

NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY



**GOVERNMENT OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT**

Islamabad, Pakistan

September, 2006
NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY

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ABBREVIATIONS

FATA	Federally Administered Territorial Area
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NEQS	National Environmental Quality Standards
NWFP	North-West Frontier Province
NA	Northern Area
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TMA	Town/Tehsil Municipal Administration
UC	Union Council
WASA	Water and Sanitation Agency

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY

Executive Summary

National Sanitation Policy of Pakistan provides a broad framework and policy guidelines to the Federal Government, Provincial Governments, Federally Administrated Territories and the Local Governments, to enhance and support sanitation coverage in the country through formulation of their sanitation strategies, plans and programmes at all respective levels for improving the quality of life of the people of Pakistan and the physical environment necessary for healthy life.

The primary focus of sanitation for the purpose of this policy is on the safe disposal of excreta away from the dwelling units and work places by using a sanitary latrine and includes creation of an open defecation free environment along with the safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes; and the promotion of health and hygiene practices in the country.

The Policy resolves to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets whereby the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation will be reduced by half, by the year 2015 and 100 per cent population will be served by 2025 with improved sanitation.

Bye laws on sanitation related issues will be developed by the provincial governments and implemented by the Tehsil Minicipal Administrations (TMAs) and development authorities for developing sanitation systems including sewage and waste water treatment facilities for housing and other development schemes in private sector. The proportionate costs of appropriate sanitation system developed will be charged from the developers by the local governments.

The overall sanitation plans will be developed for all urban settlements by the respective city governments, development authorities and the TMAs in coordination with all other relevant agencies involved in sanitation. All TMAs and/or city district governments will develop appropriate Municipal and Industrial Waste Water Treatment Facilities and landfill sites for the disposal of solid waste.

Relevant government agencies will initiate research and pilot projects for developing sustainable models for the safe disposal of liquid, solid, municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes. Provincial governments will ensure that city governments and TMAs follow the Hospital Waste Management Rules 2005 of the Ministry of Environment and the provisions of the Basel Convention on Management of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

The Sanitation Policy and local plans at the city and district level will be reviewed periodically preferably at five years interval.

The relevant federal, provincial and local government agencies including relevant research organisations will ensure the development of water efficient sanitation systems and

technologies by developing guidelines and designs for the private and public sector sanitation related manufacturing industries.

The federal, provincial and local government agencies will promote through electronic and print media to create awareness in the masses on sanitation related issues and mitigation measures. All relevant ministries, provincial & local government departments/agencies, will develop educational programmes and will also devise plans, programmes and projects to implement the policy provisions.

The Policy proposes rewards for all “Open Defecation Free” Tehsils/ Towns; for achieving “100 percent sanitation coverage of tehsils/towns”; the “cleanest tehsils/towns” as well as rewards for the “cleaner industrial estates/clusters.

The Policy will be implemented by the federal, and local government/ agencies in accordance with the guidelines, principles and measures spelt out in the policy.

To ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and to oversee the progress a National Sanitation Policy Implementation Committee comprising representatives of the public and private sector as well as Civil Society Organizations will be established at the federal level. Similarly all relevant Provincial Governments will also establish special cells to coordinate and monitor implementation of the Policy.

THE POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

Sanitation is one of the basic necessities, which contributes to human dignity and quality of life and is an essential pre-requisite for success in the fight against poverty, hunger, child deaths, gender inequality and women empowerment. Throughout the developing world including Pakistan, basic services are not adequately available and accessible to the citizens. The result is that poor are deprived from a decent and dignified life style, leading to deterioration of human environment.

Proper sanitation means the promotion of health by safe disposal of excrement, encompassing critical components of sanitation services like privacy, dignity, cleanliness as well as a healthy environment through safe disposal techniques. Recognizing deficiency in the provision of sanitation services in Pakistan, Ministry of Environment initiated the preparation of the National Sanitation Policy of Pakistan to meet the commitment of the Millennium Development Goal # 7 on environmental sustainability of which an important target is to “ Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Preparation of the National Sanitation Policy is also in accordance with the Dhaka Declaration, which was adopted at the First South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN-1) held in Dhaka in 2002. This Policy shall, therefore, be implemented in conjunction with other National Policies on health, environment, drinking water supply, poverty alleviation, MDGs, population welfare etc. for synergy and optimum benefits to the communities.

