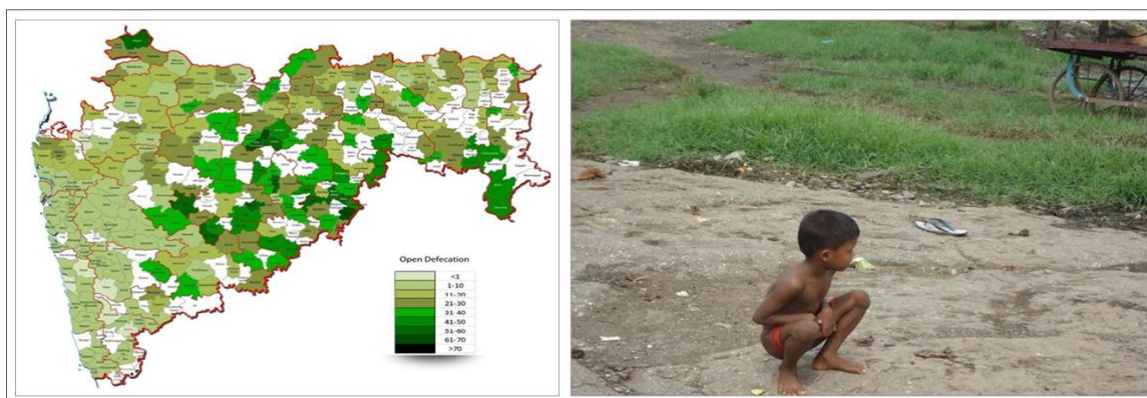


Orientation Workshop on Plans for Making Cities Open Defecation Free

Presentation



Organised by:
CEPT University, Ahmedabad
AIILSG, Mumbai

May 20, 2014
Mumbai

Orientation Workshop

for
the municipal councils in Maharashtra, interested in preparing
Plans for making cities Open Defecation Free

with support from
**Performance Assessment System in Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in
Maharashtra**

**All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai and
CEPT University, Ahmedabad**

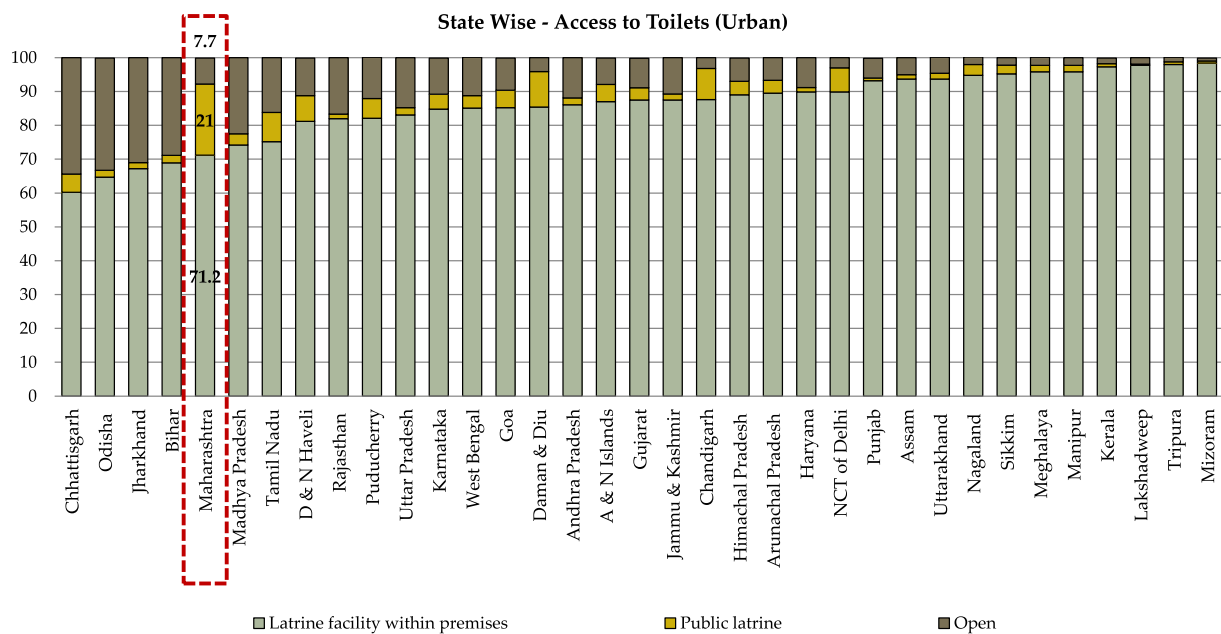
FLOW OF PRESENTATION

- Overall Sanitation Situation – India and Maharashtra Level
- Initiatives by the Government of Maharashtra
- Focus on making cities ODF
- ODF Cities in Maharashtra
- Assessment of sanitation situation in participant cities

