



Swachh Shaher – Making Toilets and Septic Tanks Work

February 21, 2015



“Sanitation is more important than independence” – Mahatma Gandhi

Increasing priority of government

*“I, therefore, have decided to launch a ‘**clean India**’ campaign from 2nd October this year and carry it forward in 4 years.”*

Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India

August. 15, 2014

My real thought is —

Pehle shauchalaya, phir devalaya”

Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India

At a function organized in New Delhi for the youth; October, 2013

“The need for sanitation is of utmost importance. The Government intends to cover every household by total sanitation by the year 2019, the 150th year of the Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi through

Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan”

Arun Jaitley, Finance Minister of India,

Para 30, Union Budget, 2014-15

National Urban sanitation Policy (NUSP)

The NUSP 2008 aims to provide universal sanitation services in urban India

Access

- **Providing 100% access to improved sanitation in urban India by 2025 to make cities open defecation free**

Collection and Conveyance

- Extending coverage and ensuring proper functioning of sewerage systems
- Promoting proper disposal and treatment of sludge from on site installations

Treatment and reuse

- Promoting recycle and reuse of waste for non potable applications
- Ensuring safe collection and disposal of waste

Awareness

- **Generating awareness about sanitation and its linkages to public and environmental health**

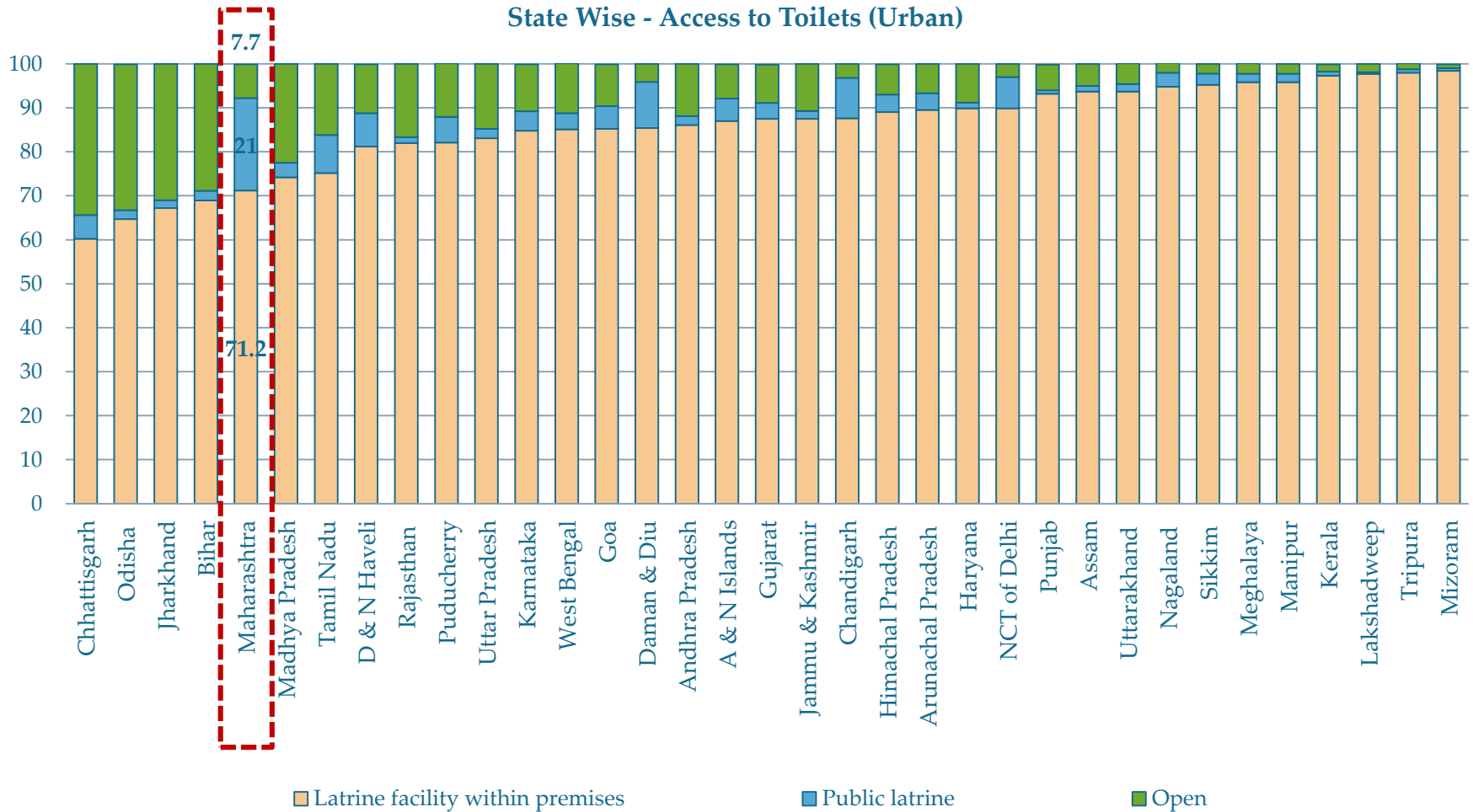
Institutional changes

- Strengthening ULBs to provide sustainable sanitation services delivery
- Mainstream planning and implementation related to sanitation
- Strengthening policy and regulatory framework particularly for onsite sanitation/FSM

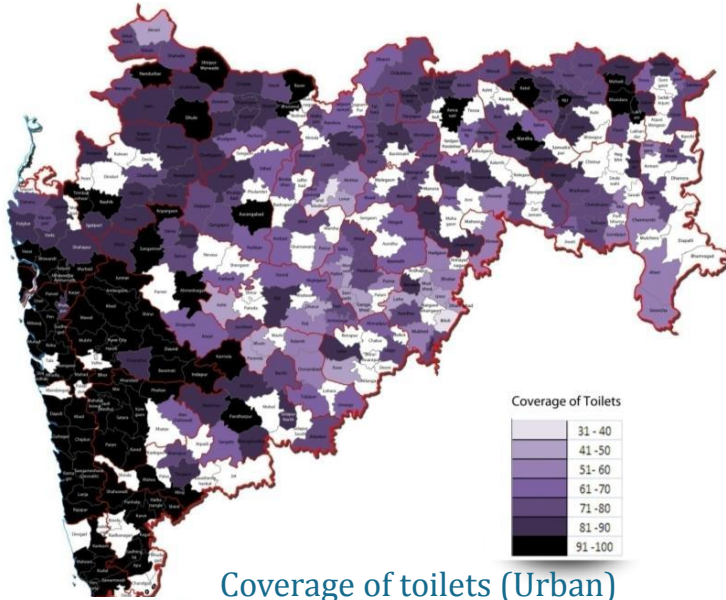
Status of Urban Sanitation

Sanitation status in urban INDIA

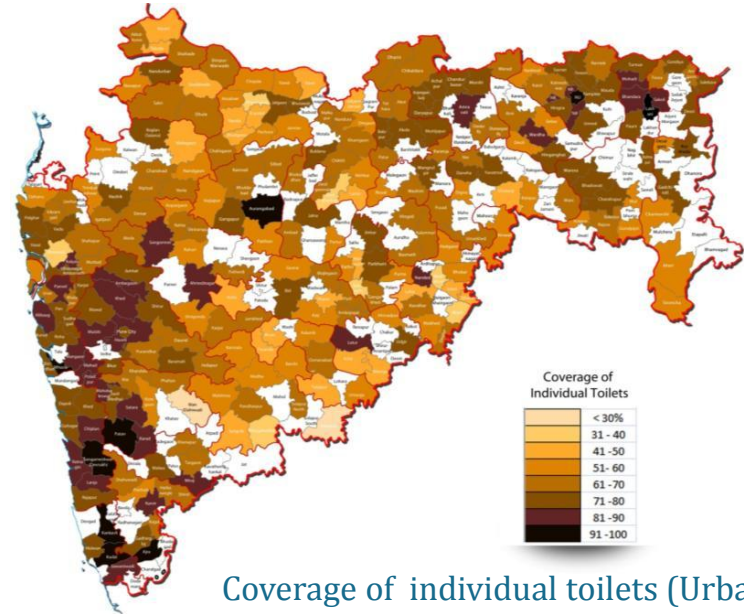
Urban India reports **18.6%** of households having no latrine facilities.



