State Ministers Conference
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Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

Total Sanitation Campaign

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Presentation Outline

• Sanitation Scenario in India
• TSC Performance
• Issues of Concern
• Issues for deliberations
What is Sanitation?

• Personal & Household Level
  – Personal hygiene
  – Safe handling of drinking water
  – Domestic sanitation & food hygiene
  – Safe disposal of human & animal excreta

• Community
  – Safe disposal of waste water
  – Management of solid waste
  – Clean environment
Sanitation Scenario in India

- 1981 – IHHL coverage in rural India - 1%
- 2001 Census – IHHL Coverage in rural India - 22%
- 2010- Online reporting under TSC - 67% rural IHHL coverage (As of September 2010)
- 8-9% annual Growth has been achieved in first three years of 11th Plan
Year-wise IHHL Coverage (2000-01 to 2010-11 Upto Sep’2010)

- The progress for the year 2010-11 is upto Sep, 2010. The progress in this year appears less due to revision in project objectives from 12.01 crore as of March 2010 to 12.57 crore of Sep, 2010.
- 47 lakh Households have been provided with sanitation facility in current year as against 48 lakh during the last year till Sept.
Households having Sanitation Facilities as per Census 2001 = \textbf{3.03 Cr} \\
Households identified without Toilets under TSC till June’10 = \textbf{12.57 Cr} \\
Households provided with sanitation facilities under TSC = \textbf{7.41 Cr} \\
Total Households having sanitation facilities as of Sept’10 = \textbf{10.43 Cr} \\
Total HHs (HHs with Toilet as per Census+ HHs without toilet under TSC) = \textbf{15.60 Cr} \\
\% Sanitation Coverage = \left(\frac{\text{Total HHs with Toilet}}{\text{Total HHs}}\right) \times 100 = \left(\frac{10.43}{15.60}\right) \times 100 \quad = \textbf{66.89\%}
## TSC - Physical Performance

*(April 2001 - September 2010)*

**For 607 districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Project Objectives</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>% of Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IHHL</td>
<td>12.57 crore</td>
<td>7.07 crore</td>
<td>5.49 crore</td>
<td>43.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Toilets</td>
<td>13.14 lakh</td>
<td>10.33 lakh</td>
<td>2.81 lakh</td>
<td>21.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anganwadi Toilets</td>
<td>5,06,968</td>
<td>3,47,077</td>
<td>1,59,891</td>
<td>31.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Complex</td>
<td>33,684</td>
<td>19,509</td>
<td>14,175</td>
<td>42.08%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ACHIEVEMENTS IN SANITATION COVERAGE

• Sanitation Coverage has increased from 39.03% in 2006-07 to 66.89% in 2010-11 (Upto September, 2010)

• Annual increase in Sanitation Coverage
  – 2009-10 - 7.83%
  – 2008-09 - 9.51%
  – 2007-08 - 8.99%

• States that have registered growth more than national average i.e. 7.83% in the year 2009-10
  – Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Nagaland
State-wise achievement in IHHLs during April-September-2009 & April-September-2010

- IHHL-Ach(Apr-Sep-2009)
- IHHL-Ach(Apr-Sep-2010)
% State-wise achievement in IHHLs

≤35% (6)
36-50% (7)
51-75% (12)
>75% (5)

D & N HAVELI
PUDUCHERRY
MANIPUR
JAMMU & KASHMIR
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
HARYAN
HIMACHAL PRAD
KARNATAKA
UTTARAKHAND
RURAL INDIA
MAHARASHTRA
UTTAR PRADESH
MIZORAM
GUJARAT
TAMIL NADU
GOA
HARYANA
TRIPURA
HIMACHAL PRAD
KERALA
Sikkim
% Share of the States out of the total balance target to achieve 100% rural sanitation coverage (5.49 Crore)

Note: Less than 0.01 % balance target is shown 0
Financial Progress (Rs. in crore)

Up to 19.10.10

Total Centre State Community/ Users
Outlay Release Expenditure

19626 12274 5206 2146 10637 5871 3231 1535 8365 4736 2525 1104 0 5000 10000 15000 20000 25000
Institutional Coverage (Schools)

Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Tamilnadu and Manipur

Covered: 78.61%
Un-covered: 21.39%
% State-wise achievement in School Toilets

- <60% (5)
- 60-75% (7)
- 76-99% (14)
- 100% (2)
Institutional Coverage (Anganwadis)

Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pd, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam
% State-wise achievement in Anganwadi Toilets

- <50% (10) states
- 50-65% (4) states
- 75-99% (13) states
- 100% (2) states

States with different achievement levels are listed along with their percentage contributions.
Outcomes: No. of NGP Awarded GPs

- **Total GPs, 250000**
- NGP Awarded so far, 22443

- **Tamil Nadu**, 2097
- **Maharashtra**, 8387
- **Karnataka**, 845
- **Gujarat**, 1670
- **Uttar Pradesh**, 14
- **Andhra Pradesh**, 1087
- **Assam**, 24
- **Bihar**, 198
- **Chhattisgarh**, 521
- **Haryana**, 989
- **Himachal Pradesh**, 520
- **Jharkhand**, 225
- **Jammu and Kashmir**, 12
- **Kerala**, 870
- **Madhya Pradesh**, 1512
- **Meghalaya**, 63
- **Manipur**, 2
- **Mizoram**, 31
- **Nagaland**, 50
- **Orissa**, 155
- **Punjab**, 96
- **Rajasthan**, 207
- **Sikkim**, 164
- **Meghalaya**, 63
- **Mizoram**, 31
- **Nagaland**, 50
- **Orissa**, 155
- **Punjab**, 96
- **Rajasthan**, 207
- **Sikkim**, 164

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**States with...**

- **ANDHRA PRADESH**, 1087
- **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**, 14
- **ASSAM**, 24
- **BIHAR**, 198
- **CHHATTISGARH**, 521
- **GUJARAT**, 1670
- **HARYANA**, 989
- **HIMACHAL PRADESH**, 520
- **JAMMU AND KASHMIR**, 12
- **JHARKHAND**, 225
- **JAMMU AND KASHMIR**, 12
- **KARNATAKA**, 845
- **KERALA**, 870
- **MAHARASHTRA**, 8387
- **MADHYA PRADESH**, 1512
- **MAHARASHTRA**, 8387
- **SIKKIM**, 164
- **RAJASTHAN**, 207
- **PUNJAB**, 96
- **ORISSA**, 155
- **NAGALAND**, 50
- **MANIPUR**, 2
- **MEGHALAYA**, 63
- **MIZORAM**, 31

**Outcomes:**

- No. of NGP Awarded GPs

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**Total GPs, 250000**

- **NGP Awarded so far, 22443**
Issues of Concern
Out of 1.1 billion, 58% of people practicing open defecation globally in 2008 were in India.

Source: JMP Report 2010
Percentage of open defecation highest in India among South Asian countries
(Joint Monitoring program of WHO and UNICEF Report 2010, figures upto March 2008)
Population growth undermining service provisions

Despite adding 103 million new users as per WHO-Unicef Data since the year 2000, more than 578 million in rural areas still defecate in open.

Population using toilet and population defecating in open (in million)

- **2000**
  - Population using toilet: 593 million
  - Population defecating in open: 157 million

- **2008**
  - Population using toilet: 750 million
  - Population defecating in open: 260 million

- **2008**
  - Population using toilet: 838 million
  - Population defecating in open: 578 million
Usage Lags Behind Access

Access and use of household toilets in NGP Villages
(As per TARU-Unicef Study-2008 conducted in six states and 162 GPs)

Andhra Pradesh: 88% with Individual Household Toilet, 77% with Functional Household Toilet
Chattisgarh: 100% with Individual Household Toilet, 39% with Functional Household Toilet
Maharashtra: 82% with Individual Household Toilet, 65% with Functional Household Toilet
Tamil Nadu: 79% with Individual Household Toilet, 61% with Functional Household Toilet
Uttar Pradesh: 80% with Individual Household Toilet, 39% with Functional Household Toilet
West Bengal: 81% with Individual Household Toilet, 63% with Functional Household Toilet
All States: 81% with Individual Household Toilet, 63% with Functional Household Toilet

