Sanitation Mapping
Jodhpur
Volume - II
(Ward - 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53)
2019-20
The Urban Management Centre (UMC) is a not-for-profit organization, that works towards professionalizing urban management in India and worldwide. UMC provides technical assistance and support to city governments and facilitates change through peer-to-peer learning processes. It enhances the capacity of city governments by providing expertise and ready access to innovations on good governance implemented in India and abroad. UMC extensively works in the areas of urban water and sanitation, heritage management, planning, urban health, municipal finance, urban management, urban transportation and institutional restructuring. UMC is a legacy organization of International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and hence is also known as ICMA-South Asia since 1997. For more information, visit our website: www.umcasia.org

Published by Urban Management Centre (UMC), June 2020

Data from this Slum atlas can be used and quoted with due acknowledgment to the Urban Management Centre and the MISAAL program.

All photographs by UMC

Launched in June 2018, 'Moving India towards Sanitation for All' (MISAAL) aims to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) and its sustenance in four cities; Ahmedabad, Porbandar, Sambalpur and Jodhpur. The Program is funded by USAID. The program, focuses on developing mechanisms, tools, systems and capacities for authorities to sustain ODF, ODF+ status; building capacities of community through engagement and behaviour change by MISAAL sanitation committees.
Sanitation Mapping
Jodhpur
Volume - II
(Ward - 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53)
2019-20
Acknowledgment

This atlas is the result of a successful collaborative effort between the Urban Management Centre (UMC), Jodhpur Municipal Corporation and Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) to document and represent data from various slums in Jodhpur. Through it we have captured the thirteen indicators of demography and social setting, along with the core WASH indicators of slums. The maps within this atlas will be helpful for national & state government officials, sector professionals and NGOs to identify and analyse last mile gaps in service delivery in order to plan improvements.

The maps were created by the UMC team by collecting data through household surveys in 57 slums in Jodhpur from July to October 2019. The atlas provides details related to water, sanitation and hygiene at the household level, the study of which will enable decision making for investment, planning, management and improving the quality of services in the mapped neighborhoods.

The spatial data has been displayed over ESRI's satellite image on Arc GIS software. The size, shape and placement of polygons is for representational purposes only, and has not been verified by any ground measurement. All the data collected and represented here is based on the verbal responses of slum-dwellers. We also have a chapter on how to read Slum atlas and maps. This is help the reader for easy understanding of the same. In case you require any additional information, you can get in touch with us at info@umcasia.org.

We sincerely thank our respondents, community members, the CFAR team, and officials from the Jodhpur Municipal Corporation for sharing information about the WASH indicators with us. We would also like to thank our team, Anurag Anthony, Jay Shah, Krunal Parmar, Meghna Malhotra, Muzakkir Bheda, Nayan Deshmukh, Nikita Popat, Swati Mishra, Ukti Naik, and Zia-ur-Rehman for helping us in collating all the information comprehensively to make this atlas.

Manvita Baradi
Director, Urban Management Centre
# Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Background</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading this Slum Atlas</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to read maps</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISAAL Cities</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About Jodhpur</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status at glance</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 45</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Stadium Shopping Center</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 46</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Khaniya Basti, Sojti Gate</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Bhil Basti, Sojti Gate</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 48</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Naya Talab</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 49</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Bharat Colony</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Bishtiyo ka Bas</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uday Mandir, Harijan Basti</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 50</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Beldar Basti</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Bhill Basti Ward No.50</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 51</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Batta Sagar</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Bagar Beri</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Harijan Basti</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 52</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Kaga Kagdi</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Kalal Colony</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward - 53</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Indra colony Mahamandir</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Kaga Shitla Mata Basti</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Kaga Basti Mahamandir</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Mirasi Colony</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Ram Bag colony Kaga</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background

Every year, millions of people die from diseases associated with inadequate hygiene and sanitation. Besides its health consequences, sanitation has environmental, economic and social implications, especially in the case of vulnerable groups like women, young girls and disabled people.

In India, for many years after independence, the issue of urban sanitation – traditionally subsumed under water supply projects – was not given sufficient policy attention and received a minor share of resources. Before the 2000s, the initiatives were majorly piece-meal interventions that could not fully address the complexity of the problems of informal settlements in urban areas. With the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), its linkage to Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart City, focused on the provision of household, community and public toilet facilities. In addition to that improvements in solid waste management, smart management of water supply and sewerage systems and using advanced information technology (IT) tools were used to enhance data led decision making.

