

Sanitation Capacity Building Program

TRAINING ON

INTEGRATED WASTEWATER AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

EXPOSURE VISIT REPORT

OCT 25TH - OCT 27TH, 2017



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The exposure visit report is prepared to facilitate the coordination with Ecosan Service Foundation and National Institute of Urban Affairs. The report elaborates on the training given to the officials of urban local bodies from Rajasthan state on Integrated wastewater and septage management and details of the sites visited at Pune under exposure regarding the integrated wastewater and septage management practices.

Prepared by;

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For

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Abbreviations

AMRUT Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

CSTF City Sanitation Task Force

DPR Detailed Project Report

ESF Ecosan Services Foundation

FSSM Faecal Sludge and Septage Management

Gol Government of India

LAP Local Action Plan

NIUA National Institute of Urban Affairs

RAS Rapid Assessment Survey

SCBP Sanitation Capacity Building Program

STP Sewage Treatment Plant

ULB Urban Local Body

IWSM Integrated Wastewater and Septage Management

1 Introduction

The water and sanitation sector in India needs reforms if national and global benchmarks for service delivery are to be met with success. The current plight of the sanitation sector and the huge gaps faced by roughly 800 million Indians in accessing sanitation provisions. This highlights the need for not just institutional remodelling of the sector, but also for a novel approach, innovative ideas and urgent decentralization if the sanitation services are to reach the last common denominator. However, decentralization of treatment system (anaerobic process), leads to generation of faecal sludge. These systems need to desludged at a regular interval to maintain their performance.

Faecal sludge management (FSSM) refers to the removal, treatment, and disposal of faecal sludge from holding tanks (septic or networked through sewerage pipes). Faecal sludge is different from overall sewerage and in that it contains mostly human bodily waste rather than the waste that drains from kitchens, etc.

The Government of India's (GoI) goal is for all cities to have networked sewerage connections, which would send faecal sludge to a central location for treatment and disposal. Presently, 95% of urban local bodies (ULBs) do not have this infrastructure. This means that septic tanks or pits have to be emptied and moved to a location that will process the faecal sludge. In higher end apartment complexes and business centres, there are on-site FSSM solutions; however, it remains a challenge even here where space and options for dumping the treated waste are limited. On the other hand, in poor settlements (slums), latrines are often built so the waste just empties directly outside it. This practice not only has the potential to contaminate the water sources and pollute the environment within the slum, but also the whole surrounding area.

There is little regulatory power to monitor whether faecal sludge is processed according to environmental and health standards. Most cities in India lack the capacity to regulate treatment and dumping of waste. There is also a lack of approved sewage treatment plants (STPs) in the country to safely and effectively treat faecal sludge, if it is actually collected and able to be sent there. Twenty-Seven Indian cities have only primary treatment facilities and 49 have primary and secondary treatment facilities. Due to the lack of functioning STPs and adequate enforcement of regulations, untreated faecal sludge is disposed indiscriminately into water bodies,

drains, landfills, and vacant lands. In Bhubaneswar, Orissa for example, untreated faecal sludge is often dumped directly into the sea. As with the on-site FSSM options, city wide STPs often still have the problem of responsibly dealing with the treated sludge.

Given these issues of collection, treatment, and disposal, it is exciting that innovators are starting to look to this waste as a resource rather than burden. While there is value of innovation at each level of the sanitation chain, mostly due to the human resource and health potential in infrastructure building and collecting waste, there is additional value add in turning the faecal sludge matter into an environmentally beneficial and profitable resource.

NIUA has been supporting the Rajasthan government in implementing faecal sludge management in the state. As one of the activity, the exposure visit will be organized which can give an opportunity to the state and ULB officials to understand the management of wastewater and septage at a city level. The objectives of this activity were to provide exposure to the officials about the environmental planning and execution of wastewater and faecal sludge management systems at city level and to produce case studies which can be potentially be used to their own area.

2 List of Participants and Staff

The following table presents the details of the officials, staff with whom we have dis-cussed about the details of the Faecal Sludge Management of the city.

