

S.No	Name of City	Class	State	1a i) Access and use of toilets by urban poor and other un-served households by individual and community sanitation facilities	1a ii) Access and use of toilets by floating and institutional populations	1a iii) No open defecation visible	1a iv) Manual scavenging eliminated in city	1b) Proportion of total human excreta generation that is safely collected	1c) Proportion of total black waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of	1d) Proportion of total grey waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of	1e) Proportion of treated wastewater that is re-cycled and re-used	1f) Proportion of total storm-water and drainage that is efficiently and safely managed	1g) Proportion of total solid waste generation that is regularly collected	1h) Proportion of total solid waste generation that is treated and safely disposed of	1i) City wastes causing no adverse impacts on surrounding areas outside city limits	OUTPUT TOTAL	
1	Asansol	Big Class I	West Bengal	0	2	0.17	4	2	0	0	0	2	1.75	0	0	0	11.17
2	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	2	1.75	0	0	0	15.71
3	Baharampur	West Bengal	0	2	3.33	4	4	3.5	0	0	0	2	2.75	0	0	0	17.58
4	Baidyabati	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.72	0.75	4	3.5	0	0	0	2	2.75	0	0	0	13.97
5	Bally	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	1.17	1.58	4	4	0	0	0	2	2.25	0	0	0	13.97
6	Balughat	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	1.34	4	3.5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	15.84
7	Bankura	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	1.34	4	4	0	0	0	2	1.75	0	0	0	13.05
8	Bansberna	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	1.34	1.5	4	4	0	0	0	2	1.75	0	0	0	14.57
9	Baranagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	4	3	1.5	4	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	14.5
10	Barasat	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	1.67	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	19.66
11	Bardhaman	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	0.33	4	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	15.33
12	Barrackpur	West Bengal	2	3	1.50	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2.75	0	2.00	0	19.25
13	Basihat	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	0.25	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	13.25
14	Bhadreswar	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.39	0.58	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	13.25
15	Bhagpara	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.81	0.92	4	4	0	0	0	2	1.5	0	0	0	11.97
16	Bidhanagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	2	1.67	4	4.5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	13.23
17	Bongaon	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	0	1.92	4	1	0	0	0	2	0.75	0	0	0	11.57
18	Chandpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	1	1.2	3.66	4	3.5	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	15.86
19	Chandernagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	1	2.5	1.25	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	12.75
20	Darjeeling	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	0.68	3.74	4	2.5	0	0	0	3	3.25	0	0	0	19.17
21	Dumdum	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	0	2	4	4	0	0	0	2	2.5	0	0	0	19.5
22	Durgapur	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.5	0.77	4	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	13.26
23	Englishbazar Malda	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	12.5
24	Habra	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	1.58	4	3	0	0	0	2	0.75	0	0	0	14.33
25	Haidia	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	3	3.84	4	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	14.84
26	Haissahar	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	2	1.5	4	2	0	0	0	2	3.5	0	0	0	16
27	Hugli - Chinsurah	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.08	1.34	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	13.41
28	Jajpajuri	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	0.67	0.42	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9.0833
29	Jamtara	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2.5	1.25	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	13.75
30	Kamarhati	Other Class I	West Bengal	4	1.13	1.67	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	14.42
31	Kanchrapara	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	1.42	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	14.42
32	Kharagpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	4	3.83	4	3.5	0	0	0	2	1.75	0	0	0	21.083
33	Khardaha	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	0.83	4	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	15.83
34	Kolkata	Metro	West Bengal	2	0.89	1.44	4	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17.33
35	Krishnanagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
36	Kulti	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	1	4	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.5
37	Madhyamgram	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	3	1.76	4	2	0	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	18.26
38	Maheshtala	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	0.75	4	1	0	0	0	2	0.75	1	2	2	13.5
39	Madhupur	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.73	1.24	4	3	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	12.47
40	Nabadvip	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	1.08	4	1	0	0	0	1	2.25	0	0	0	13.33
41	Nahhat	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	0.67	1.33	4	4	0	0	0	2	2.25	0	0	0	17.25
42	North Barrackpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	2.48	3.92	4	4	0	0	0	2	1.5	0	0	0	18.83
43	North Dum Dum	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.5
44	Panhat	Other Class I	West Bengal	3	1.56	1.33	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14.88
45	Purulia	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	0.67	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	14.667
46	Raiganj	Other Class I	West Bengal	1	4	1.42	4	3.5	0	0	0	2	0.5	0	0	0	10.16
47	Rajmahal Gopabpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	0.83	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	18.92
48	Rajpur Sonarpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	0.83	4	4.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14.33
49	Raniganj	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
50	Risra	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	3.5	1.33	4	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	18.83
51	Serampore	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	3.25	4	4.5	0	0	0	1	2.75	0	0	0	23.5
52	Shanipur	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	2.5	1.25	4	1	0	0	0	1	3.5	0	0	0	13.25
53	Shiliguri	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	1.5	0.92	4	4	0	0	0	2	0.75	0	0	0	13.167
54	South Dum Dum	Other Class I	West Bengal	2	2	1.74	4	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	18.74
55	Titagarh	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	0.59	1.67	4	3	1.5	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	13.258
56	Ujibera	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	0	1.58	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.58
57	Uttarpara Kotrung	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.75
58	Uttarpara Kotrung	Other Class I	West Bengal	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	2.25	0	0	0	14.75

OUTPUT RELATED INDICATORS

Government of West Bengal

Department of Municipal Affairs
Writers' Buildings, Kolkata - 1.

No. 60/MA/C-10/3S-5/2010

Dated, Kolkata, the 28th day of January, 2010.

