



# OPEN DEFECATION FREE CITIES

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# I Present scenario

- i. Current sanitation scenario
- ii. Schemes and programmes for sanitation improvement
- iii. Performance Improvement Plans under PAS for 'Open Defecation Free' cities
- iv. Issues practices related to community and individual toilets

# Sanitation in Urban India

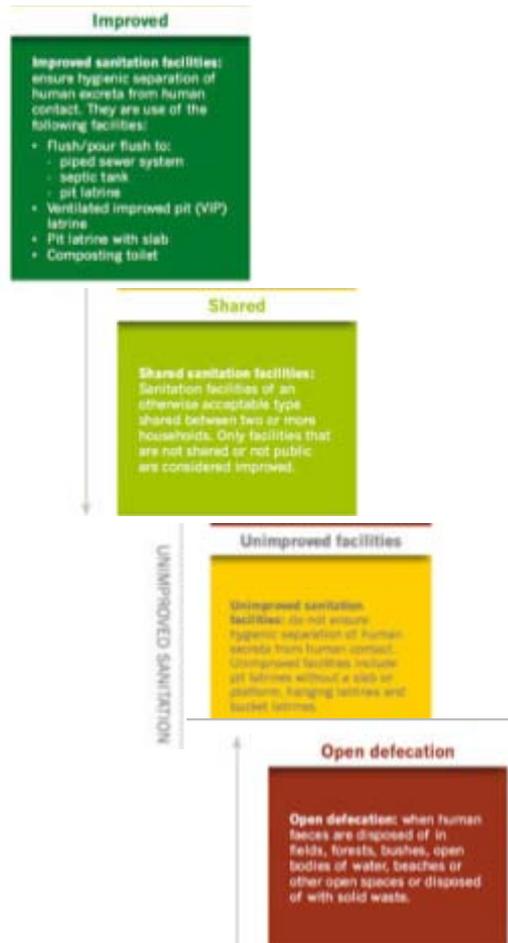
- 31.16% of population, i.e. 377 million people or 79 million households live in urban areas—projections indicated that the urban population was to be 368 million by 2012
- 9.9 million (12.6 %) urban households do not have access to latrines and defecate in the open
- 14.8 million (6%) urban households depend on public latrines
- 14.37 million (18%) households do not have access to a drainage network
- 29.38 million (37%) households are connected to open drains

Census 2011, National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP), 2010

Access to toilet facility (%)						
	Census 2011	Census 2001	NSSO 2002	DLHS 2002-03	NFHS 2005-06	DLHS 2007-08
Gujarat	91	76	83	79	88	82
Maharashtra	92	53	-	58	87	81
India	87	63	-	66	82	76

# Sanitation Ladder (Urban) – Census 2011

IMPROVED SANITATION



## Maharashtra

**Individual Toilet**  
71%

**Sewerage Connection**  
39%

**On-site Disposal**  
34%

**Using Community and Shared Toilets**  
21.0%\*\*

**Open Defecation**  
7.7 % (8.3 Lakh HHs)

## Gujarat

**Individual Toilet**  
88%

**Sewerage Connection**  
63%

**On-site Disposal**  
27%

**Using Community and Shared Toilets**  
3.6%\*\*

**Open Defecation**  
8.7% (4.7 Lakhs HHs)

**Safe Disposal**

69%

87%

•23% of cities report no data in Maharashtra  
 •Source: PAS 1st Round data for Gujarat, Maharashtra  
 \*\* Assuming all community and shared toilets to be connected to safe systems

# National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008

- ▶ Ministry of Urban Development officially launched a country-wide **National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)** with an objective to call upon individual states to draft their own strategies based on the NUSP and taking account of their own specific circumstances
- ▶ The policy provides the necessary **framework** to states to approach **urban sanitation in an integrated manner**

## **Vision**

All Indian cities and towns become **totally sanitised, healthy and liveable** and ensure and **sustain good public health and environmental outcomes** for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women

# Scheme/Programme in Gujarat and Maharashtra

## Central:

- ❑ VAMBAY Scheme for Community Toilet (20% budget earmarked for community toilet blocks)
- ❑ Integrated low cost sanitation (ILCS) is the only stand alone programme in the country
- ❑ Slum Improvement programme like Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS), Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP), National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

## State: Maharashtra

- ❑ Sant Gadge Baba Clean City Campaign
- ❑ Nirmal Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) Abhiyan of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) scheme – 18 Cities
- ❑ Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

## State: Gujarat

- ❑ Nirmal Gujarat Sanitation Programme

# Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)

The salient features of the revised guidelines Provided in 2008 are as follows:

- The objective of the Scheme is to convert/construct low-cost sanitation units into sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with superstructures and appropriate variations to suit local conditions (area specific latrines)
- Construct new latrines where households have dry latrines or no latrines including slums
- Scheme is 'on All Town' coverage basis. The Scheme is limited to EWS households only
- Targets were fixed initially in the ratio of 75% for conversion of dry latrines with reference to 6 lakhs dry latrines reported by the States so far and 25% for provision of pour flush latrines to beneficiaries having no latrines
- Funding Pattern: Central Subsidy-75%, State Subsidy-15% and Beneficiary Share-10%
- The upper ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- is provided for the complete unit of a two pit pour flush individual latrine with superstructure (excluding States falling in difficult/hilly areas)
- 1% of total central allocation is retained by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) every year, to be utilised for MIS, Monitoring System, Capacity Building and IEC components

## Target

- Revised ILCS Scheme is to convert six lakh dry latrines as reported by the States as on March 2010

### Physical and Financial Progress of the ILCS Scheme as on 04.03.2011

Name of the State	No. of units sanctioned	No. of units in completed	No. of units in progress	Utilisation of Certificates Received (Rs. in crore)
Maharashtra	12,237	1,616	199	0.85
<b>India</b>	<b>30,2761</b>	<b>2,08,809</b>	<b>28,253</b>	<b>107.02</b>

# VAMBAY Scheme for Community Toilet

- Pay & Use toilet construction under Night Shelter Scheme was merged with VAMBAY
- 20% budget earmarked for toilet block construction as sanitation component
- Provision of construction of pay & use and community toilet blocks under the scheme
- HUDCO is the implementing agency for Pay & Use toilet
- An NGO or a community based organisation maintains the units
- The beneficiary community pays a small fixed monthly amount for maintenance of the toilet
- 2,663 community toilet blocks have been constructed against 2,809 sanctioned toilets in Maharashtra under 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan
- Construction cost is approximately Rs. 40,000 per toilet seat

# Nirmal MMR Abhiyan of MMRDA - 2007

- The Central Government had decided to eradicate the practice of open defecation prior to 2009
- The Government of Maharashtra took a policy decision to provide sanitation facilities (community toilet blocks) including operation and maintenance of these facilities in the jurisdiction of municipal corporation/councils in the state except Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
- Decided to construct 24,000 toilet seat at a cost of Rs. 250 crore
- Covered 13 municipal corporations and 5 municipal councils
- 100% grant provided by MMRDA. The ULB has to check the quality and provision of land, water and electricity. The NGO's role includes designing, implementation, community mobilisation, IEC etc. The community's role includes operation and maintenance
- Nirmal Abhiyan accelerated employment opportunities
- Project received immense support of the local bodies and corporates
- At present, approximately 7,60,000 people are using these toilets daily at an average of 40 people per seat

Name of ULB	Actual Target		Target Achieved	
	Sites	Seats	Sites	Seats
Thane	361	7101	339	6672
Kalyan-Dombivli	192	3112	189	3051
Mira-Bhayander	152	3016	142	2737
Ulhasnagar	163	2633	156	2501
Bhivandi-Nizampur	207	4416	183	3978
Ambarnath	72	1414	52	1021
Kulgaon-Badlapur	27	256	18	150
Vasai	11	156	5	60
Navghar Manikpur	7	110	7	110
Nalasopara	7	68	1	10
Virar	7	88	4	64
Karjat	22	240	14	148
Khopoli	28	615	12	216
Matheran	5	83	0	0
Panvel	9	84	5	50
Uran	2	12	0	0
Pen	17	329	17	329
Alibag	1	15	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>23748</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>21097</b>

# Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

- Aims at basic infrastructural improvements
- Improved operational and financial management to ensure effective service provision to all its urban citizens
- Performance measures to be implemented in all water, sanitation, solid waste management and storm water drainage sectors
- ULBs to commit to reforms and enter into a Memorandum of Association (MOA) with the State
- Status report and action plan for reforms to be submitted to District Collector and Government of Maharashtra

	Toilet management
1	Survey of individual and public toilets in the city
2	Detailed action plan and annual budget provisions for toilets
3	Repair unserviceable public toilets in city
4	Repair existing toilets in slums and construct additional toilets
5	Repair toilets available for the female users in the city. Construct adequate toilets
6	Repair existing toilets and construct adequate toilets for schools
7	Private Sector/NGO participation for efficient O&M of public toilets
8	Connect public toilets to sewerage system in a city
9	Connect individual toilets to city sewerage system
10	Abandon the practice of open defecation

# Nirmal Gujarat Sanitation Programme (NGSP)

- Started with an aim of providing individual toilets to households in slums known as Urban Sanitation Programme
- In 2008, Government of Gujarat recast this scheme as NGSP with a goal to make the State 'Open Defecation Free' as part of its Swarnim Gujarat goal
- Eligibility Criteria: All households without access to individual toilet are eligible
- Thus, unlike other toilet scheme there are no barriers set for potential beneficiaries in terms of eligibility criteria. Applicable to all ULBs of Gujarat
- Cost-Sharing: State Government funds Rs. 6,000 for the toilet as subsidy; Beneficiary contribution varies from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,900

Over 2,50,000 toilets constructed in the past 6 years

Community and pay & use toilets in selected cases—lack of space



Individual Toilet

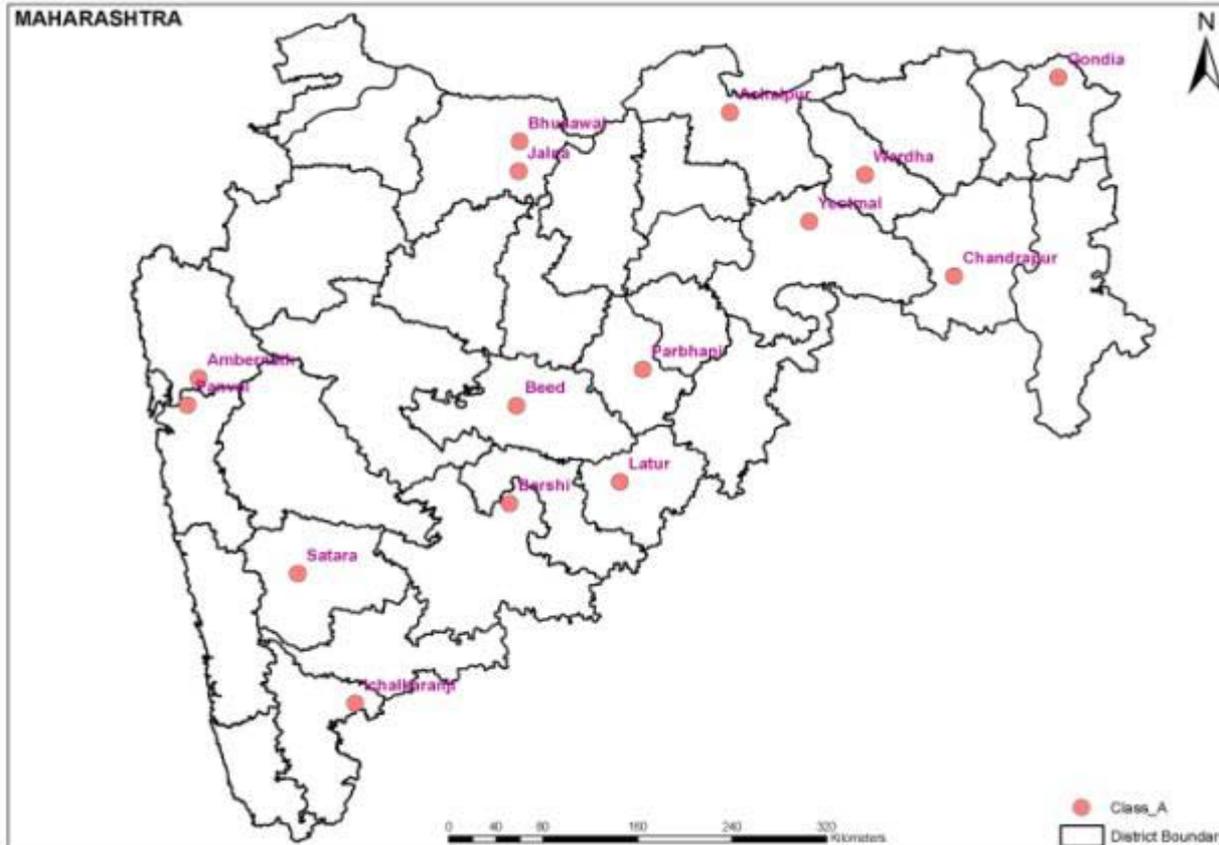


Community Toilet

State Budget Allocation is about Rs. 150 crore in last 6 years

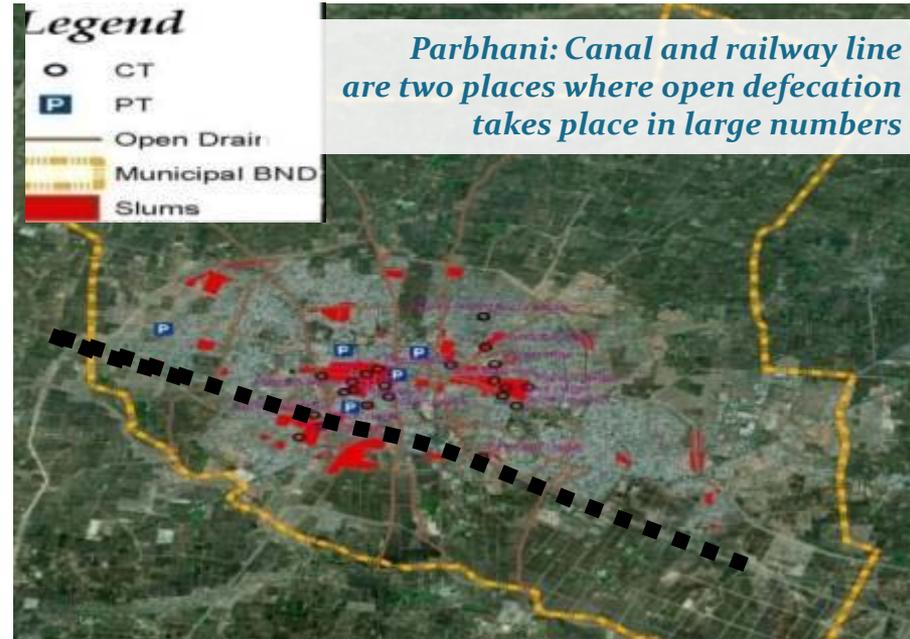
# Performance Improvement Plans

Performance Improvement Plans have been prepared by CEPT and AIILSG under PAS Project on request of Government of Maharashtra (GoM) for all 15 'A' Class cities of Maharashtra with a focus on OPEN DEFECATION FREE CITIES



