

Swachha Maharashtra Mission (Urban)



Karmala

An Open Defecation Free City in Maharashtra

Declared on 2nd October 2015

Journey of a town towards becoming ODF

**Urban Development Department
Government of Maharashtra**

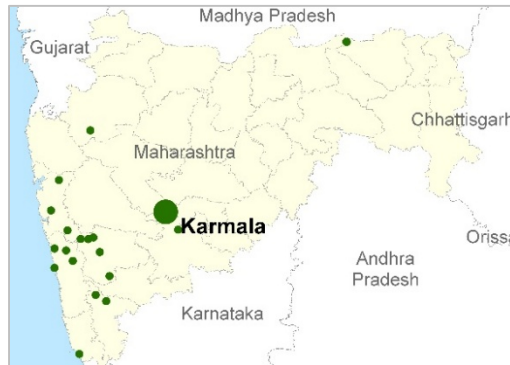
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Karmala, Maharashtra

1 City Profile

Karmala is a C class council located in Solapur district of Maharashtra. As per Census 2011, it has a population of 21933 and is spread over an area of 4.96 sq.km.



Map 1: Karmala and other ODF cities

2 Sanitation Scenario in Karmala prior to the launch of mission

According to Census 2011, out of 4665 households in the city 2464 households had toilets on premises, 1936 households are dependent on community toilets (CTs) and 265 households defecate in the open. 74% of HHs that had toilet within the premise was connected to septic tanks.

3 Targets set by the council under SMMU

3.1 Making city open defecation free by bringing a behavioural change in citizens:

Karmala Municipal council took a holistic approach in moving towards the status of open defecation free by not only concentrating on construction of toilets but simultaneously focussed on changing the behaviour of people for not defecating in open. The main objective of the council was to end open defecation by creating public awareness about the health hazards associated with open defecation.

4 Initiatives by the council

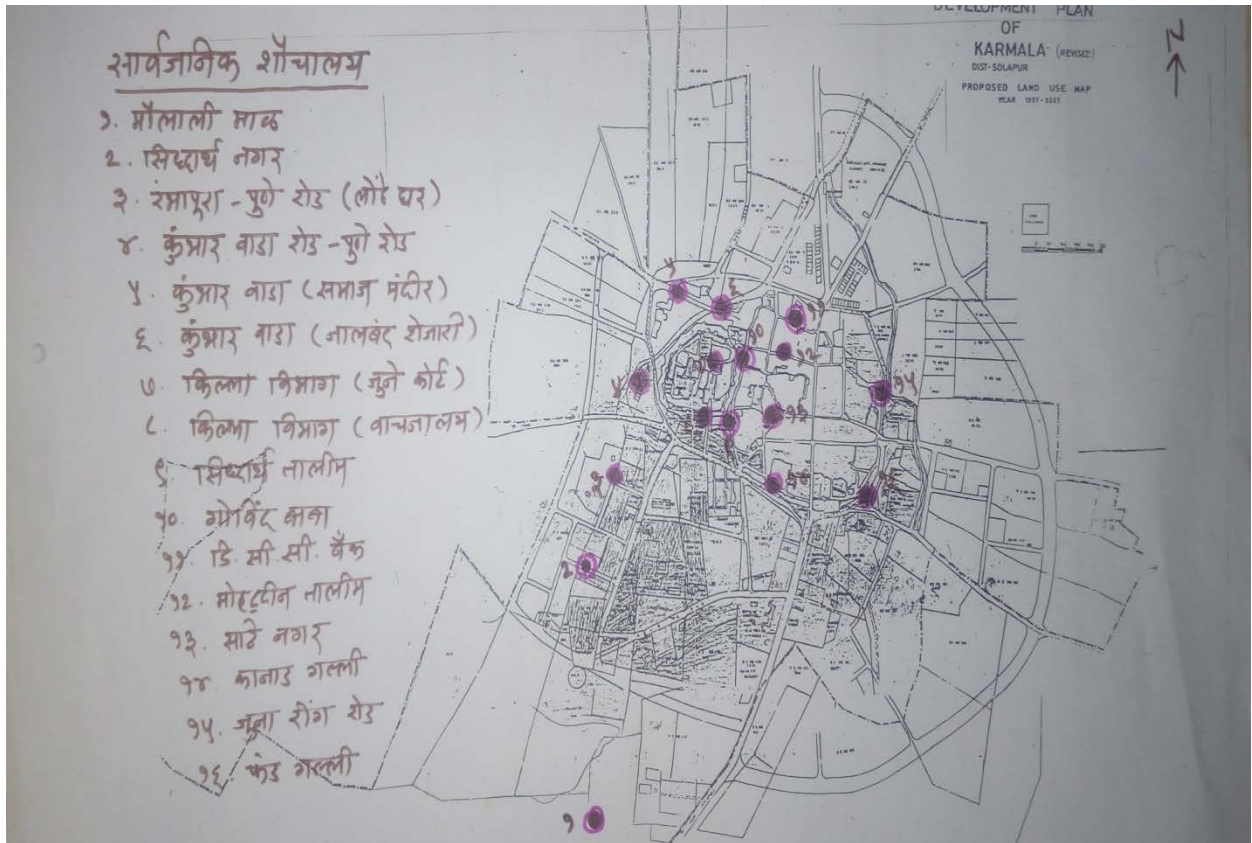
Under the guidance of Collector, all the ULBs falling under Solapur district formulated a 7 step action plan called as “Solapur Pattern” to make cities ODF stated as under:

