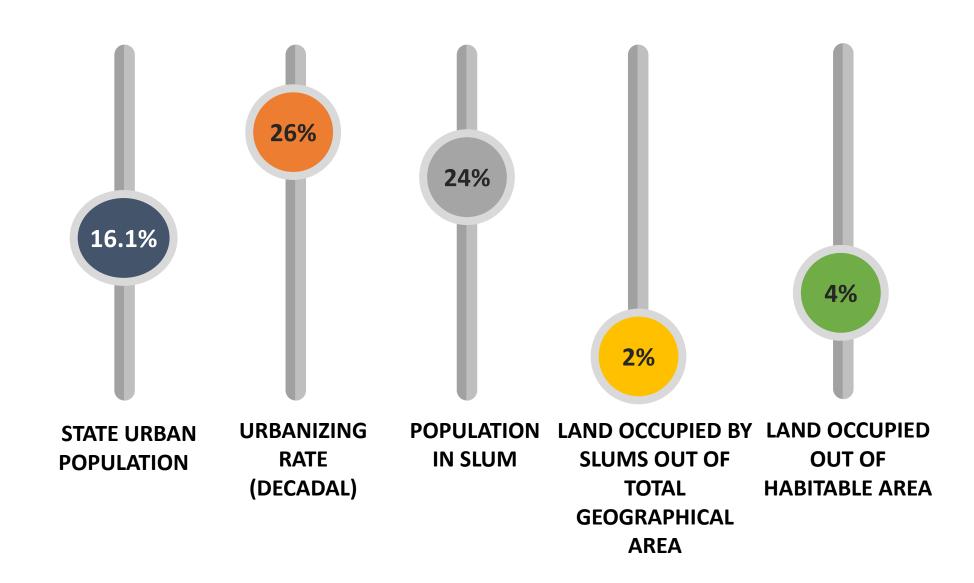
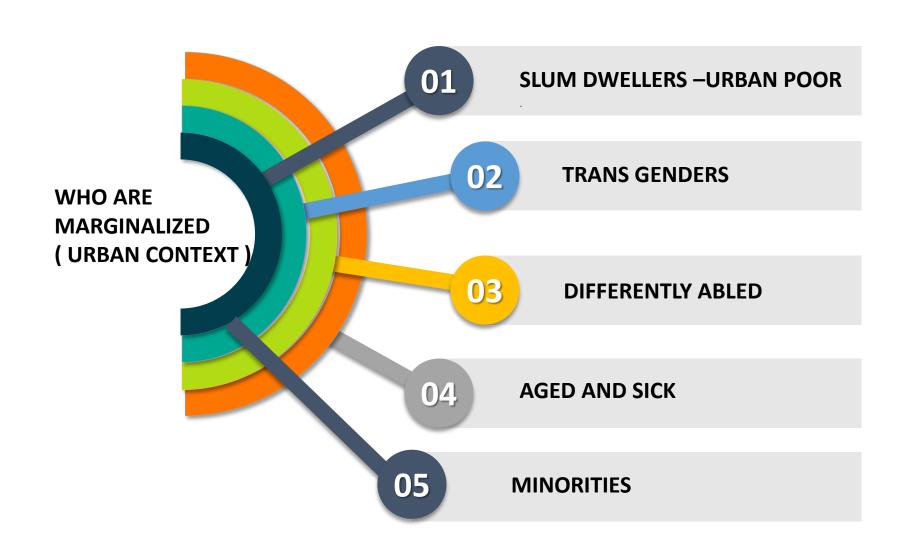


