

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग
मंत्रालय
महानदी भवन, नया रायपुर

// आदेश //

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 31/03/2018

क्रमांक: 2604/2336/2018/18 :: राज्य शासन एतद्वारा भारत सरकार आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी नेशनल अरबन सेनिटेशन पॉलिसी 2008 (National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008) के परिपेक्ष्य में प्रदेश के समस्त नगरीय निकायों में स्वस्थ एवं स्वच्छ वातावरण निर्मित करने के प्रयोजन से स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अंतर्गत स्टेट अरबन सेनिटेशन पॉलिसी 2018 (State Urban Sanitation Policy 2018) का अनुमोदन करता है।

उपरोक्त आदेश तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू होगा।

संलग्न :- अनुमोदित पॉलिसी।

छ.ग. के राज्यपाल के नाम से
तथा आदेशानुसार,

(एच.आर. दुबे) 31/3
अवर सचिव

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन

नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग

नया रायपुर, दिनांक 31/03/2018

पृ. क्र.: 2605/2336/2018/18

1. निज सचिव, मान. मंत्रीजी, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, नया रायपुर।
2. संचालक, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास, संचालनालय, नया रायपुर।
3. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, राज्य शहरी विकास अभिकरण, नया रायपुर।
4. समस्त आयुक्त, नगर पालिक निगम, छ.ग.।
5. समस्त मुख्य पालिक अधिकारी, नगर पालिका परिषद/नगर पंचायत, छ.ग.।
6. प्रोग्रामर, डाटा सेन्टर, संचालनालय, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास की वेबसाईट में अपलोड करने हेतु।

की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

अवर सचिव 31/3

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन

नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग



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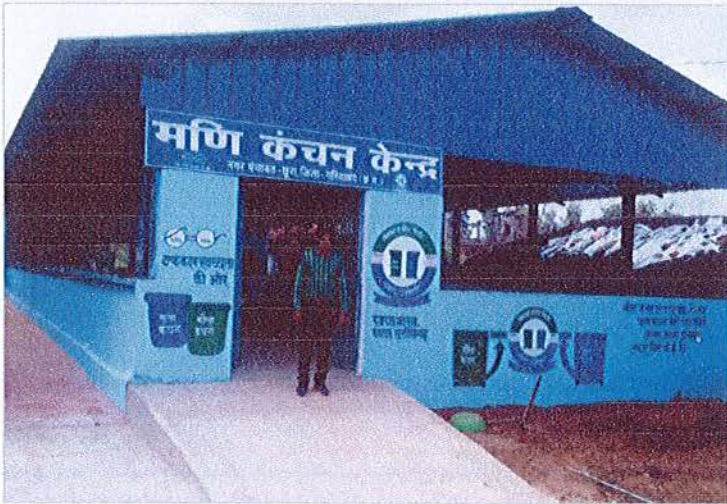
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CHHATTISGARH URBAN SANITATION POLICY



March, 2018


अवर सचिव
छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास विभाग
मंत्रालय, नया रायपुर



URBAN ADMINISTRATION & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH

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स्वास्थ्य सचिव
नगरपालिका प्रशासन विभाग
मन्त्रालय, नयाँ रायपुर

1. VISION, GOALS & PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY

1.1 Introduction:

Chhattisgarh is urbanizing at an accelerated pace, as the urban population increased by 31.14% between 2001 and 2011 (on par with India's urban growth rate of 32.15%). As per Census 2011, around 23.24% (59.37 lakh people) of Chhattisgarh total population lived in urban areas, and current growth trends indicate that this number is expected to grow exponentially in the upcoming years. The number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) increased from 75 in 2000, to 168 in 2015 with addition of 93 new ULBs or a 124% increase. It is incumbent on these ULBs to implement and manage urban services including safe Sanitation, faecal sludge and septage management.

1.2 Vision:

All cities and towns in Chhattisgarh become totally clean, sanitized, healthy, and liveable, ensuring and sustaining good public health and environmental outcomes for all citizens, in line with the National Urban Sanitation Policy.

1.3 Goal:

All cities and towns in Chhattisgarh become totally clean, sanitized (safe), healthy, and liveable cities / towns that are managed by ULBs with citizen and stakeholder participation.

