

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3112
ANSWERED ON 06.08.2026

VILLAGES CERTIFIED AS "ODF PLUS MODEL " IN ODISHA

3112. SMT. APARAJITA SARANGI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of villages in Odisha certified as “ODF Plus Model” through independent verification as against those self-declared on the national portal;
- (b) the steps taken to bridge the operational gaps preventing ODF Plus villages from achieving Model status;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide dedicated Operation and Maintenance funding for peri-urban Gram Panchayats facing high-density waste generation near urban centres such as Bhubaneswar and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the mechanisms established to sustain daily solid and liquid waste management operations including collection machinery and payment of workers' wages in rural Gram Panchayats lacking adequate local revenue sources?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) Sanitation is a State subject. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II [SBM(G)-Phase II], is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the State and Union Territory Governments, including Odisha, in rural areas within their respective jurisdictions. SBM(G)-Phase II is being implemented during the period from 2020-21 to 2026-27, with focus on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and to cover all the villages with solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) arrangements with visual cleanliness i.e. converting villages from ODF to ODF Plus (Model). The operational guidelines provide for system for self-declaration of villages followed by verification to be conducted as per prescribed timelines. As per data reported by the State on the SBM(G) Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) 45,052 villages of Odisha have been declared as ODF Plus (Model) as on 31st July, 2026. Out of these, 44,921(99.7%) villages are reported to have been 1st verified and 37,271(82.3%) villages are reported to have been 2nd verified, as on 31st July 2026.

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has been providing financial and technical support to the States/UTs, including Odisha, for implementation of the programme.

SBM(G) Phase II operational guidelines promote decentralized planning where people collectively analyze their current situation, decide the improvement that they intend to achieve and accordingly identify intervention for achieving the desired levels of service and improvements. Planning under SBM(G) Phase II will be done at three levels i.e. each Gram Panchayat (GP) will prepare Village Action Plan which would act as a resource for input into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) as well as for the subsequent formulation of the respective District Swachhata Plans; District will prepare a District Swachhata Plan after consolidating Village Action Plans of its GPs and incorporating the interventions to be taken up at Block and District levels for the implementation of SBM(G) Phase II; States/UTs Governments would develop a Project Implementation Plan and Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) every year consolidating the District Swachhata Plans to achieve the objectives of SBM(G) Phase II in a comprehensive and participatory manner. Through this decentralized planning States/ UTs are also expected to undertake gap assessment and plan for way ahead and steps to be taken to bridge the operational gaps for achieving ODF Plus status for villages.

(c) & (d) SBM(G) Phase II is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. As per SBM(G) Phase II guidelines, there is no provision for financial incentive for the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of sanitation assets and infrastructure. The O&M requirements can be met by the respective States/UTs and their Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) through Finance Commission Grants, local revenues, CSR funds, revenue generation models or other available funding sources based on their needs and local preferences, including for sustaining daily solid and liquid waste management operations and payment of workers' wages in rural Gram Panchayats.
