



ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC TOILETS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

April 2018



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Abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CMA	Commissionerate of Municipal Administration
CT	Community Toilet
FOL	Flush-Out Latrines
GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
ISC	Integrated Sanitary Complex
l	Litres
MAWS	Municipal Administration and Water Supply
No.	Number
NNP	Narasimhanaicken-Palayam
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PNP	Periyanaicken-Palayam
PT	Public Toilet
SHE	Sanitation & Hygiene Education
SHGs	Self-Help Groups
SBM-U	Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban
TNUDP	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme
TNUSSP	Tamil Nadu Urban Sanitation Support Programme
TCC	Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation
ULB	Urban Local Body

Executive Summary

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Executive Summary

Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) has been a pioneer in urban sanitation, and has built a large number of community toilets and integrated sanitary complexes over the years. While 81 per cent of households in Trichy have access to individual toilets, 14 per cent use community or public toilets and 5 per cent practice open defecation according to Census 2011. A re-survey conducted under the Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) in 2015 showed that 15.2 per cent of the city's households did not have space to construct individual toilets, and these households would be mapped to nearby community toilet facilities. Since Trichy already possessed a large infrastructure of community toilets, it undertook the construction of 13 additional community toilets (11 in 2015-16 and two in 2016-17). The city was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in December 2016, by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

The purpose of this report is to assess the current state of community and public toilet (CT/PT) infrastructure in the city and understand the various models used to operate and maintain them. A paper based rapid assessment survey was carried out across all toilets in two phases – the first in August and September 2017 and the second in January 2018. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with toilet caretakers from a sample of the toilets operated under different models.

The findings of the condition assessment are summarised below

- The predominant toilet type is Flush-Out Latrines (FOLs – pour flush toilets), followed by Integrated Sanitary Complexes (ISCs) – toilets with bathing and washing areas, and pay-and-use latrines that are primarily located in bus stands and commercial areas. There are also urinals which are free to use. TCC has two types of disabled-friendly toilets, including a universal design toilet named Namma Toilet.
- Toilets are spread across Trichy's four administrative zones—the Srirangam zone has the largest share with 146 toilets (32 per cent), including most of the pay-and-use, disabled-friendly and Namma Toilets that are located near the temple and bus stand. For the other three zones - Ariyamangalam has 123 toilets (26 per cent), Golden Rock 102 toilets (22.2 percent) and K. Abhishekapuram 89 toilets (19.3 per cent) respectively. There were 2136 seats for men and 2446 seats for women across the city, while 350 child friendly seats were found primarily in ISCs. and small number of FOLs.
- Squatting pan with pour flush is the common type of seat across toilets for men and women blocks as well as the child friendly toilets. Disabled-friendly toilets were installed with water closets.
- While carrying out the survey, 17 FOLs in the K. Abhishekapuram zone were found to be demolished, with another 9 FOLs in the other zones in the process of being demolished or closed permanently due to poor usage or condition.

E1.1. Functionality of toilets

- Seats can be non-functional due to broken pan components, and this was the case in 5 to 10 per cent of toilets. Rusted doors and broken fixtures such as taps may hinder usage but do not prevent the seat from being used.

- Borewells are predominant source of water supply for CTs / PTs in Trichy, and only a handful of toilets in TCC had piped water supply. During summer months, a TCC water tanker supplements as a water source, while a few higher revenue generating toilets are able to afford private tanker supply. Thus, taps with running water are rare, and water is usually stored in drums or other containers in the block, and carried by users for ablution.
- 55% of the city's CTs / PTs are connected to piped sewer while the remaining are dependent on on-site containment systems. Typically, the septic tanks found in CTs / PTs act as holding tanks or have their outlets connected to a nearby drain. Soak-pits are rarely found. Apart from septic tanks, two models of on-site treatment have been installed— one of them is based on DEWATS (Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems) that produces effluent and bio-gas, and the other is a bio-methanation plant.
- TCC has two vacuum trucks providing emptying services to serve community and public toilets, that follow an emptying schedule of servicing each toilet in an administrative zone once every 10 to 15 days.
- Waste management in toilets needs to be improved, as bins are present in less than 20 per cent of the toilets. Improper disposal of cigarette stubs and sanitary napkins is also a challenge.

E1.2. Current Operation and Management Models

In Trichy, the land used for construction of CTs and PTs is state-owned, ULB-owned or common land. The ownership of toilet infrastructure in the city resides with the TCC, who are responsible also for major repairs and refurbishments. Provisioning of water is primarily through bore wells. The management of CT/PTs can be broadly classified into two management models – Community-led (42.7 per cent) and ULB-led (53.8).

E1.2.1 Community-led Management Model

- Since the year 2000, Trichy has had a history of community-led management of toilets. The NGO Gramalaya was among the three NGOs who were involved in setting up Sanitation & Hygiene Education (SHE) teams, comprising of representatives from SHGs within slum communities, who managed toilets in their respective areas. SHE teams were rolled up under a federated model named WAVE Federation, a CBO that continues to operate today. SHG members take turns as caretakers, and a separate cleaner is appointed. A user fee of Re. 1 for urination, Rs. 2 for defecation and Rs. 5-10 for bathing/washing is charged.
- Apart from Gramalaya, there are two NGOs - Four H Trust and Kalki Mahalakshmi Trust who operate a similar model of management through the help of women SHG members from within the community where the toilet is located. Together, they manage about five CTs and a couple of toilet blocks in the Central Bus Stand.
- There exists an alternate model of community-led management of CTs through an informal 'lease' arrangement (there are no documents to support this lease) with the ULB, overseen by an ex-councillor, community leader or even the communities themselves. These are present in toilets such as those located near a temple. A user fee is charged that is retained towards Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses.
- While electricity charges are borne by the ULB in most community managed toilets, financial viability of toilets is questionable where the average number of users is below 250.

E1.2.2 ULB-led Management Model

- TCC is directly involved in managing half of the city's toilets, majorly through the deployment of sanitary workers employed by TCC. The primary task involves cleaning the toilets at a frequency ranging from once or twice a day to every alternate day. These toilets are supposed to be free for users. However, in some instances, a user fee is charged by the caretaker or sanitary worker when present.
- A more common contracted vendor model is used for 18 Pay & Use toilets located high traffic locations such as bus stands. Typically, TCC refurbishes the toilet complex and hands its over to the vendor for the contracted period as per tender conditions. A fee of Rs.5 per use is commonly charged.

More recently, TCC has explored additional revenue generation opportunities through the co-location of ATMs at toilet complexes and through placement of billboards at toilets located in prominent locations. Since December 2017, TCC has issued orders in three administrative zones for transferring O&M of toilets, primarily those managed through sanitary workers, over to the SHE/ WAVE Federation teams, citing staff shortage and cost savings as the reasons for the transfer.

Although record-keeping of income/expenses is mandated by the ULB, it was found that this was not uniform across the CTs/PTs. Given the large number of toilets in the city constructed over time, periodic renovation or refurbishment becomes necessary and needs to be funded.



Introduction

1.1. Sanitation Status

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1. Introduction

Tamil Nadu is a highly urbanised state with 48.45 per cent of its population living in urban areas.¹ This growth demands investment in urban infrastructure and ensuring equitable access to services. In 2011-12, Tamil Nadu had set a target to become Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2015 and one of the steps towards this was the promotion of a universal design toilet named “Namma Toilet” that addressed the needs of people with physical disabilities.²

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) is supporting the state government to achieve its sanitation mission through a programme titled Tamil Nadu Urban Sanitation Support Programme (TNUSSP). A Technical Support Unit (TSU) has been setup within the Municipal Administration and Water Supply (MAWS) department, which is the parent department for the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration (CMA). TNUSSP was designed to support the state and selected cities/towns in making improvements along the entire urban sanitation chain. The city of Trichy along with the two town panchayats (TPs) of Periyanaicken-Palayam (PNP) and Narasimhanaicken-Palayam (NNP) in Coimbatore were chosen for developing model cities/towns.

1.1. Sanitation Status

Trichy is geographically located almost in the centre of the state, with the Cauvery river flowing through the city. As the headquarters of Tiruchirappalli District, the city is administered by an Urban Local Body (ULB) – the Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation (TCC). With a population 915,569 – according to the Census of 2011 – spanning an area of 167 square kilometres (sq km), the city is divided into four administrative zones and 65 wards. Over a period of time, the city has built a large number of community toilets (CTs) and integrated sanitary complexes. In fact, as early as 2006, over 40 per cent of the ~330 CTs were managed by communities themselves.³

According to Census 2011, 81 per cent of households in Trichy have access to individual toilets, while among the 19 per cent of households that do not have access, 14 per cent use CTs or public toilets (PTs) and 5 per cent practice open defecation (OD). The Slum Free City Action Plan prepared in 2012-13 for the city under the Rajiv Awas Yojana, a Government of India (GoI)-sponsored scheme to improve civic infrastructure in slums, revealed that a total of 29,987 households were located in slum areas. Only 8,129 (27.1 per cent) households had toilets on their premises, while 7,197 (24 per cent) households depended on CTs/PTs and the remaining practiced OD.

Under the Swacch Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U), a five-year programme launched in 2014 by GoI, the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) as well as CTs across the state was promoted. A re-survey conducted a year later under the mission revealed that 15.2 per cent of the city’s households were without land to construct individual toilets, these households would be mapped to nearby CT facilities. Table 1.1 shows the coverage of households with toilets along with those who have space available to construct IHHLs.

¹ Census 2011

² <http://cma.tn.gov.in/cma/en-in/Pages/Eradication-of-Open-Defecation.aspx> Accessed on 20th March 2019

³ WaterAid and Gramalaya. 2008. Tiruchirappalli Shows the Way Community-Municipal Corporation-NGO Partnership for City-wide Pro-poor Slums’ Infrastructure Improvement

Table 1.1: Coverage of Households with Toilets			
Total no. of households	No. of houses with toilet	No. of houses without toilet	
		With land	Without land
233,947	194,165 (83%)	4,048 (1.7%)	35,734 (15.2%)
Source: SBM data from CMA, 2017			

Since Trichy already had a large infrastructure of CTs, it was able to meet with the norm of having one toilet seat for 30 persons with relatively small additions. Under SBM-U, TCC undertook the construction of 13 CTs (11 in 2015-16 and two in 2016-17). These efforts, along with awareness creation, led to the city being declared ODF in December 2016 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). Trichy also has a strong religious connection, with Srirangam being one of the famous temples in South India. This means that there is a relatively large floating population that peaks in December, apart from the population in commercial areas and bus stands. All of this points to the importance of having CTs and PTs to meet the sanitation infrastructure requirements of the city.

