Barriers to follow Sanitation Safety Plan in the Low Income Community in Bangladesh

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Outline of the presentation

• FSM in Bangladesh
• Definition of SSP
• Objective of the case study
• Mapping of the present scenario
• Field examples related to sanitation chain
• Author’s Observation
Facts in Bangladesh

- About 42% of urban inhabitants in Bangladesh have latrines or septic tank
- Only 18% of the capital under sewerage system
- Most sludge is emptied manually
- Untreated sludge largely ends up or dumped in drains, waterways and on marginal land
- Most septic tanks and pits are connected directly with the storm drainage system linked to open water body
Sanitation Safety Plan is for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater with an objectives:

- reduce the exposure and negative health and environmental impact of wastewater, excreta or greywater disposal and use
- prevent wastewater from contaminating fresh water sources and produce
Sanitation chain (WHO, 2006)

Examples are given in line of LIC:
- Waste Generation (pit toilet, CMT)
- Transportation (toilet to septic tank or directly from toilet to sewerage line)
- Pre-collection or collection (collected manually, vacutag)
Examples are given in line of LIC:
- Treatment/Non treatment (on site or offsite treatment)
- Valorisation (using for irrigation or sanitation purposes)
- Disposal
- Produce consumption (Reuse)

Mostly relevant to well off community and public management
Objectives

Understanding the existing management system of the given WASH facilities e.g. toilet and garbage collection van and

• Observing the performance of the given WASH facilities especially community managed toilet
• How people in the slum maintain the community toilets
• What are the challenges to practice sanitation chain
• Scope of work in the next project
Mapping in the LIC regarding CMT

The field findings showed that:
- Regular O & M and desludging
- Cleanliness and available water
- Leadership and way forwarding
- Lip service
Mapping in the LIC regarding CMT

Communication:

- LIC
- INGO
- Service providers; GOs
- Donor
- Imp. Agency
Field examples

The condition of the door, outside structure, corrugated roof shed, environment of the surroundings, unequal Settlement of the stair is requires maintenance.

It is situated in such narrow space where Vacutag can’t enter

From the beginning to till date the toilet has not been delsudged

Initially soak well was given which is out of order after certain period. Now all the sewage drained in the nearby wetland.

3 seated CMT with ST, constructed in 2007 in Nasir colony, Chittagong
Field examples

The toilet requires repair but people are expecting that another NGO will come with aid.

They don’t know about any Govt. service providers who supposed to provide services for them.

They know only that NGO who gave the toilet first time.

3 seated CMT with ST, constructed in 2007 in Nasir colony, Chittagong
Field examples

after construction of the toilet relevant stakeholder construct two storied building over the toilet, build extra room beside the chamber as they don’t need to spend extra money for the development of land and partition wall etc.

In consequence the access to the toilet become so congested and desludging is not possible

2 seated CMT in motijhora slum, CTG, taken in sept 2013
Field examples

Usually when we look for the location of the toilet; landlord or communities provide the place in the most congested alley, the space under water; the place where construction is not easy and where landlord can’t build house for new tenant.

Photo was taken from Wapda baste, Dhaka in May 2013
Challenges to change behaviors

Reshaping the waste van.

But we can’t promote community choice always as there should be linkage between people talk and science.

Photo was taken in 2013 from Bastohara slum in CTG.
Challenges to change behaviors

Having water then also they are reluctant to clean the toilet

Photo was taken from Bauniabad slum, Dhaka in 2013
Observation

This kind of development projects requires:

- Good motivation
- Capacity build up programme with application of knowledge at different stage so sanitation safety plan can be achieved
- Strict follow up and nurturing/coaching for better O & M
- Access to information
- Linking community with Govt. Organizations to make them accountable
- Total inclusive sanitation plan for a city
Scope of work

- Development work should not be stopped in the certain area as the project period is over. It may has many things to do.
- Most of the time LIC is not sensitized enough to continue the forward linkage of our initiatives and we left the project.
- Inconsistency between strategy and implementation (lip service).
- Our findings (positive or negative) should be reflected in the next phase of the project.
- Needs to focus on rehabilitation project along with new programme.