

THE POLICY & PRACTICE FORUM 2023

Session (4): Enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework: Innovations in Governance

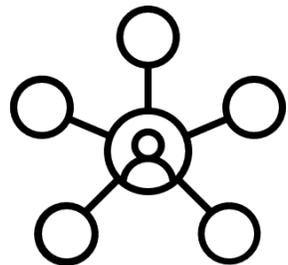
Policy to practice – Learnings from implementation of innovation

April 25 - 27, 2023

Contents...

- Setting context
- Innovations
- Learnings/Key Reflections

Legal and Institutional Review (LIR)

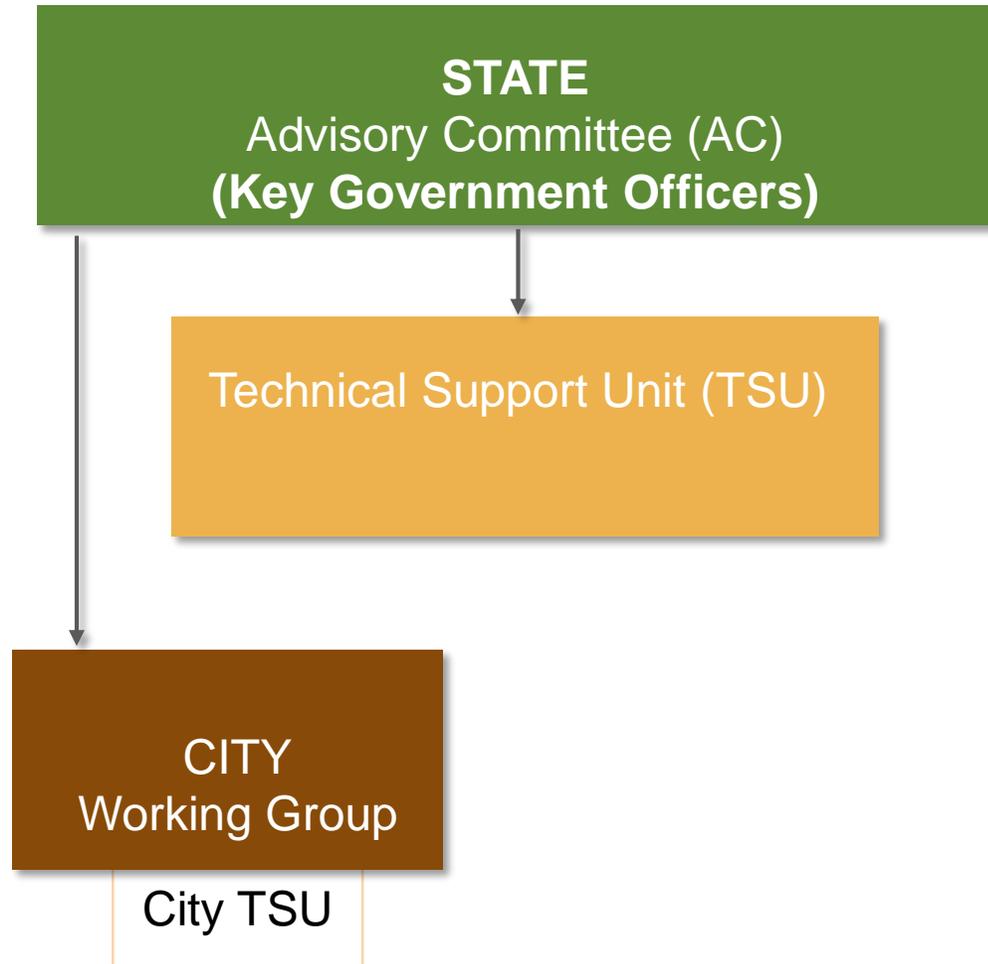


1. Multiple forms of sanitation and sanitation services existed:
 - Acts and Rules (Municipalities Act, Public Health Act etc.) and **Guidelines**
 - Public institutions (MAWS, UA, Water and Drainage, SPVs, NGTs, PCB)
 - Private service provides part of the service delivery

