## Driving safety of sanitation workers in urban India: NAMASTE's vision for dignity and safety of sanitation workers in India

Meghna Malhotra Urban Management Centre

Global South Academic Conclave on WASH and Climate linkages

2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> February 2024, Ahmedabad











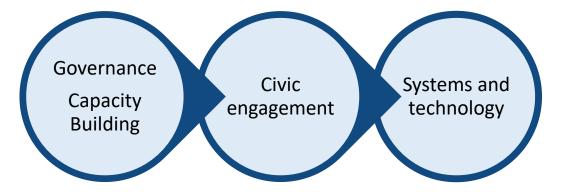


About Urban Management Centre

- Urban Management Centre is a women led non-profit organization dedicated to building resilient systems for inclusive and equitable development.
- The first organization in India dedicated to professionalizing local government management.
- A multi faceted team of almost 100 professionals including urban planners, architects, urban finance/financial inclusion, community development, social mobilization, skilling experts.
- We are a key member of the NFSSM Alliance

#### **Core Area**

# We believe in Making cities work for everyone





Governance Strengthening and management



Information Systems Development



**Urban Planning** 



Policy Design and Implementation



Community Engagement and Strengthening



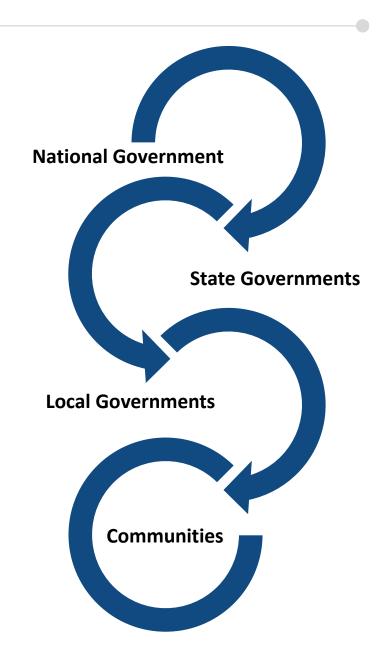
Training and Capacity Building



Development Communication

## **Enabling Change at 4 Levels**

- Supporting the DAY-NULM and Swachh Bharat Mission at Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Government of India (GoI)
- TSU to the Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha and Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Tamil Nadu
- Technical Support for capacity building and training of ULB officials and Ward Secretaries in cities of Andhra Pradesh.
- Embedded Teams within urban local bodies in 13 cities.
- Actively supporting Community engagement in more than 300 settlements



## **Sanitation and Climate Change**

As climate change unfolds, the stability of sanitation practices becomes increasingly crucial

Effective waste disposal and sanitation act as barriers to disease, but with climate changes and more extreme weather events, the well-being of sanitation workers is directly threatened.