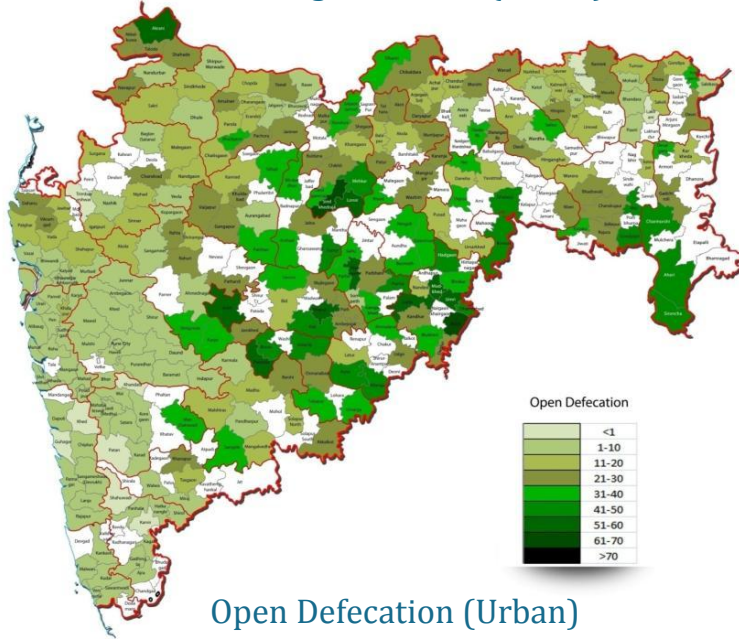
Sanitation status in urban Maharashtra



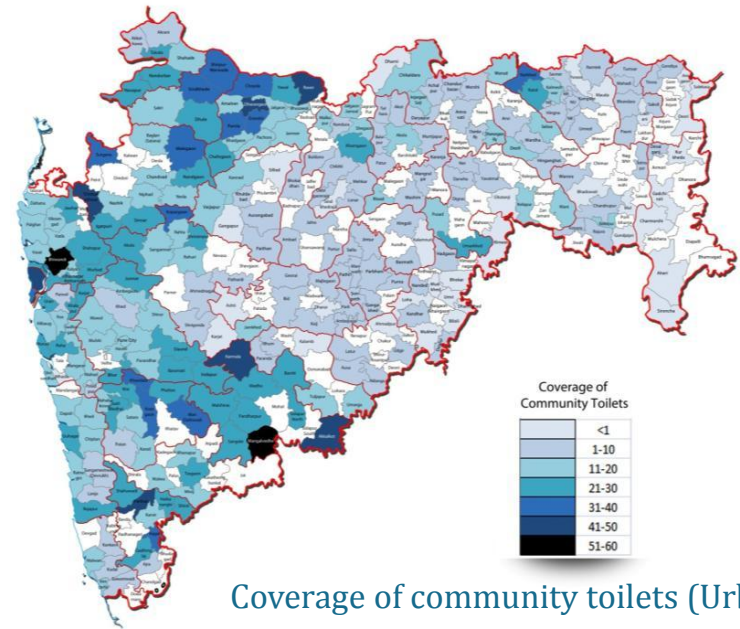
Coverage of toilets (Urban)



Coverage of individual toilets (Urban)



Open Defecation (Urban)



Coverage of community toilets (Urban)

