

Greater Bengaluru Authority
Sanitation Audit 2026

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Bengaluru Public Toilet Audit Report

A city-level ground assessment of 142 public toilets across Bengaluru, evaluating functionality, safety, accessibility and quality of service for all citizens.

Bangalore Political Action Committee
April & May 2026



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ABOUT B.PAC

Citizens driving better governance in **Bengaluru**



OUR JOURNEY



FOUNDED 2013

With the vision of making Bengaluru a more livable, equitable, and well-governed Bengaluru city.



ENGAGE

Bringing citizens, government & institutions together.



RESEARCH

Conducting research, audits and data-driven analysis to identify gaps.



ADVOCATE

Shaping policies and reforms through evidence-based recommendations.



TRANSFORM

Driving real change for a better, more inclusive Bengaluru.

OUR STRUCTURE



Board & Advisors CEO

Voluntary Citizens from different backgrounds



B.PAC Working Team

Young team of full-time coordinators



455 B.CLIP CIVIC LEADERS

Trained civic leaders advancing solutions on ground.

OUR FOCUS



Urban Governance



Public Infrastructure



Mobility



Sanitation



Civic Participation

Through initiatives such as the B.CLIP (Civic Leadership Incubator Programme), B.PAC empowers young leaders and citizens to actively engage in local governance processes. Participants are trained to understand urban systems, conduct field-based research, and contribute to real-world civic solutions, including audits such as this public toilet assessment.

B.PAC has played a significant role in influencing key urban policies and reforms in Bengaluru, working closely with government bodies, civic agencies, and community stakeholders. Its collaborative approach ensures that solutions are not only technically sound but also socially inclusive and contextually relevant.

This Public Toilet Audit Report – 2026 reflects B.PAC's continued commitment to data-driven civic action, highlighting critical gaps in urban sanitation and providing actionable recommendations to improve accessibility, safety, and dignity for all citizens.



The Bengaluru Political Action Committee (B.PAC) extends its sincere gratitude to all individuals who contributed to the successful completion of the Bengaluru Public Toilet Audit Report – 2026, undertaken as part of a city-wide effort to strengthen urban sanitation systems.

We would like to sincere thanks to Ms. Revathy Ashok, CEO and Managing Trustee of B.PAC, for her leadership and vision in enabling citizen-led initiatives such as this audit, which aim to drive accountability, transparency, and systemic improvements in urban governance.

We would like to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the B.CLIP Civic Leaders and student volunteers, including Naveen Kumar G. N., Ramachandra S. R., Rajesh M., Sachin M., Girivasulu Naidu, S. Vennila, Prakruthi Prasanna, Dr. Nagaraja K. C., Bharath Kumar G., Khizere Alam, Choodamani H. P., Asha Sultana, Sarvana S., Saravanan S., Sathya Lakshmi Rao, Irshad Pasha, Narasimhulu K., Prabhavathi G., Surya Prathap, Sumathi, Deepika, Bhanupriya Ravi, Pallavi Sagar, Devika Murthy, Suresh B. V., C. Sampath, Arathi, Manjunatha K., Bhavani C., Santosh Kumar, and student volunteers Harshali Chiranjiv Hedavu, Devika Ajith, Ashly Chacko, and Monica, whose extensive field surveys across multiple wards formed the foundation of this report. Their commitment and diligence in documenting the on-ground conditions have been invaluable.

We extend our appreciation to the survey leads and mentors, including H S Raghavendra Poojari, Survey Lead & B.CLIP head, Manjunatha K, B.CLIP Coordinator & survey in charge; and Suman M P, Research and Program Associate, B.Engaged for their active role in coordinating, who provided continuous guidance, technical direction, and oversight throughout the audit process, ensuring accuracy, consistency, and quality in data collection and analysis.

This report has been prepared and compiled by Divya Suresh, and interns at B.PAC, Pranav Holla M , Sankya Shet, Srividya Subramaniyan, whose efforts in analysis, synthesis, and documentation have shaped this report into a comprehensive and actionable resource.

B.PAC also acknowledges the support of civic agencies, local stakeholders, and community members who provided inputs during the survey process, reinforcing the importance of collaborative efforts in addressing critical urban sanitation challenges.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“A city that cannot provide clean, safe, and accessible public toilets has, in a very real sense, failed a portion of its people. Public toilets are not a luxury they are a basic right and a test of our governance.”

As Bengaluru evolves into a global megacity with a population exceeding 1.4 crore. However, Bengaluru has approximately 800–900 public toilets (with 479 listed under the GBA). There is no official consolidated data available, its fundamental urban infrastructure is under unprecedented strain. Public sanitation was identified as a critical yet under-reported area requiring urgent citizen-generated evidence.

B.PAC team with it's B.CLIP (Civic Leadership Incubator Program) civic leaders and interns undertook a comprehensive ground-level audit of 142 public toilets across the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA) jurisdiction — Central, North, West and South (except East) during [April & May 2026](#).

This report is the outcome of that initiative.

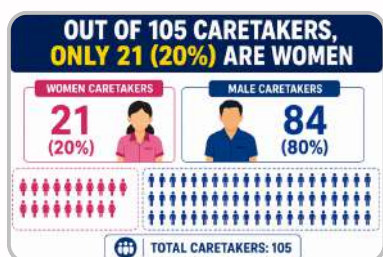
The findings reveal significant gaps in functionality, maintenance, hygiene, accessibility, lighting and safety, particularly for women, persons with disabilities and informal workers.

AT GLANCE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CRITICAL FINDINGS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key Recommendations at a Glance



IMMEDIATE REPAIR DRIVE

Launch a 30-day emergency repair campaign for 37 non-functional toilets



FIX LIGHTING CRISIS

Install LED lighting in all toilets, prioritizing those with no existing lighting to improve safety and security



UNIFIED AUTHORITY

Centralize all public toilets (Existing & upcoming) under a single cell within the GBA.



COMMUNITY STEWARDSHIP

Engage local RWAs, market associations, and citizen groups in periodic monitoring and reporting to strengthen accountability.



CONSIDERING NGO

NGO-operated toilets demonstrated better maintenance, cleanliness, and user satisfaction.



WATER SUPPLY

Ensure piped water or storage tanks in all 142 audited toilets and as well as all remaining public toilets in GBA



INCLUSIVE DESIGN

Retrofit ramps and accessible units in all major facilities; mandate inclusive design in all new constructions.



O&M & TERMINATION

Shift from "Build-Only" contracts to 5year Operate & Maintain, with cancellation provisions for failure to maintain hygiene.



GENDER-INCLUSIVE ZONES

Prioritize "She-Toilets" & Transgender inclusive cubicles in high-footfall transit hubs & Make sure female caretakers to be present in all toilets.



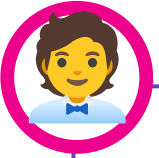
NEW LOCATIONS

Prioritise new toilets at bus stands, markets, parks, construction zones and tourist areas.



NEW TOILETS

Develop and scale 1,000+ public toilets across Bengaluru under a PPP model & Ensure replenishment of soap, dustbins & hygiene kits.



UNAWARE OF MANAGEMENT

Display caretakers and contractor details information clearly with name and phone number

Public Toilets = Health + Safety + Dignity + Livability

A city that cannot provide clean, safe and accessible public toilets has, in a very real sense, failed a portion of its people.



INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

Bengaluru's Urban Growth & Sanitation Gap

Over the past three decades, Bengaluru has undergone rapid transformation, emerging as a **global technology hub**. The city's population has more than tripled since 1990, and its geographic footprint has expanded through successive boundary extensions, most recently with the creation of the **Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA)** in **2024**, which now contains **369 wards** and a population exceeding **1.4 crore**.

Despite this growth, basic civic infrastructure, particularly public sanitation has not expanded proportionally. **Public toilet infrastructure** in Bengaluru remains **inadequate, inconsistent, and poorly maintained**, despite policy intent and ongoing initiatives. The gap between infrastructure provision and actual usability continues to be a critical concern.

Public sanitation is one of the most **fundamental yet overlooked urban services**. While it may not receive the same attention as large infrastructure projects, its absence is felt immediately by citizens in their daily lives, directly impacting **health, safety, and dignity**.

Map of existing (479 listed under GBA) public toilets distributed across 5 city corporation



Bruhat Bengaluru
Mahanagar Palike



Bengaluru Central City
Corporation



Bengaluru North City
Corporation



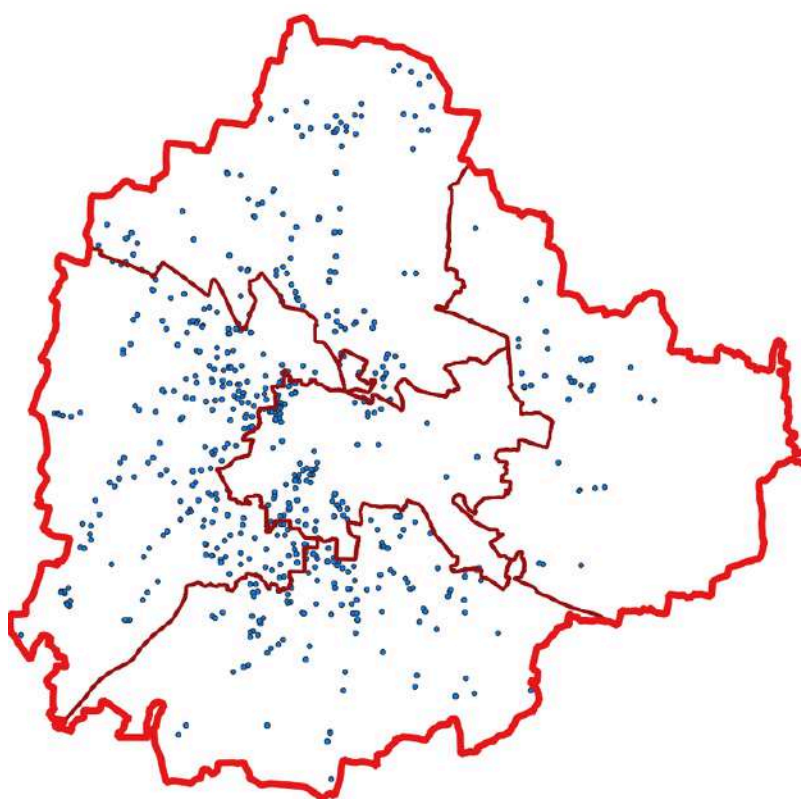
Bengaluru West City
Corporation



Bengaluru South City
Corporation



Bengaluru East City
Corporation



This gap is most evident in:

- High footfall areas (bus stands, markets, lakes)
- Dense residential neighborhoods
- Informal settlements

Source – data.opencity.in/dataset/bengaluru-public-toilets

INTRODCUTION & CONTEXT

~800-900

(479 listed under
GBA / BBMP before)



PUBLIC TOILETS ACROSS BENGALURU*

(Pay & Use Toilets, Free Public Toilets, E-Toilets, Community Toilets and Mobile Toilets)

*Source: BBMP data (2023-24), OpenCity dataset (opencity.in) & media reports.

For a city population of 1.4 crore, this translates to roughly **1 public toilet per 25,000–30,000 citizens**, a severely inadequate provision when assessed against Swachh Bharat Mission.

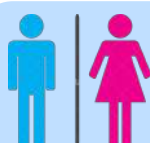
ACTUAL FUNCTIONAL TOILETS ARE FAR FEWER



This **GAP** highlights a deeper systemic issue, not just of infrastructure provision, but of **maintenance, monitoring, and accountability**.

WHAT THIS MEANS

- **Infrastructure** is struggling to keep up with the city's growing needs.
- **Basic services** like water and sanitation remain uncertain for many.
- **Inadequate sanitation** affects health, safety, dignity and equity.
- **Public toilets** are a test of how well a city values & serves all its citizens.



A city that cannot provide clean, safe, and accessible public toilets has, in a very real sense, failed a portion of its people.



INTRODCUTION & CONTEXT

Human Impact of Inadequate Public Toilets

Behind every number is a person. These are not isolated cases, they are daily realities for a large section of Bengaluru's population.

 Construction & Informal Workers	 Women in Public Spaces	 Elderly & Vulnerable Groups	 Children & Families
 A construction worker travels far during work hours to find a toilet.	 A woman limits her water intake to avoid the risk of unsafe or non-existent toilets.	 An elderly person struggles when the nearest facility is locked or broken.	 Children are exposed to health risks due to open urination and poor sanitation.

The Real Impact of Inadequate Public Toilets

A lack of safe, accessible, and functional public toilets is not just a service gap, it impacts:



Public Health at Risk

Inadequate toilets increase open urination / defecation, leading to diseases like diarrhea, cholera and typhoid, especially impacting vulnerable communities.



Economic & Productivity Loss

Time spent searching for toilets reduces working hours, affecting income and economic participation.



Gender Equity

Lack of safe toilets limit women's water intake, restricts mobility, safety, and access to work, leading to harmful coping behaviors.



Reduced Urban Livability

Poor sanitation limits access to public spaces, affecting dignity, comfort, and overall quality of life.



Gig Dignity

Bengaluru has lakhs of gig workers, but the lack of public toilets, compromises their dignity and privacy. It also negatively impacts the city's cleanliness standards and Swachh Survekshan rankings.

The Supreme Court of India has held that **access to sanitation is a fundamental right** under Articles 21 (Right to Life) and 47 (Right to health) of the Constitution.



INSTITUTIONAL & CONTEXT

Organisations Responsible for Public Toilets

The responsibility for public toilets in Bengaluru is distributed across **multiple agencies** from planning, building, operating, to monitoring public toilets in, creating **a complex governance ecosystem that often results in accountability gaps**.

GREATER BENGALURU AUTHORITY (GBA)

Primary Responsible Body

- The Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA) was constituted in 2024 as the apex urban governance body for Bengaluru, replacing the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) as the primary planning, provisioning, and maintenance authority for public infrastructure, including public toilets. GBA is responsible for setting standards, allocating funds, managing construction contracts, and overseeing O&M (Operation & Maintenance) of public toilets. GBA comprises five City Corporations: Central, North, East, West, and South, each headed by a Commissioner.
- Operating across a large and diverse urban landscape, GBA faces the challenge of ensuring that sanitation infrastructure is not only created, but consistently functional and accessible. However, a significant gap persists between policy intent and ground reality.
- **Key challenges include:**
 - Limited monitoring and accountability systems
 - Inconsistent maintenance practices
 - Gaps between reported infrastructure and actual usability
- As a result, many public toilets that exist on paper are either non-functional, poorly maintained, or inaccessible in reality.