In the present context, when the population growth of towns/ cities is increasing manifolds and the settlements are growing haphazardly the process of city sanitation planning becomes very critical. The local authority requires updated information on available sanitation systems in order to assess the demand – supply gap which becomes the base for future planning of sanitation facilities up to the last mile.

UMC has developed this ‘Slum Atlas’ with an objective to provide a comprehensive spatial representation to decision makers.

Some of the indicators includes:

1. House ownership
2. Number of floors in the building
3. Household size (no. of persons in each household)
4. Elderly citizen (above 65 years of age)
5. Household with PWD (Person with Disability)
6. Household part of SHG
7. Source of water in the household
8. IHHL functionality (Individual Household Latrine)
9. IHHL Connectivity
10. Grey Water disposal
11. Household facing problem of sewer backflow/choke up
12. Solid waste disposal

These maps are being used by UMC to initiate community led participatory settlements improvement plan preparation by the MISAAL settlement committees. These maps are shaping up the MSC’s and community’s ideas for clinic improvements in their settlements whole at the same time enabling civic authorities to improve services.
Reading this Slum Atlas

This atlas presents data on 13 critical parameters related to water, sewerage & sanitation, solid waste management and demographics for a total of 57 MISAAL slums of Jodhpur.

These thematic maps were prepared to represent data collected during field survey 2019-20. The size and shape of the households (HHs) drafted/represented here is only a schematic representation of the HH’s property.

- The legend is on the right side of the maps helps in reading maps and the same symbology presented here followed across all slums. The legend indicates the category wise representation of the collected data.
- On the right-hand side of the map, we can find the name of the city, slum name and ward number. Below this, a keymap shows the location of the slum in the ward. The map title, legend, source of information and scale of the map can be found below the keymap.
- The dotted line on the map represents the slum boundary and every block within the boundary represents a household and other structures.
- In the sample map provided on the next page, the legend represents access to toilets. The green-colored households have access to IHHL, yellow-colored have access to public/community toilet and the red households do not have access to toilet.
- The grey polygons on the map include households that refused to respond to our enumerators, house locked, were inhabited and were used for non-residential purposes.
- DMS (Degree-Minute-Second) markings have been provided on the map to aid field navigation during visits.
How to read maps

- Latitude: (Degree, Minute, Second)
- Longitude: (Degree, Minute, Second)
- Slum map
- MISAAL City
- Slum name & Ward number
- Slum location
- Key map showing location of slum inside the ward
- Map title
- Legend
- Source of data
- Scale & North
- No access to toilet
- Slum map showing location of slum inside the ward
MISAAL Cities

What is MISAAL
UMC is implementing the “Moving India towards Sanitation for All” (MISAAL) program in cities of Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Porbandar, and Sambalpur. Misaal is a Persian word and means ‘setting a precedence’. The program aims to establish a precedence for scalable and replicable sanitation solutions for Indian cities by providing support to city and state governments till June 2021.

MISAAL intervention is 4-pronged – 1. Sustain ODF; 2. Achieve ODF+; 3. BCC and IEC Dissemination; and 4. National Scale-up. It aims to showcase replicable and scalable models and tools.

The intervention would help city governments to use dynamic knowledge management database for making planning, operational, financial and management decisions. The learning from these 4 intervention cities will be replicated at the state and national levels through state-level teams and the city manager’s association.
About Jodhpur

Jodhpur is the second largest city of Rajasthan. It is known as the Gateway to the Thar. The region was the seat of the erstwhile Marwar Kingdom. Jodhpur is famous for its Rajputana style of architecture as well as the traditional folk art and craft. Tourism is the key economic driver for the city and tourists from across the world visit Jodhpur to see these monuments and experience the local culture. The city sees its major inflow of tourists in the winter months between November and February.

The city of Jodhpur has a population of nearly 10.33 Lakh people (Census, 2011). The city is also home to 217 slum and slum like settlements (Slum Free City Plan of Action, 2014) covering nearly 20,000 households.

