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

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.

www.umcasia.org
Sanitation Mapping
Jodhpur
Volume - III
(Ward - 53, 54, 55, 64, 65)
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

Background..............................................................................................................6
Reading this Slum Atlas..........................................................................................8
How to read maps..................................................................................................9
MISAAAL Cities......................................................................................................10
About Jodhpur........................................................................................................11
Status at glance.....................................................................................................12

Ward - 53 & 65.....................................................................................................15
41. Ravti Road.......................................................................................................19

Ward - 54..............................................................................................................33
42. Banjara Basti....................................................................................................37
43. Bhil Basti Ward No.54.....................................................................................51
44. Khatik Basti.....................................................................................................65
45. Mansagar.........................................................................................................79
46. Multani Basti.....................................................................................................81
46. Multani Basti.....................................................................................................93
47. Jhalra Basti......................................................................................................107
48. Shiv Puri..........................................................................................................121
49. Harijan Basti (Ward 59)..................................................................................135

Ward - 55..............................................................................................................149
50. Meghwal Basti 3rd Pole...................................................................................153

Ward - 64..............................................................................................................167
51. Hawala Kothri..................................................................................................171
52. Juni Basti.........................................................................................................185
53. Narsingh Colony.............................................................................................199
54. Meghwal Basti.................................................................................................213
55. Nirman Colony................................................................................................227

Ward - 65..............................................................................................................241
56. Bherunath Bhil Basti.......................................................................................245
57. Vyapario ka Bas..............................................................................................259
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 piecemeal 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

Longitude (Degree, Minute, Second)

Latitude (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

Source:
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.
## Status at glance

**MISAAL slums**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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 - 53 & 65
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 6%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 35%

Duration of daily water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 mins</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mins to 1 hr</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hr to 2 hrs</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 2 hours</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 118
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 4
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 6

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 27%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 33%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 412
- % of HHs segregating waste: 0%
- Method of HH waste disposal
  - Doorstep collection: 1.0%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 40.5%
  - Community bins: 56.5%
  - In open plots: 0%
  - In open drains/water bodies: -
  - On the roadside: 1.5%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
41. Ravti Road
## Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>41. Ravti Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>53 &amp; 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households in the slum</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate area of the slum</td>
<td>23.9 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 6%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 35%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 118
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 4
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 6

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 27%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: 55%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 412
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 0%
- **Method of HH waste disposal**
  - Doorstep collection: 40.5%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 56.5%
  - Community bins: 1.0%
  - In open plots: 2.5%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 0%
  - On the roadside: 0.5%

**HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
<th>Approximate Area</th>
<th>Ward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41.5 ha</td>
<td>53 &amp; 65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total number of HHs in the slum | 41.0 |
| Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs | 6.0 |

### Water Supply
- **Access to municipal water supply**
- **Access to toilets**
- **Access to safe wastewater disposal system**

### Solid Waste Management
- **Solid waste generation (kg)**
- **% of HHs segregating waste**
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**
- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank / soak pit / twin pit**
- **Number of HHs having IHHL**

### Waste Disposal
- **Method of HH waste disposal**
- **Duration of daily water supply**
- **Source of water supply**

### Verbal Information
- The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
- 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.
Ward - 54
### Jodhpur

**Ward name**: 54  
**Number of slums**: 8  
**Total number of households in slums**: 672

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply
- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 96%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 90%

#### 2. Access to toilets
- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 540
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 2
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 9

#### 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)**: 1042
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 30%

---

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public /Community Toilet
42. Banjara Basti
<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 42. Banjara Basti</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2.7 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 92%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 82%

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 147
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 99%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 1
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: -

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

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

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 349
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 28%

### 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: 42.

Banjara Basti

1. Access to municipal water supply:
   - 99% (99% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water)
   - 82% (87.7% of HHs segregating waste)
   - 94.8% (1.9% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied)

2. Access to toilets:
   - 99.1% (99% of functional IHHLs)
   - 87.7% (1.8% of HHs connected to sewers)
   - 99% (97% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit)
   - 1.2% (4.9% of HHs having IHHL)

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system:
   - 99.1% (99% of functional IHHLs)
   - 87.7% (1.8% of HHs connected to sewers)
   - 99% (97% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit)
   - 1.2% (4.9% of HHs having IHHL)

4. Solid waste management system:
   - 99.1% (99% of functional IHHLs)
   - 87.7% (1.8% of HHs connected to sewers)
   - 99% (97% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit)
   - 1.2% (4.9% of HHs having IHHL)

5. Duration of daily water supply:
   - Less than 30 mins: 47.4%
   - 30 mins to 1 hr: 49.3%
   - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 3.3%
   - More than 2 hours: 1.8%
   - NA: 1.8%

6. Method of HH waste disposal:
   - Doorstep collection: 87.7%
   - Neighbourhood level collection: 1.2%
   - Community bins: 4.9%
   - In open plots: 3.2%
   - In open drains/water bodies: 1.8%
   - On the roadside: 1.2%

7. Ward:
   - 54

8. Approximate area of the slum (ha): 2.7

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.