TABLE 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND STAFF

Sr No.	Name	Designation	ULB Name	Mobile	Email
1	Abhishek Sharma	Executive Officer	Vijaynagar	9828430716	abhishekmotras.91@gmail.com
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27	Datta Lalege	Junior Engineer	PMC		
28	Vaibhav Ghule	Junior Engineer	PMC		
29	Prashant Magulkar	Asst. Executive Engineer	РМС		
30	Mohit Kapoor	Project Coordinator	NIUA	9879867747	mkapoor@niua.org
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34	Saurabh Kale	Sr. Resource Person	ESF	9665590631	saurabh.kale@ecosanservices.org
35	Sagar Patil	Jr. Resource Person	ESF	8805098732	sagar.patil@ecosanservices.org

3 Agenda of the Exposure Visit

The following table represents the details of the scheduled discussion sessions, site visits

TABLE 2: AGENDA OF THE EXPOSURE VISIT

Time	Day 1: October 25th, 2017
9.30 am-10.00 am	Registration
10.00 am-10.30 am	Welcome Introduction, setting ground rules! Understanding expectations, aims and objectives.
10.30 am- 11.00 am	Towards ODF cities and beyond!
11.00 am-11.30 am	Coffee Break
11.30 am-12.30 pm	Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management
12.30 pm-1.30 pm	Lunch
1.30 pm- 2.15 pm	Designing of Sanitation Systems
2.15 pm- 3.30 pm	Exercise: Identifying your system!
3.30 pm- 4.00 pm	Coffee Break
4.00 pm- 4.45 pm	Sanitation Systems and Technologies
4.45 pm- 5.00 pm	Group Discussions: Identifying appropriate systems for your city

Time	Day 2: October 26th, 2017
9.30 am-10.00 am	Assembly for site visit
10.00 am- 11.00 am	Site Visit: Soil Scape Filter (Indrashanushya Citizen Centre)
11.00 am- 12.30 pm	Site Visit: STP Activated Sludge Process (Baner Road)
12.30 pm- 1.30 pm	Lunch
1.30 pm- 3.30 pm	Site Visit: Organic waste management plant (Peshwe Park)
3.30 pm- 4.00 pm	Coffee Break
4.00 pm- 5.00 pm	Case study: NaWaTech Natural Wastewater treatment Technologies for coping with urban water shortages

Time	Day 3: October 27th, 2017
9.00 am-9.30 am	Assembly for site visit
9.30 am- 11.30 am	Site Visit: Sewage Cure (College of Engineering, Pune)
11.30 am-12.30 pm	Lunch
12.30 pm	Departure to the Pune Airport for Jaipur, Ahmedabad

4 Sessions

Day 1, October 25th, 2017

The day was started with the initial introduction, aim and objectives of the training program and exposure visit under Sanitation Capacity Building Program. The session was hosted by Ms. Sreevidya Satish, Sr. Resource Person. After introduction, Ms. Sreevidya briefed about the overall agenda of the training and exposure visit and provided the information of the training material and ground rules set for the training.





Presentation Session

Presentation 1: Towards ODF cities and beyond

After the introduction round, Ms. Sreevidya presented the first module Towards ODF cities and beyond. The key objective of this presentation was to provide an overview of the current sanitation facts of India. It also focused on the current challenges in sanitation sector. The session covered the following components:

- Sanitation facts India
- National Programs and Policies
- What is Integrated Wastewater and Septage Management (IWSM)?
- Need and Challenges in Sanitation Sector





Presentation 2: Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management

The second session was started with the presentation on Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management. The key objective of this presentation was to provide an overview of concept of sustainable sanitation and its management. It also focused on the ecological sanitation and closing the loop. The session was facilitated by Mr. Dhawal Patil, Sr. Resource Person covering the following components:

- Waste Products black water, grey water, excreta, faecal sludge, domestic wastewater and stormwater
- Parameters for characterizing the wastewater solids, organic constituents, nutrients, pathogens and other parameters
- Understand your system
- o Ecological Sanitation hygienically safe, economical and closing the loop
- o Resource Management centralized and decentralized approaches
- o Planning of sanitation systems
- Closing the loop urban water cycle, urban nutrient cycle loop



Presentation 3: Designing of Sanitation Systems

The session was started with the presentation on Designing of Sanitation Systems. The key objective of this presentation was to provide a brief overview of the sanitation systems and functional groups. It also focused on the decentralised systems and the systematic planning approach required in the designing. The session was facilitated by Mr. Dhawal Patil, Sr. Resource Person covering the following components:

