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Final Report

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Sanitation Plan

Galachipa



Waste Concern Consultants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Galachipa is one of the rapidly growing coastal town of Bangladesh, with an estimated present population of 22,205 in the municipal area. The rapid growth in population over the last one decade has created tremendous pressure on urban services and utilities affecting the low-income people adversely. It is estimated that about 24.46% of the household of Galachipa pourashava earn upto Tk. 10,000 per month.

Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has declared the goal of 100% sanitation coverage by the year 2014. In pursuance with this goal, the GoB has prepared a National Sanitation Strategy which recommends that in order to reach 100% sanitation coverage, each municipality should have a local level action plan. In accordance with GoB's strategy, this action plan for Galachipa Pourashava has been prepared with a view to achieve the target on time.

Before preparing the action plan, a representative sample survey was conducted amongst the low, lower-middle, middle and high income groups of the population to analyze the current sanitation situation, awareness level of the people regarding sanitation, type of toilet used by different income groups, faecal sludge disposal practice as well as problems faced by those households who do not have access to sanitation facility and their willingness to pay for faecal sludge collection and treatment. Moreover, an institutional survey was also conducted to assess the institutional and financial capacity of the pourashava. Following are the key findings of the study:

Key Findings

- It has been found from the field survey that 100% of the households in Galachipa pourashava have access to toilet. However, 63.83% of the household has unhygienic toilet.
- In terms of type of onsite sanitation system, 80.85% of the toilets are pit latrines while 1.06% is twin pit and 18.09% is septic tank.
- Low-income people who have unhygienic toilet/hanging toilets has identified lack of fund as the major barrier to upgrade their existing unhygienic toilet to hygienic one followed by shortage of land as well as lack of awareness.
- It was also revealed from the field survey that 46.81% of the households clean pit/septic tank every year. Average filling time for pit latrine was found to be 1.42 years while for septic tank it was found 4 year.
- At present, Galachipa pourashava does not provide any service for collection and disposal of faecal sludge. No vacutug is available at the pourashava for collection and transportation of the sludge. Hence, all the households requiring pit/septic tank cleaning have to depend upon manual cleaners known as methors.
- Cost of pit and septic tank cleaning per household varies from Tk. 150 to Tk. 1200. The average cost of cleaning pit/septic tank is Tk. 480 using manual method using the methors.
- It was found from the field survey 100% of the surveyed households are not happy with the current faecal sludge collection and disposal system and suggested for an improved system for collection and disposal of faecal sludge.
- 91.49% of the households are willing to pay Tk.181 extra in addition to their current expenditure of Tk. 480 on faecal sludge removal provided an improved service is introduced by the pourashava.

- Based on the field survey the average daily volume of faecal sludge generated for collection is 5.59 cubic meter. However, 91.49% of the respondents prefer to pay for the faecal sludge collection program at a fixed cost determined by the pourashava. As such, a conservative daily estimated demand for faecal sludge collection is 5.1 cubic meters per day. This demand may increase if the pourashava is able to convert unhygienic toilets into hygienic one.
- It is estimated that 2040.35 cubic meters of untreated human excreta per year is disposed in an unsanitary manner mainly to low-lying areas, khals and water bodies creating severe environmental and health problems. As a result, residents of the municipality are affected by water and sanitation related diseases especially due to exposure to faecally contaminated water. Discharge of human excreta on land and water bodies should be immediately controlled to protect public health and environment.
- It has been also found from field survey that 75.53% of household of the pourashava fell sick due to water borne and excreta related diseases during the last one year. Cost of treatment of illness due to water and sanitation related diseases is estimated at Tk 12.87 million (USD 165,116) for the last year. This is excluding the productivity losses due to sickness.
- Awareness and technical expertise regarding proper faecal sludge collection and management is lacking amongst the health and conservancy staff of the pourashava. At present there is only one sanitary inspector in the pourashava under health section.

In order to achieve 100% sanitation coverage with proper and environmentally sound faecal sludge management system, the following strategy has been recommended.

Sanitation Strategy

The present sanitation approach being followed is mainly concentrated on increasing the sanitation coverage to reach 100%. However, this approach may lead to another environmental problem which has not been perceived by the policy planners. With increase in the sanitation coverage, i.e. more toilets mainly single pits (80.85%) due to space constraint in the urban areas; there is a consequent increase in the faecal sludge accumulation. Absence of proper faecal sludge collection and treatment can lead to severe water pollution, thus leading to adverse health impacts. As such, the sanitation strategy for Galachipa should focus on the following issues:

- Increasing sanitation coverage to 100% with hygienic toilets only ;
- Guarantying an environmentally sound faecal sludge collection, treatment and recycling system along with increase of sanitation coverage with full cost recovery for faecal sludge management;
- Prioritizing on-site sanitation system with environmentally sound faecal sludge management over conventional water borne sewerage system with cost recovery mechanism;
- Arranging financing facilities without interest for low-income households to install hygienic toilets;
- Promoting private sector participation in faecal sludge collection and treatment as well as NGOs participation in awareness raising on use of hygienic toilets and personal hygiene;
- Awareness raising campaign should clearly demonstrate the close link between lack of proper faecal sludge management and incidence of diseases; and

- Institutional strengthening and capacity building of the sanitation and conservancy units of the pourashava with adequate staff fully trained to on sanitation/faecal sludge management and environmental sanitation issues.

In order to implement the aforesaid strategies, measures for short-term (2014-2015) and medium term (2016-2019) are recommended with time limit. The key feature of the action plan for the short-term is as follows:

Key Features of Action Plan

Galachipa pourashava is not in a position to increase its expenditure on sanitation. During 2013-14 financial year, the GOB through its ADP allocated Tk. 200 per capita for WSS in the coastal districts. Based on this, total allocation for WSS for Galachipa pourashava is estimated at Taka 4.50 million. Based on the past trend, around 85% of this allocation is for water supply while 10-15% for sanitation. As such total allocation for sanitation works out at Tk. 0.67 million. However, this allocation is not enough to achieve 100% sanitation coverage along with environmentally sound faecal sludge management. In order to improve sanitation situation in Galachipa pourshava there is a need for more allocation of resources from the government through development project to build the infrastructure.

- 41.67% of unhygienic toilets with broken trap/ring or leakage or getting inundated during flood belongs to households having monthly income upto Taka 15000. Out of this 41.67%, 29.42% of the households have an income upto Taka 10,000 per month. It is therefore recommend that pourashava should provide some financial support/grant to low-income groups (income upto Tk. 10,000/month) to install sanitary toilets which would obviously motivate them to adopt hygienic practice. However, an awareness building campaign should go parallel with the support to convert the aforementioned toilets into a hygienic one. Pourashava can engage NGOs such as BRAC, CARE, DSK, WaterAid or NGO Forum for Public Health to repair such toilets for the low income groups. Estimated amount of grant required to repair the unhygienic toilet is Taka 1,179,000 and for replacement of hanging toilet with hygienic toilet is estimated at Taka 530,000.
- Faecal sludge collection and disposal can be improved by introducing vaccu tugs for regular cleaning of pits/ septic tanks. Households have to pay for pit cleaning. From field survey it has been found that 91.49% households are willing to pay extra for this kind of service if started by the pourashava. Based on the field survey, an estimated amount of 1861 cu.m of faecal sludge has to be collected per year. Considering the road condition and width of Galachipa pourashava, vacutug mounted on a mini truck/pickup (1.5 cu.m) is recommended. Specification of vacu tug is given in the Annex 3 . Private sector/NGO participation in faecal sludge collection should be encouraged by giving them operation and management contract for faecal sludge collection. For details see section 6.7.2 and 6.7.4.
- Faecal sludge treatment can be improved by introducing drying beds at the landfill site for primary treatment of faecal sludge and co-composting of dried faecal sludge with municipal solid waste at landfill site. The co-composting plant can be operated by private sectors/NGOs under a management contract based on business approach. At present there are 50 companies/organization which has the license to produce and market compost. As per the Fertilizer Act 2008 of the GoB, only licensed operator can produce and market compost. As such, it is recommended that the pourashava should engage the compost plant operator which has both the license.
- Total capital cost for establishment faecal sludge collection and treatment system is estimated at Taka 10.32 million (USD 132,407). This includes the price of the land. Per household capital investment is estimated at Tk.2,095 (USD 26.86).

- Total annual operation cost for faecal sludge collection and treatment including depreciation as well as incentives to the informal sector collectors (methors) for bringing new customers for vacu tug services as well as incentives to the vacu tug drivers is calculated at Tk. 1.97 million (USD 25,295).
- In order to recover the operational cost including depreciation and minimum 15% profit for the private operator, there are three options for cost recovery. Firstly, the pourashava can fixed a rate Tk. 815 per pit latrine cleaning and Tk. 3994 per septic tank cleaning. The second option is to charge Tk. 503 per household per year as a faecal sludge management fee which can be charged with the holding tax or conservancy charge. The third option is to charge the faecal sludge collection with the water charge. At present, 47.26% of the household of the pourashava has access to piped water supply. In this option Tk. 982 per household per annum or Taka 81.84 per month per household can be charged with the water bill as faecal sludge management fee to the households having water connection. However, to impose any fee or rate for faecal sludge management, permission from Ministry of Local Government is required. Without the approval of the Ministry of Local Government, pourashava can not impose such fee or rate. Details of cost recovery mechanism are described in section 6.6.
- It is interesting to note that currently households are spending an average on Taka 480 per year, which is 0.21 % of their average monthly income for removal of faecal sludge. With the introduction of vaccutug services as well as faecal sludge treatment system, it will slightly increase the cost currently incurred to the lower income group of people. With the vaccutug services, the faecal sludge collection and treatment cost shall be Taka 503 per year which is 0.26% of their average monthly expenditure. However, this cost for improved service is within the willingness to pay range which is found to be Taka. 660 per household per year.
- Analysis of cash flow indicates that without income tax the project is viable, since the IRR of the project is 11.5% and NPV is positive and pay back period is 6.5 years. However, with income tax, the IRR of the project is calculated at 7% and payback period is 8.5 years and NPV is negative. This calculation indicates that to encourage participation of private sector in faecal sludge collection and treatment there is a need for tax holiday, concessional loan, and long term agreement with pourashava. A detail of the cash flow without income tax is described in section 6.6.8.

In order to sustain the faecal sludge management system with full cost recovery, it is very important to raise awareness about the link between proper faecal sludge management health and disease. At present households spent Tk. 3451 per annum for treatment of sanitation related disease. For raising awareness political leadership of the Mayor along with the ward commissioner is again very vital. Awareness campaign should be undertaken by engaging NGOs/CBOs involving door to door campaign, ward level meetings as well as involving imams of mosques focusing on change from manual to mechanical system of faecal collection and its proper management and need for payment for the aforesaid services. Raising awareness and social mobilizing is the key along with political leadership for improvement. Details of awareness raising strategy are described in section 6.4 Table 6.1.

GLOSSARY

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): Under the Kyoto Protocol, CDM is a mechanism that allows developed countries to achieve part of their green house gas emissions reduction obligations through investment in projects in developing countries that reduce green house gas or fix or sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Certified Emission Reduction (CERs): Green House gas reduction of any CDM project is measured according to internationally agreed methods and are quantified in standard units called Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). These are expressed in tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents.

Composting: The controlled biological decomposition of organic solid waste under aerobic conditions.

Co-composting: Co-composting means composting of faecal sludge (after dewatering using drying beds) and municipal organic waste together using aerobic method.

Compost: The relatively stable decomposed organic material resulting from the composting process. Also referred to as humus.

Faecal Sludge: It is the sludge removed from different on-site sanitation systems (e.g. septic tanks, pits latrines etc.)

Faecal Sludge Management: Faecal sludge management means collection, treatment, recycling or disposal of faecal sludge using environmentally sound methods with no adverse impact on health.

Green House Gas (GHG): Many gases present in the atmosphere are known as green house gases (GHG) because these prevent heat from escaping from the earth. The gases are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. If the amount of these gases increases in the atmosphere, earth's temperature will increase. Scientists have named this phenomenon 'Global Warming' and the associated changes to the atmosphere are known as 'climate change'.

Hanging Toilet: Hanging toilet/latrine is a toilet, built over the sea, a river or other water body, into which excreta drops directly.

Hygienic Toilet: It means the following:

- Confinement of faeces,
- Sealing of the passage between the squat hole and the pit to effectively block the pathways for flies and other insect vectors, thereby breaking the cycle of disease transmission, and
- Venting out of foul gases generated in the pit through a properly positioned vent pipe to keep the latrine odor free and promote continual use of the hygienic latrine.

Pourashava: It is a Bangla (local) term for municipality.

100% Sanitation: According to National Sanitation Strategy of Government of Bangladesh it means the following:

- No open defecation
- Hygienic latrines available to all
- Use of hygienic latrines by all
- Proper maintenance of latrines for continual use, and
- Improved hygienic practice

Unhygienic Toilet: Any toilet, which is not hygienic, is called unhygienic. Examples are toilets connected to drains instead of pits, toilets with broken pits, rings etc.

Vaccu Tug: A motorized vehicle equipped with a mechanical device to remove faecal sludge and sewerage by suction process.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Programme
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BMDF	Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund
BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
BOO	Built Operate and Own
BOT	Built Operate and Transfer
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWASA	Chittagong Water and Sewerage Authority
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DCC	Dhaka City Corporation
DPHE	Department of Public Health and Engineering
DOE	Department of Environment
DSK	Dushtha Shashthya Kendra
DWASA	Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority
ECA	Environment Conservation Act
ECR	Environment Conservation Rules
FS	Faecal Sludge
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
FY	Financial Year
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GHG	Green House Gas
Ha	Hectare
HH	Households
ITN	International Training Network
KWASA	Khulna Water and Sewerage Authority
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LGED	Local Government and Engineering Department
MDG	Millennium Development Board
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture

MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoLRD&C	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Cooperatives
NGO	Non Government Organization
NILG	National Institute of Local Government
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PDB	Power Development Board
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDF	Refused Derived Fuel
RMSU	Regional Municipal Support Unit
RWASA	Rajshahi Water and Sewerage Authority
SBSUAP	Support for Basic Service in Urban Area Project
SRDI	Soil Resource Development Institute
SS	Suspended Solid
SWM	Solid Waste Management
Tk.	Taka
UN	United Nations
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WSS	Water and Sanitation Sector

Conversion Equivalent

1 Bigha	14,400 square feet (20 Katha)
1 Katha	720 square feet
1 Acre	43,560 sq.ft
1 Hectare	2.47 acre
1 Lac	100,000
1 US Dollar	Approximately Taka 78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
GLOSSARY	v
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
CONVERSION EQUIVALENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF PLATES	xiii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Goal	3
1.3 Objectives of this Study	3
1.4 Methodology	3
1.4.1 Primary Data	3
1.4.2 Secondary Data	4
1.4.3 Data Collection and Analysis	4
1.5 Time Line for the Assignment	5
CHAPTER 2 EXISTING GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SANITATION	6
2.1 Key Actors for Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Sub-sectors	6
2.2 National and Local Government Policies and Plan for Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Sub-sector	8
2.3 Existing Legal Framework for Water and Sanitation	13
2.3.1 Legal Framework on Septic Tanks under Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) 1993	14
2.3.2 Environment Conservation Rules 1997	15
2.4 Existing Financing Mechanism for Sanitation	15
2.5 Policy Gaps and Issues	16
CHAPTER 3 AN OVERVIEW OF GALACHIPA POURASHAVA	17
3.1 Background	17
3.2 Chronology of Population Growth	17
3.3 Population Projections for Galachipa Pourashava	19
3.4 Road and Drainage Condition	19
3.5 Source of Water for Drinking and Other Purposes	20
3.6 Expenditure on Electricity services	21
3.7 Manpower Used in Sanitation and Solid Waste Management	21
3.7.1 Amount of Solid Waste Generated in Galachipa	22
3.8 Landfill Site and Faecal Sludge Treatment Facilities	22
3.9 Annual Budget, Actual Income and Expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava	24
3.10 Income and Expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava in Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Sectors	24
3.11 Role of Government, NGOs and Private Sector in Galachipa	27
CHAPTER 4 SANITATION SCENARIO OF GALACHIPA	28
4.1 Introduction	28
4.2 Socio-Economic Condition of the Households Surveyed	28
4.3 Disease Occurrence Rate	29

4.4	Economic Loss Due to Sickness Caused by Water and Sanitation Related Diseases	30
4.5	Access to Sanitation	31
4.6	Reasons for Not Having Latrine or Unhygienic Latrine	33
4.7	Dimensions of Septic Tanks and Pits and their Average Filling Period	33
4.8	Collection and Disposal of Faecal Sludge	36
4.9	Satisfaction Level with Present FSM Practice and Expenditure	37
4.10	Willingness to Pay for Improved FSM System	38
4.11	Estimated Demand for the FS Collection and Disposal	39
4.12	Key Issues of Sanitation in Galachipa	40
CHAPTER 5 OPTIONS TO IMPROVE FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM		41
5.1	Strategy for Faecal Sludge Management in Galachipa	41
5.2	Options for Improvement of Sanitation System	41
5.2.1	Increasing the Sanitation Coverage	41
5.2.2	Options for converting unhygienic toilets into hygienic ones	42
5.3	Options for Faecal Sludge Management in Galachipa	43
5.3.1	Faecal Sludge Collection and Transportation Option	44
5.3.2	Faecal Sludge Treatment and Reuse Options	45
5.3.3	Recommended Option for Faecal Sludge Treatment and Reuse	48
CHAPTER 6 ACTION PLAN		49
6.1	Vision	49
6.2	Scope	49
6.3	Objectives	49
6.4	Priority Measures	49
6.5	Resource Allocation	50
6.6	Business Plan	52
6.6.1	Volume of Faecal Sludge to be Collected	52
6.6.2	Number of Vehicles (Vaccutug) for collection of Faecal Sludge	52
6.6.3	Capital Cost for Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment	54
6.6.4	Operation Costs for the Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System	54
6.6.5	Cost Recovery	55
6.6.6	Recommended Tariff for Cost Recovery	56
6.6.7	Revenue Potential	57
6.6.8	How to Involve Manual Pit Emptier (Sweepers) and Incentivize Faecal Sludge Disposal to Treatment Facility	59
6.7	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System	59
6.7.1	Option-1: Municipally Owned and Operated System	60
6.7.2	Option-2: Municipally Owned and Privately Operated System	61
6.7.3	Option-3: Privately Owned and Privately Operated System	63
6.7.4	Recommended Options for Operation and Maintenance of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa	64
6.8	Steps for Implementation of Faecal Sludge Management Project	65
6.9	Targets for Improvement	67
REFERENCE		68
ANNEXURE		
ANNEX I	Institutional Survey Questionnaire	
ANNEX II	Questionnaire for Sanitation Survey	

ANNEX III	Specification of Vaccutug
ANNEX IV	Case Studies 1: Faecal Sludge Collection Program of Dushtha Shashthya Kendra in Dhaka City with Support from Dhaka WASA
ANNEX V	Case Study 2: Municipally Owned and Operated Faecal Sludge Collection, Treatment and Reuse Pilot Project at Baradi, Kushtia Municipality, Bangladesh
ANNEX VI	Agreement for Faecal Sludge Collection & Transportation Between XXXX Municipality and XXXXX Organization

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Title	Page
Table 1.1	Calculation of Sample Sizes for Household Surveys	4
Table 1.2	Sample Sizes for Household Surveys in Four Batch I Towns: Galachipa	4
Table 1.3	Time line for the Assignment	5
Table 2.1	Location of Components of Sewerage Disposal System	14
Table 2.2	Standard for Sewage Discharge	15
Table 3.1	Population of Galachipa Pourashava	17
Table 3.2	Projected Population of Galachipa Pourashava	19
Table 3.3	Road Length by Construction Category at Galachipa Pourashava	19
Table 3.4	Drain Length by Type at Galachipa Pourashava	20
Table 3.5	Different Sources of Water at Galachipa Pourashava	20
Table 3.6	Water Bills by Income Groups at Galachipa Pourashava	21
Table 3.7	Electricity Bills by Income Groups at Galachipa Pourashava	21
Table 3.8	Actual Income-Expenditure of 2011-12, Revised Budget of 2012-13 and budget of 2013-14 at Galachipa Pourashava	24
Table 3.9	Actual and Budgeted Income in Piped Water Supply at Galachipa Pourashava	24
Table 3.10	Actual and Budgeted Expenditure in Piped Water Supply at Galachipa Pourashava	25
Table 3.11	Comparison of Incomes & Expenditures in Piped Water Supply at Galachipa Pourashava	26
Table 3.12	Actual and Budgeted Incomes in Sanitation & SWM at Galachipa Pourashava	26
Table 3.13	Actual and Budgeted Expenditure in Sanitation & SWM at Galachipa Pourashava	26
Table 3.14	Comparison of Incomes & Expenditures in Sanitation & SWM at Galachipa Pourashava	27
Table 4.1	Respondents' Income and their Family Income at Galachipa Pourashava	29
Table 4.2	HH Members Suffering from Diseases in Last One Year	29
Table 4.3	Types of Diseases and Percentage of HH Members Suffered in Last One Year	30
Table 4.4	Treatment Cost for Water and Sanitation Related Diseases	30
Table 4.5	Comparison of Sanitation Coverage in 2003, 2011 and 2014	31
Table 4.6	Type of Toilets Vs House Construction Types	32
Table 4.7	Type of Toilets Vs Monthly Household Income	32
Table 4.8	Pits or Septic Tanks getting drowned during High Tides	33
Table 4.9	Reasons for not Having Hygienic Latrine	33
Table 4.10	Dimensions and Volumes of Different Sizes of Septic Tanks and Pit Latrines	34
Table 4.11	Average Filling Time of Unhygienic Pit Latrines	35
Table 4.12	Average Filling Time of Hygienic Single Pit Latrines	35
Table 4.13	Average Filling Time of Hygienic Twin Pit Latrines	35

Tables	Title	Page
Table 4.14	Average Filling Time of Hygienic Septic Tanks	35
Table 4.15	Numbers of Latrines that Never Filled Vs Their Construction Age	35
Table 4.16	Present Practice of Sludge Disposal at Galachipa Pourashava	36
Table 4.17	Respondents' Opinion on the Ways of Improving FSM Services by the Pourashava	37
Table 4.18	Respondents' Opinion on the Payment Modality for FSM Services to be provided by the Pourashava	38
Table 4.19	Respondents' Willingness to Pay in Addition for Improved FSM Service	38
Table 4.20	Demand for FS Collection and Disposal	39
Table 5.1	Types of Unhygienic Latrines by Income Groups	42
Table 5.2	Fund Required for Low Income Groups to Repair their Unhygienic Toilets and Install Hygienic Toilet in place of Hanging Toilet	42
Table 5.3	Estimated Amount of Faecal Sludge Generation in Galachipa Pourashava	44
Table 5.4	Different Options for Faecal Sludge Management Based on Resource Recovery Approach	47
Table 6.1	Strategy for Awareness Raising	51
Table 6.2	Capital Cost for Establishment of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa	54
Table 6.3	Operation and Maintenance Cost for Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa	55
Table 6.4	Pit Cleaning and Treatment Charge	55
Table 6.5	Average Household Income Vs Monthly Expenditure on Utility Services	56
Table 6.6	Sanitation Fee or Rate per Household (91.49% of Holding Paying for the Services)	56
Table 6.7	Sanitation Fee or Rate per Household (100% of Holding Paying for the Services)	56
Table 6.8	Project Income Statement (Scenario-1)	57
Table 6.9	Project Cash Flow (Scenario-1)	58
Table 6.10	Project Income Statement (Scenario-2)	58
Table 6.11	Project Cash Flow (Scenario-2)	58
Table 6.12	Steps for Implementation of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa	65
Table 6.13	Targets for Improvement	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
Fig 1.1	Locations of the Batch I Pourashavas included under the Project.	2
Fig 3.1	Comparison of Population Growth Rate	17
Fig 3.2	Map of Galachipa Pourashava	18
Fig 4.1	Occupation of the HH Members	28
Fig 4.2	Percentage of Occurrence of Diseases by Different Income Groups	29
Fig 4.3	Sanitation Situation of Galachipa Pourashava	31
Fig 4.4	Duration versus Percentage of Pit/Septic Tank Cleaning	34
Fig 4.5	Cost of Pit /Septic Tank Cleaning	37
Fig 6.1	Map showing proposed site for faecal sludge treatment plant and distance from different wards to the proposed site	53
Fig 6.2	Financial Flow for Municipally Owned and Privately Operated Model	62

LIST OF PLATES

Plates	Title	Page
Plate 3.1	Current Landfill Site	22
Plate 3.2	Current Landfill Site – operation is very limited	22
Plate 3.3	Municipal solid waste is dumped at roadside canal	23
Plate 3.4	The motor cycle stand, which might have been the outcome of roadside canal dumping	23
Plate 3.5	Pit / Tank Emptying Machine	23
Plate 3.6	Emptying Machine and Sweeper	23
Plate 5.1	4 cu.m capacity Vaccutug, the Vaccum tank is installed on a truck	45
Plate 5.2	2 cu.m capacity Vaccutug, the Vaccum tank is installed on a pick-up van	45
Plate 5.3	2 cu.m capacity Vaccutug, the Vaccum tank is fixed with a tractor trolley	45
Plate 6.1	Pick-up mounted vaccutug	52

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Bangladesh has one of the highest population densities in the world (1,125 per sq km) and has been rapidly urbanizing. While the country's total population has been increasing at about 1.4% per annum, its urban population has been growing at about 4% per annum. It is expected that Bangladesh's urban population will increase from the currently estimated figure of 39 million, accounting for about 26% of the country's total population, to about 116 million by 2040, accounting for about 50% of the country's total population (BBS 2012).

This rapid urbanization has resulted in most of the urban local bodies, that are mandated to provide urban health and environment related services which includes solid waste management and sanitation, facing a severe strain in keeping up with the increased demand on its infrastructural facilities and urban services. The urban local bodies do not have the requisite institutional and financial capacities to address such a worsening situation of solid waste management sanitation situation due to rapid urbanization. Besides, Climate change and variability are critical development issues for the rapidly growing urban areas, particularly at the low lying coastal urban areas, which are naturally exposed to sea level rise, storm surges, and more frequent and intense storm events.

The coastal towns, with population of around 7 million, include both smaller pourashavas (secondary towns) and larger cities such as Khulna, Chittagong, and Barisal. Infrastructure is currently inadequate in these areas as they are either damaged by natural disasters or otherwise no longer functioning effectively. Weak local governance and municipal management coupled with high poverty incidence, and remote locations, create persistent development challenges to these areas. Climate change, variability, and natural disasters further aggravate development in coastal towns, with disproportionate impacts to women and the poor. The increased incidence of drought and saline intrusion (from sea level rise and storm surges) into groundwater, coupled with high non-revenue water, is posing serious risks to drinking water supplies, requiring the potential for developing new, but costlier, water supply sources located at far distances. Poor access to sanitation in coastal towns is also posing serious public and environmental health risks (Bangladesh is currently behind in achieving its MDG Target 10 indicators for urban sanitation). Drainage systems are underdeveloped and poorly maintained, and would be made further obsolete under more intense and frequent storm events.

In the light of this scenario, Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project being funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) aims to take a holistic and integrated approach to urban development and environmental improvement in vulnerable coastal towns of Bangladesh which suffer deficits in basic urban services and are severely at risk to the impacts of climate change. The Project will provide climate resilient municipal infrastructure, and strengthen institutional capacity, local governance and knowledge based public awareness, for improved urban planning and service delivery considering climate change and disaster risks. The key infrastructure investments include drainage, water supply, sanitation, cyclone shelters and other municipal infrastructures including emergency access roads and bridges, solid waste management, bus terminals, slum improvements, boat landings, and markets. All these investments will benefit the poor and women. The Project will be implemented in 2 Batches in eight vulnerable coastal towns (Batch I Towns: Amtali, Galachipa, Galachipa and Pirojpur. Batch II Towns: Barguna, Bhola, Daulat Khan and Kalapara). Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC) acting through its Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) will be the Executing Agencies for the Project.

Figure 1 below presents the locations of the above mentioned Batch I pourashavas included under the Project.