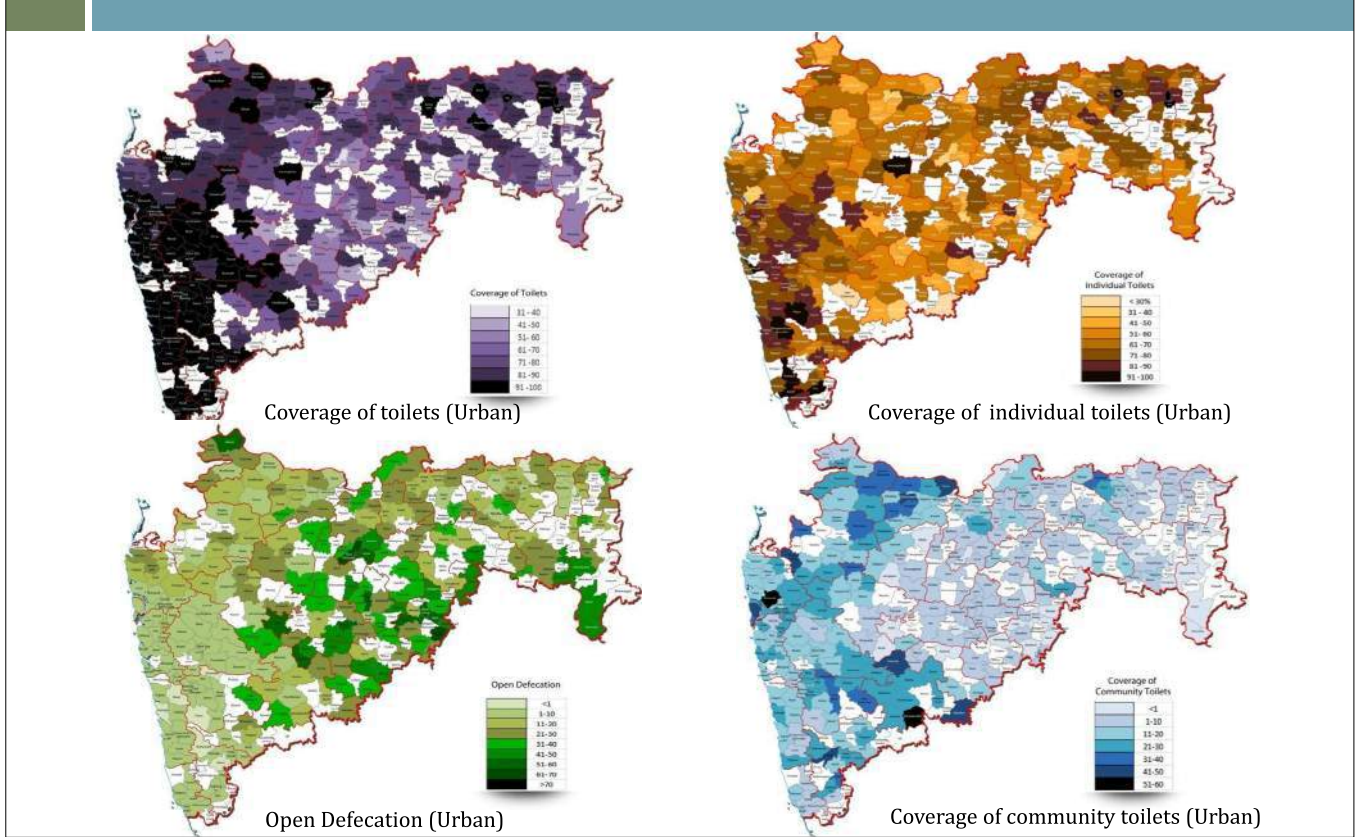
Sanitation Situation

SANITATION INDIA

Urban India reports **18.6%** of households having no latrine facilities.



SANITATION- URBAN MAHARASHTRA



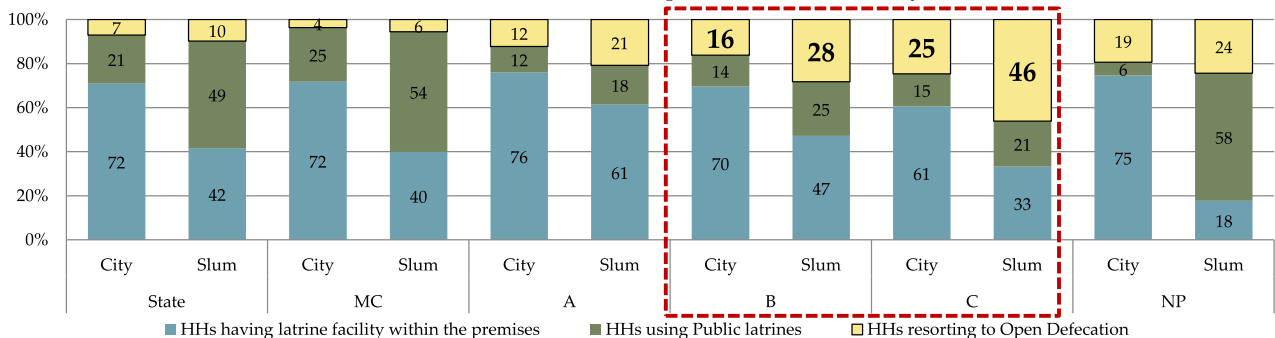
SANITATION- URBAN MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra : HHs having no latrine facility : **41.9%** (census 2001)



Maharashtra : HHs having no latrine facility : **28.7%** (census 2011)

Distribution of Households for presence of Latrine Facility



Initiatives by GoI and GoM

GOM'S INITIATIVES TOWARDS IMPROVEMENTS IN SANITATION

GoI Schemes: ILCS, IHSDP, BSUP, RAY

GoM's Vision: Sujal and Nirmal Maharashtra by 2020

by universalising access to UWSS services

2002

Sant Gadge Baba Rural Sanitation Campaign → Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign - To award Outstanding ULBs

2003

Vaishishtyapurna Kaame Yojana (Grants for Special Projects)

2007

Nirmal Abhiyan (MMRDA)

2008

Sujal Nirmal Maharashtra Abhiyan (SNMA)

2010

Reforms for Universalisation of UWSS Services

2010

Maharashtra Suvarna Mohotsavi Nagari Dalit Wasti Pani Puravtha va Swachhta Yojana- Individual WS connection and toilets to SC and *Navabauddha* Communities

Priority for GoM: Open Defecation Free Cities

OPEN DEFECCATION IN CITIES



Major Defecation Sites found Near Community Toilet, Open Drains And Forest Land



canal and railway line: two physical features are areas where open defecation happens in large numbers

Key Reasons-

- No individual toilets- due to lack of funds and space
- Poor situation of community toilets



Absence of child friendly seats leads to OD by children



Open Site = OD Site

COMMUNITY TOILETS



Some of better managed public toilets in Latur (by Sulabh Group)



Nirma! MMR toilets in Ambernath maintained by NGO

- Community toilets privately managed by NGOs, CBOs or other firms were observed to be in better condition than ULB managed toilets.
- 4 out of 15 cities have community toilets management contract - Ambernath, Barshi, Panvel and Latur.
- 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

Focus on Making Cities ODF

FOCUS ON MAKING CITIES ODF

National Urban Sanitation Policy

The specific goals are:

A Awareness Generation and Behaviour Change

Awareness Generation and Behaviour Change

- Generating awareness about sanitation and its linkages with public and environmental health amongst communities and institutions;
- Promoting mechanisms to bring about and sustain behavioural changes aimed at adoption of healthy sanitation practices;

B Open Defecation Free Cities

Achieving Open Defecation Free Cities

All urban dwellers will 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:

- Promoting access to household sanitation facilities (including proper disposal arrangements);
- Promoting community-planned and managed toilets wherever necessary, for groups of households who have constraints of space, tenure or economic constraints in gaining access to individual facilities;
- Adequate availability and 100 % upkeep and management of Public Sanitation facilities in all Urban Areas, to rid them of open defecation and environmental hazards;

Goal B

C Integrated City-Wide Sanitation

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 in all urban management endeavours;
- Strengthening national, 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;

Sanitary and Safe Disposal

100 % of human excreta and liquid wastes from all sanitation facilities including toilets must be disposed of safely. In order to achieve this goal, the following activities shall be undertaken:

- Promoting proper functioning of network-based sewerage systems and ensuring connections of households to them wherever possible;
- Promoting recycle and reuse of treated waste water for non potable applications wherever possible will be encouraged.