The National Sanitation Policy of Pakistan provides broad guidelines and support to Federal Government, Provincial Governments, Federally Administrated Territories, the Local Governments and development authorities, to enhance the sanitation coverage in the country

through formulation of their sanitation strategies, plans, programmes and projects. The policy has been framed through a wide consultation process at federal, provincial and local level. The draft policy was circulated amongst the Federal, Provincial and Local Governments, development authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders for comments/views. The essence of the views of all concerned have been incorporated in the policy.

2 SCOPE AND DEFINITION OF SANITATION POLICY

The sanitation policy primarily focuses on safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes; and promotion of health and hygiene practices in the country. The term sanitation, however, extends to cover cleanliness, hygiene, proper collection of liquid and solid wastes and their environmentally sound disposal. In this endeavour, the need for waste reduction, reuse, recycle(3R's) and changes in the attitude towards consumption and production patterns are other imperatives for achieving goals of sustainable environment.

3. THE POLICY

a. Sanitation Context

The alarming ground reality of sanitation has lead to formulation of the sanitation policy. The salient features are:-

- i. The sanitation facilities are available to only about 42 percent of the total population of 155 million including 65 percent in urban areas and 30 percent in rural settlements. With the exception of a few big cities sewerage is almost non existent causing serious public health problems., Nearly 45 percent of all households do not have access to latrines; 51 percent of all households are not connected to any form of drainage; 35 percent to open drains and 16 percent to underground sewerage or open drains.
- ii. Large and intermediate cities have underground sewage systems which are subject to danger of collapse due to poor management and negligence. Most of the sewage is designed untreated into the natural water bodies resulting in severe contamination of natural water bodies, making the water in-jurious to human and aquatic life.
- iii. About 30 percent of urban population lives in katchi abadis and slums with inadequate sanitation facilities.
- iv. Public toilets are highly inadequate in cities and are not properly managed and maintained. These are virtually absent in small and medium size towns and villages.
- v. Treatment plants exist in a few cities but are inappropriately located and hence receive little or no sewage.
- vi. Solid waste management system exists only in large and a few intermediate cities. Only 50 per cent of the garbage generated by major cities is lifted and that too is taken to informal dumping sites since formal sites have not been adequately developed. Major part of hospital waste is not safely disposed off and disposal systems only partially exist in Lahore and Karachi.

vii. Approximately 0.1 per cent of GDP was spent on sanitation and water supply during the year (2002-03 to 2004-05). This allocation is not sufficient to meet the targets for sanitation component where most of it is utilised for water supply.

viii. In Pakistan public- private partnership has been successfully implemented the provisions of household sanitation and supported communities in financing and managing the construction of their neighbourhood sanitation infrastructure through self-help. Government-NGO/CBO partnership has been successfully built, where the local government has complimented the work by providing trunk sewers in addition to solid waste disposal.

ix. There is also a lack of technical capacity and capability in government agencies to plan and implement sanitation programmes in the absence of management information system.

b. Vision

The National Sanitation Policy envisions creation of an open defecation free environment with safe disposal of liquid and solid waste and the promotion of health and hygiene practices in the country.

c. Goal

The National Sanitation Policy aims at providing adequate sanitation coverage for improving the quality of life of the people of Pakistan and to provide physical environment necessary for healthy life.

d. Objectives

The objectives of the Policy are:

- i. To ensure an open defecation free environment; the safe disposal of liquid, solid, municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes; and the promotion of health and hygiene practices.
- ii. To link and integrate sanitation programmes with city and regional planning policies, health, environment, housing and education.
- iii. To facilitate access of all citizens to basic level of services in sanitation including the installation of sanitary latrines in each house-hold, in rural and urban areas, schools, bus stations and important public places and also community latrines in densely populated areas.
- iv. To promote Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- v. To develop guidelines for the evolution of an effective institutional and financial framework.
- vi. To enhance capacity building of government agencies and other stake-holders at all levels for better sanitation, particularly avoiding incidents of water borne diseases.

- vii. To develop and implement strategies for integrated management of municipal, industrial, hazardous and hospital and clinical wastes of national, provincial and local levels, and
- viii. To meet international/regional obligations effectively in line with the national aspirations.
- ix. To change the attitude and behaviour on the use of sanitation.
- x. To increase mass awareness on sanitation and community mobilization.

4. PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

The underlying principles of the Policy are:

- i. To promote health and hygiene, a fundamental human right which cannot be achieved without proper and safe sanitation.
- ii. To achieve sustainable development by:-
 - building on what exists, mobilise local resources and avoid foreign loans and developing programmes that can be implemented within available resources with enhanced capacities of institutions and communities;
 - understand, accept and support the role that communities, NGOs and the formal and informal sectors are playing in sanitation provisions/coverage;
 - develop and use appropriate, low cost, easy and cost effective technologies; which are viable, affordable and locally appropriate based on indigenous knowledge and local skills.
 - accept the component sharing and total sanitation models for all government programmes and projects so as to ensure financial sustainability and community and private sector involvement in development and subsequent O&M;
 - involve responsible departments and communities for O&M in the planning of sanitation schemes; initiate research and pilot projects for developing sustainable models focusing on safe disposal of liquid, and solid waste.
- iii. The needs of women, children and the handicapped are given priority in all policy, planning and implementation processes.
- iv. The provision of adequate, appropriately and hygienically designed toilets for public use will be ensured in all public buildings, restaurants, recreation and amusement areas, community halls, fish harbours, industries etc.
- v. The provision and distribution of sanitation facilities and resources should be equitable between the rich and poor sections of human settlements. Preference shall, however, be given to those areas where the environmental and social impact shall be the maximum.

- vi. Technical designs will be area specific and compatible to the culture and traditions of the communities.
- vii. O&M costs will be generated at the local level through a combination of affordable user charges.
- viii. Sanitation programmes and projects will be coordinated with city planning, housing, environment, health, education, socio economic policy guidelines, programmes and projects. Solid and liquid waste will be disposed off in environmentally sound manner through proper treatment facilities.

5. SCENARIO OF SANITATION OPTIONS

The scenario of sanitation options in the context of this policy are:-

- i. In urban areas or high-density rural settlements: flush latrines and/or pour flush latrines in homes (or privately shared) connected to an underground sewage system terminating in a sewage treatment facility.
- ii. In un-served urban areas and low-density rural settlements: ventilated pit privies/pour flush latrines connected to a septic tank linked to a wastewater disposal and/or collection system.
- iii. Integrated solid waste management will be promoted and practised by selection and application of appropriate measures, technologies and management programmes.
- iv. Government at all levels will promote the principle of 3 R's of waste management (i.e. reduce, reuse, recycle) and encourage waste separation to maximise resource use and conservation.
- v. Minimum sewage treatment facilities will be of biological treatment and retention time will be calculated so that the effluent produced will be in keeping with the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) notified under Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997. The effluent from the low cost treatment plants in the rural areas will be used for agricultural purposes.
- vi. Master Plans for treatment of municipal and industrial wastewater in urban and rural areas will be devised and implemented.
- vii. Effective waste management system will be established in urban areas / major cities both for municipal and industrial waste water. Industries and factories that generate hazardous and toxic waste should have their own system for treatment of wastes.
- viii. Fines will be imposed on citizens, businessmen, factory owners and government institutions for any violation of the laws relating to solid waste management.
- ix. Appropriate solid and liquid waste treatment facilities will be made integral part of all development projects.
- x. Disposal of storm water can be combined with sewage disposal provided the effluent can bypass the treatment plants during rains.

- xi. The disposal of untreated industrial effluents and municipal sewage into natural water bodies will not be permitted.
- xii. Sample collection points will be established in the sewage system and the effluent be tested before the exit of effluent into lakes / rivers / water bodies. Defaulters will be penalised / fined.
- xiii. Solid waste in large and intermediate cities will be disposed off into properly designed landfill sites. In case of smaller settlements, area specific solutions will be developed in line with the NEQS.
- xiv. Bio-Gas projects will be introduced to generate energy from the solid wastes.

6. POLICY MEASURES

a. Financing by the Government

Financing from the Federal government will be a part of overall allocation through public sector development plans. The provincial and local governments will make similar allocations through their annual development plans for achieving the MDG. Allocations will also be made in the Khushali Bank, Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) and other community support programmes for sanitation specific projects.

b. Sanitation Models

The Component Sharing Model will be adopted for all government schemes in the urban areas and villages of over 1,000 population. Sewage and wastewater treatment facilities will be provided by the developers for large schemes, where local government developed disposal is not available. Incentives to communities and households will be provided to make the Component Sharing Model attractive, where communities have built their sanitation systems.