Urban-Odisha in Numbers

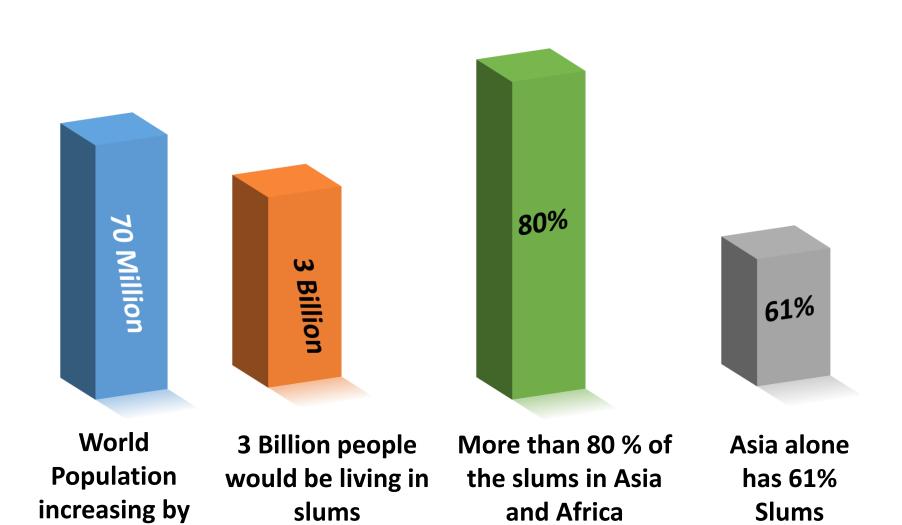


Inclusivity

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



Global Scenario



70 Million

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

Global Scenario

Rapid Urbanisation-

• Every year, world urban population is increasing by 70 million

By 2030 – 3 billion would be living in slums

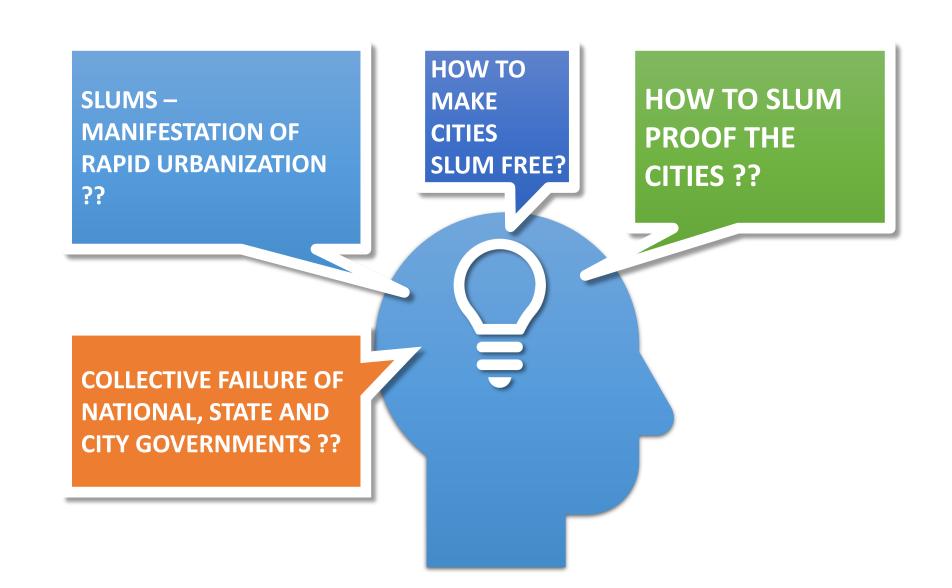
More prominent in less developed or developing countries

>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?

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











Informal Sector Contributing to Formal Sector







Features of Slum

- 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







"WE DECIDED TO EMPOWER THEM BY PROVIDING LAND RIGHTS."





EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 1294, CUTTACK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 2017 / SRAVAN 19, 1939

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 10th August, 2017

No.8452-I-Legis-23/17/L.—The following Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Odisha on 10.08.17 is hereby published for general information.

ODISHA ORDINANCE NO 1 OF 2017

THE ODISHA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2017

AN

ORDINANCE

FURTHER TO AMEND THE ODISHA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 2003 IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR ASSIGNING PROPERTY RIGHTS TO IDENTIFIED SLUM DWELLERS, FOR REDEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND FOR UPGRADATION OF SLUMS AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.

WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the State of Odisha is not in session;

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Odisha is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to amend the Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 in order to provide for assigning property right to identified slum dwellers for redevelopment, rehabilitation and for upgradation of the slums in the manner hereinafter appearing;

NOW, THEREFORE in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 213 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Odisha is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance in the Sixty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-



EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 1530, CUTTACK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2017/ BHADRA 27, 1939

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 16th September, 2017

THE ODISHA LAND RIGHTS TO SLUM DWELLERS RULES, 2017.

- S.R.O. No.413/2017— In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 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:—
- 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 Gazatte.
 - 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.
- 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:—



EXTRAORDINARY PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 1652, CUTTACK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2017 / ASWINA 24, 1939

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 16th October, 2017

No.11055-I-Legis-20/2017/L.—The following Act of the Odisha Legislative Assembly having been assented to by the Governor on the 16th October , 2017 is hereby published for general information.

ODISHA ACT 10 OF 2017

THE ODISHA LAND RIGHTS TO SLUM DWELLERS ACT, 2017

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR ASSIGNING LAND RIGHTS TO IDENTIFIED SLUM DWELLERS, FOR REDEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND UPGRADATION OF SLUMS, AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Odisha in the Sixty- eighth Year of the Republic of India, as follows:—

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

hort title, extent id commescement.

1. (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 30th day of August, 2017.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- (a) "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;
- (b) "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

