

Presentation from the

Workshop on Innovations for Scaling up to Citywide Sanitation

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Beyond Putting People in Latrines

Review of Institutional Framework & Regulations

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Presentation Structure

Liquid Waste and Faecal Sludge Management in Urban Maharashtra

Part-1: About the study and Maharashtra

Part-2: Enabling Environment – policies and regulations

Part-3: Institutional framework

Part-4: Way forward for Maharashtra

Part-1

About the Study and Maharashtra

About the Study

- To understand the established institutional framework and regulation of septage management in urban Maharashtra and suggest a way forward, as required
- Commissioned by CEPT University under the PAS project funded by BMGF
- Study undertaken through desk review of various Acts, Policies and Government Resolutions of GoM and field visits to 3 cities to understand ground realities.
- Limited literature review of international good practices

Study Methodology

Desk review of various Acts, Government Resolutions, policies and programs

Review of actual situation on field – 3 cities

Limited desk review of International good cases of septage management

About Maharashtra

- 50 mn urban population out of a total of 112 mn -45%
- 12th largest country in the world, if a separate nation
- 2nd largest populated state in India
- 1.08 mn urban households
- Urban decadal growth 23.67% - state grew at 10.34%
- 18 mn live in slums, grew at 16.9% during last decade
- A total of 254 urban local bodies
- Contributes about 15% annual GDP – highest
- Per capita annual income – INR 87, 686 (USD 1600) - highest