Source: GBA Constituted under the Greater Bengaluru Governance Act; Karnataka Government Gazette 2024

BBMP ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT & ZONE

Level Officers

- Construction of new public toilets and major repair works are handled by the Engineering Department under GBA supervision.
- Zone-level Executive Engineers (EEs) and Assistant Executive Engineers (AEEs) are responsible for ensuring timely construction and maintenance of toilet infrastructure within their jurisdictions.

BENGALURU SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT LTD (BSWML)

- BSWML, incorporated in 2021 as a government-owned special purpose vehicle (CIN: U37100KA2021SGC147734), was established to execute solid waste management on behalf of BBMP/GBA. Under the new arrangement (from July 2024), BSWML handles city-wide solid waste while BBMP/GBA retains direct responsibility for maintaining public toilets and managing Pourakarmikas.
- Participates in Swachh Survekshan, the national cleanliness ranking exercise.
- Involved in appointment and supervision of toilet attendants and cleaning agencies.
- Key interface between the corporation and private maintenance contractors
- Source: Deccan Herald, July 2024; BBMP SWM Department

KARNATAKA URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & FINANCE CORPORATION (KUIDFC)

- Channels central and state government funds including SBM-Urban grants.
- Funds infrastructure construction for public and community toilets.
- Technical arm for urban sanitation capital works.



INSTITUTIONAL & CONTEXT

Key Agencies

Agency	Primary Responsibility	Critical Failure Point / GAP
Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA)	Planning, Coordination, Policy, Zoning, Land Allocation	Lack of localized ward-level planning. Delays, No ownership.
City Corporation (Central/West/etc)	Civil Construction, Tendering maintenance budget	Delays, "Build and Forget" mentality; no O&M focus.
BSWML	Building and maintaining existing & new toilets	Proper coordination
BWSSB	Water Connection, Sewer Lines, Waste Management from Toilets	Inconsistent, delays in providing "water links. Poor coordination on pit-emptying/sewer links.
GBA Health Dept	Maintaining hygiene standards and regular inspection	Lack of regular inspection and accountability
Karnataka State Govt. (UDD)	Policy, legislation, funding & grant disbursement	Delays
Ward Committees / Elected Members	Local demand, ward-level monitoring, citizen grievance relay	Elections not happened from last 6 years
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA)	SBM-Urban implementation, Swachh Survekshan oversight	Lack of regular inspection
Private Operators (PPP)	Daily Operation and cleaning of free toilets / pay-and-use / e-toilets	Lack of oversight; "pay-and-use" funds rarely reinvested.
RWAs and Communities	Daily monitoring, inspection & ownership	Lack of of belongingness

The Accountability Gap

The primary challenge is not the absence of responsible agencies, it is the fragmented accountability between them. Toilet blocks may be built by KUIDFC/GBA, handed to GBA, maintained by a private contractor, cleaned by BSWML's vendor and monitored by a ward committee, with **no single entity owning** the full lifecycle. This must change.



BRIDGING THE GAP

Key Agencies

Civil society initiatives, particularly through the Bangalore Political Action Committee (B.PAC), its civic leaders from the B.CLIP programme and interns, have played a crucial role in bridging the gap between policy intent and on-ground realities. By enabling data-driven assessments and direct field engagement, these efforts translate observations into actionable solutions.



This report builds on that approach by presenting **a comprehensive ground-level audit of 142 public toilets across the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA) jurisdiction – Central, North, West and South (except East)** during April to May 2026. This report is the outcome of that initiative.

HIGHLIGHTING

- Mismatch between infrastructure provision and actual usage.
- Ground-level conditions and infrastructure performance.
- Location-specific service gaps.
- Key deficiencies in functionality, hygiene, gender inclusion, accessibility, lighting and safety, and maintenance.
- Recommendations, including retrofitting and new infrastructure requirements.

In addition, the report provides clear ward-level recommendations and priority interventions, supported by evidence from the field, along with actionable strategies to improve maintenance systems and governance frameworks.

These recommendations aim to ensure that every resident and visitor in Bengaluru has access to clean, safe, and functional public sanitation facilities.

SDG 6 ALIGNMENT

This audit aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. In an urban context, public toilets are a critical delivery mechanism for achieving this goal and reflect the city's commitment to dignity, inclusivity, and public health.



THE WAY FORWARD

This report serves as a **clear, evidence-based audits for strengthening Bengaluru's public sanitation system** through targeted, scalable, and accountable interventions.

PUBLIC
TOILETS



Health



Safety



Dignity



Livability

AUDIT METHODOLOGY

Methodology

This study adopts a ground-based, descriptive approach to assess the condition and usability of public toilets across Bengaluru. The methodology is designed to capture real, on-ground conditions through direct observation, supported by secondary data and policy review.

1. Research Design

A descriptive research design was used to document and evaluate existing conditions of public toilet infrastructure. The objective was not to test hypotheses, but to observe, record, and analyze real-world conditions, identify gaps, and highlight areas requiring intervention. The study was conducted under the broader framework of B.PAC's B.CLIP (Civic Leadership Incubator Programme), which promotes data-driven civic engagement.

2. Field Assessment

a. Primary Data Collection

Physical inspection of each facility using structured audit format which contains 28 parameter. Observations recorded with photographs. User interviews conducted where possible. Cleaning frequency and maintenance records checked. The survey covered public toilets across few wards and constituencies within Bengaluru (GBA jurisdiction). The study includes a mix of Residential neighborhoods, Commercial areas, Markets and high-footfall zones, Public spaces such as parks and transit hubs. This diversity ensures a comprehensive understanding of sanitation conditions across different urban contexts.

b. Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was used to provide context and benchmark findings. Sources included:

- Government guidelines (BBMP/GBA, SBM-U)
- B.PAC and civic reports
- Existing public toilet datasets
- Urban sanitation studies and reports

This helped compare ground realities with policy expectations and standards.

28 parameters were assessed which focusses on availability and location, cleanliness and hygiene, water supply, functionality of units, lighting and ventilation, safety and security, accessibility (PWD compliance), gender segregation, maintenance status and user-friendliness and signage.



3. Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed using a quantitative, qualitative and comparative approach. Patterns and recurring issues were identified across locations to highlight systemic gaps in infrastructure and maintenance.

4. Limitations of the Study

The study covers certain locations and may not represent the entire city. (East City Corporation was not covered in this audit cycle). Audits observations represent conditions at a specific point in time of assessment.

5. Ethical Considerations

No personal data was collected from users. Privacy and dignity of individuals were respected. Photographs were taken only where appropriate. The study maintains objectivity and evidence-based reporting.



CITY-WIDE DATA ANALYSIS

City Corporation – Wise Detailed Analysis

Based on the city-level audit of 142 public toilets accross GBA corporation (except East Corporation, not audited), the study provides a comprehensive assessment of infrastructure availability, functionality, maintenance, accessibility, and user experience across Bengaluru.