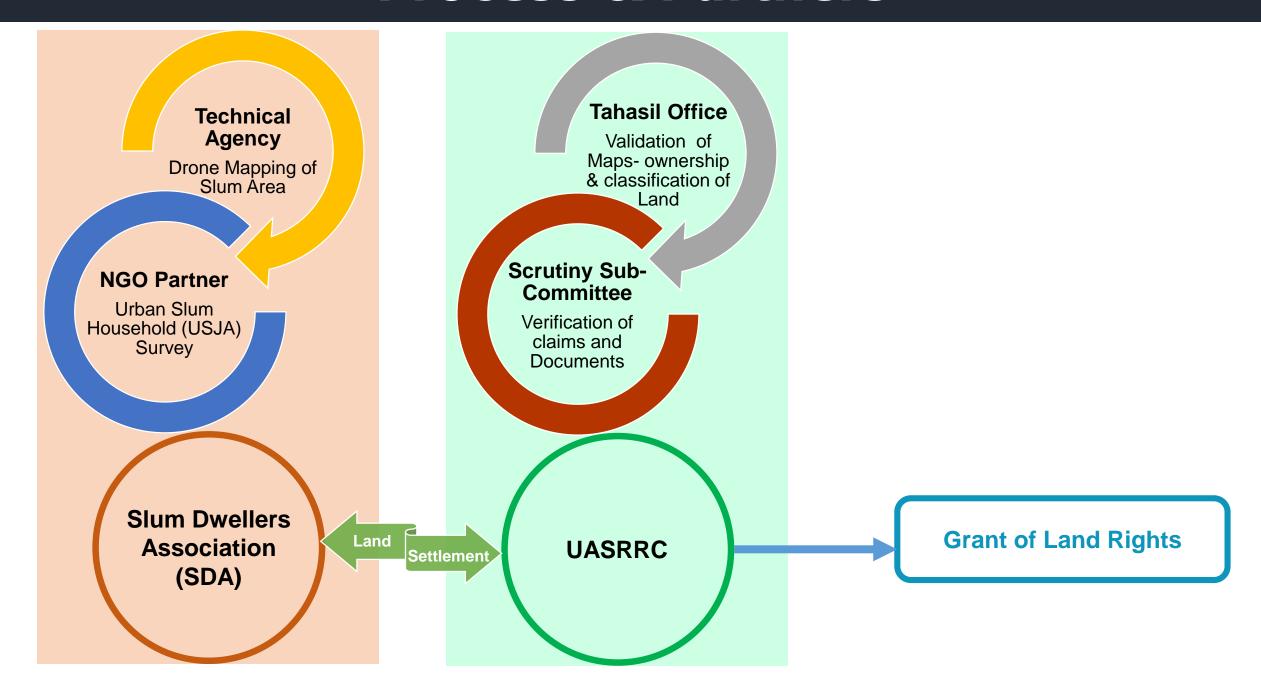
- ✓ Upto 30 sq.m free of cost
- ✓ Excess of 30 sq.m 25 % of benchmark value of land

04

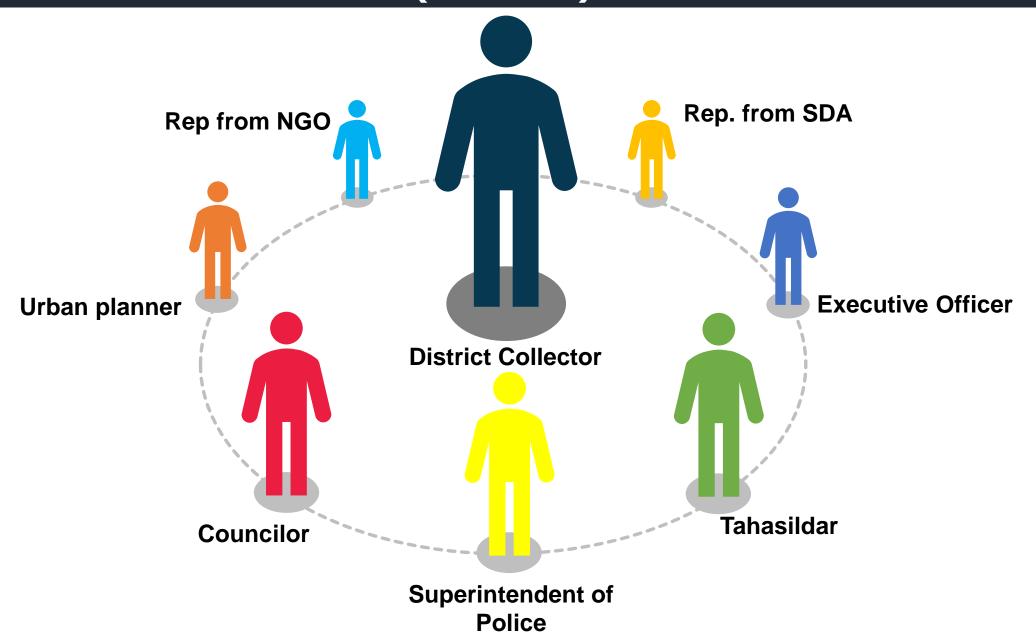
For Others -50% Cost linked to benchmark value of land

✓ Creation of Urban Poor Welfare Fund –statutory – for Slum Infrastructure creation

Process & Partners



Urban Area Slum Redevelopment and Rehabilitation Committee (UASRRC)









HIGHLIGHTS OF LRC

Statutory Rights- based entitlement

Decentralized decision making- kept at ULB level-All actions lie at that ULB level only

Decision making by a Committee of officialsbroad based- with NGO and Slum Reps in the Committee-

Community Centric- NGO as facilitator- Service at Door Step

Designed to avoid visit of beneficiaries to any Government office- Not even once

Adoption of high end technology coupled with traditional participatory approach- hybrid approach



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

PROGRESS ON LRC - SO FAR

109

All ULBs in all 30 districts covered under LRC

2000

Slums surveyed through drone.

1886

Slum Dwellers Association Formed

1685

USHA Survey completed in slums

51,041

Families granted
Land Rights
Certificates- in situ

180,000

Household surveys conducted

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

HIGHLIGHTS – JAGA MISSION

Scientificparticipatorytransparent process resulted in Zero Dispute and Zero Litigation

Holistic
development
of slumsthrough JAGA
Mission: Insitu 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-participatorytransparent process resulted in Zero Dispute and Zero Litigation

Holistic development of slumsthrough 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





Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH







Tata Institute of Social Sciences



3 Technical **Agencies**

26 NGOs with more than 600 **Facilitators**

100 Jaga Fellows (TATA Trusts)





OMIDYAR NETWORK

Norman Foster Foundation







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







e basic civic the State.

cellor's (VC)

gainst poor water







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.