Government willingness: Sanitation for all 2023

- a. Absence of regular revision of rules to match current needs,
- b. Lack of provisions for inclusion of overlooked or newly evolved components through new bye-laws or Rules
- c. Adequacy of bye-laws and Rules provisioned for the enforcement of many Acts is a matter of concern

Accelerating Decisions: Modality of working

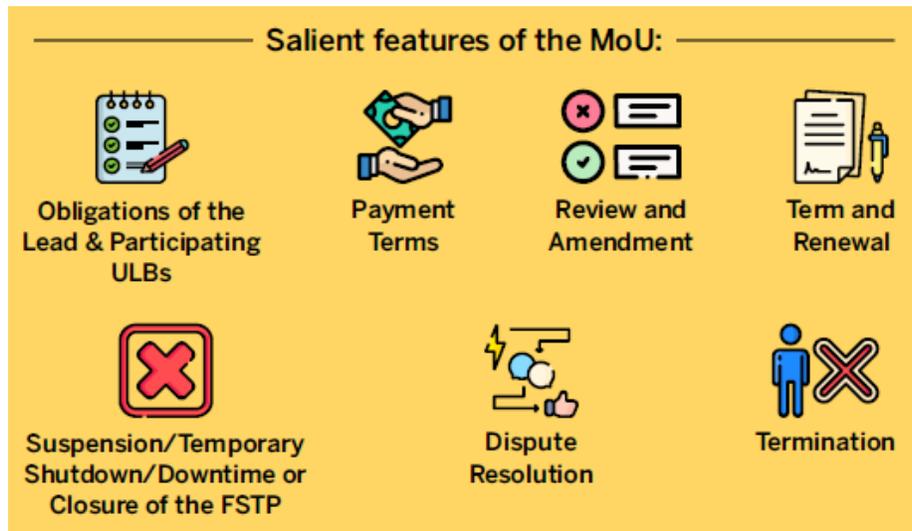


New Governance Systems for cluster operations

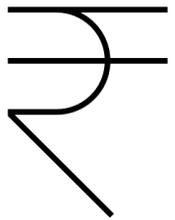
Issuing of **State Investment Plan** to maximise treatment capacity through co-treatment, creation of new treatment facilities and scaling access to treatment facilities through cluster approach

Creation of **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** between cluster ULBs to provide facilitative framework for management of treatment of facilities

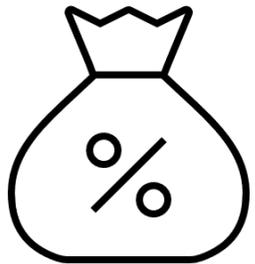
Creation of **Standard Licensing Agreement (SLA)** for regulation of operators and promoting safe disposal at facilities



Creation of **Bye-Law for Management** to provide a legal/ regulatory backing to implement MoU/ SLA



- Through SLA, **licensing fee** of Rs. 2000 per truck (license valid for 2 years) and nominal **decantation fee** collected
- MoU mandates **securing** funds through **separate bank accounts** for FSM
- **O&M cost sharing** between ULBs:



Population of Host or Participating LB**

Population of LB Cluster

X

O&M Cost of Treatment Facility Per Year

***For urban-rural clusters, the population proportionate to households with septic tanks is considered as the population of the Village Panchayat for the cost-sharing formula.*

Regulating on-site sanitation system



Automated chlorination of liquid effluent



CT/PT

1. Containment improvement options; scale-up through government systems; scheduled desludging

Other Bulk Generators

1. Building on current provisions: Building rules, and enabling existing privately served markets
2. Capacity building- implementation action planning