The objective of this report is to understand the current status of CT/PT infrastructure in the city as well as the existing models used to operate and maintain these toilets, including revenue generation. This includes assessing whether the toilets were functional and useable as well as examining the strengths and appropriateness of each type of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) model.

Given the large number of toilets that needed to be assessed, a paper-based rapid assessment survey was the primary instrument used to cover all CT/PTs across the four zones in the city. This was largely observation-based and was carried out in two phases, the first in August and September 2017, when the majority of the surveys were completed, and another round in January 2018 to cover the remaining toilets. The paper-based forms were converted into digital formats and validated for a sub-sample of the toilets. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with toilet caretakers from a sample of the toilets in order to understand different types of O&M models.



Condition Assessment

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2. Condition Assessment

2.1. Identification of Toilets

In order to plan the rapid assessment, a list of toilets was obtained from TCC and used as base reference for the survey. The table below shows the zone-wise list of different toilet types in the city.

Table 2.1: Number of Toilets in Each Zone of the City									
Sl. No.	Zone	Flush-Out Latrines (FOL)	Integrated Sanitary Complexes (ISC)	Pay-and-use latrines	Disabled-friendly toilets	Namma toilets	Urinals	Total	Percentage of toilets by zone
1	Srirangam	95	17	11	10	10	3	146	32
2	Ariyamangalam	93	18	3	3	5	1	123	26.7
3	Golden Rock	62	31	3	3	2	1	102	22.2
4	K. Abhishekapuram	64	21	1	3	0	0	89	19.3
5	Total	314	87	18	19	17	5	460	
6	Percentage of toilets by toilet type	68.3	18.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	1.1		

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

One of the key observations during assessment was that toilet blocks located next to each other, constructed around the same time period or expanded with additional seats over a period of time, were considered separate toilet blocks. This means that the overall number of toilet blocks would be higher in spite of being around the same location, while the seat count is reflected correctly. This is illustrated by the example of toilet blocks in the Woraiyur market complex located next to each other but assigned unique identification numbers.

Figure 2.1: Woraiyur Market Complex Toilet Signboards with Unique Identification Numbers



Source: TNUSSP study, 2018

In the upcoming sections of the report, the abbreviation CT covers both Flush-Out Latrines (FOLs – pour flush toilets) and Integrated Sanitary Complexes (ISCs – toilets with bathing and washing areas) as they are intended to serve the community surrounding the toilets. FOLs located in core parts of the city are intended to serve communities, but also receive users from nearby establishments. The abbreviation PT covers pay-and-use latrines as well as urinals which are designed to serve the general public, particularly the floating population. Disabled-friendly toilets and Namma toilets are predominantly in public spaces such as bus stands, TCC main/zone-level offices and burial grounds, with a few exceptions.

2.2. Condition Assessment

There are 2,136 seats for men and 2,446 seats for women spread across the city, while 350 child-friendly seats were found primarily in ISCs and a small number of FOLs. A squatting pan with a pour flush is the predominant type of seat across the men’s and women’s blocks. By design, child-friendly toilets were installed with a squatting pan while toilets for persons with physical disabilities were installed with water closets. Transgender persons use either men’s or women’s blocks that match with their gender identity. Table 2.2 shows the number of seats by toilet type as planned.

Table 2.2: Number of Seats by Toilet Type

CTs						
Sl. No.	Details	No. of units	No. of seats			
			Male	Female	Total	
1	FOLs	314	1,456	1,735	3,191	
ISCs						
Sl. No.	Details		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	No. of (toilet) seats	87	511	561	350	1,422
2	No. of bathrooms		236	236		472
PTs						
Sl. No.	Details	No. of units	No. of seats			
			Male	Female	Disabled-friendly seats	Total
1	Pay-and-use latrines	18	131	95		226
2	Disabled-friendly	19	19	19		38
3	Namma toilet	17	19	36	14	69
4	Urinal	5	52			52

Source: TCC records, 2017

Figure 2.2: Child-Friendly Toilet Seats



Figure 2.3: Child-Friendly Toilet Privacy Provision



Source: TNUSSP study, 2018

During the survey, it was observed that 17 FOLs in K. Abhishekapuram zone were confirmed to have been demolished, and another 9 FOLs across the other zones were in the process of being demolished or closed permanently due to poor usage/condition.

Figure 2.4: Toilet in Ward 41 K. Abhishekapuram Zone in Closed State



Source: TNUSSP study, 2018

2.2.1. Functionality of toilets

Broken pan components can render a seat non-functional, and form between 5 and 10 per cent of those in the unusable category. Pan replacement costs are beyond the scope of regular maintenance costs of CTs/PTs and depend on the ULB for replacement, which may take a few months or more. On the other hand, rusted doors, non-working flush and broken fixtures such as taps may hinder usage but do not prevent the seat from being used. Theft of light bulbs and mugs was also reported.

Figure 2.5: Pan Broken Rendering Toilet Seat Unusable



Figure 2.6: Kuppankulam Ward No.19 Men's Toilet in Use In spite of Rusted Doors



Source: TNUSSP study, 2018

2.2.2. Water Supply

CTs/PTs in Trichy are predominantly dependent on borewells for their water supply, only a handful of toilets have obtained piped water connection from TCC. Insufficient water supply has been a major obstacle in proper upkeep of toilets. During shortages, toilets that generate higher revenue may be able to afford private tanker supply, while others are dependent on TCC's water tanker to supplement their water source. According to caretakers at some of these toilets, yields from borewells have reduced in the last couple of years, which reflects the overall water situation in the city.

On the other hand, faulty motor pumps have also contributed to this situation. A few older toilets continue to operate jet centrifugal pumps, while more recent ones employ submersible pumps. In order to gain an understanding of the pump repair situation, visits to two pump repair establishments – an authorised dealer and a service mechanic were carried out. Repairing a motor pump after a breakdown can cost anywhere between Rs. 2,500 to 4,000, excluding plumbing charges to put it back in place. Improper voltage, dry running of pumps, and mud causing blockage are some of the reasons quoted for frequent breakdown of pumps.

This also means that while ablution taps are present, running water is not available and users have to carry water from drums or other common water storage available in the blocks for ablution.



2.2.3. Sewerage Connections/ Desludging Practices

Fifty-five per cent of the city's CTs/PTs are connected to piped sewers while the remaining are dependent on septic tanks. Toilets connected to piped sewers require periodic clearing of blockages through inspection chambers due to accumulation of solid waste, including sanitary waste, being flushed by users. On the other hand, septic tanks found in CTs/PTs function as holding tanks or have their outlets connected to a nearby drain, and soak-pits are seldom found. Apart from septic tanks, there have been two models of on-site treatment that have been tested in the city. In East Devadhanam, toilet waste is treated through a natural biological and physical treatment system titled DEWATS (Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems) which produces effluent and bio-gas, though improper maintenance has affected its functioning. At Viragupettai slum, a bio-methanation plant installed in 2016 is fed by fecal sludge from the CT along with vegetable market waste and produces methane that fuels a community kitchen in the neighbourhood. Figure 2.7 shows an FOL at Bhagavathipuram in Ward 64, Ariyamangalam Zone where the septic tank is overflowing into a drain.

TCC provides emptying services to serve CTs and PTs. The TCC has two vacuum trucks to service zones of the city – Srirangam/K. Abhishekapuram is serviced by one truck and Golden Rock/Ariyamangalam by the other. They follow an emptying schedule of servicing each CT/PT once every 10 to 15 days in an administration zone until the next cycle. In an emergency situation of septic tank overflow reported by caretakers, the CT/PT does gets serviced earlier than its pre-determined turn. The size of a CT/PT containment may range between 12,000 to 20,000 litres (l), the TCC tanker capacity is 6,000 l and at times requires more than one trip to completely empty a tank. On average, TCC

vehicles service 7-8 CTs/PTs for emptying in a day, spending 15 to 20 minutes per location and can service up to a maximum of 10 CTs/PTs.

TCC staff reported issues in accessing a few CT containments, particularly on narrow lanes or roads which are not properly paved. They commonly carry two hose pipes and reported a tendency to allocate lower priority or skip altogether those CTs that require three to four hose lengths to reach the containment.

Figure 2.9: Septic Tank Overflow at an FOL in Ariyamangalam Zone Ward 64 – Bhagavathipuram



Source: TNUSSP study, 2018

2.2.4. Solid Waste Management

Waste bins are present in less than 20 per cent of the toilets across the city. An example to illustrate this problem is that paper tokens which are issued to use toilets upon fee payment tend to be flushed, therefore are not handed over to users and instead retained by the caretaker. Cigarette stubs and even liquor bottles left behind in the men's section, and sanitary napkin improperly disposed of in the women's section given the limited number of incinerators installed in toilets across the city, exacerbate the problem.



Current Operation and Management Models

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3. Current Operation and Management Models

There has been experimentation with the management of CTs and PTs in Trichy, offering different models for study. The ownership of toilet infrastructure resides with the TCC, while the management can be broadly classified into two management models – community-led and ULB-led. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of CTs/PTs in the city based on their management model.

Table 3.1: Number of Toilets Operated Under Each Management Model									
Sl.No.	Management model	FOL	ISC	Pay-and-Use	Disabled friendly Toilet	Namma Toilet	Urinal	Total	Per cent
Community-led management									
1	WAVE Federation-led SHE team	89	48			1	1	139	30.1
2	Informal management by community	37	13		1	1		52	11.3
3	NGO-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	5				1		6	1.3
ULB-led management									
1	Direct management by ULB	167	26		18	15	4	230	49.9
2	ULB contracted vendors			18				18	3.9
3	Closed + demolished	16						16	3.5
Total		314	87	18	19	18	5	461	
Source: TNUSSP study, 2018									

Interviews were held with caretakers of toilets functioning under each of the management models to understand the O&M, staffing and revenue model.

