CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH

SCI-FI SANITATION
SCALING CITY INSTITUTIONS FOR INDIA

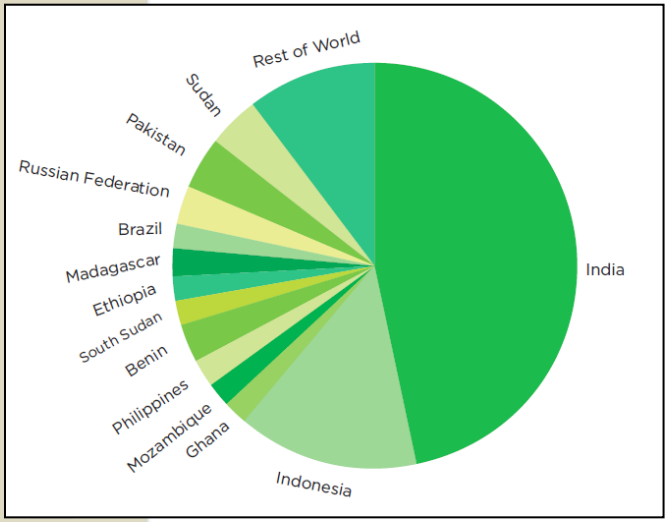
PRACTICAL ACTION
Technology challenging poverty

Demonstration of Sustainable Sanitation Service Delivery for Small Towns in Odisha: Project Nirmal

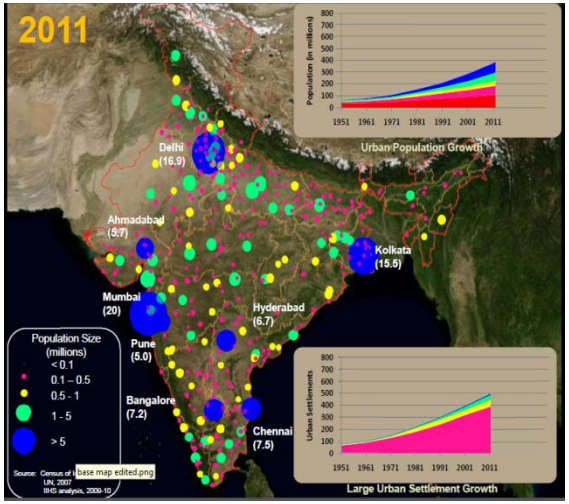
BMGF-DFID City Partnership Meeting

Hanoi, 18.01.2015

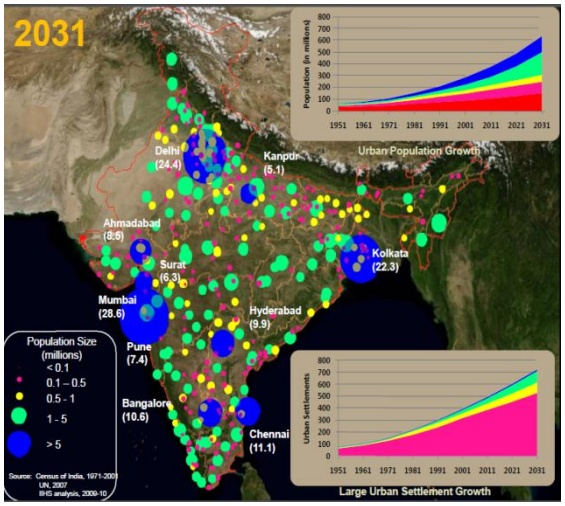
The Scale of India's Urban sanitation crisis is massive…



