City Sanitation Assessment Report

%
Infrastructure Assessment score

0%

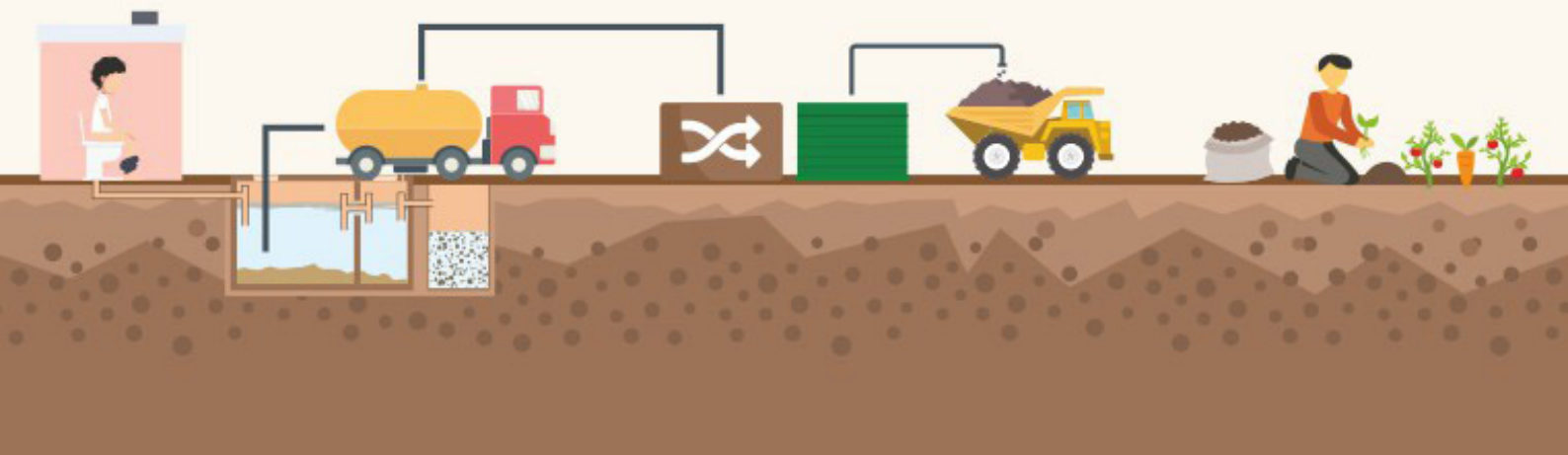
%
Enabling Environment Assessment score

The FSM Index score indicates that the Overall FSM performance of the city is

Poor

Scale: Poor 0-33% | Developing 33-66% | Good 67-100%.

The FSM infrastructure of the city requires improvement with a focus on - containment systems, desludging and transportation services in the city. The enabling environment assessment score indicates need for improvement in aspects of - defining service targets, public finance commitments, quality of FSM services, demand generation, programmes for sector development and overall quantity of FS safely managed across the value chain.



City Sanitation Assessment Report :

01 January 1970

Produced By: , , , , .

Source: The FSM Toolbox.

www.fsmtoolbox.com

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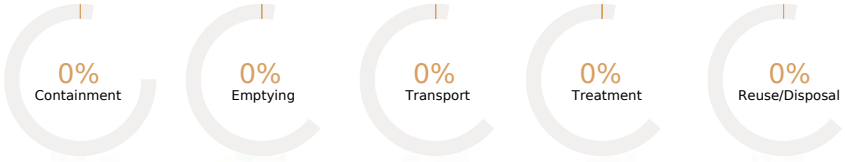
Overall Assessment Output