3.1. Ownership of Land and Infrastructure

In Trichy, CTs and PTs have been constructed under different national/state programmes/schemes over the years such as the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme (TNUDP-II) that promoted the

construction of ISCs. The land used for construction is State/ULB-owned or common land (*poramboke*). However, the ownership of the infrastructure and any major structural repairs, renovation and refurbishments to the CTs and PTs are carried out by the TCC. Water provisioning is predominantly through borewells and electricity connections are also facilitated by the ULB.

3.2. Summary of Management Models

The following table summarises key aspects of the CT and PT management models existing in the city:

3.2.1. Community-Led Management Model

Table 3.2: Toilet Management Model Summary			
SI.No.	Management model	O&M arrangement	User fee
Community-led management			
1	SHG/NGO model	O&M is handed over to the SHG that functions under the guidance of a Community-Based Organisation (CBO) or NGO. SHG members take turns as caretakers and a separate cleaner is appointed. The ULB covers for structural repair and pays for electricity in most cases, while minor repairs are borne by the SHG	Pay per use. Re. 1 for urination Rs. 2 for defecation Rs. 5-10 for bathing/washing
2	Management through informal arrangement by community representatives	Management is through an informal “lease” arrangement with the ULB overseen by a ward councillor/community leader or even communities themselves. A caretaker and cleaner are appointed from the community. Revenue generated is retained by for O&M.	Pay per use. Rs. 2-5 for urination/defecation Rs. 5-10 for bathing/washing
ULB-led management			
1	Direct management by ULB	ULB appoints a sanitary worker who is responsible for day to day management, cleaning, etc.	These toilets are supposed to be free. However, in some instances user fee is charged by the sanitary worker when present
2	Management through ULB-contracted vendors	ULB calls for tender and awards a contract to a vendor for 2-3 years. Refurbishment/renovation of the infrastructure is carried out by the ULB prior to handover of O&M to vendor. Public toilets located in commercial areas such as bus stands and markets fall under this model.	Pay per use. Rs. 5 for urination/defecation
Source: TNUSSP study, 2018			

Trichy has had a long history of community-led management of toilets beginning in 2000, when three NGOs were involved in setting up women-led SHGs that managed toilets in slum areas. The following section details out this model.

WAVE Federation-led SHE Team

Around the year 2000, with the intervention of Gramalaya, a local NGO, women from slum communities were mobilised and trained to take over O&M of CTs in order to reduce the incidence of OD. Representatives from SHGs within slum communities were formed into Sanitation & Hygiene Education (SHE) teams which were trained to maintain the toilets in their respective areas, reach out to community members about the perils of OD, and keep records of income and expenditure of the CTs. The SHE teams were rolled up under a federated model named WAVE Federation, a CBO comprising 14 members representing different slums areas and continues to operate in the same manner till date.

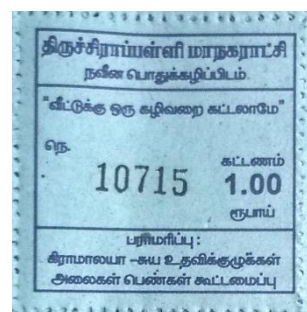
During the operational hours of the CT (typically 6 a.m.–10 p.m.), women from the SHE teams take turns as caretakers for the toilets, issue tokens and manage collection of user fees. In addition to this, they also appoint cleaners to clean the toilets twice a day. The SHE teams at present charge Re.1 to Rs. 2 for urination and defecation respectively. However, payment is not compulsory but voluntary in the case of the elderly or children. In a few SHE-managed toilets, a monthly system is followed where Rs. 30–50 is charged.

Revenue:

The average earnings of a CT run by the SHE teams ranges widely between Rs. 250–400 per day at the lower end to Rs. 600–900 per day at the upper end, by charging a user fee of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per day. This revenue is dependent on the location of the CT and inversely proportional to the number of households in the community that have individual household toilets. In addition to users from the community, the CTs are also used by passers-by and employees of establishments in the locality, who are charged Rs. 2–3 per use.

The TCC recently handed over a public urinal for men in the Chatram Bus Stand to a WAVE Federation-associated SHE team. These also include the Namma toilets which have three toilets seats for women. In this location, the revenue ranges between Rs. 650 to Rs. 900 per day.

Figure 3.1: Token Distributed for Urinal at Chatram Bus Stand



Source: TNUSSP study, 2018

Management Through Informal Arrangement by Community Representatives

Another variation of the community-led model of management of CTs was through an informal “lease” arrangement (there are no documents to support this lease) of the O&M by individuals belonging to the community. Some CTs were managed by the ex-councillor or a community leader who employed caretakers from the community and cleaners. In a few cases, the community members associated with a temple took it upon themselves to manage the CT in their neighbourhood. It was also noticed that in a few CTs where the SHGs have become defunct or disbanded over a period of time, the O&M falls onto a single person assisted by their family members.

The revenue model is similar to the WAVE-led SHE model where a user fee of Rs. 2-5 was charged. In a couple of CTs managed under this type, caretakers were paid Rs. 110 per day from a collection of Rs. 240–270 per day. Any replacements of bulbs, pipes, etc. are taken care of by the community.

NGOs

Apart from Gramalaya, there are two NGOs such as Four H Trust and Kalki Mahalakshmi Trust who manage a total of five CTs with the help of women SHG members from within the community where the toilet is located. Recently, Four H Trust has been managing a couple of toilet blocks in the Central Bus Stand through informal arrangement with TCC.

Box 3.1: Public toilet at K.K.Nagar

In certain locations such as K.K. Nagar Bus Stand, the PT was maintained by the TCC with the help of a retired sanitary worker who was supervised by the Junior Engineer overseeing the ward where the toilet is located. In such a model, the operational expenses for the PT are met by the user fees (as discussed previously). However, the caretaker is not paid a salary by the TCC and instead retains the surplus revenue generated at the end of the month. In this specific instance, the caretaker was also in-charge of a park nearby, from where water was supplied for the PT. Therefore, he was paid an additional amount for his job as a watchman as well. The average income from this PT was Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month. The caretaker also acted as the cleaner and between him and his wife, they took care of the maintenance.

3.2.2. ULB-Led Management Model

TCC is directly involved in managing half of the city's toilets, mainly through the deployment of sanitary workers as well as outsourcing of O&M to contracted vendors. The following section describes this model.

Direct Management by TCC

In this model, there are CTs/PTs maintained by the sanitary workers employed by TCC. The sanitary workers are in turn supervised by the sanitary supervisor (*maestri*) in charge of the ward where the toilet is located. The primary task involves cleaning the toilets at a frequency ranging from once/twice a day or even alternate days. During a visit to the one of the CTs managed under this model at Woraiyur, while the CT was open for people to use, there were no staff to interact with. According to the locals, maintenance of the CT was done by TCC staff every alternate day.

Management by ULB Contracted Vendors

In this model, the TCC calls for tenders for O&M of toilets that are located in public places such as bus stands and awards a contract to a private vendor. During visits to the Central Bus Stand, it was gathered that the contract for a set of toilet complexes was worth Rs. 99 lakh for an O&M period of three years handled by one contractor. However, this could not be verified through official sources. Presently, only 18 pay-and-use toilets function under this model.

The typical functioning of this model can be described as one where the TCC takes responsibility for revamping the toilet complex before handing it over and the contractor earns revenue by collecting a user fee of Rs. 5 per use. For a set of pay-and-use toilets managed by a single contractor, there are two caretakers, two cleaners and a manager who oversees the entire management. These caretakers are paid Rs. 300 per day. Some toilet complexes located at the Central Bus Stand are open 24x7, the total revenue generated is approximately Rs. 8,000 (Rs. 4,000 per day and Rs. 4,000 per night) for one pay-and-use toilet complex.

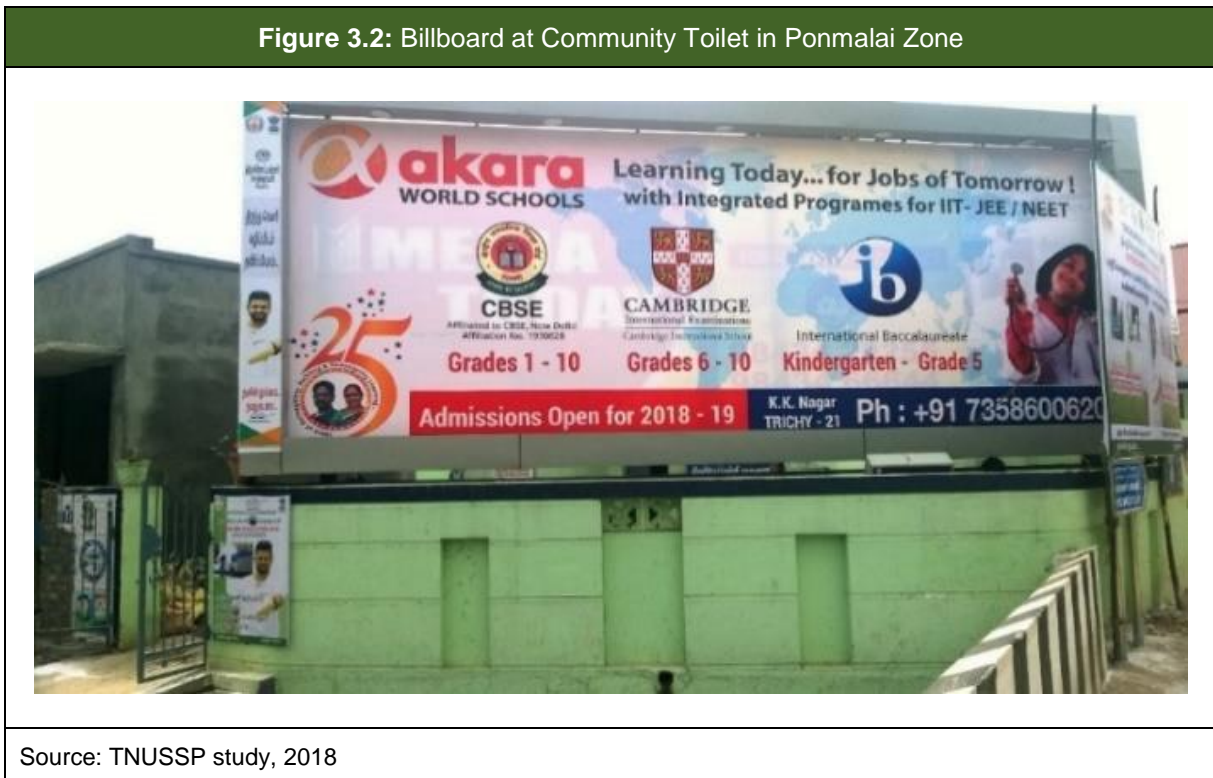
At Chatram Bus Stand, two caretakers who managed between day and night reported an average collection of Rs. 1,500 during the day and Rs. 1,000 at night. The cleaner was paid Rs. 4,000 per month,

the cost of cleaning products was Rs. 2,000 per month, minor repairs would cost Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per month, and removal of drain blockages would cost Rs. 200 upwards. The caretaker revealed that any expenditure over Rs. 10,000 was borne by the TCC and anything lesser by the contractor.