- Designing of sanitation systems functional groups, the ideal system, the appropriate system
- Decentralised system shift in paradigm, limitations of centralised systems, features and constraints of decentralised systems
- Systematic planning need of systematic planning, the best planning model,
 framework for strategic planning

Group Work: Understand your system

After the presentation, the group work was carried out with the participants on the understanding of the system. Mr. Dhawal Patil distributed the participants in five groups focusing the five different cities. The groups were distributed as group 1: Dhoulpur, group 2: Mandava, group 3: Pune, group 4: Nimbahera, group 5: Didwana. The group activity helped the participants to define boundaries and identify water components of their locality.





Mr. Dhawal Patil carried out the group activity and took an example of "The Case of Unsustainaville". Unsustainaville is in a plain, next to a river and some miles upstream from the sea. It has an industrial area to the North of the city, a central business district and some high-income areas. To the East, there are also some low-income areas that

are not well developed. To the South, on the outskirts of the city, are some agricultural areas.

This group work gave participants a comprehensive understanding of the local water and sanitation cycle by identifying the components (source, transport, use, etc.) and the existing links between them. In the discussion with the participants, each component is discussed with the participants and scenario of the cities were discussed with groups.

Presentation 4: Sanitation Systems and Technologies

This session was started with the presentation on Sanitation Systems and technologies. The key objective of this presentation was to provide a brief overview of the different sanitation systems and its objectives. It also focused on the emergency sanitation infrastructure. The session was facilitated by Mr. Dhawal Patil, Sr. Resource Person covering the following components:

- Sanitation and its objectives
- Functional Groups User Interface, Collection and storage/treatment,
 conveyance, semi centralised treatment, use and/or disposal
- Sanitation systems
- o Emergency sanitation infrastructure



Day 2, October 26th, 2017

Site Visit: Peshawe Park Solid Waste Management Plant, Pune

In the first session of second day, we have visited the study site Solid Waste Management Plant at Peshwe Park which is of total 5TPD capacity. The plant Engineer explained the treatment process, treatment units, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities.

It is located near Saras baug at Swargate. The organic waste generated in the nearby hotels and restaurants is collected in the collection truck. Then it is transported to the same plant. Treatment units are such as follows,

- 1. Inlet dumping station
- 2. Segregation (manual)
- 3. Electronic Shredder
- 4. Primary Digester
- 5. Secondary Digester
- 6. Scrubber
- 7. Gas collection balloons
- 8. Electricity Generator set

Segregation process is carried out manually at this plant. After digestion the generated gas is passed through scrubber to dissolve harmful gasses like CO_2 and H_2S . Total 15 number of staff involved in the whole operation of the plant. The electricity generated from this plant is used for around 40 number of street lights which are there on nearby street.

The participants discussed about the functioning of the plant. After understanding each and every processes and units, participants asked many questions and doubts about the functioning and feasibility of the plant. Some participants compared the cost of operation and other O&M activities of this plant with few similar plants in Rajasthan.

Site Visit: Indradhanushya Citizenship Centre, Pune

In the next session, we have visited the Indradhanushya citizenship centre where the Soil Scape filter treatment system is installed. The total capacity of the plant is about

50 KLD. Mr. Dhawal Patil explained the treatment process, treatment units, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities step by step to the participants.

The plant is located on the bank of Ambil nalha. The stormwater (mixed sewage) from this nalha is collected in the intake well through gravity and then treated with the help of Soil Scape Filter treatment system. It's a decentralised treatment system and the treated water is reused in gardening activity in this garden and another nearby garden. This technology is natural wastewater treatment technology with minimal operational cost.

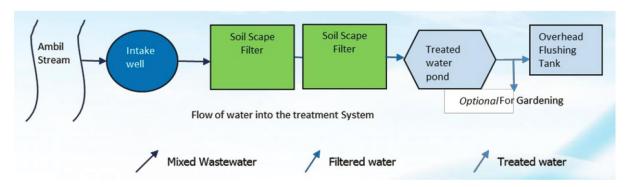


FIGURE 1: FLOWCHART OF SOIL SCAPE FILTER

The participants discussed about the functioning and feasibility of the plant. They found this system suitable with the perspective of Rajasthan. They also compared the cost of operation and other O&M activities of this plant for the scenario of Rajasthan.

