WORLD BANK SUPPORT
TO
INDIA RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

KEY MESSAGES ON SANITATION

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February 2014
BANK’S ENGAGEMENT IN RURAL WSS SECTOR

Ongoing/Closed Projects
First Karnataka RWSS Project (1993-2000)
First Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand RWSS Project (1996-2002)
First Kerala RWSS Project (2001-2008)
Second Karnataka RWSS Project (2002–ongoing with additional financing through 2013)
Second Maharashtra RWSS Project (2003-2009)
Second Uttarakhand RWSS Project (2006-2014)
Punjab RWSS Project (2007-2013)
Andhra Pradesh RWSS Project (2009-2014)
RWSS Program for Low Income States (2014-2020) – recently approved

Analytical Activities
a) India WSS “Bridging the Gap” between Infrastructure and Services (2006)
c) Review of Twenty Years of WB Support to Rural WSS Sector in India (2012)
Bank’s Engagement in Rural WSS
Two Decades / Three Generations of Support to GoI

- Engagement with Seven States, Ten Projects
- US $1.4 billion Bank support benefiting more than 25 million rural people

First Generation 1990s: Improving Services; Piloting Community Demand Responsive Approaches (DRA)
Maharashtra 1; Karnataka 1, Uttar Pradesh

Second Generation 2000s: Demonstrating Institutional Models; Scaling-up Service Delivery through Local Governments
Karnataka 2, Kerala 1, Maharashtra 2

Third Generation 2006 onwards: State-wide Institutional Models including Sector-wide Approach (SWAPs)
Uttarakhand, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala 2
DRA + PRI + State-wide RWSS Sector Program

Fourth Generation 2014 onwards:
Maharashtra Performance for Results;
RWSSP - LIS Multi State Centrally Supported Project (4 States)

Bank’s Major Contributions to the Sector

- Achieving ODF villages; meeting next generation sanitation challenges of SLWM
- Integrating governance and accountability aspects
- Improving Water Quality Monitoring
- Shifting paradigm to HH connections and metering
- Building capacity of State Departments, sector institutions, local governments & communities
- Targeting poor and vulnerable groups

Designing and implementing state & sector-wide programs to scale up reforms;
Improving sustainability - financially, source wise, service delivery and community satisfaction
Designing M&E / other Tools for Sustainability Evaluation
Implementing new institutional models at scale
Demonstrating inclusive community based, participatory, demand responsive approaches
Piloting district and GP wide water security planning

Credit Bank’s major contributions to the sector as follows:

- Improving Water Quality Monitoring
- Shifting paradigm to HH connections and metering
- Building capacity of State Departments, sector institutions, local governments & communities
- Targeting poor and vulnerable groups

This diagram illustrates the progress made in rural WSS services over different generations.
INDIA RURAL WSS SECTOR – WHERE ARE WE TODAY?

Accomplishment by GoI & States - spending US$4billion per annum

- Census 2001: 24% rural households have access to tap water
- **Census 2011**: 31% rural households have access to tap water
- Census 2001: 22% rural households have access to domestic toilets
- **Census 2011**: 31% rural households have access to domestic toilets

Access to reliable, sustainable, and affordable service is lagging behind.

Sanitation challenges:

- Toilet construction does not always guarantee usage, resulting in slippages in ‘open defecation-free villages’
- Village sanitation is a major problem (community centric next generation of SLWM)

Changing mindsets and improving institutional models for Sustainability

- Placing GPs /communities in the central role supported by higher levels of PRIs, State government and local private sector, for facilitating, planning, monitoring
- Providing a range of professionalized back-up services.
Sanitation Agenda: Highlights of Bank RWSS Projects

- **Karnataka RWSS Project** focuses on providing comprehensive sanitation package, including toilets, solid and liquid waste management, smokeless chullas, roads and drains, etc. with household sanitation coverage increasing from a baseline of 19 percent to 61 percent in the project areas.

- Recently completed **Jalswarajaya -1 in Maharashtra** provides safe sanitation facilities to about 900,000 project households (approximately 20 percent of which are tribal) with 61 percent villages achieving ODF status against the project target of 40 percent.

- **Kerala RWSS Project (Jalanidhi 1)** directly helped about 753,000 rural people access improved sanitation services and contributed towards achievement of 85 NGP awards in project areas. **Jalanidhi 2** is focusing on second generation issues of SLWM at community rather than the individual HH level, including challenges of septage treatment and solid waste disposal.

- **Uttrakhand RWSS SWAp model**, implemented at scale and state wide, includes HH and community sanitation, personal and community hygiene, along with SLWM. Starting from a low baseline of 20 percent sanitation coverage, project has achieved the coverage of 92 percent, including sustained ODF coverage.

- **Punjab RWSS SWAp** is addressing the next generation sanitation issues by connecting households to small bore sewerage systems, especially designed for rural areas. These sewerage schemes are expected to benefit 125,000 people.

