



**Panchayati Raj and
Drinking Water Department**
Government of Odisha

**ODISHA
RURAL SANITATION
POLICY
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CONTENTS

List of abbreviations	3
Definitions	5
1. Setting the context	7
2. Vision	8
3. Goal	8
3.1 Sustaining universal toilet coverage by adopting resilient sanitation technologies and usage	9
3.2 Adopting safe and scientific management of solid waste, with special focus on plastic waste	9
3.3 Ensuring open discharge free villages through faecal sludge and sullage/grey water management	10
3.4 Mainstreaming inclusive sanitation	11
3.5 Strengthening Institutions for Sustainable Sanitation	11
3.6 Incorporating climate-resilience as a principle in planning processes.....	12
4. Principles	13
5. Outcomes	14
5.1 “Safely managed sanitation”, is embedded as a societal norm, reflected in changes in behaviours of public, private and community institutions	14
5.2 All villages in Odisha safely and scientifically manage solid waste including plastic waste	15
5.3 All villages are free from open-defecation and practice hygiene as a norm	15
5.4 Faecal sludge and sullage/grey water is safely treated and productively recycled.....	15
5.5 Non-governmental/Private actors are major participants and collaborators for sustainable sanitation service delivery	16
5.6 Safety standards and guidelines are followed in the physical handling and management of waste.....	16
5.7 Planning and management processes account for inclusivity, gender and social equality as a core principle.....	16
5.8 Women and adolescent girls have access to safe menstrual hygiene management (MHM)	17
6. Enabling framework	17

6.1 Legal and Institutional Framework	17
6.2 Financial Framework/Arrangement.....	18
6.3 Planning and M&E Framework	18
6.4 Communication and advocacy Framework	19

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Annual Implementation Plan
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Community Toilet
DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission
DWSM	District Water & Sanitation Mission
FSSM	Faecal Sludge and Septage Management
FSTP	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGTC	Indira Gandhi Training Centre
IPC	Inter Personal Communication
KRC	Key Resource Centre
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Program
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
ODEP	Open Defecation Elimination Plan
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODF-S	ODF-Sustainability
ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society

ORSP	Odisha Rural Sanitation Policy
OSS	On-Site Sanitation
OWSM	Odisha State Water & Sanitation Mission
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
SBK	Swachh Bharat Kosh
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SEM	Self Employed Mechanic
SHG	Self Help Group
SLRM	Solid and Liquid Resources Management
SOSO	Swachh Odisha Sustha Odisha
SIRD&PR	State Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
R&D	Research and Development
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

DEFINITIONS

Black water: Black water is the mixture of urine, faeces and flush water along with anal cleansing water (if water is used for cleansing) and/or dry cleansing materials. Black water contains the pathogens of faeces and the nutrients of urine that are diluted in the flush water.

Biosolids: Sludge/septage that is partially treated/digested/stabilised and can be used or applied with reduced risk as compared to raw sludge.

Capital Cost: Funds spent for the acquisition of a fixed asset, such as sanitation infrastructure.

Collection and Storage/Treatment: Collection and storage/treatment describes the ways of collecting, storing, and sometimes treating the products that are generated at the user interface. Treatment that is provided by these technologies is often a function of storage and usually passive (e.g. no energy inputs). Thus, products that are 'treated' by these technologies often require subsequent treatment before use and/or disposal.

Conveyance: Conveyance describes the transport of products from one functional group of a sanitation system to another (user interface to treatment systems).

Domestic Wastewater: Used water including sewage/ black water/grey water originating from domestic sources.

Excreta: Excreta consist of urine and faeces that are not mixed with any flush water. Excreta are small in volume but concentrated in both nutrients and pathogens.

Faecal Sludge: Faecal Sludge is raw or partially digested, in slurry or semisolid form. It is the collection, storage or treatment of combinations of excreta and black water, with or without grey water, and comes from onsite sanitation systems (pit latrines, non-sewered public ablution blocks, septic tanks, aqua privies, and dry toilets). The physical, chemical and biological qualities of faecal sludge are influenced by the duration of storage, temperature, soil condition, and intrusion of groundwater or surface water in septic tanks or pits, performance of septic tanks, and tank emptying technology and pattern.

Faecal Sludge Management: Faecal sludge management includes safe storage, collection, transportation, treatment and end use or disposal of faecal sludge.