142
Analysis



105
74% Functional



37
26% Non-Functional

LEGENDS



BCCC - Bengaluru Central City Corporation



BNCC - Bengaluru North City Corporation



BWCC - Bengaluru West City Corporation



BSCC - Bengaluru South City Corporation



GBA - Greater Bengaluru Authority

Functionality Status of Public Toilet across Bengaluru

Corporation	Total Toilets	Functional	Non-Functional
 BCCC (Central)	50	32	18
 BNCC (North)	26	20	6
 BWCC (West)	58	45	13
 BSCC (South)	8	8	0

Overall

 GBA	142	105	37
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Analysis

- A majority of toilets (~74%) are functional across the city, meaning 1 in 4 toilets is not usable. A number of toilets are currently not operational, primarily due to permanent closures.
- Limited reporting of temporary closures may indicate an opportunity to strengthen repair and reopening cycles.



Condition & Hygiene Analysis

Corporation	Very Clean	Clean	Average	Bad	Worst	Total	%
 BCCC (Central)	1	7	10	9	5	32	30
 BNCC (North)	1	3	6	9	1	20	19
 BWCC (West)	4	10	15	15	1	45	43
 BSCC (South)	0	2	3	3	0	8	8

Overall

 GBA	6	22	34	37	7	105	100
 Percentage %	6 %	21 %	32 %	34 %	7 %	--	100 %

Analysis

- 77/105 functional toilets (73.3%) fall under the "Average" to "Worst" cleanliness categories, indicating systemic **poor upkeep** across Bengaluru's public sanitation infrastructure.
- Only 6 toilets (5.71%) achieved the "Very Clean" standard, representing a benchmark that all facilities should aspire to.
- Central has highest "Worst" category (5), which means critical hygiene failure.
- West has wide spread across all categories and shows inconsistent maintenance.
- Toilets are largely distributed across Average to Clean categories, indicating moderate upkeep.

Lighting & Safety Analysis

Corporation	Well lit	Moderatly lit	Poorly lit	Total	%
 BCCC (Central)	11	16	5	32	30
 BNCC (North)	13	3	4	20	19
 BWCC (West)	31	9	5	45	43
 BSCC (South)	4	3	1	8	8

Overall

 GBA	59	31	15	105	100
 Percentage %	56 %	30 %	14 %	--	100 %

Analysis

- 44% of Bengaluru's public toilets are inadequately lit.
- Central has major lighting issue (more low-light than well-lit), show scope for improved lighting conditions.
- West performs best but still has gaps.
- **Poor lighting indicates safety concern, especially for women.** Enhancing lighting can further support user comfort and safety, particularly during evening hours.



Odour & Cleanliness Analysis

Corporation	Odour Present	No Odour	Total
 BCCC (Central)	20	12	32
 BNCC (North)	11	9	20
 BWCC (West)	26	19	45
 BSCC (South)	4	4	8

Overall

 GBA	61	44	105
 Percentage %	58 %	42 %	100 %

Analysis

- **3 in 5 Toilets Smell Bad.** A noticeable proportion(~58%) of toilets report odour presence, indicating Poor cleaning frequency and water shortage or drainage issues. Hence opportunities to improve cleaning frequency and ventilation.
- Addressing this can significantly enhance user experience and perception of cleanliness.
- Improvements in water availability and maintenance routines is required.

Accessibility for PwDs

Corporation	Ramp	Accessible Toilet	Separate Basin
 BCCC (Central)	3	3	0
 BNCC (North)	1	1	0
 BWCC (West)	5	3	0
 BSCC (South)	0	0	1

Overall

 GBA	9	7	1
 Percentage %	8.57 %	6.67 %	0.95 %

Analysis

- Accessibility is extremely poor city-wide (94 %).
- 9/105 (8.57%) have ramps and 7 (6.67 %) have accessible toilets, which indicates non-compliance with inclusive design standards. This is a direct violation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and the National Building Code.
- South has almost no accessible infrastructure.
- This presents an opportunity to strengthen inclusive infrastructure in future upgrades.



Basic Facilities Analysis

Corporation	Water	Electricity	Soap	Dustbin
 BCCC (Central)	13	20	0	0
 BNCC (North)	12	16	0	0
 BWCC (West)	26	38	0	0
 BSCC (South)	5	8	0	0

Overall

 GBA	56	82	0	0
 Percentage %	53%	78 %	0 %	0 %

Analysis

- Core services like electricity and water are available in several locations.
- Water availability is only ~53%, nearly half of all functional toilets lack of sufficient water supply.
- **Electricity is better (~78%)** but still inconsistent.
- Indicates **basic hygiene standards are not met**.
- Not a single one of the 105 functional toilets consistently provided soap or handwash, a fundamental ODF+ and basic hygiene requirement. This is an **urgent, inexpensive fix**.
- Additional amenities such as soap, dustbins, and door locks were not widely reported.
- Strengthening these elements can further improve hygiene standards and usability.



PUBLIC TOILET AUDIT

List of 142 Public Toilet Audited and Facility Report

BANGALORE NORTH CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS			
SI NO	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Address & Location
1	Bagalakunte	T Dasarahalli	MEI Layout Entrance, Near Ganesha Temple, Hesaragatta Main Road
2	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram 15 th cross
3	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram 11 th cross
4	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram 8 th cross
5	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram 7 th cross
6	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram 6 cross
7	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram circle ground
8	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram circle kuvempu road
9	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleswaram railway parallel road
10	Sadashiv nagar	Malleshwaram	14 cross near vyalikaval ground
11	Sadashiv nagar	Malleahwaram	Guttahalli
12	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Malleshwaram 11 cross
13	Sadashiv nagar	Malleshwaram	Near dattatreya temple malleahwaram
14	Sadashiv nagar	Malleshwaram	Malleshwaram near bjp state office
15	Pulkeshinagar	Pulkeshinagar	Coles park
16	Pulkeshinagar	Pulkeshinagar	Near pulkeshinagar police station opposite
17	Sagayarpuram	Pulkeshinagar	Near doddi
18	Sagayapuram	Pulkeshinagar	Pk colony
19	Sagayarpuram	Pulkeshinagar	Richers park
20	Sagayarpuram	Pulakeshinagar	Frazer town



BENGALURU NORTH CITY CORPORATION

► PERMANENTLY CLOSED

SI NO	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Toilet Name & Location
1	Pulkeshinagar 74	Pulkeshinagar	Sindhi colony junction
2	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	Shishu vihara Vyalakavil
3	Sadashiv nagar	Malleswaram	5 th cross Malleswaram near manipal hospital
4	Sadashiv nagar	Malleshwaram	Near kaveri talkies
5	Sagayarpuram	Pulkeshinagar	Tannery road near muslim crematory
6	Jeevanahalli	Sarvagya Nagar vidhansabha Kshetra	Near jeevanahalli main bus stop