ULB categories

Municipal Corporations- 26

Municipal Councils – A class – 18

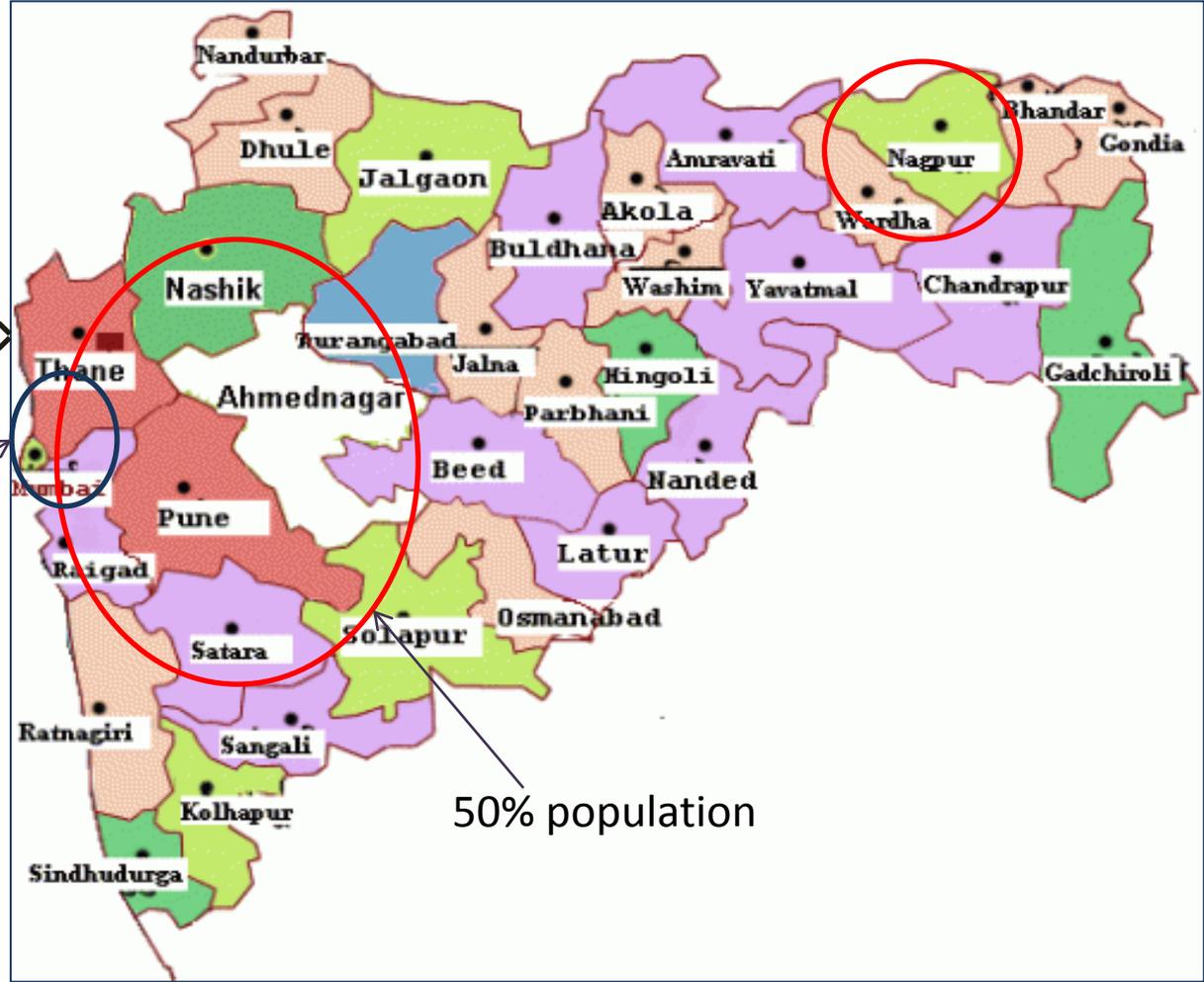
Municipal Councils – B class – 142

Municipal Councils – C class – 63

Nagar Panchayats– 04

- **Uneven urban spread**
- **High concentration in some pockets**
- **Top 4 urban agglomerations – Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nshik account for 25.6 mn people, > 50%.**
- **Mumbai UA is about 18.5 mn, about 36% of state urban population**

Map of Maharashtra



36% population

50% population

Sanitation Profile

HHs with private latrines – 67.3% (national avg 72.6%)

- Connected to piped sewerage network –37.8 (national 32.7%)
- **Septic tanks- 28.6 (national avg 38.2%)**

HHs with no latrine – 28.7%

- **HHs using public latrines -21.0% (national avg 6%)**
- HHs practising open defecation- **7.7% (national avg 12.6%)**
- Sewerage network to varying degrees - 31 ULBs
- Rest rely on on-site sanitation

Hence its important to understand the institutional framework and regulations for this.

Part-2

Enabling Environment Policies and Regulations

Policies

- The National Urban Sanitation policy is the main guide for states. The city ratings and CSPs encourage some elements of septage management.
- Recent draft advisory from MoUD, Gol on septage management is limited to discussions on technology aspects.
- Sujal Niraml Abhiyan (SNA) of GoM is the de facto policy on urban sanitation. Focus on toilets, sewerage and sullage management.
- Policies on waste water management are almost absent.

Regulations..1

The following regulations prescribed under various Acts and building codes:

- (i) construction of latrines, bathrooms, kitchens in premises (Municipal Acts)
- (ii) construction septic tanks for confinement of night soil and drains for sullage disposal (Municipal Acts, CPHEEO, NBC etc)
- (iii) conveyance of sludge/ sullage for treatment (Municipal Acts)
- (iv) treatment and disposal (discretionary function)

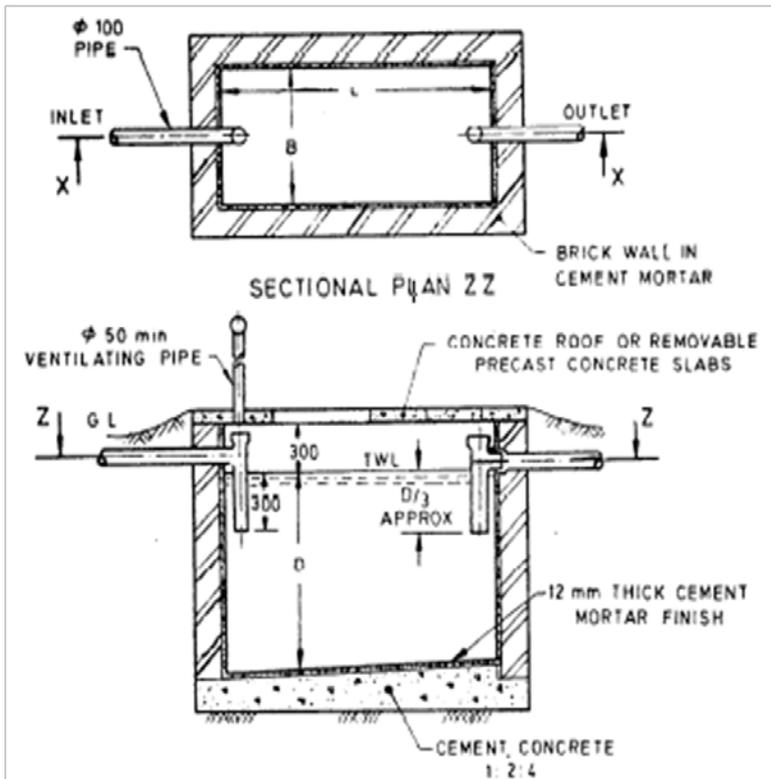
Regulations..2

Regulations for construction of latrines, bathrooms - development control regulations/ building bye-laws adopted by various cities.