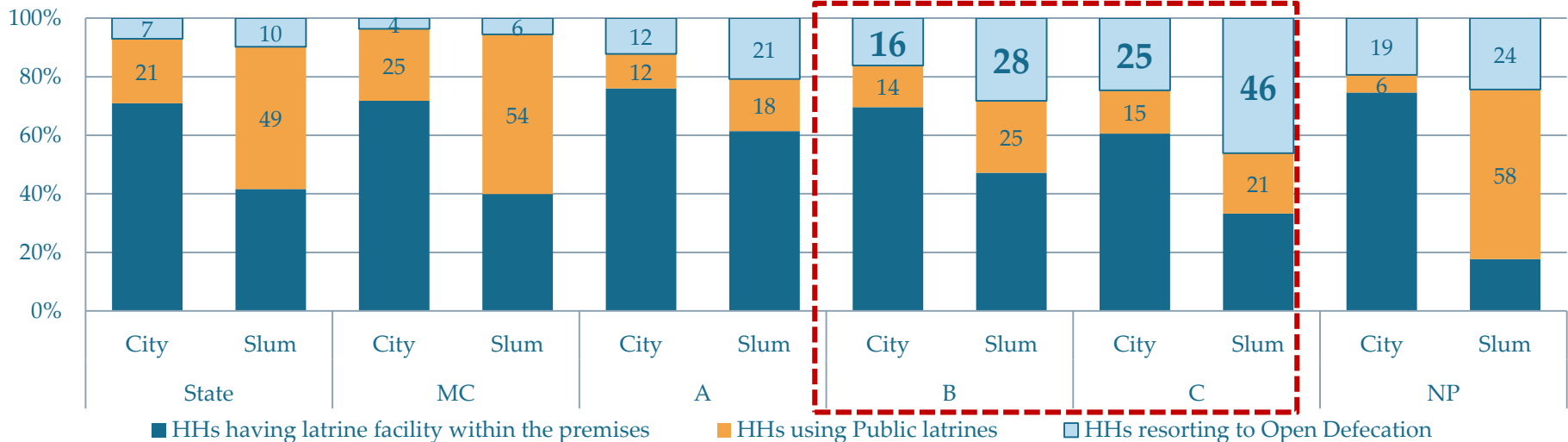
Sanitation status in urban Maharashtra

Maharashtra : HHs having no latrine facility : **41.9%** (census 2001)



Maharashtra : HHs having no latrine facility : **28.7%** (census 2011)

Distribution of Households for presence of Latrine Facility



Key reasons for resorting to OD

Major Defecation Sites found Near Community Toilet, Open Drains And Forest Land



canal and railway line: two physical features are areas where open defecation happens in large numbers



Key Reasons-

- **No individual toilets-** due to lack of funds and space
- **Poor situation of community toilets**

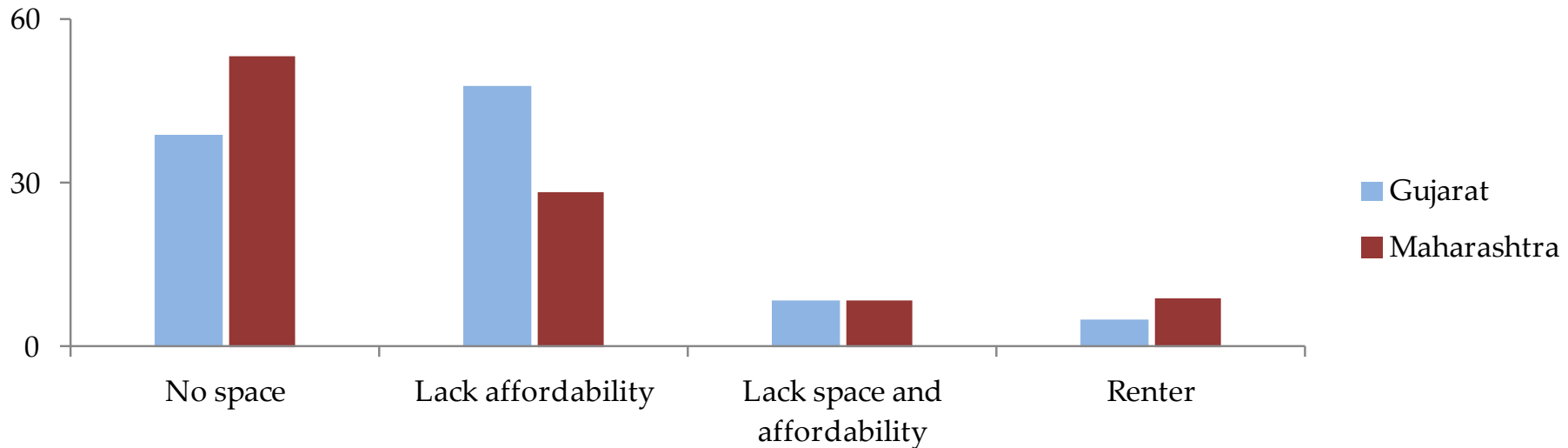
Absence of child friendly seats leads to OD by children



Open Site = OD Site



Space and affordability constraints



- There are two main reasons for not having “own toilets” in our cities”
 1. **Lack of space to build an own toilet**
 2. **Lack of affordability to meet the toilet costs**

Addressing affordability constraint

- **Partial subsidy** through a **demand based scheme** at city level can address affordability concerns to some extent
- Household surveys suggest that most households that lack own toilets will **require access to credit** to build a toilet. There is some willingness to take a loan to build a toilet
- How do we get **potential lenders to lend in a city** that develops a local city level program?

Working out these ideas in Wai and Sinnar . . .