48% of global urban OD



11% of global urban popl



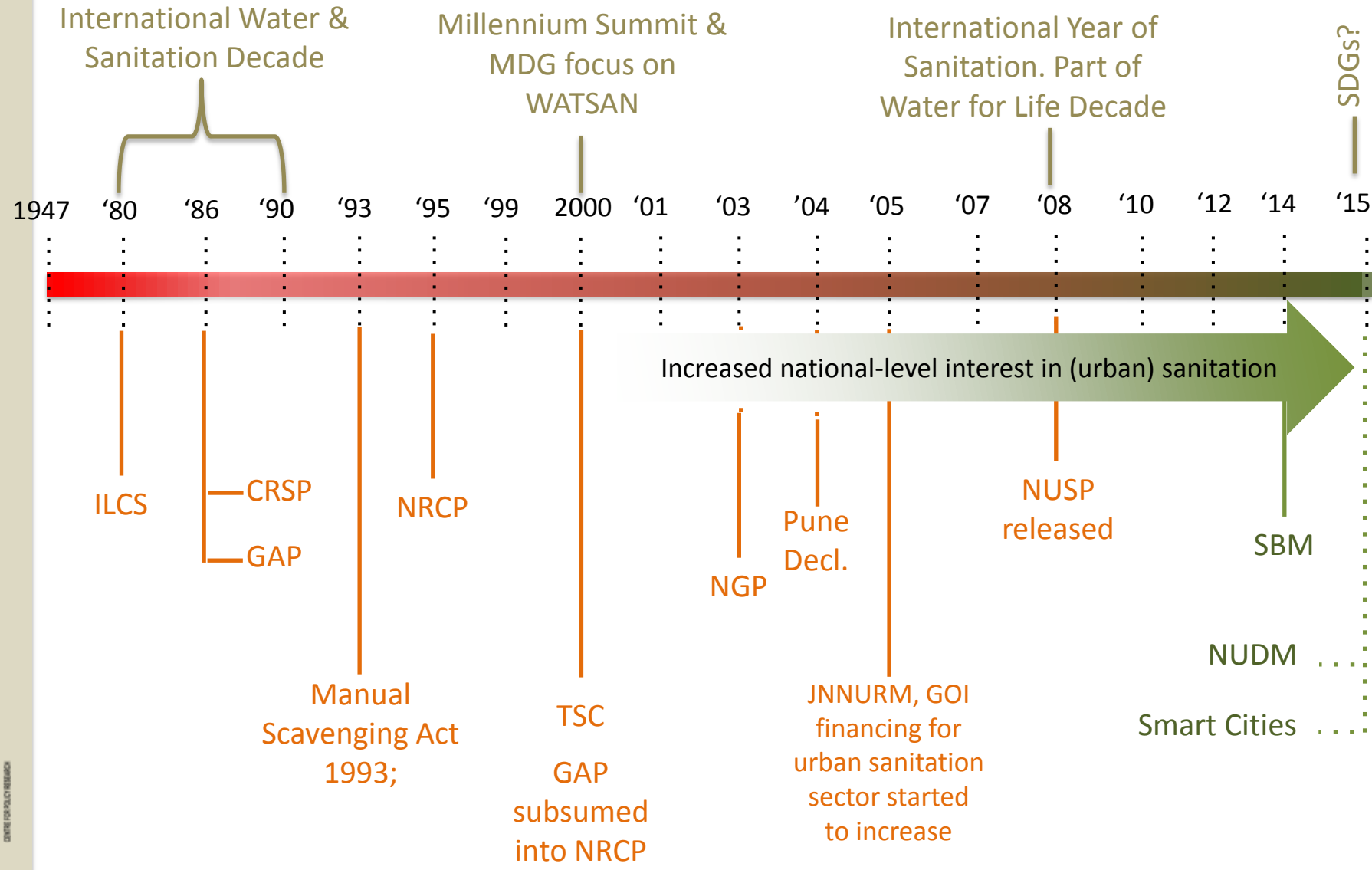
60% additional urban popl (221 m) Indonesia/ Brazil

…there is an increased realization of the significance of this crisis :

- Health Benefits; Miasma-water borne – sanitation related - stunting
- Resource efficiencies
- Climate Change resilience
- Economic Benefits
- Equity and dignity – Poor, women, children, work related