For settlements of less than 1,000 population the government will mobilise communities, raise awareness and provide incentives to build their sanitary latrines and waste water disposal systems along with the promotion of hygiene and preventive health practices.

c. Effluent Quality Monitoring

Provincial Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA's) will be responsible for monitoring the industrial and municipal effluents in accordance with the NEQS. Effluent treatment mechanism will be established and effectively managed at municipal wastewater treatment plants.

d. Capacity Building

- i. Successful sanitation Projects will be converted into model training centres for government officials, TMAs staff, community activists, technicians and elected representatives.
- ii. At the union council (UC) level, a team of community technicians will be trained in surveying, mapping, estimation and supervision of construction work so as to provide technical support to the UC. Salaries for this technical team will be provided through an endowment created exclusively for this purpose. The technical team will also be

responsible to provide scientific knowledge and training in the skills to relevant provincial functionaries and community members.

- iii. The capacity of government at all level will be developed to ensure public consultations self-monitoring and documentation of work.
- iv. Professional, academic and research institutions will be involved in the capacity building process. As a result these institutions will also enhance their own capacities.

e. Awareness, Education and Training

- i. Provincial and local government will develop programmes seeking advice and collaboration of media, especially TV and radio channels, to promote sanitation related messages in their entertainment programmes and to develop special programmes related to sanitation and its relationship between civic responsibility, health and education.
- ii. The ulemas and khateebis will be motivated for advocacy for raising awareness on sanitation.
- iii. A sanitation training/awareness raising programme will be initiated as part of the curriculum at all educational institutions at teachers training institutions, government department and agencies including Basic Health Units, Physical Planning and Housing Departments, Tehsil Headquarters, Mother and Child Health Centres and the Social Welfare Departments. The main focus of the programme will be primary health related; on why toilets are required and how they should be used and maintained; and on how solid waste can be managed through the principle of reduce, recycle and reuse (3 R's). An important part of the programme will be related to the adverse effects on sanitation systems due to the use and improper disposal of polythene bags. Sanitation clubs will be established at educational institutions.
- iv. Information on preventive health care will be promoted and disseminated at grass root level.
- v. Informal and private sector schools and clinics will be documented by the TMAs and the UCs so that sanitation related health and hygiene programmes can be initiated and promoted through them.
- vi. Sanitation related issues will also be incorporated in other government's National Policies to help achieve sustainable environment and development
- vii. Awareness will be created amongst the people on the relationship between unsafe excreta disposal and spread of diseases.

f Public Toilets

Public toilets will be adequately provided to meet the diverse requirements of men, women and children as a priority for all public use open spaces and public buildings. The toilet requirements and specifications will be built into the bye laws of all urban areas and TMAs. Where feasible, the toilets will be constructed by the private sector on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis or on government-private sector partnership basis.

g. Public-Private Partnership

- i. Formal sector real estate development is creating townships and housing estates all over Pakistan. Bye laws will be developed by the provincial governments and implemented by the TMAs for developing sanitation systems and sewage and waste water treatment facilities for different sizes of private housing schemes. Informal sector developers will be provided incentives and disposal points by the TMAs if they build an underground sewage system in their development schemes.
- ii. Developers and housing societies will be charged the proportional cost of local government developed sewage disposal systems.
- iii. The private sector-community-NGO linkages in solid waste management in Pakistan are attaining re-cognition. City governments and TMAs will identify good projects and assign roles and responsibilities to them through consultations and promotion.

h Urban Sanitation

- i. City governments and TMAs will develop their capability and capacity to document existing settlements and for identifying the existing sanitation and drainage related infrastructure and its condition. On the basis of this documentation, a programme for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure will be developed and implemented.
- ii. An overall sanitation plan will be developed for all urban settlements by city governments, TMAs and the development authorities in coordination with all other agencies involved in sanitation. The plan will focus mainly on the details of all sanitation related components and will ensure its implementation.
- iii. Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities will be made mandatory for all public facilities such as hospitals, offices and schools. The use of clean drinking water to flush the toilets will be discouraged.
- iv. Wherever sewage has been planned to dispose in storm water drains, such drains will be converted into box trunks, or trunk sewers will be laid in them or on either side of them to terminate in treatment facilities. The treated effluent may then be discharged into natural water bodies, used for agricultural purposes or converted in lakes and ponds, as part of recreational areas. The government will develop necessary NEQS for effluent to be used for these different purposes.
- v. Continuously monitor the system for water analysis to ensure health water quality.
- vi. Dumping places will be easily accessible for transport movement.
- vii. Gravity flow systems will be used for sewage schemes (unless not feasible) so as to avoid pumping and O&M costs. Where these systems cannot be self-cleansing, a one chamber septic tank will be built between the toilet and the lane sewer so as to avoid solids from entering the system and clogging it.
- viii. Close coordination between agencies responsible for the Katchi Abadi Improvement and Regularisation Programme and the proposed Informal Settlements Improvement Programme, TMAs and agencies responsible for planning, implementation and O&M

of sanitation will be established so as to make their work more integrated and effective.