Faeces: Faeces refer to (semi-solid) excrement that is not mixed with urine or water. Fresh faeces contain about 80% water. Of the total nutrients excreted, faeces contain about 12% Nitrogen, 39% Phosphorus and 26% Potassium, and have 10^7 to 10^9 faecal coliforms in every 100 ml.

Sullage/Grey water: Grey water is the total volume of wastewater generated from washing food, clothes and dishware, as well as from bathing, but not from toilets. It may contain traces of excreta (e.g., from washing diapers) and, therefore, also pathogens.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM): Women and adolescent girls use a clean material to absorb or collect menstrual blood. MHM includes access to safe menstrual hygiene products, awareness about hygiene practices, usage of soap and water for washing the body as required, and access to facilities to disposal of used materials.

On-Site Sanitation (OSS) System: A sanitation system in which excreta and wastewater are collected, stored and/or treated on the same plot where they are generated. There are two main categories of on-site sanitation technologies: ‘wet’ which requires water for flushing; and ‘dry’ which doesn’t require any water for flushing.

Operation and Maintenance: Routine or periodic tasks required to keep a process or system functioning according to performance requirements and to prevent delays, repairs or downtime.

Recycling: Recycling of wastewater is the process of converting wastewater into water that can be safely reused. Reuse may include irrigation of gardens and agricultural fields or replenishing surface water and groundwater.

Safely Managed Sanitation: Improved sanitation facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed either on site or transported and treated off site; plus, a hand washing facility with soap and water.

Sanitation Technology: Sanitation technologies are defined as the specific infrastructure, methods, or services that are designed to contain and transform sanitation products, or to transport them to another functional group (i.e. user interface, conveyance, storage, treatment and final disposal or reuse).

Septage: Septage is the liquid and solid material that is pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or such onsite treatment facility after it has accumulated over a period.

Septic Tank: An underground tank that treats sewage by a combination of solid settling and anaerobic digestion. The effluents may be discharged into soak pits or small-bore sewers, and the solids have to be pumped out periodically.

Sewage: Sewage is defined as the wastewater containing human waste matter (faeces and urine etc.), either dissolved or undissolved, discharged from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain such human wastes.

Sewer: An open channel or closed pipe used to convey sewage.

Sewerage: The physical sewer infrastructure (sometimes used interchangeably with sewer). A sewerage system includes all the components of a system used for collection and transportation (including pipes, pumps, tanks, etc.).

Sludge: Sludge is a mixture of solids and liquids, containing mostly excreta and water, in combination with sand, grit, metals, trash and/or various chemical compounds

1. SETTING THE CONTEXT

Sustainable sanitation, defined as the safe management of solid and liquid wastes (both blackwater and greywater), safeguards the health of the community against diseases and infections. Together with the practice of hand washing and hygiene management including menstrual hygiene sanitation contributes towards enhanced quality of life and improved physical and mental well-being. The state of Odisha has remained in the forefront in acknowledging the need for equitable and inclusive sanitation in the country. It has been one of the first states in India to come out with a comprehensive Odisha Urban Sanitation Policy, 2017 for its 114 urban local bodies covering about 20% of the state population.

More than 80% of the state of Odisha's residents reside in rural areas¹. The 46,785 villages across 6,801 Gram Panchayats have been growing at a decadal growth rate of 11.8%. The nature of settlements ranges from remote tribal villages, Rurban clusters, Large and Dense Villages (LDVs) to Census Towns² (CTs). The upward trend in the state's urbanisation is apparent in the proliferation of these CTs which increased from 31 in 2001 to 114 in 2011. Overall, Large and Dense Villages (LDVs) including CTs comprise 40% of the state's total rural population, and although administratively rural, these typologies of settlements mirror the infrastructural preferences as in urban. Further, the state identified 14 Rurban clusters are comprised of closely-located Gram Panchayats which serve as catalysts for urban like regional development-classified as either 'Tribal' or 'Non-Tribal'.

The State is prone to natural disasters including cyclone and floods. The diversity in its socio-economic profile and settlement characteristics coupled with its susceptibility to natural disasters, pose unique challenges with respect to access and usage of toilets, availability of solid and liquid waste management services, along with ensuring social and gender equality. Over the past five years, in tandem with the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G), the state of Odisha has augmented access to in-house toilets from a markedly low 15%³ to 100%, achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status for all its villages⁴. These rapid gains were enabled by the strong on-ground network of more than 600,000 self-help groups and active community cadres.