1.4 Principles

The policy will be based on the following principles:

- 1. Sanitation will be treated as a basic service:** The state government shall create opportunities and provide necessary support through which, all citizens can have access to Sanitation services as their basic entitlement.
- 2. Equity and safety of access and use, particularly to the vulnerable and un-served populations:** The state shall endeavour to ensure that no urban citizen, irrespective of socio-

economic status, caste, gender, age, or legal status of land/status of migration is denied access to and the use of Sanitation services in Chhattisgarh's cities.

In the case of residents with no tenure security, the state will make effort to resolve tenure issues in providing individual household Sanitation facilities or community Sanitation facilities. However, where Sanitation services are provided in areas without tenure security, the provision of these services will not entitle the individual/household any legal right to the land. In addition to this, the state and ULBs will ensure that access to such facilities (especially community and public) are maintained with an adequate level of cleanliness, and safety of access, especially for women. Adequate arrangements for access for the differently abled will also be made at these facilities (new / upgraded facilities).

3. **Increased awareness of the collective goal of sanitised cities:** The causal linkages of Sanitation with public and environmental health need to be made more explicit to citizens, communities and institutions. In addition to the provision of facilities, sustained improvements in the quality of life are possible when supplemented by hygiene and behaviour change. The state will aim to generate demand for safe Sanitation, especially among the un-served households. Citizens, communities, institutions, and cities as a whole will be encouraged to play an active role in both behaviour change towards safe Sanitation, and ensuring the adoption and use of safe technology to protect the environment.
4. **Institutional roles, responsibilities and capacity development:** The policy will hinge on progressive articulation in policy and law followed-up by operations that are in line with the spirit of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1994. Devolution of functions, funds and functionaries will need to be progressively ensured to the ULB with adequate support for building planning, and management capacities. The quality of city Sanitation planning will depend upon the vibrancy of sub-city representative institutions that draw on civil society to ensure active citizen engagement.
5. **Emphasis on operations and maintenance of Sanitation infrastructure:** One of the key reasons for poor Sanitation infrastructure as well as high capital expenditure on Sanitation is the lack of operations and maintenance of existing Sanitation infrastructure. ULBs will be responsible to ensure that existing Sanitation infrastructure is maintained at adequate operational levels, either through official funds, or in partnership with the private sector.

- 6. Integrating broader environmental concerns in the provision of urban Sanitation service delivery:** The environment (land, air, and water resources) must be considered in all development activities for Sanitation provision and management. All planning and implementation will seek to ensure that adverse risks to public health and the environment are adequately minimised at all stages in the Sanitation chain– containment, collection, transportation or conveyance, treatment and re-use or disposal. Appropriate protection of the environment shall be applied, including prosecution under the law as required. The state government will prioritise those cities that directly or indirectly affect rivers or river basins in the state due to discharge of untreated domestic wastewater for setting up pollution abatement systems.
- 7. Choosing technology and solutions appropriate to the context:** Under the policy, the choice of technology and solutions will be contingent upon the needs of that context. For example, if, in the course of evaluation, decentralised and on-site technologies and solutions are context appropriate, then those should be chosen as opposed to blindly applying the choice of networked sewerage systems.

1.5 Outcomes:

Under the policy, over the next 10 years, the policy will concentrate on achieving the following 6 outcomes:

1. Urban areas are Open-defecation (ODF) and open discharge free (ODF+/++)
2. Solid waste is safely managed & treated
3. Sewage, septage/ faecal sludge and liquid waste is safely managed, treated, and disposed
4. Safety standards and guidelines are followed in the physical handling and management of waste
5. Women and girls have access to safe menstrual hygiene management
6. Cities/towns do not discharge untreated waste (water and faecal waste) into the water bodies of Chhattisgarh

These are detailed outcomes in the subsequent section.

2. OUTCOMES OF THE POLICY

2.1 Urban areas are open-defecation and discharge free

This shall be a key outcome of the Sanitation policy. In addition to infrastructure provision, this outcome requires behaviour change at the individual, household, community, institutional and city levels. It is therefore the most crucial and challenging to achieve.

Open defecation free under this policy is understood as the termination of faecal-oral transmission determined by:

- A. No observed open defecation;
- B. All city residents have access to and use of household, community, and/or public latrines
- C. There is adequate access and use of latrines in all institutions;
- D. All insanitary latrines (including single pit latrines) are converted to sanitary latrines, and no incidence of Manual Scavenging observed
- E. All city residents are engaged in safe hygiene practices, including hand washing;
In addition, open discharge free, under this policy shall be understood to mean an environment free from human waste which shall be determined as follows:
- F. There is no open discharge of faecal and liquid waste, or raw sewage into the open drains or environment.
- G. There is safe containment, collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of sewage, septage, and waste water.