The drinking water crisis has become acute in Berhampur city with cracks developing in the supply pipeline across many places in the city.



When Rushikulya river, the main source of water supply to the city, is drying up, pipeline leakage and stealing of water have made the situation worse.

At present, 46 million water per day (mld) are being supplied to the city against the requirement of 55 mld.

scarcity the Public Health Department (PHD) is supplying water through tankers, but the situation is expected to grow worse during peak summer season.

Addressing the issue, Sitaram Panda, executive engineer, PHED (Berhampur) has said tha money has already been sanctioned to replace the old pipelines.

In a major development, replacement work of the 11 km long pipeline that supplies water from Kaliabali to Badamadhapur area is on progress and Berhampur Municipal Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 25 crore for the project, he concluded.

Unsafe WaterSufferings state has faced!!!

Home > States > Odisha

Jaundice resurfaces in Sambalpur

In 2014, jaundice had claimed more than 30 lives in the city, spreading panic among thousands of people.









Last Updated: 11th March 2018 06:15 AM



The spread of the disease was attributed to contamination of drinking water. (File)

By Express News Service

SAMBALPUR: Jaundice is back to haunt Sambalpur again with at least eight fresh cases being reported from Pensionpara and Mayabagicha areas her-In 2014, jaundice had claimed more than 30 lives in the city, spreading panic among thousands of people. The spread of the disease was attribute to contamination of drinking water.

The pipelines pass through drains in several areas of the city. "The leak in pipelines had been contaminating water and threatenin g the spread of the disease yet again," sources said.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Jaundice breaks out in Cuttack, 22 affected

TNN | Feb 7, 2015, 11.11 AM IST

CUTTACK: Twenty-two people have been affected by jaundice at Jobra in the past two days, said health officer of Cuttack Municipal Corporation P K Pradhan.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Three people die of jaundice in Balangir

TNN | May 10, 2015, 11.36 AM IST

BHUBANESWAR: After Sambalpur town, jaundice has come to haunt people of Balangir with

On Saturday, M Jagadamba, 45 of Sudpada locality succumbed to jaundice. Rakesh Naik, 24 Friday, while Rajendra Sahu died the day before.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Jaundice spreads to Odhisha capital

TNN | Feb 20, 2015, 02.04 AM IST

BHUBANESWAR: After Sambalpur and Cuttack, jaundice has reared its ugly head in the city.

Around 40 policemen residing in the reserve police barracks have suffered from the disease in the last one month, government authorities said on Thursday.



Hepatitis in Sambalpur

v Express News Service AMBALPUR: Hepatitis is taking the shape of an epidemic in most parts of

ambalpur town. Doctors have attributed the reason for spread of the isease to contaminated drinking water supplied by PHED.

hile the number of patients afflicted with the virus is on the rise with ach passing day, the PHED seems to have turned a blind eye to the npending danger.



Sources said the drinking water

peline network, which passes near some of the drains in the town, has een damaged at several places resulting in waste getting mixed with ater. The contaminated water is the cause of spread of the disease, the

hough the number of deaths due to Hepatitis is yet to be ascertained. ources said an employee of State Bank of India (SBI), Main Branch (aheswar Sahu died due to the disease a few days back in a hospital in hubaneswar where he was undergoing treatment. In fact, panic has ripped the employees of SBI Main Branch after six clerical and seven spervisory employees were diagnosed with Hepatitis.

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)

