



Sustaining ODF Status of Cities

Experiences from Urban Maharashtra

October 2018

Good Morning Pathaks



"Good Morning Pathaks" are OD spot monitoring squads that make daily morning and evening rounds in the city. This proved to be very successful in discouraging OD as the offenders were caught and explained the ill effects of OD. ULBs posed fines on offenders and adopted innovative ideas to encourage use of toilets. GMPs are generally led by elected representatives and chief officers, and participated by all municipal officials and volunteers from cities.



सप्तपदी सातवाची Sustainability Charter

- We are committed towards the vision of Swachh Bharat. We shall ensure ODF sustainability in Maharashtra by:
- #1. Achieving universal access to Individual Sanitation Level Latrines (IHHL), which is a leading development priority.
 - #2. Ensuring adequate, clean and reliable access to public community toilets across Maharashtra, wherever IHHL is not possible.
 - #3. Ensuring ODF sustainability through effective participation of government, elected representatives, school, women, SHK, SHK, CRNs and the communities.
 - #4. Continuing and institutionalizing rigorous ODF validation and monitoring process through "OD Watch" and "OD Sustainability Tracker".
 - #5. Encouraging development of ODF spots into usable public spaces.
 - #6. Recognizing and awarding ULBs for their sustained performance.
 - #7. Moving towards ODF+ by ensuring effective collection and adequate treatment of human faecal waste.

Shri. Chandrababu Naidu
Chief Minister, Maharashtra

Journey of ODF Maharashtra



- 1 Context of Swachh Bharat and Swachh Maharashtra Mission
- 2 Strategic Interventions by the State to sustain ODF Maharashtra
- 3 Persistent and innovative execution by local government

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Urban sanitation from peripheries to limelight

- Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2 October, 2014 as a development priority and a flagship program to improve quality of life by eliminating open defecation by October 2019.
- Divided into two sub-missions Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) for rural and urban areas respectively.
- According to Census 2011, close to 8 million house holds (HHs) did not have access to toilets, the SBM-U aims to eliminate open defecation by targeting 80 percent of these households for the construction of individual household toilets (IHHL) and the remaining 20 percent for community toilets.
- 4163 statutory towns in India come under the purview of the SBM-U, with 1337 cities achieving open defecation free status.

Mission Objectives

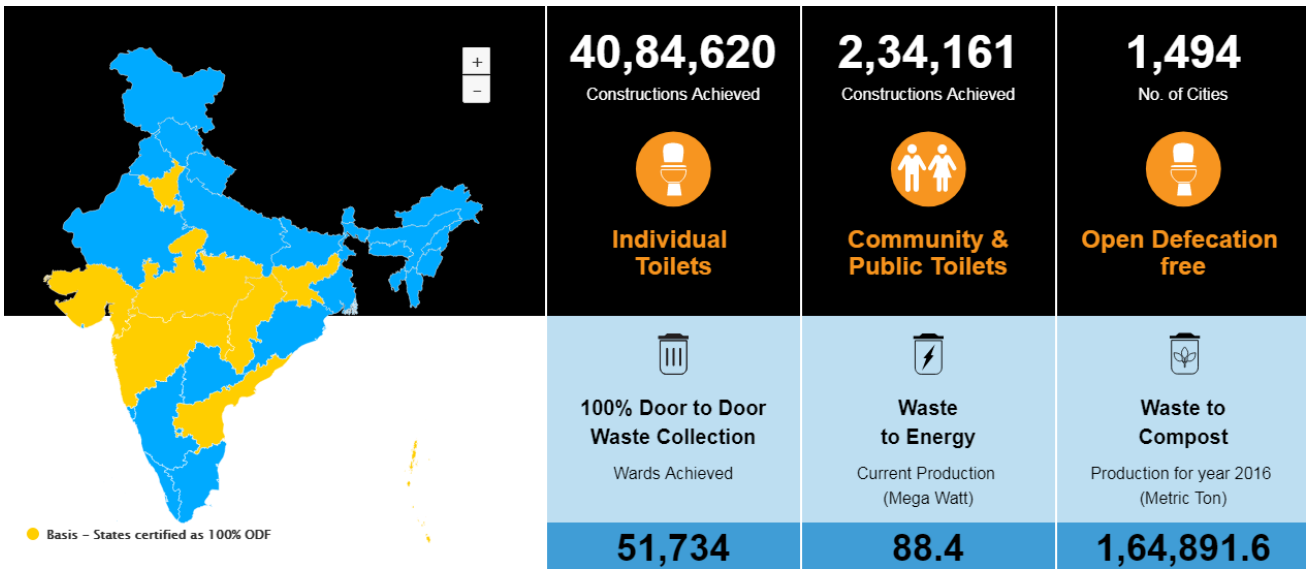
- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging

Mission aims to ensure

- No households engage in the practice of open defecation
- No new insanitary toilets are constructed during the mission period
- Pit latrines are converted to sanitary latrines

Mission Components

- Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour-flush latrines
- Community toilets
- Public toilets and urinals



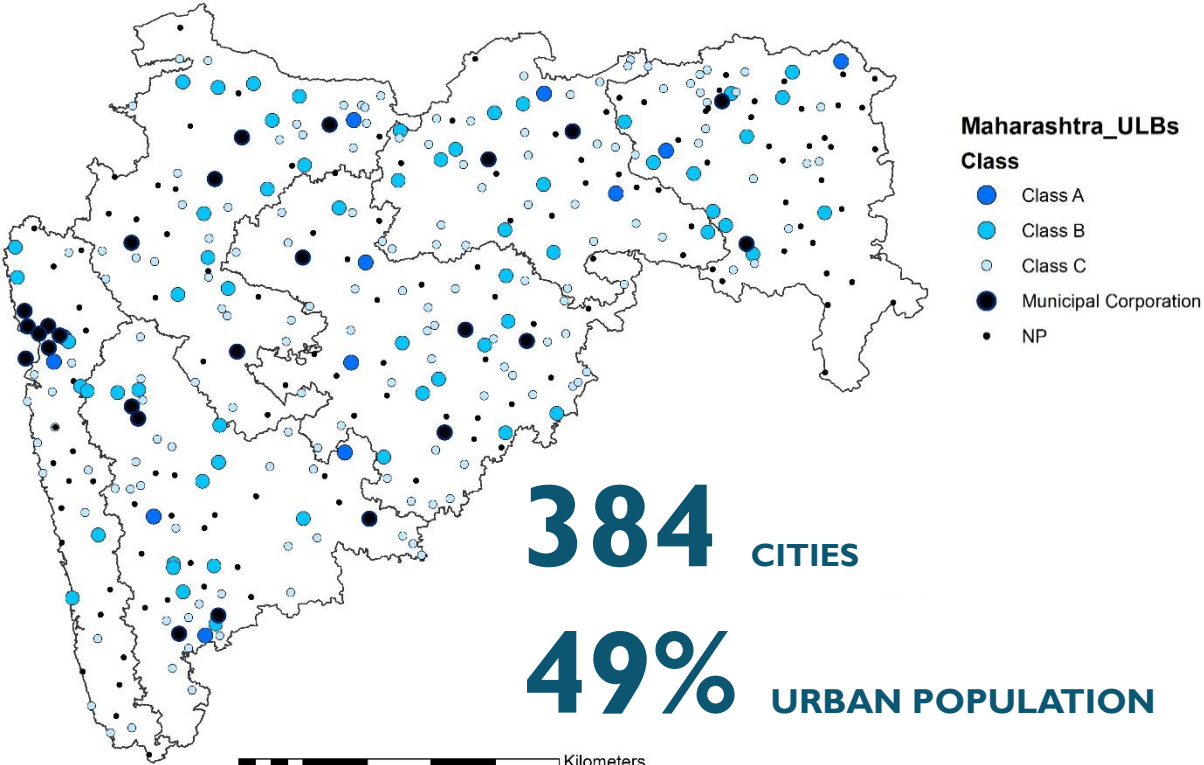
32% of target achieved for SBM-Urban

Bureaucratic and political priority for provision of sustainable sanitation focusing on access to toilets has been achieved through SBM

Source: <http://www.swachhbharaturban.in>; Information retrieved as on 17.1.2018

Swachh Maharashtra Mission launched in one of the most urbanized state in India

Demography



384 CITIES
49% URBAN POPULATION

Classification of ULBs	No. of ULBs	Range of Population
STATE	384	
M. Corporations	27	> 3,00,000
A Class M. Councils	12	>1,00,000 to < 3,00,000
B Class M. Councils	60	>40,000 to < 1,00,000
C Class M. Councils	145	< 40,000
Nagar Panchayats	140	As Notified

