

Clean Water And Sanitation

Water plays a major function in our day to day life cycle and it is component and parcel of every single human living in this planet. Our earth contains 70% of water which ought to be sufficient for the growth of each human life form. But sadly millions of folks die annually , most generally young children , simply because of the ailments caused by insufficient water supply , bad sanitation and hygiene. These aspects effect the meals security of individuals everywhere in the world.

What does "Clean Water" truly mean?

Generally, clean water is referred to as water that is pure and protected for drinking. Safe water must be cost-free from all types of germs and pathogens that are major source of deceases that might further lead to death. Water utilized

for drinking must be fresh and pure and ought to not carry any undesirable odor or color making it undesirable to drink . People need to feel confident to drink and give the same to their household with certainty that they are providing them water that is fresh ,clean, healthier and safe.

Why is this important?

Clean water is critical to survival, and its absence can impact the health, food security, and livelihoods of families across the world. Although our planet has sufficient fresh water to achieve a regular and clean water supply for all, bad economics and poor infrastructure can skew supply unfavourably. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters. Global goals and national priorities on reliable energy, economic growth,

resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialisation, consumption and production, and food security, are all inextricably linked to a sustainable supply of clean water. Hydropower is one of the most crucial and widely-used renewable sources of energy and as of 2011, represented 16% of total electricity production worldwide.

What are the effects of this?

Water and sanitation-related diseases remain among the major causes of death in children under five; more than 800 children die every day from diarrhoeal diseases linked to poor hygiene. Proper water and sanitation is a key foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including good health and gender equality. By managing our water sustainably, we are also able to better manage our production of food and energy and contribute to decent work and economic growth. Moreover, we can preserve our

water ecosystems, their biodiversity, and take action on climate change.

What would it cost to correct the problem?

A study by the World Bank Group, UNICEF and the World Health Organization estimates that extending basic water and sanitation services to the unserved would cost US\$28.4 billion per year from 2015 to 2030, or 0.10 per cent of the global product of the 140 countries included in its study.

What would it cost if we don't correct the problem?

The costs are huge- both for people and for the economy. Worldwide, more than 2 million people die every year from diarrhoeal diseases. Poor hygiene and unsafe water are responsible for nearly 90 per cent of these deaths and mostly affect children. The economic impact of not investing in water and sanitation costs 4.3 per

cent of sub-Saharan African GDP. The World Bank estimates that 6.4 per cent of India's GDP is lost due to adverse economic impacts and costs of inadequate sanitation. Without better infrastructure and management, millions of people will continue to die every year and there will be further losses in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, undermining prosperity and efforts towards a more sustainable future.

What can we do?

Civil society organizations should work to keep governments accountable, invest in water research and development, and promote the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous communities in water resources governance.

Generating awareness of these roles and turning them into action will lead to win-win results and increased sustainability and integrity for both human and ecological systems. You can also get involved in the World Water Day and World

Toilet Day campaigns that aim to provide information and inspiration to take action on hygiene issues.

GOAL 6 IN ACTION

To ensure clean water and sanitation for all, we all have to take action. Everyone can help to make sure that we meet the Global Goals. Use these eight targets to ensure clean water and sanitation for all.

TARGET 6.1**SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER**

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

TARGET 6.2**END OPEN DEFECATION AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

TARGET 6.3**IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE**

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

TARGET 6.4**INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES**

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

TARGET 6.5**IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

TARGET 6.6**PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS**

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

TARGET 6.A**EXPAND WATER AND SANITATION SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