**Sanitation work is the backbone** of public health, ensuring our communities remain clean and disease-free

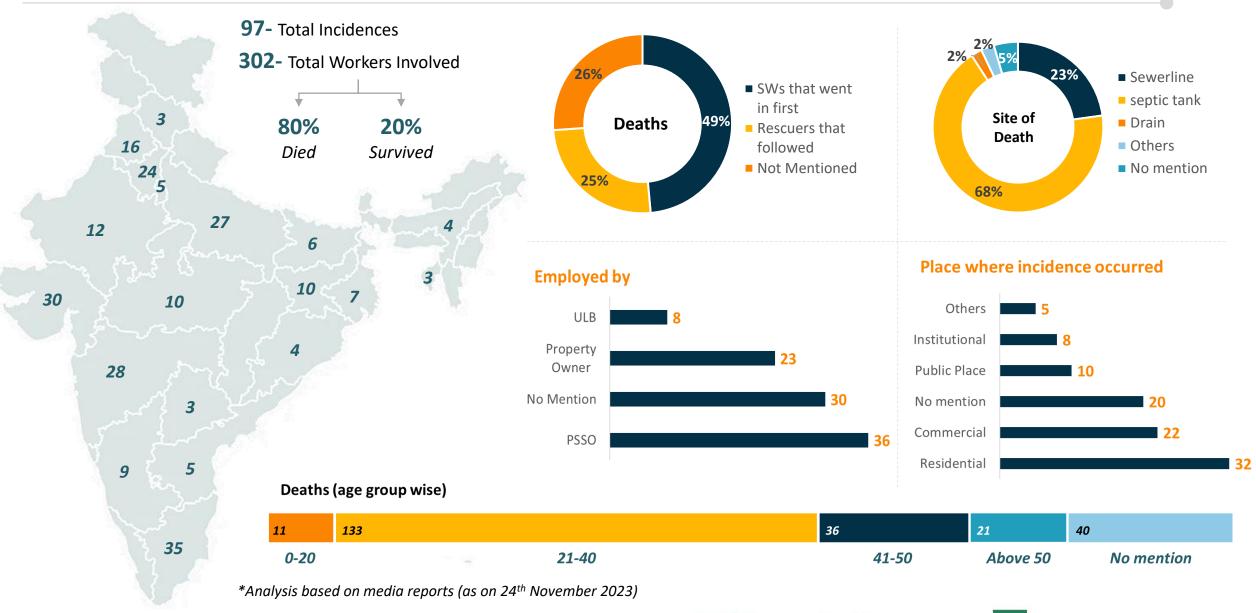
Without sanitation workers, cities can come to a standstill

Thus, Its important to recognize sanitation workers vital role in keeping our world safe and healthy.





## **Deaths of Sanitation Workers in India (2020-2023)**





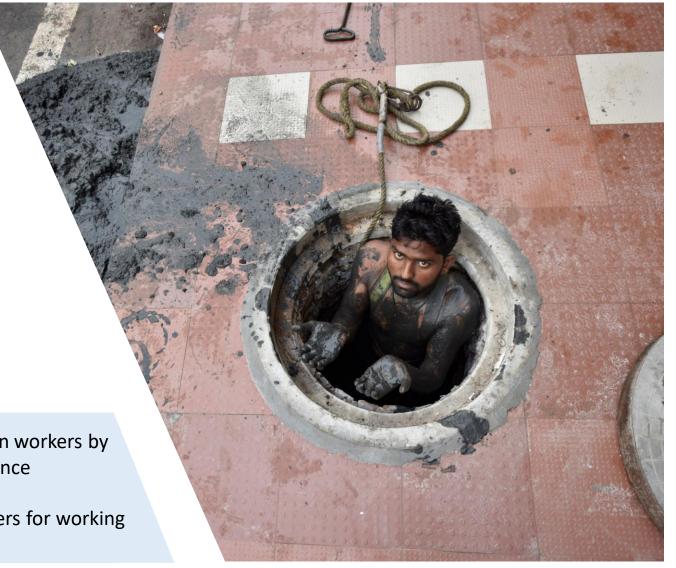
## **Plight of Sanitation Workers**





 Ensure dignity and safe working environment for sanitation workers by providing benefits to sanitation workers through convergence

 Provide opportunities to enhance skills of sanitation workers for working safely





## **Addressing the Plight of Sanitation workers**

#### Odisha (Garima Scheme)

2021- Survey and Validation conducted in 6 pilot cities 2022- expanded to cover all 115 ULBs



## **Tamil Nadu (Sanitation Workers Development Scheme)**

2023- Survey and Validation conducted in **5 pilot cities**2023- scaling-up to cover all **649 ULBs** 



#### **NAMASTE**

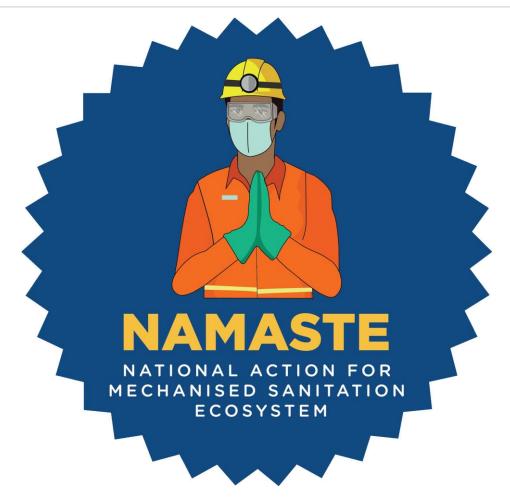
2023- Survey in **8 pilot cities**2023- scaling-up to cover all **4800+ ULBs** 







