



**Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
Local Government Division
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**

6.6 Guidelines for Sanitary Situation

**Project Coordination Office (PCO)
City Governance Project (CGP)**

January 2018



**Assisted by
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
and
Urban Management Unit, LGED**

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Justifications	1
3. Relevant Issues of ICGIAP	1
3.1 Task	1
3.2 Action by	1
3.3 Time Schedule	1
3.4 Indicators.....	2
4. Objectives	2
5. Relevant Organizations, Stakeholders and their role	2
5.1 Sanitation inspector	2
5.2 CDC and relevant UPPR structure	2
5.3 Public Toilet Manager	2
6. Necessary Tasks and Procedures	2
6.1 Task1: CC assigns officer in charge of sanitation	2
6.2 Task 2: Conduct situation analysis on overall sanitation condition of CC	2
6.3 Task 3: Demand analysis and area selection for public and household toilets	3
6.4 Task 4: Build and coordinate operation and maintenance of public toilets.....	3
6.5 Task 5: CC facilitate toilet installation for households	3
6.6 Task 6: CC Facilitate Appropriate Waste Water Discharge	3
7. Implementation Schedule	4
8. Cost of Implementation (if necessary)	4
8.1 Survey and planning	4
8.2 Toilet installation.....	4

1. Introduction

Rapid urbanization accelerated by industry led economic growth has been taking place in Bangladesh. Potential of economic growth in urban areas is worthy of notice. There are 335 Local Government Institutions which cover 8% of total geographical area of Bangladesh and 30% of total population, while accounting for 60% of total national growth. On the other hand, the negative impact of dramatic change in urban areas is observed. The negative impacts are because the functions of municipalities and city corporations prescribed in Local Government (Pourashava) Act 2009 and Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009, which are very relevant to the demand of city dwellers and urban development, are not implemented in an appropriate manner. In order to improve the public services provided by urban local governments, several urban development projects are being or were implemented by Local Government Divisions (LGD) and local government and engineering departments (LGED) with financial assistance of different development partners and government's own funds. Based on the experiences gained through implemented projects, effective activities for improvement of urban governance have been formulated as a program that has been well accepted. The urban governance improvement programs have been implemented to ensure good governance of those urban local government institutions namely Paurashava for equal, social harmony and planned development. Initiating urban governance improvement, LGD and LGED with financial support of JICA commenced a project named City Government Project (CGP) in 5 City Corporations.

2. Justifications

Unsanitary situations are observed in urban areas especially where housing is concentrated and in slum areas. To improve the sanitary situation in urban areas, CCs need to facilitate more and better private and public toilets.

3. Relevant Issues of ICGIAP

3.1 Task

Unsanitary situations are observed in urban areas especially where housing is concentrated and in slum areas. To improve the sanitary situation in urban areas, CCs need to increase public toilets and waste water drainage.

Task 1: CC assigns Officer in Charge of sanitation

Task 2: Complete the situation analysis on overall sanitation condition of CC

Task 3: Complete demand analysis and area selection for public and household toilets

Task 4: Build and coordinate operation and maintenance of public toilets

Task 5: CC facilitates toilet installation for households

Task 6: CC increases drainage connections of waste water for households

3.2 Action by

Responsible engineer(s)

Health officer(s)

3.3 Time Schedule

Task 1: by mid of 1st year

Task 2: by end of 1st year

Task 3-6: by end of 1st batch (continuous)

3.4 Indicators

(1) 1st Stage

Access to safe toilets is improved by increasing/improving private, share, community and public toilet facilities

(2) 2nd Stage

Access to safe toilets is improved by increasing/improving private, share, community and public toilet facilities

4. Objectives

Dissemination and improvement of private/shared/community toilets will improve sanitary situation and hygiene of the low income communities by protecting health of the residents. On the other hand, improved public toilets make markets and other public areas more comfortable and improve economy and quality of urban life.

5. Relevant Organizations, Stakeholders and their role

5.1 Sanitation inspector

Sanitation inspector shall be assigned as the person in charge of sanitary issue. She/he takes initiative in the task 1-task 7 mentioned in the next section.