TARGET 6.B**SUPPORT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT**

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

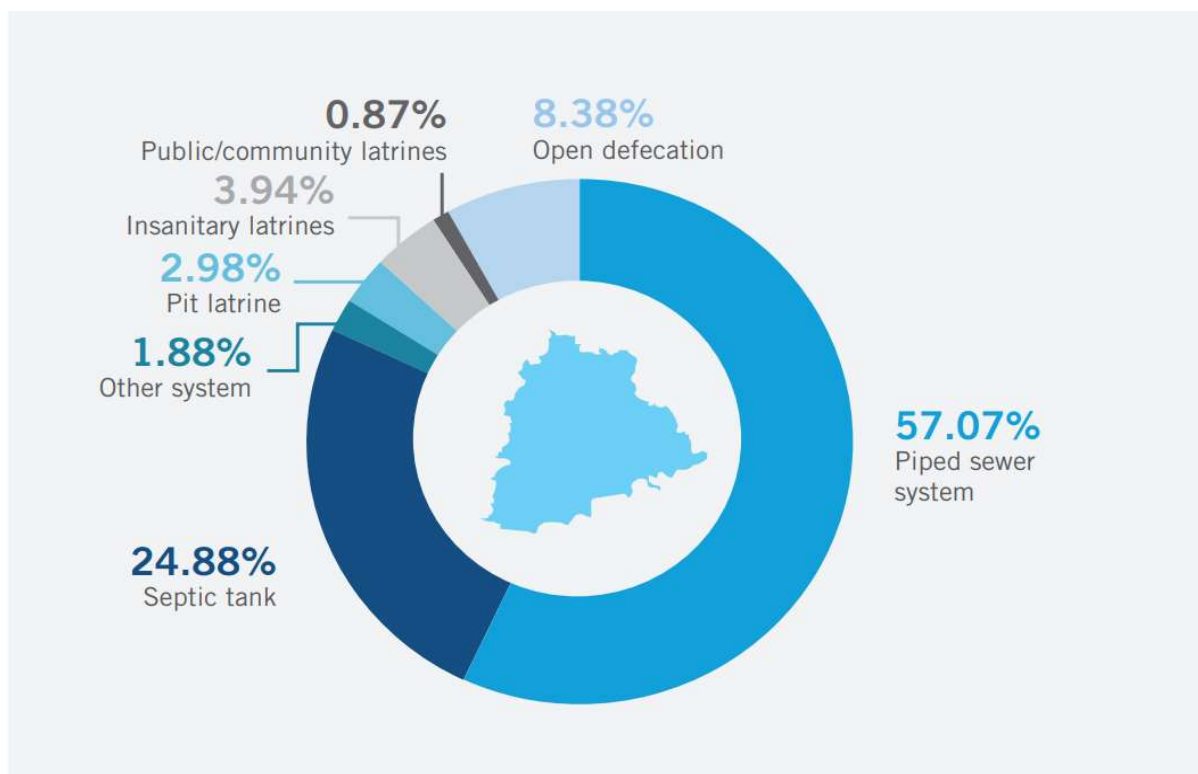
Sanitation for the purpose of Telangana State Sanitation Strategy (TL-SSS) is defined as the safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices. The Telangana SSS recognizes providing primacy to integral solutions that covers sub sectors of solid waste, waste water (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.

Urban Sanitation – Facts & Figures – Telangana

- As per the census report 2011, 91.62 percent of urban HHs in Telangana have access to toilets as compared to national figure of 81.4 percent.

- Open Defecation in Urban Local Bodies is 8.38 percent which is lower than the national average of 12.6 percent. There are 2,27,094 urban households practicing open defecation out of 27,11,202 total urban households in state as per the Census 2011.
- 57.07 percent of Telangana urban population are connected to Piped Sewerage networks(Under Ground Drainage-UGD) with 98.5 percent in Hyderabad. Apart from GHMC, only 3 cities have existing Underground Drainage facility. UGD facility 4 towns of Telagana are under implementation.
- Lack of formal mechanism of septage management is leading to disposal of septage or fecal sludge into the water bodies, drains and open areas in and around the cities without any treatment in 73 ULBs of the state.
- ULBs in the Telangana state on an average generates about 66287 MT of wastes per day,

while the per capita of waste generation in the ULBs ranges from 0.3-0.4 kg/ per day. The quantities of waste are growing 5 percent annually and the collection efficiency is 80 percent. Lacks systematic planning across the SWM value chain to compliance with the SWM Rules 2016. Apart from GHMC, Majority of the ULBs lack proper treatment and unscientific disposal.



Inadequate and improper maintenance of storm

water drains with frequent flooding and choking of drains leading to unhygienic environment.