Sanitation status of Urban Households

8% WERE DEFECATING IN OPEN

75% HAD AN ON-PREMISE TOILET FACILITY

20% DEPEND ON COMMUNITY TOILETS

48% TOILETS HAVE ACCESS TO PIPED SEWER

52% USE onsite systems

Note: (I) 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 and 2014-15

Swachh Maharashtra Mission launched to make urban Maharashtra ODF

The government of Maharashtra adopted a systematic approach through various consultations, brain storming sessions and workshops to arrive at a state wide strategy to implement the Swachh Maharashtra Mission- Urban (SMMU)

Vision Statement

Under Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban), Government of Maharashtra envisaged “ODF Communities” moving towards “ODF+ and ODF++ Communities” by addressing entire service chain of sanitation and not focusing only on number of toilets constructed in the cities. Government of Maharashtra adopted a systematic approach by keeping in view city as a unit and encouraging city managers for moving towards improved sanitation by prioritizing access and use of own toilets and implementing plans for safe management of faecal waste

Defining an ODF city

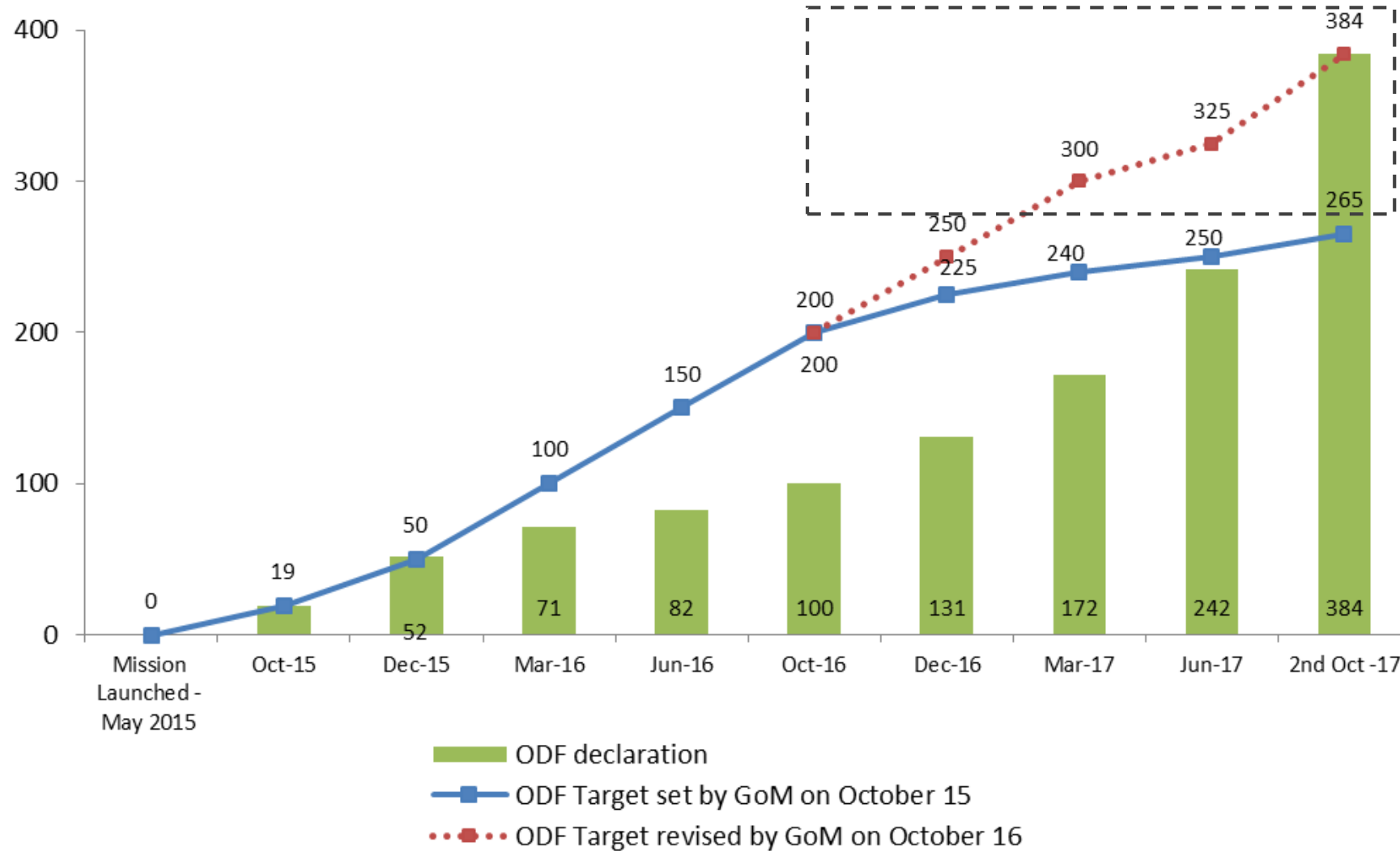
Defining what an ODF city means, which laid a strong foundation for the successful implementation of the mission.

A city is notified as ODF city only when

- At any point of time, not a single person is found defecating in the open
- All households have access to toilet (Individual or community toilet) and are using it
- All toilets have safe containment or are connected to safe disposal system
- Adequate public toilets are available for floating population at appropriate locations

Maharashtra was the first state in the country to precisely define an ODF city.

Challenges encountered during the course of the mission and interventions taken



Number of cities increased from 265 to 384 in Maharashtra in October 2016

Multiple challenges slowed down the progress which lead to :

- Taking up targeted initiatives to address the challenges
- Setting up of monthly targets to achieve timely completion of toilet construction
- Supporting activities to ensure usage of toilets and maintain sustainability
- Stringent monitoring mechanisms for progress of the mission

Challenges encountered during the course of the mission and interventions taken

Challenges

1

Lack of Funds:

Results of a Statewide Demand Assessment survey shows that lack of funds is a key constraint to construct a toilet.

2

Constraints in monitoring & development of OD spots:

OD spots such as agricultural fields, open government lands private disputed properties, government lands etc which makes monitoring and redevelopment difficult for the ULBs.

3

Lack of convergence with previous schemes lowering pace of construction of individual toilets

Most cities had previous sanitation and housing schemes which, if not implemented satisfactorily lead to rise in OD.

4

Demand for individual toilets not addressed by tenants: HH living in rented properties, mainly in chawls, shanties etc where there is no access to individual toilets has been provided by the are susceptible to OD.

5

Limited involvement of SHGs and NGOs:

Absence of active SHGs and NGOs with lack of incentives for SHGs/NGOs to get involved in ODF sustainability activities.

Interventions

- Central and State level subsidy of Rs 8000 per toilet
- Dovetailing 14th FC funds with a mandate to ULBs for spending min. 50% of those on mission related activities. ULBs encouraged to disburse Rs. 5000 as local subsidy.

- Regular maintenance of OD spots through **Mission OD Watch**
- **Involvement of stakeholders** in the process through appointing brand ambassadors, appointing NGOs for conducting awareness programs and good morning pathaks

- ULBs directed to obtain **permission from district level authorities** to grant permission to applicants who have not availed benefits for toilet construction for any other scheme.

- ULBs directed to **issue notices to owners** of shanties, chawls and other such rented properties to provide access to toilets.

- As per **Mission OD Watch**: ULB to appoint SHGs NGOs for O&M of community and public toilets
- **Awareness generation activities** conducted to increase involvement of stakeholders through contracts for conducting good morning pathaks, mobilizing toilet applications, through CSR etc.

Challenges encountered during the course of the mission and interventions taken

6

Legal constraints faced by ULBs: HHs which have been built illegally on encroached lands face delays for approvals due to absence of required documents mainly relating to property ownership. Such HHs are generally observed on private disputed plot, land belonging to Forest Dept, Railways, Central Government Reserved Lands etc.

- **Problems resolved by Chief Officers** for legal constraints with support from Mission Directorate

7

Lack of capacity at the ground level for the implementation of such a large scale mission: Most the ULBs do not have adequate capacities in terms of staff as well as technical understanding mainly relating to fecal sludge and waste water management.

- **Regular training workshops and brainstorming sessions conducted** to guide ULB officials for ODF sustainability and for FSM

8

Lack of safe management of septage and wastewater: According to PAS-SLB data (2016-2017) out of 384 cities in the state, only 16 cities have facility to treat septage. Financial constraints, low priority, preference towards to underground sewerage system over on-site treat and lack of adequate land are some factors that caused hindrance in implementation of septage and wastewater management.