1. Regular Repair and Maintenance of the Community Toilets
2. Awareness generation campaigns to motivate use of toilets
3. Sensitization of public
4. Involvement of citizens
5. Monitoring of likely OD spots to prevent OD
6. Encourage construction and use of individual toilets
7. Declaration of ODF city and moving towards “green city”

KMC conducted baseline survey in 2015 to understand the sanitation scenario in Karmala after 2011. Based on this survey, targets were finalised to make city ODF. Out of 3883 HHs that was surveyed, 2138 HHs are dependent on individual toilets, 1213 are dependent on CTs, 1715 HHs are without toilet facility within premise and 265 HHs defecate in open. 7 OD spots were identified.

4.1 Regular Repair and Maintenance of the Community Toilets

Karmala Municipal Council conducted a baseline survey to understand the existing condition of all the community toilets within municipal limits. There are 16 blocks of CTs having 396 seats spread across 4 wards of Karmala. These toilets are maintained by the council. All the community toilets that were in a poor condition were repaired so that they can be bought to use. A special squad was formed to monitor the conditions of CTs. All CTs were connected to safe disposal system like septic tanks. CTs that had shortage or no supply of water were provided with bore wells or water was made available through water tankers. Proper access and lighting provisions were made for easy accessibility to the users during night hours.



Map 2: Mapping of Community Toilets

4.2 Awareness Generation campaigns to encourage use of toilets

KMC identified households defecating in open and persuaded them to avoid open defecation. Realising importance of awareness generation at household level, KMC formulated programmes and implemented various activities like making announcements, displaying posters and banners on public places and community and public toilets, distributing hand-outs, through social media, organising essay and drawing competitions in schools and forming a squad of children. KMC found that people were responding positively to this mission and were able to convince the public about the intentions of the mission.



Photograph 1: Picture 2 Street plays, school rallies, etc

4.3 Sensitization of public

KMC sensitized public by conducting ward level meetings of HHs not having toilet facility and resorting to OD. Workshops for women, students, school staff, etc were conducted for encouraging them to use individual toilets and making them understand the health hazards associated with OD. At the end of workshops, they were made to take oath of using toilets and not defecating in the open. Similarly, meetings of beneficiaries were also conducted so that they could avail the benefits of this scheme.



Photograph 2: Meetings of ULB staff, SHGs

4.4 Involvement of citizens

KMC observed a huge involvement of citizens to make city ODF. Citizens were actively involved in rallies conducted for encouraging the use of toilets. They were voluntarily involved in “good morning pathak” and reported police and ULB if anyone found defecating in open. They also explained people the importance of using a toilet. On receiving the subsidy, they started construction of toilet on their own. Apart from citizens, social organisations too were actively involved in this movement.



Photograph 3: Involvement of citizens in rallies, good morning pathaks, maintaining CTs and construction of toilets

4.5 Monitoring of likely Open Defecation (OD) spots to prevent OD

KMC made efforts on mission mode to eliminate open defecation in the city. They prepared a systematic action plan and formed a “Good Morning Pathak” to identify the OD spots within the city and prevent people from defecating at these spots. Good Morning Pathak monitors the OD spots twice a day, during early morning and at the night. People found defecating in open were embarrassed by giving a red rose. KMC started taking strict actions against people defecating in open like displaying photographs in public, taking away bucket of water, etc so that people start feeling humiliated. Such people were taken in the custody of police and were penalized. They were forced to do “Shramdaan”.

