Managing Septage in Ganga Cities
An analysis of excreta management in 21 priority towns/cities through SFDs

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What is a SFD? (एस एफ डी क्या है?)

A diagram that shows the pathways from defecation to final fate

A concise narrative report on the service delivery context

A complete record of all the data sources

मलत्याग का अंतिम मार्ग तक का रेखा चित्र

सैनिटेशन चैन सर्विस डिलीवरी की संश्लेषण रिपोर्ट

डाटा रिसोर्स्ज का पूर्ण रिकॉर्ड
What is an SFD

- An effective communications and advocacy tool to engage city stakeholders like political leaders, sanitation experts and civil society organizations in a coordinated dialogue about excreta management.
  (एस एफ डी सभी हितधारकों को संगलन करने वाला एक प्रभावी संचार एवं पक्षपोषण साधन है)
- A tool for engineers, planners and decision-makers to inform urban sanitation programming.
  (एस एफ डी इंजीनियर्स, प्लानर्स और निर्णायकर्ताओं के लिए शहरी सैनिटेशन प्रोग्रामिंग बताने का साधन है)
- Based on contributing populations, it gives an indication of where their excreta goes
  (जनसंख्या संकेत देती है शहर का मल किधर जा रहा है)
- A representation of public health hazard
  (एस एफ डी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के जोखिम के प्रतिनिधित्व करता है)
- An overview from which to develop sanitation priorities
Practical applications: (एस एफ डी की उपयोगिता)

- Initiate planning at city level (शहरों की योजना बनाने में सुनिश्चित)
- Pitch for financing sanitation infrastructure (सैंटेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रेक्चर के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था रूप रेखा देता है)
- Gaining political support (राजनीतिक सहायता)
- Stakeholder involvement (हिकार्टाओं की भागीदारी)
- Coordination of various actors (विभिन्न हिकार्टाओं के बीच में समन्वय)
- Establishing baselines and monitoring progress?? (आधार रेखाओं स्थापित करना और प्रगति की निगरानी)
- Etc…
Advocacy at City, State and National level

PROPOSED 10 KLD PILOT FAECAL SLUDGE AND SEPTAGE TREATMENT PLANT – CHUNAR

OVERVIEW
- National Mission for clean Ganga (NMCG) aims to bring effective abatement of pollution and reclamation of the river Ganga by exploring and promoting eco-friendly and nature-based treatment solutions for managing faecal sludge and septage in small and medium towns in Ganga basin.
- Chunar, a small town on the banks of river Ganga, has been selected as the first small town in the basin to get a dedicated Faecal Sludge and Septage Treatment Plant (FSTP) of 10 KLD capacity.
- Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), as a partner organization of NMCG, is providing technical support to the town of Chunar for improving sanitation in the city by mainstreaming faecal sludge and septage management.
- CSE has set up a Technical Support Unit (TSU) in Chunar to support facilitate and handhold city/town agencies in planning, creating operating guidelines and monitoring frameworks as well as designing and executing Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) practices in cities across the town of Chunar.
- CSE is further building capacities of city officials, decision makers and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of city sanitation programmes. This would include conducting field exposure visits for officials to explore good management practices.
How to Read SFD..? (एस एफ डी कैसे पढें)
• Tested the methodology of data collection (डाटा कलेक्ट करने की कार्यप्रणाली का परीक्षण)
• More than 500 SFDs (different versions) developed in India, by various agents (भारत में 500 से अधिक एसएफडी विकसित किये गए विभिन एजेंट्स द्वारा)
• CSE developed more than 100 SFDs (सीएसई द्वारा 100 से अधिक एसएफडी विकसित किये गए)
• Used as an advocacy tool to sensitize the decision makers (निर्णयकर्ता के लिए पक्षप्रवृत्ति करने वाला साधन)
• Done baseline study for developing City Sanitation Plans in Ganga basin (.represents almost 40% Indian population) (गंगा बेसिन के शहरों की बेसलाइन स्टडी की गयी शहरव्यापी स्वच्छता योजना विकसित करने के लिए)
• Did analysis of sanitation in Urban Uttar Pradesh (most populous state in India) using SFDs of 66 major cities (शहरी उत्तर प्रदेश सैनिटेशन सैनिटेशन का विश्लेषण किया गया)
• Done baseline study of Hindon river basin through SFDs to decide on the relevant projects (हिंडन रिवर बेसिन की एसएफडी द्वारा बेसलाइन स्टडी की गयी)
• Used SFDs to monitor the progress of cities (एसएफडी द्वारा शहरों की प्रगति की निगरानी)
SFD of Urban Uttar Pradesh

CSE's analysis reports released by PS UD at State Workshop & by the Secretary MoHUA and DG NMCG at SFD Week April 2018

CSE Research Report submitted to NMCG Nov. 2020
SFD Ganga Basin

57% of the total population is dependent on onsite sanitation systems like septic tank, fully lined tanks, and pit latrines. Out of which, the excreta of 18% of the population is treated.

34% of the population is connected to sewerage network. But excreta of only 21% of the population is treated at STPs.

1% of the population still defecates in the open.

Sanitation provision through sewer system increases with the increase in population of cities.

Excreta of 39% of the total population is safely managed, 6% of which is safely stored in containment systems.

Excreta of 8% of the population is discharged directly in open drains.

Excreta of 60% is directly or indirectly polluting the river.
Thank You