

# An Overview of Andhra Pradesh Urban Sanitation

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**Abstract** - With the growth of urbanization is increasing rapidly in the world, the expanding deprived urban areas increasing the exclusion and disparity in access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in settlement people. As part of its global agenda to campaign for the progressive realization of human rights, to work to meet their basic needs and to extend their opportunities to achieve their full potential (UNICEF), 2019, p.7). Sanitation is one of the key factors of the quality in human life. It is significantly effect on public health, environment and dignity. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is aiming to achieve universal coverage in water supply, septage management and sewerage in line with the national priorities by rolling out infrastructure in a phased manner in urban areas. The Government of Andhra Pradesh aims to provide continuous water supply of 135 liters per capita per day (lpcd) corresponding to the national service level benchmarks as compared to the current intermittent water supply of approximately 50 lpcd in the targeted ULBs. Currently, several initiatives to improve water supply and sanitation in urban Andhra Pradesh are ongoing. Under AMRUT, 55 water supply projects (USD388 million), 25 sewerage projects (USD120 million), seven storm water drains (USD53.8 million) and nine parks at (USD14 million) are under implementation. A WB-funded project, covering water supply systems in 6 ULBs (USD161 million) is nearing its completion. Further, a sewerage system for Guntur at a cost of USD138.8 million, and water and sewerage system for Nellore (USD174.8 million) are being financed under other programs. The ongoing projects generally target larger towns and do not provide coverage for ULBs with a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants leaving a significant share of the population underserved. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, therefore, has decided to launch the AIIB-financed Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply & Septage Management Improvement project (APUWSSIP; the project), which aims to provide water supply to 50 underserved ULBs with a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants and supplement it with investments in sanitation infrastructure under the Clean India Mission and other proposed programs of the Government of Andhra Pradesh such as the Critical Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) to address water and sanitation in an integrated approach (AIIB, 2018).

**Sanitation for the purpose of Andhra Pradesh State Sanitation Strategy (AP SSS) is defined as safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices. The AP SSS recognizes primacy to integral solutions that covers sub sectors of solid waste, wastewater (including septage), storm water drainage and drinking water. The aspect of sustainability is at the core of the strategy by looking at the dimensions of capacity enhancement, finance, technology, inclusiveness, climate change responsiveness, institutional and governance strengthening.**

**Index Terms** - Andhra Pradesh, Swachh Andhra, Urban Sanitation.

## I.INTRODUCTION

With the growth of urbanization is increasing rapidly in the world, the expanding deprived urban areas increasing the exclusion and disparity in access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in settlement people. As part of its global agenda to campaign for the progressive realization of human rights, to work to meet their basic needs and to extend their opportunities to achieve their full potential (UNICEF), 2019, p.7). Sanitation is one of the key factors of the quality in human life. It is significantly effect on public health, environment and dignity. The positive results of the sanitation initiatives are leading to the economic development of cities in the world (Kerala Sanitation Strategy, 2017). Sanitation in the context of managing or living with a healthy atmosphere for the well-being of own family includes taking healthy food, using best clothing, living in the clean home, using toilet facilities, and living with medical care (Ananta Kumar Jena, 2018, p.51).

In India, urban areas suffer from insufficient sanitation in specific cities, and the distribution of such deficits across cities is more complex. India's cities are divided into classes according to their population, and public funding distribution between these classes is still a matter of debate. Sanitation in India is a state subject.

State-level steering committees and urban departments play the role of guidance and support to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), which are responsible for final implementation of sanitation at the local level. ULBs are mandated to undertake planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation services in cities and towns (DASRA 2012). Many Indian cities today suffer from over-crowding and low resources. In urban areas, infrastructure is not able to keep up with the rapid growth in population, and the influx of migrants. This is especially true in low-income settlements, where growth is often unplanned (Madhu Krishna, 2018).

## II. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR URBAN SANITATION

In line with the letter and the spirit of the 74th CAA, there will be four tier institutional structures.

### State Level

a) State Mission on Urban Sanitation: comprising of a

- i) Governing Body headed by the honorable Chief Minister with membership of relevant Ministers of the corresponding line departments. The governing body is providing overall guidance and policy direction to urban sanitation initiatives in the state, and overseeing the planning and implementation of the state strategy so as to achieve the goals and outcomes envisaged in the State Sanitation Strategy / Action Plan.
- ii) Executive Committee headed by Chief Secretary with membership of relevant Secretaries of the line department may be constituted. DMA, MD SAC and the E-in-C / CE (PH) should be the ex-officio members of the Executive Committee this will create ownership and continuity. State shall ensure an effective coordination mechanism amongst various departments. Currently, SAC is acting as state Mission and it should even continue beyond the SBM Mission.

b) State level Nodal Agency on Urban Sanitation (SNUS): led by C&DMA and supported by a dedicated Urban Sanitation Cell in the department to be headed by an Additional Director. The C&DMA to function as the Nodal Agency to support the operationalize the different components of the sanitation under the guidance of the SLSC and the state sanitation cell led by the Executive Director to provide Andhra Pradesh – State Sanitation Strategy 27 technical, managerial and professional support in

planning and implementation of state sanitation strategy Regional Level.