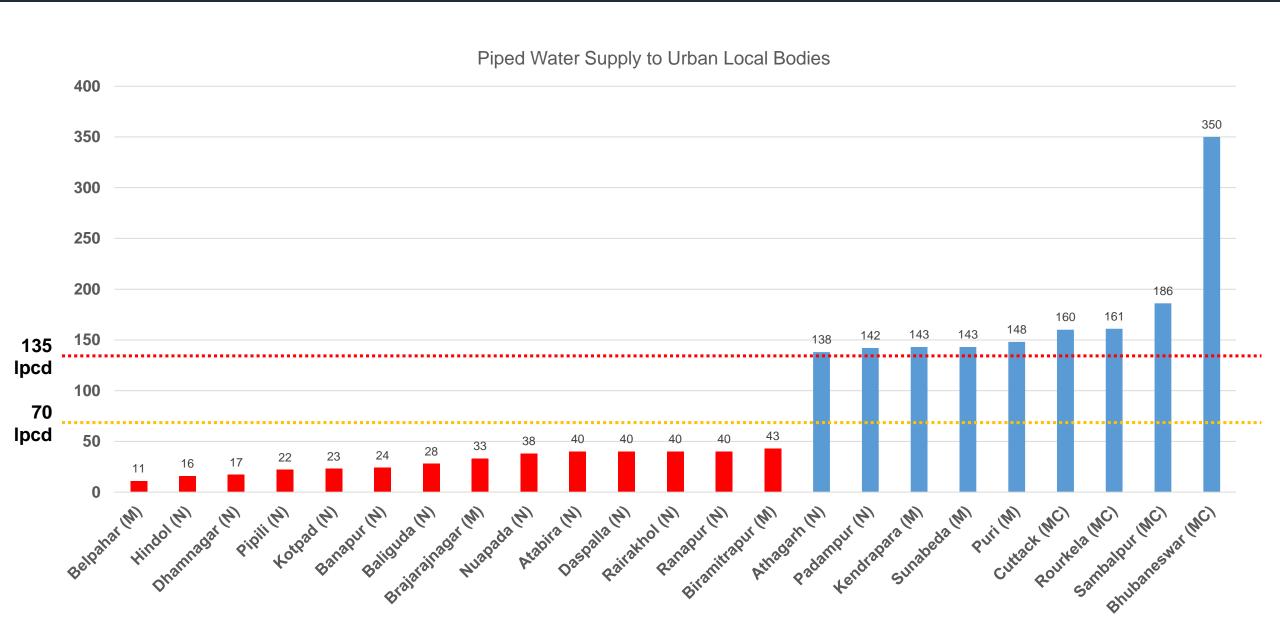
Saturation Mode – in 9 AMRUT towns

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

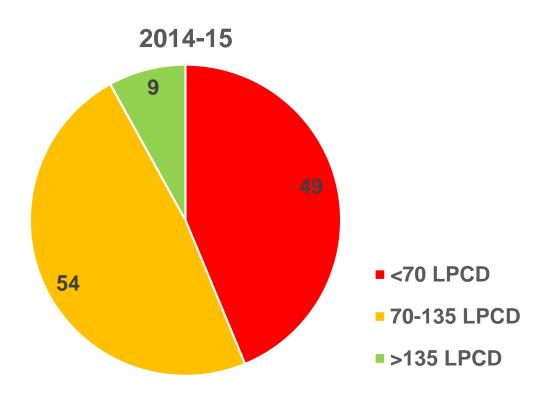
Drinking Water – Topmost priority at National Level

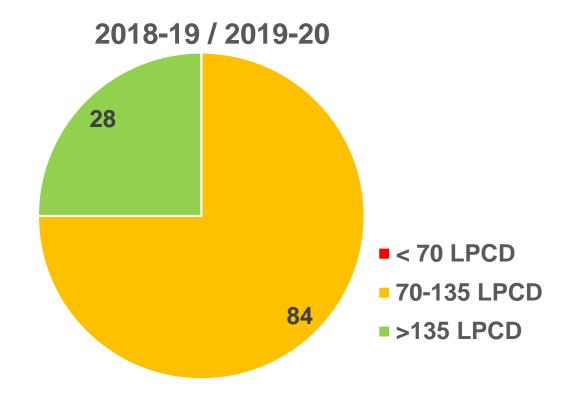
BASUDHA – a state scheme was conceptualized on similar pattern

Rate of Water Supply



Water Supply [LPCD]

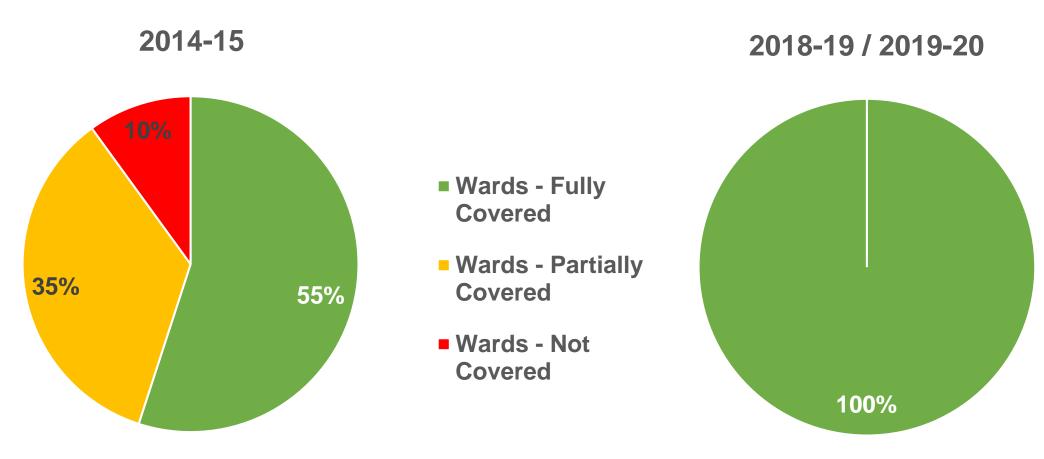




224 MLD increase in supply

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

SI.	Parameter	Unit of Outcome	Present Status	1 st Phase (2015 -19)	2 nd Phase (2019 -23)	3 rd Phase (2023 -27)
1	Water Quality	Test Passed	80%	100%		
2	Availability (70 LPCD)	No. of cities	55%	100%		
3	Availability (135 LPCD)	No. of cities	10%	70%	100%	
4	Physical Coverage	city area	60%	75%	94%	100%
5	Household Coverage	House Connections	25%	60%	886	100%
6	Metering	House Connections	0%	70%	100%	
7	Non Revenue Water	Water Produced	50%	30%	19%	15%
8	Energy Efficiency	No. of cities	5%	60%	100%	
9	Cost Recovery	Revenue to O&M Cost	35%	50%	80%	100%
10	Supply Duration	Hours per day	2.5	4	8	12



Availability (70 lpcd)

