



### POLICY

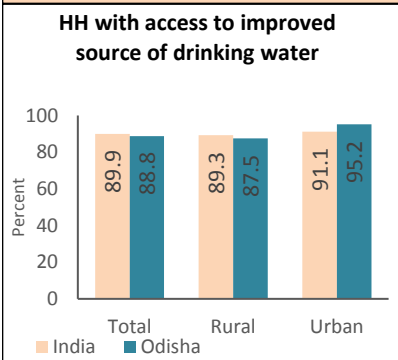
Odisha has a **"State Water Policy"** since 2007, which keeps allocation of drinking water and water for domestic use (human and animal consumption) at the top of priority.

Besides, Odisha has an **"Urban Sanitation Policy"** formulated in 2017, which speaks that over the next 10 years, the policy will concentrate on achieving six outcomes. The policy targets to make urban areas open-defecation and discharge free and safe management and treatment municipal solid waste. The policy also focuses on safe management, treatment and disposal of sewage, septage / faecal sludge and liquid waste. Menstrual hygiene management and no untreated water disposal to water bodies are also focus areas.

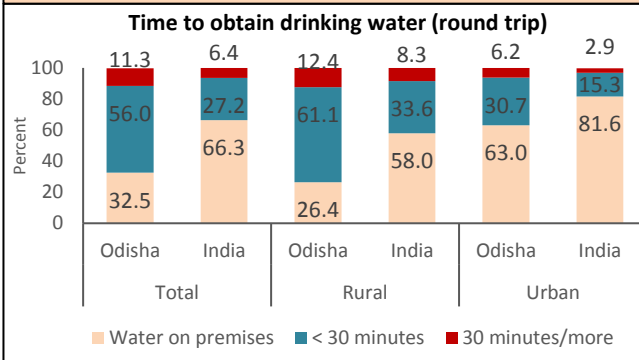
### WATER

Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

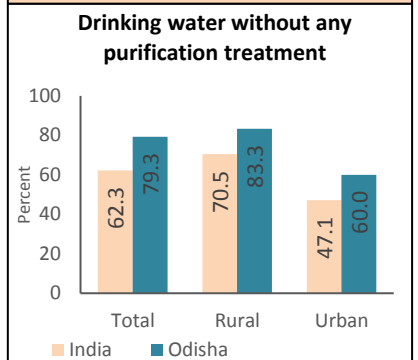
About 90% households reported access to improved source of drinking water.



Huge gap between access to drinking water within premises in India and Odisha; Less than 1/3rd HH in Odisha get drinking water within premises.



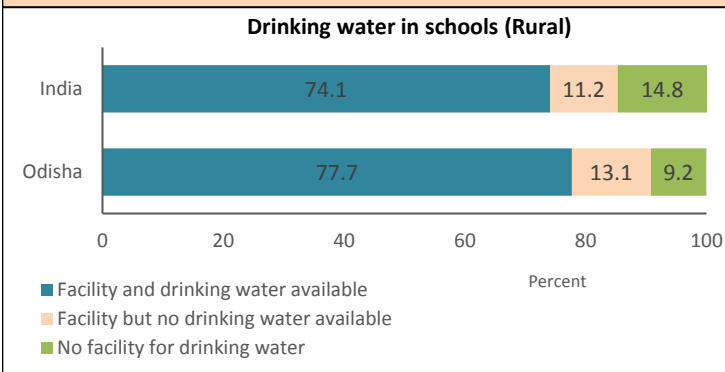
About 80% HH do not purify water using any treatment method before drinking.



### DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOLS

Source: ASER, 2016

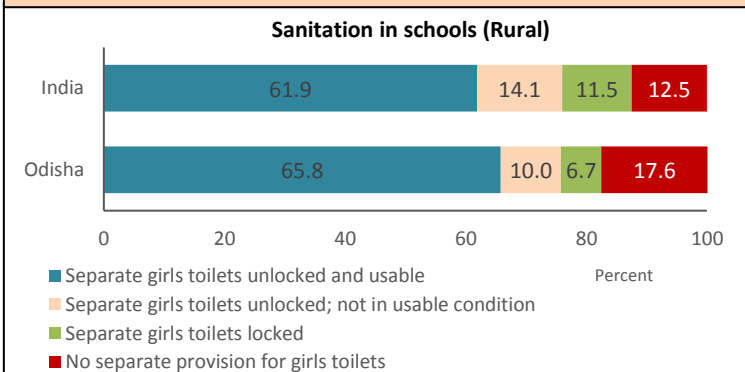
Availability of drinking water facility in schools of Odisha is more than India; Schools with facility but no water available are more in Odisha compared to India.