Source:
43. Bhil Basti Ward No.54
## 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 36
- **% 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)**: 63
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: -
- **Method of HH waste disposal**:
  - Doorstep collection: 2.4%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 9.8%
  - Community bins: 58.5%
  - In open plots: 7.3%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 22.0%
  - On the roadside: -

**HH**: Household, **IHHL**: Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT**: Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 43.

Bhil Basti Ward No. 54

Approximate area of the slum: 0.5 ha

Behavior Pitambar Ni Chali

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 83%

Total waste generation (kg): 63

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

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 7.3%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 22.0%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 2.8%

Access to municipal water supply: 100%

% of functional IHHLs: 9.8%

Access to toilets: 58.5%

% of HHs segregating waste: 27.8%

Solid waste management system:
- 100% - Street collection
- 2.4% - Doorstep collection
- 69.4% - Neighbourhood level collection
- 27.8% - Community bins
- 2.8% - In open plots
- 0% - In open drains/water bodies
- 0% - On the roadside
- 9.8% - In open drains/water bodies

Duration of daily water supply:
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 7.3%
- More than 2 hours: 2.8%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Household: 100%
- IHHL: 27.8%
- PT/CT: 2.4%
- No access to toilet: 22.0%

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


Scale: 0  10  20  30  40 m
44. Khatik Basti
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 74
- % 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): 127
- % of HHs segregating waste: 31%

#### Method of HH waste disposal
- Doorstep collection: 15.4%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 12.5%
- Community bins: 15.4%
- In open plots: 56.7%
- In open drains/water bodies: 0%
- On the roadside: NA

---

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 44.

Approximate area of the slum: 0.9 ha.

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 100%
% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 74%
% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 100%
% of functional IHHLs: 100.0%
% of HHs segregating waste: 31%
Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins: 27.0%, 30 mins to 1 hr: 44.6%
Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection: 28.4%, Neighbourhood level collection: 15.4%, Community bins: 12.5%, In open plots: 15.4%, In open drains/water bodies: 5.6%, On the roadside: 2.5%

Jodhpur
Khatik Basti (Ward No. 54)


As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
45. Mansagar
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 95%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 91%

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 81.8%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 18.2%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 22
- % 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): 40
- % of HHs segregating waste: 
  - Less than 30 mins: 39.4%
  - 30 mins to 1 hr: 9.1%
  - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 9.1%
  - More than 2 hours: 18.2%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 39.4%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 9.1%
- Community bins: 9.1%
- In open plots: 18.2%
- In open drains/water bodies: 18.2%
- On the roadside: 18.2%

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>Approximate area of the slum (ha)</th>
<th>Ward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mansagar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access to municipal water supply**
- 100% of HHs have access to water

**Access to toilets**
- 100% of HHs have access to toilets

**Access to safe wastewater disposal system**
- 100% of IHHLs are connected to sewers
- 100% of IHHLs are connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit

**Solid waste management system**
- 100% of HHs segregate waste
- 91% of HHs dispose of waste through shared collection
- 40% of HHs dispose of waste through PT/CT
- 9.1% of HHs dispose of waste on the roadside
- 9.1% of HHs dispose of waste in open drains/water bodies
- 18.2% of HHs dispose of waste in open plots
- 18.2% of HHs dispose of waste through community bins
- 100% of HHs dispose of waste through neighborhood collection
- 100% of HHs dispose of waste through different collection methods

**Duration of daily water supply**
- 81.8% of HHs have water available for less than 30 mins
- 18.2% of HHs have water available for 30 mins to 1 hr

**Number of PT/CTs near the slum**
- 22

**Total waste generation (kg)**
- 95% of HHs generate less than 50 kg of waste
- 4% of HHs generate 50-100 kg of waste
- 1% of HHs generate more than 100 kg of waste

**House ownership**
- 100% of HHs own their houses

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

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Scale:
0 10 20 40 60 m
46. Multani Basti
### Jodhpur