NOTIFICATION

Subject: West Bengal Urban Sanitation Strategy

West Bengal is one of the rapidly urbanizing States in India. At present total 22.48 million i.e. more than 28 per cent population are living in urban areas of West Bengal. The population of the State in the year 2011 and 2026 has been projected as 25.49 million and 29.42 million respectively.

With increasing urbanization the demand for the most important basic amenities like water and sanitation has been increasing and may increase further in the coming years. However the service providers may face a great challenge in keeping pace with this increasing demand. In some areas inadequate sanitation services leading to open defecation on one hand and the poor management of sanitation services on the other are the most critical aspects which lead to environmental and public health complications. The social and occupational effects of unsafe sanitation arrangement are immense. A considerable portion of the poor and the slum dwellers are the worst sufferers due to lack of awareness and lack of access to sanitation. They cannot construct their own toilets because of various reasons ranging from unauthorized nature of their tenancy, lack of space to lack of financial means.

Considering the above issues, the West Bengal Urban Sanitation Strategy has been articulated and annexed hereto forming a part of this notification, so that the issues are addressed in systematic, coordinated and focussed manner.

This Strategy is applicable to the interventions carried out by Municipal Affairs Department and Urban Local Bodies and private organizations in urban areas. Other Departments and Institutions carrying out similar/related projects in urban areas are also requested to follow this Strategy.

By order of the Governor

Enclosure: West Bengal Urban Sanitation Strategy Paper

Sd/- Alapan Bandyopadhyay

Secretary to the Government of West Bengal

No. 60/1(315)/MA/C-10/3S-5/2010

Dated, Kolkata, the 28th day of January, 2010.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to: -

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Department.
2. Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department.
3. Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Welfare Department.
4. Secretary, School Education Department.
5. Secretary, Labour Department.
6. Chief Executive Officer, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority.
7. Municipal Commissioner, Kolkata Municipal Corporation.
8. Chairman, Nabadiganta Industrial Township Authority.
9. District Magistrate, Paschim Medinipur.
10. District Magistrate, Purba Medinipur.
11. District Magistrate, Bardhaman.
12. District Magistrate, Birbhum.

P.T.O.

Government of West Bengal

Department of Municipal Affairs
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12. District Magistrate, Birbhum.

P. T. D.

13. District Magistrate, Bankura.
14. District Magistrate, Purulia.
15. District Magistrate, Murshidabad.
16. District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri.
17. District Magistrate, Darjeeling.
18. District Magistrate, Malda.
19. District Magistrate, Nadia.
20. District Magistrate, Hooghly.
21. District Magistrate, Uttar Dinajpur.
22. District Magistrate, Dakshin Dinajpur.
23. District Magistrate, 24 Parganas (North).
24. District Magistrate, 24 Parganas (South).
25. District Magistrate, Cooch Behar.
26. District Magistrate, Howrah.
27. Chief Executive Officer, Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority.
28. Chief Executive Officer, Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority.
29. Chief Executive Officer, Haldia Development Authority.
30. Chief Executive Officer, Digha-Sankarpur Development Authority.
31. Chief Executive Officer, Jaygaon Development Authority.
32. Chief Executive Officer, Midnapore-Kharagpur Development Authority.
33. Chief Executive Officer, Sriniketan-Santiniketan Development Authority.
34. Chief Executive Officer, Bardhaman Development Authority.
35. Director of Local Bodies.
36. Project Director, Change Management Unit, KUSP.
37. Director, State Urban Development Agency.
38. Chief Engineer, Municipal Engineering Directorate.
39. Commissioner, Howrah Municipal Corporation.
40. Commissioner, Siliguri Municipal Corporation.
41. Chief Executive Officer, Asansol Municipal Corporation.
42. Chief Executive Officer, Durgapur Municipal Corporation.
43. Chief Executive Officer, Chandannagar Municipal Corporation.
44. PS to MIC of this Department.
45. District Municipal Development Officer, Paschim Medinipur.
46. District Municipal Development Officer, Purba Medinipur.
47. District Municipal Development Officer, Bardhaman.
48. District Municipal Development Officer, Birbhum.
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56. District Municipal Development Officer, Hooghly.
57. District Municipal Development Officer, Uttar Dinajpur.
58. District Municipal Development Officer, Dakshin Dinajpur.
59. District Municipal Development Officer, 24 Parganas (North).
60. District Municipal Development Officer, 24 Parganas (South).
61. District Municipal Development Officer, Coochbehar.
62. District Municipal Development Officer, Howrah.
63. Chairman, Municipality / N.A.A.
64. Executive Officer, Municipality / N.A.A.



Special Secretary to the Government of West Bengal

A report on rating of Class-I cities under National Urban Sanitation Policy

As per instruction the undersigned participated in the Workshop relating to rating of Class-I cities with regard to status of sanitation in the Urban Local Bodies under the National Urban Sanitation Policy held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 10.05.2010. Two brochures i.e. (i) National Urban Sanitation Policy rating of cities 2010 towards city-wise sanitation and (ii) National Rating and Award Scheme for Sanitation for Indian cities are enclosed at **Annexure – I & II** respectively.

Ministry of Urban Development had engaged three agencies to carry out the rating in different States of India. Development Research Services (DRS) had been entrusted with South, East and North-East Zone. 58 ULBs of West Bengal were studied, out of which 33 KMA and the rest Non-KMA ULBs. Out of 58 ULBs one is metro city (Kolkata Municipal Corporation), two are Big Class-I city (Howrah and Asansol).

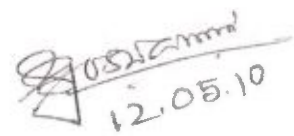
Rating of each of the ULBs was done on the basis of three indicators comprising of total 100 marks i.e. (1) output related indicator having nine sub-heads (50 marks), (2) process related indicator with seven sub-heads (30 marks) and (3) outcome related indicator with three sub-heads (20 marks).