## **National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE)**



A first of its kind convergence between **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment** (MoSJE) and the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** in 2022 to bring a focused approach to provide occupational, social and financial safety nets

Implementation across 4,800+ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) ~ 1 lakh SSW identified

#### **Components under the Scheme**







#### **About NAMASTE**

Aim

Ensure occupational safety and dignity of sanitation workers

2

Provide access to entitlements livelihoods support to reduce the vulnerabilities of sanitation workers

3

Behavior change amongst stakeholders to demand safe sanitation services

4

Mechanized cleaning of sewer lines and septic tanks

#### Target Group- Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs)



Septic Tank/pits Cleaners



Sewer network / maintenance holes Cleaners

#### **Stakeholders**

- MoSJE (NSKFDC) & MoHUA
- Consumers of Sanitation Services
- Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs)
- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- Private Sanitation Service Organizations (PSSOs)







#### **Intended Outcome**



Zero fatalities in sanitation sector



No direct contact with human faecal matter



Recognition as skilled workers



Access to livelihoods



SHG and sanitation enterprises formation



Increased awareness among citizens



Regulation and Enforcement





## Why Profiling?

The number of manual scavengers identified nationally varies based on different sources.

National Survey of Manual Scavengers (until 2020): **63,246** 

Dalberg 2017: More than **20,00,000** 

Of the identified Manual Scavengers -

- 68.63% received cash assistance
- 15.12% received skill development training
- 1.7% availed subsidised loans

(Standing Committee On Social Justice And Empowerment, 2020)

Remaining manual scavengers could not be provided entitlements due to lack of information like bank account details, incomplete addresses etc.



## Why Profiling?

We have the constitutional mandates, legislations, Supreme Court orders and Human Rights Commission Directives

Yet, the invisibility of sanitation workers continues...

There is a lack of comprehensive data, hindering the PEMSR Act's focus of: Identifying workers, Linking them with entitlements and Providing alternative livelihood opportunities

Inclusion of sanitation workers is not possible if we do not have a robust database of workers.

The objective of the profiling is to identify Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) and address the challenges in acquiring data



## **Why Profiling?**

Enumeration of the SSW by enumerators



Validation of the Survey

By ULB level NAMASTE Nodal

Officer (100%)



Generating the Unique ID of the SSW

Quality Check of the Survey by NSKFDC/PMU













## **Challenges and Measures to Overcome**

#### **Social Challenges**

- Lack of identity and formal recognition of sanitation workforce
- Lack of awareness and sensitivity for sanitation workers safety among citizens
- **Discrimination** in society
- Lower Literacy levels and lack of opportunities for skill enhancement

#### **Measures to Overcome**

- IT enabled survey Of SSWs
- Recognition of SSWs through ID cards
- SSWs prioritized for linkage with social security schemes
- Extensive use of IECs for awareness creation
- Linkage With Existing Entitlements

















## **Challenges and Measures to Overcome**

#### **Economic and Financial Challenges**

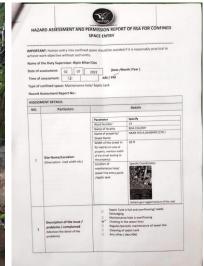
- Lack of skilling and alternate livelihoods opportunities
- Financial indebtedness

#### **Measures to Overcome**

- Making sanitation work a lucrative source of income
- Recognizing the Workers as Highly Skilled
- Enhanced Minimum Wage
- Risk & Hardship Allowance
- IT enabled regular payment of wages
- Alternate livelihood options
- Disablement Allowance















