

FSSM ACTION PLAN FOR JODHPUR

1. NEED OF THE PLAN-

The key objective of FSSM action plan is to set context, priorities and direction for and to facilitate implementation of FSSM in Jodhpur such that safe and sustainable becomes a reality for all and each and every household, street. The need of plans are-

- Identification of land for FSTPs - In case of non availability, a portion of the land demarcated for solid waste management may be reserved for this purpose.
- Notifying the city Septage Management Resolutions (with appropriate modifications)
- Setting up of a city sanitation committee and cell
- Preparation of a city FSSM plan identifying - funding required, septage generation and size of FSTP required, human resource & training required and additional equipment required. This will be followed by preparation of DPRs for FSTP and additional equipment with guidance from state government and selected partner agency
- Amending the building bye-laws to include design and approval mechanism for safe on-site sanitation system as per the state FSSM guidelines
- Coordinating training of staff and other stakeholders
- Commissioning and operational zing the FSTP through appropriate O&M model
- Simultaneously, licensing of all desludging operators operating in the city and introducing sanitation charges (in case of scheduled desludging)

2. GOALS

- The primary aim of this plan is to establish FSSM as a central component in delivery of safe sanitation service in Jodhpur by creating a favourable



environment for its effective implementation across all urban areas in a pragmatic, sustainable and participatory manner.

The Plan will strive for:

2.1 - PRIMARY GOALS-

- Ensuring timely and Safe collection and transport of faecal sludge and septage: Encouraging a shift towards scheduled desludging of septic tanks, pit latrines, etc. (periodically within 2 – 3 years) in all ULBs, while generating awareness and incentivizing households for the same. The process would ensure complete containment of waste with no direct human contact with the waste under any circumstance. However, the innovative mechanism or technology can be also explored to increase the average desludging period of containment.
- Complete treatment of all collected waste: All collected Faecal sludge should reach the treatment facility (without arbitrary and illegal disposal) and treated as per standards for safe disposal/reuse. System of incentives and vis-à-vis imposition of penalties will be tool to monitor desludging operators and to ensure disposal at designated locations. There will be greater use of technologies that consume very less power and use biological processes.
- Create enabling institutional environment and strengthening regulatory framework: The mandate, roles & responsibilities of all government departments and other stakeholders would be clearly defined and necessary steps taken for augmenting their capacities. Appropriate institutions, management & monitoring systems and standard procedures would be in place at state and city level that incrementally strengthen FSSM operations in urban areas. Necessary steps would be taken to augment capacities at state, city and community level for government officials, service providers, residents, 34 Policy on Faecal Sludge & Septage Management (FSSM), Rajasthan etc. The institutional framework would also enable an environment conducive for greater participation of private sector.



- Gender Equity and Social Inclusion: Due emphasis to be given to Gender equity and social inclusion where women are seen as active change agents and participants and not merely recipients of interventions. This will help to mitigate gender based sanitation insecurity arising due to lack of safe sanitation facilities and practices by reducing health, nutrition and care giving burdens.

2.2- SECONDARY GOALS

- Ensuring resource recovery: The treatment facility would maximize reuse of treated wastewater and sludge for various public and commercial purposes. This will contribute in part towards cost recovery and even profit generation
- Standardized Infrastructure and Professionalized Operations: Standards and norms are documented and adequately disseminated for design, construction and O&M of FSSM infrastructure such as On-Site Sanitation Facilities (Septic Tanks, Soak pits/Soak fields, Lined Pit Latrines, Digestion Tanks, etc.), Suction Emptyer trucks & equipment, Treatment technologies (Sludge Drying Beds, integrated FSTPs, Co-Treatment with STPs, etc.) and criteria for end-product disposal/reuse. Moreover, the services provided by various public and private players should be professionalized with standard operating procedures, operating and monitoring guidelines, etc. through appropriate training and capacity building of relevant service providers and regulators.
- Setting up an Urban Sanitation Fund: This will be a dedicated fund for sanitation and FSSM, which would consolidate resources and funds from multiple sources – various central schemes and programs, state government grants, ULB funds, CSR, URIF, Donor fund, Bilateral/multilateral grants & loans; and through innovative instruments such as Social & Development Impact Bonds, Category – I, Alternative Investment Funds, etc. which would be managed by the state government (through a designated nodal agency) and provided to ULBs/ service providers/ other relevant stakeholders based on a transparent and flexible criteria, linked to performance and need. Similarly, ULBs with sufficient capacities can set-up city sanitation funds (linked to the state sanitation