The agency engaged by the Ministry to carry out this study visited each of the selected Urban Local Bodies, collected information / data and corroborated by field visit & laboratory investigation.

The Urban Local Bodies under study have been categorized under “**Red**” city with score below 33, “**Black**” with score between 34 to 66, “**Blue**” with score between 67 to 90 and “**Green**” between 91 to 100.

Rating at a glance for 58 ULBs of the State of West Bengal under study is enclosed at **Annexure – III**. Out of 58 ULBs 46 ULBs fall under the category of **Black** city and the rest 12 under **Red** category. The cities which fall under the Red category need immediate remedial action and under the category Black need considerable improvement.

It is learnt from the inaugural speech that the National Rating Exercise will be carried out periodically and also sets out the baseline to measure achievement in future. Cities may use this rating results to prioritize areas of improvement by developing & implementing city sanitary plans.


12.05.10

RATING AT A GLANCE FOR CITIES IN WEST BENGAL

Sl.no	Name of city/town	Class	State	Rating (Marks obtained out of 100)
1	Bidhannagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	52.82
2	Serampore	Other Class I	West Bengal	49.90
3	Kolkata	Metro	West Bengal	48.96
4	Halisahar	Other Class I	West Bengal	48.35
5	Howrah	Big Class I	West Bengal	47.94
6	North Barrackpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	44.71
7	Kharagpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	44.38
8	South Dum Dum	Other Class I	West Bengal	44.24
9	Barrackpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.85
10	Bally	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.65
11	Rishra	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.23
12	Madhyamgram	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.09
13	Baidyabati	Other Class I	West Bengal	41.82
14	Darjeeling	Other Class I	West Bengal	41.27
15	Dumdum	Other Class I	West Bengal	41.05
16	Baranagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.97
17	Panihati	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.69
18	Barasat	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.45
19	Rajarhat Gopalpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.07
20	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.90
21	Maheshtala	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.85
22	Baharampur	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.78
23	Balurghat	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.69
24	Kamarhati	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.56
25	Rajpur Sonarpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.43
26	North Dum Dum	Other Class I	West Bengal	38.86
27	Siliguri	Other Class I	West Bengal	38.60
28	Titagarh	Other Class I	West Bengal	37.71
29	Medinipur	Other Class I	West Bengal	37.42
30	Khardaha	Other Class I	West Bengal	37.05
31	Hugli-Chinsurah	Other Class I	West Bengal	36.82
32	Kanchrapara	Other Class I	West Bengal	36.24
33	Naihati	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.80
34	Haldia	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.49
35	Bardhaman	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.33
36	Uttarpara Kotrung	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.00
37	Englishbazar	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.80
38	Nabadwip	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.76
39	Bankura	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.69
40	Asansol	Big Class I	West Bengal	34.67
41	Basirhat	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.47
42	Bansberia	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.15
43	Champdani	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.11
44	Chandannagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.10
45	Shantipur	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.09
46	Bhadreswar	Other Class I	West Bengal	33.12
47	Habra	Other Class I	West Bengal	32.53
48	Jalpaiguri	Other Class I	West Bengal	30.53

Sl.no	Name of city/town	Class	State	Rating (Marks obtained out of 100)
49	Durgapur	Other Class I	West Bengal	30.23
50	Krishnanagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	30.05
51	Bongaon	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.95
52	Bhatpara	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.78
53	Puruliya	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.57
54	Raiganj	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.05
55	Kulti	Other Class I	West Bengal	28.70
56	Raniganj	Other Class I	West Bengal	27.42
57	Uluberia	Other Class I	West Bengal	24.98
58	Jamuria	Other Class I	West Bengal	24.50

National Rating and Award Scheme for Sanitation for Indian Cities

Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India



Goal

In order to rapidly promote sanitation in urban areas of the country (as provided for in the National Urban Sanitation Policy and Goals 2008), and to recognize excellent performance in this area, the Government of India intends to institute an annual rating award scheme for cities.

The award is based on the premise that improved public health and environmental standards are the two outcomes that cities must seek to ensure for urban citizens. In doing so, governments in states and urban areas will need to plan and implement holistic city-wide sanitation plans, thereby put in place processes that help reach outputs pertaining to safe collection, confinement and disposal (including conveyance, treatment, and/or re-use without adverse impacts on the environment in and around the cities). It may be noted that the awards will not recognize mere inputs, hardware or expenditure incurred in urban sanitation but assess how these lead to achievements of intermediate milestones toward the final result of 100 percent safe disposal of wastes from the city on a sustainable basis. Cities will need to raise the awareness of city stakeholders (households, establishments, industries, municipal functionaries, media, etc.) since improved sanitation can ensure improved public health and environmental outcomes only if considerable changes in behavior and practice take place across the spectrum of society.