### SANITATION IN SCHOOLS

Source: ASER, 2016

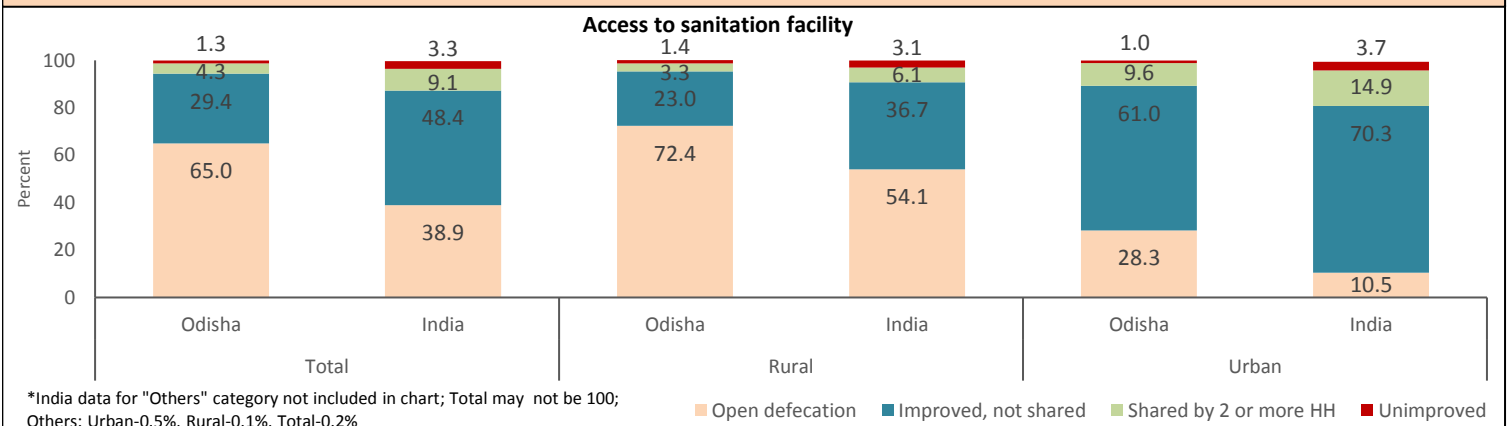
While Odisha reported higher functional girls' toilets in schools, schools with no separate provision for girls' toilets was also reported higher in Odisha.



### SANITATION

Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

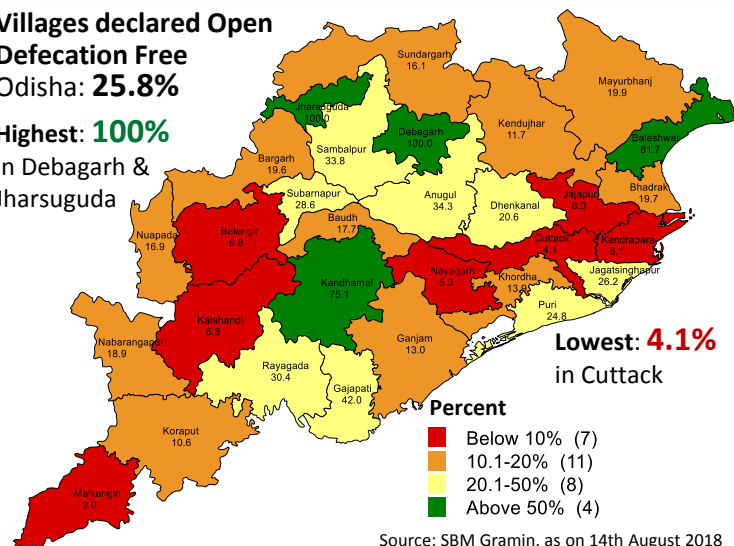
Open defecation in Odisha much higher than the national average; Access to improved and unimproved sanitation much lower than India.\*