Note: Even NGP in its present form has not been a solution to ensure ODF communities
ACCESS TO TOILETS IN NGP VILLAGES
(As per preliminary findings of CMS study 2010 conducted in 664 GPs in 12 states)
Reasons for disuse of household toilets

- Poor/Unfinished installation, 31%
- No Super Structure, 14%
- Blockage, Pan choked, poor disposable arrangement, 26%
- Lack of behaviour change, 18%
- Lack of water, 9%
- Wrong location, 5%
- Destroyed by Flood, 3%
- Poor/Unfinished installation, 31%
REASONS FOR DYSFUNCTIONAL TOILETS
(As per preliminary findings of CMS study 2010 conducted in 664 NGPs in 12 states)
Not Reaching the Poorest Trends in sanitation wealth quintiles (Unicef-WHO- JMP Report 2010)

Note: Access to Sanitation not increasing proportionately among the poorest of the poor
POVERTY CONTINUES TO BE A CURSE
REASONS FOR NO INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD LATRINE (IHHL)
(As per preliminary findings of CMS study 2010 conducted in 664 NGPs in 12 states)
Failure of IEC and non-involvement of PRIs across India
Motivating Factors for creating sanitation facility
(As per preliminary findings of CMS study 2010 conducted in 664 NGPs in 12 states)
Sanitation Influences all MDGs

Poverty
- Economic loss on account of health, education, productivity, tourism, environmental impacts of lack of sanitation estimated at 2% of GDP in case of South East Asian countries by WB

Primary Education
- The WHO estimates that 194 million schooldays, resulting from fewer incidents of diarrhoea, would be gained annually if the MDGs for sanitation were met. (Bartram, Hutton and Haller, WHO 2004.)
- Poor sanitation contributes to the high malnutrition among children which is 40% (NFHS-III, 2005-06)

Combating Diseases
- 5 of the 10 top killer diseases of children aged 1-5 are mainly caused by poor sanitation, inadequate water supply and poor personal hygiene: Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Hookworm, and Ascariasis claim thousands of lives every day (UNICEF Fact Sheet 2008)

Health & Child Mortality
- Poor hygiene affects the respiratory system and aggregates the acute respiratory infections which is 6% among children (NFHS-III, 2005-06)
- Poor hygiene and lack of sanitation and unsafe drinking water contribute to about 88% of diarrhoea deaths contributing 17% of child deaths (UNICEF/WHO)

Environmental Sustainability
- 55% of the population still defecates in open that annually generates more than 36 million metric tones of human excreta and 11 million to 14.6 million metric tones solid waste generated annually in rural areas alone; major threat to environment cleanliness (SLWM in Rural Areas, Technical Note, UNICEF & RGNDWM, 2007)
From the preceding it is clear that:

- Approx. 9% growth per year is being achieved in the last 3 years and as such 100% achievement by GoI numbers is likely to go up to 2015. If we take the numbers as accepted by JMP, the period is likely to be longer.

- A large per cent (37%) of the toilets already provided are not being used.

- Unfortunately, the Campaign has bye-passed the poorest. Neither the extension of IEC activity or the subsidy has been able to make any changes.

- Major works still needs to be done in States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Jharkhand.
The Conference should seek to discuss

- How to accelerate the physical implementation of the programme?
- Deliberate on a time-frame when 100% ODF is attainable
- Deliberate, if any changes in policy guidelines or support structure needs to be effected
- Deliberate, how best to involve the Panchayat Raj System, Civil Society, School Children and other influential groups in the Campaign
- Deliberate, if any changes need to be made in the NGP Guidelines
- Deliberate, if there is a need for a change in the IEC activities, and above all
- How to provide effective political leadership to the whole programme?
LET US TOGETHER MAKE

Sanitation is more important than Independence

Cleanliness is next to Godliness

Thank you

SANITATION....... A WAY OF LIFE