

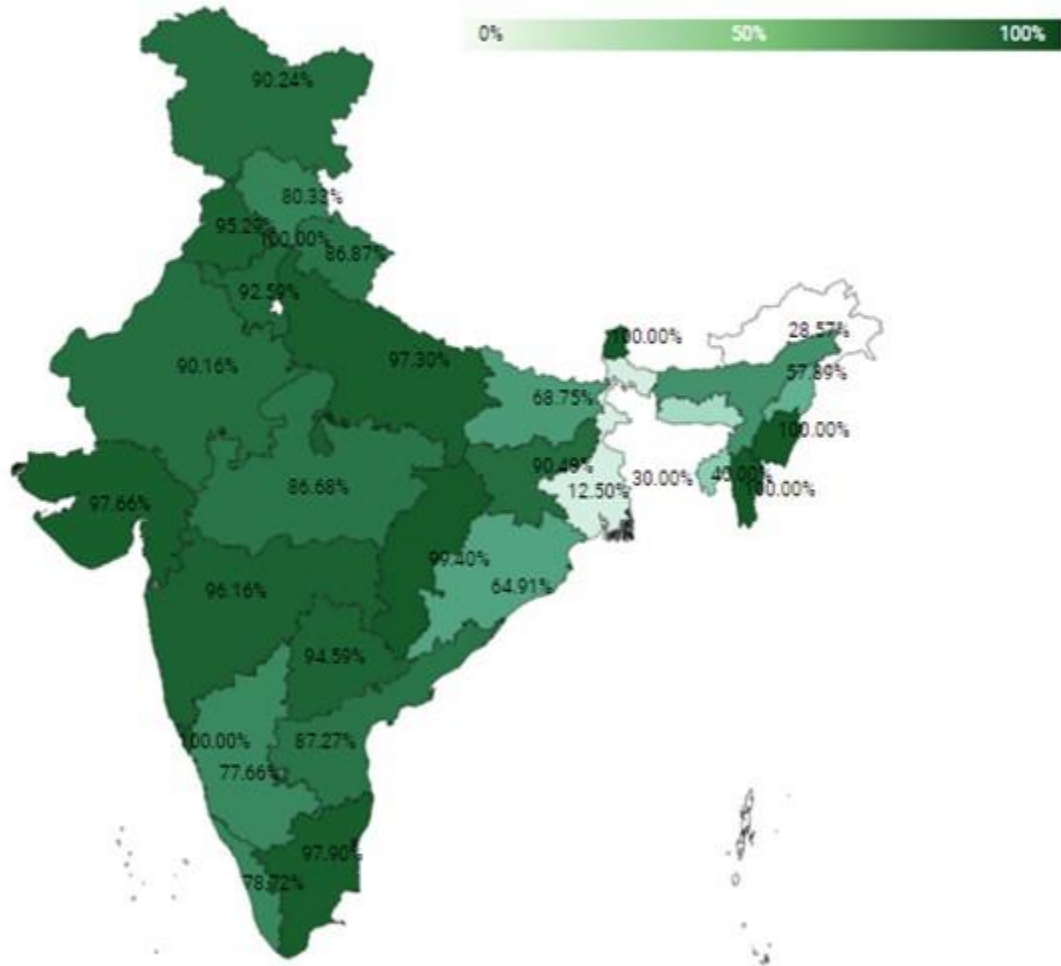


Faecal Sludge and Septage Management in India

From Policy to Practice

IRC – Strengthening the system to achieve SDGs
December 2 2019

Urban India – ODF Status as on October 2, 2019

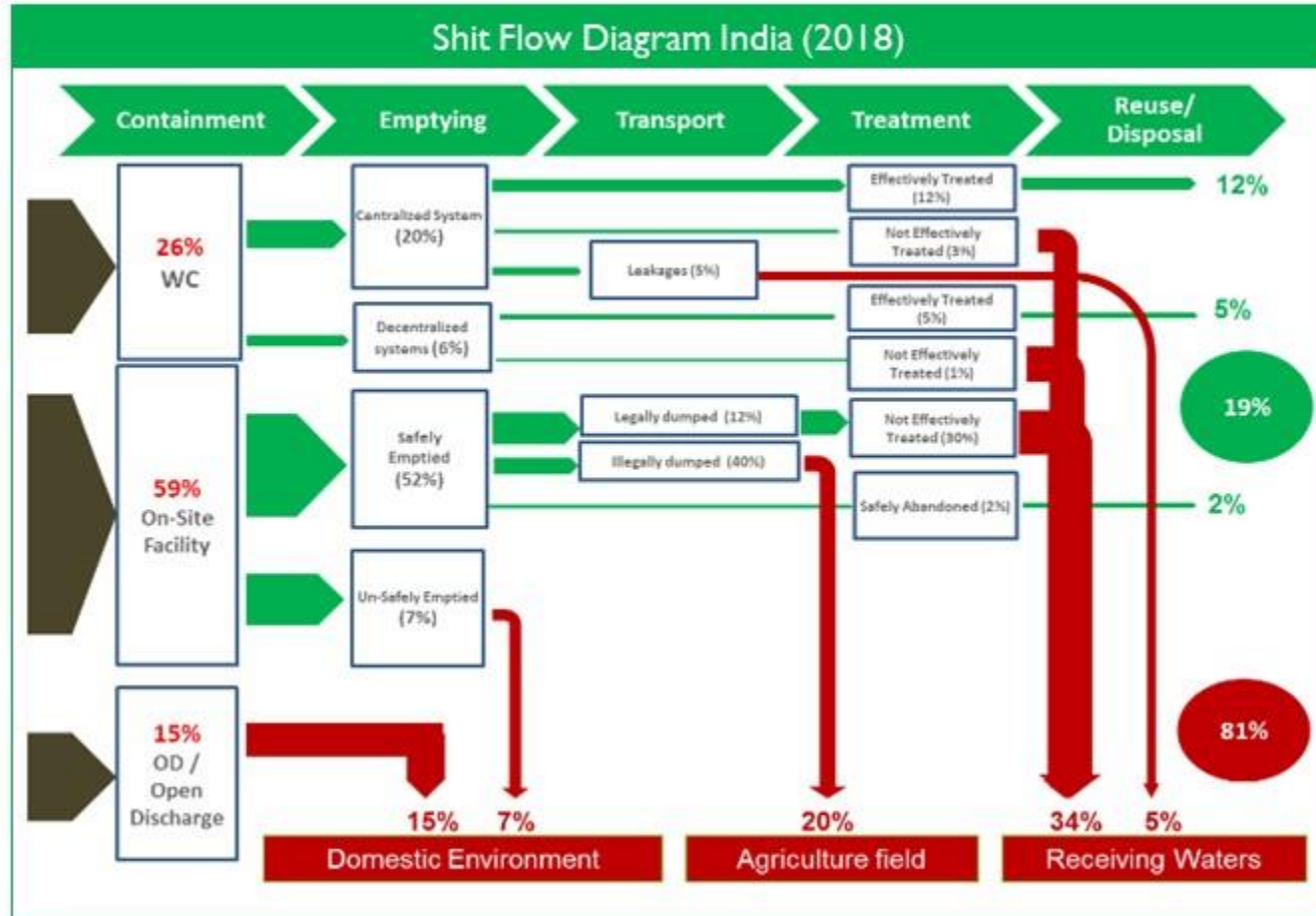


Over the past five years, India has seen impressive achievements in sanitation for making cities open defecation free

Status of ULBs which have applied for ODF status

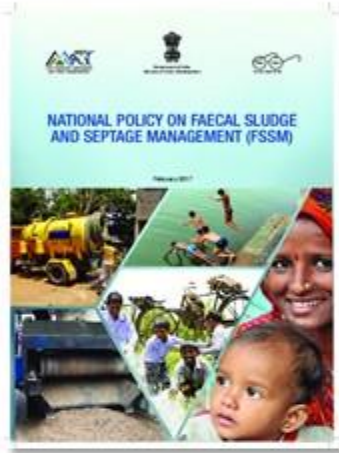


Significant achievements under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) – BUT Focusing only on toilets leads to a situation where 80% of waste remains untreated



- A Shit-Flow Diagram (SFD) for India suggests that nearly 80 percent of faecal waste in India remains untreated and discharged in the domestic environment, agriculture fields or in water bodies.
- Water borne diseases in India are a major cause of infant and child mortality. Untreated waste is one of the main reasons for this.
- There is now a growing recognition that centralised sewerage systems are expensive both to build and to operate and maintain. The sewage treatment plants in India, as per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board are not efficient and do not treat waste as per the norms.

