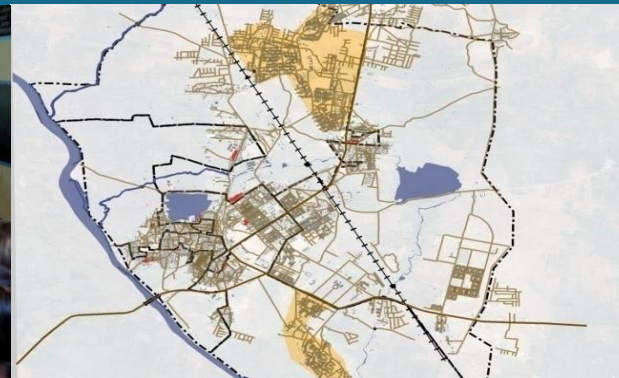




Open Defecation Free by 2nd October 2015



Maharashtra Sanitation

Facts and Figures

Key facts for Maharashtra (Urban)

29% URBAN HHs HAVE **NO** LATRINE FACILITY

22% OF HHs DEPEND ON PUBLIC/ COMMUNITY TOILETS

7% OF HHs RESORT TO OD

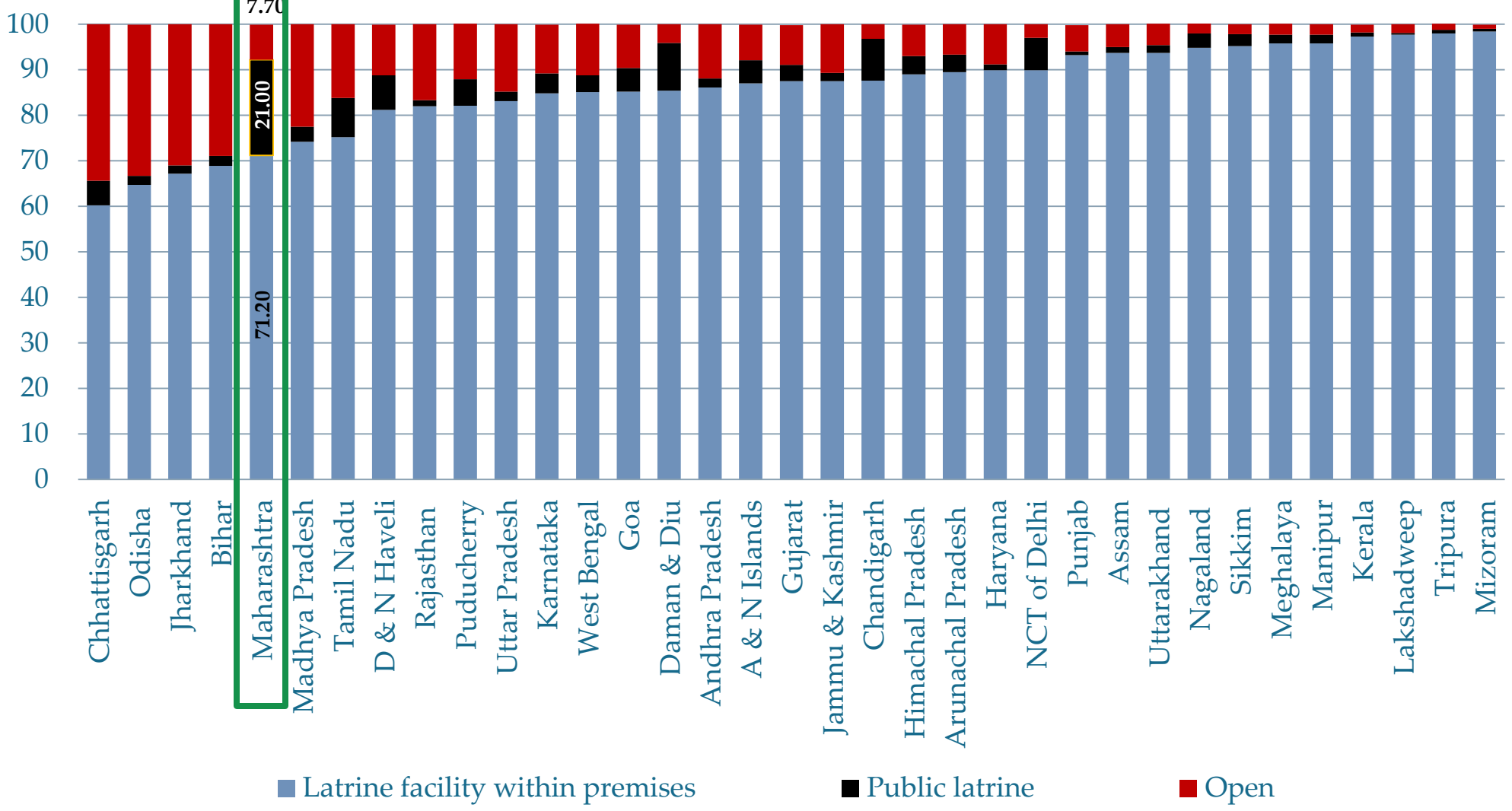
56% OF URBAN HHs' TOILETS HAVE ACCESS TO **PIPED SEWER** SYSTEM

37% HHs TOILETS HAVE **SEPTIC TANKS**

64% OF Wastewater is **UNTREATED**

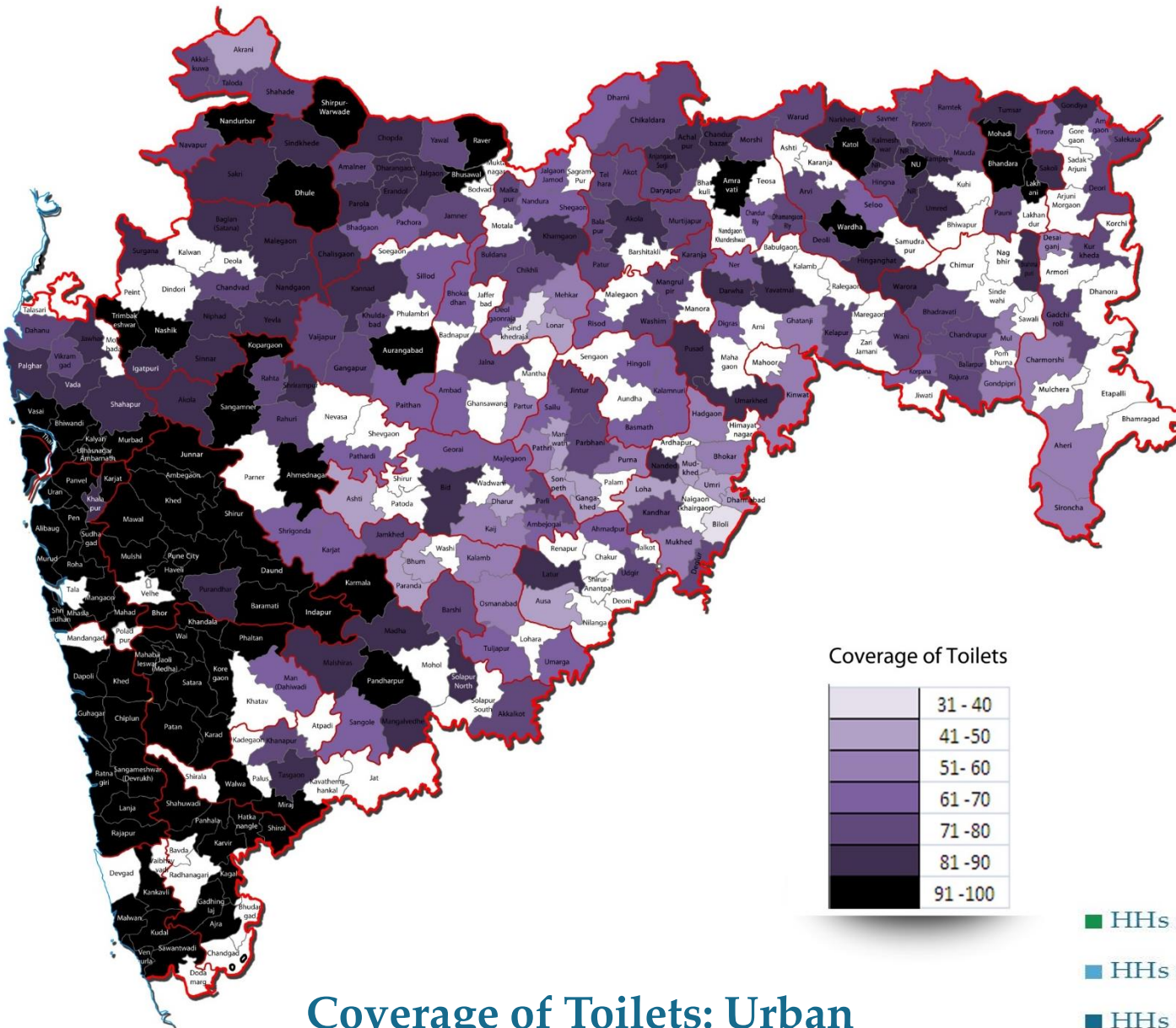
Maharashtra- State with highest dependency on community toilets

