

Urban Sanitation in India: A Snapshot

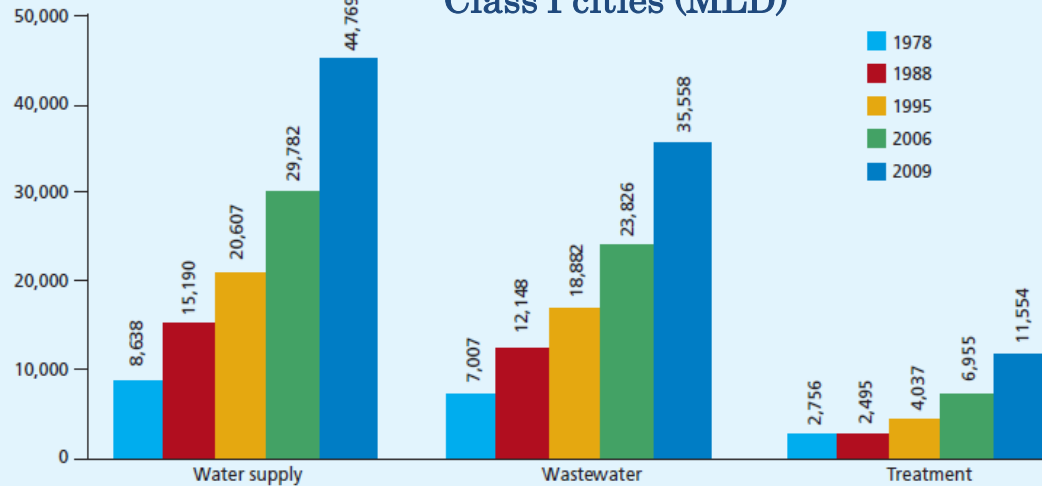
**Mysore
18th November 2011**

Contents

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

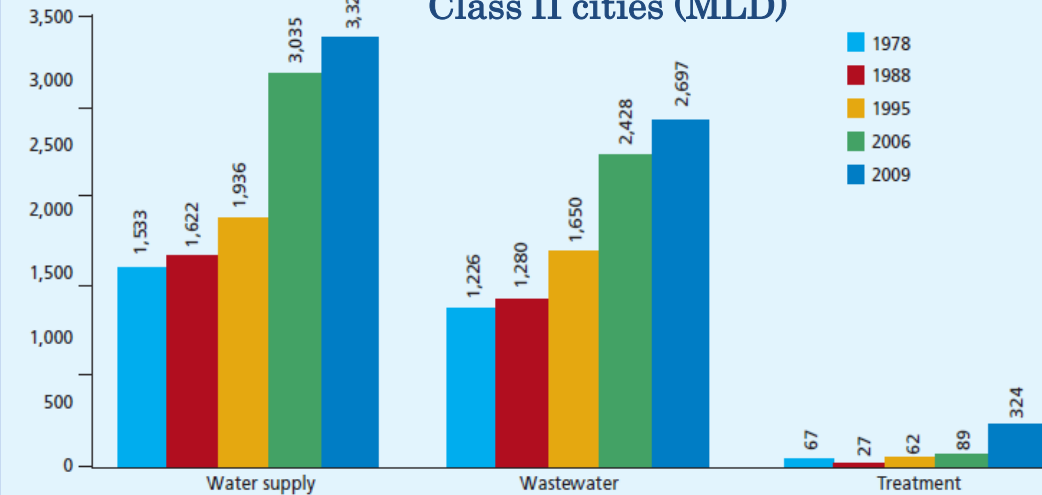
Indian Maths of Urban Sanitation?

Class I cities (MLD)



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

Class II cities (MLD)

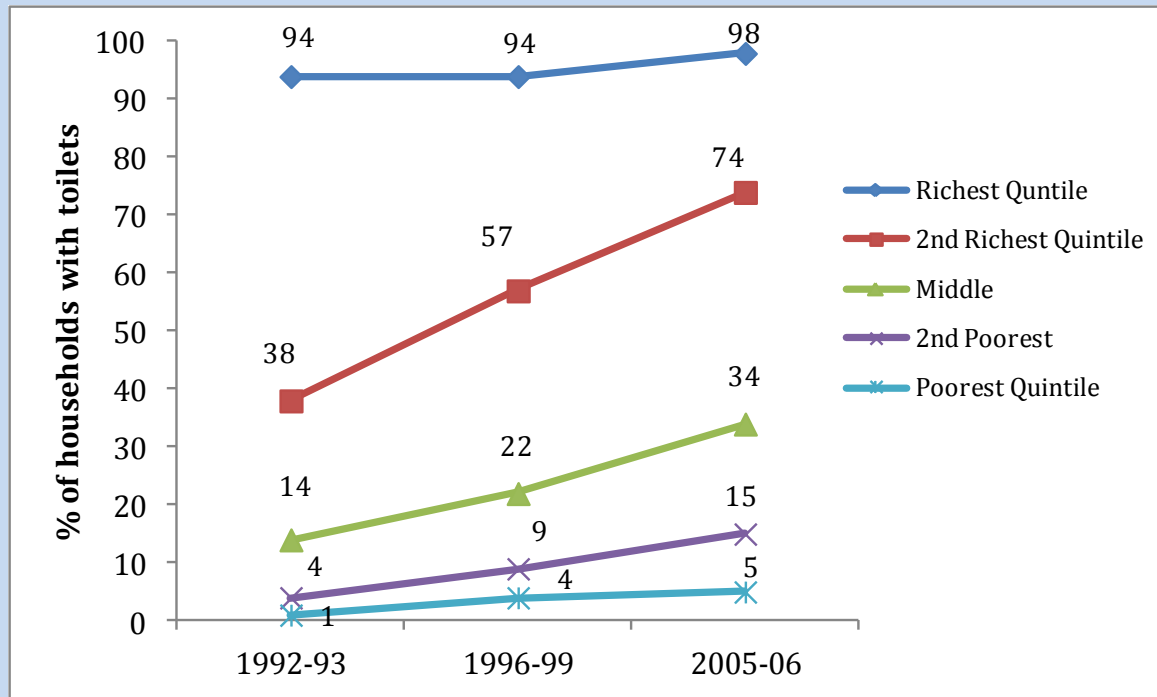


Source: CPCB reports (1978, 1988, 1995, 2006, and 2009)

- 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?

Wealth-based differentials



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