



Online **ADB Sanitation Dialogue 2021**
ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE SANITATION

12-22 April 2021

Thinking differently about sanitation

Swachh Bharat Mission and experience from Maharashtra, India

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Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – The Clean India Mission

- Major behavioural change programme launched by the **Prime Minister of India** in October 2014
- Initial focus to make India **Open Defecation Free (ODF)**
- Incentive subsidy by government to households for **constructing Individual Household Toilets**
- Backed by countrywide **Behaviour Change Communication** campaigns




- ✓ **6.6 Million Individual household Toilets constructed (urban)**
- ✓ **99% cities have become ODF**

The western state of Maharashtra in India became ODF for cities with a focus on sustainability

- One of the largest states in India - 60 million urban population and 394 urban local bodies
- It became **ODF under SBM** in 3 years - October 2017
- Focus on sustainability – **“Make and sustain ODF cities”**
 - **Sustainability charter** by Govt. of Maharashtra
 - Regular **recertification of ODF cities, Incentive Grants**
 - **Move towards universal access** to individual toilets
 - **Access to credit for toilets** to close financing gap after subsidy
Women Self Help Groups
 - **Move towards ODF++**





सप्तपदी
स्रातत्याची
Sustainability Charter

We are committed towards the vision of Swachh Bharat. We shall ensure ODF sustainability in Maharashtra by:

- #1 Achieving universal access to Individual Household Level Latrines (IHHL), which is a leading development priority.
- #2 Ensuring adequate, clean and reliable access to public/ community toilets across urban Maharashtra, wherever IHHL are not possible.
- #3 Ensuring ODF sustainability through effective participation of government, elected representatives, schools, donors, implementers, NGOs, SHGs, CBOs and the communities.
- #4 Continuing and institutionalizing rigorous ODF validation and monitoring process through "OD Watch" and "ODF sustainability tracker"
- #5 Auditing the performance of community/ public toilet and encouraging development of OD spots into usable public spaces.
- #6 Recognizing and awarding sustained performance
- #7 Moving towards ODF+++ by ensuring effective collection and adequate treatment of human fecal waste

Chief Minister, Maharashtra



Financing SBM 2.0 in India for ODF+ and ODF++

- Focus on **ODF+ and ODF++** with ODF sustainability, FSSM and Wastewater Management
- **Budget allocations by Government of India** for SBM, SBM 2.0 in urban and rural areas
- Central Finance Commission Grants – **Fiscal Devolution mechanism in India**
- **Focus equally on monitoring** – particularly on outcomes

The image shows a screenshot of a webpage. At the top, there is a header for the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, with the text 'केन्द्रीय बजट UNION BUDGET' and a tiger logo. Below this is a large blue banner with a colorful pie chart and the text 'UNION BUDGET केन्द्रीय बजट'. Underneath the banner, there is a navigation bar with '359 Review Paper' and '© 2019 The Author | Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development | 30.3 | 2019'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a 'Review Paper' section with the title 'Public finance at scale for rural sanitation - a case of Swachh Bharat Mission, India' by Meera Mehta. Below this is an 'ABSTRACT' section. The right column shows the cover of a report titled 'FINANCE COMMISSION IN COVID TIMES Report For 2021-26' by the XV Finance Commission, featuring a scale of justice logo.

UNION BUDGET
केन्द्रीय बजट

UNION BUDGET
केन्द्रीय बजट

359 Review Paper © 2019 The Author | Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development | 30.3 | 2019

Review Paper
Public finance at scale for rural sanitation - a case of Swachh Bharat Mission, India
Meera Mehta

ABSTRACT
In 2014, the Indian Government embarked on a major programme to end open defecation. The government allocated significant public funds to ensure that the goal is reached by the year 2019. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) programme for rural sanitation is ambitious and probably no government has ever attempted to tackle sanitation at this scale and with such a large financial commitment. The main objectives of this paper are to assess sufficiency of financial commitments

