



# NO ONE LEFT BEHIND

**INCLUSIVE SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY IN WAI**

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This Directed Research Project on “**Inclusive sanitation service delivery in Wai**” was supported by the Center for Water and Sanitation. Guidance was provided by the CWAS team at CEPT Research and Development Foundation, CEPT University.

It was carried out towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of a Master’s Degree at the Faculty of Planning, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India.



- 
- 1 Development goals for sanitation
  - 2 Inclusion vs. Equity
  - 3 Sanitation overview in Wai
  - 4 Vulnerable groups and the barriers faced by them
  - 5 Inclusive sanitation framework for Wai

**NO ONE LEFT BEHIND**



2000

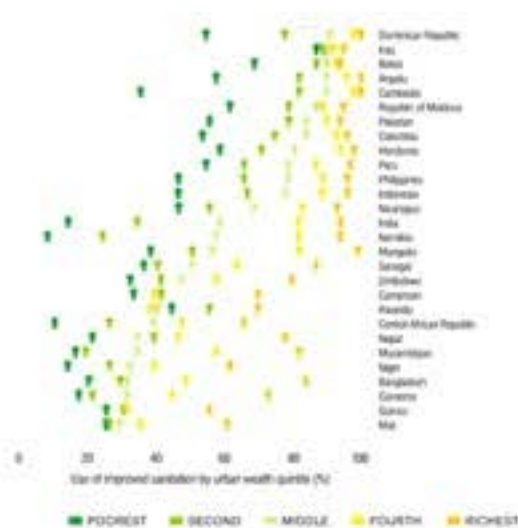
## Millennium Development Goals



- Covered sanitation under Goal 7 -  
"a target to halve, the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation."
- The global MDG target for sanitation has been missed by almost **700 million people**

2015

## Joint Monitoring Report



- focused on inequalities of MDGs
- shortfall in progress on sanitation and the need to extend access to remaining unserved populations.

2015

## Sustainable Development Goals



- Goal 6 : Clean water & sanitation - "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and **equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.**"
- Pay **special attention to the needs and rights of excluded communities** and those in vulnerable situations
- Strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

2030



“ The rights to water and sanitation require that these are available, accessible, safe, acceptable and affordable for all without discrimination. Sanitation is central to living a life in dignity and upholding human rights ”

- UN, Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, 2017

Poverty Reduction



Social Justice

Welfare



Rights



CWIS  
(World Bank)

“Everybody has to be benefitted from adequate sanitation service delivery outcomes.”



BMGF

“Creating sanitation infrastructure and public services that work for everyone and keeps human waste out of the environment is important.”



WSUP

“Its crucial to focus more on the kinds of challenges - the invisible barriers to universal access to sanitation.”



Rockefeller  
foundation

“The poor and the vulnerables should be seen as potentially active partners and profitable customers.”



UNESCO IHE

“Excluded communities are dependent mostly on on-site or collective facilities. It is high time to start looking options to include them”



## Inclusion

Inclusion means that different categories of people are able to access and use safe sanitation facilities.

**BUT**

Massive inequalities exist even between those who have access the service.

Inclusion points towards **access for all**

VS

## Equity

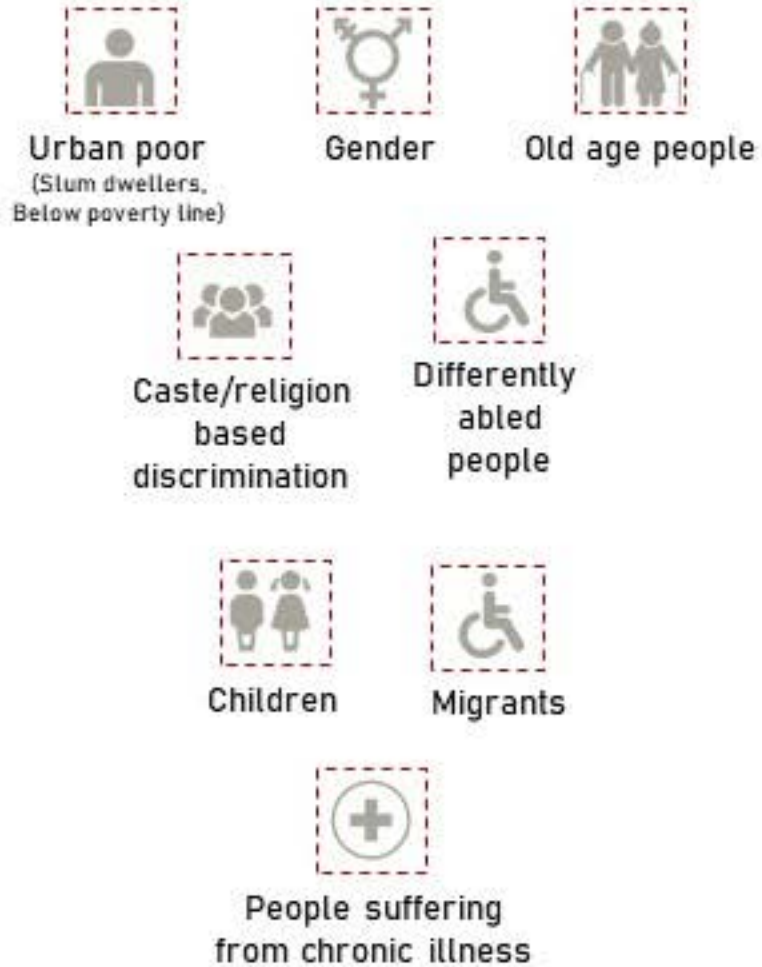
Equity requires that programs recognize that people are different and require specific support and measures to overcome the specific barriers that prevent them from adopting safe sanitation and hygiene practices.

Equity points towards **equitable quantum for everyone**, irrespective of all differences.

- As mentioned by Evans Banana, **inclusion** is synonymous with **"for all" or universal**, and an inclusive approach has to provide for everyone.
- As argued by Hickey, such an approach has substantive political implications and the shift from **"pro-poor" to "inclusive"** is significant in both conceptual and relational terms

The first step towards achieving equitable sanitation service delivery is to include everyone and no one should be left behind.

## WHO?



Source: Towards Inclusive WASH, WaterAid 2015

## WHY?

First order  
causes

- Economic conditions
- Lack of tenure
- Lack of knowledge
- Legal vulnerabilities

These result in the direct exclusion from the services - concrete, absolute matters.

Second order  
causes

- Inadequate involvement
- Unplanned settlements
- No intermediate providers
- Poor prioritization

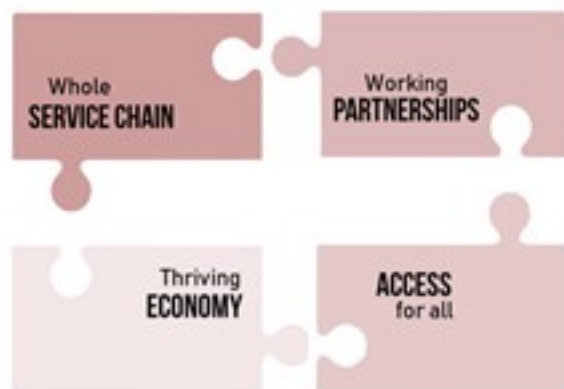
They exaggerate the first order causes.

Third order  
causes

- Overlapping institutions
- Lack of planned network
- Political conflicts
- Poor policy framework



## WORLD BANK



1. Prioritise the human right of all to sanitation  
Develop inclusive strategies and programs to reach the most vulnerable.
2. Deliver 'safe management' along the whole sanitation service chain
3. Recognise that sanitation contributes to a thriving urban economy
4. Commit to working in partnership to deliver citywide inclusive sanitation

## BMGF

1. **Everyone in an urban area**, including the urban poor, benefits from equitable safe sanitation services
2. Gender and social equity are designed into planning, management, and monitoring
3. Human waste is safely managed along the sanitation service chain, starting with containment
4. Authorities operate with a clear, inclusive mandate, performance targets, resources, and accountability
5. Authorities deploy a range of funding, business, and hardware approaches—sewered/non-sewered—to meet goals
6. Comprehensive long-term planning fosters demand for innovation and is informed by analysis of needs and resources
7. Political will and accountability systems incentivize service improvements in planning, capacity, and leadership



“ To mainstream equity and inclusion  
in delivering sanitation services in Wai ”

1

To describe existing programmes and policies in India, **from the aspect of inclusivity**

2

- To evaluate contextual sanitation condition in Wai
- Identify the excluded groups & explore the barriers that prevent inclusion in the service delivery in **Wai**

3

“An equitable approach is inclusive; however, an inclusive approach is not necessarily equitable”.

Lastly, to arrive at potential options for delivering inclusive sanitation framework for Wai.

## ASPECTS OF INCLUSIVITY IN PROGRAMMES & POLICIES

**2005**  
**JnNURM**

- Recognized the huge infrastructure deficits
- Sub-missions such as Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP)
- Dedicated funds for urban poor and emphasised on universal access.

**2013**

### Manual Scavengers Act

- Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers
- Rehabilitation and employment opportunities to be given

**2015**  
**AMRUT**

- Focussed on 500 cities but no dedicated funds for the poor, unlike JnNURM
- Major focus was on improving the existing sewerage infrastructure
- Funds for on-site sanitation and sludge treatment.



**1990s**

### Total Sanitation Campaign

- Accelerate sanitation coverage throughout the country
- Community driven & people centered campaign mode approach



**2008**

### National Urban Sanitation Policy

- Places the needs of the urban poor right at the centre, highlighting the constraints that limit their access
- Mentioned delinking tenure from service provision.
- Recognized the importance of the entire waste cycle.



**2014**

### Swachh Bharat Mission

- Provision of SBM grants for construction of individual toilets to "all"
- Elimination of open defecation
- Inclusive design guidelines for community and public toilets especially for women & other vulnerables
- Behaviour change communication to ensure that sanitation as an issue is mainstreamed with the general public



**2016-17**

### Faecal Sludge and Septage Management Policy

- Focussed on safe management of faecal sludge and septage across the sanitation service chain.

“ To mainstream equity and inclusion  
in delivering sanitation services in Wai ”

1

To describe existing programmes and policies from the aspect of inclusivity

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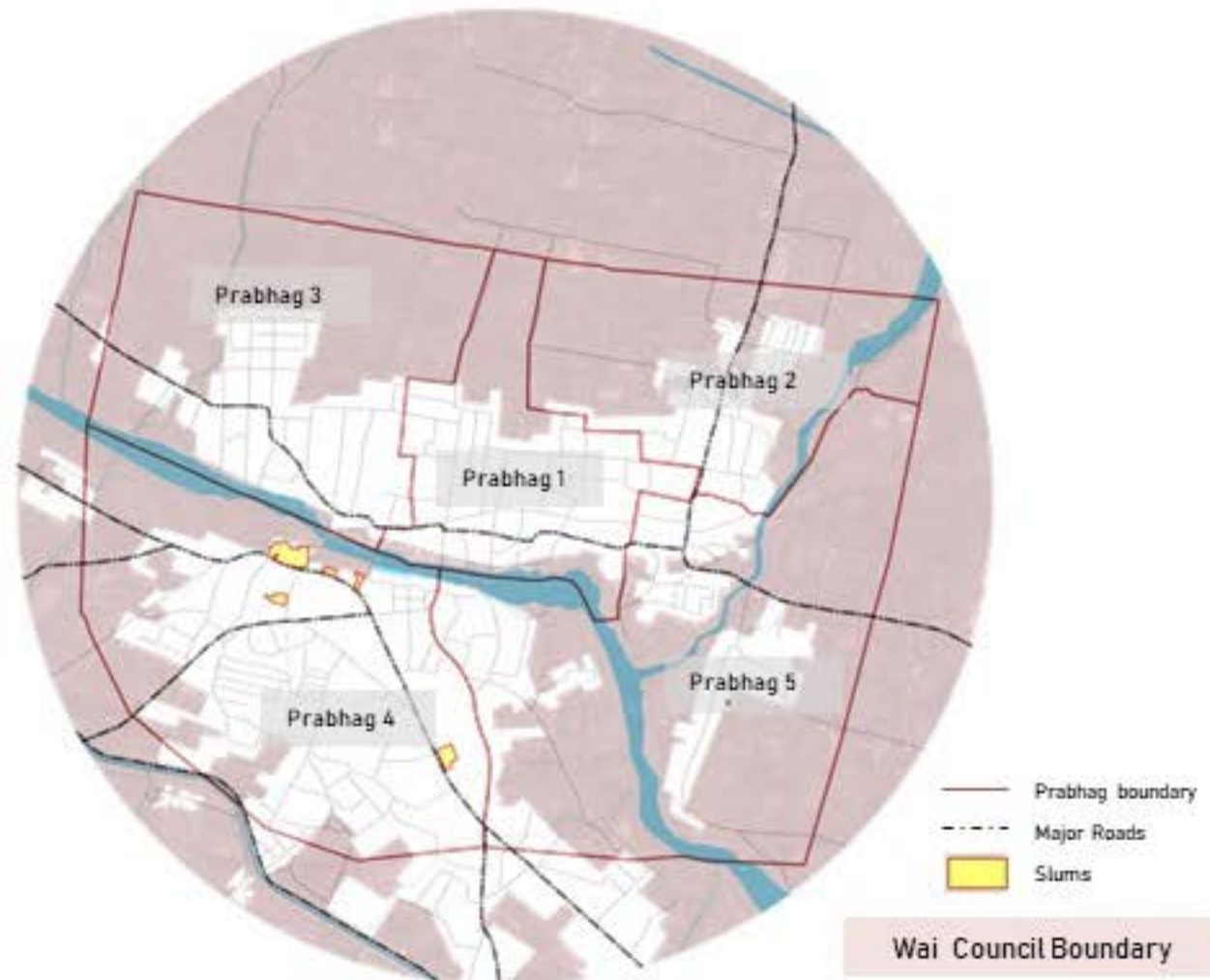
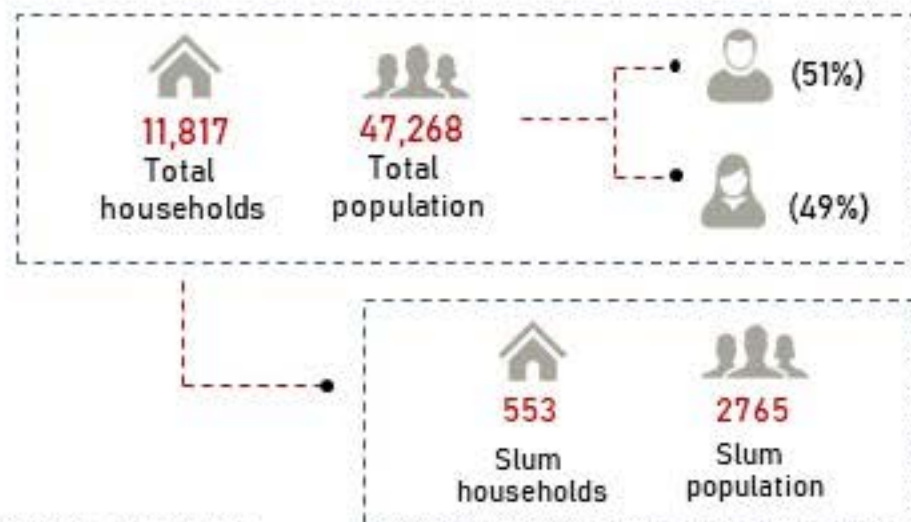
3

“An equitable approach is inclusive; however, an inclusive approach is not necessarily equitable”. Lastly, to arrive at potential options for delivering sanitation framework for Wai.