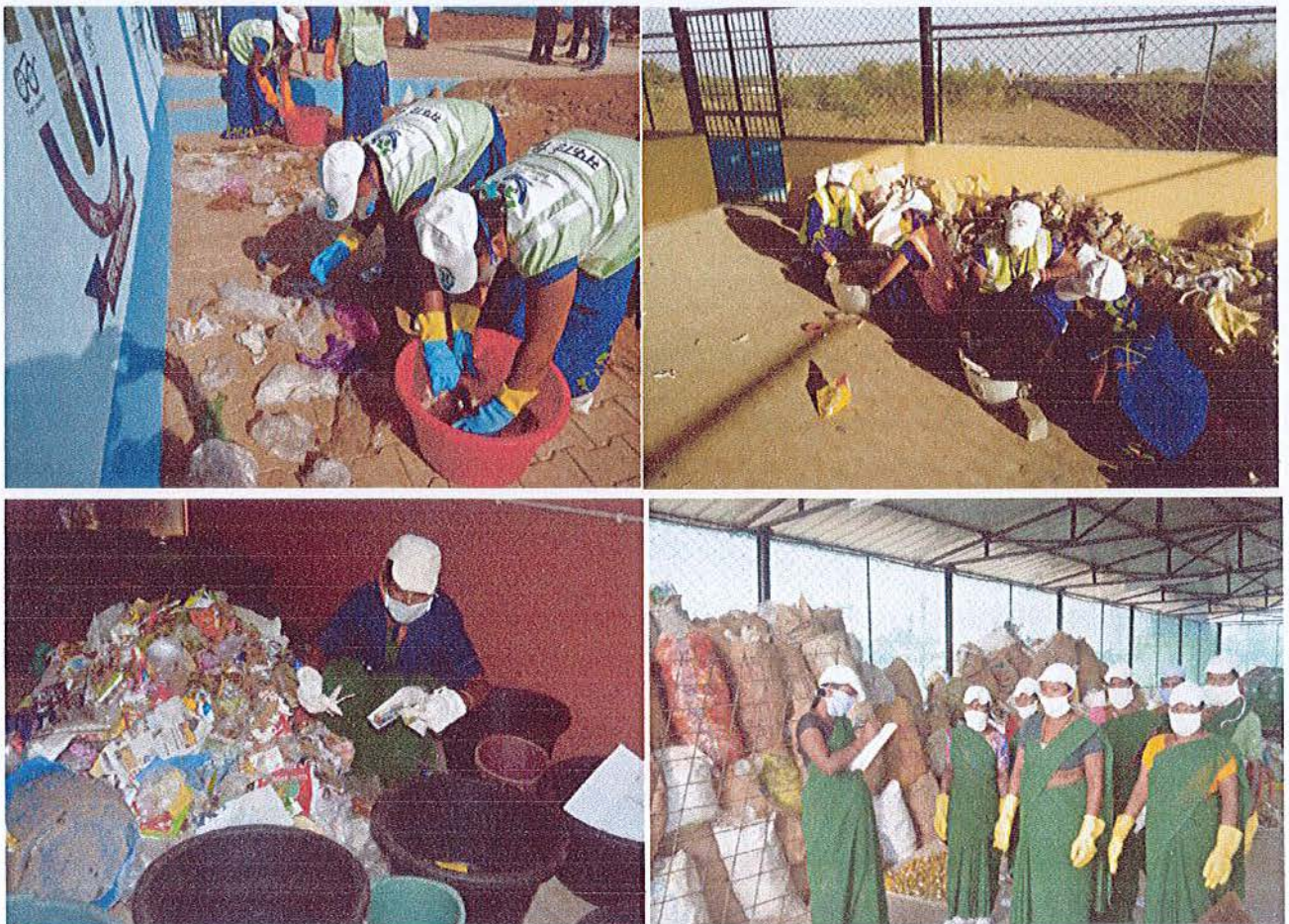
2.2 Municipal Solid Waste is safely managed and treated

Between March and April 2016, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India notified the following rules: (1) Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; (2) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016; (3) Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016;

(4) Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; (5) Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016; and (6) Hazardous and Other Waste Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

According to the SWM Rules 2016, solid waste includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste, and other non-residential waste, street sweeping, silt removed or collected from surface drains, horticultural waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste. This excludes industrial hazardous waste, untreated bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, and radio-active waste. Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) refers to a systematic process that comprises of waste segregation and storage at source, primary collection, secondary storage, transportation, resource recovery, processing, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste.

