

*ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY*

7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources



7.1 The Tenth Five Year Plan, while emphasizing the need for balanced and sustainable economic development along with sustainability of the environment for healthy living, had also set the target for increasing forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012 against 20.60% assessed in 2005. The total land area covered under different forests in the country was 6,77,088 sq. km. Out of the total forest cover, 54,569 sq. km. is very dense forest (1.66%); 332,647 sq. km. is moderately dense forest (10.12%) while 289, 872 sq. km. (8.82%) is open forest cover. The reserved and protected forests together account for 638,353 sq. km., (19% of the total land area). The forest cover

includes 4445 sq. km. of mangroves, which is 0.14% of country's geographic area.

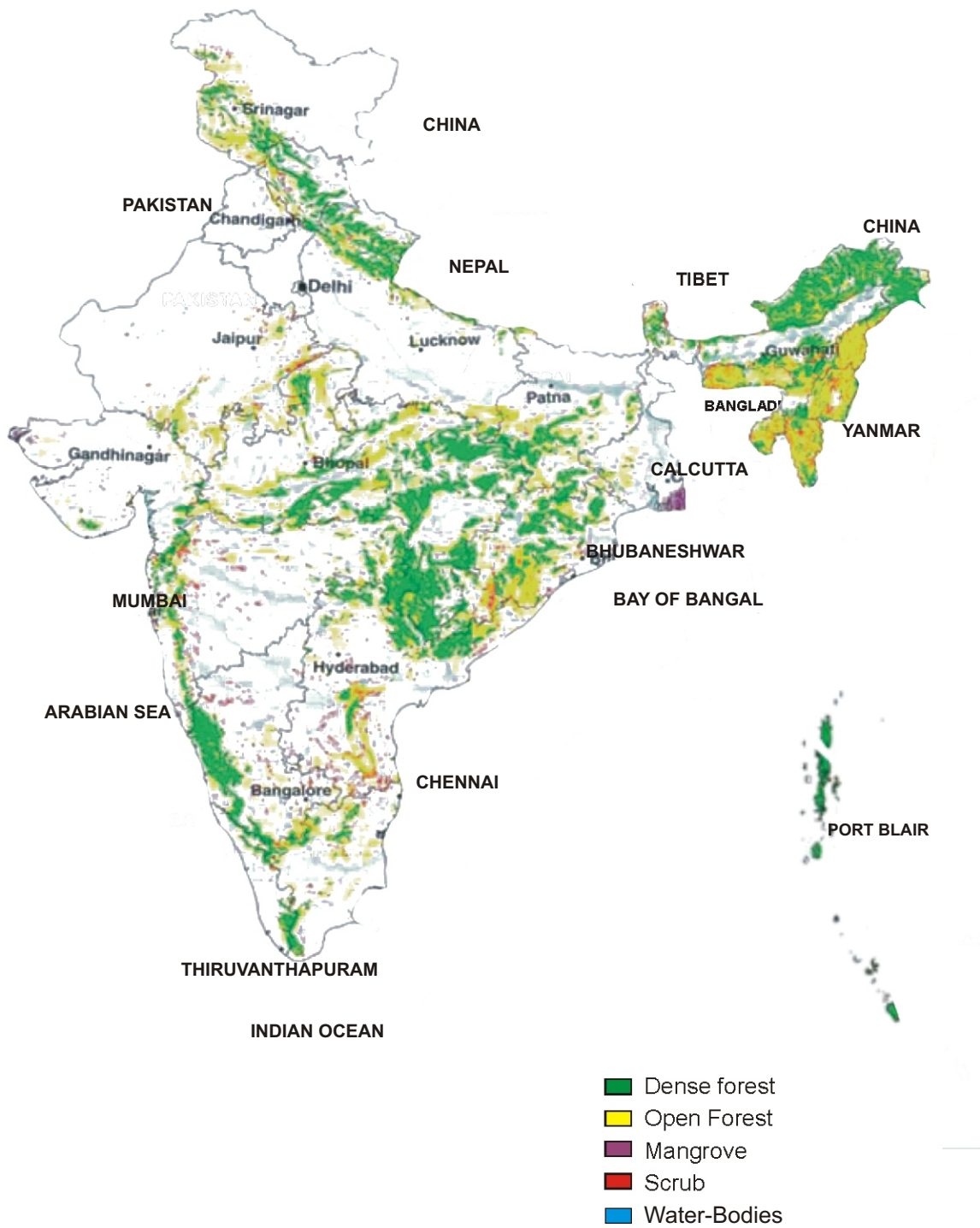
7.2. Under the Goal 7, we have to analyze, how environment, livelihood stability, land use and cropping could affect food access and nutrition security and how these in turn have impacted on the condition of children and women. Programmes and policies that recognize the link between women's well being and environmental health cut across various sectors and include initiatives in forestry, water supply, rainwater harvesting, sanitation, natural resource management, etc. The nodal agency for environment related activities is the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Table 7.1: Percentage of Forest Cover-State-wise