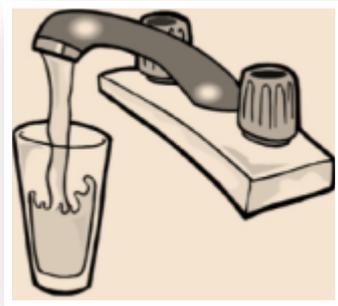
CITY	POPULATION ( Census 2011)
Achalpur	1,12,293
Ambarnath	2,54,003
Barshi	1,18,573
Beed	1,46,237
Bhusawal	1,87,750
Chandrapur	3,21,036
Gondia	1,32,889
Ichalkaranji	2,87,570
Jalna	2,85,349
Latur	3,82,754
Panvel	1,80,464
Parbhani	3,07,191
Satara	1,20,079
Wardha	1,05,543
Yavatmal	1,16,714

# Open defecation in cities



# Issues related to Community Toilets

Very high norm of 50 persons/community toilet seat in Maharashtra



*No water/electricity provision in community toilets*



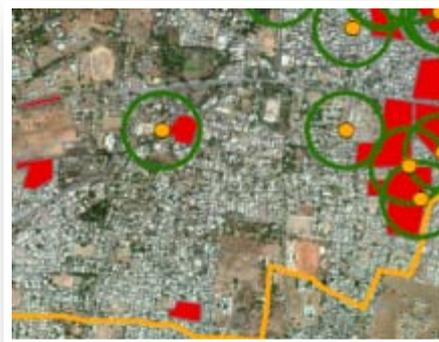
*Poor maintenance and cleaning*



*Non-attendance or shortage of workers to maintain toilets*



*Unhygienic conditions around community toilets*



*Inappropriate location of community toilets*

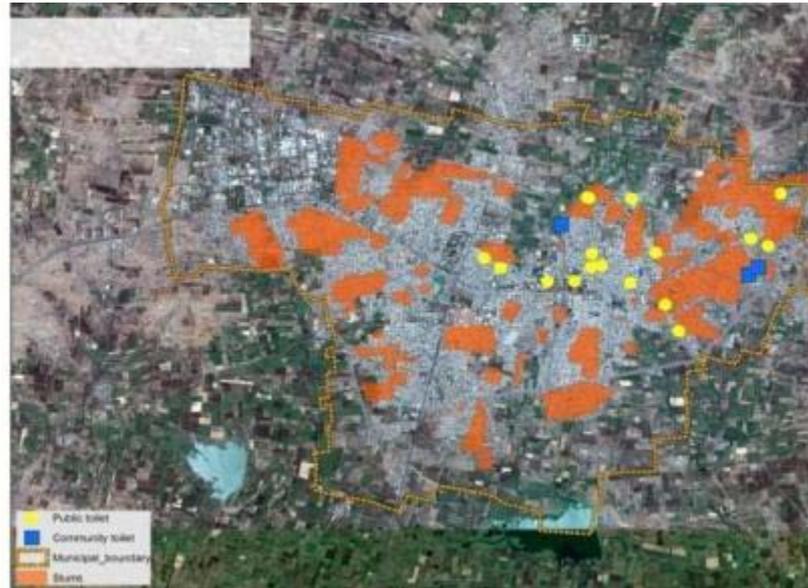


*Affordability issues to use community toilets*

# Inappropriate Distribution of Community Toilets Leading to OD

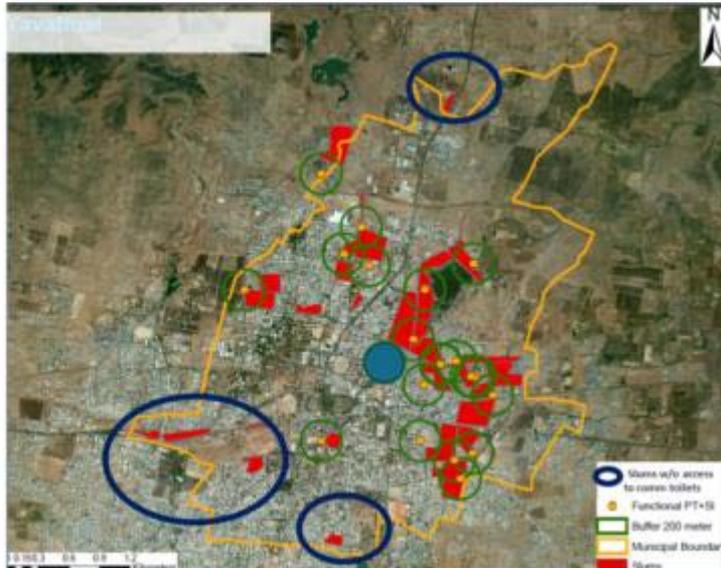
## Latur

Concentration of community toilet location in only one part of the city



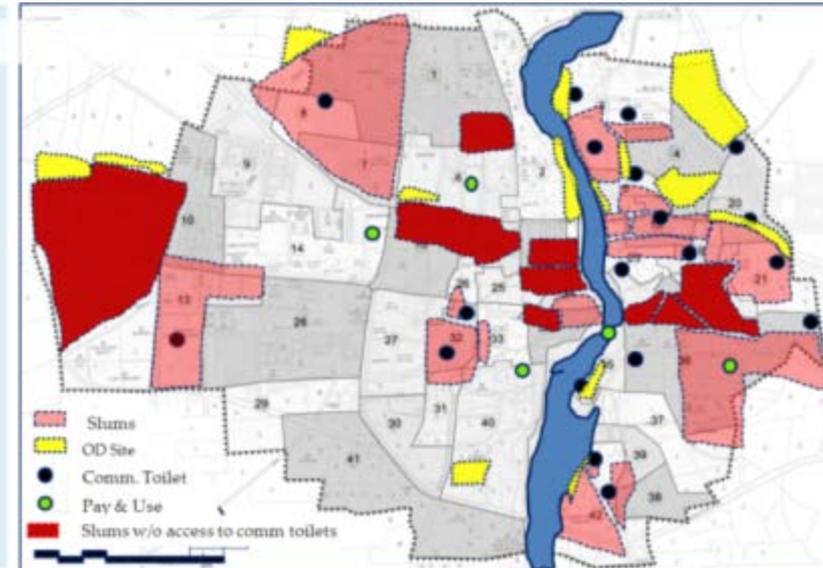
## Yavatmal

Lack of community toilet facility in outskirts areas



## Beed

OD sites next to slums without access to community toilets



# Status of Community Toilets

## Functional community toilets



## Non-functional community toilets



**It is observed that community toilets managed by private agencies including NGOs, CBOs or other firms are in better condition than ULB managed toilets**

- 4 out of 15 cities have community toilets management contract: Ambarnath, Barshi, Panvel and Latur
- Revenue earned through monthly passes for households (fee of Rs. 15-40 per charged per month per household) or through monthly amount paid by ULB

# Issues related to Individual toilets



*Lack of space due to dense slum settlements*



*High initial capital cost to be borne by State Government/ULB/beneficiary*

Tenure issue is the biggest hurdle in providing individual toilets in slum settlements



*A toilet build under scheme used as storeroom due to lack of hygiene awareness*



*Toilet not connected to any network as many programmes do not provide subsidy for septic tank construction*

# II Proposal for ODF

- i. Present toilet schemes for PIP cities
- ii. Strategy for ODF plan
- iii. Option 1 - Gap assessed without Community Toilet facility
- iv. Option 2 - Gap assessed with Community Toilet facility
- v. Strategy for IEC campaign

# Schemes in class A cities for toilet construction

City	Status of project	Scheme	Type of toilet	No. of toilets
Achalpur	Proposed	IHSDP	Individual	965
Ambernath	-	-	-	-
Barshi	Proposed	ILCS, MSNA	Individual	3004
Beed	Sanctioned/ Proposed	SNMA (Sanctioned) ILCS & BOT (Proposed)	Individual & Community	4,291 and 60 seats
Bhusawal	-	-	-	-
Chandrapur	Sanctioned	IHSDP & ILCS	-	2,383
Gondia	Proposed	-	Individual	3,919
Ichalkaranji	Sanctioned	IHSDP & ILCS	Individual	27,675
Jalna	-	-	-	-
Latur	Proposed	ILCS	Individual	7,967
Panvel	-	-	-	-
Parbhani	Proposed	ILCS	Individual	10,000
Satara	Proposed	IHSDP	Individual	1,473
Wardha	-	-	-	-
Yavatmal	-	-	-	-

# Strategy for ODF Plan

## Assessment of toilet facilities provided to citizens and its deficit to reach ODF

The aim of providing individual toilets to slum citizens is strengthened. Hence, it is proposed to eliminate the deficit by providing individual toilets to citizens. Only in cases where construction of such toilets is not possible due to space crunch, shared toilets/community toilet shall be provided

### **Scenario I:** Proposed share of toilets to be constructed – *Individual Toilets: 75%; Shared Toilets: 25 %*

This scenario assumes that existing non-functional seats will be refurbished by ULB. A norm of 3 HHs per shared toilet seat has been assumed to arrive at the gap of households without any toilet facility. The block costs for construction of shared toilets have been assumed differently for the cities based on interactions with ULB during the field visits

### **Scenario II:** Proposed share of toilets to be constructed – *Individual Toilets: 50%; Community Toilets: 50 %*

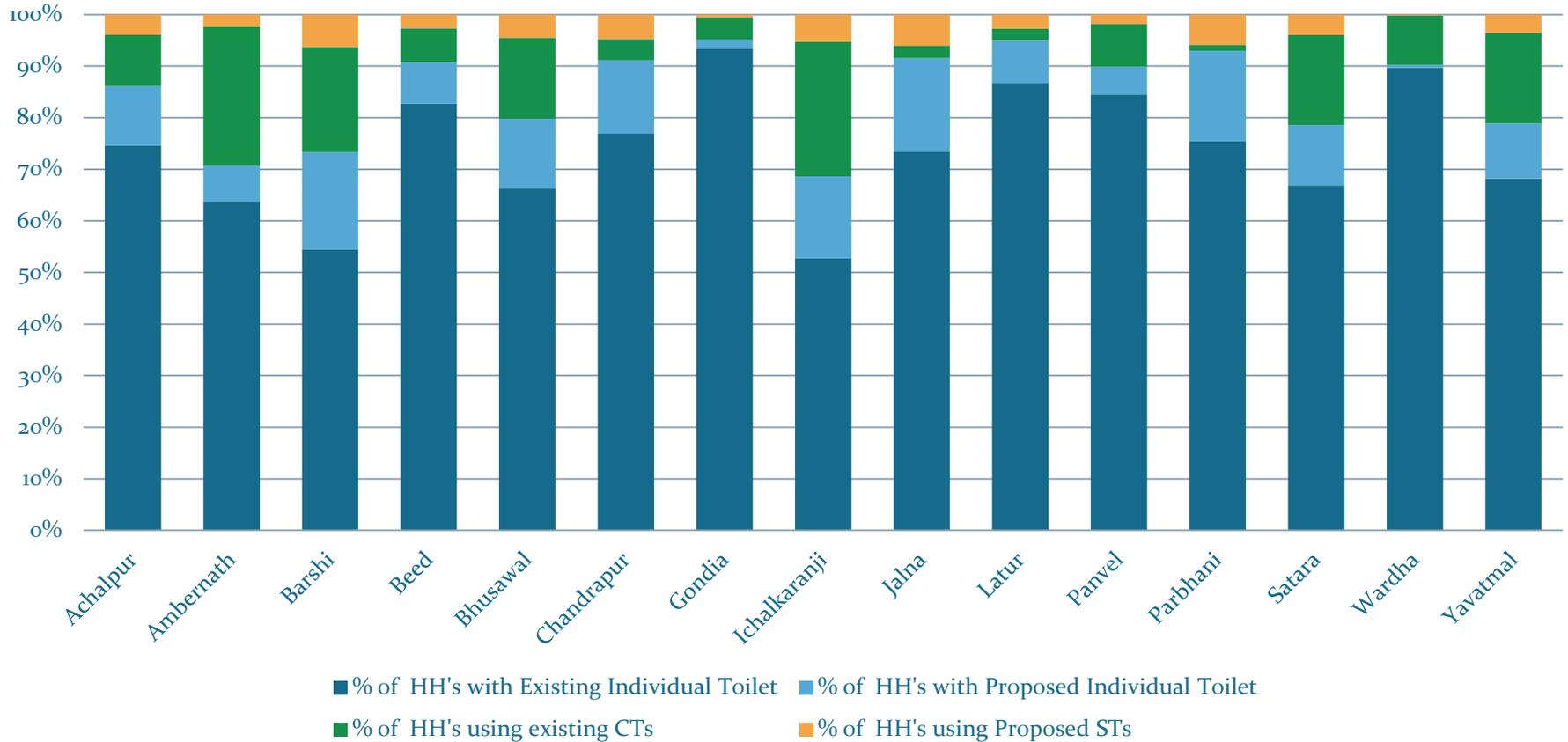
This scenario assumes that existing non-functional seats will be refurbished by ULB. A norm of 3 HHs per shared toilet seat has been assumed to arrive at the gap of households without any toilet facility. The block costs for construction of shared toilets have been assumed differently for the cities based on interactions with ULB during the field visits

### **Scenario III :** Proposed share of toilets to be constructed – *Community Toilets: 100%*

This scenario assumes that existing non-functional seats will be refurbished by ULB. A norm of 3 HHs per shared toilet seat has been assumed to arrive at the gap of households without any toilet facility. The block costs for construction of shared toilets have been assumed differently for the cities based on interactions with ULB during the field visits

# ODF Cities: Scenario I - Achieving Open defecation free status through provision of Individual and Shared Toilets

Gap in toilet facility is calculated by accounting for households served with individual toilets and community toilet. Community toilets are to be abandoned for public service provision.