Recognising the importance of sanitation, government of Odisha has proclaimed '*Swaccha Odisha, Sustha Odisha*' in 2018 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, echoing Sustainable Development Goal 6. Eradication of open defecation brought about significant benefits by averting incidence of sanitation-related deaths and diseases. The reduction in these diseases especially among children enables a transformational impact on their nutrition and

¹ As per the notification of district administration

² Census Towns Census 2011 had notified 3892 Census Towns which are categorised based on three parameters-(i) population is greater than 5000, (ii) population density is greater than 400 persons per sq. km. and (iii) 75 percent of male working population is occupied in non-agricultural sector. Following a similar pattern, projections suggest that by 2021 potentially 3100² towns could be added to Census Towns across India.

³ Census of India 2011

⁴ As of September, 2019

health⁵. However, harnessing its full potential shall remain contingent upon concurrent safe and scientific management of solid and liquid waste, including faecal sludge and septage. Guided by the overarching proclamation, Government of Odisha has prepared ‘Odisha Rural Sanitation Policy, 2019’ to provide a holistic framework for structured sanitation interventions – accounting for the decentralised governance, diversity among settlements, social inclusion and equity and ensuring climate resilient sanitation infrastructure in rural areas, as may be notified by state from time to time.

The key thrust areas of the policy include a) sustaining ODF, b) safe management of Solid waste including biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes from households, places of pilgrimage/religious importance, institutions, commercial areas, etc. c) sullage/grey water management, and d) faecal sludge management in rural Odisha.

2. Vision

The vision of this policy is to achieve a “Swachha Odisha Sustha Odisha”, where all rural habitations are free from open defecation, have universal and inclusive access to sanitation facilities, safely manage solid and liquid wastes and practice hygiene as a norm, thereby leading to improved health and general well-being.

3. Goal

The Odisha Rural Sanitation Policy, 2019, aims to translate the vision of ‘Swachha Odisha Sustha Odisha’, into reality by 2030 by ensuring a) universal access to improved sanitation facilities at household and institutional level;

b) safe conveyance and disposal of waste;

c) promoting recycling;

d) creating awareness about public health and environment;

e) improving hygiene;

f) focus on climate resilience and disaster preparedness with respect to sanitation infrastructure and services in rural areas; and

g) institutionalizing core capacities to ensure effective management along the entire sanitation value chain.

This policy goal shall be achieved through the following sub-goals.

⁵ WHO-UNICEF-USAID, 2015

3.1 Sustaining universal toilet coverage by adopting resilient sanitation technologies and usage

While gains in toilet coverage over the last five years in Odisha can be leveraged to its potential through the sustained and universal toilet usage, there is need for continuous efforts to ensure access to toilets for new households and the disaster affected areas. Despite access, the utilization of a toilet facilities remains contingent upon various factors ranging from behavioural preference to the limited access to water for sanitation within premises. This necessitates both continued engagement with the community through behaviour change communication, aligned with enhanced in-house water supply to sustain toilet usage.

- Sustain and improve upon the gains in access to in-house latrine facilities made under SBM-G across rural Odisha. Provision of new in-house toilets to additional households on account of population growth in the rural areas and as part of post disaster restoration and recovery shall be ensured.
- All institutions/commercial complexes/schools/anganwadis etc. shall ensure 100% toilet access with appropriate containment and safe sanitation facilities.
- Ensure provision of locally managed adequate community/public sanitation facilities with appropriate containment in villages having high floating population owing to various economic activities.
- Maintain all public sanitation facilities and integrate appropriate design elements, making them accessible and safe to use by women, children, transgender persons, aged and the differently abled.
- Extend support to retrofit dysfunctional/ill-constructed toilets as well as on-site sanitation systems in the rural area to make them safe for sustained usage, as required.
- Ensure continued usage of toilets by every member of the households through enhanced in-house water availability, increased awareness generation and facilitating maintenance of on-site sanitation systems at the household level.
- Create awareness regarding safe disposal of faeces, with special focus on child faeces.
- Sustain behavioural change through capacity building and awareness activities.

3.2 Adopting safe and scientific management of solid waste, with special focus on plastic waste

With changing morphology of rural areas, the composition of solid waste generated in remote/agrarian/tribal villages differs from their more 'urbanized' counterparts which are increasingly producing non-recyclable waste materials including plastic wastes. Waste-generators, both domestic and non-domestic, across all settlements, however, have traditionally been individually responsible for its management and in the absence of requisite institutional mechanisms, resort to dumping and/or burning unrecycled solid waste indiscriminately. Informal waste pickers have a sporadic

presence in some of the Gram Panchayats. This necessitates mainstreaming and institutionalizing solid waste management in rural Odisha, with emphasis on reduction in waste generation, source segregation and decentralized management.