4.6 Encourage construction and use of individual toilets

To accelerate the process of toilet construction bulk applications were distributed to the HHs so that they could avail the benefits of this scheme. Around 336 applications were received of which 265 were approved. Out of these 265 approved applications, toilet construction of 253

beneficiaries has already complete while remaining 12 are on the verge of completion. For proper implementation of scheme, a special monitoring team of ULB staff was formulated. Further, construction of toilets is also being monitored as per the process set up by Swachh Bharat Mission by the KMC staff. Apart from government subsidy, KMC contributed a subsidy of Rs 4000 per toilet seat. Toilet models falling in the range of available subsidy were displayed in the ULB premises. KMC facilitated the beneficiaries with contractors and construction material at cheap rates. Proper check on the use of subsidy was made by the ULB staff and if it was found that the subsidy is being misused, strict action was taken against the HH.



Photograph 4: Toilet construction under process and completion of toilet

4.7 Faecal sludge management

Currently, Karmala municipal council clean septic tanks on demand of the household with the help of vaccum emptier. Council has 1 vaccuum emptier of 3000 litre capacity. Households are charged a fee of Rs 1500/- for getting septic tanks cleaned by the council. The faecal sludge from the tanks is disposed off on open dump sites without treatment.

5 Declaration and Validation of ODF City by the Government

On 29th September 2015, KMC declared Karmala as an ODF city and submitted a report to the Government of Maharashtra (GoM). Team consisting of Block Development Officer and Health officer from collector officer conducted onsite validation in Karmala on 30th September 2015 and submitted a positive report the GoM. On 2nd October 2015, KMC was felicitated by the Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra during the State level event organised by the GoM. Further, on 30th December 2015, State Level Validation Committee conducted an in-depth validation as per the process set and the checklist provided by the GoM. KMC passed both this validation stage and is now listed as an “ODF City” in Maharashtra.



Photograph 5: Felicitation by Hon'ble CM on 2nd Oct 2015



कानाड गल्ली रोधील सार्व. शौचालयांची पाहणी करताना

Date: 15.12.20



सिध्दार्थ नगर रोधील मालन घोडके (लाभार्थी) चांच्या शौचालयाची पाहणी करताना

Date: 15.12.20



कुंभारवाडा रोधील वैद्यकीक शौचालय बांधकामाची पाहणी करताना

Date: 15.12.20



मौलाली माळ रोधील शौचालयांची व परिसराची पाहणी करताना

Date: 16.12.20

Photograph 6: Validation by State level Validation Committee

6 Strategy for Sustainability

KMC has given an utmost priority to achieving the target in such a way that it is sustained in the future. It has prepared an 8 step action plan called as “Ashtanmarg” for sustaining city to be ODF, which is displayed graphically below:

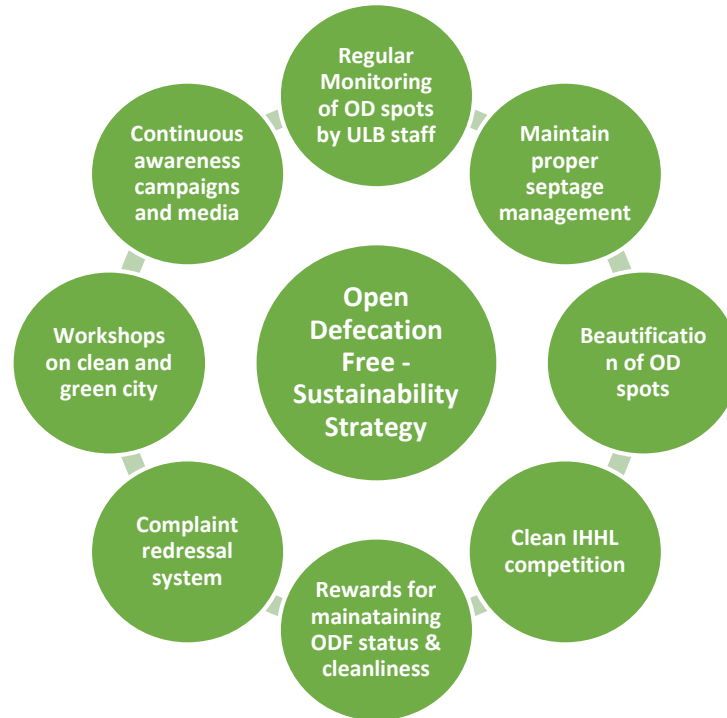


Figure 1: Strategy for sustainability

7 Action Plan for Septage Management

As a sanitation improvement strategy for the city, KMC has decided to address entire sanitation value chain than only constructing toilets to satisfy all three indicators of “ODF++ cities” of the framework developed by the GoM for defining ODF Cities in Maharashtra, which are as follows –

