



MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION



Infrastructure and Investments in WATSAN in India

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SDGs: The Global Context



SDGs: The Global Context

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Ensure availability and sustainable
management of water and sanitation for all





TARGET

6.1



SAFE AND
AFFORDABLE
DRINKING WATER



TARGET

6.2



END OPEN DEFECATION
AND PROVIDE ACCESS
TO SANITATION AND
HYGIENE



SDGs and India





SDGs and India



"Today, much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet. It will be a world of fewer challenges and greater hope; and, more confident of its success."

We are focusing on the basics: housing, power, water and sanitation for all – important not just for welfare, but also human dignity. These are goals with a definite date, not just a mirage of hope."

**– PM's statement at the UN summit
for the adoption of Post-2015
development agenda**





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India's march towards SDG-6





How SBM is unique

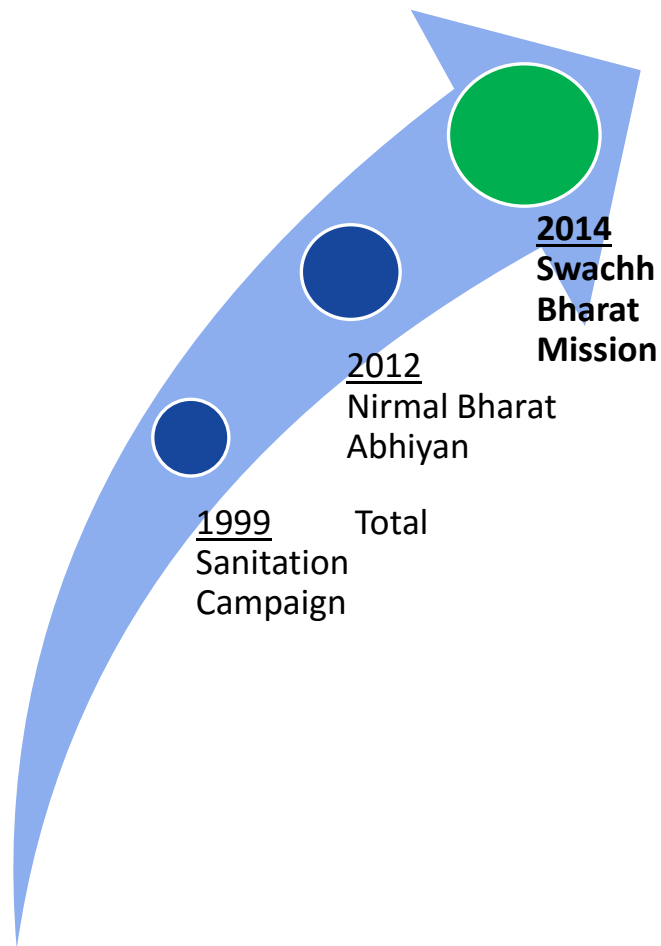
First time PM is personally championing a sanitation mission in India – political will at the highest level