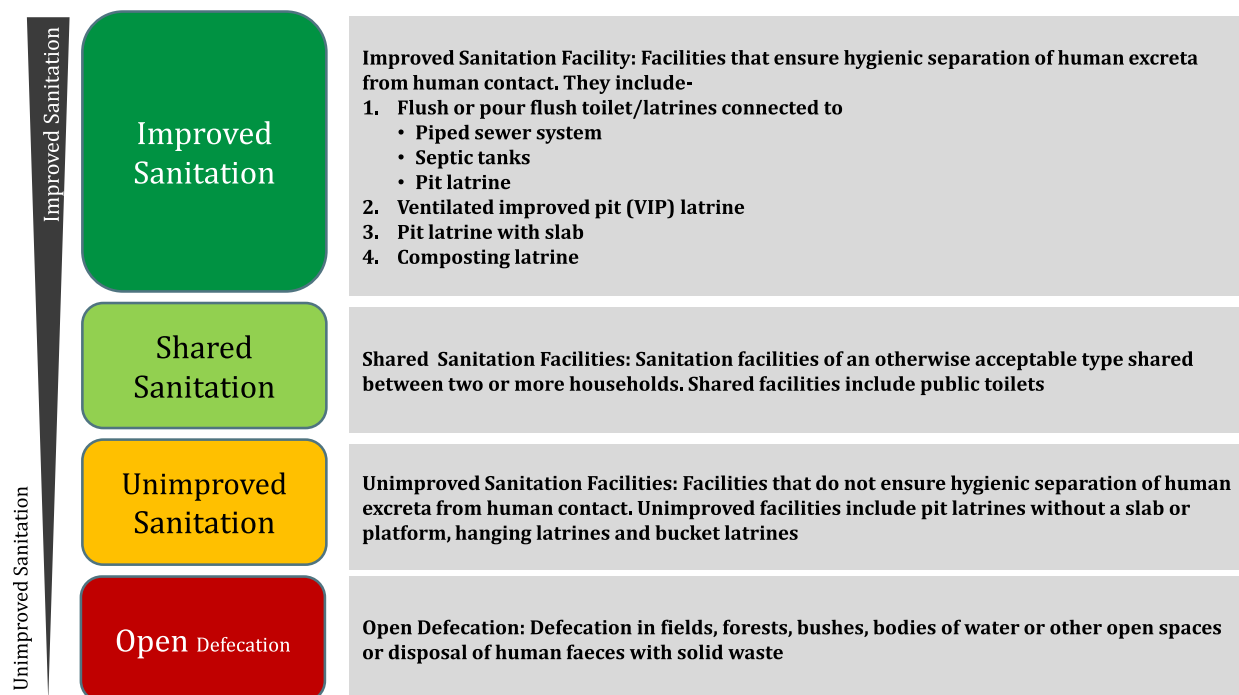
B Open Defecation Free Cities

Achieving Open Defecation Free Cities

All urban dwellers will 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:

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SANITATION LADDER



Source: WHO & UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

SHARED SANITATION

Wherever Individual Toilets are not Possible,
are Community Toilets the Best Solution?

Various National and International Studies on:
Community Toilets versus Own Toilets

- Increased risk of adverse health effects associated with community toilets if compared with individual household latrines - **includes diarrhoeal disease, helminth infection and poliomyelitis**
- **Acute or bloody diarrhoea:** Public sanitation facilities are statistically significant risk factor in 6 out of 7 countries - India is one of them.
- **Helminth Infection:** 5 of 6 countries reported that number of persons per toilet was statistically associated with the intensity of infection.
- **Birth Outcomes:** Community toilets was found to be the risk factor for premature birth, low birth weight and perinatal death.

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.

Source: WHO-UNICEF committee to develop new targets for post-2015 beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Research Paper- Public versus Individual Household Latrines- UNICEF-LSHTM

ODF Cities in Maharashtra

PAS PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

>5% cities out of total 252 claiming to have >95% Toilet Coverage

Potential ODF Cities	Class	% of OD (CENSUS/PAS)	Background	Actions taken
1	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
2	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
3	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)
4	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.

PAS PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Potential ODF Cities	Class	OD % (CENSUS/PAS)	Background	Actions taken
5	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
6	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.
7	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.
8	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/ Navabaudha schemes. 6) Cleaning of toilets is contracted.

OPEN DEFECACTION FREE MAHAD

DURING DATA COLLECTION WORKSHOPS.....

S.N	Description of data elements	Unit	FY 2010-2011	FY 2011-2012
	COVERAGE OF TOILETS	%	96.6	97.8
	<i>Sanitation Coverage</i>			
1	Total Number of Properties in the City	Number	8221	8527
2	Properties with toilets	Number	7300	7632
3	Households dependent on functional community toilets	Number	640	710
4	Total Number of Properties with access to toilets	Number	7940	8342



Preliminary Discussion

PAS Team: As per your data, toilet coverage is calculated as 98%, 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...

Secondary Check

(A telephonic conversation with the CO after a couple of weeks)

THE STORY NARRATED BY THE CO:

Around 20 years ago, the then president Mr. Sawant, had taken an initiative to stop OD in the city... He used to walk through the city in early mornings and capture the photographs of people defecating in the open.. He used to publish those photographs in daily newspapers of Mahad along with their names.. He also imposed fines on them.. He did not stop there, he filed cases against them who did not stop defecating in open even after such actions by the president..

The president continued for next 10 years and the trend is continued even till date...

Mahad... a Class C City along river... ODF ??!..... Lets Visit Mahad

EXISTING OPEN SITES...



DEVELOPED OPEN SITES...



WHAT DO CITIZENS THINK...?

Umm.. no, we haven't seen any OD



President



CO

Discussions with ULB and Citizens



Why go out if toilets are there !



Records

WHAT DO RECORDS SAY...?

Surveys for availability of toilets and Septic Tanks was conducted in 2007

• Records of community toilets 2012

• 2 Registers for 2 zones- Toilet Survey
• Summary calculated manually.