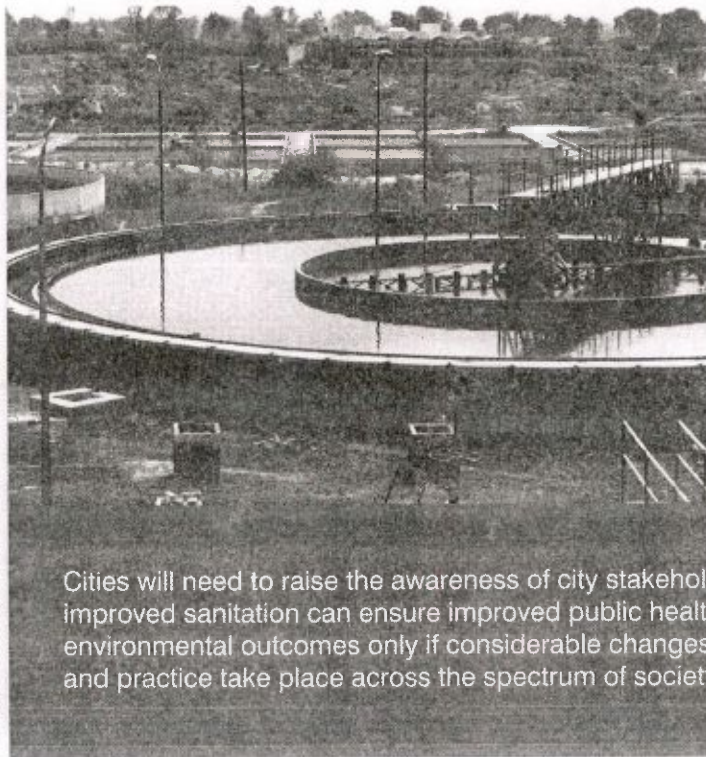
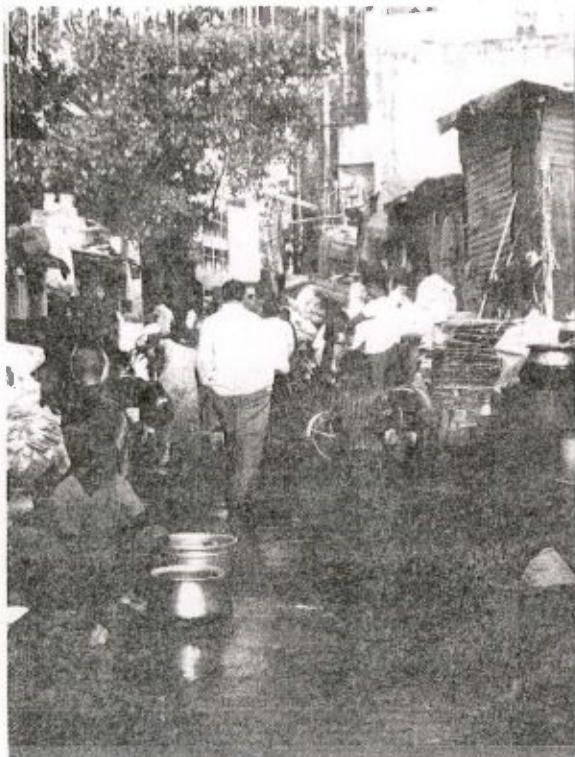
Concept of Totally Sanitized Cities

A totally Sanitized City will be one that has achieved the outputs or milestones specified in the National Urban Sanitation policy, the salient features of which are as follows:

- Cities must be open defecation free.
- Must eliminate the practice of manual scavenging and provide adequate personnel protection equipment that addresses the safety of sanitation workers.
- Municipal wastewater and storm water drainage must be safely managed.
- Recycle and reuse of treated wastewater for non potable applications should be implemented wherever possible.
- Solid waste collected and disposed off fully and safely.
- Services to the poor and systems for sustaining results.
- Improved public health outcomes and environmental standards.



TOWARDS CITY WIDE SANITATION



Cities will need to raise the awareness of city stakeholders so that improved sanitation can ensure improved public health and environmental outcomes only if considerable changes in behavior and practice take place across the spectrum of society.

Baseline, Eligibility and Selection Procedure

- a) *Baseline and Planning:* First, each of the cities will conduct a survey (based on secondary and primary data sources) and establish a comprehensive baseline with respect to (liquid and solid) waste generation, collection and disposal in the city. This will enable them to place themselves through objective self-assessment, in the relevant sanitary category (Table 2). This will form the basis for a City Sanitation Campaign to mobilize all stakeholders, and raise awareness about and priority to 100 percent sanitation. Based on the baseline, the city will draw up and implement with support from the State Government and Government of India, a comprehensive City Sanitation Plan to address the situation in order to reach the goal of becoming 100 percent sanitized.
- b) *Implementation:* The city will implement its City Sanitation Plan in a strategic manner, clearly prioritizing areas that need urgent attention, and implementing long-term plans in parallel. Again, emphasis will be on mobilizing all city stakeholders and raising the importance of behavior change, practices and installations for safe and sanitary disposal of all wastes of the city on a sustainable basis.
- c) *Achievement of Milestones:* The cities/urban areas that have achieved the sanitation outputs and outcomes described above and have systems and procedures in place to sustain these, will apply to their State Governments (State Urban Development/ Municipal Administration Department), for recognition and nomination for the national award.
- d) *State-level Verification and Awards:* The state government will be fully responsible for supporting and supervising their cities to implementing the above steps, and in this regard, may consider instituting a state-level award scheme to promote competition amongst the urban areas within the state. State Governments will also need to launch state-level awareness campaigns.
- e) *National Cities' Sanitation Rating:* The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India, will commission independent agencies to carry out surveys of all urban centers in India and publish the results nationally as the basis for recognizing performance. In addition, Government of India may also request states for recommending cities showing commendable performance, that will be followed by a due verification process.
- f) *Criteria for Awards:* The National Urban Sanitation Advisory Group, constituted by the MoUD, will be responsible for setting out and revising criteria for the national award. This Committee will also be the final authority in deciding annual awards to applicant cities.
- g) *Type of Awards:* The award scheme will recognize the achievement of cities at the national level. However, no monetary incentive or reward is envisaged for the award. The award may however include, for city and state representatives, sponsorship to participate in national events, trainings, and exchange and learning visits to other locations.

