

# Unpacking Support for Uptake of FSM in India

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## INTRODUCTION

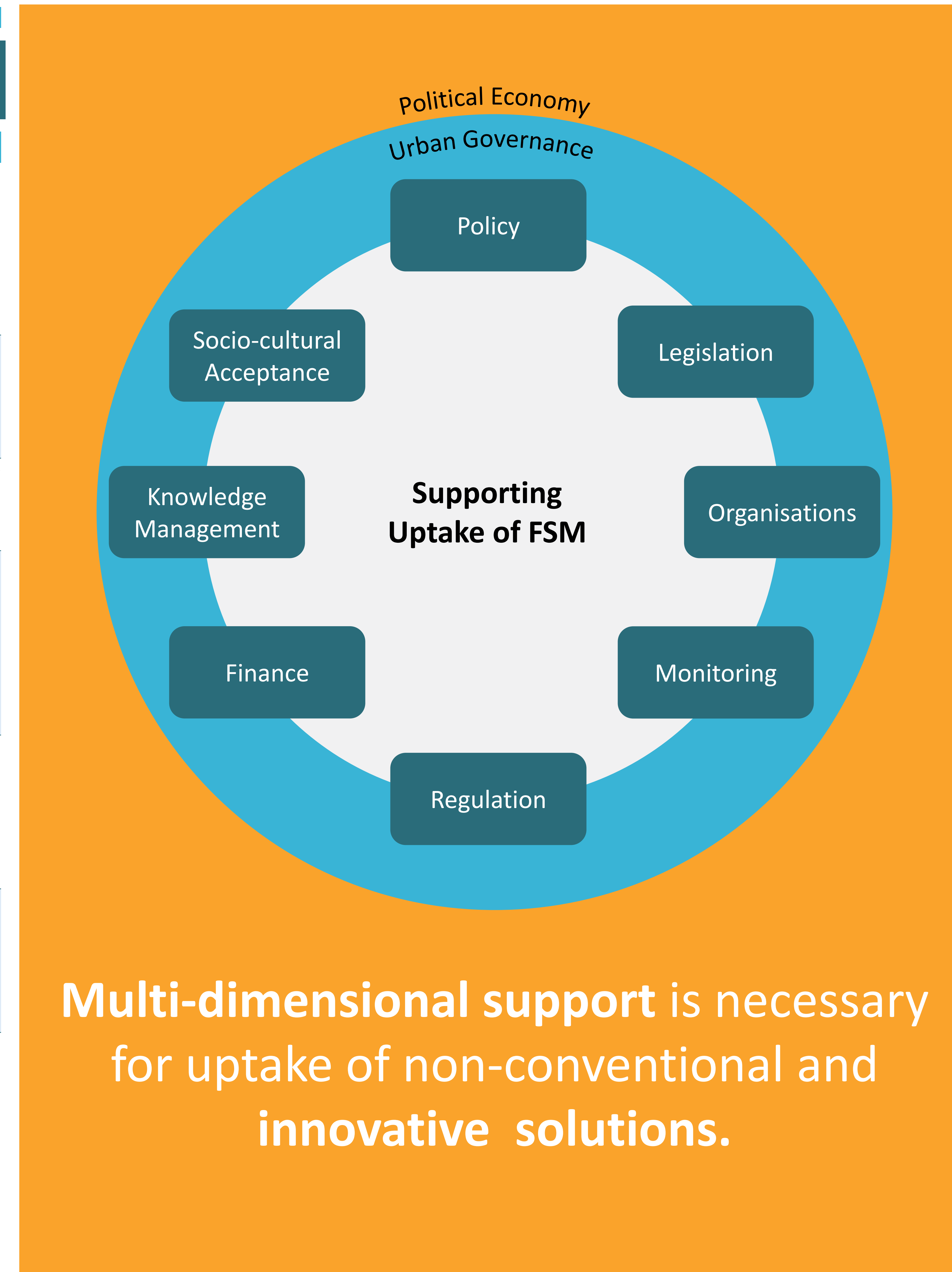
- The world is not on track to meet SDG sanitation targets; a four-fold acceleration needed.
  - Meeting the sanitation targets is necessary for achievement of numerous other goals.
- Innovative solutions are necessary
  - Sewer systems, the conventional solution are resource intensive and need a long time for implementation.
  - Decentralised treatment remains limited to institutions and pilot projects. Nowhere (ex. Bengaluru) has it been taken up for city-wide service provision.
- India's unprecedented pace and scale of uptake of faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) after first in 2015 to around 1000 cities (already operational or in planning) in 2022 could offer useful lessons.
  - For deployment of FSM in other geographies
  - For other sectors that need rapid uptake of innovative solutions

## METHODS

- Analysis of initiatives after adoption of the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) in 2008
- Qualitative and content analysis of documents available in public domain.
- Allocation and use of funds in case of infrastructure financing schemes.
- Related academic and grey literature identified from multiple databases.

## FINDINGS

DIMENSION	SUPPORT	LIMITATION
Policy	The <b>NUSP</b> established city as the unit of planning, provided a framework for planning The <b>NFSSM Policy</b> set the context, priorities, and direction for, to facilitate nationwide implementation of FSM	<b>No funds</b> for planning Persistence of <b>centralised imagination</b> in CSPs and NFSSM Policy
Legislation	The <b>Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013</b> classifies manual emptying of OSS as manual scavenging	The definition of manual scavenging provides an <b>escape route</b> Lack of <b>enforcement</b>
Organisations	<b>Urban reforms and policy</b> have emphasised the central role of local governments in planning and service provision	The <b>SPV</b> arrangements for speedy implementation have sidelined local governments
Monitoring	<b>Service Level Benchmarks (SLB)</b> introduced indicators for monitoring services  <b>Swachh Survekshan</b> has progressively moved from toilets to entire service chain, increase in weightage for FSM	SLBs not <b>institutionalised</b> Original indicators <b>focus on sewerage</b> , new indicators for OSS and FSM not yet widely adopted SWM is a bigger focus in the annual ranking exercise
Regulations	The <b>NGT</b> directed States to <b>formulate and implement plans</b> for treatment and reuse of sewage, and set up <b>environmental compensation regime</b> , including for non-treatment of wastewater	
Finance	<b>Infrastructure financing schemes</b> for capital expenditure (SBM – Toilets + OSS; JNNURM – Sewerage, AMRUT -- Sewerage and septage management) Investment needs calculated by <b>HPEC</b>	<b>Mission mode implementation</b> overlooks key details like appropriateness of OSS No FSM project proposed under JNNURM HPEC considered sewerage in all cities
Knowledge Management	<b>Publications Advisory Note (2013), CPHEEO manual (2013), Primer (2016)</b> provide knowledge, guidance and strategies for planning FSM. <b>SCBP</b> and <b>Niti Aayog and NFSSMA (2021)</b> documented emerging good practices SCBP disseminated existing and emerging knowledge through <b>CB trainings</b>	CB trainings that are part of infrastructure financing schemes <b>focus on program implementation</b> alone
Socio-cultural Acceptance	<b>Awareness generation</b> is part of all infrastructure financing schemes Awareness generation and <b>citizen participation</b> have significant weightage in Swachh Survekshan	Much of the <b>funds</b> allocated for awareness generation under infrastructure financing schemes <b>remain unspent</b>



Multi-dimensional support is necessary for uptake of non-conventional and innovative solutions.



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