State Wise - Access to Toilets (Urban)



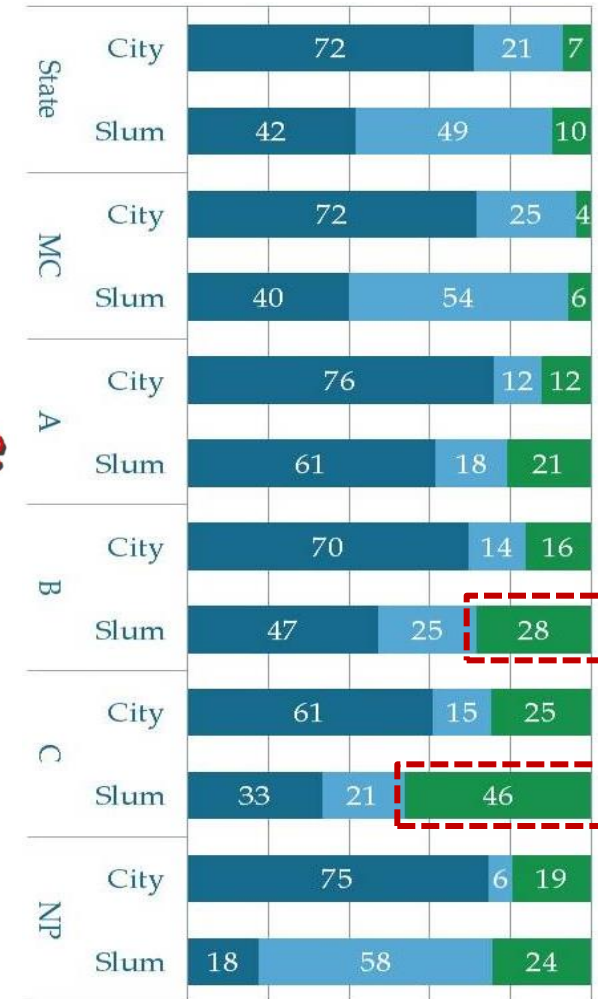
Coverage of Toilets- Total

Coverage- City Vs. Slums



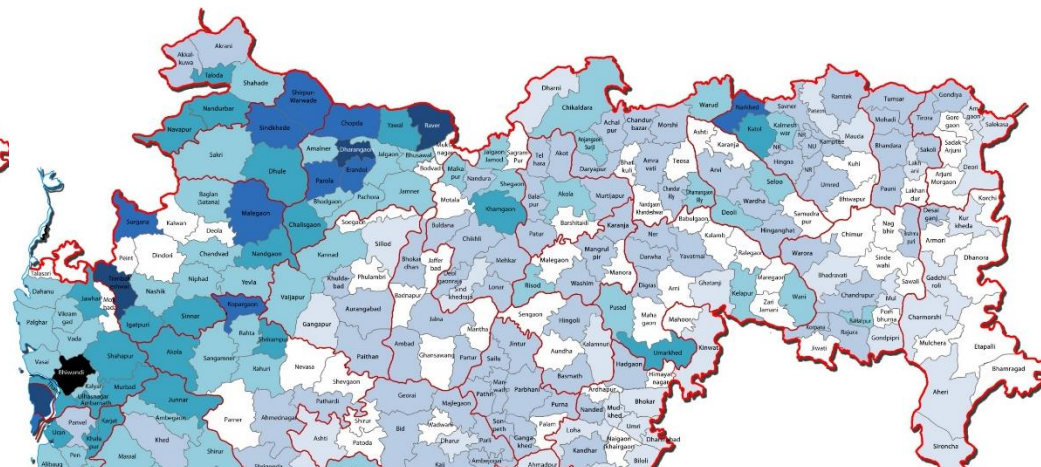
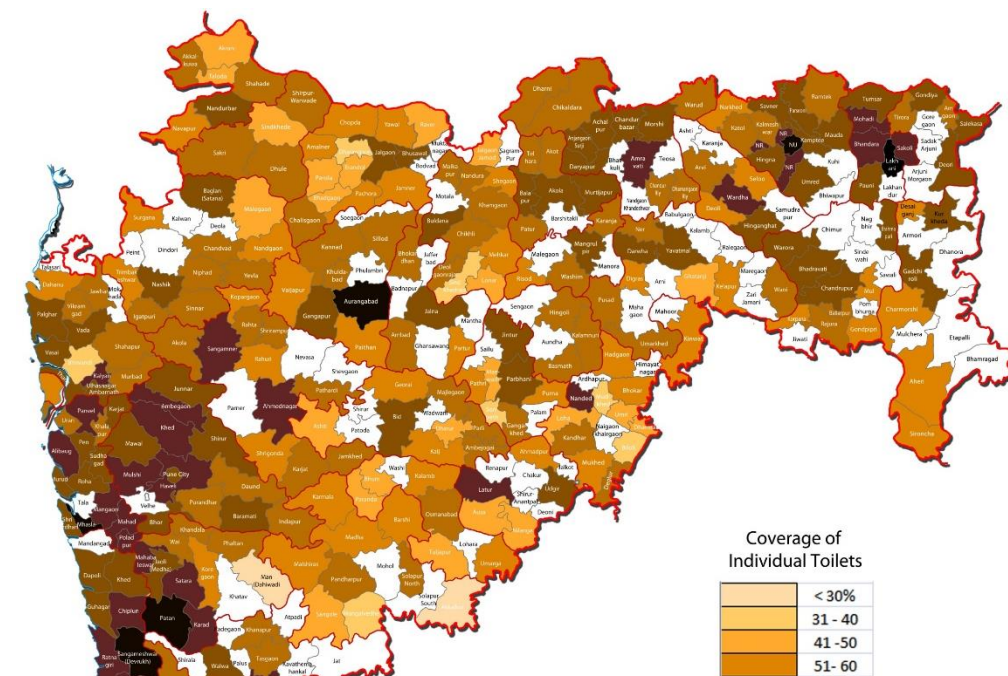
Coverage of Toilets: Urban

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%



- HHs resorting to Open Defecation
- HHs using Public latrines
- HHs having latrine facility within the premises

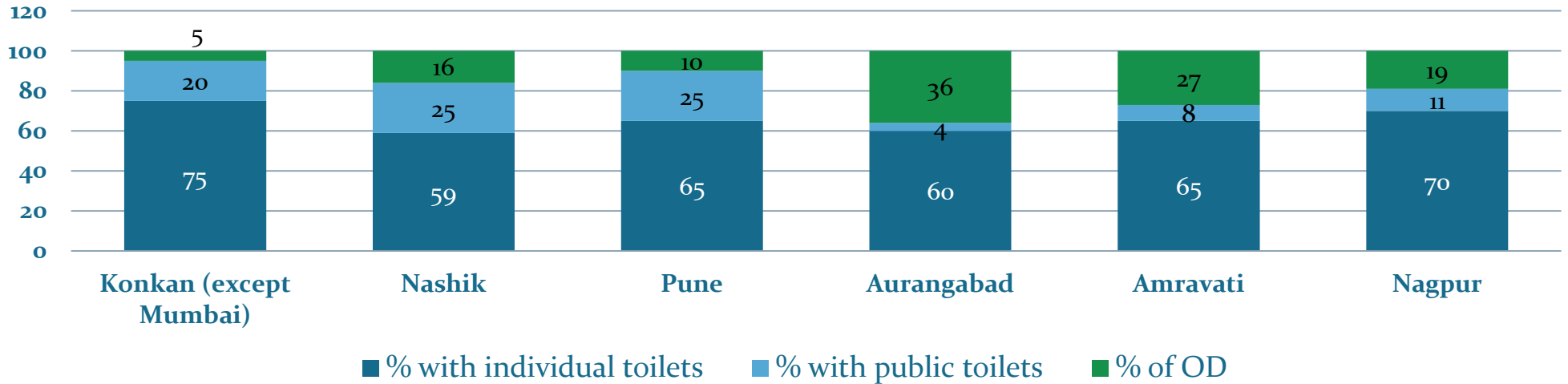
Coverage of Toilets- Individual and Community



