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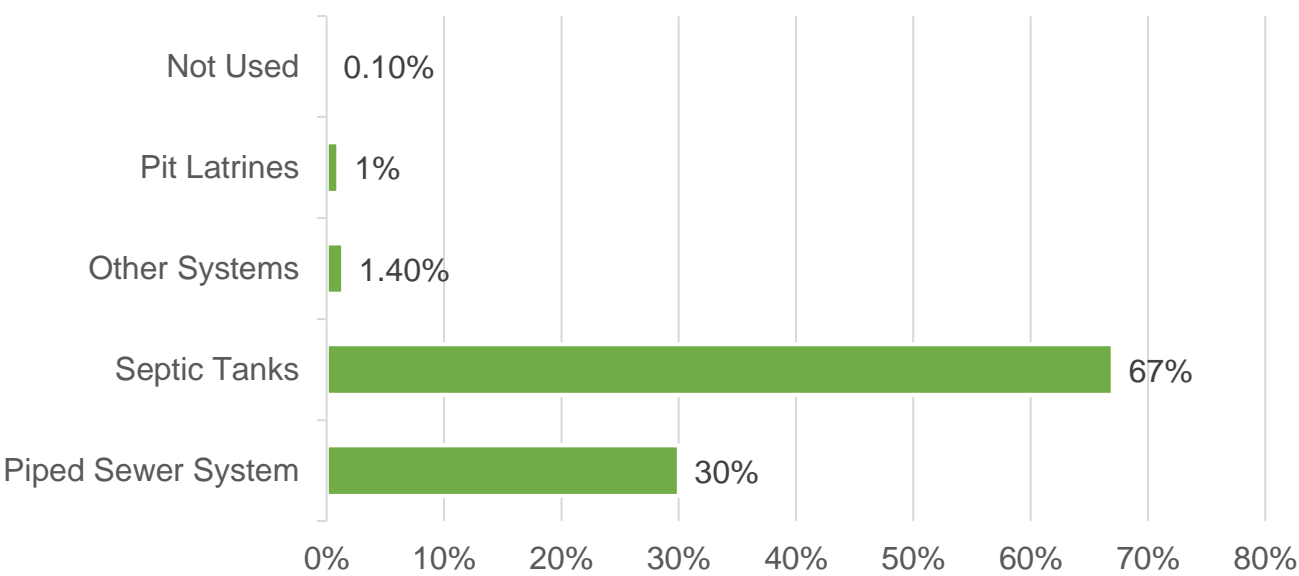
Framework and Approaches for strengthening Desludging services in Tamil Nadu

Urban sanitation in Tamil Nadu

Urbanisation in Tamil Nadu		
#	ULB	No.
1	Corporations	15
2	Municipalities	121
3	Town Panchayats	528
	Total	664

Tamil Nadu has a large urban population with heavy dependence on on-site sanitation systems

Distribution of urban households in TN by sanitation arrangement

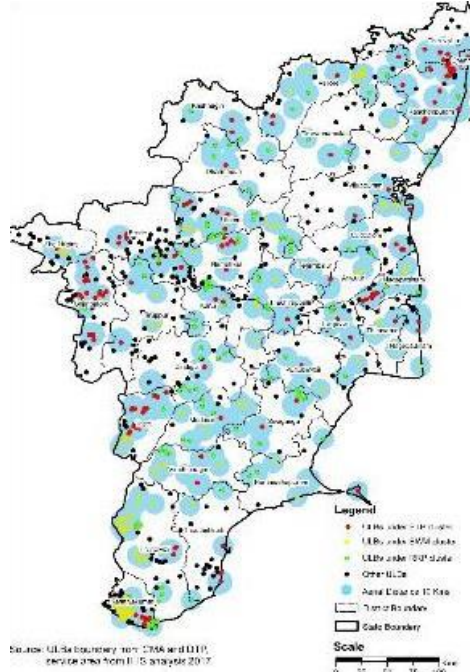


Source: NSSO, 2018

Tamil Nadu Urban Sanitation Support Programme (TNUSSP)

Scaling cost-effective FSM solutions

State Investment Plan (SIP) for scaling treatment in phased manner across 663 ULBs, with population of 25 Million



Expanding treatment : Co-treatment and FSTPs

50 STPs | 15 M pop.

56 FSTPs | 4 M pop.



Sustaining FSM interventions

1. Enabling environment and institutional framework for FSM
2. Private Sector Engagement
3. Behavior Change Campaigns
4. Capacity Building of stakeholders
5. Inclusion Mainstreaming

