

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

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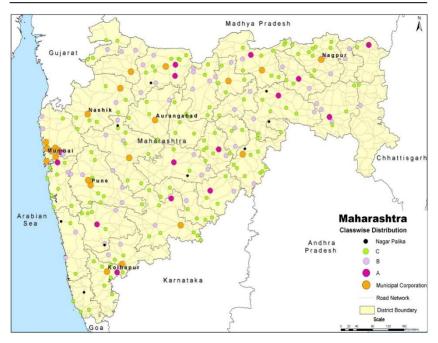






Maharashtra is one of the most urbanized states in India, with ~45% of its population living in urban centres

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



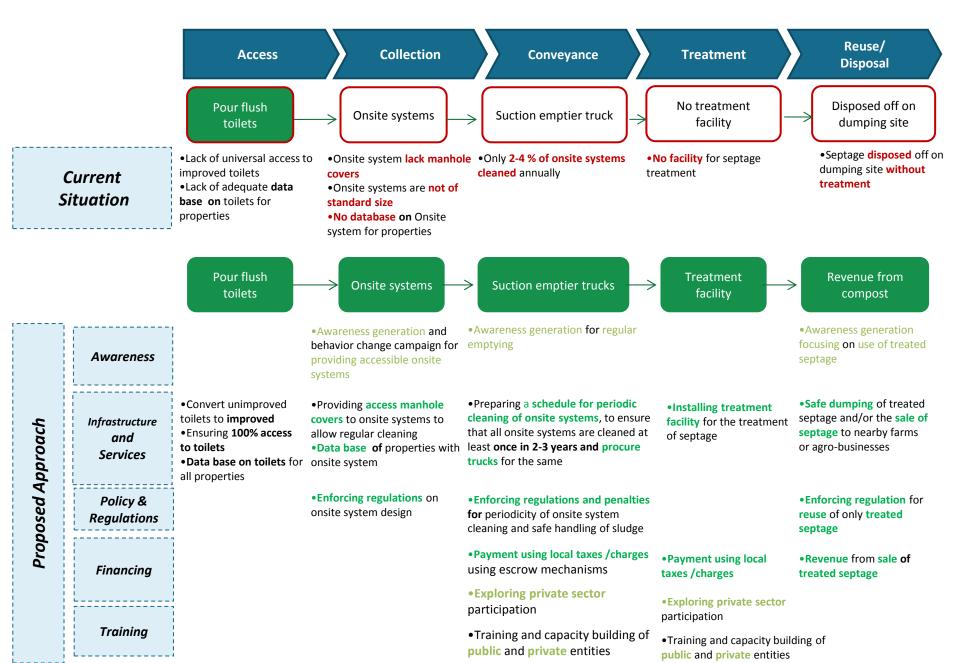
 $\begin{array}{c} 48\% & \text{of urban hhs toilets} \\ \text{have access to } PIPED \\ SEWER \text{ system} \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 52\%_{\rm hhs\ toilets\ have}\\ \text{ONSITE\ SYSTEN} \end{array}$

Source: PAS 2014-15

Note: (1) Classification of cities: municipal corporation (>300,000), Municipal Councils: Class A (100,000-300,000), Class B (40,000-100,000), Class C (<40,000), NP (as notified) Source: PAS Project (2013-14)

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



Emerging Recognition of FSM in India



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

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

MoUD, 2015

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

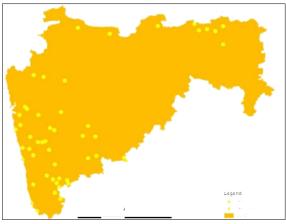
- Make and **sustain** cities to be ODF
- Move towards universal access to individual toilets and ensure usage
- Ensure quality of construction of toilets as a strategy for sustainability
- Move "beyond toilets" Focus on faecal waste management and liquid waste management



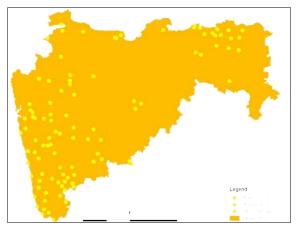
Key Achievements

At National Level, Maharashtra is 3rd in toilet construction

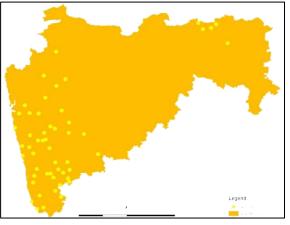
52 councils and 1 Corporation have become ODF on 31st Jan' 16



100 cities have become ODF on 02nd Oct' 16



86 cities certified ODF by MoUD through third party verification





Devendra Fadnavis 🧇 @Dev_Fadnavis

Good news! Maharashtra ranks first again! Out of total 118 ODF cities in India, Maharashtra has the highest i.e 52.