3.3. Recent Initiatives/Changes

In late 2017, TCC initiated a proposal to install ATMs at 18 toilet complexes based on their location with a potential to earn around Rs. 15 lakh per year in revenue. These were later handed over to a national bank upon building ATM rooms in the complex. Similar efforts to generate advertising revenue through placement of billboards at 24 toilet complexes have also been undertaken. However, the revenue generated from both ATMs and advertising goes directly to the TCC and is not directly shared or apportioned towards the maintenance of the CT or PT where it has been installed.

Figure 3.2: Billboard at Community Toilet in Ponmalai Zone



Since December 2017, TCC began transferring O&M of TCC-managed toilets primarily through their sanitary workers over to the SHE/WAVE Federation teams citing staff shortage and resulting cost savings. Orders have been issued for three zones – K. Abhishekapuram, Ponmalai and Srirangam, subject to terms and conditions primarily related to cleanliness and hygiene (Refer to Annexure 2). This would result in formation of additional SHE teams in the areas where the toilets are located in order to facilitate the transition. The recently formed SHE teams have been supported by WAVE Federation members providing them with cleaning products during the initial months of transition.

Redundant CTs which are no longer in active use as well as those that have been demolished are being re-purposed for micro-composting and as ATM centres.

3.4. Challenges

In the past couple of years, Trichy has been facing water shortage during summer months. As a result, water-related expenses such as motor repair, hiring of private water tankers etc. go up during these months, making it financially difficult, particularly for those under the community-led model. Some SHE teams end up taking loans to tide over the deficit.

The existing CT/PT containment emptying service by TCC could be fine-tuned to prioritise those toilets with high frequency of containment getting filled. Simultaneously, actions should be undertaken to address CTs/PTs having improper or under-sized containment structures through retrofitting or alternative design options.

Maintaining the cleanliness of the CTs/PTs was yet another challenge across all toilets. Despite following a cleaning schedule, users leaving behind a dirty toilet and improper waste disposal results in clogging of toilets contributing to increase in maintenance cost. Incinerators to dispose of the sanitary napkins are available in a small number of CTs/PTs, although their usage/operation is less than optimal. Therefore, a pragmatic sanitary waste disposal mechanism is needed.

While record-keeping is mandated as per ULB rules, it was found to be not uniform across the CTs/PTs, making it difficult to track income and expenses. There are also larger questions raised about the financial viability of the community-led management model, especially where the average number of users is below 250. For example, WAVE Federation has been requesting TCC to allow it to manage a couple of high-traffic PTs (such as the one at Chatram Bus Stand, which is currently being managed by them) where income generated can offset against lower-revenue CTs. The promotion of IHHLs under SBM-U and similar programmes/schemes may have an impact on the usage of the CTs in the long run.

With the large number of toilets in the city built over different timeframes, periodic renovation or refurbishment is required. Currently, this is taking place in an ad-hoc manner but a more systematic approach is required so that sufficient funds are allocated through the ULB budget or alternative means.

Annexures

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Annexure 1: Request Letter to TCC Asking for Toilet Repairs

அலைகள் பெண்கள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு நலச்சங்கம் (WAVE - Urban Unit - Supported by Gramalaya, Tiruchi) பதிவு எண் : 74/2006		
தலைவி திருமதி. A.C. இளஞ்சியம் கல்மந்தை	செயலாளர் திருமதி. N. ராசாக்கி விறகுப்பேட்டை	பொருளாளர் திருமதி. S. குக்குமணி கருவாட்டுப்பேட்டை
செயற்குழு உறுப்பினர்கள்: திருமதி. X. செல்வமேரி சத்தியமூர்த்திகள் திருமதி. K. ராணி கல்பாளையம் திருமதி. B. சண்முகவள்ளி கமலாநேரு நகர் திருமதி. P. ராஜாமணி முதலியார்சத்திரம் திருமதி. E. தனலட்சுமி திருவாணைக்கோவில் திருமதி. P. கிரேஸிமேரி எடத்தெரு திருமதி. I. மணிமேகலை அண்ணாநகர் திருமதி. J. ராணி மல்லிகைபுரம் திருமதி. S. சகாயமேரி ராமசந்திரநகர் திருமதி. K. மல்லிகா S.I.T. அரியமங்கலம் திருமதி. S. அடைக்கலமேரி அப்துல்லா தெரு	பெற்றநர் உயர்திரு உதவி ஆணையர் அவர்கள், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி பொருள்: கோ.அபிசேகபுரம் கோட்டம் 40வது வார்டு அந்தோணியார் கோவில் தெருவில் உள்ள பொது கழிப்பிடத்திற்கு மராமத்து பணி மற்றும் சாலை, தெரு சாக்கடை அமைப்பது சம்மந்தமாக. ஐயா, வணக்கம். திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி கோ.அபிசேகபுரம் கோட்டம் 40வது வார்டு அந்தோணியார் கோவில் தெருவில் உள்ள பொது கழிப்பிடம் மிகவும் பழுதடைந்துள்ளது. பேஷன், கழிவு, பிளம்பிங், டைல்ஸ், எலக்ட்ரிசியன் வேலை உள்ளது. மோட்டார் பழுதடைந்துள்ளதால் தண்ணீர் சரிவர வருவதில்லை. மேலும் சாலையில் மழை நீர் தேங்கி இருப்பதால் கொசுத்தொல்லை அதிகமாக உள்ளது. கழிவுநீர் வெளியே செல்ல முடியாமல் சாக்கடை நீர் தேங்கி நிற்கிறது. ஆகவே ஐயா அவர்கள் அக்கழிப்பிடத்திற்கு மராமத்து பணி, சாலை மற்றும் சாக்கடையை சரிசெய்து கொடுக்குமாறு தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். இப்படிக்கு அலைகள் பெண்கள் கூட்டமைப்பு N: Rejection - 35 26 210698 B. Shashi X. Selva	
அலைகள் பெண்கள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு நலச்சங்கம் என்பது நகர்ப்புற குடிசைப்பகுதி ஏழைப்பெண்களால் மகளிர் சுய உதவிக்குழுக்கள் மூலம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு சுகாதாரம், சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக செயல்படும் ஒரு அமைப்பாகும்.	நகல்: உயர்திரு உதவி ஆணையர் அவர்கள் உயர்திரு உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் அவர்கள் உயர்திரு இளநிலை பொறியாளர் அவர்கள்	
அலுவலகம் : விறகுப்பேட்டை (சமுதாயக்கூடம்) E.B.ரோடு, திருச்சி - 620 008, தமிழ்நாடு மொபைல் : 99449 10702		

WAVE Women's' Federation
(WAVE – Urban Unit – Supported by Gramalaya, Tiruchi)
Registration No : 74/20016

President TmT. A.C. Elangiam Kalmanthai	Secretary TmT. N. Rajathi Viragupettai	Treasurer TmT. S. Rukmani Karuvattupettai
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<p>Working body members</p> <p>TmT. X. Selvamaray Sathiya moorthy Nagar</p> <p>TmT. K. Ramani Kalpalayam</p> <p>TmT. B. Shanmugavalli Kamala Nehru Nagar</p> <p>TmT. P. Rajamani Muthaliar Chatiram</p> <p>TmT. E. Dhanalakshmi Thiruvanaikoil</p> <p>TmT. P. Grace Mary Eda Street</p> <p>TmT. I. Manimekalai Anna Nagar</p> <p>TmT. J. Rani Malligaipuram</p> <p>TmT. S. Sagayamary Ramachandra Nagar</p> <p>TmT. K. Malliga S.I.T Ariyamangalam</p> <p>TmT. S. Adaikalaimary Abdullah Street</p> <hr/> <p>WAVE women's' federation has been formed by urban poor women's' self-help groups for the purpose of sanitation, environment and economic progress</p>	<p>Receiver Respected Assistant Commissioner Tiruchirappalli Corporation, Tiruchirappalli</p> <p>Subject: Regarding public toilet repair work and establishing street drainage at Anthoniyar Koil Street, Ward 40, K. Abhishekapuram zone</p> <p>Sir,</p> <p>Hello</p> <p>The public toilet located at Anthoniyar Koil Street, Ward 40, K. Abhishekapuram zone has become really old. Basin, plumbing, tile related and electrical work is required. Due to the condition of the motor, sufficient water is not being received. Further, since rainwater is stagnating on the street, mosquito menace has been increasing. Therefore, we request that the repair work for the toilet and drainage be undertaken.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Regards WAVE Women's' Federation</p> <p>Copy to:</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner Assistant Executive Engineer Junior Engineer</p>
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Office: Viragupettai (Community hall), E.B. Road, Trichy - 620 018, Tamil Nadu
Mobile: 99449 10702

Annexure 2: TCC Order Handing Over Toilets to WAVE Federation

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி
கோ.அபிசேகபுரம் கோட்டம், உதவி ஆணையர் (பொ),அவர்களின் செயல்முறைகள்,
முன்னிலை திரு.செ. பிரபாகரன்

ந.க.எண். இ1/ 551/18 (கோ-அபி)

நாள். .01.2018

பொருள்: பொது கழிப்பிடம் - திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி-
கோ.அபிசேகபுரம் கோட்டத்திற்குட்பட்ட பகுதிகளில்
அமைந்துள்ள பொது கழிப்பிடங்களை கிராமாலயா
நிறுவனத்தின் அலைகள் பெண்கள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு
நலச்சங்கம் மூலம் பராமரிப்பு செய்திட உத்திரவிடுதல் -
தொடர்பாக

பார்வை: தனி அலுவலர் மற்றும் ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி
மாநகராட்சி அவர்களின் செயல்முறை உத்தரவு நாள்.
12.01.2018

உத்திரவு:

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி, கோ.அபிசேகபுரம் கோட்டத்திற்கு உட்பட்ட பகுதிகளில்
அமைந்துள்ள கீழ்க்கண்டுகள்ள (பொது கழிப்பிடம் / சிறுநீர்கழிப்பிடம்) கழிப்பிடங்களை கிராமாலயா
நிறுவனத்தின் அலைகள் பெண்கள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு நலச்சங்கம்மூலம் பராமரிப்பு செய்திட
கீழ்க்கண்ட நிபந்தனைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு அனுமதி அளித்து உத்திரவிடப்படுகிறது.