Existing de-sludging approach in TN

1

Desludging business in TN

- Service provided by private de-sludging operators
- Operators un-licensed except in larger ULBs
- Largely informal & family-run
- Adequate number of operators in and around major cities and towns
- ULB-owned vehicles available in some locations, but not for citizen-facing service provision

2

Desludging behaviors & practices

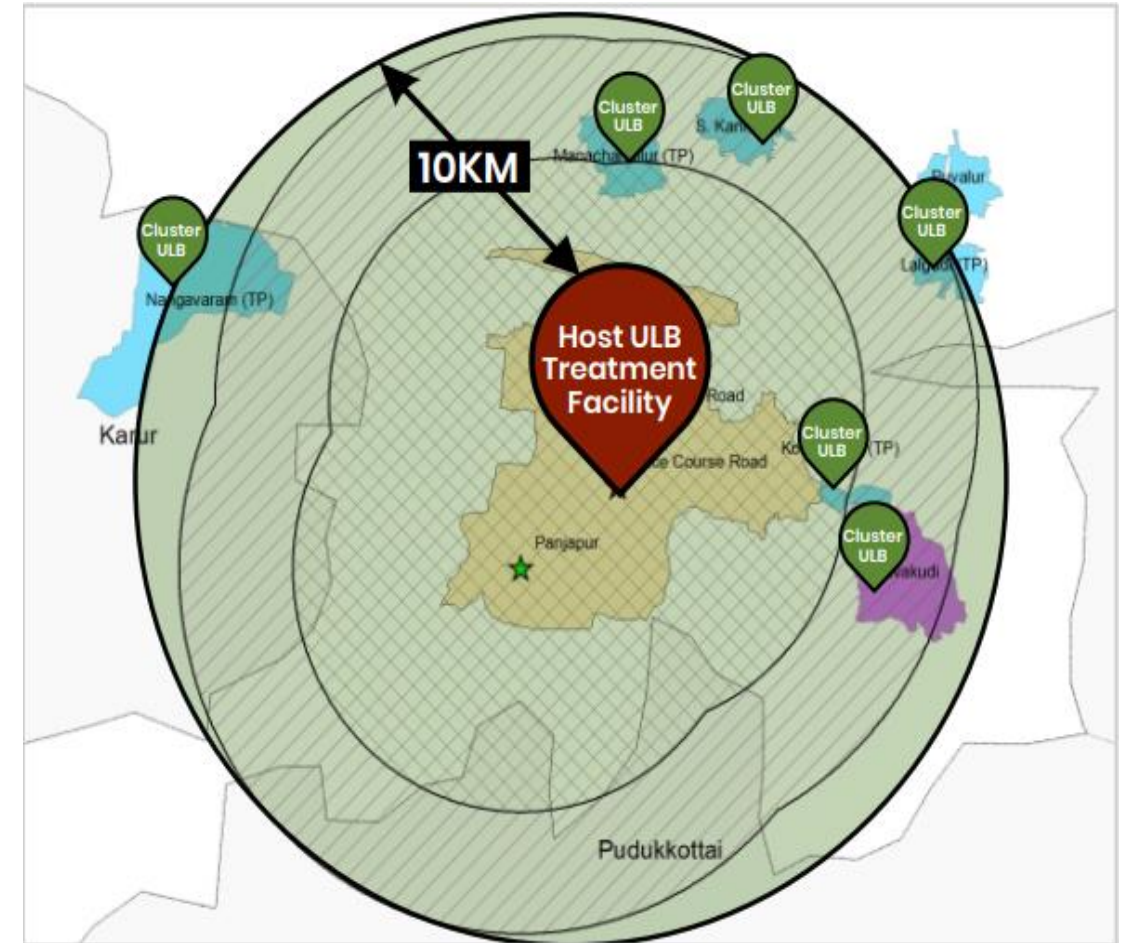
- On-demand basis across all types of generators
- Large/non-standard containment sizes challenge standard de-sludging frequency of every 2-3 years, possibly low frequency / no de-sludging due to large size of tanks
- Market ensures reasonable de-sludging charges, except in small towns or remote areas

Key considerations for de-sludging framework

1. To provide treatment facilities thereby reducing travel distance and encourage safe disposal
2. Minimise disruption to existing market, protect livelihoods
3. Ensure worker health, safety and welfare
4. Differentiated models based on categories of generators