Chhattisgarh will follow a policy whereby minimal amount of waste is sent to landfills by following the three Rs, namely reduce, reuse, and recycle. The ultimate goal will be to create value out of waste. The aim of this policy is to ensure cleaner streets and neighbourhoods, improved quality of life by reducing health risks (such as vector-borne diseases like dengue and malaria) associated with garbage piles, and ensure segregation of waste and doorstep collection at affordable rates. In



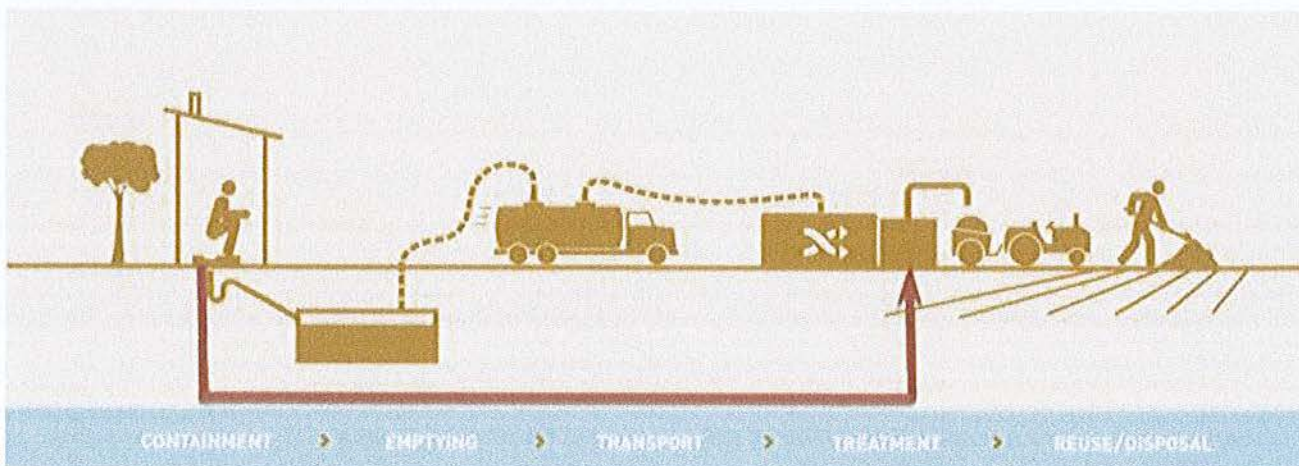
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2.3 Sewage, septage / faecal sludge and liquid waste is safely managed, treated, and disposed

This outcome shall aim to ensure that wherever faecal waste is generated in the urban environment, it is safely confined, regularly collected, safely transported, and disposed after adequate treatment; with due care being taken of persons and produce a paradigm shift from garbage as 'disposable' to 'renewable resource'. In order to effect this, the state will, in the next 10 years aim to drastically improve the efficiency of waste processed, and eventually move to a decentralised system for processing waste.

In Chhattisgarh, where the majority of households and institutions have access to on-site Sanitation, the focus in these 10 years of the policy will be on septage/ faecal sludge management (FSM). In the large cities (population of 100,000 or more) with increasing urban density, the state government may, based on context and demand, bring out a separate action plan for sewerage systems in the city.

Under this outcome, the entire Sanitation chain will be covered. This includes:



Here toilet construction technologies will ensure safe containment of human faeces from the environment

Regular de-sludging of septic tanks and other on-site systems will be undertaken in a safe and scientific manner