வ.எண்	வார்டு எண்	பொது கழிப்பிடம் அமைந்துள்ள இடம்
	45	சின்ன மிளகுபாறை
2	49	சின்னசாமி நகர் (மையானம்) அருகில்
3		குழுமிக்கரை
4		ஆழ்வார்தோப்பு, சின்னசாமிநகர்
5		அன்னை சத்தியாநகர்
6		இனாம்தார்தோப்பு
7	50	வாமடம் பம்ப்ஹவுஸ்
8		வாமடம் ரேசன்கடை அருகில்
9		பென்சினர் தெரு
10	51	சங்கீதபுரம்
11		சவேரியார் கோவில் தெரு
12		ஆட்டுமந்தை
13	52	கீழ்வண்ணாரப்பேட்டை
14		நடு வண்ணாரப்பேட்டை
15	54	தெற்கு முத்துராஜாத்தெரு

16	60	அரவானூர்
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நிபந்தனைகள்:

1. தேசியமயமாக்கப்பட்ட வங்கியில் வரவு செலவு கணக்கு சரிவர பராமரித்து அதன் விபரத்தை அலுவலகத்திற்கு தெரியப்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
2. பொது கழிப்பிடம் அமைந்துள்ள 500 மீட்டர் சுற்றளவிற்கு திறந்த வெளியில் மலம் மற்றும் சிறுநீர் கழித்தல் தடுத்து நிறுத்தும் வகையில் பொதுமக்களுக்கு விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
3. எவ்வித புகார்களுக்கும் இடமின்றி கழிவறை பராமரிப்பு பணியாளர் செயல்பட வேண்டும்.
4. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி பொது சுகாதார சட்ட விதிகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு மேற்படி பொது கழிப்பிடத்தை சுத்தமாகவும், சுகாதாரமாகவும் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
5. மாநகராட்சிக்கு தேவைப்படும் சமயத்தில் உடனடியாக மேற்படி பொது கழிப்பிடத்தை ஒப்படைப்பு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

உதவி ஆணையர் (பொ),
கோ.அபிஷேகபுரம் கோட்டம்
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி.

பெறுநர்

அலைகள் பெண்கள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பு நலச்சங்கம்
விறகுப்பேட்டை (சமுதாயக்கூடம்)
இ.பி.ரோடு,
திருச்சி-620 008.

- நகல்: பிரிவு-I II III IV இளநிலை பொறியாளர், கோ.அபிஷேகபுரம் கோட்டம்,
நகல்: உதவி செயற் பொறியாளர், கோ.அபிஷேகபுரம் கோட்டம்
நகல்: நிர்வாக பொறியாளர் (கி) திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி
நகல்: நகர பொறியாளர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி
நகல்: தனி அலுவலர் மற்றும் ஆணையர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாநகராட்சி அவர்களுக்கு பணிநிதனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

Tiruchirappalli Corporation
K. Abhishekapuram Zone, Assistant Commissioner – Orders – Issued
under Thiru K.Prabhakaran

Ref No. E1 / 551/18 (K. Abhi)

Dated: 01. 2019

Subject: Public Toilet - Tiruchirappalli Corporation – Orders issued for public toilets located in K. Abhishekapuram Zone to be handed over to WAVE women's federations associated with Gramalaya for maintenance

Order:

Under Trichy Corporation, the toilets (Public toilets/Urinals) located in the K. Abhishekapuram zone are being handed over to WAVE women's federations associated with Gramalaya for maintenance as per conditions listed below and order is hereby issued

Sno.	Ward number	Location of Public toilet
1	45	Chinna Milaguparai
2	49	Opposite Chinnasamy Nagar Cemetery
3		Kulumikarai
4		Alwarthoppu, Chinnasamy Nagar
5		Annai Sathya Nagar
6	50	Inamdharthoppu
7		Vamadam Pump House
8		Vamadam Opposite Ration Shop
9	51	Pensioner Street
10		Sangeethapuram
11		Saveriyar Koil Street
12		Aattumanthai Street
13	52	Keela Vannarapettai
14		Nadu Vannarapettai
15	54	South Mutura Street
16	60	Aravanoor

Conditions:

1. Income/Expenditure accounts should be maintained in nationalised banks and the details should be passed on for official records.
2. In a radius of 500 metres around the public toilet, awareness must be created to ensure no open defecation or urination takes place.
3. The caretaker should ensure there are no complaint received against the functioning of the toilet
4. As per Trichy Corporation Public Health Act, the toilet should be maintained in a clean and hygienic manner
5. The toilet should be handed back to the Corporation whenever requested.

Assistant Commissioner
K. Abhishekapuram Zone
Tiruchirappalli Corporation

Attention:

WAVE Women's' Federation
Viragupettai (Community hall)
E.B. Road,
Trichy - 620 018

Annexure 3: List of Toilets in Trichy by Toilet Type

Annexure 3.1: List of FOL toilets

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets						
Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Srirangam	1	Melur North Street	4	4	8
2	Srirangam	1	Andavar Ashramam Road	5	5	10
3	Srirangam	1	Teppakulam Street		8	8
4	Srirangam	1	Teppakulam Street	5	5	10
5	Srirangam	1	Teppakulam Street	4	4	8
6	Srirangam	1	Teppakulam Street	3	3	6
7	Srirangam	2	North Gate Coleroon Bank	8		8
8	Srirangam	2	North Gate Coleroon Bank		6	6
9	Srirangam	2	North Adayavalanjan Street	10		10
10	Srirangam	2	North Adayavalanjan Street	4	4	8
11	Srirangam	2	North Adayavalanjan Street		10	10
12	Srirangam	2	Renga Nagar	4	4	8
13	Srirangam	2	Ammamandapam Road	2	2	4
14	Srirangam	3	Keela Adayavalanjan Street	4	4	8
15	Srirangam	3	Kavadikkara Street		8	8
16	Srirangam	3	Kamuammal Street	4	4	8
17	Srirangam	3	Kamuammal Street	5	5	10
18	Srirangam	3	High School Keela Street		10	10
19	Srirangam	3	Nelson Road	4	4	8
20	Srirangam	3	Drainage Street	5	5	10
21	Srirangam	4	Ambedkar Nagar	8		8
22	Srirangam	4	Ambedkar Nagar		8	8
23	Srirangam	4	Ambedkar Nagar		8	8
24	Srirangam	4	Railway B Class	4	4	8
25	Srirangam	4	Burial Ground Road	2	2	4
26	Srirangam	4	North Veedi		4	4
27	Srirangam	4	North 5th Pragaram	4	3	7
28	Srirangam	4	West 5th Pragaram	8		8
29	Srirangam	4	West 5th Pragaram		8	8
30	Srirangam	4	Kannimar Thoppu		4	4
31	Srirangam	4	Alagiripuram		8	8
32	Srirangam	4	Nelson Road	4	4	8
33	Srirangam	4	Nelson Road	4	4	8
34	Srirangam	4	Nelson Road	4	4	8

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
35	Srirangam	4	Samudhayam Area	3	3	6
36	Srirangam	5	Geethapuram		8	8
37	Srirangam	5	Kalmettu Street	3	3	6
38	Srirangam	5	Veereswaram Keela Street	8		8
39	Srirangam	5	Veereswaram Keela Street		8	8
40	Srirangam	5	Ammamandapam Pudu Street	4	4	8
41	Srirangam	5	Ammamandapam Road	4	4	8
42	Srirangam	5	Ammamandapam Karaikadai Lane	4	4	8
43	Srirangam	6	Othai Street	4	4	8
44	Srirangam	6	Iyyanvetti Street	4	4	8
45	Srirangam	6	Iyyanvetti Street		5	5
46	Srirangam	6	Nehru School rear side		4	4
47	Srirangam	6	Nehru School rear side	4		4
48	Srirangam	6	Nehru School rear side		8	8
49	Srirangam	6	Kondayampettai Adayathupalam		8	8
50	Srirangam	6	Kondayampettai Adayathupalam	8		8
51	Srirangam	6	Keela 5th Pragaram		8	8
52	Srirangam	6	Tagore Street	4	4	8
53	Srirangam	6	Vellikizhamai Salai	8		8
54	Srirangam	6	Vellikizhamai Salai		8	8
55	Srirangam	6	Thirvalarsoali	3	3	6
56	Srirangam	6	Thimmaraya Samuthiram		8	8
57	Srirangam	6	Thimmaraya Samuthiram Pudu Colony	2	2	4
58	Srirangam	6	Thimmaraya Samuthiram	8		8
59	Srirangam	6	Thimmaraya Samuthiram		8	8
60	Srirangam	8	East Devadanam Street	5	5	10
61	Srirangam	8	East Devadanam Street	10	0	10
62	Srirangam	8	East Devadanam Street		10	10
63	Srirangam	8	Town Station Road	15	18	33
64	Srirangam	8	Poosari Street	10	10	20
65	Srirangam	8	Pudu Street	6	6	12
66	Srirangam	8	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	5	5	10
67	Srirangam	8	Oyamari Burial Ground	8		8
68	Srirangam	8	Adidravidar Colony	4	4	8
69	Srirangam	8	Oyamari Burial Ground	2	2	4
70	Srirangam	9	Gorimettu Street	8	8	16
71	Srirangam	9	Kosa mettu Street	10		10