- Ensure source segregation, adequate collection, transport and processing of solid waste with focus on re-use and re-cycle.
- Prohibit indiscriminate disposal, burning and littering of solid waste in open drains, water bodies or any other public spaces.
- Ensure issuance/enforcement of Solid Management Rules, 2016 and ensuing Byelaws for Solid Waste Management in Gram Panchayats of Odisha, 2019 for safe management of solid waste.
- Collect, transport and store plastics and other recyclable wastes like metals, glass, etc. to a designated Resource Recovery Centre for recycling/re-using them.
- Build capacity of local Self-Help Groups to manage Solid Waste in rural Odisha.
- Discourage plastic usage in all rural areas through mass mobilisation and enabling availability of alternative products like cloth and jute bags, among others.
- Mainstream the identification and safe management of non-traditional rural waste such as domestic non-hazardous waste, e-waste, etc.
- Promote Waste to Wealth initiatives, and facilitate a system of transaction between the market and the community for transfer of waste to waste management industries for reuse and recovery

3.3 Ensuring open discharge free villages through faecal sludge and sullage/grey water management

On-Site Sanitation systems like twin pits and septic tanks are the predominant technologies used to contain faecal waste on-site. While twin pits do not require external intervention for its O&M, septic tanks and single pits are required to be periodically emptied and the sludge is conveyed and treated off-site before it can be disposed safely. Sullage/grey water at the household and community level remain unmanaged and discharged to the open environment.

Septage from OSS systems disposed without treatment in the environment can contribute to contamination of streams and water bodies thereby having profound public health implications. While stagnated water around both public and private hand pumps/bore wells can lead to an unhygienic environment and vector-breeding, sullage/grey water can cause eutrophication of the water bodies. This necessitates faecal sludge management, retrofitting toilets with appropriate containment and sullage/grey water management at the household and/or community-level, as may be appropriate.

- Ensure timely emptying, collection, conveyance and treatment of septage and faecal sludge from on-site installations (septic tanks, single pit latrines, etc.). Treatment shall focus on re-use and re-cycle, as far as possible.

- Promote adoption of mechanical or partly mechanical solutions for cleaning of on-site sanitation installations.
- Ensure proper functioning of network-based sewerage systems, if available, and ensure connections of households to them wherever possible.
- Ensure safe management of grey water and excess flow from hand pump/bore well through construction of soak pits, drains etc. at both household and community level.
- Promote household-level Greywater management systems like magic-pits, kitchen garden etc.
- Ensure issuance/enforcement of appropriate standards, wherever required, for safe management of liquid waste including faecal waste.

3.4 Mainstreaming inclusive sanitation

Socio-economic and gender dynamics across the service chain result in inequalities in access to sanitation facilities and services. These inequalities affect Persons with Disability (PwD), women, elderly, adolescent girls, transgenders, those living in poverty and other marginalised groups in accessing sanitation facilities. The social inequalities also act as barriers to opportunities across the sanitation service chain. To address these challenges and integrate elements of inclusion and equity in the service chain, it is essential to focus on inclusive sanitation based on the principle of “Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)”.

- Institutionalize mechanisms to achieve and sustain behavioural changes aimed at Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) by women and adolescent girls, who in turn shall act as the change agents.
- Ensure adequate representation of women, transgender, differently abled and other vulnerable groups in all decision-making bodies and institutions related to sanitation at all levels, to increase their involvement as decision makers, consumers and providers of services across the value chain.
- Gender and social equity shall be designed into planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of Gram Panchayats level sanitation programs and schemes.
- Ensure community participation in design and maintenance of public sanitation infrastructure through Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc. Alongside, sanitation workers’ health and rights shall be protected while managing human waste along the sanitation value chain.

3.5 Strengthening Institutions for Sustainable Sanitation

Limited institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming planning, implementation and monitoring of rural sanitation programs as a cross cutting theme across institutions, agencies and various levels of government (state and local) can constrain sustainable sanitation outcomes. Local governments and key stakeholders may face challenges in adequate service delivery due to a lack of knowledge, skills and outlook. The absence of robust and continuous systems for tracking results and monitoring outcomes may

further prevent these institutions from pursuing sanitation outcomes in a timely, inclusive and efficient manner.