1

2

SN	Prop. No.	Owner's Name	Type of Toilet		Disposal of waste water			Type of Toilet	
			Septic Tank	Others	Municipal Drains	Soak pits	Private	Public	
1									
2									

Individual Toilets, Septic Tanks, HHs dependant on community/ public toilets

SN	Area/ Place	No. of Blocks	No. of Seats			Type of Land (Govt./ Municipal/ Private)	Type of Toilet (Public/ Shared/ Pay & Use)	Remark
			Males	Females	Urinals			
1								
2								

SN	Area/ Place	No. of Blocks	No. of Seats			Type of Land (Govt./ Municipal/ Private)	Type of Toilet (Public/ Shared/ Pay & Use)	Remark
			Males	Females	Urinals			
1								
2								

Community Toilets

S.N	Description of data elements	Unit	BEFORE VALIDATION				VALIDATED
			FY 2008-2009	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011	FY 2011-2012	FY 2011-2012
	COVERAGE OF TOILETS	%	38.0	95.3	96.6	97.8	124.3
	<i>Sanitation Coverage</i>						
1	Total Number of Properties in the City	Number	7900	8112	8221	8527	8527
2	Properties with toilets	Number		7110	7300	7632	7632
3	Households dependent on functional community toilets	Number	3000	620	640	710	2970
4	Total Number of Properties with access to toilets	Number	3000	7730	7940	8342	10602
	COVERAGE OF SEWAGE NETWORK SERVICES	%	na	na	na	na	na
5	Total Number of Properties in the City	Number	7900	8112	8221	8527	8527
6	Properties with sewer connections	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Properties with onsite sanitary disposal	Number		7160	7350	7682	7691

Total no. of properties with individual toilets for FY 2011-12 was estimated as =

No. of properties with Ind. Toilets as per surveys in 2007

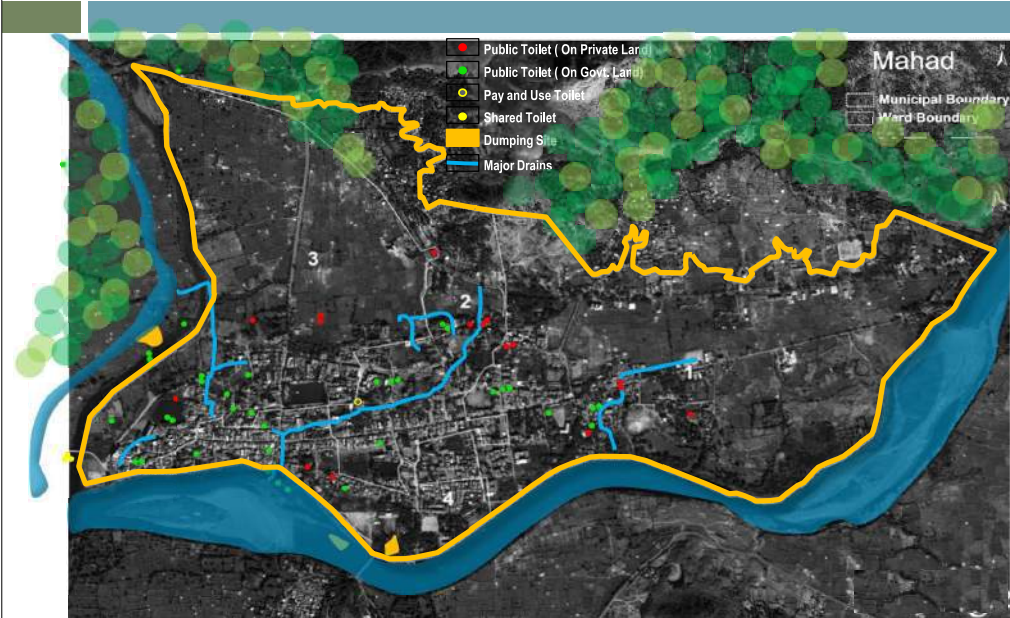
No of new properties as per building permission records

No. of HHs that could be served on comm. Toilets= 297 seats * 10 HHs

COMMUNITY TOILETS: On -site validation



DEPENDENCY ON COMMUNITY TOILETS...



LIST OF COMMUNITY TOILETS								
SN	Area Place	No. of Block	No. of Seats			Type of Land (Public / Private)	Type of Toilet (Public / Shared / Pay & Use/Other)	Remark
			Male	Female	Urinals			
1	Bandar Naka	3	0	0	0	Govt Land	Share Toilet	Total 6 Seats (2 in each Block)
2	Ward Hospital Tare Bus	1	3	3	0	Govt Land	Public	
3	Koroli	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
4	Koroli	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
5	Kajipura Talathi Naka	1	6	0	0	Govt Land	Public	
6	Kajipura Talathi Naka	1	0	6	0	Govt Land	Public	
7	Sub Wada Naka	1	2	2	3	Municipal Land	Public	
8	Rave Ali	1	2	2	0	Private Land	Public	
9	Barwa Ali	1	6	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
10	Kulkar Ali	1	0	6	0	Municipal Land	Public	
11	Maharaj Samaj	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
12	Ward 1A	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
13	Nagarparishad Office	1	1	2	3	Municipal Land	Municipal Toilet	
14	Chavda Tale (Kulkar Tal)	1	0	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	6 Seats
15	Bhaji Market Building	1	2	2	2	Municipal Land	Public	
16	New Bhaji Market	1	4	4	6	Municipal Land	Public	
17	Kajipura Talathi Naka	1	2	2	3	Municipal Land	Public	
18	Rupa Shri Aniya (Bhaji Market Samaj) Bhandra	1	0	0	3	Municipal Land	Public	2 seats
19	Maharaj Samaj	1	2	2	3	Municipal Land	Public	
20	Bhaji Talathi	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
21	Kumbhar Ali	1	3	3	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
22	Vetal Awad	1	3	3	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
23	Vetal Awad (Wear Shi) (Dhobla Bhandra)	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
24	New Prithamra Shaha (Bhaji)	1	2	2	3	Municipal Land	Public	
25	Manjira Talathi	1	4	4	3	Municipal Land	Pay and Use	2 bathroom
26	Manjira Talathi	1	0	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	
27	Shani Awad	1	0	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	
28	Barwa Ali	1	3	3	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
29	New Nuta Shindri	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
30	Naka Khindri	1	2	2	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
31	Koteswari Tale	1	5	0	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
32	Koteswari Tale	1	0	5	0	Private Land	Public	
33	Kabadi Tale (Bhitarre) Bhandra	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
34	Kabadi Tale (Bhitarre) Bhandra	1	2	2	4	Municipal Land	Public	
35	Kabadi Tale (Shankar) Awad	1	2	2	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
36	Kabadi Tale (Bhitarre) Bhandra	1	6	0	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
37	Kabadi Tale (Bhitarre) Bhandra	1	0	6	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
38	Kabadi Tale (Mokhala)	1	4	0	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
39	Kabadi Tale (Mokhala)	1	0	4	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
40	Bhitarre Nagar Samaj Bhandra	1	1	1	0	Municipal Land	Public	
41	Barwa Talathi Nagar	1	5	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	
42	Barwa Talathi Nagar	1	0	5	0	Municipal Land	Public	
43	Prithamra Shaha No.5 (Barwa) (Uparma Bazar Samaj)	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
44	Wihara (Barwa) Talathi	1	5	0	0	Private Land	Public	closed
45	Wihara (Barwa) Talathi	1	0	5	0	Private Land	Public	closed
46	Nava Nagar (Barwa) Ali	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
47	Nava Nagar (Barwa) Ali	1	0	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	
48	Nava Nagar (Barwa) Ali	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
49	Nava Nagar (Barwa) Ali	1	3	3	0	Municipal Land	Public	
50	Nava Nagar (Barwa) Ali	1	6	0	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
51	Nava Nagar (Barwa) Ali	1	0	6	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
52	Parashuram Nagar	1	6	6	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti
53	Prithamra Shaha No.4	1	4	4	16	Municipal Land	Only for School	
54	Parashuram Nagar	1	5	0	0	Municipal Land	Public	
55	Parashuram Nagar	1	0	5	0	Municipal Land	Public	
56	Sunder Wadi	1	3	3	0	Private Land	Public	Samvati Parvata Jaga Talathi diti