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Swachh Maharashtra @swachhMaha Let's make Maharashtra free of open defecation by next year:CM @Dev_Fadnavis #MyCleanIndia indianexpress.com/article/india/ ...

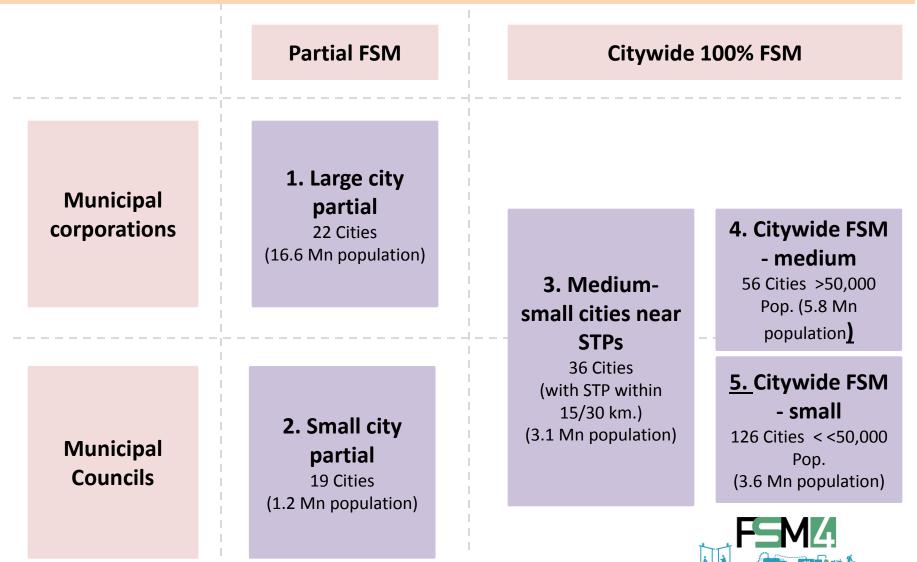


Target

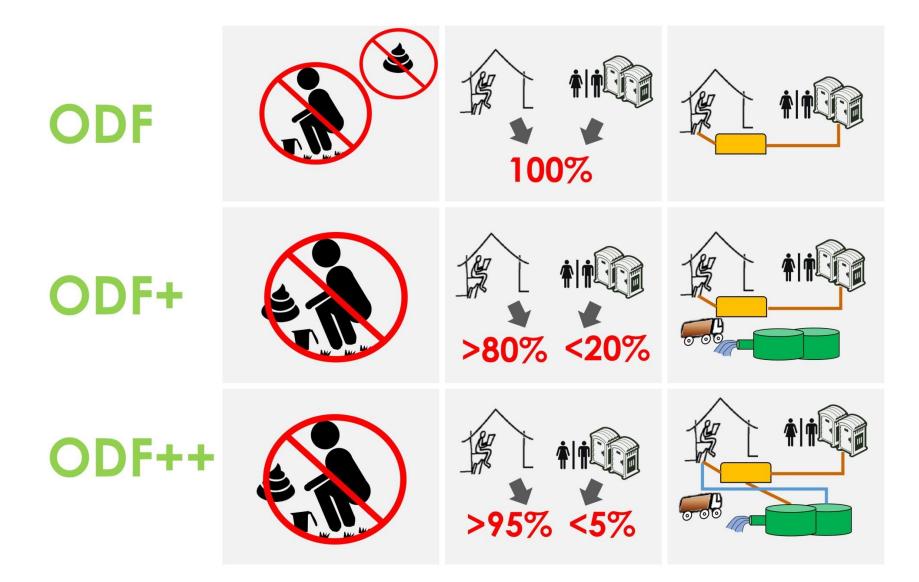
To become ODF Maharashtra by 2nd October 2017