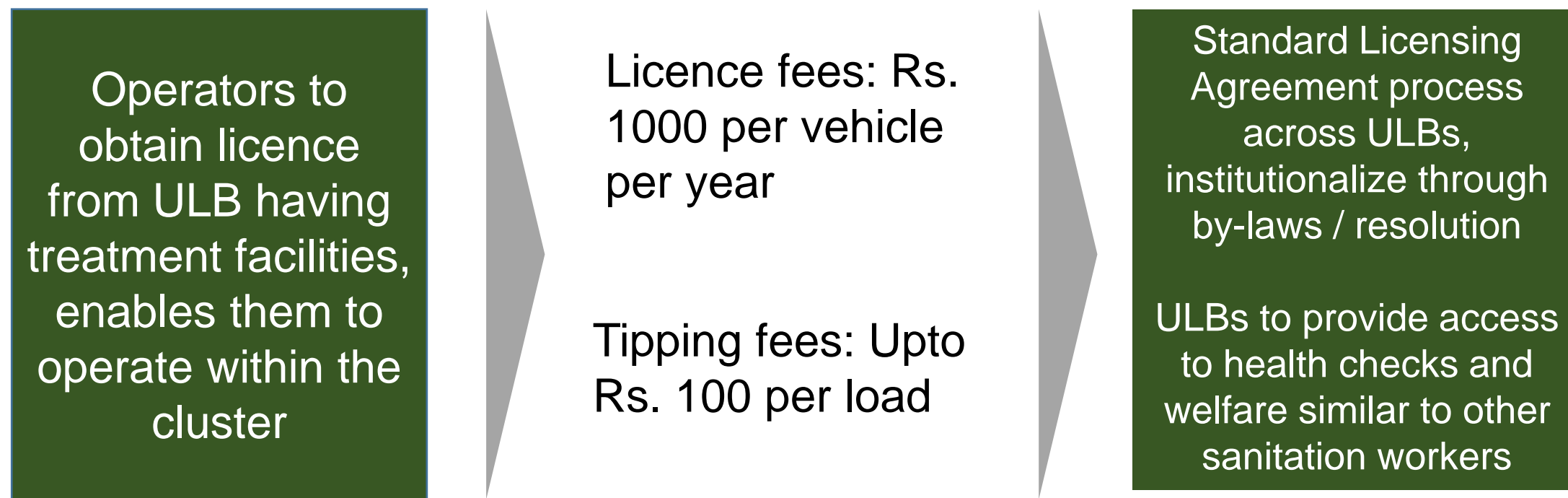
Approach to ensuring safe disposal

- State Investment Plan (SIP) promoted a cluster based approach where a treatment facility catered to ULBs located within a 10-12km radius.
- Government order published for operationalising cluster approach using a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ULBs to formalize approach prescribing licensing of operators



Light touch regulated de-sludging approach

Address on-demand de-sludging



- Vehicle documents, Driver / Worker employed details to be submitted
- Personal accident cover along with GPS installation mandated

Approach for Bulk generators of fecal waste

Address periodic de-sludging

Includes CT/PTs and large FS generators such as educational institutions, hospitals, etc.

1. Identification of bulk generators in each ULB through survey based on size and type (Similar to SWM)
2. Monitoring of bulk generators on-site management practices and moving towards periodic desludging
3. ULB led desludging for CT/PTs and government-owned properties

** Many bulk generators may not qualify or be ready for an on-site STP*

Approach for Bulk generators of fecal waste

Periodic desludging of CT/PTs – Case of Trichy

50% of 300+ CT/PTs in Trichy using on-site sanitation

- Very few CT/PTs received regular service
- Most CT/PTs desludged on emergency basis (overflow)