Administrative activities of the city are carried out by the Jodhpur Nagar Nigam (JNN) which is headed by the municipal commissioner. The city has been working towards improvement of its infrastructure and supply of basic municipal services under schemes like the Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The city has achieved 100% of its set IHHL target under SBM. The city has 98% coverage individual toilets as per the SLB 2019-19. The city has more than 80% of sewerage coverage and generates nearly 130MLD of wastewater. The city has a functional capacity to treat 120MLD of wastewater. Under the AMRUT mission a new STP of 40MLD capacity is under construction to augment the gap in treatment capacity.

The city has also undertaken renovation of its public and community toilets. The city was certified ODF++ due to these efforts in 2019.

To help the city administration in identification of left out beneficiaries to the basic municipal services, and plan out the improvements for these, this slum atlas has been prepared.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status at glance</th>
<th>Jodhpur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Household surveyed</td>
<td>9,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of water supply connection</td>
<td>88 % (HH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of toilets</td>
<td>94 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs dependent on PT/CT</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs dependent on shared toilet</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs with functional IHHL</td>
<td>93 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected to sewer system</td>
<td>89 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected with safe onsite sanitation system</td>
<td>0.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs reporting backflow / choke up in sewers</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs covered by door to door waste collection service</td>
<td>54 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ward - 45
Jodhpur

1. Access to municipal water supply

| % of HHs with individual water tap connection | 100% |
| % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied | 100% |

Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins: 37.3%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 62.7%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 59
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 5

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

| Total waste generation (kg) | 127 |
| % of HHs segregating waste | - |

Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 75.8%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 4.5%
- Community bins: 12.1%
- In open plots: 2.6%
- In open drains / water bodies: 7.6%
- On the roadside: 0.0%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward name</th>
<th>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water</th>
<th>% of HHs segregating waste</th>
<th>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</th>
<th>Total waste generation (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to municipal water supply</th>
<th>Duration of daily water supply</th>
<th>Access to toilets</th>
<th>Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs</th>
<th>% of functional IHHLs</th>
<th>% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit</th>
<th>% of IHHLs connected to sewers</th>
<th>% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water</th>
<th>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</th>
<th>Number of slums</th>
<th>Total number of households in slums</th>
<th>Number of HHs having IHHL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Access to municipal water supply</td>
<td>Less than 30 mins</td>
<td>2. Access to toilets</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key map**
- **Functional Public Toilet**
- **Non-Functional Public Toilet**
- **Slum**
- **Walled City**
- **Waterbody**
- **Ward boundary**
- **Jodhpur Municipal Corporation**

**Base Layers**

**Source:**

**Scale:**
- 0 50 100 200 300 m

**Disclaimer:**
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for dimension verification or for any other purpose.
22. Stadium Shopping Center
### Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Approximate area of the slum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stadium Shopping Center</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.2 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 100%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 100%

#### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 59
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 1
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 5

#### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 100%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: -

#### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 127
- **% of HHs segregating waste**:
  - Less than 30 mins: 37.3%
  - 30 mins to 1 hr: 62.7%
  - 1 hr to 2 hrs: NA
  - More than 2 hours: 0%
- **Method of HH waste disposal**:
  - Doorstep collection: 4.5%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 12.1%
  - Community bins: 1.6%
  - In open plots: 75.8%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 0%
  - On the roadside: 0%

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 22.

Approximate area of the slum: 1.2 ha

Slum name: Jodhpur

Ward: 45

Access to municipal water supply: 100%

Access to toilets: 59%

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 127%

% of HHs segregated waste: 100%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100.0%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%

% of functional IHHLs: 4.5%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 22

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1

% of HHs dependent on PT/CTs: 5

Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins: 62.7%, 30 mins to 1 hr: 37.3%

Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection: 75.8%, Neighbourhood level collection: 7.6%, Community bins: 4.5%, In open plots: 12.1%, In open drains/water bodies: 1.4%, On the roadside: 0.1%

House ownership: Owned: 75.8%, Rented: 24.2%


Key map: Jodhpur Stadium Shopping Centre (Ward No. 45).