Wai is a model town for sanitation, in Maharashtra. It is a representative of lot of small towns and their issues pertaining to sanitation. But Wai has been moving towards "inclusion"

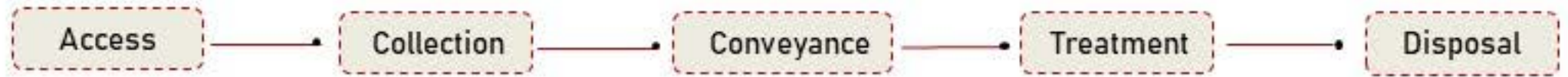


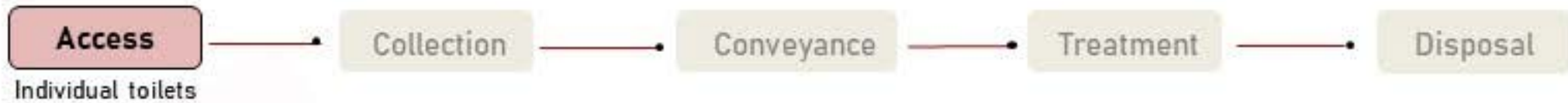
 Divided into 5 Prabhags for better administration

 Declared ODF in 2016. Aiming for ODF+

 Chief Officer is a woman

 5% funds, each for Women & children, old age & handicapped people welfare





68%  
Households  
(Census 2011)



82%  
Households  
(PAS 2017-2018)

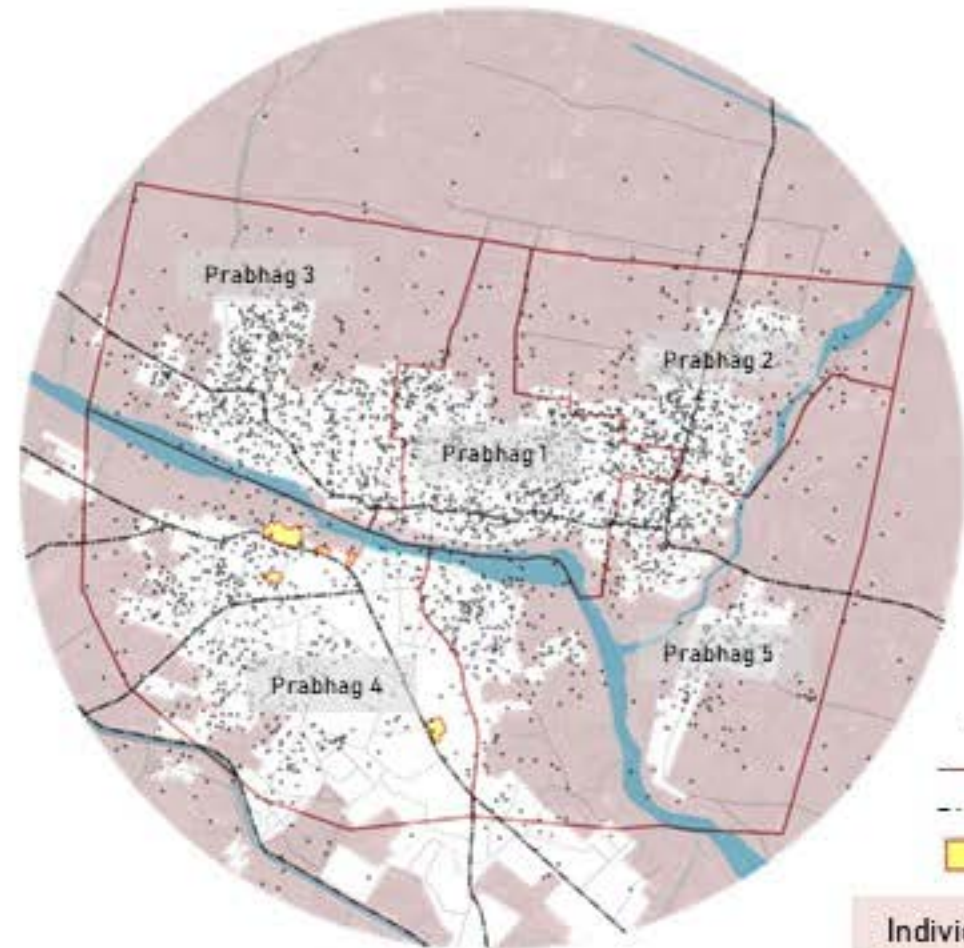
Along with a major awareness and advocacy campaign, SBM's focus is on ensuring that all households have access to individual toilets.

#### SBM Grants

- 136 IHHL constructed in Wai
- 40% applications belong to women

#### Sanitation loan

- Women actively apply for sanitation loans to council as well as SHG's
- Toilet and lenders fair



Individual toilets in Wai



Access

Collection

Conveyance

Treatment

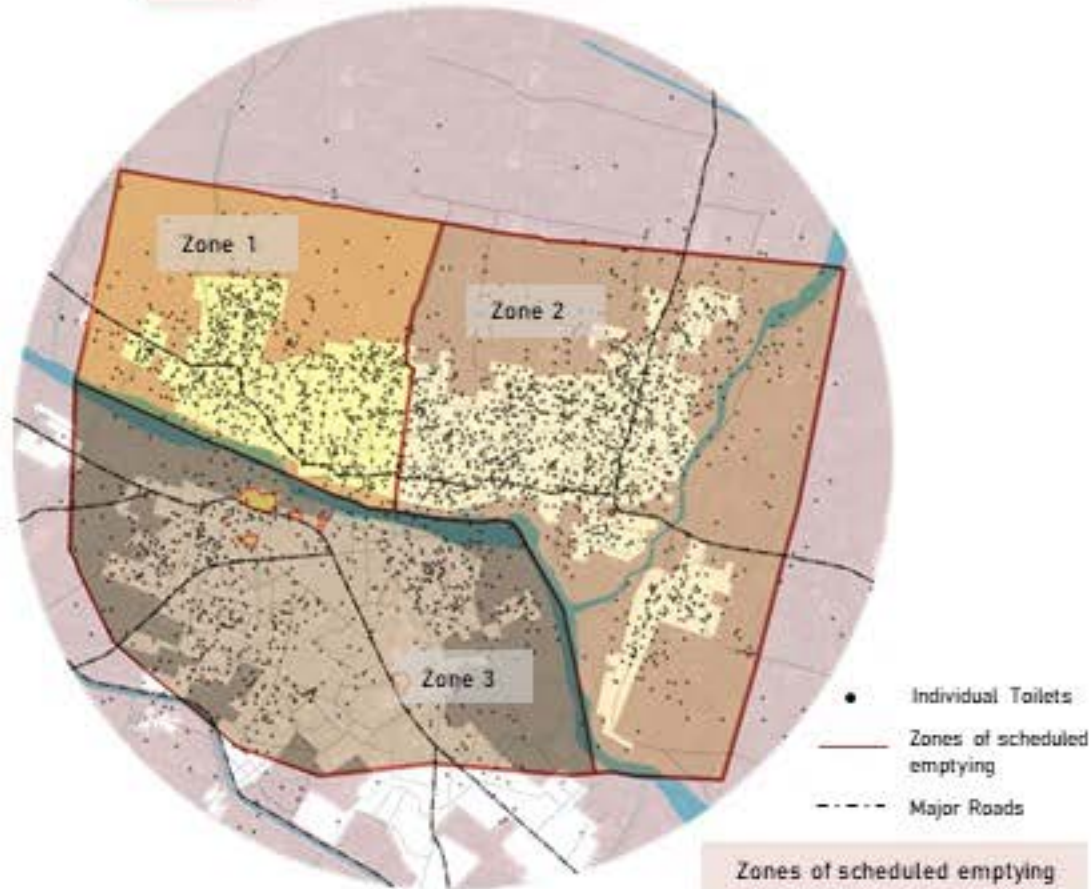
Disposal



Wai has made efforts to bring inclusivity in conveyance part of the chain.

Scheduled emptying of all septic tanks, unlinked to emptying fee since 2018.

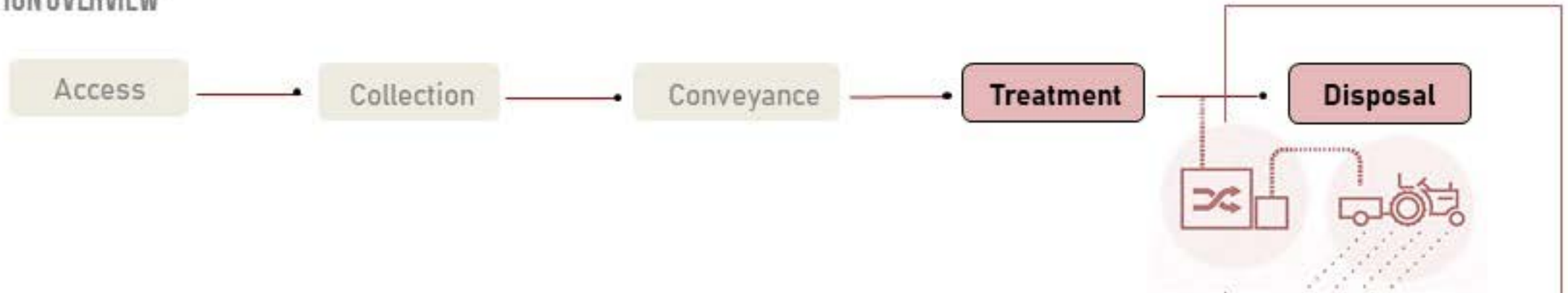
Divided into 3 zones, target is to clean 33% of the septic tanks each year.



- Longer pipe to reach the dense settlements.



- Earlier women were hesitant to let the process of cleaning take place, unless presence of a male member.
- But now a female employee goes with the emptying truck and talks to the lady of the house



Technique of **pyrolysis** is used for the safe treatment of the collected sludge, by Tide Technocrats



- Site in-charge is a woman
- Safety gear given to the operators

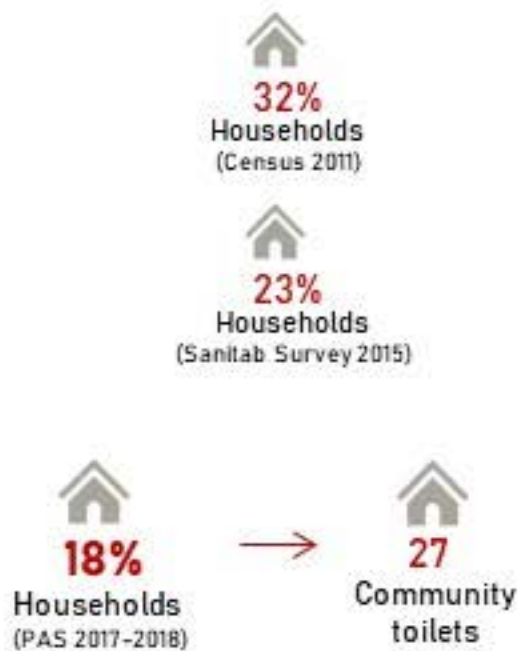


Currently, there is no provision of re-use of the treated water and the bio-char.

82% HAVE TOILETS,

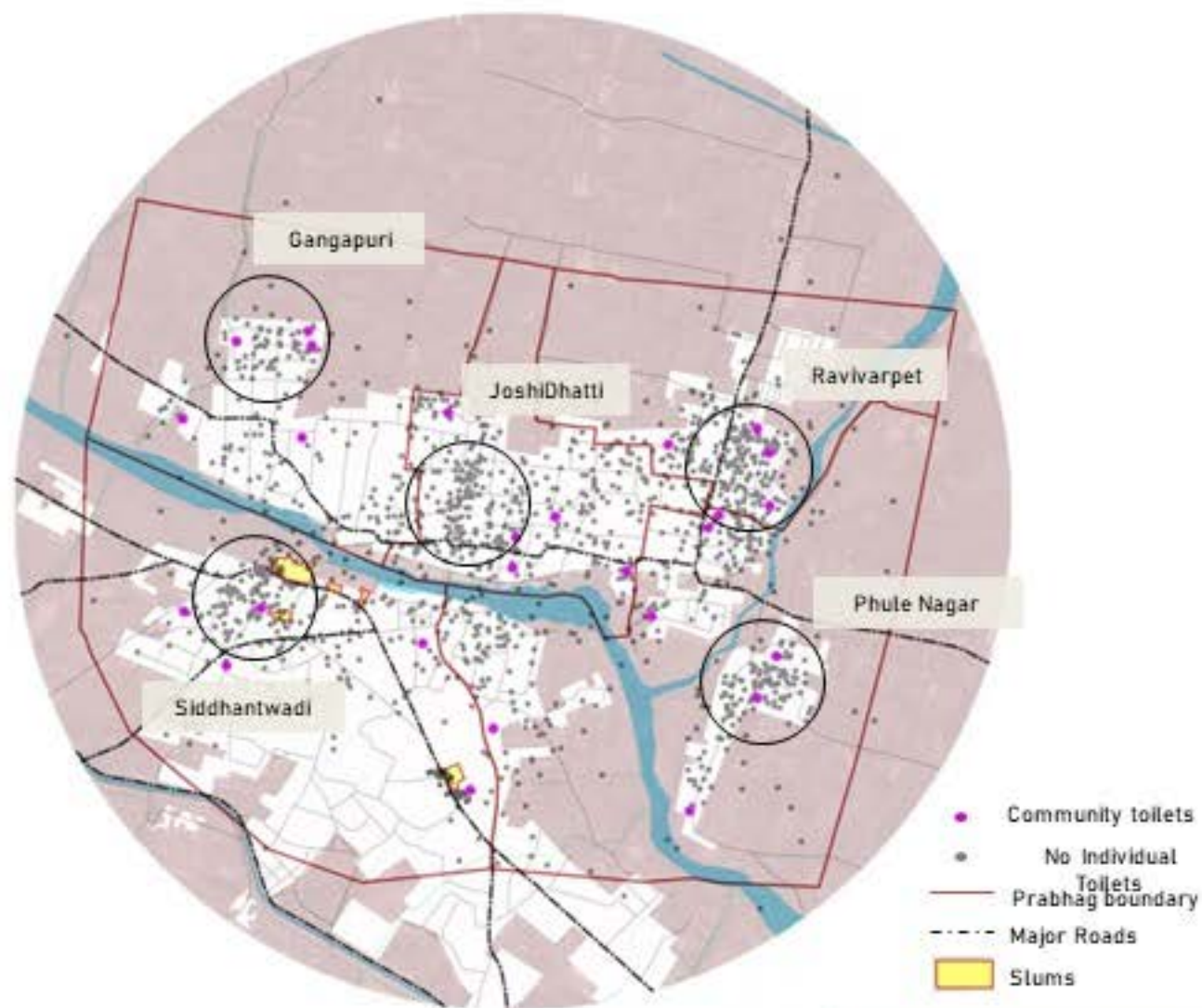
WHAT ABOUT THE **REMAINING?**





**18% don't have toilets, inspite of having SBM grants in place?**

5 major clusters have been identified in the city where households lacked individual toilets and were dependent on community toilets.