Behaviour change and usage at the heart of the SBM – supply follows demand

Policy shift from output to outcome - toilet construction to ODF

Focus on verification and sustainability

A people's movement and everyone's business





India's march towards SDG-6: Sanitation

Number of people in rural India practicing open defecation

October 2014
550 million

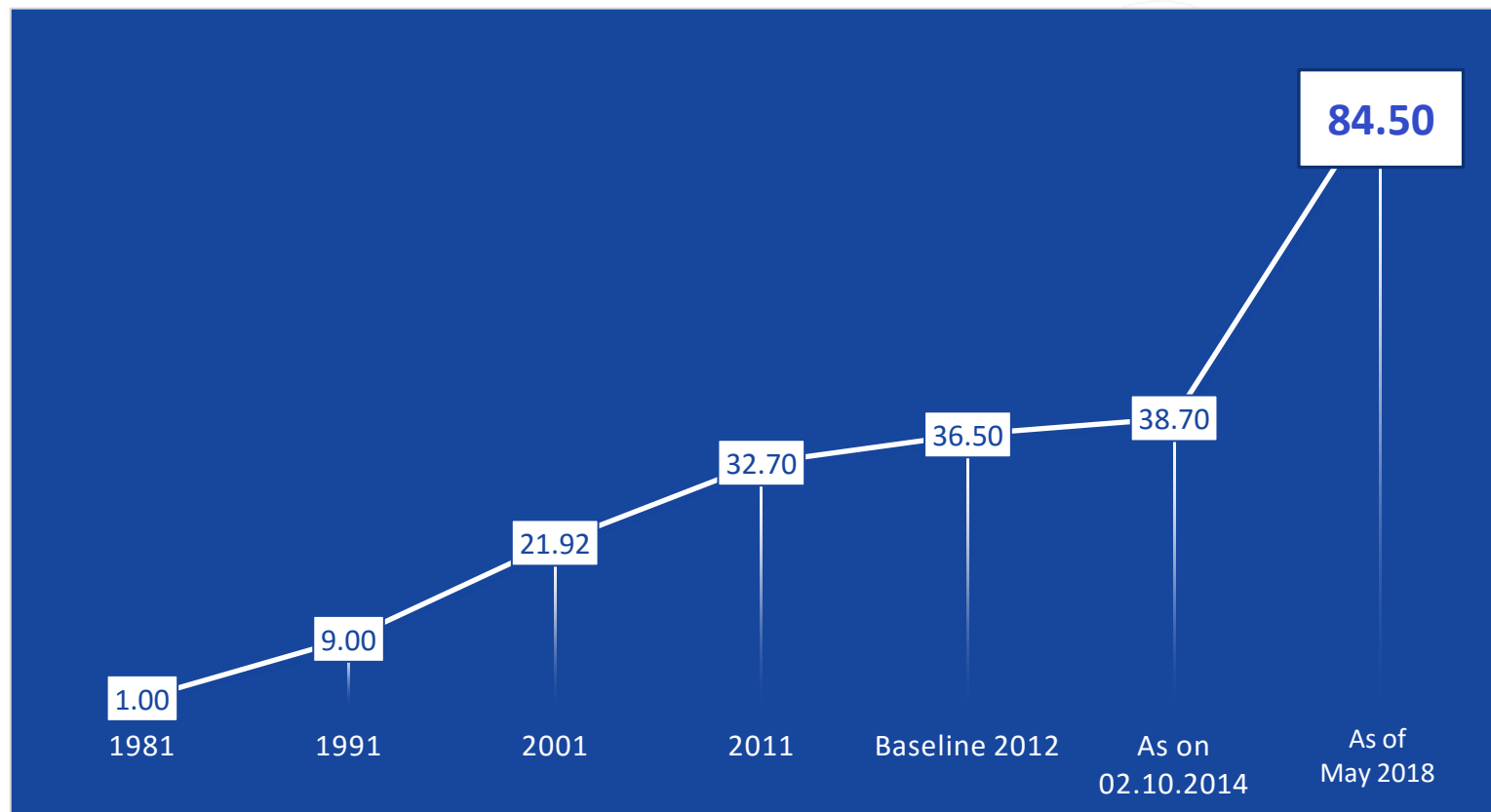


May 2018
200 million



October 2019
0

Sanitation coverage %

