

FSM IN ODISHA

Urban – Rural integration and
role of Community and
WSHGs

Practical
ACTION



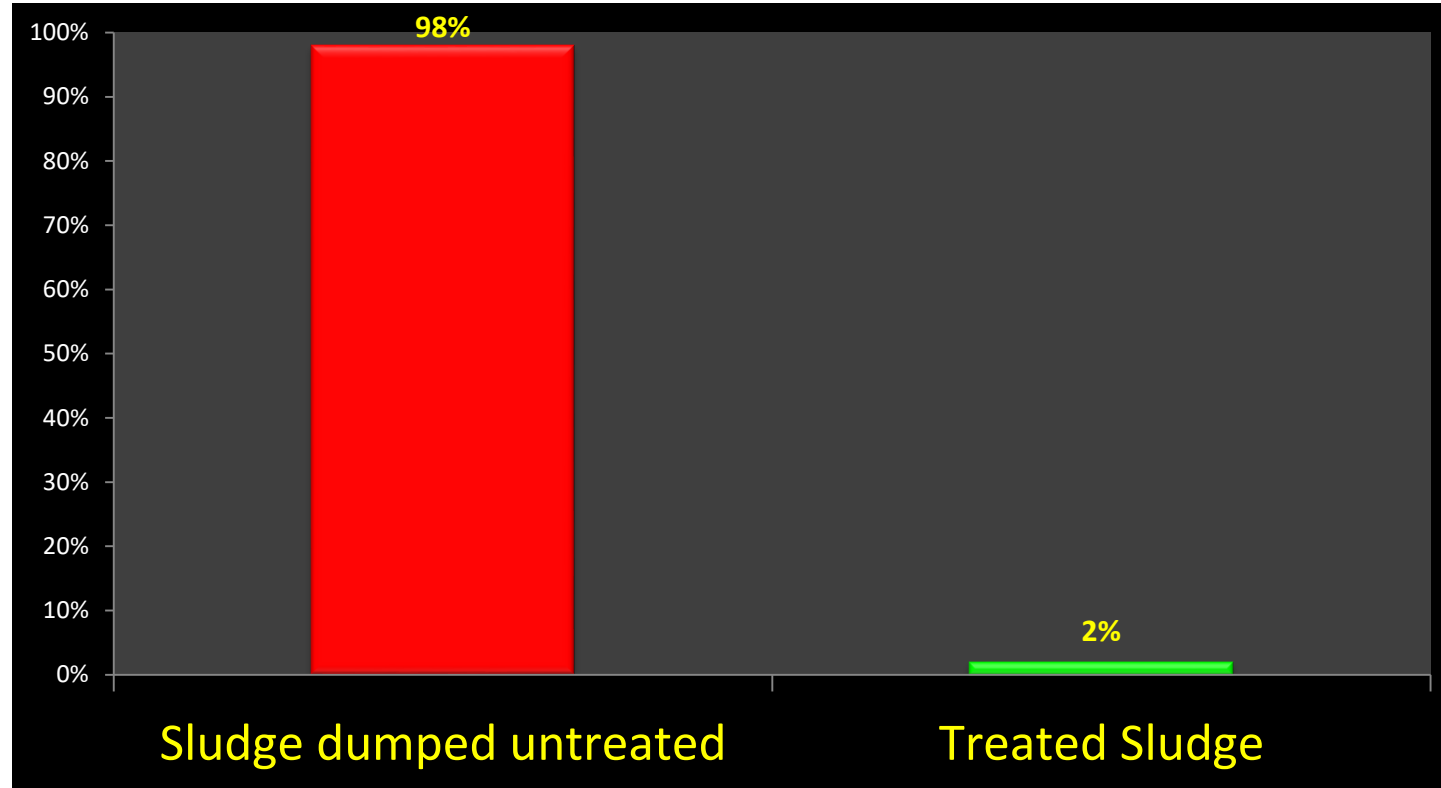
Toilet without FSM = Promoting Open Defecation

If we are discharging openly at least one cesspool from each 110 ULBs in Odisha, we are actually promoting 5,50,000 urban people defecating in open everyday.

