

# Swachha Maharashtra Mission (Urban)



## Mahad

An Open Defecation Free City in Maharashtra

Declared on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2015

**Journey of a town towards becoming ODF**

**Urban Development Department  
Government of Maharashtra**



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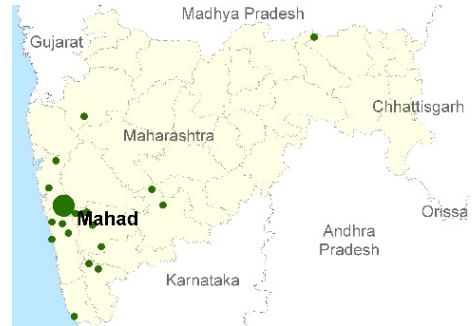


# Mahad, Maharashtra

## 1 City Profile

Mahad is situated about 175 km from Mumbai on the National Highway No. 17 (Mumbai-Goa highway) and covers an area of 4.07 sq kms with a population 27531. The Mahad Municipal Council (MMC), established on August 15, 1866, is the oldest Council in Raigad district.

Mahad has been a city of historical relevance since ancient times. Raigad Fort, the capital of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, is at a distance of 24 km from Mahad. Mahad is also a city with cultural, educational and social heritage.



Map 1: Mahad and other ODF cities

## 2 Sanitation Scenario prior to the launch of mission

According to Census 2011, out of 6,467 households in the city, 5,512 households had toilets within their premises. Out of the 955 households that do not have the facility of individual toilets 884 are dependent on community toilets and 71 defecate in the open.

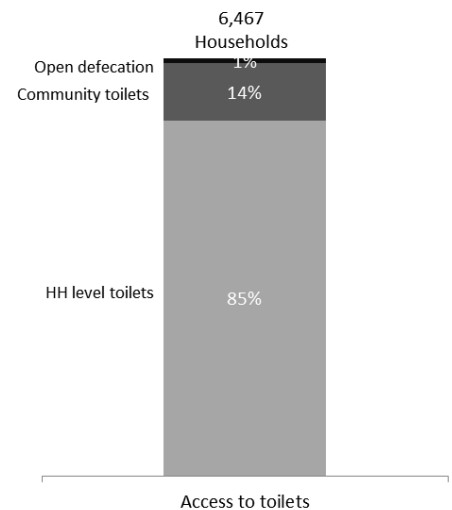


Figure 1: Access to type of sanitation facility

## 3 Targets set by the council under SMMU

### 3.1 Encourage citizens to have individual toilets:

A substantial share of population depends on community toilets constructed and maintained by CMC. Under SMMU, CMC has decided to reduce this dependence on community toilets by encouraging households to build their own toilet.

### 3.2 Better maintenance of existing community toilets

Some of the community toilet seats have become non-functional due to ageing as well as inadequate maintenance. Regular cleaning and repairing will ensure that these toilets are used and reduce load on functional seats.

## 4 Initiatives by the council from 1980 onwards

The process of making Mahad an ODF city started in the early 1980s – much before the emergence of a global focus on open defecation. The lead was taken by local leaders and included both provision of physical infrastructure and social awakening.

In 2012, CEPT University undertook the task of documenting the process of Mahad becoming ODF and the document is available at the following link.

<http://pas.org.in/Portal/document/ResourcesFiles/GoodPracticeDocs/GP%20Mahad.pdf>

The key reasons of Mahad becoming ODF are explained below

#### 4.1 Local leadership

The city achieved the ODF status under the leadership of the President, Mr S.S. Sawant who led the Council from 1985 to 1996 and then again from 2001 till 2006. Under his tenure, the MMC accorded a high priority to stopping open defecation and all efforts towards this goal continued unabated. Council presidents who succeeded him in the intervening period (1997–2000) also maintained this focus and strategy.

