

CHAPTER 15

Best Practices of ULBs

15.1 The ULBs across the country have been making efforts to improve urban governance including financial management and effective service delivery to improve the quality of life of the civic community.

Cases of other states

15.2 Faecal Sludge and Septage Management system- Warangal

Warangal is the second largest city in Telangana after Hyderabad. It has been identified as one of the target cities of the SMART cities initiative. With a population of 0.8 million and 0.19 million households, the city is populous, yet plagued with sanitation and sewerage issues. Open defecation was fairly common here. Use of insanitary toilets and lacking knowledge in the area of faecal sludge and waste management further compounded the situation. Recognising the lapses and faults, the Greater Warangal Nagar Palik Nigam decided to invest in alternative sanitation technologies that could also be cost efficient.

The FSTP has been set up in the Ammavaripeta area catering to around 20,000 households of the Hanamkonda region. Total land used is 0.98 acres on which the plant has been set up on 300 sq.meters. The rest of land is used as a park with a pond. It has the capacity to treat 16 kl of waste per day. The FSTP has been setup and is being operated on PPP basis. The government has provided the land for the project. The funding is provided by the BMGF. Currently three private players have been taken on for the project. There are eight trucks of 5 kl capacity that are to be used for the emptying of pits. Charges per house hold are between rupees 1500 to rupees 2000. The trucks have around six bookings in a day. The FSTP through its process of scientific cleaning gives two end results- cleaned water and bio-char. The water that is brought out can be reused for gardening purposes of the surrounding park. The project has an initial investment of rupees 1.2 crore including O&M cost for 2 years.

15.3 To Make Multiple Use of Treated Water - Jaipur Nagar Palik Nigam

Jaipur Nagar Palik Nigam has installed a Sewerage Treatment Plant unit at Delawas - Pratap Nagar (Sanganer) having 62.5 MLD capacity. The cost of the plant was Rs. 28 crore. Due to operation of this plant, not only improvement in the environment of the area has been noticed, but underground water has also been saved from contamination.

In the Delawas premises itself, another unit of Sewerage Treatment Plant of 62.5 MLD capacity has also been constructed by Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project. Earlier, this plant had no provision to use the gas emitted by the plant during the operation

process, leaving hardly any scope except to burn the gas emitted. Burning of the gas was not only adding pollution in the environment, but also depriving the Corporation from the financial gains to some extent. Now in order to utilize the gas emitted by the plant, the Corporation has got erected a Power generation plant of 1 megawatt capacity, costing Rs. 7.35 crore. The energy generated by the use of gas is being used in operating one unit of the sewerage treatment plant at Delawas. Due to power generation and making its captive use, the Corporation has saved Rs. 4 crore till date. Further, the Corporation has issued a work order on PPP basis for bottling of the gas generated by Delawas unit treatment plant. Bottling of the gas is generating revenue of around Rs. 1.50 crore for the Corporation.

In addition to this, 125 MLD treated water of Delawas water treatment plant (both units) is being supplied to special economic zone for industrial purpose, resulting in reduction in the use of underground water to this extent. Twice treated water of Delawas units is also being used by the Cultivators in close proximity for irrigation and by Rajasthan Housing Board for watering trees in parks and gardens in Pratapnagar. In view of the above, Delawas sewerage treatment plant units are serving multiple purposes like treating sewerage water, generating power, providing free water to cultivators for irrigation and other consumers, saving power, generating some revenues to the Corporation and improving environment to some extent etc. (Fourth State Finance Commission Report, Rajasthan)

15.4 Urban Good Practices - Chhattisgarh

Solid Waste Management in Ambikapur

It is to be noted that segregation practices are being adopted on a wide-scale basis in the state. Under SBM and Mission Clean City initiatives it is heartening to note that the Ambikapur Nagar Palik Nigam has become a model town in the area of segregation and SWM in Chhattisgarh. The approach initiated by it is being used as basis for all ULBs in the State. The method adopted is as follows-

- Segregation at source- all houses are being supplied different coloured dual waste bins for separate disposal of dry and wet waste.
- The members of the women SHG go across the city every morning and collect this waste from homes and other establishments and put it into compartmentalized mini-trucks or rickshaws (as provided). This ensures that mixing of the waste does not happen.
- Waste collected is taken to an SLRM (Solid Liquid Resource Management) Centre. Here secondary segregation happens where re-cyclable items are separated. Organic waste is separated as well and further it is sent to composting units where it is converted to organic compost for agricultural uses.