State/ Union -Territory	% of Area under forest	
	2003	2005
ANDHRA PRADESH	16.15	16.13
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	80.83	80.93
ASSAM	35.36	35.24
BIHAR	5.92	5.92
CHHITTISGARH	41.42	41.32
GOA	58.45	58.45
GUJARAT	7.56	7.51
HARYANA	3.56	3.59
HIMACHAL PRADESH	25.79	25.81
JAMMU & KASHMIR	9.57	9.57
JHARKHAND	28.31	29.34
KARNATAKA	18.38	18.38
KERALA	40.13	40.13
MADHYA PRADESH	24.70	24.66
MAHARASHTRA	15.44	15.43
MANIPUR	77.30	76.53
MEGHALAYA	75.46	75.74
MIZORAM	88.15	88.63
NAGALAND	84.53	82.75
ORISSA	31.05	31.07
PUNJAB	3.07	3.09
RAJASTHAN	4.62	4.63
SIKKIM	45.97	45.97
TAMIL NADU	17.69	17.72
TRIPURA	77.47	77.77
UTTARAKHAND	45.73	45.70
UTTAR PRADESH	5.86	5.86
WEST BENGAL	13.96	13.99
A&N ISLAND	82.52	80.36
CHANDIGARH	13.16	13.16
D & N HAVELI	45.01	45.01
DAMAN & DIU	7.14	7.14
DELHI	5.73	11.87
LAKSHADWEEP	78.13	78.13
PONDICHERRY	2.44	8.75
ALL INDIA	20.62	20.60

State of Forest Report, 2005 : Ministry of Environment and Forests

Fig.: 27 Distribution of Forest Cover in India



Gender sensitive resource management is encouraged in schemes such as the Joint Forest Management Schemes, in which 50 percent of the members are generally women. Women's participation is encouraged in community resource management and watershed programmes. Rural women living below the poverty line are provided with financial assistance to raise nurseries in forestlands. The Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources implements several programmes to reduce drudgery and provides systems for cooking and lighting. Environmental education programmes supported by the Department of Education play an important role in creating awareness and seeking location specific solutions to the environmental problems. Customary practices followed by the forest dwellers supplement Government efforts to maintain and preserve forests.

Land Management

7.3. Land is a critical national resource. Its efficient management is vital for economic growth and development of rural areas. Concerted efforts are being made through Area Development Programmes to regenerate and rejuvenate wasteland and degraded land. The Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) adopted the watershed approach in 1987. The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) taken up by the National Wasteland Development Board in 1989 also aimed at developing wasteland on a watershed basis. These programmes have now been brought under the administrative jurisdiction of Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development. Watershed Development Projects under these three programmes have been taken up for holistic

development of areas with community participation. The fourth major programme based on the watershed concept is the National Watershed Development Project in Rain fed Areas (NWDPA) under the Ministry of Agriculture.

7.4. So far, these programmes had their own separate norms, funding patterns and technical components based on their respective coverage and specific aims. While the Desert Development Programme focused on reforestation to arrest the growth of hot and cold deserts, the Draught Prone Areas Programme concentrated on non-arable lands and drainage lines for in-situ soil and moisture conservation, agro-forestry, pasture development, horticulture and alternate land uses. The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, on the other hand, made silvipasture, soil and moisture conservation on wastelands under Government or community or private control as their predominant activity. These three programmes are now different components of one common programme called 'Hariyali' which is being implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions. The NWDPA combines the features of all these three programmes with the additional dimension of improving arable lands through better crop management technologies. While the focus of these programmes may have differed, the common theme amongst these programmes has been their basic objective of land and water resource management for sustainable production.

Ozone Depleting Substances

7.5. India's per capita consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) is at present less than 3g and was within 20g between 1995-97 as against per capita consumption of 300g permitted under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer. India has also

taken effective action for phasing out various Ozone Depleting Substances both in the production and consumption sectors in accordance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

Energy Used

7.6. Lowering energy intensity of GDP growth through higher energy efficiency is key to meeting India’s energy challenge and ensuring its energy security. India’s energy intensity vis-à-vis GDP growth has been falling and is about half what is used to be in early 70s. Energy consumption, per unit of GDP in purchasing power parity terms is only 0.19-kilogram oil equivalent per dollar as compared to 0.21 of the world average. But there is still a room for improvement and can be brought down further significantly with current commercially available technologies. In spite of a reasonable growth in GDP and dependence on fossil fuels to meet the Energy needs of India, carbon dioxide emission per capita in India is still low, i.e., around 1 tonne against the world average of about 4 tonnes and of about 19 tonnes in case of some developed countries (According to IEA).