- Directives from the State to ODF cities to **move towards ODF +** have encouraged ULB to initiate projects for FSM.
- Dovetailing 14th FC funds with a mandate to ULBs for spending min. 50% of those on mission related activities which includes FSM
- Linking utilization of **incentive funds for sanitation** related activities including FSM

9

Inadequate and non functional community and public toilets: Poor maintenance of community toilets has been an issue faced by the ULBs apart from the high public expenditure on constructing and maintaining them.

- Focus on shifting people using community toilets to individual toilets
- As per **Sustainability Charter:** Ensure adequate, clean and reliable access to public/ community. Appointment of private operators.
- As per **Mission OD Watch:** ULB to appoint SHGs/NGOs/Private operators for O&M of community and public toilets

Innovative 3-Tire validation strategy adopted to ensure sustainability and move towards ODF+

1. Self declaration by the City

2. Validation at Collector (District) Level

3. Validation by State Level Committee

State sends the list of State Level Verified ODF cities to MoHUA, GoI

4. 1st Verification by Third Party, GoI

5. 2nd Verification by Third Party, GoI
(6 months after the first validation)

30%

30%

40%

Incentive Scheme Rewards to ODF cities for moving towards ODF+

On 28th March 2016, to encourage ULBs for making and sustaining their cities ODF, GoM announced reward of incentive funds on achievement of ODF status, linked to sustainability.

ULB Class	Incentive Funds (Rs.)
A	2 Crore
B	1.5 Crore
C	1 Crore

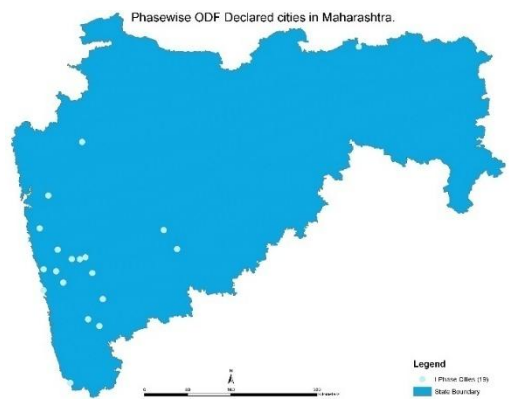
Later, on 02nd March 2017 a GR was passed mentioning that the ULBs shall not receive any development grants on failing to achieve the ODF status.

Journey of ODF Maharashtra in a systematic and time bound manner

Launch of the Mission

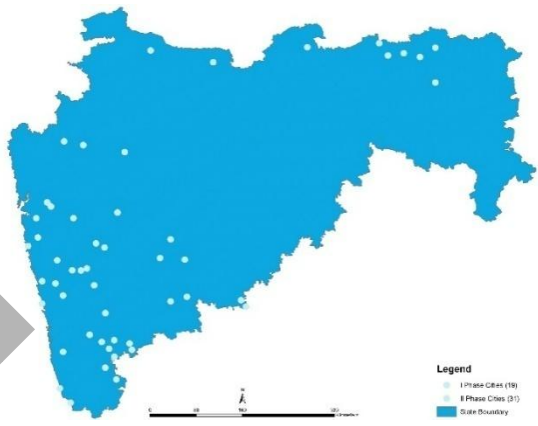
SMM was launched on 15th May 2015 wherein a GR was released through which, GoM declared additional subsidy of Rs. 8000 per toilet.

19 CITIES ODF



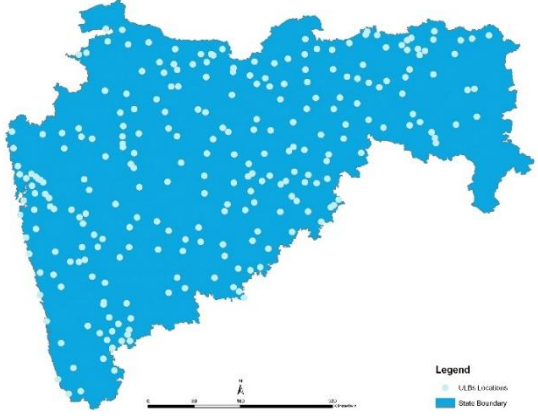
19 cities achieved ODF status after the launch, these cities were felicitated by the Chief minister on 2nd October 2015, GoM also awarded 3 Swachhata Doots from small cities of , who prioritised constructing toilets over the other needs.

52 CITIES ODF



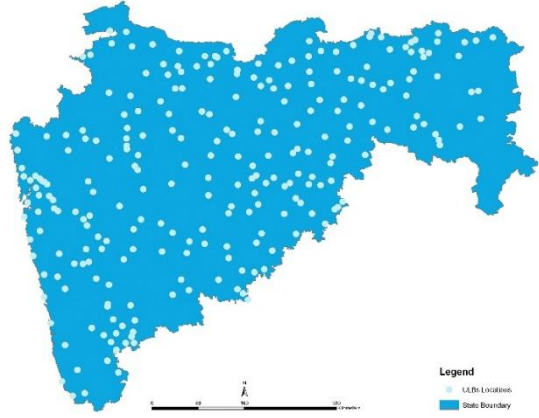
Total 52 cities in the State and two wards in the city of Mumbai become ODF as on 31st January 2016. These cities were awarded by the Chief Minister for their efforts on 3rd February 2016.

Urban Maharashtra ODF



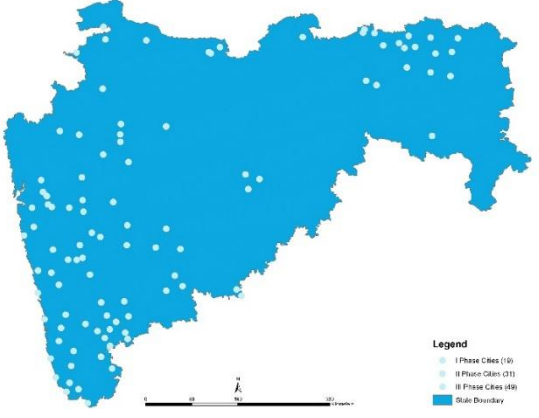
On October 1st 2017, all 384 urban local bodies of the state were declared ODF at an event organized by GoM, in the presence of . President of India, Shri Ramnath Kovind

302 CITIES ODF



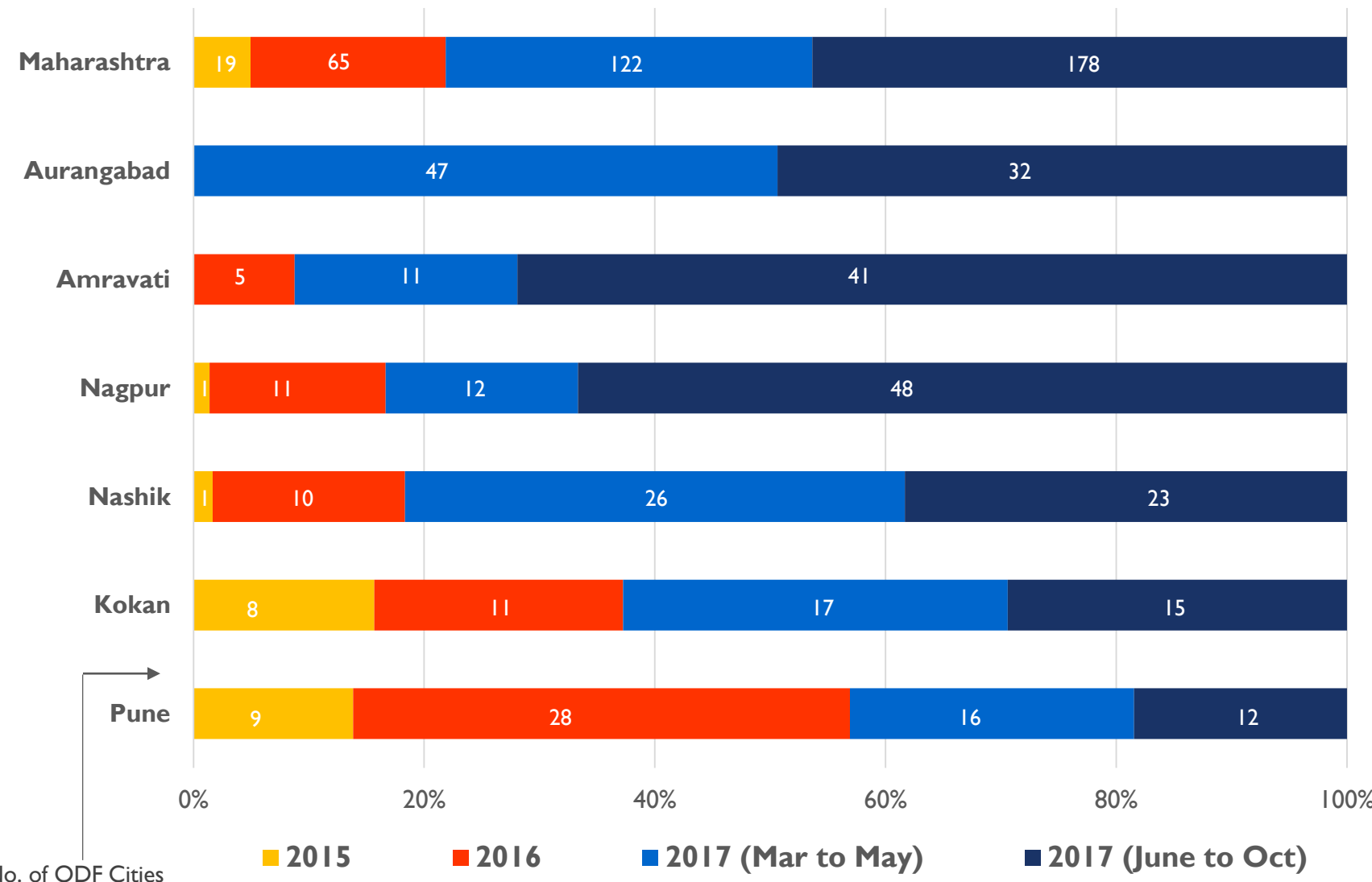
On August 2017, all 302 urban local bodies of the state were declared ODF.