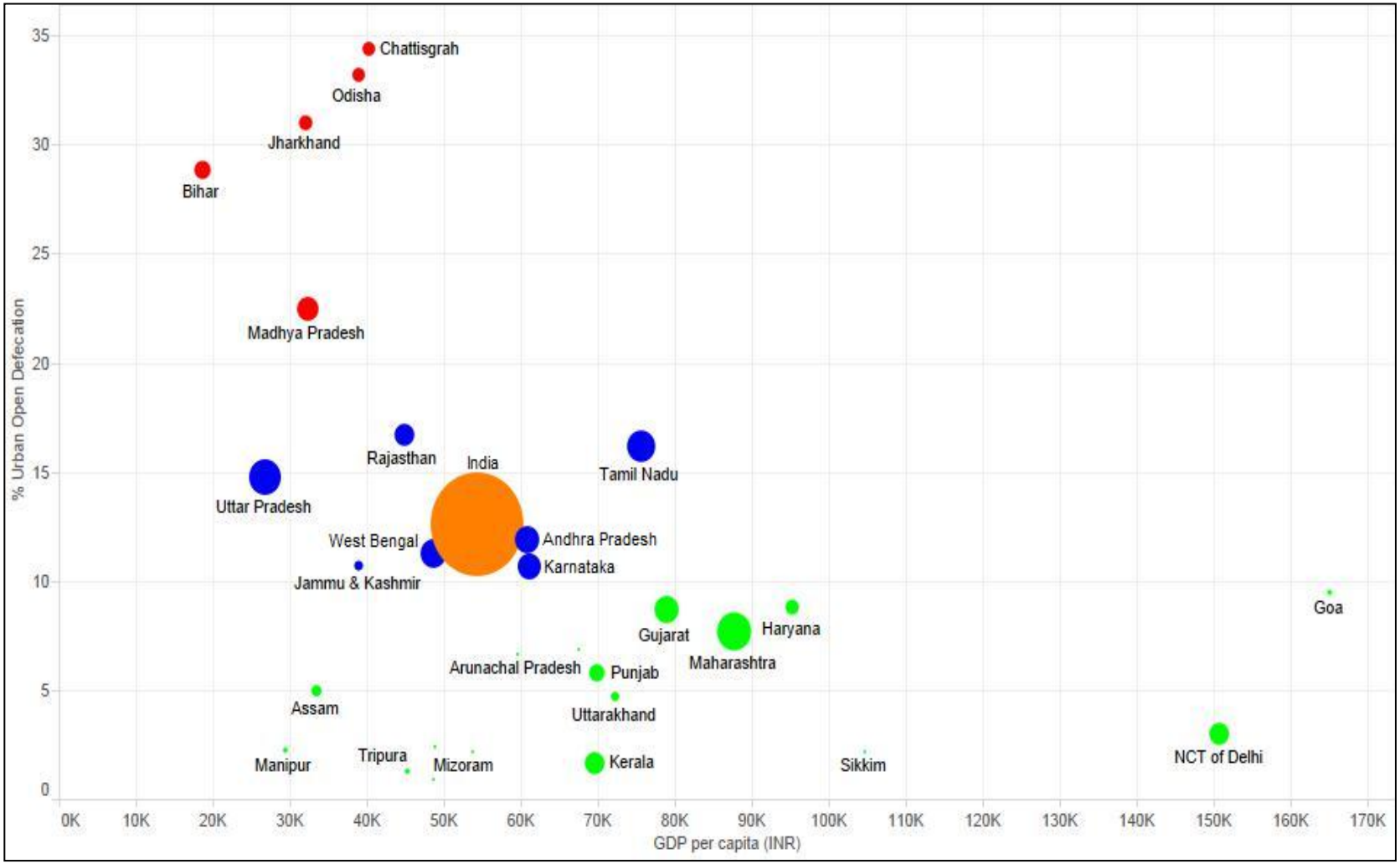
Sources: JMP 2013, IIHS 2011

History of Sanitation Policy and Programme Development



ILCS- Integrated Low-cost Sanitation, CRSP- Central Rural Sanitation Programme, GAP- Ganga Action Plan, NRCP- National River Conservation Programme, TSC- Total Sanitation Campaign, NGP- Nirmal Gram Puraskar, JNNURM- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, NUSP- National Urban Sanitation Policy , SBM – Swachh Bharat Mission, NUDM – National Urban Development Mission; Source : SCI-FI Analysis