7.7. In India, quite a substantial number of households use coke, coal, firewood, cowdung cake and charcoal as primary source of energy for cooking – 87.6% in rural and 28.6% in urban as revealed through the survey on consumption expenditure conducted in 1999- 2000. In a subsequent survey carried out in 2002,

For the first time ever, factories manufacturing chemicals that damage the Earth’s protective ozone layer are being closed under a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. This extraordinary action would certainly inspire the future generations. To mark such sites worldwide where ODS production facilities have been permanently closed, a unique new global initiative called ‘Remembering Our Future’ has been launched by the United Nations Environment Programme, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics’ (UNEP-DTIE) Ozonation Programme. The first launch of “Remembering Our Future” took place in a special ceremony on 7 March 2005 in New Delhi, India, where UNEP, the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and a private company, SRF limited, gathered to mark the closure of a plant that used to produce halons. The marker would be displayed at the former plant site in Rajasthan. The marker initiative is a part of UNEP’s awareness raising activities under the Communication Strategy for Global compliance with the Montreal Protocol. “Once upon a time, there was a plant on this site that produced halons. For the benefit of future generations, this manufacturing facility was shut down”, the plaque reads. The closure of this plant was supported by the World Bank, with funds from the multilateral fund and demonstrates India’s continued commitment to complete the ODS phase-out under the Montréal Protocol.

Fig. 28
Per Capita Emission of Carbon Dioxide in India

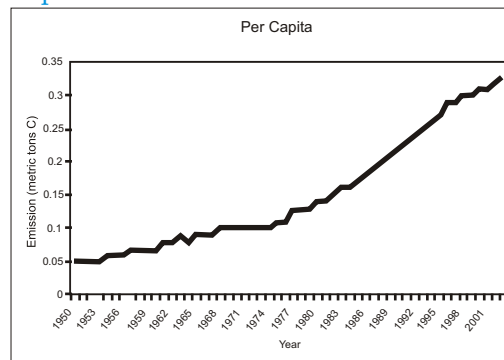
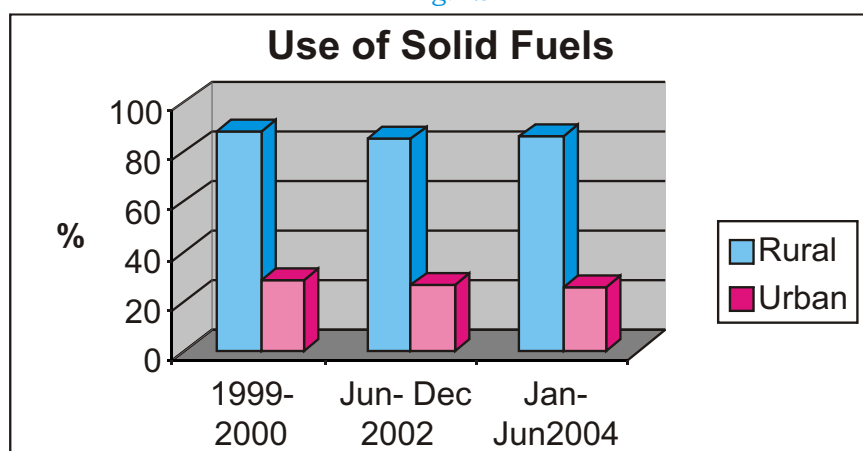


Table 7.2: Commercial Energy Use in kg oil equivalent

Year	Energy Use (kg oil equivalent) per capita	per unit of GDP (1993-94 prices)	per unit of GDP (current prices)
1990-91	288.44	0.035	0.047
1992-93	304.66	0.036	0.039
1993-94	308.41	0.035	0.035
1995-96	338.66	0.035	0.029
1997-98	360.99	0.034	0.025
1998-99	361.22	0.033	0.022
1999-00	389.65	0.034	0.022
2000-01	410.93	0.035	0.022
2001-02	412.04	0.034	0.020
2002-03	420.31	0.034	0.020
2003-04	435.27	0.033	0.018

Fig. 29



the proportion has slightly reduced to 85% in rural and 26.3% in urban areas. However, the 2004 survey again showed a slight increase implying that the rate of decline is so slow that percentage of households using solid fuels tends to remain static. Almost all the States except Punjab have more than 70% households using solid fuels.