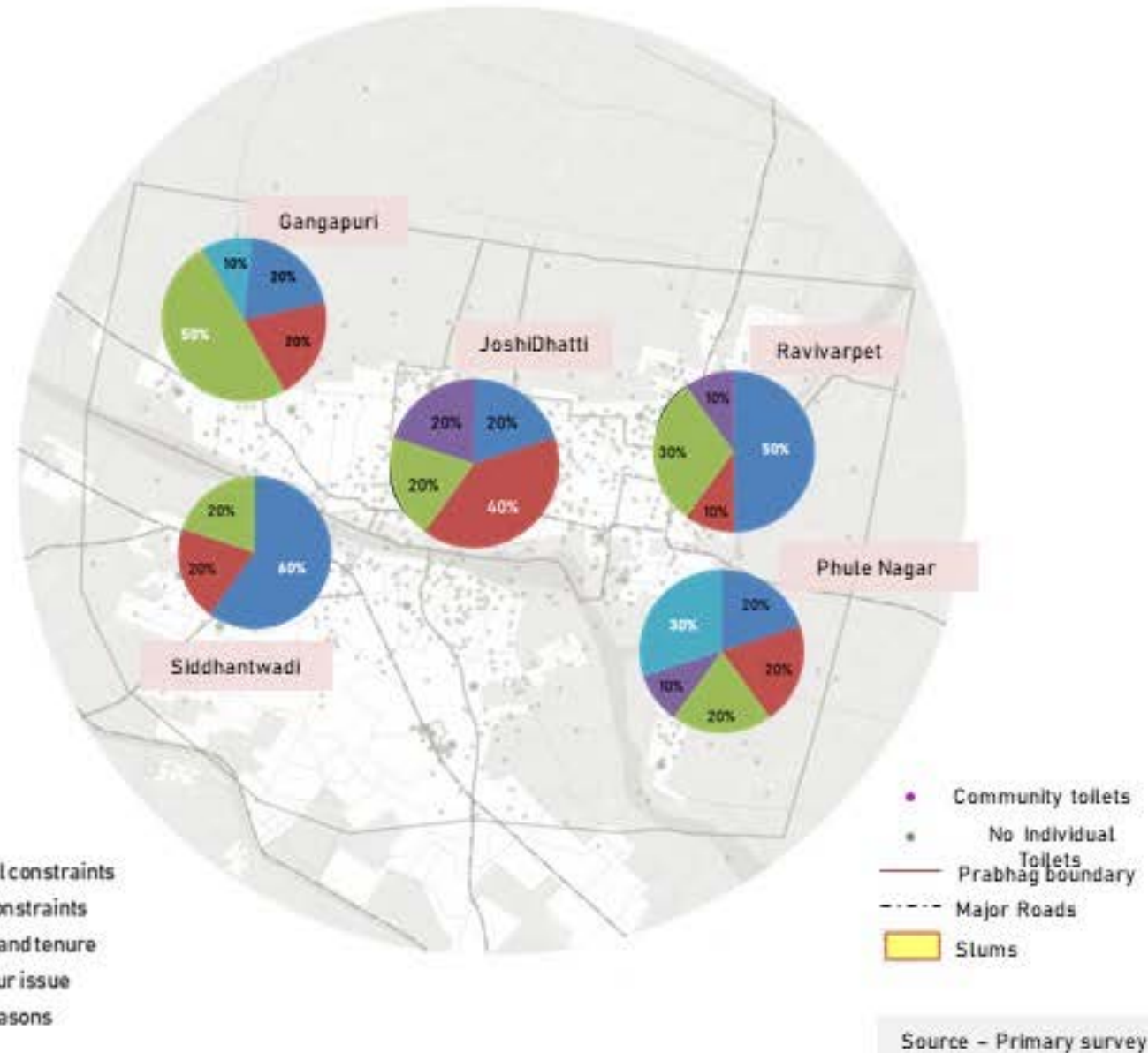
**"No Individual toilets" in Wai**

Map Source - Sanitab survey, 2015 PAS

A survey was done, with users of community toilets, in these 5 identified clusters.



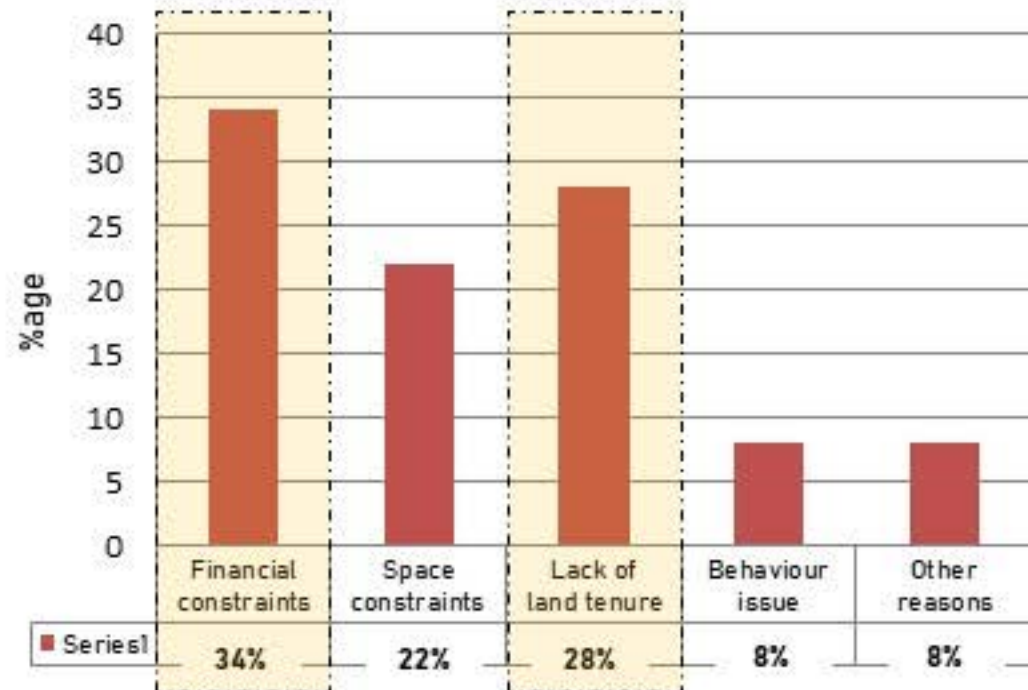
- Financial constraints
- Space constraints
- Lack of land tenure
- Behaviour issue
- Other reasons



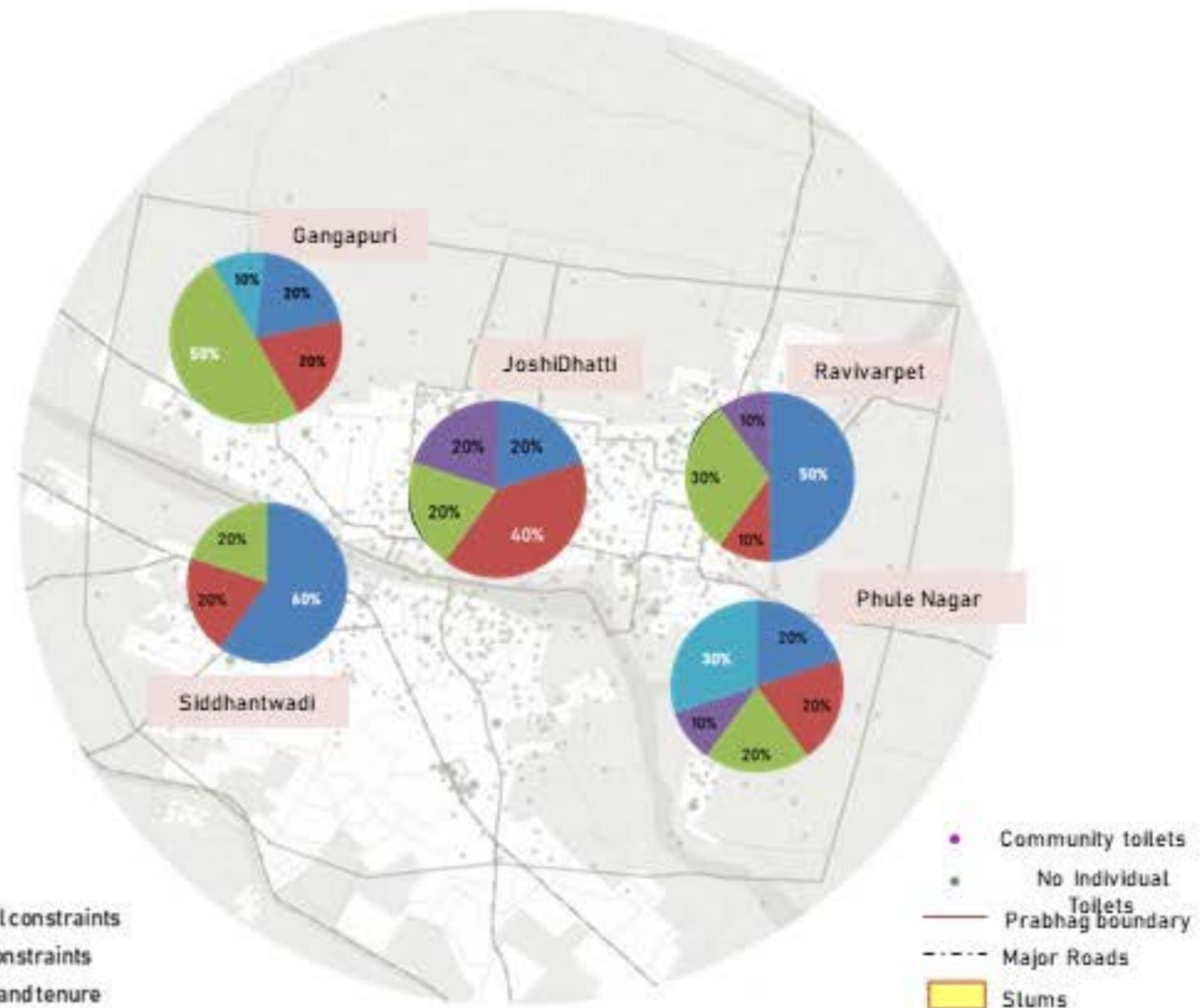


Major reasons for not having individual toilet , from the respondents who are using community toilets

Total respondents - 60



- Financial constraints
- Space constraints
- Lack of land tenure
- Behaviour issue
- Other reasons

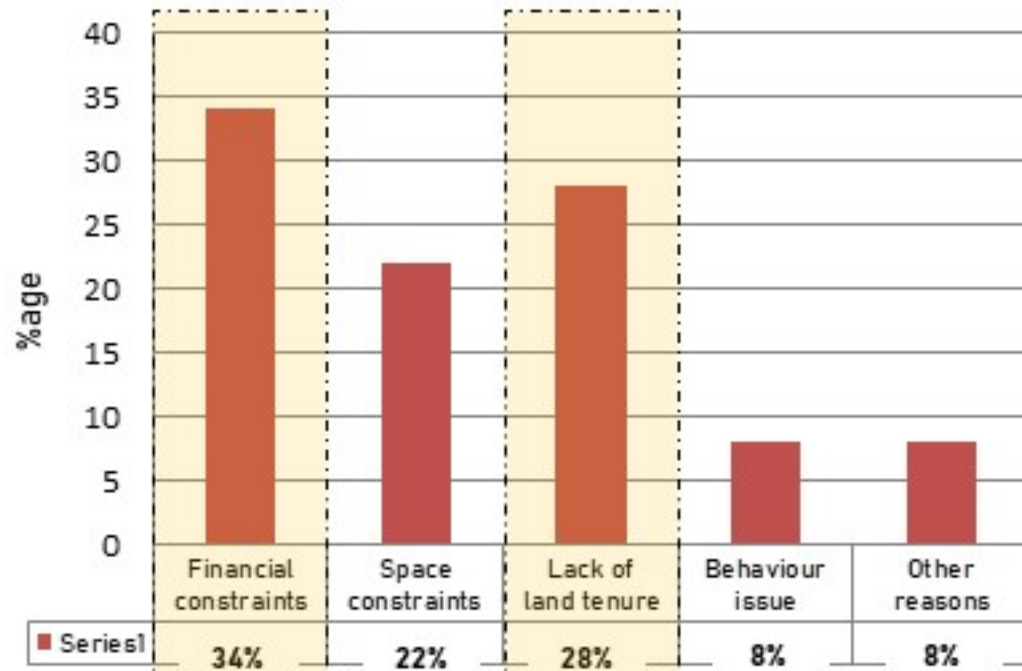


Source - Primary survey



Major reasons for not having individual toilet, from the respondents who are using community toilets

Total respondents - 60



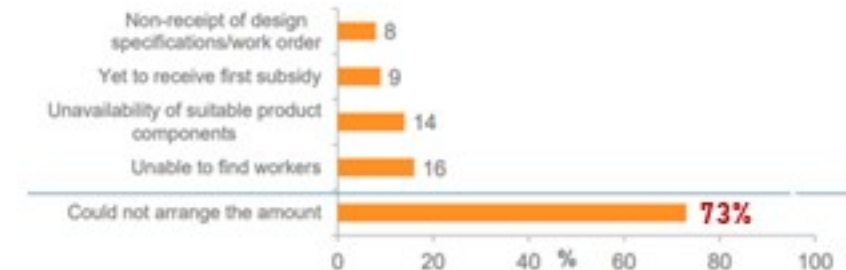
This result was reflected in the Maharashtra wide study commissioned by CWAS also, to understand demand for sanitation credit.

### 1. Progressives

Applied to SBM, built or building toilet

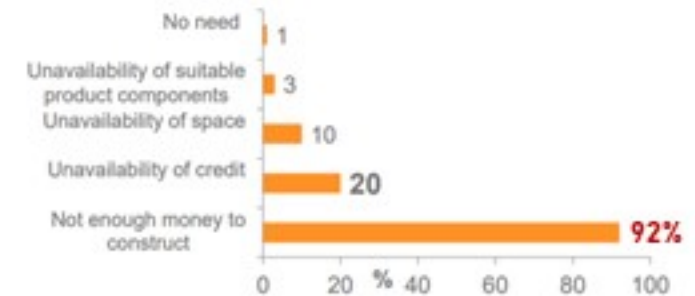
### 2. Onlookers

Applied to SBM, but not started construction



### 3. Laggards

Neither applied to SBM, nor constructed toilet



Financial constraint was stated as the biggest challenge.