- Ensure trained human resource for implementing and managing the sanitation interventions at all tiers, including management of sanitation services, capacity building, training, etc.
- Encourage decentralised service delivery by augmenting the capacities and competencies of Gram Panchayats to provide safely managed sanitation across the entire sanitation value chain.
- Empower Gram Panchayats to develop institutional mechanisms and business models for achieving cost recovery of O&M expenses for all sanitation facilities, including but not limited to user charges.
- Develop a sustainable O&M for SLWM service delivery model through detailed strategy formulation, continued resource allocation, sustained community and private sector engagement.
- Encouraging participation of women and transgender persons in sanitation value chain and procurement cycles – as entrepreneurs, waste collectors, processing & Treatment Plant operators, plumbers, masons – capitalising on the pivotal role played by women and transgender persons led SHGs formed under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Mission Shakti, Ama Gaon Ama Bikash programme etc.
- Create enabling environment and mechanisms for recycling and reuse of treated solid and liquid waste by encouraging partnerships with industries, farmers and bulk users interested in procuring treated end products like manures or collected wastes like plastics.
- Mandate and prescribe clear specifications for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other components to ensure safety and dignity of all sanitation workers, with a special focus and attention on women sanitation workers.
- Adopt communication mechanisms focussing on social media to create commitment and capacity among decision-makers and service providers at all levels for planning and delivery of safely managed domestic solid and liquid waste, integrating FSSM.

3.6 Incorporating climate-resilience as a principle in planning processes

The state of Odisha is prone to natural calamities including cyclone and floods. The state has adopted a proactive approach to disaster management in the last few years and can further integrate planning for ensuring inclusive access to climate- and disaster-resilient sanitation and hygiene with the ongoing efforts.

- Address sanitary needs of communities, especially adolescent girls, women and other vulnerable stakeholders, through disaster-relief measures including mobile toilets, menstrual hygiene provisions etc.

- Adopt climate and disaster-sensitive planning for all sanitation-related interventions, including planning of contingency and recovery protocols for SLWM facilities.
- Focus on capacity building of stakeholders including government machinery and Gram Panchayats level stakeholders to effectively manage sanitation services during disaster situations.

4. Principles

The state of Odisha shall approach inclusive and universal sanitation and waste management in rural areas with the following guiding principles:

- I. **Sanitation shall be treated as a basic service** wherein the state government shall create opportunities and provide necessary support through which, all citizens can have access to sanitation services as their basic entitlement.
- II. **All citizens recognize sanitation as a civic responsibility** and collaborate with the government in decision-making, management, and monitoring towards ensuring inclusive, demand-adapted, efficient, and sustainable sanitation facilities and services.
- III. All residents in the rural Odisha shall have **equity and safety of access and use of sanitation facilities**, particularly to the women, children, adolescent, differently abled, and other vulnerable and unserved population, irrespective of their socio-economic status, caste, geographic remoteness, gender, etc. even during post disaster restoration and recovery.
- IV. **All institutions**, commercial complexes, schools, anganwadis, Government office buildings, etc. shall **provide adequate access to sanitation for all** with special focus on differently abled, women, children, transgender and other vulnerable sections of the society.
- V. **Enable market ecosystems** to mobilise capital for installation and management of Sanitation infrastructure and enhance service delivery efficiency by encouraging public private participation, generating demand and service fees, etc.
- VI. **Increase awareness among the community** through behaviour change about sustained toilet usage, use of safe technology options for containment and adoption of hygiene practices, especially menstrual hygiene management for women and adolescent girls, even during disaster related emergency situations.
- VII. **Encourage community-led management** of SLWM infrastructure and service delivery building on the strengths of existing network of SHGs and community cadres.
- VIII. **Empower and capacitate Gram Panchayats as the local body for regulation of sanitation services** by devolution of functions, funds and functionaries through provisions enshrined in the 73rd Constitutional

Amendment Act 1993 with attention to emergency response and disaster preparedness.

- IX. **Adopt the ‘waste management hierarchy’** as a principle for prioritizing interventions focusing on source reduction, segregation and reuse of waste, with focus on decentralised and non-intensive waste management systems.
- X. **Encourage collaboration and equitable involvement of** Gram Panchayats level elected representatives, SHGs, local NGOs/CBOs, youth groups, village water and sanitation committees, informal waste pickers, community-based groups and community cadres, among others, in sanitation and waste management.
- XI. **Ensure convergence and partnerships between different government departments/agencies and convergence of appropriate schemes** for implementation, operation, funding, monitoring, disaster preparedness of rural sanitation and waste management systems and capacity building for institutional and non-institutional actors.
- XII. **Recognise centrality of operation and maintenance (O&M) and climate-resilience in** selection of technological options, and planning construction and design of safe sanitation systems and facilities. This shall necessitate adequate fund allocation not only for installing the facility but also for continued O&M.
- XIII. Implement Information and Communications Technologies for effective implementation and monitoring of sanitation and waste management programs.
- XIV. Encourage innovation through research and development for development of low-cost local technologies for sanitation and waste management.