Wide variations across states and cities

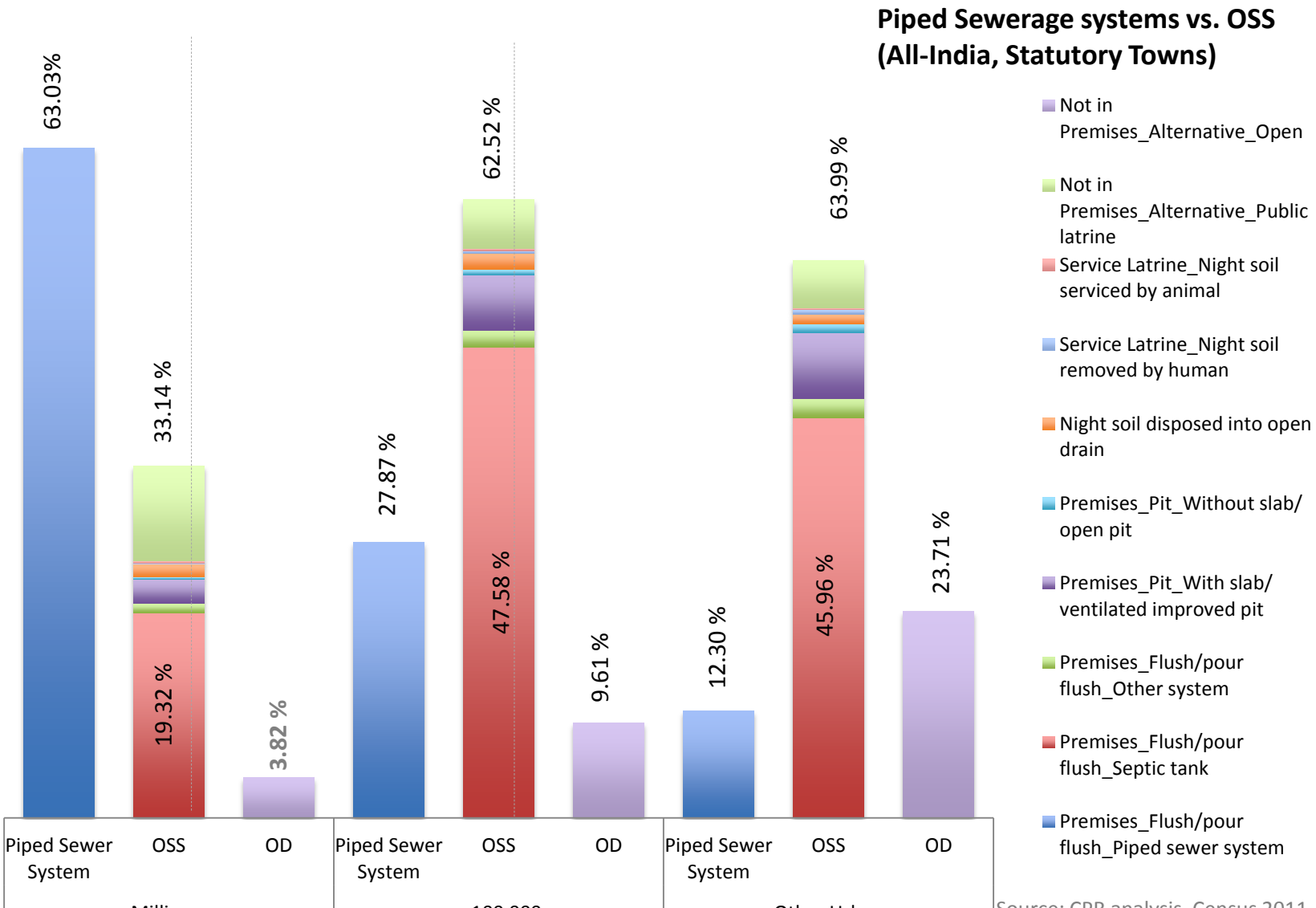


Urban Open defecation in India, as against per capita State GDP shows three clear clusters

1. Smaller, higher income states, have lower OD; 2. Large sized states have OD similar to India's average : 3. Medium sized lower urbanized states have higher OD

