

# **Urban Sanitation in India: A Snapshot**

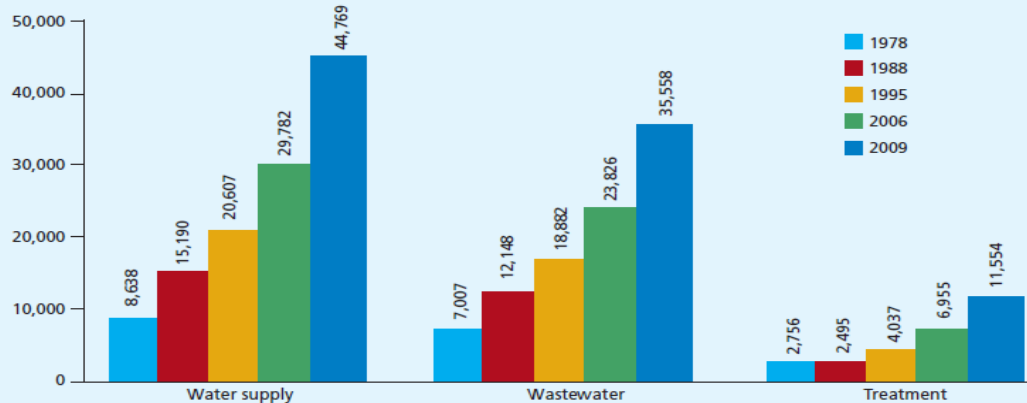
**Mysore  
18th November 2011**

# Contents

1. Over view of the Scenario
2. Policies and Schemes in India
3. Key Issues and Challenges
4. Way Forward

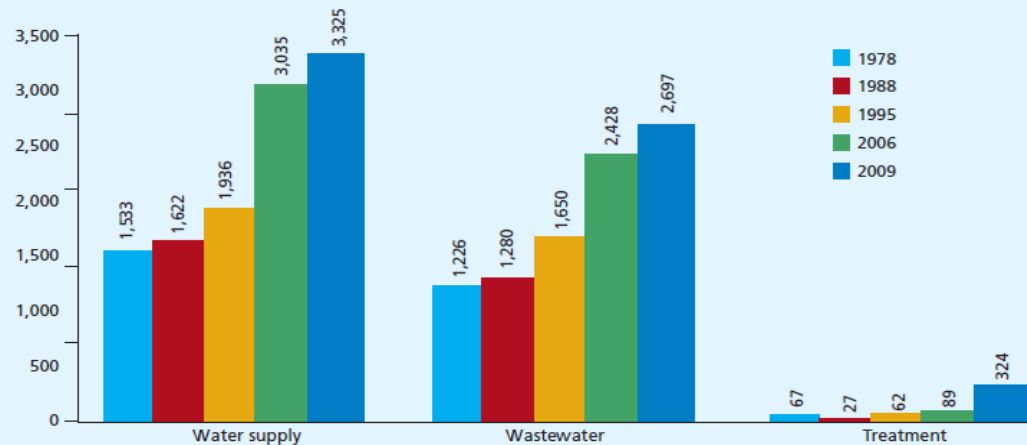
# Indian Maths of Urban Sanitation?

**Class I cities (MLD)**  
 FIGURE 1.2: Water supply, wastewater generation, treatment in class I cities (MLD)



Source: CPCB reports (1978, 1988, 1995, 2006, and 2009)

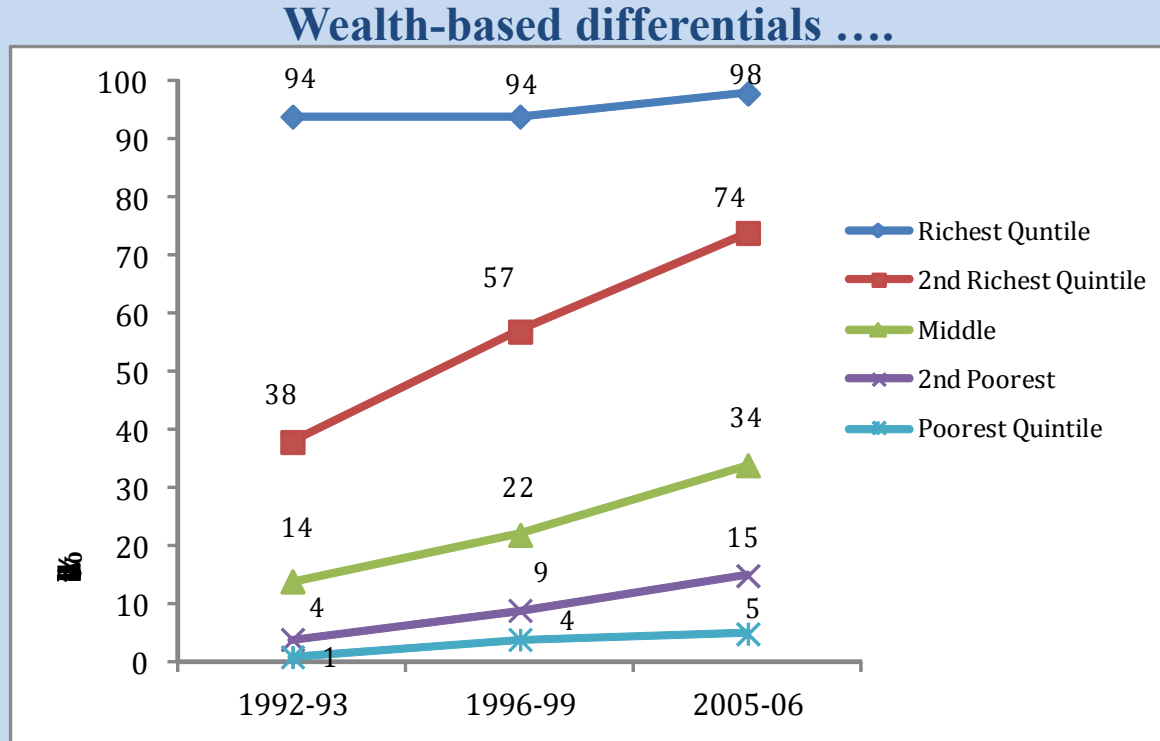
**Class II cities (MLD)**  
 FIGURE 1.3: Water supply, wastewater generation and treatment in Class II cities (MLD)