#### Slum name
- Multani Basti

#### Ward
- 54

#### Total number of households in the slum
- 71

#### Approximate area of the slum
- 0.7 ha

### Access to Toilets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional IHHLs</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access to Safe Wastewater Disposal System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected to sewers</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Solid Waste Management System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total waste generation (kg)</td>
<td>98 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs segregating waste</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of HH waste disposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doorstep collection</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood level collection</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community bins</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open plots</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In open drains/water bodies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the roadside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 m
47. Jhalra Basti
1. Access to municipal water supply

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

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 39
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- 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): 62
- % of HHs segregating waste: 3%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 2.2%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 8.9%
- Community bins: 11.1%
- In open plots: 13.3%
- In open drains/water bodies: 64.4%
- On the roadside: -

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Jhalra Basti

- Total number of households in the slum: 47
- Approximate area of the slum: 0.7 ha
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 97%
- Total waste generation (kg): 62
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
- % 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%
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 47
- % of functional IHHL: 100%
- % of HHs segregating waste: 3%
- % of HHs dependent on PT/CTs: 5
- % of HHs connected with safe wastewater disposal system: 11.1%
- Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins


As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
48. Shiv Puri
## 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</th>
<th>99%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 86
- % 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total waste generation (kg)</th>
<th>150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs segregating waste</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 11.8%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 11.8%
- Community bins: 16.3%
- In open plots: 17.7%
- In open drains/water bodies: 7.5%
- On the roadside: 36.0%

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

Source:
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
49. Harijan Basti (Ward 59)
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 98%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 82%

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 1.1%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 37.9%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 60.9%
- More than 2 hours: 0%
- NA: 0%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 87
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- 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): 153
- % of HHs segregating waste: 54%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 40.7%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 7.2%
- Community bins: 11.4%
- In open plots: 3.0%
- In open drains/water bodies: 32.3%
- On the roadside: 5.4%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Harijan Basti (Ward 59)

Approximate area of the slum: 49

Total number of households in the slum: 109

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 100%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 60.9%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 37.9%
- More than 2 hours: 1.1%
- NA: 3.0%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Shared toilet: 40.7%
- PT/CT: 32.3%
- No access to toilet: 11.4%
- Shared latrine: 5.4%
- Doorstep collection: 3.0%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 60.9%
- Community bins: 37.9%
- In open plots: 1.1%
- In open drains / water bodies: 7.2%
- On the roadside: 1.1%
- Other structures: 3.0%
- House ownership:
  - Owned: 100%
  - Rented: 0%
  - Shared: 0%
  - No response: 0%
  - Locked house: 0%
  - Other structures: 0%
  - Slum boundary: 100%

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
Ward - 55
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: 54
- % 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): 116
- % of HHs segregating waste: 2%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 34.1%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 31.7%
  - Community bins: 34.1%
  - In open plots: -
  - In open drains/water bodies: -
  - On the roadside: -

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
50. Meghwal Basti 3rd Pole
### 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>50. Meghwal Basti 3rd Pole</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.8 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**: 54
- **% 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)**: 116
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 2%

#### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 34.1%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 31.7%
- Community bins: 34.1%
- In open plots: -
- In open drains / water bodies: -
- On the roadside: -

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet*
Jodhpur
Meghalw Basti 3rd Pole (Ward No. 55)

Total number of households in the slum: 50.

Meghalw Basti 3rd Pole

Area: 0.8 ha

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

Total waste generation (kg): 116

% 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%

% of HHs having IHHL: 100.0%

Access to municipal water supply: 100%

% of HHs segregating waste: 2%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 54

% of functional IHHLs: 66.7%

% of HHs connected with individual water tap connection: 33.3%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection:
-upto 30 mins: 31.7%
-30 mins to 1 hr: 34.1%
-1hr to 2 hrs: 34.1%
-More than 2 hours: NA

Number of HHs dependent on PT/CTs: -

% of HHs with individual water tap connection:
-0.75 hrs: 33.3%
-1 hr: 33.3%
-1.5 hrs: 66.7%

Method of HH waste disposal:
-Doorstep collection: 66.7%
-Neighbourhood level collection: 33.3%
-Community bins: 33.3%
-In open plots: 66.7%
-In open drains/water bodies: 66.7%
-On the roadside: 33.3%

Duration of daily water supply:
-Less than 30 mins: 33.3%
-30 mins to 1 hr: 33.3%
-1 hr to 2 hrs: 33.3%
-More than 2 hours: -

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

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source: MISAAL (2019) - GIS Based Participatory Ground Mapping, Slum4Slum 3.0: USAID, USAID-UK-DFID, USA and the CitiesxChange (C4C) Platform.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Ward - 64
### Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward name</th>
<th>Number of slums</th>
<th>Total number of households in slums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Access to municipal water supply**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</th>
<th>88%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Access to toilets**

| Number of HHs having IHHL | 341 |
| % of functional IHHLs | 100% |
| Number of PT/CTs near the slum | 2 |
| Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs | 103 |