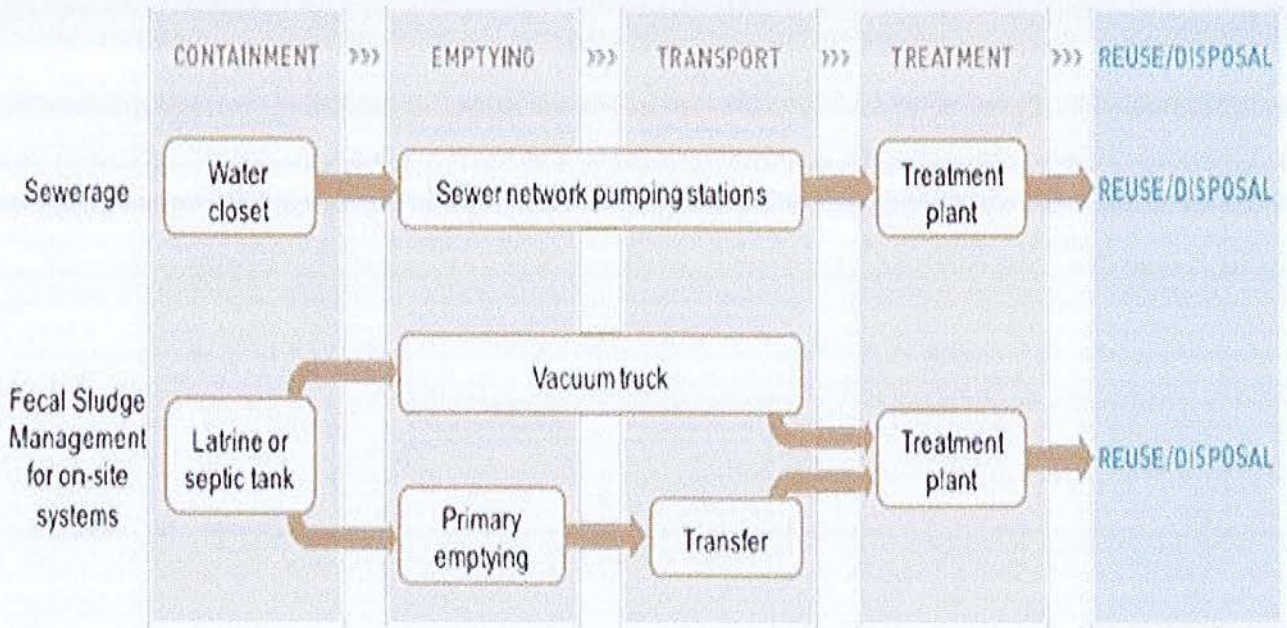
The transportation of this sludge to the treatment site shall be undertaken to approved treatment sites designated by ULBs

Only approved and designated treatment facilities . ULBs shall be used. This may be either at an existing Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) designated for treatment of sewage and sludge, or at an independent faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP)

This involves treatment of solid sludge for reuse by composting, with the final effluent discharged into surface water, or re-used for gardening . agricultural purposes after due processing


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The state government will cover the entire Sanitation chain as follows:



The state government will strive to create opportunities and provide necessary support through which all the citizens can have access to septage management services; while enjoining the household to be responsible for maintaining Sanitation facilities and ensuring safety as declared by the ULBs.

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

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act was passed by the Union Government on 19th September 2013 (MSA 2013). While the list of definitions is exhaustive under the MSA 2013, the following definitions are important for the current Policy and have been reproduced below for ready reference:

- **“manual scavenger”** means a person engaged or employed, at the commencement of this Act or at any time thereafter, by an individual or a local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from the insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the

Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed, and the expression “manual scavenging” shall be construed accordingly

- “**hazardous cleaning**” means cleaning by an employee, in relation to a sewer or septic tank, means its manual cleaning by such employee without the employer fulfilling his obligations to provide protective gear and other cleaning devices and ensuring observance of safety precautions, as may be prescribed or provided in any other law, for the time being in force or rules made there under
- “**insanitary latrine**” means a latrine which requires human excreta to be cleaned or otherwise handled manually, either in situ, or in an open drain or pit into which the excreta are discharged or flushed out, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed. Provided that a water flush latrine in a railway passenger coach, when cleaned by an employee with the help of such devices and using such protective gear, as the Central Government may notify in this behalf, shall not be deemed to be an insanitary latrine.

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

In 2012, the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of the WHO and UNICEF defined Menstrual Hygiene Management as follows: “Women and adolescent girls are using a **clean menstrual management material** to absorb or collect menstrual blood, that can be **changed in privacy as often as necessary** for the duration of a menstrual period, **using soap and water for washing** the body as required, and having **access to safe and convenient facilities to dispose** of used menstrual management materials. They **understand the basic facts** linked to the menstrual cycle and **how to manage it with dignity and without discomfort or fear.**”

The key challenges faced by women and girls during their periods of menstruation include:

1. A lack of sanitary protection materials leading to embarrassment and stress due to leakage and malodour.
2. A lack of menstrual hygiene-friendly facilities in the home, workplace, and common/community areas, which results in a number of women being unable to change materials in dignity and safety. This results in absence from work and schools.