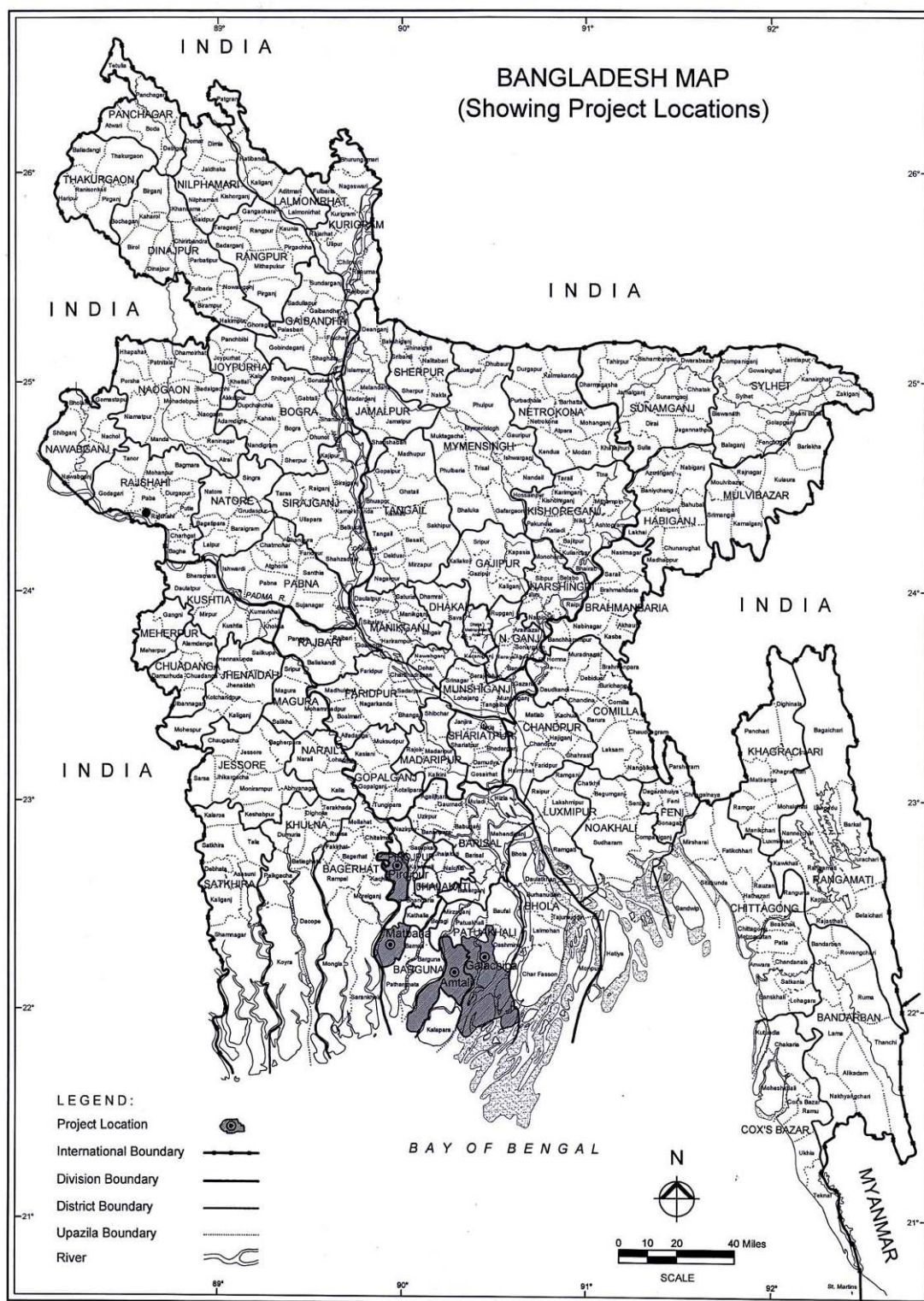


Figure 1.1: Locations of the Batch I Pourashavas included under the Project.

1.2 Goal

The main goal of this consultancy assignment is to develop a sanitation plan for the Galachipa pourashava. It is expected that the sanitation plan will guide the Galachipa pourashava to manage the sanitation problem especially related to faecal sludge in environmentally sound manner

1.3 Objectives of this Study

- Assess existing sanitation systems and gaps including current septage and wastewater management practices, institutional arrangements, and regulatory and or socio-economic barriers;
- Evaluate various technology options and management approaches for septage and decentralized sanitation management including collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal;
- Assess land availability for such requirements;
- Assess existing private operations in sanitation, and explore opportunities for private sector participation including possible incentives and contract structure (rental/lease of emptying vehicles and associated equipments, etc);
- Assess financial arrangements (tax and fees) for cost recovery and O&M arrangements;
- Assess awareness levels, cultural acceptability towards proposed septage management practices and willingness to pay for the service, and identify communication/awareness building strategy;
- Incorporate findings of baseline study, prepare sanitation plans.
- Design the complete value chain model for septage management.
- Include institutional, financial, and operational arrangements.
- Business strategy and plan for engaging private sector.

1.4 Methodology

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, two types of data were collected which are as follows:

1.4.1 Primary Data

In order to assess the existing sanitation condition, awareness of the community about sanitation and their willingness to pay for improvement of sanitation condition, household sample survey was conducted in different income groups, using structured questionnaire survey. Apart from household questionnaire survey, structured questionnaire survey was also conducted to record the views of municipal staff to identify institutional weakness regarding sanitation and their views to improve it. Questionnaire format is attached as Annex-I.

For collection of primary data from field, an institutional survey format and a questionnaire survey format were developed to collect baseline data from the four Batch I towns. The institutional survey was conducted to collect all relevant data from the concerned Pourashava authorities, while baseline questionnaire survey was carried out at individual households for collection of necessary relevant data for preparation of the sanitation plans. The formats have been attached in Annex-1 and Annex-2 respectively.

To draw the sample size of households from the respective pourashavas, the calculation of sample size (n) was decided based on general statistical methods like the ones described by Salant (1994) and Rea (1997) and on the equation below:

$$n = \frac{t_p^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p) \cdot N}{t_p^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p) + (N-1) \cdot y^2}$$

Where, N stands for population size, y for sampling error, p for the tune proportion set as 0.5 and t_p is equal to 1.96 for 95% confidence level.

Table 1.1 below depicts the already calculated sample sizes under pre-defined sampling errors for household surveys. This table can give guidance on the number of households to be assessed to obtain reliable results.

Table 1.1: Calculation of Sample Sizes for Household Surveys

Total No. of HH	Required Sample Size Allowing 95% Confidence Level		
	±5% Sampling Error	±7% Sampling Error	±10% Sampling Error
100	50	50	49
250	152	110	70
500	217	141	81
750	254	156	85
1,000	278	164	88
2,500	333	182	93
5,000	357	189	94
10,000	370	192	95
25,000	378	194	96
50,000	381	195	96
100,000	383	196	96
1,000,000	384	196	96
100,000,000	384	196	96

Now, considering 95% confidence Level and ±5%, ±7% and ±10% sampling errors, the sample sizes for Galachipa Pourashava and the actual no. of households surveyed at Galachipa is shown in Table 1.2 below:

Table 1.2: Sample Sizes for Household Surveys in Four Batch I Town: Galachipa

Pourashava	No. of Household	Sample Size			Actual No. of HH Surveyed
		±5% Sampling Error	±7% Sampling Error	±10% Sampling Error	
Galachipa	4,928	357	189	94	94

1.4.2 Secondary Data

In addition to the primary data, secondary data for preparation of the sanitation plan was collected from the pourashava, previous studies for the Costal Town Improvement Project, pourashava budget, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and other relevant studies as well as field observation. Moreover, all government policies and strategies regarding sanitation were reviewed and analyzed.

1.4.3 Data Collection and Analysis

Comprehensive data collection requires a good number of investigators and data collectors. Four Field Investigators (Junior Urban Planners) have been engaged for data collection. They have been recruited from the respective professional sectors. Field Investigators (supervisor and surveyors) have been given training on the questionnaires and they have been explained each and every section of the questionnaire before going to the field test and thereafter the actual data collection will be started in the field. The Field Investigators (Junior Urban Planners) were guided and closely monitored by the Senior Urban Planner at the field level and the Consultant.

After field survey, the collected data were entered into computer by using SPSS and then analyzed by both SPSS and Microsoft Excel. Maps for the report were prepared using GIS Arc View and Auto Cad.

1.5 Time Line for the Assignment

As per the contract the consultant has to complete the work in 66 man days spread over six months. The consultant had the plan to start field work from the first week of January, 2014. However, due political unrest, field work could not be started in time – the field work was started from the last week of January. Table 1.3 shows the time line for the assignment:

Table 1.3: Time line for the Assignment

SL. No.	Item	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	April 2013	May 2013
1	Collection of Relevant Secondary Data, e.g. BBS Census Data, Master Plan Data and Maps						
2	Preparation for the Questionnaire and Formats and Finalize Study Methodology						
3	Recruitment and Training of Field Investigators						
4	Inception Report						
5	Field Survey (Questionnaire & Institutional Survey)						
6	Preparation of Outline for Sanitation Plans for Four Batch I Towns						
7	Data Checking and Compilation						
8	Data Review and Cross Checking						
9	Preparation of Draft Sanitation Plans for Four Batch I Towns						
10	Final Report						

CHAPTER 2

EXISTING GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SANITATION

2.1 Key Actors for Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Sub-sectors

As regards water supply, sanitation and solid waste management sub-sectors in Bangladesh, the Local Government Division (LGD) under the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLRD&C) at the national level is responsible for overall planning, identification of investment projects, monitoring and observance of rules governing urban local bodies i.e. city corporations and municipalities and agencies under it (viz. Department of Public Health Engineering, Local Government Engineering Department and WASAs), private sector and NGOs/CBOs. However, each organization is responsible for its own activities. In the following sections role of different agencies is described:

Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE): It is the oldest department under the LGD. It gives municipalities' technical assistance for water supply, sanitation, and drainage services except in Dhaka and Chittagong in accordance with the National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998. DPHE constructs water systems for municipalities and transfers ownership of infrastructure to the municipality concerned after three years of joint operation without any charge for the capital cost recovery. Non-recovery of capital leads to low tariff charge by the municipalities for the service.

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED): It is currently responsible for a number of development projects throughout the country covering besides physical interventions, service oriented interventions in water supply, sanitation and solid waste management, socio-economic development of slum dwellers and other development activities in the city corporations and municipalities. Its prime responsibility is of a nodal agency for rural development and has also been associated with urban sector development. According to the National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998, in particular foreign aided projects where it is specifically required as a component of overall infrastructure development package, LGED may also undertake water supply and sanitation related activities. In such project-based cases, LGED assists the municipalities in implementation and provides technical assistance. The role of LGED in water and sanitation project is similar to DPHE, i.e. technical assistance to porsahavas (municipalities).

Water and Sewerage Authorities (WASAs): There are four WASAs, Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority (DWASA), Chittagong Water and Sewerage Authority (CWASA), Khulna Water and Sewerage Authority (KWASA) and Rajshahi Water and Sewerage Authority (RWASA). Under recent Water Supply and Sewerage Authority Act, 1996, the main responsibilities of WASAs are:

- Construction, operation and maintenance of water treatment plants, water extraction facilities and water distribution systems;
- Development, operation and maintenance of sewerage systems and sewerage treatment plants;
- Development, operation and maintenance of storm drainage system to remove water logging;
- Disposal of industrial waste.

However, the WASAs are responsible for water supply and sanitation in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna City areas only.

City Corporations and Pourashavas (Municipalities)

At present there are eleven city corporations in Dhaka (North and South), Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, Sylhet, Rangpur, Gazipur, Narayanganj and Comilla, and 315 municipalities called pourashavas. The city corporations are now governed by Local Government (City Corporation) (Amended) Act, 2011, while the municipalities are governed by Local Government (Pourashava) (Amended) Act, 2010. Pourashavas are solely responsible for water supply, sanitation and solid waste management under their jurisdiction. Pourashavas collect tax for conservancy from the building property owners and manage solid waste. Water tax is collected only where piped water supply is available and is provided by Pourashava. In general, DPHE develops the necessary piped water supply infrastructure and then handovers to Pourashava, and afterwards the Pourashava maintains it and expands it. Pourashava does not take any tax/rate or service charge for sanitation or faecal sludge management, and does not provide any service on this regard as well. There is a post of 'Sanitary Inspector', who only takes care of providing notices against unsanitary latrines and illegal connections of the latrines to the drains.

NGOs/ CBOs/ Private Sector: According to ADAB, it is estimated that there are 13,000 welfare NGOs and over 600 development NGOs in Bangladesh. Majority of NGOs are working on rural sectors, only few NGOs (approximately 40-50) are working in the urban sector (GoB-UNDP, 1994). NGO Affairs Bureau states that a total of 2,298 NGOs have been enlisted under them as on February 28, 2014.

According to different researches the growth of NGOs in terms of both number and amount of funding is explained by the fact that NGOs are more responsive to their communities than the government agencies for delivering services in respective areas. In general, NGO roles are seen as complementary to those of government organizations with NGOs providing services catering for local needs, knowledge, communications, and resources.

Although NGOs and the private sector are currently not fully engaged in provision of municipal services, there are opportunities for their increased involvement in doing so and in helping to improve efficiency of municipalities through technical support, training, and other services. Already, there are good examples of active involvement of NGOs in water, sanitation, and solid waste management projects with government agencies.

International NGOs (Water Aid, CARE and Plan Bangladesh) as well as few national NGOs (BRAC, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, NGO-Forum, DSK, VERC and PSTC) are working actively in sanitation sector in Bangladesh. These NGOs have been working at grassroots level in different fields, with participation of the local people and local partner NGOs. The NGOs have also been supporting DPHE with motivation and education programs targeting the communities.

National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998 has also put emphasis on participation of private sector and NGOs in water supply and sanitation projects in urban areas.

Most important feature of NGOs operating in the urban sector is that they are mainly concerned with organizing and mobilizing the poor so that they are empowered to meet the challenges they have to face. Part of this process is to provide small credit for income generating activities and to provide programs aimed at delivering better facility in health, nutrition, education, literacy, sanitation and so on.

2.2 National and Local Government Policies and Plan for Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Sub-sector

Some important government policies and plans with regard to water and sanitation sub-sector are as follows:

National Policy for Water Supply and Sanitation 1998 has been prepared by the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Cooperatives. According to this policy the government shall follow the following strategies:

- Development of water supply and sanitation¹ sector through local bodies, public-private sector, NGOs, CBOs and women groups;
- Gradual cost-sharing and introduction of economic pricing for services;
- Promotion of private sector participation through BOO/BOT and other arrangements for urban water supply. For this purpose opportunities will be created for involving the private sector in billing and collection;
- Local Government Bodies (City Corporations and Pourashava) may transfer, where feasible collection, removal and management of solid waste to the private sector;
- Measures to be taken for recycling of waste as much as possible and use of organic waste materials for compost and bio-gas production;
- Private sector including NGO participation in sanitation to be encouraged;
- Setting up of community latrines by urban local government bodies and leasing them out to private sector for operation and maintenance; and
- WASAs and relevant agencies shall support any collective initiative by the poor living in slums and squatter settlements in having access to water services on payment.

Urban Management Policy Statement 1998, prepared by the Government of Bangladesh has clearly recommended the pourashavas (municipalities) for privatization of services as well as giving priority to development of slums including provision of water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal. Some of the key features of this policy are:

- In the interest of providing economic, efficient and reliable services, Pourashavas shall endeavor to contract out solid waste disposal, public sanitation, drain cleaning and road maintenance;
- In development works, Pourashava shall give adequate priority to improvements of slums including provision of water, sanitation, solid waste management, footpaths, and street lighting. Self-help shall be the basis of such development but the pourashava will provide necessary facilitation; and
- The government support to pourashavas activities shall be closely linked with the pourashavas' effort towards implementing the government policy. Local Government Division shall monitor the performance and implementation of this policy.

National Sanitation Strategy 2005, prepared by the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives has set-up national sanitation goal to achieve 100% sanitation coverage by 2010. In the Strategy "Sanitation" means total sanitary condition for healthy living which includes hygienic latrine facilities, proper management of solid waste and proper disposal of household wastewater and storm water. The term "100% sanitation" means to include the following:

¹ According to this policy sanitation means human excreta and sludge disposal and solid waste management

- No open defecation;
- Hygienic latrines available to all;
- Use of hygienic latrines by all;
- Proper maintenance of latrines for continual use; and
- Improved hygienic practice.

The national sanitation strategy focuses on the following six major issues:

- Open defecation;
- Hardcore poor remaining unserved;
- Use of unhygienic latrines;
- Lack of hygiene practice;
- Urban sanitation; and
- Solid waste & household wastewater disposal not duly addressed

Institutional, financial, technological and social aspects are considered in formulating strategies to address each of the issues listed above.

To overcome a number of technological challenges for achieving adequate sanitation coverage the following strategies are recommended:

- Low cost technology options;
- Sewage treatment technologies with greater emphasis on resource recovery and recycling must be given top priority in improving urban sanitation situation;
- Appropriate desludging of septic tanks and pit latrines must be enforced and effluent disposed of in a proper manner. Sludge emptying services by City Corporation and Pourashava must be in place; and
- Multiple technology options must be considered including decentralized wastewater management option.

The national sanitation strategy broadly guides the respective institutions e.g., LGIs, NGOs, public utilities and government agencies to develop their own action plans for achieving 100% sanitation in their implementation areas with the help of the following broad actions:

- Development of national sanitation mapping;
- Review and updating of national sanitation mapping; and
- Assessment of sector progress.

Pro-Poor Strategy for Water and Sanitation Sector 2005 has been prepared by the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives. The Pro-poor strategy for sanitation is based on identifying all hardcore poor households whose basic minimum need for sanitation is not met and then providing them the basic minimum service level by giving them preference in resource allocation. In the strategy, to define hardcore poor households two sets of criteria are used: i) eligibility criteria and ii) exclusion criteria. Eligibility criteria are as follows:

- Landless households;
- Pavement dwellers/ homeless;
- The main earning person or the head of the family is a day laborer, owning less than 50 decimal of agriculture land or residing in a rented premise less than 200 square feet and having no fixed source of income; and
- Households headed by disabled or females or old (65+ years) persons.

If answer to any of the criteria is 'yes', the household will be treated as hardcore poor to get priority unless excluded by the 'exclusion -criteria'. Exclusion criteria are as follows:

- The households owning more than 1 acre of land (cultivable and homestead) will be excluded from the list.; and

- The households with income level greater than the income corresponding to the 'Poverty-line' definition would be excluded from the list. The poverty line is defined by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) on the basis of 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey'.

Local Government (Paurashava) (Amended) Act, 2010 has been prepared for administering the activities of the Pourashavas, and it has replaced previously prepared Paurashava Ordinance, 1977. According to the Chapter 2 (Clauses 50-61) of Local Government (Paurashava) (Amended) Act, 2010, urban local government bodies (pourashavas) are responsible for such functions as preparation of development plans, implementation of the development plans, land use planning, building control, public infrastructure development (e.g. roads, drains, bus & truck terminals etc.), water supply, drainage & faecal sludge removal, solid waste management, street lighting, traffic control, regulation of markets, birth & death registration etc. The City Corporations also carry out similar types of functions.

Although Clause 50 (2) (kha) states drainage & faecal sludge removal as an important function of the Pourashavas, specific measures have not been mentioned regarding sanitation or faecal sludge removal/disposal in the 'Second Tafsil (Detailed Functions of the Pourashavas)' – the statements under the heading 'Public Toilet' depict that the individual holdings would have to construct and maintain their toilets and remove faecal sludge according to the requirement of the Pourashava.

Relevant Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Functions of Pourashava according to Local Government (Paurashava) (Amended) Act, 2010 have been depicted as follows with the notation of the concerned section numbers:

50 **Responsibilities and Functions of Pourashava. –**

- (1) The main responsibilities of Pourashava include –
 - (a) On the basis of this act and other regulations established by other laws, ensure provision of all sorts of citizen facilities for the citizens of their concerned jurisdictions;
 - (b) Ensure coordination among municipal administration and government officers and staff, and ensure coordinated actions;
 - (c) Infrastructure development, building control, preparation of urban development plan and its implementation, with the vision of ensuring municipal services to the citizens within municipal area;
 - (d) Ensure citizens' safety and security, and maintain public discipline;
- (2) To fulfill the objectives of Sub-section (1), the functions of Pourashava include –
 - (a) Supply of water for use in residential, industrial and commercial purposes;
 - (b) Storm water drainage and sewerage;
 - (c) Waste management;
 - (d) Preparation of plan to ensure economic and social justice;
 - (e) Construction of roads and footpaths for improvement of the transportation system, and construction of terminals for convenience in public movement as well as transportation of passengers and goods;
 - (f) Activities mentioned in 'Birth and Death Registration Act, 2004 (29 No. Act of 2004);
 - (g) Preparation of 'Traffic Management Plan' for transportation management, ensure passenger shades, streetlight, vehicle parking places and bus stand or bus stop for the convenience of the street movers.
 - (h) Citizens' health and environmental protection, tree plantation and protection;
 - (i) Establishment and management of markets and slaughter houses;

- (j) Promotion of education, sports, recreation, entertainment and cultural facilities, and beatification of municipal area;
 - (k) Other functions imposed by laws, acts, rules, sub-rules, bylaws or government orders.
 - (3) The abovementioned functions can not be postponed, even if Pourashava does not have its own technical management and financial capacity.
 - (4) If any function mentioned in Sub-sections (1) and (2) is not accomplished, Government will be able to provide necessary instructions on this regard.
 - (5) In addition to the abovementioned functions, Pourashava will also accomplish the functions mentioned in 'Second Tafsil' according to its financial capacity.
- 95 **Infrastructural Services Projects.** – (1) Whatever said under this act, based on other laws/rules/regulations on environment, development planning, project implementation, operation, maintenance and management, Pourashava will be able to make partnership contract agreement with any public or private organization and ensure finance, implementation, maintenance and operation of any relevant project, thereby ensure the concerned service oriented functions.
- 96 **Categories or types of agreements regarding participation of private sector**
- (1) To ensure municipal infrastructural services, Pourashava will be able to contract private sector in defined procedure.
 - (2) Keeping the objective of the abovementioned section, Pourashava will be able to make following types of contracts, such as:
 - (a) Build, own and transfer;
 - (b) Build, own, operate and maintain;
 - (c) Build and transfer;
 - (d) Build, lease and transfer;
 - (e) Build, transfer and operate;
 - (f) Lease and management;
 - (g) Management;
 - (h) Rehabilitate, operate and transfer;
 - (i) Rehabilitate, own and operate;
 - (j) Service provision agreement;
 - (k) Deliver, operate and transfer.
- 97 **Functions of Pourashava or Other Organizations.** – Water supply, storm water drainage and sewerage, waste management, roads and commercial infrastructures – functions that are relevant with the municipal environmental infrastructures, Pourashava will be able to implement projects on these aspects for the convenience of the citizens in the following two ways:
- (a) Through own funding of Pourashava; or
 - (b) Through partnership agreement with government or private organizations.
- 98 **Municipal Tax Imposition.** – According to the prior approval received from the government, Pourashava will be able to impose all or any tax, sub-tax, rate, toll and fees etc. as mentioned in 'Third Tafsil'.
- However, it is conditioned that Pourashava will have to take permission from government in case of imposing any new tax.
- 101 **Instructions for imposition of tax –**

- (a) Government will be able to instruct Pourashava to impose tax, sub-tax, rate, toll or fees etc. as mentioned in 'Section 98'; or
- (b) Government will be able to instruct Pourashava to fix tax, sub-tax, rate, toll or fees etc. of any such type;
- (c) Government will be able to instruct Pourashava to release any person or persons or any property or categorized property from imposing any tax, sub-tax, rate, toll or fees etc. of any such type, or postpone or abolish such any tax, sub-tax, rate, toll or fees etc.

120 Power to prepare rule. –

- (1) To fulfill the objective of this act –
 - (a) According to Dafa (kha), government will be able to prepare rule through government gadget notification;
- (2) Not undermining the power under sub-section (1), government will be able to prepare rule regarding any or all aspects as well as regarding those aspects considered relevant and complementary, mentioned in 'Sixth Tafsil'.

121 Power to prepare sub-rule. –

- (1) To fulfill the objective of this act, through taking prior approval from government gadget notification, Pourashava will be able to prepare sub-rules that do not become incompatible with this act or rule.
- (2) Specifically, and not undermining the collectiveness of the previous power, the sub-rule will include any or all aspects mentioned in 'Seventh Tafsil'.

122 Power to prepare bylaw. –

- (1) To fulfill the objective of this act, Pourashava will be able to prepare bylaws regarding the aspects mentioned in 'Eighth Tafsil'.
- (2) Specifically, and not undermining the collectiveness of the previous power, such bylaws will be able to prepare regulations regarding any or all aspects as well as regarding those aspects considered relevant and complementary, mentioned in 'Eighth Tafsil'.

Second Tafsil (Section 50-71): Detailed Functions of Pourashava (Public Health) mentioned in Local Government (Paurashava) (Amended) Act, 2010

1. Health Management Responsibility

Pourashava will be responsible for health management under its jurisdiction, and will take necessary measures following this act.

3. Waste Removal, Collection and Management

- (1) Pourashava will take appropriate measures to collect and remove waste from all streets, general toilets, urinals, drains, buildings and places under its jurisdiction.
- (2) Under overall control and supervision, occupants of all buildings and places within municipal jurisdiction will be responsible for removal of waste from their concerned premises.
- (3) Pourashava will ensure placement of bins at different places of the city, and wherever such waste bins will be placed, through issuance of notices, Pourashava will be able to instruct the occupants of the neighboring buildings and lands to discard their wastes into such waste bins.

- (4) The waste removed or collected by municipal staff or under their supervision and the waste stored in the bins placed by the Pourashava, will be considered as the property of the Pourashava.

4. Public Toilet

- (1) Pourashava will ensure provision of sufficient numbers of separate latrines and urinal for men and women at appropriate locations, and will ensure maintenance and cleanliness.
- (2) The building owners of the buildings having latrines or urinals, will keep them in the condition satisfactory to Pourashava, and will have to engage the number of personnel for the purpose as deem necessary or defined by the Pourashava.
- (3) If any building does not possess any latrine or urinal or sufficient concerned facility, or possesses the latrine or urinal at an unacceptable place, Pourashava will be able to issue notice to the concerned building owner to accomplish the following–
 - (a) To ensure latrines and urinals as mentioned in the notice.
 - (b) To remove the waste from the latrines and urinals as mentioned in the notice.
 - (c) Where there is provision for underground sewerage line, Pourashava will be able to instruct the concerned building owners to provide connection of the latrine or urinals to the sewerage line.

12. Drainage

- (1) To drain out water, Pourashava will construct sufficient drains under its financial capacity, and considering public health and facility, will construct, maintain, protect and clean the drains.
- (2) Any owner of a building or land will be able to connect his/her drain with the municipal drain, under the approval of the Pourashava, and under the conditions defined by the Pourashava and after payment of the fee defined by the Pourashava.
- (3) All the private drains within the jurisdiction of the Pourashava will be under control and supervision of the Pourashava, and Pourashava will be able provide instructions to maintain and close them.

2.3 Existing Legal Framework for Water and Sanitation

The overall regulatory framework for water and sanitation sector consists of the acts and ordinances specifying the functions and responsibilities of the various sector institutions, the most important being:

- The 'Rules of Business 1996' allocating responsibilities to the various government departments and ministries;
- The Local Government Acts and Ordinances specifying the responsibilities of the different levels of Local Government Institutions;
- The Acts and Ordinances establishing the Pourashavas and City Corporations as well as the WASAs;
- The Environment Conservancy Act, 1995 and the Environment Conservation Rules, 1997, establishing the framework for environmental management and setting the environmental quality standards including water quality standards;
- Acts and ordinances related to public health and hygiene; and
- 'Bangladesh Water Act 2001' has been promulgated which deals with the following aspects: ownership, appropriation and water usage right; permissible use of water; general authorization and license for water use; control over water conservation and efficient use of water; protection of water and watersheds and related land resources, protection of environment; financial provisions; water sector institutions and water user associations; access to and rights over land.