### Villages declared Open Defecation Free Odisha: **25.8%**

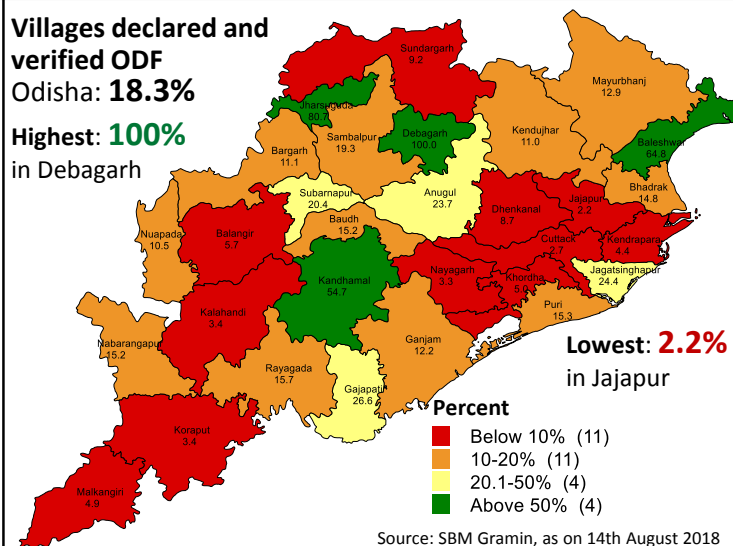
**Highest: 100%**  
in Debagarh &  
Jharsuguda



Source: SBM Gramin, as on 14th August 2018

### Villages declared and verified ODF Odisha: **18.3%**

**Highest: 100%**  
in Debagarh



Source: SBM Gramin, as on 14th August 2018

In line with the national goal, Govt. of Odisha has also taken strong initiatives and strives to make Odisha Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019. Progress so far shows that the target is not achievable within the set timeline. Besides, just ensuring construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) does not ensure its use along with environmental cleanliness. It calls community wide behaviour change in promoting use of toilets as well as solid and liquid waste management.

### PROGRAMMES, SCHEMES & BUDGET

Source: OBAC, 2018-19, <http://sbm.gov.in>, Odisha Assembly

Budgetary allocation for Water Supply and Sanitation (in Cr.)				
Sectors	2016-17	2017-18 (BE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Rural	2360.89	2345.68	2048.41	2683.8
Urban	866.18	1371.03	1631.62	1369.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3227.07</b>	<b>3716.71</b>	<b>3680.03</b>	<b>4053.3</b>

<b>NRDWP:</b> Odisha reported highest unutilized fund (Rs.79.5%) under the scheme (CAG Audit Report 2018).	<b>SBM: IHHL</b> coverage is lowest in Odisha: <b>60.86%</b>
<b>Khushi:</b> To ensure menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls and women, Govt. of Odisha has allocated <b>Rs.50 Cr.</b> for subsidized Sanitary Pads to girls (Budget 2018-19).	

Budgetary allocation in programmes (in Cr.)			
Programmes	2017-18 (BE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
NRDWP	300	200	300
BASUDHA-R	750	650	1000
BASUDHA-U	315	325.39	350
AMRUT	-	215.26	349
Smart City	-	226	400

Programme	2016-17 (AE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
SBM- Rural	1439.4	900	1000
SBM- Urban	35	189.4	200
<b>SBM- Total</b>	<b>1474.4</b>	<b>1089.4</b>	<b>1200</b>

### KEY CONCERNS

- Absence of regulatory mechanism** to ensure Implementation of water and sanitation policies.
- CAG Audit report 2018 findings:** Non-preparation of State Specific Sector Policy Framework and Water Security Plan mandated by National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP); Inadmissible expenditure, diversion of funds, abandoned works, discrepancy in tendering process/contract management, lack of testing the mandatory parameters such as nitrate, arsenic, alkalinity (when 28 out of 30 districts have nitrate contamination), Slow progress of Solar Energy Based Water Supply Schemes.
- With only 25.8% villages declared ODF, **Odisha is most likely to miss out on ODF target by 2019**. Besides, in absence of focus on behaviour change, meeting toilet construction targets will not help ensure sustainability of open defecation free (ODF) status.
- Lack of focus on hygiene** while providing services in relation to water and sanitation.
- Solid and liquid waste management** is emerging as an area of concern – there is hardly any action on waste water treatment.
- With launch of **Khushi** programme, **sanitary waste disposal** is emerging as a major environment threat (considering those as bio-medical hazardous waste).

#### Key Policy Concerns:

- A regulatory body to ensure water for drinking and domestic purposes as top priority in relation to other sectoral allocations as per State Water Policy 2007.
- 'Drinking Water Policy' for Odisha is essential to combat drinking water crisis beyond flagship programmes focussing on Gram Panchayat level water security plan; Inbuilt source sustainability; availability of water at each individual household; Institutional arrangements (with financing) for sustainable O&M.
- 'Sanitation Policy' for rural Odisha focussing on closing the sanitation loop (Faecal Sludge Management); Target oriented behaviour change; Accountability in ensuring hygiene at individual and institution level; Post construction financing; Complete solid and liquid waste management along with wastewater treatment.
- A regulatory body to ensure "urban sanitation policy" implementation.