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13/11/10

प्रेषक,

निदेशक,
स्थानीय निकाय, उ०प्र०,
आठवां तल, इन्दिरा भवन,
लखनऊ ।

सेवा में,

नगर आयुक्त,
नगर निगम, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, आगरा लखनऊ, मेरठ, मुरादाबाद, झांसी,
अलीगढ़ गाजियाबाद, बरेली, गोरखपुर।

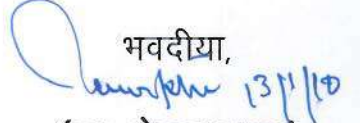
संख्या— तक सेल/ ७३ /स्वच्छता नीति /०९ लखनऊ: दिनांक : 13 जनवरी, 2010

विषय— अरबन सेनीटेशन पालिसी बनाया जाना।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक यू०पी० अरबन सेनीटेशन पालिसी की ड्राफ्ट प्रति संलग्न कर आपको इस अनुरोध के साथ प्रेषित की जा रही है कि उक्त सेनीटेशन पालिसी पर अपना अभिमत एक सप्ताह में प्रेषित करने का कष्ट करें। ड्राफ्ट प्रति पर कार्यकारिणी एवं मा० नगर प्रमुख के भी विचारों से अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक— उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीया,

(कु० रेखा गुप्ता)
निदेशक ।

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN

SANITATION

POLICY

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1 **BACK GROUND**

- Despite being one of the better served state in terms of sanitation services, according to 2001. Census Out of 43,64,213 urban households, 33.07 percent do not have any kind of toilet facilities in the state;

More than 37% of the Human excreta generated in Urban India, is unsafely disposed. The loss due to diseases caused by poor sanitation to children less than 14 Years in urban areas amount to Rs. 500 crore at 2001 prices (Planning commission-United Nations International children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), 2006). Discharge of Municipal waste water has resulted in contamination of 70%of all surface water. Signatory nations of Millennium developments goals enjoin to extend access to improved sanitation to at least half the urban population by 2015 and 100% access by 2025.The national Urban Sanitation Policy was launched on November 2008. This policy outlines that each of the States develops its own State develops its own specific Strategy to achieve the policy goals.

2 **VISION**

All the cities and towns become totally sanitised healthy and liveable.

3 **KEY SANITATION ISSUES**

- Poor awareness, sanitation has been given low priority and about its consequent linkage with the public health.
- Social and occupational hazard faced by sanitation workers daily.
- Fragmented Institutional roles and responsibilities:- There are considerable gaps and overlaps in the institutional roles and responsibilities at state and city levels.
- Lack of an integrated City wide approach: - Sanitation investments are currently Planned in a piece-meal manner and do not take into

account the full cycle of safe confinement Treatment and safe disposal.

- Serving the un-served and poor.
- Lack of facilities in slums. There are no provisions for proper defecation.
- Lack of Demand Responsiveness:- Sanitation has been provided in a supply driven manner, with little regard for demands and preferences of households as customer of sanitation services.

4.

GOALS

A Awareness generation and behavior change

- (a) Generating awareness about sanitation and its related hazards amongst the communities and institutions and to encourage behavioral changes for the adoption of healthy sanitation practices.
- (b) Generating awareness about sanitation and its LINKAGES with public and environmental health.

B Open Defecation Free Cities

- (a) Achieving Open Defecation Free Cities.
- (b) Providing safe sanitation facilities including proper disposal arrangements.

C Integrated city –wide sanitation

- (a) Strengthening city and local institution (Public private and community) to accord priority to sanitation provision, including planning, implementation and O&M Management.

- (b) Extending access to proper sanitation facilities for poor communities and other un-served settlement.

D **Sanitary and safe disposal**

100% of human excreta and liquid waste from all sanitation must be disposed of safely.

- (a) Functioning of Sewerage Network, and ensuring connection of house holds.

- (b) Promoting Recycle & Reuse of treated water.

- (c) Promoting proper disposal-and treatment of sludge.

5 **Implementations support strategy**

All the sanitation activities and implementation come under the city level institution and stake holders. Therefore each city needs to formulate City Sanitation Plan in conformity to the State policy.

- (a) Promoting community- planned toilets for group of household having constraint of space and money.

- (b) Adequate availability and 100% up-keep of Public Sanitation Facility.

Government of India Support

Ministry of Housing and poverty alleviation (HUPA) is supporting a centrally sponsored scheme for integrated low cost sanitation (ILCS). Under the scheme central subsidy to the extent of 75%, state subsidy to the extent of 15% and beneficiary contribution to the extent of 10% is

provided for. The main objective of the scheme is to convert around 6 lakh dry latrines in to low cost pour flush latrines.