#### 4.2 Construction and maintenance of Community toilets

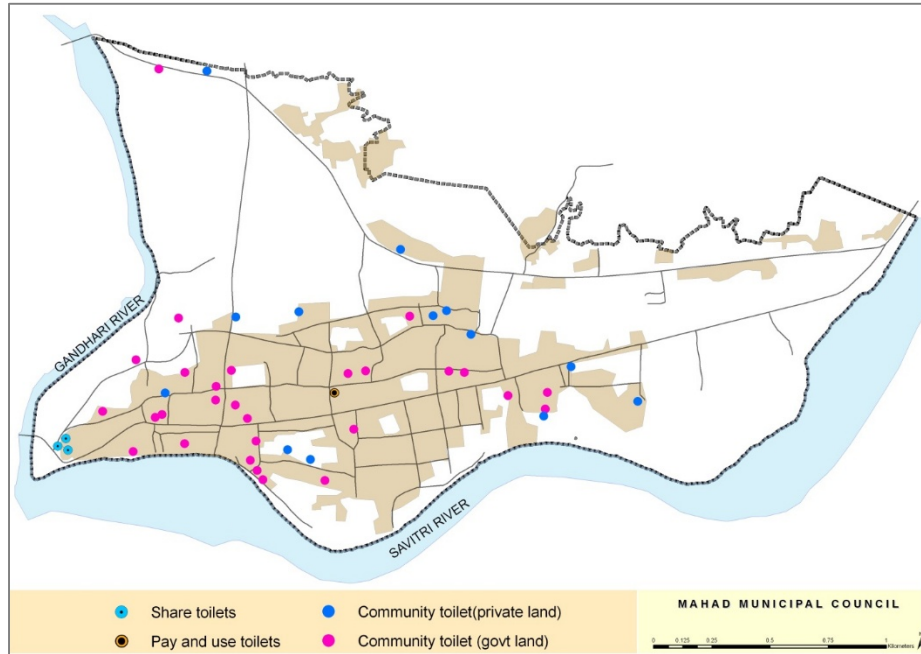
The city administration has built 59 community toilet blocks that have 297 (150 for women, 147 for men) seats over the last decade. These blocks have separate entry points for women and men. As these were largely need based and decisions were based on feedback from the community, a good spatial spread has been achieved; community toilets are spread all over the city, thus reaching the entire population segment without access to individual toilets.

In areas where public lands were not available, private land owners were requested to part with a part for public cause. Many landowners responded positively and the city has nearly 15 community toilet blocks on private lands.



### Photograph 1: Community toilets in Mahad

Regular cleaning as well as intermittent repairs are carried out by the MMC from its own funds, without levying any charges on the users. Five 'safai karamcharis' were allocated specific 'prabhags' (zones) for daily cleaning. They cover them within a specified time (6 to 10 am) and enter the completion of tasks in a muster book. Specific complaints by users are attended to within a reasonable time frame.



Map 2: Location of toilets constructed by MMC

### 4.3 Construction of shared toilets

The MMC has also considered the cases where community toilets were not accepted by users. At three such locations, the Council has provided one toilet seat per two households. Access to these toilets is given to two households and the key is shared by both.

## 5 Initiatives under SMMU

### 5.1 Household level and community toilet surveys

To get updated information on number of households dependent on owned toilets, community toilets and practicing open defecation, household level survey and assessment of community toilets was carried out. For enumerating individual toilets, the city was divided into two zones. Detailed information on type of toilet (individual/community), disposal system of black and grey water (septic tank, municipal drains, soak pit) was collected. This entire exercise was carried out by the staff of the MMC.

Similarly, an extensive survey of community toilets with respect to their availability and present condition was undertaken. The survey included detailed information on location, total number of blocks, number of seats available (male and female), land ownership pattern (government, municipal council, private), and type of toilet. As per the categories outlined by the MMC, an inventory of community (public), shared as well as pay-and-use toilets in the city were made. A qualitative assessment of their physical condition was also done.

## **5.2 Preparation of an action plan**

Under the directives of the Government of Maharashtra (GoM), a formal 'Hagandari Mukta Yojana' (ODF Project) was publicly initiated by the MMC. This directive was issued under the Sant Gadge Baba Nagari Swachhata Abhiyan (SGBA) by the GoM's Department of Water Supply and Sanitation. Following a meeting with the Zila Adhikari of Raigad district, a plan of action was outlined by the MMC officials.

## **5.3 Awareness Generation**

Distribution of handbills were undertaken to explain the ill effects of defecating in the open and encouraging them to use community toilets. This undertaking did not have much impact.

MMC officials then undertook rounds of the city very early in the morning and took photographs of those found defecating in the open. These photographs were then published in the local newspapers. Citizens who continued were penalised.