**One truck of Sludge
dumped open =
5,000 people
defecating in open**



Odisha Fecal Sludge Treatment Status



Data Source: OWSSB – July 2016

FSM Status in Odisha

- Till 2015 there was only 1 operational STP treating 2% of the Septage
- By 2016, plans for 9 SeTP were made with annual budgetary allocation
- By now 11 SeTPs have been set up and around 60 more in different phase of completion
- 84 DREs constructed as a result 83% of the urban population benefitted
- 200 cesspool vehicles procured and distributed among the ULBs with standard operating procedure

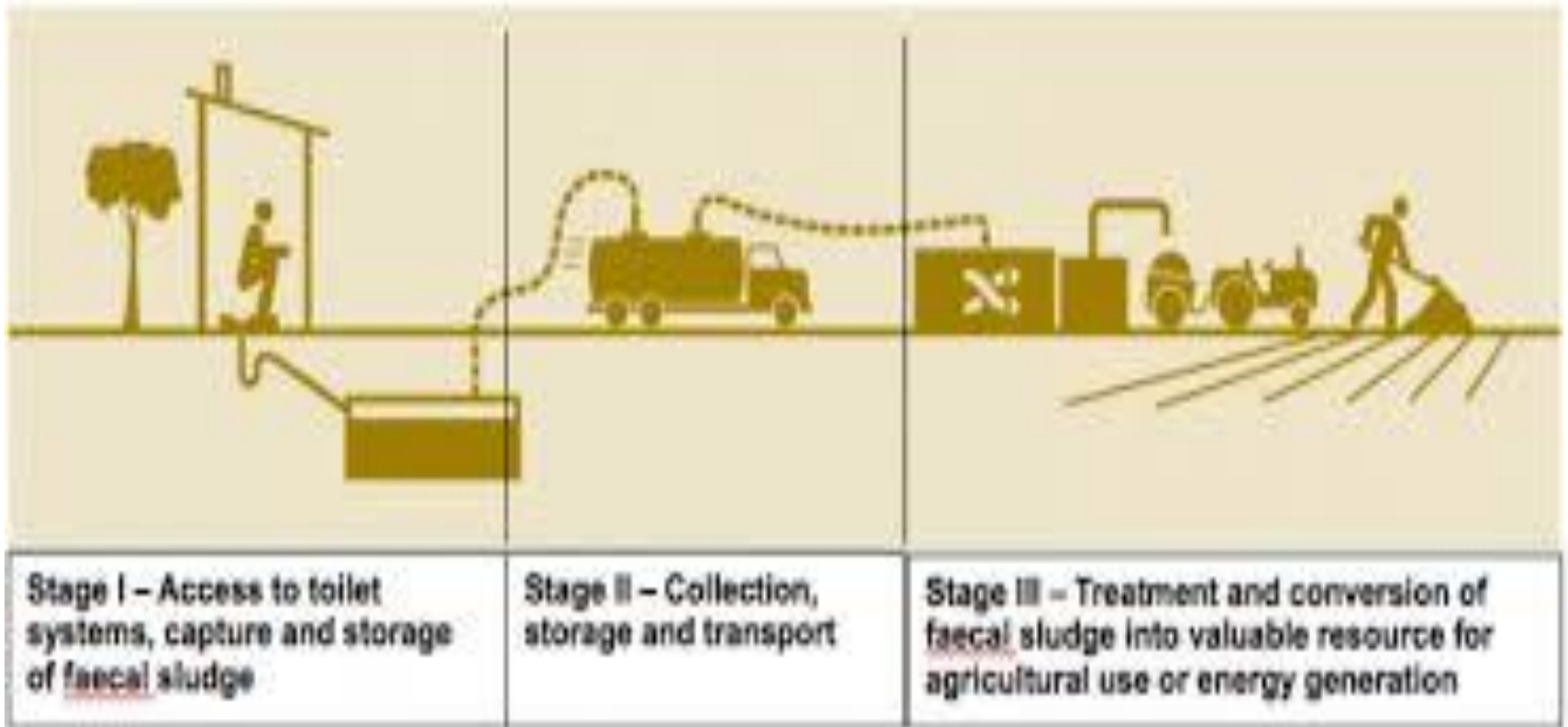
Interim measures were made to curb water pollution mainly

Need of Urban Rural Integration

- Rural areas may not provide adequate volume of sludge
- There is land scarcity for urban areas to construct treatment plants and they depend upon the neighbouring rural area
- Sharing of plants is economically viable
- The outgrowth population can get the required benefit as they stand between rural-urban continuum
- May provide a better scope for the reuse of the end products

In Dhenkanal and Choudwar PA has started this for outgrowth population

Functions of WSHG



Function of WSHGs

- Roles are there throughout the value chain of FSSM
- O&M of FSTPs/SeTPs mostly
- O&M of Cess Poll Vehicle in few ULBs
- Demand Generation for Desludging mostly

Way Forward

- Regular Capacity Building of WSHGs through training on various aspects as well as exposure
- Gradually transferring the complete management of FSM services



Practical **ACTION**

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Thank
YOU