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
72	Srirangam	9	Kosa mettu Street		18	18
73	Srirangam	9	Venice Nagar	10	20	30
74	Srirangam	9	Subramaniaswamy Koil Street	10		10
75	Srirangam	9	Subramaniaswamy Koil Street	19	19	38
76	Srirangam	9	Odathurai Road	9	7	16
77	Srirangam	10	Vanapattari Road	3	3	6
78	Srirangam	10	Butterworth Road	10	10	20
79	Srirangam	10	Butterworth Road	9	10	19
80	Srirangam	10	Kaliamman Koil Street	2	2	4
81	Srirangam	10	SRC Road near market	1	1	2
82	Srirangam	10	Kaliamman Koil Market	2	2	4
83	Srirangam	11	Thayumanavar Street	10		10
84	Srirangam	11	Thayumanavar Street	26		26
85	Srirangam	11	Thayumanavar Street		25	25
86	Srirangam	11	Thayumanavar Street		10	10
87	Srirangam	11	Pasumadam	6		6
88	Srirangam	11	Pasumadam	-	3	3
89	Srirangam	11	Mettu Street	4	4	8
90	Srirangam	12	Valluvar Nagar	5	5	10
91	Srirangam	12	Kalyanasundarapuram		5	5
92	Srirangam	13	Kiledar Street	1	1	2
93	Srirangam	17	Sandhukadai	1	1	2
94	Srirangam	18	Jalalgudhiri Street (North)		8	8
95	Srirangam	18	Jalalgudhiri Street (South)		26	26
96	Ariyamangalam	7	Ariyamangalam Village Vellalar Street	-	10	10
97	Ariyamangalam	7	Ariyamangalam Village Adaikalamatha Koil Street	-	5	5
98	Ariyamangalam	7	Ariyamangalam Village near Mandai	5	5	10
99	Ariyamangalam	7	North Ukkadai	5	5	10
100	Ariyamangalam	7	South Ukkadai	-	10	10
101	Ariyamangalam	7	South Ukkadai MR Mill Street	5	5	10
102	Ariyamangalam	7	Kalaivanar Street	-	10	10
103	Ariyamangalam	7	Anthonyiar Koil Street Ariyamangalam Village	2	2	4
104	Ariyamangalam	14	EB Road lorry stand	10	-	10
105	Ariyamangalam	14	Karuvattupettai	20	-	20
106	Ariyamangalam	14	Karuvattupettai	-	10	10
107	Ariyamangalam	14	Viragupettai	10	-	10
108	Ariyamangalam	14	Viragupettai	-	10	10
109	Ariyamangalam	14	Viragupettai	5	-	5
110	Ariyamangalam	14	Alanganathapuram	10	-	10
111	Ariyamangalam	14	Alanganathapuram	10	-	10

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
112	Ariyamangalam	14	Alanganathapuram	-	20	20
113	Ariyamangalam	14	Pookollai	5	5	10
114	Ariyamangalam	14	Pookollai	5	5	10
115	Ariyamangalam	14	Pookollai	5	5	10
116	Ariyamangalam	14	Pookollai	5	4	9
117	Ariyamangalam	15	Kamaraj Nagar	-	20	20
118	Ariyamangalam	15	Kamaraj Nagar	10	-	10
119	Ariyamangalam	15	Kalaingyar Nagar	5	8	13
120	Ariyamangalam	15	North Dharanallur	8	-	8
121	Ariyamangalam	15	North Dharanallur	-	21	21
122	Ariyamangalam	15	North Dharanallur	10	-	10
123	Ariyamangalam	19	Kuppankulam	10	-	10
124	Ariyamangalam	19	Kuppankulam	10	-	10
125	Ariyamangalam	19	Kuppankulam	10	-	10
126	Ariyamangalam	19	Kuppankulam	10	-	10
127	Ariyamangalam	19	Kuppankulam	10	-	10
128	Ariyamangalam	19	Pilaimanagar	4	4	8
129	Ariyamangalam	19	Pillaima Nagar	0	8	8
130	Ariyamangalam	20	Kalpalayam	5	5	10
131	Ariyamangalam	20	Kalpalayam	5	5	10
132	Ariyamangalam	20	Kalpalayam	5	5	10
133	Ariyamangalam	20	Kalpalayam	4	4	8
134	Ariyamangalam	21	North Pillaiyar Koil Street	-	8	8
135	Ariyamangalam	21	North Pillaiyar Koil Street	-	10	10
136	Ariyamangalam	21	North Pillaiyar Koil Street	10	-	10
137	Ariyamangalam	21	North Pillaiyar Koil Street	21	-	21
138	Ariyamangalam	21	Varaganeri Nadu Street	-	8	8
139	Ariyamangalam	21	Periyar Nagar	-	10	10
140	Ariyamangalam	21	Periyar Nagar	-	10	10
141	Ariyamangalam	21	Periyar Nagar	-	8	8
142	Ariyamangalam	21	Adyavalanjan Street	-	10	10
143	Ariyamangalam	21	Kalmandai	18	-	18
144	Ariyamangalam	21	Kalmandai	-	10	10
145	Ariyamangalam	21	Varaganeri Adayavalanjan Street	8	-	8
146	Ariyamangalam	22	Irudayapuram Thoppu Street	20	-	20
147	Ariyamangalam	22	Irudayapuram Thoppu Street	-	20	20
148	Ariyamangalam	22	Keerai Thottam	2	2	4
149	Ariyamangalam	23	Udayarthottam	-	3	3
150	Ariyamangalam	23	Nandavanam store	5	5	10
151	Ariyamangalam	23	Sebasthiyar palayam	8	8	16
152	Ariyamangalam	24	Boys Club	4	4	8
153	Ariyamangalam	25	Keelapudur Keeraikollai	-	9	9
154	Ariyamangalam	26	Kajapettai Pudu Street	10	10	20
155	Ariyamangalam	26	Mudukkupatti	3	3	6
156	Ariyamangalam	27	Manalvarithurai Burial Ground	5	5	10
157	Ariyamangalam	27	Valluvar Nagar	-	10	10

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets						
Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
158	Ariyamangalam	27	Senthaneerpuram near reading room	5	5	10
159	Ariyamangalam	27	Pitchai Nagar area	2	2	4
160	Ariyamangalam	28	Srinivasanagar Main Road	8	8	16
161	Ariyamangalam	28	Tanjore Main Road Burial Ground	8	8	16
162	Ariyamangalam	28	Kamarajnagar saminathan Street	5	5	10
163	Ariyamangalam	28	Kamarajnagar Abdullah Street	5	5	10
164	Ariyamangalam	28	Kamaraj Nagar Thiruvalluvar Street	5	5	10
165	Ariyamangalam	28	Kamaraj nagar KVK swamy Street	5	5	10
166	Ariyamangalam	28	Nehruji Nagar	-	4	4
167	Ariyamangalam	28	Ganapathy Nagar	3	3	6
168	Ariyamangalam	28	Nehruji Nagar Saminathan Street	2	2	4
169	Ariyamangalam	29	Oil Mill Road	5	5	10
170	Ariyamangalam	29	Mela Ambickapuram Pillaiyar Koil Street	5	5	10
171	Ariyamangalam	29	Jeganathapuram	5	5	10
172	Ariyamangalam	29	Annanagar	5	5	10
173	Ariyamangalam	29	Annanagar	-	10	10
174	Ariyamangalam	61	Tanjore Main Road	3	3	6
175	Ariyamangalam	61	Kamala Nehru Nagar	3	3	6
176	Ariyamangalam	61	Philominalpuram	3	3	6
177	Ariyamangalam	61	Burma Colony (near OHT)	3	3	6
178	Ariyamangalam	61	Annanagar (ladies)	0	10	10
179	Ariyamangalam	61	North Pillaiyar Koil Street	0	6	6
180	Ariyamangalam	61	VS Colony	4	4	8
181	Ariyamangalam	62	Fathimapuram	3	3	6
182	Ariyamangalam	62	Pappakurichi	3	3	6
183	Ariyamangalam	62	Fathimapuram Near Ration Shop	6	6	12
184	Ariyamangalam	62	Pappakurichi near Uyyakondan channel	2	2	4
185	Ariyamangalam	64	Uppakaramatha Koil Street, Malaikoil	0	5	5
186	Ariyamangalam	64	Sannathi Street, Malaikoil, near Kalanai Road	0	5	5
187	Ariyamangalam	64	Bhagavathipuram	0	5	5
188	Ariyamangalam	64	Union Colony	0	5	5
189	Ponmalai	30	Ganesapuram	5	5	10
190	Ponmalai	30	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	4	4	8
191	Ponmalai	30	Indira Gandhi Street	4	4	8
192	Ponmalai	30	Ex-servicemen Colony 5th St.,	8	8	16
193	Ponmalai	30	Ex-servicemen Colony 11th St.,	4	4	8
194	Ponmalai	30	Somasundara Nagar	4	4	8