Source: SCI-FI analysis

With the decrease in city size, dependence on OSS and OD increases



Source: CPR analysis, Census 2011

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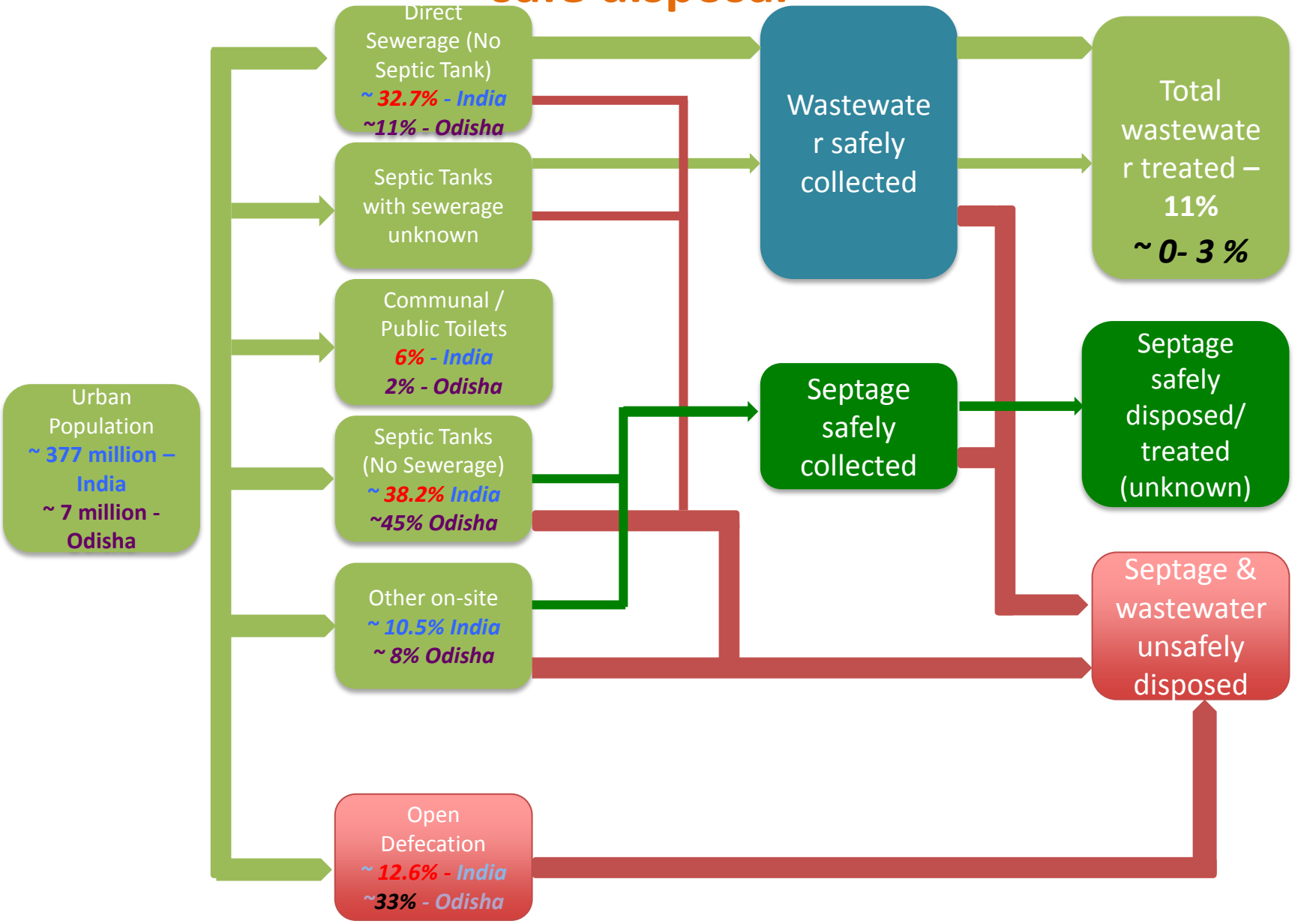
Source: Census of India, 2011

Urban areas in Orissa have higher OSS, OD and lower safe disposal

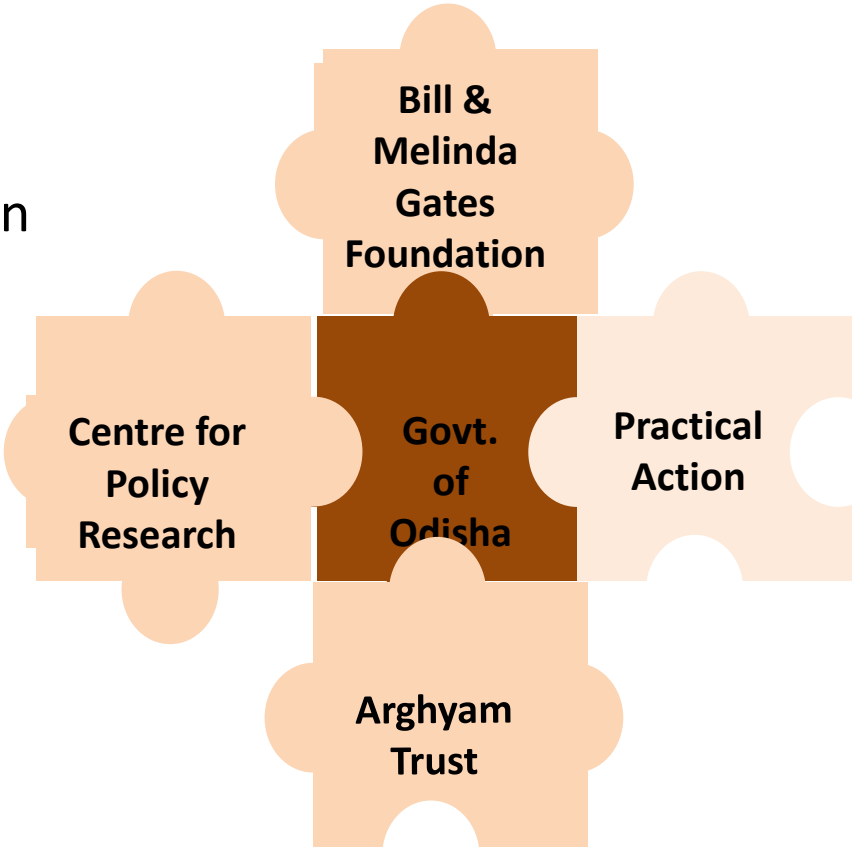


Importance of demonstrating an alternate decentralized approach to citywide urban sanitation in Odisha