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 m

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:

Scale:
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 m
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 91%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 97%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 486
- % of functional IHHLs: 99%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 2
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 1117

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 99.2%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 1225
- % of HHs segregating waste: 80%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 4.6%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 9.5%
  - Community bins: 26.9%
  - In open plots: 20.6%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 32.9%
  - On the roadside: 5.6%

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
23. Khaniya Basti, Sojti Gate
23. Khaniya Basti, Sojti Gate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Approximate area of the slum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>3.9 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 94%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 97%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 393
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 99%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 2
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 969

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 99%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 100%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 999
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 98%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of HH waste disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open plots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open drains / water bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the roadside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
Jodhpur
Khaniya Basti, Sojti Gate (Ward No. 46)

**Access to municipal water supply**

- 100%

**Access to toilets**

- 99%
- 2%
- 9%

**Solid waste management system**

- 99%

**Time duration of daily water supply**

- Less than 30 mins: 0.3%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 34.3%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 55.6%
- More than 2 hours: 0.3%
- NA: 0.3%

**Method of HH waste disposal**

- Doorstep collection: 9.6%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 34.3%
- Community bins: 55.6%
- In open plots: 0.3%
- In open drains / water bodies: 0.3%
- On the roadside: 3.3%
- 0.3%

**Approximate area of the slum**

- 23.0 ha

**Total number of households in the slum**

- 430

**Total waste generation (kg)**

- 94%

**% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**

- 99%

**Number of HHs having IHHL**

- 1.0

**% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/ soak pit/ twin pit**

- 99%

**% of IHHLs connected to sewers**

- 0.3%

**% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/ soak pit/ twin pit**

- 99%

**% of functional IHHLs**

- 99%

**% of HHs segregating waste**

- 98%

**% of HHs with individual water tap connection**

- 99%

**% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**

- 97%

**% of HHs with individual water tap connection**

- 99%

**Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**

- 969

**Duration of daily water supply**

- Less than 30 mins: 0.3%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 34.3%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 55.6%
- More than 2 hours: 0.3%
- NA: 0.3%

**Method of HH waste disposal**

- Doorstep collection: 9.6%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 34.3%
- Community bins: 55.6%
- In open plots: 0.3%
- In open drains / water bodies: 0.3%
- On the roadside: 3.3%
- 0.3%

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
24. Bhil Basti, Sojti Gate
1. **Access to municipal water supply**

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 79%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 97%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of daily water supply</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 mins</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mins to 1 hr</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hr to 2 hrs</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 2 hours</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Access to toilets**

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 93
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 97%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 148

3. **Access to safe wastewater disposal system**

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 96%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: -
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 100%

4. **Solid waste management system**

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 226
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 3%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of HH waste disposal</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community bins</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open plots</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open drains/water bodies</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the roadside</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet*
Functionality of IHHL

- Green: Yes
- Red: No
- Yellow: No IHHL
- Gray: Locked house
- Dark Gray: Other structures
- Black: Slum boundary

Source:

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer


Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 m

Note: The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Ward - 48
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: **99%**
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: **99%**

#### Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins: **23.3%**
- 30 mins to 1 hr: **0.9%**
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: **0.2%**
- More than 2 hours: **0.2%**
- NA: **74.5%**

### 2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: **463**
- % of functional IHHLs: **100%**
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: **-**
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: **8**

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: **100%**
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: **-**
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: **100%**

### 4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): **1034**
- % of HHs segregating waste: **76%**

#### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: **25.9%**
- Neighbourhood level collection: **15.8%**
- Community bins: **13.5%**
- In open drains/water bodies: **10.1%**
- In open plots: **13.2%**
- On the roadside: **21.5%**

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
## Access to municipal water supply
- **Duration of daily water supply**
  - Less than 30 mins: 98.5%
  - 30 mins to 1 hr: 0.6%
  - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 0.9%
  - More than 2 hours: NA

## Access to toilets
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 8
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: -
- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 100%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: -

## Solid waste management system
- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 1034
- **Method of HH waste disposal**
  - Doorstep collection: 25.9%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 10.1%
  - Community bins: 13.2%
  - In open plots: 21.5%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 13.5%
  - On the roadside: 15.8%

## Safe wastewater disposal system
- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 463
- **Number of HHs having individual water tap connection**: 99%
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 76%
- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 99%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 99%

### Source
Naya Talab
25. Naya Talab
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection:** 99%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied:** 99%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL:** 463
- **% of functional IHHLs:** 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum:** -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs:** 8

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers:** 100%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water:** 100%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg):** 1034
- **% of HHs segregating waste:** 76%

### Method of HH waste disposal:

- Doorstep collection: 15.8%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 25.9%
- Community bins: 21.5%
- In open plots: 13.5%
- In open drains / water bodies: 10.1%
- On the roadside: 13.2%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public / Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 25.