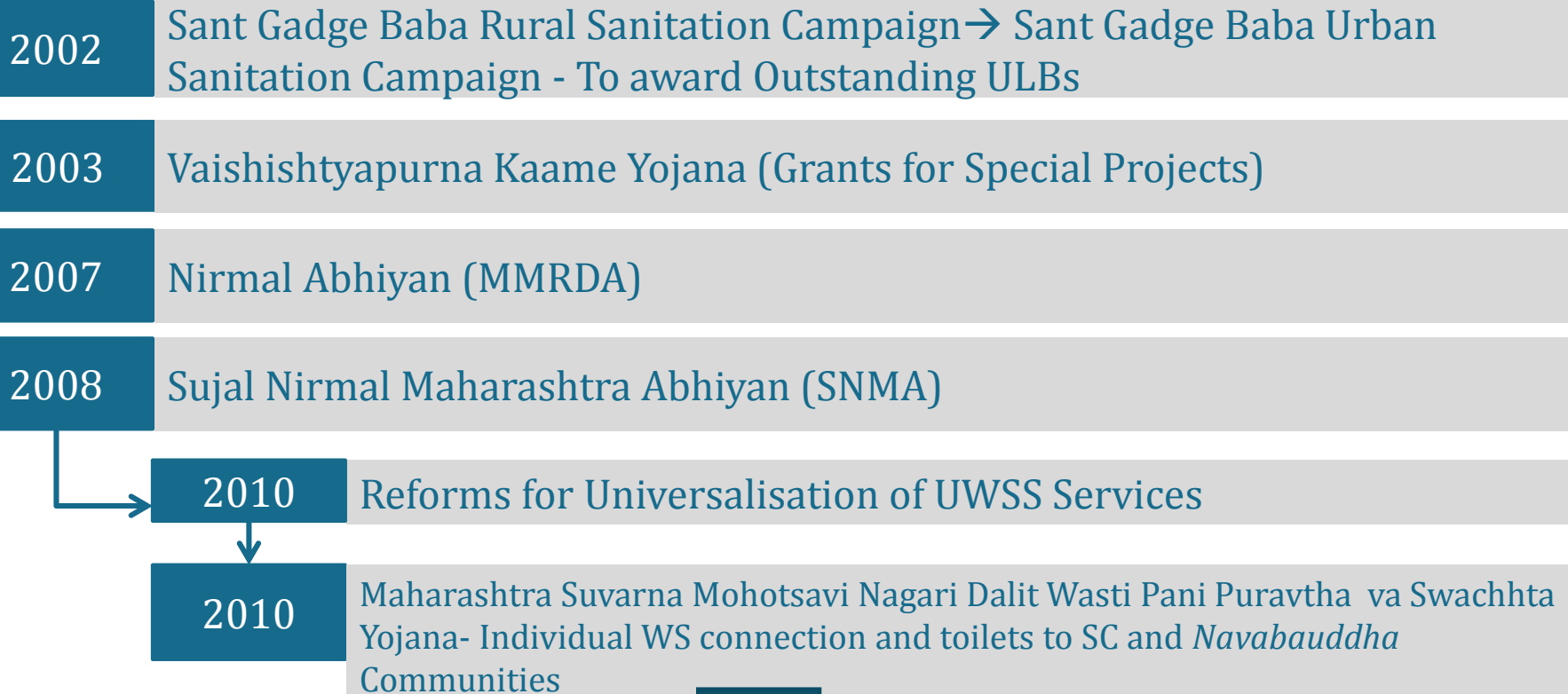
Initiatives by GoM & GoI

GOM'S Initiatives towards Improvements in Sanitation

GoI Schemes: ILCS, IHSDP, BSUP, RAY

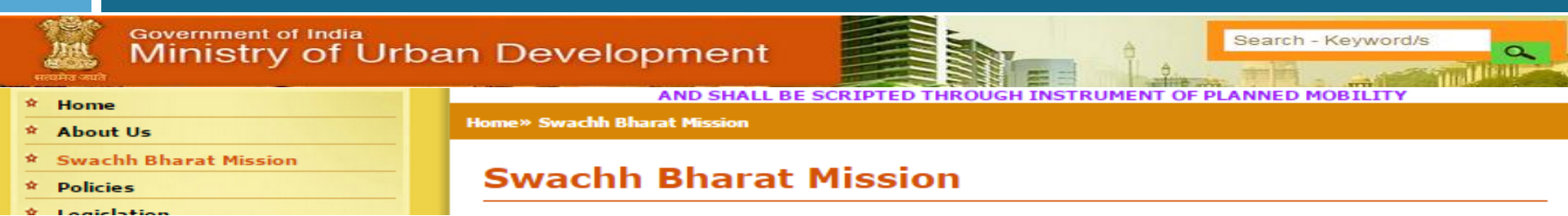
GoM's Vision: Sujal and Nirmal Maharashtra by 2020

by universalising access to UWSS services



Priority for GoM: Open Defecation Free Cities

GoI's initiative towards Improving Sanitation



The objectives of the Mission :