- **Strong State interest and demand to develop models for sanitation in smaller cities**
- **In-principle support to make available project funds**
- **Possibility of demonstrating alternative approaches to: technology, planning, institutional arrangements**
- **City Sanitation Plans under the NUSP have had no impact on the ground**
- **Important for State and National policy and Program learnings (SCI-FI project)**
  - **Planning and institutional structures weak, CSPs and SSS remain unfunded mandates**
  - **Planning process does not take specific sanitation sector understanding into consideration adequately**
  - **Sanitation demand and behavior change not addressed adequately in CSPs**
  - **No analysis of industry structure, service delivery options or alternative technologies**
  - **Weak community consultation and NO project development**

Background – Project co-development

- 2010-2013: BMGF Rural and public toilet research grants in Orissa
- Sept 2013: CPR SCI-FI picks to work in Balasore and Orissa
- Dec 2013: Sanitation Landscaping Study of 9 urban centres in Odisha done by Practical Action for BMGF
- March 2014: Round table on "Urban Sanitation" at the RTTF where ACS, G/o Odisha made a strong case for decentralised solutions
- Arghyam interested in working on urban sanitation in Orissa
- May 2014: CPR discussion way forward with ACS, G/o Odisha
- Nov 2014 : PN funding approvals
- Jan 2015 : Project Start - city selection



PROJECT NIRMAL

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Project Name:	Project Nirmal: Piloting appropriate and sustainable sanitation service delivery in two cities of Odisha, India
Project Duration:	3 years from: January 2015 – December 2017
Project location:	2 cities in Odisha
Project Implementation Agencies:	Practical Action, Bhubaneswar; and Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi
Project Funding Agencies:	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Arghyam
Project Government Partners:	Housing and Urban Development Department, G/o Odisha, and Municipal Corporations of the 2 selected ULBs

PROJECT NIRMAL

Vision Statement

The overall vision of success of the project is *demonstration* of sustainable sanitation service delivery for small towns leading to increased coverage of households and institutions through enabling institutional and financial arrangements and increased private sector participation.