100 CITIES ODF



102 cities achieved ODF status as on 13th October 2016. ULB officials and other stakeholders were felicitated on this occasion.

Journey of ODF Urban Maharashtra: Division-wise progress of cities



With the launch of SMM in 2015, Maharashtra’s 19 cities achieved ODF status most of them from Konkan and Pune division. 5% of total cities became ODF in 2015.

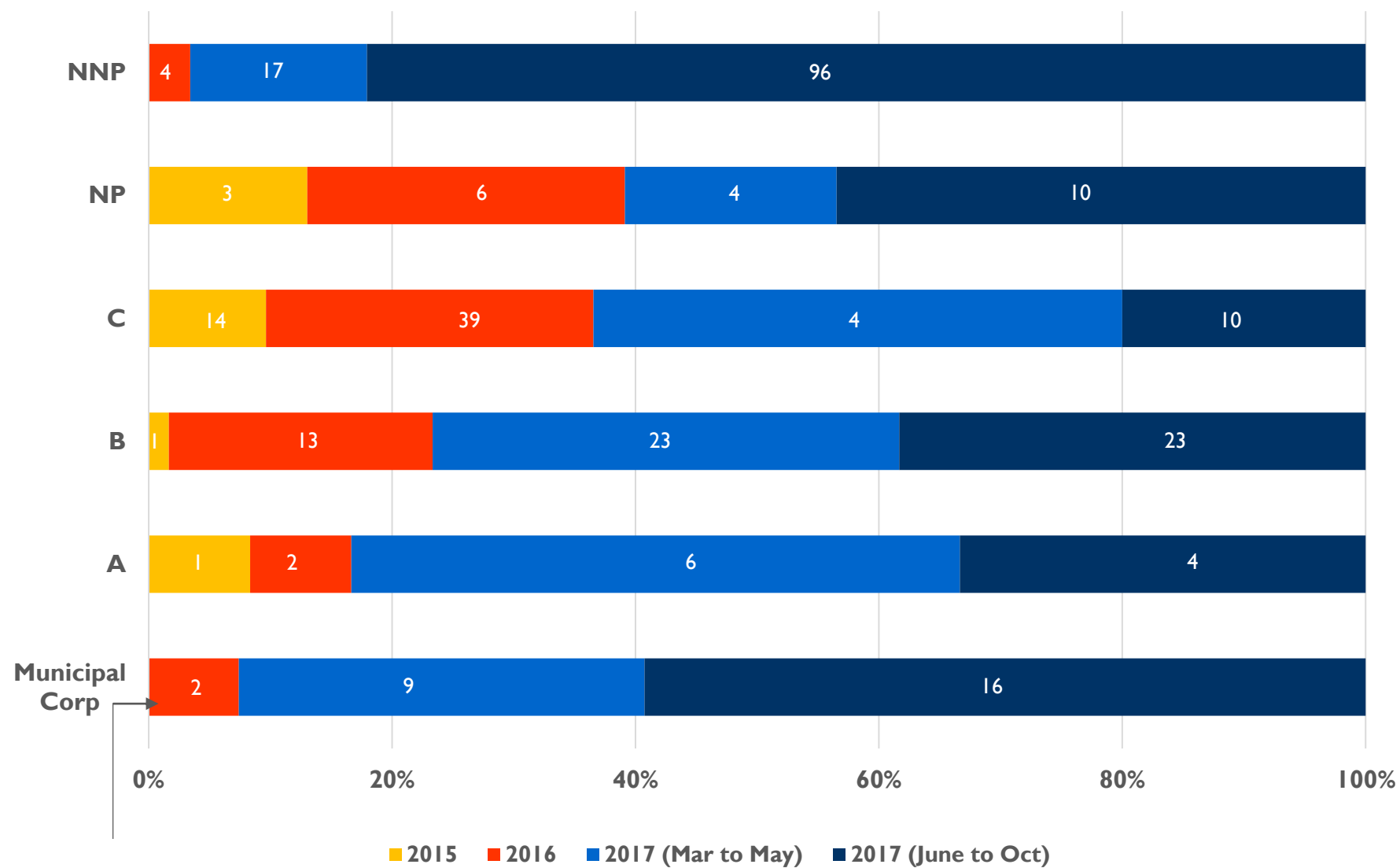
In 2016, Pune division declared its 28 cities ODF followed by Konkan with 11 cities.

16% of the state’s cities became ODF in 2016. Both these divisions were able to achieve this owing to the existing infrastructure already available in some cities, better awareness and sanitation habits among the people.

80% of the cities became ODF in 2017. In May and June divisional reviews were conducted which resulted in 50% of cities achieving ODF status. Maximum cities of Aurangabad, Nagpur & Amravati divisions became ODF in 2017.

No. of ODF Cities

Journey of ODF Urban Maharashtra: Class-wise progress of cities



In October 2015, mainly class C and Nagar Panchayats (NP) attained ODF status owing to the scale of the cities and existing sanitation situation being adequate in cities of Pune and Konkan division.

In 2016, almost 20% of Class C and NP attained ODF status.

The New Nagar Panchayats (NNP) most of which were formed in 2016 attained ODF status in 2017 mainly between June to September.

Most Municipal corporations attained ODF status in 2017, with almost 40% of the corporations being declared ODF between August-September 2017

