



HUMARA BACHPAN

CITIS4KIDS SWACHHTA AUDIT REPORT BHUBANESWAR

September-October 2017

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SUMMARY OF THE AUDIT

Outcome	Indicators Of Measurement	Key Results
Availability of Infrastructure	Number of Households having individual toilets	89.3% of the audited households are not having sanitary toilets. Community toilets are not properly maintained, hence not preferred to be used. Open defecation is still in practice in 4 of the audited slums.
	Number of HHs using community toilet	
	Number of HHs defecating outside	
	Number of HHs not having pour flush toilets	
Sewerage Connectivity	Number of HH toilets connected to sewerage network	90.2 % of the surveyed households are not connected to sewerage network
Waste Management System	Number of slums having proper garbage bins for waste disposal	The waste disposal and collection system is not found as per standard mentioned in the SBM guideline in 38% of the surveyed slums.
	Number of households dump garbage in the garbage bins	
	The garbage collection periodicity in the audited slums	

WHY SWACHHTA AUDIT

In order to have their neighbourhood clean and disease free, 'Clean Neighbourhood' is one of the advocacy agendas of the Humara Bachpan child leaders. As part of the ongoing mass sanitation programmes 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' in the urban areas, children are demanding toilet facilities for every household with water provision, proper and regular disposal system for managing solid and liquid wastes in keeping their neighbourhood clean and open defecation free.

To identify the issues that lead people to defecate in the open such as unavailability of individual toilet in house, dysfunctional and inaccessible community toilets and the issues related to waste management in the neighbourhood, the child leaders audited their neighbourhoods. The objectives of the 'Swachhta Audit' done by Humara Bachpan child leaders are:

- To identify the number of households that do not have sanitary toilets & household toilets which are not connected to sewerage network.
- To find out the number of households not using community toilets and to identify the issues with the community toilets for households not using those.
- To reflect the issues with the sanitation system available for children and the reasons for children unable to use community or household toilets.

- To observe the regularity of waste collection and proper disposal system in the neighborhood.
- To check the availability of proper drainage system.
- To highlight the sanitation related health issues found in the children.

The Cities4Kids city specific audit report will be presented to the municipal officers, policymakers and media.

PROCESS OF AUDIT

The audit process was led by children who are members of Humara Bachpan child clubs in Bhubaneswar with a fixed set of indicators developed at par with the Swachha Bharat Mission outcome indices.

Child leaders did door to door surveys and conducted focused group discussions to identify the issues such as unavailability of toilets, the improper maintenance of community toilets that cause open defecation, the unfriendliness of the community and household toilet infrastructure for children to use, the issues with the garbage cleaning from households and neighbourhoods and the associated health risks that children face.

The survey aims to give a snapshot of the situation on the availability/accessibility of toilets, solid waste and liquid waste management at sample ward and household levels aggregated at the city sanitation situation.

The audit schedule was fixed by child leaders during their child club meetings and they assigned the audit responsibilities among themselves. Children preferred weekends and holidays to conduct the surveys.

PLACE OF AUDIT

15 slums in 5 wards of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) were audited by 300 numbers of children led by 25 numbers of vibrant child leaders of Humara Bachpan.

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| 1. <i>Damana Hatsahi Basti</i> | 2. <i>Radhakrushna Basti</i> |
| 3. <i>Panitanki Basti</i> | 4. <i>Saradhapali Basti</i> |
| 5. <i>Sankareswara Basti</i> | 6. <i>Durgamadhava Basti</i> |
| 7. <i>Khandagiribari Basti</i> | 8. <i>Adeikhala-A Basti</i> |
| 9. <i>Adeikhala-B Basti</i> | 10. <i>Chillipokhari Basti</i> |
| 11. <i>Brameswara Basti</i> | 12. <i>Badhihuda Basti</i> |
| 13. <i>OUAT Farmgate Basti</i> | 14. <i>Silipursabarsahi Basti</i> |
| 15. <i>Ranganisahi Basti</i> | |

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AUDIT FINDINGS

A Rapid Survey on Swachhta Status was conducted by Humara Bachpan during September-October 2017 alongside with other Swachhta related activities covering 15 slums of 5 BMC wards. The number of households surveyed was 3034 in the 15 slums.

- ❖ In the 15 slums, from 3034 number of households, children (0-6 years) constitute 7% (729 numbers) and children (7-18 years) 8.3% (977 numbers) of the total resident population. Women constitute 43% and adolescent girls constitute 9.1% of the total population.
- ❖ Among the surveyed households, 2101 households have individual toilets, 577 numbers of households practice open defecation, 193 households depend on community toilets and 163 households use shared toilets.
- ❖ Open defecation is prevalent in Panitanki basti, Silipur Sabarsahi basti and Radha krushna basti. The community toilets in these slums are not poorly maintained and people do not prefer to use those.
- ❖ Among the 2101 individual toilets, 1830 are ¹ insanitary toilets.
- ❖ From the 5 sample urban wards surveyed, 25% wards were found to have community/public toilets. Cleaning of the community toilets is being done by the persons employed by the local municipal body (BMC) in 25% slums having these toilets. 50% slums were such where the cleaning is being done by the persons employed by the community. However, community toilets in rest 25% slums are not being cleaned by anybody.
- ❖ Access to water is an issue found to be uniform in all community toilets. Lack of water has made the public and community toilet poorly maintained and unusable in long run in the surveyed slums. 89.3% of household latrines are found without access to water connection.
- ❖ 67% slums do not have any drainage system and 9.0% slums have katchi nalas as drainage arrangement for waste water coming out of the slum households. Only 24% slums have drainage arrangements.
- ❖ 64.2% slums found to have a dumping place for solid waste. These solid waste dumping places are cleaned every day in case of 48.2% slums, on a weekly basis in case of 37.7% slums. However, 4.9% slums are such where the solid waste dumping place is not cleaned at all.
- ❖ The impact of poor sanitation system is measured in terms of the health issues among children. As per the data received from the Anganwadi centers, 78 children are suffering from worm issue, weight loss and poor physical health is found in 46 children and 22 numbers of children are suffering from different types of recessing skin diseases.

¹However after Humara Bachpan intervention, applications were generated from these households to covert these toilets to pour flush toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the core of the concept of Swachhta is access to sanitation facilities, arrangement of system for solid and liquid waste disposal and access to clean disease free neighborhood. Attaining Swachhta presupposes using clean and safe toilets that is usable by all including children.

- ✓ The households do not have individual toilets or not having access to community toilets should immediately be identified and should be encouraged to build shared toilets.
- ✓ The shared toilets are to be connected to the sewerage networks in the identified areas.
- ✓ The drainage systems are to be improved in all the slums and should be covered to prevent further pollution and accidents also.
- ✓ Water availability both at community toilet and individual latrines should be given due importance by the municipality.
- ✓ Further, for ensuring a clean environment in the neighborhoods, adequate arrangement of systems for garbage and waste water disposal are essential. Separate garbage collection bins are to be placed in every slum areas and everyday emptying and transferring of waste is a mandate to maintain the cleanliness.
- ✓ All community toilets must have proper lighting facilities for children and women to use in the night time without the fear of being abused.