

Key Learning from various Public Sanitation Models

Key Learnings from various Public Sanitation Models

Private Management Models	Community Managed Models	Innovative Models
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically executed in areas with high footfall • Profit-driven management, hence success depends on understanding of footfall and sharing of risks at the time of project structuring • Expected rate of return by private sector under a BOT model or concessions//O&M contracts ~ 15-20% • Reasonable concession periods 5-10 years • Financial incentives to private sector (appropriately designed concession awards to mitigate risks) • Monitoring and Enforcement to be retained by ULB • Capital costs borne/shared by private and/or public sectors • Capital costs depend on location, design and usage levels • Design standards to be set by government, actual design to depend on land and location needs • Tariff/advertising fees for full cost recovery (including sewerage costs) • Categorization of user fees (eg. free for children, very poor users) • Stringent O&M protocols and monitoring and evaluation standards to be set by government to ensure quality and sustained use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically in low-income areas where access to sanitation is poor • Demand driven, hence understanding user needs is key to success • Participatory planning and maintenance is essential • Specific consultation with women to meet needs of women and children • Toilet site to be close to area of demand, to include sustained water supply, waste management options, provide for safety and security, • Design standards to be set by government and to incorporate user preferences • Capital costs borne by donors, NGOs, ULB, central/state schemes • User-fee subsidies • Employment of caretaker based on need • Creation of community awareness of linkages between sanitation and hygiene • Stringent O&M protocols required to ensure sustained use • Committed source of funding to ensure quality and sustained use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicability and relevance in dense urban context needs to be understood prior to planning, implementation and scale-up • Environmental considerations are strong • Existing sanitation systems need to be understood prior to shift • Catchment and user needs need to be incorporated into toilet and waste management design • Capitals costs and O&M costs need to be clearly understood • If pay-per-use, tariff to allow for full cost recovery • In a community toilet context, funds to be committed to ensure cost recovery and sustained use • Specific O&M needs to be clearly understood and upheld