Site Visit: Sewage Treatment Plant at Baner, Pune

In this session of second day, participants have visited the sewage treatment plant, Baner road of total 30 MLD capacity. The plant Engineer explained the treatment process, treatment units, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities step by step. This STP covers the areas of Baner, Pashan and Aundh from PMC. All the sewage generated from the residential and commercial buildings from these areas is conveyed to this STP by a closed sewer network. The plant is built on the bank of the river Mula. Treatment units are such as follows,

- 1. Bar Screen Chamber
- 2. Grit Removal
- 3. Equalisation Tank
- 4. Reactor Tanks (4 nos.)
- 5. Chlorine Contact Tank
- 6. Sludge Dewatering Unit

Operation of complete plant is carried out by automatic mode. PLC SCADA technology is used for the automation and each process operates on sensors. Total 40 number of staff is involved in the whole operation. The treated water from this STP is discharged into the irrigation canals from which it is being used by farmers downward side of the Pune.

The participants got an opportunity to communicate about the function of the plant directly with the plant Engineer. After understanding each and every processes and units, participants asked many questions and doubts to the Engineer. The participants discusse about the functioning and feasibility of the plant. They have compared the cost of operation and other O&M activities of this plant with few similar plants in Rajasthan.

Day 3, October 27th, 2017

Site Visit: DTS & Constructed Wetland, College of Engineering Pune

In the first session on the last day, participants have visited the Decentralized Treatment System and Constructed Wetland Plant situated at College of Engineering Pune. Mr. Dhawal Patil and Mr. Sagar Patil explained the background of the system, treatment process of the system, treatment units, operation and maintenance (O&M) activities step by step to the participants.



This plant is located in the centre of the city area called Shivajinagar. The hostel campus of College of Engineering Pune has total residence capacity of 2000 students. They have new and old hostel blocks and in new hostel block segregation of black and grey water has been installed, while in old hostel blocks segregation system is not installed.

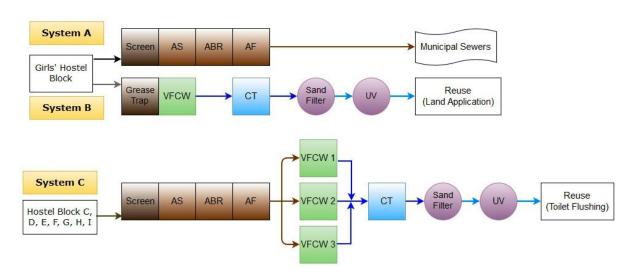


FIGURE 2: DTS AND CONSTRUCTED WETLAND

It is a decentralised treatment system and the treated water is reused in toilet flushing and gardening activity in the hostel campus. This technology is natural treatment technology with minimal operational cost. Requirement of electricity, skilled labours is very minimum.

Participants got an opportunity to communicate about the functioning of the plant directly with the management. After understanding each and every processes and units, participants discussed about the cost of operation and other O&M activities of this plant. They found this system suitable for the bulk generators whoever can manage their wastewater at the source.



Feedback and Wrap-up Session

The participants were satisfied with the overall training and exposure visit and they found it to be very relevant to their day-to-day functions and responsibilities, as evident from the feedback conducted by the participants. They were observed to be motivated to go back with a good understanding of the Integrated Wastewater Management and concrete ideas for implementation in their respective cities. The participants were asked to evaluate the workshop on five parameters – content of

the training, training methods, trainers, relevance of the training to their work and the venue.

In the closing session, Mr. Dhawal Patil Sr. Resource Person, ESF thanked all the participants and the National Institute of Urban Affairs for their support on successfully organising the training cum exposure visit at Pune. The participants also thanked the organizers, NIUA for the very useful training. The participants were awarded certificates for their participation. Mr. Dhawal Patil and Ms. Sreevidya Satish, Sr. Resource Person felicitated the participants with Certificate of Participation. They thanked the participants for their active participation and making the training cum exposure visit a success.