Theory of change

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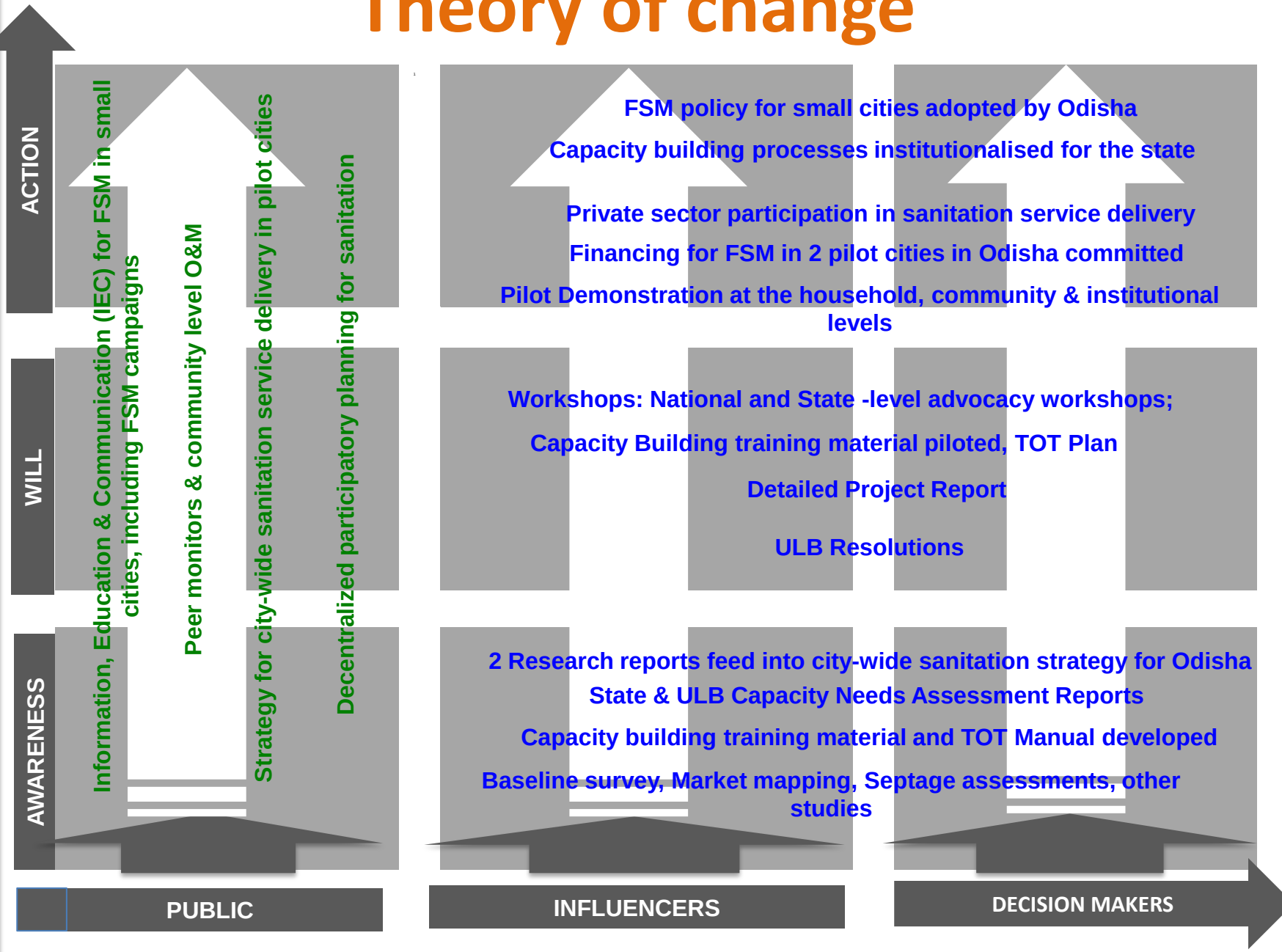
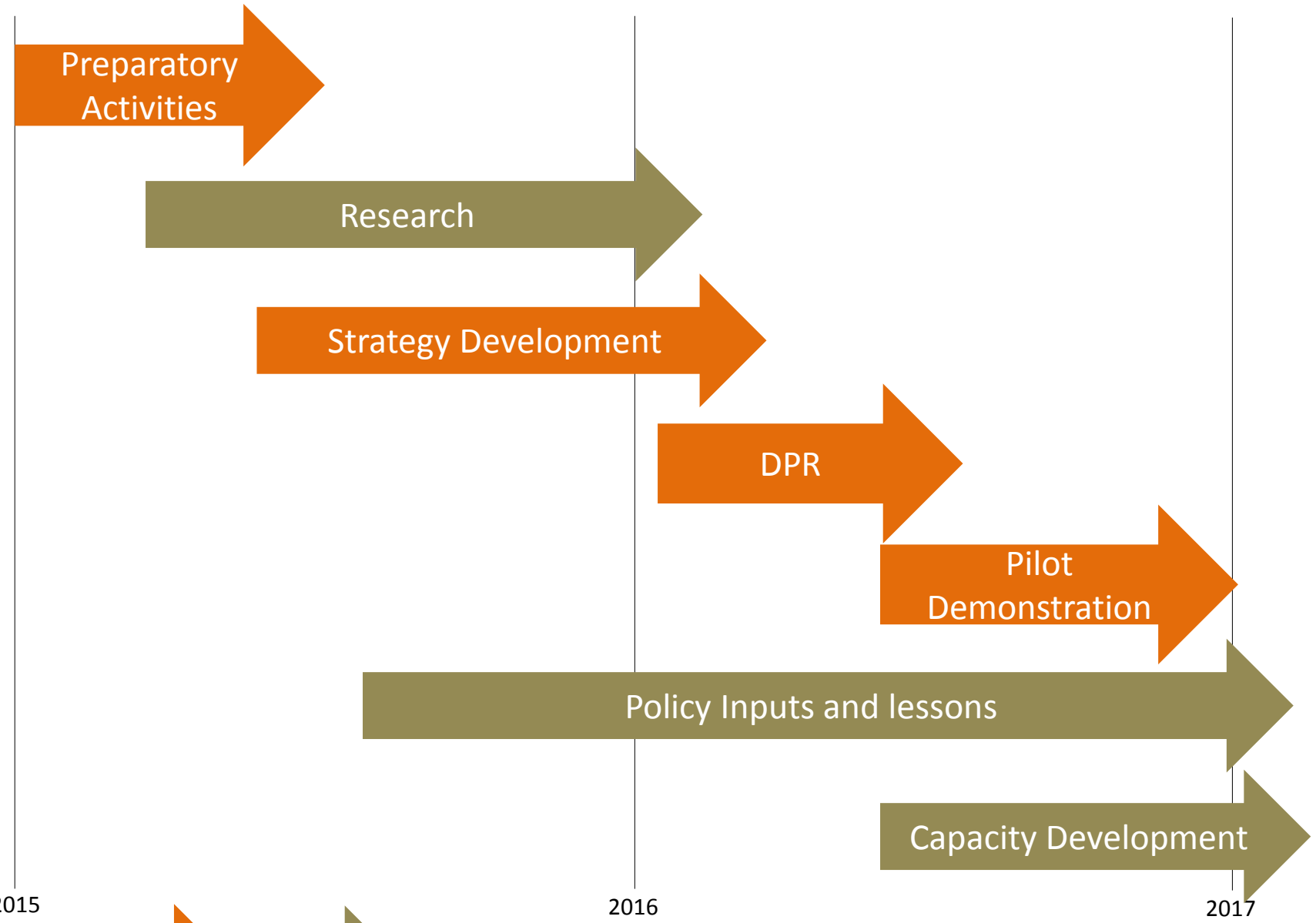


