –by amending Rules
- ✓ Exempting Public from getting Road cutting permission from Municipality & associated fees (Rs 10 K to 15 K):
- ✓ Reduction of Documentation for House Connection (From 14 Documents in Odisha reduced to 2, some states requires as many as 36 types of Documents for a House Connection)
- ✓ Community partnership- Jal sathi

- ✓ Large Scale unauthorized Connection
- ✓ No Metering
- ✓ Poor Revenue Collection
- ✓ Poor Grievance redressal
- ✓ Low Customer Satisfaction
- ✓ Lack of community connect led to unpleasant situations on the ground

JALSAATHI

- ✓ Partnership with Women Self Help Groups
- ✓ Jalasathi empowered to manage water distribution at ward level
- ✓ Act as a bridge between Water Supply Agency & Consumers
- ✓ Performance linked Incentive System

ROLE OF JALSAATHI

- ✓ Reading water Meters
- ✓ Generating Bills
- ✓ Collecting Water user charges
- ✓ Field Water Quality Testing
- ✓ Facilitating Consumer Complaint Redressal

PATH FOLLOWED

Moving to Higher orbit

Mission Mode Approach

Mobilizing Funds through Convergence

Infrastructure Drive (982 Projects, 3800 Crs)

Enabling Policy Measures

Building the Team and Capacity Upgradation

Including Inhouse staff & Local Contractors

Community Partnership – Jal Saathi

Universal Coverage with 100% House Connection

Revenue collection

Drink from tap

100% metering

NRW reduction

BREAKING THE MYTHS

Myth	Truth
Increased Water Demand due to 24X7 Water Supply	Demand went up initially but stabilized soon & remained constant – Impact of communication & Metering
Increased Water Wastage & Non-Revenue Water	Non-Revenue Water Reduced from 47% to 15%
High Operation & Maintenance Cost	Almost same O&M cost as Intermittent Supply, Increase in energy cost is compensated by lowered NRW. Operating Cost is around Rs. 15 per KL (Chennai Metro Water- Rs.36.81/KL)
Huge Manpower Required	No Additional Manpower taken: Jalsathi filled the Gap
High End External experts required	DFT is 100% skilled in Odisha and made in Odisha by our own in-house engineering capacity
High Capital Cost	NO (Rs 1800 (per capita) for upgrade from Intermittent supply to 24X7 DFT
Revenue Recovery Doubtful	97% Collection Efficiency in Puri.

FSM: NON-SEWERED COMMUNITY-LED SANITATION SOLUTION

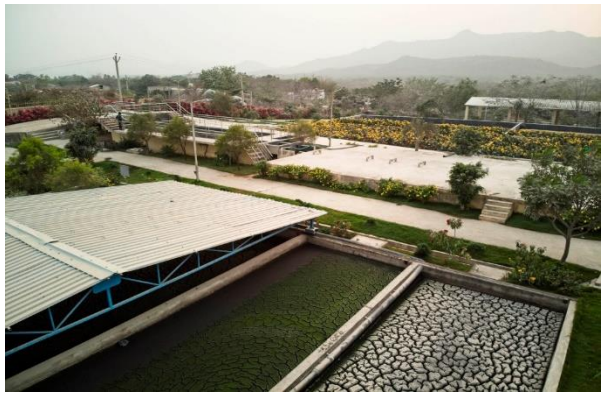
FSM: TRANSFORMING URBAN SANITATION

VISION

100% black water treatment in all 115 ULBs of Odisha.

CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES
1. Absence of underground sewer system and treatment systems	1. Decentralized, non-sewered, low-technology, cost-effective & community-led solution.
2. Large slum population and high prevalence of open defecation	2. Creation of FSSM infrastructure (IHHL, CT/PT, cesspool vehicles, SeTPs
3. Indiscriminate disposal of Faecal Sludge	3. Partnership with Mission Shakti & transgender groups across FSM value chain
4. Contamination of surface and ground water	4. Formulation of FSSM Regulations and Enforcement
5. Lack of public awareness and community ownership	5. Public Awareness and Behaviour Change
6. Lack of Regulations and enforcement for FSSM	