- **Andhra Pradesh RWSS Project** has an inclusive approach for scaling up total sanitation coverage, including focus on tribal and marginalized habitations within the district-wide SWAp model, and is expected to benefit 1.2 million people.
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<th>General Features of State Sanitation Programs</th>
<th>Features of Bank Projects</th>
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<tr>
<td>Demand driven implementation</td>
<td>Demand driven and decentralized service delivery involving community at each stage of planning and implementation.</td>
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<td>District and GP as unit of implementation</td>
<td>District, GP and Habitation as unit of implementation</td>
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<td>Project designing and planning at district level</td>
<td>Integrated WASH project designing, planning and implementation at GP and habitation level</td>
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<td>Total Sanitation Framework largely implemented in target driven mode</td>
<td>Phased Total Sanitation Framework with initial focus on planning, motivation followed by construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication and Capacity Focus</td>
<td>Communication and Capacity Focus with strong linkage with outputs and outcome</td>
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<td>Promotion of both private market as well as TSC supported Supply Chain (Rural Sanitary Marts and Production Centers)</td>
<td>Promotion of private market for supply chain activities</td>
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<td>GP/NGO/household driven construction of toilets</td>
<td>Household driven construction toilet where incentives are given after quality assessments are done</td>
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<td>Subsidy/Incentive for Poor Households and Institutions through cash and construction support</td>
<td>Incentive for Poor Households and Institutions through cash support only</td>
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<td>Awards for Outcomes through NGP</td>
<td>Support to NGP as well State Awards for Outcomes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output driven monitoring though limited to physical targets only</td>
<td>Output and outcome monitoring covering both access and usage; also supported by social audits, sustainability assessments and impact assessments</td>
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Progress in Sanitation Coverage
Bank Projects and State wide

Kerala RWSS (Jalanidhi-II) 76 84 94
Maharashtra RWSS (Jalaswarajya-I) 19 77 44
Uttarakhand RWSS (Ongoing) 20 92 55

Legend:
- Project Baseline
- Project Achievement
- State Coverage (Census 2011)
Lessons Learnt from Bank Projects

Reforms in sanitation work if community is involved in planning, implementation and O&M

SWAp model has demonstrated impressive improvements in sanitation coverage, where HH and village sanitation programs are launched as a priority along with launch of water supply interventions.

Focus on behaviour change is critical - particularly concerning toilet use and personal and community hygiene.

Securing household and community contribution for sanitation schemes leads to improved sustainability.

Monitoring ODF supported by innovative mobilizing techniques (participatory health communication, healthy home hygiene surveys) helped many local governments to win national and state awards.

Bank projects have contributed in scaling up state award programs: Nirmalaya Award in Karnataka, Shubhram Award in Andhra Pradesh, SGBGSY Award in Maharashtra, Best GPWSC Award in Punjab, and Habitation Awards of Uttarakhand.

Capacity building and institutional strengthening is important. Bank projects assisted States with preparation of operational guidelines, joint planning, effective training linked with outcomes, joint monitoring, setting up reformed dedicated institutional structures, outsourcing of functions (engaging NGOs), etc.

Knowledge management helps. Bank projects set up mechanisms for documentation and sharing of lessons from implementation. NGP villages were used as centres of excellence and training on sustaining ODF status, and for introducing new approaches to SLWM.
Sanitation Challenges and Initiatives

Addressing sanitation deficit in India will require sustained action over the next decade. Based on Census - progress in access to improved sanitation has been just 9% in 10 years. With the current deficit standing at 69% the current rate of progress would achieve full coverage in just under 80 years.

National program can address sanitation issues in a more integrated manner

MoDWS has already initiated a series of reforms - restructured TSC as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan - NBA:

• Community saturation approach to create Nirmal Grams (clean village);
• Substantial increase in subsidy to address current inflation concerns;
• GP as unit of planning and implementation; co-joint planning and implementation of the sanitation and water schemes;
• Focus on capacity building and communication at local level;
• Convergence of programs to support sanitation initiative, example with MNREGS for securing finances for labour component;
• Mandatory independent evaluation;
• Focus on SLWM;
• State specific communication strategy, appointment of brand ambassador, promoting use of CSR funds.

Other activities that can be initiated:

Focus on lagging regions;
Focus on quality assurance and monitoring;
Development of institutions at village level;
Development of vibrant sanitation market and promotion of ‘sanitation first’ strategy.

Independent assessment of strengths and weaknesses of TSC / NBA and NGP so that massive slip back in ODF status can be understood and addressed.
What next for the Bank?
Bank will continue to enhance its approach to rural sanitation, building on experience gained over last 20 years and drawing on nationally and international developments, through mix of Projects, Sector work, TA:

- Supporting lagging states by financing state specific projects;
- Helping assess the sanitation market and create linkages with program;
- Strengthening capacity of existing resource institutions supporting TSC/NBA at national and state levels;
- Considering new elements to the Environmental Sanitation package;
- Exploring how Bank assistance can support NBA outside the project area.
- Piloting scalable solid and liquid waste models in existing projects;
- Sharing good practices, including bank project outputs, outcome and impact assessments models and tools to strengthen NBA operations;
- Supporting award programs both at national and state levels through existing projects.