FSM Landscape Assessment - Maharashtra

Total 259 Cities with 30.2 million population requiring FSM



Developed concept of ODF , ODF +, ODF ++



Maharashtra: Septage management guidelines





Guidelines for Septage Management in Maharashtra

February, 2016

- 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



Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)

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



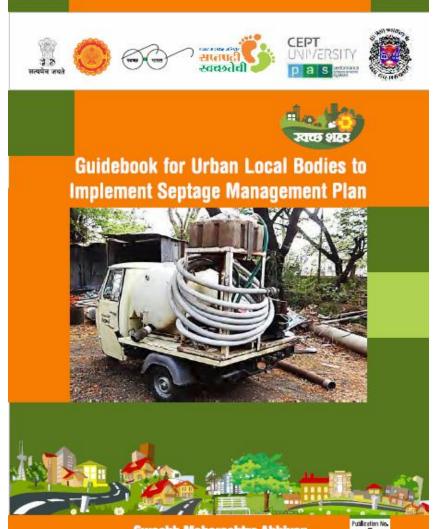
achh Maharashtra Mission, Urbai

Worshop on

Sustainable ODF & ODF + Cities Maharashtra

Organised by Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra CEPT University, Ahmedabad All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Mumbai

Step by step Guidebook for ULBs



Swachh Maharashtra Abhiyan Urban Development Department Government of Maharashtra Publication No. 7 October 2016





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+



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

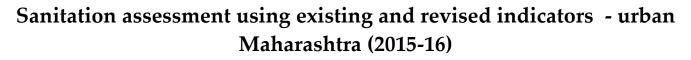
Rolled out San-Benchmark framework in Maharashtra

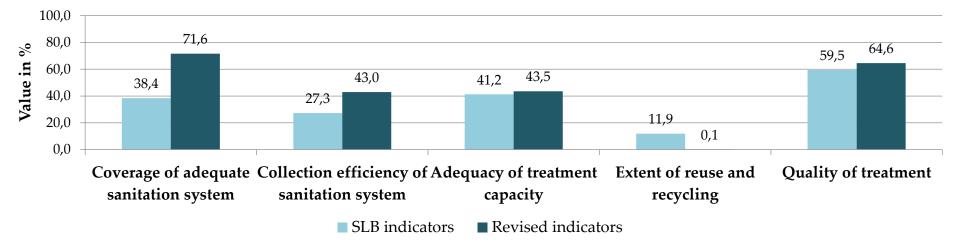


Revised SLB Monitoring framework (San-Benchmark) for onsite sanitation system adopted in draft national policy on FSM



State Level Sanitation Assessment





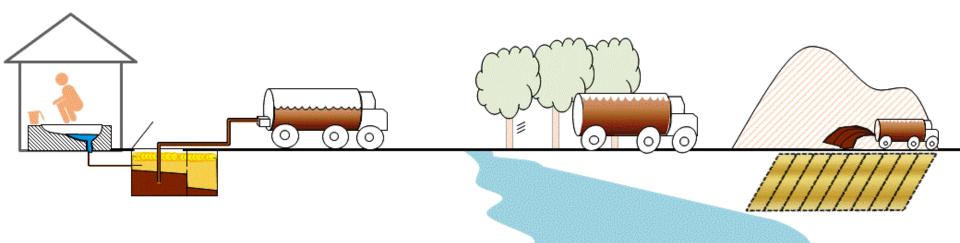
 Only 36 ULBs has partial underground sewer network and 23 ULBs has sewerage treatment plant in Maharashtra

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 sanitation system	Weighted average of collection efficiency of each sanitation system, weighted by share of households dependent on each sanitation system.	
4. Adequacy of treatment capacity of Sanitation System	Weighted average of adequacy of treatment plant capacity available for each sanitation system, weighted by share of households dependent on each sanitation system.	
5. Quality of treatment of sanitation system	Weighted average of quality of treatment of each sanitation system, weighted by share of households dependent on each 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.	