Inclusive Cities
Urban-Odisha in Numbers

- **State Urban Population**: 16.1%
- **Urbanizing Rate (Decadal)**: 26%
- **Population in Slum**: 24%
- **Land Occupied by Slums Out of Total Geographical Area**: 2%
- **Land Occupied Out of Habitable Area**: 4%
Inclusivity

“Policy & Practice of including people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized”

WHO ARE MARGINALIZED (URBAN CONTEXT)

01 SLUM DWELLERS – URBAN POOR
02 TRANS GENDERS
03 DIFFERENTLY ABLED
04 AGED AND SICK
05 MINORITIES
World Population increasing by 70 Million

3 Billion people would be living in slums

More than 80% of the slums in Asia and Africa

Asia alone has 61% Slums

Historically, slums are associated with poor and low income group, dirty, degraded neighborhoods, refuge for crimes, drug abuse etc.

Locally called as chawls, bastis, cheris etc.
Rapid Urbanisation -
• Every year, world urban population is increasing by 70 million

By 2030 – 3 billion would be living in slums

More prominent in less developed or developing countries

>80% Slums of the world - in Asia & Africa
• Asia - 61%

Historically, slums are associated with poor and low income group, dirty, degraded neighborhoods, refuge for crimes, drug abuse etc.

Locally called as basti, chawls, cheris etc.
SLUMS – MANIFESTATION OF RAPID URBANIZATION ??

COLLECTIVE FAILURE OF NATIONAL, STATE AND CITY GOVERNMENTS ??

HOW TO MAKE CITIES SLUM FREE?

HOW TO SLUM PROOF THE CITIES ??
Slums – Manifestation of Rapid Urbanization?

Or

Collective failure of National, State & City Governments??
- Failure of Policies & Practices relating to Land, Housing, urban Planning & Welfare schemes?

How to make the cities slum free?
- deal with the existing slums

How to Slum proof the cities??
- prevent future formation of slums
Co-existence of Slum and Planned Community

Livelihood Support

Day to day services support
Life in a Slum
Life in a Slum
Life in a Slum
Informal Sector Contributing to Formal Sector
Attributes of Slums:

- Lack of basic services – Water, Sanitation, Road, Street Lights, Drainage etc.
- Substandard housing, illegal, inadequate building structure
- Overcrowding and high density
- Unhealthy living conditions & hazardous locations
- Insecure tenure, irregular & informal settlements
- Poverty & social exclusion

UN Definition of Slum:

- A place lacking:
  - Improved Water
  - Improved Sanitation
  - Sufficient living area
  - Durable housing
  - Security of tenure
Struggles of Slum
EVICTING SLUM DWELLERS OR EMPOWERING THEM?

“WE DECIDED TO EMPOWER THEM BY PROVIDING LAND RIGHTS.”

Naveen Patnaik
THE ODISHA LAND RIGHTS TO SLUM DWELLERS RULES, 2017.

S.R.O. No.413/2017—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of the Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Ordinance, 2017 (Odisha Ordinance No. 2 of 2017), the State Government do hereby make the following Rules, namely:

1. Short title, extent and commencement.— (1) These rules may be called the Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Rules, 2017.
   (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Odisha Gazette.

2. Definitions.— (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—
   (a) "Appellate Authority" means an officer appointed under section 8;
   (b) "Form" means Forms appended to these rules;
   (c) "Ordinance" means the Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Ordinance, 2017;
   (d) "Section" means a Section of the Ordinance;
   (e) "Urban Local Body" means the Municipal Council and Notified Area Council constituted under the Odisha Municipal Act, 1950.

   (2) Words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Ordinance or under the Odisha Municipal Act, 1950.

3. Constitution of Urban Area Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation Committee.— Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 6, every Urban Area Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation Committee shall comprise of such other members, namely:

   (1) This Act may be called the Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2017.
   (2) It extends to urban areas in the whole of the State of Odisha.
   (3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 35th day of August, 2017.