Regulatory framework for urban water and sanitation sector encompasses the acts and ordinances specifying the functions and responsibilities of the Pourashavas, City Corporations and WASAs. The framework includes:

- The 'Rules of Business 1996' allocating responsibility of urban water supply and sanitation to LGD through DPHE in urban areas not declared municipalities;
- The Local Government (City Corporation) (Amended) Act, 2011 and Local Government (Paurashava) (Amended) Act, 2010 have defined the power, functions and responsibility in the WSS sector of Pourashavas and CCs as i) sanitation and control of environmental pollution, ii) provision and regulation of water supply, iii) removal, collection and disposal of refuse from public places, iv) provision and maintenance of public toilets, v) promotion of public health and health education and vi) provisions and maintenance of drainage systems; and
- The 'WASA Ordinance, 1963' giving GoB power to establish WASAs and permitting them to do any work relating to water supply, sewerage systems, solid waste management and drainage. The 1963 ordinance presently regulates Chittagong WASA while the Dhaka WASA is regulated by the 'WASA Act, 1996' which provides greater autonomy to DWASA, establishing a representative board with women representatives, new rules for recruitment of Chief Executives, management accountability and performance targets etc.

2.3.1 Legal Framework on Septic Tanks under Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) 1993

Clauses on septic tanks have been found in Chapter 7: Drainage and Sanitation of BNBC 1993. These clauses have been depicted as follows:

- Septic tanks discharging into either a subsurface disposal field or one or more seepage pits shall be required for the approval of drainage and sanitation plans for the places where public sewers are not available.
- Such disposal method shall be designed by a licensed professional in accordance with the requirement of the provisions of this code.
- The design of such system shall be on the basis of location with respect to wells or other sources of water, soil permeability, ground water elevation, area available and maximum occupancy of the building.
- Rainwater or ground water shall not be discharged into the septic tank.
- Septic tanks shall not discharge into open water courses.
- The minimum distance for various components of the disposal system shall be in accordance with.

Table 2.1: Location of Components of Sewerage Disposal System

System Component	Distance (m)				
	Building Foundation	Well	Stream	Seepage	Dry Well
Septic Tank	1.5	8	-	1.5	-
Disposal field	3	15	7.5	6	6
Seepage pit	4.5	15	15	6	6
Dry well	3	15	-	6	-

- The flow into a septic tank may be calculated on the basis of water consumption rate or on the basis of plumbing fixtures discharging simultaneously into it.
- The septic tank shall have a minimum liquid capacity of 2000 liters, minimum width 1m and minimum liquid depth 1m. The length of a septic tank shall be at least twice its width. It is recommended that the length of a septic tank be not more than 4 times its width.
- The maximum size of a septic tank shall be limited to the number of users not exceeding 300 persons for residential buildings (occupancy A, C, and D) and 1000 persons for all other occupancy groups. It is recommended to use independent parallel chamber septic tank for a population more than 100 persons for residential buildings (for occupancy groups A, C, and D) and 300 persons for all other occupancy groups.
- The diameter of a circular septic tank shall not be less than 1.4m and shall have an operating liquid depth not less than 1m.
- The volume required for digested sludge and scum may be computed on the basis of 0.04m³/capita/year.
- The liquid retention time of a septic tank shall be at least 1 day.
- The desludging frequency of a septic tank at least once a year.
- It is recommended to use two chamber septic tank when the capacity of a septic tank exceeds 3000 liters. The inlet compartment of a two chamber septic tank shall have a capacity not less than two-third of its total capacity.
- The septic tank shall be constructed of corrosion resistant material and be of permanent water tight construction. The manhole cover and the roof of the tank shall be designed for at least 7 kPa live load. The inlet compartment shall be provided with a manhole. Outlet compartment may also be provided with a manhole.

2.3.2 Environment Conservation Rules 1997

Environment Conservation Rules (ECR), 1997 has fixed standard for discharge of sewage into surface and inland water bodies. Following table shows the standards for discharge of sewage:

Table 2.2: Standard for Sewage Discharge

Parameter	Unit	Standard Limit
BOD	milligram/l	40
Nitrate	milligram/l	250
Phosphate	milligram/l	35
Suspended Solids	milligram/l	100
Temperature	Degree Centigrade	30
Coli form	number per 100 ml	100

As per ECA, construction and operation of sewage treatment requires site clearance certificate and thereafter an environmental clearance certificate which has to be renewed every year. It is under red category of the project which requires prior approval of site before construction.

2.4 Existing Financing Mechanism for Sanitation

Financing in the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector is done by various partners - the government, donors, NGOs and by the private sector or private individuals. The government's support to the development projects undertaken by government agencies comes in the form of Annual Development Programme (ADP) allocations. The donor contributions to the project are also mentioned in the ADPs. The donors also finance NGOs directly. The private sector involvement so far in the WSS sector can be said to be only by the individuals who buy tube wells and latrines directly from the market.

The ADP allocations (government and donor) in the WSS sector till FY 2007-08 was in between 2.5% to 3.0% of the National ADP. For example, in financial year (FY) 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 allocations to the WSS sector was 2.34% and 2.59%, respectively. However, increased allocations are observed in recent years. In FY 2008-09, the allocation increased to 3.6%. Again a significant increase is made in the present FY 2009-10, enhancing the allocation to 4.86% which is about double of what was allocated two years back. Within the total allocations in ADP the urban water supply get average 45%, followed by rural water supply (40%). Both urban and rural sanitation receive very low allocations, only 10% and 5%, respectively.

The substantial increase in the budget of FY 2009-10 possibly reflects the political commitment of the present government to achieve 100% coverage of water supply and sanitation 2013 respectively.

A recent analysis of budget for FY 2013-2014 by NGO Forum – a national NGO shows that per capita allocation in the ADP for WSS for Dhaka city is Tk. 900 whereas it is Tk. 11 for char land people, Tk. 22 for Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tk. 200 for coastal people.

2.5 Policy Gaps and Issues

It is evident from review of National Sanitation Strategy that faecal sludge collection and its management are the responsibility of the pourashavas. However, so far there has been no guideline, policy or rules from Ministry of Local Government – the nodal ministry dealing with sanitation regarding how to manage the faecal sludge. As per rule of business of Government of Bangladesh issuance of such rules or guideline is under the purview of Ministry of Local Government while Ministry of Environment is responsible for framing discharge standards. Moreover, there is no allocation from ADP specifically on faecal sludge management which falls under WSS sub sector of the ADP. Without proper guideline/rules followed by allocation of financial resources as well as human resources by the government, it is very difficult for pourashavas to initiate and execute faecal sludge management project. So far, the ADP allocation for sanitation has been focusing on building pit latrines to increase sanitation coverage in the country.

Review of the Pourashava Act reveals that under the public health section (Tafsil -2 section 50) which describes the services to be provided by the pourashava does not explicitly say anything about faecal sludge collection and its management. The section on waste management describes about collection process and disposal process of solid waste. However, the definition of waste in Pourashava Act includes human excreta as a part of waste. There is a need for more clarity regarding faecal sludge in the Pourashava Act. Using this Act, Ministry of Local Government can makes rules for faecal sludge collection and management. Although there is no mention in section 50(2) of the Pourashava Act 2009 about faecal sludge collection and treatment, however, this service can be provided as a part of waste management services (since the definition of waste mentioned in the Pourashava Act 2009 consists of human excreta also). Moreover, pourashava may provide faecal sludge collection and treatment service using section 50(2) (h) which says citizen's health and environmental protection as the responsibility of the pourashava. Since uncontrolled disposal of faecal sludge is an environmental and public health hazard, and as such under this clause, pourashava can provide the aforementioned services.

It has been found from review of the Pourashava Act that at present there is no provision to charge a fee for sanitation or faecal sludge management in case Pourashava provides such services. In order to charge a service charge or fee/rate for faecal sludge collection and management, pourashava has to get approval from the Ministry of Local Government. Alternatively, Ministry of Local Government can amend the Pourashava Act and include sanitation fee or charge as a separate fee similar to water rate or conservancy charge as mentioned in the Act. Cost recovery is very important for sustainability of municipal services.

CHAPTER 3

AN OVERVIEW OF GALACHIPA POURASHAVA

3.1 Background

Galachipa Town is situated on the bank of river Ramnabad . Galachipa Pourashava was established in 1998. At present, Galachipa Pourashava covers an area of 3.40 sq. km and consists of 9 wards. According to 2011 census report, the population was 21,200. The Pourashava belongs to category 'A' class.

Average monthly minimum temperature of Galachipa town is 13.46°C occurring in January and the average monthly highest temperature is 33.21°C occurring in April. The annual rainfall ranges from 3 cm to 335 cm (average 130 cm). Few low lying areas of Galachipa Town suffer from inundation caused by high tides, especially during full moon, no moon and in rainy season. Map of Galachipa Pourashava has been presented in Fig 3.2.

3.2 Chronology of Population Growth

Past census data of Galachipa Pourashava reveals that there has not been that much increase in the population from 2001. Table 3.1 shows the chronology of population growth of Galachipa Pourashava since 2001.

Table 3.1 Population of Galachipa Pourashava

Year	Population	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
2001	17,373	2.01
2011	21,200	

Source: BBS Census 2001 and BBS Census 2011

Table 3.1 depicts that total population of Galachipa Pourashava in the census the year 2001 and 2011 were 17,373 and 21,200 respectively, which shows an average annual growth rate of 2.01%. During the same period, national population growth rate was 1.37% and national urban population growth rate was 4.12%. Using the growth rate 2001-2011 census year of Galachipa, the projected population for the year 2014 stands at 22,505. A comparison of this growth rate with the national population growth and the urban population growth rate is presented in Fig 3.1 below:

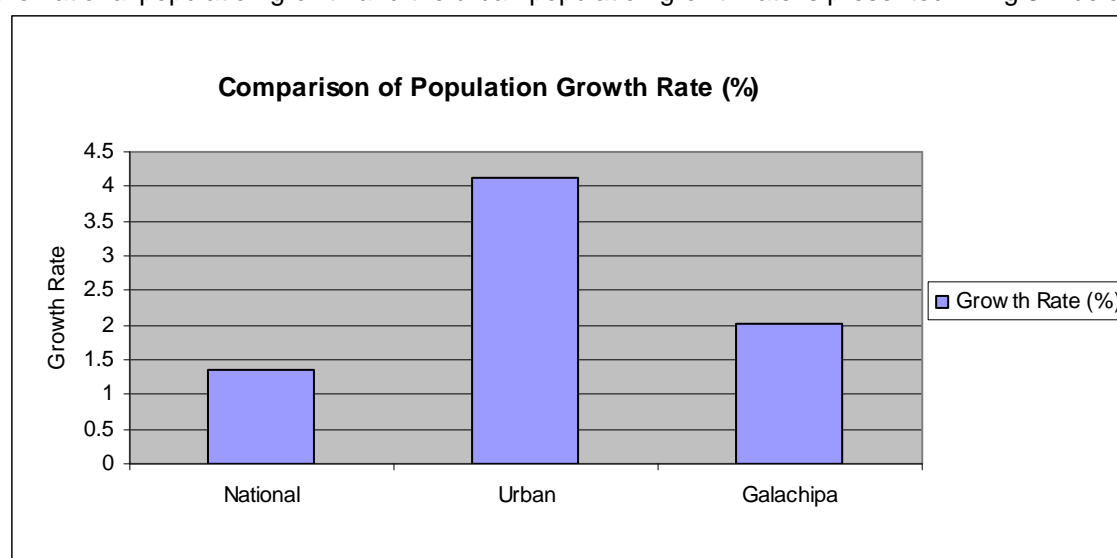


Fig 3.1: Comparison of Population Growth Rate

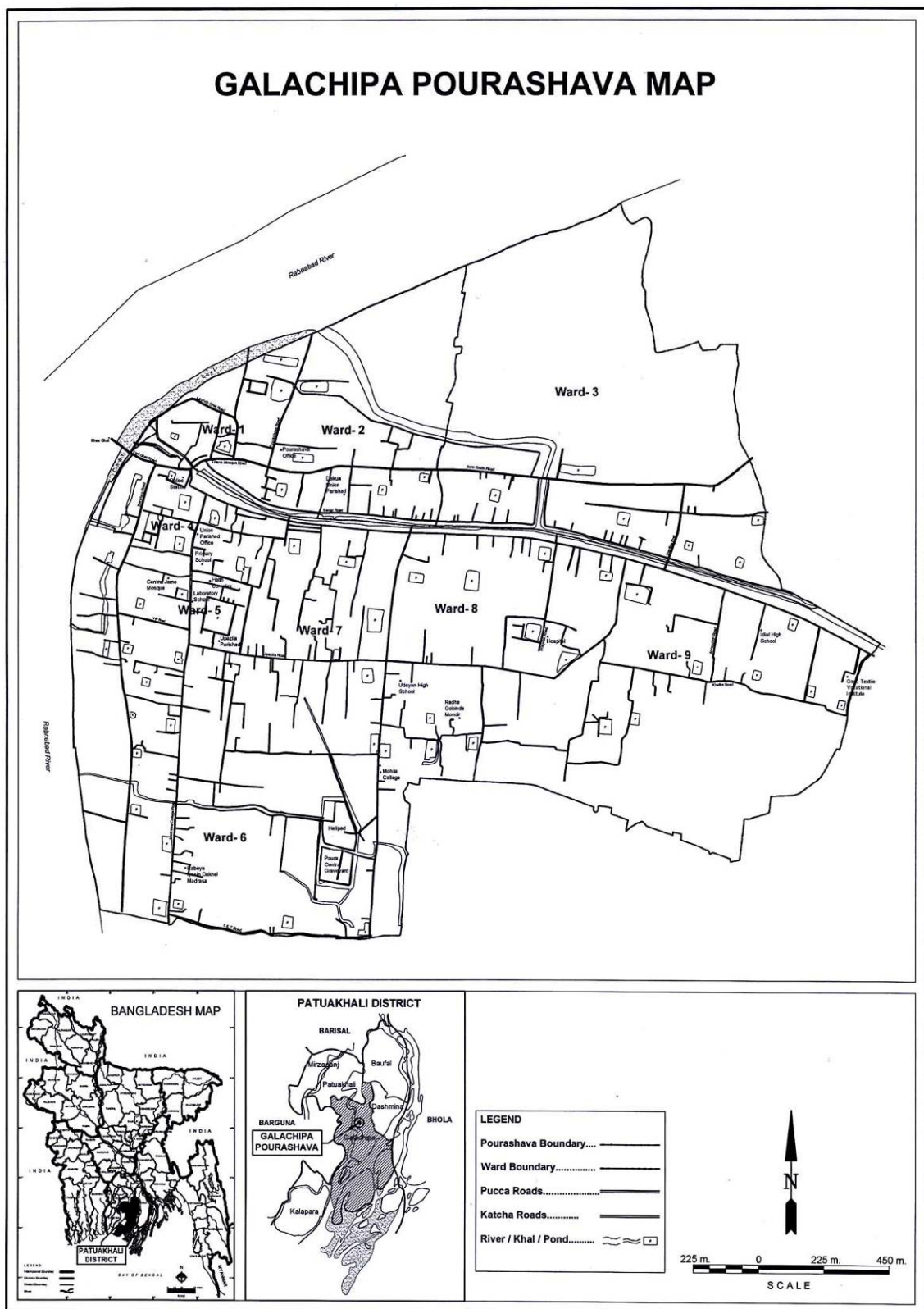


Fig 3.2: Map of Galachipa Pourashava

3.3 Population Projections for Galachipa Pourashava

For preparation of action plan for sanitation, 2011 census population of Galachipa Pourashava (21,200) has been considered as the base year population, and it has been projected up to 2035, based on certain assumptions. Three types of annual growth rates have been considered in this process, i.e. low, medium and high growth rates. The annual growth rate under low growth rate has been assumed 2.01 percent (considering 2001-2011 annual growth rate of Galachipa Pourashava); for medium growth rate, it is assumed 3 percent (considering higher in-migration to the town due to infrastructure improvement under CTIIP); and for high growth rate it is assumed 4.012 percent (at national average urban growth rate 2001-2011 considering much higher in-migration to the town generated due to infrastructure improvement). Table 3.2 shows the projected population of Galachipa Pourashava during for the period 2014 to 2035.

Table 3.2 Projected Population of Galachipa Pourashava

Year	Low Annual Growth Rate (2.01%)	Medium Annual Growth Rate (3.00%)	High Annual Growth Rate (4.012%)
2014	22,505	23,166	23,930
2015	22,957	23,861	24,916
2020	25,360	27,661	30,489
2025	28,014	32,067	37,309
2030	30,947	37,174	45,655
2035	34,186	43,095	55,867

Estimated by the Consultant

In the event of rapid development at Galachipa Town, a high growth rate of population may be anticipated, which will cause rise of population to 55 thousand by the year 2035. Under the medium population growth, the projected population is estimated at 43 thousand, while the population under low growth rate is estimated at 34 thousand.

3.4 Road and Drainage Condition:

The overall roads of the Galachipa Pourashava are in moderate condition. Almost half of the roads at Galachipa Pourashava are Brick Soiling (25.07%) and CC (23.84%). Table 3.3 below shows the length of the roads of Galachipa Pourashava under different width categories:

Table 3.3: Road Length by Type (Construction Category) at Galachipa Pourashava

Type of Road	Length of Roads (Km)								Total	Percentage
	2.5 Meter or Less Width	2.5 Meter Width	3 Meter Width	3.5 Meter Width	4 Meter Width	4.5 Meter Width	5 Meter Width	5 Meter or More Width		
Earthen/ Kutcha	1.56	0.40	1.07	0.1	0.25	0.34	0.18	0.33	4.23	11.05
Brick Soiling	4.30	4.83	0.47						9.6	25.07
HBB		1.5	2.34				0.22		4.06	10.60
Cement Concrete (CC)	2.62	4.59		1.92					9.13	23.84
RCC			1.88		0.75				2.63	6.87
Bituminous Carpeting	0.42		0.98	1.98	0.79	1.5	2.93	0.042	8.642	22.57
Total	8.9	11.32	6.74	4.00	1.79	1.84	3.33	0.372	38.292	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

It can be seen from Table 3.3 that the total length of roads at Galachipa Pourashava is about 38.292 km, of which 9.6 km is Brick Soiling and 9.13 km is CC roads. Most of the roads of the Pourashava are narrow – 20.22 km (52.80%) roads of the Pourashava have the width of 2.5 meter or less. Galachipa Pourashava possesses only 8.642 km bituminous carpeting roads. Apart from the prevailing road condition, another very important drawback is that Galachipa Pourashava is detached from the rest part of the district by River Ramnabad – although there is ferry service, it only operates when there is adequate numbers of goods carrying vehicles. Local people use to cross the river by local engine boats. Such disruption in roadway communication might hinder future prospective growth of Galachipa Town.

The overall condition of drains at the Galachipa Pourashava is not satisfactory as well. Table 3.4 below shows the length of drains at Galachipa Pourashava under different categories:

Table 3.4: Drain Length by Type at Galachipa Pourashava

Type of Drain	Length (Km)	Percentage
Earthen	0.852	11.56
Brick	3.519	47.74
RCC	3.00	40.70
Total	7.371	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.4 illustrates that the total length of drains at Galachipa Pourashava is only 7.371 km. The lengths for RCC, Brick and earthen/kutchra drains are 3 km, 3.519 km and 0.852 km respectively.

3.5 Source of Water for Drinking and Other Purposes

Table 3.5 below shows the number and percentage of households using different sources of water at Galachipa Pourashava based on BBS Census 2011 data:

Table 3.5: Different Sources of Water at Galachipa Pourashava

Description	Population	HH	Piped Water		Tube Well Water		Other	
			HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Ward 1	2,483	589	162	27.5	427	72.5	0	0
Ward 2	2,122	498	23	4.6	474	95.2	1	0.2
Ward 3	1,430	325	20	6.2	305	93.8	0	0
Ward 4	2,275	557	30	5.4	527	94.6	0	0
Ward 5	1,755	446	24	5.4	421	94.4	1	0.2
Ward 6	3,352	717	52	7.3	665	92.7	0	0
Ward 7	3,148	734	189	25.7	538	73.3	7	1
Ward 8	2,301	524	46	8.8	477	91	1	0.2
Ward 9	2,334	538	71	13.2	467	86.8	0	0
Total	21,200	4,928	617	12.5	4,300	87.3	10	0.2

Source: BBS Census 2011

Table 3.5 illustrates that 12.5% household use tap water in comparison to 87.3% tube well water users. However, percentage of tap water users has been considerably increased in last three years. Now, Galachipa Pourashava possesses piped water supply facility. Out of total 6,007 holdings, 2,329 holdings of the Pourashava are now served with piped water supply facility. The water bill is generated on the usage of water (metered), and 3 unit rates have been fixed for different types of users: Taka 5 unit rate for educational and religious institutions; Taka 10 unit rate for residential connections and Taka 15 unit rate for commercial entities. Table 3.6 below depicts the cross tabulation between different income groups versus different ranges of water bills borne to their households.

Table 3.6: Water Bills by Income Groups at Galachipa Pourashava

Household Income	No. of HHs under Different Water Bill Ranges (Taka)			No. of HHs
	Up to 200	201-400	401-600	
Up to 5,000				
5,001-10,000	5	1		6
10,001-15,000	8	2		10
15,001-20,000	11	2		13
20,001-25,000	7	1	1	9
25,001-30,000	2	3		5
30,001-35,000	2	1		3
35,001-40,000	2			2
above 40,000	3		1	4
Total	40	10	2	52

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.6 reveals that most of the households from different income groups pay in the range of Taka 0-200 as monthly water supply bill. Average monthly water supply bill per household at Galachipa Pourashava is Taka 223.08.

3.6 Expenditure on Electricity Services

74 respondents out of 94 sample surveyed households had electricity connection. Table 3.7 below depicts the numbers of individual households under two criteria – income groups versus amount of electricity bill paid by an individual household.

Table 3.7: Electricity Bills by Income Groups at Galachipa Pourashava

Household Income	No. of HHs under Different Electricity Bill Ranges (Taka)				Total No. of HH
	Up to 300	301-600	601-900	Above 900	
Up to 5,000	2				2
5,001-10,000	10	2			12
10,001-15,000	6	6	1		13
15,001-20,000	9	7			16
20,001-25,000	6	3	2		11
25,001-30,000	2	3	1	2	8
30,001-35,000	2			2	4
35,001-40,000	2	1			3
above 40,000	1	2		2	5
Total	40	24	4	6	74

Source: BBS Census 2011

It can be observed from Table 3.7 that most of the households from different income groups pay in the range of Taka 0-300 as monthly electricity bill. Average monthly electricity bill per household at Galachipa Pourashava is Taka 392.84. It becomes evident from the above table that higher income groups tend to consume more electricity and thereby pay more bills.

3.7 Manpower Used in Sanitation and Solid Waste Management

There is a Sanitary Inspector (in charge) at Galachipa Pourashava – he is basically EPI Supervisor. The Sanitary Inspector plays key role in the activities of the WATSAN Committee, e.g. motivation towards construction, maintenance and use of sanitary latrines, taking actions against non-sanitary latrine owners and illegal connections to canals/drains, awareness generation on safe drinking water etc. However, He does not have any supporting staff. On the other hand, the

engineering section of the pourashava is served by an Executive Engineer, an Assistant Engineer and 2 Sub-Assistant Engineers (1 SAE-Civil and 1 SAE-Electrical).

The municipal solid waste management work of the Pourashava is supervised by a Conservancy Inspector (in charge, he is basically tax assessor), 23 Conservancy Workers and 1 Drivers. With a 3 tons capacity garbage truck, the conservancy personnel collect waste from different points of the Pourashava, sweeps streets and clean the drains. The monthly income of the conservancy workers ranges from Taka 2,250 to Taka 3,600.

Among the conservancy workers, 06 work as local methors – beyond the office time, they serve the citizens of the pourashava in cleaning the filled up pit latrines and septic tanks. Besides, about 7-8 self-employed local methors reside at Galachipa Town. Their monthly income ranges between Taka 3,000 to Taka 10,000.

It is to be noted that none of the current staff of Galachipa Pourashava possesses any training on sanitation.

3.7.1 Amount of Solid Waste Generated in Galachipa

A recent survey conducted by Department of Environment (DOE) in 2012 has found that small towns of Barisal division generate around 0.16 kg of solid waste per capita per day. Based on this data, it is estimated that 3.6 tons/day of solid waste is generated per day in Galachipa. DOE survey has also found that in Class B pourashavas upto 87% of municipal solid waste is organic in nature and pourashavas can collect 50-60% of the generated waste. Based on this data, collected solid waste in Galachipa is estimated at about 1.8-2.2 tons per day.

3.8 Landfill Site and Faecal Sludge Treatment Facilities

Galachipa Pourashava possesses a 2 acre landfill site. It is basically BWDB owned land, which is currently under the possession of Galachipa Pourashava. It should be purchased or taken under long term lease. Current land price is approximately Taka 8 - 10 million per acre. However, municipal solid waste is not dumped regularly at the current dumping site. Plate 3.1 and Plate 3.2 depict the current landfill site and its usage.



Plate 3.1: Current Landfill Site



Plate 3.2: Current Landfill Site – operation is very limited

The usual practice is to dump wastes on private lands under the request of the concerned land owner to raise the level of the land. Besides, municipal solid waste of the Pourashava is also dumped at roadside low land or canals. Plate 3.3 shows how solid waste is dumped in to roadside canal. It seems that the motor cycle stand (Plate 3.4) located on the opposite side of the road might be the output the same practice – raising the land and then necessary development done.

This is a very common practice found all over the country. Although this practice has added some economic value, the environmental consequence has never been considered.



Plate 3.3: Municipal solid waste is dumped at roadside canal



Plate 3.4: The motor cycle stand, which might have been the outcome of roadside canal dumping

It is to be noted that Galachipa Pourashava does not possess any faecal sludge treatment facility. Even, the Pourashava does not have any vacu tug for collection and disposal of faecal sludge. However, an interesting observation has been found during the institutional survey at Galachipa Pourashava. A local sweeper named Nuru Kha has purchased a suction machine on the 1st week of February, 2014 with BDT 32,000 and is using it in emptying the pit latrines and septic tanks. He told that all the very few households he served in last two week with this machine were very happy with his service, as it took only half an hour to one hour instead of whole night for emptying their pits or tanks. They were also happy, as manual emptying used to make their premises dirty and odorous, which was almost absent with this innovative practice.



Plate 3.5: Pit / Tank Emptying Machine



Plate 3.6: Emptying Machine and Sweeper

3.9 Annual Budget, Actual Income and Expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava

Table 3.8 below depicts the actual income-expenditure of 2011-12, revised budget of 2012-13 and budget of 2013-14 at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.8: Actual Income-Expenditure of 2011-12, Revised Budget of 2012-13 and budget of 2013-14 at Galachipa Pourashava

Sectors		Actual 2011-12		Revised Budget Income 2012-13		Budget Income 2013-14	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Revenue	Tk.	14,492,721.00	14,157,223.00	15,507,871.00	15,071,955.00	30,250,751.00	24,297,872.00
	%	36.12	35.28	26.29	25.55	3.67	2.94
Development	Tk.	12,003,766.00	16,733,587.00	6,724,500.00	6,974,840.00	26,094,363.8700	26,702,812.00
	%	29.91	41.70	11.40	11.83	3.16	3.24
Other	Tk.	4,408,191.00	4,291,268.00	31,806,268.00	31,857,037.00	763,842,500.00	763,842,883.00
	%	10.99	10.69	53.92	54.01	92.56	92.56
Year Starting Balance		9,221,938.36		4,944,538.36		5,079,345.36	
Year Closing Balance			4,944,538.36		5,079,345.36		10,423,393.23
Total		40,126,616.36	40,126,616.36	58,983,177.36	58,983,177.36	825,266,960.23	825,266,960.23

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.8 reveals that the actual income-expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava in 2011-12 was Taka 40.12 million with year starting balance of Taka 9.22 million and year closing balance of Taka 4.94 million. The revised budget income-expenditure of year 2012-13 stands Taka 58.98 million with year starting balance of Taka 4.94 million and year closing balance of Taka 5.07 million. However, the budget for the current year seems quite ambitious – Taka 825.26 million with year closing balance of Taka 10.42 million. For the last 2 years (except current year), revenue incomes and expenditure used to be almost same (about 15 million), which have been raised to almost double in current year. However, the current year revenue budget is a negligible percentage of the total annual budget, as Galachipa Pourashava expects a huge chunk of money from other non-conventional projects (e.g. UTIIP) in current year. On the other hand, the development budget of the pourashava has varied from 6 million to 26 million current and last two years.

