



Methodology for Third Party Inspection for Declaration of ODF as per SBM framework

Elimination of open defecation is one of the key mission objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) of the Ministry of Urban Development as well of the Mahatma Gandhi Swachhta Mission (MGSM).

This note has been prepared by Urban Management Centre which is the technical support unit for MGSM. The note presents the methodology to be adopted for a third party inspection (TPI) to verify open defecation free (ODF) wards or cities in Gujarat and is based on guidelines, GRs and circulars brought out by the SBM and MGSM from time to time.

The methodology is divided into three sections: pre-inspection, inspection and post inspection reporting.

1. Pre-Inspection Activities

The TPI team will visit the urban local bodies after receiving the reports from respective district collector or municipal commissioner.

Role of Urban Local Bodies

- **All urban local bodies are required to fill the pre-inspection format.** This has been designed enable the TPI team to shortlist slums and other spots for visiting and to help collate and document activities undertaken by the ULB towards making the city ODF. *The format is attached as Annex A.*
- **All urban local bodies are required to geo-tag all public and community toilets, slums, commercial areas/markets.** Recent guidelines by the SBM for declaring ODF include provision of a public toilet within 1 km. of every commercial area in the city as well as provision of a community toilet within 500 mts of a slum or slum like settlement which does not have 100% individual household level toilets. This necessitates a spatial proximity assessment. UMC suggests that a mobile application that is able to geo-code these locations in all cities be developed and used for such spatial assessment. This will not only strengthen current documentation of ODF by cities but in the future will also serve as monitoring tools. In the timeframe that this mobile-app could be developed, UMC suggests deploying its own mobile application

A similar mobile application has been launched by the Swachh Andhra Corporation. More details here: [http://sac.ap.gov.in/sac/UserInterface/Downloads/SAC%20MOBILE%20APPLICATION%20USER%20MANUAL%20\(1\).pdf](http://sac.ap.gov.in/sac/UserInterface/Downloads/SAC%20MOBILE%20APPLICATION%20USER%20MANUAL%20(1).pdf)

“UMC City Collect”. This is owned and maintained by UMC and can be provided to all urban local bodies with unique user ids for each.

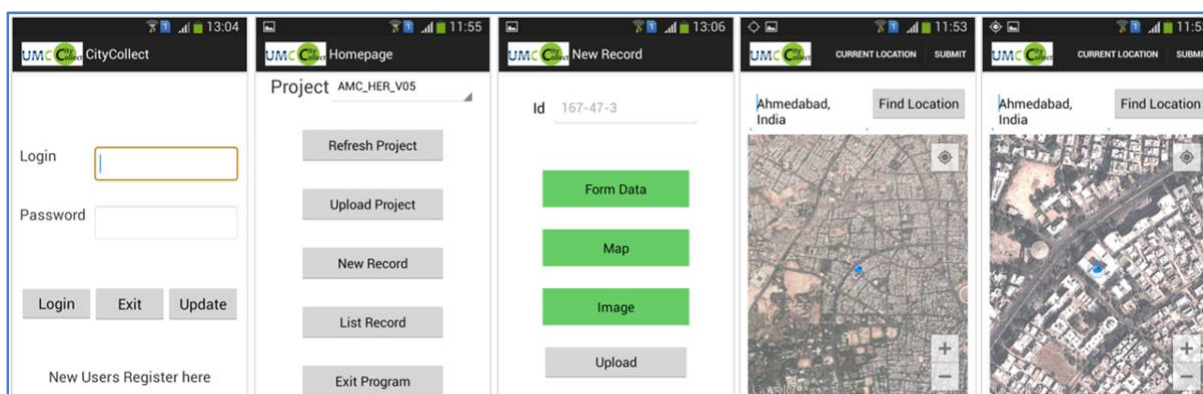


Figure 1: UMC Citycollect

Role of TPI

- Prepare google maps with geo-coded PT/CTs, slums, markets and undertake a proximity assessment.
- Divide the city into four zones -North, East, West and South, From the list of slums in the city, select the largest slum (by population) from each of the four zones. If a slum is not available in a particular zone/s, select another slum from the zone reporting the largest number of slums in the city. Repeat process if there are further null cases from other zones.

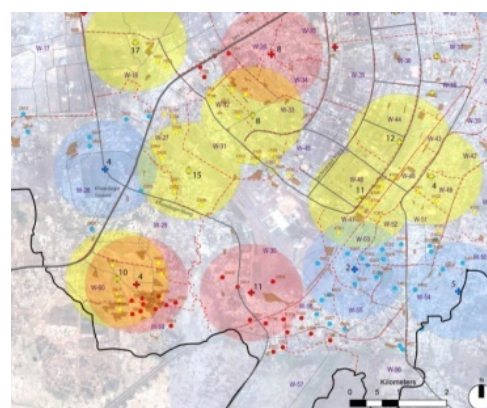


Figure 2: Sample proximity assessment

2. Inspection of ODF status in cities

A two person team from TPI, preferable a male and female member will be visiting the city after the inspection report from the respective collector/commissioner has been received and all pre-inspection works have been completed. One official from the concern ULB will accompany the TPI team at every location.

The guiding principles for city level inspection include the following sub components:

2.1 100% households have access to a toilet (either individual or community toilet) and that all members use the toilet

- a) Site visit to slum selected as per methodology explained above and discussion based on convenience sampling of residents in select slums. The discussion will
 - i. Do all households have individual toilets?
 - ii. Those households who do not have individual toilets, do they use community toilets?
 - iii. Do all members of households use toilets?
 - iv. If not, then where do they defecate?
 - v. Do children also use toilets?
 - vi. Geocode the location of community toilet.

2.2 Availability of public toilets in commercial areas:

a) Define commercial areas

- i. Two minor (local) areas and two major (city level) commercial areas for MCs and Class A cities
- ii. One local area and one city level commercial area for Class B, C, D municipalities
- iii. (Eg of a local area would be like vijay char rasta market and that of a city level would be similar to LalDarwaza, Lathi Bazaar, Dhalgarwad in Ahmedabad.)

b) Assess functionality of public toilet

- i. Whether the toilet is operational during the operational hours of the commercial area (eg. Toilets near manekchowk should be open even during the night, whereas toilets on ashram road could work from 9am to 8 pm)
- ii. Provision of water in public toilets (both-running or water storage is admissible)
- iii. Assess cleanliness of public toilets: is there fecal matter in the public toilet in any other area other than the toilet seat (such as in corridors/waiting areas etc.). the pictures below show various conditions of toilets



Figure 3: Examples of cleanliness of public toilet

- iv. Is the facility accessible? The facility should be free of obstructions such as water logging, waste piles and stray animals. The facilities as shown in the pictures below will be considered as inaccessible.



Figure 4: Examples of Inaccessible public toilets

- b. Are there separate toilets for men and women?
- c. Adequacy of public toilets: not consequential to ODF, but make recommendations

2.3 Assessment of open defecation along water bodies/ nallahs/ rivers/ low lying areas/ railway tracks/ bus stations

- The TPI team will visit at least one water-body in the city and visit the railway track (1 km) from the railway station.

2.4 Levy of fines on people defecating in open?

- Does the ULB levy fines/ administrative charges on people found defecating in the open. TPI team will collect requisite circulars/ standing committee resolutions and record of charges collected in last quarter.

2.5 Assessment of schools

- Select atleast three schools- one each among municipal school, private school, other govt. run/school (KendriyaVidyala/ Navodaya School etc.)
- Check presence of fecal matter in/around the school campus

Encl: Annex: A

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