No. of ODF Cities

Mission success achieved by sustained efforts of State and Local Government

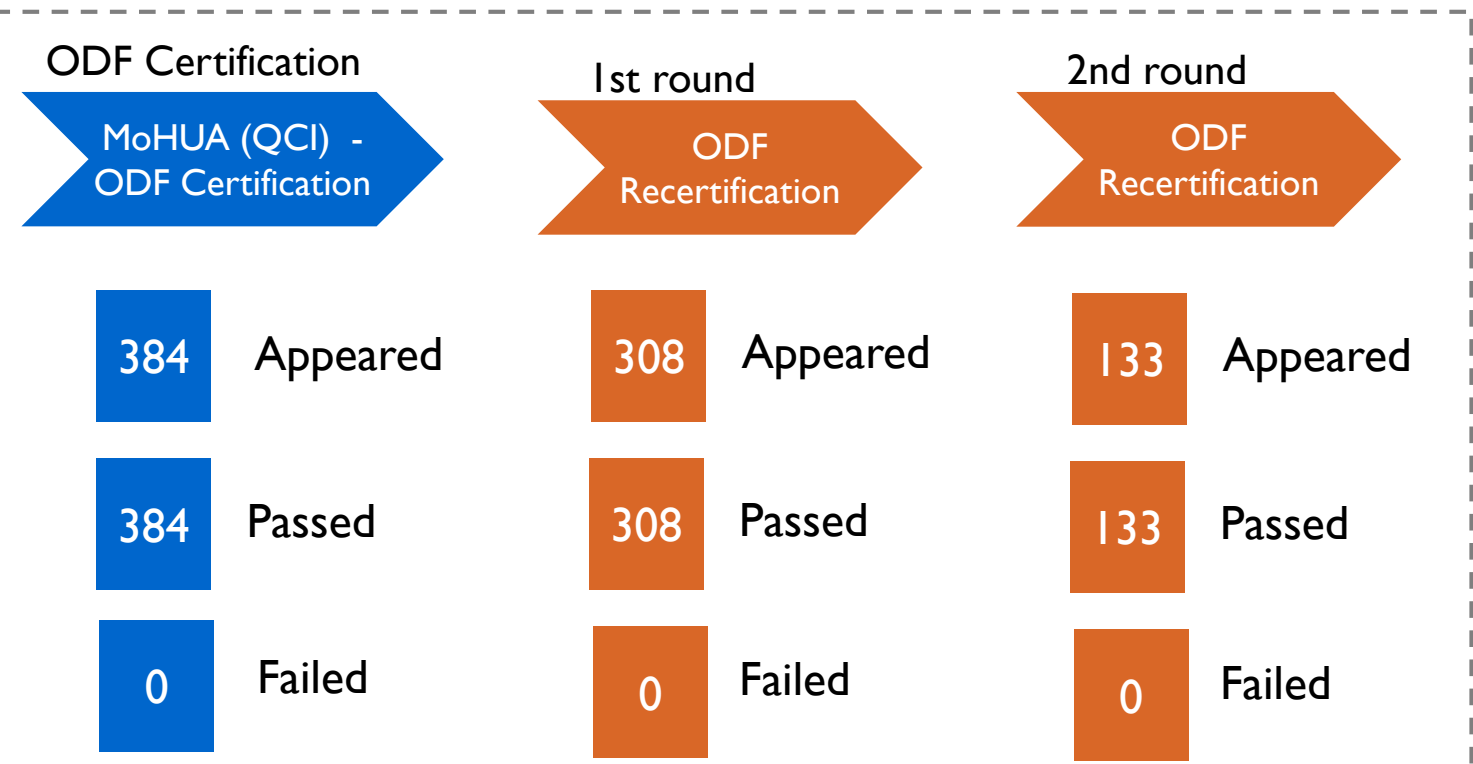


- Mission ably led and guided by State government (UDD) to achieve success within two years of launch of the mission
- Political will, dynamic team and bureaucratic priority have been the major factors that made the SMM a success
- Various proactive steps taken by the State government in solving hurdles experienced by ULBs in implementation



- Success of the mission largely due to commitments and participation of all ULBs
- The Swachh Maharashtra Mission has been a Mission led by “Local Governments” and facilitated by the “State Government”
- ULBs have taken the responsibility of on time achievement of targets with innovative measure to ensure timely implementation

Recertification results for ODF Cities at National Level ensuring sustainability



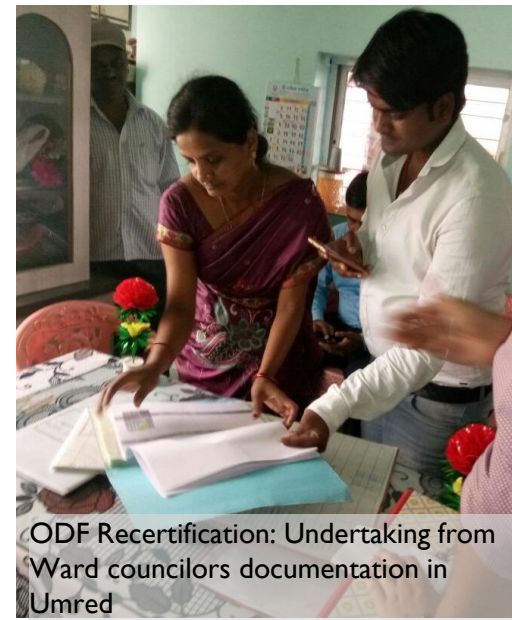
- Status as on September 2018
- Recertification of ODF cities done every six months
- Since the cities focused on efforts towards sustainability all the cities passed the certifications and later the recertification of the ODF status



ODF Recertification: Individual toilets in Sinnar



ODF Recertification: Community toilets in Wai



ODF Recertification: Undertaking from Ward councilors documentation in Umred

1 Context of Swachh Bharat and Swachh Maharashtra Mission

2 Strategic Interventions by the State to sustain ODF Maharashtra

3 Persistent and innovative execution by local government

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

1

Objectives framed to achieve sustainability

Focus on individual construction by:

- State level subsidy of Rs. 8000/toilet
- Additional Subsidy of Rs. 5000/toilet at ULB level
- NoC not required for toilets on Govt. land

Demand driven approach through beneficiary led construction

Three tier validation mechanism developed to ensure sustainability

2

Start up Stage for implementation

- Issued Operational guidelines for the mission
- Incentive Grants for utilizing towards sustainability
- Emphasis on quality of toilet construction

3

ODF Sustainability Guidelines

Issued guidelines for ULB officials to follow for ensuring sustainability

4

During Implementation Stage

Workshops organized for ODF sustainability and briefing for FSM

5

Sustainability Charter Released by CM, based on a 7 action points for ensuring sustainability

6

Mission OD Watch

Launched after State declared ODF
Aimed at maintaining sustainability through rigorous monitoring of likely OD spots

7

Periodic Recertification of ODF cities

All ODF cities to undergo periodic recertification

8

City Review Visits and Sustainability Tracker

Visits to city for ensuring and tracking sustainability through 'sustainability tracker'

9

Swachh Sarvekshan

Linking monitoring with Swachh Sarvekshan

10

Moving towards ODF+

Way ahead for all cities to move towards ODF+

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

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Demand driven approach through beneficiary led construction

Three tier validation mechanism developed to ensure sustainability

State level subsidy of Rs. 8000/toilet



Additional Subsidy of Rs. 5000/toilet at ULB level

Lack of finance was observed as one of the major reasons for people not constructing individual toilets, directives were given GoM for providing ULB level subsidy from 14th FC funds and from ULBs' own funds.

50% of 14th FC funds for 'Swachhata'

GR on Disincentive for ULBs not ODF after 1 May 2017

GR on GR on delinking the land tenure issues with provision of toilets

A conscious decision was taken to dovetail 14th FC funds with a mandate to ULBs for spending min. 50% of those on sanitation related activities, with Rs. 5000/- given as a local level subsidy to encourage construction of IHHL. Although few ULBs have considered factors such as economic condition of the applicant and topographical challenges (like presence of hard strata) which increases the cost of construction, to address these challenges few ULB have increased the local level subsidy.

GoM issued a special GR for enabling constructions on toilets clarifying that no NOCs will be required from the respective Government Authorities for constructing toilets on the Government lands.

Demand Driven Approach to ensure that sustainability is achieved

The mission has been based on a demand driven approach and not on a contractor based model wherein the toilet construction is done by beneficiary themselves. With this unique approach of the 9 lakh applications for toilets received in all cities, more than 5 lakh have been built by beneficiaries. Such a demand based approach has been adopted to ensure sustainability in future.

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Issued operational guidelines for effective implementation of mission



SMM: ODF Handbook

Since the launch of Swachh Maharashtra Mission, Urban (SMMU) in 2015 by Government of Maharashtra, the focus has been on encouraging use of toilets than just constructing toilets. While guidelines and directives are in place at the Central as well as State level, the process of implementing such a program in urban areas needed to be more clearly spelt out.

The ODF handbook addresses the gap by focusing on the planning and implementation of making cities ODF. The handbook explicates objectives of SMMU and a roadmap for achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) Cities envisaged under the mission. It also compiles various innovative initiatives and actions taken by ULBs in Maharashtra to facilitate implementation of mission at ULB level. This handbook is intended to be a reference guide for all ULBs, state governments and other partners engaged in Swachh Bharat Mission.

Emphasis on quality of toilet construction



The State has taken a stand to completely forbid use of prefabricated toilets at household level.

Contractor model has also been discouraged to ensure that the mission is demand led and beneficiaries construct toilets per their needs and budget.