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

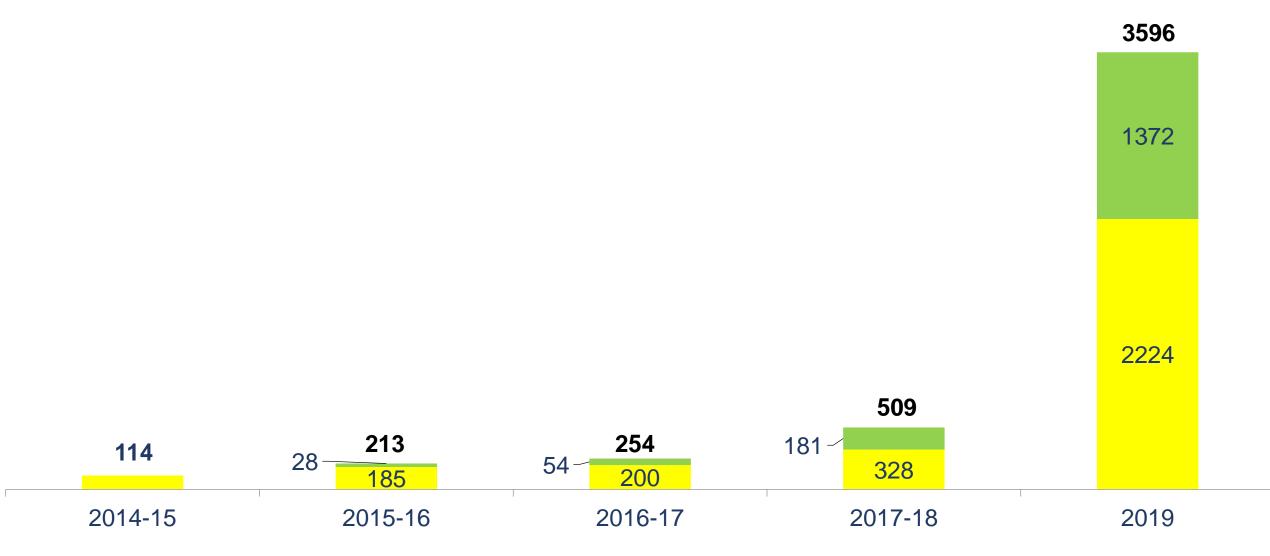


03

Household Coverage

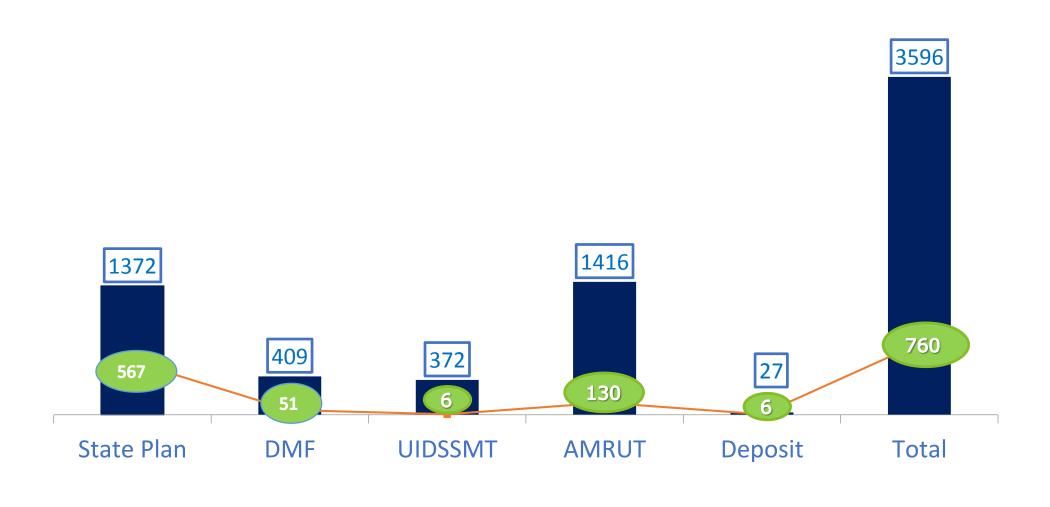
from 3rd Phase (2023-27) to 1st Phase (2015-19) – Achieving 8 years ahead

Investment in water Sector in Rs. Cr.



4 times increase in investment/ expenditure

Total Value of Projects – Under Convergence



Est. cost of projects in Cr.

No.of projects

Community Participation for Sustainable Water Management



Constitution of ward level Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) Committee

- 1184 ward committees formed
- 1184 ward monitors appointed.



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.



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

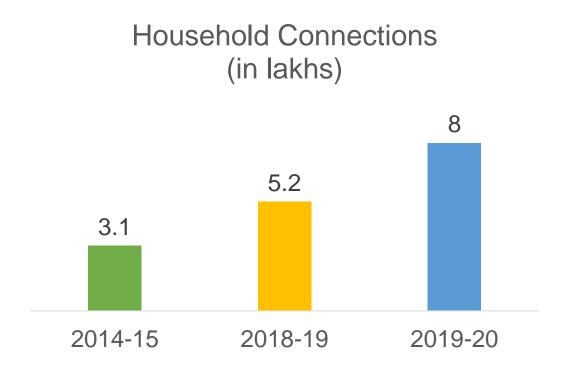
- Support Jal Jogan Mela.
- Monitor proper service delivery
- Coordinate and ensure timely redressal of complaints

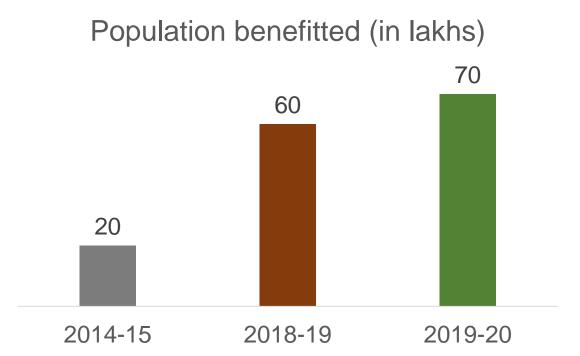


Jal Jogan Mela in all the wards

- 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





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 ageold pipelines, the implementation of SOP could control the several water borne diseases and stood pivotal in preserving the public health.