Project Components



PROJECT NIRMAL

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Preparatory Activities

- MoU with H&UD, G/o Odisha
- Finalisation of 2 pilot cities
- Baseline survey

Strategy Development

- GIS mapping
- Community participation at slum / ward level
- IEC & Communication Strategy
- Participatory Selection tool
- City sanitation strategy
- PMSD – Comprehensive FS market mapping exercise
- DPR

Pilot Demonstration

- IEC campaign & stakeholder orientation
- Pilot demonstration
- Sustained capacity building & skill upgrading
- Community Peer Monitors & Community use & satisfaction survey
- PMU – human resources

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Research – 2 questions

- Understanding socio-psychological attitudes & perceptions of different strata in the community towards handling and re-use of FS

- Understanding the local agricultural market and prospects for bio-fertiliser use

Policy Inputs

- State FSM policy
- Template / Model ULB resolutions for FSM

Capacity Development

- Review of ULB capacity of 2 pilot cities
- Review of state-level institutional capacity
- Workshops / meetings to disseminate the findings
- Resource material for CB programmes
- Annual workshop – findings to central government & other states

City shortlist

City Name	Population	Number of Households	Coverage of Septic Tanks (%) avg	Water Supply (%) avg	HH coverage of Solid Waste Management (%)	Slum Population (%) Avg	IHL %
Anugul (M)	*43,795*	*8,674*	*62.1*	*66.7*	*88.2*	*42.10*	*78*
Dhenkanal (M)	*67,414*	*14,353*	*60.7*	*67.3*	*61.8*	*13.20*	*75*
Khordha (M)	46,205	8,950	62.4	71.4	62.5	12.00	69
Jatani (M + OG)	63,697	13,531	61.7	71.7	64.9	3.70	72
Chhatrapur (NAC)	22,027	4,875	73.8	61.1	0	12.39	84
Nayagarh (NAC)	17,030	4,056	68.0	70.1	0	0.00	81
Bhabinipur (CT)	10,411	2,148	61.5	58.8	0	0.00	67
Lochapada (CT)	16,377	3,527	61.0	62.9	0	0.00	78
Sundargarh (M)	45,036	9,979	60.6	65.5	0	54.16	72
Rajagangapur (M)	51,362	10,830	59.4	50.6	0	22.29	67
Balugaon (NAC)	17,645	3,719	49.8	28.4	0	0.00	57
Gopalpur (NAC)	7,221	1,480	17.62	59.33	0.00	0.00	49

Institutional arrangements

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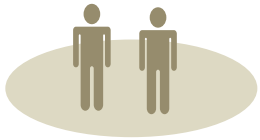
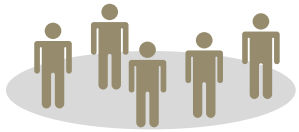
CPR



- Project Coordinator/Researcher
- State PMU Social & Planning Researcher

Practical Action + Local NGO

- Project Coordinator,
- Community Organizers
- Technical Experts



STEERING COMMITTEE
chaired by Principal Secretary (HUD), G/o Odisha

Donors

- Arghyam
- BMGF

Project Management Unit (PMU)

- Manager (State), Officer (city)
- Technology and Social Consultant (State-level)
- Members in City PMU

Municipalities

- Commissioner/Chairman
- Nodal Engineer
- Community Organizer

OWSSB, Govt. of Odisha

- Nodal Officer

Expected Outcomes

National

- Improve city-wide planning approaches for sanitation
- Demonstrate FSM models for next phase of SBM (U)

State

- Demonstrated State Government and ULB commitment towards sanitation service delivery in small cities
- Long-term sustained capacity development of states and cities for effective sanitation service delivery

City

- Pilot demonstration of city-wide FSM services
- Operationalisation of strong community engagement in sanitation
- Increased number of households in pilot cities have access to better sanitation services

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THANK YOU