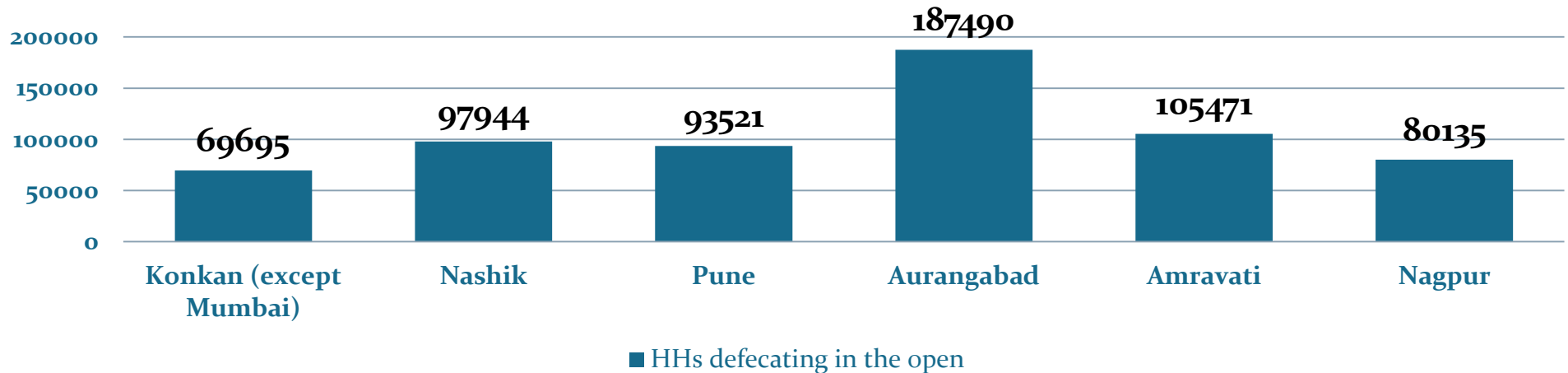
	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises (%)		No latrines	
			Public latrine (%)	Open defecation (%)
Municipal Corporations	75.4		18.9	5.8
Class A	76.2		12.4	11.4
Class B	68.7		14.4	16.9
Class C	59.5		15.8	24.8
Nagar Panchayat	76.4		5.4	18.2

Division Wise Status of Access to Toilets

Access to Toilets_ Division wise (%)



HHs defecating in the open_ Division Wise



Are community toilets functioning well?



- Community **toilets privately managed** by NGOs, CBOs or other firms were observed to be in better condition than ULB managed toilets.
- Various schemes by the Government of Maharashtra are contributing to building physical infrastructure to meet the gap.



- No water/ electricity in community toilets
- Poor maintenance and cleaning
- Non attendance or shortage of workers to maintain toilets
- Unhygienic conditions around Community toilets
- Inappropriate location of Community toilets
- Affordability issues to use Community toilets
- Lack of awareness
- Absence of child friendly seats

Has anyone achieved the target?

Look at cities that are performing well

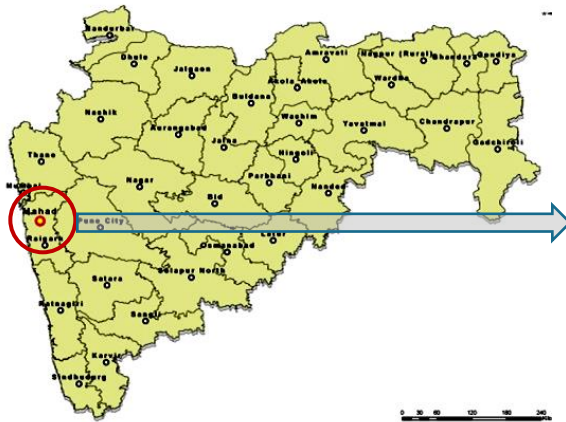
5% cities out of total claim to have >95% Toilet Coverage

Potential ODF Cities	Class	OD % (CENSUS/P AS)	Background	Actions taken
Roha	C	0	1.)Initiatives taken by the CO to eradicate open defecation	1) Periodic Surveys for OD spots 2) Conduct awareness programmes at these spots. 3) Construction of CTs wherever required. 4) Private land mobilized without any incentives
Malkapur	C	0	1.)All roads are constructed and city is compact, 2.)no spots available for OD	1) Conversion of pit latrines 2) Identification of OD spots by the waste collecting staff in early mornings 3) Regular maintenance by ULB
Trimbak	C	1	1.)Pilgrim Center. 2.)Overall, cleanliness is given priority.	1) Separate facilities for floating population in Ashrams etc. 2) 99 pay & use toilets by MJP (BOT basis)
Murgud	C	1	1.)OD was in existence before 7-8 years. 2.) Initiatives by the council (Shahar Swachhata Abhiyan)	1) Awareness by ward officers 2) Fixed street lights wherever OD was taking place. 3) Constructed CTs wherever required.

Look at cities that are performing well

Potential ODF Cities	Class	OD % (CENSUS /PAS)	Background	Actions taken
Satara	A	2	1.)No spots available for OD. 2.)Repair and maintenance is prioritized.	1) Surveys done. Current ratio is 7HHs/ seat 2) Surveys in wards on alternate days to identify OD spots. 2) Repair and maintenance is given priority. 3) Cleaning of CTs is outsourced to 2 private agencies. 4) Billed payment is done to the agencies as per prescribed rates
Junnar	C	2	1.)No spots available for OD. 2.)Agricultural lands around. Farmers don't allow anybody to defecate there	1) CTs constructed wherever required.
Lonavala	B	2	1.)Tourist city. 2.)Overall, cleanliness is given priority. 3.)Repair maintenance is prioritized.	1) Refurbished CTs 2) Repair maintenance of refurbished 13 blocks is outsourced. 3) 24 hrs care taker available in all 13 blocks.
Sangamner	B	4	1.)Resolution passed in 1986 to find OD spots	1) SIs visit their respective wards in the morning to identify OD taking place if any. 2) Notices sent to people defecating in open 3) Rs 100/person fine levied after notice is given 4) HH level surveys conducted under ILCS 5) Individual toilets proposed under ILCS and Anusuchit/ Navabuddha schemes. 6) Cleaning of toilets is contracted.

Mahad: an ODF City



GENERAL DETAILS

Area:	4.07 km ²
Population (2001)	24, 276
Population (2011)	27, 531
No. of HHs (2001)	5,287
No. of HHs (2011)	6,369
No. of Slums(2011)	0
Population in slums	0
% of Slum population to total	0

PAS Team: As per your data, toilet coverage is calculated as 99%, which seems to be very high

Mahad Officials: Yes, it should be even more than that!

PAS Team: !!!.. Do you mean that there is no open defecation seen in Mahad?

Mahad Officials: Yes, you wont see any open defecation.

PAS Team: Are you sure?... If we plan to visit your city, or if anybody from GoM visits your city, no OD will be seen?

Mahad Officials: Yes, you may visit our city anytime...