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
195	Ponmalai	31	Anthonyar Koil Street	4	4	8
196	Ponmalai	31	Arunachalam Nagar	4	4	8
197	Ponmalai	31	Ponneripuram	4	4	8
198	Ponmalai	34	TVS Sengulam Market	4	4	8
199	Ponmalai	35	Near Annai Ashram	4	4	8
200	Ponmalai	35	Aligan Kulam	4	4	8
201	Ponmalai	35	Kottapattu, Indira Nagar	4	4	8
202	Ponmalai	36	Ponmalaipatty, Bus Stand	5	5	10
203	Ponmalai	36	P. Patty, Mariamman Koil St	5	5	10
204	Ponmalai	37	Airport, Annai Sathya Nagar	4	4	8
205	Ponmalai	37	Pattathammal Street	4	4	8
206	Ponmalai	37	NMT Colony	5	5	10
207	Ponmalai	38	K. Sathanur	5	5	10
208	Ponmalai	38	Mahalakshmi Nagar Vaari	4	4	8
209	Ponmalai	38	K. Sathanur Main Road	4	4	8
210	Ponmalai	38	K.Sathanur near Kulam	2	2	4
211	Ponmalai	39	Edamalaipatty	3	3	6
212	Ponmalai	39	Ramachandra Nagar	6	5	11
213	Ponmalai	39	Edamalaipatty Near School	8	8	16
214	Ponmalai	39	Mela Panchapur	4	4	8
215	Ponmalai	39	Senkuruchi	3	3	6
216	Ponmalai	39	Keela Panchapur	5	5	10
217	Ponmalai	42	Kimbar Garden Road	4	4	8
218	Ponmalai	43	Illuppur Road Kallukuzhi	4	4	8
219	Ponmalai	43	Illuppur Road Kallukuzhi opp Military Hospital	4	4	8
220	Ponmalai	44	Birds Road	5	5	10
221	Ponmalai	44	Yanaikatti Maidan	6	6	12
222	Ponmalai	44	Keela Street	3	3	6
223	Ponmalai	46	Veduvur Street	5	5	10
224	Ponmalai	46	Veduvur Street, Adidiravidar Street	5	5	10
225	Ponmalai	46	Naicker Pudu Street		10	10
226	Ponmalai	46	Naicker Pudu Street	12		12
227	Ponmalai	46	Poosari Kollai Street	5	5	10
228	Ponmalai	46	Kamaraj Mandram Street	8	8	16
229	Ponmalai	46	Pudhu Street	4	4	8
230	Ponmalai	46	Panju Kidangu	6	6	12
231	Ponmalai	46	Korimettu Street	5	4	9
232	Ponmalai	47	Manickapuram		20	20
233	Ponmalai	47	Manickapuram	22		22
234	Ponmalai	47	Mettu Street	10		10
235	Ponmalai	47	Mettu Street		10	10

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
236	Ponmalai	48	Kooni Bazaar	20		20
237	Ponmalai	48	Kooni Bazaar		28	28
238	Ponmalai	48	Pakkalai Street	14		14
239	Ponmalai	48	Pakkalai Street		10	10
240	Ponmalai	63	Keelakalkandarkottai Anbil Provalar Nagar	0	5	5
241	Ponmalai	63	Alathur Poonkovil Street	0	5	5
242	Ponmalai	63	Alathur Nethaji Street	0	10	10
243	Ponmalai	63	Alathur Nethaji Street	2	2	4
244	Ponmalai	63	Alathur Pudhu Street	0	10	10
245	Ponmalai	63	Ellakudi	0	5	5
246	Ponmalai	63	Ellakudi Madhakoil Street	3	3	6
247	Ponmalai	63	Manjathidal	0	5	5
248	Ponmalai	63	Manjathidal Uyakondan River Bank	2	2	4
249	Ponmalai	65	Nethaji Nagar	3	3	6
250	Ponmalai	65	Surulikoil Street	3	3	6
251	K. Abhishekapuram	40	E Pudur Anthoniar Koil St.,	5	5	10
252	K. Abhishekapuram	40	E Pudur, MGR Nagar	4	4	8
253	K. Abhishekapuram	40	E.Pudur, Kollangulam (Naikar St)	2	2	4
254	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Pirattiyur	4	4	8
255	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Pirattiyur Main Road	5	6	11
256	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Ramjinagar	2	3	5
257	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Ramjinagar	4	4	8
258	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Samathuva Nagar		5	5
259	K. Abhishekapuram	45	Chinna Milaguparai	5	5	10
260	K. Abhishekapuram	45	Karumandapam North Street	8	8	16
261	K. Abhishekapuram	45	Karumandapam North Street, Near Mayanam	10	10	20
262	K. Abhishekapuram	49	Quide Milleth Nagar	4	4	8
263	K. Abhishekapuram	49	Bharathi Nagar	4	4	8
264	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Vaamadam	10	10	20
265	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Pudu Mariamman Koil Mettu St.,	6	6	12
266	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Pudu Mariamman Koil Street near NMC	5	5	10
267	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Kulumikarai East	9	9	18
268	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Kulumikarai West	9	9	18
269	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Kuthpisa Nagar	4	4	8
270	K. Abhishekapuram	51	Pensioner Street	15	12	27
271	K. Abhishekapuram	51	Aattumanthai Street	10	7	17
272	K. Abhishekapuram	51	Saveriyar Koil Street	4	4	8

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
273	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Keela Vannarapettai	10	11	21
274	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Mela Vannarapettai	10	10	20
275	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Meenkara Street		7	7
276	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Kallangadu	4	4	8
277	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Puthur Market	2	2	4
278	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Vannarapettai Uyakondan River Bank	2	2	4
279	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Kallankadu Uyakondan River Bank	2	2	4
280	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Lavanya Nagar	5	5	10
281	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Vinobaji Nagar	4	5	9
282	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Keela Harijan Street	4	4	8
283	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Mela Harijan Street	4	4	8
284	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Kodappu	4	4	8
285	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Koolaiyan Street UT Malai	4	4	8
286	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Aathinagar	4	4	8
287	K. Abhishekapuram	54	South Mutturaja Street (Male)	20	0	20
288	K. Abhishekapuram	54	South Mutturaja Street (Female)	0	24	24
289	K. Abhishekapuram	55	Kosa Mettu Street	16	16	32
290	K. Abhishekapuram	55	Kora Street	15	15	30
291	K. Abhishekapuram	55	Chettipettai	10	10	20
292	K. Abhishekapuram	56	Thillainagar, Rahmaniapuram	4	4	8
293	K. Abhishekapuram	57	Keera Kollai Street	5	5	10
294	K. Abhishekapuram	57	Konakarai Road	2	2	4
295	K. Abhishekapuram	58	Takkar Road	6	6	12
296	K. Abhishekapuram	58	Kalaiyan Street		20	20
297	K. Abhishekapuram	59	Bengali Street	12		12
298	K. Abhishekapuram	59	Bengali Street		12	12
299	K. Abhishekapuram	59	Near Woriyur Market	5	5	10
300	K. Abhishekapuram	59	Near Woriyur Market	5	5	10
301	K. Abhishekapuram	59	Near Woriyur Market	0	10	10
302	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Keela Kalnayakan Street	8	8	16
303	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Kallarai Mettu Street	8	8	16
304	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Mela Kalnayakan Street	8	8	16
305	K. Abhishekapuram	60	5/18 Pandamangalam	6	6	12
306	K. Abhishekapuram	60	South Vellala Street	12	12	24
307	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Muslim Street	8		8
308	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Muslim Street		12	12
309	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Vekkaiiamman Koil Street	5	5	10

Table A1: List of FOL Toilets						
Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	No. of Ordinary seats		
				Male	Female	Total
310	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Kasivilanki	10		10
311	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Kasivilanki		10	10
312	K. Abhishekapuram	60	5/18 Pandamangalam	5	5	10
313	K. Abhishekapuram	60	5/18 Pandamangalam New Colony	6	6	12
314	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Cholanparai area	2	2	4

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

Annexure 3.2: List of ISC toilets

Table A2: List of ISCs								
Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Ordinary Seats			No. of Bathrooms	
				Male	Female	Children	Male	Female
1	Srirangam	1	Moolathoppu	8	-	3	2	-
2	Srirangam	1	Moolathoppu	-	8	3	-	2
3	Srirangam	2	South Uthra Street	4	5	6	3	3
4	Srirangam	2	Inside Renganathar Temple	5	5	0	3	3
5	Srirangam	3	Vasantha Nagar	7	7	6	2	2
6	Srirangam	3	Nariyan Street	8	10	2	3	3
7	Srirangam	4	Ambedkar Nagar	7	7	6	5	5
8	Srirangam	4	T.V. Koil Teppakulam	4	4	6	1	1
9	Srirangam	5	Veereswaram Kalmettu Street	4	4	6	1	1
10	Srirangam	6	Thimmaraya Samuthiram – Pudu Colony	4	4	6	5	5
11	Srirangam	6	Malligaipuram Hiraniyamma Koil Street	3	3	6	1	1
12	Srirangam	8	Rajiv Gandhi Nagar	5	5	6	5	5
13	Srirangam	8	Padhuvai Nagar	5	7	6	5	5
14	Srirangam	9	Venice Street Gandhi Nagar (Male)	6	-	6	4	

Table A2: List of ISCs

Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Ordinary Seats			No. of Bathrooms	
				Male	Female	Children	Male	Female
15	Srirangam	9	Venice Street Gandhi Nagar (Female)	-	12	4		4
16	Srirangam	10	Nandhikoil Street	3	3	6	3	3
17	Ariyamangalam	7	Arputha Nagar	10	10	6	5	5
18	Ariyamangalam	14	Kamala Nehru Nagar	20	16	6	4	4
19	Ariyamangalam	14	Pookollai	25	24	6	5	5
20	Ariyamangalam	15	Sathiamoorthy Nagar	10	10	6	4	4
21	Ariyamangalam	15	Uppiliar Street	4	4	6	2	2
22	Ariyamangalam	15	Anna Nagar	10	10	2	4	4
23	Ariyamangalam	15	Dharanallur Thoppu Street	8	0	3	2	0
24	Ariyamangalam	21	Periyar Nagar	7	20	6	5	2
25	Ariyamangalam	22	Malligaipuram Main Road Male	25	-	5	5	0
26	Ariyamangalam	22	Malligaipuram Main Road Female	-	20	5	-	5
27	Ariyamangalam	22	Keelapadayatchi Street	-	20	3		4
28	Ariyamangalam	23	Sengulam Colony	8	7	7	5	5
29	Ariyamangalam	25	Damodaran Eda Street	20	26	6	5	5
30	Ariyamangalam	26	Kajapettai Main Road	13	16	6	4	3
31	Ariyamangalam	28	Nethaji Nagar	4	4	2	1	0
32	Ariyamangalam	61	Kamala Nehru Nagar	4	4	2	1	1
33	Ariyamangalam	61	Philominalpuram	5	5	2	2	2
34	Ariyamangalam	64	Union Colony	0	5	2	0	2
35	Ponmalai	30	Ganesh Nagar	4	4	2	1	1
36	Ponmalai	30	Saminatha Nagar	4	4	2	1	1
37	Ponmalai	30	Arjuna Nagar	4	4	0	1	1
38	Ponmalai	30	Udayar Street	2	2	0	1	1
39	Ponmalai	30	Ganesapuram	4	4	2	1	1
40	Ponmalai	36	Maduraiveeran Koil Street	4	4	2	1	1