   (1) "Authorised Officer" means the head of the Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation Committee or any officer authorized by the State Government, by order, to exercise powers as may be prescribed;
   (2) "Basic urban services" means services of drinking water supply, sanitation, drainage, sewerage, solid waste disposal and street lighting.
Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act 2017

01
Granting In-situ Land Rights in tenable slums & Development of New Habitats for untenable slums

02
Land Right is:

- Heritable but not transferable
- Only for residential & residential cum livelihood purpose
- Mortgage allowed for housing loan

03
For Urban Poor

- Upto 30 sq.m – free of cost
- Excess of 30 sq.m – 25% of benchmark value of land

04
For Others – 50% Cost linked to benchmark value of land

- Creation of Urban Poor Welfare Fund – statutory – for Slum Infrastructure creation
Process & Partners

Technical Agency
Drone Mapping of Slum Area

NGO Partner
Urban Slum Household (USJA) Survey

Slum Dwellers Association (SDA)

UASRRC

Tahasil Office
Validation of Maps - ownership & classification of Land

Scrubtny Sub-Committee
Verification of claims and Documents

Grant of Land Rights

Land Settlement
Urban Area Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation Committee (UASRRC)

- District Collector
- Rep from NGO
- Urban planner
- Councilor
- Superintendent of Police
- Tahasildar
- Executive Officer
- Rep. from SDA
Process
Process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGHLIGHTS OF LRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statutory Rights- based entitlement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decentralized decision making- kept at ULB level- All actions lie at that ULB level only</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision making by a Committee of officials- broad based- with NGO and Slum Reps in the Committee</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Centric- NGO as facilitator- Service at Door Step</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designed to avoid visit of beneficiaries to any Government office- Not even once</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adoption of high end technology coupled with traditional participatory approach- hybrid approach</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transforming Slums to Liveable Habitats

Odisha Liveable Habitat Mission ‘JAGA’
Odisha Liveable Habitat Mission
JAGA

Launched by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 7th May 2018.
Components of ‘JAGA Mission’

To transform slums into Liveable Habitats

- Land Rights to Slum Dwellers
- Housing under Awaas Mission
- Individual/Community Toilet
- Tap water to household
- Smart LED Street Lighting
- Skill upgradation & Livelihood Support
- CC/ Paver Block Roads
- Covered Drains & Sanitation
- Social Infrastructure like parks, playground, public space
Implementation of JAGA

Tenable slums (861)
- In-situ land settlement & in-situ upgradation of infra & services

Untenable slums (824)
- Dwellers to be moved to New Habitats to be developed with LRC

PRINCIPLES OF NEW HABITAT
- Voluntary Consent of the Community
- Community Participation
- Building Partnerships
All ULBs in all 30 districts covered under LRC

Slums surveyed through drone.

Slum Dwellers Association Formed

USHA Survey completed in slums

Household surveys conducted

51,041 Families granted Land Rights Certificates - in situ
PROGRESS IN CORPORATIONS

- 5 Municipal Corporations
- 1194 slums profiled
- 2,43,164 Households covered
- 10,84,555 Slum Population covered

Gap Analysis completed for infrastructure provisioning like piped water supply, toilets, drainage and housing.
Scientific-participatory-transparent process resulted in Zero Dispute and Zero Litigation.

Holistic development of slums-through JAGA Mission: In-situ or New Habitat.

Convergence with ongoing schemes of state and central Government.

New Identity and New Address bringing in dignity to their existence.
HIGHLIGHTS – JAGA MISSION

Scientific-participatory-transparent process resulted in Zero Dispute and Zero Litigation

Holistic development of slums-through JAGA Mission: In-situ or New Habitat

Convergence with ongoing schemes of state and central Government

New Identity and New Address bringing in dignity to their existence
(Their locality is earlier known by their caste identity - Bauri Sahi, Harijan Sahi, Nolia Sahi etc.)
PARTNERS – JAGA MISSION

- TATA TRUSTS
- Tata Institute of Social Sciences
- Omidyar Network
- giz
- CADASTA
- iihs

3 Technical Agencies
26 NGOs with more than 600 Facilitators
100 Jaga Fellows (TATA Trusts)
3 Technical Agencies
26 NGOs with more than 600 field facilitators
100 Jaga Fellows (Tata Trusts)
Universal Coverage of Piped Water Supply
Through back…. Drinking Water Issues

Water Woes: Cuttack, Belpahar Residents Stage Protest

Cuttack/Jharsuguda: Residents of Ward-48 here staged a dharna in front of the office of the Public Health Department (PHD) executive engineer today protesting water crisis.