7.8. To bring about revolutionary changes in the rural economy, it is imperative that all the lighting needs of the rural India are met through affordable electricity supply and all the cooking

needs are met through LPG gas connections. It is being targeted to complete the rural electrification work by 2010. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been launched in April 2005 for achieving the objective of providing access to electricity to all rural households in 5 years. Under the scheme, the Central Government is providing 90% capital grant for extending the grid to electrifying all villages and habitations where it is feasible and cost effective to do so, with the States accepting the commitment to provide electricity with revenue sustainability.

In remote villages where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor cost effective, Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has been identified as the designated agency for covering them under remote villages electrification programme.

Table 7.3: Percentage of households using solid fuel, January-June 2004

State/Group of States/ Group of UTs	Percentage of hhs using solid fuel	
	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	85.7	28.2
Arunachal Pradesh	91.5	-
Assam	92.7	17.8
Bihar	87.2	35.6
Chhattisgarh	98.0	42.4
Delhi	-	5.5
Gujarat	81.0	16.6
Haryana	78.8	23.5
Himachal Pradesh	78.6	-
Jammu & Kashmir	74.6	25.0
Jharkhand	97.1	47.1
Karnataka	89.5	29.0
Kerala	77.1	46.1
Madhya Pradesh	97.7	37.1
Maharashtra	79.7	12.4
Manipur	76.3	43.3
Mizoram	-	9.1
Orissa	82.1	35.2
Punjab	57.3	12.2
Rajasthan	94.7	27.3
Tamil Nadu	77.8	21.2
Tripura	96.3	-
Uttar Pradesh	92.6	39.2
West Bengal	82.8	31.3
North-Eastern States*	88.5	29.5
Group of UTs	50.8	10.5
All-India	85.8	25.6

*As per usual NSS report terminology, this group excludes Assam.

‘-’ indicates that estimates for the State concerned were not published in the report as the sample size was not considered large enough. Data from all States and UTs, however, were included in the all-India estimates.

7.9. From the available data on commercial energy use in kg oil equivalent per capita, a clear positive trend has been observed over last one decade or so (from 288 kg oil equivalent in 1990-91 to 520 kg oil equivalent in 2005-06). The energy use per 1000 Rs. GDP (at 1993-94 prices) has been declining constantly from 36.255 kg oil equivalent in 1991-92 to about 31 kg oil equivalent by 2005-06.

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

7.10. As per Census data, 62% of the total households in the country could use safe drinking water in 1991. By 2001, this proportion has increased to 85%. There has been substantial increase in the rural India, the percentage having increased from 55.5% in 1991 to 82% in 2001 and to 90% in 2005.

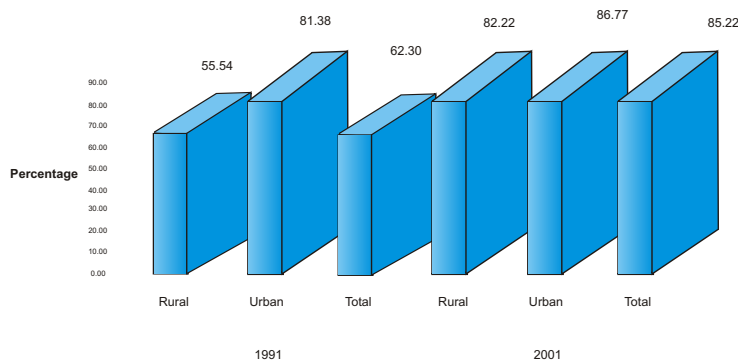
Table 7.4: Proportion of population with access to an improved water source and sanitation

Indicator/Year	1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Proportion of the population with access to an improved water source	55.54	81.38	62.30	82.22	86.77	85.22
Proportion of the population with access to sanitation	1991		2001		2005	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	9.48	47.00	21.92	63.00	32.36	N.A

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development Registrar General of India