Rating and Categorization of Cities

- The rating of cities with regard to their performance in sanitation improvements will be based on set of objective indicators of outputs, processes and outcomes, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Indicative Objective Rating Chart for Sanitation in Cities

No	Indicators	Points*	No	Indicators	Points*
1	Output-related	50	2	Process-related**	30
A	No open defecation sub-total	16	A	M&E systems are in place to track incidences of open defecation	4
i.	Access and use of toilets by urban poor and other un-served households (including slums) - individual and community sanitation facilities	4	B	All sewerage systems in the city are working properly and there is no ex-filtration (Not applicable for cities without sewerage systems)	5
ii.	Access and use of toilets for floating and institutional populations – adequate public sanitation facilities	4	C	Septage/sludge is regularly cleaned, safely transported and disposed after treatment, from on-site systems in the city (MAXIMUM 10 marks for cities without sewerage systems)	5
iii.	No open defecation visible	4	D	Underground and surface drainage systems are functioning and are well-maintained	4
iv.	Eliminate manual scavenging and provide personnel protection equipment to sanitary workers	4	E	Solid waste management (collection and treatment) systems are efficient (and are in conformity with the MSW Rules, 2003)	5
B	Proportion of total human excreta generation that is safely collected (6 points for 100 percent)	6	F	There is clear institutional responsibility assigned; and there are documented operational systems in practice for B)/C) to E) above	4
C	Proportion of total black waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed off (6 points for 100 percent)	6	G	Sanctions for deviance on part of polluters and institutions is clearly laid out and followed in practice	3
D	Proportion of total grey waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed off (3 points for 100 percent)	3	3	Outcome-related	20
E	Proportion of treated wastewater that is recycled and reused for non potable applications	3	A	Improved quality of drinking water in city compared to baseline	7
F	Proportion of total storm-water and drainage that is efficiently and safely managed (3 points for 100 percent)	3	B	Improved water quality in water bodies in and around city compared to baseline	7
G	Proportion of total solid waste generation that is regularly collected (4 points for 100 percent)	4	C	Reduction in water-borne disease incidence amongst city population compared to baseline	6
H	Proportion of total solid waste generation that is treated and safely disposed off (4 points for 100 percent)	4			
I	City wastes cause no adverse impacts on surrounding areas outside city limits (5 points for 100 percent)	5			

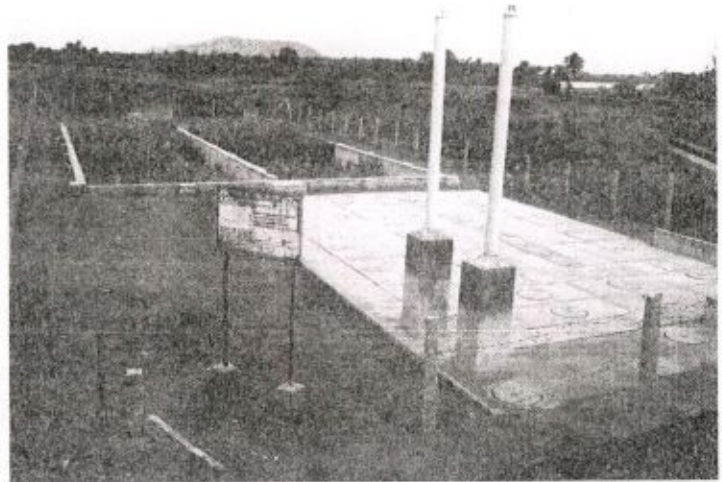
* The marks for the above indicators will be revised every two to three years. Over time, indicators about more stringent conditions e.g. no-urination, or spitting in open/public spaces, etc. will be introduced as indicators. The weights accorded to each category and specific indicators will also be revised.** In this context, bigger cities may consider instituting good practice systems that comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) and/or BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) process systems.

- On the basis of the above rating scheme, cities will be placed in different categories as presented in Table 2. National rating survey data will utilize these categories for publication of results.

Table 2: City Color Codes: Categories

No.	Category	Description	Points
1	RED	Cities on the brink of public health and environmental 'emergency' and needing immediate remedial action	0 ≤ 33
2	BLACK	Needing considerable improvements	34 - 66
3	BLUE	Recovering but still diseased	67 - 90
4	GREEN	Healthy and Clean city	91 - 100

- On the basis of plans prepared and implemented, cities will be able to measure the results of their actions, and be able to clearly chart out their improvements over time compared to their baseline situation.
- On achievement of remarkable results, i.e. coming into the Green category (Healthy and Clean City), cities will typically become eligible for the national award. Other cities showing remarkable incremental performance or selective achievements may also be given special or honorary awards. Cities in different size-classes may also be considered for category-wise awards.
- Based on results of the Rating survey and selection of awardees, cities will be invited to participate in a National Urban Sanitation Award ceremony.



selective performance, awards will be instituted – in the initial years, these awards will be to accord recognition to:

- Stopping open defecation.
- Remarkable performance in awareness generation.
- Institutional assignment and implementation of operational procedures.
- Mobilization of community organizations or non-government agencies in sanitation campaigns.

Honorary Awards for Exemplary Performance: It may be difficult for many urban areas to immediately show all-round performance in sanitation. Therefore, cities showing maximum overall improvements in a given year, compared to their baseline situation, may also be given an award with a view to recognition of incremental efforts made.

If State strategies incorporate award schemes, many of the above category of performers will be pre-selected from states, and sent up for the national competition.