**About 12% population in class A ULBs resort to open defecation, comprising about 73,913 households**

# ODF Cities: Scenario I - Achieving ODF Status through Provision of Individual and Shared Toilets

## Number of toilets required:

Individual toilets = 76,480

Shared toilets = 8,498

**Total capital expenditure required =  
Rs. 189 crore\***

**Total capital expenditure required =  
Public fund = Rs. 155 crore\*  
Beneficiary share = Rs. 34 crore**

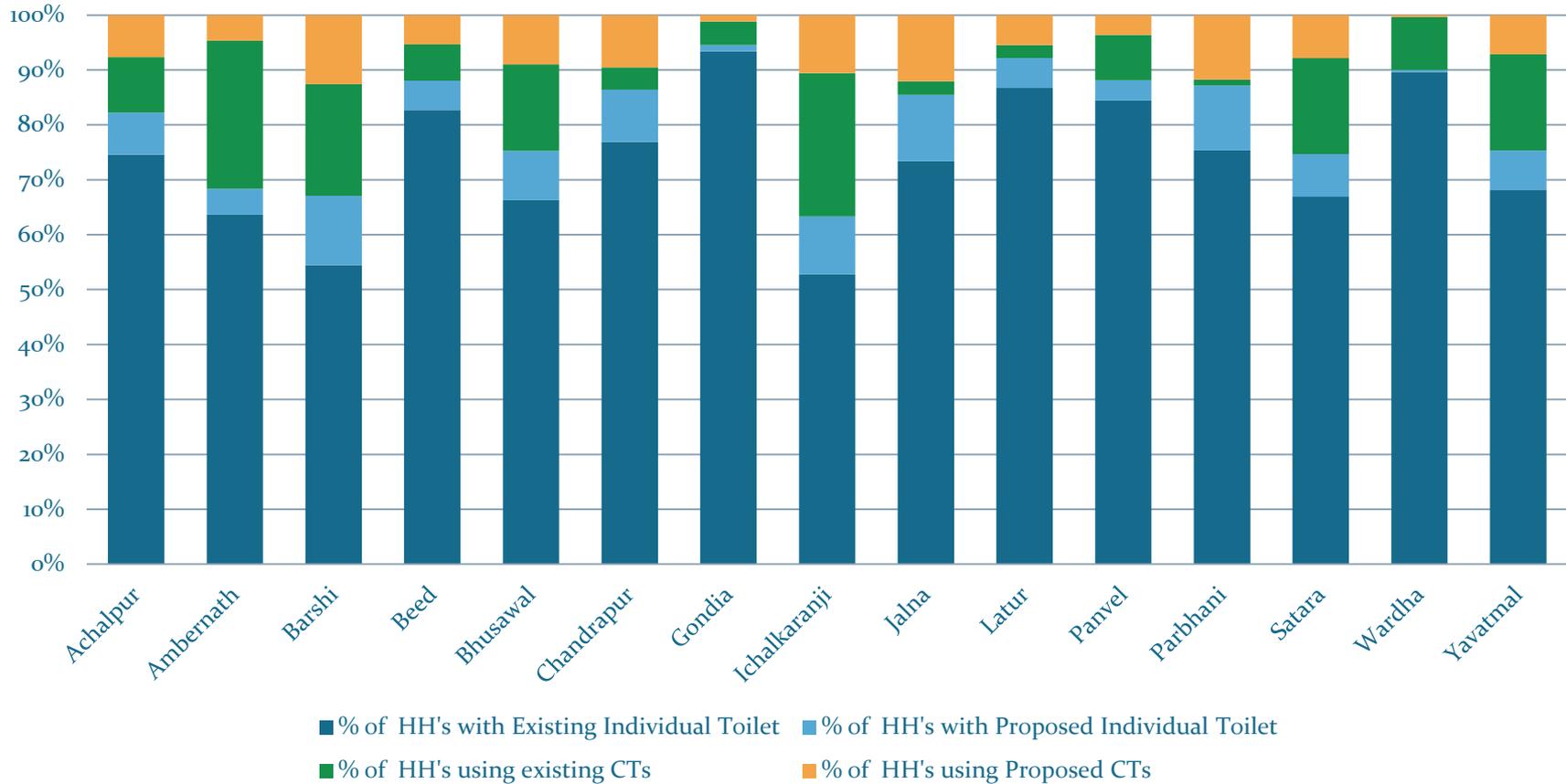
City	Public fund share** (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiary share (Rs. in crore)
Achalpur	5.9	1.3
Ambernath	5.7	1.2
Barshi	9.2	2.0
Beed	6.6	1.4
Bhusawal	13.6	3.0
Chandrapur	19.1	4.2
Gondia	1.0	0.2
Ichalkaranji	21.8	4.8
Jalna	22.1	4.8
Latur	10.8	2.4
Panvel	3.4	0.8
Parbhani	22.5	4.9
Satara	6.7	1.5
Wardha	0.4	0.1
Yavatmal	6.6	1.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>34</b>

\* Includes Rs.64 crore for IEC and HH survey activities

\*\* Block cost have been arrived based on estimation provided by cities (Rs.10,000 – 75,000/-). Block cost calculation considers provision of septic tank as most cities do not have sewerage network

# ODF Cities: Scenario II -Achieving Open defecation free status through provision of Individual and Community Toilets

Gap in toilet facility is calculated by accounting for households served with individual toilets and community toilet. Non functional community toilets to be refurbished for use.



**About 11% population in class A ULBs resort to open defecation, comprising ~73,913 HHs.**

*Note: Community toilet seat calculations are based on 6 persons/seat*

# ODF Cities: Scenario II -Achieving ODF Status through Provision of Individual and Community Toilets

## Number of toilet seats:

Individual toilets = 478,306

Functional seats = 5,330

Refurbished seats = 2,876

## Number of toilets required:

Individual toilets = 50,987

Community toilets = 8,498

## Capital expenditure required =

**Total expenditure = Rs. 167 crore\***

Public fund = Rs. 137 crore\*

Beneficiary share = Rs. 30 crore

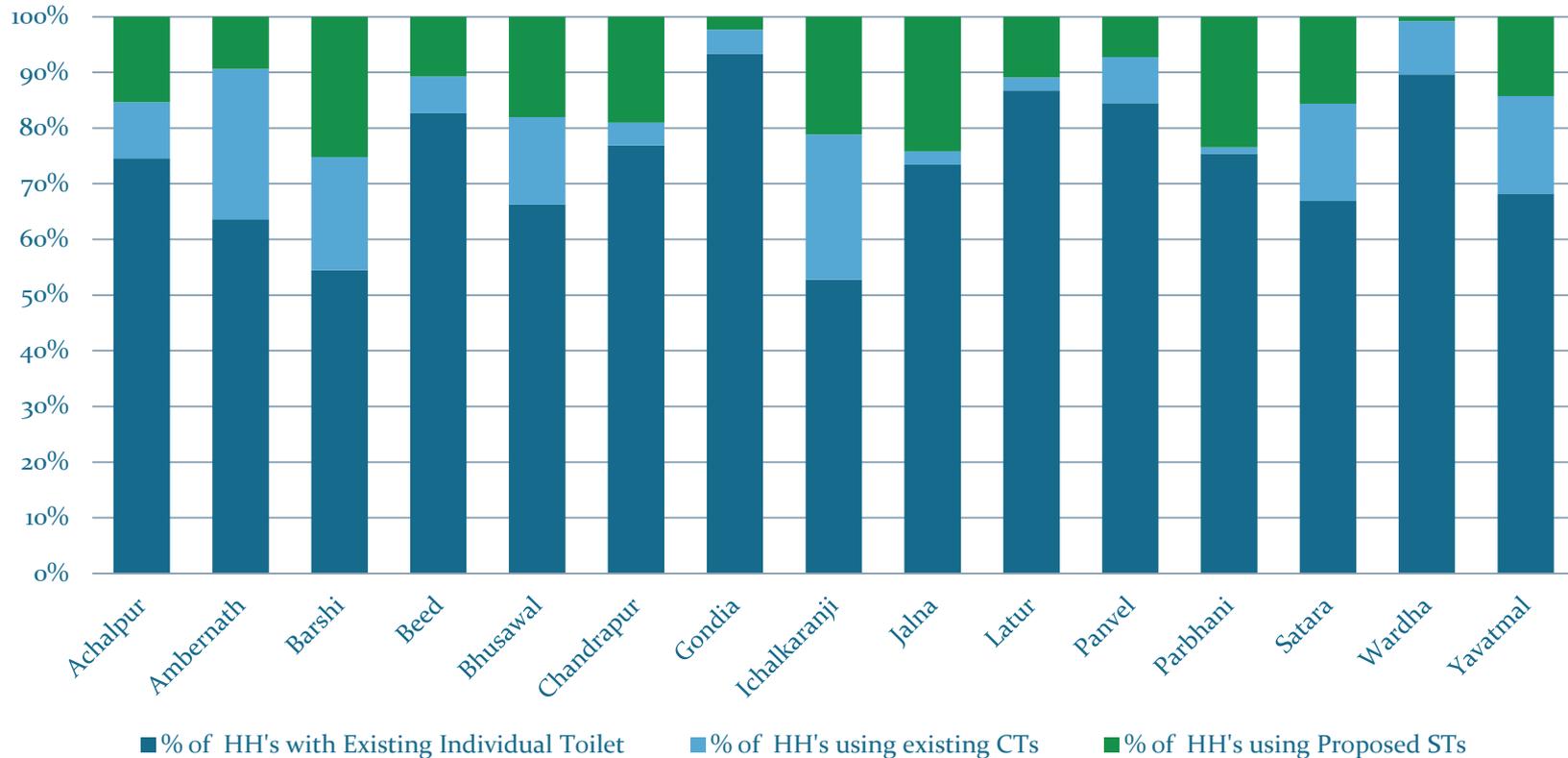
City	Public fund share** (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiary share (Rs. in crore)
Achalpur	4.6	1.0
Ambernath	7.8	1.7
Barshi	9.0	2.0
Beed	4.8	1.1
Bhusawal	11.4	2.5
Chandrapur	18.6	4.1
Gondia	0.9	0.2
Ichalkaranji	15.9	3.5
Jalna	17.7	3.9
Latur	10.5	2.3
Panvel	3.4	0.8
Parbhani	20.2	4.4
Satara	6.5	1.4
Wardha	0.3	0.1
Yavatmal	4.9	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>30</b>

\* Includes Rs.64 crore for IEC and HH survey activities

\*\* Block cost have been arrived based on estimation provided by cities (Rs.10,000-75,000/-). Block cost calculation considers provision of septic tank as most cities do not have sewerage network

# ODF Cities: Scenario III-Achieving Open defecation free status through provision of Community Toilets

Gap in toilet facility is calculated by accounting for households served with individual toilets and community toilet. Non functional community toilets to be refurbished for use.



**About 32% population in class A ULBs resort to open defecation, comprising ~212,736 HHs.**

*Note: Community toilet seat calculations are based on 6 persons/seat*

# ODF Cities: Scenario III-Achieving ODF Status through Provision of Community Toilets

## Number of toilet seats:

Individual toilets = 478,306

Functional seats = 5,330

Refurbished seats = 2,876

## Number of toilets required:

Community toilets = 16,996

## Capital expenditure required =

**Total expenditure = Rs. 107 crore\***

Public fund = Rs. 88 crore\*

Beneficiary share = Rs. 19 crore

City	Public fund share** (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiary share (Rs. in crore)
Achalpur	2.0	0.4
Ambernath	8.9	2.0
Barshi	7.0	1.5
Beed	1.8	0.4
Bhusawal	6.5	1.4
Chandrapur	14.3	3.1
Gondia	0.8	0.2
Ichalkaranji	5.8	1.3
Jalna	9.1	2.0
Latur	8.1	1.8
Panvel	2.8	0.6
Parbhani	13.5	3.0
Satara	5.0	1.1
Wardha	0.2	0.0
Yavatmal	1.9	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>19</b>

\* Includes Rs.64 crore for IEC and HH survey activities

\*\* Block cost have been arrived based on estimation provided by cities (Rs.10,000-75,000/-). Block cost calculation considers provision of septic tank as most cities do not have sewerage network

# Strategy for IEC Campaign

**Total IEC campaign expenses for all class 'A' ULBs ~ Rs. 63 crores\***

## Focus of IEC

- Cleanliness and Hygiene Practices
- Quality of Life
- Negative Health Impacts
- Women Safety
- Gender Issues and Dignity

## Identified Stakeholders

- Users – Women, Men, Children, Elderly and Disabled
- Community Groups – Students, SHGs, Youth Groups
- Local Government and Service Providers
- Facilitator – Local NGO
- Political Representatives – Councillors

\* Expenses for IEC campaign per person is assumed as Rs.200

# Roles of Identified Stakeholders

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- **Users** - Basic responsibility of agreeing on design and maintenance issues
- **Community Groups** – For awareness creation to discourage OD. For convincing on usefulness of technologies
- **Facilitating NGO** – For awareness campaigns and education. Awareness creation on sanitation technologies and determine community's preferences
- **Local Government and Service Providers** – Financing the project
- **Political Representatives** – In providing linkages with concerned authorities

# Community Awareness and Mobilisation

## Step I: Identifying role of NGOs

- Identification and orientation of a local NGO to undertake IEC campaign on pilot basis
- NGO to identify influential people with the help of local ward councillors
- Initiate triggering with the local community with introduction and explanation of purpose of the meeting
- Build rapport with the people through some general talk
- The lead facilitator from the NGO to undertake transect walk to OD sites
- The lead facilitator to ask questions regarding OD sites and awaken the community members on the problem of OD

## Step II: Raising awareness among citizens

- Identification of households practicing OD (along with residents)
- Undertake social mapping with participants to compare the number of families/households with and without toilets to show the gap
- An aggregated calculation of the amount of excreta that OD adds to the local environment
- Making people aware of the negative impacts of OD including threats fecal contact poses to human beings
- These steps to trigger change and create enthusiasm amongst community members for sanitation development

# Community Awareness and Mobilisation

## Step III: Formation of Sanitation Committees to facilitate selecting sanitation options

- People are provided details on various options available and advantages and disadvantages of each option
- The preference of community members on sanitation options is ascertained
- Formation of local level Sanitation Committee
- The Sanitation Committee to comprise councilors, eminent local citizens, school teachers, women, SHGs and youth
- The Sanitation Committee to organise meetings and discussions focusing on sanitation. Here, the community members are encouraged and convinced to make individual contribution