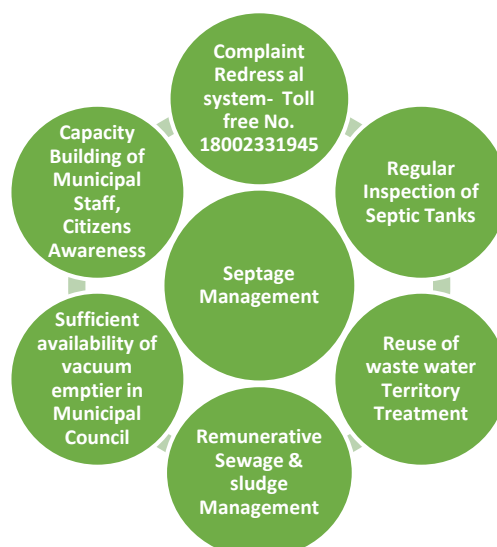


Figure 2: Action plan for septage management

	Elimination of OD practices	Access to toilets	Conveyance and treatment of faecal waste
ODF City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a single person found defecating in the open • No traces of faeces are visible in the city at any time of the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the properties have access to either own toilet or community/ public toilet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All toilets are connected to a disposal system
ODF+ City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a single person found defecating in the open • No traces of faeces are visible in the city at any time of the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 80% of residential properties have access to own toilets • Remaining properties have access to functional community/public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All toilets are connected to a disposal system • Regular and safe collection, conveyance and treatment of all the faecal matter
ODF++ City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a single person found defecating in the open • No traces of faeces are visible in the city at any time of the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 95% of residential properties have access to own toilets • Remaining properties have access to functional community/public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All toilets are connected to safe disposal system • Regular safe collection, conveyance and treatment of all faecal matter and waste water including septic tank effluent and grey water

KMC has already achieved the first indicator of this framework by eliminating open defecation practices in the city and is making efforts to move towards ODF+. KMC has already conducted survey on septic tanks. The proposal of scheduled inspection and cleaning of septic tanks and the treatment of sludge will be discussed with elected representatives.

Thus, it is observed that Karmala plans to steadily move towards ODF + status. KMC is aiming to achieve ODF++ status by 2019.

8 Team behind success...

1. Shri Tukaram Mundhe, Collector, Solapur
2. Shri Trimbak Dhengle Patil, DPO, Solapur
3. Shri. Prashant Dahale, President, Karmala
4. Dr. Shri Pankaj Jawle, Chief Officer, Karmala
5. All Nagarsevaks
6. All Karmala Municipal Council Staff
7. Social organizations
8. All Self help groups
9. All schools and colleges
10. Press and media
11. Police officers
12. Citizens of Karmala



Swachhta Pledge

Mahatma Gandhi dreamt of an India which was not only free but also clean and developed.

Mahatma Gandhi secured freedom for Mother India.

Now it is our duty to serve Mother India by keeping the country neat and clean.

I take this pledge that I will remain committed towards cleanliness and devote time for this.

I will devote 100 hours per year, that is two hours per week, to voluntarily work for cleanliness.

I will neither litter nor let others litter.

I will initiate the quest for cleanliness with myself, my family, my locality, my village and my work place.

I believe that the countries of the world that appear clean are so because their citizens don't indulge in littering nor do they allow it to happen.

With this firm belief, I will propagate the message of Swachh Bharat Mission in villages and towns.

I will encourage 100 other persons to take this pledge which I am taking today.

I will endeavour to make them devote their 100 hours for cleanliness.

I am confident that every step I take towards cleanliness will help in making my country clean.



भारत सरकारचा पुढाकार
स्वच्छ महाराष्ट्र करू साकार



संकल्प स्वच्छतेचा

- सहभागाचा ठाम निर्धार
- व्यापक लोकसहभाग मिळवणार
- १०० टक्के शौचालयाचाच वापर करण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करणार
- कचऱ्याचे संकलन, वर्गीकरण, वाहतूक करणार
- कचऱ्यावर शास्त्रोक्त प्रक्रिया करणार
- सांडपाण्यावर प्रक्रिया करणार
- स्वच्छ व हरित महाराष्ट्र साकारणार

सप्तपदी : स्वच्छ व हरित महाराष्ट्रासाठी ...

*This report is part of a series documenting the efforts made by 19 cities in Maharashtra towards becoming open defecation free. These cities have laid the foundation of "ODF Maharashtra" as envisaged under **Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)***

*It has been prepared in consultation with Urban Local Government and **Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra**, with support from **CEPT University, Ahmedabad** and **All India Institute of Local Self Governments (AIIISG), Mumbai** under the **Performance Assessment System (PAS) Project**.*



Government of
Maharashtra

