

Fact Sheet

City Sanitation Plans

Country: India
Leading Executing Agencies: Ministry of Urban Development, Urban Local Bodies – Shimla, Varanasi, Nashik, Raipur, Kochi and Tirupati
Overall Term: 3 years



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 the estimation of the Government of India (GoI) the economic loss due to bad hygienic conditions and environmental damages is about 60% of the total GDP¹. 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 Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) approved the “National Urban Sanitation Policy” (NUSP). The overall goal of this policy is to transform urban India into community driven, totally sanitized, healthy and liveable cities and towns. The policy emphasises particularly on the improvement of hygienic conditions for the urban poor (inclusive 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).

The Indo-German Environment Program – Advisory Services in Environmental Management (GIZ-ASEM) is supporting the Municipal Corporations of Shimla, Varanasi, Nashik, Raipur, Kochi and Tirupati in selected interventions under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)² through technical cooperation. Upon request from MoUD, GoI and the Municipal Corporations, GIZ-ASEM supported 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 sanitation plan for the issues related to governance, technology, finance, capacity building, awareness generation and inclusiveness. The CSP identifies

the key areas where further strengthening is required in various interventions during the planning and implementation process (e.g. baseline studies, feasibility studies, etc.).

Objective

The primary objective of the intervention is to address sanitation issues more systematically while preparing a city-wide sanitation plan. Special emphasis is given to address the five pillars of sustainable sanitation (Refer Figure 1) that are to be established on strong baseline information. The list of baseline information is available in the website of MoUD. (http://urbanindia.nic.in/programme/uwss/CSP/CSP_Baseline_Assessment_sheets.pdf)

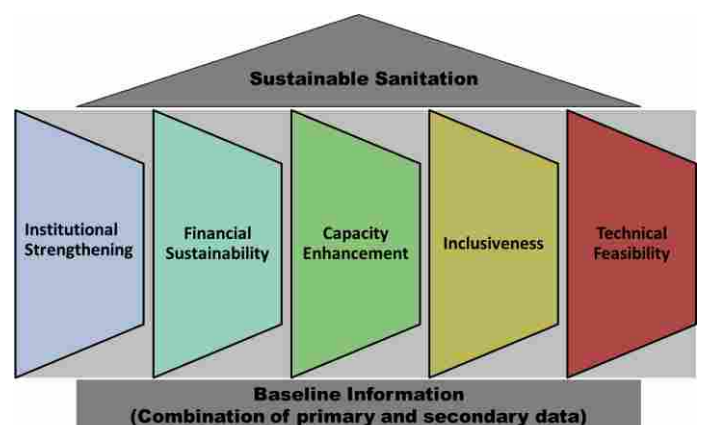


Figure1: The basic pillars to achieve sustainable City-wide Sanitation

Approach

The preparation of City Sanitation Plans has closely followed the concept formulated under the NUSP (Figure.2). A team of urban planning, sanitation, institutional and financial experts have been appointed to work in close cooperation with these Municipal Corporations and the environmental

¹ National Urban Sanitation Policy, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, Oct 2008

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

cells of GIZ-ASEM. The process of preparation of CSP required the constitution of a City Task Force (CTF) comprising of local key stakeholders to serve as an advisory body and subsequently take up the role of monitoring during implementation. A minimum of three CTF meetings have been held in each city. The first meeting aimed at finalizing the members of the City Task Force, the second meeting to approve the “Status Report”, which is a compilation of all the primary and secondary data of all relevant sectors. The “Status Report” includes thematic maps documenting the current situation of city wide sanitation and related services. The third meeting assured the first level approval of the City Sanitation Plan.

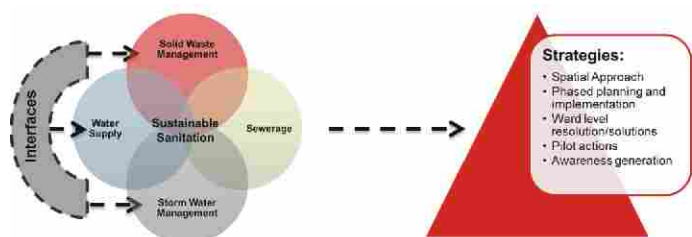


Figure 2: Key strategies in the preparation of the City Sanitation Plans

Outcomes

The major outcomes of this intervention are updation and refinement of city level baseline data, ward/slum level service assessment and city-wide thematic maps showing the critical areas with respect to sanitation. The city level thematic maps (up to ward level resolution) are found to be useful not only to identify the critical sanitation areas but also are deemed important for service assessments and further recommendations for up gradation.



Figure 3: Some of the major outcomes of the CSPs supported by GIZ

Figure 3 shows the broad range of recommendations as per GIZ’s supported CSPs. The recommendations are presented

in form of an Executive Summary and a City Level Strategy. The Executive Summaries - targeting the decision makers - highlights the key issues and the consequent recommendations to address the same, whereas the City Level Strategy targets the implementing agencies elaborating various methods and strategies to improve the sanitation situation in the entire city across all sectors (i.e. water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage and solid waste management). Depending on the availability of baseline data, the City Sanitation Plan recommends either: (i) suggestions for further improvement of baseline data, (ii) preparation of feasibility studies and/or (iii) preparation of detailed techno-financial documents (Detailed Project Reports). Furthermore, the City Sanitation Plans includes strategies for improved budget management aiming at financial sustainability of the project and the capacity development.

Next Steps

The CSPs in six selected cities are in the process of approval through various consultative meetings comprising technical, administrative and legislative wings of the corporation and the state departments. The endorsed CSPs will be submitted by the respective state departments to the MoUD for final evaluation.

GIZ’s support to the MoUD, GoI in the preparation of these six CSPs resulted in the new sanitation program “Support to the ‘National Urban Sanitation Policy’ ” where GIZ among others will facilitate the implementation of CSPs. Mysore, Vasai-Virar, Dewas and Vikarabad have been selected for the preparation/strengthening of their CSPs and their subsequent implementation.

Currently GIZ is evaluating CSPs submitted to the MoUD by various cities and states. For this purpose evaluation criteria have been developed and discussed with the Ministry, its technical wing CPHEEO and the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) as a first step. The experiences drawn from the evaluation of the CSPs, the best practices and various analytical tools for city level sanitation improvement will result in a “Manual on preparation of City Sanitation Plan”, which is currently being prepared together with the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad on behalf of MoUD. This manual will be a guiding document for cities and other stakeholders in the future preparation of CSPs.

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

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