# Community Awareness and Mobilisation

## Step IV: Preparation of Sanitation Plan for community

- The facilitating NGO assists the community to draw a Sanitation Plan along with the help of Sanitation Committee
- The facilitating NGO along with local councillor, service provider help households without toilets in getting access to toilets as part of the Sanitation Plan
- The Sanitation Committees to undertake door to door hygiene education (discouraging OD) through flip charts, and other IEC materials with the help of eminent local citizens, SHGs and youth groups
- Women SHGs in the area to organise dedicated meetings with women
- Campaign using a Mobile IEC Unit in the pilot area
- Organise rallies, sanitation awareness quiz contests/competitions etc. in local schools

# Community Awareness and Mobilisation

## Step V: Monitoring of OD free localities

- Once the area becomes OD free, the pilot locality to be accorded OD Free Status
- The Sanitation Committee to monitor area regularly along with the behavior of community members by maintaining a progress record
- The Mobile IEC Unit in the pilot area to do weekly monitoring during the follow up visits by facilitating NGO
- The IEC exercise to be scaled up at the city level
- Cleanest Locality Award to be introduced
- Localities where OD reappears would have their OD Free Status withdrawn
- Organise a joint rally of locations where triggering took place
- Sensitisation of the local media to report positive stories about these efforts

## Step VI: Spreading Results of OD free

- Organise a joint rally of locations where triggering took place
- Sensitisation of the local media to report positive stories about these efforts

# III

## City-wise proposal for ODF

- i. Achalpur
- ii. Ambernath
- iii. Barshi
- iv. Beed
- v. Bhusawal
- vi. Chandrapur
- vii. Gondia
- viii. Ichalkarnji
- ix. Jalna
- x. Latur
- xi. Panvel
- xii. Parbhani
- xiii. Satara
- xiv. Wardha
- xv. Yavatmal

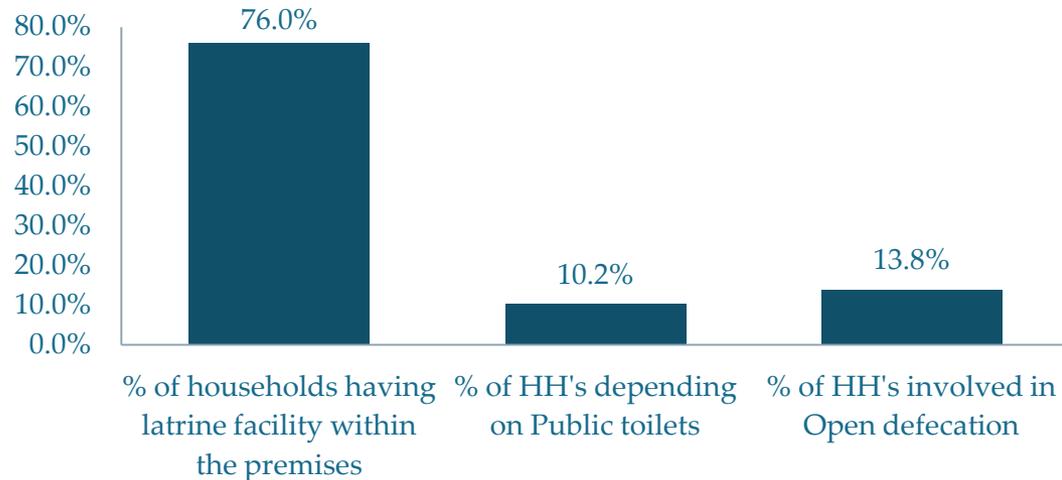
# 1. Achalpur : Existing Situation

## Background Information

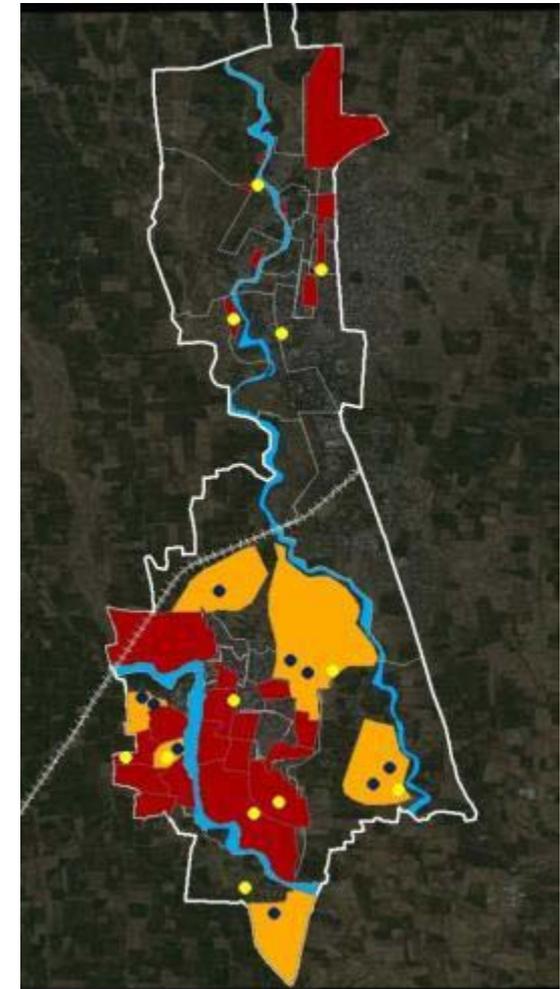
- Area: 16.04 sq. km
- Population: 1,12,293
- District: Amravati
- Households: 21,689
- Slum population: 53.7%
- No. of wards: 38; Density: 70 persons/ha
- No. of slums: 27 Notified and 5 Non-notified

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 16,475
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 125
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 178
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = 965 individual toilets proposed under IHSDP



Achalpur City



- SLUMS WITHOUT CT
- SLUMS WITH CT
- WORKING CT
- NON-FUNCTIONAL CT

# Proposal for OD Free Achalpur

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. on crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	2,547	283	0	178	7.25
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	1,698	0	283	178	5.56
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	566	178	2.44



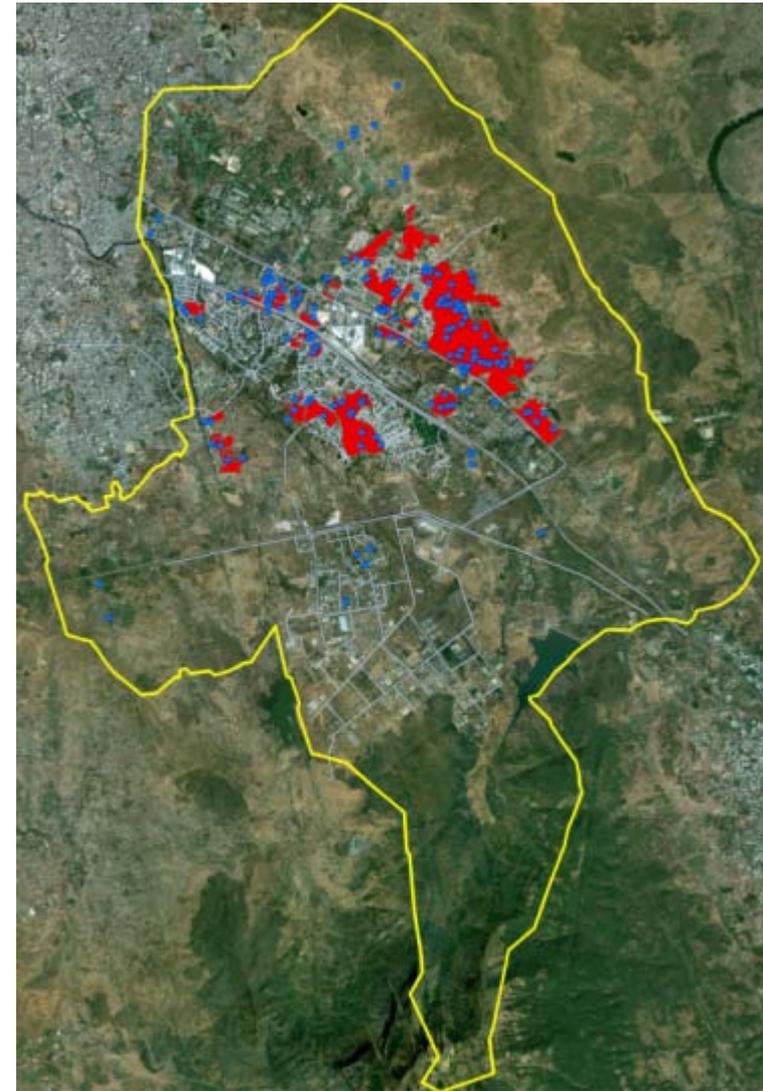
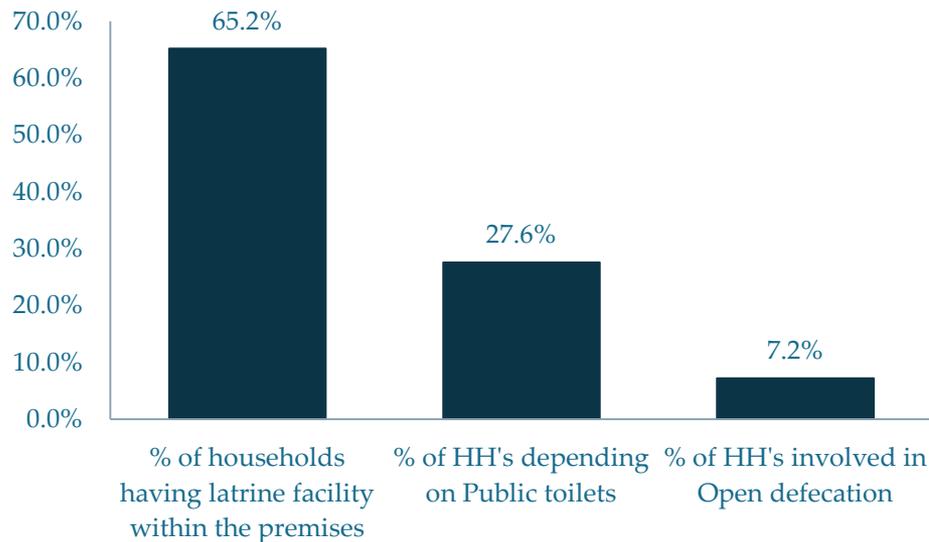
# 2. Ambarnath: Existing Situation

## Background Information

- Area: 38 sq. km
- Population: 2,67,834
- District: Thane
- Households: 54,948
- Slum population: 57%
- Density: 67 persons/ha
- No. of slums: 28 Notified and 24 Non-notified

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 35,824
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 2,008
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 300
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = No



Ambarnath City

— Slum Area  
— Municipal Boundary

# Proposal for OD Free Ambarnath

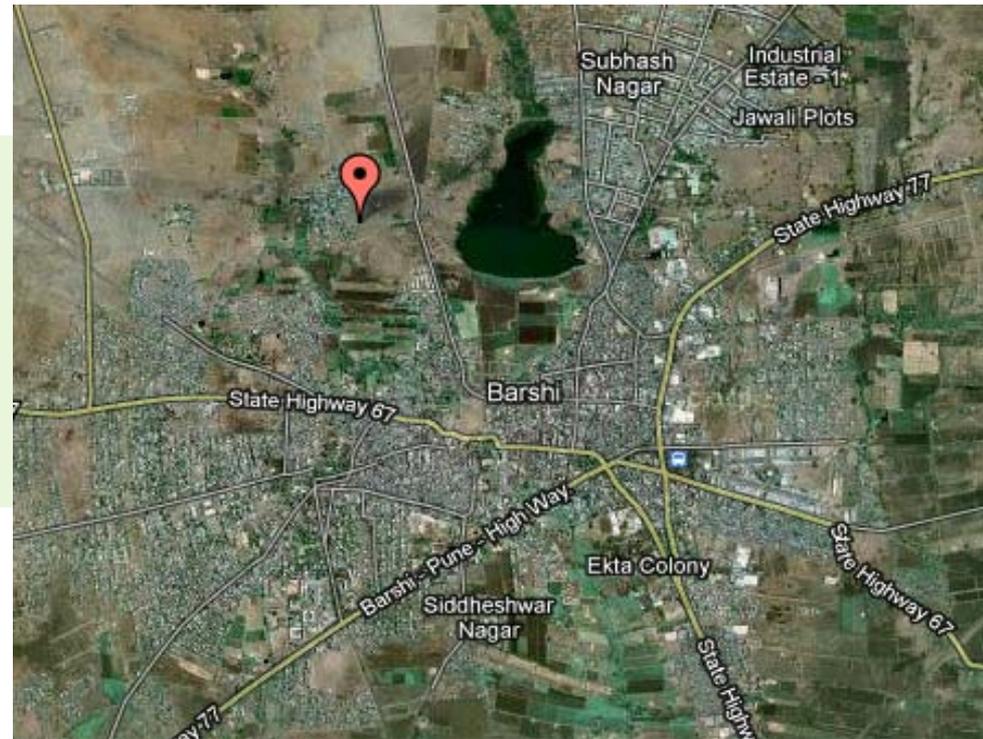
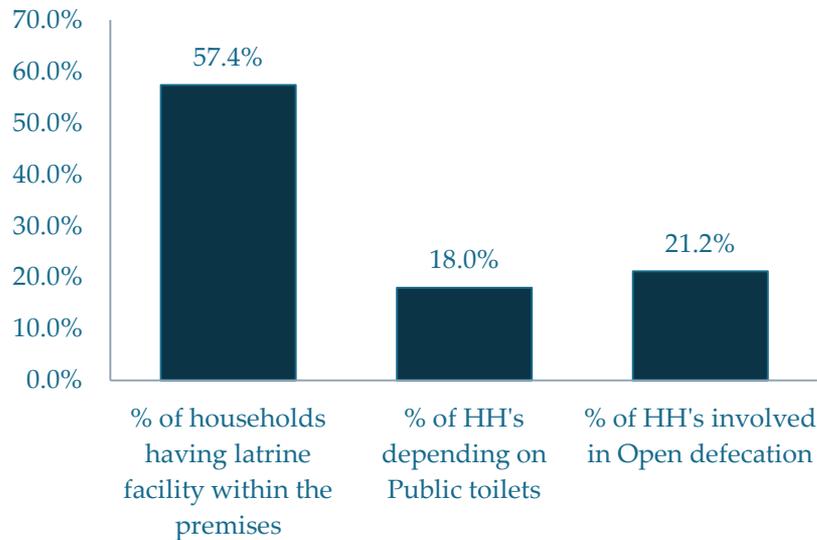
Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	3957	440	0	300	6.90
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	2638	0	440	300	9.53
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	879	300	10.85



# 3. Barshi: Existing Situation

## Background Information

- Area: 36 sq. km
- Population: 1,18,475
- District: Solapur
- Households : 24,430
- Slum population: 41%
- Density: 32 persons/ha
- No. of slums: 29 Notified and 3 Non-notified