1980s: Foundation for making Mahad ODF by the then President of the Council, **Adv. S. S. Sawant.**

- **Early morning rounds of the city (4.30 a.m. to 8 a.m.)**
- **Photographs of those found defecating in the open. published these photographs in the local newspapers. Those who continued despite this 'expose' and repeated warnings were levied fines.**
- **Not stopping at that, the Council took severe action against stubborn offenders and filed cases in the Mahad Civil Court against them.**

Council Presidents, who succeeded Mr. Sawant in the intervening period also maintained this focus and strategy.

Mahad: an ODF City

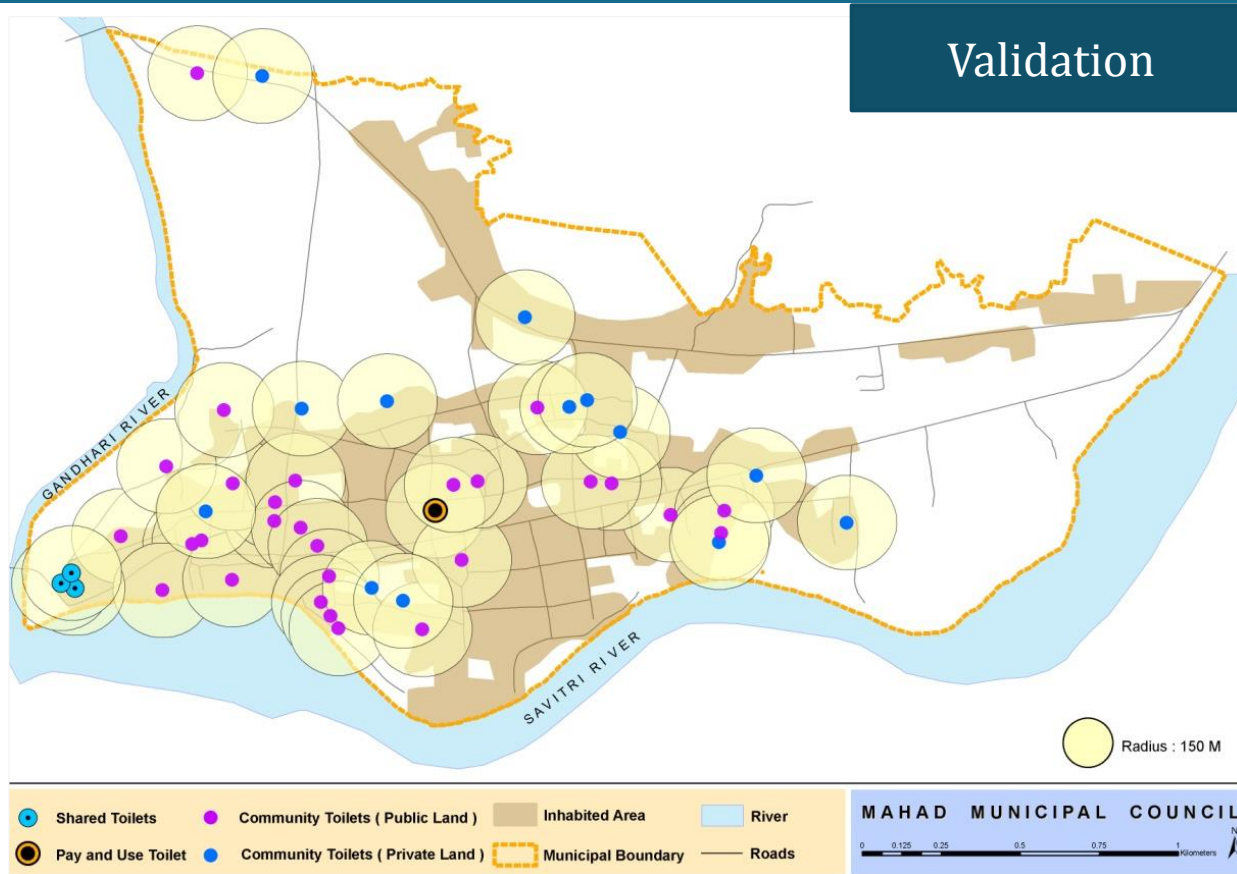
Discussions



On Ground Validation



Mahad: an ODF City



Validation



Existing Dependency= 3.01 HHs / seat

All Community/ Public Toilets are constructed through ULB Funds

Block Cost= Rs. 50,000/ seat

Coverage of Toilets



2001-12

PUBLIC/ COMMUNITY TOILET DETAILS

No. of Blocks	No. of Seats			Type of Land (Public / Private)	Type of Toilet (Public / Shared / Pay & Use/Other)
	Male	Female	Urinals		
59	147	150	50	Govt. Land : 6 Municipal Land: 35 Private Land: 18	Public Toilets: 55 Shared Toilets: 3 Pay and Use: 1
	297				

Mahad: an ODF City

Early 1980s
ODF Initiative undertaken by President of MMC

- Social awareness and pressure through a strategy of photographing, publishing names and levying fines on those found defecating in open

Late 1980s onwards
Creation of Toilet Infrastructure

- Private landowners willingly surrender part of land for community toilets
- Creating child friendly toilets, ensuring adequate seats and separate entry for women
- Making individual toilets compulsory for getting new building permissions in private premises

2007
Exhaustive "Toilet Survey"

- Detailed information on individual and community toilets – type, location, number, condition, ownership and waste disposal

2008
"Hagindari Mukta Yojana" (Open Defecation Free) Project initiated

- Zone-wise inventory of ODF sites and identification of people still practicing OD
- Repair, upgradation, reconstruction of community toilets in the city

2010 onwards
MMC Future Plans geared towards

- Support to construction of individual and community toilets
- 'Pay and Use' model for public toilets
- Service contract to private contractors for O&M of community toilet blocks
- Levying sanitation charges under property tax

Strategies for Sustainability

- Moving towards individual toilets- Funds under Dalit Basti Sudhar Yojana
- Option of shared toilets wherever individual is not feasible.
- Sub-contracting maintenance of community toilets to avoid delay in complaint redressal
- Reconstruction of community toilet blocks that are too old/dilapidated
- Introduction of sanitation/user charges in Municipal Bye-laws
- Additional pay and use toilet for market area and a toilet for girls school are proposed under 'Vaishishtyapurna Yojana'
- Innovative ideas/references for designs of comm. toilets

Key to Success

- Leadership
- Social pressure
- Initiatives and responses by MMC
- Priority to create physical toilet infrastructure- Expenses through municipal funds
- Attention towards O & M of community toilets
- Periodic surveys to identify additional demands if any. HH level survey in 2007.
- Strong support and response from citizens- mobilization of private lands- a unique arrangement

Wai: Well Maintained Community Toilets



Better design, aesthetics and room for care taker on first floor



Provided with access to Over head tanks and electricity (inside and outside blocks)



In some cases, urinals are also provided in the blocks



Access to washbasins in the newer toilet blocks



Proper considerations for natural ventilation in newer blocks



Sufficient size of septic tanks, with proper chambers and vents in new blocks

Wai and Sinnar are implementing “Group Toilet Schemes” with support from PAS Project

वाई नगरपरिषद, वाई सर्वसाधारण सभा ठराव क्रमांक ३ दिनांक २६-०२-२०१४

ठराव क्रमांक ३

विषय - अखिल भारतीय स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मुंबई यांनी वैयक्तिक आणि गट शौचालया संदर्भात केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणानुसार योजना राबविणे बाबत निर्णय घेणे.