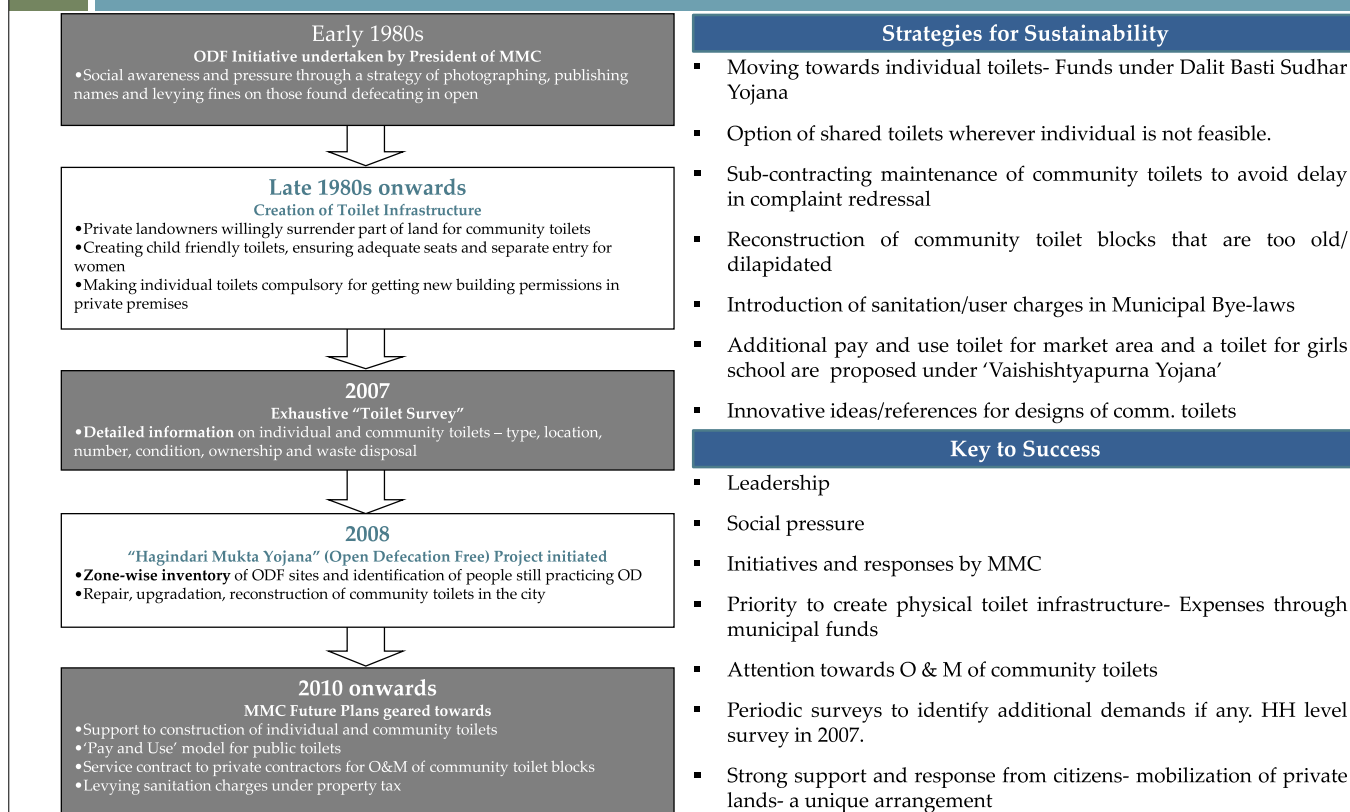
PUBLIC/ COMMUNITY TOILET DETAILS					
No. of Blocks	No. of Seats			Type of Land (Public / Private)	Type of Toilet (Public / Shared / Pay & Use/Other)
	Male	Female	Urinals		
59	147	150	50	Govt. Land : 6 Municipal Land: 35 Private Land: 18	Public Toilets: 55 Shared Toilets: 3 Pay and Use: 1