- After this, the waste goes through another final round of tertiary segregation and cleaning to ensure that all re-usable materials are salvaged. The final items that remain are disposed off in a scientific manner. The salvaged re-usable items are cleaned and sold off by the SHG members. The earnings from these sales are distributed among the members of the group.
- As per discussions held with officials of the Ambikapur Nagar Palik Nigam, they have now reached a stage where the amount of processed compost being generated is more than their local use. The plan now according to them is to tie up with a local brand and market approximately 10 tones of fertilizer per month at nominal prices. This would open up a new avenue of generating Own Revenue Sources.

15.5 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant

Another equally important point to be noted is that, the State of Chhattisgarh is grappling with the problem of negligible underground sewerage system. To tackle issues of this nature, the town of Devanahalli outside of Bengaluru has set up a FSTP. This system and technology has worked well enough to earn the praise of the local Town Planning Organisation as well.

It has been found that Ambikapur Nagar Palik Nigam has shown initiative and studied the process that was used in the town of Devanahalli in setting up a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) to address this issue. This technology offers a reliable and cost effective solution to this problem faced by the State. They have invested approximately Rs. 30 Lakhs into setting up the plant. This is being constructed as a pilot project. It is envisaged that similar approaches be adopted and implemented in the other ULBs of the State as well. As per discussions with officials of the Ambikapur Nagar Palik Nigam it was learnt that based on the performance of the treatment plant, the ULB has plans to set up another larger treatment plant under the AMRUT MISSION on faecal sludge and septage management policy.

15.6 Hoarding /Advertisement Tax in Raipur

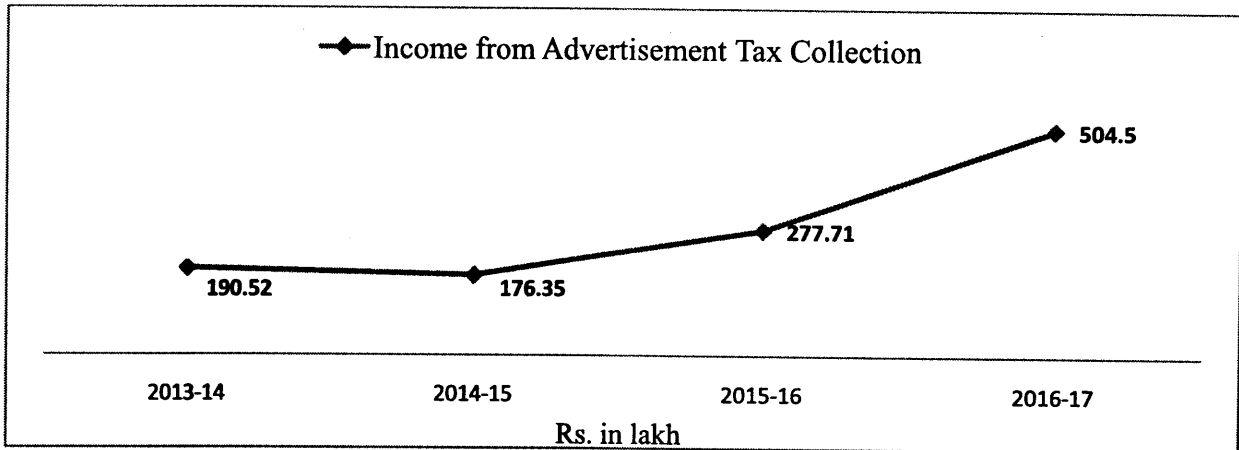
In Chhattisgarh, hoarding/advertisement tax is an optional tax. There are variations in exploiting the potential of this tax by ULBs. Except Nagar Palik Nigam and some Nagar Palika Parishad this tax is not being exploited by others. In Nagar Panchayat the scope is considered minimal and as such no efforts are being made. Raipur Nagar Palik Nigam is a case which attempted to exploit its potential. RNPN adopted a policy in year 2009 based on tendering levy and collection. It outsourced the collection from the hoardings, uni-poles, etc. The RNPN faced resistance from property owners for collection of this tax and to overcome the objections, guidelines were revised in year 2012. As per these guidelines, advertisement rights on hoardings and uni-poles situated on public lands, advertisement on buses, etc., are tendered for collection. Hoardings which are situated on individual buildings/properties are levied and collected by the

RNPN. The income from advertisement tax to RNPN is increasing over years which can be seen in Table No. 15.1.

Table 15.1: Income from Advertisement Tax

S.No	Year	Collection(in lakh)
1	2013-14	190.52
2	2014-15	176.35
3	2015-16	277.71
4	2016-17	504.50

Source: RNPN



15.7 *The Commission recommends that the Director of urban administration and development should ensure documentation of good practices and their adoption by ULBs.*