Fig. 30
Proportion of population with sustainable access to water source

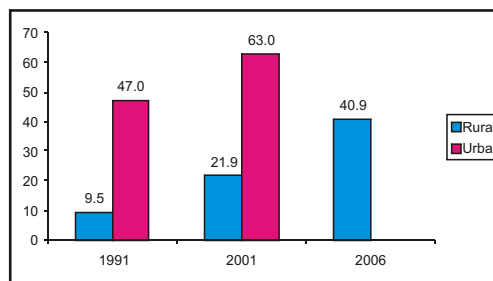


Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

7.11. as per the 2001 census, out of the total 1.02 billion population in the country, the urban population is 285 million, living in 5161 towns, which is 27.8% of the total population. Of the 5161 urban agglomerations, 35 metropolitan cities contained about 37% of the total urban population. The remaining urban population was distributed in 365 large towns with population ranging from 100,000 to one million and the 4761 towns having population less than 100,000. The proportion of population in metropolitan cities, which was 19% in 1951, increased to 37% in 2001. The rate of urban population growth in the country is still very high as compared to developed countries, and the large cities in the country are becoming larger due to influx of population to these cities. The high rate of continuing migration from rural to urban areas has been putting enormous pressure on the urban infrastructure, causing serious problems of urban planning, management and governance. The pressure is more in respect to provision of basic amenities such as safe drinking water supply, hygienic sanitation and drainage facilities.

7.12. The 2001 Census indicates that out of total 53.69 million urban households, 36.86 million households are having tap water source, the remaining households have water supply from other sources such as hand pumps, tube wells, etc. Out of 36.86 million households, 26.67 million

Fig. 31: The sanitation coverage of rural and urban area



urban households are having tap water source within the premises, 8.08 million near the premises and 2.09 million away from the premises (i.e., the source is located at a distance of more than 100 metres from the premises).

7.13. About 89% of the urban population has been provided with water supply and 63% with sewerage and sanitation facilities, as on 31.3.2000. However, these coverage figures indicate only the accessibility. Adequacy and equitable distribution and per capita provision of these basic services are not as per the prescribed norms in some cases. For instance, the poor, particularly those living in slums and squatter settlements, are generally deprived of these basic facilities. Though about 89% of the population in the urban centers is estimated to have access to some form of piped water supply, the level of service is very poor. Water is available for only 2 to 6 hours a day and the quality and quantity may not be as per the standard norms in some cases.

7.14. In order to provide water supply and sanitation facilities in all the urban towns and cities, the Ministry of Urban Development is contemplating to introduce Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) having population up to one million as per 2001 Census, which will subsume the existing Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). Besides, the Ministry has launched National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) to provide infrastructure facilities including water supply, drainage and solid waste management in select cities including Metro cities and State capitals not covered under UIDSSMT.

7.15. Government of India is implementing a scheme VAMBAY for improving the conditions of slum dwellers by providing them shelter and healthy and enabling urban environment through community sanitation. Under VAMBAY, the construction of more than 100,000 cost effective dwelling units annually, including sanitation facilities, for the slum dwellers in the country is being undertaken. During the first 3 years of the scheme, Rs. 7.1625 billion of central subsidies were released for 3,26,517 dwelling units and 59,654 toilets.

7.16. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), with an objective to upgrade the urban slums by providing physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc. is being implemented in the country since 1996-97. Funds under NSDP are also being utilized for provision of community and social amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity child health and primary health care including immunization. The programme also has a component of shelter up-gradation or construction of

new houses. Since the inception of NSDP, 41.3 million slum dwellers have been benefited from this programme.

National Urban Renewal Mission

- ◇ *The Mission covers Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Road Network, Urban Transport.*
- ◇ *The Mission addresses the problem facing the urban water supply sector both inadequate resources, and better management of the assets created and efficient utilization of the water available in the systems.*
- ◇ *The reform strategy is a paradigm shift to use resources in a focused manner to incentives, leverage and support the reform efforts at the State and ULB level.*
- ◇ *The thrust is to accelerate the development process of infrastructure services in 60 select cities.*
- ◇ *In order to access funds, the States/ ULBs are required to undertake the stipulated mandatory and optional reforms.*
- ◇ *Rs. 28.00 billion have been allocated in the current financial year for the Sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance.*
- ◇ *Operational efficiency of water utilities is sought to be achieved through some specific mandatory reforms to be undertaken by States/ ULBs, which include levy of reasonable and adequate user charges within a time frame of five years. Mechanisms to strengthen consumer voice through reforms which mandate Public Disclosure Law, Community Participation Law and association of ULBs in city planning function. Setting up of regulatory mechanisms as envisaged in the reforms should also help in more efficient delivery of services in the sector.*
- ◇ *Adoption of modern accrual based double entry system of accounting to improve fiscal discipline and creditworthiness of the ULBs enabling them to access capital market.*
- ◇ *Structural and administrative reforms provided in the basket of optional reforms are expected to result in the professional management of water utilities, their capacity building and autonomy in their functioning.*

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

- For the remaining about 5000 urban areas, an omnibus scheme known as the “Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns has been introduced with an annual outlay of Rs. 7.00 billion in 2005-06 budget.
- The cities and towns proposing to access funds for urban infrastructure improvements will have to undertake mandatory as well as optional reforms. The States are to prioritize cities and projects to be provided with assistance.