IHHT – New constructions

1. Building rules revision and implementation support

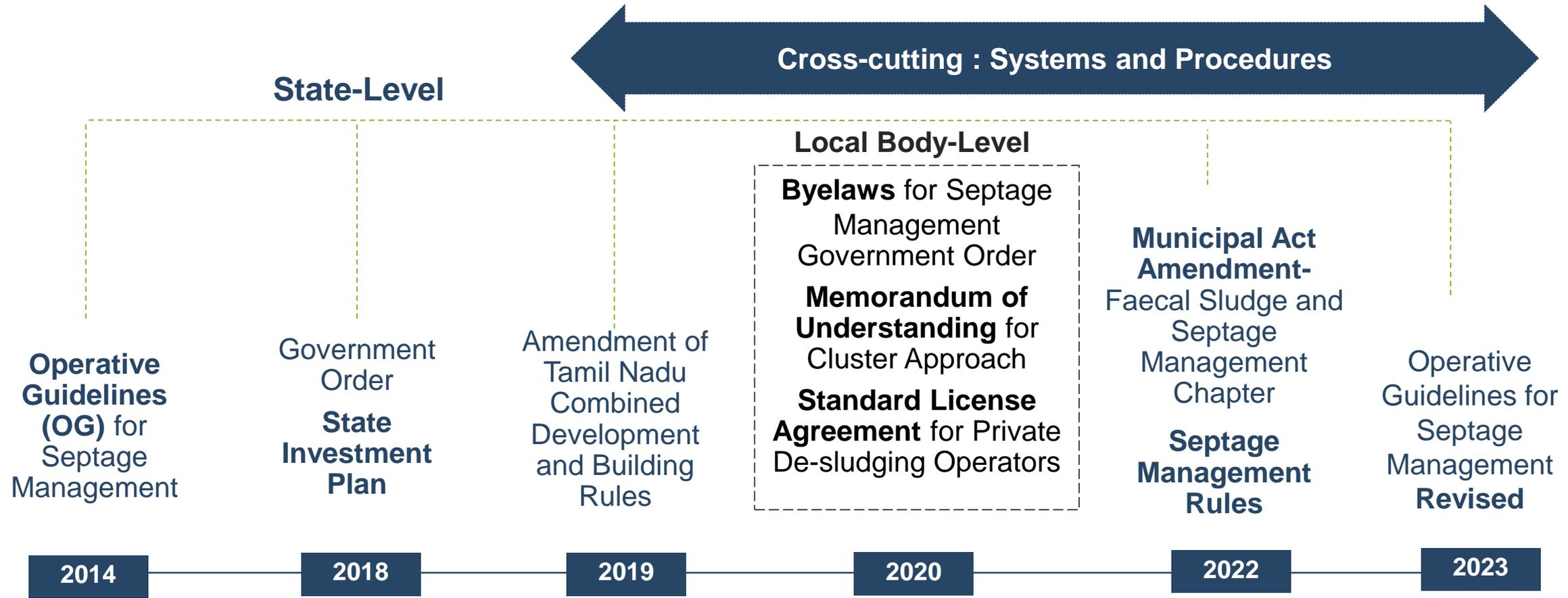
IHHT – Retrofitting existing systems

1. Demonstration of improvements to meet standards/ functionality at affordable costs

Revisions / Strengthening Existing Governance Systems - Roles and Responsibilities for on-site sanitation

ULB-led Implementation: process changes, roles and responsibilities recommended

No.	Processes (examples)	ULB FSM Role	Private Sector Engagement
1	Management of de-sludging operations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Licensing de-sludging operators 2. Provision of de-sludging services to CT/PTs, government schools, urban poor locations 3. Monitoring to prevent unsafe disposal and spillage 	De-sludging service provision
2	Construction, O&M of treatment facilities and reuse of treated products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of design and costs 2. Contracting of construction and O&M 3. Inspection against prescribed standards 4. Monitoring O&M and reuse activities as per standard protocols 	Private service for construction, quality assurance and O&M of treatment facilities with reuse activities.





1. Workers can be categorised by: ULB-payroll or contracted, privately employed, independent (daily wage) workers
2. Informal workers proportion is significant; wide disparity on benefits and entitlements
3. There are multiple welfare schemes handled by multiple departments, but access is a key concern: awareness and documentation process

1. Linking with welfare schemes -insurance, scholarships and support to physically challenged.

Strategy

- a. Awareness creation- booklet for workers
- b. Support with documentation
- c. Registration of informal sanitation workers/ occupational cards
- d. Establishing and building capacities of community-based organisations

2. Customised health camps (general checkup and / or eye care consultation)

Impact: ~2,400 sanitation workers benefitted, **57 SHGs** consisting of 593 community members organised and **23 Youth Clubs** formed.

Informal sanitation workers



Sanitation workers at MCC



1. Strengthening Existing Livelihoods

- a. Sanitation workers assisted in availing loans
- b. Enterprise development support for women sanitation workers.