## **5.4 Participation of Social Organizations and Citizens**

In order to achieve the aim of SMMU, MMC called for the active members of the society, social organizations and other willing citizens and involved them in various activities like awareness generation and follow up on applications etc. Also as a part of the SMMU, cleanliness campaign was undertaken by the officials, people working in the sanitation department, citizens, and children. The entire city was cleaned and the waste collected was taken to dumping site.

# **6 Innovative Ideas to Address Specific Challenges**

## **6.1 Assessment of infrastructure in Dalit majority areas**

Under the Maharashtra Sujal Nirmal Abhiyan's 'Maharashtra Suvarna Mohotsavi Nagari Dalit Basti Pani Puravtha va Swachhata Yojna', the MMC has completed a detailed survey of water supply and sanitation infrastructure availability for Dalit community of the city.

## **6.2 Pay and Use Community toilets**

The MMC received a grant of Rs 1.41 Cr from the 'Nagar Parishad Prashasan Sanchanalaya' (City Manager's Association, Directorate of Municipal Administration) for special projects ('Vaishishtya Purna Yojana') for 2005-06 to 2010-11. Under this grant, a 'pay-and-use' model for community toilets has been sanctioned

## **6.3 Two storied community toilet blocks**

The Council has proposed demolition of two community toilet blocks which are in dilapidated condition. They will be replaced by a new model, two-storey block with 11 seats – six for male users and five for female users. This double-storey community toilet block has been proposed as a response to space constraints on the existing locations.

## **6.4 Child-friendly arrangements**

In some cases, it was observed that children accompanying adults continued defecating in the open as the community toilets were not child friendly. To circumvent this, the MMC constructed small, open footpaths adjoining these blocks. These were about 5 portions of land for road construction under the Development Plan.



## 7 Declaration and Validation of ODF City by the Government

In September 2015, MMC declared Mahad as an ODF city and submitted a report to the Government of Maharashtra (GoM). On site validation at district level was done by the collector office, in end of September 2015 and positive report was submitted to the GoM. On 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2015, MMC was awarded by the Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra during the State level event organised by the GoM. Further, in the beginning of <sup>t</sup> January 2016, State Level Validation Committee conducted an in-depth validation as per the process set and the checklist provided by the GoM. MMC passed both this validation stage and is now listed as an “ODF City” in Maharashtra.



Photograph 2: Validation by committee



Photograph 3: Felicitation on being declared ODF

## 8 Strategy for Sustainability

As Mahad as identifies as an ODF city very early the success lies in sustaining its ODF status. MMC has given an utmost priority to achieving the target in such a way that it is sustained in the future.

### 8.1 Preventing Open Defecation in the City

Early morning and evening visits to likely OD spots will be continued by MMC. The Health Department of the MMC will continue to identify individuals still found defecating in the open and make their names public

It was also proposed to fine the landowners on whose land this practice was found to be prevalent. This proved to a good deterrent as landowners started supervising their plots more closely.

### 8.2 Introduction of sanitation charges in municipal by-laws

The Maharashtra Municipal councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial areas Act, 1963 enables municipalities to levy tax towards provision of sanitation services in the city. The MMC has proposed to include sanitation charges as part of property tax beginning next financial year.

## 9 Strategy for Moving towards ODF++ City

Government of Maharashtra has developed a framework to achieve the status of ODF+/ ODF++ city as a part of holistic sanitation improvement strategy for the ULBs in Maharashtra as per below table. MNP has already achieved the first set of indicators of the framework and declared ODF city status on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2015.

Own toilet coverage in MNP is 85% as per Census 2011 and MNP is making efforts to achieve 95%+ coverage of own toilet by on-going construction of own toilets under the SBM. To attain the ODF+ status, MNP has already initiated preparatory activities to introduce Integrated Septage Management plan in the city.

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

## 10 Success Team

Following is the list of team members in Mahad who have made a significant contribution towards making Mahad an open defecation free city:

1. Late. Mr. Annasaheb Sawant - President
2. Mr. Sanjay Shinde - Chief Officer (2008)
3. Mr. Sunil Kaviskar - President (current)
4. Mr. Macchindra Gholap - Chief Officer (current)



## *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