Source: CPCB reports (1978, 1988, 1995, 2006, and 2009)

- 4861 out of 5161 cities/towns do not have (even partial) sewerage network
- 18 per cent of urban households defecate in the open
- Lack of treatment of wastewater is costing India \$15 billion in treating water-borne diseases.
- The cost per DALY due to poor sanitation is estimated at Rs. 5400 and due to poor hygiene practices at Rs.900 (HPEC 2011).
- Poor coverage of wastewater treatment – less than 25% of all waste water is treated.

# Indian Maths of Urban Sanitation?



Source: ADB (2009)

- None of the 423 study cities are “healthy” and “clean”. Only 4 cities fared better & 190 cities are on the brink of emergency (MoUD, 2010).
- Pressure on freshwater resources - about 2500 million litres are disposed directly into the Ganges River alone and about 4,250 million litres into its tributaries.

## ... and the deluge has come and yet to come !!!

- India's urban population to increase from 377 million in 2011 to 600 million in 2031
- Increasing peripheral expansion of many cities and towns (HPEC, 2011 and World Bank 2011), where there will be huge demand for urban services.
- Phenomenal increase of 2,774 new “census towns” – greater than the number of such new towns identified in all of the 20th century.
- Large proportion of population in slums – about 94 million

# Policies and Schemes....

1980s

1. IDSMT
2. ILCS

1990s

Mega City Scheme

2000s

1. JNNURM – I
2. Hand Book on Service Level benchmarking
3. NUSP – CSP
4. RAY – SFCP
5. JNNRUM – II?

## **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme(ILCS)**

- The scheme was introduced in 1980
- The main objective of the scheme is to convert latrines into low cost pour flush latrines
- 911 towns had been declared as scavenger free
- 11th Plan Allocation was Rs 200 crore; spending has been low

## **Mega City Scheme**

- The scheme was introduced in 1993-94
- 676 projects costing Rs 8626 crore
- 50% of project cost has to be met from institutional finance/capital market.
- 75% of the Central and State shares would be recovered & ploughed back into the Revolving Fund
- The scheme was subsumed under JNNURM

# Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns(IDSMT)

- The scheme was introduced in 1979-80
- Applicable to towns/cities with population up to 5 lakhs
- Total central assistance was about Rs 1100 crore (another Rs 707 crore by states)

## JNNURM

- 4 sub-missions – UIG, UIDSSMT , BSUP and IHSDP
- Adopted in a reform-liked funding approach
- CDP – identifying city's development priorities through stakeholder participation
- Progress of both fund utilisation and reforms under the programme has been tardy



# National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)

## *Extent of the Policy:*

The policy attempts to deal with the sanitation issues such as:

- poor sanitation awareness,
- overlapping institutional responsibilities,
- poor supply-driven approach in provision of sanitation,
- the urban poor who face economic constraints in accessing safe sanitation

***Framework of the Policy:*** It encourages states to formulate their own State Level Sanitation Strategies, and cities to prepare their own City Sanitation Plans.

The GOI supports the states and cities in the following ways:

- o in generating awareness,
- o in dividing institutional responsibilities,
- o in funding projects proposed as part of City Sanitation Plans,
- o in coordinating sanitation with investments in urban infrastructure and housing

# Key Issues.....

- Low Infrastructure:
  - Low investments – historic neglect
  - Investments (whatever little) made on an ad hoc basis
  - High investment needs (?) !
  - Always been a catch up game
  
- Low Service Coverage:
  - Norm based approach – one size fits all !?
  - Focus on Individual Projects and Asset Creation rather than Improved Service Delivery
  - No last mile connection
  - BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anything Near Anyone) problem !!
  - Uncertainty over land tenure

# Key Issues..... (Contd..)

- Weak Institutional Framework:
  - Low Maintenance of Assets : Result is a “build-neglect-rebuild” cycle
  - Many institutions; no coordination
  - Limited technical expertise and capacity
  - Inadequate capacity at ULB level
  - Non availability of institutional finance
- Availability of land for infrastructure creation

# Way Ahead

- Integrated Strategic Planning at city level– (convergence of CDP, CSP, Master Plan and SFCP)
- Investment requirements are large (?!) but financeable
  - Rs 2.4 lakh crore for CAPEX and Rs 2.4 lakh crore for O&M for next 20 years
- Full costs must be collected and rights to all ensured
- Fix the institutions that fix the pipes !!
- Supply side Dynamics: Delinking land tenure to access to basic services
- Stimulating investments through innovative partnerships (Alandur)
- Scale up of the models that have worked (community toilets in Trichi)

**Thank You**