

A systematic approach to scale up FSM services Case of Government of Maharashtra

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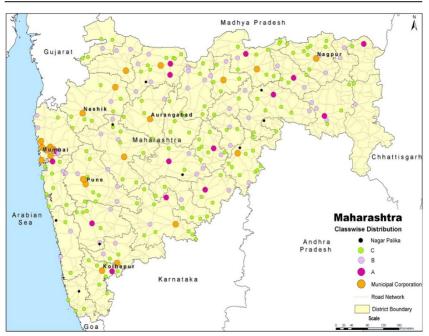






Maharashtra is one of the most urbanized states in India, with ~45% of its population living in urban centres

Demography



City Class	Population definition	Nos. Cities	Urban Population (Millions)
MC	>300,000	26	38.2
Class A	100,000-300,000	12	2.1
Class B	40,000-100,000	59	4.4
Class C	<40,000	147	4.3
NP	As notified	15	0.4
Total		259	49.4

Sanitation status

25% urban hhs have no latrine facility within premises

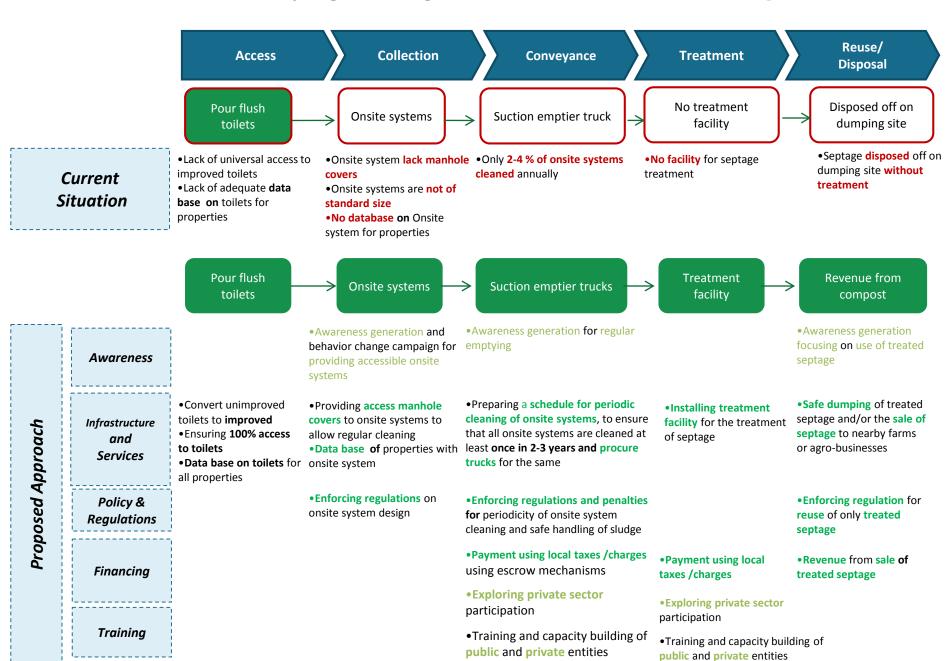
 $48\% _{\rm 00\ OF\ URBAN\ HHs\ TOILETS}$

HAVE ACCESS TO PIPED
SEWER SYSTEM

52% HHS TOILETS HAVE ONSITE SYSTEN

Source: PAS 2014-15

End-to-end septage management solution – From red to green



Emerging Recognition of FSM in India





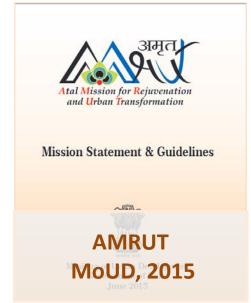
National Urban
Sanitation Policy
MoUD, 2008

Importance of safe and hygienic facilities with proper disposal and proper disposal and treatment of sludge from on-site installations; Proper operations & maintenance (O&M) of all sanitary facilities



Advisory on Septage
Management
MoUD, 2013

Recommends
developing a Septage
Management Plan
(SMP) as a part of city
sanitation plans (CSP)



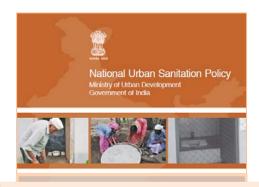
rsm in a cost-effective manner; Mechanical and biological cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and recovery of operational cost in full

AMRUT
Reform
mandates
state Govt. to
issue FSM
Policies

ODF definition advocates urgent need for FSM



Emerging Recognition of FSM in India







AMRUT Reform

Regulatory provisions will help create a demand for FSM services at State/City level

hygienic facilities with proper disposal and proper disposal and treatment of sludge from on-site installations; Proper operations & maintenance (O&M) of all sanitary facilities

MoUD, 2013

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MoUD, 2015

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ODF definition advocates urgent need for FSM



Launch of Swachh Maharashtra Mission (U)



Government of Maharashtra envisages "ODF Communities" moving towards "ODF+ and ODF++ Communities" by addressing entire service chain of sanitation and not focusing only on number of toilets constructed.