5. Outcomes

The policy envisions the following outcomes to be achieved by 2030

5.1 “Safely managed sanitation”, is embedded as a societal norm, reflected in changes in behaviours of public, private and community institutions

All departments, institutions, market places, public- and private-sector employers make adequate sanitation a key priority by ensuring cleaner environment through provision of sustained access to toilets facilities with appropriate containment, separate bins for segregated collection of solid waste including plastics, and non-traditional domestic hazardous waste, e-waste, etc. and facilitating collection and management of the same in 100% of the Gram Panchayats by 2024.

5.2 All villages in Odisha safely and scientifically manage solid waste including plastic waste

All residential, institutional and commercial actors reduce single-use plastic waste by 100% through adoption of bio-friendly alternatives such as jute-based products, among others. All households participate in management of 100% of all biodegradable waste, including cattle waste, through composting or other local avenues either individually or through community-led initiatives in all Gram Panchayats by 2022. Non-recyclables, especially domestic hazardous wastes, are segregated at source and periodically collected and transported to a processing facility, set up either at community-, cluster, or co-utilized at a ULB, depending on techno-economic feasibility in 100% of the Gram Panchayats (prioritizing CTs and LDVs) of the Gram Panchayats by 2024. The target shall be to make all waste management infrastructure self-sustaining through village level interventions by 2030.

5.3 All villages are free from open-defecation and practice hygiene as a norm

The sustainable usage of toilet facilities is enabled by timely emptying/maintenance of containment systems as facilitated by the Gram Panchayats /private actors in by 2024 and enhanced access to in-house water supply to all households in the Gram Panchayats by 2030. Further, any dysfunctional facilities or those in disaster-struck regions are rehabilitated with sustained support, as needed.

5.4 Faecal sludge and sullage/grey water are safely treated and productively recycled

While timely emptying practices of single pits and septic tanks through mechanised process remain crucial for regular usage of toilets in rural areas, treating the faecal sludge taken out from the containment structures before disposing into the open environment emerge as the crucial outcome of the policy in at least 25% of all Gram Panchayats (prioritizing CTs and LDVs) by 2024 and at least 75% of all Gram Panchayats by 2030. The appropriate technological option, e.g. co-composting with solid waste, standalone treatment facilities, leveraging the urban treatment facilities, etc., shall be selected in collaboration with local communities focusing on available resources, ease of O&M and organizational/technical capacity needs, community acceptability, resource recovery potential, climate resilience, operational risks, among others.

Households, private sector and community-level actors are trained in the procedures for safely evacuating and recycling pit humus from twin pits systems in all Gram Panchayats by 2022. Sullage/grey water is recycled after preliminary household- or community-level treatment, or discharged into a soak-pit for groundwater recharge in the absence of recycle opportunities in 50% of Gram Panchayats by 2024 and 100% of Gram Panchayats by 2030. Soak pits are constructed alongside all public handpumps/borewells in all Gram Panchayats by 2024. Access to in-house water supply is enhanced such that polluting use of *pokharis* and other water bodies is minimized.

5.5 Non-governmental/Private actors are major participants and collaborators for sustainable sanitation service delivery

Budget is earmarked in a proportion as may be specified by the state from time to time for O&M and improving the efficiency of sanitation infrastructure and service delivery. Private sector, CSR, etc. driven sanitation infrastructure creation and service delivery is encouraged. Local entrepreneurship is fostered through SHGs and Federations under various livelihood missions for ventures like rural sanitary marts, production of eco-friendly MHM products, alternatives to plastics, community-owned composting initiatives, etc. At the same time, strong demand for such goods/services is generated among industries, farmers and bulk users, where applicable. Banks and other financial institutions support these groups/individual households in accessing credit for construction or upgradation of water and sanitation-related facilities, setting up related enterprises.