# NO INDIVIDUAL TOILETS

## URBAN POOR & SLUM DWELLERS

 30 years old slum  
 271 Households  
 1328 population  
 1 CT Block  
 4 seats  
 2 for Men/  
 2 for women



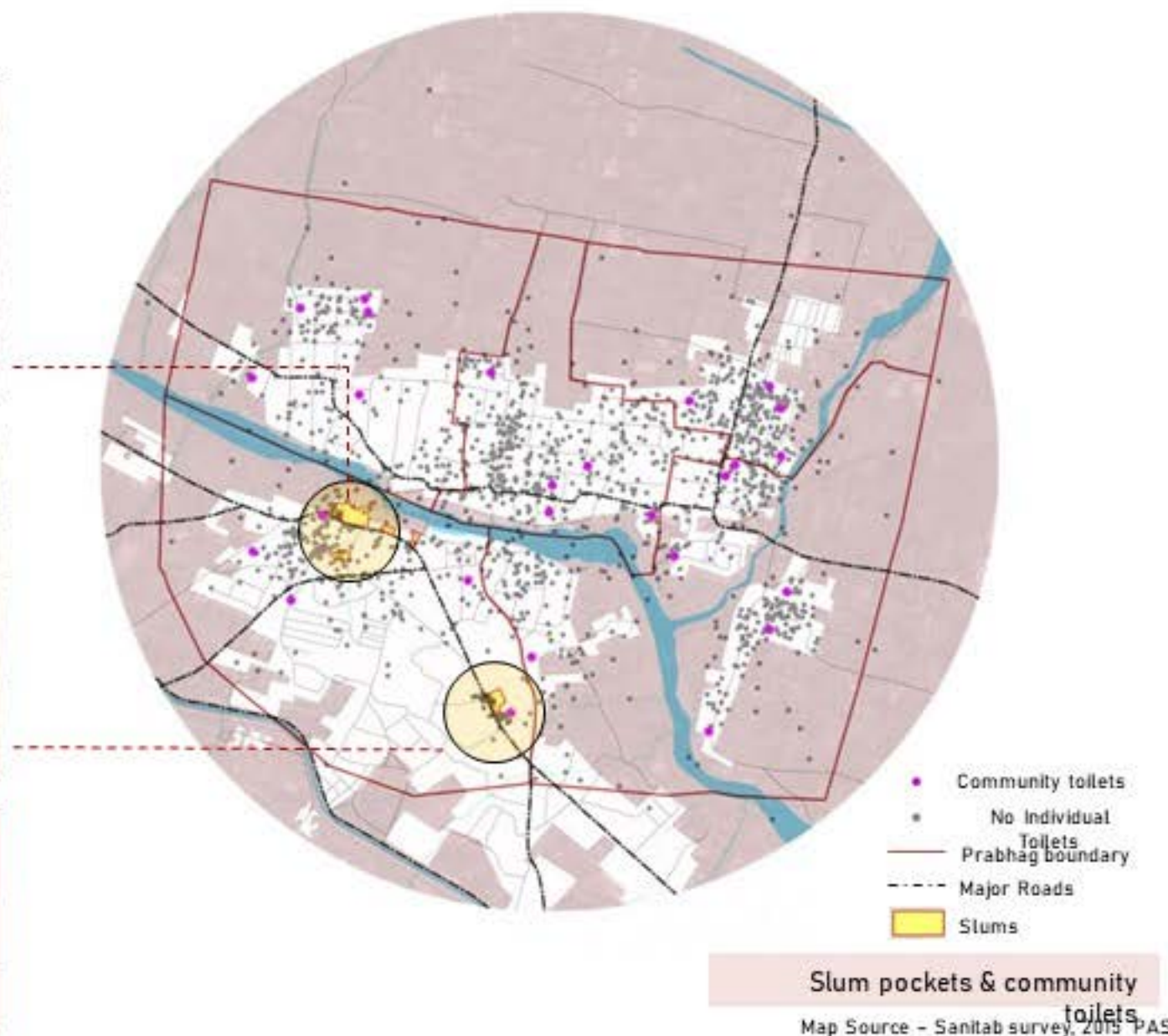
Ghure Bazaar slum

 50 years old slum  
 71 Households  
 812 population  
 2 CT Block  
 10 seats



Kashikapdi Slum

Name of toilet block	Existing facilities	Dependent population	Requirement	Gap
Ghurebazar	2F; 2M	1328	37 seats	<b>33 seats</b>
Kashi Kapdi	10 seats	812	23 seats	<b>13 seats</b>





# NO INDIVIDUAL TOILETS

## URBAN POOR & SLUM DWELLERS

Other than overcrowding, there are several issues such as

"It is difficult to enter and exit due to less space & high step"



Broken doors

CT at Ghure Baazar Slum

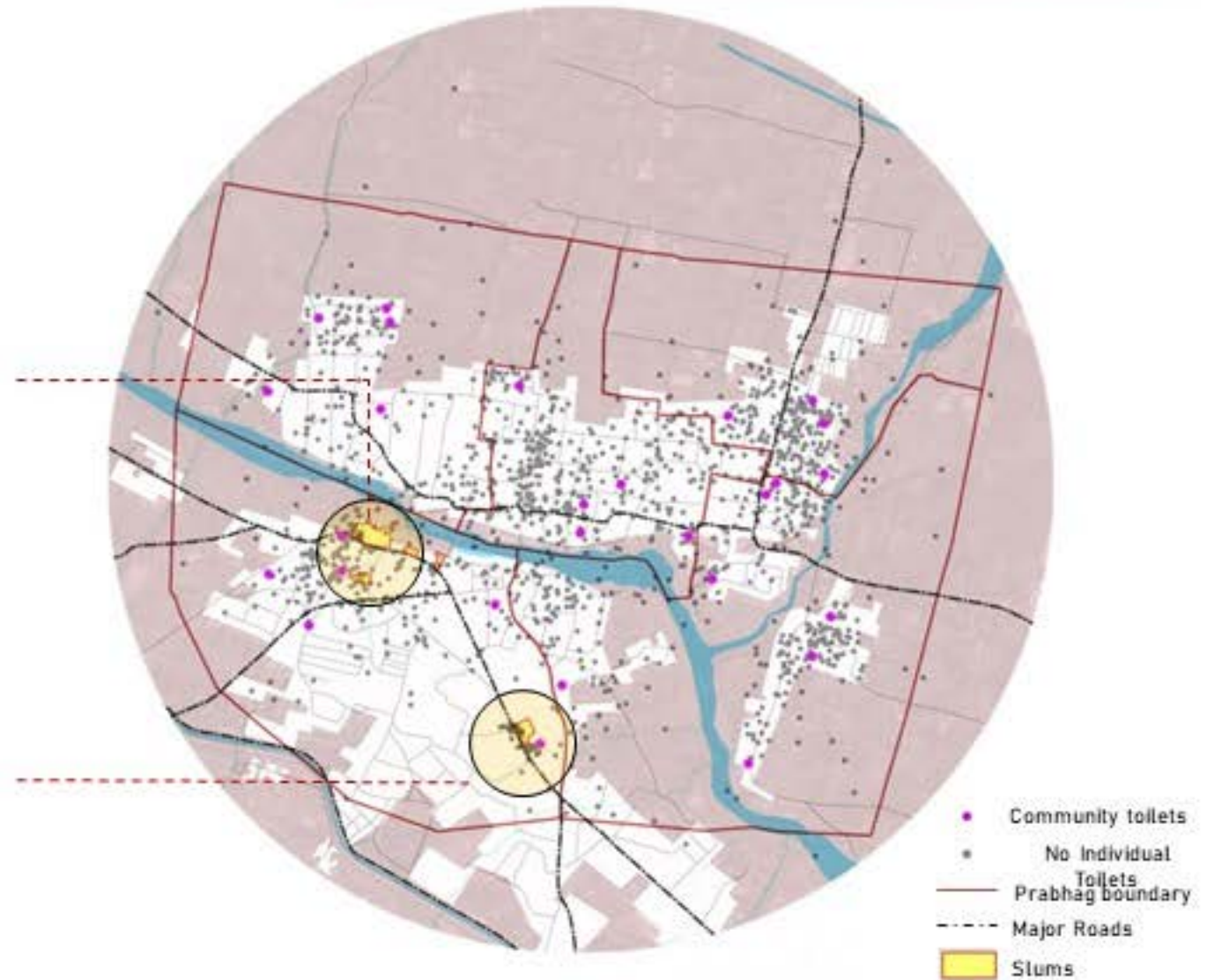


Lack of lighting ; no bulbs

Lack of water source

CT at Kashikapdi Slum

1. Issue of overcrowding
2. Lack of adequate infrastructure considerations



Slum pockets & community toilets

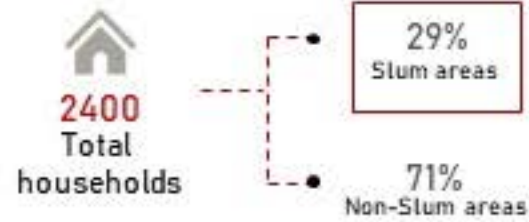
Map Source - Sanitab survey, 2015 PAS



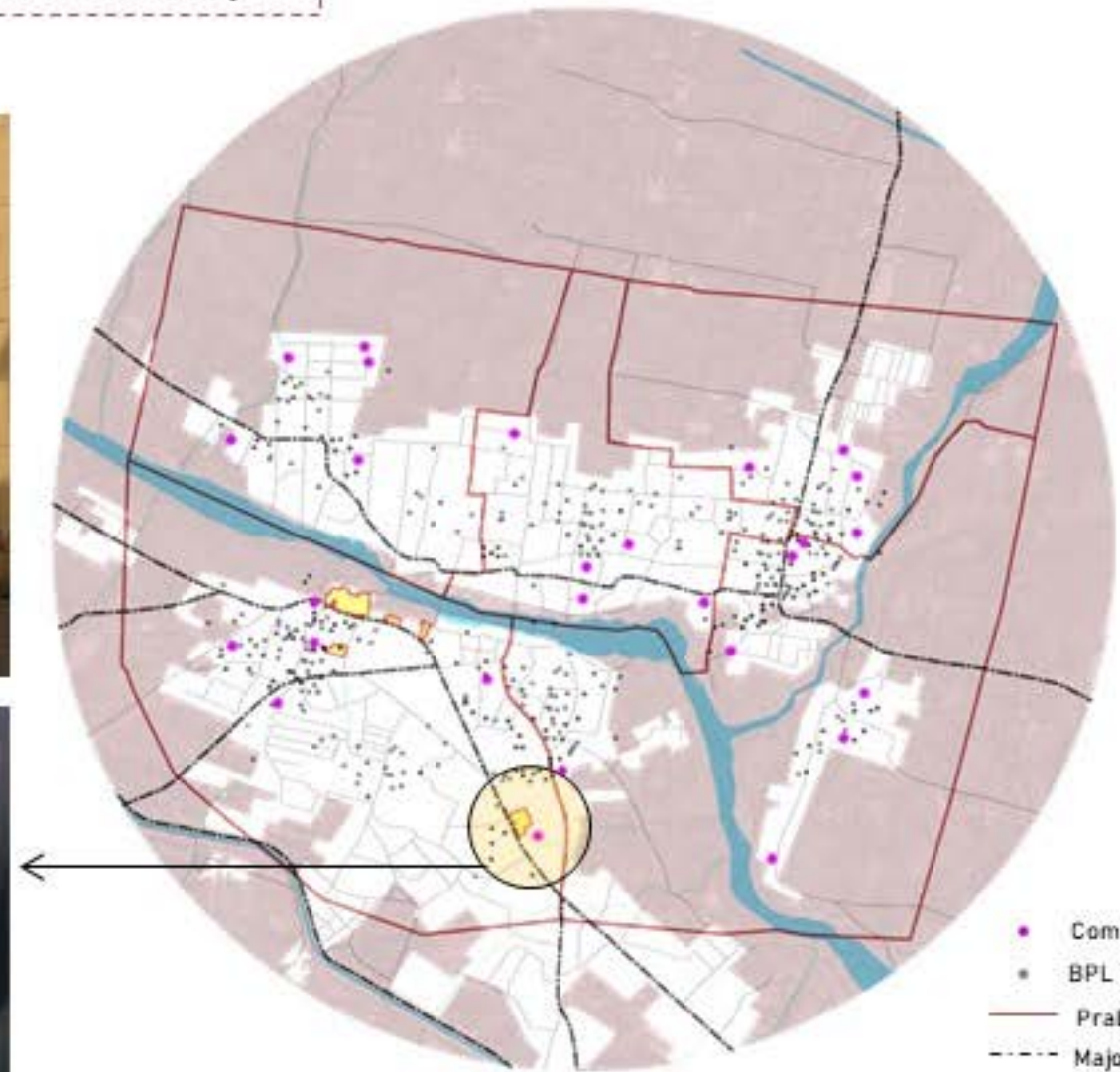
# NO INDIVIDUAL TOILETS

## BELOW POVERTY LINE

1. Issue of overcrowding
2. Toilet sustainability



Since 2015, Kashikapdi slum's houses **doesn't have water supply** in their toilets. They use the CT facility.



- Community toilets
- BPL Card holders
- Prabhag boundary
- Major Roads
- Slums

BPL card holders



Used as storage space



Used as cooking space



Used as kitchen extension

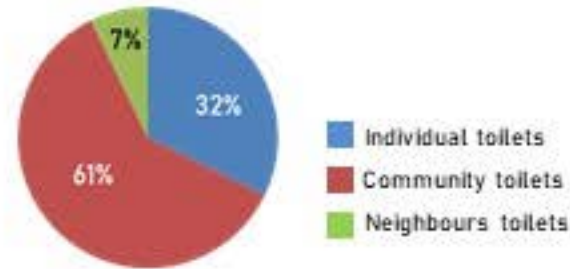


## NO INDIVIDUAL TOILETS

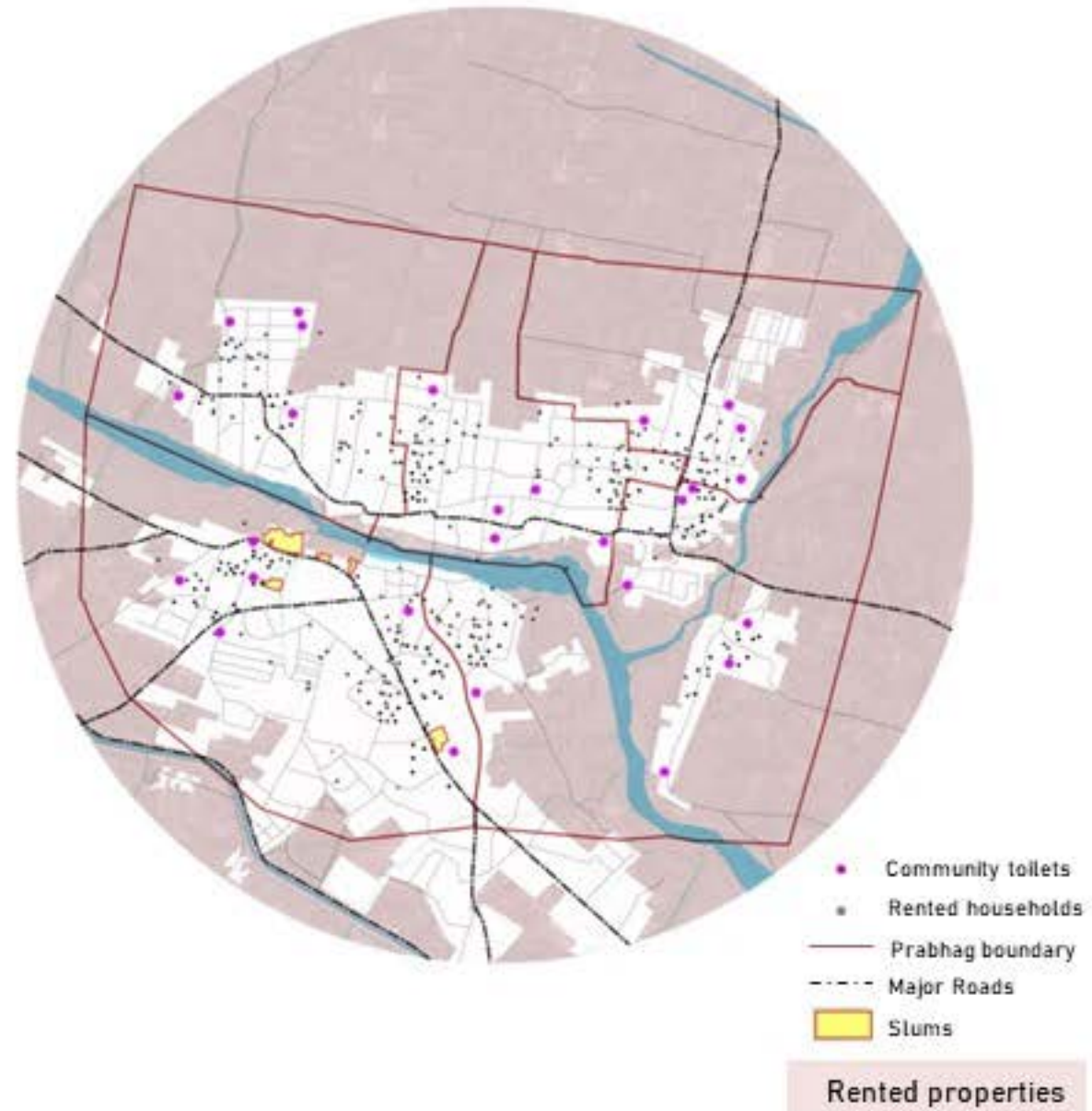
## RENTERS

  
8117  
Total properties  
(Census 2011)

  
23%  
Rented properties  
(Census 2011)



In Sanitab survey 2015, **130 of the surveyed properties were rented.** Formal tenure is required for householders to be entitled to a public service. Hence, they cannot build toilets, even if they want to.