GR on norms and minimum specifications to be followed for constructing Pre-Cast toilets also issued to maintain quality in cases where option of in-situ toilets was not possible

2

Start up Stage for implementation

- Issued Operational guidelines for the mission

- Emphasis on quality of toilet construction

- Incentive Grants for utilizing towards sustainability

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

2

Start up Stage for implementation

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Incentive Grants for utilizing towards sustainability

	ODF Cities (Rs.)	Swachh Cities (Rs.)	Disbursal Linked to Sustainability
A Class	20 million	20 million	30% released on first validation, if positive
B Class	15 million	15 million	
C Class	10 million	10 million	70% released on 2 nd validation after a six months, if positive

To encourage ULBs for making and sustaining their cities ODF, GoM announced reward of incentive funds on achievement of ODF status, linked to sustainability. Later, they announced that the ULBs shall not receive any development grants on failing to achieve the ODF status. These incentive funds are to be utilized by the ULBs for ODF sustainability and moving towards ODF+ and ODF++.

According to the GR released by the State government incentive funds can be used for:

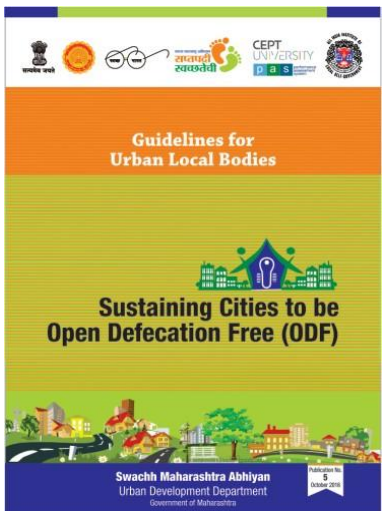
- Activities Related To Making City Clean And Green
- For Giving Subsidy To Hhs dependent On Community Or Public Toilets
- Septage Management & Wastewater Management
- Conversion of OD Spot into usable public space like garden, playground, etc
- Solid Waste Management
- Beautification Of Water Bodies
- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Development Of Green Spaces

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

3 ODF Sustainability Guidelines

Issued guidelines for ULB officials to follow for ensuring sustainability

Issued ODF Sustainability Guidelines



- A Behavior Change & Community Mobilization
- B Sustaining Access to Toilets for HHs, in schools & public spaces
- C Governance and Finance

The SMM was launched by the State with the aim of creating 'Sustainable ODF communities'. In a short span of time the mission has resulted in 52 ODF cities. The next crucial step was to maintain the ODF status of these cities. The sustainability guidelines help cities achieve sustainability through various activities and best practices of other cities. The guidelines will not only channelise the efforts of urban local bodies but will also help cities in achieving ODF+/ODF++ status.

- A.) Behavior Change & Community Mobilization: The guidelines depict ways to bring about a change in the mindset of the people through a demand based approach for which various action points are suggested. To ensure active involvement of stakeholders and discourage OD certain innovative illustrations are also documented.
- B.) Sustaining Access to Toilets for households, in schools and public spaces: In order to sustain ODF status of a city is it imperative that citizens have access to toilets, either individual or shared. Adequate availability of functional public toilets at weekly markets, public spaces and for special focus areas and groups would also be required. Proper maintenance of community and public toilets would be a task that the ULB needs to focus on, for which involvement of private contractors can be explored.
- C.) Governance and Finance: A proper complaint redressal system proves to be beneficial to sustain ODF status since complaints and feedbacks received helps in regular maintenance, follow-ups and monitoring. Donations from other local stakeholders, a 'Swachhata Kosh' should be set up by the ULB. CSR funds could also be channelized through the 'Swachhata Kosh

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Workshops organized for ODF sustainability and briefing for FSM

4

During Implementation Stage

Workshops organized for ODF sustainability and briefing for FSM



During the course of the mission, series of Workshops, Capacity building programs and Brainstorming sessions were conducted to explore with urban local governments the activities required to be undertaken to sustain ODF status of the city. Ideas were exchanged as to how cities addressed challenges through innovative solutions. The cities were also introduced to basic concepts for FSM and how they could move towards ODF+ status.

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

5

Sustainability Charter

Released by Chief Minister, based on a 7 action points for ensuring sustainability

Sustainability Charter Released by Chief Minister, based on a 7 action points for ensuring sustainability



We are committed towards the vision of Swachh Bharat. We shall ensure ODF sustainability in Maharashtra by:

- #1. Achieving universal access to Individual Household Level Latrines (IHHL), which is a leading development priority.
- #2. Ensuring adequate, clean and reliable access to public/ community toilets across urban Maharashtra, wherever IHHL are not possible.
- #3. Ensuring ODF sustainability through effective participation of government, elected representatives, schools, donors, implementers, NGOs, SHGs, CBOs and the communities.
- #4. Continuing and institutionalizing rigorous ODF validation and monitoring process through "OD Watch" and "ODF sustainability tracker"
- #5. Auditing the performance of community/ public toilet and encouraging development of OD spots into usable public spaces.
- #6. Recognizing and awarding sustained performance
- #7. Moving towards ODF+/+++ by ensuring effective collection and adequate treatment of human fecal waste

Mr. Devendra Fadnavis
Chief Minister, Maharashtra

The Sustainability Charter released in October 2017 by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra showcases the commitment the state has towards sustainability of the Swachh Maharashtra Mission. The sustainability charter outlines 7 action points focusing on use of individual toilets which is considered as a development priority.



ODF Sustainability Charter released on 1st October when Urban Maharashtra was declared ODF

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

6

Mission OD Watch

Launched after State declared ODF
Aimed at maintaining sustainability through rigorous monitoring of likely OD spots

Mission 'OD Watch' created to monitor and curb open defecation with local squads for regular monitoring at City, District and State level

CMO Maharashtra @CMOMaharashtra · 1 Oct 2017
 Now, toilets are available in every house of Maharashtra. This is just a first step. Now we have to insist people for its proper use. We have created a mechanism of #ODWatch. Mass awareness program will be undertaken to educate people: CM @Dev_Fadnavis



“OD-Watch” is a unique activity developed by the State to generate awareness, monitor upkeep of the infrastructure and ensure elimination and beautification of likely OD spots in the city. OD Watch was launched on 1st Sept. 2017 and will be continued after 2nd Oct 2017 to ensure no slippage.



7 Components of OD Watch

- 1 Activate a daily 'Good Morning Pathak' to visit critical, traditional as well as new OD spots
- 2 Administrative heads of the cities to constitute as well as be a part of this Good Morning Pathak. Elected representatives to be encouraged to be a part of this activity
- 3 ULB to appoint SHGs or appropriate agencies for O&M of community and public toilets
- 4 Administrative heads of ULBs to ensure and certify the quality and upkeep of community and public toilets
- 5 ULB to upload photos of 100% of IHHLs constructed with respect to targeted OD HHs
- 6 Good Morning Pathak to give daily reports of OD seen / Not seen and if OD seen remedial measures must be taken
- 7 Administrative heads of ULBs to certify elimination of all OD spots and make efforts towards beautification of OD spots wherever possible

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Ensuring ODF Status of cities through periodic recertification's by state and central level agencies

7

Periodic Recertification of ODF cities

All ODF cities to undergo periodic recertification

At State level: Process of declaring a city ODF



After conducting relevant activities towards making the city ODF and validating that there is complete absence of OD, the city passes a **declaration in the general body meeting**

Declaration is validated by **District Validation Committee** under the Collector. The committee assess the declaration and submits a report to the State Mission Directorate. If the report is negative, suggestions are given & revalidation is planned.

State Validation Team is sent to the city. The team conducts an overall assessment from different perspectives and validate the city ODF. If the city is not found ODF then recommendations are given and revalidation is planned within stipulated time frame.

At national level: ODF declaration and of Re-certification



The state nominates ODF city for being validated ODF at the National Level. A third party validation agency commissioned by the MoHUA conducts the validation and issues an ODF Certificate. In case if a city fails the validation then revalidation is conducted

ODF certificate is issued, valid for 6 months. For renewal of the certification the city submits the updated city profile to the State Gov. The State then co-ordinates with the third party validation agency and revalidation is carried out for that city.

Stakeholders involved in the process

There is participation from NGOs, SHGs, CBOs and the ULB in declaring the city ODF. The elected representatives help assess and validate this declaration during passing of the same at the GBM

This stage involves active participation from district level officers and the district collector. The District Validation committee comprises of the District Administrative Office and another Class I level officer from the District office.

The State Validation team comprises of a State level Officer, Class I officer from another Division, Local reporters and members of NGOs. Such a team composition allows for active participation from private stakeholders

Third party validation agencies such as Quality Council of India, Karvy etc have an active role to play to access and provide recommendation to cities to achieve and sustain ODF status

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Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Reviewing and guiding of cities for ODF Sustainability through city visits and Sustainability Tracker App

City review visits conducted by the State for guidance on ODF sustainability and moving towards ODF +. Visits have also been made to the newly formed Nagar panchayat to guide them for validations and recertification from the State and the Centre.