Naya Talab

585

5.8 ha

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 99%

Total waste generation (kg): 1034

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 99%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%

% of HHs having IHHL: 25.9%

% of HHs segregating waste: 76%

Approximate area of the slum: 463 Ward

Jodhpur

4. Solid waste management system

% of functional IHHLs: 98.5%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 0.6%

% of HHs with no access to toilet: 21.5%

% of HHs with shared toilet: 13.5%

% of HHs with access to PT/CT: 13.2%

% of HHs with no access to PT/CT: 23.3%

Duration of daily water supply: More than 2 hours

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 74.5%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 0.2%
- Community bins: 0.9%
- In open plots: 1.1%
- In open drains/water bodies: 1.1%
- On the roadside: 2.3%

Source:

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
Ward - 49
Jodhpur

Ward name
49

Number of slums
3

Total number of households in slums
690

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 99%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 98%

Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins: 42.2%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 26.6%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 5.8%
- More than 2 hours: 1.8%
- NA: 23.6%

2. Access to toilets

- % of HHs having IHHL: 99%

Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 33.7%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 26.0%
- Community bins: 29.4%
- In open plots: 2.2%
- In open drains / water bodies: 4.4%
- On the roadside: 4.4%

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of HHs connected to sewers: 99%

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water

- 96%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 1555
- % of HHs segregating waste: 48%
1. Access to municipal water supply
   Duration of daily water supply

2. Access to toilets

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
   % of IHHLs connected to sewers

4. Solid waste management system
   Method of HH waste disposal
   Total waste generation (kg)

5. Urban Health
   Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs
   Number of HHs having IHHL
   % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/ soak pit/ twin pit
   % of IHHLs connected to sewers

26. Bharat Colony
### Slum Information

**Slum Name**: Jodhpur

**Ward**: 49

**Total number of households in the slum**: 267

**Approximate area of the slum**: 2.5 ha

### 1. Access to Municipal Water Supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 99%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 96%

### 2. Access to Toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 235
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 99%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 279

### 3. Access to Safe Wastewater Disposal System

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 99%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 95%

### 4. Solid Waste Management System

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 599
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 60%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of HH waste disposal</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community bins</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open plots</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open drains / water bodies</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the roadside</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HH**: Household, **IHHL**: Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT**: Public / Community Toilet
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
27. Bishtiyø ka Bas
### Jodhpur

**Slum name**
- 27. Bishtiy ka Bas

**Ward**
- 49

**Total number of households in the slum**
- 235

**Approximate area of the slum**
- 2.9 ha

---

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 98%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 99%

#### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 204
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 98%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 194

#### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 98%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 95%

#### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 620
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 66%

**Method of HH waste disposal**

- Doorstep collection: 3.3%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 6.6%
- Community bins: 22.3%
- In open plots: 32.4%
- In open drains / water bodies: 31.0%
- On the roadside: 4.9%

**HH**: Household, **IHHL**: Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT**: Public / Community Toilet
1. Access to municipal water supply: 95%
2. Access to toilets:
   - PT/CT: 98%
   - Shared toilet: 22.3%
   - No access to toilet: 31.0%
3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system:
   - IHHL: 99.0%
   - Less than 30 mins: 4.4%
   - 30 mins to 1 hr: 3.3%
   - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 6.6%
   - More than 2 hours: 7.8%
4. Solid waste management system:
   - Neighbourhood level collection: 4.9%
   - Community bins: 33.2%
   - In open plots: 52.2%
   - In open drains / water bodies: 7.8%
   - On the roadside: 2.0%
   - Doorstep collection: 52.2%
   - As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019). Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan
28. Uday Mandir, Harijan Basti
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 162
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: -

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 336
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 4.8%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 4.8%
  - Community bins: 0.6%
  - In open plots: 89.8%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 6.8%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 28.