Public Private Partnership

7.17. An outlay of Rs. 6 billion has been made in 2005-06 for Viability Gap Funding to support Public Private Partnership projects in the urban infrastructure sector. Water supply and sanitation projects with Private Sector Participation can access funds under this scheme.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

7.18. As a result of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission’s effort,

the rural water supply coverage has increased steadily in recent years. In 2001, about 86.77% of the rural population (642 million of the total 740 million) had access to a safe source of drinking water, much higher than the 55.54% (357 million of 642 million) in 1991. At present (1.4.2006), 91% of the habitations have been covered, about 2.8 percent are partially covered, less than 0.2 percent habitations are yet to be covered and 6% habitations with problems of water quality have to be tackled.

7.19. Coverage of habitations is a dynamic concept. Many habitations that have been fully covered earlier slip back to ‘not covered’ or ‘partially covered’ status due to a number of factors like (i) Sources going dry; (ii) Systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance; (iii) Sources becoming quality affected; (iv) Increase in population resulting into lower per capita availability; and (v) Emergence of new habitations. The Tenth Plan Working Group has estimated the number of slipped back habitations as 0.28 million habitations. This along with Survey findings of 2003 is being validated by Indian Institute of Public Administration.

Piped water supply in rural area





Drinking water supply in rural schools

7.20. A clearly defined strategy has been set in motion in the context of Millennium Development Goals. The State Governments and Mission have sufficient technical and financial capacity to carry forward the programme. The following strategies are in operation:

- Coverage of all residual habitations to ensure sustained supply of safe drinking water by 2009.
- Coverage of habitations that had been earlier covered but slipped back to 'not covered' or 'partially covered' status,
- Launching of community based Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme in association with Ministry of Health.
- Providing all rural schools and Anganwadis with safe drinking water in the shortest possible time.
- For sustainability of sources, there is convergence of programmes for water conservation with community participation, revival of traditional water sources and provision of rain water harvesting structures.
- Source strengthening measures are to be an integral part of all rural drinking water schemes, along with rejuvenating/ supplementing schemes that are now outlived or are functioning below their rated capacity.

Handpump with platform and drainage



- Since women are the major stakeholders in the domestic drinking water use and sanitation, Swajaldhara provides that Village Level Water and Sanitation Committee should have at least one third women members, drawn from economically and socially deprived sections. The selection of technology should be gender friendly in terms of their choice, convenience and should be so adopted that a group of two or three women can collectively handle its operation and maintenance.

Reforms in Rural Water Supply

- Moving forward on the countrywide reforms and decentralization programme, the Government of India, through the Mission, is seeking to redefine its relationship with the States in the sector, through the use of “Memorandums of Understanding” (MoU).
- Community users to be involved in decisionmaking. The experience gained from the reforms initiated in 67 districts in 1999 under Sector Reform Projects (SRP) has transformed the approach in water supply programmes, which are now scaled up as Swajaldhara and implemented throughout the country with demand driven and community participation approach. State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSM) have been established at the State level, to provide guidance and periodically review the implementation of Swajaldhara programme. The District Panchayat /District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) review the implementation progress of Swajaldhara in the district. The District Water and Sanitation Committee, a committee of the District Panchayat / DWSM scrutinizes and approves schemes submitted by the Block Panchayat and Gram Panchayat and manages and monitors Swajaldhara Projects.
- As per the mandate of 73rd Constitutional Amendment, it is envisaged to decentralize planning, implementation and management of rural water supply schemes to Panchayats and User Groups in a phased manner for all single village schemes. In multi-village/ regional schemes, this level of devolution would be decided by the respective State Governments, depending upon the capacity of the appropriate level of panchayat and the technical requirement of the scheme.
- Introduce differential tariff structure to ensure 50% to 100% cost recovery of the Operation and Maintenance cost of the RWS systems within the village/ Gram Panchayat from the users.
- Communication and Capacity Development (CCD) Units are being set up in all States who in turn will take up capacity development activities through a network of key resource centres identified at the state and regional level.
- Effective monitoring system has been introduced. Action has been initiated for concurrent evaluation / social audit of Bharat Nirman Drinking Water Schemes by leading NGOs / academic and research institutions, reputed social workers, professional experts, retired personnel. On line monthly monitoring on the implementation of the schemes is being introduced. District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees which include elected representatives, take regular feedback on the implementation of drinking water schemes.
- Under Bharat Nirman, it has been planned to provide safe drinking water to 2,16,968 habitations that have chemical contamination in drinking water in rural areas during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, under the revised Sub-Mission Programme wherein focused funding will be released to quality affected States only.