5.2 CDC and relevant UPPR structure

The UPPR project will finish in March 2015. However, CDC and relevant structure has achieved a lot to establish sanitation in the disadvantaged communities. CC should recognize this fact and try to continue sanitary improvement, which is basically construction of private, shared and community toilets with septic tank/soak pit as treatment/discharging facilities.

5.3 Public Toilet Manager

Public toilet can be placed in market, sport facilities, park, graveyard, and other public areas. Managers of each toilet shall review the O&M problems and prepare plan for better operation. Operation can be contracted out to private sector for economic or other incentives.

6. Necessary Tasks and Procedures

Note that in NCC and ChCC where Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) prevails, mass sewerage issue comes under WASA's jurisdiction. Therefore, these CCs should make appropriate request or coordination with WASA.

6.1 Task1: CC assigns officer in charge of sanitation

Other than conservancy officer, assignment of sanitary inspector(s) shall be confirmed.

6.2 Task 2: Conduct situation analysis on overall sanitation condition of CC

Concerning toilet issues, many things are unclear. Sanitary inspector of CC should conduct survey and situation analysis to understand the current situation.

Study for Mass Sewerage System

Before implementing sewerage work, CC/WASA needs detailed study and master plan. At this moment some houses discharge night soil directly to water body, some houses have septic tanks and/or soak pits to release night soil in safer way. Also size of sewerage system is another issue. Larger systems require longer piping work, which requires higher land elevation. However, CC area is usually very flat and not suitable for long gravity pipeline system. Sewer accepts only water flushed night soil, which is not always common in CC. Even if flash water system is equipped at the time of building construction, it is not maintained and practiced very often. Thus the mass sewerage can be applied only in limited area of CC. Other than funding, many factors of existing sanitation in Bangladesh inhibit building a large size sewerage system with treatment plant. All these existing issues should be surveyed, researched and most appropriate system should be planned.

6.3 Task 3: Demand analysis and area selection for public and household toilets

There is still a large portion of CC populations that do not have access to sanitary toilet at home and at public spaces. The sanitary inspector identifies the areas/points where home/public toilet construction/improvements are necessary. UPPR records the areas/points and information from its network should be referred.

6.4 Task 4: Build and coordinate operation and maintenance of public toilets

Build public toilet where it is necessary. In addition, improvement of existing public toilets is very important. Maintenance and operation of public toilets are poorly conducted. Public toilets are often not equipped with water supply, consequently, users are not conformable to using them and cleaning cannot be conducted appropriately. Thus adding water tabs in the existing public toilet is necessary. Also responsibility of toilet O&M should be confirmed.

6.5 Task 5: CC facilitate toilet installation for households

Since there is still a significant population in CC that has no access to safe toilet dissemination of toilet with proper treatment system such as septic tank and soak well is necessary. UPPR has conducted much assistance for Community Development Committees in this regard. Community toilet, share toilet, common septic tank, etc. Many of these sanitary improvement activities are still necessary in poor settlements in CC. Even after the UPPR termination, CC should continue its effort.

6.6 Task 6: CC Facilitate Appropriate Waste Water Discharge

Night soil is processed in septic tank and the treated water is expected to be sent to soak pit, where the treated water goes into underground water body. However, a significant number of septic tanks are connected open rain water drainage. CC should control this illegal situation and make septic tank owners build soak pits for discharge.

7. Implementation Schedule

No.	Tasks	Dead Line
1	CC assigns Officer in Charge of sanitation	April 2015
2	Conduct situation analysis on overall sanitation condition of CC	Sep. 2015
3	Complete demand analysis and area selection for public and household toilets	Oct.2015
4	Build and coordinate operation and maintenance of public toilets	June 2016, June 2018*
5	CC facilitates toilet installation for households	June 2016, June 2018
6	CC facilitates appropriate waste water discharge	June 2016, June 2018

*These are timing of 1st and 2nd performance reviews

8. Cost of Implementation (if necessary)

8.1 Survey and planning

If CC is to make a good survey of existing septic tanks and soak pits as well as public toilets, it might have to contract with consulting firm with specific TOR.

8.2 Toilet installation

CC may need some budget for construction and improving public toilets. Also facilitation of toilet improvement/construction in disadvantaged communities may need some subsidy to encourage the people.

Final January 2018