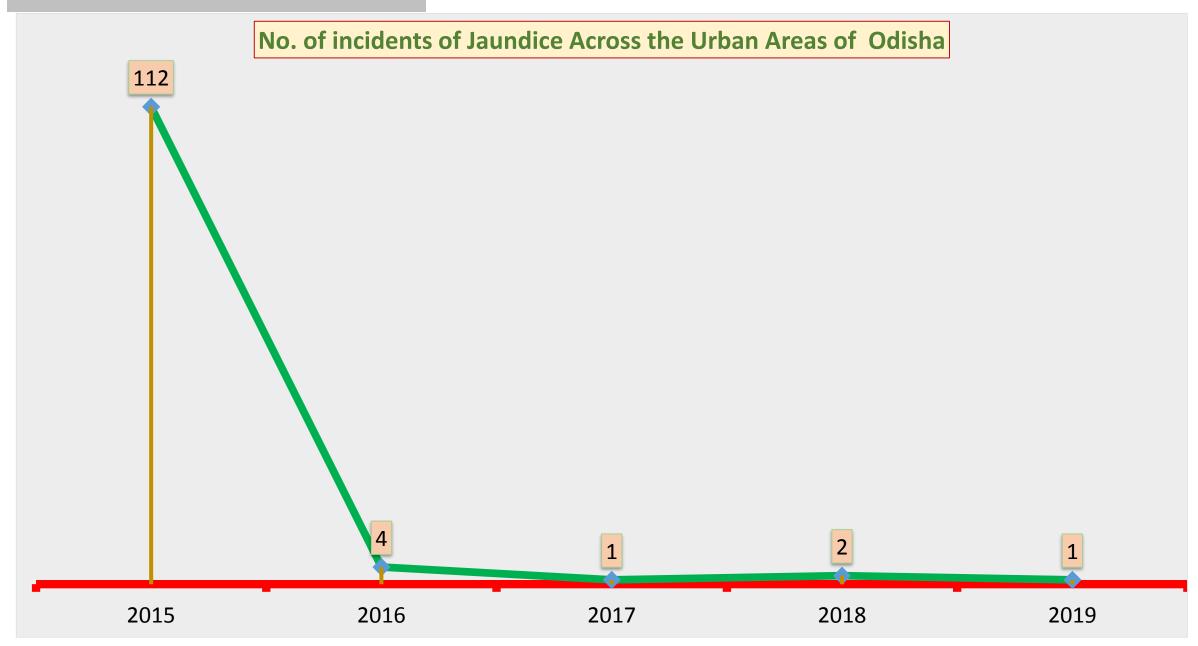
Public grievance redressal mechanism implemented

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.

and the RESULT...



Targeted Output

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

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

Targeted Outputs

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

S No.	Name of the Item	2014-15	By the end of 2019-20	Difference
1	Total Treatment capacity (in MLD)	657.98	947.40	289.42
2	Total Storage capacity (in ML)	397.25	521.20	123.95
3	Length of Distribution pipe line (in km)	5383	12803.46	7420.46
4	Water supply Quantity (in MLD)	913.10	1100.00	186.90
5	Coverage through piped water supply (% of wards covered)	40%	100%	60%
	Average Per Caipta Water supply Quantity (in lpcd)	60.00	135.00	75.00
7	No. of House Connections (in Lakhs - No's)	3.10	8.00	4.90
	Last mile connectivity - Coverage of slums through piped water supply (%)	0%	100%	100%