3.10 Income and Expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava in Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Sectors

Table 3.9 below shows actual income of 2011-12, revised budget income of 2012-13 and budgeted income of 2013-14 regarding piped water supply at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.9: Actual and Budgeted Income in Piped Water Supply at Galachipa Pourashava

Description	Actual Income 2011-12	Revised Budget Income 2012-13	Budget Income 2013-14
Water Bill	3,519,207.00	5,050,143.00	6,000,000.00
Connection Fee	440,200.00	50,000.00	75,000.00
Form Selling	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Sur Charge	51,826.00	81,377.00	100,000.00
Bank Interest		15,000.00	50,000.00
Transfer Balance into Development Budget			488,000.00
Miscellaneous			25,000.00
Year Starting Balance	293,744.00	1,064,727.00	957,567.00
Total Income	4,305,477.00	6,262,247.00	7,696,567.00
Income Excluding Year Starting Balance	4,011,733.00	5,197,520.00	6,739,000.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.9 depicts that total actual income of Galachipa Pourashava from piped water supply in 2011-12 was Taka 4.30 million, which was raised to Taka 6.26 million in 2012-13. The current budget implies that the income will further rise to Taka 7.69 million in current year. Numbers of piped water supply users are increasing, with the expansion of the piped network coverage as well as conversion from other water sources to piped water supply facility. Table 3.10 below shows actual expenditure of 2011-12, revised budget expenditure of 2012-13 and budgeted expenditure of 2013-14 regarding piped water supply at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.10: Actual and Budgeted Expenditure in Piped Water Supply at Galachipa Pourashava

Description	Actual Expenditure 2011-12	Revised Budget Expenditure 2012-13	Budget Expenditure 2013-14
Honorarium		58,000	
Salary	1,285,456	2,255,000	1,500,000
Day Occasion		37,500	
Additional Office Expenditure	4,170	25,000	50,000
Purchase instruments and Vehicle	363,164	550,000	200,000
Fuel Purchase	8,820	350,752	250,000
Electricity Bill for Water Pump	824,584	946,820	1,200,000
Pipe Line Maintenance, Construction		65,135	50,000
Purchase of Electric Equipments		63,401	50,000
Development of Own Fund	228,967		
Tube well Maintenance		45,000	300,000
Pipe Line Cleaning	24,940	55,540	100,000
Newspaper Bill		1,500	25,000
Workers Debt			240,000
Infrastructure Development and Maintenance	211,686		150,000
Photocopy Cost	30,000	104,000	150,000
Tour Allowance	47,963	49,032	50,000
Purchase Generator			750,000
Salary of Workers		110,000	125,000
Transfer of Revenue Fund		300,000	200,000
Financial Assistance	11,000		25,000
Transfer of Development Fund	200,000	288,000	
Closing Balance	1,064,727	957,567	2,281,567
Total	4,305,477	6,262,247	7,696,567
Expenditure Excluding Closing Balance	3,240,750	5,304,680	5,415,000

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.10 reveals that total actual expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava regarding piped water supply facility in 2011-12 was Taka 4.30 million. The expenditures increased to Taka 6.26 million in 2012-13. The current budget expenditure in 2013-14 regarding the same sector reveals further increase to Taka 7.69 million. Table 3.11 below shows the comparison of income without starting balance and expenditure without closing balance as shown in Table 3.9 and 3.10 regarding piped water supply facility at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.11: Comparison of Incomes & Expenditures in Piped Water Supply at Galachipa Pourashava

Description	Actual 2011-12	Revised Budget 2012-13	Budget 2013-14
Income Excluding Year Starting Balance (Taka)	4,011,733	5,197,520	6,739,000
Expenditure Excluding Closing Balance (Taka)	3,240,750	5,304,680	5,415,000
Profit (Taka)	770,983	-107,160	1,324,000
Profit (%)	23.79%	-2.02%	24.45%

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Comparison between incomes and expenditures in piped water supply facility at Galachipa Pourashava as presented in Table 3.11 reveals that Galachipa Pourashava is made 23.79% profit over the expenditure during 2011-12, which decreased to 2.02% losses during the next financial year. In current year budget, Galachipa Pourashava expects make 24.45% profit. In a nutshell, after completion of the main infrastructure development work, piped water supply facility appears as a proven profit making public amenity during operational stage, if the service can be operated in a planned manner. Moreover, planned reinvestment of the profit in expansion of the service coverage with further infrastructure development will open up the opportunity to generate more profit from this sector in future.

Table 3.12 below shows the actual income of 2011-12, revised budget income of 2012-13 and budgeted income of 2013-14 regarding sanitation & solid waste management at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.12: Actual and Budgeted Incomes in Sanitation & SWM at Galachipa Pourashava

Sectors	Actual Income 2011-12	Revised Budget Income 2012-13	Budget Income 2013-14
Conservancy	193,363	356,107	1,462,706
Slaughter House			10,000
Total Income	193,363	356,107	1,472,706
% of the Total Budget Income	0.48	0.60	0.18

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.12 depicts that total actual income of Galachipa Pourashava from conservancy and slaughter houses in 2011-12 was Taka 193.36 thousand, which increased to Taka 356.10 thousand in 2012-13. However, the current budget income for 2013-14 seems very ambitious, i.e. Taka 1.47 million – almost 4 times to the revised budget income of 2012-13. Table 3.13 below shows the actual expenditure of 2011-12, revised budget expenditure of 2012-13 and budgeted expenditure of 2013-14 regarding sanitation & solid waste management at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.13: Actual and Budgeted Expenditure in Sanitation & SWM at Galachipa Pourashava

Sectors	Actual Expenditure 2011-12	Revised Budget Expenditure 2012-13	Budget Expenditure 2013-14
Water and Sanitation	91,255	150,000	200,000
Waste Cleaning	6,800		25,000
Purchasing Conservancy Equipments	10,099	15,000	25,000
Public Health	6,900		50,000
Salary Of Conservancy Workers	438,663	653,520	793,200
Drain Cleaning	59,150	89,365	50,000
Total	612,867.00	907,885.00	1,143,200.00
% of the Total Budget Expenditure	1.53	1.54	0.14

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 3.13 reveals that total actual expenditure of Galachipa Pourashava regarding water and sanitation, waste cleaning, purchasing conservancy equipments, public health, salary of conservancy workers and drain cleaning in 2011-12 was Taka 612.86 thousand, which considerably to more than almost 1.5 times in 2012-13, and the current budget expenditure reveals almost double figure in comparison to that of 2011-12. Table 3.14 below shows the comparison of incomes and expenditures as shown in Table 3.12 and 3.13 regarding sanitation and SWM at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 3.14: Comparison of Incomes & Expenditures in Sanitation & SWM at Galachipa Pourashava

Description	Actual 2011-12	Revised Budget 2012-13	Budget 2013-14
Income (Taka)	193,363	356,107	1,472,706
Expenditure (Taka)	612,867	907,885	1,143,200
Profit (Taka)	-419,504	-551,778	329,506
Profit (%)	-68.45	-60.78	28.82

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Comparison between income and expenditure sanitation and SWM at Galachipa Pourashava as presented in Table 3.14 reveals that the sanitation and solid waste management is in fact a loss incurring sector of the Pourashava – loss generated over expenditure ranged from 60% to 68% in last two years. Although the current budget aims to make profit, it appears that the real scenario might follow the previous trend. It is the crude reality of contemporary municipal income and expenditure in sanitation and solid waste management sectors prevailing in most of the Pourashavas and City Corporations in Bangladesh. Special emphasis is needed to be provided to improve the income from these sectors to meet the concerned expenditures. Besides, planned measures are also required to reduce the relevant costs. Provision of planned quality service in these sectors and receiving reasonable fees in return (developed under a business model) can draw plausible solution.

3.11 Role of Government, NGOs and Private Sector in Galachipa

Currently, Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project being funded by Asian Development Bank is providing necessary infrastructure improved support at Galachipa Pourashava, which includes preparation of a Sanitation Plan for the Pourashava and its successful implementation.

Operationally important NGOs at Galachipa Pourashava are Care, BRAC, ASA, PROSHIKA, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, CARITAS etc. These NGOs have very limited activities on sanitation at Galachipa Pourashava. However, no mechanism has yet been established by the Pourashava Authority to monitor which NGO is doing what within the Pourashava jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 4

SANITATION SCENARIO OF GALACHIPA

4.1 Introduction

In order to assess sanitation condition of Galachipa Pourashava, a sample household survey was conducted. Total number of samples was 94, which was surveyed randomly at 9 wards in proportionate to the population size (census 2011) of the concerned ward. Since, there were a good numbers of sanitation oriented questions in the questionnaire that could only be answered by the concerned house owner, each of the survey respondents were either a house owner or his/her representative. In this chapter, analyses of current sanitation situation, reasons of not having sanitary toilets, faecal sludge disposal practice as well willingness to pay for efficient faecal sludge management system etc. have been done and summarized in the following sections.

4.2 Socio-Economic Condition of the Households Surveyed

Basic socio-economic data were collected regarding all the household members of the survey household. Occupations of the surveyed household members varied as shown in Fig 4.1. Majority of the household members of the surveyed families were housewives (30%) followed by student (29%), businessmen (20%), workers (6%), service holders and old/disabled/retired persons (5%), and the rest were different other occupational groups. It is to be noted that 1% family members of the surveyed households were unemployed.

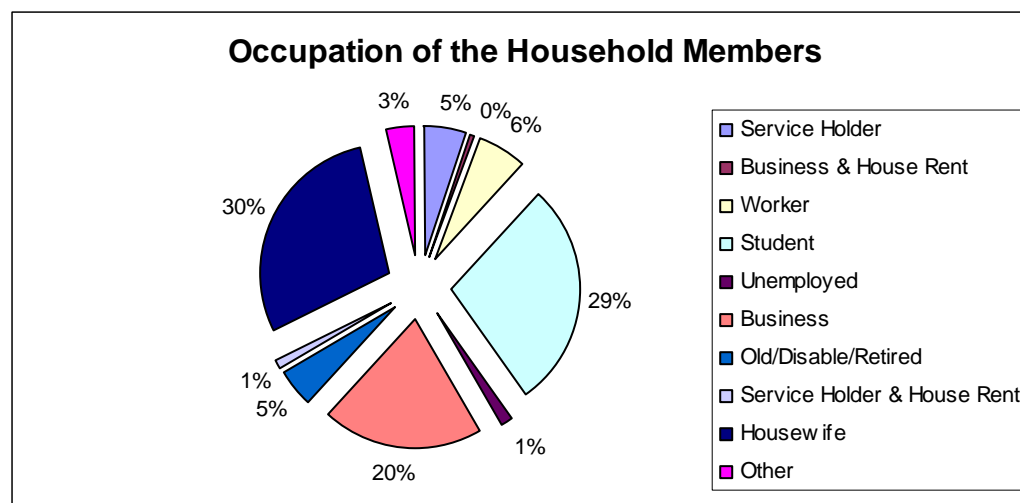


Fig 4.1: Occupation of the HH Members

Educational attainment of the respondents reveals that 19.1% respondents had at least high school going educational attainment, while only 35.1% had primary educational qualification. However, it is to be noted that 20.2% of the respondents were illiterate.

Average family size of the household has been found at 4.91. Income data reveals that maximum number of households fall under the income range of Tk. 5,001-10,000 and 15,001-20,000, followed by Tk. 10,001-15,000 and Tk. 20,001-25,000 income ranges respectively. Table 4.1 below shows the incomes of the respondents and households under different income groups:

Table 4.1: Respondents' Income and their Family Income at Galachipa Pourashava

Respondent's Income	Frequency	Percentage	Family Income	Frequency	Percentage
No Income	4	4.26	No Income	0	0
Up to 5,000	14	14.89	Up to 5,000	3	3.18
5,001-10,000	35	37.23	5,001-10,000	20	21.28
10,001-15,000	22	23.40	10,001-15,000	18	19.15
15,001-20,000	9	9.58	15,001-20,000	20	21.28
20,001-25,000	7	7.45	20,001-25,000	12	12.77
25,001-30,000	2	2.13	25,001-30,000	9	9.57
30,001-35,000	0	0.00	30,001-35,000	4	4.26
35,001-40,000	0	0.00	35,001-40,000	3	3.19
above 40,000	1	1.06	above 40,000	5	5.32
Total	94	100.00	Total	94	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.1 reveals that 24.47% households had income up to Taka 10 Thousand, 40.43% households had income within the range of Taka 10 to 20 Thousand, 22.34% households fall under the income range of Taka 20 to 30 Thousand, and the rest 14.89% households had income more than Taka 30 Thousand. Average HH income of Galachipa Pourashava is Taka 18,218.

4.3 Disease Occurrence Rate

Fig 4.2 shows the occurrence rate of water and sanitation related diseases to the family members amongst different income groups in last one year – the purple bars depict the percentage of the households in which none of the family members were affected by any water and sanitation related disease, while the blue bars show the percentage of households in which at least one family member suffered from similar diseases. In terms of disease occurrence rate in last one year, it was the highest among the Tk. 10,001-15,000 income group, followed by Tk. 5,001-10,000 and Tk. 15,001-20,000 income ranges respectively.

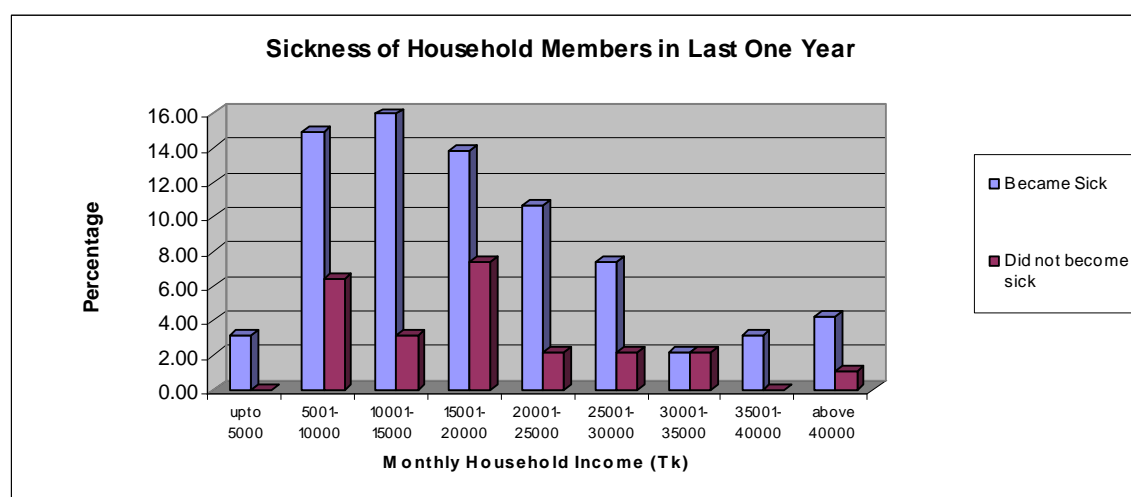


Fig 4.2: Percentage of Occurrence of Diseases by Different Income Groups

Table 4.2 shows the number and percentage of the 94 sample households – whether or not any member suffered from any water and sanitation related disease.

Table 4.2: HH Members Suffering from Diseases in Last One Year

Suffering from Water and Sanitation related Diseases in Last One Year	No Of HH	Percentage
Did not suffer from any disease	23	24.47
Suffered in Last One Year	71	75.53
Total	94	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

It is evident from Table 4.2 is that 75.53% households had at least one member, who suffered from any disease related to sanitation. On the other hand, the members from the rest 24.47% households did not suffer from any sanitation borne disease. Table 4.3 below depicts the percentage of the household members who suffered from different types of water and sanitation related diseases.

Table 4.3: Types of Diseases and Percentage of HH Members Suffered in Last One Year

Different diseases in Last One Year	Percentage
Diarrhea, dysenteries	17.96
Typhoid, paratyphoid	3.59
Typhoid, paratyphoid & Fever	0.60
Eye Infections	4.19
Jaundice	2.99
Scabies & Other skin disease	18.57
Fever	32.93
Diarrhea, dysenteries & Scabies & Other skin disease	10.19
Diarrhea, dysenteries & fever	8.98
Total	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

It is evident from the above Table 4.3 that Fever (32.93%) was the most prevalent disease amongst the sample household members at Galachipa Pourashava. Most of these are caused by seasonal variation. Scabies & Other skin diseases (18.57%) were the second most occurring disease. High prevalence of skin disease might have been caused by contact of faecally contaminated water – through water-washed transmission route. Besides, 17.96% HH members suffered from diarrhea, dysenteries, might be caused mainly due to faecal-oral route of transmission.

4.4 Economic Loss Due to Sickness Caused by Water and Sanitation Related Diseases

It has been found from the field survey that family members from 71 sample households, who suffered from water and sanitation related diseases, remained sick for about 16.37 days on an average in last year. Table 4.4 below shows the treatment cost for the water and sanitation related diseases borne to the affected households.

Table 4.4: Treatment Cost for Water and Sanitation Related Diseases

Treatment Cost (Tk)	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 2,500	36	50.70
2,501-5,000	20	28.17
5,001-7,500	7	9.86
7,501-10,000	6	8.45
10,001-15,000	2	2.82
Total	71	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.4 reveals that 50.70% households' treatment cost was within the range of Taka 2,500 followed by 28.17% households under the range of Taka 2,501-5,000. The average annual expenditure of these 71 families for the purpose of treatment was Taka 3,450.70.

A study by Water Sanitation Program (2012) has found that annual economic impact due to inadequate sanitation is estimated to be Tk. 295.48 billion equivalent to US\$ 4.23 billion. This impact is equivalent to 6.3% of the GDP of Bangladesh.

Total health impact of the inadequate sanitation is equal to Tk. 249,186 million which is 84% of the total economic impact and equivalent to 5.3% of the GDP in 2007. Of the total health related impact 13% (Tk. 31,941 million) consists of productivity losses. The cost of treatment for illness makes another 9 percent (Tk. 22,144 million).

Based on the field survey it is estimated that the cost of treatment for illness of 75.53% of the households in Galachipa Pourashava is estimated at Taka 12.87 million (USD 165,116). This is excluding the productive losses due to sickness.

4.5 Access to Sanitation

With vision of assessing the sanitation situation at Galachipa Pourashava, three categories were defined, e.g. no latrine, unhygienic latrine and hygienic latrine. The field survey analyses reveal that there was no household without any latrine, 60 households had unhygienic latrines, while 34 households had hygienic sanitation facility at their households. Figure 4.3 below shows the over all sanitation situation of Galachipa Pourashava prevailing in February, 2014.

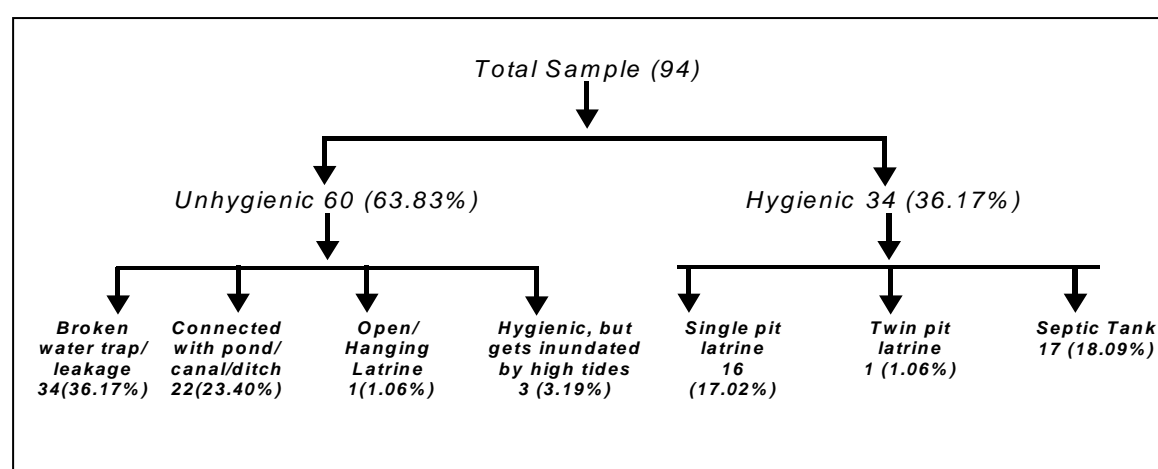


Fig 4.3: Sanitation Situation of Galachipa Pourashava.

During the field survey, four types of unhygienic latrines have been observed, e.g. firstly, single pit latrines with broken water trap or leakage in the ring slabs (36.17%); secondly, single pit latrine directly connected with pond/canal/ditch (, 23.40%), thirdly open and hanging latrines (, 1.06%) and fourthly, hygienic/sanitary latrines getting inundated during high tides (3.19%). On the other hand, the observed hygienic toilets were under three categories, e.g. single pit latrine (17.02%), twin pit latrine (1.06%), and latrines with septic tanks (18.09%). Table 4.5 below shows the comparison of sanitation coverage of 2003 national average, 2011 census survey at Galachipa Pourashava and 2014 sample household sanitation survey at Galachipa Pourashava.

Table 4.5: Comparison of Sanitation Coverage in 2003, 2011 and 2014

Access to Sanitation	Urban Average (2003)* National	Census Survey (2011)** Galachipa	Sample Survey (2014)*** Galachipa
Hygienic Toilet	59.77%	73.4%	36.17%
Unhygienic Toilet	27.66%	24.8%	63.83%
No Toilet	12.61%	1.8%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Access to Toilet (including unhygienic)	87.43%	98.2%	100%

Source: * GOB et.al. 2004

** Census Survey, 2011

*** Field Survey, February 2014

From Table 4.5, it is interesting to note that access to toilet has been increased considerably in last one decade, but the sanitation coverage has not been improved. Although the census data reveals a bit better sanitation situation, the sample survey results depict even worse scenario in relation to the national average sanitation data of last decade. At present, although all the sample surveyed urban dwellers of the town have access to toilets, only while 36.17% have hygienic toilet

facility and the rest 63.83% have unhygienic toilets. Table 4.6 below shows the cross tabulation between house construction type and toilet type:

Table 4.6: Type of Toilets Vs House Construction Types

House Construction Type	Hygienic Type			Hygienic Latrine Total	Unhygienic Latrine	Total
	Single Pit Latrine	Twin Pit Latrine	Septic Tank			
RCC building	1	0	0	1	0	1
Brick building	0	0	1	1	1	2
Brick wall, tin shade	5	0	10	15	10	25
Tin wall, tin shade	10	1	6	17	49	66
Total	16	1	17	34	60	94

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.6 reveals that there is high correlation between house construction types and toilet types – buildings with better construction tend to possess more hygienic latrines. 60% of the houses with brick wall and tin roof possess hygienic latrines (15 out of 25 – 5 single pit latrines and 10 septic tanks) in comparison to 10 unhygienic latrines. The house type, tin wall and tin shade possess the maximum numbers of unhygienic toilets (49) with 17 hygienic toilets (more than 50% of which are pit latrines). The only RCC building house possesses hygienic toilet (1). Table 4.7 below depicts the cross tabulation between monthly household income and toilet type:

Table 4.7: Type of Toilets Vs Monthly Household Income

Household Income	Hygienic Type			Hygienic Latrine Total	Unhygienic Latrine	Total
	Single Pit Latrine	Twin Pit Latrine	Septic Tank			
Up to 5,000	0	0	0	0	3	3
5,001-10,000	2	0	2	4	16	20
10,001-15,000	5	0	4	9	9	18
15,001-20,000	4	0	2	6	14	20
20,001-25,000	2	0	5	7	5	12
25,001-30,000	2	1	2	5	4	9
30,001-35,000	1	0	0	1	3	4
35,001-40,000	0	0	1	1	2	3
above 40,000	0	0	1	1	4	5
Total	16	1	17	34	60	94

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.7 does not show any expected linkage between household income range and type of latrine. For the first four income groups (up to income of Taka 20,000), possession of unhygienic latrine was higher than that of hygienic toilets. Situation reversed for the next two income groups. However, for the last 3 income groups (above Taka 30,000), the numbers of unhygienic toilets were again higher than that of hygienic toilets.

The southern part of the county is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and rise of sea level. The pit latrines and septic tanks of low lying areas of Galachipa Pourashava go under water during high tides, especially during monsoon. Table 4.8 below depicts the number of surveyed households whose latrines become inundated during high tides.

Table 4.8: Pits or Septic Tanks getting drowned during High Tides:

Type of Toilets	No.
Latrine directly connected with pond/canal, ditch or broken ring	10
Constructed as sanitary but not hygienic now	7
Hygienic toilets	3
Total	20

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Survey data reveals that the above mentioned toilet types, e.g. households with septic tanks or pit latrine slabs getting inundated during high tides are almost evenly distributed in the whole pourashava – 5 households at Ward 4, 4 households at Ward 5, 3 households at each of Ward 1 and Ward 2, 2 households at Ward 8 and 1 household at each of Ward 6, Ward 7 and Ward 9. Even if the existing toilets are sanitary in those areas, high tide flooding over the slab or septic tank turns the whole locality unsanitary and unhygienic. Special structural measures are needed to be taken to solve the problem.

4.6 Reasons for Not Having Latrine or Unhygienic Latrine

Those respondents who have unhygienic latrine were asked to prioritize reasons behind such condition. Table 4.9 shows the reasons for not having hygienic latrine.

Table 4.9: Reasons for not Having Hygienic Latrine

Reason	Rank 1	Rank 2	Total	Priority
No money	22	13	35	II
No land	1	3	4	III
Lack of awareness	32	20	52	I
Total	55	36	91	

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.9 depicts that few respondents (5) did not mention any reason, while 55 respondents identified three reasons under rank 1, and 36 opined for three reasons under rank 2. It is clearly evident from the above table that lack of awareness is main cause of having unhygienic latrines; while not having money is the second important reason. Close monitoring of Table 4.9 and Table 4.7 provides the feedback that necessary support has to be ensured for the lower income groups, while massive awareness generation is highly necessary for all to achieve complete sanitation at the town. For preparation of action plan to improve sanitation in the Pourashava, these reasons should be given due importance and consideration

4.7 Dimensions of Septic Tanks and Pits and their Average Filling Period

The size of the septic tank of a house is determined on the basis of the number of future users of the under construction building, and the septic tank is accordingly constructed following the specification given by the government. On the other hand, the ring sizes of the pit latrines vary depending upon the choice/requirement of the concerned house owner. The user specified dimensions of the septic tanks as well as ring sizes of the pit latrines and their areas are shown in Table 4.10 below:

Table 4.10: Dimensions and Volumes of Different Sizes of Septic Tanks and Pit Latrines

Description	Dimension	Volume (cft)	Volume (m ³)
Septic Tanks			
Type 1: 10 Users	6 ft * 2.5 ft * 3.125 ft	46.88	1.33
Type 2: 20 Users	8 ft * 2.5 ft * 4.5 ft	90.00	2.55
Type 3: 30 Users	9 ft * 2.5 ft * 4.5 ft	101.25	2.87
Type 4: 50 Users	11 ft * 4.17 ft * 4.17 ft	190.98	5.41
Type 5: 100 Users	17.42 ft * 4.17 ft * 5.42 ft	393.09	11.13
Type 6: 200 Users	22.17 ft * 6 ft * 5.42 ft	720.42	20.40
Single Pit Latrines			
Type 1: Small	Ring Dia = 2.33 ft, Ring h = 1 ft, Ring No. = 6	25.58	0.72
Type 2: Medium	Ring Dia = 2.5 ft, Ring h = 1 ft, Ring No. = 6	29.45	0.80
Type 3: Large	Ring Dia = 3 ft, Ring h = 1 ft, Ring No. = 6	42.41	1.15
Twin Pit Latrines			
Type 1: Small	Ring Dia = 2.33 ft, Ring h = 1 ft, Ring No. = 6	51.17	1.43
Type 2: Medium	Ring Dia = 2.5 ft, Ring h = 1 ft, Ring No. = 6	58.90	1.59
Type 3: Large	Ring Dia = 3 ft, Ring h = 1 ft, Ring No. = 6	84.82	2.29

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

It is to be noted that most of the respondents failed to mention the size of their septic tanks or pit latrines. The dimensions shown in Table 4.10 were collected during Institutional Survey at Galachipa Pourashava. The large size pit latrines are very rarely used at Galachipa Pourashava. Fig 4.4 shows the duration versus percentage of pit/septic tank cleaning at the Pourashava.