- ix. Roads in katchi abadis will not be raised to a level higher than the level of the plinths of the houses so as to make sewage disposal and drainage possible and to prevent flooding during rains.
- x. Effective waste management system will be introduced in all health and occupational facilities by developing rules and regulations. In addition, environmental health and solid waste management will be added to medical teaching and training programmes.
- xi. Proper disposal of garbage will be established by the city governments and TMA's ensuring the availability of adequate number of garbage collection trucks.
- xii. All TMAs and/or city district governments will develop landfill sites for the disposal of solid waste. These landfill sites and the collection and disposal systems can be either managed by the local governments or by a public-private partnership or outsourced to the private sector. In any case, the involvement of the formal and informal solid waste recycling industry will be sought.
- xiii. Documentation of existing settlements and sanitation / drainage related infrastructure needs the availability of base maps which should be prepared on GIS through skilled technicians for use by sanitation related agencies, including district administration/ TMAs.

i Rural Sanitation

- i. The Component Sharing Model will be adopted for villages of 1,000 and above population. For villages of less than 1,000 population the Total Sanitation Model will be adopted.
- ii. A programme for motivation, technical advice and subsidy (through supply of materials) will be initiated in selected TMAs and UCs for the construction of ventilated pit latrines and safe disposal of waste water. Such TMAs and UCs will be transformed, within a year, into training centres for local government staff, elected representatives and community activists, technicians and leaders from other tehsils and UCs.
- iii. The motivation programme for latrines will also educate people on the health problems associated with handling of animal dung and the health hazards of keeping animals within homes. Alternatives to the present conditions will be developed in consultation with the livestock departments.
- iv. The use of wastewater for agricultural purposes from individual households in low-density villages will be encouraged and designs for its collection and use will be provided to households. Domestic wastewater treatment technologies will be adopted that provide for recovery and reuse of water. Similarly, wastewater from sewage systems of large/dense villages will be sold by the UCs for agricultural purposes. Where land for development of a treatment facility has been provided by an individual, he will be entitled to sell the treated water and manure to farmers but he will also be responsible for the O&M of the treatment facility. The necessary quality

standards for effluent to be used for agricultural purposes will be developed by the government.

- v. Relevant government agencies will initiate research and pilot projects for developing sustainable models for the safe disposal of agricultural waste. These models will be promoted at the UC level.
- vi. The conversion of any land into residential use should not be allowed unless its town planning and sanitation plan is approved by TMA/development authority.

j. Hospital Waste

Provincial governments will ensure that city governments and TMAs follow the Hospital Waste Management Rules, 2005 notified by the Ministry of Environment for the safe disposal of hospital waste.

k Sanitation for Disaster Areas

The federal government will develop the principles to prevent threats of pollution and risks to water bodies and a underground water for providing environmentally safe sanitation to communities and settlements affected by disaster, such as earthquakes and floods.etc. Based on these principles, the provincial and city district governments will prepare policy and develop and implement a natural disaster management strategy and plan. Effective coordination will be established with the disaster management institutions. These will be developed and approved within 12 months after approval of the National Sanitation Policy.

l Review of Sanitation Plans and Policy

The sanitation policy and city and district level sanitation plans will be reviewed periodically at an interval of five years.

m. Water Efficient Systems

The relevant federal and provincial government agencies and/or research organisations will ensure the development of water efficient sanitation systems and technologies by developing guidelines and designs for manufacturing industries.

n Cross Sectoral Issues

Sanitation issues are closely related to larger environment, housing, city and regional planning, health and education, gender, drainage and industrial effluent disposal policies, regulations, programmes and projects. Access to a quality and equity of primary education, primary health care, and water supply and sanitation services are more important indicators of the quality of life of the country. Therefore, a process of coordination at the federal, provincial, district and town/tehsil municipal administration (TMAs) level will be established between these different sectors

o. Consultations

City government and TMAs will hold public consultations once conceptual design of the development plan, schemes and projects has been completed. Modifications in the designs will be carried out to accommodate the concerns of the stakeholders. The PC-1 will be

prepared only after such a process has been carried out. A steering committee of representatives of interest groups will be created to oversee the programme/project/scheme. Accounts of the projects shall be made available to the public every quarter along with a quarterly progress report. These will also be made available to the media.