AAHAAR

- an affordable feeding program



FEATURES OF AAHAAR

Funding

Funding through CSR, CM Relief Fund and Crowd Funding

Monitoring

Monitoring by Nodal Officers, Departmental Officers

Hygiene

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

Cleanliness

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



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







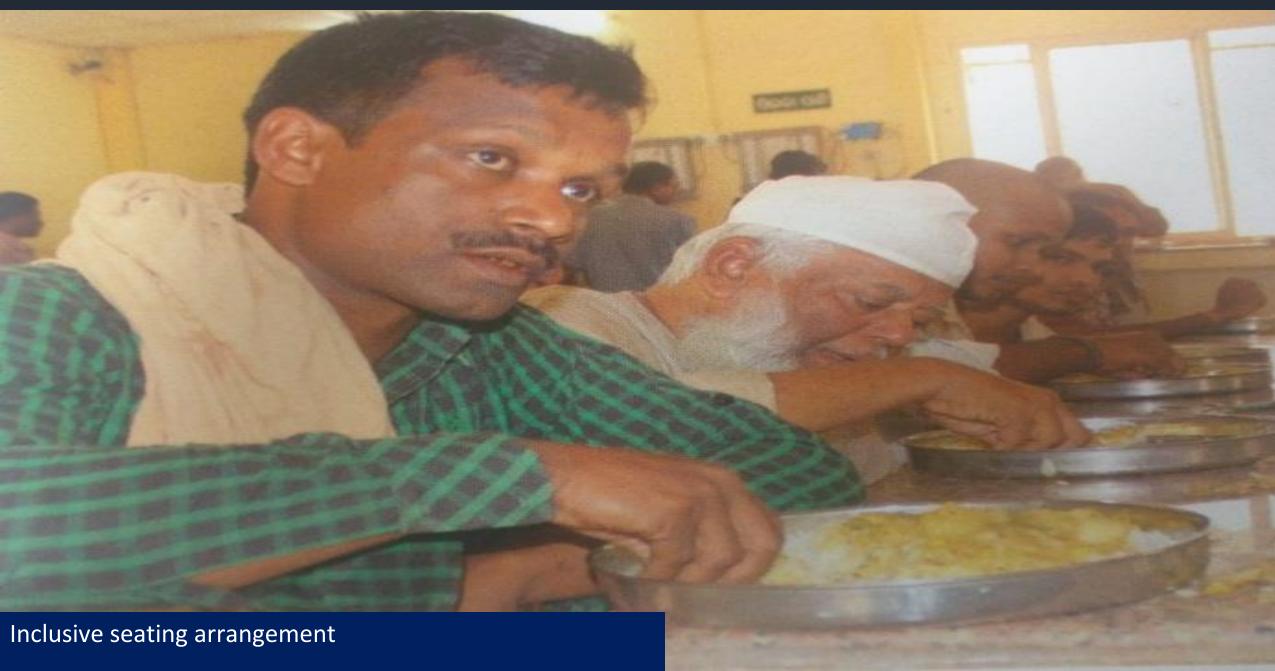














Implementation stages: piloting and scale up

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

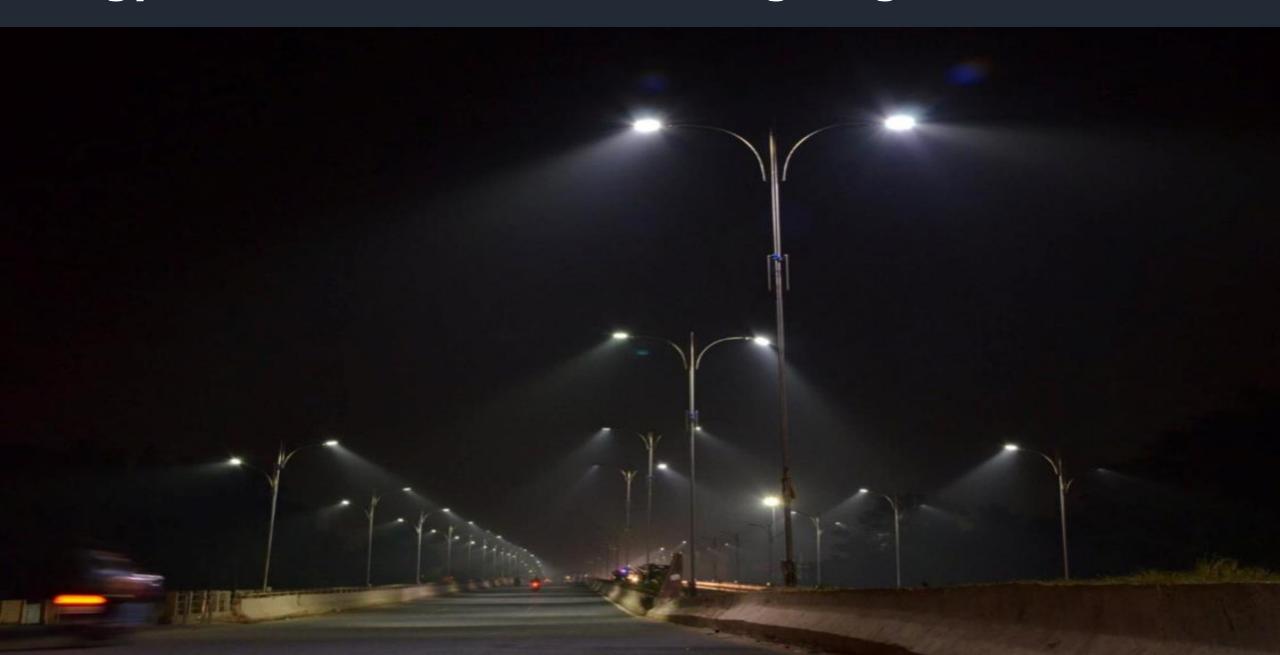
- **158** Centres operational in 114 Urban Local Bodies
- **17** Implementing Partners
- **40** Kitchens
- **65** Food Carrying Vehicles
- **2000** workers engaged for transportation and service
- 58 Centres near hospitals- Night AAHAAR Centres operational
- 1,00,000 Meals served daily
- **8.5 Cr.** Meals already served





Energy Efficient Smart LED Street Lighting

Energy Efficient Smart LED Street Lighting



Coverage

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

26 new plants tendered; 8 proposed under AMRUT 80 Deep Row Trenches

86 new vehicles procured for private sector operations

7 Septage
Treatment Plants
operational, 3
under
construction

Faecal Sludge and Septage Management 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
Paper presented in the International Conference on Land & Poverty - organized by World Bank in Washington on 29th March 2019.



A Paper on Jaga Mission was presented at

- MIT Boston; &
- Chicago University



HUDCO Award – Best Practices in Improving Living Environment- JAGA

Thank You