PUBLIC TOILET AUDIT

BENGALURU SOUTH CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS

Sl. No	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Toilet Name & Location
1	Abdul kalam nagara	Jayanagara	Bbmp public toilet, Devraj arasu colony
2	Jayanagar east	Jayanagar	Jayadeva bus stand
3	Abdul kalam nagara	Jayangara	Near Lakshmi Venkateshwara Temple
4	Ashoka pillar	Chikpet	Near Ashoka pillar
5	Abdul kalam nagara	Jayanagar	Devraj arasu colony 36 cross
6	Jaynagar east	Jayanagar	9 Bannerghatta road
7	Jayanagar	Jayanagar	Baramula, Tilak nagar
8	Sampangiramnagar	Shivajinagar	Mission Road



PUBLIC TOILET AUDIT

BENGALURU WEST CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS			
SI.NO	Ward Name	Assembly constituency	Toilet Address & Location
1	Kodandaramapura	Malleswaram	Ramanna park public toilet
2	Kodandaramapura	Malleswaram	Pay & use - State BJP Office
3	Herohalli	Yeshwantpura	Heehohalli Cross Bus stand. Anjananagara Bus stand, Byadrahalli Bus Stand.
4	Palace Guttalli	Malleshwara	Public toilet, managed by Hondurans trust
5	N R Colony	Basavanagudi	PARK next to bbmp office Chenammanakere basavanagudi
6	Hemmigepura	Yeshwantpura	Kengeri bus stop
7	Hemmigepura	Yeshwantpura	Nirmala shouchalaya
8	Kengala Hanmutaniah	Yeshwantpura	Shriki Circle K S Town, Bangalore -560060
9	NR Colony	Basavanagudi	Vara Siddhi Vinayak Temple
10	Basavanagudi	Basavanagudi	Bugle Rock Park
11	Basavanagudi	Basavanagudi	SSM Park
12	Ashok Nagar	Basavanagudi	Shankar Nath Circle Vidyapeeda Donkola Field
13	Ashok Nagar	Basavanagudi	Srinagara Bus Stand
14	Ashok Nagar	Basavanagudi	Sringara PS College Backside
15	Deepanjali nagar	Vijaynagara	Deepanjalinagar
16	Hampi nagar 133	Vijay nagar	Hampi nagar



BENGALURU WEST CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS			
SI.NO	Ward Name	Assembly constituency	Toilet Address & Location
17	Sriram mandir	Rajajinagar	Near SBI bank
18	Shivanagar	Rajajinagar	Shivanagar park
19	Shivanagar	Rajajinagar	Shivanagar near bus stand
20	Basveshwaranagar	Rajajinagar	Basveshwanagar
21	Basveshwaranagar	Rajajinagar	Basveshwaranagar bus stop
22	Shrirammandira	Rajajinagar	Dr. Rajkumar road, Dasasharama
23	Prakash nagar	Rajajinagar	Gayatri devi park
24	Rajajinagar	Rajajinagar	Next to Naurang
25	Dayanand nagar	Rajajinagar	Bandareddy circle
26	Nagapura	Mahalakshmi layout	BBMP public toilet near mla office
27	Shankarmutt	Mahalakshmi layout	BBMP public toilet Shankamutt near Rajkumar statue
28	Peenya Industrial Area	T Dasarahali	KIADB
29	Nandini layout	Mahalakshmilayout	GBA public toilet, near Rajkumar Samadhi
30	Nandini layout	Mahalamshmilayout	GBA toilet - pay & use
31	Punith Rajkumar	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use
32	Jai Maruthi nagar	Mahalakshmilayout	GBA pay & use



BENGALURU WEST CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS

SI.NO	Ward Name	Assembly constituency	Toilet Address & Location
33	Jai Maruthinagar	Mahalakshmi layout	BMTC toilet - near Circular park
34	Jai Maruthinagar	Mahslakshmi layout	GBA Toilet - free
35	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA. Pay & use toilet
36	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, near Srinivasa temple
37	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, Near RANI ABBAKKA PLAY GROUND
38	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA. Pay & use toilet
39	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, near Srinivasa temple
40	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, Near RANI ABBAKKA PLAY GROUND
41	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, oppositr to ISKAN temple
42	Ashokapuram	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, near ullas Theator
43	Mahalakshmi layout	Mahalakshmi layout	Pay & use, next to ISKCON temple
44	Kethamaranahalli	Mahalakshmi layout	Pay and use, Near malbar gold, maintained by Swachha city foundation
45	Kethamaranahalli	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use, near kadamba hotel



BENGALURU WEST CITY CORPORATION

▶ PERMANENTLY CLOSED

SI NO	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Toilet address & Location
1	Deepanjali nagar	Vijaynagara	Eranna gutte
2	Nagapura	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA toilet, iside park, near Mahalakshmi layot police station
3	Nagpura	Mahalakshmi layout	Bbmp public toilet inside park opposite to vidhyabarathi english school
4	Sri Rama mandira ward	Rajajinagar	Kumara vyasa mahabharatha toilet
5	N R colony	Basavanagudi	Shamanna park basavanagudi
6	NR Colony, Basavanagudi	Basavanagudi	E toilet Shaam Anna Park
7	NR Colony, Basavanagudi	Basavanagudi	Shree Doddo Ganapathi Temple
8	Deepanjali nagar	Vijanagara	New BDA layout Avalahalli
9	Deepanjalinagar	Vijayanagar	Deepanjali nagar
10	N R Colony	Basavanagudi	Shamanna park ,Basavanagudi Bengaluru
11	Jai Maruthi nagar	Mahalakshmilayout	Nandini layout buststop, near circular park
12	Jai Maruthi nagar	Mahalakshmi layout	GBA pay & use toilet - inside Circular park
13	Kethamaranahalli	Mahalakshmi layout	E toilet, near Vidyavardhak school



PUBLIC TOILET AUDIT

BENGALURU CENTRAL CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS			
SI NO	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Toilet address & Location
1	Ramaswamy Palya	Shivajinagar	MRS Palya 2 toilet they have
2	BHEL	Chickpet	City care Bengaluru next Indra Gandhi children hospital
3	BHEL	Chickpet	SULABH toilet near NIMHANS OPD
4	BHEL	Chickpet	NIMHANS emergency Sulabh toilet
5	52	Chamrajpet	Sangam circle, besides JJR Nagar police station
6	Bennippette	Gandhinagar	GKEES KP Agrahara
7	37	Chickpet	Indira gandhi Institute of child and health
8	BHEL	Chickpet	Nimhans emergency OPD
9	BHEL	Chickpet	Sanjay gandhi orthopedic hospital
10	Sampangi Rama Nagar	Shivaji nagar	Devanga hostel road
11	Sampangi Rama Nagar	Shivaji Nagar	Raja ram mohan roy road
12	Sampangiramnagar	Shivaji nagar	Pallavi theatre
13	Hebbal	Shivaji nagar	Opposite S. K. Medicals pemme gowda road
14	MRS palya	Shivaji nagar	Ganga bhavani
15	Jaymahal	Shivaji nagar	Jayamahal
16	Kamraj road	Shivaji nagar	Near shree complex
17	Kodihalli	CV Raman Nagar	Near BDA complex Indiranagar