- ***Eliminate open defecation.***
- ***Conversion of insanitary toilets*** to pour flush toilets
- **Eradication** of manual scavenging.
- **100%collection** and **scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycle** of Municipal **Solid Waste.**
- To bring about a **behavioural change** in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.
- **Generate awareness** among the citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health.
- **Strengthening of urban local bodies** to design, execute and operate systems.
- To create **enabling environment** for **private sector participation** in **Capital and O&M expenditure**

Making cities Open defecation free under SBM

- Set targets for proposed households to be covered under the scheme – state wise

Annexure-I

State wise break up of proposed Household Toilets in 4041 statutory towns (Conversion of pit and insanitary to sanitary toilets and new Toilets)

S.No	State	PIT LATRINES				Conversion proposed @60% on Column no. 4 pit to sanitary latrine] Col. No. 5 =Col. 4 * 60%	INSANITARY LATRINES			Conversion Proposed @ 100% on col. 6+7+8	OPEN DEFECACTION		Total Household (Statewise conversion/ construction under SBM)	
		Other Pit latrines	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine	Open Pit latrine Without slab	Total no. of Pit latrines		Night soil disposed into open drain	Night soil removed by human	Night soil serviced by animal		No. of Household defecating in Open	*New Construction Proposed @ 60% on Col. No. 10		11
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	122	12	23	157	94	9	-	8	5	14	1,209	967	3,075
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	75,605	194,961	11,045	281,611	168,967	131,621	4,127	23,378	159,126	581,673	465,338	793,431	1,252,339
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4,895	3,496	5,595	13,986	8,392	230	200	138	468	4,241	3,393	12,252	14,123
4	ASSAM	39,485	86,017	99,509	185,011	111,007	5,183	5,025	2,588	12,796	27,801	22,320	146,123	146,123
5	BIHAR	66,823	62,270	23,094	152,187	91,312	10,064	3,738	5,015	18,817	546,409	437,127	547,256	1,093,665

We started this in Wai and Sinnar even before the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched

- Looking at various options for eliminating open defecation

- Individual
- Shared / Group
- Community

- Online application form for applying for a household toilet

- 80 % household toilets
- 20% community toilets

The screenshot shows the 'INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD LATRINE (IHL) APPLICATION FORM' from the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The form is divided into two main sections: (A) Geographical Particulars and (B) Toilet Owner's Particulars. Section (A) includes fields for State, District, ULB Name, and Ward No. Section (B) includes fields for Name of Applicant, Profession, Father/Husband's Name, Mother's Name, Gender, Residential Address, Whether Owner of House, Contact Number, Landline, Mobile, Aadhaar Card No., Attach Aadhaar Card, Account Number, Name of Bank, IFSC Code, and Bank Branch Name. There are also checkboxes for 'Yes/No' and 'Photograph' and 'Attach Aadhaar Card'.

Toilet coverage in participating cities

Class of city	Name	Households	Toilet coverage		
			HHs having toilet	HHs using CT	HHs resorting to OD
MC	Ambernath	54948	65%	28%	7%
Class A	Barshi	24430	57%	21%	21%
Class B	Khopoli	15549	61%	27%	11%
	Dahanu	11194	60%	21%	19%
	Buldhana	14032	71%	3%	26%
	Chalisgaon	19429	61%	24%	15%
	Udgir	17482	74%	2%	24%
	Tumsar	9906	79%	10%	12%
Class C	Wai	7580	68%	30%	2%
	Sinnar	13112	63%	24%	13%
	Gadhinglaj	5977	77%	21%	2%
	Faijpur	5483	59%	32%	10%
	Raver	4876	50%	40%	10%
	Bhokar	6259	59%	0%	40%
	Sindi	2922	54%	13%	33%

Thank you

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