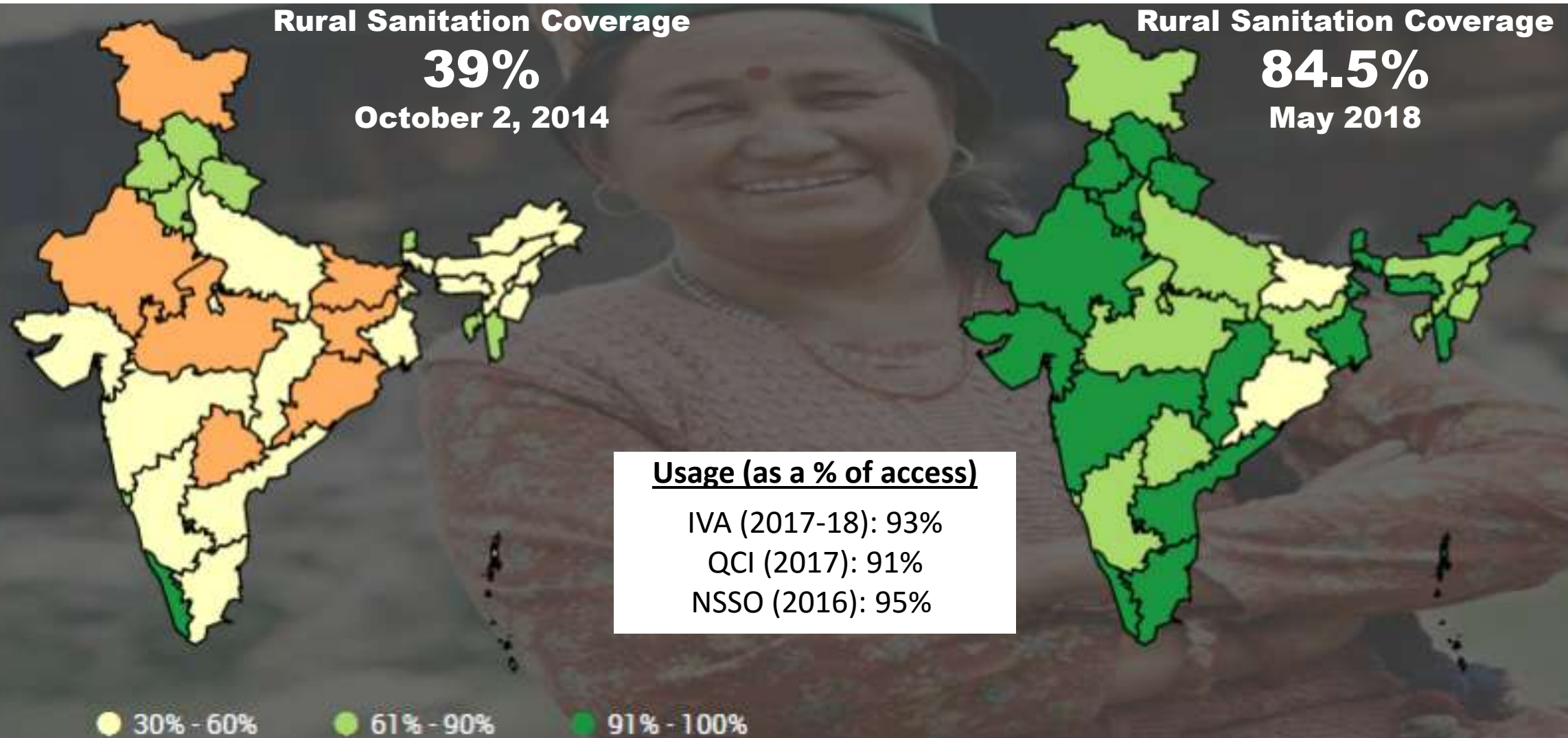


3.7 lakh villages and 385 districts declared ODF

- **Thirteen states:** Arunachal Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand declared ODF
- **Four UTs:** A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu declared ODF

Mission is well on track to achieve an ODF India by October 2019

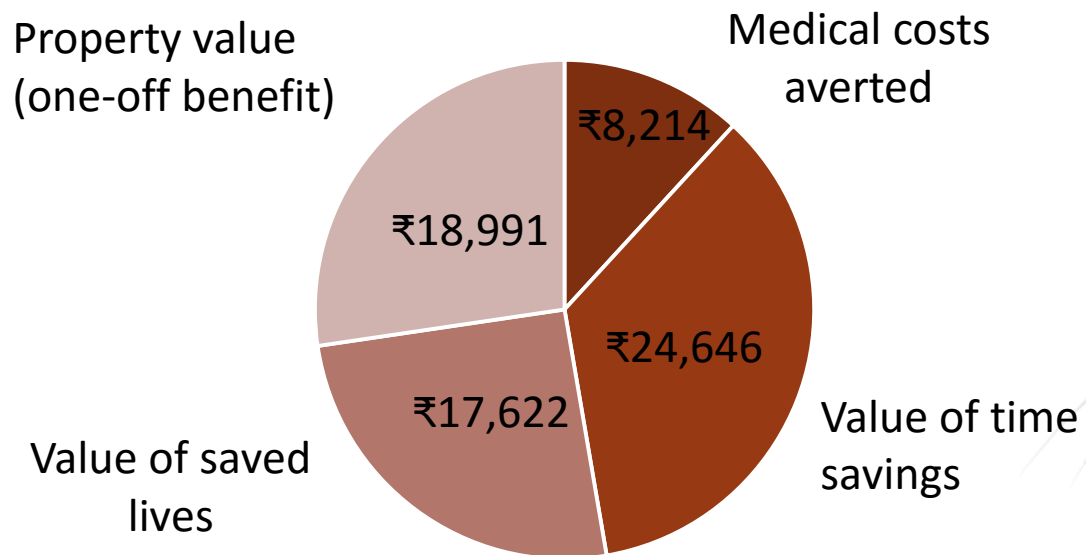
National Rural Sanitation Coverage has more than doubled since Oct '14