- Process of applying for building permits
- Number of latrines/ wash room for type of building use and also water required for each type of buildings
- Specifications (size, area, openings etc)
- Details of connection to drains for sullage disposal etc

Regulations..3

Regulations for Septic Tanks



- Minimum dimensions and volume for different number of users
- *Inlet, outlet*
- No. of chambers
- Construction and material details
- Soak pits and distances allowed locating them from nearby buildings
- Sludge retention periods

Slum Issues

- 18.10 mn -36.1% of urban population live in slums
- Slums grew at 17% over last decade
- Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971
- Photo pass issued on or before Jan 1st 1995 establishes legality of slum dwellers . Only people with these passes can seek to do alterations to their houses
- Only notified areas are eligible for redevelopment schemes
- MHADA is the nodal agency for slum sanitation, housing and redevelopment schemes

Summary-1

- NUSP, SNA etc focus more on 'putting people in latrines'. Insufficient focus on septage management.
- Guidelines, specifications and processes are well defined for components related to construction of latrines, bathrooms, drain connections etc
- Regulations are also well defined for removal of night soil from septic tanks and its transportation
- Regulation for the quality of surface water are well defined and PCBs are charged with powers to seek offenders to reduce/ avoid pollution
- Weak focus on liquid waste management and treatment of night soil
- Development of slums guided by Slum Act- 1971.