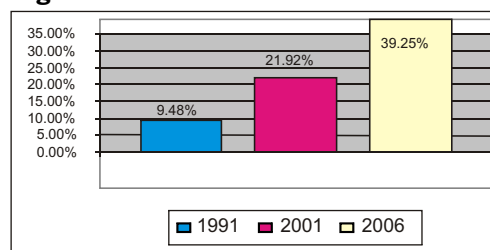
- The Community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and surveillance Programme has been launched in 2005-06 and funds to an extent of Rs. 57.84 crore have already been released to all States. Taking up necessary IEC activities, training of people at all levels (State/District-/Block/GP) and provision of field-testing kits have been included in the programme. Strengthening of district labs are included in the programme for the year 2005-06 apart from funding for the IEC,HRD and procurement of field testing kits.
- For sustainability of drinking water sources The State Governments have been directed to ensure convergence of similar Programmes of this Ministry like NREGA where Rain Water harvesting is of high priority and other Ministries, IEC and HRD activities for this is being stepped up.
- Tackling Water Quality problems in the country is being envisaged to be completed well before the MDG deadline.

Rural Sanitation

7.21. The practice of open defecation is borne out of a combination of factors, the most prominent of them being (a) the behaviour pattern and (b) lack of awareness of the people about the associated health hazards. 19.23% of total population in the country had access to sewerage and toilet facilities in 1991. As per the latest Census (2001) data, only 36.4 percent of total population have latrines within/attached to their houses. However in rural areas, only 21.9 percent of population have latrines within/attached to their houses. Out of this, only 7.1 percent households have latrines with water closets. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is the main programme for promoting rural sanitation in the country. With the intervention of TSC, the coverage is now

(2006) estimated to be about 39.25%.

Fig. 32: Individual Household Latrines



7.22. Goals in Rural Sanitation promotion:

- Full household coverage by 2010:** Efforts are being made to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing by half the number of people without access to sanitation by the end of the Tenth Plan (2006-07); and, to complete implementation of TSC projects in the entire rural areas of the country by 2010. For this purpose, the TSC is being scaled up to all the remaining districts by 2006-2007.
- Full coverage of all Schools by 2006-07:** As part of the TSC implementation, greater thrust has been given to ensure 100 percent coverage of rural schools with toilet facilities by the end of 2006-07. All government schools in the rural areas with the TSC funds and all the private schools by their own resources will be covered. Special provisions are being made for girl students in all the schools. In all the co educational schools, separate toilet blocks for girls are being provided. Under TSC, 6,57,592 toilet blocks have already been sanctioned. TSC and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are properly integrated.
- Full coverage of Anganwadis:** One other important activity is to ensure 100 percent coverage of Anganwadis with baby-friendly toilets by the end of 2006-07.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

- Each TSC project is to be implemented over a period of 3 to 4 years.
- TSC is at present sanctioned in 559 districts in the country.
- 11 more districts have been provided start up grant for baseline survey and TSC project report preparation.
- 16.97 million rural households have been provided with toilet facilities
- Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been launched which is applicable to the Panchayats, individuals and also organizations working for sanitation promotion and defecation free rural environment

7.23. The following Strategies were adopted for meeting the MDG Goals

(i) Scaling up of TSC: TSC is at present sanctioned in 559 districts in the country. It is aimed to sanction TSC in all the remaining rural districts by the end of 2006-07. Each TSC project is implemented over a period of 3-4 years. Therefore, all these projects will be completed by 2010. There will be few slow moving districts, which may take more time. We aim to complete all projects by 2012. Since launch of TSC, 16.97 million rural households have

got toilet facilities. The sanitation coverage has increased from 22% to 39.25%. There are approximately 71.62 million more households yet to have sanitation facilities. With mission mode approach under TSC it is expected to accelerate the set goals.

(ii) School Sanitation and Hygiene

Education: School sanitation has been introduced in TSC with three major objectives. (a) There is requirement of toilet facilities in schools especially for girls. In the absence of such facility higher drop out rate among children, especially girls, is noticed. (b) Children can adopt hygiene behaviour fast and will lead to change in hygiene behaviour in their generation. (c) Children are good change agents, and can influence the family and community for adopting sanitation and hygiene behaviour. For school sanitation, intersectoral coordination among the Departments such as Education, Health, Women and Child, Tribal Welfare, Social Justice and Empowerment has been initiated. This has resulted in quality improvement in the domestic and community sanitation, besides improved hygiene education.