Shouting slogans the protesters demanded immediate supply of drinking water in their locality.
Unsafe Water ....Sufferings state has faced!!!
Drinking Water for All in the Urban Areas of Odisha

- Launched by Hon‘ble Chief Minister on 20th Oct. 2017

Universal Coverage of water Supply before March 2019
AMRUT – Guideline & Lesson learnt

Hierarchy of Priority – laid down for the 1st time (non-negotiable)

Saturation Mode – in 9 AMRUT towns

Opened up our vision to take similar approach in remaining 105 ULBs in State

Drinking Water – Topmost priority at National Level

BASUDHA – a state scheme was conceptualized on similar pattern
Rate of Water Supply

Piped Water Supply to Urban Local Bodies

Belkapar (M): 11 lpcd
Hindol (N): 16 lpcd
Pipili (N): 17 lpcd
Koypad (N): 22 lpcd
Banapur (N): 23 lpcd
Baliguda (N): 24 lpcd
Brasajinagar (M): 28 lpcd
Nuapada (N): 33 lpcd
Atabira (N): 38 lpcd
Rairakhol (N): 40 lpcd
Ranapur (N): 40 lpcd
Biramitrapur (M): 43 lpcd
Padampur (N): 138 lpcd
Kendrapara (M): 142 lpcd
Sunabeda (M): 143 lpcd
Puri (M): 143 lpcd
Cuttack (MC): 148 lpcd
Rourkela (MC): 160 lpcd
Sambalpur (MC): 161 lpcd
Bhubaneswar (MC): 186 lpcd

135 lpcd
70 lpcd
224 MLD increase in supply

49 ULBs moved from water deficient to sufficient
Piped Water Network Coverage

- **2008 Kms of Network added.**
- **61 wards have been fully covered.**
- **81 new wards were covered till 2018.**
- **111% growth in distribution network.**
# Reforming - Odisha State Urban Water Policy -2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Unit of Outcome</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>1st Phase (2015 -19)</th>
<th>2nd Phase (2019 -23)</th>
<th>3rd Phase (2023 -27)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water Quality</td>
<td>Test Passed</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Availability (70 LPcD)</td>
<td>No. of cities</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Availability (135 LPcD)</td>
<td>No. of cities</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Physical Coverage</td>
<td>city area</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Household Coverage</td>
<td>House Connections</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Metering</td>
<td>House Connections</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Non Revenue Water</td>
<td>Water Produced</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>No. of cities</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cost Recovery</td>
<td>Revenue to O&amp;M Cost</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Supply Duration</td>
<td>Hours per day</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Availability (70 Ipcd)**
From 2nd Phase (2019-23) to 1st Phase (2015-19) – Achieving 5 years ahead

**Physical Coverage**
From 3rd Phase (2023-27) to 1st Phase (2015-19) – Achieving 8 years ahead

**Household Coverage**
From 3rd Phase (2023-27) to 1st Phase (2015-19) – Achieving 8 years ahead
4 times increase in investment/expenditure
Total Value of Projects – Under Convergence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Est. cost of projects in Cr.</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Plan</td>
<td>1372</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIDSSMT</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMRUT</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3596</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- State Plan: 1372 Cr. (567 projects)
- DMF: 409 Cr. (51 projects)
- UIDSSMT: 372 Cr. (6 projects)
- AMRUT: 1416 Cr. (130 projects)
- Deposit: 27 Cr. (27 projects)
- Total: 3596 Cr. (760 projects)
Community Participation for Sustainable Water Management

Constitution of ward level Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) Committee

- 1184 ward committees formed
- 1184 ward monitors appointed.

Engagement of Ward Water Monitors from SHG/ Biju Yuva Vahini/NGOs

- Support Jal Jogan Mela.
- Monitor proper service delivery
- Coordinate and ensure timely redressal of complaints

Special Incentive of waiver of road cutting charges

- Approximate Saving of Rs 12,000 per house connection by the customer
- Total likely exemption of > Rs 360 Cr.

Jal Jogan Mela in all the wards

- 100% coverage of house connections through mea
- Door to door campaign
- Target fixed based on Technology – GIS based
- Benefit to urban poor with NO upfront connection fee.
- 273 melas conducted so far in 2 months;
- 28436 new connections given.
Household Connections

Household Connections (in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population benefitted (in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Promise ... We Must prevent what we can’t cure

After 2015, only sporadic cases observed which could immediately be contained and normalcy restored.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) formulated and implemented following the outbreak of jaundice in 2015.
- Apart from successful replacement of the age-old pipelines, the implementation of SOP could control the several water borne diseases and stood pivotal in preserving the public health.