Who are the

OTHER

**VULNERABLES**

in Wai?



"We don't use the community toilets at nights. Its not safe and gets too dark"



"The toilet is too far and its difficult to leave the baby alone"



About 4200+  
Women depend on  
Community toilets

20-25  
Transgenders

Even though women and girls constitute almost half of the Wai's population, they are still excluded and hence are affected by a lack of access to safe sanitation services.



Additional needs such as menstrual hygiene, pregnancy issues and motherhood



Open defecation is particularly unsafe for women.



Safety concerns, while using CTs at night

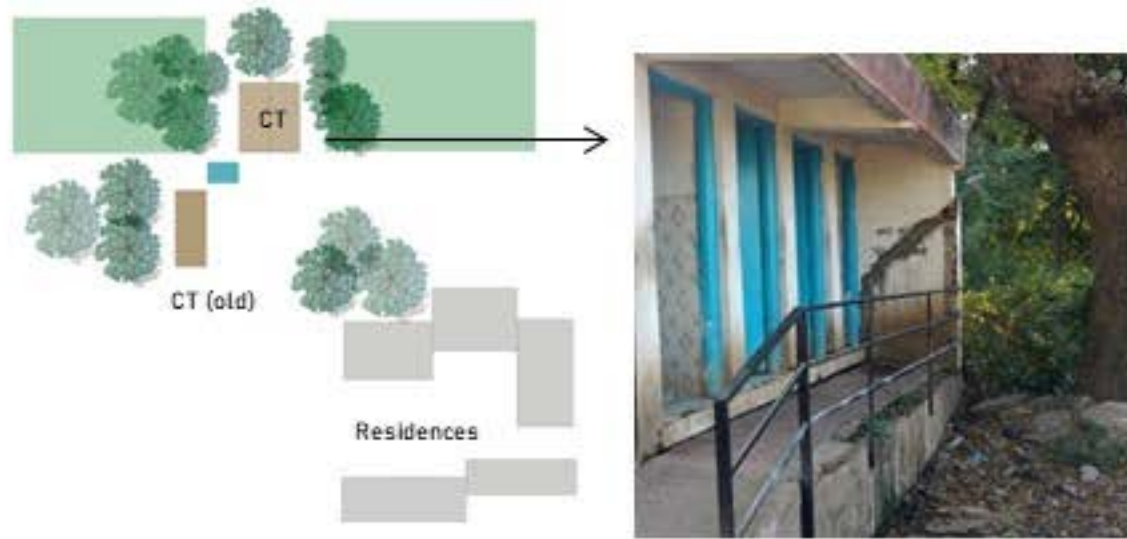


Members of the transgender communities struggle as we have rarely looked at gender beyond male and female.

"We use female community toilets, face no issue here as compared to Pune."



Lack of safety provisions.



CTs, located far from the residences, makes it difficult for the women to use at night.



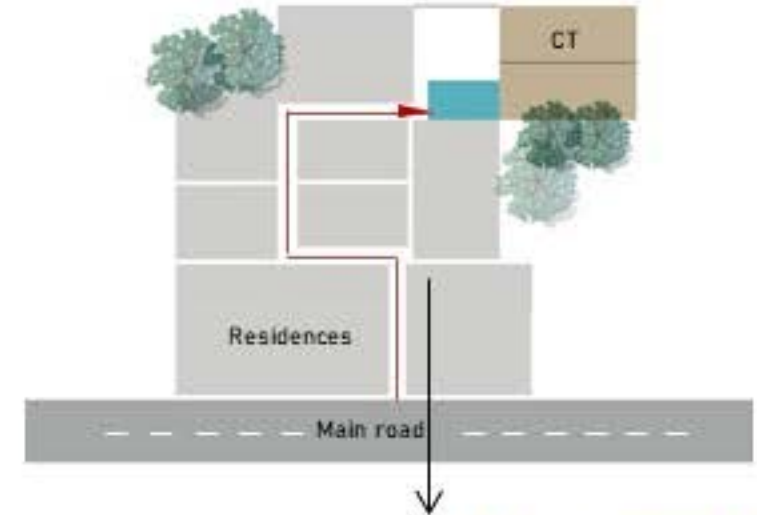
Lack of light.



Cracks on the walls



Access path to CT is hidden &amp; dark



CTs, located inside the residences, are favourable for the communities, especially to use at night



Lack of light.



Not visible from the main roads

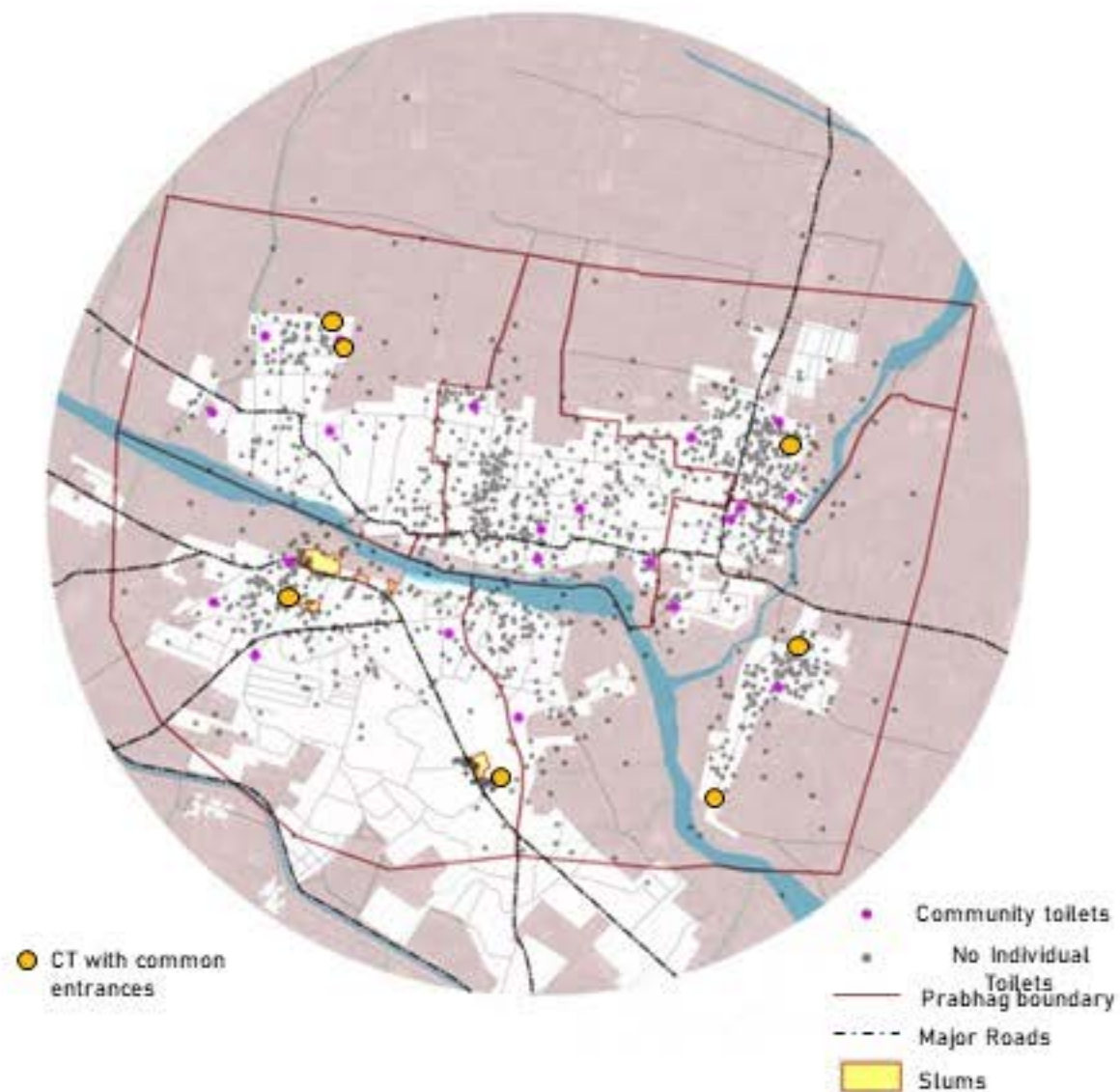




1.

7/28 community toilets don't have separate entrances for men and women.  
No visibility buffer

Toilet Block Name	Separate entrances	Toilet Block Name	Separate entrances
Vanarse Dhatti	Yes	Dhor Galli	Yes
Belbaugh Dhatti	Yes	Maang Khadi	Yes
Baudh Vasti	No	Kumbhar Wada	Yes
Navechi Wadi	Yes	Ghurebazar (Slum)	No
Patne Vasti	Yes	Pasarni Road	Yes
Khatik Wada	Yes	Ambika Temple	Yes
Joshi Dhatti	Yes	School No. 10	Yes
Shivaji Udyan	Yes	Momin Ali	No partition between M & F
Teli Ali	No	Ladi Vasti	1(new) of the 2(old) toilet block has separate entrance
Smashan Bhumi	Yes	Baudh Vasti	No partition between
Dravid High School	Yes	Smashan Bhumi RP	Old block has no separate entrance
Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	Kalwat Ali	Yes
Kashi Kapdi	No	Keskar Panavta	Yes
Navhi Ali	Yes		

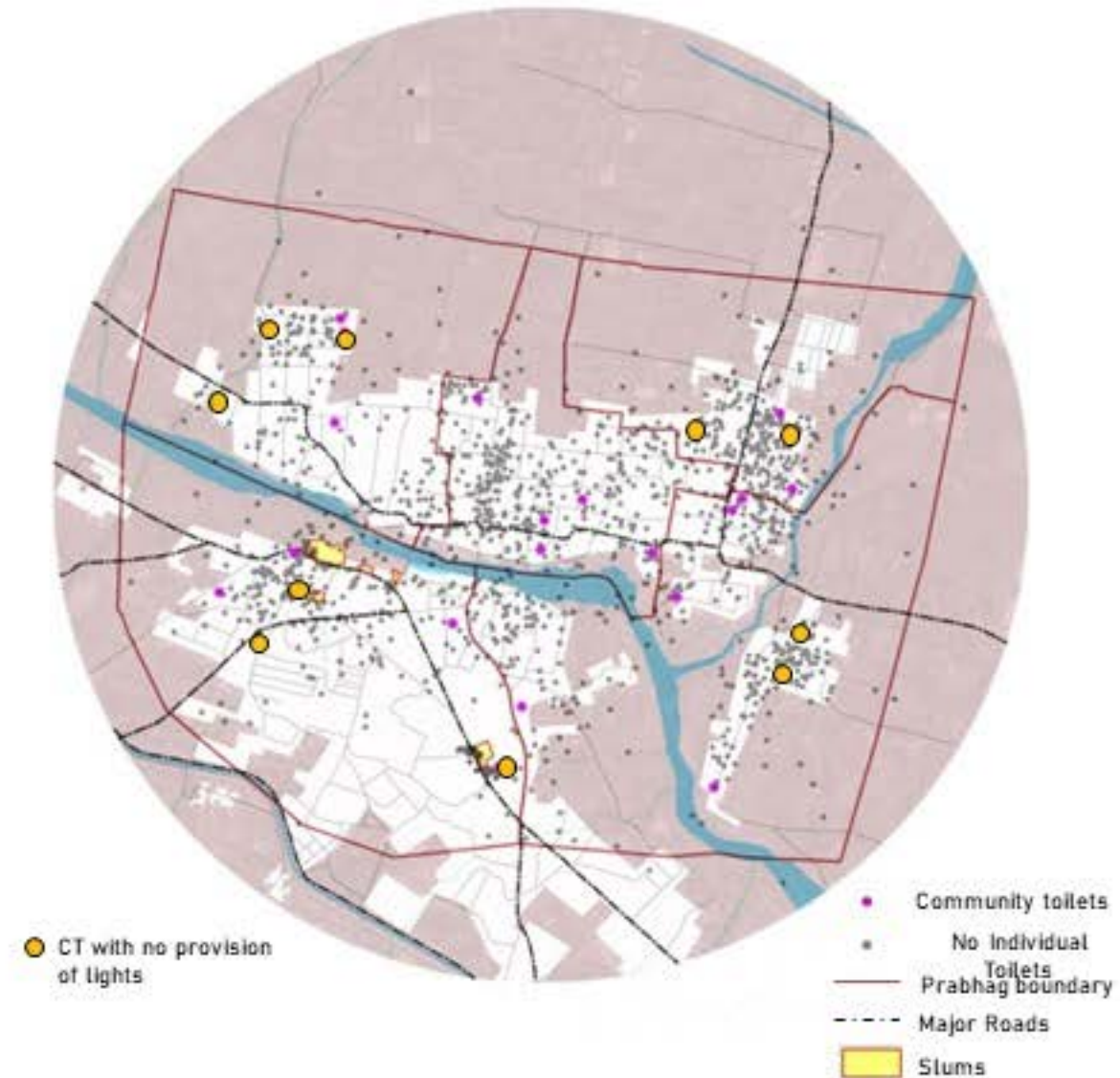




2.

12/28 are not lit properly, making it difficult to use at night times.  
Whereas guidelines say, every cubicle must have separate light source

Toilet Block Name	Light provision	Toilet Block Name	Light provision
Vanarse Dhatti	1 bulb for 2 seats	Ghurebazar	all bulbs were robbed
Belbaugh Dhatti	1 tubelight for 2 seats	Pasarni Road	1 tubelight for 2 seats
Baudh Vasti	No	Ambika Temple	No
Navechi Wadi	No	School No. 10	2 tubelight per m & F toilet
Patne Vasti	No	Momin Ali	No individual lights for cubicle
Khatik Wada	1 tubelight in the passage for M & F	Ladi Vasti	1 tubelight only
Joshi Dhatti	Not sufficient 3 tubelights for 11F seats	Baudh Vasti	1 tubelight in passage area only
Shivaji Udyan	light source available only till 2 cubicles	Smashan Bhumi RP	No
Teli Ali	No	Kalwat Ali	No
Smashan Bhumi	No	Keskar Panavta	Old block has no lights
Dravid High School	1 tubelight in M & F toilet which is not sufficient	Navhi Ali	3 tubelights per 7 seats
Ambedkar Nagar	1 tubelight for 2 seats	Dhor Galli	3 tubelights per M & F toilet
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	No	Maang Khadi	2 tubelights in M not working
Kumbhar Wada	No lights are working		



## AGED PEOPLE

- A lack of access to sanitation facility worsens many health problems, especially in older age.
- Long distances to community toilets, high entrance steps, lack of space inside makes them difficult to use the facility.
- There is least engagement of these elderly people in decisions made on access to water and sanitation



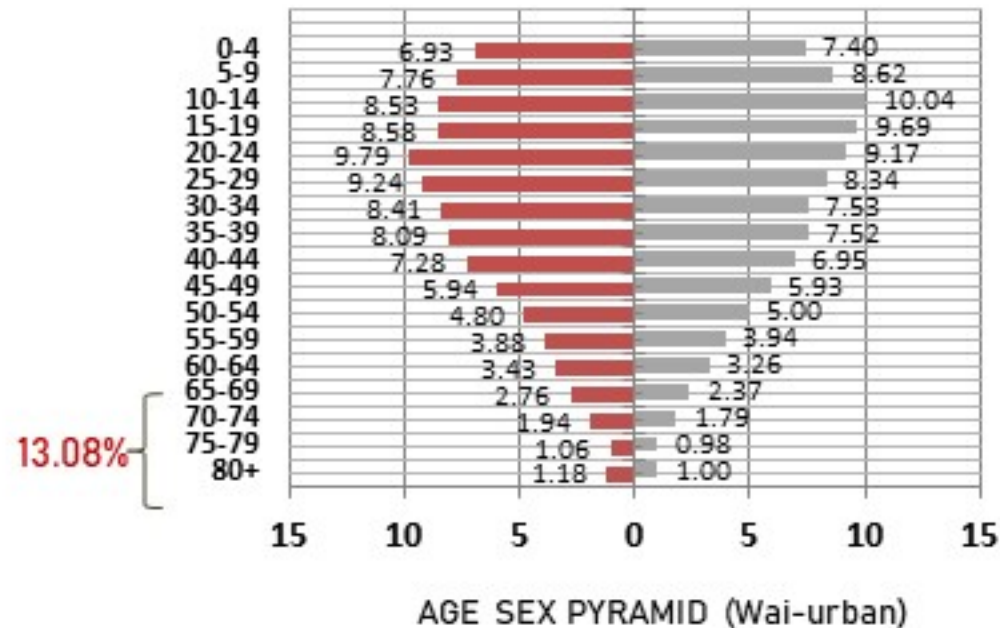
~ 6200  
65+ aged  
population



~ 1110  
Depend on CTs



■ Males %age ■ Females %age



This old lady has to walk **900 Mtrs** to access the community toilet in Phule Nagar.