Approach

1 Identification of high footfall CT/PTs for prioritization



2 Understanding desludging requirement at CT/PTs



3 Developing desludging schedule and tracking mechanisms

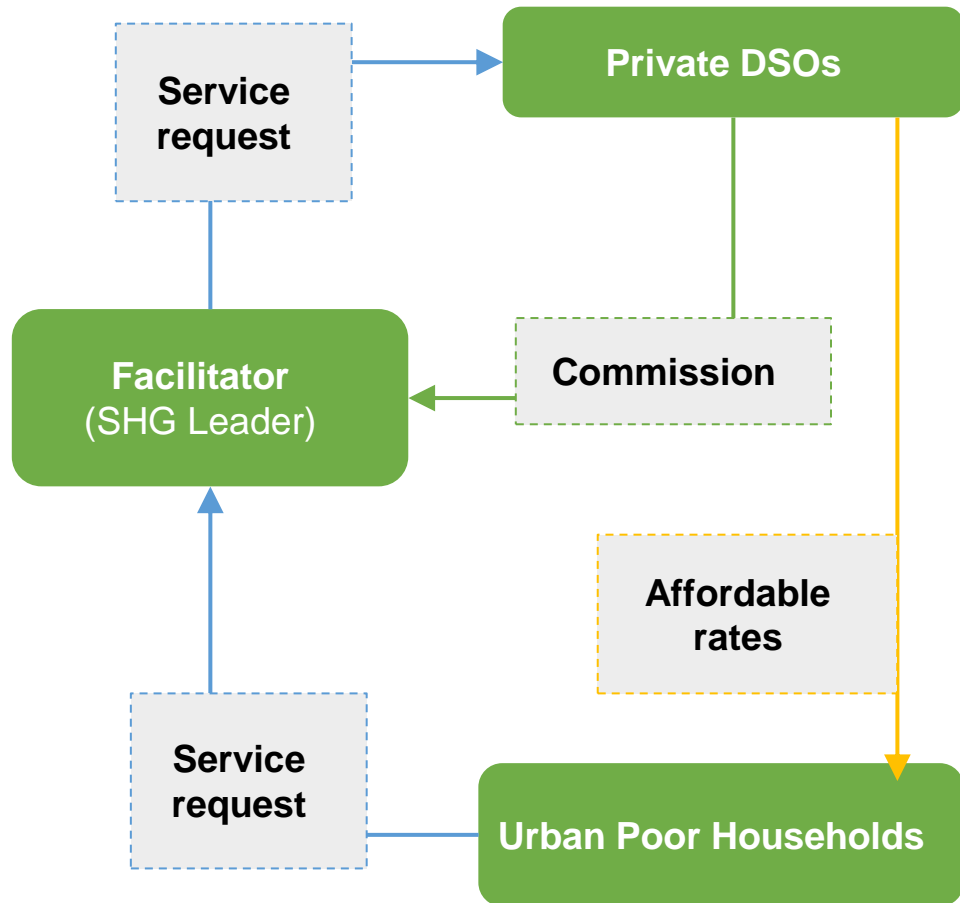
Roll out

- ~**60 CT/PTs** identified for receiving periodic desludging
- Notification issued by Trichy City Corporation to mandate periodic desludging
- **Two rounds** of periodic desludging complete with monitoring support from TSU

Way forward

Exploring ways to institutionalize such as mobile app-based scheduling/tracking

Piloting Affordable Model for Urban Poor in Trichy

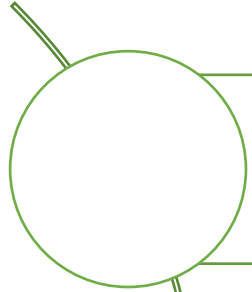


- Affordable desludging by private operators at Rs. 1000 per load launched in 2 locations in Trichy (market rate – Rs. 1700 to 2500)
- Marketing and communication by local facilitators
- While households who required de-sludging at the time availed the lower priced service, it did not translate to higher demand
- Strong preference for the cheaper alternative to continue

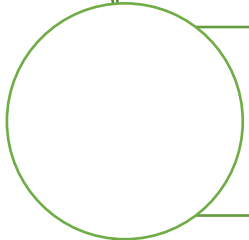
Way Forward

Where community demand can be aggregated, private operators will be willing to offer lower rates. However, ULB-managed service maybe still required to fill the gaps in service provision.

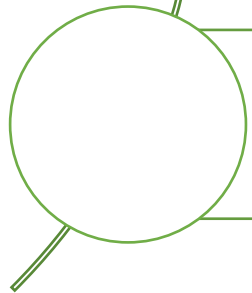
Summary



Prevents unsafe disposal of fecal sludge by providing access to disposal facilities



Using differentiated approaches can improve overall collection of fecal sludge with minimal disruption to markets



Can be adopted across both urban and rural areas by leveraging the cluster approach



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References

- Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department. (2018). *In principle approval for creation of 49 numbers of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) treatment facility to cover 51 Municipalities and 59 Town Panchayats – Orders – Issued (G.O. (Ms) No. 88.)*. Government of Tamil Nadu.
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