City Service Delivery Assessment

Infrastructure Assessment



City Service Delivery Assessment

/100

%
Enabling Environment Assessment score

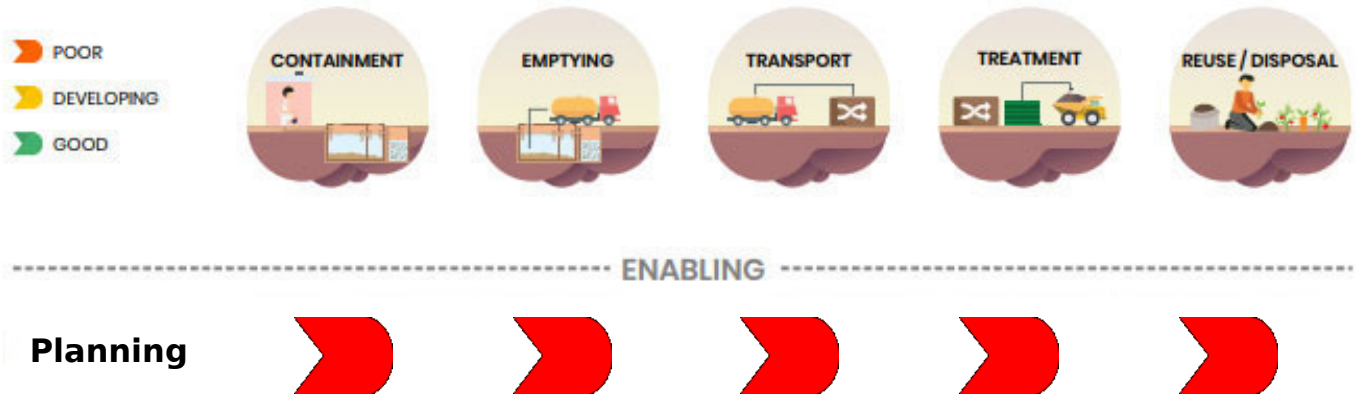
City Typology

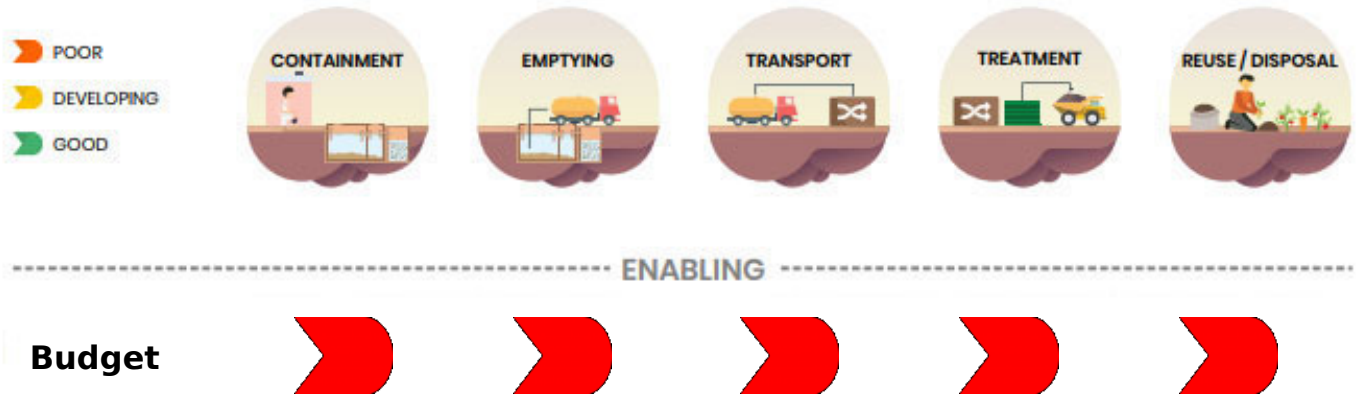
ENABLING | DEVELOPING | SUSTAINING

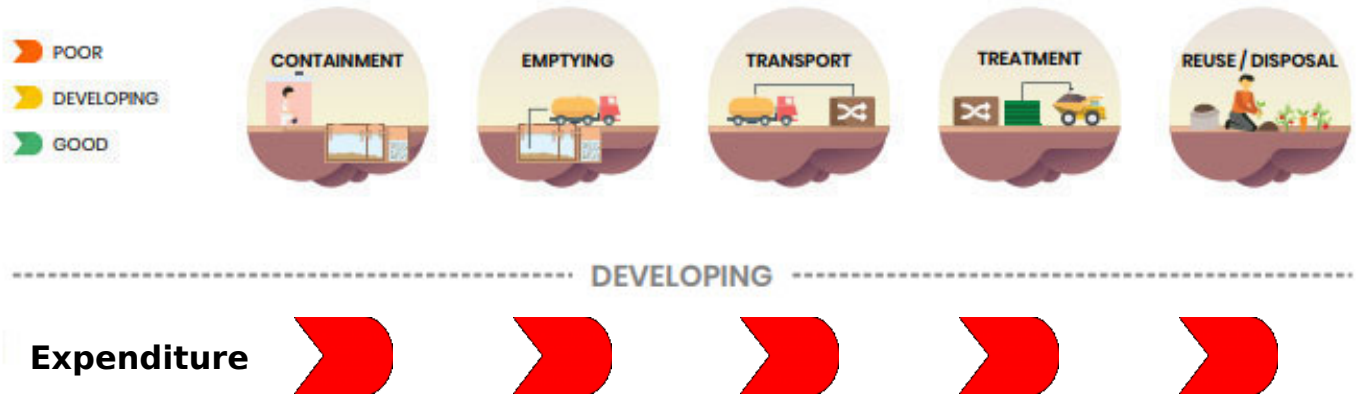
POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD

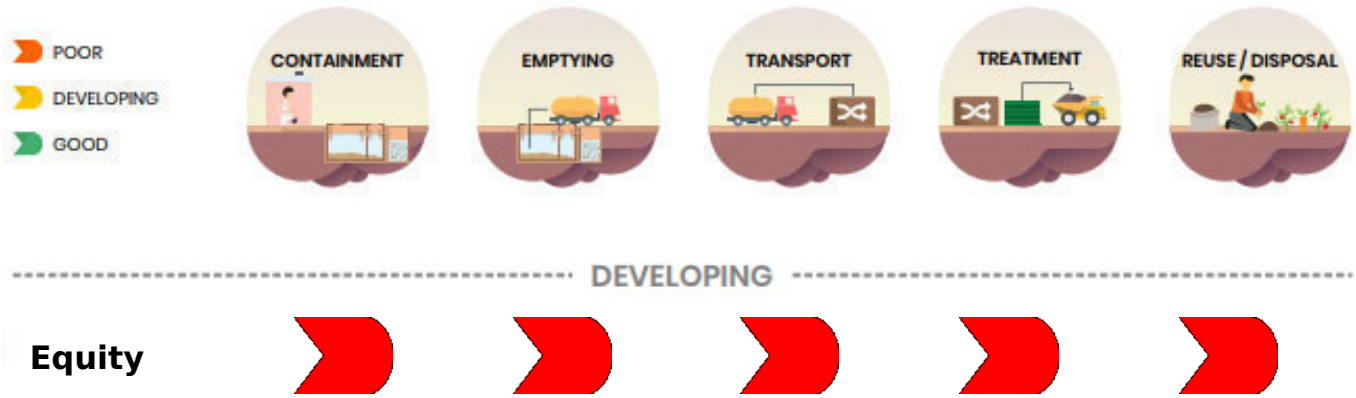
ENABLING

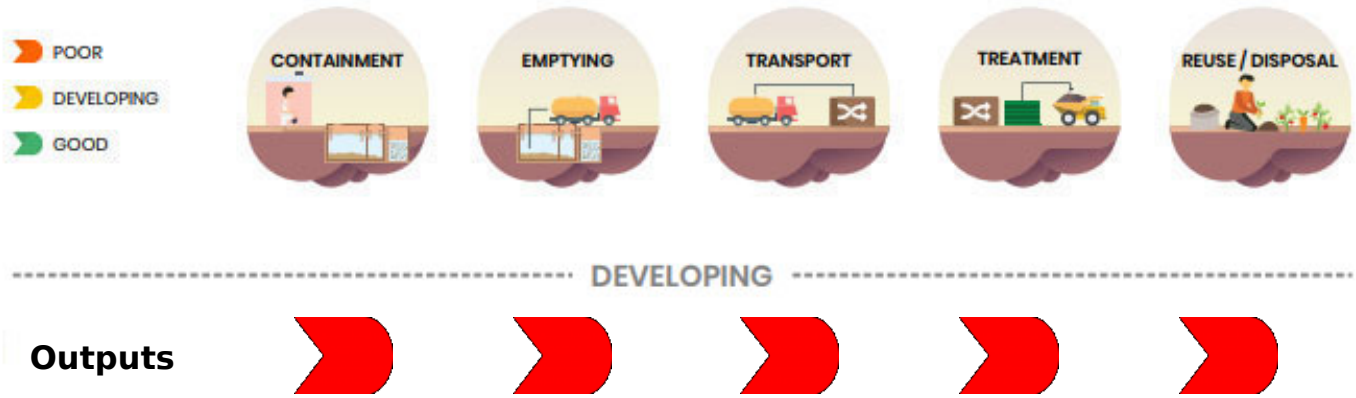
Policy

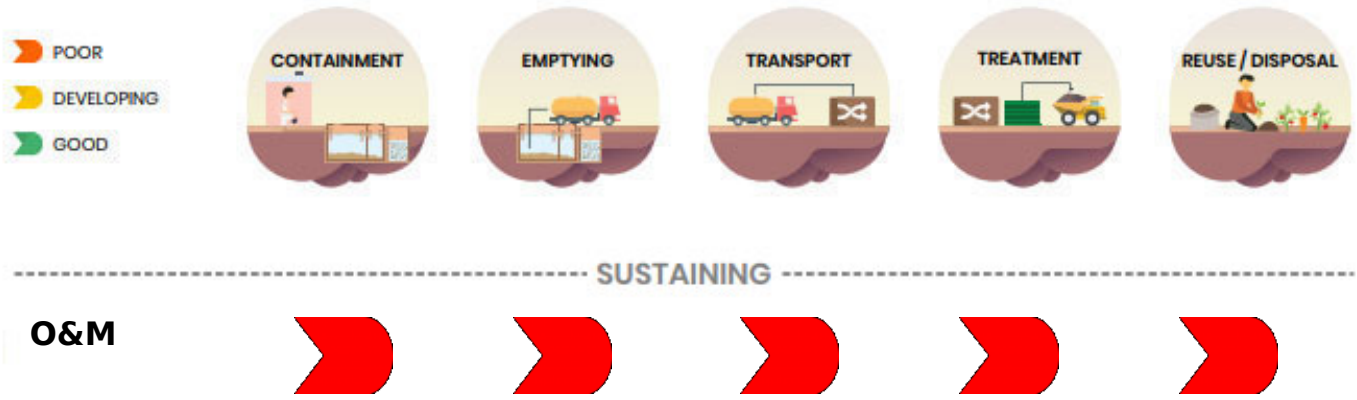

POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
ENABLING
Planning

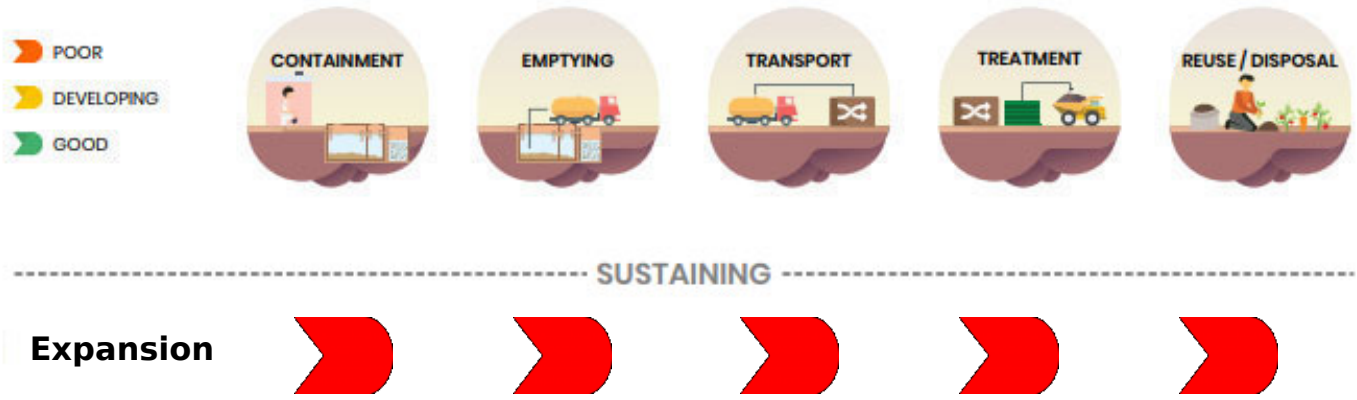

POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
ENABLING
Budget

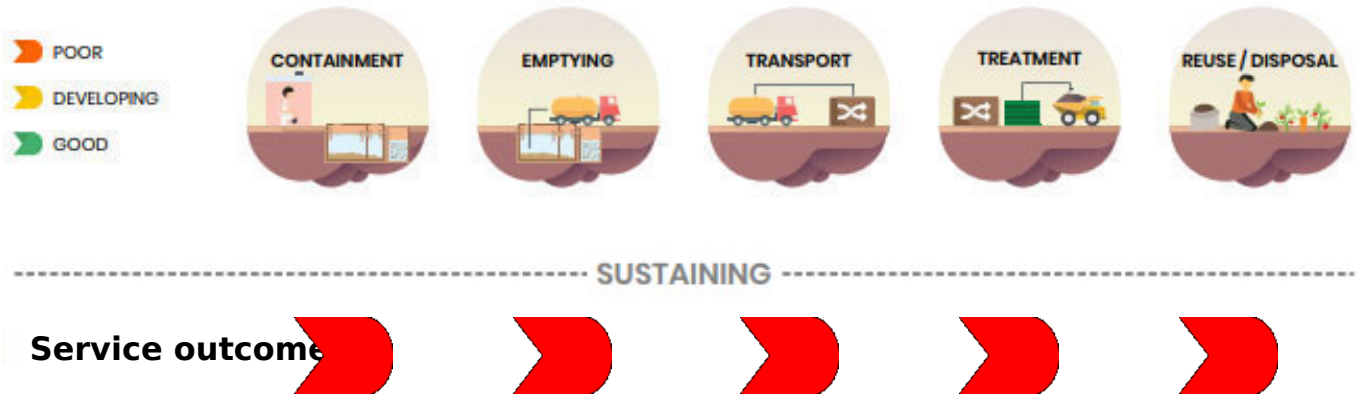

POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
DEVELOPING
Expenditure


POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
DEVELOPING
Equity


POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
DEVELOPING
Outputs


POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
SUSTAINING
O&M


POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
SUSTAINING
Expansion


POOR
DEVELOPING
GOOD
CONTAINMENT
EMPTYING
TRANSPORT
TREATMENT
REUSE / DISPOSAL
SUSTAINING
Service outcome

Shit Flow Diagram

% /100

Infrastructure Assessment score

0 Households

0 Commercial

0 Institutional

0 Industrial

0 Community Toilets

0 Public Toilets

Sample Size:
The FSM Pro assessment was conducted in with a city level sampled population. The sample was calculated with a confidence level of 95%. The table shown below is the sample size that was covered for arriving at the assessment report.