GoM's Vision & Objectives

Swachh Maharashtra Mission

Make and sustain cities to be ODF

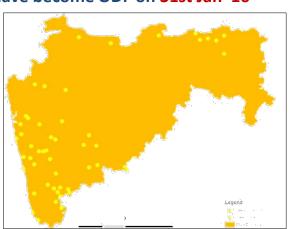
- Move towards universal access to individual toilets and ensure usage
- Ensure quality of construction of toilets as a strategy for sustainability
- Move "beyond toilets" Focus on faecal waste management and liquid waste management



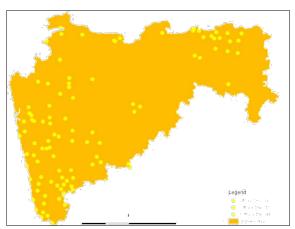
Key Achievements

At National Level, Maharashtra is 3rd in toilet construction

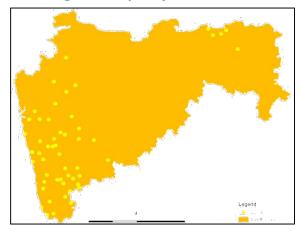
52 councils and 1 Corporation have become ODF on 31st Jan' 16

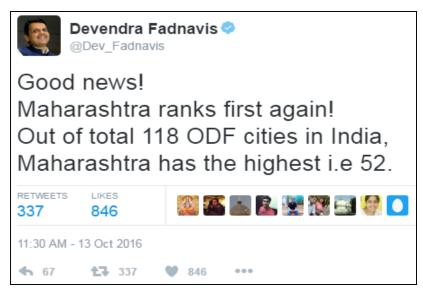


100 cities have become ODF on 02nd Oct' 16



86 cities certified ODF by MoUD through third party verification







Target

To become ODF
Maharashtra
by
2nd October
2017

FSM Landscape Assessment - Maharashtra

Total 259 Cities with 30.2 million population requiring FSM

Partial FSM

Citywide 100% FSM

Municipal corporations

1. Large city
partial
22 Cities
(16.6 Mn population)

Municipal Councils

2. Small city
partial
19 Cities
(1.2 Mn population)

3. Mediumsmall cities near STPs

36 Cities (with STP within 15/30 km.) (3.1 Mn population) 4. Citywide FSM

- medium

56 Cities >50,000 Pop. (5.8 Mn population)

5. Citywide FSM

- small

126 Cities < <50,000 Pop. (3.6 Mn population)



Developed concept of ODF , ODF +, ODF ++

ODF



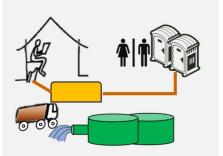




ODF+

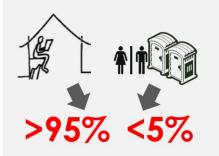


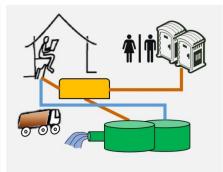




ODF++







Maharashtra: Septage management guidelines















- Directs cities to take up citywide FSM services
- Advocates scheduled emptying services
- Implement septage treatment facility
- Robust taxation structure for sanitation
- Monitoring framework for emptying and treatment



Training to ULBs for septage management



Training of 100+ ODF cities in

Maharashtra for implementing

Septage Management Plan and

moving toward ODF + and

ODF ++ concept



FSM- PSP toolkit training for ULBs in Maharashtra



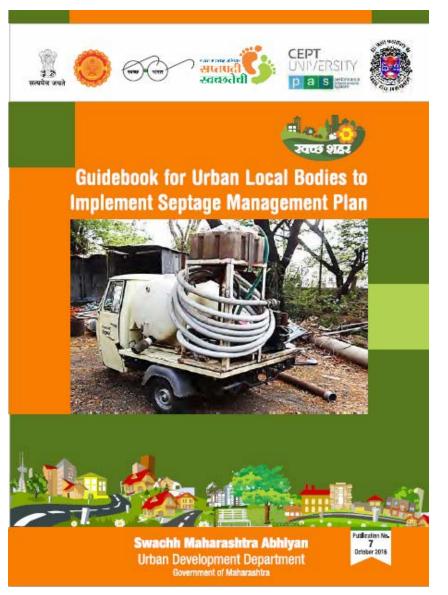
Training of 100+ODF cities in

Maharashtra
for involving PRIVATE SECTOR in FSM

activities



Step by step Guidebook for ULBs







Workshop on Septage Treatment Technology





- Case study discussions with experts
- Explore possible options for septage treatment for small towns