Table A2: List of ISCs

Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Ordinary Seats			No. of Bathrooms	
				Male	Female	Children	Male	Female
41	Ponmalai	36	Maduraiveeran Koil Street Malai Adivaram	2	2	2	1	1
42	Ponmalai	36	JJ Nagar	5	5	2	2	2
43	Ponmalai	35	Kamaraj Nagar – Airport	4	4	2	1	1
44	Ponmalai	35	Pensioner Colony	4	4	2	1	1
45	Ponmalai	37	Star Nagar	4	4	2	1	1
46	Ponmalai	37	Kudi Street	4	4	2	1	1
47	Ponmalai	37	Angalamman Koil Street	4	4	2	1	1
48	Ponmalai	37	Kulapatty	4	4	2	1	1
49	Ponmalai	43	Kallukuzhi Kallar Street	4	4	2	1	1
50	Ponmalai	38	Udaiyanpatti	4	4	2	1	1
51	Ponmalai	38	Vadugapatti	5	5	2	2	3
52	Ponmalai	39	Thulasinga Nagar	5	5	4	5	5
53	Ponmalai	39	Keelapanchapur	3	3	2	1	1
54	Ponmalai	39	Anbilar Nagar	3	3	2	1	1
55	Ponmalai	39	RMS Anna Nagar	4	4	2	3	3
56	Ponmalai	39	Chettiyapatti	4	4		1	1
57	Ponmalai	39	Dhobi Colony	4	4		1	1
58	Ponmalai	42	SMESC Colony	4	4		1	1
59	Ponmalai	44	Kuduppa Pallam	14	16	6	5	5
60	Ponmalai	46	Collector Office Road	9	10	2	4	4
61	Ponmalai	47	Kottakollai Street	5	5	4	5	5
62	Ponmalai	63	Ellakudi	2	3		2	2
63	Ponmalai	63	Kokkarasan Pettai	4	4		2	2
64	Ponmalai	65	Nochivayal Pudhur	2	3		2	2
65	Ponmalai	65	Mariyamman Koil Street	2	3		2	2
66	K. Abhishekapuram	40	E. Pudur, MGR Nagar	4	4	6	5	5
67	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Kollangulam (E. Pudur Corporation School)	5	8	6	5	5
68	K. Abhishekapuram	41	Bharathi Nagar	5	5	6	5	5

Table A2: List of ISCs

Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Ordinary Seats			No. of Bathrooms	
				Male	Female	Children	Male	Female
69	K. Abhishekapuram	41	Crawford, Muslim Street	5	6	6	2	2
70	K. Abhishekapuram	45	Chinna Milaguparai	5	5	6	5	5
71	K. Abhishekapuram	45	Karumandapam – South Street	5	5	6	5	5
72	K. Abhishekapuram	49	Annai Sathya Nagar	3	3	4	2	2
73	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Vamadam	5	5	10	5	5
74	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Inamdharthoppu	3	3	8	3	3
75	K. Abhishekapuram	51	Sangeethapuram	5	5	4	4	3
76	K. Abhishekapuram	52	Vannarapettai	5	5	6	5	5
77	K. Abhishekapuram	53	U.K.T. Malai – Pookollai	3	3	4	2	2
78	K. Abhishekapuram	53	U.K.T .Malai – Mela St	10	12	6	4	5
79	K. Abhishekapuram	54	Kulathumedu	6	6	6	2	2
80	K. Abhishekapuram	55	Gandhipuram	10	10	5	5	5
81	K. Abhishekapuram	56	Thillainagar Vadavur	6	5	8	3	3
82	K. Abhishekapuram	56	Thillai Nagar Market Complex	8	8	12	6	6
83	K. Abhishekapuram	57	Cholarajapuram	10	10	8	5	5
84	K. Abhishekapuram	57	Woriyur Vathukkara Street	10	10	10	4	4
85	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Aravanoor (Melapanda Mangalam)	8	8	6	3	3
86	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Melakalnaickan Street	8	8	6	4	4

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

Annexure 3.3: List of Pay-and-Use Toilets

Table A3: List of Pay-and-Use Toilets						
Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Ordinary Seats		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Srirangam	2	Ammamandapam Road	10	8	18
2	Srirangam	2	Ammamandapam Near Water Tank	2	2	4
3	Srirangam	4	Sannathi Street	3	3	6
4	Srirangam	5	Ammamandapam Padithurai	20	-	20
5	Srirangam	5	Ammamandapam Padithurai	-	20	20
6	Srirangam	9	Chatram Bus Stand	5	3	8
7	Srirangam	9	Chatram Bus Stand	6	6	12
8	Srirangam	13	Town Hall	10	3	13
9	Srirangam	13	W.B. Road – Near Petrol Bunk	3	4	7
10	Srirangam	17	W.B. Road-Near Taxi Stand	5	1	6
11	Srirangam	17	Kallar Street	3	3	6
12	Ariyamangalam	14	Gandhi Market – South	4	4	8
13	Ariyamangalam	14	Gandhi Market – North	4	3	7
14	Ariyamangalam	19	Diamond Jubilee Building	29	8	37
15	Ponmalai	44	Central Bus Stand	21	21	42
16	K. Abhishekapuram	50	Near Uzhavar Sandai	6	6	12

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

Annexure 3.4: List of Disabled-Friendly Toilets

Table A4: List of Disabled-Friendly Toilets						
Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Seats		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Srirangam	2	South Chithirai Street	1	1	2
2	Srirangam	3	North Devi Street	1	1	2
3	Srirangam	3	Srirangam Zonal Office	1	1	2
4	Srirangam	6	Vellikilamaisalai	1	1	2
5	Srirangam	5	Ammamandapam Padithurai	1	1	2
6	Srirangam	8	Oyamari Burial Ground	1	1	2
7	Srirangam	10	Chatram Bus Stand	1	1	2
8	Srirangam	11	Thayumanavar Kula Street	1	1	2
9	Srirangam	17	Ibrahim Park W.B. Road	1	1	2
10	Srirangam	17	West Boulevard Road Near MLA Office	1	1	2
11	Ariyamangalam	14	Diamond Jubilee premises	1	1	2
12	Ariyamangalam	23	Ariyamangalam Zonal Office premises	1	1	2
13	Ariyamangalam	26	Kajapettai Main Road School premises	1	1	2
14	Ponmalai	36	Ponmalaipatty Kalyana Mandabam	1	1	2
15	Ponmalai	43	Sengulam Colony	1	1	2
16	Ponmalai	44	Corporation Main Office	1	1	2
17	K. Abhishekapuram	45	Karumandapam Near Gasifier Crematorium	1	1	2
18	K. Abhishekapuram	52	K. Abhishekapuram Zonal Office Premises	1	1	2
19	K. Abhishekapuram	59	Woraiyur Hospital Premises	1	1	2

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

Annexure 3.5: List of Namma Toilets

Table A5: List of Namma Toilets							
Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Seats Ordinary		No. of Seats Disabled	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Srirangam	1	Thiruvadi Street	2	2	0	1
2	Srirangam	4	Nelson Road	3	3	1	1
3	Srirangam	5	Ammamamdapam Padithurai	0	6	0	0
4	Srirangam	5	Veerewaram	2	2	1	1
5	Srirangam	6	Keela Viboothi Praharam(Female)	0	2	0	1
6	Srirangam	6	Keela Viboothi Praharam(Male)	2	0	1	0
7	Srirangam	8	East Devathanam	2	2	0	0
8	Srirangam	8	Oyamari Burning Ground	4	0	0	0
9	Srirangam	9	Chatram Bus Stand	2	2	0	0
10	Srirangam	10	Butterworth Road	0	4	0	0
11	Ariyamangalam	7	Quidheymillath Nagar	0	2	0	1
12	Ariyamangalam	7	Ammakulam Kalaivanar Street	2	0	1	0
13	Ariyamangalam	62	Pappakurichi Village	0	2	0	1
14	Ariyamangalam	62	Pappakurichi Main Road	0	2	0	1
15	Ariyamangalam	64	Thiruverumbur Near Valluvar Street Entrance	0	2	0	1
16	Ponmalai	44	Central Bus Stand	0	2	0	1
17	Ponmalai	44	Central Bus Stand (New)	0	3	0	1

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

Annexure 3.6: List of Urinals

Table A6: List of Urinals				
Sl. No.	Zone	Ward No.	Location	No. of Seats
1	Srirangam	10	Chatram Bus stand	16
2	Srirangam	17	John Bazaar	4
3	Srirangam	18	Jalal Kuthiri Street	2
4	Ariyamangalam	14	Gandhi Market – East Side	10
5	Ponmalai	44	Central Bus Stand	20

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018

Annexure 3.7: List of FOL toilets found to be demolished/closed

Table A7: List of FOL Found Demolished / Closed During Survey				
Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location	
1	Srirangam	4	Nelson Road	
2	Srirangam	9	Kosa mettu Street	
3	Srirangam	9	Kosa mettu Street	
4	Srirangam	10	Kaliamman Koil market	
5	Ariyamangalam	27	Senthaneerapuram near Reading Room	
6	Ariyamangalam	61	Kamala Nehru Nagar	
7	Ponmalai	46	Pudhu Street	
8	Ponmalai	46	Veduvar Street	
9	Ponmalai	46	Veduvar Street, Adidiravidar St.	
10	K. Abhishekapuram	40	Ramjinagar	
11	K. Abhishekapuram	53	Vinobaji Nagar	
12	K. Abhishekapuram	55	Kosa Mettu Street	
13	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Vekkalamman Koil Street	

Table A7: List of FOL Found Demolished / Closed During Survey

Sl. No	Zone	Ward No	Location
14	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Kasivilanki
15	K. Abhishekapuram	60	Kasivilanki
16	K. Abhishekapuram	60	5/18 Pandamangalam New Colony

Source: TCC records 2017, TNUSSP study 2018



Tamil Nadu Urban Sanitation Support Programme (TNUSSP) supports the Government of Tamil Nadu and cities in making improvements along the entire urban sanitation chain.

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