2. Supplementary/ Diversification

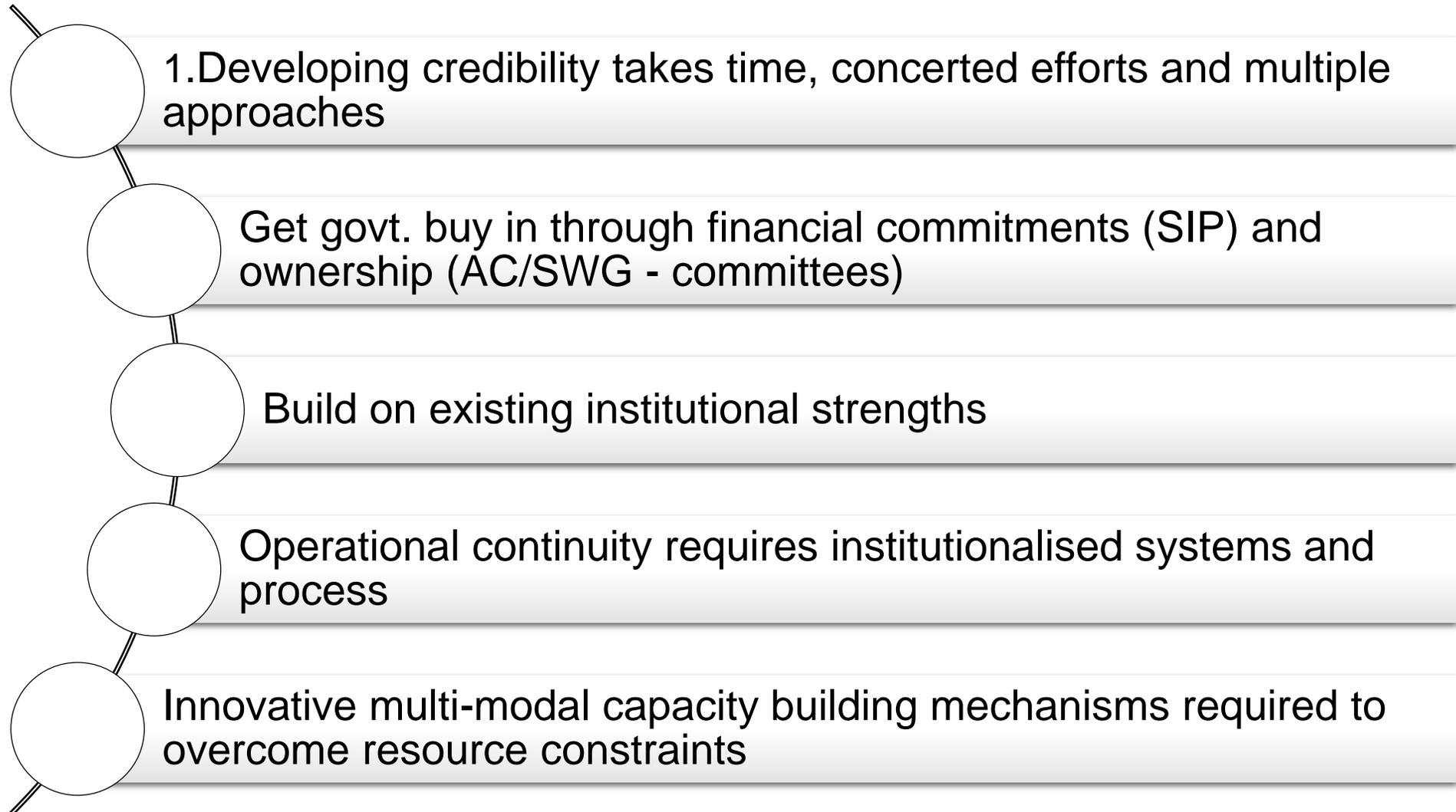
- a. Linkages with NULM: Creation of SHGs + Training

3. Alternate employment opportunities created through:

- a. Skill/ Entrepreneurship Training
- b. Market Assessment + Linkages

Enterprise Development and Livelihood Support





Thank you !

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