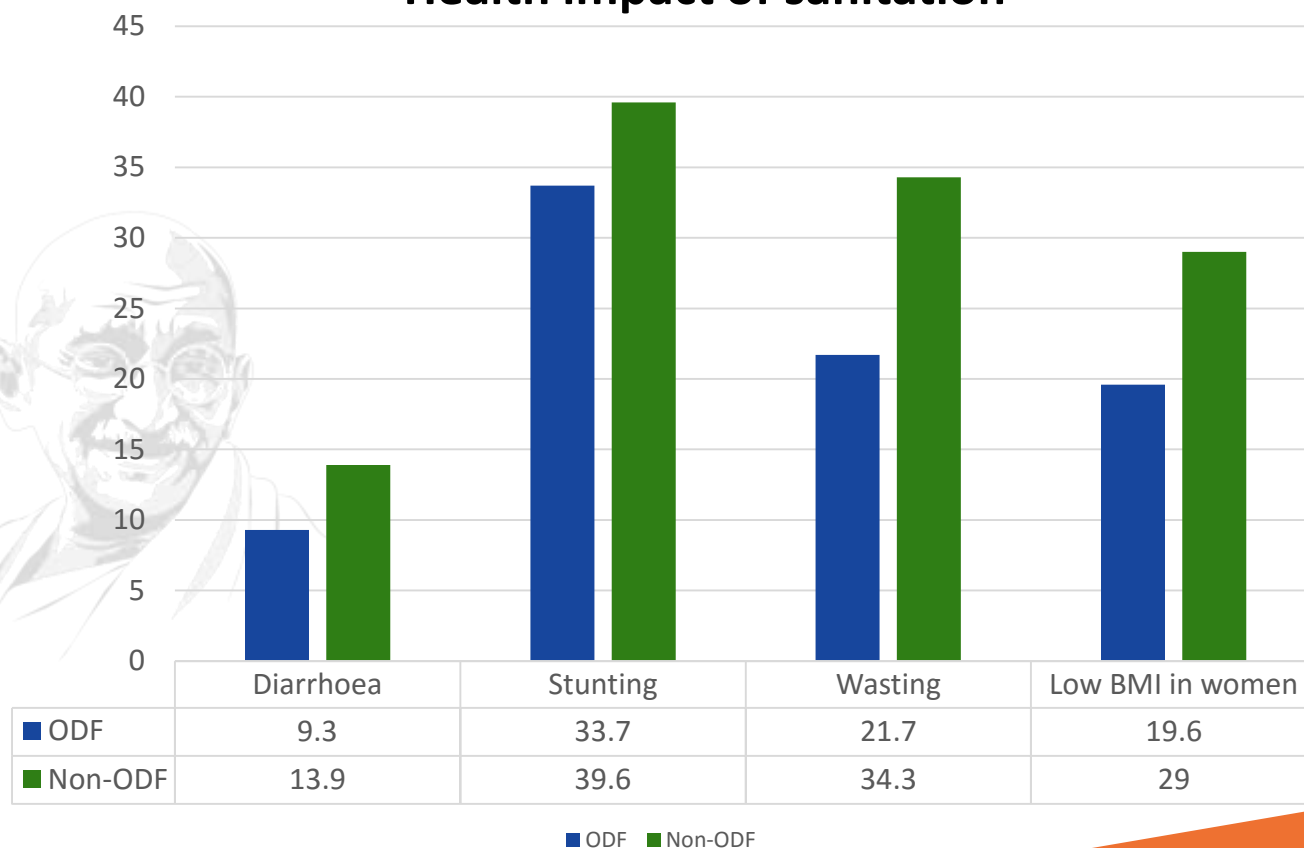
In terms of impact

Economic impact of sanitation



UNICEF estimates that a household in an ODF villages in India save Rs.50,000 (\$800) every year

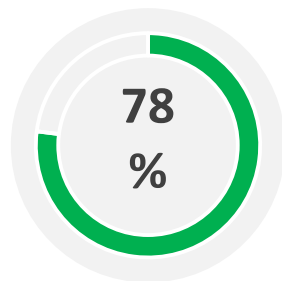
Health impact of sanitation



BMGF estimates that households in an ODF villages in India have significantly better health indicators



