

Construction in Ward 9 for city-wide slum sanitation: one home one toilet?

This flyer has been produced to document the construction which has already taken place in Rajiv Gandhi Nagar under Shelter Associates' privately funded city-wide slum sanitation project.

The Construction Phases

Construction of individual toilets has already commenced under Shelter Associates city-wide slum sanitation project which will provide 80% funding for 1,500 individual toilets in pilot slums across Pune; the remaining 20% is contributed by the beneficiary family. The construction is happening in the pilot slum of Tilak Ward (administrative ward 9), is the most vulnerable slum, as determined by the Shelter Associates Rapid Appraisal, and is called Rajiv Gandhi Nagar and is situated on the side of a steep hill. While the slope is steep it has not hindered construction activity and new individual toilets are coming up daily; soon the slum will be open defecation free and all families will have access to individual sanitation.

The first phase of construction is the location of the toilet, which is approximately 3' by 4',





relative to the slum house. Some people build on the side of their hut if there is space and some sacrifice a corner of their small residence to allow the individual toilet to be accommodated. Shelter Associates provide advice to the slum dwellers for the siting their toilet relative to their slum hut and recommend that the toilet is built in a location which will ensure adequate drainage and is as close as possible to a drainage line.

The second phase of is the construction of the external envelope of the toilet. This is usually formed using brick and mortar although Shelter Associates are developing some other options with technology partners. Shelter Associates recommend that the brickwork is carried out in two phases to allow the mortar on the lower courses to set before the weight of the bricks becomes to great for the wet mortar to support.

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The third stage is the installation of the orissa pan (Indian style pan), p-trap, and plumbing. Shelter Associates recommend that the pan is fit within the room in a position which favours easy drainage; excessive pipework and turns should be avoided if possible. Once the pan and plumbing is located the remaining negative space is filled in with 'rabbid' (debris) and topped with cement that is used like a floor screed. A precast concrete jali (grill) is also fit which allows continuous ventilation of the space.

The final stage is the finishes phase. 8" x 12" ceramic tiles are applied to the walls (to a height of 3') and floor to provide a surface which is easy to clean and hygienic an aluminum door is also fit as part of this phase. In some case the beneficiaries arrange, at their own cost, for a paint and/or cement finish to be applied to the interior and exterior faces of the enclosure and a roof.



The Impact

The construction in Rajiv Gandhi is proceeding well and without incident or interruption. Soon all of the families in this settlement will have access to their own sanitation and will no longer have to visit the open space where they are exposed to hazards to their health and their safety.