PATH FOLLOWED

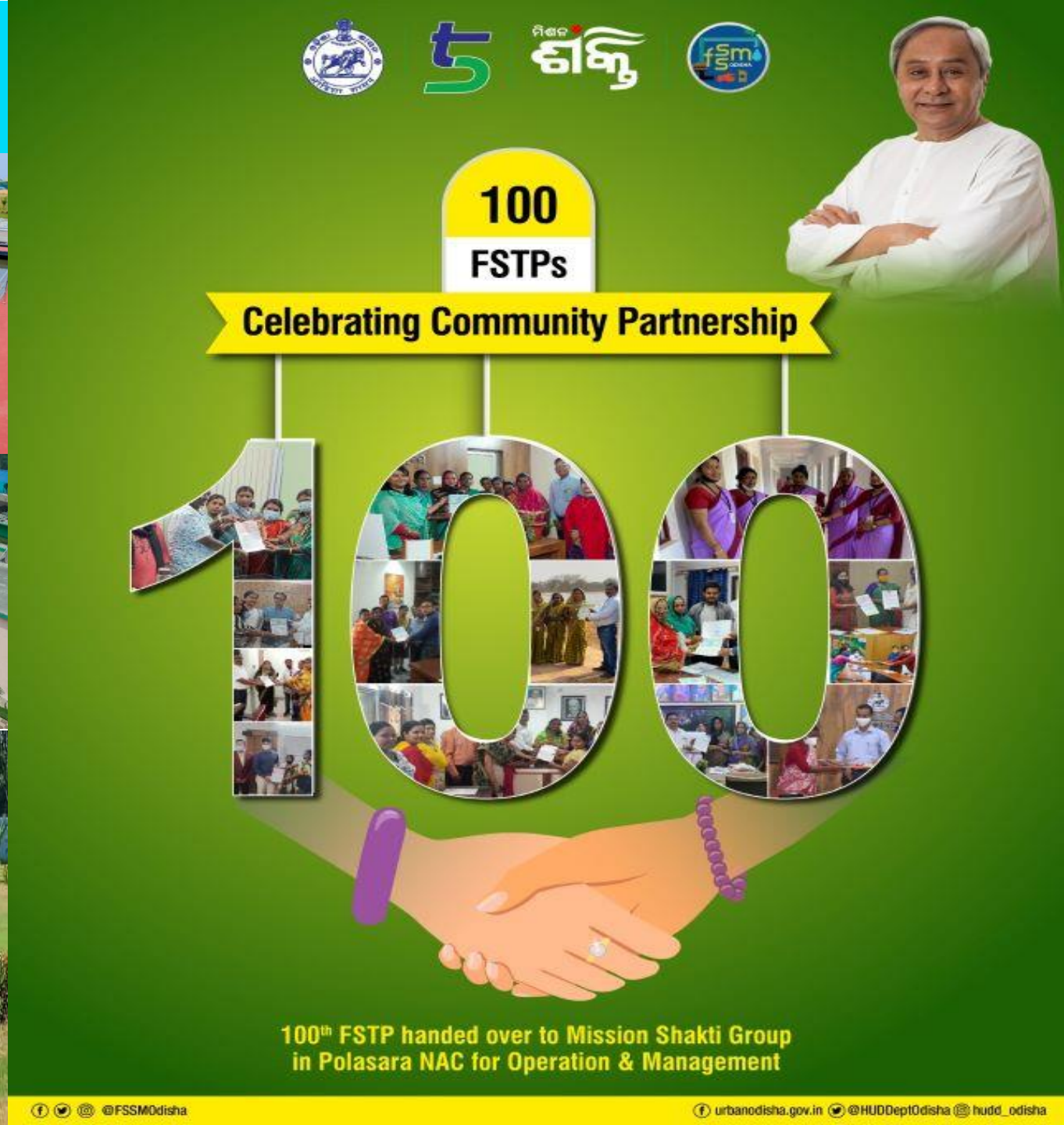


S. No.	Status of Septage Management in 114 ULBs	No.	Capacity (in KLD)
1	Septage generated in 115 ULBs		1425
2	Functional FSTPs	111	1917
3	Under Construction SeTPs to be completed	8	140
4	Total Capacity of SeTPs in 114 ULBs	119	2057
5	Surplus Capacity		612