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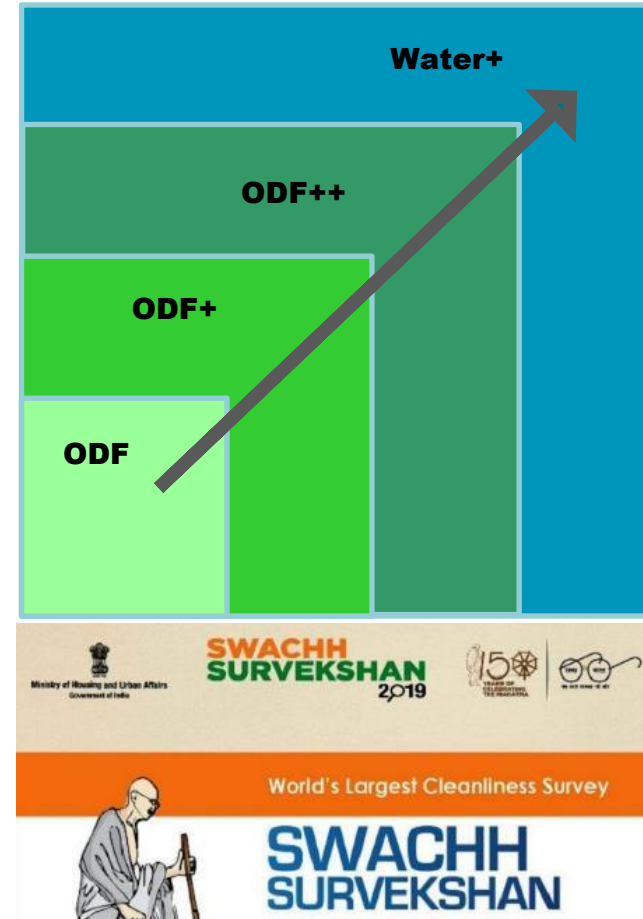
FINANCE COMMISSION IN COVID TIMES
Report For 2021-26

XV FINANCE COMMISSION

Volume I Main Report
October 2020

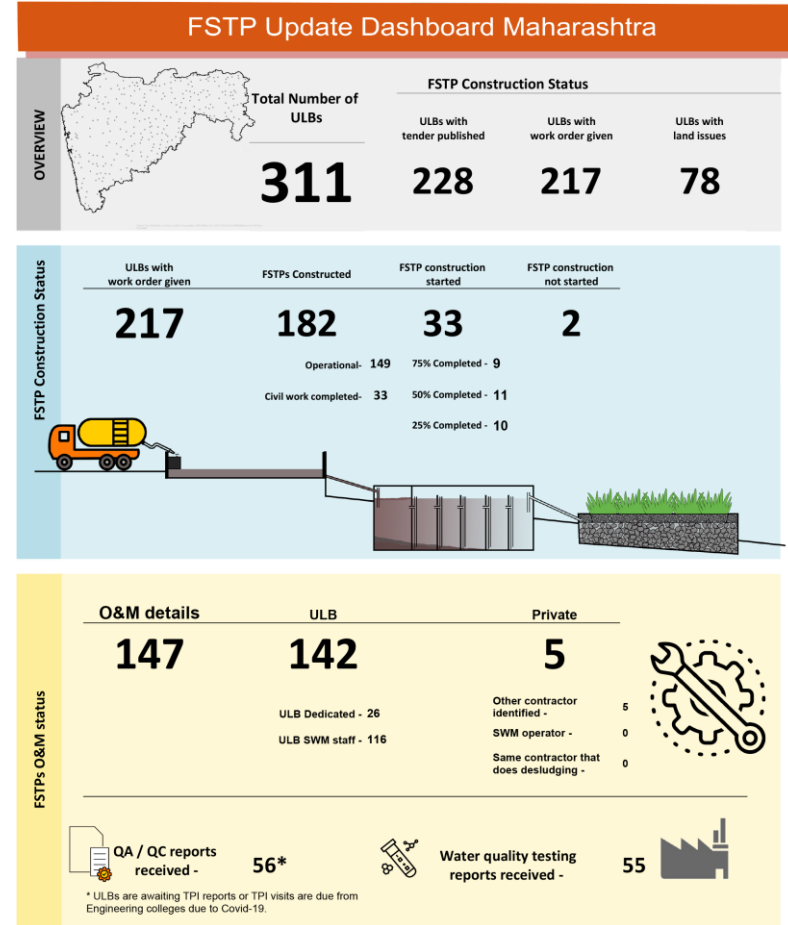
Monitoring Safely Managed Sanitation in urban India from ODF to ODF++ and Water+

- Maharashtra was the first to develop a **framework for ODF, ODF+ and ODF++** ... later adapted nationally
- Achieving **SDG 6.2 and SDG 6.3** with Water+ protocol
- **Annual survey** of cleanliness under SBM – 4,000+ cities
- Ranking of cities and **State and National Awards** - a sense of competition and interest in local governments
- Scoring for a range of indicators including **citizen perception** – generating awareness



CWAS, at CEPT University supports urban Maharashtra to become ODF++

- Recognition of **Faecal Sludge and Septage Management** in India
- Working at **all levels of Government**, role of **NFSSM Alliance**
- Taking FSSM **state-wide** in Maharashtra –
 - a) co-treatment and b) new FSTPs
- By March 2021, **174 cities** are **ODF++** in Maharashtra
- **Operationalizing strong Monitoring Systems**