Part-3

Institutional Framework in Maharashtra

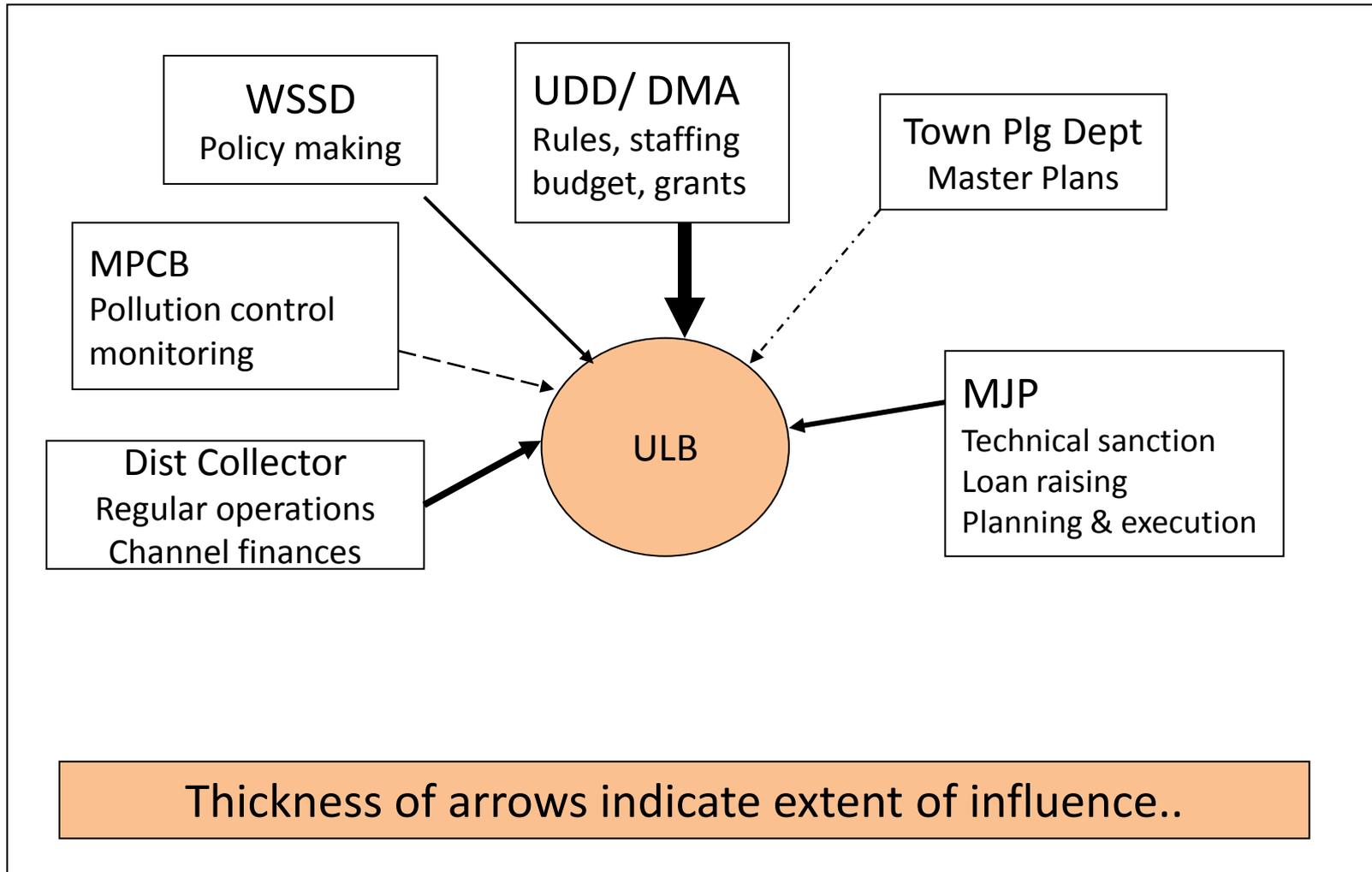
Institutional Framework-1

Institution	Policy making	Service Provision	Regulation
Urban Dev. Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Staffing issues -Budget allocation -Slum dev.policy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ULB functioning -Investment approvals
Water Supply and San Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WSS policies, guidelines 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Approval of investments
Mah. Pollution Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pollution standards 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Surface water qlty monitoring -Notices to offenders
Planning and Valuation Dept		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regional dev plans -City dev plans on request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Approve city dev plans

Institutional Framework-2

Institution	Policy making	Service Provision	Regulation
Housing and Area Dev. Authority		<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Implement low cost housing projects for poor-Execution of slum improvement projects	
ULBs		<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Community/public toilets-Slum development-Drains/ sewerage-Suction tanks for septic tanks cleaning- Disposal of waste water and septage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Building plan approval-Completion approval-Planning for cleaning of septic tanks

Summary of Institutional Structure



ULB Functions – Obligatory 1

- constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks..slaughter houses, **latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewerage works,** baths, washing places, ..tanks, wells , dams and the like.
- obtaining a supply of water, proper and sufficient for the promoting health of habitants..
- ***converting dry latrines in the municipal area into wet latrines***
- **disposing night soil and rubbish, if so required by state government, preparation of compost manure from such night-soil and rubbish**