PUBLIC TOILET AUDIT

BENGALURU CENTRAL CITY CORPORATION

► FUNCTIONAL TOILETS

SI NO	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Toilet address & Location
18	Silver Jubilee Park	Chickpet	Near bus stand
19	Sudham Nagar	Chickpet	Chickpet
20	Sudham Nagar	Chickpet	Silver jubilee Park
21	Sudham Nagar	Chickpet	Silver jubilee Park
22	Cambridge layout	Shivajinagar	Opposite to st. Annes school
23	Shivajinagar	Shivajinagar	Bus stand
24	Doopanhalli	Shantinagar	Main road
25	Dommaluru	Shantinagar	Domular
26	Padrayanpura	Chickepete	Same location
27	Padrayanpura	Chikepete	JJR nagar
28	Chamrajpet	Chamrajpet	Chamrajpet idgah maidan
29	Chamrajpet	Chamrajpet	5 th main road TR mill
30	Chamrajpet	Chamrajpet	Beside rajkumar park
31	Chamrajpet	Chamrajpet	Azad nagar koti park
32	Chamrajpet	Chamrajpet	Sirsi road



BENGALURU CENTRAL CITY CORPORATION

► PERMANENTLY CLOSED

SI NO	Ward Name	Assembly Constituency	Toilet address & Location
1	BHEL ward	Chickpet	Byrasanda lake public toilet
2	Vasanth nagar	Shivajinagar	Near BDA
3	Sampangi Rama Nagar	Shivajinagar	Near Woodlands Hotel
4	Binnipete	Bennepette	Thammayappa park second cross
5	Binnipete	Bennipethe	Tamayyapapa
6	Binnipete	Bennippette	Magadi road main market backside
7	BHEL	Chikepete	Bysandra lake
8	Ashoka pillar	Chikapete	Community groups of institution park
9	Sampangiramnagar	Shivaji nagar	Woodlands Hotel
10	Ramaswami pallya	Shivaji nagar	A. K. Colony
11	Munnireddy palya	Shivaji nagar	Munnireddy palya main road
12	MRS pallyya	Shivaji nagar	Chinnapa garden link road
13	Kamraj road	Shivaji nagar	Opposite Radisson
14	Kamraj road	Shivaji nagar	Ulsoor lake
15	Kamraj road	Shivaji nagar	Near annaswamy mudra road Ulsoor lake
16	Kamraj road	Shivaji nagar	Kamraj road
17	Jogupalya	Shantinagar	Next to bus stop
18	Richmond town	Shantinagar	Near park



COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Comparative Studies & External Audits

Multiple independent organisations have assessed Bengaluru's public toilet infrastructure. Collectively, they paint a consistent picture of systemic failure in maintenance, accessibility, and safety corroborating B.PAC's ground-level findings.

Janaagraha Public Toilet Quality Survey — 2023–24

Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy has surveyed Bengaluru's public toilets multiple times. Their 2023–24 Public Toilet Quality Survey, which assessed 22 public toilets, found significant deficiencies in cleanliness (with the majority rated below acceptable standards), water supply, lighting, and gender-specific facilities. The survey highlighted that only a fraction of toilets met minimum quality standards across hygiene, infrastructure, and service delivery parameters. Janaagraha's surveys have been submitted to BBMP/GBA as accountability reports.

Source: Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy — Public Toilet Quality Survey 2023; janaagraha.org/resources/public-toilet-quality-survey

Janaagraha Bengaluru Public Toilet Survey — 2021

The 2021 Janaagraha Public Toilet Survey, which assessed 53 public toilets across Bengaluru, found stark gender inequities in public toilet provision, with the ratio of women's toilets to men's far below acceptable levels. The survey also documented the absence of menstrual hygiene facilities, inadequate lighting, poor water supply, and a lack of maintenance accountability. These findings established an important baseline against which subsequent improvements—or the lack thereof—can be measured.

Source: Janaagraha 2021 Bengaluru Public Toilet Survey; janaagraha.org/files/2021-Bengaluru-Public-Toilet-Survey-Report.pdf

BNP Area Sabha Audit — January 2026

The Bengaluru NavaNirman Party (BNP) conducted an audit of 38 toilets across 21 wards between November 2025 and January 2026, submitted to GBA Chief Commissioner Maheshwar Rao M.

Key findings:

- only 17 of 38 toilets (45%) were fully functional
- over 10% were completely shut; none had rainwater harvesting or solar lighting
- over 92% had no usable ramps
- women's facilities were available at a 1:4 ratio versus men's
- 71% of women's toilets were deemed unsafe;
- and no dedicated transgender facilities existed in any audited facility.

Source: The News Minute, January 28, 2026; Deccan Herald, January 28, 2026



COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Comparative Studies & External Audits

Key Findings Comparison Across Audits

Parameter	B.PAC 2025–26 (142 toilets)	B N P Jan 2026 (38 toilets)	Janaagraha
Functionality Rate	73.90%	45%	Below 60%
Accessibility (Ramps)	6.3% have ramps	0% usable ramps	Very poor
Lighting (Adequate)	56%	Low (CCTV: 7%)	Poor
Water Availability	~53%	100% tanker (no permanent)	Severely lacking
Women's Safety	Only 15% female caretakers	71% unsafe	Unsafe, inadequate
Transgender Facilities	None	None	None
Soap Provision	0%	0%	0%

Consistent, Multi-Source Evidence of Systemic Failure

Three independent audits conducted between 2021 and 2026 unanimously confirm that Bengaluru's public toilets are inadequate, unsafe, and exclusionary. The convergence of evidence demands urgent, structural intervention not incremental patches.



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regulatory Framework & Existing Rules

Multiple national and state-level statutes govern the provision and maintenance of public toilets. Key regulations include:

Regulation / Policy	Key Provisions	Relevance to Bengaluru
BBMP Act, 2020/GBA	Mandates provision of public conveniences; assigns sanitation duties to the Palike; empowers Ward Commnitness in SWM oversight.	GBA operates under the BBMP Act framework; Ward Committes have statutory SWM roles.
Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Guidelines	Standards for toilet construction (seperate units for men/women /PwDs), O&M protocols,IEC campaigns; central funding norms.	90 new toilets funded under SBM-U with ₹ 13.5 Cr central allocation.
Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act	Section 67 & 68 : Commissioner's duty to provide sanitary accommodation; penalty for open defecation/urination.	GBA Commissioners are bound by these provisions.
Persons with Disabilities Act/RPWD Act 2016	Mandates accessible infrastructure including toilets; requires ramps,grab rails,wider doors and dedicated units.	Only 7 out of 142 audited toilets have accessible units near total non-compliance.
National Builindngg Code (NBC) 2016	Specific minimum ratio of toilet seats per population;requires separate units for men,women,PwDs;ventilation, lighting and water supply norms.	Most audited facilities fall below NBC standards on all parameters.
Karnataka Prohibition of Ragging Act / IPC Section 268	Open defecation/urination in public is a punishable offence; ULBs can issue spot fines.	Inadequate toilets indirectly force violations;enforcement must be paired with adequate provision.
Bengaluru SOLid Waste Management Limited (BSWML)	Dedicated SWM agency for planning,implementation and monitoring.	Strengthen sanitation systems; supports public toilet maintenance and operations
GBA Shubhra Bengaluru Intiative	Cleanliness drive; targets construction of 60 new public toilets with improved standards.	Under implementation in 2025-26

Systematic Non-Compliance

The audit reveals that most Bengaluru public toilets are in systematic non-compliance with multiple statutory standards — NBC, RPwD Act 2016, SBM-U ODF+ norms, and GBA obligations. This is not a resource gap alone; it reflects a governance failure in monitoring, enforcement, and accountability. GBA must undertake an urgent compliance review and publish findings publicly.