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

| % of IHHLs connected to sewers | 94% |
| % 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) | 611 |
| % of HHs segregating waste | 38% |

Method of HH waste disposal:

- Doorstep collection: 1.7%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 6.7%
- In open plots: 8.1%
- In open drains/water bodies: 16.8%
- Community bins: 21.1%
- On the roadside: 45.6%

---

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet*
1. Access to municipal water supply
   Duration of daily water supply

2. Access to toilets
   Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs
   % of functional IHHLs
   % of IHHLs connected to sewers
   % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water
   Number of PT/CTs near the slum
   Number of slums
   Total number of households in slums
   Number of HHs having IHHL

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
   % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit
   % of HHs segregating waste
   Total waste generation (kg)

4. Solid waste management system
   Method of HH waste disposal
   % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied
   % of HHs with individual water tap connection

51. Hawala Kothri
<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>64</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.2 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Access to municipal water supply**
   - % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 75%
   - % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 82%

2. **Access to toilets**
   - Number of HHs having IHHL: 53
   - % of functional IHHLs: 100%
   - Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
   - Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 54

3. **Access to safe wastewater disposal system**
   - % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%
   - % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 96%
   - % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 2%

4. **Solid waste management system**
   - Total waste generation (kg): 110
   - % of HHs segregating waste: 
     - Less than 30 mins: 3.5%
     - 30 mins to 1 hr: 3.5%
     - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 19.3%
     - More than 2 hours: 36.8%
     - NA: 40.4%
   - Method of HH waste disposal:
     - Doorstep collection: 55.6%
     - Neighbourhood level collection: 1.6%
     - Community bins: 1.6%
     - In open plots: 1.6%
     - In open drains/water bodies: 1.6%
     - On the roadside: 1.6%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 51.

Total waste generation (kg): 110

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

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 96%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 2%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 53

Access to municipal water supply: 91.4%

% of HHs segregating waste: 36.8%

Access to toilets:
- Shared toilet: 7.9%
- No access to toilet: 30.2%
- PT/CT: 1.6%

% of functional IHHLs: 3.2%

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 3.5%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 40.4%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 19.3%
- More than 2 hours: 3.2%
- NA: 55.6%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 7.9%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 36.8%
- Community bins: 30.2%
- In open plots: 1.6%
- In open drains/water bodies: 1.6%
- On the roadside: 6.9%

Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

- Yes
- No
- Septic tank
- No P&H
- No response
- Locked house
- Other houses
- Slum boundary

52. Juni Basti
Jodhpur
Slum name:
52. Juni Basti
Ward:
64
Total number of households in the slum:
157
Approximate area of the slum:
3.9 ha

1. Access to municipal water supply
   - % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 83%
   - % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 81%

2. Access to toilets
   - Number of HHs having IHHL: 130
   - % of functional IHHLs: 100%
   - Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
   - Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 21

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
   - % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 86%
   - % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 96%
   - % of HHs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 13%

4. Solid waste management system
   - Total waste generation (kg): 221
   - % of HHs segregating waste: 15%
   - Method of HH waste disposal:
     - Doorstep collection: 17.8%
     - Neighbourhood level collection: 44.3%
     - Community bins: 11.4%
     - In open plots: 11.4%
     - In open drains/water bodies: 3.2%
     - On the roadside: 2.2%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 52.

Juni Basti

3.9 ha

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 83%

Total waste generation (kg): 221

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 89.7%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 44.3%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 96%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 4.1%

% of functional IHHLs: 130%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 52

Access to municipal water supply: 96%

% of HHs segregating waste: 15%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 44.3%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1

Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins

Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection

Access to toilets: 44.3%

% of HHs connected with safe wastewater disposal system: 86%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 96%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 4.1%

% of functional IHHLs: 130%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 52

Solid waste management system: As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Slum name: Jodhpur

Ward: 64

Key map: Jodhpur

House ownership:
- Owned
- Rented
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Non-Functional Public Toilet


Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 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.

