



National Urban Sanitation Policy: Towards City Wide Sanitation

E.P.Nivedita
Ministry of Urban Development
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Urban Sanitation Situation in India



About **50 million** people in urban India resort to open defecation.

26 percent do not have any household sanitation arrangements

As high as **82 percent** of urban households maybe disposing of human wastes in an unsafe manner

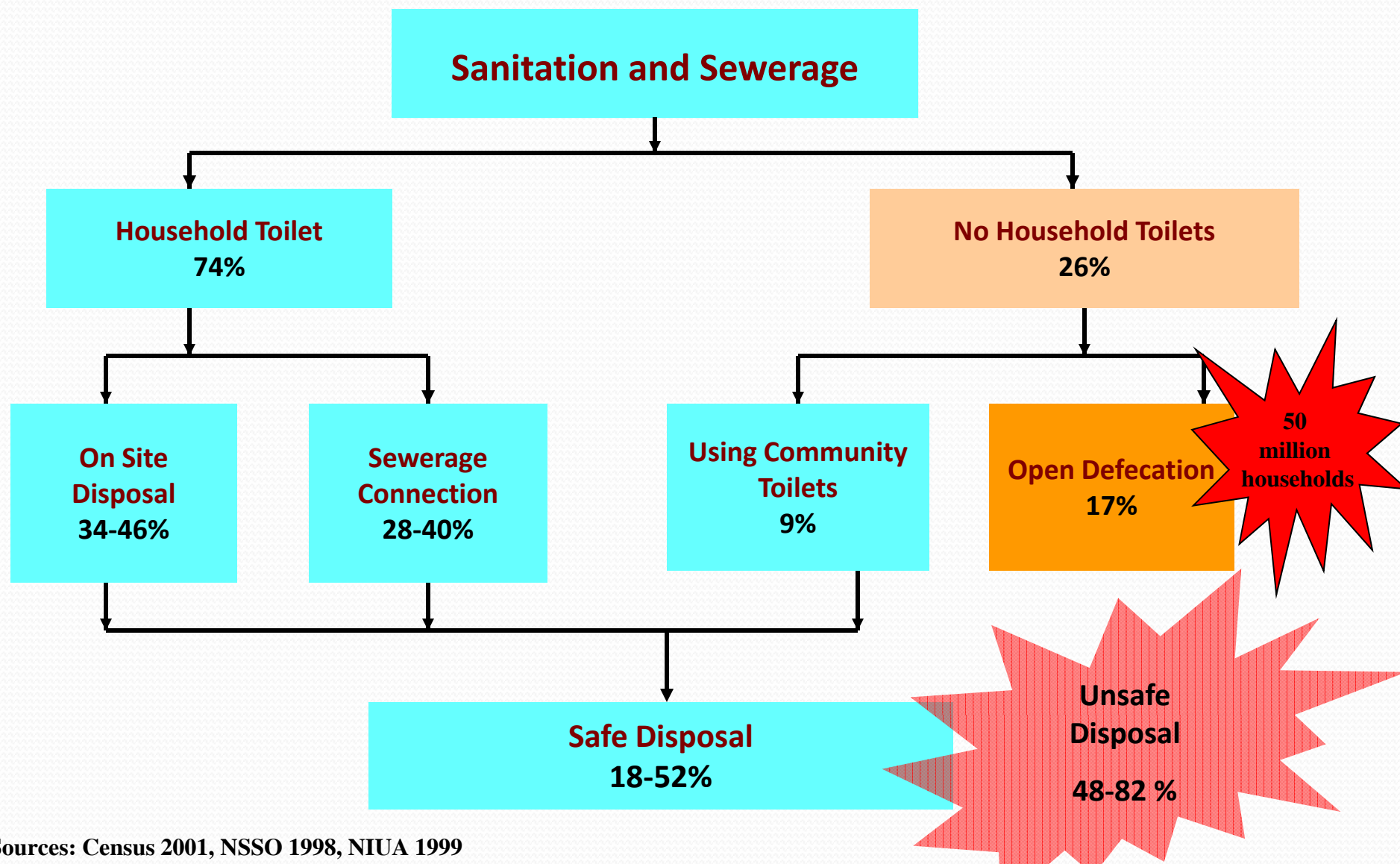
70 percent wastewater from sewerage systems not treated and let out unsafely.

80 percent of surface water pollution is due to municipal sewage alone



It is not about coverage....

Safe Access, Safe Confinement, Disposal of Excreta





Are the Urban poor covered ???

Reside in informal/ low quality settlements; Lack of awareness.

Not enough public toilets: Highly skewed ratios of persons/ seats

Public toilets poorly maintained; Many are forced to defecate in the open

Lack of tenant rights and tenure in slum communities; Therefore cannot invest in proper sanitary facilities even if motivated

Mindset and Social Biases: Poor status of scavenging workers, and slow progress in eradicating service latrines (more than 0.75 m workers and more than 3 m service latrines remain)





Despite Investment... Unsatisfactory Results

- Before: Focus only on creating large infrastructure and sewerage projects
- Only 300 of 5161 urban areas in the country have partial (20-50%) sewer network.
- Low household connections to sewer networks; therefore insufficient flows to plant; Underutilized capacity...
- Only 21% of wastewater generated is treated.
- No attention to operation and maintenance; Plants and system fall into disrepair over time



Institutional Issues in Urban Sanitation



Urban sanitation in India beset with fragmented institutional responsibilities

Multiple institutions responsible for different activities, with low coordination between them

ULBs do not often have primary responsibilities

Major investments often undertaken by parastatals

Regulation often poor – especially of household onsite sanitation

Emphasis often on creation of infrastructure with low priority for O&M

No Accountability thus no responsibility

In the end, **OUTCOMES** are not monitored.... Citizens suffer



National Urban Sanitation Policy

Vision:

All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable, ensure and sustain public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens.