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regulatory Framework & Existing Rules

Swachh Bharat Mission

The **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or Clean India Mission** is India's largest sanitation programme, launched on 2 October 2014 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, honouring Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary. Its goals include eliminating open defecation, promoting hygiene, and ensuring safe sanitation for all.

One component of the mission is SBM-Urban – Managed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), focused on community and public toilets in cities.

Phase 1 and 2

- **Phase 1 (2014–2019)**: Declared urban India Open Defecation Free (ODF). Over 70 lakh community and public toilets built nationally.
- **Phase 2 / SBM-U 2.0 (2021–2026)**: Focuses on sustaining ODF status, constructing 3.5+ lakh more toilets, solid/liquid waste management, and achieving ODF+/ODF++ status. Financial outlay: ₹1,41,600 crore (central share: ₹36,465 crore).

Source: Prime Minister of India website; Wikipedia – Swachh Bharat Mission; IMPRI Policy Analysis, April 2025

SBM in Bengaluru

₹13.5 Crore SBM Grant: The Central Government has provided ₹13.5 crore under Swachh Bharat Mission for the construction of **90 new public toilets in Bengaluru**. This was confirmed by Karnataka Deputy CM D.K. Shivakumar in the Legislative Council (March 2026).

Swachh Survekshan: Bengaluru participates in Swachh Survekshan, the world's largest annual urban cleanliness survey covering 4,000+ ULBs. **BSWML is the nodal agency for Bengaluru's participation**. The city's public toilet performance directly affects its Survekshan ranking.

Clean Toilets Challenge (2023): Under SBM-U 2.0, MoHUA launched the 'Clean Toilets Campaign' (Nov–Dec 2023) and 'Clean Toilets Challenge' awarding well-maintained toilets with the **Swachh Bharat Saarvajnik Shauchalaya** quality seal. Bengaluru has not featured prominently in these awards.

SBM ODF+ and ODF++ Standards Relevant to Bengaluru

Certification Level	Key requirements	Bengaluru Status
ODF	No open defecation ; access to toilets for all	Declared (2019)
ODF+	Functional & clean public/community toilets ; no open urination	Partial
ODF++	Safe sludge management ; no dumping in water bodies	Not Achieved
WATER+	Treated wastewater reuse ; no untreated discharge	Not Achieved



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

National Building Code (NBC) Standards for Public Toilets

Parameter	NBC Requirement	B.PAC Audit Findings	Status
Water Supply	Mandatory in all toilet blocks	Available in only 40%	Non- Compliant
Lighting	Adequate lighting in all areas	Well lit in 56%	Non- Compliant
Ventilation	Natural/mechanical ventilation required	Not consistently provided	Partial
Accessible Toilet (PwD)	At least 1 per toilet block	Only 7 of 142 have accessible units	Non- Compliant
Ramp for Wheelchair	Mandatory at all entrances	Only 9 of 142 have ramps	Non- Compliant
Female: Male Ratio	Minimum 13	1:4 ratio	Non- Compliant
Soap & Handwash	ODF+ required soap provision	Zero of 142 surveyed	Non- Compliant
Door Locks	Required for privacy and safety	Not reported in any surveyed toilet	Non- Compliant

Key BBMP / GBA Operational Rules for Public Toilets

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

- Minimum twice-daily cleaning for all public toilets.
- Monthly inspection by Junior Health Inspector (JHI).
- Quarterly assessment by Health Officer.
- Immediate closure if structural safety compromised.
- Maintenance log to be maintained at each facility.

Observed Compliance Gaps

- 58% of audited toilets had persistent odour – suggesting cleaning SOP is not followed.
- 30 permanently closed toilets with no documented reopening plan.
- No maintenance logs found in any audited facility.
- Monthly JHI inspections appear non-functional.
- No inspection by JHI & concerned departments

Source: BBMP/GBA health Dept SOP; GBA internal circulars

Source: B.PAC Audit 2026



NEW INITIATIVES

Recommended Priority Locations for New Toilet Construction

Based on B.PAC's ground-level assessment, civic data, and population density analysis, the following location categories are identified as priority areas for new public toilet construction in Bengaluru.



1. Bus Stands & Transit Hubs

BMTC and KSRTC bus stands, metro stations, suburban railway stations. Extremely high footfall areas like major junctions, high-density corridors currently underserved.



2. Weekly Markets & Commercial Areas

KR Market, Shivaji Nagar, Jayanagar Commercial St., Koramangala, Electronic City vendor zones. Large informal worker presence.



3. Construction & Labour Zones

Major infrastructure project sites (metro corridors, STRR, elevated roads), construction colonies in Doddaballapur Road, Tumkur Road, Sarjapur corridors.



4. Parks & Recreational Areas

Lalbagh, Cubbon Park, Bannerghatta Road parks, and neighbourhood gardens in outer zones. Currently inadequate provision despite heavy footfall.



5. School & College Zones

Peripheral areas near government schools and colleges where students and parents lack access to sanitation during public events and exam periods.



6. Government Hospital

Victoria Hospital, Bowring Hospital, Indira Gandhi Children's Hospital surroundings — large population waiting outside facilities for extended periods.



7. Religious & Cultural Sites

Bull Temple, Iskcon, Dodda Ganesha Temple, Eidgah, Church areas during festivals and gatherings. Seasonal peaks demand dedicated facilities.



8. Slum & Underserved Areas

Rajendranagar, Shivaji Nagar, HBR Layout, Kammanahalli slum clusters — where households lack in-home toilets and community facilities are non-existent.

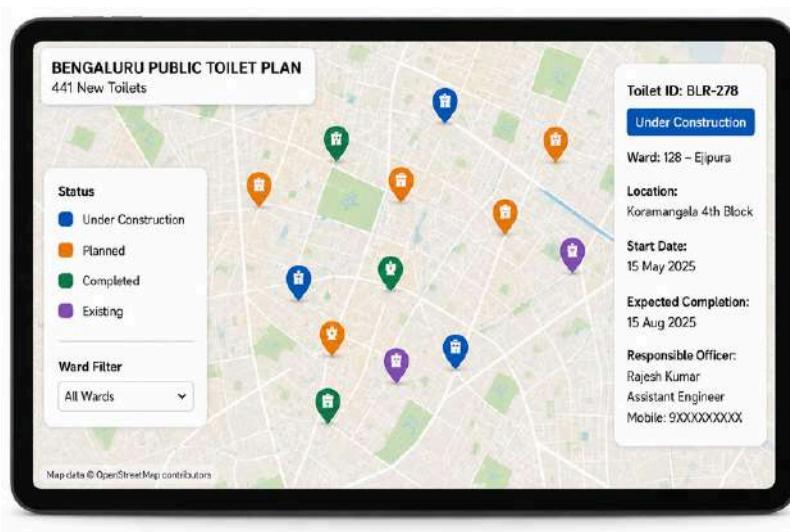


NEW INITIATIVES

GIS Mapping Recommendation

GBA should commission a GIS-based mapping exercise to identify toilet deserts (areas with no public toilet within 500m walking distance), using the OpenCity.in toilet dataset as baseline to understand the existing toilets location. This should be cross-referenced with population density, footfall data, and vulnerable population concentrations to generate a scientific location plan for over 1000 new toilets.