Women & TG SHG in O&M

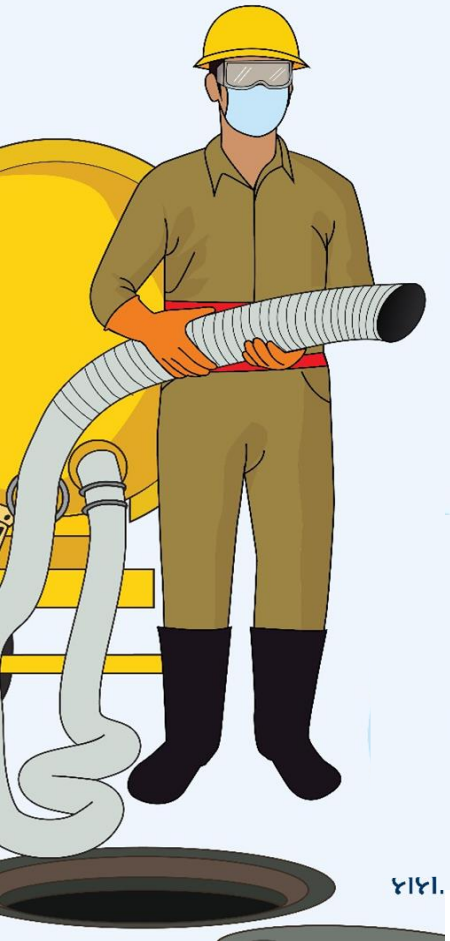




GARIMA: SAFETY,DIGNITY & WELFARE OF CORE SANITATION WORKERS

garima
FOR SAFETY & DIGNITY OF CORE SANITATION WORKERS



Pucca House

Livelihoods Support for the Family

Life Insurance &
Health Insurance

Mobile Phone

Free Education
for Children

Two -Wheeler

Periodic Health
Check up

Assured Minimum
Wage
Risk allowance 20%

FSM

100% access to mechanised desludging services to all households

Adequate Cesspool Vehicle available for safe emptying of septic tanks

Use of PPE and equipment for safety of core sanitation workers

Procurement of mini cesspool vehicles for inaccessible areas

UNIVERSAL COVERAGE

Urban Rural Convergence for FSM

FSM DIGIT for ease of service delivery

ODISHA'S USED WATER MANAGEMENT

Domestic used water

Blackwater

Greywater

Toilet

Sanitation Value Chain

FSTP

CONTAINMENT > EMPTYING > TRANSPORT > TREATMENT > REUSE/DISPOSAL

Washing Clothes

Bathroom

Kitchen

Household level Intervention

Street level Intervention

GREY WATER MANAGEMENT APPROACH

LEVEL OF INTERVENTIONS

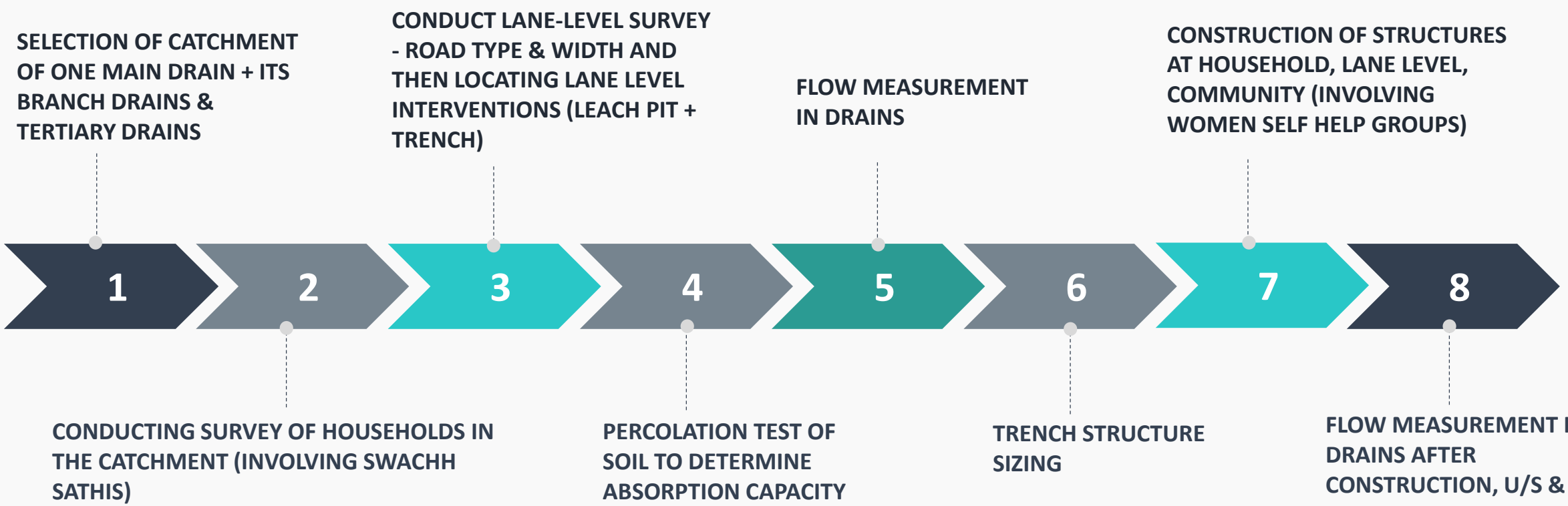
Household Level:
Magic Soak Pits

Lane Level:
Hybrid leach pit and absorption trenches

Community Level:
Construction wetland/waste stabilisation pond

Out fall (City)Level:
Waste stabilisation pond and maturation pond

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



- Training the women Self Help Groups
- Identifying polluters discharging faecal sludge in drains
- Availability of space in backyard of house for magic pit construction
- Mapping of the drains

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP IN WATER & SANITATION

Jalsaathi - Water

FSSM

Grey Water Management

THANK YOU

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: BEFORE

- Lack of door-to-door collection
- Lack of source segregation of waste
- Lack of sustainable model for waste management
- Contractor Driven Centralized Model
- High Capex and Opex
- High Land Requirement
- “Truck and Dump” approach with very low Resource Recovery

VISION AND PATH OF CHANGE

- SHGs operate & manage ensures community ownership and sustainability
- ICT tools for effective management

- Waste to Wealth model adopted
- Decentralised with community partnership
- Low tech scalable model with lesser land requirement in the midst of city
- Extensive IEC and Capacity Building of Stakeholder

IMPACT CREATED

- 252 Micro Compost Centres (1137 TPD) and
- 214 Micro Recovery Facility (2240)
- **Waste Processing increased from 10% to 85%.**
- "Mo Khata" -compost produced is procured by Govt depts/open market

- **5061 women from 2650 SHG groups engaged Creating Livelihoods & Gender Parity**
- Bio mining of all legacy waste dump sites initiated
- Elimination of Ghost garbages
- 80% O&M cost goes towards wages for SHGs


THANK YOU