## DIFFERENTLY ABLED PEOPLE

- Disability does not only associate with lack of access, but these people also face environmental and social barriers, which prevents equitable access.
- This presents a major hurdle to accomplishing Goal 6 of SDG, which says 'sanitation for all' by 2030.



156  
Registered  
Differently abled  
People in Wai

"Its difficult to access toilet at my home, as it was not designed according to my needs"



"We don't have toilet in our house. The community toilet is mostly wet and difficult for us to use."



"Toilets are with high steps and narrow doors. Also there is very less light inside"



This mentally challenged lady forgets the route to the community toilets. Her family members says the CT is located far from the house.



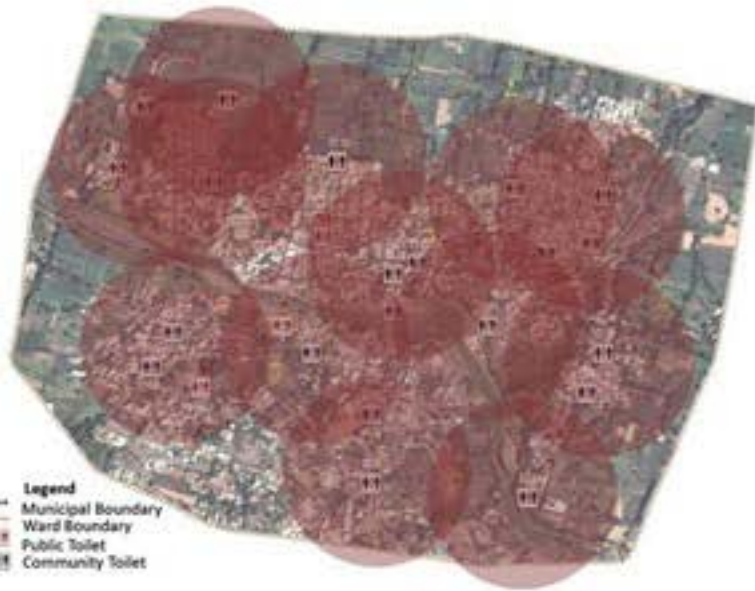


1.

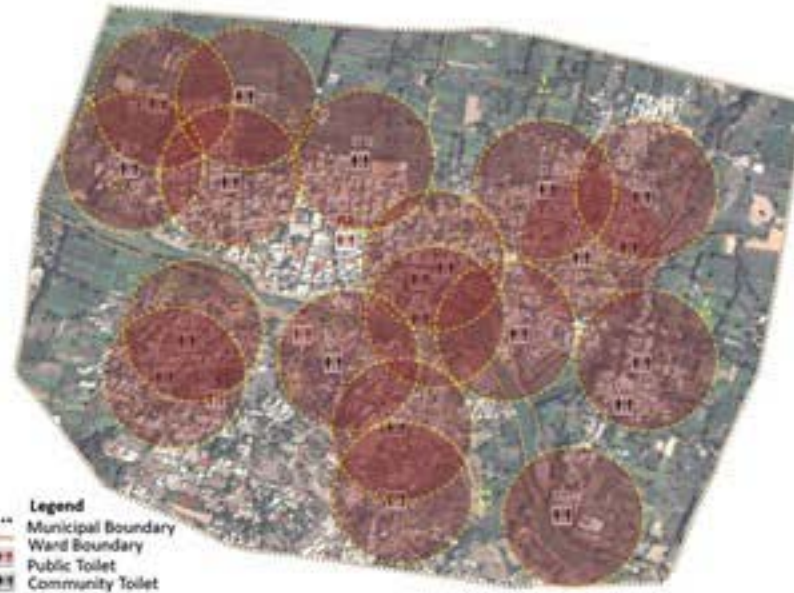
It takes an average of 300-400 mtrs walk, to reach the nearest community toilet in Wai, which is a 5 mins walk.

CPHEEO / SBM recommends CTs are required to be located in reasonable vicinity of 500 mtrs for dependent users. Taking average speed of 1.25 metre/sec, 500 mtrs takes more than 7 mins to reach

500 metres buffer from CTs



300 metres buffer from CTs



100 metres buffer from CTs



Distance	Time taken
500 mtrs	7 mins
300 mtrs	5 mins
100 mtrs	1.5-2 mins

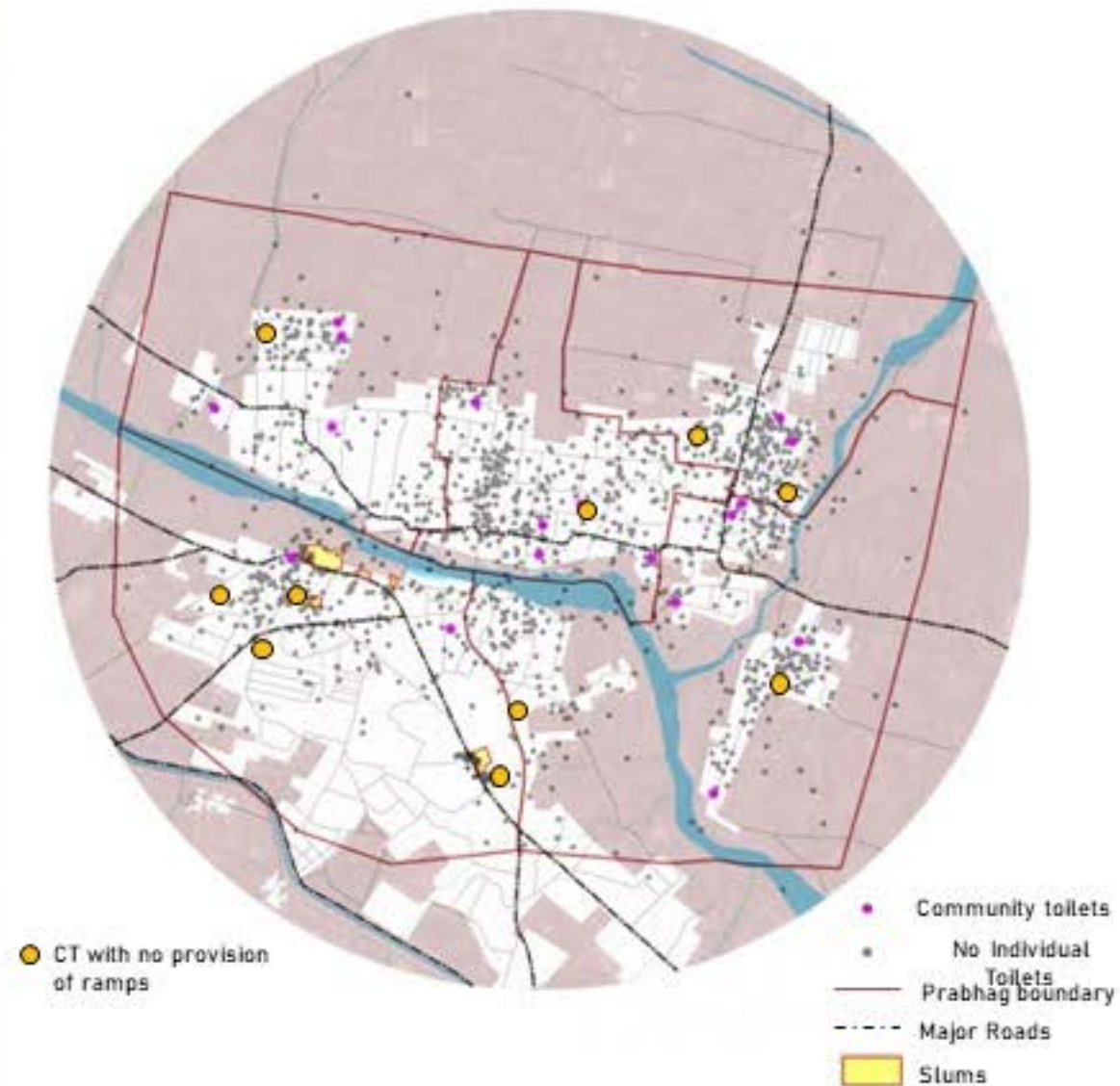
“ Just imagine, how fast you can access your toilets, when at home or office? ”



2.

10/28 community toilets do not have ramps and rest have ramps but with either no railings or steep slopes.

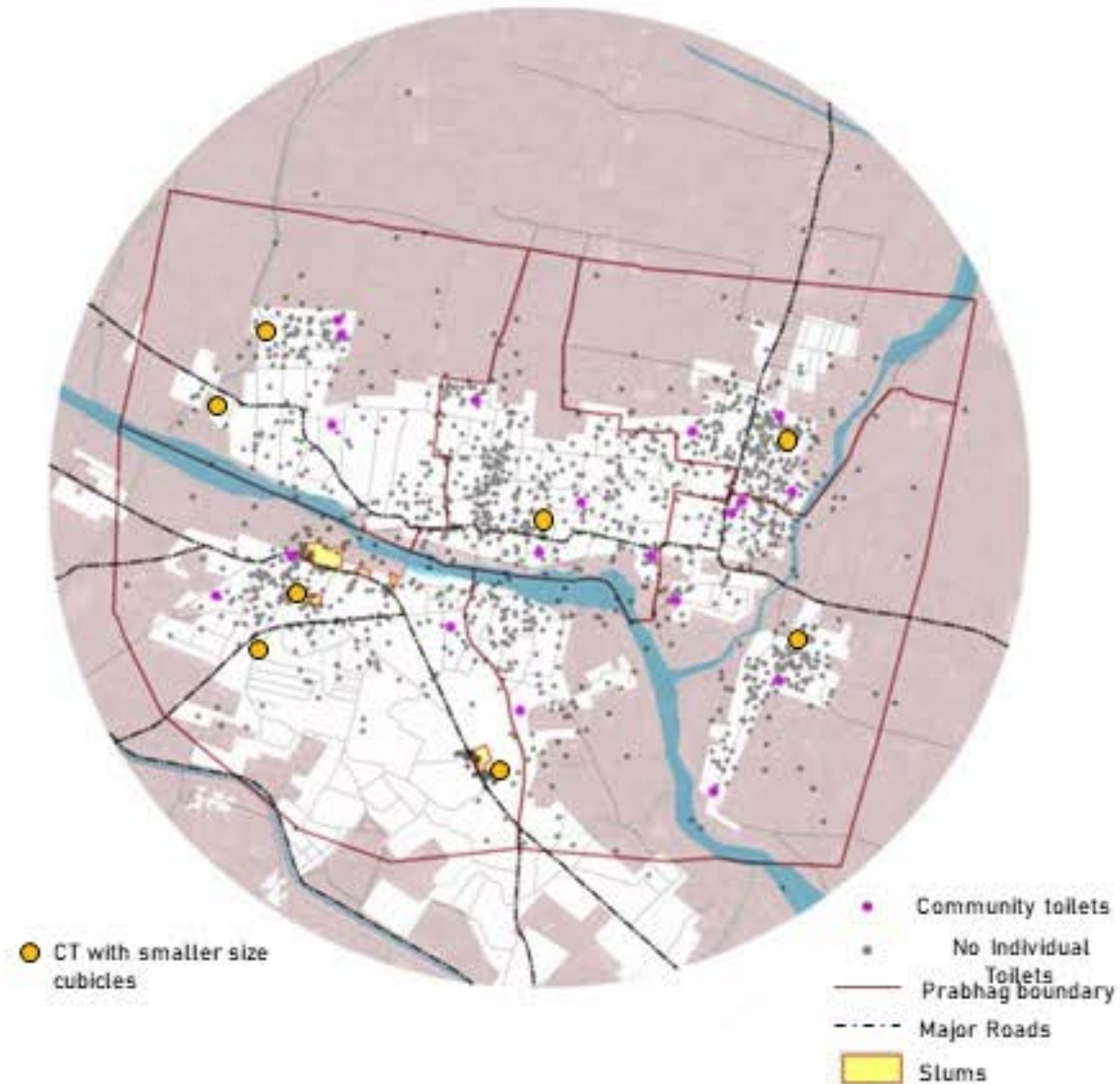
Toilet Block	Is toilet block barrier free?	Slope of the ramp
Vanarse Dhatti	Broken ramp	Steep slope
Belbough Dhatti	Yes	1:10
Baudh Vasti	Ramp not required : The passage leading towards toilet is damaged	No ramp
Navechi Wadi	Ramp not required	No ramp
Patne Vasti	Ramp available but no railing	1:11
Khatik Wada	Yes	1:9
Joshi Dhatti	Yes	1:9
Shivaji Udyan	No	No ramp.
Teli Ali	There is no ramp at the entrance	No ramp.
Smashan Bhumi	There is IM & IF toilet with ramp	1:12
Dravid High School	Yes	1:10
Ambedkar Nagar	Yes	1:10
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	No	No ramp
Navhi Ali	Yes	
Dhor Galli	Yes	Slight slope
Maang Khadi	Ramp not required	01:10
Kumbhar Wada	Ramp available at the entrance of toilet, but no ramp at the access point	Steep ramp
Ghurebazar (Slum)	No	-
Pasarni Road	No	-
School No.10	Ramp available but no railing	1:9
Momin Ali	Ramp available but no railing	1:10
Ladi Vasti	Yes	1:8
Baudh Vasti	Yes	1:11
Smashan Bhumi RP	Yes	1:10
Kalwat Ali (Mungse Ali)	Ramp provided for 1 cubicle ; But no ramp at the entrance	No ramp
Keskar Panavta	Ramp provided but not usable : Old block has no ramp	-



3.