Special and Honorary Awards

In order to mobilize cities to participate in the competition, two strategies will be followed:-

- Institution of award schemes as a part of State Strategies
- Institution of special and honorary awards to cities showing spectacular performance in selective dimensions or substantial increments

Special Awards: will be given to recognize special achievements, especially in the initial stages, since achievement of 100 percent sanitation may be difficult especially in the initial stages. For instance, a city may demonstrate remarkable performance in the area of stopping open defecation although 100 percent treatment may be constrained because of lack of time and resources within a given year. In such cases of

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TOWARDS CITY WIDE SANITATION

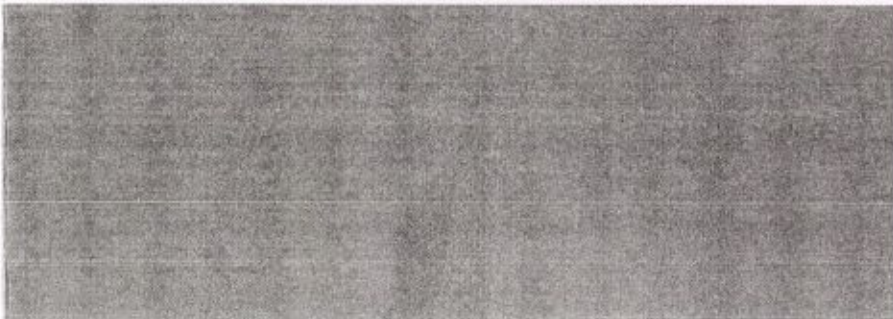


TOWARDS CITY WIDE SANITATION

National Urban Sanitation Policy

Rating of Cities 2010

Towards city wide sanitation



The government of India launched its national urban sanitation policy in November 2008 with the goal of making India "community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and livable cities and towns".

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of National Urban Sanitation Policy in India since its launch in 2008. This includes formulation of state sanitation strategies for Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh while 12 more states are in the process of drafting their strategies. The Ministry of Urban Development and external agencies¹ have provided funds to support cities to prepare city sanitation plans (CSPs) and 120 cities are in the process of doing so. Several state governments, institutes, NGOs and international agencies are partners in this effort.

In order to recognize excellent performance in promoting urban sanitation, the Government of India has instituted a rating of cities on urban sanitation indicators based on which best performers will be awarded the 'Nirmal Shahar Puraskar' at a national ceremony. The ratings aim to improve public health and environmental standards as two outcomes that cities must seek to ensure for their citizens. In doing so, governments need to plan and implement holistic city-wide sanitation plans, thereby put in place processes that help reach outputs pertaining to safe collection, treatment and disposal. The rating will not recognize mere inputs, hardware or expenditure incurred in urban sanitation but will assess how these have led to achievements of intermediate milestones².

Concept of Totally Sanitized Cities

A totally sanitized city will be one that has achieved the outputs or milestones specified in the National Urban Sanitation policy, the salient features of which are as follows:

- Cities must be open-defecation free and provide access to toilets for poor people.
- Must eliminate the practice of manual scavenging and provide adequate personnel protection equipment that addresses safety of sanitation workers.
- All wastewater should be safely collected, treated and disposed.
- Recycle/reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable purposes should be implemented wherever possible.
- Solid waste collected and disposed safely.
- Services to the poor and systems for sustaining results.
- Improved public health outcomes and environmental standards.

¹ GTZ, JICA, UN-HABITAT, USAID, WSP.

² For more details refer to the National Urban Sanitation Policy.



சந்தியாபுரம் பாலையம்-செபஸ்தியா பாலையம்-சலோயா கோவில் தெரு
**திறந்த வெளிமீடில் மலம் கழிக்க
 தடை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதி**

இங்கு யாரும் திறந்தவெளிமீடில் மலம் கழிப்பது இல்லை.
 நாங்கள் அனைவரும் கழிப்பறைகளைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றோம்.

SEBASTHIYAR PALAYAM-OPEN DEFECATION FREE ZONE

WHERE OPEN DEFECATION IS TOTALLY ESCHEWED BY THE
 COMMUNITY AND EVERYONE USES THE TOILET

(A COLLABORATIVE VENTURE OF TRICHY CORPORATION, WATERAID,
 GRAMALAYA AND WAVE FEDERATION THE PEOPLE OF SEBASTHIYAR PALAYAM

DATE: 12-05

The Ministry of Urban Development has provided Rs. 13 Crore to support cities to prepare City Sanitation Plans (CSPs). As a result of additional support from States, External Support Agencies and NGOs, 120 cities are in the process of preparing their City Sanitation Plans.

Each city has been scored under 19 indicators which are divided into three categories of Output (50 points), Process (30 points) and Outcome indicators (20 points).

The methodology was designed incorporating the comments received from state governments and after approval from the National Advisory Group on Urban Sanitation. Standardized methods for measurements and scoring and the sampling varied according to size classes⁵.

The five zones were assigned to three agencies to carry out the rating after a competitive selection process by an independent evaluation committee. These were:

- AC Nielsen ORG MARG: North zone, Central and South Central zone
- Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT): West Zone
- Development Research Services (DRS): South, East and North East zone

Each agency followed the prescribed methodology, while data was collected from cities in a consultative and collaborative manner. This included collection of data from the ULBs and was supplemented by field visits and observations. Based on the scores for output, process and outcome indicators, cities were then classified under four color categories. (Refer to Table 3)

Table 3: City Color Codes: Categories

No.	Category	Description	Points
1	Red	Cities needing immediate remedial action	< 33
2	Black	Needing considerable improvement	34-66
3	Blue	Recovering	67-90
4	Green	Healthy and clean city	91-100

⁵ For details refer to Annexure III, National Urban Sanitation Policy and for the methodology refer to the Ministry of Urban Development website.



