

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 GDP¹. 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

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