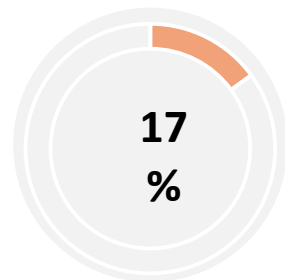
India's march towards SDG-6: Water



Percentage of fully covered habitations (>40 LPCD)



Percentage of population having access to Piped Water Supply (Public Standpost)



Percentage of households with Piped Water Supply(HH)



Swajal



Swajal is a demand-driven and community-centred drinking water programme.
Proposed to be implemented in all 115 Aspirational districts

Major Components of Swajal

Demand Driven,
community managed

Single village PWS
schemes

Solar panels for power

Intra-State Challenge
Mode

Rs. 700 cr under
NRDWP proposed for
Swajal schemes (Centre
+ State share)

Cost of scheme
Rs. 10 to 50 lakhs

Completion time
6 months to 1 year



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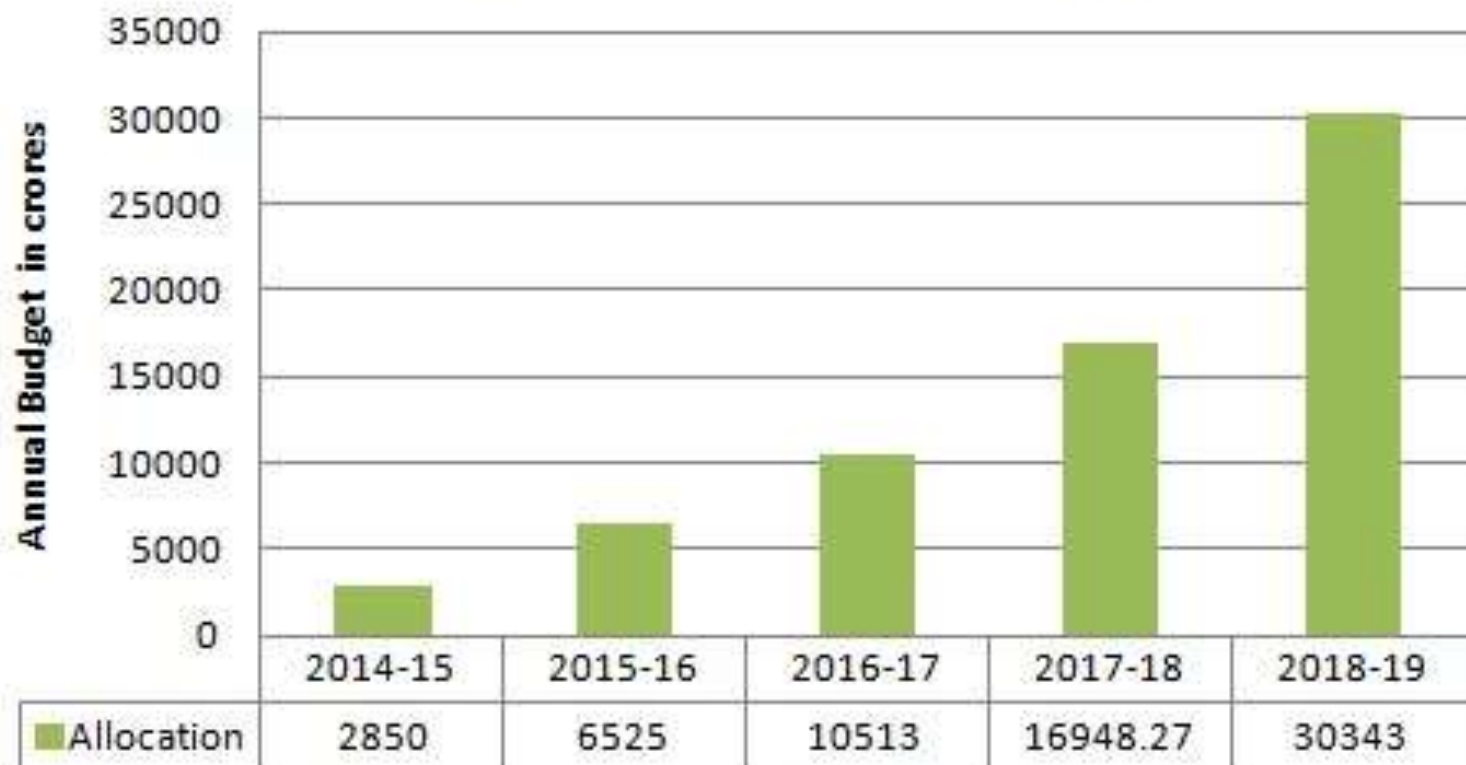
India's investments in WATSAN