ठराव - अखिल भारतीय स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मुंबई यांनी वैयक्तिक आणि गट शौचालया संदर्भात वाई शहरातील कुटुंबांचे सर्वेक्षण केले असून सन २०११ चे जनगणनेनुसार २४३५ कुटुंबांना वैयक्तिक शौचालये नाहीत सदरची कुटुंबे ही ४२ सार्वजनिक शौचालयावर अवलंबून आहे. नगरपरिषदेचे २६४ सीट सार्वजनिक शौचालय आहेत. घरांमध्ये शौचालय नसल्यामुळे नागरीकांना संसर्गजन्य साधीची लागण होणेची जास्त असते. या करिता घराघरात शौचालय असणे आवश्यक आहे. नगरपरिषदेचे वतीने गट शौचालय व वैयक्तिक शौचालय योजना राबविणे आवश्यक आहे. या ठरावाद्वारे असा निर्णय घेणेत येत आहे की, वाई शहरातील उघडयावरील शौचास कोणीही बसू नये या करिता ज्या अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती व इतर जातीचे कुटुंबाकडे शौचालयाची व्यवस्था नाही अशा कुटुंबांपैकी ज्या कुटुंबाकडे शौचालयासाठी जागा असेल व ते शौचालय बांधणेस तयार असतील तर शौचालयाची व्यवस्था करणे करिता प्रत्येक कुटुंबाकरिता रु.५०००/- देणेस या ठरावाद्वारे मंजूरी देणेत येत आहे. तसेच अनेक कुटुंब एकत्र येवून गट शौचालय बांधलेस त्यासाठी सुध्दा प्रत्येक कुटुंबासाठी र.रु.५०००/- प्रमाणे मानधन देणेस या ठरावाद्वारे मंजूरी देणेत येत आहे. सदरची वैयक्तिक व गट शौचालयाची योजना अखिल भारतीय स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मुंबई यांचे मार्फत व त्यासाठी या संस्थेचे लागेल ते सहकार्य घेणेस या ठरावाद्वारे मंजूरी देणेत येत असून, या संस्थेची या कामाबद्दलची जी काय फी असेल ती नगरपरिषद निधीतून अखिल भारतीय स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मुंबई यांचेकडे भरणेस या ठरावाद्वारे मंजूरी देणेत येत आहे. या कामासाठी पात्र कुटुंबाची निवड त्या अखिल स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेकडून करून घेणेस या ठरावाद्वारे मंजूरी देणेत येत आहे.

सचक - मा श्री दत्तात्रय र्क नवा भगवान ठराव नं. XX

सिन्नर नगर परिषद, सिन्नर मे. सर्वसाधारण सभा
ठराव क्रमांक ५५३ दिनांक २३/०६/२०१४

विषय क्र. ३) अखिल भारतीय स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व सी.ई.पी.डी. युनिव्हर्सल सिटि यांनी संयुक्तित्या सुचित केलेल्या गट शौचालय बांधणे बाबतच्या प्रस्तावावर विचार विनिमय करून निर्णय घेणे.

प्रस्तावाचा मजकूर :- शहरातील शौचालय व स्वच्छता संदर्भातील सद्य परिस्थितीचा व नागरिकांची स्वतःचे शौचालय बांधून घेण्याची इच्छा यांचा आढावा घेता, शहरामध्ये 'गट शौचालय योजना' राबविणे विषयी.

२०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार, सिन्नर मधील ४८६९ कुटुंबांकडे वैयक्तिक शौचालये नाहीत. यापैकी काही कुटुंबे सिन्नर नगरपरिषदेकडून देवभाल केल्या जाणाऱ्या वस्ती पातळीवरील शौचालयांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून आहेत. वस्तीपातळीवरील शौचालयांच्या एका आसनाचा वापर सरासरी १७ कुटुंबे करतात, परंतु साधारण १६५८ एवढी कुटुंबे अजूनही उपभवावर शौचास जातात. विविध संशोधन अभ्यासांनुसार हे दाखवून देण्यात आले आहे की, अतिसार, जंतुसंसर्ग इत्यादीसारखे आरोग्याचे धोके हे सार्वजनिकरीत्या देवभाल केल्या जाणाऱ्या सामुदायिक शौचालयांच्या टिकाणी अधिक असतात. परंतु, वैयक्तिक किंवा गट शौचालयांच्या वापरामुळे हे आरोग्याचे धोके कमी होतात. (गट शौचालय = एकमेकांना चांगले ओळखणाऱ्या २ ते ४ कुटुंबांमध्ये एक शौचालय). जगात व आर्थिक क्षमता यांच्या अभावामुळे कुटुंबांकडे वैयक्तिक शौचालय नसल्याचे आढळून येते. या समस्येवर तोडगा काढण्यासाठी सिन्नर नगर परिषदेने शहरामध्ये गट शौचालयांची शक्यता व त्यासाठी नागरिकांची पसंती याचा आढावा घेऊन गरजू कुटुंबांना नवीन वैयक्तिक किंवा गट शौचालय बांधण्यासाठी मार्गानुसार सहाय्य करण्याकरिता एक नवीन योजना राबविण्याचे ठरविले आहे.

यांनी असे सूचित केले की सिन्नर शहरातील अतिक्रमणीत यावर विरोधी गटनेले श्री विजय जाधव यांनी असे सूचित केले की सिन्नर शहरातील अतिक्रमणीत घरासाठी सदरची योजना वेता येणे शक्य आहे का, याबाबत चर्चा करून निर्णय घेणेत याचा. यावर सविस्तर चर्चा होऊन याप्रमाणे असे ठरविण्यात येते की, स्वतःचे शौचालय नसलेल्या व ते बांधून घेण्याची इच्छा असलेल्या पात्र कुटुंबांना नगर परिषद मार्फत तत्वावर खाली दिल्याप्रमाणे प्रति कुटुंब एवढे आर्थिक सहाय्य करेल. याचाच अर्थ की प्रत्येक शौचालयासाठीचे अनुदान हे ते शौचालय वापरण्यासाठी तयार असलेल्या कुटुंबांच्या संख्येनुसार वाढेल.

अर्थसाहाय्याचे स्वरूप	वैयक्तिक शौचालय (१ कुटुंब)	गट शौचालय (२ कुटुंबे)	गट शौचालय (३ कुटुंबे)	गट शौचालय (४ कुटुंबे) *
दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील (BPL) कुटुंबांसाठी अनुदान	१०,०००	१५,०००	२०,०००	२५,०००
इतर (APL) कुटुंबांसाठी अनुदान	५,०००	१०,०००	१५,०००	२०,०००

*एक शौचालय हे जास्तीत जास्त ४ च कुटुंबांनी मिळून बांधवे व वापरावे
या ठरावाद्वारे सिन्नरमध्ये 'गट/ स्वतःचे शौचालय योजना' राबविण्यास मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे

City Resolutions will grant Rs. 10,000 per household !

Amount of subsidy per toilet increases with number of households willing to share a toilet!



सत्यप्रत
Asst
मुख्याधिकारी
वाई नगरपरिषद, वाई

Why Group Toilets ?

Community Toilets



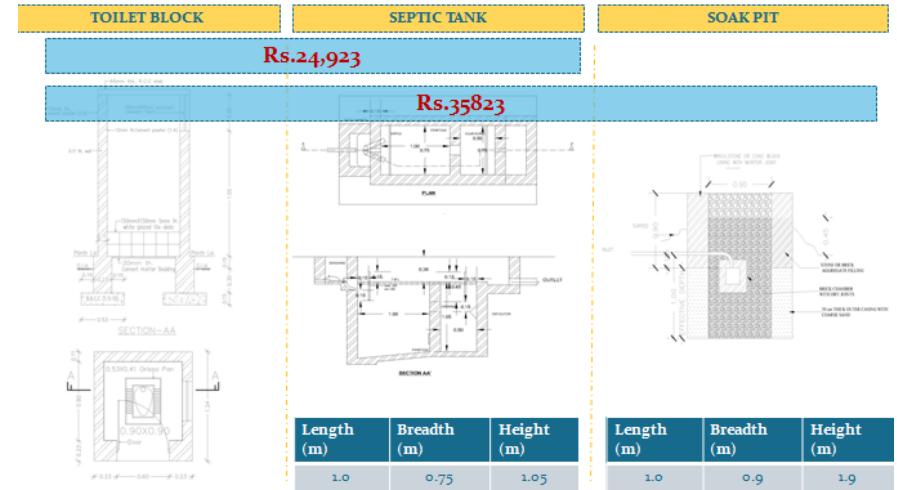
Community toilets are common in many cities, but they are rarely well-maintained. The life cycle public costs of community toilets is very high. Rare to find well-maintained public toilets

Are they appropriate solution ??

Construction and Maintenance – Responsibility with the ULB!

Individual Toilets

High costs of urban household sanitation



Are they possible??

Is space available??

Is there any 'in between' solution ??

Group Toilet !