- **Slum Name**: Uday Mandir Harijan Basti (Ward No. 49)
- **Approximate Area of the Slum**: Ward 49

### Access to Municipal Water Supply
- 100% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water

### Access to Toilets
- 100% of IHHLs connected to sewers
- 100% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/sink pit/twin pit

### Access to Safe Wastewater Disposal System
- 100% of IHHLs connected to sewers
- 100% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/sink pit/twin pit

### Duration of Daily Water Supply
- Less than 30 mins: 69.8%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 23.5%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 6.8%
- More than 2 hours: 6.8%

Source:
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:

Scale:
0 10 20 40 60 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for any commercial or any other purpose.
Ward - 50
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 99%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 95
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 46

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 230
- % of HHs segregating waste: 23%

- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 3.7%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 6.5%
  - Community bins: 0.9%
  - In open plots: 12.0%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 73.1%
  - On the roadside: -

**Legend:**
- HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to municipal water supply</th>
<th>Duration of daily water supply</th>
<th>Waste management system</th>
<th>Method of HH waste disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward name</th>
<th>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water</th>
<th>% of HHs segregating waste</th>
<th>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</th>
<th>Total waste generation (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur Ward No. 50</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**
29. Beldar Basti
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 96%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 61.5%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 38.5%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 26
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 46
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of HHs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 60
- % of HHs segregating waste: 50%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 2.6%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 5.3%
  - Community bins: 31.6%
  - In open plots: 31.6%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 31.6%
  - On the roadside: 18.4%

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
**Slum Details**

**Slum Name:** Jodhpur

**Ward No.:** 50

**Approximate Area:** 824x77 to 408x741

**Total number of households in the slum:** 29.

**Beldar Basti:** 30

**Total waste generation (kg):** 100%

**% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water:** 96%

**% of HHs with individual water tap connection:** 60%

**% of IHHLs connected to sewers:** 100%

**% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit:** 100%

**Number of HHs having IHHL:**

**Access to municipal water supply:**

**Access to toilets:**

**Duration of daily water supply:**

**Method of HH waste disposal:**

**House ownership:**

**Source:**


Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Key map

Source:
30. Bhill Basti Ward No.50
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 69
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: -

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 171
- % of HHs segregating waste: 13%

- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection
  - Neighbourhood level collection
  - Community bins
  - In open plots
  - In open drains / water bodies
  - On the roadside

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 30.

Bhill Basti Ward No. 50

Approximate area of the slum: 0.8 ha

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%

Total waste generation (kg): 171

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%

1. Access to municipal water supply
   - 100%

2. Access to toilets
   - 95.7%
   - 1.4%

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
   - 26.1%

4. Solid waste management system
   - Doorstep collection: 63.8%
   - Neighbourhood level collection: 10.1%
   - Community bins: 26.1%

% of HHs segregating waste: 13%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%

100.0% of functional IHHLs

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 100%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 0%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 0%
- More than 2 hours: 0%
- NA: 0%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 95.7%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 69

% of HHs dependent on PT/CTs: 4.3%

House ownership:
- Owned: 0%
- Rented: 0%
- No response: 0%
- Locked house: 0%
- Other structures: 0%

Jodhpur

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
Ward - 51
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 98%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 89%

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 50.6%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 10.2%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 37.8%
- More than 2 hours: 0.4%
- NA: 0.8%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 244
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 200

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 474
- % of HHs segregating waste: 36%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 4.2%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 9.0%
  - Community bins: 34.2%
  - In open plots: 11.7%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 19.3%
  - On the roadside: 21.5%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
31. Batta Sagar
Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Approximate area of the slum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Batta Sagar</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1.6 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 113
- % of functional IHHLs: 99%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 156

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 238
- % of HHs segregating waste: 70%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019). Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

32. Bagar Beri
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 97%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 100%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 63
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 35

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to cesspits, septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: -
- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 100%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 99
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 13%

### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 3.8%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 60.0%
- Community bins: 6.0%
- In open plots: 6.3%
- In open drains/water bodies: 16.3%
- On the roadside: 10.0%

**HH**: Household, **IHHL**: Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT**: Public/Community Toilet
1. Access to municipal water supply: 100%
2. Access to toilets:
   - No access to toilet: 60.0%
   - Shared toilet: 6.3%
   - PT/CT: 3.8%
3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system:
   - IHHL: 100%
4. Quality of water supply:
   - % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 16.3%
5. Waste management:
   - Total waste generation (kg): 99%
   - % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
6. Solid waste management:
   - % of HHs segregating waste: 6.3%
7. Water supply:
   - Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins
8. Household amenities:
   - Number of HHs having IHHL: 1.6%
   - Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 63
9. Household infrastructure:
   - % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
   - % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 5.0%