Existing Dependency= 3.01 HHs / seat

All Community/ Public Toilets are constructed through ULB Funds

Block Cost= Rs. 50,000/ seat

MAHAD: AN ODF CITY



Assessment of sanitation situation in 19 cities

19 cities expressed interest in availing this support under PAS Project

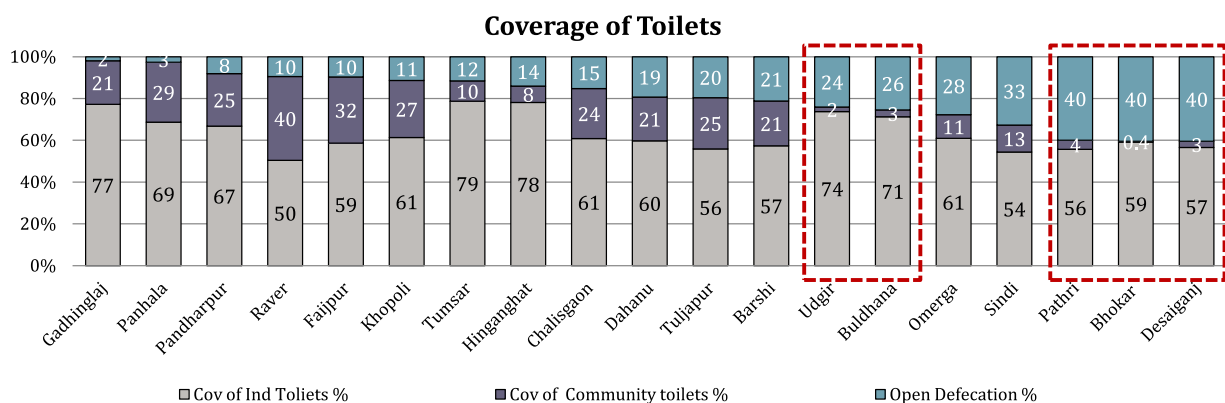
CITY PROFILE OF 19 CITIES

S. N.	Division	District	City	Class	Total number of HH in the city	Total number of slum HH in the city	% of slum HH to the total number of HH
1	Konkan	Thane	Dahanu	B	11194	--	--
2	Konkan	Raigad	Khopoli	B	15549	3907	25%
3	Nashik	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	B	19429	2424	12%
4	Nashik	Jalgaon	Faijpur	C	5483	585	11%
5	Nashik	Jalgaon	Raver	C	4876	--	--
6	Pune	Solapur	Barshi	A	24430	9548	39%
7	Pune	Sholapur	Pandharpur	B	19902	4762	24%
8	Pune	Kolhapur	Gadhinglaj	C	5977	--	--
9	Pune	Kolhapur	Panhala	C	677	--	--
10	Aurangabad	Latur	Udgir	B	17482	3409	20%
11	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Omerga	C	6674	--	--
12	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Pathri	C	6607	2023	31%
13	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	C	6427	912	14%
14	Aurangabad	Nanded	Bhokar	C	6259	1566	25%
15	Amravati	Buldhana	Buldhana	B	14032	5185	37%
16	Nagpur	Bhandara	Tumsar	B	9906	--	--
17	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Desaiganj	C	6221	985	16%
18	Nagpur	Wardha	Hinganghat	B	21849	5955	27%
19	Nagpur	Wardha	Sindi	C	2922	302	10%



Division	No.	Class	No.
Konkan	2	A	1
Pune	4	B	8
Nashik	3	C	10
Aurangabad	5	Total	19
Amravati	1		
Nagpur	4		
Total	19		

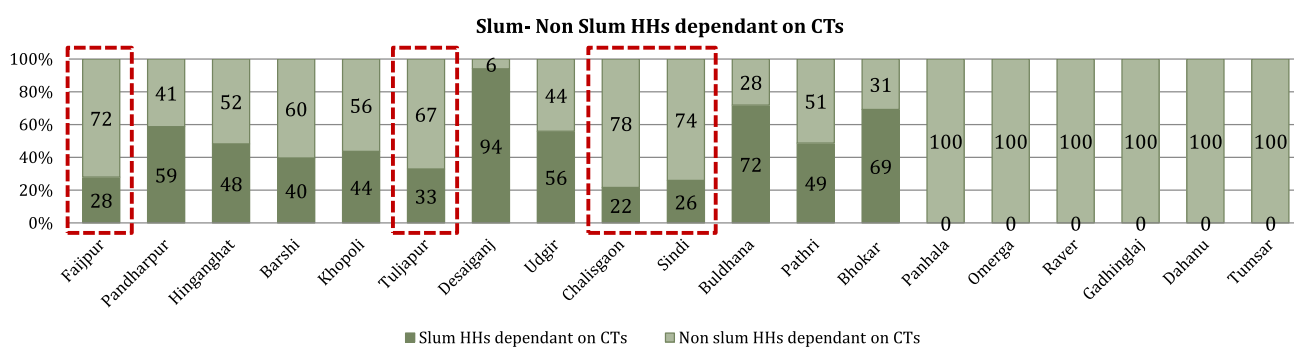
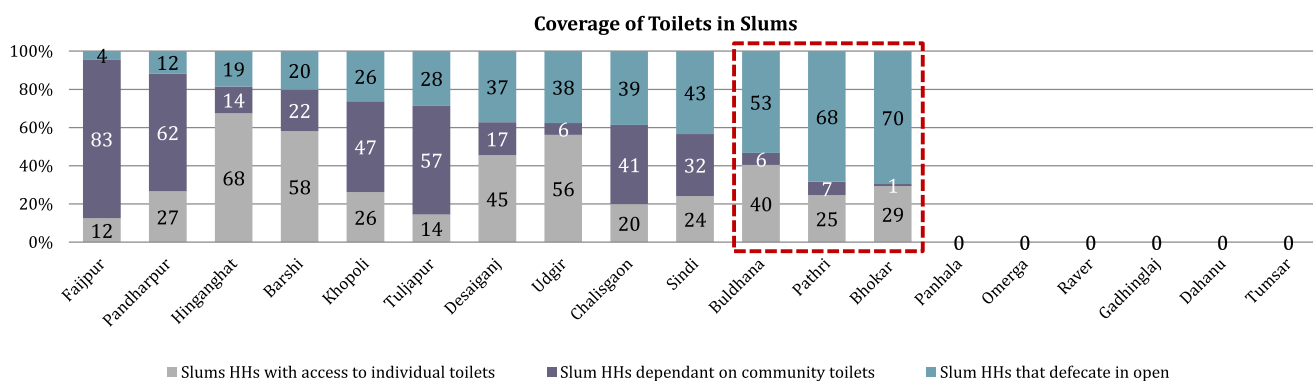
SANITATION PROFILE OF PARTICIPANT CITIES



Reasons for not having individual toilets

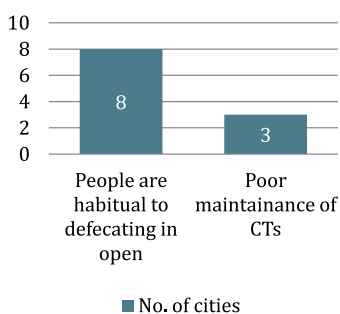
No Space	No Funds	Land Tenure Issues	Habitual Issues	No Data
8 cities	9 cities	5 cities	2 city	4 cities
Chalisgaon, Dahanu, Faijpur, Gadhinglaj, Raver, Tumsar, Barshi, Bhokar	Chalisgaon, Desaiganj, Hinganghat, Raver, Sindi, Tumsar, Barshi, Bhokar, Buldhana	Dahanu, Sindi, Barshi, Khopoli, Bhokar	Hinganghat, Barshi	Pandharpur, Panhala, Tuljapur, Omerga