Access to Toilets

Households

HHs with access to individual toilet

0%

HHs with access to community toilet

0%

HHs with no access to toilet

99%

Access to toilet by households
Of the 0 households in the city,about 0%of households have access to household toilet facilitiesand about 0 % of households have access to community toilets in their neighbourhood. The remaining % of households do not have access to any kind of toilet facility in the city.

FSM Toolbox has dedicated planning modules to assist you in planning household and community toilet construction required by geography, type of toilet user interface and onsite sanitation system technology relavent by geography in your city. Learn more.

CII Buildings

Buildings with access to toilet within the premise

Buildings with access to toilet outside the premise

0%

Buildings with no access to toilet

0%

Access to toilet by CII buildings in the city. The commercial establishments,institutions and industrial properties are together classified as CII buildings. There are a total of 0properties in this category in the city of It is great to learn that 0It is great to learn that 0% of buildings have NO access to any kind of toilet facilities. It is important for city governments to take initiative to improve the coverage of toilets across the city.

Adequacy of Public Toilets (in the)

Public Toilets It is interesting to learn that city of do not have adequate toilet seats for men and women in public areas of the city. The coverage of public toilets for men is about 0% and 0% for women respectively. It is important for city governments to take initiative to improve the coverage of public toilets across the public areas in city.

**It is to be noted that the rapid assessment is built to measure only the adequacy of toilets in terms of quantity while the actual geographical positioning of these toilets could vary in reality. In order to conduct an accurate assessment, we highly recommend you conduct FSMPro assessment to arrive at a comprehensive geospatial assessment of sanitation situation of your city.*

FSM Toolbox has dedicated planning modules to assist you in planning total number of public toilet seats required by geography, type of toilet user interface and onsite sanitation system technology relevant by geography in your city. Learn more.

Onsite Vs Offsite Systems

Of all the existing properties in the city with toilet facilities (including public and community toilets), 100% of toilets are connected to onsite sanitation systems.

OSS Characteristics

The graph shown here describes the overall distribution of types of onsite sanitation systems (OSS) in the city.

About 0% of Onsite Sanitation Systems in properties in the city have been emptied at least once. About 0% of OSS have not been emptied even once since the time of construction. These OSSs have a great risk of seepage over years and hence act as a risk factor, polluting the ground water table of the city. The local authority should take appropriate measures to ensure timely desludging of such OSSs in the city. Learn more.

Accessibility of containment systems easily by road (greater than 3m)

HHs (with containment systems) that can be accessible by road of width greater than 3m - %

%

Community toilets (with containment systems) that can be accessible by road of width greater than - %

%

Commercial, institutional and industrial buildings (with containment systems) that can be accessible by road of width greater than 3m - %

%

What is the percentage of public toilets (with containment systems) that can be accessible by road of width greater than 3m? - %

%

The graph shown here describes the percentage distribution of properties in the that can be accessed by road of width greater than 3m only. It is to be noted that the desludging operators should have vehicle availability to cater to the needs of those properties located on roads with poor access.

Adequacy of desludging vehicles and operators in the city

Inadequate

After studying the existing desludging operators in the city, it is apparent that there are inadequate desludging vehicles in the city. The city should take efforts to encourage existing desludging operators / increase the desludging vehicles available in the city to meet the needs of the

The options should be

FSM Toolbox has dedicated modules to assist you in developing vehicle procurement plan in order to meet the city’s overall demand for conducting desludging services effectively. Learn more..

FSM Toolbox has dedicated modules to assist you in developing vehicle procurement plan in order to meet the city’s overall demand for conducting desludging services effectively. Learn more..

Presence of treatment systems in and around the city

FSM Toolbox has dedicated modules to assist you in developing vehicle procurement plan in order to meet the city’s overall demand for conducting desludging services effectively. Learn more..

0 % of treated wastewater and 0 % of treated faecal sludge is currently being re-used in the city. The remaining treated products are mixed with natural sources without being reused in the city. The city should take efforts to promote re-use of treated sanitation products among key stakeholders in the city neighbourhoods.