8

City Review Visits and Sustainability Tracker

Visits to city for ensuring and tracking sustainability through 'sustainability tracker'



Site visits in Jamkhed NP for review and discussions on ensuring ODF sustainability



Review visit to Nevasa for guidance on ODF Sustainability



Review of Karjat NP for 3rd party ODF validation & guidance to ULB for ODF sustainability and moving towards ODF+

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Reviewing and guiding of cities for ODF Sustainability through city visits and Sustainability Tracker App

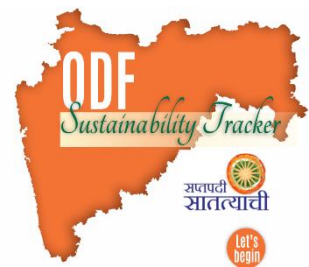
8

City Review Visits and Sustainability Tracker

Visits to city for ensuring and tracking sustainability through 'sustainability tracker'

The Sustainability Tracker has been developed to

- Tracking the initiatives undertaken by the cities to sustain their ODF status
- Weekly monitoring of cities (divided into 7 key questions in alignment with 'सप्तपदी सातत्याची')
- Encouraging the cities to move towards ODF+/ ++
- Showcasing good practices so that they are replicable in other cities



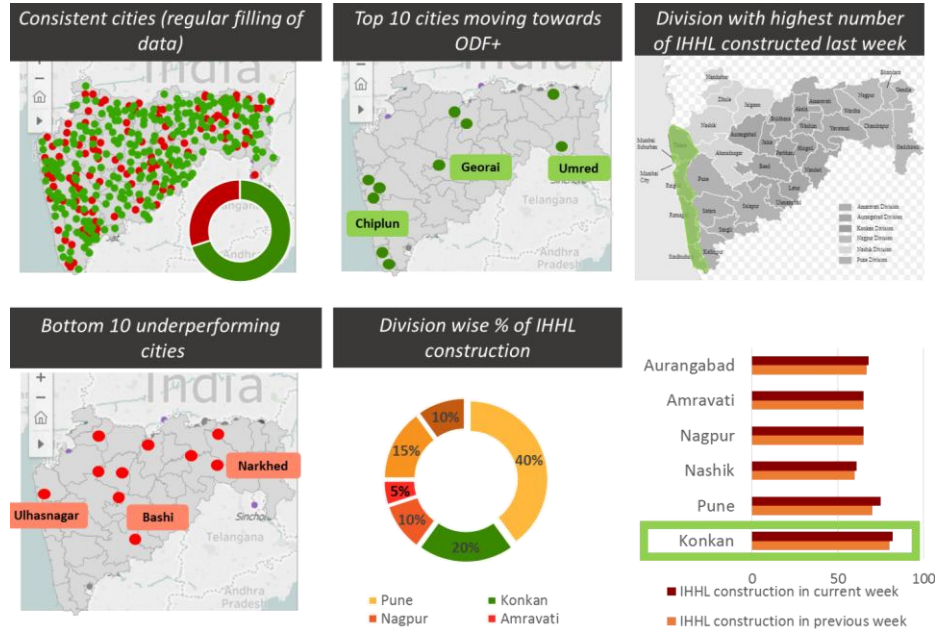
- Separate state and ULB logins

- Available in both English as well as Marathi language

- Weekly reporting tab to track ODF sustainability
 - Capturing good practices

- Status check based on score calculation of ULBs
 - IHHL target to move towards ODF+

Overview of components and features



Dashboard

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Swachh Sarvekshan as Tool to monitor ODF status and preparedness of cities

The total marks for Swachh Sarvekshan is **4000** out of which Sanitation: ODF is **1030** marks (i.e 25%)

Out of 1030 marks: **420** marks under **Service Level Progress** and **610** marks for **Direct Observation**



9

Swachh Sarvekshan
Linking ODF monitoring with Swachh Sarvekshan

The major assessment points are for progress of :

- **IHHL** : Individual toilet construction status as per SBM portal
- **Status of Community Toilets and Public Toilets** : which includes functionality, gender/child and disabled friendly blocks, connection to Onsite Sanitation system / sewer network and IEC message designed by MoHUA displayed on CT/PTs
- **OD Spots**: Number of OD spots, OD spots eliminated or beatified
- **STP / FSTP**: Presence, method of disposal, STP capacity, desludging operators (Registered/private, ULB operated)



Review visits conducted by the State in Barshi, Gondiya, Bhusawal, Aurangabad and other cities to guide ULB officials for Swachh Sarvekshan

Approach by the State towards ODF sustainability through targeted interventions

Way ahead for the State to move towards ODF+ through safe management of fecal waste

10

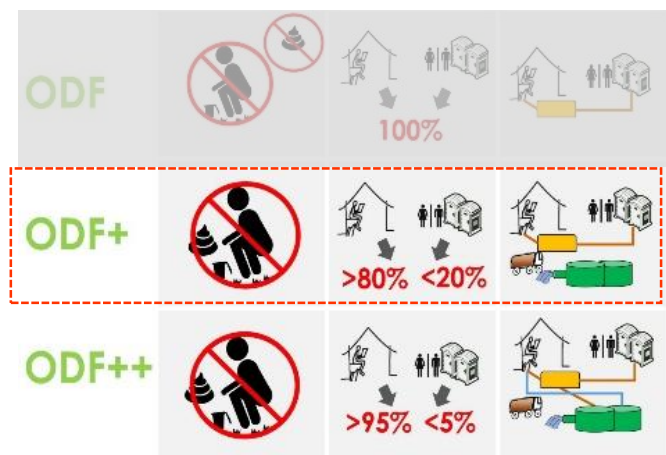
The way ahead for the State is to efficiently manage safe conveyance and treatment of fecal sludge for all cities

In order to scale up move towards ODF+ the state has released :

- GR on Co-treatment of fecal waste for cities which are located close to cities having a sewerage treatment plant
- Use of incentive funds for ODF+ projects

Moving towards ODF+

Way ahead for all cities to move towards ODF+



Increasing focus of the State towards ODF+ on various national and international platforms. Showing of case of the State for ODF + initiatives, technologies and involvement of various stakeholders

Visits to access efforts towards ODF+ to cities by State level officials. To guide ULB officials for efficient implementation of ODF+ status.

- 1 Context of Swachh Bharat and Swachh Maharashtra Mission
- 2 Strategic Interventions by the State to sustain ODF Maharashtra
- 3 Persistent and innovative execution by local government

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter



Sustainability Charter



We are committed towards the vision of Swachh Bharat. We shall ensure ODF sustainability in Maharashtra by:

- #1. Achieving universal access to Individual Household Level Latrines (IHHL), which is a leading development priority.
- #2. Ensuring adequate, clean and reliable access to public/ community toilets across urban Maharashtra, wherever IHHL are not possible.
- #3. Ensuring ODF sustainability through effective participation of government, elected representatives, schools, donors, implementers, NGOs, SHGs, CBOs and the communities.
- #4. Continuing and institutionalizing rigorous ODF validation and monitoring process through "OD Watch" and "ODF sustainability tracker"
- #5. Auditing the performance of community/ public toilet and encouraging development of OD spots into usable public spaces.
- #6. Recognizing and awarding sustained performance
- #7. Moving towards ODF+/+++ by ensuring effective collection and adequate treatment of human fecal waste

Mr. Devendra Fadnavis
Chief Minister, Maharashtra

In alignment with the State's approach towards ODF Sustainability the Local Governments took the responsibility of implementing the action points as directed in the SUSTAINABILITY CHARTER.

7

POINT SUSTAINABILITY CHARTER

1. Achieving universal access to Individual Household Level Latrines
2. Ensuring adequate, clean and reliable access to public/ community
3. Ensuring ODF sustainability through effective participation of government, elected representatives, schools, donors, NGOs, SHGs, CBOs and the communities
4. Continuing and institutionalizing rigorous ODF validation and monitoring process through "OD Watch" and "ODF Sustainability Tracker
5. Encouraging development of OD spots into usable public spaces
6. Recognizing and awarding ULBs for their sustained performance.
7. Moving towards ODF+/+++ by ensuring effective collection and adequate treatment of human faecal waste.