GOAL OF TELANGANA STATE SANITATION STRATEGY

The overall goal 3 of Telangana SSS is to achieve an urban Telangana that is totally sanitized (safe), healthy, livable and climatically responsive with cities / towns that are managed by ULBs with citizen and stakeholder participation in particular women and poor. The specific goals are:
A. Enhanced awareness and sustained behavioral change

i) *Generate enhanced awareness about sanitation and its linkages with public environmental health and climate change recognizing different impacts on men and women amongst communities and institutions;* ii) *Promote mechanisms to bring about sanitary practices and hygiene behavioral changes.*

B. Achieving Open Defecation Free Cities

Move towards a situation where all urban dwellers have access to and use safe and hygienic sanitation facilities and arrangements so that no one defecates in the open. In order to achieve this goal, the following activities shall be undertaken:

i) Promote access to households with safe sanitation facilities (including proper disposal arrangements);

ii) Promoting community-planned and managed toilets in slums and underserved areas and wherever necessary, for groups of households who have constraints of space, tenure or economic constraints in gaining access to individual facilities;

iii) Adequate availability and 100 percent upkeep and management of Public Sanitation facilities, for migrant and floating population and community toilets for urban poor.

C. Improved Institutional governance and enhanced human resource capacities for city-wide sanitation

Role clarity for guidance and advisory at state - level is required. There is also need for regulatory function on state level and implementation and operational function on urban local body level

i) Re-Orienting Institutions and mainstreaming sanitation.

- Mainstream thinking, planning and implementing measures related to sanitation in all sectors and departmental domains as a cross-cutting issue, especially all urban management endeavors;
- Strengthening state, city and local institutions (public, private and community) to accord priority to sanitation provision, including planning, implementation and O&M management;

- Extending access to proper sanitation facilities for poor communities and other un-served settlements;
- Strengthening the regulatory framework on sanitation service delivery.

ii) Strengthening ULBs to provide or cause to provide, financially sustainable sanitation services delivery. iii) Building and strengthening of human resources in the field of sanitation iv) Proper Operation & Maintenance of all Sanitary Installations v) Promoting proper usage, regular upkeep and maintenance of household, community and public sanitation facilities, sewage / septage treatment facilities and management of solid waste.

D. Ensuring 100 percent hygienically safe and sanitary Treatment and Disposal

100 percent of human excreta and liquid wastes from all sanitation facilities including toilets must be safely treated and disposed. In order to

achieve this goal, the following activities shall be undertaken:

i) Promoting / encouraging safe and properly constructed on-site sanitation arrangements wherever cost efficient and sustainable;

ii) In case of network-based sewerage systems, adequate connectivity of households and demonstrated financial viability for O&M would be required to ensure sustainability and proper functioning of the system; Telangana: State Sanitation Strategy - Urban 9

iii) Promoting proper disposal system and treatment of sludge from on-site installations (septic tanks, pit latrines etc.);

iv) Ensuring that all the human wastes are collected safely, confined and disposed-off after treatment so as not to cause any hazard to public health or the environment;

v) Promoting recycle and reuse of treated waste water for non-potable applications wherever possible.

vi) Promotion of proper collection, segregation, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste

E. Technological efficiency and appropriateness

i) Guidelines on range of technology options that are energy efficient, ecologically and climatically suitable and financially sustainable.

ii) System capacities are built for a range of technological options and its management for comprehensive range of water and sanitation services.

The following are the implementation measures for improving the awareness on sanitation and hygiene.

- Increase mass awareness levels and focus on behavioral change to make the identified audiences more conscious with stakeholders about issues related to the importance of sanitation and hygiene.
- Influence decision makers and opinion leaders to advocate for improved sanitation and hygiene standards, thus creating an overall positive environment.
- Ensure continuous engagement with stakeholders of every section of the elected representatives, communities, civil society groups such as local NGOs, children clubs, teachers, women groups, users groups and other indigenous/ cultural groups for sustainable sanitation services and promoting behavioral change.
- Ensure that households especially women have knowledge of the linkages between sanitation, hygiene and health leading to increased public

demand for quality sanitation services and adoption of hygiene practices.

- Orientation, competitions, rallies, recognition ceremonies are some of the events that can increase publicity and the media (TV, newspapers, radio) shall need to be involved in such events , wherever possible.