- a. States will be encouraged to prepare State Level Strategies within a period of 2 years. Chapter on draft Framework for Developing State Level Strategies gives an outline of the strategy
- b. Identified cities will be urged to prepare model city Sanitation Plans within a period of 2 years. Chapter on Draft Framework for a City Sanitation Plan gives an outline of the Plan.
- c. Providing assistance for the preparation of detailed project Report (DPR) as per city sanitation plan as soon as requests for funding are received;
- d. Promote public-private partnership in respect of key projects/activities identified in the city sanitation plan;
- e. Provide technical assistance and support for awareness generation and capacity building to states and cities within this financial year.
- f. Periodic rating of Cities in respect of Sanitation and recognition of best performers by instituting a National Award within this financial Year.
- g. Funding projects wherever possible from existing schemes. The Ministry of urban development is implementing schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban renewal Mission (UIDSSMT). Both these schemes have a time span of 7 years (2005-12) with a budget of Rs.1, 00,000 Crore of which the share of the central government is Rs. 50,000 Crore. Out of 3243 projects sanctioned up to 31.03.08, 125 pertain to sewerage, storm water drainage solid waste management.

6 States and cities can explore a number of options in achieving sanitation goals including;

- Using existing provisions with regard to sanitation in municipal and other Acts to promote compliance;
- Amending municipal acts, framing of bye-laws and regulations (e.g. building and construction bye-laws) to promote sanitation by public and private agencies, prohibit discharge of untreated sewage into open areas wherever necessary;
- Create a system of incentives and disincentives including punitive actions and levies and charges on pollutes wherever appropriate;

7 How to Achieve Goals

As mentioned above Urban Local Bodies suffer from constraint of finance, staff shortage and face public who has no awareness about sanitation.

- a) First priority is there to make aware public for financial strengthening of Urban Local Bodies.
- b) Poor sanitation results in many health hazards due to fly, rubbish, human excreta. Public is not aware of these hazard so they never put an effort to strengthen the Local Bodies. For this different seminars, meetings audio visual documentary should be organize by the ULBs and NGO's.
- c) To have and idea of the status of sanitation urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh following chart is submitted:

Status of Sanitation in Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh:

Category	No.	Sewer Reach		Houses with out toilet	Total No. of Houses
		Partial	Without Sewerage		
Municipal Corporations	11	11 (100.0)	-	427073 (25.71)	1661303
Nagar palika Parishads	194	35 (18.04)	159 (81.96)	727733 (35.32)	2060650
Nagar Panchayats	418	9 (2.15)	409 (97.85)	288464 (44.91)	642252
Total	623	55(8.83)	568(91.17)	1443270(33.07)	4364213

Source: J.S. Mishra, *A Quest For Dream Cities*, Har Anand Pub., New Delhi, 2002

The production of waste water was reported to be 1872.5 million liters daily in the state, only 55 towns have partial sewerage facility; and out of 51 towns having population of more than one lakh, 14 towns still do not have sewerage system at all. Sewage treatment plants constructed under different River Action plans are grossly inadequate. The capacity of these plants is reported to be only 795.54 million liters daily. Thus only two-fifth waste water generated is being treated before disposal into water bodies

8 Preparatory Actions

City Sanitation Task Force

Mobilize Stakeholders: The first step in making the cities 100% sanitized is to elevate the consciousness about sanitation in the mind of municipal agencies, government agencies and most importantly, amongst the people of the city.

- a) To achieve this aim Constitute a multi-stakeholder City Sanitation Task Force comprising representatives from:

- ❖ Representative from shops and establishments,
 - ❖ Representatives of the large institutions in the city (e.g. Cantonment boards, Housing Boards, Development authority Govt. of India and state Govt. Enterprise campuses, etc
 - ❖ NGO's working of water and sanitation, urban development and slums, health and environment,
 - ❖ Representatives of unions of safai karamcharies, sewerage Sanitary workers etc
 - ❖ Representatives from educational and cultural institutions
 - ❖ Any other significant or interested stakeholders
 - ❖ Some of the elected Members of the ULB
- b) The Task Force should be headed by the Mayor with the executive head (e.g. Municipal Commissioner) as the Convener.
- c) Political parties must be involved from all shades and thinking. So that sanitation campaign has the full support of all stakeholders.
- d) The Task Force should appoint preferably ULB, to implement the City Sanitation Plan. For this City Sanitation Implementing Agency will involve NGOs (through Memorandum of Understanding) maintaining a comprehensive GIS- based database, implementing physical works, letting out and supervising O&M management contracts etc.
- d) The implementing agency will examine the laws and rules in this regards and make recommendations for the task force to make rules.

