

City wide Sanitation Project in the state of Andhra Pradesh

- 1. Title of grant:** Technical assistance to government of Andhra Pradesh for decentralized sanitation improvement program in towns of Andhra Pradesh and support to national Initiatives around FSM (MOUD, NitiAyog)
- 2. Subtitle (more descriptive title):** To achieve FSM improvements in urban Andhra Pradesh (with special reference to three towns Palacole, Narsapur and Kovvur) with increased access to safe sanitation for underserved population, and a reduction in untreated faecal matter in the environment.
- 3. Name of lead organization:** Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)
- 4. Primary contact at lead organization:** Prof. V. Srinivas Chary, Director, Urban Governance and Environment
- 5. Grantee location:** Hyderabad, India
- 6. Developing country where the research is being or will be tested:** India
- 7. Start and end date:** 21.06.2016 to 31.10.2019
- 8. Grant type:** Global Development
- 9. Grant size:** Phase 1: \$987,025 (according to BMGF grant database [here](#)) and Phase 2: \$6,544,603 (according to BMGF grant database [here](#))
- 10. Short description of the project:** To provide sanitation improvements with focus on Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) for Urban population in Andhra Pradesh, with increased access to safe sanitation for underserved population, and a reduction in untreated fecal matter in the environment. The project aims primarily to build institutional capacities of ULBs/cities across Andhra Pradesh to be able to deliver effective sanitation services, focusing on FSM and coverage of non-sewered solutions. It aims to build and promote a robust urban sanitation policy and regulatory framework for FSSM within which these ULBs can operate. It aims to create a set of guidelines and tools that can readily be used by the ULBs to come to the right technical and managerial decisions, as well as to set up systems and processes for streamlined operations in urban sanitation. It also aims to train urban sanitation stakeholders, from masons to municipal officials, in using these guidelines, systems and processes.

11. Goal(s): To improve the lives of the population in selected towns by proposing decentralized sanitation technologies and solutions in these towns to create demonstration sanitation in river basin towns, using innovative private sector engagement and financing models for scaling up in other towns in the state of Andhra Pradesh, and by other states in their river basin towns

12. Objectives: to check and control the untreated fecal waste going into the river water from the selected towns.

13. Research or implementation partners: E&Y & University of Chicago

14. Links, further readings – results to date:

15. Current state of affairs: Interventions focused across the FSM value chain focused on equitable and inclusive access to sanitation

- **Regulations** – State policy and operative guidelines on FSSM issued in March 2017 (GO 134).
- **Access** - Construction of new household toilets, Public and Community toilets
- **Containment** – Conversion of insanitary toilets to sanitary toilets, design improvement of containment systems
- **Transport** – Empaneled desludging operators in three towns and monitoring their operations through ICT tools developed such as FSM tracker, GPS based vehicle movement tracking and usage of PPE during desludging operations. Holding consultations with relevant stakeholders to implement scheduled desludging.
- **Treatment** – Operationalized 15 KLD FSTP based on thermal process (pyrolysis) at one of the pilot towns (Narsapur) and was inaugurated on 5th January 2018. The initiative being scaled up to 76 other towns through a unique PPP Hybrid annuity model.
- **Institutional strengthening and capacity building:** Capacity enhancement Needs Assessment has been conducted and a joint agenda for training has been developed. ULB officials and elected representatives are being sensitized on FSM through trainings, workshops, exposure visits. Asst. Engineer (Environmental) in each town has been nominated as Nodal Officer for coordinating and monitoring FSM related activities. Sanitation workers, Community Organizers and women self-help Groups (SHGS) are also being capacitated through initiatives focused on safety, well-being and livelihoods. Similar exercise has been conducted at the state level functionaries

and trainings are being conducted on Non-Sewer Sanitation. State government established a FSM unit at the State level to drive the agenda.