Citywide inclusive Sanitation in Wai, Maharashtra

Wai: Small town of ~40K population in Maharashtra state of India



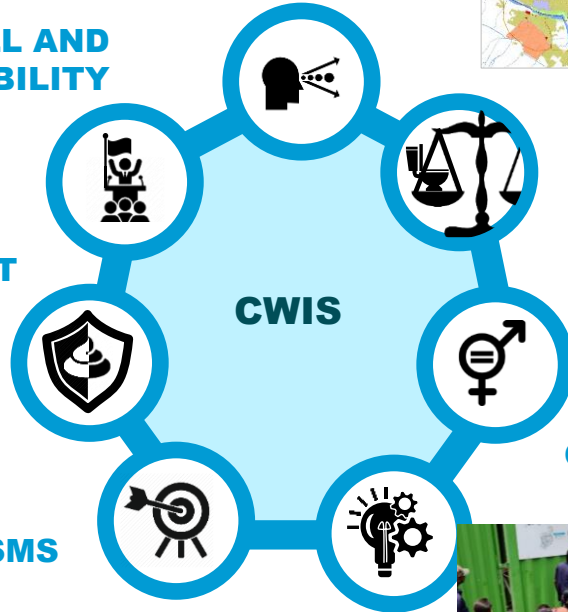
COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM PLANNING



POLITICAL WILL AND ACCOUNTABILITY



ENSURING SAFE MANAGEMENT



EQUITABLE & SAFE SANITATION



GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

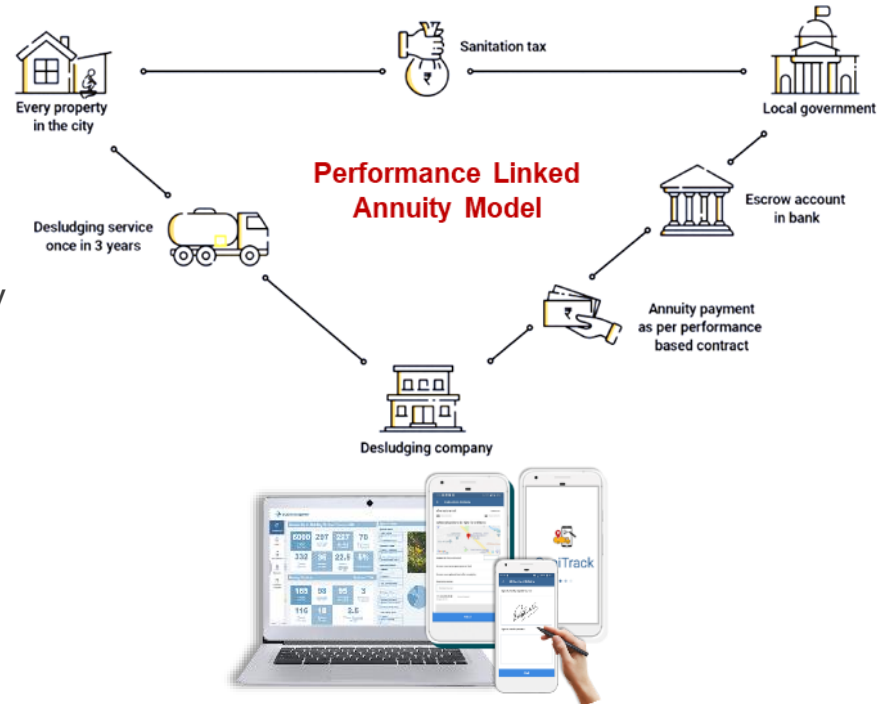


RANGE OF OPTIONS

Lessons from Wai and Sinnar, Maharashtra on inclusive services

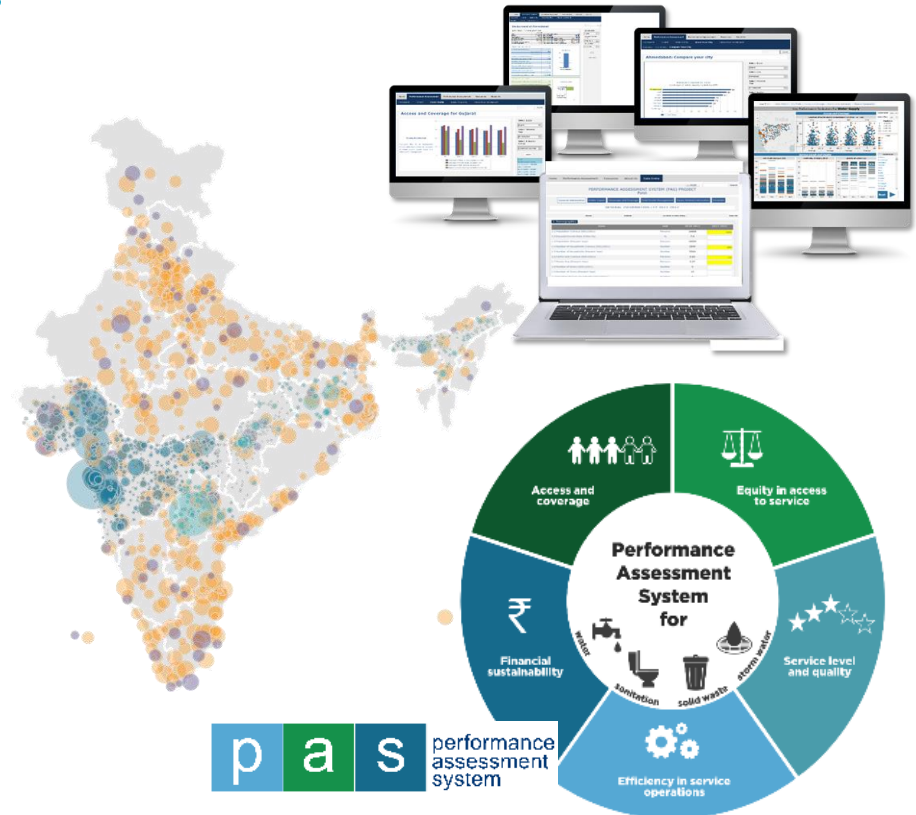
1st cities in India to implement citywide scheduled emptying of septic tanks