3. A fear of using the latrine due to staining, the lack of privacy, inadequate disposal facilities, or unsafe location of latrine facilities.

The state government shall promote the access of women and girls to safe Menstrual Hygiene Management in public, community, and private institutional Sanitation facilities as follows:



To ensure effective and timely action under the policy, the state government may bring out appropriate instructions for phasing of cities under each outcome on a yearly basis, and the budget for this may be based on context-specific technologies being proposed / considered for those cities. undertakes to ensure that safe and effective MHM is available to all who need it.

2.6 Cities/towns do not discharge untreated waste (solid, liquid, and faecal waste) into the water bodies of Chhattisgarh

The aim of this outcome is the elimination of urban pollutants – septage / faecal sludge, and municipal solid waste – into the rivers and river basins of Chhattisgarh from urban and peri-urban areas thus ensuring the protection, conservation restoration, regeneration and integrated development of river sand river basins in Chhattisgarh.

At present, cities are disposing septage/sludge directly into water bodies, either through non-functional drains, natural drains, or through open defecation. This is compounded by solid waste being disposed into rivers/river basins. Under this outcome, Chhattisgarh will focus on a combination of strengthening the constructed drainage systems, strong FSM /septage management, and/or underground sewerage networks where relevant (including treatment plants), and interception, diversion, and treatment of septage and waste water flowing through natural drains.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

The Urban Administration and Development Department (UADD) of the Government of Chhattisgarh will be responsible for developing a strategy to implement the policy covering all the 6 outcomes, along with the necessary institutional framework, provisions and guidance for planning, monitoring, evaluation, capacity building and funding.



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Annexure

A.1 Regulatory Framework

The existing national and state level framework in terms of legislation, policy, programs, standards, guidelines etc. has been presented below. This provides a brief background on the current regulatory regime, important considerations and priorities, setting a context for this policy.

| Legislations | Brief |
|--|---|
| Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 | This Act, applies in principle to every establishment, agency, or individual discharging any pollutant into the environment. 'Pollutant' includes treated or untreated sewage. It provides a framework for control of effluent, wastewater and septage discharge. |
| 74 th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 | Responsibility for the planning and delivery of urban services, including Sanitation, lies with urban local bodies under local municipal laws and the 74 th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 |
| Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Rules, 2016 | Disposal and treatment of faecal sludge and septage, before or after processing, at landfills and for use as compost; and final and safe disposal of post -processed residual faecal sludge and septage to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water and ambient air; |
| The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 | Ban on dry latrines, i.e., latrines with no water -seal or flushing mechanism, and the employment of persons for manually carrying human excreta. |
| Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 | It intends to empower "District level survey committee" & "State level Survey committee" towards the complete abolition of manual scavenging without certain obligations. "Hazardous cleaning" in relation to sewers and septic tanks is banned and that manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks, if necessary, may be carried out only in very controlled situation, with adequate safety precautions, and in accordance with specific rules and protocols for the purpose. |

| Policies, Mission & Guidelines | Brief |
|--|--|
| National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 | It intends to make all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable Sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women. |
| Chhattisgarh Environment Policy | Encouraging optimal use and recycling of wastewater; Use of bio -fertiliser for organic farming, generating fuel from biomass; Decentralizing the monitoring of environmental compliance by empowering local governments and communities; |
| Guidelines for Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), 2014 | It intends to eliminate open defecation, eradication of Manual Scavenging and to effect behavioural change regarding healthy Sanitation practices in Urban areas. |
| National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH), 2010 | National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) is a component of action plan for climate change, focus on waste recycling. |
| Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation | Improving basic services (water supply, sewerage & septage, urban transport) in cities through reforms in urban governance, augmentation of basic infrastructure and establishing a sound institutional framework for effective delivery, through an incremental approach. |