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

I

Achieving universal access to Individual Household Level Latrines

Demand Generation through mobilization of toilet applications and awareness generation activities



A NGO named CHF Foundation supported Wai ULB in mobilizing applications for individual toilet construction. CHF foundation conducted awareness generation programs, collected applications and provided bank linkages to the beneficiaries.

Street plays have been organized by ULB, schools and NGOs to raise awareness.

Facilitation for sanitation finance, awareness generation to mobilize more toilet applications



Microfinance institutions have also supported beneficiaries' of individual toilets by lending loans for toilet constructions to women SHG members.

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

2

Ensuring adequate, clean and reliable access to public/ community

Innovative technology driven measures to adequately operate and maintain community toilets.

Efficient maintenance and monitoring through performance based contracts

Design Innovation of CT/PTs to cater to children, women and differently challenged. Involvement of stakeholders for maintenance of CTs/PTs



Targeted efforts have been taken to ensure adequate availability of CT and PTs mainly in areas where residents do not have access to individual toilets. ICT-based Feedback Polling Stations have been installed for gathering Public Feedback on CT/PTs. It captures feedback from the user right after toilet usage, and communicates that feedback to city/state

Frequent review visits by ULB officials and State level officials to assess and monitor the conditions of the CT/PT



Efforts on mission mode to maintain CT and PTs and to make them usable for ladies. Children and the disabled.

Encouraging involvement of women SHGs and communities

Design innovations in the structure of the buildings which

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

3

Ensuring ODF sustainability through effective participation of government, elected representatives, schools, donors, NGOs, SHGs, CBOs and the communities

Participation of various stakeholders for activities for ODF sustainability



Participation of 5000 volunteers of Dr Dharmadhikari Paristhan in Solapur for SMM



Marathon organized by Lions club members in Gadhinlaj

Involvement of women SHGs, CBOs and Schools to mobilize toilet applications and generate awareness for ODF sustainability



Meeting of SHGs in Pandharpur city to involve them for sanitation related activities



Applications for individual toilets were mobilized by SHGs in Achhalpur, Akot, Georai



Involvement of school children for awareness related activities

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

4

Continuing and institutionalizing rigorous ODF validation and monitoring process through “OD Watch” and “ODF Sustainability Tracker



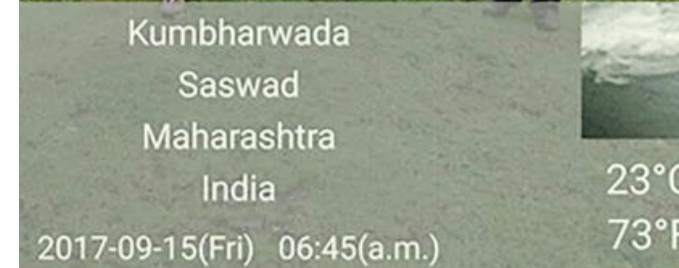
The ULBs have periodic validations from both Centre and the State and in order to be prepared for such validations the ULBs would be directed to use the Sustainability Tracker to assess their performance. It will also be a monitoring tool for the State for overall performance of the State towards ODF sustainability.



The concept of OD Watch is developed to ensure that the cities keep their guard up after being declared ODF. It is a tool to generate awareness amongst defaulters and vigilantly monitor the infrastructure in the city.

The sustainability tracker has been developed to track the progress of cities towards maintaining ODF status. The Sustainability Tracker has been developed to

- Track the initiatives undertaken by the cities to sustain their ODF status
- Weekly monitoring of cities (divided into 7 key questions in alignment with 'सप्तपदी सातत्याची')
- Encouraging the cities to move towards ODF+ / ++
- Showcasing good practices so that they are replicable in other cities



Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

5

Encouraging development of OD spots into usable public spaces



OD spot at one of the ghats in Chiplun has been cleaned and is monitored on a regular basis by the members of the good morning Pathak



Fencing done in one of the OD spot in Umred. Post fencing OD reduced drastically. A meditation hall for women constructed.



OD spot of 10 acre in Sinnar to be developed as a jogging track, open gym and garden. Estimated cost for the project is Rs 50 lakhs.



4 OD spots identified for development in Wai. The project would involve leveling of the spot, tree plantation, paving, illumination, benches etc for development of the spot. Tendering process for the project has been initiated. The ULB plans to use the incentive funds received by the city after it was declared ODF.



OD spot at one of the ghats in Chiplun has been cleaned and is monitored on a regular basis by the members of the good morning Pathak



According to the GR released by the State government incentive funds can be used for:

- Activities Related To Making City Clean And Green
- For Giving Subsidy To Hhs dependant On Community Or Public Toilets
- Septage Management & Wastewater Management
- Conversion of OD Spot into usable public space like garden, playground, etc
- Solid Waste Management
- Beautification Of Water Bodies
- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Development Of Green Spaces

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

6

Recognizing and awarding ULBs for their sustained performance.

Felicitation of ULB Officials and other stakeholders for their efforts towards ODF Sustainability at State level. Certain council were also given prize money which was linked to performance and utilization for appropriate use.



Hon President Shri Ramnath Kovind felicitates few local bodies and Swachhata workers at the launch of ODF Urban Maharashtra in Mumbai.



ULB officials being awarded certificate at the State level for efforts towards ODF and ODF Sustainability.



Felicitation of ULB Officials and other stakeholders to encourage and acknowledge their efforts towards ODF Sustainability by the Council



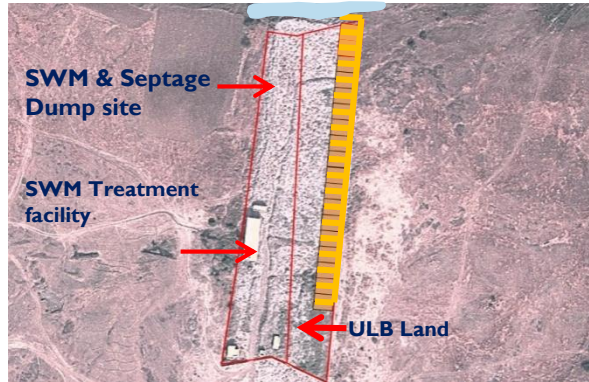
ULB officials awarded at various functions to appreciate their efforts and boost their morale for successful implementation of the Mission.

Persistent Efforts by Local Government on 7 action points of Sustainability Charter

7

Moving towards ODF+ /++ by ensuring effective collection and adequate treatment of human faecal waste

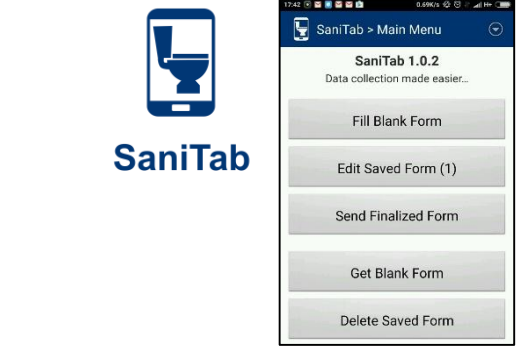
Municipal councils have initiated efforts towards ODF+ i.e. for emptying and treatment of faecal sludge. FSTPs in Wai and Sinnar are under construction and soon to be operational.



FSTP Site in Sinnar



FSTP Site in Wai



Sani Tab app proposed to be used for survey of toilets & septic tank assessment for ODF+ activities in Akot

Certain municipal councils such as Umred have passed resolution to implement activities for FSM.

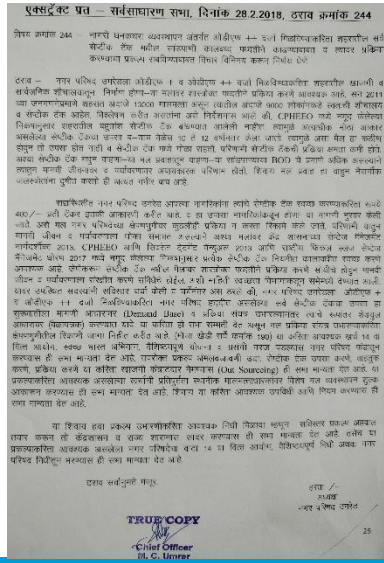


Under Construction FSTP site in Sinnar



FSTP Site in Wai

Few cities have initiated efforts towards safe management of septage which is the next step towards ODF+ status. In cities such as Wai, Sinnar, Georai, Umred, Akot and Chiplun efforts have been taken to treat Septage through technologies suitable to the cities in terms of the Septage generated, proximity of existing STPs or SWM plant etc.



Resolution of ODF+ activities passed in Umred

Thank you