8/28 community toilets are smaller in size than recommended by MOHUA guidelines – 900\*750 MM

Toilet Block Name	Size of the toilet	Toilet Block Name	Size of the toilet
Vanarse Dhatti	900*900 MM	Dhor Galli	1200*900 MM
Belbaugh Dhatti	900*750 MM	Maang Khadi	1100 * 750 MM
Baudh Vasti	800*700 MM	Kumbhar Wada	
Navechi Wadi	1000*750 MM	Ghurebazar (Slum)	800*750 MM
Patne Vasti	800*800 MM	Pasarni Road	900*900 MM
Khatik Wada	1000*750 MM	Ambika Temple	1000*900 MM
Joshi Dhatti	1100 * 750 MM	School No. 10	800*800 MM
Shivaji Udyan	800*750 MM	Momin Ali	
Teli Ali	900*900 MM	Ladi Vasti	1000*750 MM
Smashan Bhumi	1100 * 750 MM	Baudh Vasti	800*800 MM
Dravid High School	900*900 MM	Smashan Bhumi RP	800*800 MM
Ambedkar Nagar		Kalwat Ali (Mungse Ali)	1100*750 MM
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	800*750 MM	Keskar Panavta	900*900 MM
Navhi Ali	900*900 MM		





DIFFERENTLY ABLED PEOPLE  
AGED PEOPLE

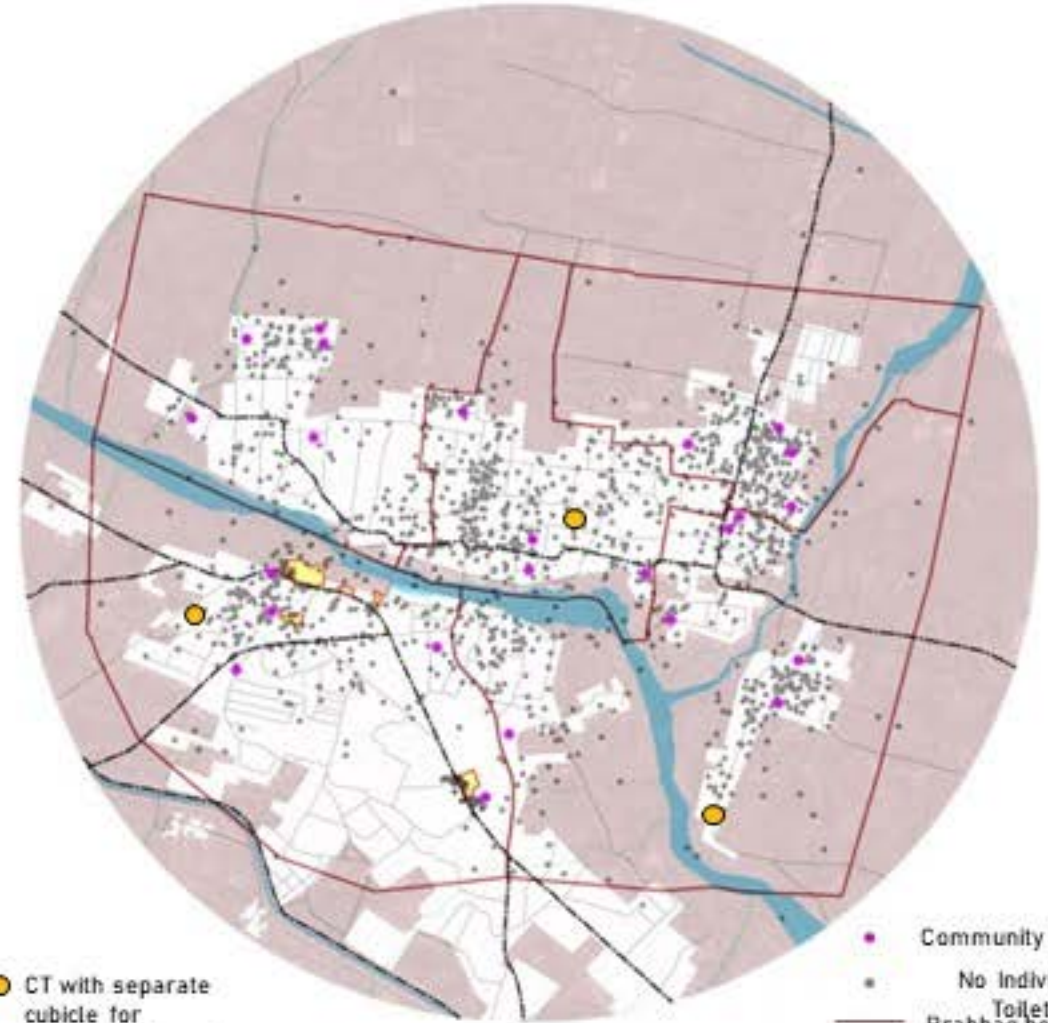
4.

Only **3/28** community toilets have separate cubicle, catering to the needs of the specially abled people

Toilet Block Name	Presence of handicapped seat
School No. 10	Yes, 1 cubicle - 1800*900 MM
Baudh Vasti	Yes
Smashan Bhumi RP	Yes

5.

None of the toilets have any infrastructure to support vulnerable groups such as railings to hold onto inside the existing toilet blocks.



● CT with separate cubicle for handicapped people

● Community toilets  
● No Individual Toilets  
— Prabhag boundary  
- - - Major Roads  
■ Slums



10% Scheduled Caste  
2% Scheduled Tribes  
10% Muslim

## RAVIVARPET



## A BoddhaBasti

- 80-90 SC households; mostly rented houses
- Gets water once a day for 2hrs/day
- 1 CT block with 4 seats for men/women



- Around 15 households, comprising of manual scavengers.
- Rehabilitated at Ravivarpet (land given by Council)



## B Phule Nagar

- 150 Muslim households; mostly rented houses
- Gets water once a day; open drain in the area
- 1 CT block with total 5 seats



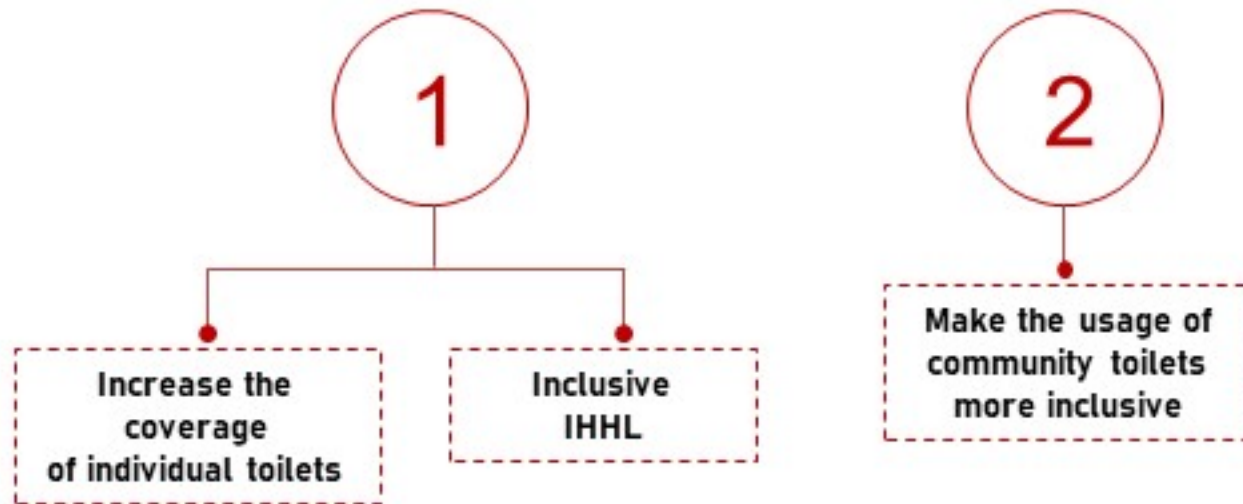
## C Guru Chowk Area

- Around 100-120 households
- Gets water twice a day; semi-covered drains
- Mostly individual toilets,





# Lets make it INCLUSIVE



# 1. INDIVIDUAL TOILETS



**Smoother flow of SBM grants**, would allow and motivate more construction of individual toilets



**The design of the IHHL toilets** should be inclusive, with adequate floor space and infrastructure.



**Involvement of women** in decision making process



**Ensuring pro-active consultation** and respecting the views of the excluded groups.



**Creating greater awareness** in economically and socially marginalized areas of the city.

1



2

3



**Enforcement of de-linking tenure status** with the provision of basic services such as toilet construction.



**Capacity building in municipal corporation employees**, according to the principles of inclusion & equity



## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

National 'Advisory on Public and Community Toilets, MOHUA gave certain protocols for **STANDARD COMMUNITY TOILET** covering all the stages such as planning, design & construction, O&M and management

### Cleanliness

- **All toilet seats and urinals clean and usable at all times – men/women**
- Wash basin(s) clean and usable at all times
- Toilet floor is swept and mopped at all times
- Mirrors, if available, are clean and polished
- **Available and regularly cleaned litter bins, with bins available with each toilet seat**
- Roster being maintained for regular cleaning and maintenance

### Support Infrastructure

- **Availability of water**
- Available and operational soap dispenser
- Usable taps and fittings, with no leakage OR water tank in or outside the structure
- **Adequate ventilation facility (vents, slanted glass slats and/or exhaust fan)**
- **Premises are well lit at all times, with each seat having its own light point, and all light points functional**
- **Functional bolting arrangements on all doors**

### Accessibility

- **Gender-segregated, distinct entrances for males and females**
- **Entrance/ accessibility (like ramp, stairs) to toilet block is barrier free**
- Premises are visible to passers-by, with clear signage, and the area within 3m from each direction of the structure is not encroached
- Public/Community Toilet is visible on Google Maps toilet locator as 'SBM Toilet'

### O & M

- Untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage from the toilet is not discharged and/or dumped in drains, open areas or water bodies
- **Staff is provided with necessary supplies of consumables, cleaning equipment**
- Name and contact details of the supervisor
- Complaint registration and redressal mechanism is in place and is functional.

## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

Toilet Block Name	Female and Male seat details	Score 110	Category
Vanarse Dhatti	4F; 5M, 3U	72	Average
Belbaugh Dhatti	5F; 5M	79	Good
Baudh Vasti	2F; 2M	61	Poor
Navechi Wadi	2F; 2M	70	Average
Patne Vasti	2F; 2M	76	Good
Khatik Wada	3F; 4M	71	Average
Joshi Dhatti	11F; 7M	71	Average
Shivaji Udyan	4F; 4M	69	Average
Teli Ali	4F; 6M	75	Good
Smashan Bhumi	5F; 4M	72	Average
Dravid High School	6F; 6M, 3U	67	Average
Ambedkar Nagar	4F; 4M	59.5	Poor
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	10 seats	33	Poor
Navhi Ali	7F; 7M	71	Average
Kalwat Ali (Mungse Ali)	9F; 11M	76	Good
Keskar Panavta	7F; 8M	83	Good
Dhor Galli	4F; 3M	68	Average
Maang Khadi	8F; 8M	67	Average
Kumbhar Wada	3F; 4M	66	Average
Ghurebazar (Slum)	2F; 2M	57	Poor
Pasarni Road	5F; 5M	75	Good
Ambika Temple	5F; 6M	62	Poor
School No. 10	5F; 5M	72	Average
Momin Ali	6F; 6M	65	Poor
Ladi Vasti	6F; 6M	72	Average
Baudh Vasti	4F; 4M	72	Average
Smashan Bhumi RP	1: 4F; 4M 2: 2F; 2M	66	Average

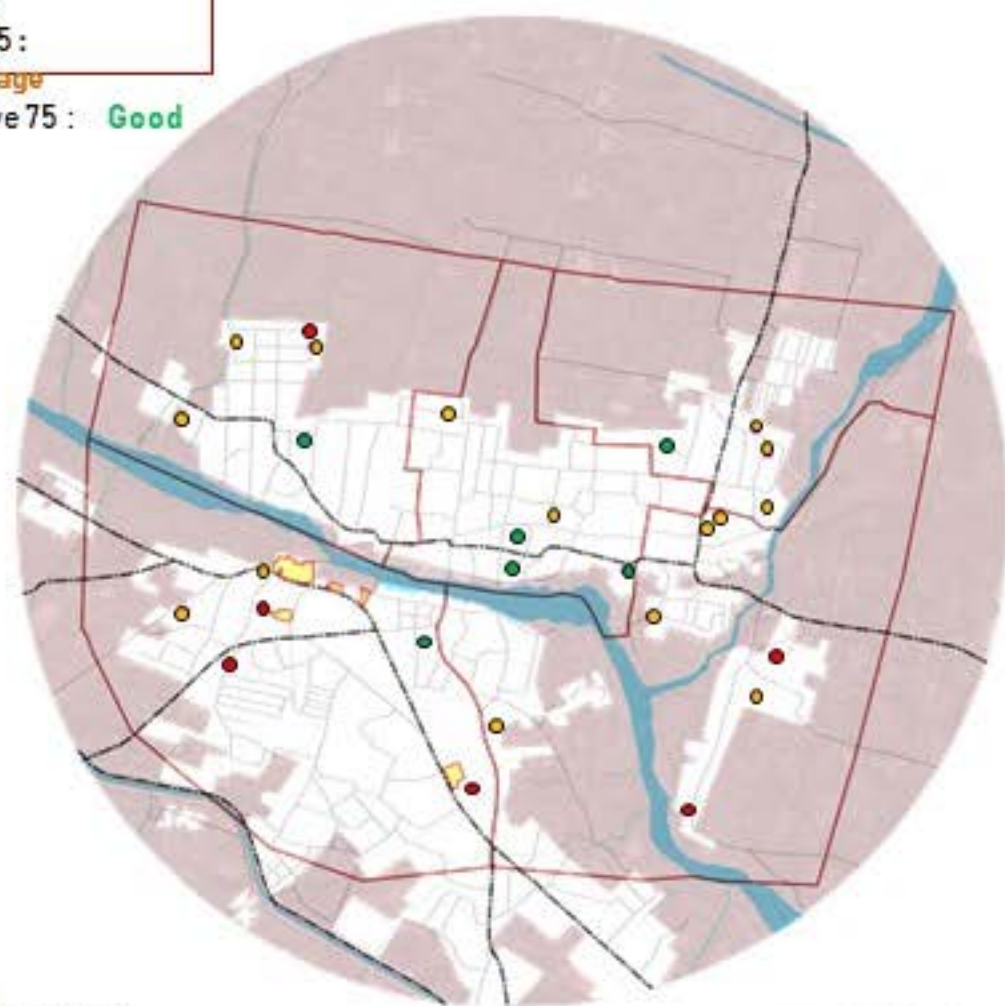
Under "60":

Poor

60-75:

Average

Above 75 : Good



- Poor CT - 6
- Average CT - 14
- Good CT - 7

- Prabhag boundary
- - - Major Roads
- Slums



## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

To make community toilets **"inclusive"** for all its users, several parameters can be added to the MOHUA guidelines.