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

All levels of governance are sensitized to the specific needs of sanitation workers who have historically faced caste-based discrimination through sensitization workshops and trainings for all institutional actors. Mechanized or semi-mechanized equipment, along with mandatory use of PPEs, are widely adopted for emptying pits and tanks in 100% of Gram Panchayats by 2024. Districts, with the support of the State, positively transform occupational and social aspects of sanitation workers such as rag pickers, manual cleaners/cesspool operators, etc. through social mobilization and institutional development, skill training, assured minimum wages, health insurance, and financial inclusion etc. Standard protocols and operating guidelines are developed, wherever needed, and enforced to ensure safety of all stakeholders involved across the sanitation value chain. PPEs are developed especially accounting for the needs of women sanitation workers.

5.7 Planning and management processes account for inclusivity, gender and social equality as a core principle

All institutions related to sanitation at each level have at least 50% representation of women from different social groups in sanitation-related decision-making in all Gram Panchayats by 2024. Gender and social equality-based sensitization and training is conducted periodically and mandated for all elected representatives and officials. All plans for the development of sanitation infrastructure address the needs of the vulnerable groups – recognizing that people of different ages, socio-economic vulnerabilities and physical disabilities gain access to such infrastructure. Measures like a dedicated IT-enabled dashboard could be used to monitor sanitation-related interventions across all governance levels and for all stakeholders. Further, the BCC strategy has a special focus and continued resource commitments for gender sensitization and social inclusion.

5.8 Women and adolescent girls have access to safe menstrual hygiene management (MHM)

All women and adolescent girls have access to and use clean menstrual management material; soap and water for washing body; and safe and convenient facilities for disposal of used menstrual hygiene products. Adolescent girls have a safe, private place at schools/institutions/community and public toilet facilities to change, wash and store menstrual products, while these also have basic water and sanitation infrastructure so that girls and female staff can privately manage menstruation hygienically and with dignity. Such interventions should also be able to address the concerns of differently-abled females/girls.

6. ENABLING FRAMEWORK

The Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water (PR&DW) Department through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) shall be responsible for developing a strategy, to implement the policy covering specific outcomes along with necessary institution framework, provision and guidance for planning, monitoring, evaluation, capacity building and funding. The state shall continue to issue specific guidance to ensure effective and timely implementation of the Odisha Rural Sanitation Policy, 2019.

6.1 Legal and Institutional Framework

The policy shall ensure leveraging on the existing legal and regulatory frameworks towards ensuring sustained ODF villages, open discharge free (both solid and liquid waste management) villages and inclusive sanitation for one and all. Gram Panchayats in the state have adopted the Bye-Laws for Solid Waste Management in Gram Panchayats of Odisha, 2019, to address solid liquid waste management concerns in the villages. The Policy shall prioritise abolition of manual emptying practices of on-site sanitation systems in accordance with Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 along with the allied rules. Additional rules, legal frameworks may be developed by concerned authorities/departments for enabling sanitation outcomes.

Gram Panchayats shall be the local body for regulation of Sanitation Services in rural Odisha and play the pivotal role for provisioning and managing of sanitation services and infrastructure in the villages through Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), the sub-committee of the Gram Panchayats. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) shall be empowered to determine and collect user charges, contractually engage with private players, among others, for sanitation service delivery. Local groups, including youth associations, SHGs, etc. shall be encouraged for entrepreneurship across the SLWM service chain including innovative ventures e.g. production of alternatives to plastic, affordable and eco-friendly menstrual hygiene products, etc.

The institutional framework laid out under the Bye Laws for Solid Waste Management in Gram Panchayats of Odisha, 2019, comprised of multi-tier committees at the district, block and Gram Panchayats level shall be adopted for effective planning, implementation, management and monitoring of Solid Waste Management

interventions in the State. Odisha shall strive for instituting a State level High Powered Committee to ensure intra-and inter- departmental convergence. Sustained efforts for capacity building of institutional actors for devising internal policies, arrangements, procedures and frameworks and for individual actors by augmenting skills, experience and knowledge shall be made through formal training, education and experiential learning.

6.2 Financial Framework/Arrangement

Earmarked financial allocation at state and local levels shall be crucial for sustainable and equitable service delivery across the sanitation service chain, including the provision of new/retrofitted in-house/community/public toilets with appropriate containment, transportation/conveyance of solid and liquid waste to processing/treatment facilities, treatment and safe disposal of wastes, among others. This policy also encourages developing a market ecosystem for creating and maintaining Sanitation and SLWM infrastructure, and associated services, through promoting private sector participation. Innovative funding approaches shall be leveraged upon for generating resources through public financing and private financing including collection of user charges. Local youth groups, SHGs, and others shall be encouraged for innovative entrepreneurship ventures across the sanitation value chain, e.g., production of alternatives to plastic, affordable and eco-friendly menstrual hygiene products, etc., in convergence with the rural livelihood missions.