Goals:

- Awareness generation targeting behavior change;
- Creation of open defecation free cities ;
- Sanitary and safe disposal of all human and liquid wastes;
- All states and cities to develop state sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans;



Awareness generation and behavior change



- Generating awareness amongst households and institutions about sanitation and its linkages with public and environmental health;
- Promoting mechanisms to bring about and sustain behavioral changes aimed at adoption of healthy sanitation practices;
- A national level communications strategy on generating awareness on Urban Sanitation will be launched soon.



Open Defecation Free Cities



This will be accomplished by:

- Promoting access to households with safe sanitation facilities (including proper disposal arrangements);
- Promoting community-planned and managed toilets wherever necessary, for groups of households who have issues of space, tenure or economic constraints in gaining access to individual facilities;
- Adequate availability and 100 % upkeep and management of Public Sanitation facilities in all urban areas.



Sanitary and safe disposal

100 % of human excreta and liquid wastes from all sanitation facilities must be disposed-off safely.

This will be achieved by:

- Ensuring that all human wastes are collected, treated and disposed off safely;
- Promoting proper disposal and treatment of sludge from on-site installations (septic tanks, pit latrines, etc.);
- Promoting proper functioning of network-based sewerage systems and ensuring connections of households to them;
- Encourage recycle and reuse of treated waste water for non-potable applications, wherever possible.



Operation and maintenance and capacity building



- Promoting proper usage, regular upkeep and maintenance of household, community and public sanitation facilities;
- Strengthening urban local bodies to provide sustainable sanitation service delivery;
- GoI will support states with capacity building and training wherever there is a need and demand.



Developing State Strategies and City Sanitation Plans



- Sanitation is a state subject and requires strong city level institutions and stakeholders.
- Each state and city MUST formulate state sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans.
- Each state can institute a state rewards scheme, in order to mobilize cities and promote healthy competition.
- 100 cities formulating city sanitation plans; many supported by bi/multi-lateral agencies (donor alignment) - being guided by Gol



Changed perspective: Outcome Focused



The emphasis will not be on the physical infrastructure *per se* but on:

- Behavior change outcomes
- Proper usage
- Institutional reorientation
- Regular upkeep and maintenance
- Increased Accountability: Service delivery by ULBs and their delegated agents;



Progress so far:

From November 2008 to 2009

Strong and continued commitment from Government of India

Ten states have started developing state sanitation strategies

100 cities are drafting city sanitation plans

Rating of 436 cities initiated; First awards to be presented in 2010

National communication campaign to be launched

Six bi/multilateral agencies supporting the policy

Branding of the National Urban Sanitation Policy –Logos developed



Financial Allocation for activities proposed under NUSP



Item	Amount (in Rs)
National Awareness Generation Campaign	Rs 11.75 crore
State strategies and city sanitation plans	Rs 20.50 crore
Rating and National Award Scheme	Rs 15.50 crore
Capacity building and training	Rs 4.25 crore
Others (workshops, etc.)	Rs 1 crore
<i>National Advisory Group on Urban Sanitation to assist in the implementation of the policy.</i>	



The Nirmal Shahar Puraskar Reward Scheme



Nirmal Shahar Puraskar: A reward scheme for cities achieving sanitation outcomes

- Why a rating of cities?
 - Mobilize cities on a competitive basis to rapidly promote and achieve measurable milestones in urban sanitation
- Recognize excellent performance in this area
- Outputs, Processes and Outcomes leading to... *“100 percent safe disposal of wastes from the city on a sustainable basis”*
- Currently ongoing for 436 Cities in year 1 and will be gradually scaled up to cover all 5000+ urban centers



सत्यमेव जयते

Milestones for 100% Sanitation



Goal	Milestone
Open Defecation Free	Totally free from open defecation; Sanitary collection and treatment of 100 percent human excreta and waste water
Wastewater and Drainage safely managed	All grey water collected and disposed off safely; All storm water is properly managed
Solid Waste collected and disposed off fully and safely	100 percent of solid waste is collected and disposed safely & regularly (including reuse);
Services to the Poor and Systems for Sustaining Results	Robust processes and systems in place in the city for the sustenance of results Special attention to the un-served and urban poor.
Improved Public Health Outcomes and Environmental Standards	The city shows sustained improvements in public health indicators Improved environmental standards



Indicators for Rating of Cities



TOWARDS CITY WIDE SANITATION

Three Main Categories of Indicators:

Output related: **9** indicators of **50** marks out of 100 marks

Process related: **7** indicators of **30** marks out of 100 marks

Outcome related **3** indicators of **20** marks out of 100 marks



Unique Color coding of Cities



TOWARDS CITY WIDE SANITATION

City Colour Codes: Categories		
No.	Category	Description
1	Red <i>Less than 33 Marks</i>	Cities on the brink of public health and environmental “emergency”; needing immediate remedial action
2	Black <i>34 – 66 Marks</i>	Needing considerable Improvements
3	Blue <i>67 to 90 Marks</i>	Recovering but still diseased
4	Green <i>91 to 100 Marks</i>	Healthy and Clean city



Distribution of Cities across Population Size-Classes

	Population Size Class	Population Size	No. of Urban Agglomerations/Towns
1	Metros	More than 5 million	6
2	Big Class I	One million up to 5 million	29
3	Other Class I	1,00,000 up to One Million	401

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Note: Metros house 60 million and Big Class I another 48 million people.



Distribution of Cities across the five packages

	Zone	States	No. of Urban Agglomerations/ Towns
1	North	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi	88
2	East and North East	North Eastern States, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal	93
3	Central and South Central	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa	104
4	West	Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan	69
5	South	Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry	84



Thank You

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