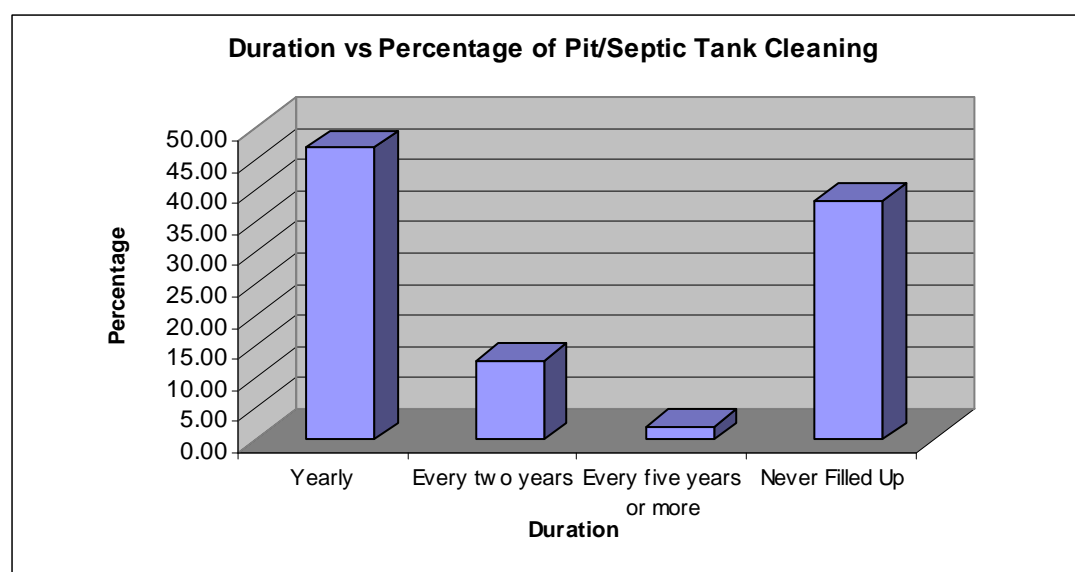


Fig 4.4: Duration versus Percentage of Pit/Septic Tank Cleaning

Fig 4.4 shows that 46.81% households clean the pit/septic tank every year, while 12.76% in every two years and 2.13% in every five years. The most interesting finding was that 38.30% pits/septic tanks were never filled up, which will later be analyzed whether these latrines have connection to drain/canal or have leakage on the basis of average filling time of the concerned pits or septic tanks. Table 4.11, Table 4.12, Table 4.13 and Table 4.14 below shows the average filling time of unhygienic pit latrines, hygienic single pit latrines, hygienic twin pit latrines and hygienic septic tanks.

Table 4.11: Average Filling Time of Unhygienic Pit Latrines

Filling time	HH No.	Filling Time (year) [Filling Time* HH No.]	Average Filling Time (year)
Yearly	36	36	1.14
Every two years	6	12	
Total	42	48	

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.12: Average Filling Time of Hygienic Single Pit Latrines

Filling time	HH No.	Filling Time (year) [Filling Time* HH No.]	Average Filling Time (year)
Yearly	7	7.00	1.42
every two years	5	10.00	
Total	12	17	

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.13: Average Filling Time of Hygienic Twin Pit Latrines

Filling time	HH No.	Filling Time (year) [Filling Time* HH No.]	Average Filling Time (year)
Yearly	1	1.00	1.00
Total	1	1.00	

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.14: Average Filling Time of Hygienic Septic Tanks

Filling time	HH No.	Filling Time (year) [Filling Time* HH No.]	Average Filling Time (year)
Every two years	1	2.00	4.00
Every five years or more	2	10.00	
Total	3	12.00	

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

It is evident from the above tables that the average filling time of unhygienic pit latrines is 1.14 years, while the filling times for hygienic single pit latrines, hygienic twin pit latrines and septic tanks are 1.42 years, 1 year and 4 years respectively. With analogy, it might be assumed that the unhygienic pit latrines were constructed previously as hygienic latrines with smaller rings or less no. of rings, but have become unhygienic now, due to lack of necessary maintenance. Since, these latrines were mostly constructed with smaller rings; they use to get filled up in one year. With similar analogy, it might be drawn that the hygienic pit latrines might have been constructed with standard sized comparatively bigger rings and with standard no. of rings (e.g. 6) at comparatively larger time, and hence, take 1.42 years to get filled up. Table 4.15 below shows the numbers of the different types of latrines that never filled up with their construction age:

Table 4.15: Numbers of Latrines that Never Filled Vs Their Construction Age

Type of Latrine	Construction Age									Total
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	8 Years	10 Years	15 Years	
Single Pit Latrine	3		1							4
Septic Tank	1	3	3	2	3		1	1		14
Unhygienic Latrine	4	1	3	4	2	1		2	1	18
Total	8	4	7	6	5	1	1	3	1	36

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.15 illustrates 18 latrines among 36 that never got filled up were with unhygienic latrines. Most of these unhygienic latrines having construction age of more than two years seem to be directly connected with drain, ditch, pond, canal or river. That's why the household members were not needed to clean their latrines. On the other hand, 14 latrines out of 36 that never got filled up were with septic tanks. While the average filling time of the septic tanks is 4 years, 5 septic tanks (among 14) have construction age of 5 years or more. Analogically it might be assumed that a great percentage of these septic tanks with more than 4 years of construction age are illegally connected to adjoining canals or drains. It is to be noted that septic tanks are used by more literate and more affluent groups of the society. However, connecting their septic tanks to drains or canals, and thereby polluting the environment just for saving the cost of cleaning the tanks is not acceptable at all.

4.8 Collection and Disposal of Faecal Sludge

At present, there is no formal or environmentally sound faecal sludge collection and disposal system at Galachipa Pourashava. Galachipa Pourashava does not provide any service for collection and disposal of the sludge. No vacuum tug is available at the Pourashava for collection of the sludge, as such all the households requiring pit cleaning depend upon sweepers to clean the pits/septic tanks manually.

When the pit latrine or septic tank of any individual household gets filled up, the concerned owner of the house hire local sweepers (methors) for emptying the pit or tank. Generally, the sweepers empty the pits and tanks manually, and the extracted sludge is buried under soil at the place of the concerned house owner. However, when the owner can not provide any place for disposing the sludge, or even when the owner intends to minimize his/her cost (for digging hole and burying sludge), it is disposed in nearby river/ canal/ drain/ low lying area. Table 4.16 below depicts the frequency and percentage of the households regarding the ways the withdrawn sludge is disposed at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 4.16: Present Practice of Sludge Disposal at Galachipa Pourashava

Disposal of Faecal Sludge	No. of HHs	Percentage
Buried under Soil	44	75.86%
Put in to Canal	14	24.14%
Total	58	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Faecal sludge of less than two year is not fully decomposed and contains high pollution load. Table 4.16 shows that 75.86% households dispose the withdrawn sludge by burying under soil, while 24.14% households leave the sludge in to canal. The partially decomposed faecal sludge being poured in to canals or drains eventually reach to the river, and pollute the surface water. On the other hand, the partially decomposed sludge being buried under soil pollutes the soil and ground water. Figure 4.5 below shows the cost of cleaning of pit / septic tank per household.

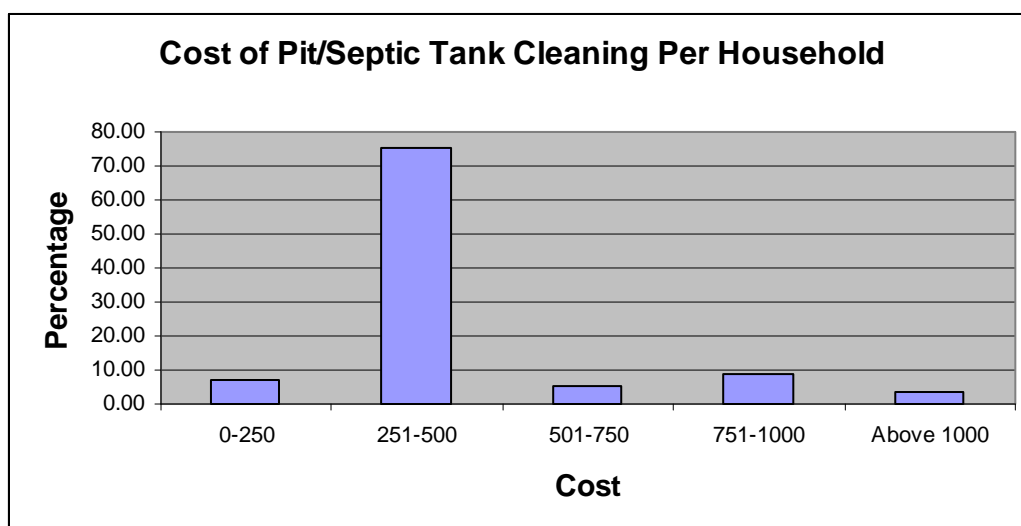


Fig 4.5: Cost of Pit /Septic Tank Cleaning

Field survey data reveals that only one out of 57 households remove sludge from the filled up pits/tanks and dispose it on their own, while the rest hire local methors for the purpose. At present the cost of pit/septic tank cleaning per household varies between Taka 150 to Taka 1,200. The average cost of cleaning the filled up pit or septic tanks is Taka 479.82. Fig 4.5 shows that 75.44% households' cost of removing and disposing the sludge lies within the cost range of Taka 251-500, while the 4 other cost categories lie between the ranges of 3% to 9%.

It is quite evident that Galachipa Pourashava does not possess any effective mechanism regarding environmental quality control on how sludge of the emptied pit or tank is disposed. Although there is a position of Sanitary Inspector in all the Pourashavas, he does not have any work force for maintenance of sanitation works. As emptying pit latrines and septic tanks is done by local sweepers, the Sanitary Inspector does not have any direct control over them. Besides, the Sanitary Inspector has to do a lot of other tasks in addition to sanitation activities.

4.9 Satisfaction Level with Present FSM Practice and Expenditure

When the respondents were asked whether they were happy with the present fecal sludge management (FSM) service of Galachipa Pourashava, all of them responded that they were not happy with the current practice. Table 4.17 below shows the summary of the comments made by the respondents regarding the way of improving the current services on FSM:

Table 4.17: Respondents' Opinion on the Ways of Improving FSM Services by the Pourashava

Way of improving FSM Service by the Pourashava	No. of Respondent	Percentage
No Comment	43	45.75%
Ensure Availability of Pourashava Methors	35	37.23%
Introduction of Innovative, Effective & Mechanized Service	13	13.83%
Area/Ward wise Effective Distribution of Local Methors to Ensure Quick Service	3	3.19%
Total	94	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.17 depicts that 54.25% respondents opined how the present FSM service of the Pourashava might be improved, while 45.75% respondents did not make any comment on this regard – this reveals lack of awareness of the respondents regarding effective FSM management at urban areas. 37.20% respondents stated that Pourashava Authority should employ methors / sweepers for cleaning the pits/ septic tanks, who would work under the sanitary inspector – then citizens would easily get quality service from Pourashava Authority at acceptable fee by applying to Pourashava Authority. On the other hand, 13.83% respondents opined for introduction of

innovative, effective and mechanized FSM services with collection and transportation vehicles and treatment facility of the collected sludge. Only 3.19% respondents stated that working area of the local methods should be evenly distributed (ward wise) for ensuring quick service. Table 4.18 below shows the summary of the comments made by the respondents regarding payment modality on FSM at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 4.18: Respondents' Opinion on the Payment Modality for FSM Services to be provided by the Pourashava

Payment Modality for FSM Service to be provided by the Pourashava	No. of Respondent	Percentage
No Comment	44	46.8%
Fixed Cost	24	25.5%
Lower Cost	26	27.7%
Total	94	100.00%

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

In Table 4.18, 46.8% respondents did not make any comment on this regard. 24 respondents (25.5%) suggested that Pourashava Authority should provide the service, and there should be fixed cost for different types of latrines and sizes of pits/septic tanks. On the other hand, 26 respondents (27.7%) opined that the cost should be lower than what they are currently paying to the local methods.

4.10 Willingness to Pay for Improved FSM System

The current FSM practice entails whole day long digging of hole, then whole night long manual collection of pits/septic tanks, and afterwards burying it under soil – it is a cumbersome practice that wastes time and money of the concerned households, generates odor and air pollution, and the practice is not environment friendly at all. The respondents were informed that environment friendly and efficient FSM system will be developed at Galachipa Pourashava through mechanized collection of the sludge, carrying the sludge by vacuum tugs to the treatment plant, and ensuring efficient treatment of the sludge. They were also informed that the improved sludge collection system will consume negligible time, and will safeguard the household environment, and finally, will ensure environmental safety of their town as a whole through effective treatment of the sludge. The respondents were then asked whether and how much they were willing to pay more in addition to their current FSM expenditure – the results have been summarized below in Table 4.19 below:

Table 4.19: Respondents' Willingness to Pay in Addition for Improved FSM Service

Household Income	Respondents' Willingness to Pay in Addition to Current FSM Expenditure (Taka)						No of Respondent	Percentage
	No Contribution	Up to 100	101-200	201-300	301-400	Above 400		
Up to 5,000		3					3	3.19
5,001-10,000	2	9	6			2	19	20.21
10,001-15,000		8	4	1	3	2	18	19.15
15,001-20,000	2	10	7	1			20	21.28
20,001-25,000	1	3	2	3	1	2	12	12.77
25,001-30,000	1	3	3	3			10	10.63
30,001-35,000	1	3					4	4.26
35,001-40,000		1	1			1	3	3.19
above 40,000	1	2	2				5	5.32
Total	8	42	25	8	4	7	94	100.00

Source: Field Survey, February 2014

Table 4.19 depicts that the maximum number of respondents (42) were willing to make additional payment of Taka up to 100 for improved FSM services was followed by 25 respondents who wanted to pay in addition Taka 101-200. The Average amount of willingness to pay in addition for

improved fecal sludge management service was Taka 181.40 – the amount is 37.81% of the current average cost (Taka 479.82) of cleaning pits/septic tanks.

It is quite interesting to observe that only 8 respondents out of 94 were not willing to pay extra money (Table 4.17). Only the little motivation work of the surveyor during household survey on how they will be benefited from improved and innovative FSM service at the Pourashava, changed their mind. In a nutshell, awareness generation and motivation work will play a massive role in introducing improved FSM facility and its successful economic operation at Galachipa Pourashava.

4.11 Estimated Demand for the FS Collection and Disposal

Census 2011 results depict that there are 4,928 households at Galachipa Pourashava. On the other hand, the sample household survey states that 58 households' latrines become filled up in different time periods. On the basis of the numbers of sample pit/septic tank latrines, the weighted figures of concerned pit/septic tank latrines of Galachipa Pourashava have been calculated. Then based on average filling time and average pit/septic tank sizes, the daily demand for each type of latrine and total daily demand have been calculated. Table 4.20 below depicts the estimation of demand for removal of faecal sludge at Galachipa Pourashava:

Table 4.20: Demand for FS Collection and Disposal

Description	Pit Latrine	Twin Pit Latrine	Septic Tank	Total Latrines Getting Filled Up	Latrines Never Filled Up	Total HH
Sample HH Survey	54	1	3	58	36	94
Estimation for Galachipa Pourashava	2,831	52	157	3,041	1,887	4,928
Avg. Filling Time	1.2	1	4			
*Pit/ Septic Tank Size	0.80	0.80	2.87			
Daily Demand (m ³)	5.17	0.11	0.31	5.59		
Monthly Demand (m ³)	155.12	3.45	9.27	167.83		
No. of Latrines to be cleaned per month	194	4	3	201		

Estimated by the Consultant

*Avg. Filling Time (year): For pit latrine, weighted average value of unhygienic and hygienic pit latrines is considered.

*Pit/ Septic Tank Size:

- Weighted average volume of pit latrines calculated considering 40% small size rings, 50% medium size rings and 10% large size rings. Sizes of twin pit and single pit have been considered same, because HHs use to remove sludge from the single filled up pit in their convenient time, while keeping the other pit and toilet operational.
- Volume of the septic tank for 30 persons considered.

Table 4.20 depicts that at least 3 septic tanks, 194 single pit latrines and 4 twin pit latrines would be needed to be cleaned every month at Galachipa Pourashava. Total monthly generation for faecal sludge is estimated at 167.83 cubic meters and daily demand will be 5.59 cubic meters.

However, it has been found that 53.2% respondents opted for fixed cost or even lowering the cost of faecal sludge collection (see Table 4.18), while little motivating comments of the surveyors received far better response from the same respondents, as 91.49% of them were willing to pay Taka 181.40 in addition to their current FS collection expenditure for effective, time saving and environment friendlier FS collection facility. In a nutshell, massive awareness generation and motivation work needs to be done at Galachipa Pourashava for establishing a sustainable faecal sludge collection and treatment facility at the Pourashava. As such, conservative estimated demand for faecal sludge collection is estimated at 5.1 cubic meter per day (considering 91.49% of the household paying for the services).

Considering the volume of pits latrines and septic tank, the average daily volume generated per day for collection is 5.1 cubic meter. Based on this data, sludge accumulation rate is calculated at 0.083 cubic meter/cap/year. The sludge accumulation rate will increase with the conversion of

unhygienic toilet into hygienic toilet. Other studies have shown that sludge accumulation rate in pits and tank varies between 0.04-0.07 cubic meter/cap/year considering upon storage and digestion for at least 1 year in pits or vaults in hot climate (EWAG, 2002). For design of faecal sludge management facility 5.1 cubic meter per day can be considered as a demand

4.12 Key Issues of Sanitation in Galachipa

Based on the field survey following problems have been identified which need to be addressed to improve the sanitation situation of the pourashava:

- i) *Discharge of Faecal Sludge to Open Land & Water Bodies:* It is estimated that 1861.5 cubic meters of untreated human excreta per year is disposed in an unsanitary manner mainly to low-lying areas, khals and water bodies creating severe environmental and health problems. As a result, residents of the municipality are affected by water and sanitation related diseases especially due to exposure to faecally contaminated water. Discharge of human excreta on land and water bodies should be immediately controlled to protect public health and environment. It has been found from the survey that 75.86% of the households were affected with water and sanitation related diseases. Based on the field survey it is estimated that the cost of treatment for illness of 75.86% of the household in Matbaria pourashava is estimated at Taka 12.87 million (USD 165,116). This is excluding the productivity related losses due to sickness.
- ii) *Lack of Awareness is the Major Barrier to Sanitation for Low-income People:* Low-income people who have unhygienic toilet/hanging toilets have identified lack of awareness followed by shortage of fund as the major barrier to upgrade their existing unhygienic toilet to hygienic one ..
- iii) *Prevalence of Unhygienic Toilets:* It has been found from the field survey that 100% population has access to toilet facility. However, about 63.83% of the households have unsanitary toilets out of which 56.67% is unhygienic due to broken water trap, ring or leakage and 5 % due to getting inundated by high tides, while 36.67 % is directly connected to drain, pond or canals. About 53.33% of the unhygienic toilet belongs to lower middle to upper income groups. Lack of awareness and technical knowledge is a constraint for these households.
- iv) *Absence of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System:* There is no faecal sludge collection truck in the pourashava. As a result, all the households requiring sludge removal depend upon traditional sweepers who clean it manually. Moreover, due to absence of treatment facility of faecal sludge coupled with absence of regulation to control it, all the sludges are disposed in drains in water bodies and low-lying areas.
- v) *Lack of Technical Expertise & Awareness Regarding Faecal Sludge Management:* Awareness and technical expertise regarding proper faecal sludge collection and management is lacking amongst the health and conservancy staff of the pourashava. At present there is only one sanitary inspector in the pourashava under health section. None of staff in the health section of the pourashava dealing with sanitation and conservancy do not have any training on sanitation or faecal sludge management.

CHAPTER 5

OPTIONS TO IMPROVE FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

5.1 Strategy for Faecal Sludge Management in Galachipa

The present sanitation approach being followed is mainly concentrating on increasing the sanitation coverage to reach 100%. However, this approach may lead to another environmental problem which has not been perceived by the policy planners. With increase in the sanitation coverage, there is a subsequent increase in the faecal sludge accumulation. Absence of proper faecal sludge collection and treatment can lead to severe water pollution, consequently leading to adverse health impacts. As such, the sanitation strategy for Galachipa should focus on the following issues:

- Increasing sanitation coverage to 100% with hygienic toilets only ;
- Guarantying an environmentally sound faecal sludge collection, treatment and recycling system along with increase of sanitation coverage with full cost recovery for faecal sludge management;
- Prioritizing on-site sanitation system with environmentally sound faecal sludge management over conventional water borne sewerage system with cost recovery mechanism;
- Arranging financing facilities without interest low-income households to install hygienic toilets;
- Promoting private sector participation in faecal sludge collection and treatment as well as NGOs participation in awareness raising on use of hygienic toilets and personal hygiene;
- Awareness raising campaign should clearly demonstrate the close link between lack of proper faecal sludge management and incidence of diseases; and
- Institutional strengthening and capacity building of the sanitation and conservancy units of the pourashava with adequate staff fully trained to on sanitation/faecal sludge management and environmental sanitation issues.

5.2 Options for Improvement of Sanitation System

5.2.1 Increasing the Sanitation Coverage

It has been found from the field survey that 100% population has access to toilet facility. However, about 63.83% of the households have unsanitary toilets out of which 56.67% is unhygienic due to broken water trap, ring or leakage and 5 % due to getting inundated by high tides, while 36.67% is directly connected to drain, pond or canals. Sanitation situation of the pourashava is shown in the following table.

Table 5.1: Types of Unhygienic Latrines by Income Groups

Household income	Connected with drain/pond/canal/ditch	Open and Hanging Latrine	Broken Water Trap / Ring or Leakage	Get Inundated by High Tides			Total	
				Connect ed with drain/pond/canal/ditch	Broken Water Trap / Ring or Leakage	Hygienic but gets inundated	No.	%
Up to 5000			2		1		3	5
5001-10000	3	1	6	4	1	1	16	26.67
10001-15000	4		4			1	9	15
15001-20000	2		6	1	4	1	14	23.33
20001-25000	2		2	1			5	8.33
25001-30000	1		1	1	1		4	6.67
30001-35000			2	1			3	5
35001-40000			1	1			2	3.33
above 40000			3	1			4	6.67
Total	No	12	1	27	10	7	3	60
	%	20	1.67	45	16.67	11.66	5	100

41.76% of the broken trap/ring or leakage or getting inundated from the ring belongs to households having monthly income upto Taka 15000. Out of this 41.76%, 29.42% of the households have an income upto Taka 10,000 per month. It is therefore, recommend that pourashava should provide some financial support/grant to low-income groups (income upto Tk. 10,000/month) to install sanitary toilets or repair unhygienic toilet. However, an awareness building campaign should go parallel with the support to convert the aforementioned toilets into a hygienic one.

Pourashava can engage NGOs such as BRAC, CARE, DSK, WaterAid or NGO Forum for Public Health to repair such toilets for the low income groups.

Table 5.2: Fund Required for Low Income Groups to Repair their Unhygienic Toilets and Install Hygienic Toilet in place of Hanging Toilet

Grant Amount	Number of Household	Total Fund Required
Tk. 1500 (for repair of unhygienic toilets)	786	Taka 11,79,000 (USD 15,115.38)
Tk. 10,000 (for replacement of hanging toilet with new hygienic toilet)	53	Taka 530,000 (USD 6,795)

5.2.2 Options for Converting Unhygienic Toilets into Hygienic Ones

63.83% of toilets are found to be unhygienic as they are directly connected to drain, khals, water bodies, broken traps/rings or with leakages as well as get inundated during floods. About 53.33% of these toilets belong to lower middle to upper middle income groups. Money and space are not barriers for middle income group to convert the unhygienic toilet into hygienic one. Following strategies may be undertaken to discourage unhygienic toilets in the pourashava:

- Banning of open/hanging latrines as well as latrines directly connected to drains/canals/khals or low lying lands instead of pits or soak wells. Pourashava has the legal authority to do so.
- Bangladesh National Building Code 1993 as well as Local Government (Pourashava) (Amended) Act 2010 can be used/applied by the pourashava to ban the unhygienic toilets.

- Since 53.33% of the unhygienic toilets belong to lower middle to upper middle income groups which are directly connected to open drains, water bodies or low-lying areas should be given specific time limit of maximum 3 months for converting them into hygienic one. According to Section 108 (as elaborated in fourth Tafsil), connection of toilet to drains or canals is an offence. Political will is very important for the pourashava to ban and impose fines for unhygienic toilets.
- 314 households belonging to upper income group have hygienic toilets but it gets inundated during high tides. As such technical support should be provided by the project to ensure that these toilets are not inundated during the high tides. One option is to promote raised pit latrines to avoid the toilets getting inundated.
- According to Section 109, pourashava will be able to charge as high as Taka 2,000 for any offence mentioned in fourth Tafsil. If the defaulter has been found guilty again in later period, pourashava will be able to charge the concerned holding at the highest rate of Taka 200 per day from the date of the previous charging.
- In addition to fines, Pourashava can give 5%-7% of reduction in municipal tax for households converting the unhygienic toilet into hygienic one. Moreover, in case of failure to convert it, pourashava can charge 10-15% higher municipal tax to such households to comply with the deadline.
- In order to raise awareness in this regard pourashava should engage NGOs for door-to-door awareness campaign to stop direct connection as well as stop open/hanging toilets.
- From the field survey, it has been found that desludging rate for septic tank is minimum 4 years. As such, before approving construction plans for new buildings, pourashava should enforce that new household must have septic tank and design for such septic tank must follow BNBC design or DPHE/LGED design. For new buildings, after construction and subject to verification by concerned engineering section, pourashava may allow tax rebate for 2-3 years for new buildings having septic tanks. This will encourage the owners to opt for construction of septic tanks instead a pit latrine. Promotion of septic tank will reduce the amount of faecal sludge to be collected every day which will in turn help to reduce the operation and maintenance cost of faecal sludge management system.

5.3 Options for Faecal Sludge Management in Galachipa

Currently, the management of fecal sludge in Galachipa is quite unsatisfactory because:

- Faecal sludge is dumped into the environment;
- Pits and septic tanks are emptied manually, faecal sludge is handled carelessly and dumped into the drainage system and the environment; and

The situation in Galachipa is typical of secondary towns in Bangladesh.

Future Situation

It is expected that faecal sludge volume will increase considerably within a few years with the increase in sanitation coverage. While the present situation is still bad, it will soon change dramatically entailing great problems with collection and the disposal of faecal sludge in the coming years. Following Table shows estimated amount of faecal sludge to be generated in the Galachipa pourashava:

Table 5.3: Estimated Amount of Faecal Sludge Generation in Galachipa Pourashava

Year	Population*	Faecal Sludge** Generated Per Year (cu.m)	Faecal Sludge Generated Per Day (cu.m)
2020	25,360	2104.88	5.76
2025	28,014	2325.16	6.37
2030	30,947	2568.60	7.03
2035	34,186	2837.44	7.77

*Population projection is based on considering medium growth rate

**FS is calculated based on accumulation rate of 0.083 cubic meter/cap/year

Impacts

The handling of fecal sludge which is currently practiced has two principal negative impacts. These will become much worse in future, with expected increase of faecal sludge produced:

- *Risk for public health due to lacking treatment or safe disposal:* Sludge accumulated in septic tanks/pits contains pathogen organisms like bacteria causing diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, typhoid, etc. and intestinal parasites. Whenever human beings come in direct contact with faecal sludge, these diseases can be transmitted. The risk of transmission of diseases becomes grave when faecal sludge is handled without protective measures, when faecal sludge is spread in the environment or when used in agriculture.
- *Solids accumulation in drainage system due to lacking maintenance of septic tanks/pits:* If septic tanks/pits are not emptied at regular intervals, they lose their main function, the retention of solids. Increased solid accumulation in the drainage system results and contributes to blockage of drains and flooding. The efforts for sewer cleaning have to be intensified.