A toilet constructed and shared by 2 to 4 households

Consultation with ULBs → Household Level Surveys → Case Specific Designs

ULB



Households



Arch Students



Developed Implementation Mechanism

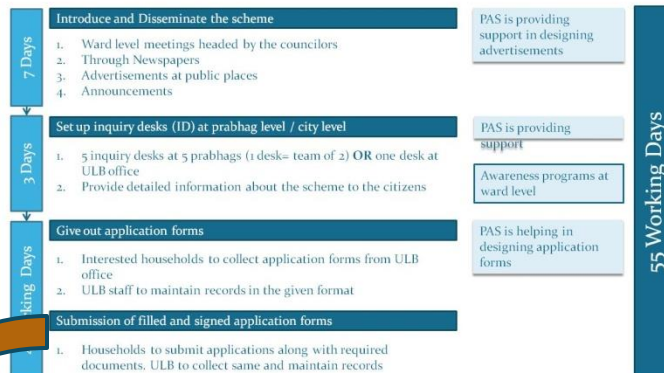
Formation of Scheme Implementation Cell at ULB

Possible implementation mechanism for the scheme

I Form a Scheme Implementation Cell / "Own Toilet Scheme Cell"		
A	Administrative Staff Clerk and Computer Operator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of scheme Give out applications Collect applications Sort applications Publish approved applications Maintain all records in the given formats
B	Technical Staff Engineer and PWD staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess applications Shortlist applications On ground inspection of shortlisted applications Approve applications Monitor implementation Approve implementation
C	Finance Staff Accountant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disbursement of funds Maintain records in the given format

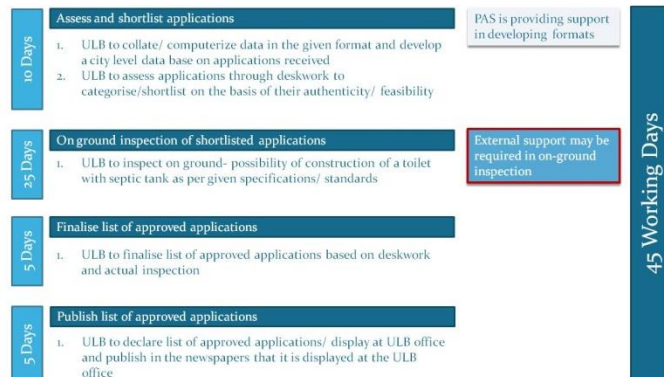
Stage 1. Dissemination of scheme

Implementation Stage 1- Creating awareness and advertising the scheme



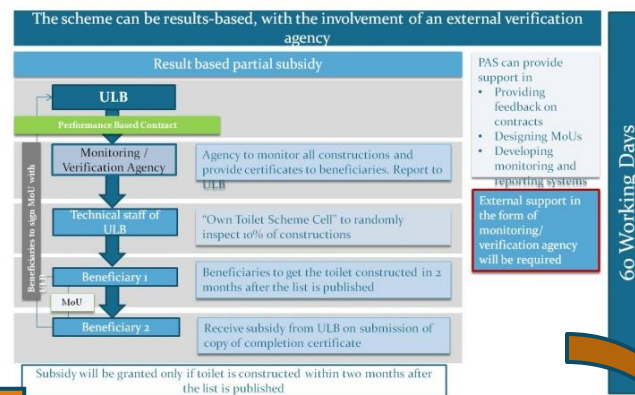
Stage 2. Application Process

Implementation Stage 2- Application process



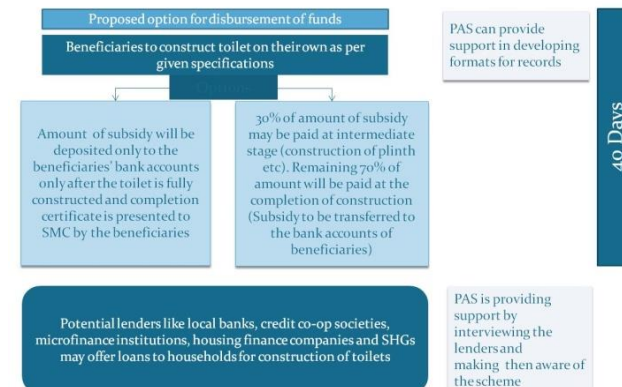
Stage 3. On-ground Implementation

Implementation Stage 3- Construction of toilets



Stage 4. Disbursement of Subsidy

Implementation Stage 3 - Disbursement of subsidy



What should ULBs do to become ODF
by 2nd October 2015 ?

Suggested Action Plan for becoming ODF by 2nd Oct 2015

1

Form a ULB level Cell/ Committee for this task



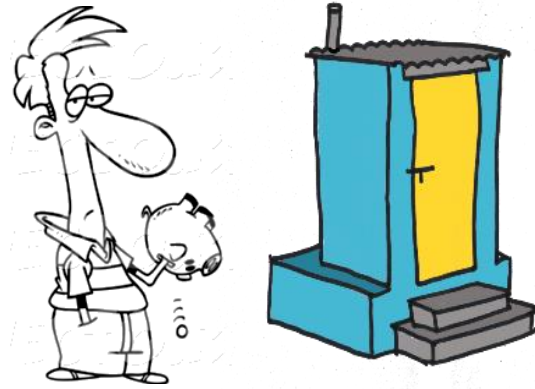
ULBs should form a city level dedicated cell (President + CO + engineer + SI + accountant + clerk) for this task.



Active participation of president, councillors, chief officer and other staff will be essential.

2

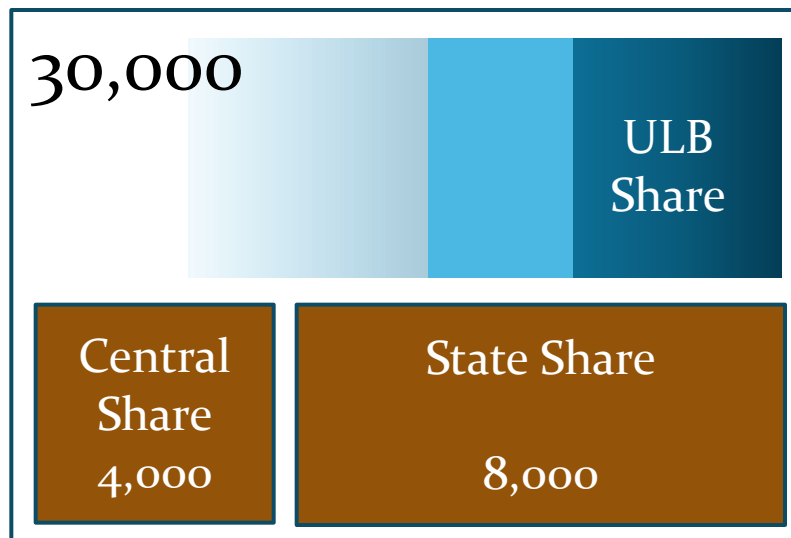
Finalise ULB's share (subsidy) in funding the toilets



Less Affordability

ULBs should also add some amount as a local level incentive subsidy to meet the gap...