### Cleanliness (38)

- Frequency of cleaning (3)

- **All toilet seats and urinals clean and usable at all times – men/women**
- Wash basin(s) clean and usable at all times
- Toilet floor is swept and mopped at all times
- Mirrors, if available, are clean and polished
- **Available and regularly cleaned litter bins, with bins available with each toilet seat**
- Roster being maintained for regular cleaning and maintenance

### Support Infrastructure (35)

- **Availability of water**
- Available and operational soap dispenser
- Usable taps and fittings, with no leakage OR water tank in or outside the structure
- **Adequate ventilation facility (vents, slanted glass slats and/or exhaust fan)**
- **Premises are well lit at all times, with each seat having its own light point, and all light points functional**
- **Functional bolting arrangements on all doors**

- Presence of water tank inside or outside (2)

### Accessibility (17)

- Seat adequacy (5)
- Presence of handicapped seat (5)
- Size of toilet (3)
- Ease of access of ST for desludging (2)
- Slope of ramp (2)
- Presence of infrastructure for support (3)

- **Gender-segregated, distinct entrances for males and females**
- **Entrance/ accessibility (like ramp, stairs) to toilet block is barrier free**
- Premises are visible to passers-by, with clear signage, and the area within 3m from each direction of the structure is not encroached
- Public/Community Toilet is visible on Google Maps toilet locator as 'SBM Toilet'

### O & M (20)

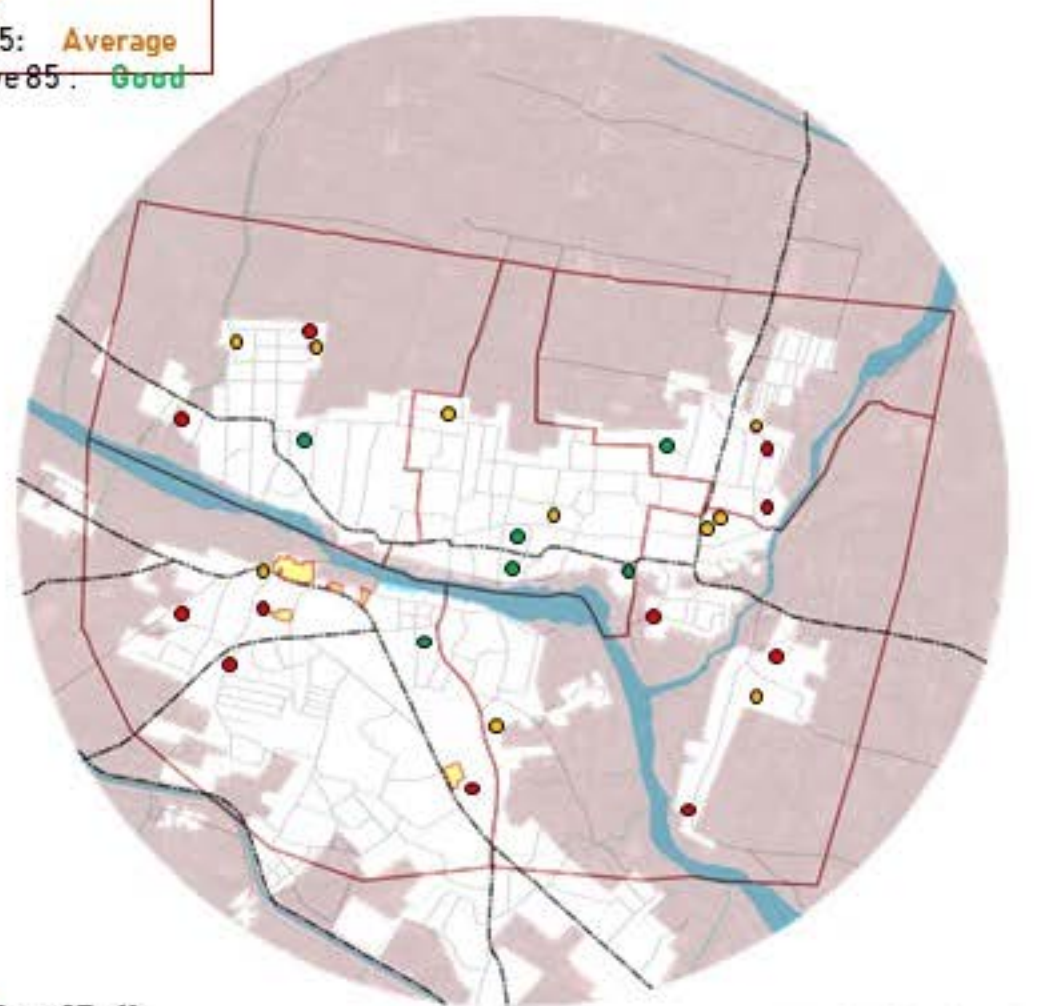
- Untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage from the toilet is not discharged and/or dumped in drains, open areas or water bodies
- **Staff is provided with necessary supplies of consumables, cleaning equipment**
- Name and contact details of the supervisor
- Complaint registration and redressal mechanism is in place and is functional.

- Inclusion of women in cleaning (2)

## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

Toilet Block Name	Female and Male seat details	Score (130)	Category
Vanarse Dhatti	4F; 5M, 3U	82	Average
Belbaugh Dhatti	5F; 5M	87	Good
Baudh Vasti	2F; 2M	64	Poor
Navechi Wadi	2F; 2M	80	Average
Patne Vasti	2F; 2M	88	Good
Khatik Wada	3F; 4M	81	Average
Joshi Dhatti	11F; 7M	81	Average
Shivaji Udyan	4F; 4M	74	Poor
Teli Ali	4F; 6M	85	Good
Smashan Bhumi	5F; 4M	84	Average
Dravid High School	6F; 6M, 3U	75	Poor
Ambedkar Nagar	4F, 4M	59.5	Poor
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	10 seats	33	Poor
Navhi Ali	7F; 7M	76	Average
Kalwat Ali (Mungse Ali)	9F; 11M	86	Good
Keskar Panavta	7F; 8M	93	Good
Dhor Galli	4F; 3M	67	Poor
Maang Khadi	8F; 8M	70	Poor
Kumbhar Wada	3F; 4M	76	Average
Ghurebazar (Slum)	2F; 2M	62	Poor
Pasarni Road	5F; 5M	85	Good
Ambika Temple	5F; 6M	72	Poor
School No. 10	5F; 5M	87	Average
Momin Ali	6F; 6M	72	Poor
Ladi Vasti	6F; 6M	82	Average
Baudh Vasti	4F; 4M	77	Average
Smashan Bhumi RP	1: 4F; 4M 2: 2F; 2M	74	Poor

Under \*75\*:  
**Poor**  
 75-85: **Average**  
 Above 85: **Good**

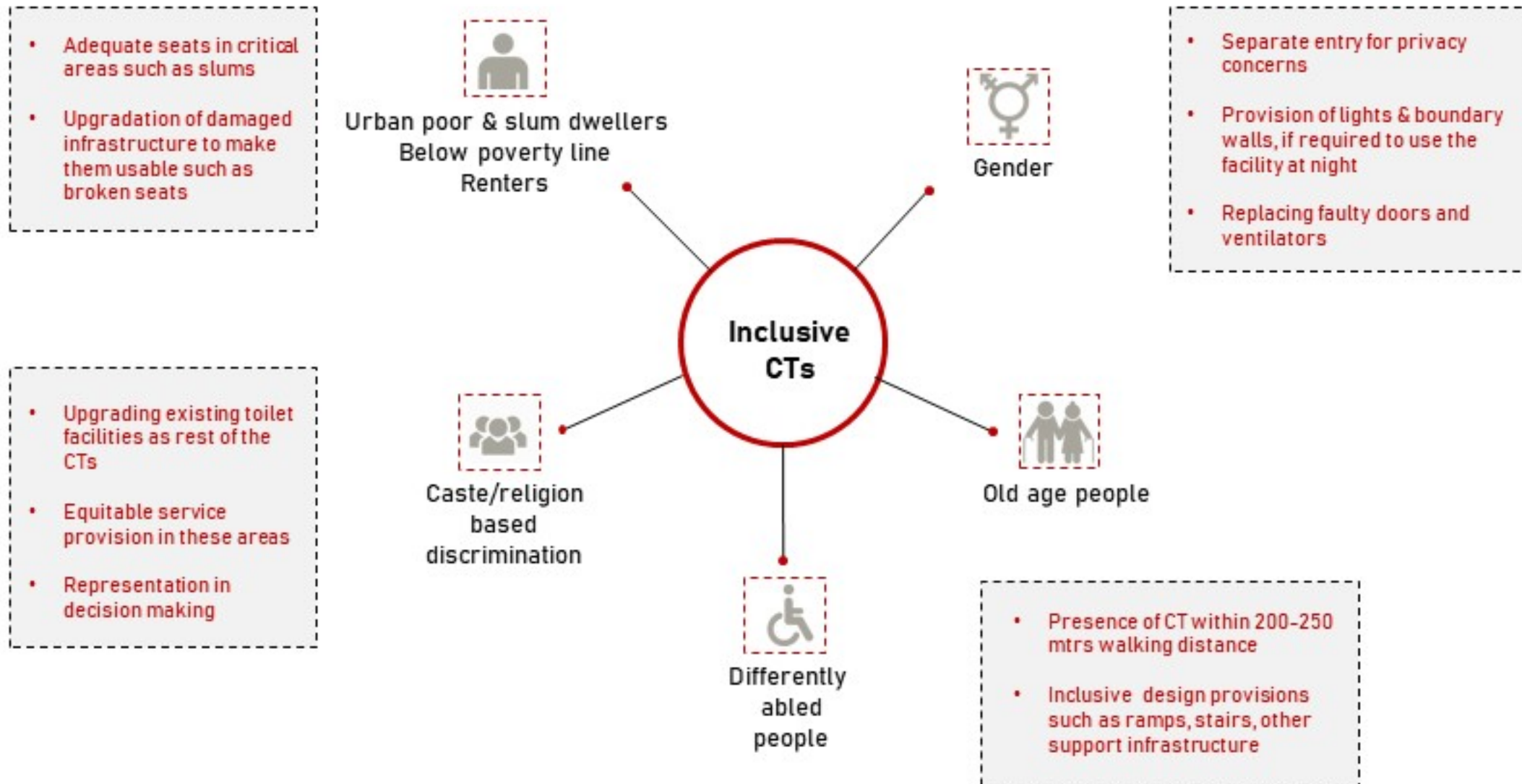


● Poor CT - 11  
 ● Average CT - 10  
 ● Good CT - 7

— Prabhag boundary  
 - - - Major Roads  
 ■ Slums



## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS



## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

- Poor CT - 11
- Average CT - 10
- Good CT - 7

Toilet Block Name	Female and Male seat details	Score (130)	Category
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Navechi Wadi	2F; 2M	80	Average
Patne Vasti	2F; 2M	88	Good
Khatik Wada	3F; 4M	81	Average
Joshi Dhatti	11F; 7M	81	Average
Shivaji Udyan	4F; 4M	74	Poor
Teli Ali	4F; 6M	85	Good
Smashan Bhumi	5F; 4M	84	Average
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Kumbhar Wada	3F; 4M	76	Average
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Ambika Temple	5F; 6M	72	Poor
School No. 10	5F; 5M	87	Average
Momin Ali	6F; 6M	72	Poor
Ladi Vasti	6F; 6M	82	Average
Baudh Vasti	4F; 4M	77	Average
Smashan Bhumi RP	1: 4F; 4M 2: 2F; 2M	74	Poor

### Upgradation of existing CTs

(low cost efforts)

	Cost	Quantity	Amount
1. Replacing broken seats	WC - 2500/- each	26 broken seats	65,000
2. Replacing non-functional doors	Door - 900/-	13 non-functional doors	11,700
3. Providing support infrastructure such as ramps with railings,	8000-12000/- per ramp	9 - No ramps 3 - no railings	1,28,000
4. Providing lighting fixtures and security fence	TL - 100 Fence - 50/-/meter	146	14,600
5. Provision of buffer in the entrance	5000 per cubic metre	6 toilets needs a buffer wall	-
6. Operate, maintain & transfer in small clusters for better cleaning	7-8 clusters of CTs		
Community engagement in taking care of CTs			
			<b>3,50,000 + O&amp;M</b>



## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

- Poor CT - 11
- Average CT - 10
- Good CT - 7

Toilet Block Name	Female and Male seat details	Score (t30)	Category
Vanarse Dhatti	4F; 5M, 3U	82	Average
Belbaugh Dhatti	5F; 5M	87	Good
Baudh Vasti	2F; 2M	64	Poor
Navechi Wadi	2F; 2M	80	Average
Patne Vasti	2F; 2M	88	Good
Khatik Wada	3F; 4M	81	Average
Joshi Dhatti	11F; 7M	81	Average
Shivaji Udyan	4F; 4M	74	Poor
Teli Ali	4F; 6M	85	Good
Smashan Bhumi	5F; 4M	84	Average
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Dhar Galli	4F; 3M	67	Poor
Maang Khadi	8F; 8M	70	Poor
Kumbhar Wada	3F; 4M	76	Average
Ghurebazar (Slum)	2F; 2M	62	Poor
Pasarni Road	5F; 5M	85	Good
Ambika Temple	5F; 6M	72	Poor
School No.10	5F; 5M	87	Average
Momin Ali	6F; 6M	72	Poor
Ladi Vasti	6F; 6M	82	Average
Baudh Vasti	4F; 4M	77	Average
Smashan Bhumi RP	1: 4F; 4M 2: 2F; 2M	74	Poor



- Poor CT - 3
- Average CT - 10
- Good CT - 15

Toilet Block Name	Female and Male seat details	Score (t30)	Category
Vanarse Dhatti	4F; 5M, 3U	97	Good
Belbaugh Dhatti	5F; 5M	95	Good
Baudh Vasti	2F; 2M	75	Average
Navechi Wadi	2F; 2M	91	Good
Patne Vasti	2F; 2M	95	Good
Khatik Wada	3F; 4M	88	Good
Joshi Dhatti	11F; 7M	94	Average
Shivaji Udyan	4F; 4M	87	Good
Teli Ali	4F; 6M	94	Good
Smashan Bhumi	5F; 4M	96	Good
Dravid High School	6F; 6M, 3U	88	Average
Ambedkar Nagar	4F; 4M	60	Poor
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	10 seats	68	Poor
Navhi Ali	7F; 7M	83	Average
Kalwat Ali (Mungse Ali)	9F; 11M	89	Good
Keskar Panavta	7F; 8M	99	Good
Dhar Galli	4F; 3M	70	Average
Maang Khadi	8F; 8M	72	Average
Kumbhar Wada	3F; 4M	91	Good
Ghurebazar (Slum)	2F; 2M	69	Poor
Pasarni Road	5F; 5M	95	Good
Ambika Temple	5F; 6M	85	Average
School No.10	5F; 5M	84	Average
Momin Ali	6F; 6M	85	Average
Ladi Vasti	6F; 6M	91	Good
Baudh Vasti	4F; 4M	84	Good
Smashan Bhumi RP	1: 4F; 4M 2: 2F; 2M	88	Good

## 2. COMMUNITY TOILETS

Toilet Block Name	Female and Male seat details	Total 110	Category
Vanarse Dhatti	4F; 5M, 3U	87	Good
Belbaugh Dhatti	5F; 5M	87	Good
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Navechi Wadi	2F; 2M	81	Average
Patne Vasti	2F; 2M	83	Good
Khatik Wada	3F; 4M	78	Good
Joshi Dhatti	11F; 7M	75	Average
Shivaji Udyan	4F; 4M	82	Good
Teli Ali	4F; 6M	84	Good
Smashan Bhumi	5F; 4M	84	Good
Dravid High School	6F; 6M, 3U	78	Average
Ambedkar Nagar	4F, 4M	69	Overcrowding
Kashi Kapdi (Slum)	10 seats	59	Overcrowding
Navhi Ali	7F; 7M	78	Average
Kalwat Ali (Mungse Ali)	9F; 11M	79	Good
Keskar Panavta	7F; 8M	89	Good
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Maang Khadi	8F; 8M	84	Good
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Ghurebazar (Slum)	2F; 2M	57	Overcrowding
Pasarni Road	5F; 5M	85	Good
Ambika Temple	5F; 6M	78	Average
School No. 10	5F; 5M	78	Average
Momin Ali	6F; 6M	79	Average
Ladi Vasti	6F; 6M	81	Good
Baudh Vasti	4F; 4M	79	Good
Smashan Bhumi RP	1: 4F; 4M 2: 2F; 2M	78	Good

4 seats  
13 seats

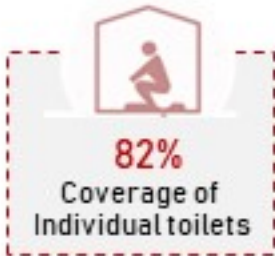
33 seats

### Construction of new CTs

	Cost	Quantity	Amount
Basic construction	40,000	50	20,00,000
SBM protocol construction	98,000		
O&M	4% of the project cost	50	80,000
			<b>20,80,000</b>
Public health & Hygiene education (IEC)			
Participatory consultation			



There is a need to move from a "focus on needs" to a **"focus on rights"**



Wai is moving to attain inclusivity in conveyance and treatment part.



There are good number (28) of community toilets to serve them.

Issues of exclusion of several vulnerable groups

Inclusive IHHL

Inclusion in decision making process

Gaps community toilet seats in slums

CTs are less user-friendly for groups of vulnerables such as women & specially abled people.

Such as no facility of MHM and handicapped seat

Only then Wai fulfil **CWIS** principles





**NO ONE LEFT BEHIND**

**Thank you**