Barshi City

### Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 14,013
  - Number of functional community toilet seats = 656
  - Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 425
- Proposed projects under ILCS for 1,214 toilets and MSNA for 1,790 toilets

# Proposal for OD Free Barshi

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	4861	540	0	425	11.23
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	3241	0	540	425	10.96
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	1080	425	8.53

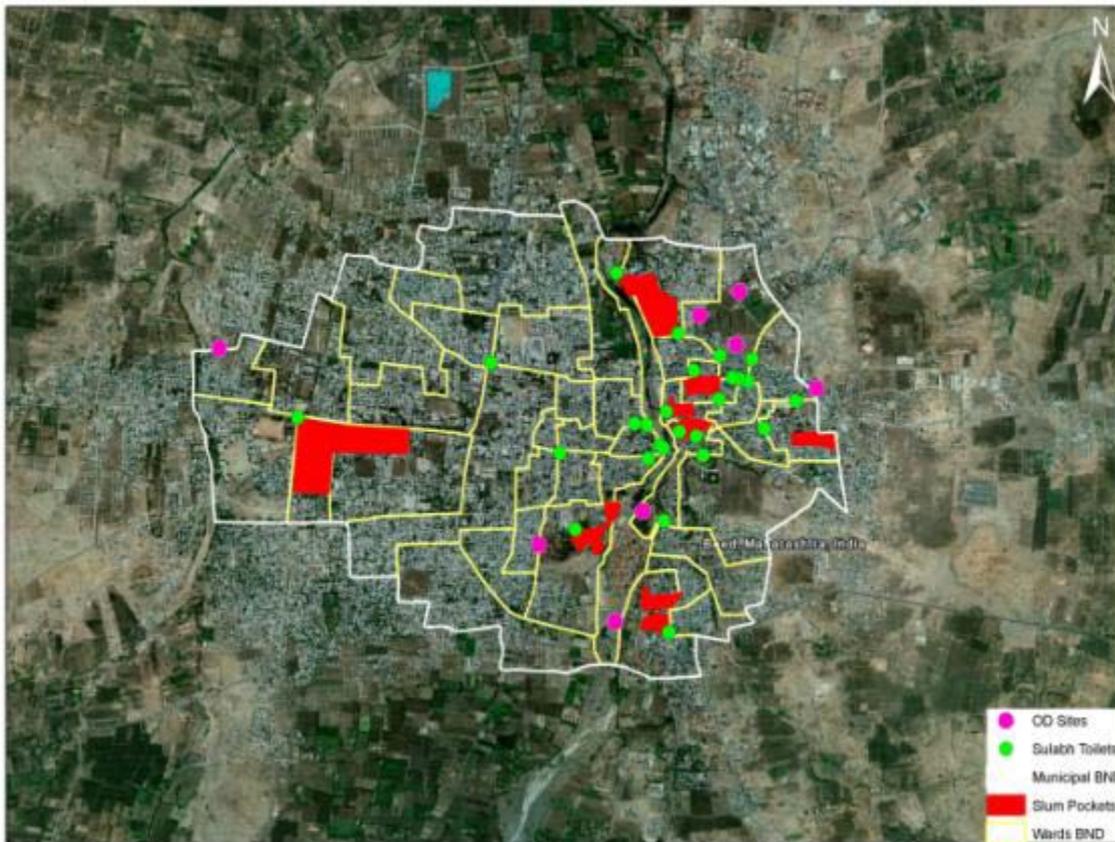


# 4. Beed: Existing Situation

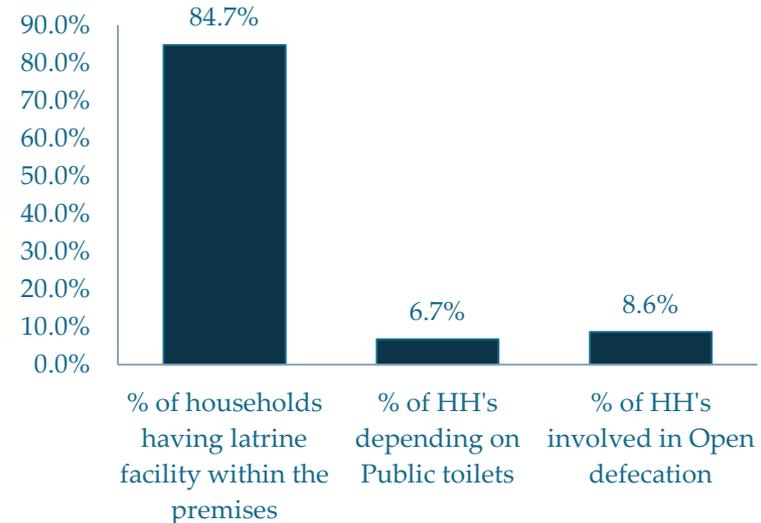
- City area = 18.3 sq. km
- District = Beed
- Density = 121 persons/ha
- Population = 1,86,444
- Households = 28,510
- Slum population share = 33%

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 24,140
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 47
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 159
- Ongoing/ sanctioned/ proposed projects = Sanctioned project under MSNA for 1,191 toilets; proposed project under ILCS for 3,100 toilets



Beed City



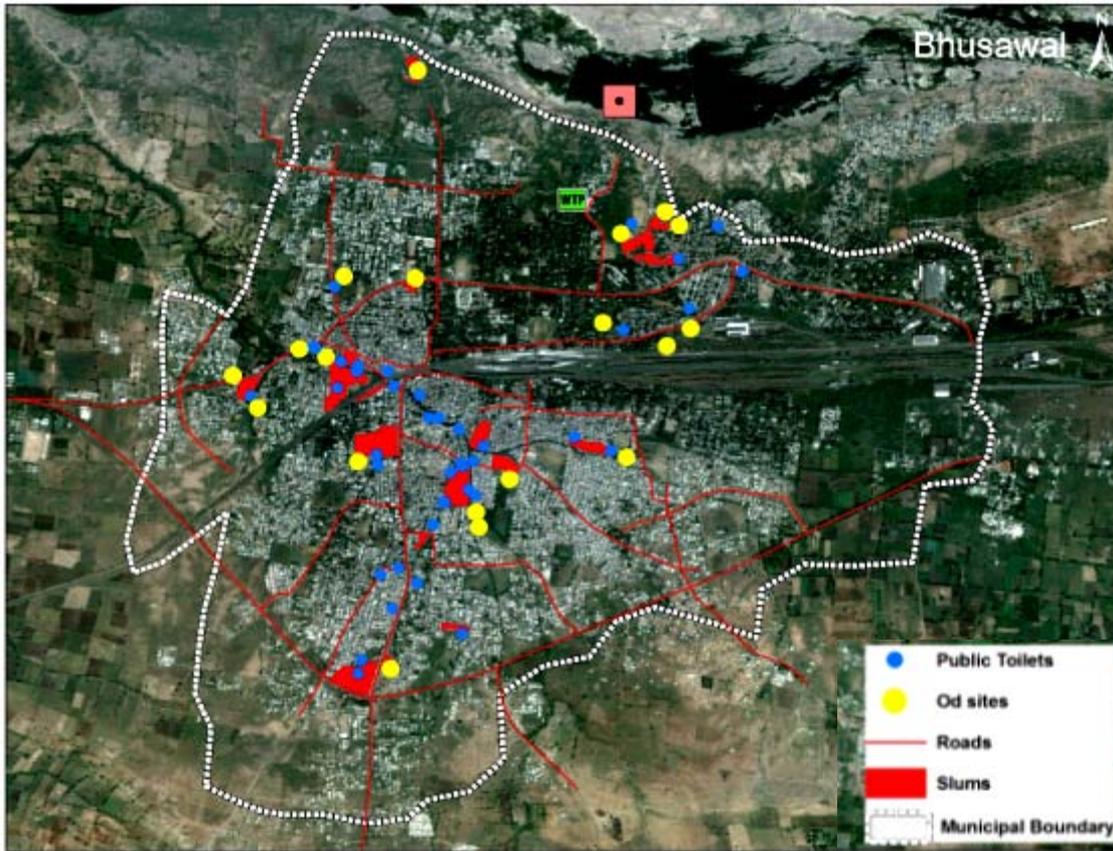
# Proposal for OD Free Beed

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of Seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	2,351	261	0	159	7.99
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	1,567	0	261	159	5.90
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	522	159	2.25



# 5. Bhusawal: Existing Situation

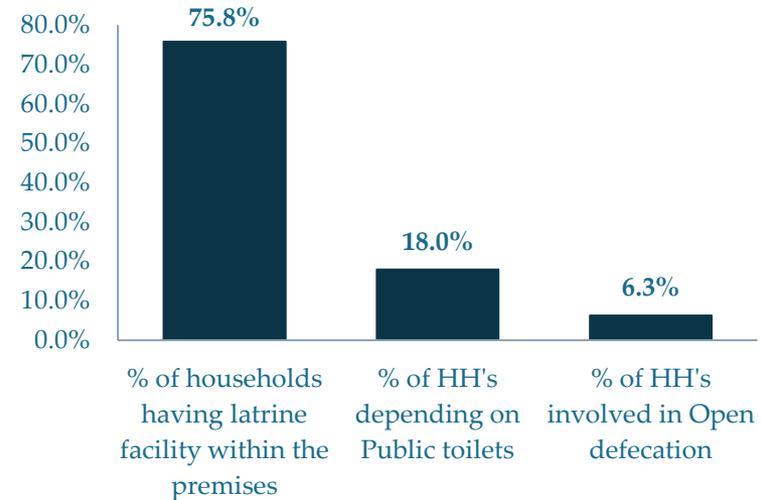
- City area = 13.38 sq. km
- District = Bhusawal
- Density = 140 persons/ha
- Population = 1,87,750
- Households = 38,439
- Slum population share = 11%



Bhusawal City

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 29,133
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 179
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 50
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = No



# Proposal for OD Free Bhusawal

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required				Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilet seats to be refurbished	
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	5,949	661	0	50	16.58
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	3,966	0	661	50	13.93
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	1,322	50	7.98



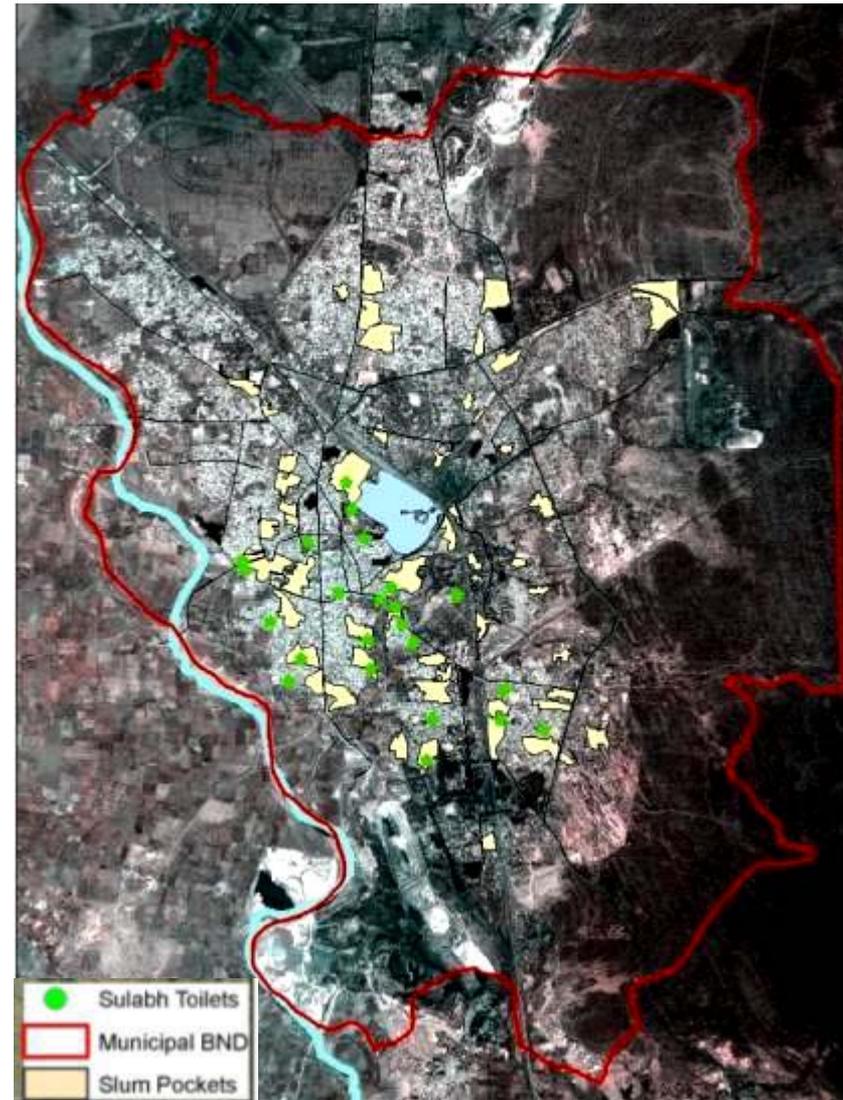
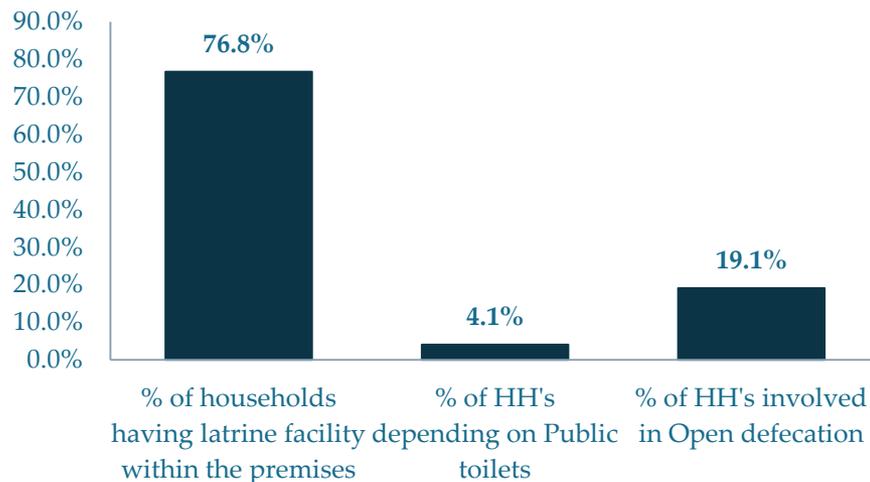
# 6. Chandrapur: Existing Situation

