

#### Environmental Policy / Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

# Fact Sheet

Support to the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)

Country: India

Leading Executing Agencies: Ministry of Urban Development, States - Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

Urban Local Bodies — Tirupati, Vikarabad, Raipur, Shimla, Mysore, Kochi, Dewas, Nasik, Vasai Virar, Varanasi Overall Term: Overall 8 years, Phase 1 for 3 years (2011–14)



#### 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. As per estimates of Government of India (GoI), unsafe sewage disposal imposes significant public health and environmental costs to urban areas amounting to nearly 60% of the country's GDP<sup>1</sup>. There are substantial deficits with respect to urban sanitation both in terms of coverage and treatment. Official numbers in NUSP document indicate close to 8% of the total urban households still do not have access to individual toilets and a further 20% dependent on shared toilets. The access is even more acute in slums, with only 17% households in notified slums and 51% in non-notified slums do not have individual toilets.

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 policy envisages a transformation of India's cities and towns to become community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and liveable. The policy emphasised use of pro-poor approaches and cost-effective technologies, as essentials in the improvement of hygienic conditions for urban poor and women. All states were requested to act at par with the NUSP

to develop respective State Sanitation Strategies (SSS) and the cities for the preparation of City Sanitation Plans (CSPs). In order to improve the sanitation situation in schools and to impart the significance of sanitation hygiene amongst school children, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI have launched the "National School Sanitation Initiative" (NSSI).

GIZ under its new programme "Support to the National Urban Sanitation Policy" will be supporting the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Human Resource Development at the Central level, selected state governments and ULB's in implementing both these initiatives.

#### **Objective**

The overall objective of this programme envisaged after a period of eight years is that at national, state and city level the implementation and operation of sanitation infrastructure, as well as the management of the sanitation sector as a whole especially in poorer parts of the cities are improved.

#### Approach

A three-tiered approach (refer figure 1) is centred on achievement of desired outcomes at each tier as well as constant and consistent interaction and knowledge sharing to support the "elevator effect" (connectivity among all tiers). In its current support in agreement with MoUD, GoI, GIZ

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

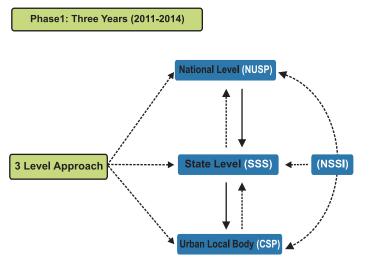


Figure 1: Three tier approach of the program

envisages extending the support to 8 states and 10 cities broadly, through select initiatives in furthering and strengthening the NUSP. For this purpose a sanitation and environment cell has been established at MoUD to coordinate and upscale GIZ activities. A planning workshop was held in September 2011 with all programme stakeholders to identify the list of activities at the central, state and city levels. State Steering Committees are being formulated at the supported states with respective state sanitation, urban development departments and key institutions to streamline the implementation process. On city level the City (Sanitation) Task Force (CTF), a multi-stakeholder platform mandated under the NUSP and instituted during the preparation of CSPs, will support in implementing the interventions identified under the City Sanitation Plan. As a part of its support to the NSSI of MoHRD, GoI, GIZ has already established a technical cell at CBSE, which will act as a nationwide nodal platform for improving school sanitation and awareness raising on issues concerning sanitation and hygiene.

The programme comprises of three broad components outlined in figure 2 indicating the levels of engagement and cross-cutting subjects that will be used to support the alignment with NUSP as well as accommodating the ground level realities.

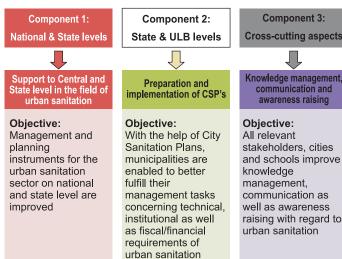


Figure 2: Components of the Program and their respective objectives

## **Expected Outcomes**

Gradual improvement in sanitation infrastructure (including universal access) in atleast 4 cities is envisaged through welldefined short, medium and long term measures utilizing the improved baseline information. It is envisioned that this program will introduce innovative approaches and technologies in upto 8 projects through innovative Public Private Partnerships (PPP's) for urban sanitation planning and implementation. It is foreseen that key issues concerning capacity enhancement and legal framework will be addressed through GIZ's support to the preparation/strengthening in upto 2 SSS's which will enhance accountability and service delivery at city level. It is anticipated that the project will improve linkages between asset creation and financial management therefore improving the city's financial sustainability. Replication of the positive results from the program interventions as well as from other positive examples through knowledge management is envisaged to other Indian cities. It is foreseen that school children will act as ambassadors to create a sustainable model for awareness generation on sanitation/hygiene related issues through NSSI.

#### GIZ is active in India on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for economic corporation and development (BMZ)

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