Sanitary pan being laid under Total Sanitation Campaign

sanitation promotion. The Communication and Capacity Development Units (CCDUs) at the State level have been financially supported (Rs 221 million).

- (viii) Network of Training Institutions:** A number of training institutions is being networked at the national and State level to take up the task of capacity development of stake holders.
- (ix) National Awards...Nirmal Gram Puraskar:** TSC implementation requires social mobilization of all stakeholders.. In order to seek the greater participation of Panchayats in the sanitation promotion, an incentive scheme Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been launched which is applicable to the panchayats, individuals and also organizations working for sanitation promotion. Those Panchayats, which completely eliminate the practice of open defecation, provide water supply and toilet facility to Schools and Anganwadis and maintain general cleanliness, are eligible for the award.

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

With a population of well over 1 billion people, India is the second most populous nation in the world. It is estimated that between one fifth and one half of the country's 300 million-plus urban residents live in informal settlements. As India continues to build up its infrastructure and tries to compete economically with the west, it is important that its poorest citizens are able to work together with government to ensure pro-poor development.

"Metacities"- the massive conurbations of more than 20 million people above and beyond the scale of megacities-are gaining ground. Despite the emergence of metacities, the majority of urban.

- (iii) Creating an enabling environment:** The State Governments are providing policy and financial support as part of the enabling environment for sanitation coverage.
- (iv) Improved TSC Guidelines:** Based on the Mid term evaluation of TSC, it is proposed to bring about required policy changes which includes revision in the unit cost of household toilets, inclusion of superstructure as unit cost, provision of solid waste management in TSC and a corpus fund to be utilized by Self Help Groups, Dairy Cooperative Societies etc for lending on zero % interest to their members for toilet construction have been issued. These changes will help in accelerating sanitation coverage.
- (v) Budgetary support for rural sanitation stepped up:** Considering the importance of rural sanitation promotion, the allocation has been increased more than four fold in last three years.
- (vi) Emphasis on IEC:** TSC implementation requires intensive Information Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation for sanitation facilities. A national IEC strategy has been developed. The communication strategy focuses on mass media campaign on sanitation and hygiene issues at the national, and district level and interpersonal communication at the grassroots level.
- (vii) Emphasis on Capacity Building:** Since there is a major shift in the policies and strategy for TSC implementation, different stakeholders like Panchayats, NGOs, School Teachers, Anganwadi workers, Masons, Health workers, Engineers, District & Block level Programme Managers will be trained and oriented towards different aspects of

migrants will move to small towns and cities of less than 1 million inhabitants. Natural population increase, rather than migration, is becoming a significant contributor to urban growth in many regions, as is reclassification of rural into urban areas. However, the relative absence of infrastructure, such as roads, water supply and communication facilities,

makes many cities less competitive and leads to a lower quality of life for their citizens. Although poverty remains a primarily rural phenomenon, it is quickly becoming a severe, pervasive and largely unacknowledged feature of urban life. Large sections of the urban population are suffering from extreme levels of deprivation.

The **Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC)** is a non-governmental organisation formed in 1986, by housing and social work professionals, to support the ideas and priorities of the urban poor, organised via the National Slum Dwellers Federation and Mahila Milan (see below). SPARC was founded in Mumbai and is still based there, but it has increasingly become involved in supporting the Federation's activities in towns and cities across India. Most of Homeless International's grants are channelled through SPARC, but all programmes are designed and managed by the Federation and Mahila Milan themselves.

The **National Slum Dwellers Federation (NSDF)** was founded in 1974, and by 2004 had a membership of 750,000 households spread around almost 70 towns and cities in India. Its main goals are to help slum dwellers obtain secure tenure and to assist them to develop basic infrastructure like access to water and sanitation.

Mahila Milan – which literally means 'Women Together' – is a network of women's savings collectives founded by women pavement dwellers in Mumbai. Mahila Milan has strong links with the NSDF, and the two networks work together to enable poor people to share experiences through exchanges, train each other in financial management, construction techniques and other relevant skills, and develop the confidence and opportunities to take on leadership roles within poor communities. NSDF and Mahila Milan also work hard to build partnerships with local authorities, in order to carry out larger scale developments in slum areas.

Between 1985 and mid 2005, SPARC, NSDF, and Mahila Milan have been able to help more than 22,000 households throughout India to rehabilitate their existing settlements or to negotiate resettlement to more appropriate sites with decent housing and infrastructure.