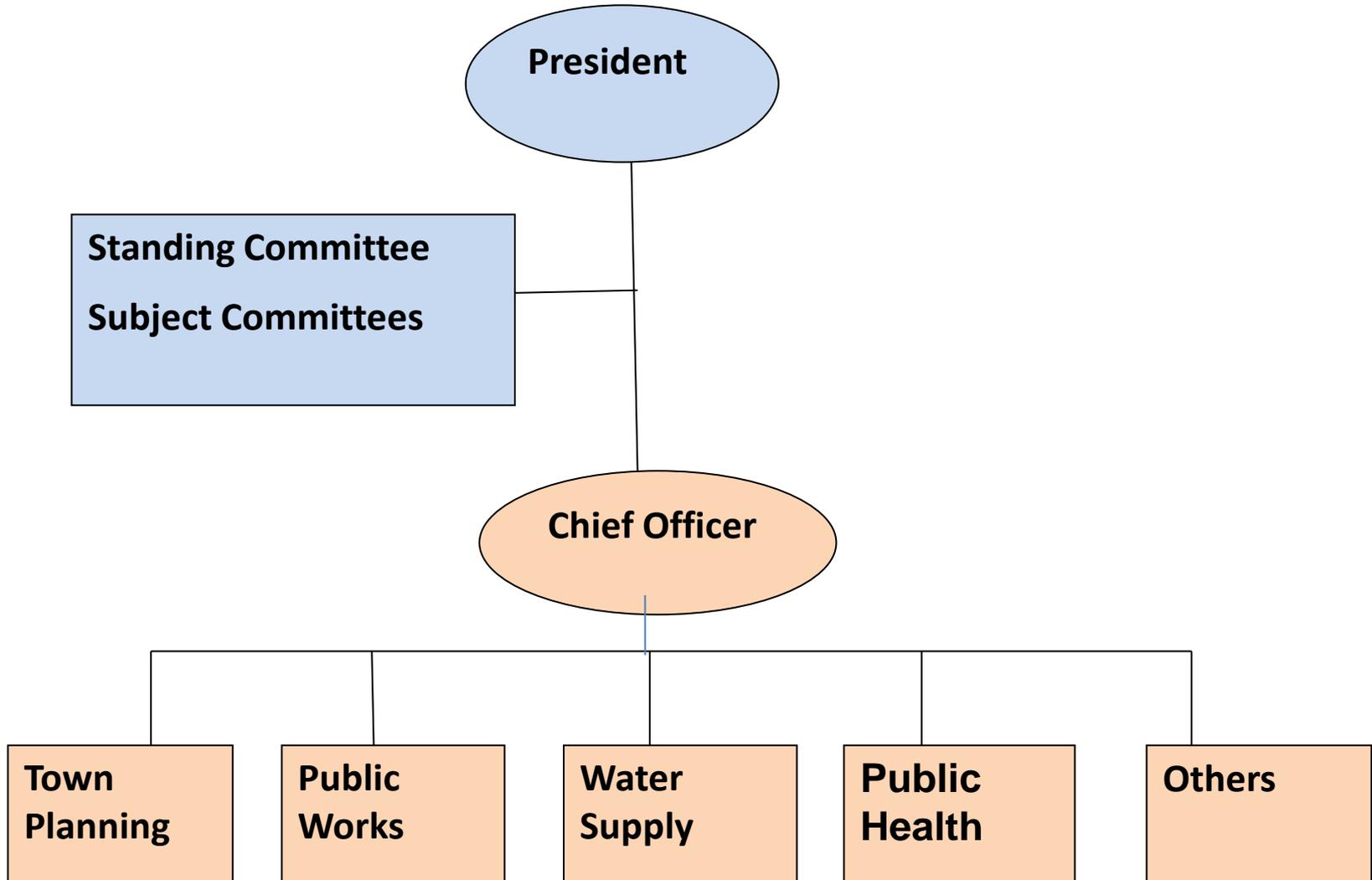
ULB Functions – Obligatory 2

- ensure prevention of manual carrying of night-soil (1981)
- taking such measures as the state government from time to time direct for improvement of the living and working conditions of the sanitary staff of the council
- imposing compulsory taxes specified in Section 105- property tax on rateable value, entertainment tax, advertisement tax. Other discretionary taxes include, subject to orders from state government: **special sanitary tax for private latrines , drainage tax, special water tax, tree cess.**

ULB Functions - Discretionary

- *establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for disposal of sewage*
- construction of sanitary dwellings for poorer classes
- any other measures not specified in sub-section (2) likely to provide public safety, health and convenience.

ULB Structure



Ground Realities-1

ULB- responsible for a lot of ground level activities have very little powers:

Staff appointment is through higher levels – Director DMA (class A), Regional Director DMA (Class B) and Dist Collector (other classes). Leads to low capacities – in Wardha only 2 out of the 17 approved technical posts filled.

Lad Committee rules govern the appointment of sanitary workers, a major chunk of municipal employees. In Wardha 249/368 staff (67%) are sanitary workers.

Financial approvals –

- upto INR 7,500 – Chief Officer
- Upto INR 100,000 – Subject Committee
- Upto INR 500,000 – Standing Committee
- Above INR500,000 – general Body

Approve all the building constructions. However, many don't come back for Occupancy Certificate. Ex- In Wardha out of 335 building permits given in 2 years, not one came back for OC. Thus ULB has no control on what is built

Ground Realities-2

- In most cases in Wardha, the regulation for septic tank are not followed. Septic tanks are directly linked to open drains

- Wardha (1 lakhs people) and Meer-Bhayander (10 lakhs people) have only one vacuum suction tanker. Only trips are recorded. Sludge generally disposed into open areas/ creek

- Public latrines are not well maintained in Wardha. Septic tanks are broken and do not seem to be properly built.

Norms for school sanitation and public latrines are vague and should be re-looked at

- MBMC redeployed its sanitary staff within other departments as helpers etc.

- Waste water from open drains is let off into open areas without treatment

Summary-2

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Part-4

**Way Forward
Some Thoughts...**

Way Forward- Policies

- Develop policies that address septage management. Experiences from other countries (Philippines, Malaysia, Brazil etc) could be studied
- Bring collection, treatment and disposal of faecal sludge under mandatory functions of ULBs
- Explore possibilities of tying construction/ housing financing construction of sound sanitary systems
- Need to explore ways of funding capacity, systems and equipment at ULB level (like TFC grants for SWM sector)

Way Forward- ULB Level

- Need to explore ways to make available required skills and hands at ULB level to manage sanitation. Experiences from CSSs could be studied (NBA, NRDWP, SSAetc).
- Faecal sludge management guidelines could be developed for ULBs and staff/ consultants trained (like SWM guidelines)
- Strengthen the systems of sludge collection and disposal and monitor the same through appropriate mechanisms
- Design and implement citizen awareness drive on importance of having and maintaining proper septic tanks (like in NBA etc).



Operations Manual on the Rules and Regulations Governing Domestic Sludge and Septage



Thank You...