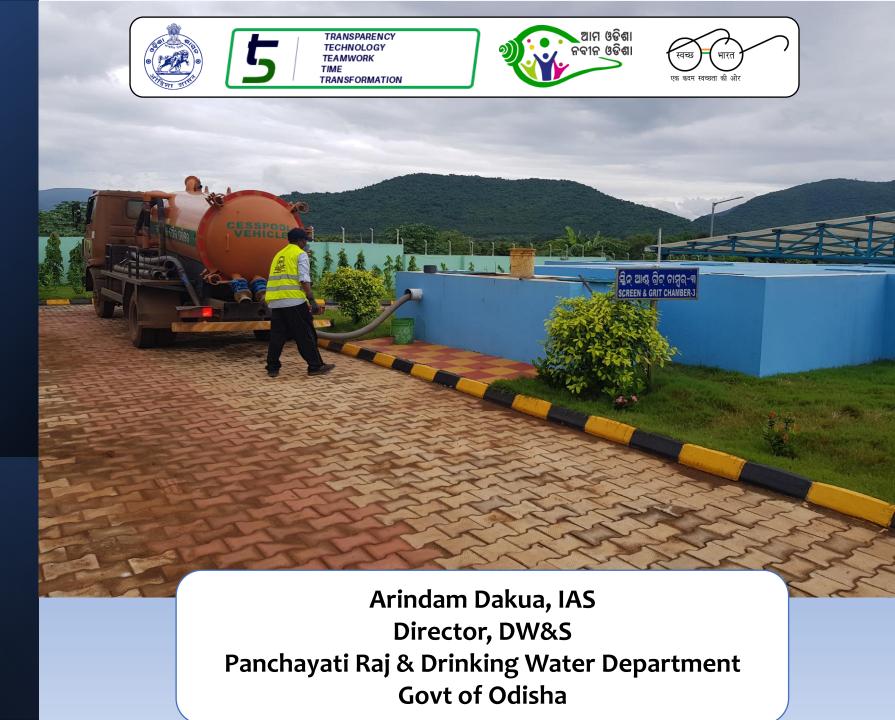
Urban-Rural Convergence

Odisha's intervention in Faecal Sludge Management



Rural Sanitation Scenario



Rura	l Dem	ogra	aphy
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Rural Local Bodies (Gram Panchayats)	6,794	
Villages	46,748	
Total Population	4.2 crore	
Rural Population	3.5 crore	
Total Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)	83 lakhs	
Urban Demography		

Urban Local Bodies (ULB)	115
Population of ULB	o.7 crore
Total no FSTPs	120

Typology of IHHLs in the State (Rural)

Twin Pits	49 lakh
Single Pits	30 lakh
Septic Tanks	4 lakh
D'C'CHDA '.	

District ULB Mapping

Total no of GPs tagged within 30 km radius	4590 (68%) out of 6794 GPs
GPs tagged between 0-10 km radius	1083
GPs tagged between 10-15 km radius	920
GPs tagged between 15-20 km radius	1071
GPs tagged between 20-30 km radius	1516

District ULB Mapping for FSM

District Name	Total No of GPs	No of GPs mapped with FSTPs	Total no of FSTPs
Ganjam	503	503 (100%)	19
Nayagarh	194	190 (97.94%)	5
Jagatsinghpur	198	191 (96.46%)	2
Bhadrak	218	207 (94.95%)	4
Khordha	190	175 (92.11%)	6
Dhenkanal	212	191 (90.09%)	5
Kendrapara	249	219 (87.95%)	2
Balangir	317	276 (87.07%)	5
Sonepur	109	89 (81.65%)	3
Jharsuguda	78	63 (80.77%)	3
Bargarh	253	202 (79.84%)	5
Sambalpur	138	105 (76.09%)	5
Nuapada	131	95 (72.52%)	3
Boudh	69	47 (68.12%)	1
TOTAL	6794	4590 (68%)	120

District ULB Mapping for FSM

District Name	Total No of GPs	No of GPs mapped with FSTPs	Total no of FSTPs
Baleswar	356	236 (66.29%)	5
Kendujhar	297	196 (65.99%)	5
Puri	268	172 (64.18%)	4
Jajapur	311	196 (63.02%)	2
Mayurbhanj	404	254 (62.87%)	4
Sundargarh	279	146 (52.33%)	4
Angul	225	110 (48.89%)	3
Cuttack	373	179 (47.99%)	4
Rayagada	182	87 (47.80%)	3
Koraput	240	113 (47.08%)	4
Debagarh	70	31 (44.29%)	1
Kalahandi	310	115 (37.10%)	4
Kandhamal	171	60 (35.09%)	3
Nabarangapur	189	65 (34.39%)	2
Gajapati	149	48 (32.21%)	3
Malkangiri	111	29 (26.13%)	2
TOTAL	6794	4590 (68%)	120

Rationale behind the Convergence



- ☐ Challenge to sustain ODF status and manage faecal sludge in rural areas under SBM-G Phase II.
- □ Increasing utilization of existing FSM infrastructure in ULBs to cover desludging requirements in rural areas
- ☐FSSM in Rural Areas critical for protection of water resources transcending urban-rural boundaries.



URC model for FSM piloted in Dhenkenal and Balasore by issuing joint directives by PR&DW and H&UD Department, tagging GPs within 20 km radius from FSTPs.



Implementation Framework



- ☐ PR & DW Dept allocated SBM-G funds to strengthen treatment capacity of FSTPs and procure additional cesspool vehicles for rural areas.
- ☐ Steering committees at State (headed by Principal Secretary, PR & DW Deptt), District (headed by Collector) and Block (headed by BDO).
- ☐ GP-wise charges for availing FSM services in the villages fixed at Block level.
- ☐ Exposure visits for PRI members and officials of all tagged GPs within 20 km radius of FSTPs.
- ☐ Wall paintings availing of FSM services to sensitize the masses.



Monthly average of
1000 desludging trip demands
from rural areas, encouraging
further expansion upto
30 km radius from FSTPs.



Results



- Retagging of GPs within 30 km radius of FSTPs was carried out at district level to saturate 68% of GPs with FSM services.
- ☐ As on date, 27,148 desludging trips have been completed from rural areas.
- ☐ Signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between GP and Municipality for streamlining FSM services.
- Odisha's FSM success story highlighted on various national and international forums, providing crosslearning opportunities.



68% of GPs within 30 km radius of FSTPs have been saturated for accessibility of FSM services.



IEC: An effective medium of mass sensitization



Exposure visits to **ODISHA**



Visit by DDWS, GoI team







Visit by Chhattisgarh team



Visit by teams of Assam, Jharkhand and West Bengal "Our journey is far from over.
Challenges persist, from fostering widespread
awareness to achieving complete saturation.
We stand at the crossroads of progress and potential."

THANK YOU!!!