Problems

Improved faecal sludge management requires increased emptying frequency of septic tanks/pits, extended coverage of the service to all households, and eliminating untreated faecal sludge polluting the environment. The main problems to overcome are:

- Lacking awareness of municipality and population of the problem and the needs for improvement;
- Lack of financial, technical and operational capacity of the pourashava for improved faecal sludge collection; and
- Lack of a treatment facility or a safe disposal site for faecal sludge.

5.3.1 Faecal Sludge Collection and Transportation Option

Several types of vacuum tanks of 1 to 8 cu.m capacity are available. Moreover, there are small capacity vacuum tugs of 300 to 500 liter which can be hand-pushed.



Plate 5.1: 4 cu.m capacity Vaccutug, the Vacuum tank is installed on a truck



Plate 5.2: 2 cu.m capacity Vaccutug, the Vacuum tank is installed on a pick-up van



Plate 5.3: 2 cu.m capacity Vaccutug, the Vacuum tank is fixed with a tractor trolley

Based on the field survey, an estimated amount of 1861.5 cu.m of faecal sludge has to be collected per year. It has been found from the field survey about that 46.81% of the households clean their pits/septic tanks within a year. Considering the road condition and width of Galachipa pourashava, a small truck (1.5 cu.m) is recommended with up to 400-500 ft hose pipe. Specification of small truck is shown in Annex-3

It has been found that 46.81% of the households clean their pits within a year and spend on average Tk. 480 per year. The percentage of household cleaning their pits is low mainly because 36.67 % of the households have unhygienic toilets, i.e. it connected to drains, water bodies. Once the pourashava starts disconnecting this type of illegal connection, the frequency of pit cleaning will increase.

5.3.2 Faecal Sludge Treatment and Reuse Options

Faecal sludge management is in early stage in Bangladesh. Few urban local government bodies such as Dhaka, Khulna, Faridpur, Kushtia, Lakshmipur and Mymensingh has started faecal sludge collection through vaccutugs. Two examples of faecal sludge collection and treatment are described in Annex-4 and Annex-5.

National Sanitation Strategy 2005 recommends sewage treatment technologies with greater emphasis on resource recovery and recycling must be given top priority in improving urban sanitation situation. Using the aforementioned strategy, following technologies are available for faecal sludge management:

- Anaerobic Digestion;
- Co-composting of faecal sludge with municipal solid waste; &
- Refuse Derived Fuel from dried faecal sludge.

A comparison of different options is shown in Table 5.5:

Table 5.4: Different Options for Faecal Sludge Management Based on Resource Recovery Approach

Sl.	Features	Co-composting	Anaerobic Digestion	Refuse Derived Fuel
1	Description	In this technology FS and MSW is co-composted and used in agriculture. Technology used is aerobic thermophilic composting.	In this technology FS converted into biogas in anaerobic condition and biogas used as fuel or for generation of electricity.	In this technology FS is dried up to moisture content of 15%. Dried FS is used as solid fuel.
2	Infrastructure Required	F.S drying bed, percolated treatment system/co-co peat filter, compost plant and vaccu-tug;	Biogas digester, drying bed for slurry/drier, pipe for distribution of gas, generator for electricity generation and percolated treatment system/coco peat filter and vaccutug.	FS drying bed with percolate treatment system /coco peat filter and vaccu-tug.
3	Applicable Regulations	Environment clearance certificate from DoE to operate FS treatment plant. License to produce and marketing of compost from DAE. Approval from MLG to charge fee/tax for FS collection Compliance with discharge standard of DOE for reuse waste water in agriculture or discharge to surface water.	Environment clearance certificate from DoE to operate anaerobic digestion plant. Power purchase agreement with PDB to sell electricity. License to produce and marketing of slurry as organic fertilizer. Approval from MLG to charge fee/tax for FS collection Compliance with discharge standard of DOE for reuse of waste water in agriculture or discharge to surface water.	Environment clearance certificate from DoE to operate RDF plant as FS treatment plant. Approval from MLG to charge fee/tax for FS collection Compliance with discharge standard of DOE for reuse waste water in agriculture or discharge to surface water.
4	Current Status of Regulations	Compost standards in place since 2009 MoA issued 50 license up to December 2013 for production and marketing of compost to private sector and government organizations. No guideline or regulation from MLG/MoEF for FSM No tax/fee set by MLG for FSM	No feeding tariff set yet for renewable energy projects by Ministry of Energy. As per standard slurry from biogas plant must be dry with moisture content of 20%. Marketing of liquid slurry is not allowed. No guideline or regulation from MLG/MoEF for FSM No tax/fee set by MLG for FSM	No guideline regulation on FSM by MLG /MoEF yet. No circular from government yet allowing charging of fee/tax for FS collection and usage.
5	Potential Source of Revenue	1. FS collection and management fee/tax 2. Sales of compost	1. FS collection and management fee/tax 2. Sale of electricity (no feed-in tariff yet). 3. Sale of slurry after drying upto 20% moisture content. Liquid slurry cannot be sold.	1. FS collection and management fee/tax. 2. Dried FS may be sold to brick kiln. Currently 2-3 million tons of coal is used in brick kilns. Piloting is required.
6	Emission Reduction Potential	Yes (in line with low carbon strategy of government). UNFCCC methodology is available to claim carbon credits through CDM	Yes (in line with low carbon strategy of government). UNFCCC methodology is available to claim carbon credits through CDM	Yes (in line with low carbon strategy of government). UNFCCC methodology is available to claim carbon credits through CDM

F.S= Faecal Sludge, F.S.M= Faecal Sludge Management, LGED= Local Government Engineering Department, MLG= Ministry of Local Government, MSW=Municipal Solid Waste
MoA= Ministry of Agriculture

5.3.3 Recommended Option for Faecal Sludge Treatment and Reuse

It is evident from the above Table 5.5 that anaerobic digestion, RDF and co-composting are the treatment technologies in line with the National Sanitation Strategy as well as National 3R Strategy for Waste Management.

Anaerobic digestion is technically possible; however, the major challenge is the use of biogas such as for electricity generation or use as fuel for cooking. Since feed-in tariff has not yet been finalized by the Ministry of Energy, it would be difficult to sell the electricity generated from use of this technology. Moreover, in case biogas is to be used as fuel for cooking purpose, the biggest challenge is the distribution system as well as pricing of gas for cooking. The third issue with anaerobic digestion project is marketing and sale of slurry. As per the organic fertilizer standard 2008 of the Government of Bangladesh, the maximum permissible moisture content for organic fertilizer/compost is 20%. Biogas slurry is in liquid form, as such without drying and reducing the moisture content, it would not be possible to market it. If sun drying is to be done, then it would require large area and incase mechanical drying is used then additional energy (electricity or diesel) would be required which will increase the operational and maintenance cost of the project.

Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) is also possible to be manufactured from dried faecal sludge. The required moisture content for RDF should be around 10-15%. Based on the amount of faecal sludge to be collected per day in Galachipa, the total amount of RDF which can be produced is 18.6 tons in year. The potential users of RDF are brick kilns owners. However, the amount which can be produced in Galachipa is too low for brick kiln uses.

Co-composting of dried faecal sludge seems to be the most attractive option since it will be able to treat and recycle both the faecal sludge as well as municipal organic waste in the same site. This will result in optimal use of the proposed new landfill site. Galachipa municipality collects around 1.8 to 2.2 tons of waste per day out of which 87% is organic in nature. This waste can be treated effectively with faecal sludge from the drying bed. However, the most critical issue for co-composting project is the engagement of competent operator. As per the Government of Bangladesh regulation, operation of composting plant and marketing of compost requires license from the Ministry of Agriculture. As such it would be extremely important to engage compost plant operator who hold both the license. There are 50 operators in the private sector in Bangladesh who have the license to produce and market compost in the country.

CHAPTER 6

ACTION PLAN

6.1 Vision

The main vision of the action plan is to bring Galachipa town under 100% sanitation coverage and thereby decreasing water and sanitation related diseases, along with protection of its environment by establishing and operating a sustainable faecal sludge management system that promotes resource recovery.

6.2 Scope

This action plan sets out a 5-year plan for sanitation improvement of Galachipa pourashava area. This plan is divided into two parts- short term (2014-2015) and medium term (2016- 2019). Short term of the plan focuses on faecal sludge collection, treatment and reuse with participation rate of 91.49% household while medium term focuses on participation rate of 100% as well as no unhygienic toilet in the pourashava.

6.3 Objectives

The main objectives for improvement of the sanitation system over the next five years are:

- Institutional strengthening of sanitation committee of the pourashava;
- Promoting 100% sanitation coverage with hygienic toilets;
- Improving the unhygienic toilets into hygienic toilets.
- Improving faecal sludge collection and treatment based on full cost recovery ; and
- Improving public education and awareness about health and sanitation issues linked with lack of proper faecal sludge management.

6.4 Priority Measures

- The first priority is strengthening of the institutional and organizational capacity of the pourashava in terms of sanitation focusing on need for promotion of hygienic toilet and faecal sludge management. It has been found that there is knowledge gap amongst the elected representatives of the pourashava as well as pourashava staff about faecal sludge management. It is very important to provide exposure training to Mayor and ward commissioners on different aspects of faecal sludge management including cost recovery aspects and benefits of involvement private sector or social business enterprises for operation and maintenance of such facilities. The exposure training should also include field demonstration of sludge collection and treatment system within Bangladesh and if possible in some neighboring countries. This training is important since political leadership of mayor and ward commissioners is crucial for start of the project as well as its sustainability. The second training should be for the pourashava engineers (Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineer) as well as Health Officer, Sanitary Inspector and Conservancy Inspector. This training should be more on the technical side dealing with operation and maintenance of faecal sludge collection and treatment system. Moreover, training should also focus on design of toilets in flood prone coastal areas. ITN-BUET along with NILG can organize these trainings and develop necessary course materials.
- The second priority is to raise awareness about the link between proper faecal sludge management health and disease. At present households spent Tk. 3451 per annum for treatment of sanitation related disease. For raising awareness political leadership of the Mayor along with the ward commissioner is again very vital. Awareness campaign should be undertaken by engaging NGOs/CBOs involving door to door campaign, ward level meetings as well as involving imams of mosques focusing on change from manual to

mechanical system of faecal collection and its proper management and need for payment for the aforesaid services. Raising awareness and social mobilizing is the key along with political leadership for improvement. Field survey has shown that 25.5 % of the residents are willing to pay fixed cost for faecal sludge collection if the service is provided by the pourashava. However only the little motivation work of the surveyor during household survey on how they will be benefited from improved and innovative FSM service at the Pourashava, changed their mind and 91.49% of the respondents were willing to pay extra compared to what they are paying currently which is Tk. 480 per annum for FSM. In a nutshell, awareness generation and motivation work will play a massive role in introducing improved FSM facility and its successful economic operation at Galachipa Pourashava. It is also important to involve and get support from Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Local Government in such awareness campaign. Since pourashava has limited budget for sanitation as such in order to have the awareness campaign support from the National Government or external agencies is required. Table 6.1 shows the awareness raising strategy

- The third priority is conversion of unhygienic toilets into hygienic one .It has been found from the field survey that 100% population has access to toilet facility. However, about 63.86% of the households have unsanitary toilets out of which 56.66% is unhygienic due to broken water trap, ring or leakage and 5 % due to getting inundated by high tides, while 36.67 % is directly connected to drain, pond or canals. About 53.33% of the unhygienic toilet belongs to lower middle to upper income groups. Lack of awareness and technical knowledge is a constraint for these households. Remaining unhygienic toilets belonging to lower income have also identified lack of awareness and financing as a problem for use of unhygienic toilets. It is also important for the pourashava to prepare a vulnerability mapping of the areas where toilets get inundated during high tides and provide technical support to households to improve the design of the toilets such as raise toilets to avoid inundation.
- The fourth priority measure is to initiate a mechanical collection and treatment system of faecal sludge on full cost recovery basis. It is important to note that from field survey it has been found that 25.5% of the household are willing to pay fixed cost for faecal sludge collection and treatment if the service is initiated by the pourashava. However only the little motivation work of the surveyor during household survey on how they will be benefited from improved and innovative FSM service at the Pourashava, changed their mind and 91.49% of the respondents were willing to pay extra compared to what they are paying currently which is Tk. 480 per annum for FSM. Without cost recovery and proper operation and maintenance the faecal sludge would be difficult to sustain. Since the pourshava has limited manpower for sanitation, it is advisable to involve private sector or social business enterprises for the operation and maintenance

6.5 Resource Allocation

Galachipa pourashava is not in a position to increase its expenditure on sanitation. During 2013-14 financial year, the GOB through its ADP allocated Tk. 200 per capita for WSS in the coastal districts. Based on this, total allocation for WSS for Galachipa pourashava is estimated at Taka 4.50 million. Based on the past trend, around 85% of this allocation is for water supply while 10-15% for sanitation. As such total allocation for sanitation works out at Tk. 0.67 million. However, this allocation is not enough to achieve 100% sanitation coverage along with environmentally sound faecal sludge management. In order to improve sanitation situation in Galachipa pourshava there is a need for more allocation of resources from the government through development project to build the infrastructure. In the business plan described in the following section, the total capital cost is considered as grant from the Government to the pourashava.

Table 6.1: Strategy for Awareness Raising

Purpose	Audience	Communication Elements	Medium	Actors	Type of Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize towards proper faecal sludge collection and treatment as part of 100% sanitation coverage To provide information regarding options for private sector involvement in FSM and associated benefits To provide information regarding importance and methods of cost recovery for sustainability of FSM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor Ward Councilors Chief Executive Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information booklet Power Point Presentation Video documentary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop Exposure Visit 	ITN - BUET & NILG	Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize towards different technical aspects of FSM (estimation of demand for FS collection, collection and transportation of FS, treatment and reuse of FS) To enhance technical and management capacity regarding O&M of FS collection and treatment system To provide tools (KPIs) for monitoring of FSM projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pourashava Engineers Medical Officer Sanitary Inspector LGED Engineers DPHE Engineers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information booklet Step by step manual on FSM Video documentary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToT Exposure visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITN – BUET Local/International Expert 	Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To high light need for FS collection using vaccutug and its treatment. To highlight the advantage of use of mechanical vaccutug for pit or septic tank cleaning compared to manual cleaning. Key message should include that mechanical cleaning will lower their cost of cleaning compared to manual cleaning as well as associated health benefits and time saving and solve disposal problem To highlight the need for payment for cost recovery with focus that vaccutug service will lower the cost compared to manual cleaning To highlight the FS collection process, payment procedure, how to contact FS collection service provider, register complains etc. 	Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation Leaflet Video Documentary Posters Bill boards Local cable channel SMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward level meetings/seminar Door-to-door awareness campaign Distribution of leaflets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Member of Parliament , Mayor, Ward Councilors, Religious leaders NGOs, CBOs & female ward councilors. should be involved in door-to-door campaign along with 	Mass Communication & Personal Communication

6.6 Business Plan

As discussed in Chapter 5, currently the most appropriate method for improved faecal sludge collection and treatment involves collection of faecal sludge by vaccutugs based on cost recovery basis. Treatment also involves further treatment of collected faecal sludge in drying bed and co-composting of dried sludge with municipal organic waste. This project has two potential revenue streams: firstly, service fee/charge for clearing pit/tank and the second stream is from sale of co-compost. This type of pilot project has already been tested in Bangladesh. The following section describes diverse aspects of the project.

6.6.1 Volume of Faecal Sludge to be collected

Based on survey, the total amount of faecal sludge available for collection is 5.1 cubic meters per day (see section 4.11 of Chapter 4).

6.6.2 Number of Vehicles (Vaccutug) for collection of Faecal Sludge

In the Galachipa Pourashava, 20.22% of the roads are less than 3 meters wide. Moreover, 11.05% of the road is earthen while 25.07% of the road is brick soling. Considering the road condition (especially width), it is advisable to procure one pick-up mounted vaccutug of 1.5 cubic meters capacity. Considering total maximum amount of sludge to be collected (5.1 cubic meters maximum), four trips are required.



Plate 6.1: Pick-up mounted vaccutug

Figure 6.1 shows the proposed landfill site where faecal sludge treatment plant of Galachipa can be established, as well as distance from each ward to the proposed site for treatment plant. The average distance calculated from different wards to the proposed treatment plant is estimated at 4 kilometers. After faecal sludge collection, the maximum travel time to the proposed plant is 20 minutes (considering a speed of 30 kilometers per hour). Sludge collection and disposal time are calculated at 1 hour total. The total time required is 1.5 hours per trip. As such, it is possible to make four trips per day to the faecal sludge treatment plant.

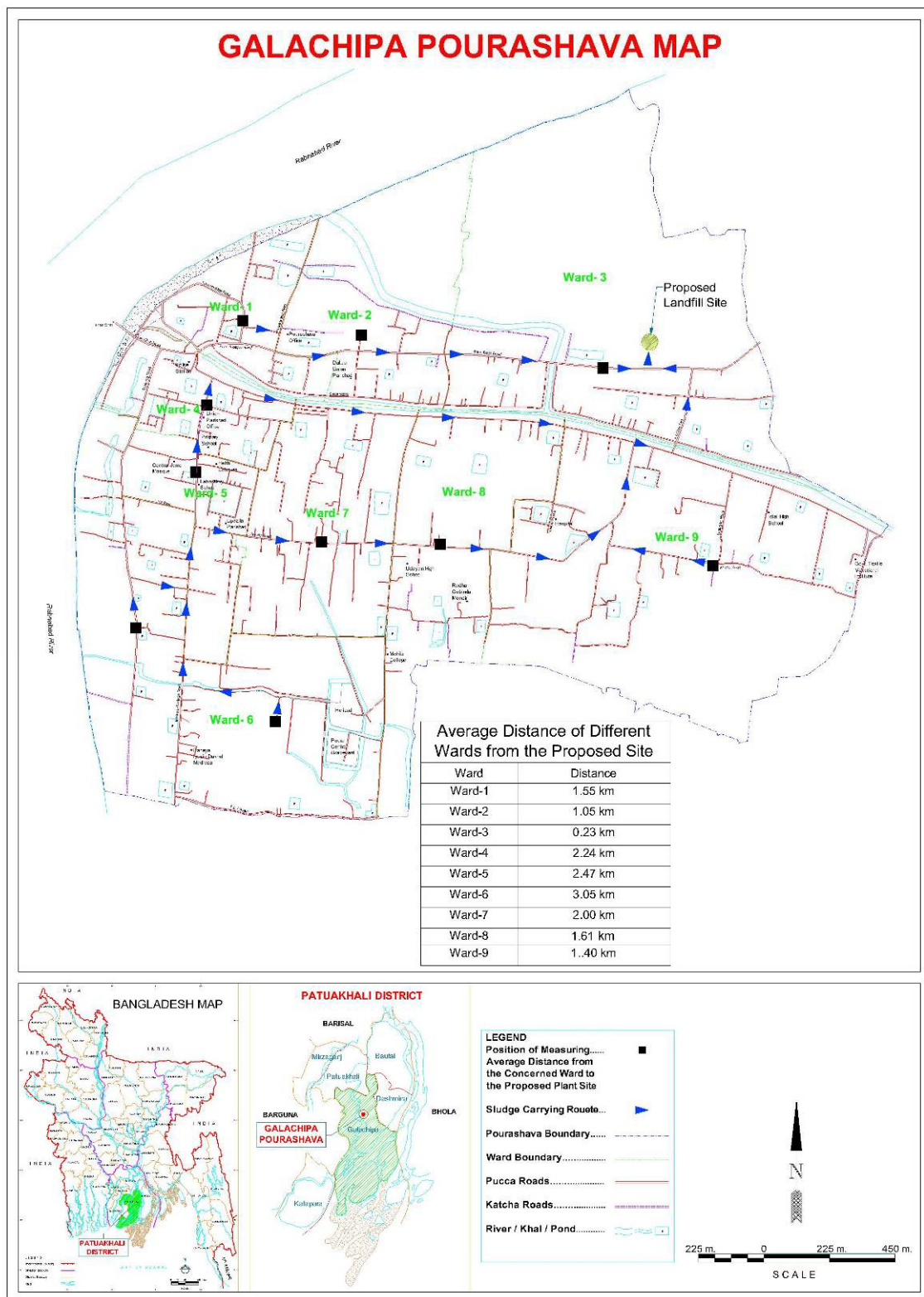


Figure 6.1: Map showing proposed site for faecal sludge treatment plant and distance from different wards to the proposed site

6.6.3 Capital Cost for Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment

Capital cost for the faecal sludge collection and treatment system involves the following:

Land: For establishment of faecal sludge treatment plant land measuring 481 square meter is required for facilities such as drying bed with roof, percolate treatment plant as well as co-compost plant. Land for faecal sludge treatment plant is available next to the new landfill site being purchased by the pourashava at ward number 3. Current market price of land varies between Taka 8-10 million per acre.

Vacutug: For collection of faecal sludge from household, one vacutug of 1.5 cubic meter capacity is required. Vaccutugs can be purchased from Bangladesh from local company called MAWTS. Following Table shows capital cost required for collection and treatment of faecal sludge.

Following table shows the total capital cost required for environmentally sound faecal sludge collection and treatment system

Table 6.2: Capital Cost for Establishment of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa

Sl.	Items	USD
1	Vacutug of 1.5 cubic meters capacity, mounted on a mini truck (also taking into consideration carrying and training costs)	32,692.00
2	Construction cost of drying bed (165 sq. m) with roof @ USD 160 per sq. m.	26,400.00
3	Co-peat filter with diesel motor for treatment of percolate (16 sq. m)	9,600.00
4	Compost 2 tons/day capacity per day with necessary equipment (300 sq. m of land is required) @ USD 20,000/ton	40,000.00
5	Land cost for 481 square meters	13,715.00
6	Contingency	10,000.00
	Total	132,407

At present there are 4,928 households registered in the pourashava. As such per household investment required for faecal sludge collection and treatment is estimated at USD 26.86.

6.6.4 Operation Costs for the Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System

Operational cost for faecal sludge collection and treatment system involves salary for vacutug driver and workers, salary for project manager, compost plant supervisor and workers. The operation and maintenance cost involves fuel for the faecal sludge collection, electricity and water bill, repair and maintenance of the vaccutugs and co-compost plant as well as PPE.

Two additional expenditure heads have been included to incentivise collection and disposal of waste at the faecal sludge treatment facility as well as pay compensation to sweepers who will have reduced income due to shifting from manual to mechanical method of faecal sludge collection. These incentives will be provided based on performance by the operators of the faecal sludge collection system and co-compost plant.

The following table illustrates the operation costs for running the faecal sludge collection and treatment system.

Table 6.3: Operation and Maintenance Cost for Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa

Sl.	Heads	Taka /Year	USD/Year
1	Salary of vaccutug driver @ Tk.10,000/month plus one month's bonus	130,000	1,666
2	Salary of two laborers @ Tk.7,000 each, plus one month's bonus	182,000	2,333
3	Project Manager cum Accountant @ Tk. 15,000/month plus one month's bonus	195,000	2,500
4	Fuel for pick-up	146,880	1,883
5	Fuel for vaccutug	72,062	924
6	Salary of 3 compost plant workers @Tk. 7000/month plus one month's bonus	273,000	3,500
7.	Salary of Co-compost plant supervisor @ Tk. 15000/month plus one month's bonus	195,000	2,500
7	Electricity, water bills, dress, PPE and equipments	60,000	770
8	O & M of vehicle and plant	78,000	1,000
9	Depreciation (straight line, 10% for vehicle and 5% for the plant)	410,982	5,269
	Sub-total	1,742,924	22,345
10.	Incentive for informal sludge collector (methors) for bringing new customers for vaccutug services @ Tk. 50 per new customer for pit latrines	113,344	1,453
11.	Incentive for vaccutug driver and workers for each trip (1.5 cubic meter) of faecal sludge collected and brought to the treatment plant	116,800	1,497
12	Total	1,973,068	25,295

6.6.5 Cost Recovery

In order to sustain faecal sludge management services, it is essential to recover the operational costs and make profits. Total estimated operational cost including incentives for faecal sludge collection and treatment is estimated at USD 25,295. In order to sustain the operation a profit of 15% should be charged on top of the expenditure. As such profit should be around USD 3,794 per year with 15% profit while with 20% profit it should be USD 5,059 per annum. The cost for faecal sludge collection and treatment can be imposed with either conservancy tax or as a separate charge as sanitation fee, subject to approval by the Ministry of local government, or at the time of clearing each pit/tank. The following table shows per households charge for faecal sludge collection and treatment services to be paid at the time of cleaning.

Table 6.4: Pit Cleaning and Treatment Charge

Total O & M including profit	Cost per Pit Cleaning (Taka)	Cost per Septic Tank Cleaning (Taka)	Per Year Cost for Pit/Year (Taka)	Per Year Cost for Septic Tank/Year (Taka)
USD 29,089 with depreciation and 15% profit	Taka 815 (cleaned every 1.42 years)	Taka 3,994 (cleaned every 4 years)	573	998.5
USD 30,354 with depreciation and 20% profit	Taka 896 (cleaned every 1.42 years)	Taka 4,107 (cleaned every 4 years)	630	1027

It is interesting to note that currently households are spending an average on Taka 480 per year, which is 0.21 % of their average monthly income for removal of faecal sludge. The following table shows the current expenditure per month for water supply, electricity, and improved faecal sludge management services. It is interesting to note that by providing vaccutug services as well as faecal sludge treatment services, it will slightly increase the cost currently incurred to the lower income group of people.

Table 6.5: Average Household Income Vs Monthly Expenditure on Utility Services

Average HH Income (Taka)	Electricity Bill Paid		Water Bill Paid		Payment for Better FS Service (Pits)		Payment for Better FS Service (Septic Tank)	
	Taka	%	Taka	%	Taka	%	Taka	%
18,218	393	2.15	223	1.22	47.75	0.26	83.20	0.45

The other option in order to recover the cost for faecal sludge management service is to impose a fee or rate like water or conservancy by the pourashava. However, this can only be implemented subject to the approval of the local government ministry. The pourashava has to announce that it will provide services to all residents for removal of sludge for pits and septic tanks after getting approval from the Local Government Ministry. The total holdings in the Galachipa Pourashava are 4,928 out of which 91.49% is willing to pay a fixed rate if the service is provided by the city. As such, total household willing to pay the services is 4,507. Following table shows sanitation fee per or rate household per year based on 15% and 20% profit margin on top of the operational cost.

Table 6.6: Sanitation Fee or Rate per Household (91.49% of Holding Paying for the Services)

Total O & M including profit	Fee Per Year/HH	Fee Per Month/HH
USD 29,089 with depreciation and 15% profit	Taka 503	Taka 41.95
USD 30,354 with depreciation and 20% profit	Taka 525	Taka 43.75

Table 6.7: Sanitation Fee or Rate per Household (100% of Holding Paying for the Services)

Total O & M including profit	Fee Per Year/HH	Fee Per Month/HH
USD 29,089 with depreciation and 15% profit	Taka 460	Taka 38.36
USD 30,354 with depreciation and 20% profit	Taka 480	Taka 40.03

It is evident that households have to spend a negligible portion of their income for improved sludge management. The second option is to charge a flat charge of Taka 503 per year at all the holdings in the city for faecal sludge management, or Taka 41.95 per month with the conservancy tax. The third option towards recovering the cost is linking the sludge bill with water bill; in this case, the monthly charge in addition to the water bill would only be Taka 81.84 per month but can be recovered from households having water connection.