### Regional Level

c) Regional Urban Sanitation Committee headed by such mechanism at the RDMA level and supported by four Regional Cells respectively located in the RDMA office for divisions of Ananthapur, Guntur, , Rajahmundry, and Viskhapatnam The committee shall review the progress of sanitation activities, supervise and provide guidance.

### District Level

d) District Sanitation Mission: headed by District Collector/Magistrate under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) to be restructured by bringing in the urban sector in the purview and expanding the membership to the Mission and district level Executive Committee.

### Urban Local Body Level

e) City Sanitation Task Force: A multi stakeholder comprising of representatives from shops and establishments, sanitary workers unions, educational institutions, women groups, contractors, NGO's, line departments, political and eminent personalities to be led by the Mayor along with the Executive head of the ULB shall be constituted. The City Sanitation task force shall be duly supported by a City Sanitation Cell (CSC) that is staffed with relevant human resources. The cell shall be responsible for preparation and implementation of the city sanitation plan. The City Sanitation Task Force will be mainly responsible:

- Launching the City 100 percent Sanitation Campaign
- Generating awareness amongst the city's citizens and stakeholders
- Approving materials and progress reports provided by the implementing agency, other public agencies, as well as NGOs and private parties contracted by the Implementing Agency, for different aspects of implementation
- Approving the City Sanitation Plan for the city prepared after consultations with citizens
- Undertaking field visits from time to time to supervise progress,
- Setting targets and milestones, and monitoring and review of the same periodically

b. Coordinating and ensuring convergence and synergy among the stakeholders

c. Inviting CSR / PPP initiatives including recycling and reuse of waste water

d. Annual assessment of outcomes of CSP implementation through social audit involving NGOs etc. Andhra Pradesh – State

Sanitation Strategy • Issue briefings to the press/ media and state government about progress providing overall guidance to the Implementation Agency.

f) Area Sabha Sanitation Committee: to be led by the concerned Ward Councilor and membership of a representative from the Urban Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (set up under Urban Health Mission), women SHGs and Ward / Zone level Officials responsible for provisioning of water and sanitation services (APSSS, 2008).

### III.URBAN SANITATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The former state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into two states: Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in June 2014. Andhra Pradesh, situated on the south-eastern coast of India, is the eighth largest state in terms of area (160,205 square kilometers) and the tenth most populous, with a population of around 49 million.<sup>4</sup> The state is divided into 13 districts having 110 ULBs with 29 percent of the state's population living in urban areas. Only 48 percent of those are connected to the piped water supply whereas the sewerage systems is almost nonexistent except in seven ULBs having partial coverage (15 percent of the population).<sup>5</sup> Unsafe water supply systems and inadequate sanitation constitute major health risks and hazards to the population. Improving water supply and sanitation thus is the key priority to the State's further socioeconomic development and improvement in public health standards. In Andhra Pradesh, around 71 percent of urban households have access to improved water supply. Out of the remaining 29 percent, 19 percent of the households do not have access to treated water supply. Most of the households which use untreated water supply, resides in the districts of Vishakhapatnam, Prakasam and Nellore and the four districts of Rayalaseema region, where 48 percent households have a house service connection, but water supply is intermittent, and the supplied quantity is well below the service level benchmarks. Out of a total of 110 ULBs, water supply is received once per day in 64 ULBs, every second day in 35 ULBs, every three days in six ULBs and once in four days in two ULBs. Currently, 1,060 MLD of water is produced against a demand of 1,358 MLD resulting in a gap of 298 MLD. Apart from seven ULBs, where sewerage coverage is

partial (15 percent of households are connected), no sewerage system exists in other ULBs. Most of the households have toilets with onsite sanitation systems (individual septic tanks or holding tanks).

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is aiming to achieve universal coverage in water supply, septage management and sewerage in line with the national priorities by rolling out infrastructure in a phased manner in urban areas. The Government of Andhra Pradesh aims to provide continuous water supply of 135 liters per capita per day (lpcd) corresponding to the national service level benchmarks as compared to the current intermittent water supply of approximately 50 lpcd in the targeted ULBs. Currently, several initiatives to improve water supply and sanitation in urban Andhra Pradesh are ongoing. Under AMRUT, 55 water supply projects (USD388 million), 25 sewerage projects (USD120 million), seven stormwater drains (USD53.8 million) and nine parks at (USD14 million) are under implementation. A WB-funded project, covering water supply systems in 6 ULBs (USD161 million) is nearing its completion. Further, a sewerage system for Guntur at a cost of USD138.8 million, and water and sewerage system for Nellore (USD174.8 million) are being financed under other programs. The ongoing projects generally target larger towns and do not provide coverage for ULBs with a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants leaving a significant share of the population underserved. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, therefore, has decided to launch the AIIB-financed Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply & Septage Management Improvement project (APUWSSIP; the project), which aims to provide water supply to 50 underserved ULBs with a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants and supplement it with investments in sanitation infrastructure under the Clean India Mission and other proposed programs of the Government of Andhra Pradesh such as the Critical Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) to address water and sanitation in an integrated approach (AIIB, 2018).

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water drainage and drinking water. The aspect of sustainability is at the core of the strategy by looking at the dimensions of capacity enhancement, finance, technology, inclusiveness, climate change responsiveness, institutional and governance strengthening.

#### IV. ANDHRA STANDS FIRST IN HEALTH, SANITATION, CLEAN DRINKING WATER: NITI AAYOG REPORT

Andhra Pradesh has bagged a creditable third position among the 28 states in the latest United Nations Sustainable Goals report by NITI Aayog. The state stood first in certain indicators such as health insurance coverage, clean water and sanitation, with an overall score of 67 points, which qualifies it as a frontrunner state. According to the report, out of the 16 indicators, Andhra Pradesh has bagged the first position in providing clean drinking water and sanitation as well as peace, justice and strong institutions. The state is second in good health and well-being, climate action as well as economic growth, and third in alleviating poverty. It stands sixth at generating clean and affordable energy and 17th position at tackling gender inequality. While Andhra Pradesh has scored a total of 67 points, the national average stands at 60 points. The state has improved overall by a margin of three points with 64 points in 2018. In 11 categories, Andhra Pradesh has been termed a frontrunner, a performer in two categories and an aspirant in three categories, which is the lowest. The state has improved in parameters such as sex ratio at birth, open defecation-free districts, mobile teledensity, better road connectivity and door-to-door waste collection, among others. Despite a third position in the 'zero poverty' category, Andhra Pradesh stands amongst the worst in 'zero hunger'. The NITI Aayog report has mentioned food wastage as a primary factor for increased hunger levels. The state has bagged the second position in agricultural productivity. Not left far behind, neighbouring state Telangana stands at the fifth position among all the states. While it has fared better at providing electricity, houses covered under electricity and economic growth, Telangana has scored fairly poor in maintaining gender equality. Kerala ranks top in the list and Bihar at the bottom. Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim have shown maximum improvement

compared to their ranks in 2018 (The News Minute, 2020).

#### V.SWACHH ANDHRA CORPORATION:

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has established Swachha Andhra Corporation which was incorporated from 1st May 2015 with a goal to achieve the campaign "Swachh Bharat Mission" launched on 2nd October 2014 by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Swachha Andhra Corporation has the mandate to fulfil the Mahatma Gandhi's dream of "Swachh Bharat" by eliminating open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Information, Education and Communication and Capacity Building activities to maintain the cleanliness and hygiene in urban and rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. Swachha Andhra Corporation is taking up the activities of construction of Individual Household Toilets, Community Toilets and Public Toilets. For scientific processing and disposal of municipal Solid waste, waste to energy projects and waste to compost projects are taken up under public private partnership. To tackle the Construction and Demolition waste, C&D waste processing plants are under development through public private partnership mode. Steps are also taken to reclaim valuable municipal old dump sites through process of bio-mining. With political will, backed by a dynamic team and massive support from citizens, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is all set to achieve universal access to Sanitation and thereby make the Urban and Rural areas Smart, Clean, Safe and Healthy (<http://sac.ap.gov.in/SAC/>).

#### VI.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the impact of various urban sanitation strategies in Andhra Pradesh.
2. To understand the Swachh Andhra Corporation.

#### VII.CONCLUSION

The cities in India have been facing numerous challenges with the rapid growth of population. Sanitation is one of the key aspect in urban administration. The inadequate affects not only cleanness cities but also health of the public. Access to sanitation is crucial for human dignity, health and

well-being. The government of Andhra Pradesh has also implemented the several schemes for the improvement of urban sanitation in the lines of Government of India. Unfortunately they are fail in achieving the expected results. In this orders the Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted the Swachh Andhra Corporation in the lines of Swachh Bharat Mission in India. The scheme brought drastic changes in the conditions of sanitation in many municipalities of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has forefront in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission in India and emerged as one of the 100 per cent Open Defecation Free State in India. The largest number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), Public Toilets, and Community toilets are constructed to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) under this scheme. Further, the SBM has been taken innovative steps for sewerage and solid waste management. With the introduction of the Swachh Survekshan, the situations are totally changed. Municipalities/Corporations are taking effective steps for improvement of sanitation. In this order, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam have emerged as best cities in India like Indore. However it is observed that in many areas citizens are not aware on sanitation and Swachh Mission. It is suggested that the Government of Andhra Pradesh should take steps to create awareness among the citizens on Swachh Bharat Mission through campaigns and digital presentations. The State Government also take steps for conduct sanitary drives once in every three months. It also helps to increase the cleanness and reduce health problems. There is need for elected representatives to reduce the political consideration for providing sanitation facilities i.e., drainage, sewerage, solid waste management and ODF and they have to be easily approachable to the citizens. The professionalization of Municipal Staff should be enhanced through capacity building plans/programmes. They will help to improve the transparency, accountability, responsiveness and commitment in the implementation of urban development schemes. These steps will not only enhance the quantitative and qualitative services but also improve the effective and efficient functioning of Municipal Corporations in Andhra Pradesh.

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