Source: Urban Management Centre (2019), Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
33. Harijan Basti
### Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Approximate area of the slum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. Harijan Basti</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1.4 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 91%

#### 2. Access to toilets
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 68
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 9

#### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 99%

#### 4. Solid waste management system
- Total waste generation (kg): 137
- % of HHs segregating waste: 1%

#### Method of HH waste disposal
- Doorstep collection: 25.3%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 27.7%
- Community bins: 21.7%
- In open plots: 14.5%
- In open drains/water bodies: 10.8%
- On the roadside: 10.8%

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019), Preliminary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:
Ward - 52
Jodhpur

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 97%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 80%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 824
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 7

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 98%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 1838
- % of HHs segregating waste: 39%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 12.9%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 41.5%
- Community bins: 13.4%
- In open plots: 0.6%
- In open drains/water bodies: 8.5%
- On the roadside: 14.2%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public / Community Toilet
34. Kaga Kagdi
### Jodhpur

**Slum name:** Kaga Kagdi

**Ward:** 52

**Total number of households in the slum:** 478

**Approximate area of the slum:** 8.7 ha

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection:** 95%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied:** 67%

### 2. Access to toilets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional IHHLs</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers:** 100%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water:** 97%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg):** 1015
- **% of HHs segregating waste:** 41%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of HH waste disposal</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community bins</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open plots</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open drains / water bodies</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet*
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer


Scale: [Map scale representation]
35. Kalal Colony
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection:** 100%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied:** 94%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL:** 395
- **% of functional IHHLs:** 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum:** -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs:** 7

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers:** 99%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water:** 99%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit:** -

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg):** 824
- **% of HHs segregating waste:** 38%

### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 19.5%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 35.0%
- Community bins: 17.6%
- In open plots: 20.1%
- In open drains/water bodies: 3.8%
- On the roadside: 3.9%

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Ward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kalal Colony</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behra Pitambar N i Chali</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total waste generation (kg)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to sewers</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to municipal water supply</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to toilets</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe wastewater disposal system</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>98.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of daily water supply</td>
<td>Less than 30 mins</td>
<td>30 mins to 1 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of HH waste disposal</td>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Urban Management Centre. (2019). Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

House ownership:
- Owned
- Rented
- No response
- Locked house
- Other house
- Slum boundary

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
Ward - 53
Jodhpur

Ward name: 53
Number of slums: 5
Total number of households in slums: 875

1. Access to municipal water supply
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 99%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 93%

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 0.1%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 0.3%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 0.6%
- More than 2 hours: 24.0%
- NA: 75.0%

2. Access to toilets
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 673
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 20

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 99%

4. Solid waste management system
- Total waste generation (kg): 1238
- % of HHs segregating waste: 18%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 49.6%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 10.8%
- Community bins: 11.9%
- In open plots: 8.5%
- In open drains/water bodies: 9.0%
- On the roadside: 10.2%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
36. Indra colony Mahamandir
## Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Approximate area of the slum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. Indra colony Mahamandir</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>3.9 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 98%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 99%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 186
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: -

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 100%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 98%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 322
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 14%
- **Method of HH waste disposal**:
  - Doorstep collection: 2.8%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 8.9%
  - Community bins: 5.4%
  - In open plots: 12.8%
  - In open drains / water bodies: 10.3%
  - On the roadside: 57.4%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 36.

Behra Pitambar Ni Chali

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water: 99%

Total waste generation (kg): 322

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 98%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 186

Access to municipal water supply: 98%

% of HHs segregating waste: 14%

Access to toilets (Method of HH waste disposal):
- Neighbourhood level collection: 30.3%
- Community bins: 68.6%
- In open plots: 0.5%
- In open drains/water bodies: 0.5%
- On the roadside: 0.5%
- Doorstep collection: 2.8%

% of functional IHHLs: 98.4%

Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins: 57.4%, 30 mins to 1 hr: 10.3%, 1 hr to 2 hrs: 12.8%, More than 2 hours: 8.9%, No access to toilet: 7.8%, No response: 2.8%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 30.3%

% of HHs dependent on PT/CTs: 30.3%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 186

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Yes
No
No HH/L
No response
Locked house
Other structures
Slum boundary

Source:
37. Kaga Shitla Mata Basti
2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 123
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 20