Public grievances redressal mechanism implemented through SANJOG helpline and through social media like twitter, Facebook

Internal monitoring system strengthened
WhatsApp is being used for quick response and internal monitoring apart from the conventional management information systems.
No. of incidents of Jaundice Across the Urban Areas of Odisha

and the RESULT...
## Targeted Output

**Inputs to achieve Water for All under BASUDHA (Universal Coverage through Piped Water Supply)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Schemes taken up under convergence</th>
<th>No. of Projects</th>
<th>Investment in Cr.</th>
<th>No. of Agencies engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>State Plan</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1273</td>
<td>About 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AMRUT</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DMF</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UIDSSMT</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>372</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>OMBADC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>793</strong></td>
<td><strong>3732</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Targeted Outputs

**Infrastructure creation under BASUDHA (Universal Coverage through piped water supply)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Name of the Item</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>By the end of 2019-20</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Treatment capacity (in MLD)</td>
<td>657.98</td>
<td>947.40</td>
<td>289.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total Storage capacity (in ML)</td>
<td>397.25</td>
<td>521.20</td>
<td>123.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Length of Distribution pipe line (in km)</td>
<td>5383</td>
<td>12803.46</td>
<td>7420.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water supply Quantity (in MLD)</td>
<td>913.10</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
<td>186.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Coverage through piped water supply (% of wards covered)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Average Per Caipta Water supply Quantity (in Ipced)</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>135.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No. of House Connections (in Lakhs - No's)</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Last mile connectivity - Coverage of slums through piped water supply (%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAHAAR
- an affordable feeding program
FEATURES OF AAHAAR

**Funding**
Funding through CSR, CM Relief Fund and Crowd Funding

**Launch**
Launched on 1st April, 2015
Feeding during night commenced from 31.12.2018

**Service**
Served in 58 Aahaar Kendras located near Hospitals

**Affordability**
Provides hot cooked meals at affordable cost of Rs.5/- to the needy people

**Inclusiveness**
Inclusive infrastructure catering to the needs of the aged, differently abled, women, children, sick etc.

**Hygiene**
Staff use apron, gloves, head caps, masks while serving

**Cleanliness**
Strictly following hygiene standards, regular cleaning of the Kendras, sterilized serving plates, etc.

**Monitoring**
Monitoring by Nodal Officers, Departmental Officers
FACILITIES IN AAHAAR KENDRA

Clean utensils for cooking meals
Steel plates are cleaned through dishwashers
FACILITIES IN AAHAAR KENDRA

Large, ventilated seating space with dining platforms
Hand washing facilities and water purifier and dispenser
FACILITIES IN AAHAAR KENDRA

Serving food with dignity
FACILITIES IN AAHAAR KENDRA

Regular cleaning
Ramps have been provided in the Kendras for assisting people with special needs.
FACILITIES IN AAHAAR KENDRA

Ramps have been provided in the Kendras for assisting people with special needs.
Inclusive seating arrangement
FACILITIES IN AAHAAR KENDRA

Women & Child-friendly
Implementation stages: piloting and scale up

**Phase 1:**
1st April 2015
5 Municipal Corporations
21 Centres

**Phase 2:**
1st April 2016
Expansion to 30 districts 111
Centres in 74 Towns

**Phase 3:**
October 2017
124 Centres in 85 Towns

**Phase 4:**
11th February 2019
158 Centres in 114 Towns

**Coverage**

- 158 Centres operational in 114 Urban Local Bodies
- 17 Implementing Partners
- 40 Kitchens
- 65 Food Carrying Vehicles
- 2000 workers engaged for transportation and service
- 58 Centres near hospitals - Night AAHAAR Centres operational
- 1,00,000 Meals served daily
- 8.5 cr. Meals already served
Energy Efficient Smart LED Street Lighting
Energy Efficient Smart LED Street Lighting
Smart LED Street Lighting in all Streets all Wards of all ULBs

5 no. of projects under implementation

3,59,261 LED Points targeted to be changed along with the infrastructure

Command Control & Monitoring System in all ULBs

Total Investment Rs 650 crores.
Septage Management in Odisha

- 7 Septage Treatment Plants operational, 3 under construction
- 26 new plants tendered; 8 proposed under AMRUT
- 86 new vehicles procured for private sector operations
- 80 Deep Row Trenches
- Over ~270 cesspool vehicles in Urban areas
- Model regulations on FSSM being adopted at 114 ULBs
Awards and Accolades

**Top 3 position** in AMRUT projects implementation & Urban Governance Reforms
Presently, maintaining 1st Position

**HUDCO Award** – for Best Practices in Urban Governance for Universal Coverage of Piped Water Supply

**FICCI National Award** – for Sanitation & Septage Management – **Pioneer Award**

**Odisha Model of Slum Land Rights** was recognized as **World’s largest Slum Titling Project**

A Paper on Jaga Mission was presented at
- MIT Boston; &
- Chicago University

**HUDCO Award** – Best Practices in Improving Living Environment- JAGA
Thank You