City area = 56.2 sq. km  
District = Chandrapur  
Density = 57 persons/ha

Population = 3,56,000  
Households = 73,035  
Slum population share = 44%

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 35,406
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 418
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 90
- Ongoing/ sanctioned/ proposed projects = **Sanctioned project under IHSDP for 200 toilets and ILCS for 2,183 toilets**



Chandrapur City

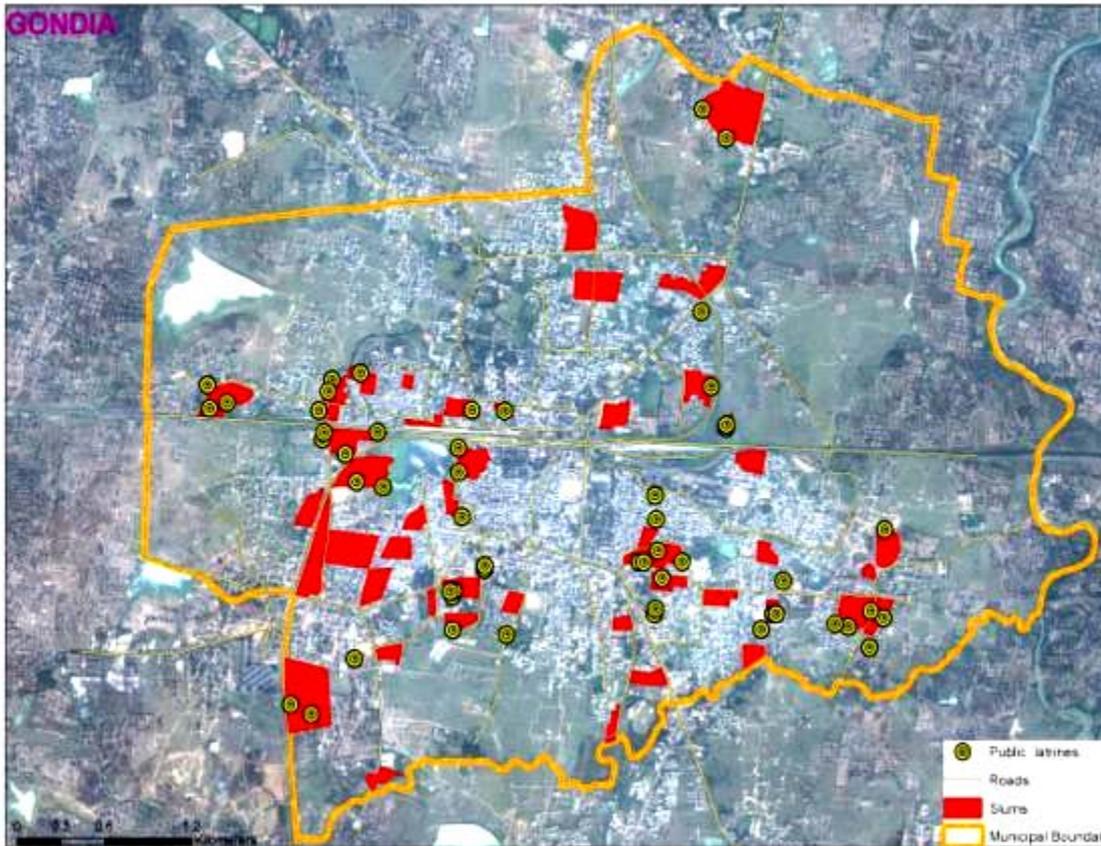
# Proposal for OD Free Chandrapur

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	10,417	1,157	0	90	23.24
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	6,945	0	1,157	90	22.66
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	2,315	90	17.45



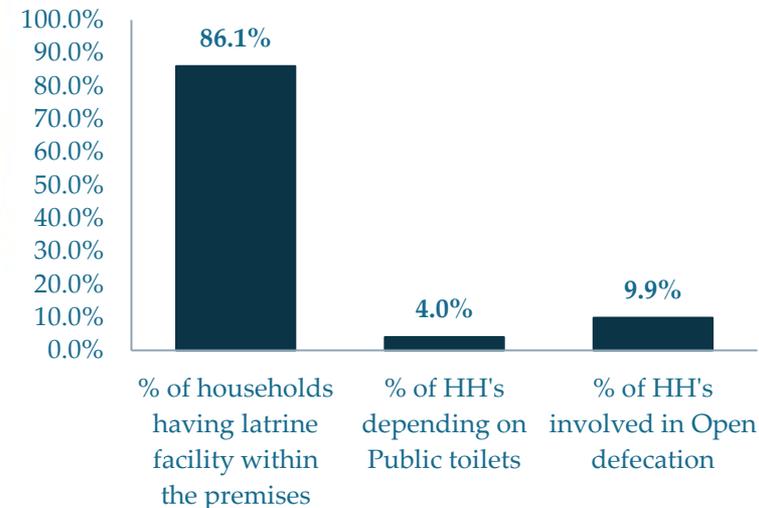
# 7. Gondia: Existing Situation

- City area = 18.08 sq. km
- District = Gondia
- Density = 73 persons/ha
- Population = 1,32,889
- Households = 27,787
- Slum population share = 34%



## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 22,054
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 370
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 174
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = Proposed ILCS scheme for 3,919 toilets



Gondia City

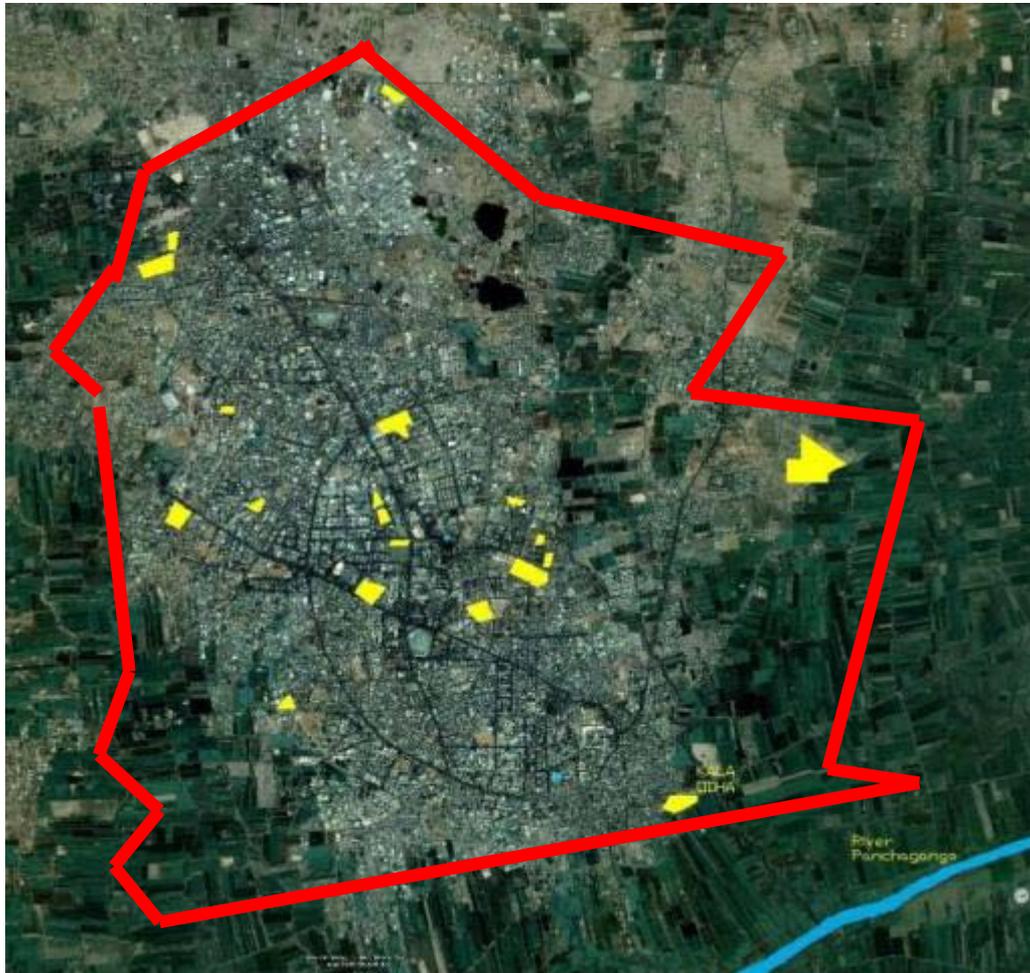
# Proposal for OD Free Gondia

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required				Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets (No. of seats) to be constructed	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilet seats to be refurbished	
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	446	50	0	174	1.17
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	298	0	50	174	1.14
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	99	174	0.92



# 8. Ichalkarnji: Existing Situation

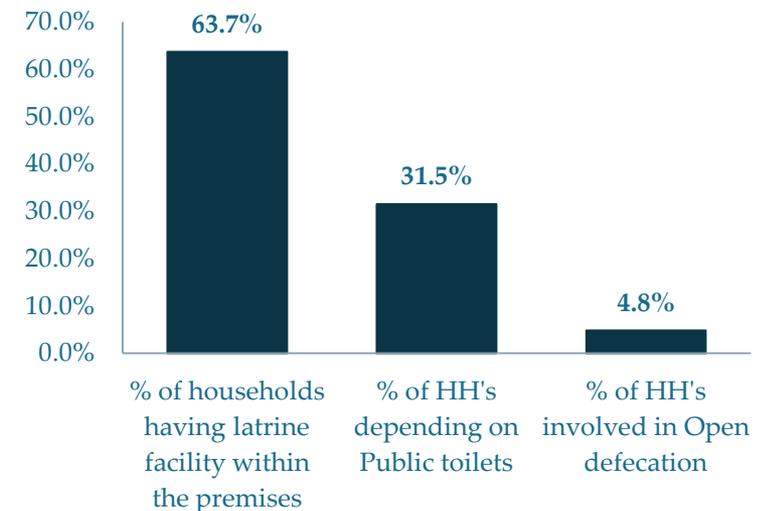
- City area = 29.64 sq. km
- District = Kolhapur
- Density = 97 persons/ha
- Population = 3,39,474
- Households = 60,889
- Slum population share = 6%



Ichalkarnji City

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 38,763
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 464
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 633
- Ongoing/ sanctioned/ proposed projects = Sanctioned projects under IHSDP and ILCS for 27,675 toilets



# Proposal for OD Free Ichalkarnji

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	11,658	1,295	0	633	26.54
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	7,772	0	1,295	633	19.42
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	2,591	633	7.11

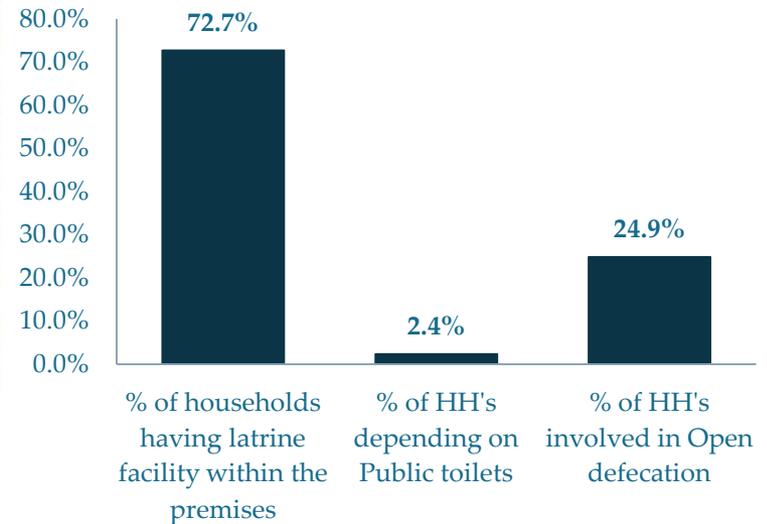
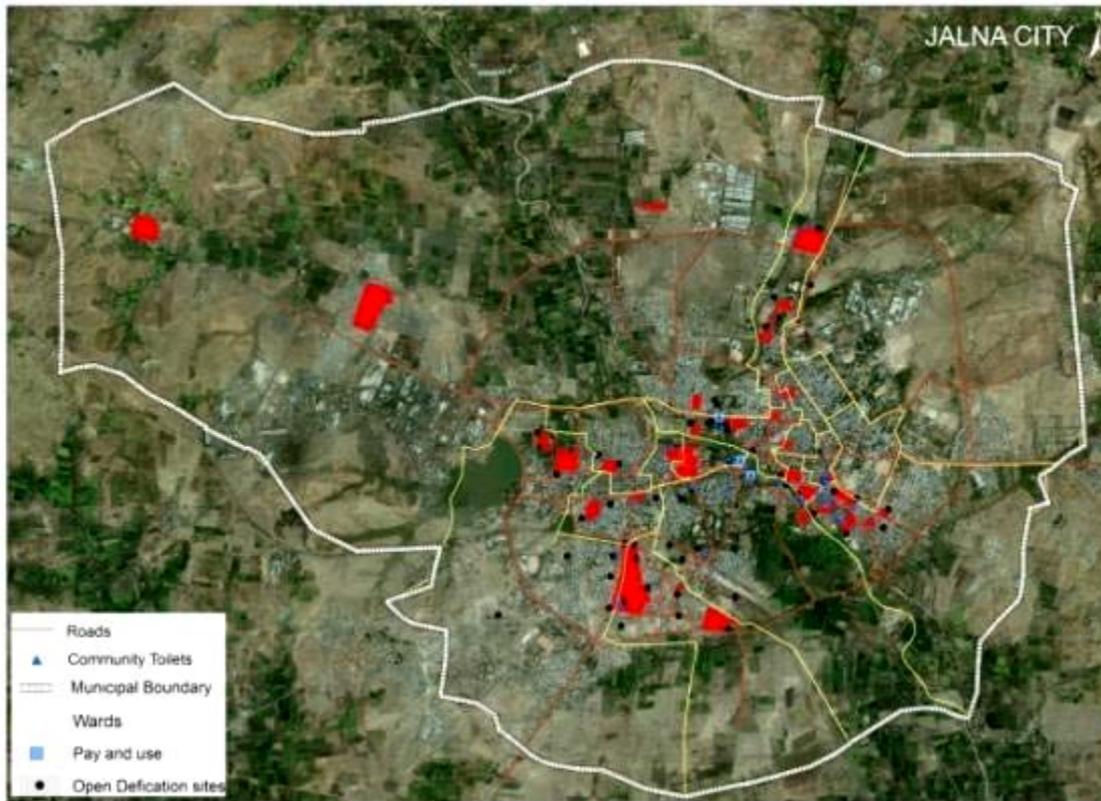


