

## Fact Sheet

### City Sanitation Plans

#### Sustainable Urban Habitat

**Country:** India

**Lead Executing Agency:** Urban Local Bodies - Shimla, Varanasi, Nashik, Raipur, Kochi and Tirupathi



### Context

Sanitation is defined as safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices. According to official figures about 60 million people in urban India do not have access to toilets. Though sewerage systems widely exist, about 37% of faecal matter is not adequately treated and as per the estimation of the Government of India (GoI) the economic loss of bad hygienic conditions and environmental damages is about 60% of the total GDP<sup>1</sup>. There are substantial deficits with respect to urban sanitation, both in terms of coverage and treatment. To improve the sanitation situation in urban areas, in October 2008, the Government of India (GoI) sanctioned a policy paper prepared by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) as the “National Urban Sanitation Policy” (NUSP). The overall goal of this policy is to transform urban India into community driven, totally



sanitised, healthy and liveable cities and towns. The policy emphasised on the improvement of hygienic conditions for the urban poor (pro-poor approach) and for women through cost-effective technologies. All states are requested to act at par with the NUSP to develop respective State Sanitation Strategies

and the preparation of City Sanitation Plans (CSPs).

GIZ’s Advisory Services in Environment Management Programme (GIZ-ASEM) is supporting the Municipal Corporations of Shimla, Varanasi, Nashik, Raipur, Kochi and Tirupathi in selected interventions under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)<sup>2</sup> through technical cooperation. Upon request from MoUD, GoI and the city governments, GIZ-ASEM has committed to support these Municipal Corporations in the preparation of City Sanitation Plans. In line with the NUSP, the CSP is a comprehensive document which details out the short, medium and long term plan for the issues related to governance, technical, financial, capacity building, awareness generation and pro poor interventions. The CSP will also identify the key areas where further studies (detailed project report) are required.

### Objective

The primary objective of the intervention is to address environmental considerations more systematically while preparing a comprehensive city sanitation plan. Special emphasis will be given to issues aiming at financial sustainability and institutional strengthening to ensure sustainable city-wide sanitation.

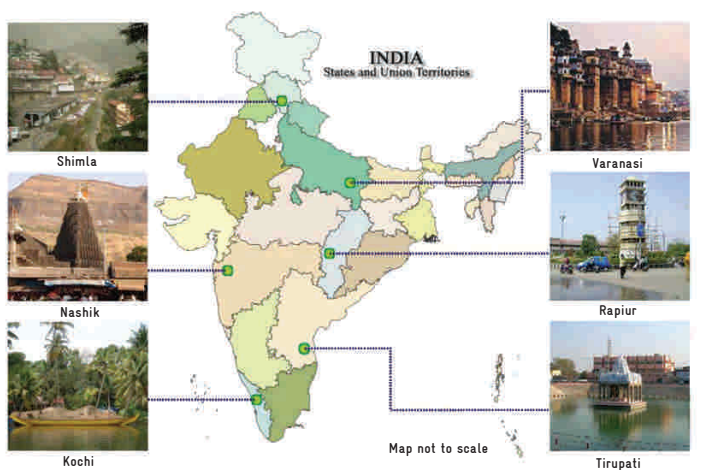
### Approach

The preparation of City Sanitation Plans closely follows the concept as formulated under the NUSP. Two teams (working in 3 cities each) of sanitation, institutional and financial experts were appointed to work in close cooperation with the Municipal Corporations and GIZ-ASEM Environmental Cells, the latter are part of the Project Implementation Unit

<sup>1</sup> National Urban Sanitation Policy, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, Oct 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Launched in December 2005, JNNURM is a large scale urban renewal mission aiming at improvement of urban infrastructure and basic services for urban poor.

(PIU is the management unit for JNNURM projects) within the Corporation. To address core sanitation issues in each city, City Task Forces (CTF) comprising of key local stakeholders have been initiated to serve as an advisory body in the process. Particular emphasis is given to the collation



of secondary baseline information with GIS support. In order to upgrade the existing city level information, GIZ-ASEM is supporting the preparation of thematic maps, which address sanitation related issues. The collection of primary and secondary data results into a Status Report, which will be verified by the CTF and the Corporation. Only after approval of the Status Report, the City Sanitation Plan will be prepared as a comprehensive plan to be endorsed by the Municipal Corporation.



To make the CSP a practical exercise, two model wards have been selected in each city to conduct primary assessment and provide tailor made solutions for sustainable sanitation in unserved areas. The learning experiences will be used to develop awareness

generation concepts and implementation strategies in the CSPs which later will be upscaled to the entire cities.

### Expected Outcomes

The most important outcome of this intervention will be an Action Plan, which defines short, medium and long term goals/measures in order to achieve city-wide sanitation. This Action Plan covers issues with respect to: (a) financial management, (b) institutional management, (c) capacity development, (d) awareness generation and (e) maintenance and operation. Furthermore, the CSP will lead the way forward for further planning and implementation.



Following the NUSP, the CSPs are expected to become the starting point for a phased transformation process in the cities leading to the vision of a community driven, totally sanitised, healthy and liveable environment (Fig. 1).

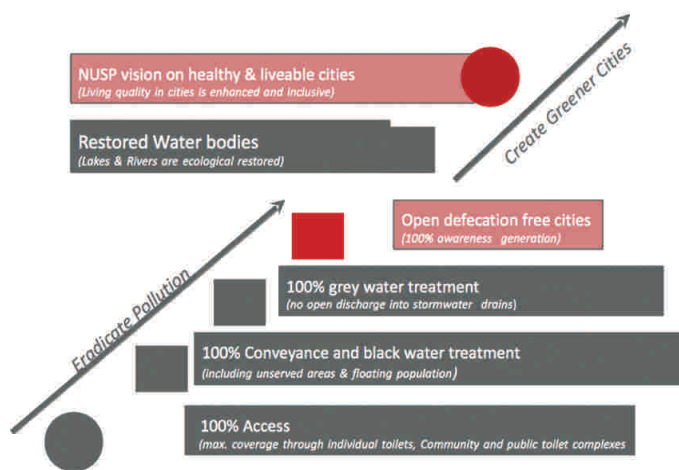


Figure 1: Phased approach to achieve the National Urban Sanitation Policy vision.

GIZ is active in India on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

**Contact:**

Dirk Walther / Ramana Gudipudi  
 GIZ-Advisory Services in Environmental Management (ASEM)  
 Sustainable Urban Habitat  
 Senior Advisor  
 S-35, First Floor, Panchsheel Park  
 New Delhi 110017, INDIA  
 Tel: +91 11 406 100 30  
 Fax: +91 11 406 100 32  
 E-mail: regina.dube@gtz.de  
 Website: www.asemindia.com, www.giz.de

**Important websites:**

<http://www.asemindia.com>  
<http://www.urbanindia.nic.in/moud/moud.htm>  
<http://www.jnnurm.nic.in/>  
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