#### **Challenges and Measures to Overcome**

#### **Occupational Challenges**

- Poor contractual mechanisms and lack of SOPs in local governments
- Lack of convergence amongst stakeholders for enforcement
- Insufficient health and safety measures
- Intolerable working environment leading to substance abuse

#### **Measures to Overcome**

- Strengthening Of Emergency Response Sanitation Unit
- Capacity Building
- Institutionalization Of Training Ecosystem
- Model Contracts
- Garima Griha
- Access To PPE And Safety Devices
- Capacity Building
- Reduced Working Hours

















## **Impact of the Scheme**

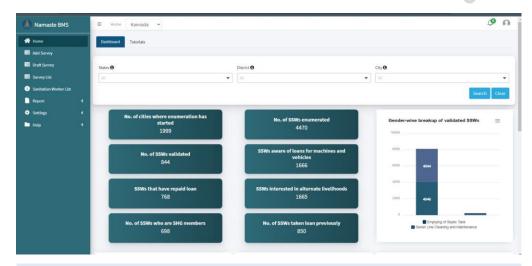
**100,000 expected SSWs** and their dependents will be linked to social and financial entitlements like:

**Swachhta Udyami Yojana (SUY) scheme** for procurement of sanitation related machines and provide continuous work assurance

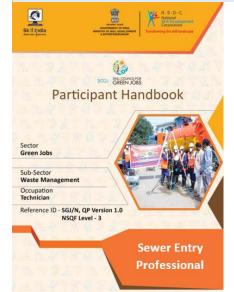
Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana for Health Insurance

**Access to PPE Kit and safety devices** throughout the year will save them from respiratory and skin diseases and would have a direct effect on their wellbeing.

- Monitoring the implementation of NAMASTE, tracking targets and recording achievements by the ULBs through the portal
- Development of Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards (QP/NOS) for SSWs following the Schemes Initiation



#### QP/NOS











## **Impact of the Scheme**



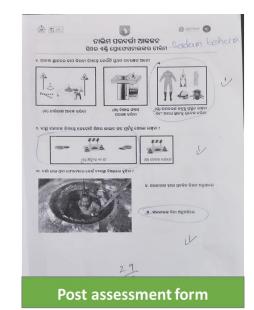
#### **Capacity Building of all SSWs**

- Decentralized training- Each state will have training institutes with infrastructure like simulation septic tank and model maintenance hole to deliver hands-on practical training
- Interactive pedagogy
  - Combination of theory and practical training
  - Pre- and post-training assessment
  - Certification

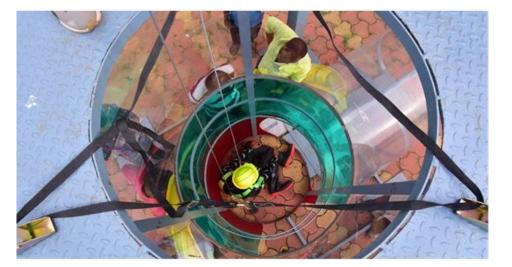


















## **Impact of the Scheme**

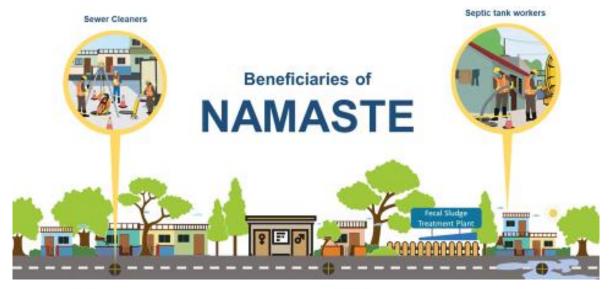
#### **Capacity Building of Service Seekers**

Sensitization of service seekers through IECs to cooperate with sanitation workers and engage them in sanitation work safely















## **Application in Global South**

- By tailoring the Scheme's principles to local contexts, regions can effectively address shared challenges and ensure the well-being of sanitation workers worldwide.
- The insights from Garima, SWDS, and NAMASTE have been shared globally with South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka) and African nations (Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda).











## **Thank You**



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