9 Specifying Legal and Regulatory Institutional Responsibilities

Even though many of the Municipal laws refer to sanitation responsibilities of households and ULB, etc, these are not clearly laid out or comprehensive. The implementing Agency will examine the laws

and rules in this regard and make recommendations for the Task Force to make the rules explicit regarding:

- Safe sanitary arrangements at unit level (household, establishment)
- Designs and systems for safe collection
- Norms for transport/ conveyance
- Treatment and final disposal

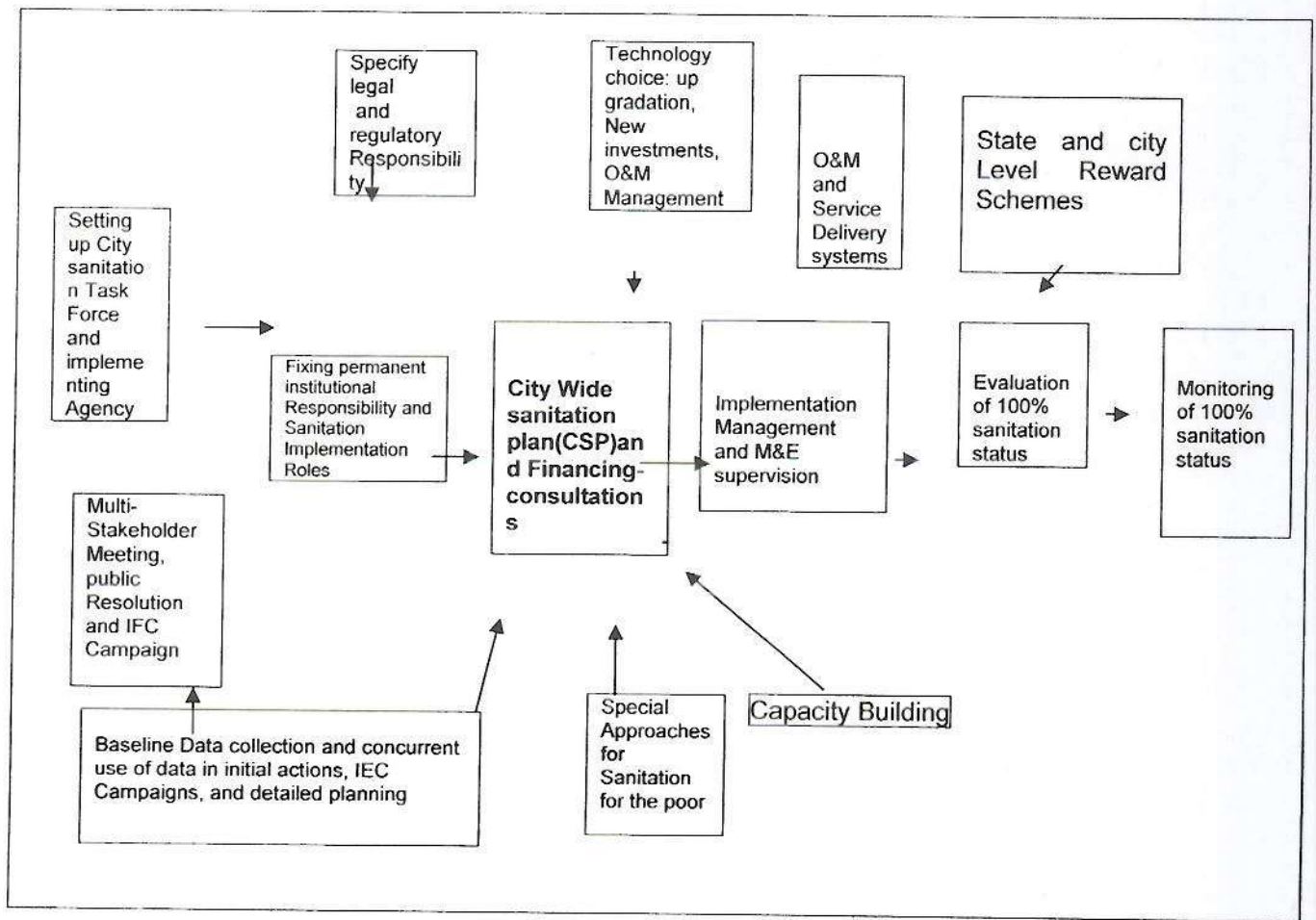
National Award scheme for sanitation for State Cities

1. GOAL

a) The purpose of this framework is to assist Urban Local Bodies, NGOs, community based organizations, citizens and private sector agencies in State Govt. through a series of steps towards achieving the goal of 100 % Sanitation in their cities. The focus of this note is on how to go about the process. Since, each city will make choices based on demand and need, local context, availability of financial and human resources, and the opportunity for innovations. The exact contents of this framework may be adopted to suit the State's Urban Sanitation strategy and uses for its cities. To assist in thinking through the challenge, some core building blocks are outlined in this note, as presented.

b) There is a scheme for award of rating for the City Sanitation Policy and the State Govt. will consider State Level Awards among the urban areas with in the State. Ministry of Urban Development Govt. of India will commission independent agencies to carry out surveys for all class I cities & cities under JNNURM.

c) To give total concept of City Sanitation plan, following frame work is given to assist thinking through the challenge some core blocks are outline as given below:



As mentioned above a meeting was held on 9.12.2009 of all Nagar Ayuktas in U.P. for formulating City Sanitation policy as desired in State Urban Sanitation policy to achieve goals for making cities open defecation free & better living conditions of Urban Poor.

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