| Standards, Manuals & Advisories | Brief |
|--|---|
| National Building Code of India (NBC), 1983 & 2005 | Code governs the design, installation and maintenance of toilets, septic tanks, and sewers. It gives an overview of size of drainage, sewerage including design of septic tanks, sewers, toilets, and other Sanitation devices. The NBC also suggests that use of septic tanks without follow-up treatment is not permitted |
| Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment, CPHEEO in collaboration with JICA, 2013 | Guidelines for – design, planning and providing advice on the selection of technology options for urban Sanitation (for on-site, off-site Sanitation and both decentralized & centralized treatment options); Operation and Maintenance of Sanitation systems & resource mobilization; management, administration, project delivery, etc. |
| Advisory on Septage Management in Indian Cities, MoUD, 2013 | Outlines the contents and steps of developing a septage management sub-plan (SMP) as a part of the city Sanitation plans (CSP) being prepared and implemented by cities which supplement the NUSP Septage here refers not only faecal sludge from septic tanks but also from pit latrines and on-site toilets. |
| Primer on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management, MoUD, 2016 | Supplementary document to the Advisory on septage Management in Indian Cities, 2013. Stresses the need for State-wide operative guidelines, City level toolkits, operational manual, management/ financing/ operating Sanitation, and Sanitation plan for the city. |

The policy document tries to build upon the existing legislative, policy and regulatory framework, and amalgamates it into a single cohesive document, that would guide sanitation implementation in the urban areas of Chhattisgarh.

A.2 Roles and Responsibilities:

| Agency | Roles and Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Urban Development Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall supervision and coordination of Sanitation operations in Chhattisgarh. Formulating a roadmap for realisation of the State Sanitation Policy |
| State Urban Development Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nodal Agency for managing Sanitation operations for Chhattisgarh Responsible for preparation of the State Sanitation Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures, User Manuals, Model Sanitation rules for ULBs, drafting state acts and policies related to urban Sanitation and sanitation, etc. Coordinating networking among various stakeholders Responsible for building partnership |
| Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce compliance of the relevant environmental laws and rules for sanitation through inspections, environmental monitoring, etc. Address grievance related to environmental hazards due to sanitation operations Assist in formulation of relevant advisories, guidelines, manuals, etc. to ensure environmental compliance for sanitation operations. |
| Social Welfare Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring compliance of provisions under the “The prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” |
| Other State Government Departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficiently incorporating the provision of this policy in their projects, schemes, programs, policies, plans, guidelines, activities, etc. Provide necessary sectoral inputs towards State sanitation strategy, rules, acts guidelines, etc. |

| Agency | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--|---|
| Urban Local Bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating city-wide sanitation strategy • Timely preparation of city sanitation Plan • Notification of city wide sanitation N regulations/ operative guidelines to regulate all sanitation operations in the city • Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in city-wide sanitation • Ensuring overall O&M of sanitation N operations in the city - involvement of private sector • Creation of a City Sanitation Cell within all ULBs to oversee the sanitation related operations and management at city/ward level • Licensing of all private sanitation operators based on determined eligibility criteria • Design an appropriate tariff structure to fund sanitation operations and its timely collection – service charges, Sanitation tax, tipping fee from operators, etc, • Ensuring financially and environmentally sustainable operations – reduce reliance on state and central government grants • Incorporation of model design, location, zoning, effluent disposal standards, etc into building byelaws • Undertake awareness generation and behaviour change campaigns and regular public engagement to ensure active participation by the residents • Devise a system of appropriate incentives and penalties for residents and service providers to ensure desirable behaviour • Ensuring capacity building and training – manpower, financial, equipment, exposure visit, etc, • Overall Monitoring and Evaluation of sanitation operations – benchmarking, ensuring compliance, performance monitoring of operators etc, |
| Ward Councillors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the Ward -level awareness generation and behaviour change campaigns • Inspection during construction of buildings to ensure compliance with bye-laws • Encourage households towards active participation • Represent ward -level/ community level issues related to Sanitation • Assign a 'Swachhta Mitra' in every neighbourhood for community – scale monitoring |
| Service Providers- Masons, Designers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire requisite skills through training and capacity building to design and construct quality sanitation as per ISO norms |
| Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in service delivery of sanitation at state and city level |
| Financial Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible source of finances for creation of community or city level assets, treatment plants, transfer stations, etc. |
| Multilateral, Bilateral and other International Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate provision of sanitation Policy into the programs, projects and activities |
| Academic, Research and Civil Society organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake primary research to further safe and sustainable sanitation • Develop models for safe and sustainable delivery of sanitation services to all • Support implementation of sanitation activities at ground level • Raise awareness and sensitization on the importance of sanitation among the general population • Provide monitoring support to the ULB on any unsafe practices that impact effective sanitation |

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