7. GENDER

It shall be ensured that all sanitation related policies, projects and programmes are gender-sensitive and promote empowerment of women. In this respect the relevant federal and provincial government agencies will address the sanitation issues, which impact women more adversely, such as lack of access to water supply and sanitation facilities. Since women play a crucial role in water management and hygiene education at the household level, recognition of women's role will contribute to the overall development of the sector. Elected women councillors will be imparted training as master trainers in the fields of health, hygiene and sanitation.

8. SANITATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Effective sanitation management at the local level with active participation of all key stakeholders shall be ensured. For this purpose, the government shall:

- (i) Develop and implement district and tehsil level sanitation plans;
- (ii) Build capabilities of elected district government representatives and local govt. officials for effective management and participation on sanitation governance; and
- (iii) Devolve necessary powers to local governments to ensure effective environmental management.

9. POLICY INSTRUMENTS

The following policy instruments and procedures will be developed for making implementation of the sanitation policy possible.

- i. Existing sanitation related policies and their regulations and procedures will be reviewed and, if necessary, modified so as to fulfil the requirements of the National Sanitation Policy.
- ii. On the basis of the National Sanitation Policy, the provincial governments will prepare and put in place a regulatory framework (rules, regulations and procedures) and a strategy for the implementation of the National Sanitation Policy and for the coordination between the various sectors involved in sanitation related issues. This framework will be implemented at the provincial, district and TMA level.
- iii. The Component Sharing and the Total Sanitation models for the provision of sanitation will be formalised and the procedures and regulations for their implementation will be developed.
- iv. A programme for upgradation of informal settlements (created out of the informal subdivision of agricultural land) will be instituted on lines similar to that of the Katchi Abadi improvement and upgradation programmes.
- v. A legislation regarding the building of toilets along with their specifications shall be developed by the provincial government and implemented by the city district

governments and TMAs. The current laws on solid waste management will be updated assigning the responsibilities of citizens, private enterprises and the government institutions.

- vi. Local government will raise funds for the O&M of sanitation systems and/or hand over O&M responsibilities to communities and the private sector so as to make O&M sustainable.
- vii. The Higher Education Commission will introduced environment related curriculum to link in professional education in medicine, engineering, architecture, urban and regional planning and social work with aim to mitigate the effect of sanitation issues.
- viii. The government will honour its international obligations and commitments, which include the Millennium Development Goals, the recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the UN Habitat Agenda.
- ix. Public- Private- Civil Society partnership will be established for management of the sanitation related issues.
- x.. Measures will be taken to change the behavioural pattern of the communities on sanitation as a whole.
- xi. An inventory of the cities and industrial areas will be prepared with gradation of sanitation issues and available/proposed mitigation measures

10. INCENTIVES

The government will provide incentives in the form of following four rewards to tehsils/towns for the implementation of the National Sanitation Policy.

i. Rewards for all “Open Defecation Free” Tehsils/Towns

Fiscal incentives will be made available to all tehsil/town governments that achieve an ‘open defecation free’ status. An open defecation free tehsil/town will have completely eradicated the practice of open defecation and having ceased all effluent/seepage releases into open drains etc.

These incentives/ grants will be dispersed in two instalments. The first instalment when a tehsil/town can prove that it has achieved ‘open defecation free’ status and a second instalment after a period of time once the tehsil/town has proven that it can sustain this status. A monitoring system through provincial/district level functionaries will be developed to validate ‘open defecation free’ status prior to the release of funds.

ii. Rewards for “100 percent sanitation coverage” Tehsils/Towns

In addition to the eradication of ‘open defecation’, further fiscal incentives will be made available to tehsils/towns that have addressed broader environmental health issues to achieve 100 per cent sanitation status. A tehsil/town that has achieved 100 per cent sanitation status will, in addition to being ‘open defecation free’, have achieved the following: (a) 100 per cent sanitation coverage of individual households,

schools and public areas, (b) free of indiscriminate solid waste disposal and (c) eradicated all stagnant water sites.