Copyright: © Urban Management Centre, 2019.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
53. Narsingh Colony
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: 77
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 3

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

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 1%

4. **Solid waste management system**

- Total waste generation (kg): 134
- % of HHs segregating waste: 64%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 2.3%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 2.3%
  - Community bins: 53.8%
  - In open plots: 20.5%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 21.2%
  - On the roadside: 21.2%

**Notes:**
- HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households in the slum Narsingh Colony</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate area of the slum Jodhpur</td>
<td>53.8 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to municipal water supply</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs segregating waste</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to sewers</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to septic tank / soak pit / twin pit</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional IHHL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of daily water supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of HH waste disposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected to sewer system</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected to septic tank / soak pit / twin pit</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional HH waste system</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected to sewer system</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>% of functional HH waste system</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected to sewer system</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
54. Meghwal 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>Meghwal Basti</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.9 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 30
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 17

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

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

### 4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 56
- % of HHs segregating waste: 57%

### Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins: 63.3%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 36.7%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 1.1%
- More than 2 hours: 1.1%
- NA: 0.3%

### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 56.3%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 16.7%
- Community bins: 16.7%
- In open plots: 16.7%
- In open drains/water bodies: 16.7%
- On the roadside: 2.1%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 54.

Meghwal Basti: 40

0.9 ha

 Behra Pitambar N i Chali:

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

Total waste generation (kg): 56

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 16.7%

% of HHs dependent on PT/CTs: 17

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 56.3%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 16.7%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 2.1%

Access to municipal water supply: 100%

% of HHs segregating waste: 57%

Approximate area of the slum: Ward 64

Duration of daily water supply: Limited

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection: 63.3%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 36.7%
- Community bins: 6.3%
- In open plots: 16.7%
- In open drains/water bodies: 16.7%
- On the roadside: 2.1%
- Other structures: 2.1%

House ownership:
- Owned: 100%
- No response: 0%
- Other structures: 0%
- Locked house: 0%

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Jodhpur
Meghwal Basli (Ward No. 63)

Source of water in household
- Tap connection at home
- Tap connection at home & Stand post
- Tap connection at home, Water tanker (Government) & Hand pump
- Tap connection at home & Private water tanker
- Tap connection at home & Hand pump
- Stand post
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Slum boundary

Source:

Scale:
0 10 20 40
0 10 20 40 m
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer.
55. Nirman Colony
Jodhpur

Slum name: Nirman Colony
Ward: 64
Total number of households in the slum: 71
Approximate area of the slum: 1.4 ha

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: 51
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- 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): 90
- % of HHs segregating waste: 90%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 32.5%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 30.5%
  - Community bins: 2.0%
  - In open plots: 0.7%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 33.8%
  - On the roadside: 0.7%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 55.

- Nirman Colony: 71
- Approximate area of the slum: 1.4 ha
- Ward: 64

1. Access to municipal water supply: 100%
2. Access to toilets: 100.0%
3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system: 100%
4. Solid waste management system: 100%
5. Duration of daily water supply: More than 2 hours

- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 90%
- % of HHs segregating waste: 90%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 90%
- % 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%
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 51
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection
- Neighbourhood level collection: 32.5%
- Community bins: 33.8%
- In open plots: 30.5%
- In open drains/water bodies: 0.7%
- On the roadside: 2.0%
- Other: 0.7%

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
Ward - 65
Jodhpur

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 55%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 84%

Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins: 1.5%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 29.9%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 14.0%
- More than 2 hours: 51.7%
- NA: 3.0%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 200
- % of functional IHHLs: 98%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 2
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 80

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 87%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 68%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 684
- % of HHs segregating waste: 14%

Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 33.0%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 3.0%
- Community bins: 23.6%
- In open plots: 0.2%
- In open drains/water bodies: 5.5%
- On the roadside: 28.5%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
56. Bherunath Bhil Basti
### Jodhpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Total number of households in the slum</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bherunath Bhil Basti</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3.3 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 12%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 69%

#### 2. Access to toilets

| Number of HHs having IHLH | 66   |
| % of functional IHLHs      | 94%  |
| Number of PT/CTs near the slum | 1   |
| Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs | 80  |

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

| % of IHLHs connected to sewers | 61% |
| % of IHLHs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit | 11% |
| % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water | 36% |

#### 4. Solid waste management system

| Total waste generation (kg) | 221 |
| % of HHs segregating waste  | 26% |

<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, IHLH - 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
57. Vyapario ka Bas
### Jodhpur

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<tr>
<td>57. Vyapario ka Bas</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3.2 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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**: 134
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 100%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 1
- **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)**: 464
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 3%

#### Method of HH waste disposal

- **Doorstep collection**: 56.1%
- **Neighbourhood level collection**: 22.8%
- **Community bins**: 9.9%
- **In open plots**: 9.9%
- **In open drains/water bodies**: 0.6%
- **On the roadside**: 0.6%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 57.

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

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

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 9.9%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 56.1%

Approximate area of the slum: 0.6%
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
Jodhpur
Vyapari ki Bas (Ward No. 65)

Source:

Scale:
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 m