- **Desludging of all septic tanks once in 3 years**
instead of a demand based system
- **Awareness generation** measures in local language
- **Inclusive – Service is provided to ALL properties,**
Service de-linked to a direct fee - Sanitation tax paid by all properties
- Engagement of **private sector** through a **PPP contract for citywide services**
- **Performance linked** payments and **monitoring apps**

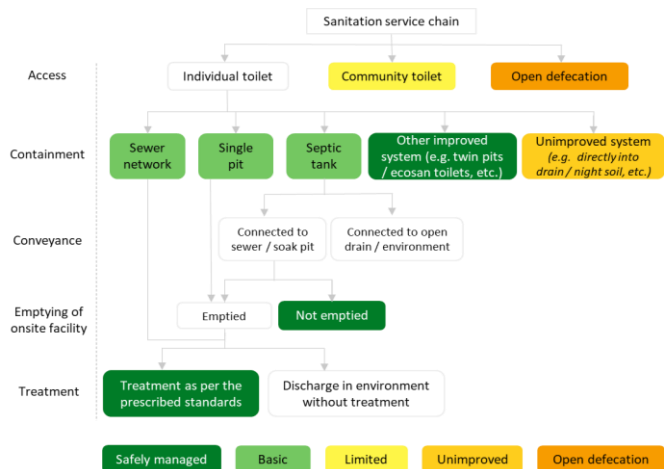


CWAS's PAS Project for monitoring urban services water, sanitation and solid waste management aligned with National monitoring initiatives

- **Performance Assessment System** for Urban Water and Sanitation Services - Cannot improve what you cannot measure!
- **e-platform for benchmarking** Started with 400 cities, now in 1000+ cities and now exploring **countrywide scale-up to 4000+ cities**
- Information useful to fulfil **mandates for central grants** and developing **improvement plans**
- **PAS++ with San-Benchmarks** - Integrated indicators that include on-site systems



Exploring the use of PAS to assess SDG 6.2 and CWIS . . .



Safely managed sanitation services in urban Maharashtra (2018-19)



@ State and City level

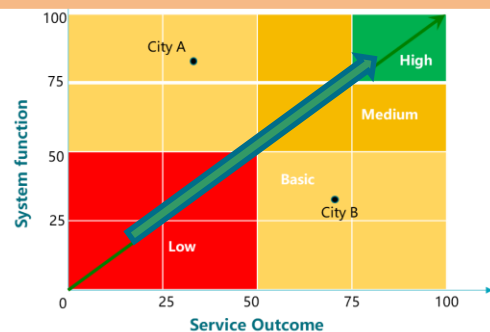
Measuring SDG 6.2

Modified CWIS principles

Service Outcomes	Coverage in Access	Affordability and Cost Recovery	Safely managed sanitation- conveyance and treatment	Safely managed- Reuse and recycle
	Inclusivity in mandate	Efficiency optimisation	Resources planning	Collaborative practices
System Functions				



CWIS ladder



Key summary points

1. National focus on sanitation backed by **POLITICAL PRIORITY** and **PUBLIC BUDGETS**
2. Moving from **ODF GOALS TO ODF++, WATER+ AND SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION**
3. **ROLE of MONITORING SYSTEMS** is critical and should be backed by incentives and recognition, and focus on Country own systems
4. **COUNTRYWIDE SCALING UP OF LESSONS** from city and state approaches. Working with all levels of government
5. **BEHAVIOUR CHANGE OF ALL STAKEHOLDERS – ‘JAN ANDOLAN’** - Households and Communities but also government and political representatives, local government officials, academicians and researchers