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 99%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 199
- % of HHs segregating waste: 34%
- % of HHs connected with on-site waste disposal: 0%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:
38. Kaga Basti Mahamandir
## Jodhpur

1. **Access to municipal water supply**
   - % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%
   - % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%

2. **Access to toilets**
   - Number of HHs having IHHL: 205
   - % of functional IHHLs: 100%
   - Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
   - Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: -

3. **Access to safe wastewater disposal system**
   - % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
   - % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
   - % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. **Solid waste management system**
   - Total waste generation (kg): 390
   - % of HHs segregating waste: -

### Method of HH waste disposal
- Doorstep collection: 15.4%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 47.9%
- Community bins: 16.6%
- In open plots: 16.1%
- In open drains / water bodies: 2.0%
- On the roadside: 2.0%

---

**HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public / Community Toilet**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Kaga Basti Mahamandir (Ward No. 53)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households in the slum</td>
<td>38.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate area of the slum</td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to municipal water supply</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to sewers</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/ soak pit/ twin pit</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional IHHLs</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of HH waste disposal</td>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of daily water supply</td>
<td>Less than 30 mins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House ownership**

- Owned: 100%
- No response: 1.6%
- Locked house: 1.3%
- Other structures: 2.0%
- Slum boundary: 2.0%

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

**Source:**

**Scale:**

- 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 80 m

**Key map:**

- Ward 53
- Residential Areas
- Vacant Land
- Open Plot
- Institutional Area
- Roads
- Neighbourhood level collection
- Community bins
- In open plots
- In open drains / water bodies
- On the roadside
- Household, IHHL
- Public / Community Toilet (PT/CT)
- No access to toilet
- Shared toilet
- Doorstep collection
- Less than 30 mins
- 30 mins to 1 hr
- 1 hr to 2 hrs
- More than 2 hours

This data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
39. Mirasi Colony
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Jodhpur</strong></th>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
<th>Approximate area of the slum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39. Mirasi Colony</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1.0 ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 100%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 77%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 109
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: -

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 100%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: -

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 237
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 23%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of HH waste disposal</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community bins</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open plots</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open drains/water bodies</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the roadside</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HH**: Household, **IHHL**: Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT**: Public/Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Total Number of Households</th>
<th>Total Area (ha)</th>
<th>% of HHs Satisfied with Water Quality</th>
<th>Total Waste Generation (kg)</th>
<th>% of HHs Connected with Safe Disposal System for Grey Water</th>
<th>% of HHs Dependent on PT/CTs</th>
<th>% of IHHLs Connected to Sewers</th>
<th>% of IHHLs Connected to Septic Tank/Soak Pit/Twin Pit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mirasi Colony</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access to Municipal Water Supply
- 100% % of HHs with functional IHHL
- 100% % of HHs segregating waste

### Access to Toilets
- 49.4% % of HHs using shared toilets
- 22.0% % of HHs using PT/CT
- 7.9% % of HHs using no access to toilet

### Access to Safe Wastewater Disposal System
- 9.8% % of HHs using chemical toilets
- 9.1% % of HHs using septic tanks
- 1.8% % of HHs using soak pits/twin pits

### Solid Waste Management System
- 100% % of HHs using door-to-door collection
- 11.9% % of HHs using neighbourhood collection
- 87.2% % of HHs using community bins
- 9.1% % of HHs using open plots
- 0.9% % of HHs using open drains/water bodies

### Duration of Daily Water Supply
- Less than 30 mins: 100%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 0%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 0%
- More than 2 hours: 0%

### House Ownership
- Owned
- Rented
- No response
- Locked house

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Pilot Household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Key:
- No
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Slum boundary

Source:
40. Ram Bag colony Kaga
### Jodhpur

**Slum name**: Ram Bag colony Kaga

**Ward**: 53

**Total number of households in the slum**: 80

**Approximate area of the slum**: 1.2 ha

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 100%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 58%

#### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having iHHL**: 50
- **% of functional iHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: -

#### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of iHHLs connected to sewers**: 100%
- **% of iHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: 100%

#### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 92
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 50%

#### Method of HH waste disposal

- **88.0%**: Doorstep collection
- **5.7%**: Neighbourhood level collection
- **5.7%**: Community bins
- **5.7%**: In open plots
- **5.7%**: In open drains/water bodies
- **5.7%**: On the roadside

---

**HH** - Household, **iHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer


Scale: