

SFD Kushtia, Bangladesh

Kushtia Municipality was established on April 1, 1869, under the Municipal Act, 1868. It has an area of 42.79 sq.km consisting of 21 Wards with a population of 467,197. It is situated in the south-western part of Bangladesh lying just south of the upper Padma River.

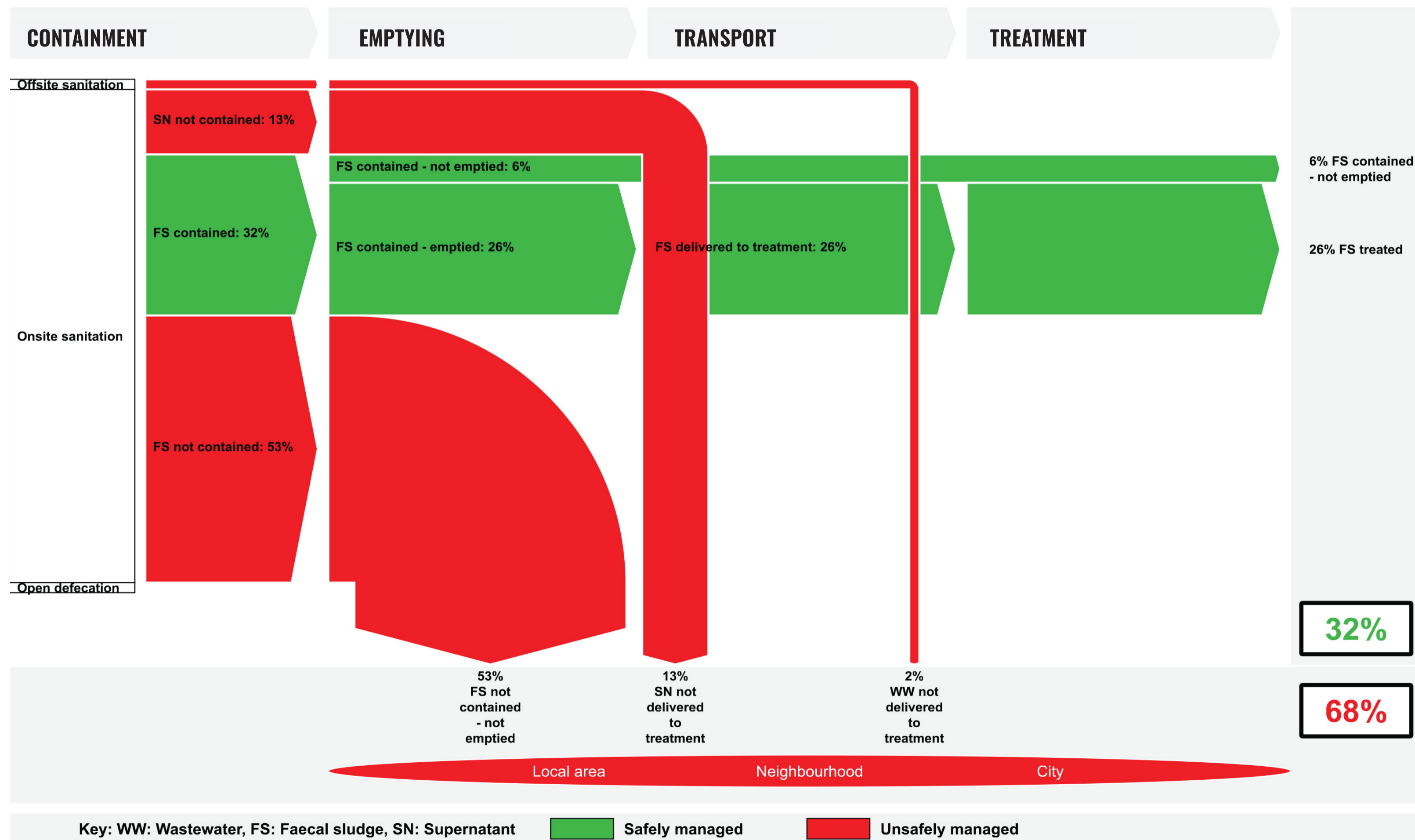
SFD GRAPHIC

Kushtia, Khulna Division, Bangladesh

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Kushtia Municipality does not have sewerage network and sewage treatment plant installed within its municipal area. Wastewater from disperse homesteads of the fringe area is drained and discharged into adjacent ditches or open drains. Wastewater and runoff from buildings, streets, parking lots, driveways, lawns and other areas collected by tertiary drains and discharged into rivers and khals.

The town depends on on-site sanitation system (OSS). It has about 6% of well designed septic-tanks having two chambers and connected to soak pits, 26% of fully lined tank (one chamber) with no outlets or overflows and 66% of lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottoms connected to drains/water bodies/open ground. This 66% includes twin pits and lined single pits.

Majority of the toilets are connected to drain and water bodies, only 6% of the toilets have soak wells. 26% of the containment units have no outlet or overflow. As such, 32% of the containment units require desludging. During monsoon period which lasts for five months in a year, ground water table becomes high and therefore, soak pits do not function properly. Since 68% of the toilets are discharging wastewater to open environment, there is a high risk of ground and surface water pollution.

There are two types of faecal sludge collection system practiced in Kushtia. Areas which can be accessed by vacuum trucks, faecal sludge is collected using mechanical emptying and transported to the faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP). Areas with narrow streets where the vacuum trucks cannot access pit emptying is done manually by sweepers using buckets and, in some cases, using pumps and is disposed in the public drains or low-lying areas. Desludging of septic tanks are not carried out regularly (once in every 2-3 years). There is a low demand for desludging as 68% of the toilets are connected to drain and water bodies.

12 KL of fecal sludge is collected every day and transported to the FSTP of 18 KLD capacity in the landfill site. The treated faecal sludge is used as soil conditioner after co-composting. Percolate from the drying bed is treated using trickling filter and the treated water is used for irrigation purpose.

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