# 9. Jalna: Existing Situation

- City area = 81.86 sq. km
- District = Jalna
- Density = 35 persons/ha
- Population = 2,85,349
- Households = 53,126
- Slum population share = 40%

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 38,638
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 0
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 296
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = No



Jalna City

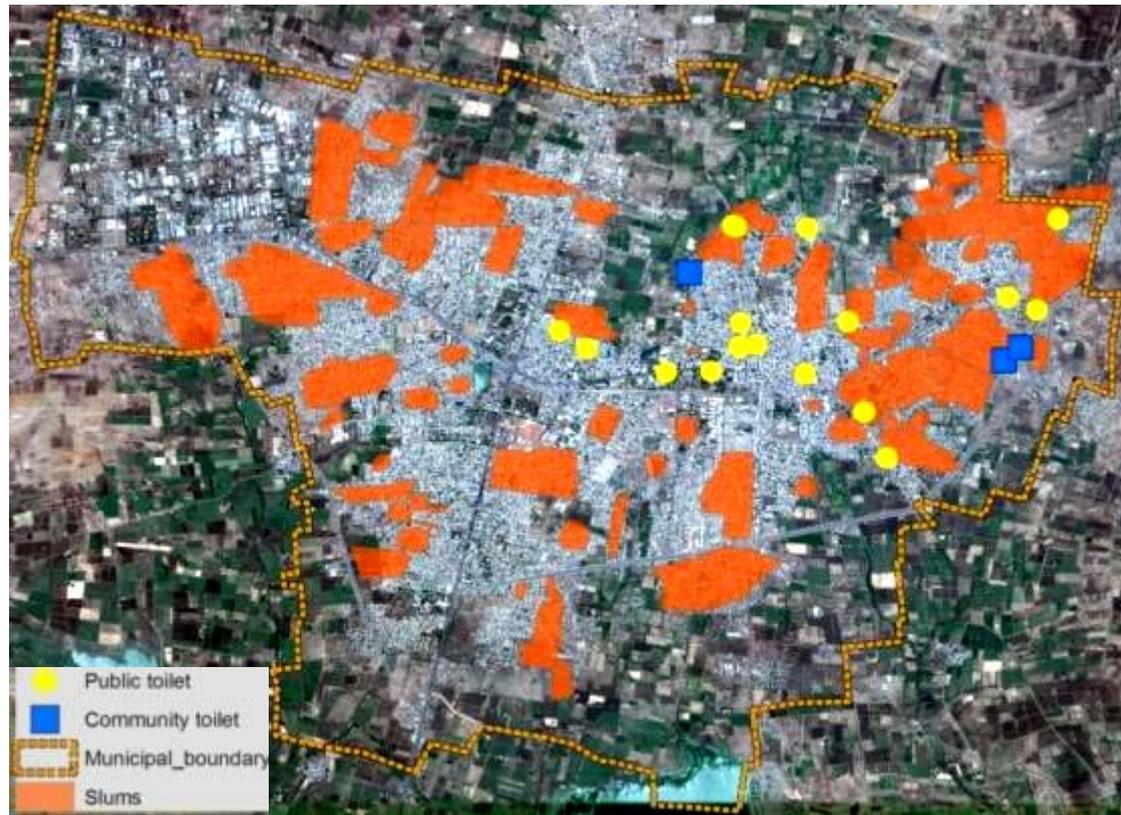
# Proposal for OD Free Jalna

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	9,534	1,059	0	296	26.93
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	6,356	0	1059	296	21.63
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	2119	296	11.04



# 10. Latur: Existing Situation

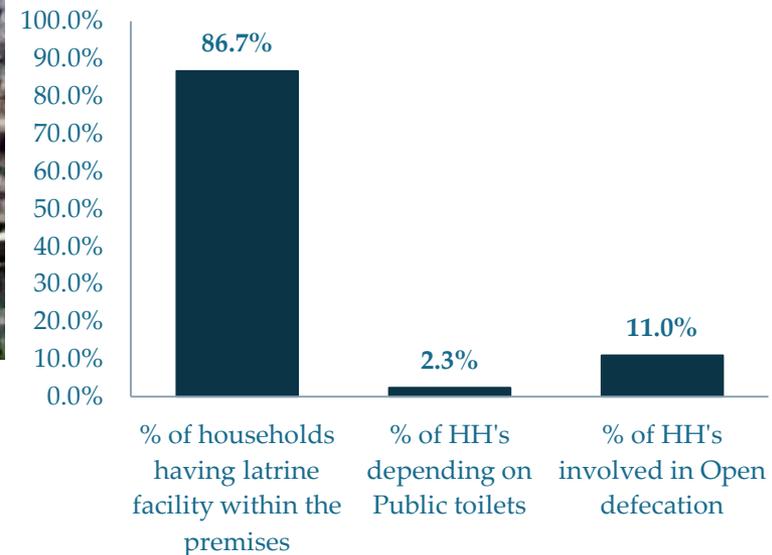
- City area = 33 sq. km
- District = Latur
- Density = 115 persons/ha
- Population = 4,90,261
- Households = 71,871
- Slum population share = 34%



Latur City

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 62,279
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 275
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 14
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = Proposed project under ILCS for 7,967 toilets



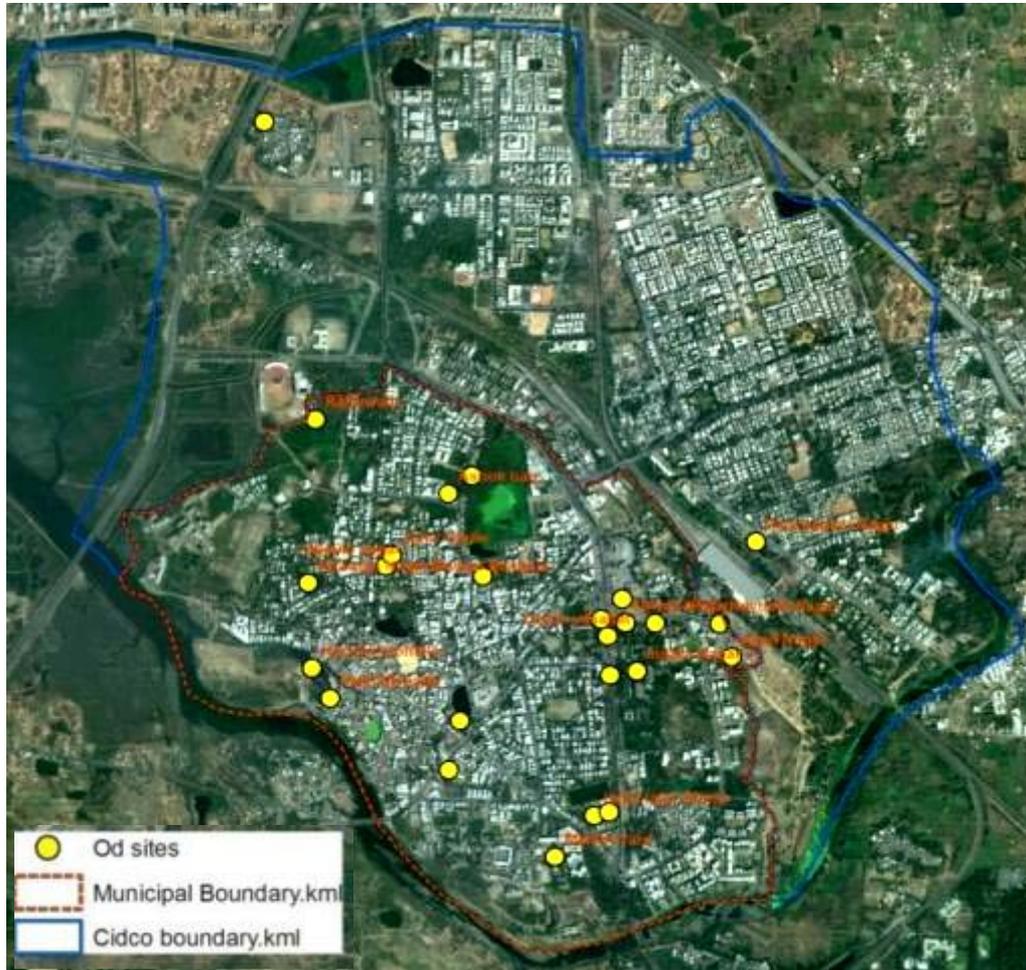
# Proposal for OD free Latur

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of Seats)	Shared toilets (No. of Seats) to be constructed	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	5,894	655	0	14	13.11
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	3,929	0	655	14	12.78
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	1,310	14	9.84



# 11. Panvel: Existing Situation

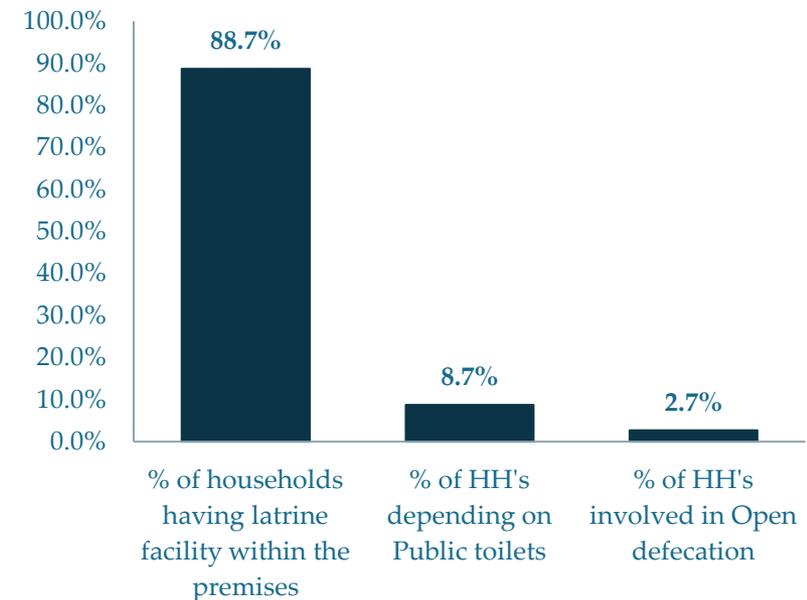
- City area = 3.63 sq. km
- District = Raigad
- Density = 523 persons/ha
- Population = 1,80,000
- Households = 42,466
- Slum population share = 6%



Panvel City

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 37,653
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 109
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 154
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = No



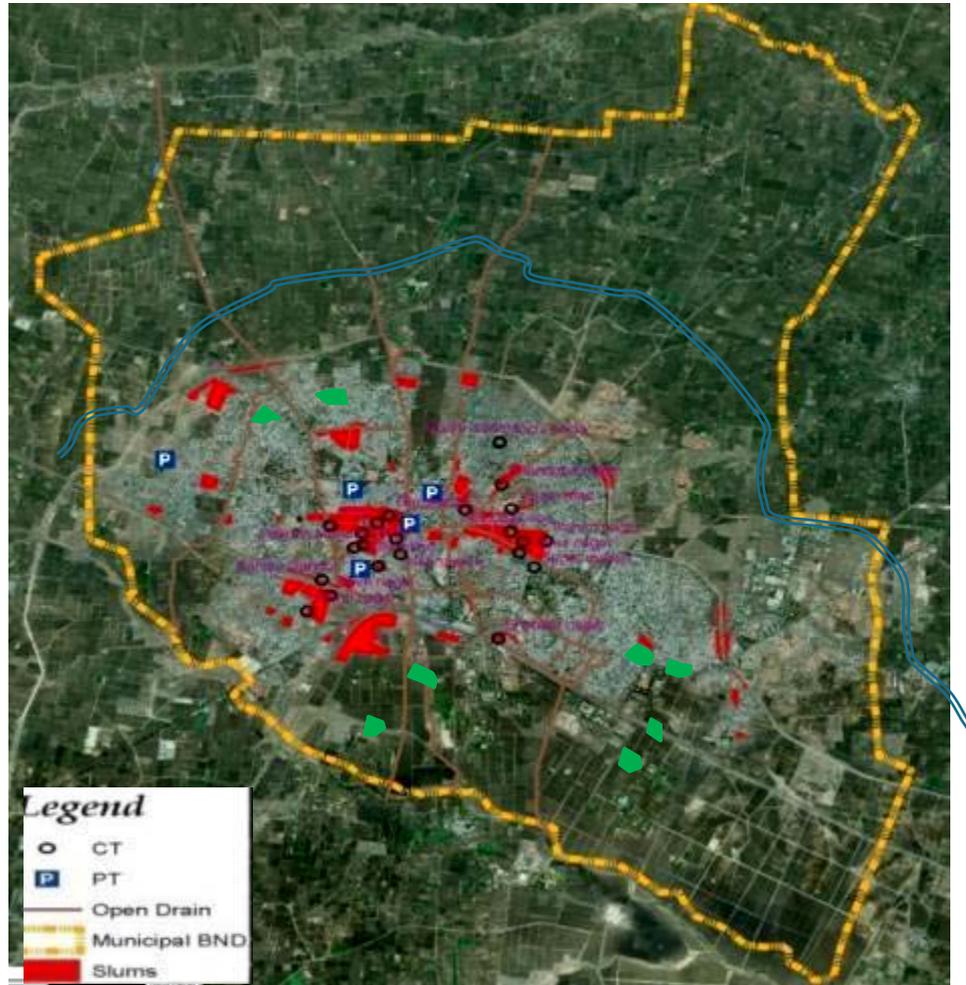
# Proposal for OD Free Panvel

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets (No. of seats) to be constructed	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	2,426	270	0	154	4.20
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	1,618	0	270	154	4.20
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	539	154	3.39



# 12. Parbhani: Existing Situation

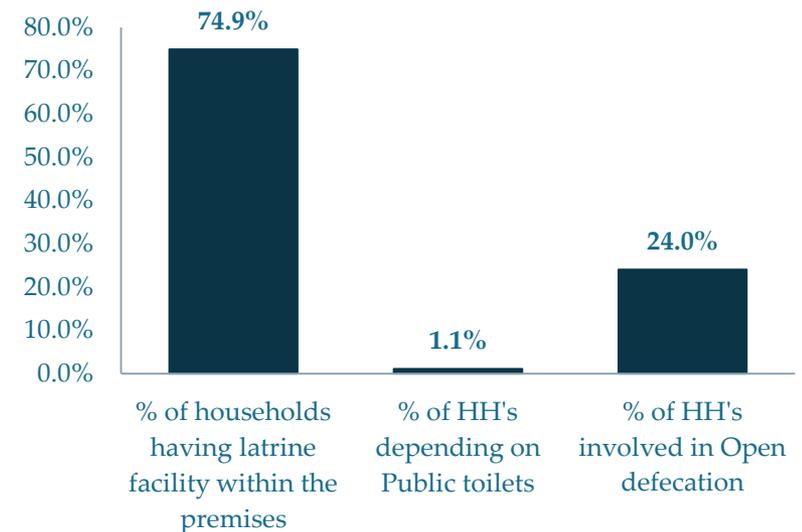
- City area = 57.61 sq. km
- District = Parbhani
- Density = 53 persons/ha
- Population = 3,07,000
- Households = 56,067
- Slum population share = 43%