6.6.6 Recommended Tariff for Cost Recovery

It has been found from review of the Pourashava Act that at present there is no provision to charge a fee for sanitation or faecal sludge management in case pourashava wants to provide such services. In order to levy a service charge or fee/rate for faecal sludge collection and management, pourashava has to get approval from the Ministry of Local Government. Alternatively, Ministry of Local Government can amend the Pourashava Act and include sanitation fee/rate or charge as a separate fee similar to water rate or conservancy charge as mentioned in the Act. Cost recovery is very important for sustainability of municipal services. The options for cost recovery are as follows:

- The first option is a fixed charge for all holdings under the pourashava. This will amount to Taka 503 per annum (USD 6.45 per household per annum) or Taka 41.95 (USD 0.53 per household per month). This amount is based on the field survey indicating that 91.49% of the households are willing to pay for the services if provided by the pourashava. Moreover, from the field survey it was also found that households prefer to pay a fixed rate for faecal sludge collection and management. It is important to note that this amount

is based on their willingness to pay as found from the field survey. This flat rate can be charged with the conservancy charge or as a separate sanitation fee.

- The second option is to charge a fee for pit latrine and/or septic tank cleaning. In this scenario a fee of Tk 815 (USD 10.44) per pit should be charged and Tk. 3994 (USD 51.25) for septic tank should be charged. It may be added here that, from the field survey it has been found that households with septic tank desludge their tanks every four years interval. As such the per year cost would be for septic tank USD 12.80.
- The third option is to charge the faecal sludge collection with the water charge. At present, 47.26% of the household of the pourashava has access to piped water supply. In this option Tk. 982 per household per annum (USD 12.59) or Taka 81.84 per month per household (USD 1.05 per household per month) can be charged with the water bill as faecal sludge management fee to the households having water connection. In this option households with water connection will have to subsidize the households without piped water supply.

Based on the survey, it has been found that households are interested to pay a fixed cost for faecal sludge collection and management and considering the results of field survey that 91.49% of the households are willing pay, the first option seems more attractive. It is also important to note that all the option will slightly increase the cost of faecal sludge management which is currently incurring to the households but within the range of willingness to pay for improved services.

6.6.7 Revenue Potential

The actual operational costs for collection of faecal sludge and treatment including depreciation are \$ 25,295 The revenue potential is \$ 29,089 (considering first option of the proposed tariff) with 15% profit which includes incentive to the methors (manual cleaners) to bring customers to the Pourashava, or the operator for faecal sludge collection as well as for the truck drivers.

Apart from faecal sludge collection, the revenue potential from 2 tons day co-compost plant which can produce 96 tons of compost per year. The current price of compost is \$102 per ton. The total revenue potential is \$ 9,792 per year. As such, the total revenue potential from operation of the project, including composting, is \$ 38,881 per year with 15% profit margin. Total revenue after deducting the expenditure is calculated at US \$ 13,586 per year. Total revenue potential with 20% profit after deducting the expenditure is US \$, 14,851

Following Tables show the cash flow analysis of the project with 15% (Scenario-1) and 20% profit margin over the O& M cost (Scenario).

Table 6.8: Project Income Statement (Scenario-1)

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881	38,881
Operation & Maintenance Cost	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026
Depreciation	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269
Earning before Income Tax (Net Income)	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586

Table 6.9: Project Cash Flow (Scenario-1)

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Investment	(122,407)									
Net Income	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586	13,586
Add Depreciation	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269
Free cash flow to Firm	(103,552)	18,855	18,855	18,855	18,855	18,855	18,855	18,855	18,855	18,855

Based on the aforementioned tables, IRR of the project with 11.5%, NPV is positive and pay back period is 6.5 year.

Table 6.10: Project Income Statement (Scenario-2)

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146	40,146
Operation & Maintenance Cost	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026	20,026
Depreciation	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269
Earning before Income Tax (Net Income)	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851

Table 6.11: Project Cash Flow (Scenario-2)

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Investment	(122,407)									
Net Income	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851	14,851
Add Depreciation	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269	5,269
Free cash flow to Firm	(102,287)	20,120	20,120	20,120	20,120	20,120	20,120	20,120	20,120	20,120

Based on the aforementioned tables, IRR of the project with 13%, NPV is positive and pay back period is 6 year.

6.6.8 How to Involve Manual Pit Emptier (Sweepers) and Incentivize Faecal Sludge Disposal to Treatment Facility

At present, about six local sweepers (also known as methors) are undertaking pit cleaning or septic tank cleaning work at night, in addition to their regular work as day time sweepers for the Pourashava. A sweeper earns Taka 2,500-3,000 from a Pourashava. The cleaning of pits or septic tanks is a part-time job, and provides a supplement to their main income. With the operation of the vaccutug, the additional income earning opportunity of the methors will be reduced. As such, it is necessary to compensate the sweepers for their loss of income. Since households contact these sweepers when their pits or tanks are filled up, it would be advantageous to involve the sweepers in the process by providing them with incentives. These incentives could include a 10% commission each time they find a new order from households for vaccutug services. This incentive will ensure win-win situation for the Pourashava to get customers for faecal sludge collection and management, as well as extra income for the sweepers (methors).

Apart from incentives for the sweepers, a second incentive is required for the vaccutug drivers which will help to ensure that collected faecal sludge is brought to the treatment facility, and not disposed to low-lying areas or canals. Usually, the truck drivers of solid waste collection dispose their waste in unauthorized areas to reduce the trip distance (in order to pilfer the fuel). As such, in order to ensure that collected faecal sludge reaches the treatment plant, a per trip incentive can be provided to the driver, as well as to the two workers (in addition to their monthly salaries). The per trip incentive would amount to Taka 80 per trip which will be distributed as Taka 40 for the driver and the remaining Taka 40 for the two workers. These incentives will ensure transportation of the faecal sludge to the treatment plant.

6.7 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System

There are three options for operation and maintenance of the faecal sludge collection and treatment systems namely:

Option-1: Municipally Owned and Operated System

This option considers faecal sludge collection and treatment as part of municipal services provided by the pourashava as a work to be done under the public health section of the Pourashava Act 2010.

Option-2: Municipally Owned and Privately Operated System

This option considers faecal sludge collection and treatment as part of the municipal services provided by the Pourashava, but operated by a private sector under lease and management contract. Such lease and management contract is admissible under section 96 Pourashava Act 2010.

Option-3: Privately Owned and Operated System

This option considers faecal sludge collection and treatment provided by private sector as a commercial activity. This type of service is allowed under build, own, operate and maintain (BOO) system or as a service provision agreement under section 96 of the Pourashava Act 2010.

Details of each option are given below in the following paragraphs:

6.7.1 Option-1: Municipally Owned and Operated System

This option focuses on faecal sludge collection and treatment as an integral part of the municipal services as mentioned in section 50 (responsibilities and function of pourashava) under the Pourashava Act 2010. Although there is no mention in section 50(2) of the Pourashava Act 2010 about faecal sludge collection and treatment, however, this service can be provided as a part of waste management services (since the definition of waste mentioned in the Pourashava Act 2010 consists of human excreta also). Moreover, pourashava may provide faecal sludge collection and treatment service using section 50(2) (h) which says citizen's health and environmental protection as the responsibility of the pourashava. Since uncontrolled disposal of faecal sludge is an environmental and public health concern, and as such under this clause, pourashava can provide the aforementioned services.

Driving Force

The main driving force for this option is to reduce illegal disposal of faecal sludge on land and water bodies and thereby improve overall public health and environmental situation of Pourashava.

Key Feature of this Option

The service provided under this option can be a non-commercial (no profit no loss) basis, but can be developed into a commercial operation with full cost recovery and marginal profit. However, to charge a fee/rate for faecal sludge collection and treatment approval of the Ministry of Local Government will be required

Main Actor and Responsibility

The main actor for this option is the Pourashava. It will be also responsible for implementation as well as operation and maintenance of the services.

Mode of Implementation

Pourashava may start collection of faecal sludge from households using vaccu types and then further treatment of the collected faecal sludge using staff of conservancy unit under health section.

Households have to pay a fee or service charge for collection and treatment of faecal sludge at the time of pit/tank cleaning or it can be linked with conservancy tax. An estimated fee for pit and septic tank cleaning is shown in section 6.6, in Table 6.3 and Table 6.5.

The capital cost for the establishment of the faecal sludge collection and treatment system can be provided by national government through a project. Alternatively, pourashava may take loan from Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF) to implement such project. The other option is to raise the capital cost from CSR activity of large private sector companies or banks; since sanitation and waste management are part of approved CSR project list of National Board of Revenue which is entitled to tax rebate.

Risks

The major risk involved with this option is that the operational efficiency which may be low due to lack of trained manpower in the pourashava as well as experience in O& M. At present there is only one sanitation inspector for the sanitation activity of the Pourashava. There is a risk that faecal sludge collection service may not be reliable and there might be delay in providing services by the municipality which may discourage the use of service by the residents.

6.7.2 Option-2: Municipally Owned and Privately Operated System

This option focuses on faecal sludge collection and treatment as an integral part of the municipal services as mentioned in section 50 (responsibilities and function of pourashava) of the Pourashava Act 2010. Although there is no mention in section 50(2) of the Pourashava Act 2010 about faecal sludge collection and treatment, however, this service can be provided as a part of waste management services (since the definition of waste mentioned in the Pourashava Act 2010 consists of human excreta also). Moreover, pourashava may provide faecal sludge collection and treatment service under section 50(2) (h) which says citizen's health and environmental protection as the responsibility of the pourashava. Since uncontrolled disposal of faecal sludge is an environmental and public health concern, using this clause, pourashava can provide the aforementioned services.

This option further focuses that the pourashava will finance and build all the necessary infrastructure, but the management and operation will be handed over to the private sector using section 96 (2)(h) of the Pourashava Act which is lease and management type of the services.

Driving Force

The main driving force for this option is to reduce illegal disposal of faecal sludge on land and water bodies and thereby improve overall public health and environmental situation of Pourashava.

Key Feature of this Option

The service provided under this option will be of commercial nature with full cost recovery and with reasonable profit margin (15-20% over the operational cost). For cost recovery, service charge or collection fee has to be recovered from the users. However, to charge a fee/rate for faecal sludge collection and treatment approval of the Ministry of Local Government will be required.

Main Actor and Responsibility

The main actors for this option are the Pourashava and the private sector. Pourashava will be also the lead agency and responsible for financing of the capital cost as well as building the infrastructure. Private sectors can be involved in the collection of faecal sludge from the households and operation and maintenance of the treatment facility (such as co-compost plant along with the drying beds). Pourashava will monitor and supervise the active of private sector operator. A model contract for faecal sludge collection and transportation is shown in Annex-5

Mode of Implementation

Private sector may start collection of faecal sludge from households using vaccutugs and then further treat the collected faecal sludge.

Households have to pay a fee or service charge for collection and treatment of faecal sludge to the pourashava. Poursahava will pay the private sector operator an operation and management fee based on the number of pits/tank cleaned or volume of sludge collected and transported to the treatment facility per month. The other option is that the operator will collect the fee from the households at the time of cleaning the pit/tank and pay an annual lease fee to the pourashava for using the infrastructure. An estimated fee for pit and septic tank cleaning is shown in section 6.6, in Table 6.3 and Table 6.5.

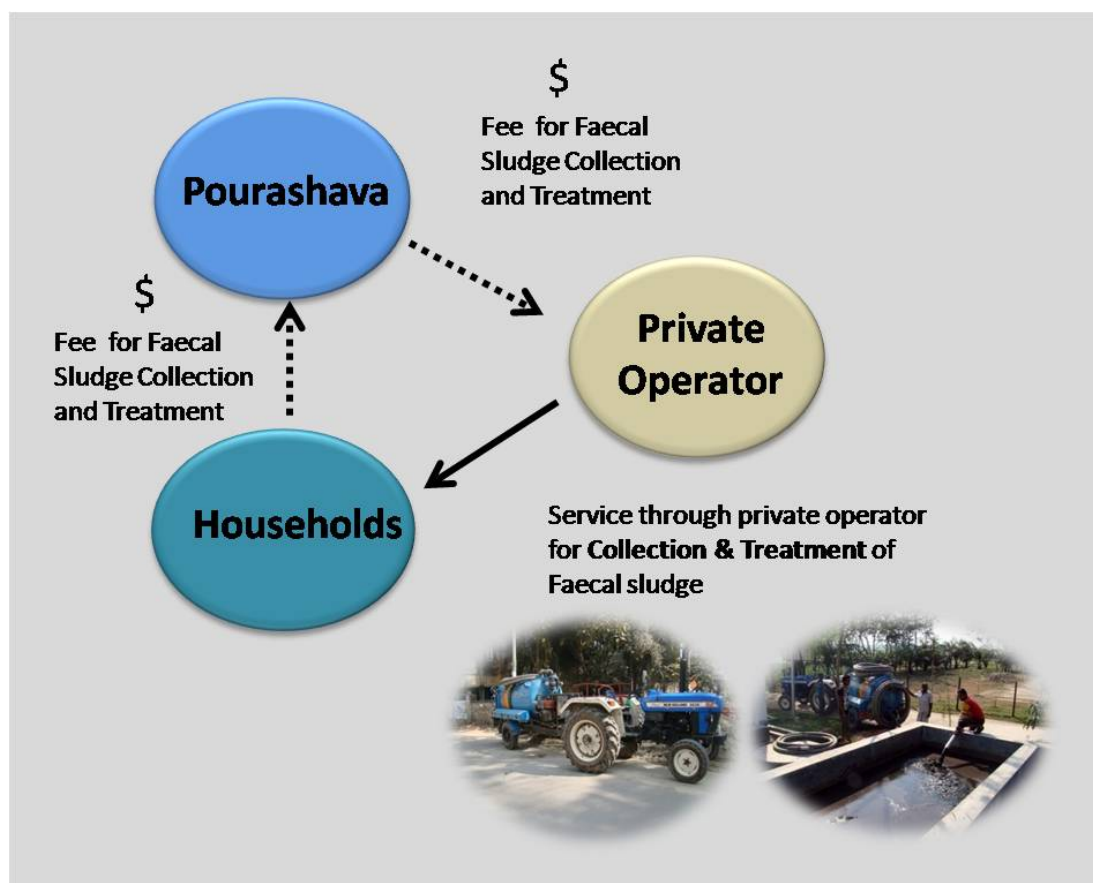


Figure 6.2: Financial Flow for Municipally Owned and Privately Operated Model

The capital cost for the establishment of the faecal sludge collection and treatment system can be provided by national government through a project. Alternatively, pourashava may take loan from Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDf) to implement such project. The other option is to raise capital cost from CSR activity of large private sector companies or banks; since sanitation and waste management are part of approved CSR project list of National Board of Revenue which is entitled for tax rebate.

Risks

There is a minimum risk in this approach for the pourashava. However, selection of right type of private sector/social enterprise with experience in urban service delivery especially sanitation is essential. For treatment of faecal sludge with co-composting approach, it is important to involve private sector which has the license to operate and market compost from the government. Moreover, it is also important to have the appropriate contract document which will make payment from the municipality to private sector based on the number pits or tanks cleaned or volume of sludge collected and transported to the treatment facility per month.

6.7.3 Option-3: Privately Owned and Privately Operated System

This option focuses on faecal sludge collection and treatment as an integral part of the municipal services as mentioned in section 50 (responsibilities and function of pourashava) of the Pourashava Act 2010. Although there is no mention in section 50(2) of the Pourashava Act 2010 about faecal sludge collection and treatment, however, this service can be provided as a part of waste management services (since the definition of waste mentioned in the Pourashava Act 2010 consists of human excreta also). Moreover, pourashava may provide faecal sludge collection and treatment service under section 50(2) (h) which says citizen's health and environmental protection as the responsibility of the pourashava. Since uncontrolled disposal of faecal sludge is an environmental and public health concern, using this clause, pourashava can provide the aforementioned services.

This option further focuses that the pourashava will give contract to private sector to build operate, own and maintain the faecal sludge collection and treatment for the municipality for certain period under a concession agreement using section 96 (2) (a)(b) of the Pourashava Act .

Driving Force

The main driving force for this option is to reduce illegal disposal of faecal sludge on land and water bodies and thereby improve overall public health and environmental situation of Pourashava.

Key Feature of this Option

The service provided under this option will be of commercial nature with full cost recovery and with profit margin for the private sector. For cost recovery, service charge or collection fee has to be recovered from the users by the private sector

Main Actor and Responsibility

The main actor for this option is the private sector. Role of pourashava will be to prepare the guideline and regulation for collection and treatment of faecal sludge and providing long term contract to the private sector and arranging suitable site for the treatment facility.

Mode of Implementation

Private sector may start collection of faecal sludge from households using vaccutugs and then further treat the collected faecal sludge.

Private sector will invest the required money for purchase of vaccutugs and construction of treatment facility and operation and maintenance.

Private sector will recover the costs by charging user fee directly to the households.

Risks

There is a minimum risk in this approach for the pourashava. However, selection of right type of private sector/social enterprise with experience in urban service delivery especially sanitation is essential. For treatment of faecal sludge with co-composting approach, it is important to involve private sector which has the license to operate and market compost from the government.

Since there is no regulation on faecal sludge management as well as no incentives for private sector such as tax holiday for certain period as well as low interest rates for financing such projects from the commercial bank, it is unlikely that private sector will show invest in this type of project in the beginning.

6.7.4 Recommended Options for Operation and Maintenance of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa

It is evident from section 6.7 that there are three possible options for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the faecal sludge collection and treatment system. However, considering the present condition of Galachipa Pourashava in terms of availability of skilled manpower and experience in operation and maintenance of such project, municipally owned and operated system could not be recommended. Risks are high for lower quality of services.

Fully privately owned and operated system is also not possible at the moment since there is no regulation or guideline for faecal sludge management in place now. Since there is no incentives for private sector such as tax holiday for a certain period neither low interest rate for financing such projects from banks, it is highly unlikely that private sector will be interested to invest capital cost which amounts to USD 132,407 for the Galachipa pourashava. Moreover, private sector would require a concession period of at least 15 years with a provision of land from the pourashava to initiate the project. Since all these issues are not clear at the moment, privately owned and operated system is not a viable option now. In order to promote private sector participation in the such projects, following incentives are required:

- (i) Tax holidays to provide incentive for private investment including; exemption of value added tax (VAT) on products such as co-compost, RDF or energy for at least 10-12 years;
- (ii) Exemption of customs duty on import of capital machineries;
- (iii) Concessionary rates for utilities such as electricity, diesel, and water;
- (iv) Concessionary rates for bank loans with low interest rates;
- (v) Subsidy on compost similar to chemical fertilizer;
- (vi) Promotion of products such as compost, biogas, RDF by the government;
- (vii) Provision of land on long term lease from the government;
- (viii) Fixation of feed in tariff for biogas to electricity project.

Tax Holidays: Entrepreneurs setting up a faecal sludge management plant (which includes collection, transportation and treatment and re-use of faecal sludge) should be considered for a tax holiday for 10 to 12 years, and should be allowed an exemption on customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, sales tax, and other local taxes on equipment (vaccutugs), machinery, processing plant, etc. This exemption should also include products such as co-compost and RDF to promote private sector participation in the production of compost from faecal sludge, biogas, biogas to electricity or RDF.

Low Interest Loan: Entrepreneurs should be charged lower interest rates for faecal sludge collection and treatment plants. Moreover, the loan should be of longer term ranging from 7-8 years. On May 20, 2014, Bangladesh Bank has given a circular confirming inclusion of faecal sludge management project as green project and eligible for green financing with interest rate of maximum 9%. Public and private sector banks can finance up to Tk. 3 crore (USD 384,615) for such projects depending upon the capacity of the facility.

Concessionary Rates for Utilities: The entrepreneur should be supplied electricity and diesel, at the same rates as provided to the agricultural sector or at a concessional rate, whichever is less.

Long Term Lease of Land: One of the major barriers for implementation faecal sludge treatment plant is the lack of the availability of land. Entrepreneurs should be provided land at existing dumpsites on a long term lease, free of cost, for setting up treatment plants. The private sector (in case of BOO) or municipality (in case of joint venture) should be allowed to raise loans from commercial banks and others by jointly mortgaging the land if required.

Feed in Tariff: Another the major barrier for implementation of large scale biogas to electricity project is non fixation of feed in tariff for waste to electricity project. In order to promote biogas to electricity project using faecal sludge and other waste, there is an urgent need for fixation of the feed in tariff.

Municipally owned and privately operated model seems to be a viable option. In this model, Galachipa municipality will invest and own all the infrastructure and they will lease it for private sector to operate and manage it. Pourashava will pay the private sector a fee based on the number of pits/tanks cleaned per month or volume of sludge collected and transported to the treatment facility per month. It may be mentioned here the private sector will have pay incentives as mentioned in section 6.7.1 to vaccutug drivers to ensure that faecal sludge is collected and delivered to treatment facility. Moreover, private operator may have to give incentives to sweepers each time they find a new order from households for vaccutug services as mentioned in section 6.7.1.

For selection of private sector, pourashava may select or negotiate with NGOs/social business enterprises active in sanitation sector such as local partners Water Aid, DSK, BRAC, Ahsania Mission, NGO Forum who are involved in faecal sludge management. For operation of the treatment plant, poursahava may select private sector from 50 companies who already have license to produce and market compost as operator of co-compost based treatment plant. For the co-compost plant, apart from the collected faecal sludge, pourashava will deliver sorted organic waste to the plant (agreed amount 2.5 tons/day) free of cost and allow the private sector to operate the plant and market the compost. Pourashava can get a percentage of the sales proceed from the operator based on negotiation.

6.8 Steps for Implementation of Faecal Sludge Management Project

In order to start a faecal sludge collection and treatment project, it is essential to follow steps mentioned in Table 6.7. The table describes the activities along with the responsibility and time line required to complete the steps.

Table 6.12: Steps for Implementation of Faecal Sludge Collection and Treatment System in Galachipa

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Line
1	Training and exposure visit of the mayor and ward commissioners on need and importance of faecal sludge management, cost recovery issue and benefits of public-private partnership in faecal sludge management.	LGED Project. Training and exposure visit can be arranged and facilitated by ITN-BUET.	Month 1
2	Training of poursahava engineers, sanitary inspectors and conservancy inspectors, NGOs, private sector on different aspects of operation, maintenance and management of faecal sludge collection and treatment system as well as monitoring of performance of private sector operator. Participants for the training can include engineers from DPHE and LGED. Tentative outline of the training is attached in the Annex	LGED Project. Training and exposure visit can be arranged and facilitated by ITN-BUET.	Month 2
3.	Awareness campaign on faecal sludge management	Pourashava Mayor, NGOs/CBOs, local media, LGED project in association with Local MPs, Ministry of LGD, Ministry of Environment	Month 1- Month 24
4.	Apply and obtain permission from Ministry of Local Government for charging a fee/rate for faecal sludge collection and treatment.	Pourashava will apply to Ministry of Local Government. LGED Project will provide necessary support.	Month 1 – Month 3
5.	Arrangement of suitable land for faecal sludge treatment	Pourashava	Month 2- Month 4
6.	Site clearance and environment clearance certificate from DOE for construction, operation and maintenance of faecal sludge (Step 6 should be implemented after getting permission from Ministry of Local	Pourashava with support from LGED project.	Month 5- Month 6

Step	Action	Responsibility	Time Line
	Government to impose a fee /charge/rate for faecal sludge collection and treatment)		
7.	Selection of vaccutug and design of treatment facility (Step 7 should be implemented after getting permission from Ministry of Local Government to impose a fee /charge/rate for faecal sludge collection and treatment and site clearance certificate from DOE).	LGED Project and Pourashava	Month 7- Month 8
8	Tender to purchase vaccutug and construction of treatment facility as per public procurement rules (Step 8 should be implemented after getting permission from Ministry of Local Government to impose a fee /charge/rate for faecal sludge collection and treatment)	LGED Project and Pourashava	Month 9- Month 10
9.	Purchase of vaccutugs and construction of treatment facility for collected faecal sludge.	LGED Project and Pourashava	Month 11- Month 15
10.	Selection of operator for faecal sludge collection and operator for co-compost plant/treatment plant (operator of co-compost plant should be selected from 50 companies approved by MoA and DAE and have license to produce and market compost). Selection will be based on lease and manage option as mentioned in the Pourashava Act 2010 for involvement of private sector.	LGED Project and Pourashava	Month 10- Month 12
11.	Start of pilot operation by the operators in selected wards	Pourashava and private operators	Month 15- Month 18
12	Start of full operation by the operators	Pourashava and private operators	Month 19- Month 20
13	Monitoring of operational performance of the private operators and as well as financial performance in terms cost recovery.	LGED Project and Pourashava	Month 20 on wards

6.9 Targets for Improvement

Overall targets for improvement are shown in Table 6.13 below:

Table 6.13: Targets for Improvement

Aspects	Indicators	Baseline Condition	Targets	
			Short Term (2014-2015)	Medium Term (2016-2019)
Sanitation coverage	percentage of household with hygienic toilet	36.17%	100%	100% (maintain)
Open/Hanging Toilets	percentage of household	1.06%	0%	0% (maintain)
Unhygienic toilets (connected to drains)	percentage of household	23.40%	0%	0% (maintain)
Toilets with broken water trap/leakages	percentage of household	36.17%	0%	0% (maintain)
Toilets inundated by floods	Percentage of household	3.19%	0%	0% (maintain)
Faecal sludge collection using vacu tugs	Percentage of household served	None	91.49%	100%
Treatment of faecal sludge using co-composting using drying beds at landfill site	Amount of faecal sludge co-composted	None	91.49%	100%
Mapping of Vulnerable Areas where toilets are affected during floods & provide technical and financial support such households	House holds and areas identified	None	100%	100% (maintain)

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Questionnaire for Institutional Survey on Sanitation and Fecal Sludge Management

Date:

Completed by:

Name.....

Designation:.....

1. Name of Pourashava.....
2. Total Area of the Pourashava (Sq. Km).....
3. Number of wards.....
4. Total Population and holding in your municipality?
5. Total Road length (Km) kutcha pucca
6. Total length of drain (Km): kutcha..... pucca.....
7. Any Sanitation Committee Y / N; If Yes,
Who are the members (composition) of the committee?

.....

What are their current activities?

.....

.....

8. Pourashava's total budget.....
9. Pourashava's budget for Sanitation.....
10. Government's grant for Sanitation.....
11. Internal revenue spent for Sanitation.....
12. What is amount of revenue collection for last financial year?
How much was the total revenue collection for street lighting and water supply and conservancy?

Item wise revenue:

Item	Revenue (Taka)
street lighting	
water supply	
conservancy	
Total	

13. Total Number of holdings of the Pourashava
14. Number of holdings paying tax
15. Number of holdings having access of piped water supply?
16. What is the average rate for water Taka/liter

Type	No.	Unit Price (Taka)

Other sanitation activities:

Staff Category	Male	Female	Employment Type (Permanent/ Temporary/ Master Role)	Experience

26. Govt. or local govt. (public sector e.g., DPHE, LGED etc.) activities/ projects on Sanitation & FSM sector:

.....

.....

.....

27. Names & activities/ projects of national, international and local NGOs working on Sanitation & FSM sector:

.....

.....

.....

28. Private sector activities/ projects on Sanitation & FSM sector:

.....

.....

.....

29. Do you have compost plant or biogas plant or any other FSM facility in your pourashava? If yes, please mention the capacity of the such plants and who is operating it and since when?

.....

.....

.....

30. Do you have waste disposal site in your pourashava Yes / No
If yes, information about landfill site:

Num ber	Area (unit)	Depth (unit)	Currently in operation or not	How long in operation	Percentage (%) filled up	Design Life Time

31. Please suggest, how an efficient environment friendly fecal sludge management system might be established in your pourashava. How private entrepreneurs or NGOs might be engaged in this system? Please provide some names of such private entrepreneurs or NGOs of your town.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Pourashava Staff Engaged in Sanitation Activities

[illegible]

Preparation of Sanitation Plans for Batch I Towns

Questionnaire for Sanitation Survey

Date:

Code:

no:

Name of Surveyor:

1. Name of Pourashava.....

2. Name of Area/ Mahalla..... Ward No.....

3. Holding No.....Landlord / rented house No of toilets in the house.....

4. Name of the head of the HH.....

5. Household information:

Serial no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
age										
sex										
Educational level										
Profession										
Income/month										
Disease in last 1yr										
How many days remained sick in last 1yr										

Age**Sex****Educational level****Profession**

1) 0-4

1) Male

1) Illiterate

1)Service holder

2) 5-9

2)

2) Primary

2)Business

Female

3) 10-14

3) High school

3)Worker

4) 15-17

4) SSC

4)Student

5) 18-34	5) HSC	5) Housewife
6) 35-59	6) Graduate	6) Unemployed
7) 60+	7) N/A	7) N/A

Disease in last 1yr

0) No disease	4) Malaria, dengue	8) Fever.....
1) Diarrhoea, dysenteries	5) Jaundice	9)
2) Typhoid, paratyphoid	6) eye infections	10)
3) Worms	7) Scabies & other skin disease	12)

6. In last one year, how much money you and your family members had to spend for the treatment of the above mentioned diseases

7. Do you have piped water supply in your household? Y / N

If Yes,

What is the source of water supply?

i. Pourashava ii. DPHE iii. Other Govt. Agency iv. NGO v. Own

What is the type of connection?

i. Metered ii. On the basis of pipe diameter iii. Other

.....