To be eligible for the “100 percent sanitation coverage” incentive grant a TMA must be able to demonstrate that it has developed systems to ensure that the safe disposal of excreta, solid waste and drainage will be managed efficiently on an ongoing basis. External agencies/NGOs will be contracted by the provincial government to validate all “100 per cent sanitation” applications prior to the release of funds.

iii. Rewards for the Cleanest Tehsil/Town

To promote excellence in the delivery of sanitary outcomes, a ‘cleanest tehsil/town’ competition will be introduced. This scheme will provide a prize to the tehsil/town in each province that has achieved the highest standard in delivering environmental ‘quality of life’ outcomes.

iv. Rewards for the cleanest industrial estates/clusters.

The industrial estates /districts/clusters shall be judged by an independent committee on the basis of criteria:-

- (a) Best effluent emission techniques
- (b) Efficient treatment within premises
- © Combined efficient treatment facility.
- (d) Safe disposal techniques
- (e) Solid waste disposal management
- (f) Occupational Health and safety.

100 per cent achievement of cleanest sanitation status will be taken as occupational health and safety minimum eligibility criterion for entry into this competition.

The tehsils/towns shall be judged by the independent committees (comprising of TMA functionaries, provincial functionaries and external support agencies) on the basis of criteria that encompasses: (a) excreta disposal, (b) waste water disposal, (c) solid waste disposal, (d) personal hygiene, (e) community participation and (f) quality of life. Suitable indicators will be developed for each of these criteria and assigned different weights dependent on their significance. The achievement of “100 per cent sanitation” status will be taken as the minimum eligibility criteria for entry into this competition.

11. TARGETS

Pakistan will meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets whereby the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation will be reduced by half by 2015 and 100 per cent population will be served by 2025 with improved sanitation. This means that the number of households in Pakistan having access to improved sanitation will be increased from 55 per cent to 77.5 per cent and that the number of households in urban areas connected to an underground sewage system will be increased from 46 per cent to 73 per cent.

12. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

a. Government Institutions

- i. Roles and Responsibilities under Local Government Ordinance 2001
- ii. Under the Local Government Ordinance 2001, the urban and rural limits have been abolished. The responsibility of water supply and sanitation, as per new institutional arrangement under the LGO 2001, has been devolved to tehsil governments. The water supply and sanitation resources will be allocated according to the water supply and sanitation Action Plan to be prepared by each local government in consultation with the respective provincial government. Such implementation measures will be adopted by the local governments and district governments for timely implementation of the water supply and sanitation programmes and projects.
- iii. For the implementation and monitoring of the National Sanitation Policy, all federal, provincial, district, tehsil/town and UC level legislative bodies and government departments and agencies will fulfil their roles strictly in keeping with the provisions of the Local Government Ordinance 2001.
- iv. The provincial governments in coordination with the federal and district governments will remove all anomalies, lack of regulations and procedures, conflict of interests between government institutions, to make it possible for different tiers of government and agencies to fulfil their assigned roles.
- v. The government will take steps to increase the capacity and capability of all sanitation related agencies and departments, including the TMAs in accordance with the measures spelt out in Section 5 to 11 of this document, and successful implementation of the National Sanitation Policy.
- vi. Provincial, district, tehsil/town and UC elected representatives and administration will identify NGOs and CBOs and private sector (formal and informal) good practices and convert them into training centres for their staff with the help of NGOs, CBOs and/or private sector/entrepreneurs and replicate these practices in other locations within their jurisdiction through the formation of stakeholder partnerships.
- vii. A system of planning and feedback, consultation and coordination will be established at the provincial, district and TMA level between all agencies (such as environment protection agencies, health and education department and urban and regional Planning departments and institutions) dealing with sanitation issues.
- viii. The process for the establishment of a management information system will be initiated at the federal, provincial, district and TMA level, in order to enable the planning and development of sanitation; consolidation of information and data from all monitoring and research agencies; and make it freely available to the public through a policy of data sharing (through IT technology) within and amongst all sanitation related organisations.
- ix. Each city government and TMA will prepare a comprehensive map and tehsil/town database which will be linked to the proposed management information system. On

the basis of this, TMA will prepare spatial medium term plans which will guide and steer the future development in the sector and on the basis of which appropriate sanitation investment plans can be prepared at the federal, provincial, tehsil/town and UC level.

- x. The necessary legislation/rules/regulations will be developed to make it possible for the TMAs and development authorities to develop plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- xi. The TMA will encourage to NGOs and CBOs who work on sanitation related issues on the self-help Component Sharing Model.
- xii. All departments and agencies dealing with sanitation related issues will introduce a self-monitoring system leading to quarterly workshops and a larger annual workshop at the provincial and federal level in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

b. Private Sector

The private sector will be encouraged to discharge their social corporate responsibilities by undertaking initiatives for safe and healthy physical environment in the country. They will also be encouraged to participate in the provision of sanitation infrastructure and its management.

c. NGOs and CBOs

- i. NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to assist communities in mobilising for sanitation related programmes and projects and will assist the district government/TMAs development authorities//UCs in the planning, funding and development of community based sanitation infrastructure and for the safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes.
- ii. Successful NGOs and CBOs programmes will be provided incentives so as to help convert them into training centres for different sanitation related stakeholders.
- iii. NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to help in the formation of Citizen Community Boards and to guide them in formulating sanitation projects.

d. Community Responsibilities

The communities will be encouraged to maintain a safe and pleasant physical environment in their settlement, participate in the provision of sanitation infrastructure and its management and manage the disposal of solid waste at the neighbourhood level through community mobilization, public consultation and media campaigns. The mobilisation process will focus on the creation of awareness among women and the creation of women's neighbourhood organisations. Proper base mapping will be developed for sanitation related organisations to share their data through Information Technology (IT) and establishment of Management Information Systems (MIS)

e. Individual Households

Individual households will be encouraged to build latrines, keep the inside and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public

spaces. They will also be encouraged to cooperate with the UC administration and with their neighbours to form community organisations that can promote sanitation related programmes and projects.

f. Role of the Media

The government will encourage the electronic media to propagate built-in sanitation related messages in its entertainment programmes and to develop educational programmes on sanitation and health related issues. It will also encourage the print media in publishing news and articles to make people aware of sanitation related issues and motivate them to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in their houses, neighbourhoods and settlements.

13. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

a. Implementation Strategy

- i. The policy will be implemented by the federal, provincial and local governments, public agencies and autonomous bodies in accordance with the guidelines, principles and measures spelt out in this document.
- ii. Communities, NGOs and the private sector will be supported and their involvement encouraged in accordance with the provisions of the sanitation policy.
- iii. Following the approval of the policy, the Ministry of Environment shall develop an action plan for its implementation. All relevant ministries, provincial & local government departments/agencies, will also devise plans, programmes and projects to implement the policy provisions.

b. National Sanitation Policy Implementation Committee

To ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and oversee the progress in this regard a National Sanitation Policy Implementation Committee shall be established at the federal level. The composition of the committee will be as follows:

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| 1. Secretary, Ministry of Environment, GOP | Chair |
| 2. Secretary, Ministry of Local Govt & Rural Dev, GOP | Member |
| 3. Secretary, Planning and Development, GOP | Member |
| 4. Secretary, Finance Division, GOP | Member |
| 5. Local Govt. Secretaries of Provincial/AJK/NA/FATA | Members |
| 6. Managing Directors, WASA, Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Peshawar | Members |
| 7. District Nazims of Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta | Members |
| 8. Three representatives from the Civil Society Organizations | Members |
| 9. Director General (Environment) MOE | Member/Secretary |

The committee shall meet bi-annually and shall report the status of implementation to the relevant federal ministries.

A “Directorate of Environmental Health (DEH)” shall be established in the Ministry of Environment to serve as the Secretariat to the Committee. All relevant Provincial Governments shall also create special cells to coordinate implementation of the Policy.

c. Monitoring

- i. Every department will devise a process of self-monitoring and submit periodical reports to the parent agency. Annual Provincial Progress Report shall be prepared and made available to the Federal Government and all stakeholders.
 - ii. Every department /agency will produce a quarterly progress report and detailed accounts of work undertaken in that quarter along with problems that have been encountered, shortfalls and the reasons for them and suggestions for remedial measures.
 - iii. Every district will hold “yearly workshop” as part of the monitoring process. All TMAs, development authorities, NGOs and community organisations, will participate in this workshop. Similarly, every TMA will hold a similar workshop of all UCs, partner NGOs and community organisations.
 - iv. A provincial workshop consisting of all districts will also be held and a workshop at the federal level consisting of all the four provinces, Azad Kashmir, FATA , NA and the Islamabad Capital Territory will be an annual event.
 - v. These workshops and progress reports will determine effectiveness of the sanitation policy and programmes, reasons for successes and failures to effect necessary changes in the regulatory and procedural aspects at the policy,
 - vi. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy will be done in coordination with the communities.
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