For this, ULBs should make a quick assessment of their annual budget document to check as to how much can be given as a subsidy from the ULB



Construction cost of a toilet

ULBs can use the “SBM Model” prepared by PAS Project

Urban Sanitation in Maharashtra			
PART A: Parameters determining the existing urban sanitation situation			
1.1	Name of the Area	Maharashtra	Select
1 Profile			
1.2	Population (2011)	46,338,332	
1.3	Statutory status	State	
2 Status of sanitation situation as per census 2011			
2.1	Total number of urban households	9,853,417	
2.2	households having latrine facilities within premises (Sum 2.2.1-2.2.5)	6,644,158	67%
2.2.1	Households connected with sewerage system	3,935,031	
2.2.2	Households dependent upon septick tanks (flush /pour flush to septick tanks)	2,623,958	
2.2.3	Households dependent on other system (flush /pour flush to septick tanks)	85,169	
2.2.4	Household having pit latrines [(Sum 2.2.4(a)-2.2.4(b))]	211,867	2%
2.2.4 (a)	Household with pit with slab-ventilated improved pit	190,038	
2.2.4 (b)	Households with pit without slab (open pit)	21,829	
2.2.5	Households having insanitary latrines [Sum 2.2.5(a)-2.2.5 (c)]	165,275	
2.2.5 (a)	Household with night soil disposed into open drain	128,719	
2.2.5 (b)	Household with service latrine night soil removed by human	5,047	
2.2.5 (c)	Household with service latrine night soil serviced by animal	31,509	
2.3	Households dependent upon public toilets (not in premises-public latrine)	2,175,522	22%
2.4	Households resorting to open defecation (not in premise-open)	693,963	7%
3 Status of waste water generation and Treatment			
3.1	Availability of STPs	24	
3.2	Total Waste Water Treated (in MLD)	4,112	
3.3	Total Waste Water generated (in MLD)	4,571	
3.4	Availability of Septage Treatment facility	9	

Other Inputs			
Costs			
Item	Cost	State Share	Central Share
Individual household toilet	25,000	1,333	4,000
Conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrine	15,000	1,333	4,000
Conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary one	15,000	1,333	4,000
Community toilet Seat	65,000	8,667	26,000
Public toilet Seat	75,000	25,000	0
Norms			
One Community toilet seat per			
Men			35
Women			25
One Public toilet seat per			
Men			100
Women			50

Select State/ Division / Class/ City

Inputs for costs

SBM Model

PART C: Component wise Action Plan for Swacchh Bharat Mission (SBM) - URBAN

1	TARGETS	Baseline 2014		Target 2015	Target 2016	Target 2017	Target 2018	Target 2019	Cumulative Target (2014-19)
		% of HHs to be provided IHL							
A	Construction of new individual household latrines (IHL)	80%	555,171	10%	15%	25%	25%	25%	100% of 2014 Baseline
B	Conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrine	[Part a 2.2.4]	190,038	20%	20%	25%	25%	10%	60% of 2014 Baseline
C	Conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines	[Part a 2.2.5]	165,275	20%	20%	25%	25%	10%	100% of 2014 Baseline
D	Construction of community toilets	% of HHs to use CTs	138,792	15%	20%	25%	25%	15%	100% of 2014 Baseline
E	Construction of Public Toilets	[Part A.1.2]	2,316,917	20%	20%	25%	25%	10%	5% of 2014 Baseline
F	Solid waste Management	[No of cities proposed to be covered]	249	50	50	50	50	49	100% of 2014 Baseline
G	Capacity Building		249	50	50	50	50	49	100% of 2014 Baseline
H	Public Awareness & IEC		249	50	50	50	50	49	100% of 2014 Baseline

Set Annual Targets

Funding		Rs Lakhs		
A	Funding [As per the funding pattern in the SBM Urban Guidelines]	2014-2019 (Total)		
		Total	State Share	Central Share
A	Construction of individual household toilet (IHT)	138,793	7,400	22,207
B	Conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrine	28,506	2,533	7,602
C	Conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary	24,791	2,203	6,611
D	Construction of community toilets	14,142	1,886	5,657
E	Construction of Public Toilets	23,170	7,723	-
F	Solid waste Management	332,195	20,762	62,287
G	Capacity Building A&OE	5,641	1,410	4,231
H	Public Awareness & IEC	22,565	5,641	16,924
	Total	589,803	49,559	125,517

Funding Requirements

The Central share is fixed. Total cost and State share can vary

Annual Funding Requirements

Annual Financial Requirements		Rs Lakhs														
A	Funding [As per the funding pattern in the SBM Urban Guidelines]	2014-2015			2015-16			2016-2017			2017-2018			2018-19		
		Total	State Share	Central Share	Total	State Share	Central Share	Total	State Share	Central Share	Total	State Share	Central Share	Total	State Share	Central Share
A	Construction of individual household toilet (IHT)	13,880	740	2,221	20,819	1,110	3,331	34,698	1,850	5,552	34,698	1,850	5,552	34,698	1,850	5,552
B	Conversion of pit latrines into sanitary latrine	5,701	507	1,520	5,701	507	1,520	7,127	633	1,900	7,127	633	1,900	2,850	253	760
C	Conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary	4,958	441	1,322	4,958	441	1,322	6,198	551	1,653	6,198	551	1,653	2,479	220	661
D	Construction of community toilets	2,122	283	849	2,829	377	1,132	3,536	471	1,414	3,536	471	1,414	2,120	283	848
E	Construction of Public Toilets	4,634	1,545	-	4,634	1,545	-	5,793	1,931	-	5,793	1,931	-	2,315	772	-
	Total	31,295	3,515	5,912	38,942	3,979	7,305	57,352	5,437	10,519	57,352	5,437	10,519	44,462	3,378	7,821

Totals may not match due to approximation

3

Identify existing OD spots and city specific sanitation related issues



- Identify OD spots – SIs and Mukadams



PAS has developed a Mobile App- **“SaniTapp”** for conducting household level sanitation surveys, which can be used by the ULBs

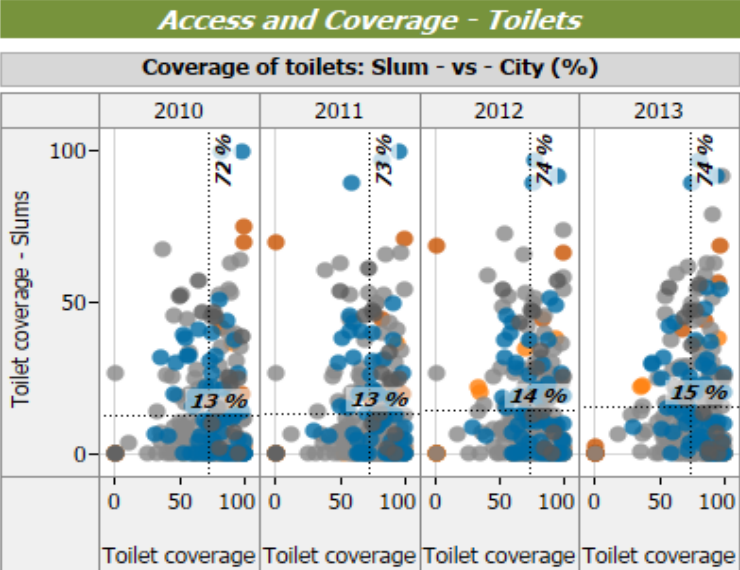
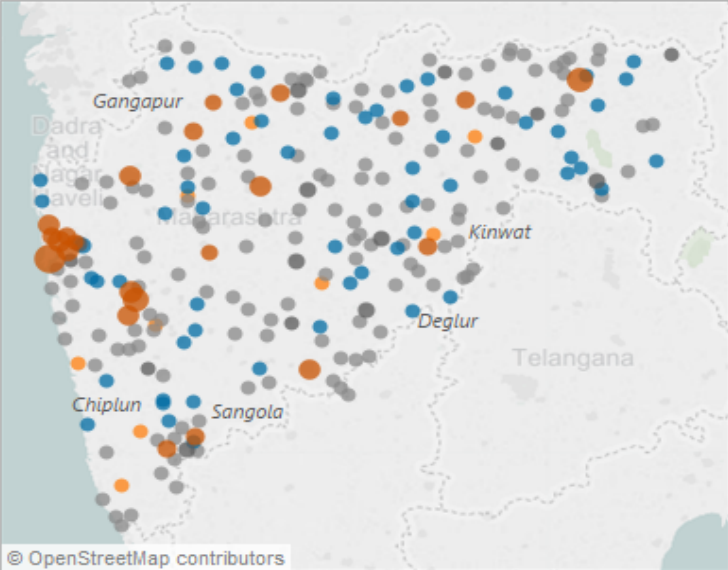


- Assess willingness to construct toilets through surveys and “Focus Group Discussions” etc.