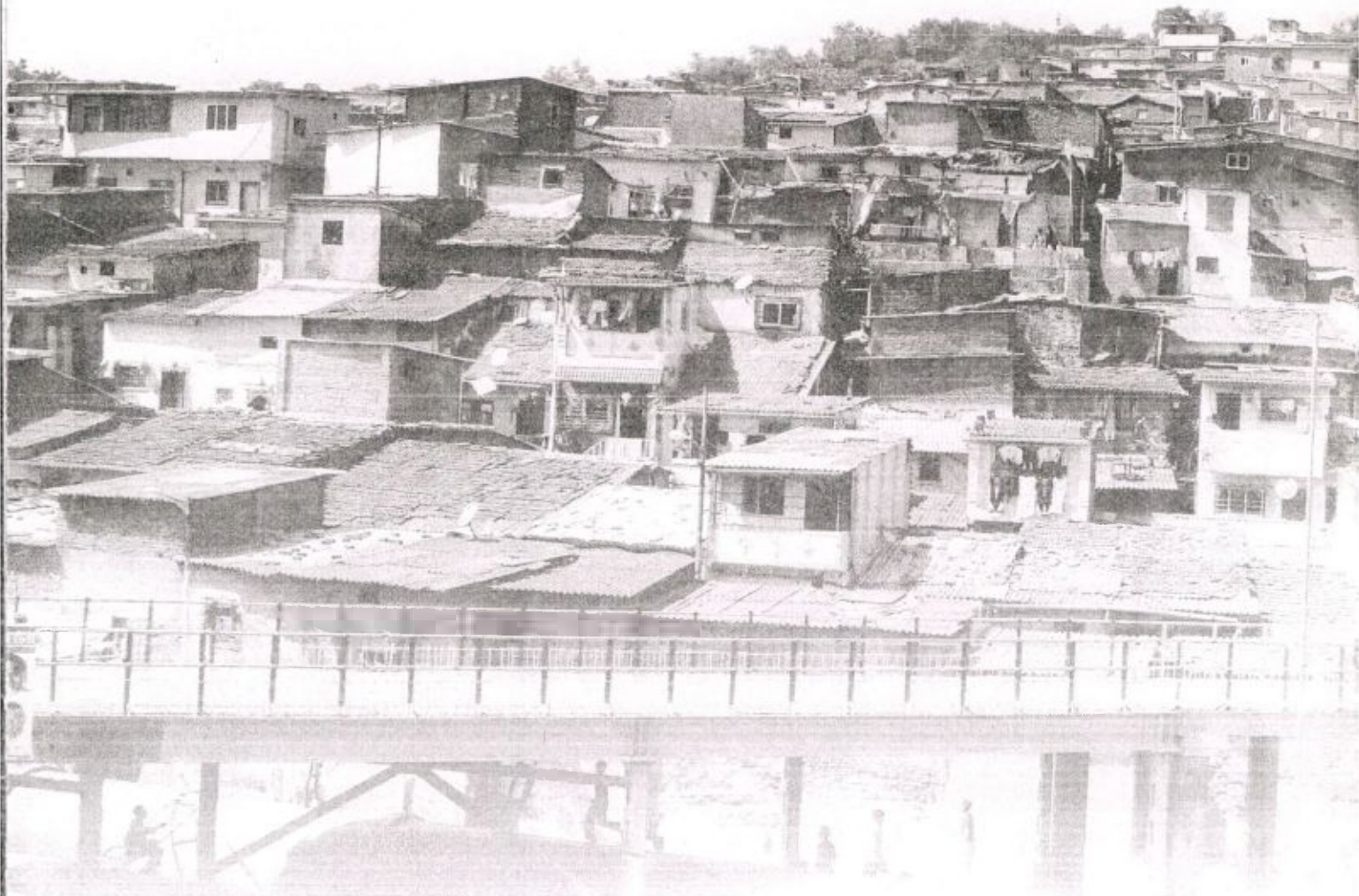
Preliminary Results and Next Steps

- The national rating exercise will be carried out periodically. It is designed as a self assessment tool to encourage cities to prioritize the achievement of outcomes. Being the first round, this rating exercise also sets out the baseline to measure achievements in the future. Cities need to use these results to prioritize areas of improvement by developing and implementing city sanitation plans as well as to raise the awareness of city stakeholders (households, establishments, industries, municipal functionaries, media, etc.)
- The preliminary results of the rating show that every two of five cities are in the red category; and more than half fall currently in the black category. There are a handful of cities in the blue category. This signals the challenges that cities are facing, as well as the opportunity for improvements in the future.
- **Access to community/ public toilets, elimination of manual scavenging and open-defecation:** It is excellent to note that almost all cities report complete elimination of manual scavenging. However, improvements are required to improve access to community and public toilets for the urban poor and to stop open-defecation.
- **Safe management of human excreta:** More than 50 cities report 90 percent or above safe collection of human excreta, showing that improvements in this area can be achieved by the rest of the cities. However, wastewater treatment poses considerable challenges - 380 cities collect and treat less than 40 percent of their human excreta, but there are nearly six cities that treat more than 90 percent of their human excreta. More than 40 cities also report recycling and reuse of wastewater for non-potable applications after treatment (more than 20 percent).
- **Solid waste collection and treatment:** Twenty four cities report collecting more than 80 percent of their solid wastes, another six show an outstanding performance of nearly 100 percent primary collection. While treatment is a big challenge for most, 17 cities are treating at least 60 percent of their wastes.
- **Good process indicators:** Most cities appear to have performed well in the process indicators, especially the larger cities.

Summary

The National Urban Sanitation Policy has set its goal high and the development of state sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans as an integral step in the process of improving urban sanitation. Priority must be accorded to urban sanitation and it is opportune to target improvements using software and hardware resources which are available from local, state and national sources and programs. This rating exercise serves as a baseline for self assessment of cities, and highlights the areas where improvements are required. The rating is meant to serve as a catalyst to states and cities to create more awareness on sanitation and its impact on public health and the quality of its water resources. However it is not sufficient to target mere infrastructure and the success of any plan must be measured by the outcome it achieves by way of public health improvements. The goal of achieving Nirmal Shahars must be done in a consultative and participatory manner and it is essential to involve all stakeholders, especially the households. Households must be encouraged to become active partners in the up-keep, health and quality of life that the city offers to its citizens.