Financing for FSM services

- Earmarked 50% funds for Sanitation under 14th Finance Commission
- Allocation under Gol's AMRUT programme to implement septage management plan
- Incentive scheme for ODF cities To move towards ODF+

Inco	ntive	Sch	omo
ince	ntive	Scn	eme

	A Class	B Class	C Class
ODF Cities	300,000 USD	225,000 USD	150,000 USD

Monitoring On-Site Sanitation system

Recognition of Properly managed onsite sanitation system as "Safe Sanitation" (NUSP, CPHEEO, USEPA, WHO, IWA)

"San-Benchmark" to measure service level for On-site sanitation

Rolled out San-Benchmark framework in Maharashtra





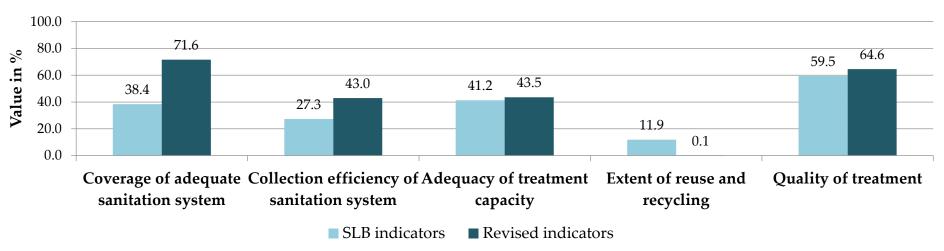


Revised SLB Monitoring framework (San-Benchmark) for onsite sanitation system adopted in draft national policy on FSM



State Level Sanitation Assessment

Sanitation assessment using existing and revised indicators - urban Maharashtra (2015-16)



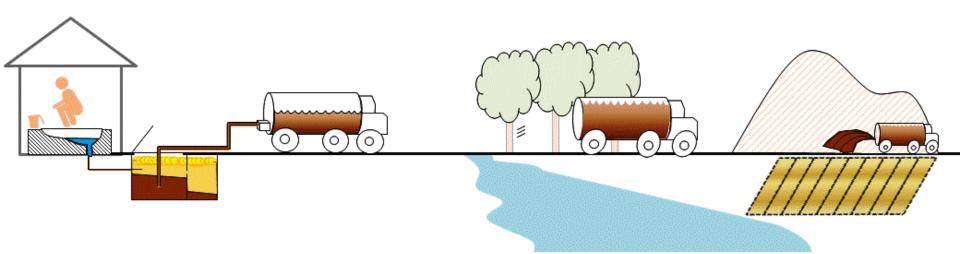
Only 36 ULBs has partial underground sewer network and 23 ULBs has sewerage treatment plant in Maharashtra

Revised indicators show better performance for coverage of adequate sanitation system, collection efficiency, adequacy of treatment capacity and quality of treatment

Summary

- Enabling ecosystem for cities to implement FSM plan
- Pilot project demonstration of FSM plan in cities of Maharashtra
- ODF+ cities action plan
- Model procurement procedure and contract documents for FSM services at state level
- Capacity building and training workshop
- Investment plan for FSM services at state level





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SAN Benchmarks

Citywide assessment of sanitation service delivery Including on-site sanitation

Revised Sanitation Indicators (Sewerage system + Onsite systems)

1. Coverage of toilets

Percentage of properties with access to toilet facility in the city

2. Coverage of adequate

sanitation system

Percentage of households with individual toilets connected with adequate sanitation systems (sewer network/ septic tank / double pit system) to total households in the city.

3. Collection efficiency of

Weighted average of collection efficiency of each sanitation system, weighted by share of households dependent on each sanitation system.

sanitation system 4. Adequacy of treatment

Weighted average of adequacy of treatment plant capacity available for each sanitation

capacity of Sanitation **System**

system, weighted by share of households dependent on each sanitation system.

5. Quality of treatment of

Weighted average of quality of treatment of each sanitation system, weighted by share of households dependent on each sanitation system.

sanitation system 6. Extent of reuse and recycling in sanitation system

Weighted average of extent of reuse of treated wastewater and sludge after adequate treatment as a percentage of wastewater and sludge received at the treatment plant, weighted by share of household dependent on each sanitation system.