ULBs can use PAS Portal for Sanitation Data (www.pas.org.in)

Key Performance Indicators for Wastewater Services

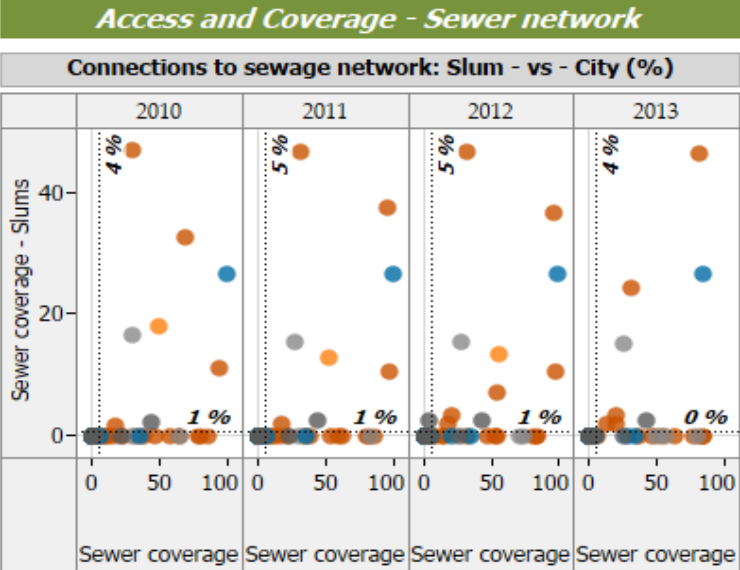
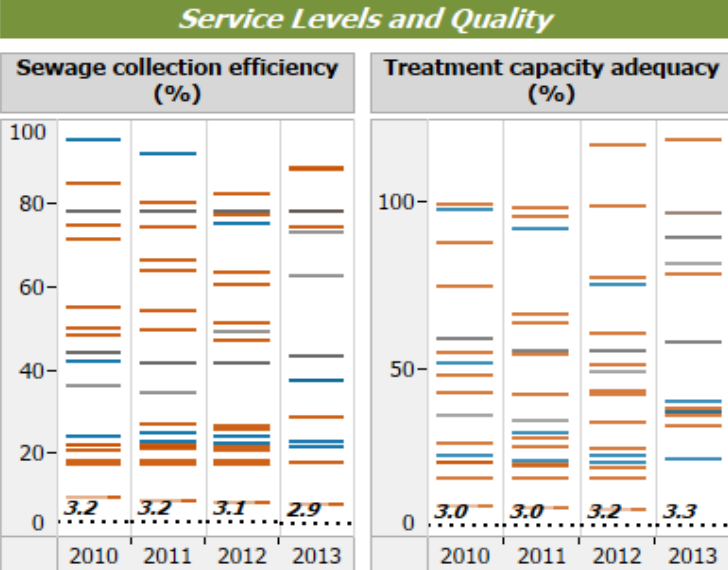
Interactive data visualization that provides valuable insight



Select State: Maharashtra

Select Class:

- Population Size Legend:
 - ≤ 6,581,580
 - 2,000,000
 - 4,000,000
 - ≥ 6,581,580
- Class Legend:
 - MC (Municipal Corporation)
 - A (Municipal Committee)
 - B (Municipal Council)
 - C (Municipal Ward)
 - NP (Not Provided)



Select ULB:

- Achalpur
- Ahmednagar
- Ahmedpur
- Akkalkot
- Akola
- Akot
- Alandi
- Alibagh
- Amalner
- Ambad
- Ambajagai
- Ambarnath

Next

3

Explore options for toilet designs and an idea of a “group toilet”

Toilet?..
WHERE?????



No Space to construct
a toilet

What is a
“Group Toilet” ??

वैयक्तिक शौचालय



गट शौचालय



4

Develop and announce demand based schemes at local level

4.1

Advertise the scheme and conduct awareness generation programmes



Advertise the scheme along with awareness generation programs in city at ward/ community level.

Develop and use awareness material like banners, posters, jingles, movies, TV advertisements etc.



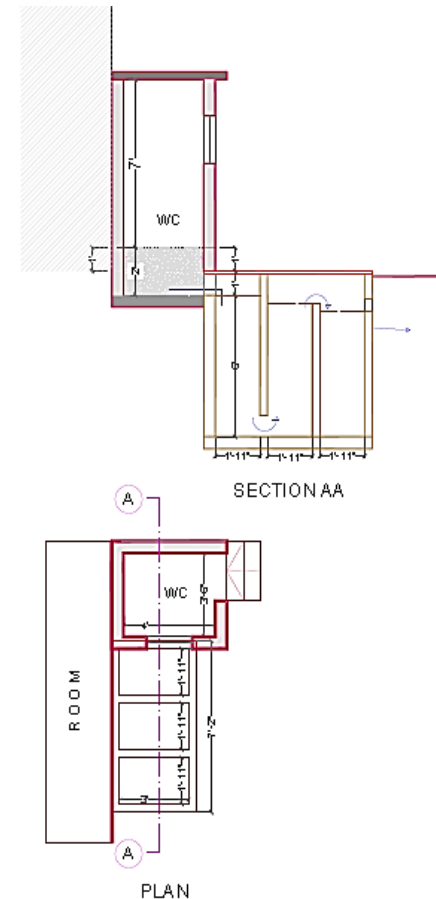
4

Develop and announce demand based schemes at local level

4.2

Develop standard/sample toilet designs for households.

- Provide options for toilet designs to the households. (minimum specifications)
- Build sample toilets if possible
- Conduct district level toilet fairs for a group of cities
- assess and ensure availability of materials.



4

Develop and announce demand based schemes at local level

4.3

Set up an application process and implementation mechanism for the scheme

Invite applications. Set up mechanism and timeline to

a) Receive, assess and approve the applications and maintain computerised records

b) On site inspection and approval for toilets etc.



Application should be processed in 7 working days !

4

Develop and announce demand based schemes at local level

4.4

Grant Permissions, Monitor Construction of Toilets and Release Subsidy

- Grant permissions to eligible applications
- Monitor construction of toilets



**Announce reward for the first 100/200 toilets
(depending on the city size)**

**Set monthly targets and set up mechanism to monitor the
scheme on monthly basis.**

5

Explore other funding options

1) CSR 2) Making available loans for toilets

Self help groups (SHGs)



Micro-finance institutions (MFIs)



Annapurna Parivar

Credit societies

Chaitanya Credit Cooperative Society
Jalaram Co-Op Credit Society Limited

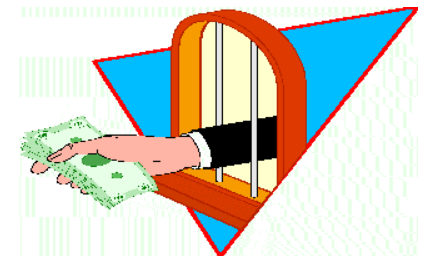
Commercial banks



Housing finance companies (HFCs)



Explore different types of credit providers for financing toilets



Studies show that Households are willing to take loans for toilets !...
Need to provide access to loans

“SHG Toilet Plans” can be prepared



6

Provide “Own Toilets” instead of Community Toilets

Community Toilets



Community toilets are common in many cities, but they are rarely well-maintained. The life cycle public

Are they appropriate solution ??

Construction and Maintenance –
Responsibility with the ULB!

Capital and O&M expenses on Community
Toilets are huge!!!

Capital cost=
~2 lakhs per seat ???

**Health risks increase with the number
of households that share a toilet !!**

**Health risks reduce when private or
group toilets are used. Such group
toilets are shared by 2 to 4 households
who know each other well**

Own Toilet = Individual or Group Toilet

Ownership and Maintenance of
toilets can be households'
responsibility

7

School Sanitation

- Assess existing availability and situation of school toilets
- Plan for providing required number of facilities as per the norms.
- Develop a strategy for good maintenance of school toilets



**Develop monitoring system to locate
new/persistent OD spots,**

**Conduct periodic supervision by the dedicated
staff and weekly reviews at city level,**

**Levy fines for using no toilets or going for OD
after October 2015.**

Suggested Action Plan for becoming ODF by 2nd Oct 2015

1 Form a ULB level Cell/ Committee for this task

2 Finalise ULB's share (subsidy) in funding the toilets

3 Identify existing OD spots and city specific sanitation related issues

4 Develop and announce demand based schemes at local level

Assign monthly targets and monitor them

5 Explore other funding options
1) CSR 2) Making available loans for toilets

6 Provide "Own Toilets" instead of Community Toilets

7 School Sanitation

8 Develop Strategy for Sustainability

Any further ideas ?

*Are you already doing anything
for achieving this aim?*