TOWARDS CITY WIDE SANITATION

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The Water and Sanitation Program provided the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India with technical support and guidance for designing the methodology for the rating of cities.

This information note drafted by Vivek Raman, Water and Sanitation Program, wsp@worldbank.org

A report on rating of Class-I cities under National Urban Sanitation Policy

As per instruction the undersigned participated in the Workshop relating to rating of Class-I cities with regard to status of sanitation in the Urban Local Bodies under the National Urban Sanitation Policy held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 10.05.2010. Two brochures i.e. (i) National Urban Sanitation Policy rating of cities 2010 towards city-wise sanitation and (ii) National Rating and Award Scheme for Sanitation for Indian cities are enclosed at **Annexure – I & II** respectively.

Ministry of Urban Development had engaged three agencies to carry out the rating in different States of India. Development Research Services (DRS) had been entrusted with South, East and North-East Zone. 58 ULBs of West Bengal were studied, out of which 33 KMA and the rest Non-KMA ULBs. Out of 58 ULBs one is metro city (Kolkata Municipal Corporation), two are Big Class-I city (Howrah and Asansol).

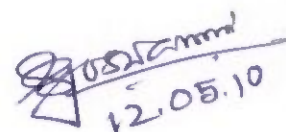
Rating of each of the ULBs was done on the basis of three indicators comprising of total 100 marks i.e. (1) output related indicator having nine sub-heads (50 marks), (2) process related indicator with seven sub-heads (30 marks) and (3) outcome related indicator with three sub-heads (20 marks).

The agency engaged by the Ministry to carry out this study visited each of the selected Urban Local Bodies, collected information / data and corroborated by field visit & laboratory investigation.

The Urban Local Bodies under study have been categorized under “**Red**” city with score below 33, “**Black**” with score between 34 to 66, “**Blue**” with score between 67 to 90 and “**Green**” between 91 to 100.

Rating at a glance for 58 ULBs of the State of West Bengal under study is enclosed at **Annexure – III**. Out of 58 ULBs 46 ULBs fall under the category of **Black** city and the rest 12 under **Red** category. The cities which fall under the Red category need immediate remedial action and under the category Black need considerable improvement.

It is learnt from the inaugural speech that the National Rating Exercise will be carried out periodically and also sets out the baseline to measure achievement in future. Cities may use this rating results to prioritize areas of improvement by developing & implementing city sanitary plans.


12.05.10

RATING AT A GLANCE FOR CITIES IN WEST BENGAL

Sl.no	Name of city/town	Class	State	Rating (Marks obtained out of 100)
1	Bidhannagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	52.82
2	Serampore	Other Class I	West Bengal	49.90
3	Kolkata	Metro	West Bengal	48.96
4	Halisahar	Other Class I	West Bengal	48.35
5	Howrah	Big Class I	West Bengal	47.94
6	North Barrackpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	44.71
7	Kharagpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	44.38
8	South Dum Dum	Other Class I	West Bengal	44.24
9	Barrackpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.85
10	Bally	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.65
11	Rishra	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.23
12	Madhyamgram	Other Class I	West Bengal	43.09
13	Baidyabati	Other Class I	West Bengal	41.82
14	Darjeeling	Other Class I	West Bengal	41.27
15	Dumdum	Other Class I	West Bengal	41.05
16	Baranagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.97
17	Panihati	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.69
18	Barasat	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.45
19	Rajarhat Gopalpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	40.07
20	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.90
21	Maheshtala	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.85
22	Baharampur	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.78
23	Balurghat	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.69
24	Kamarhati	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.56
25	Rajpur Sonarpur	Other Class I	West Bengal	39.43
26	North Dum Dum	Other Class I	West Bengal	38.86
27	Siliguri	Other Class I	West Bengal	38.60
28	Titagarh	Other Class I	West Bengal	37.71
29	Medinipur	Other Class I	West Bengal	37.42
30	Khardaha	Other Class I	West Bengal	37.05
31	Hugli-Chinsurah	Other Class I	West Bengal	36.82
32	Kanchrapara	Other Class I	West Bengal	36.24
33	Naihati	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.80
34	Haldia	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.49
35	Barddhaman	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.33
36	Uttarpara Kotrung	Other Class I	West Bengal	35.00
37	Englishbazar	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.80
38	Nabadwip	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.76
39	Bankura	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.69
40	Asansol	Big Class I	West Bengal	34.67
41	Basirhat	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.47
42	Bansberia	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.15
43	Champdani	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.11
44	Chandannagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.10
45	Shantipur	Other Class I	West Bengal	34.09
46	Bhadreswar	Other Class I	West Bengal	33.12
47	Habra	Other Class I	West Bengal	32.53
48	Jalpaiguri	Other Class I	West Bengal	30.53

Sl.no	Name of city/town	Class	State	Rating (Marks obtained out of 100)
49	Durgapur	Other Class I	West Bengal	30.23
50	Krishnanagar	Other Class I	West Bengal	30.05
51	Bongaon	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.95
52	Bhatpara	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.76
53	Puruliya	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.57
54	Raiganj	Other Class I	West Bengal	29.08
55	Kulti	Other Class I	West Bengal	28.70
56	Raniganj	Other Class I	West Bengal	27.42
57	Uluberia	Other Class I	West Bengal	24.98
58	Jamuraia	Other Class I	West Bengal	24.60