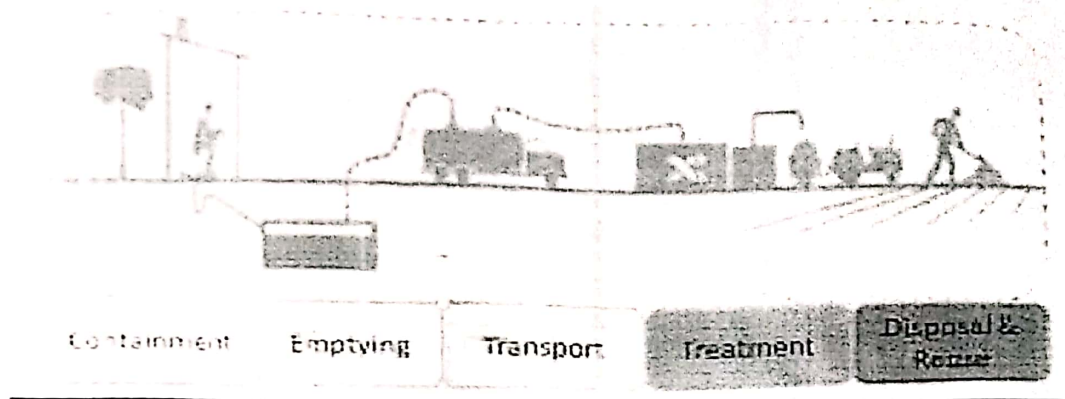
fund) for implementation of city-level FSSM strategy, plan and projects.

35 Policy on Faecal Sludge & Septage Management (FSSM), Rajasthan

- Innovation in service delivery and management: Improving service delivery, management and monitoring by introducing technological interventions such as I.T. enabled single window system, GIS/GPS aided planning and operations, custom MIS modules, etc. and greater emphasis on private participation in service delivery.
- Greater Awareness and Participation: The residents, especially the females of the households, would become active participants in the planning, implementation and monitoring process, while all stakeholders would be sensitized and sufficiently made aware of the processes, procedures, components, etc. of FSSM. Multiple channels (digital, broadcast, print, physical, etc.) for communication, learning and stakeholder engagement would be used. Promoting mechanism to bring about and sustain behavioural changes aimed at adoption of healthy sanitation designs and practices, including the responsibility to ensure safe containment and management of faecal sludge and septage by urban households including liquid effluent.
- A strong partnership network: Multi-sector partnership of government agencies/ULBs with other public/private organisations, groups and institutions for collaborating on knowledge improvement, funding, improved services, business opportunities, research & innovation, stakeholder engagement, peer learning, etc. Formal and Informal platforms would be established for networking among various ULBs, service providers, associations, etc. for learning, knowledge sharing and partnership building.
- Intervention Areas for FSSM - Full scale FSSM including dedicated FSTP shall be implemented in cities without centralized sewerage network (existing or proposed) and in small and medium towns (Class-III, IV & V except district headquarters).
- Partial FSSM with decentralized FSTP or co-treatment at STP shall be implemented in cities with partial coverage of sewerage network such as Class- I & II cities. In large and metro cities where certain narrow areas are inaccessible to dislodging vehicles, decentralized systems for wastewater treatment shall be adopted such as improved/ advanced septic tanks, bio- digester tank etc.

3. METHODOLOGY

2



4. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- While the goals set out broad aspirations and intention of the plan, the expected outcomes are tangible end results if the goals are achieved.
- Enhancement of sanitation coverage - No direct contact with waste - Safe handling and complete containment of Faecal Sludge and Septage during collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal.
- Timely Desludging - Greater Progress in transition from irregular oncall service to periodic and scheduled service, along with formalization of service providers (masons, operators, tankers, etc.)
- Environmental improvement - Significant reduction in contamination of soil and water (surface and underground) due to human waste
- Safe waste handling and Better Public Health - Safe handling and complete containment of Faecal Sludge and Septage during collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal. Noticeable improvement in public health indicators including morbidity and mortality rates across urban areas in the state reduced incidences of water-borne diseases is expected as an outcome.
- New opportunities – Avenues in sanitation and FSSM services emerge, based on technical innovation, user-driven cost recovery and profit generating business models through resource recovery and other innovative means.
- Skill & Employment Generation - Skilled manpower for FSSM through incremental capacity building programmes; also evolving opportunities under FSSM as mainstream career prospects for young professionals. A Greater Institutional Capacities - Augmented capacities across institutions (State and city-level) that could possibly be replicated in other sectors.

6

- Enhanced community awareness and participation - Across the sanitation value chain during planning, service delivery and monitoring


Commissioner

Nagar Nigam Jodhpur