SANITATION PROFILE OF PARTICIPANT CITIES



OPEN DEFECCATION

Reasons for People Defecating in Open



OD- Slum/ Non-Slum			
In Slum Areas	In Non Slum Areas	Both	No data
1 Cities	4 Cities	7 Cities	7 Cities
Buldhana	Desaiganj, Pathri, Barshi, Gadhinglaj	Chalisingaon, Dahanu, Faizpur, Hinganghat, Raver, Sindi, Bhokar	Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Omerga, Panhala, Udgir, Tumsar, Khopoli

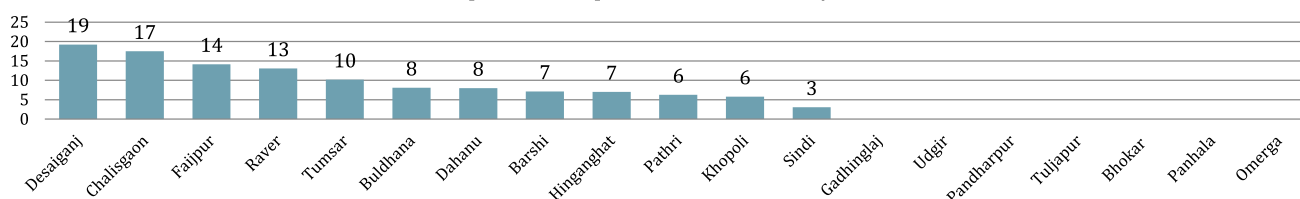
No of OD spots					
0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	>20	No data
8 Cities	5 Cities	0 Cities	0 Cities	1 Cities	5 Cities
Dahanu, faizpur, Gadhinglaj, Raver, Tumsar, Bhokar, Khopoli, Buldhana	Chalisingaon, Desaiganj, Hinganghat, Pathri, Sindi			Barshi	Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Omerga, Panhala, Udgir

OD is commonly seen at-

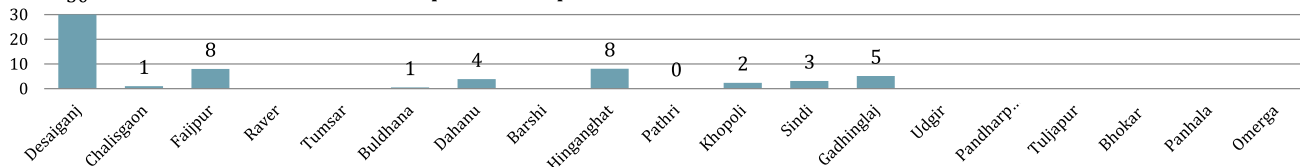
Along railway tracks	Along water bodies	Open plots	Near community toilets	Hilly areas	Near community bins	Along drains	Along roads
6 Cities	6 Cities	9 Cities	6 Cities	3 Cities	3 Cities	5 Cities	2 Cities
Hinganghat, Sindi, Barshi, Bhokar, Tumsar, Chalisingaon	Dahanu, Hinganghat, Sindi, Tumsar, Chalisingaon, Khopoli	Dahanu, Desaiganj, Faijpur, Hinganghat, Pathri, Raver, Sindi, Barshi, Bhokar	Gadhinglaj, Hinganghat, Pathri, Raver, Barshi, Chalisingaon	Barshi, Bhokar, Buldhana	Faijpur, Raver, Barshi	Gadhinglaj, Hinganghat, Pathri, Barshi, Bhokar	Chalisingaon, Faijpur

DEPENDENCE ON COMMUNITY TOILETS

Dependence on per seat of CT- Ratio City Level



Dependence on per seat of CT- Ratio in Slums



There may be data issues with no. of CT seats in slums

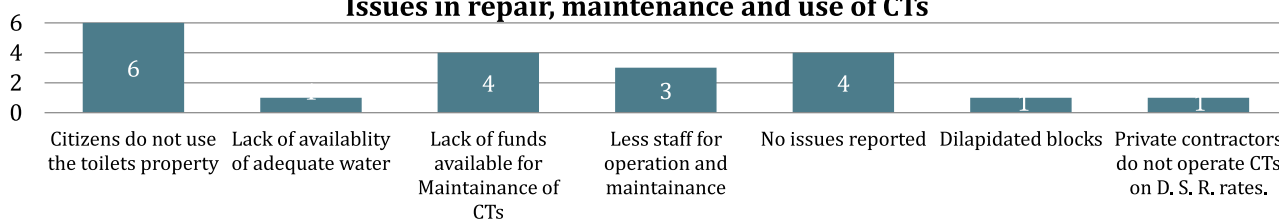
Maintenance of Community Toilets

1. 12 out of 14 ULBs report to have community toilets maintained by the ULB itself (Udgir-no data). Chalisgaon reports to have outsourced the maintenance partially.

CTs function well	CTs do not function well	Some CTs function well	No Data
8 cities	0 cities	5 cities	7 cities
Dahanu, Desaiganj, Gadhinglaj, Raver, Sindi, Tumsar, Khopoli, Buldhana		Chalisgaon, Faijpur, Hinganghat, Pathri, Barshi	Bhokar, Pandharpur, Panhala, Tuljapur, Omerga

MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY TOILETS

Issues in repair, maintenance and use of CTs



Chalisgaon, Dahanu, Desaiganj, Faijpur, Pathri, Barshi	Pathri	Hinganghat, Sindi, Barshi, Buldhana	Gadhinglaj, Sindi, Buldhana	Raver, Tumsar, Udgir, Khopoli	Barshi	Hinganghat
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Well Functional Community Toilets

- Wherever toilets are maintained by private contractors, there are no complaints regarding those blocks - **Chalisgaon**
- Septic tanks design are carefully made for easy O&M. CTs have large septic tank size. - **Dahanu**
- Good construction quality of the CTs makes the toilets easy to maintain. - **Desaiganj**
- ULB staff maintains the CTs properly. - **Gadhinglaj & Sindi**
- Creating awareness regarding hygiene and cleanliness amongst the citizens- **Pathri**
- Adequate water is made available at CTs for better maintenance- **Sindi**