Parbhani City

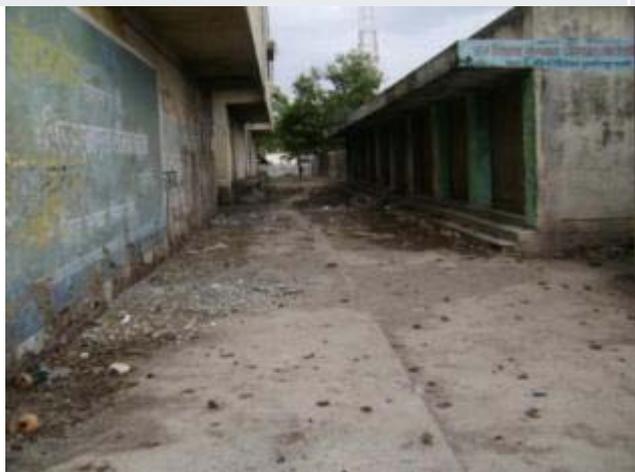
## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 41,973
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 28
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 142
- Ongoing/ sanctioned/proposed projects = Proposed project under ILCS for 10,000 toilets



# Proposal for OD Free Parbhani

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	9,806	1090	0	142	27.38
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	6,537	0	1,090	142	24.66
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	2,179	142	16.48



# 13. Satara: Existing Situation

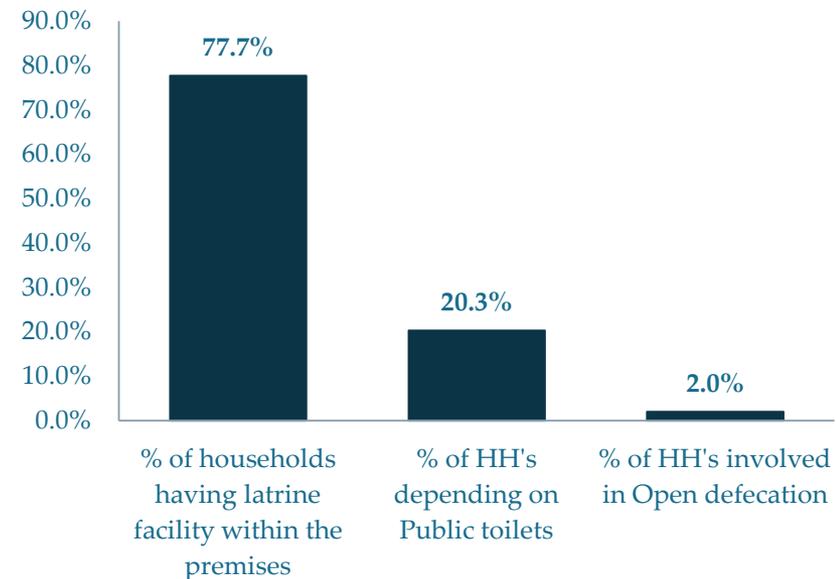
- City area = 8.15 sq. km
- District = Satara
- Density = 147 persons/ha
- Population = 1,20,079
- Households = 27,056
- Slum population share = 9%

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 26,960
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 178
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 10
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = Proposed project under IHSDP for 1,473 toilets



Satara City



# Proposal for OD Free Satara

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	3,681	409	0	10	8.19
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	2,454	0	409	10	7.99
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	818	10	6.15

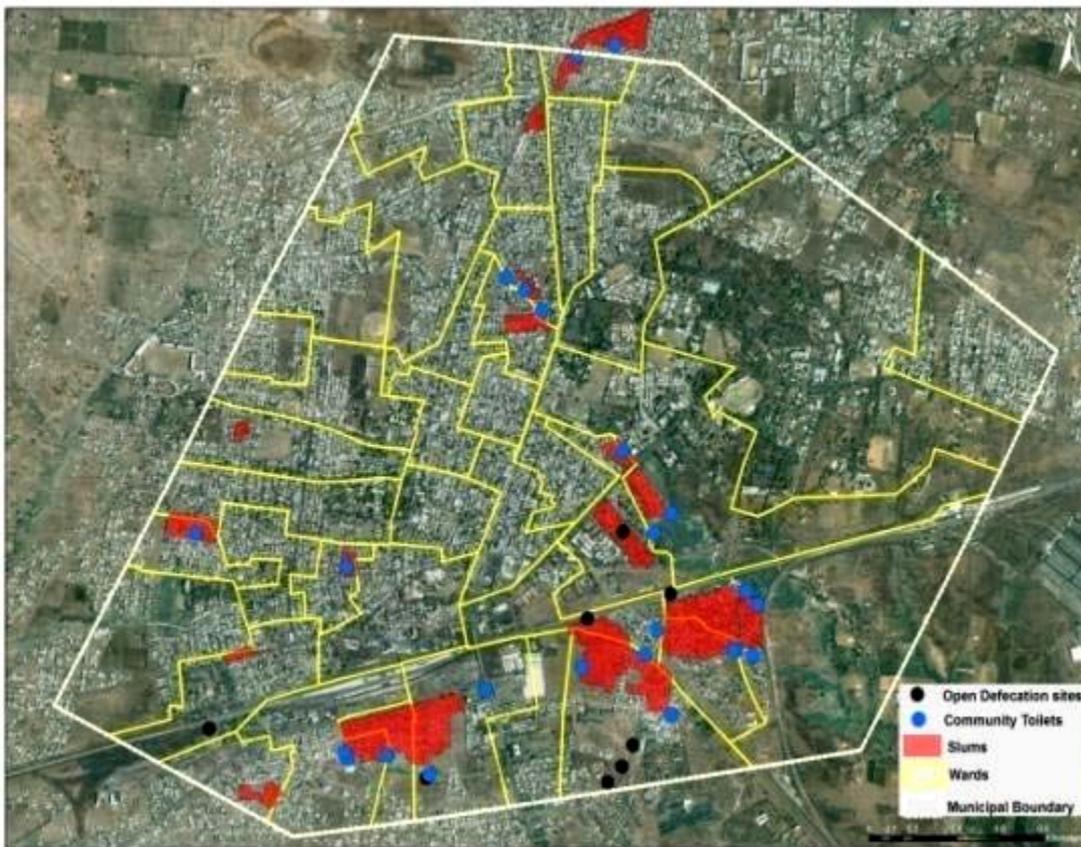


# 14. Wardha: Existing Situation

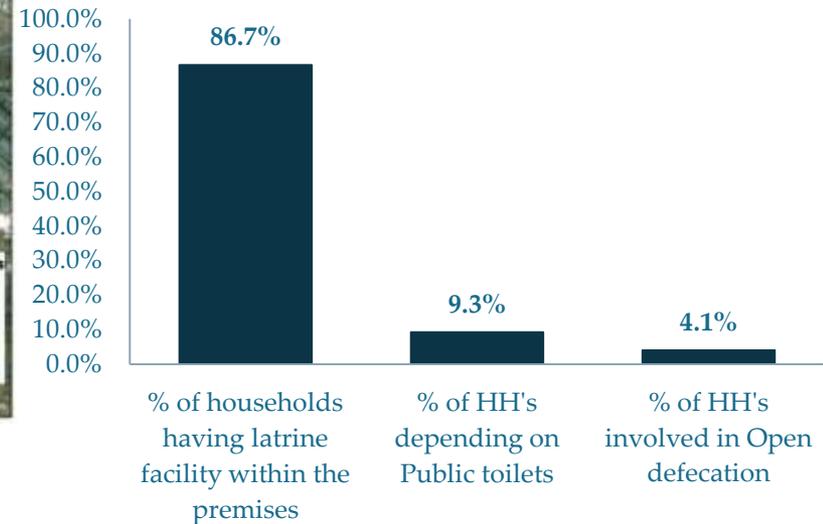
- City area = 7.44 sq. km
- District = Wardha
- Density = 143 persons/ha
- Population = 1,06,439
- Households = 23,532
- Slum population share = 16%

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 20,397
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 415
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 77
- Ongoing/sanctioned/proposed projects = **No**



Wardha City



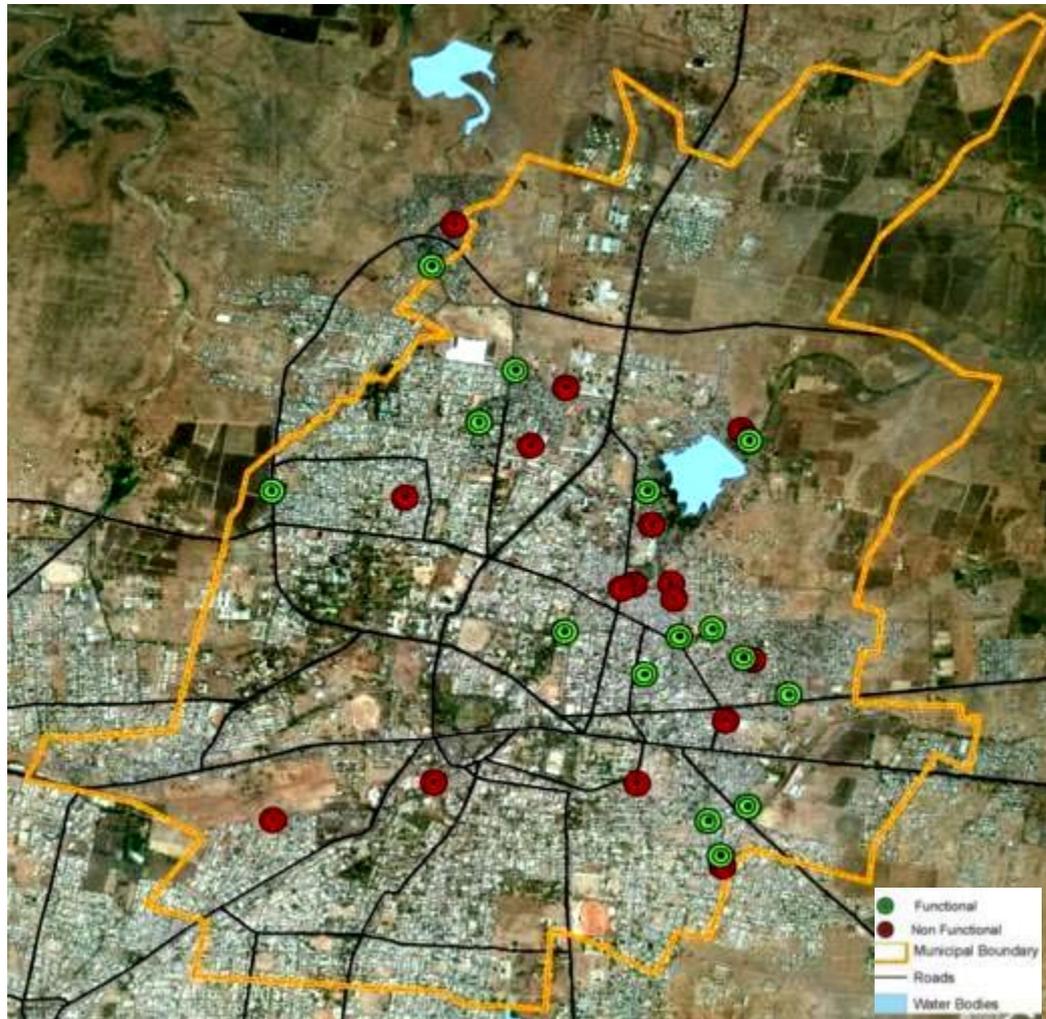
# Proposal for OD Free Wardha

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	137	15	0	77	0.50
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	92	0	15	77	0.42
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	31	77	0.27



# 15. Yavatmal: Existing Situation

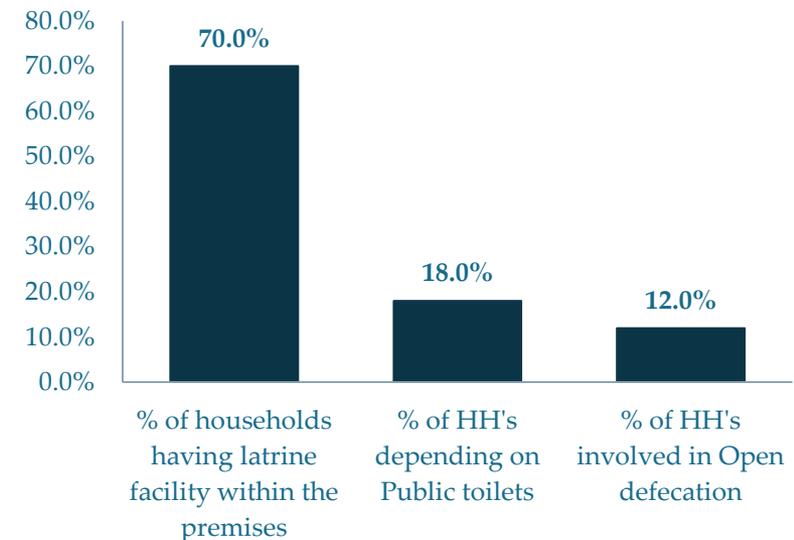
- City area = 11.73 sq. kms
- District = Yavatmal
- Density = 100 persons/ha
- Population = 1,16,714
- Households = 25,670
- Slum population share = 39%



Yavatmal City

## Present Sanitation Scenario:

- Number of individual toilets = 17,972
- Number of functional community toilet seats = 483
- Number of non-functional community toilet seats = 174
- Ongoing/sanctioned/ proposed projects = No



# Proposal for OD free Yavatmal

Scenario	Number of toilets seats required			Community toilet seats to be refurbished	Total capital expenditure requirements (Rs. in crore)
	Individual toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)	Shared toilets (No. of seats) to be constructed	Community toilets to be constructed (No. of seats)		
Scenario 1: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (75%) and shared toilets (25%)	2,817	313	0	174	8.00
Scenario 2: ODF gap assessed including provision of individual toilets (50%) and community toilets (50%)	1,878	0	313	174	5.96
Scenario 3: ODF gap assessed including provision of community toilets (100%)	0	0	626	174	2.37



Thank You