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- **Behavioral Change Communication (BCC):** BCC campaign/IEC launched for bringing awareness among citizens on demand generation and usage of new toilets, Reduction in Open Defecation, demand creation on conversion of Insanitary to Sanitary Toilets and generation of applications for construction of containment systems and Personal Hygiene, etc.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Monitoring of interventions implemented through PTM app to monitor functioning of PTs, FSM and GPS trackers to monitor desludging operations by FSM operators. State level Rapid Impact Assessment on IEC activities among citizens has been conducted.
- **Community Engagement:** Reconstituted City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF), a multi-stakeholder platform to drive and sustain sanitation interventions. A gender sub-committee with women representation to ensure equitable access to sanitation and women empowerment. A Gender Resource Centre (GRC) has been established in Narsapur and Kovvur to ensure gender mainstreaming in sanitation supported by Gender Forums at slum level. With help of MEMPA women SHGs have been actively involved in sanitation activities and also School Children, youth clubs, local NGOs, Bulk Generators, RWAs and ULB sanitation staff were involved.

16. Innovation: To make school children aware on importance of toilet usage and hand wash, a game-based Action kit (Team Swachh Bharat Action Kit) was developed and is being implemented in all primary schools in project towns. PPP model in treatment, co-treatment of septage with sewage being explored, woman entrepreneur in emptying and transportation services, State NSS cell

17. Biggest successes so far:

- State FSSM policy and operational guidelines issued
- Establishment of faecal sludge treatment plant (15 KLD) based on pyrolysis and development of a sanitation resource park in Narsapur
- Use of Information and Communication Tools (ICT) for monitoring

- Enhanced access to toilets for floating population in three towns through construction of Public toilets at major locations in towns. 6 new public toilets with required services and facilities have been constructed in three towns
- Training to Teachers on implementation on Swachh Bharat Action Kit and MHM to school children
- City Sanitation Task Force, a multi stakeholder group actively involved in sanitation planning and monitoring with a subgroup on gender and a Gender Resource Center (GRC) established in two pilot towns (Kovvur & Narsapur)
- Installation of sanitary pad incinerator for safe disposal of sanitary pads by high school girls in Kovvur
- Establishment of Non-Swered Sanitation Cell/FSM at the state level to plan, design, implement, monitor and sustain various initiatives.
- The 28 sewerage treatment plants being taken up under AMRUT scheme are modified to co-treat not only sewage but also septage. Towns with functional STPs are being made to co-treat septage with minor modifications (Tirupati, Vishakhapatnam etc).
- To achieve the vision of GoAP in making urban areas ODF plus, state-of-the-art stand-alone faecal sludge treatment plants for safe treatment and disposal of septage in 76 non-Amrut towns is being rolled out under PPP mode.
- GoAP is also promoting decentralized waste water treatment and recycling as per GO 135, to improve public health and to protect environment. Team Swachh Andhra Action Kit has been launched across the state (500 Schools)
- FSSM helpline launched at the state level
- Implementation of G.O. 134 (FSSM Guidelines and Regulations) across 110 ULBs and capacity Building to apprx. 400 plus state level officials through various state and regional level workshops.
- Conducted Train the Trainer Program on Menstrual Health Management to School Teachers across 95 Schools

18. Main challenges/ frustrations:

- Poor financial state of ULBs to sustain FSM related activities

- Lack of base line data, established methods for tracking toilet-use behavior and for inducing behavior change towards toilet use.
- Conversion of insanitary toilets to sanitary toilets due to significant limitation of space and other cultural barriers
- Earmarking funds for FSM and gender budgeting
- Operations and Maintenance of community and public toilets
- Implementation of scheduled desludging
- Allocation of land for FSTP
- Usage of personal protective equipment by sanitation workers has been challenging
- Enabling CSTF to be effective has been challenging – participatory governance happens in through informal structures and members often hesitate to air their opinions in a formal platform.
- Low capacity from the ULB (lack of adequate resources/demarcation of responsibilities) to deal with FSM activities