India's story on FSSM – States taking the lead... the need is to scale and sustain the momentum



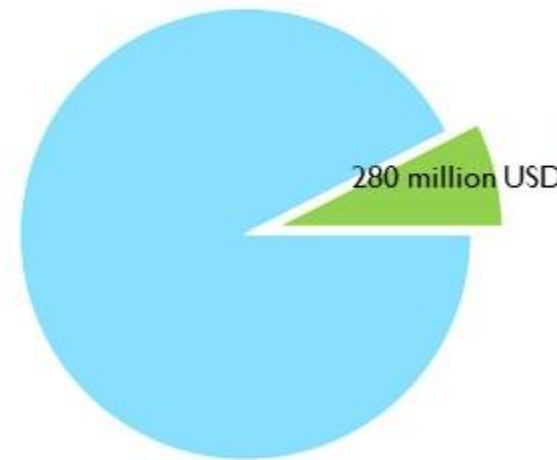
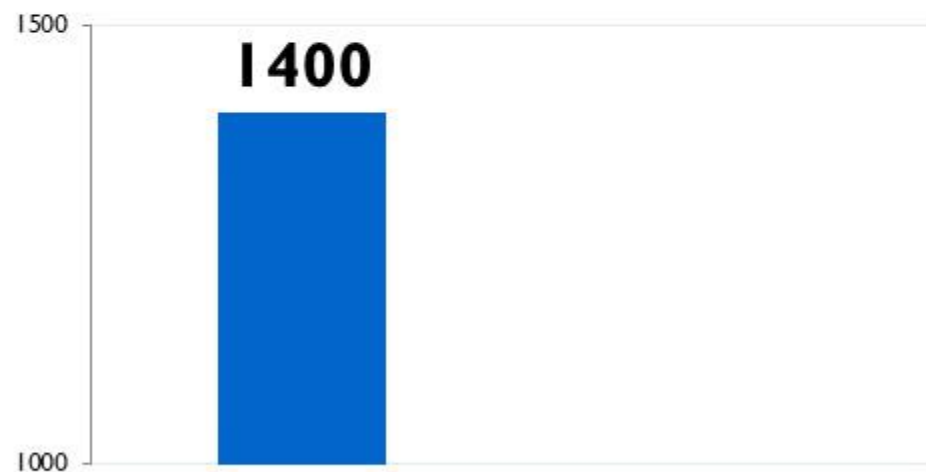
- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) released a national policy of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) in Feb'2017
 - This enabled many states to develop their own policy framework and operationalize FSSM
- 24 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) are functional and many states are planning state-wide roll-out
- National protocol on ODF++ under Swachh Sarvekshan 2019 emphasizes FSSM
- FSSM and scheduled desludging will help address issues of use of manual labour in emptying septic tanks



All India estimate for financing FSSM services are not very high!

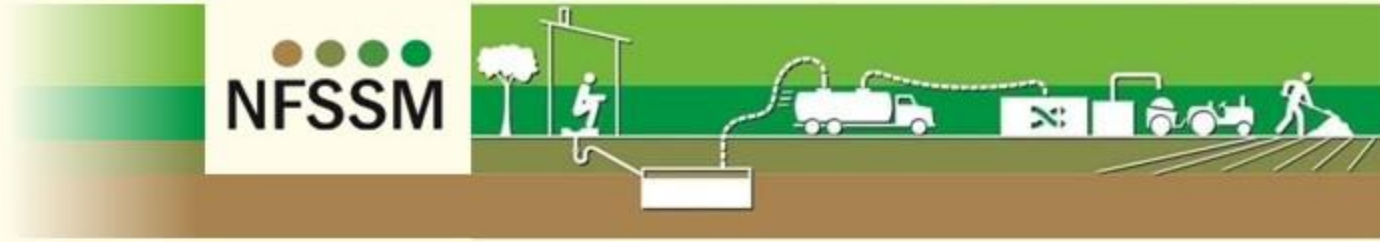
Government of India can fund through national urban programs!
Local governments have funds from Finance Commission allocations