How much Water Bill do you have to pay per month? Taka

Do you have electricity connection in household? Yes / No

If yes, how much is your electricity bill per month

.....

8. Type of latrine: *(Put tick mark)*

(a) No latrine;

(b) Un-hygienic: *(please specify the type)*

- i. Latrine connected with pond/canal, ditch or broken ring
- ii. Open/hanging latrine
- iii. Others.....

(c) Hygienic: *(please specify the type)*

- i. Ring-slab latrine (single pit)
- ii. Single pit latrine
- iii. Twin pit latrine
- iv. Septic Tank
- v. Others.....

9. (In case of a & b in Q. 8) Reasons for not having any/hygienic latrine: (Put tick mark/marks)

Reasons	No.
No money	
No land	
Lack of awareness	
Prefer open defecation	
Unavailability of latrine construction materials	
Unavailability of water	
others.....	

10. (In case of c in Q. 8), Please specify if the latrine is connected with drain/water body/canal/river. Y / N

If Yes, Did you get any instruction from the Pourashava or DPHE to disconnect it? Y/N

11. (In case of c in Q. 8), Have you ever emptied your Septic tank/ pit latrine? Y / N

If No, what is the construction age of your Septic tank/ pit latrine?.....

If Yes, What is done when the Septic tank/ pit latrine gets filled up?

- i. Emptying and disposal is down by own
- ii. Seek service from Pourashava Authority
- iii. Hire local methors
- iv. Other.....

How often do you remove the sludge (in six months or yearly or every two years or every five years or more)?

Who removes the sludge (is it you or local methor or Pourashava methor or vaccu
tug of Pourashava or other private operator)?

Where is the sludge disposed?

i. In adjacent drain ii. In canal iii. In river iv. In low land v. Burying
under soil vi. Other (Please specify):

How much do you have to spend for it?

Fee of Pourashava

Additional Payment (tips or others).....

12. In case the faecal sludge is collected by the pourashava are you happy with your
current expenditure in fecal sludge management service (emptying pit/septic tank
and disposing sludge) of the Pourashava? Y / N

If No, how the payment modality might be improved?

.....
.....

13. Are you satisfied with the current fecal sludge management service (emptying
pit/septic tank and disposing sludge) of the Pourashava? Y / N

If No, how the service might be improved?

.....
.....

14. If the Pourashava intends to establish an efficient environment friendly fecal sludge
management system for the sludge of your septic tank or pit latrine, how much
additional payment are you willing to make for the improved fecal sludge
management system?

.....
.....
.....

SPECIFICATION OF VACCUTUG

Vacutug MK-VI, capacity 1500 liter, mounted on a conventional mini truck suitable to run on a 4 stroke diesel engine, with maximum speed of 70 Km/hour. Vacuum pump operated by 10 hp (minimum) auto electric start diesel engine. The vacutug should also include following accessories:

1. 3 inch dia hosepipe with quick release coupler - 3 sets (30 m length hose pipe)
2. 3 inch brass ball valve with quick release coupler -3 sets
3. 1.5 inch pressure valve – 1 set
4. 1.5 inch compressor valve – 1 set
5. Vacuum pump and engine – 1 set

Terms for quotation of vaccutug should include carrying cost as well as training cost for operation and maintenance of vaccutug.

Case Study 1: Faecal Sludge Collection Program of Dushtha Shashthya Kendra in Dhaka City with Support from Dhaka WASA

Dushtha Shashthya Kendra (DSK) has been collecting faecal sludge from the septic tanks and pit latrines in Dhaka City since 2000. A 2,000 liter capacity vaccutug was provided to DSK by WaterAid for operating in Dhaka City. The vaccutug is towed by a pick-up van. DSK has been continuing the vaccutug service by setting the suction pump and generator on a pick-up van, and connecting the sludge tank with it. The pick-up van has already become too old to continue its service, and regular O&M cost of DSK for maintenance of the van has gone very high. Plate 5.4 and Plate 5.5 below show the pictures of the vaccutug. Recently, DSK has received another vaccutug of same capacity from UNICEF as grant, and is going to start its operation after completion of necessary registration and other paper works.



Plate A1: Vaccutug of DSK



Plate A2: Sludge carrying tank

Currently, DSK operates its services from its Mirpur Branch Office mainly at Mirpur, Ibrahimpur, Kafrul, Mohammadpur, Kalyanpur and other neighboring areas. Besides, sludge collection is also done from Karail Slum and other parts of Dhaka City. For operation of the vaccutug, DSK has engaged one driver, one vaccutug operator and one helper. DSK collects Taka 1,200 for each trip for septic tanks, and Taka 1,500 for pit latrines. Although the rate for pit latrines is Taka 1,500, most of the pit latrine owners are not well off, and pay less than the specified rate.



Plate A3: 100 meter pipe being stretched from the vaccutug to the pit latrine



Plate A4: Sludge is being collected from a pit latrine

When the septic tank or pit latrine of any household gets filled up, the concerned owner searches for methors (sweepers) for removing the sludge. Only a negligible percentage of such owners have information about vaccutug service, and they call at DSK Office for service.



Plate A5: After receiving payment, receipt is provided to the serviced person by the driver



Plate A6: Sludge is disposed at the designated point near Begunbari

After collecting the faecal sludge from septic tanks or pit latrines, it is disposed off at the designated outlets of DWASA, mainly at Begunbari and Asad Gate. Concerned Sanitary Inspectors of DWASA monitors whether sludge disposal is done properly or not. Everyday, it is possible to make up to 10 trips by the vaccutug on average. Although, DSK has been operating this service for more than one decade, the information of such service has not yet been disseminated among the city dwellers effectively. Hence, still demand for work is much less than the service provision capacity of DSK.

DSK has been sustainably operating its vaccutug service on its own. Last two years financial data shows that the vaccutug service is making marginal operational profit.

Key Lessons

Financial support or subsidy may be required to start the project

DFID and Water Aid provided the initial capital costs of vaccutug, which meant that the operation could not have been started, without the support of these donors. The vaccutug operation aims to operate on a commercial basis and therefore full cost recovery is imperative for sustainability. However, although revenue is sufficient to cover the costs of staff salary and majority of operational and maintenance costs, it is not enough to pay back the capital investment or cover the depreciation.

Need for market promotion and equipment and trained staff to operate such projects

Water Aid, DFID and DSK recognizes that the weakness of the operation lies in promotion and there is a general consensus that effective publicity would create demand not only to make the vaccutug operation profitable, but would also to create space for interested private sector operators to invest.

However, at the same time, an additional important consideration is the fact that there are limits to how much DSK would be able to respond to a greatly increased demand. The ability to respond to demand is constrained by the availability of equipment (requiring considerable capital investment) and trained staff and there are also limitations set related to the final disposal points of the faecal sludge.

Final treatment and disposal site as well as agreement with public agencies is essential

The final disposal site for faecal sludge is perhaps the most difficult problem that requires active cooperation and co-ordination with Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) and Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA). Fortunately, DWASA directly supports the operation through its permission to DSK to use two sewage pumping stations for disposal of sludge. However, this is not a permanent agreement, and there is always a possibility that DWASA might decide not to

accept the sludge or introduce a charge for disposal, which would affect the viability of the vaccutug operation. At present DSK is disposing the collected faecal sludge at sewage pumping station free of cost.

Policy support from government is essential

DSK initiative can be seen to be successful at the local level, however, the lack of higher lever institutional support and a policy framework to promote an enabling environment means that it may remain as isolated case. The absence of a comprehensive policy framework for faecal sludge management in Bangladesh is a critical issue. A strong government initiative is required to take necessary policy and regulatory measures and begin to identify projects and plan their proper implementation, cost recovery mechanism under a transparent and strict regulatory framework that draws from local resources and is accountable to local stakeholders.

Case Study 2: Municipally Owned and Operated Faecal Sludge Collection, Treatment and Reuse Pilot Project at Baradi, Kushtia Municipality, Bangladesh

In order to establish a comprehensive system of faecal sludge management i.e. collection of faecal sludge from households, transportation, treatment and reuse, a pilot research project was initiated in December 2012. The project's duration is up to June 2015. Waste Concern is providing technical support to Kushtia Municipality in implementing the project. In this regard an agreement for technical support between Kushtia Municipality and Waste Concern in October 2012. UN ESCAP is providing financial support to conduct this research. The main aim of the project is to develop a sustainable faecal sludge management system having full cost recovery and which can be replicated in secondary towns. The project focuses on following aspects:

Phase -1: (December 2012- June 2014)

The activities under phase I

1. Capacity building and training of municipality staff on collection and treatment of faecal sludge from household and co-composting;
2. Conducting of survey to assess the demand for faecal sludge collection, current expenditure of the households for faecal sludge and willingness to pay for improved faecal sludge management system;
3. Starting of collection of faecal sludge from households using vaccu tugs through payment for the fuel cost for the faecal sludge collection services by the households as well as treatment of faecal sludge;
4. Testing of quality of faecal sludge before treatment and after treatment;
5. Testing of the co-compost in laboratory for compliance with the GoB's standard of compost/co-compost as checking of yield of different crops using produced compost;
6. Testing of quality of percolate before and after treatment with coco peat filter to check compliance with DOE standards;
7. Assisting the municipality to obtain license from Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) to market co-compost;
8. Estimation of emission reduction by avoiding landfilling and use of co-compost in the agriculture

Phase -II: (July 2014- September 2015)

The activities under phase –II of this project are as follows:

1. Recommendation of a tariff for faecal sludge collection, transportation and treatment which can be charged for 100% cost recovery by the municipality subject to the approval of the tariff by the Ministry of Local Government.
2. Recommendation of a Public-Private Partnership model for scaling-up of the operation after approval of the faecal sludge management tariff by the Ministry of Local Government and approval of the production and marketing license of co-compost by the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture. Extension (DAE).
3. Dissemination of the results of the project for policy reform for faecal sludge management data

Description of the Pilot Project

Human excreta are a rich source of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. In human excreta, most of the organic matter is contained in faeces, while most of the nitrogen (70-80%) and potassium are contained in urine. Before using human excreta as a fertilizer, it must be made safe. Co-composting is the controlled aerobic degradation of organics using more than one material (faecal sludge and organic municipal solid waste). Faecal sludge has a high moisture and nitrogen content, while bio-degradable solid waste is high in organic carbon and has good bulking properties (i.e. it allows air to flow and air to circulate). By combining the two, the benefits of each can be used to optimize the process and the output product. Co-composting is a natural process allowing good sanitization of sludge in a relatively short time. This is due to high temperature of 50 to 70°C, which is reached during thermophilic degradation process. Co-composting of pre-treated and thickened faecal sludge with solid waste might be a good solution, even for large sludge volumes.

In the year 2008, Kushtia City Corporation with the support from the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) initially established a 1.5 tons/day compost plant at the same site later Local Government and Engineering Department LGED) of the Government of Bangladesh established a drying bed facility along with a 2.5 ton/day capacity composting plant to receive faecal sludge collected from the city. During this time Waste Concern provided all the necessary technical support to establish the compost plant and drying bed. Under the present pilot co-composting project, Waste Concern connected these stand alone facilities (compost plant and faecal sludge drying bed) in an innovative way with an additional coco peat filter to properly treat the faecal sludge with municipal organic waste.



Plate A7: Vaccutug collecting faecal sludge from the households of Kushtia Municipality.



Plate A8: Municipal Staff providing faecal sludge collection service on payment basis.



Plate A9: Septic tank located inside the household premise being emptied with vaccutug.



Plate A10: Collected faecal sludge emptied in the drying bed of co-composting plant at Baradi, Kushtia

This pilot project is established in a land of 668 m² area, dedicated by Kushtia Municipality in landfill site, out of which 165 m² is used for faecal sludge drying bed as well as treatment of percolate using coco peat filter. Total quantity of municipal solid waste brought to the plant amounts to 2 to 3.5 tons per day. Under this project, faecal sludge is directly collected from the septic tanks or pit latrines of households using mechanical vacuum-tugs. Total quantity of faecal sludge collected per day is 2 to 6 cubic meters per day depending upon the demand. The municipality collects faecal sludge for 20-22 days in a month. The collected sludge is directly sent to the treatment facility (Plate 5.10, Plate 5.11 and Plate 5.12). The liquid sludge (faecal sludge) is poured into the sludge tank, from where it is passed into the sludge drying bed by natural gravity (Plate 5.13). When the drying bed gets filled up, it is kept there for a few days (7-12 days depending upon season) so that sludge gets dried and the percolate is transferred into the connected percolate tank. The percolate is pumped into the coco peat filtration unit for further treatment. The filtered water coming out from the coco peat has high nutrient, and can be safely released into agricultural land for irrigation purpose. On the other hand, dried layer of the fecal sludge is collected up from the drying bed and is mixed with the municipal organic solid waste in 1:3 ratios, and compost is produced in the co-composting plant using aerobic theomorphic composting method to be used as organic fertilizer. Waste Concern is training municipal staff on collection and maintenance of all operational data as well as on operation and maintenance of the faecal sludge treatment plant.

At present Kushtia Municipality is charging Taka 350 as fuel cost of vaccu tug for desludging of latrine while Taka 500 for desludging of septic tanks. Fuel cost for the tractor pulling the vaccu tug and staff salary is borne by the municipality. In order to charge a fee or charge for collection of faecal sludge as per Municipal Ordinance 2010, approval of Ministry of Local Government is required. Without approval from the Government it is not possible for the local government to impose any fee or charge for collection of faecal sludge. Moreover, for marketing of compost approval of compost is required from the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE). The approval of compost is a two stage process; first test of compost in Government certified laboratory and in case the compost complies with the Government Standard, the field trail is done for two seasons to check the yield of different crops using the compost. Test results of the co-compost produced at Kushtia is complying with the standards of government and already cleared stage -1 of the licensing process. Now, the compost will be used for field trail process. It will take 9-12 months to obtain the license for commercial production and marketing of compost.

The analysis of compost produced in the co-compost plant as well as treated waste water using the coco peat filter has been conducted at the laboratory of Waste Concern and both the compost and waste water are complying with the standards for use in agriculture and organic fertilizer and for irrigational purposes. Laboratory analysis of compost sample was also conducted at Dhaka University to check the pathogen level in the compost sample. It was found from the laboratory analysis that the sample has acceptable levels of helminthes and salmonella. Moreover, compost has also been tested at SRDI laboratory of the Government which has also confirmed the compliance with the standards.

Since the inception of the project Waste Concern has been carrying out a multi-year field trial on the impact of compost produced from the co-composting plant to validate the safety and agronomic value of compost on different types of crops. The main objectives of this field trial are the following:

- To assess the effects of the application of compost to arable land through replicated field trials over two years;
- To analyze composts use, and soils and crops on each year;
- To assess the effects on soil microbiology;
- To carryout trials to assess the effects of composting on soil pathogens;
- To assess the economic benefits of using compost;

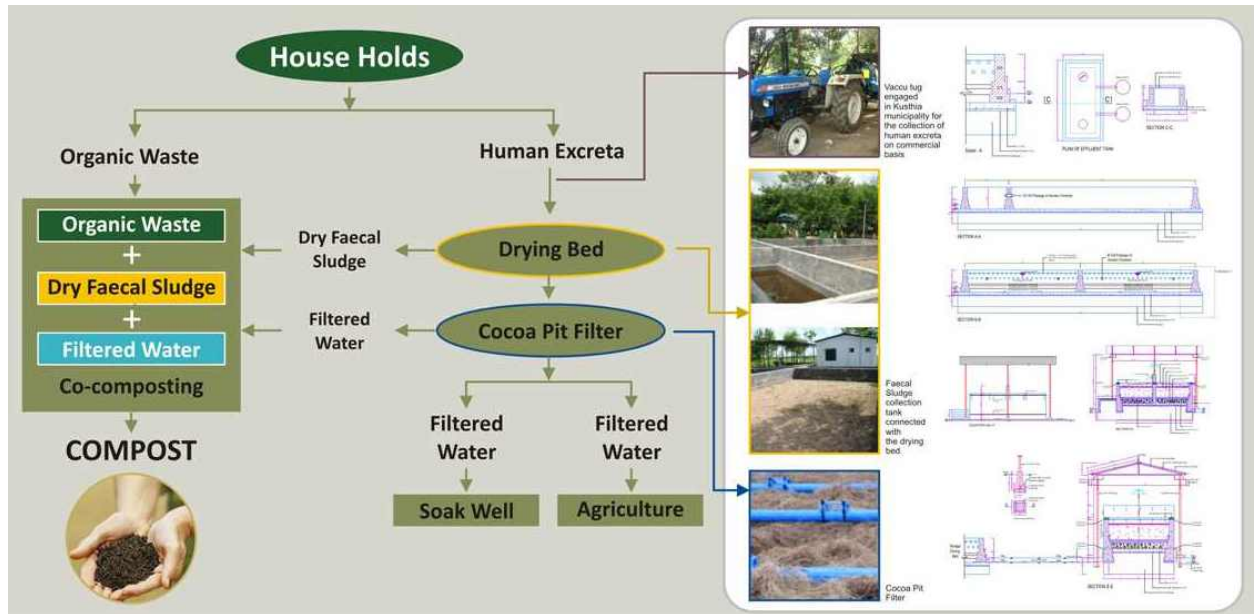


Figure A1: Method of Co-composting in Kushtia Municipality



Figure A2: Site Plan of the Co-composting Facility, Kushtia

Lessons Learnt from First Year of Operation of FSM Plant in Kushtia Municipality

Political Will is Crucial: The Mayor of the Kushtia is fully supporting the project and he is convinced about the benefit of the project and he is time to time monitoring the activity. Without political will it is difficult to implement such project. Apart from support from Mayor, for full cost recovery of project support from National Government is very crucial for allowing municipalities to provide such services against a fee or a charge.

Awareness Raising and Capacity Building It has been found that there is low level of awareness amongst the municipal staff dealing with sanitation, conservancy and engineering on different aspects of FSM. Waste Concern has been working with conservancy section staff and providing them on job training on different aspects of FSM. Waste Concern has developed a manual for O&M of the treatment plant

People Are Willing to Participate and Pay for Faecal Sludge Collection Waste Concern conducted a survey to get feed back from the residents regarding how do they dispose the faecal sludge and satisfaction with the services provided by the municipality. Following table shows the results of the survey:

Table A1: Process of cleaning the filled up pits/septic tanks in Kushtia Municipality

What is done when the septic tank/pit latrine gets filled up			How the fecal sludge is removed		
Description	Frequency	Percentage	Description	Frequency	Percentage
Apply to Municipality	200	66.7	Vaccu tug	192	64.0
			Manual labor	8	2.7
Don't Apply to Municipality	41	13.7	Manual labor	33	11.0
			Self	8	2.7
Never filled up	49	16.3	N/A	49	16.3
Unhygienic toilet	10	3.3	N/A	10	3.3
Total	300	100.0	Total	300	100.0

Above mentioned table illustrates the process of cleaning the filled up pits/septic tanks in Kushtia Municipality. 66.7% households apply to Municipal Authority for taking necessary actions to clean up their pits or septic tanks. At present the municipality collects between 2-6 cubic meters of faecal sludge for treatment which is equivalent to serving one to four households daily. Municipal Authority serves almost all of them with vacuum tug, except where the vacuum tug can not move due to poor accessibility. Municipal Authority sends cleaners to those houses. The cleaners either carry the cleaned sludge to a nearby point where the vacuum tug is kept, or dump the sludge by digging a hole if the vacuum tug can not come to a nearby point. It is to be noted that 13.7% households still do not apply to the Municipality Authority for cleaning the filled up pits/septic tanks. They either call in sweepers or clean the pits by themselves. Furthermore, 16.3% of septic tanks, latrines, or pit latrines of the Municipality never became filled up after being constructed. About 70% of the residents are happy with the services. The reasons identified with them are as follows:

- Operators are well behaved ;
- Service is quick and efficient;
- Tension free operation and does not break rings/slab in the process;
- Less problems between neighbours. Costs less and is risk free;
- Households do not have to stay awake at night. No mess in the home and less more hygienic Smells much less than traditional cleaning.
- Decreased the sufferings of women

Intermediary May Be Required to Start FSM System: Initial support (financial and technical) is required for the municipality to assist them with the operation and maintenance of the treatment plant. Proper operation is essential for compliance with environmental and agricultural standards

of the government. Findings of the operation of the co-compost plant for the last fourteen months show that treatment of faecal sludge along with segregated municipal organic waste is technically feasible and use of aerobic thermophilic composting is essential to make the compost pathogen free. Moreover, use of coco peat filter shows the improvement of the quality of waste water especially in terms of DO and COD and compliance with ECR 97 and also with the standards for use in agriculture.

AGREEMENT FOR FAECAL SLUDGE COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION

BETWEEN

XXXX MUNICIPALITY

AND

XXXXXX ORGANIZATION

THIS AGREEMENT is made at (insert name of city/town) this (insert day)th day (insert month) 2014 by and between (insert name) Municipality, (insert address),, a municipal corporation, herein called "FIRST PARTY" and (insert name and address of organization) herein referred to as "SECOND PARTY".

XXX Municipality grants XXX organization, an Agreement relating to faecal sludge collection originating from pit latrines and septic tanks of households, commercial and institutional buildings and public toilets and other locations in the municipal area and its transportation to the designated treatment facility located at ***** .

Scope of Work

The scope under this Agreement shall consist of the works and services to be performed in collection of faecal sludge generated in the municipality from pit latrines and septic tanks of households, commercial and institutional buildings and public toilet and transportation of the collected faecal sludge to designated treatment facility. For collection and transportation of faecal sludge, the FIRSTY PARTY will lease the vacuum tugs with necessary equipments to SECOND PARTY.

Now, therefore, in consideration of mutual benefits, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Duration of this Agreement shall be ***** years from the date of the signing of the Agreement and shall be renewed thereafter on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
2. SECOND PARTY agrees to collect and transport faecal sludge to the treatment facility from designated areas and other areas allocated by the FIRST PARTY. For collection and transportation of the faecal sludge to the treatment facility the FIRST PARTY shall pay Taka ***** per cubic meter of faecal sludge collected from households and other premises and unloaded at the designated treatment facility or Taka ***** per pit/septic tank (using **** cubic meter truck) of faecal sludge unloaded at the designated treatment facility on a monthly basis. No payment shall be made by the FIRST PARTY, in case the SECOND PARTY fails to unload the collected faecal sludge in designated facility and a penalty shall be imposed on the SECOND PARTY.
3. FIRST PARTY shall lease vacuum tug to SECOND PARTY at agreed monthly fee with all necessary equipments (list enclosed) which shall be fully compatible to carry out faecal sludge collection and transportation. FIRST PARTY shall establish a "faecal sludge collection information center" at the municipality where households can apply for pit or septic tank cleaning services in writing in a prescribed format or through emails or sms which shall be operated by the SECOND PARTY. SECOND PARTY shall be responsible for providing services to the applicants within 36 hours of

the receipt of the application. The information center shall be open six days a week from 9 AM to 6 PM (except Fridays and national holidays). The SECOND PARTY has to maintain a register for all the applications received with date and time along with date when the pit or septic tank was cleaned. Moreover, the SECOND PARTY shall also maintain complaint register. In case the SECOND PARTY fails to collect the faecal sludge within 36 hours of the application, a penalty shall be imposed.

4. SECOND PARTY agrees to furnish all labor, tools, fuel and services required and necessary for the collection and transportation of faecal sludge to designated treatment facility and shall provide qualified supervisory personnel to direct the activities under this Agreement.
4. The SECOND PARTY will bear the repair cost of the vacuum tug upto Tk XXXXX per annum and any amount over the agreed repair cost shall be paid by the SECOND PARTY.
5. The SECOND PARTY has to involve the local sweepers involved in the manual cleaning of pit latrines and septic tanks in the municipality with the vacuum tug services . Since households contact these sweepers when their pits or tanks are filled up, it would be advantageous to involve the sweepers in the process by providing them with incentives such as payment to bring new households for vacuum tug services.
6. The FIRST PARTY shall allow the SECOND PARTY to collect faecal sludge during 7.30 AM to 6 PM and this duration may vary from time to time as per requirement of FIRST PARTY.
7. THE SECOND PARTY shall collect the faecal sludge six days a week (except Friday and national holidays).
8. In case the SECOND PARTY fails to collect faecal sludge from designated collection areas due to flood, cyclone, war, fire, accident, act of God and other natural calamity as well as strike, political disturbance and violence, the SECOND PARTY shall not be liable to pay any compensation to the FIRST PARTY. However, SECOND PARTY shall collect the faecal sludge in the next available opportunity.
9. THE FIRST PARTY and THE SECOND PARTY shall jointly asses the volume of faecal sludge generated or number of households to be served at different designated faecal sludge collection areas which shall be recorded in writing before commencement of waste collection and transportation by THE SECOND PARTY. The amount recorded in the joint survey by the authorized representatives of THE FIRST PARTY and the SECOND PARTY shall be the basis of faecal sludge collection by SECOND PARTY from the designated collection areas. Cost involved in the assessment/survey will be borne by the FIRST PARTY.
10. The SECOND PARTY shall provide a bank guarantee to the FIRST PARTY based on the volume of faecal sludge to be collected and transported to the designated treatment facility or number of trips to made to the designated treatment facility by the SECOND PARTY, in case the SECOND PARTY fails to collect and transport it to the designated treatment facility, on any ground not covered by those described in clause 9 and Force Majeure vide clause 12 of this Agreement. The amount of bank guarantee will be equivalent to collection and transportation of one months volume of faecal sludge to be paid by FIRST PARTY to the SECOND PARTY or any amount mutually agreed by the PARTIES.
11. Entire Agreement

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof, and it supersedes all prior oral or written

agreements, commitments or understandings with respect to the matters provided for herein.

12. Force Majeure

Each party is excused from performance of this Agreement and shall not be liable for any delay in whole or in part caused by the occurrence of any contingency beyond the reasonable control of such party. These contingencies include, war, sabotage, insurrection, riot or other act of civil disobedience, act of public enemy, failure or delay in transportation, judicial action, labor dispute, accident, fire, explosion, flood, severe weather or other act of God.

13. Confidentiality

The Parties shall keep strictly confidential all technical or non-technical information regarding the other party's business divulged in the course of the performance of this Agreement. In particular, the Parties shall keep in strict secrecy any confidential business and end-customer information divulged to them in the course of this Agreement. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, information shall not be deemed confidential for the purpose of this Agreement if the Agreement partner furnishes proof that:

- i) it is already publicly known without this being attributable to an act of the party,
- ii) it was lawfully obtained from third parties and is not subject to confidentiality,
- iii) it was independently developed or obtained by the respective party prior to a disclosure through the party. The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be kept confidential.

The obligations contained in this Section 13 shall remain in force after the termination of this Agreement for whatever reason.

14. Arbitration

All disputes and differences covering this Deed of Agreement between the two parties, which cannot be settled by mutual discussion, shall be referred to arbitration under the Arbitration Act. 2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this Agreement, or have duly caused this Agreement to be duly executed on their behalf, as of the date first written above.

For and on behalf of The FIRST PARTY

Signature:

Name:

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Witnessed by(signature):

Witness' name:_____

Witness' title:_____

For and on behalf of
THE SECOND PARTY

Signature:_____

Name

Title: Witness by(signature):_____

Witness' name:

Witness' title:

ANNEX

Details of equipments leased by the Municipality to the private sector operator