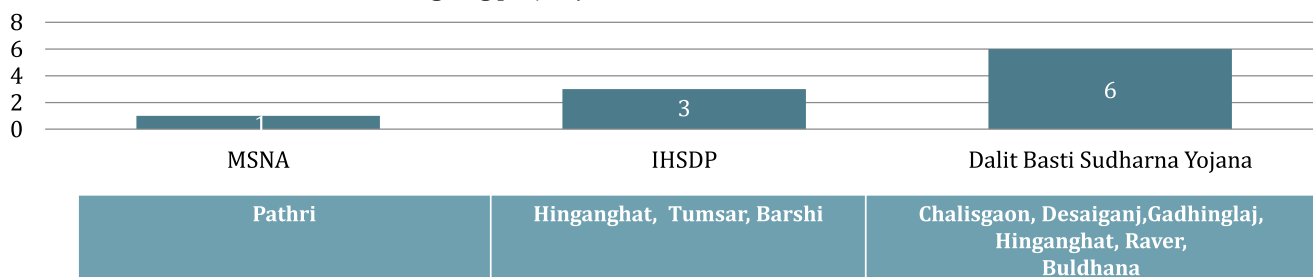
EFFORTS MADE BY CITIES

Efforts made by Cities so far for minimizing open defecation

- Cities undertake the task of awareness creation under Sant Gadge Baba Abhiyan. Awareness is created through the city through speaker phones, banners & posters and pamphlets.
 - Dahanu, Desaignaj, Faijpur, Tumsar, Barshi
- Udgir MC has implemented a low cost sanitation scheme efficiently. For this they were awarded by State Government
- Pamflets for awareness creation regarding healthy sanitation practices were distributed in Raver.

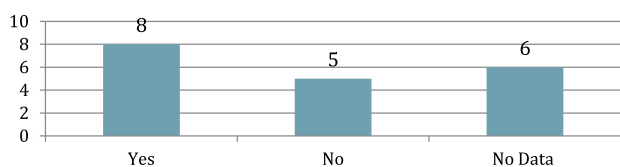
Ongoing projects/ schemes

Ongoing project/ schemes for construction of toilets



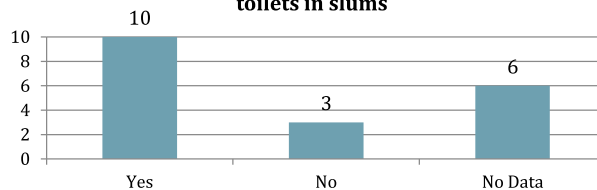
POSSIBILITY AND WILLINGNESS FOR IMPROVED ACCESS

Possibility of constructing more individual toilets in non-slums



Dahanu, Faizpur, Pathri, Hinganghat, Sindi, Barshi, Bhokar, Buldhana	Chalisgaon, Desaignaj, Gadhinglaj, Raver, Tumsar	Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Omerga, Panhala, Udgir, Khopoli
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Possibility of constructing more individual toilets in slums



Chalisgaon, Dahanu, Desaignaj, Faizpur, Hinganghat, Sindi, Tumsar, Barshi, Bhokar, Khopoli	Gadhinglaj, Pathri, Raver	Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Omerga, Panhala, Udgir, Buldhana
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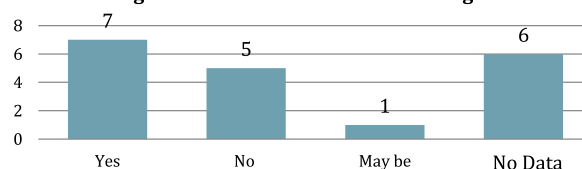
Willingness to use group toilets

Dahanu and Buldhana say that they have group toilets ?

- Dahanu – 58 Locations
- Buldhana – 13 locations

Chalisgaon, Gadhinglaj, Dahanu, Raver, Faizpur, Tumsar, Barshi, Bhokar, Khopoli, Buldhana	Desaignaj, Pathari, Hinganghat,	Sindi	Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Omerga, Panhala, Udgir,
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Willingness to avail loans for constructing toilets



Chalisgaon, Pathari, Barshi, Gadhinglaj, Raver, Tumsar, Khopoli	Desaignaj, Dahanu, Faizpur, Hinganghat, Bhokar	Sindi	Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Omerga, Panhala, Udgir, Buldhana
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Group Work

Theme 1: Ways/Actions needed for making cities ODF

- What can be various options for provision of infrastructure?
- What should be done for good maintenance of community toilets?
- What else is required other than just providing and maintaining infrastructure?
- What can be the implementation mechanism?

Theme 2: Challenges in making cities ODF

- What are the challenges that ULB officials face in making efforts towards this goal?
- What are the likely solutions to these challenges?
- What kind of support will be needed to execute these solutions?

Theme 3: Financial requirements and funding options for making cities ODF

- What according to you are the major capital investment oriented actions for achieving this goal?
- What are the possible sources of funding to implement these actions?
- What may be the obstacles in mobilising these funds?

Exercise for Group 3:

City profile for ABCpur is given. Prepare a plan for making ABCpur open defecation free.

(Work out number of individual, group and community toilets required to make ABCpur ODF and calculate the financial requirement for the same.)

CITY BRIEF		
1	Name of the city	ABCpur
2	Present population	35000
3	Number of wards	5
4	Number of Households	7000
5	Number of HHs having individual toilets	2450
6	Number of HHs dependant on community toilets	1750
7	Number of HHs that defecate in open	2800
8	Number of slum settlements	3
9	Number of community toilet seats in slums	44
10	Number of community toilet seats in non slum	130
11	Slum Households	1750
12	Percentage of slum population	25%
13	Non-slum households	5250
14	Percentage of household defecating in open	40%

15	Existing Situation	Slum		Non- Slums	
		Number	%	Number	%
a.	Individual Toilets	88	5%	2363	45%
b.	Community Toilet	438	25%	1313	25%
c.	Open Defecation	1225	70%	1575	30%

14		Slum A	Slum B	Slum C
a.	Population	3500	2190	3065
b.	Households	700	438	613
c.	Number of community toilet seats	18	12	14
d.	Availability of space for construction of individual toilets	Yes	Partially	No
e.	Availability of water	Yes	Yes	No

Assumptions:

Block cost for individual toilet= Rs. 40000

Block cost for community toilet= Rs. 50000

Block cost for refurbishment of existing community toilets= Rs. 25000

(Please make other assumptions as necessary)

MAP:



Theme 4: Role of elected representatives and municipal staff in making cities ODF

- What can be the roles & responsibilities of President and other elected representatives in making cities ODF at various levels ?
- What can be the roles & responsibilities of Chief Officer and other municipal staff?
- Are there any difficulties in performing your roles? If yes, specify.
- Apart from the ULB staff, is any support required from any external agency ?

The Performance Assessment System (PAS) Project

The Performance Assessment System (PAS) Project supports development of appropriate tools and methods to measure, monitor and improve delivery of urban water and sanitation services in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The PAS Project includes three major components of performance measurement, performance monitoring and performance improvement. It covers all the 400+ urban local governments in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

CEPT University has received a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for the PAS Project. It is being implemented by CEPT University with support of Urban Management Centre (UMC) in Gujarat and All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) in Maharashtra.

PAS Project

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