All India Financing requirement for
Treatment Capex (in million USD)



7.5 % of annual budget on urban flagship programmes 2018-19 required for treatment facilities

The NFFSSM Alliance



- NFSSM Alliance, is a consortium of 28 national and international agencies working towards improving urban sanitation outcomes in India by incorporating FSSM as an approach
- The Alliance was instrumental in getting a National Faecal Sludge and Septage Management Policy of MoHUA. NFSSM Alliance has also submitted notes to the 15th Finance Commission: a) to consider inclusion of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management as a priority area for grants to Local Bodies in India, b) measures to support strengthening of municipal governments for service delivery

Our approach

- Collective voice
- Collaborative action
- Government allies
- Design for scale



सत्यमेव जयते



**ENABLING
ENVIRONMENT**

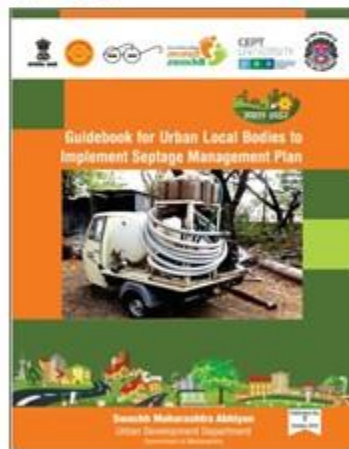
Focus on Fecal Sludge and Septage Management by the Government of Maharashtra

Increased focus on moving cities towards ODF+ / ++ after declaring Urban Maharashtra ODF on 2nd Oct. 2017

Septage Management Guidelines



Step by Step Guide for ODF+



Government Resolutions

ODF, ODF+ and ODF++ framework

Utilizing Incentive grants and 14th FC funds for sanitation/ ODF+ / ++ activities

Co-treatment of FS at own or nearby STP

Statewide⁴ Construction of independent FSTPs



Maharashtra began with FSSM in two cities for citywide inclusive sanitation



Small & Medium towns in Maharashtra

Population
Wai ~43,000
Sinnar ~72,000 ,

Declared ODF in 2016 - 2017

Moving towards ODF++

Comprehensive City Sanitation planning and municipal council resolution for Integrated FSSM