In order to ensure optimal utilisation of resources, operational requirements for IEC, BCC, capacity building, and skilling among others can be fulfilled through ongoing programmes e.g. DAY-NRLM, Mission Shakti, and in convergence with other key state departments such as Women and Child Development Department, Odisha State Disaster Management Authority, among others. State Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (SIRD&PR) and Indira Gandhi Training Centre (IGTC) shall act as the nodal agencies for capacity building and skilling. Sullage/grey water management at community-level, including management of excess flow from hand pump/bore well, shall be undertaken in convergence with ongoing and upcoming national and state programmes on drinking water, the National Rurban Mission (NRUM), and any other relevant schemes. Financial resources can be mobilised through convergence with state departments including Housing and Urban Development, Tourism, etc., district mineral funds, CSR funds, MP LAD and MLA LAD, Central and State Finance Commission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme (MGNREGS) and other centrally sponsored schemes etc.

6.3 Planning and M&E Framework

GPDP shall continue to be used as the instrument for bottom up, community-based, equity based inclusive planning for water and sanitation infrastructure enabling allocation of both financial and human resources, among others. GPDPs shall get aggregated as the block, district and state level action plans. At the state level, such plans shall outline enhanced coordination and convergence between programs and

departments with specific focus for ensuring inclusion, safety of sanitation workers, skill building for sanitation workers and capacity building of stakeholders at all levels.

The present development paradigm is slowly blurring the rural urban divide and provision of adequate services through the continuum is emerging as a crucial need. The intervention mechanisms shall be graded according to priority for not only planning of common and/or stand-alone infrastructural facilities but also for other management interventions. Cluster-based decentralised solutions must be prioritized, wherever techno-economically feasible, for achievement of greater process and managerial efficiencies for SLWM. For villages situated near Urban Local Bodies, treatment at existing urban solid and liquid waste management facilities could be ensured. Making land available for installation of sanitation infrastructure e.g. SLW treatment facilities, waste segregation facility, waste dumps, etc. shall be prioritised in consultation with key stakeholders including communities. Plastic waste to be recycled by way of using them in cement plants and road construction in convergence with the Transport and Commerce Department of Government of Odisha.

To ensure sustainability of these solutions, it shall be critical to adopt technological options that are low on capital requirement, easy to operate and maintain, climate resilient and provide opportunities for recycling. The state shall collaborate with national and regional academic and research institutions such as IITs, NITs, IIMs, among others to develop innovative solutions, the models for their operation, and appropriate PPE through continued Research and Development (R&D). In keeping with the principles of subsidiarity, community led management of SLWM facilities shall be encouraged. The state shall be ensuring decentralized governance as a key strategy for enhancing efficiency, equity and justice in the sanitation service delivery.

The state shall undertake outcome-based periodic performance monitoring of sanitation interventions using smart technologies and solutions such as Internet of Things (IoT), machine learning, etc. The assessment may be linked to a clear system of incentives, awards and recognition to align stakeholder interest, wherever possible. The monitoring and evaluation framework laid out under the Bye Laws for Solid Waste Management in Gram Panchayats of Odisha, 2019, comprised of multi-tier assessment at the district, block and Gram Panchayat level shall be adopted for monitoring of sanitation interventions under this policy. The assessment shall be carried out through state wide real time equity dashboard, continued ranking of Gram Panchayats against the targets laid out in the policy, a gender equity and inclusion audit of sanitation interventions, among others. The state shall also institute appropriate multi-tier grievance redressal mechanisms at village, Gram Panchayat, block, district and state level.

6.4 Communication and advocacy Framework

The state shall ensure increased community awareness on issues of sanitation and hygiene and use advocacy as an effective tool to mobilize government, media, civil society, implementing agencies and other stakeholders for strengthening related policies, programmes and implementation. The state shall support a comprehensive BCC strategy covering all rural areas, utilising innovative channels, e.g. social media

etc, and converging with activities undertaken by the Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) through their community cadres and SHGs. The campaign shall primarily focus on usage of toilets by every member all the time to counter open defecation behaviour, SLWM, Health and Hygiene, gender equity, wastewater recycling, etc. Periodic impact assessments of such BCC campaigns at regular intervals shall be undertaken to account for evolving needs.