ANNEXURES

Attendance Sheet



Attendance Sheet





Exposure Visit | Pune | October 25th – 27th, 2017

Sr No.	Name	ULB Name		Signature			
OI NO.	Nume	OLD Name	Oct 25 th , 2017	Oct 26th, 2017	Oct 27th, 2017		
11	Mahesh Kumar Meena	DLB					
12	Mohammad Naseem Sheikh	Chittorgarh	25/10	ly .	dy	1	
13	Noor Mohammad Khan	Ratangarh					
14	Prakash Mahawar	Dungarpur	- Jadar	Hore	yanti	1	
15	Raghuwar Dayal Garg	Sikar	feer.	fair.	Reg	,	
16	Rakesh Kumar	Bisau	Ans.	Any.	Any.		
17	Sahadev Dan	Didwana	(Par	J. The	Sin		
18	Sandeep Verma	Padampur	2A >	2	245	1	
19	Satish Gupta	DLB	GAP 1-	(4) Ph	BA2	١	
20	Shailendra Kumar Godara	Padampur	2/01	2/4	244		

Attendance Sheet





Exposure Visit | Pune | October 25th - 27th, 2017

Sr No.	Name	ULB Name		Signature	*	
		o_b rume	Oct 25 th , 2017	Oct 26th, 2017	Oct 27th, 2017	
21	Sharvan Kumar	Sikar	ws	w	w	
¥ 22	Shashikant Sharma	Dholpur	(m)	1 yr	900	
23	Shrawan Ram	Nagaur	3	7	3	,
24	Sitaram Kumawat	Ramgarh	utalon	-Am	- IIII	
25	Suresh Chandra Sharma	Pipar City	0	6	3	
26	Vimlesh Kumar Sharma	DLB	1390	1384	1284	
27	SREEVIDYA SATISH	ESF	Que 45.	26245	10/10/	
28	MOHIT KAPOOR	NIVA	29	100	70	
29	Tyoti Dash	NIVA	Thanh	Town	1 mi	
30	Shereh Aslam	PMC	Photel		, 7,,)	

Attendance Sheet





Exposure Visit | Pune | October 25th - 27th, 2017

	NAME	ULB NAME	25th oct	26th oct	27th Oct
31	Datta Lalege	PMC (J.E)	Ollebory		27 00
32	Vaibhar Ghule	PM((JE)	xp.Ma-		-
33	Pryhent i Nagalkan	fmc (A E)			
34	Dhawal Patil	ESF	Hatel.	7600	
35	Saurabh Kale	ESF	Ame	Opri.	CIMI, 1
36	Sagar Patil	ESF	V	Botop	At: P
37	2			(Pages)	93
38					
39					
40					

Feedback Form



Integrated Wastewater & Septage Management



Exposure Visit | October 25th - 27th, 2017

FEEDBACK FORM

General Informa	tion
Name	डी. में हरते दान चारन
Designation	अविद्याची अविकारी नजारपातिका हिताम नामार हाफा)
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Contact No.	9287898313
Email Id	Sahadeudan Chazan @ g muil. com

Learning Outcomes (tick for the appropriate option)		••	•••	••	••
How relevant was the course content for your present job /department?					
Has the course resulted in improved understanding of the subject?					
Extent to which the course has improved skills?					
Training Content, Training Methods, Exposure	Visits (tic	k for the	appropri	ate optio	n)
Did the training methods used allow proper understanding of the topic?	5				
How was the quality of presentations/ lectures?	-				
Were the handouts and reference material provided adequate?	1				
Were the sessions interactive enough to reinforce learning outcomes	t				
Was the selection of the sites for exposure visit appropriate?	~				

Feedback Form





Exposure Visit | October 25th - 27th, 2017

Was the information provided at the time of site visits appropriate?	
Training Facilities and Program Management (tick for the appropriate option)	
Quality of training venue and facilities at the venue Convenience of location	
Quality of accommodation facilities provided, if applicable	
Quality of food and overall service	
Travel and logistics management	
Overall support provided during the program	
Any other qualitative feedback regarding the training facilities and management	अहिरहाहा अगाम नगरणानेश अविभागी। के लिए अव्यक्ति अहत अर्थ है तथा अहिरासन के जाले द्वारा अस्बी तहर के क्षणा कर अस्ति दिन जना है अति जनाम व्यवस्था

Feedback Form