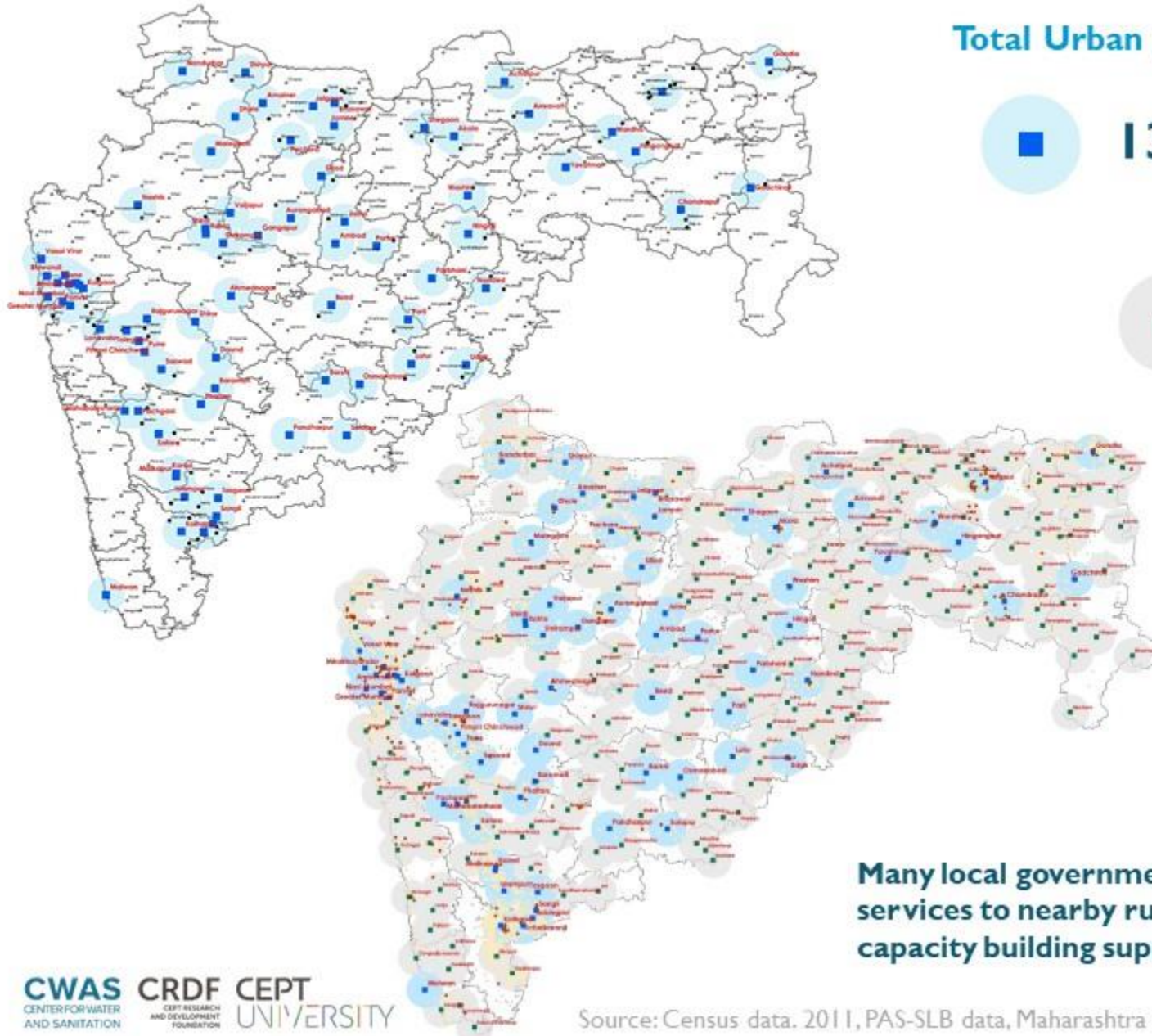


1st cities in India to implement citywide scheduled emptying of septic tanks



- 1 Scheduled emptying of septic tanks
- 2 Involving Private sector for emptying operations
- 3 Levying a Sanitation tax to support operations
- 4 Faecal Sludge and Septage treatment facility (FSTP)
- 5 Use of Own (DBO) / Philanthropy funds for FSTPs
- 6 Online monitoring systems for FSSM – emptying and treatment
- 7 Reuse of treated Waste Water
- 8 Municipal council commitment and leadership

Maharashtra – emerging approach for state wide safe sanitation



Total Urban population – 50 million

■ 130 cities co-treatment at own or nearby STP

■ 300+ new FSTPs – GR issued for construction

Potential for rural-urban linkages through co-treatment - Population of 18 million

● 262 census towns + 3996 large and dense villages around.

Many local governments and private sector are already providing desludging services to nearby rural areas. With some awareness, business promotion and capacity building support, they can expand these services.

Capacity building workshops done with 300+ cities to take up FSSM

- Capacity building workshops held across the state
 - To help cities develop an FSSM plan, take up co-treatment
 - Provide guidance to cities for moving towards ODF++
 - Technical guidance for operationalizing new FSTPs
- Resource materials such as: state guidelines on FSSM, model tenders, SOP for emptying and FSTP O&M, shared with ULB officials
- Local institutions being identified to support ULBs



As we move forward from Policy to Practice

- FSSM is essential to sustain and move beyond ODF, and to achieve safely managed sanitation
- In FSSM, equal focus is needed on regular/ scheduled emptying and conveyance as on treatment and reuse
- National role in policy and funding
- State role is crucial for state policy, funding, facilitating implementation by ULBs, ensuring role of private, community and women groups (SHGs)
- City ULB role is crucial in ensuring local ownership in planning, design and implementation and ensuring operational sustainability

Thank you

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About us

The Center for Water and Sanitation (C-WAS) at CEPT University carries out various activities – action research, training, advocacy to enable state and local governments to improve delivery of services.

We are a member of the NFSSM Alliance, India

With conducive policies and practice
This is the expected future for ALL Indian cities in the next 10 years by 2030

