

1. Achieve Open Defecation Free Cities by constructing individual, community and public toilets
 2. Adopt a Safe and scientific disposal of solid and liquid waste including human excreta
 3. Improve the quality of life for sanitation workers
 4. Create awareness and bring in behavior changes in community.
 5. Encourage stakeholders Involvement
 6. Build capacity of municipal staff for effective programme implementation
 7. Build required infrastructure for the city
 8. Encourage public private partnership wherever possible and feasible
 9. Bring inter-departmental coordination for effective outcomes.
- in all the cities and towns in Karnataka.

- Phase I : 7 City Corporations
- Phase II : 44 City Municipal Council
- Phase III : Gear it up to rest of the ULBs

Type of ULB	Population	Number of ULBs
City Corporation	3,00,000 and above	7
CMC	50,000 to 3,00,000	44
TMC	20,000 to 50,000	94
TP	10,000 to 20,000	68
Total		213

- Mysore
- **Gulbarga**
- Davangere
- **Belgaum**
- **Hubli Dharwad**
- **Bellary**
- Manglore

- A brief study on the policy and other reference materials available. Preparation of a Template .
- A one day workshop will be organised by DMA in association with CMAK for all the concerned staff of the CCs on City Sanitation Plan. In this workshop the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and standing committee representative, Commissioner, Head of the Engineering and Health Section will be invited and orientation workshop will be organised in batches at Bangalore
- A tender shall be invited by the DMA in adherence to KTPP for selection of the agency for preparation of draft technical CSP and IEC implementation strategy

•The Successful bidder shall be entrusted with the following tasks

1. Baseline survey: The city/town basic information pertaining to sanitation to be compiled from related agencies/ULB. This will include demographic, institutional, technical, social and financial information. In addition any missing data will be collected through primary survey viz. household arrangements to collection to disposal/treatment etc.

2. Situation Analysis and project Feasibility Report: A comprehensive report briefing the current sanitation situation in the city/town and analysing the feasibility of project including investment required for developing the same.

3. Technical Plan preparation: A detailed technical plan briefing the technical options, laying of sewer lines, Treatment Plant locations etc. with financial investment requirement.

4. IEC Strategy Development and plan implementation strategy: A detailed report explaining the target groups, mode and tool to be used for creating awareness, materials to be developed, financial estimation for implementation of IEC for two continuous years after the implementation of the final Plan. Also a implementation strategy to be developed along with the city sanitation plan which needs to be shared with task force and stakeholders. This plan shall brief the process adopted for implementation of the city Sanitation Plan.

CC to constitute a city sanitation task force: This would be made up of members from

• **All agencies directly responsible for sanitation** including on-site sanitation, sewerage, water supply, solid waste, drainage, etc. This could include the different divisions and departments of the ULB, PHED, etc.

• **All agencies indirectly involved in or impacted by sanitation conditions including;**

- Some of the elected Members of the ULB must be members of the Task Force. The Task Force shall be headed by the Mayor with the executive head (e.g. Municipal Commissioner/ Chief Officer) as the Convenor.
- Representatives from the civil society including representatives of colonies, slum areas, apartment buildings, etc.
- Eminent persons and practitioners in civic affairs, health, urban poverty, etc.
- Representatives from Shops and establishments
- Representatives from other large institutions in the city (e.g. Cantonment Boards, Govt. of India or State Govt. Enterprise campuses, etc.)
- Representatives of NGOs working in the city, especially those working on water and sanitation, urban development and slums, health and environment, etc.
- Representatives of unions of *safai karamcharis*, sewerage sanitary workers, recycling agents, etc.
- Representatives from private firms/contractors formally or informally working in the sanitation sector (e.g. garbage collectors, septic tank de-sludging firms etc.)
- Representatives from educational and cultural institutions
- Any other significant or interested stakeholders

- A stakeholder meeting shall be organised by the CCs to share the situation analysis and project feasibility report, held discussion and compiling the opinion of various stakeholders like RWAS, NGOs, CBOs, Citizen Committees, Ward Committees etc. This feedback shall be documented and the selected agency shall incorporate it in the City Sanitation Plan to be prepared by them.
- Developing draft city sanitation plan:** The hired agency by DMA shall prepare the draft city sanitation plan in consultation with CCs.
- Consultation and feedback on the draft city sanitation plans:** Sharing the draft plan with the task force and stakeholders for their feedback. The implementation strategy to be adopted for execution of the project shall also be shared and discussed.
- The City Sanitation Plan and Implementation strategy shall be revised and finalized incorporating the views and opinion of the task force and working groups in line to the project.
- Once the plan is approved by the Government and funds are released, the CCs will start implementing the project.
- A training module shall be developed for capacity building of the staff and related NGOs. The same shall be disseminated through State Training Agencies.

- Focuss on Solid Waste Management
 - 25% of fund under 13th Finance reserved for this purpose.
 - Outsourcing of Cleaning Services.
 - Normative Standard for City Cleaning.
 - Landfill Management.
 - Mechanisation of City Cleaning.

- Provision of Toilets.
 - Under SFC grant 22.75% reserved for SC/ST beneficiary works and 7.25% for other Urban Poor
 - Free water supply and UGD connection to Urban Poor.
 - Subsidy of 10000 for urban poor for construction of toilet.
 - Fresh Survey For pit toilet
 - Sucking machine to all ULB

- Slum Development
 - Slum survey and mapping
 - Under CMSTDP , 20% fund to be spend on development of infrastructure in slum area
 - Various Housing State Housing Scheme

- Water Supply

- Continuous water supply 24*7 in selected zone of 7 cities
- Taking this in 16 more cities
- Public Private Partnership

- UGD
 - KMRP Project
 - NKSUIP
 - KUWSSB
 - JnNURM

- Involvement of Community
 - Ward Committees
 - Neighbourhood Committees
 - Door to Door Collection of waste

Thank you