Financing by Central and State Govts

Central Share for SBM (G)



- NRDWP: a total of Rs. 17,184 crore invested in the last three years alone.
- Significant investments by States as well:
 - Gujarat: Rs. 8835 crore
 - Bihar: Rs. 7661 crore
 - Jharkhand: Rs. 4022 crore
 - Telangana: over Rs. 40,000 crores already committed for providing piped water supply to every household



Financing by local administrations

14th and 15th FC to focus on:

Capex and opex for water supply schemes, with maintenance

Creation and maintenance of RWH and ground-water recharge infrastructure

Localized Water Quality treatment solutions

O&M, repair and retrofitting of community toilet complexes, schools and anganwadi centers

Retrofitting dysfunctional household toilets and incentivizing new households to build toilets

ODF sustainability practices like retrofitting and de-slinging services for IHHLs

SLWM infrastructure

Other initiatives to promote and sustain provision of safe drinking water and sanitation



Other sources of Investment

Private
financing

Corporate
Sector
financing

PSU lending

Swachh
Bharat Kosh

Priority Sector
Lending for
Watsan

Toilet
construction
loans



Success Stories and Upcoming avenues for investment



Mission Bhagiratha Government of Telangana



Project towards sufficient and sustainable drinking water supply for every household in Telangana

26 segments, 25,000 habitations in 25,000 villages and 65 towns

Target: 100 LPCD in rural areas, and 150 LPCD in urban areas

Estimated cost: Rs. 42,853 crore.

Sources of funds: State and Central funding + Borrowing from NABARD and HUDCO

Timeline to cover all habitations: June 2018



Twin-pit Toilet

Most well-suited toilet technology for large parts of rural India, recommended by GoI and WHO

Eco-friendly, easy to use, economic and generates *sona khaad* which is found to increase crop productivity

Mass media and IPC campaigns run continuously to promote this technology

Retrofitting and O&M will be a major investment opportunity in an ODF India

दो गड्ढों का शौचालय

- इसमें 'Y' आकृति से जुड़े दो गड्ढे होते हैं
- एक गड्ढा एक आम परिवार द्वारा 5-8 सालों में भरा जा सकता है
- पहला गड्ढा भरने के बाद उसे ढका जाता है और दूसरे गड्ढे का प्रयोग किया जाता है
- एक साल के बाद पहले गड्ढे का मल हानिरहित हो जाता है
- इसे खाद के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है या बेचा जा सकता है





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Way Forward





Improved service delivery through PWS

- GoI to finance only PWS
- Working towards 100% rural communities with PWS before 2030

Improving the functioning and sustainability of schemes

- Transfer of ownership to institutions responsible for O&M
- GoI to encourage scope for people's participation.
- GPs and communities to decide the service levels, technology choice and become co-financers of schemes

Decentralization

- 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments: States devolving activities and responsibilities for development to PRIs
- Decentralization expected to also facilitate integration of sanitation and water supply services

Focus on water quality

- Availability and quality of rural drinking water a priority
- Govt, through NWQSM, prioritises water quality-affected habitations
- Surface water schemes to be prioritized to protect groundwater sources

Changing role of Government:

- Govt increasingly moving towards a facilitator role
- Will take steps to establish an enabling environment to support strengthening of local institutions



Focus on sustainability of interventions

- Focus to move to sustaining ODF-ness to realize sustainable health and hygiene benefits
- Dedicated Swachhagrahi workforce to focus on ODF-S
- Financing behavior change post-ODF, decentralized O&M, and retrofitting to ensure ODF-S

Investment in solid and liquid waste management

- Being prioritized and so far more than 70% of villages have reported investments in SLWM
- GOBARDhan initiative to provide 3Es – Employment, Energy and Empowerment – in 700 districts

Capacity at local level for O&M:

- Training of Masons and Swachhagrahis
- Focus on retrofitting, upgradation of toilets and fecal sludge management

Incentivizing States for sustaining services

- Performance-based incentive scheme for ODF-S
- ODF-S to be monitored and measured through an annual IVA survey



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Thank You