GBA should publish a GIS-tagged public map of all existing, under-construction and planned toilet locations, with ward-level breakdowns, completion timelines, and responsible officials. This will enable citizen monitoring and prevent delays or diversions.



RECOMMENDATIONS

What Must Be Done for Existing Toilets



IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (0-30 DAYS)



01

Emergency Repair of 37 Non-Functional Toilets :

GBA must issue work orders within 7 days for repair of all non-functional toilets. Priority: broken doors, plumbing, damaged structures.



02

30-Day Deep-Cleaning Drive :

Launch a BSWML-led intensive cleaning campaign across all 142 audited toilets. Deploy dedicated cleaning teams; document before and after status.



SHORT-TERM ACTIONS (1-6 MONTHS)



01

LED Lighting Upgrade : Install LED lighting in all 46 toilets with poor or no lighting. Add solar-powered lights where grid power is unavailable. Prioritise women's sections.



02

Water Supply Solutions : Install water storage tanks (minimum 500L capacity) in all facilities lacking piped water connection. Explore rainwater harvesting for larger facilities.



03

Basic Amenity Kit : All functional toilets to be provisioned with: soap/handwash dispenser, segregated dustbins (dry/wet), functional door latches, and toilet paper holder. Monthly replenishment budget allocated.



04

Ventilation Improvement : Install exhaust fans or improve natural cross-ventilation in all 61 odour-affected toilets. Regular drain cleaning and deodorisation schedule to be implemented.



05

Women's Safety Measures : Assign female caretakers to all women's sections. Install emergency buzzers. Ensure internal CCTV coverage at entry points (with privacy). Display emergency contact numbers prominently.



06

PwD Accessibility Retrofitting : Retrofit ramps with non-slip surfaces, grab rails, wider doors (minimum 900mm), and lowered basins in at least the top 20 high-traffic facilities within 6 months.



RECOMMENDATIONS

What Must Be Done for Existing Toilets



MEDIUM-TERM ACTIONS (6–18 MONTHS)



01

Dedicated Caretaker Model

Expand the retired civic worker/PwD operator model to all 105 functional toilets. Pay a minimum wage + incentive for cleanliness performance. Create 100+ livelihoods while improving sanitation.



02

Maintenance Log System

Introduce physical logbooks at every facility recording date, time and name of each cleaning. Monthly review by Junior Health Inspector; quarterly audit by Health Officer.



03

Menstrual Hygiene Facilities

Install sanitary napkin vending machines and disposal units in all women's sections. Provide dignity kits. Partner with NGOs for distribution in underserved areas.



“Need Action = Improve + Build + Maintain”



RECOMMENDATIONS

Design Standards for New Toilet Construction

Bangalore city need over 1000 toilets, if GBA or any other organization plans to construct public toilets, they must be designed and built in accordance with national and international standards for inclusive, safe, and sustainable sanitation. B.PAC recommends adopting the following mandatory design standards:

Structural & Infrastructure Standards



Separate blocks for men, women, transgender persons, and PwDs mandatory.



Minimum 2 units for women per 1 for men to address gender equity gap.



NBC 2016 compliant accessible design – ramps, grab rails, 900mm wide doors.



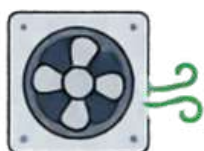
Piped water supply as prerequisite; no new toilet without water connection approved.



24/7 LED lighting (solar-powered backup) in all units and approach paths.



CCTV cameras at entry/exit points; real-time monitoring feed to zone control room.



Proper ventilation – cross-ventilation or exhaust fans in every unit.



Sanitary napkin vending & disposal unit mandatory in women's section.



Baby diaper changing station in family/women's section.



Rainwater harvesting on roof for water recycling, mandatory for new constructions.



RECOMMENDATIONS

What Must Be Done for Existing Toilets

Design & User Experience



Directional signage in Kannada and English.



QR code at entrance linked to GBA feedback portal – scan to rate cleanliness.



Display of maintenance schedule, caretaker name and contact number.



Display of emergency contacts (police, ambulance, GBA helpline) prominently.



Graffiti-resistant and easy-to-clean surface materials.



Covered waiting area (shaded, weather-proof) especially for market/station locations.



Odour-resistant design, pan with water seal, proper flush systems where possible.



Non-slip flooring throughout.



Provision for drinking water tap at wash basin area.

Recommended O&M Model for New Toilets

- **PPP Model with Performance Bond** - Award O&M contracts to private operators with performance bonds tied to monthly cleanliness audits. Poor performers lose contract; excellent performers get bonus payments.
- **Expand Retired Worker/PwD Model** - Scale the successful GBA model of assigning retired civic workers and PwDs as toilet operators, combined with a minimum wage + performance incentive structure.
- **NGO Partnership in Slum Locations** - Partner with credible NGOs for O&M of community toilets in underserved areas. NGOs bring community trust, local engagement, and ability to reach last-mile users.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Governance, Monitoring & Accountability Recommendations



GBA Sanitation Dashboard (Digital)

Develop a publicly accessible real-time sanitation dashboard listing all GBA public toilets, their current operational status, cleanliness rating, last inspection date, and caretaker contact accessible via web and mobile app. Use QR codes at facilities for citizen feedback.



Third-Party Quarterly Audits

GBA should commission independent quarterly audits of all public toilets by certified third-party agencies. Results to be published on the GBA website and shared with ward committees, ward councillors, and RWAs. Non-compliance must trigger automatic penalty proceedings.



Accountability Framework

Establish a clear toilet maintenance responsibility chain: Caretaker → Ward Health Inspector → Zone Health Officer → GBA Commissioner. Non-performance at any level must trigger documented escalation with time-bound resolution..



Ward Committee Engagement

Ward committees (empowered under BBMP Act 2020) must be given a formal role in monthly inspection of toilets in their wards. RWAs and Area Sabhas to be involved as community monitors, with a direct reporting channel to zone offices.



Citizen Feedback System

Implement a multi-channel citizen complaint system (WhatsApp, SMS, toll-free number, and app) with a guaranteed 24-hour response commitment for cleaning-related complaints and 72-hour commitment for maintenance issues. Track resolution rates publicly.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Toilet Ratio Standard for Bengaluru

Location Type	Recommended Provision
Major Bus Stands / Railway Stations	Minimum 1 toilet per 100 daily users
Markets / Commercial Zones	1 toilet per 50 vendors + 1 per 200 customers
Parks / Public Spaces	1 toilet per 500 sq.m of public space
Residential Neighbourhood	1 community toilet per 500 households lacking in home toilet
Construction / Labour Sites	1 toilet per 50 workers (as per NBC 2016)

Who Should Do What – Responsibility Matrix

Action	Primary Responsibility	Support Agency	Monitoring By
Toilet construction & capital works	GBA Engineering Department	BBMP; State PwD	GBA Commissioner; CAG
Daily Cleaning & O&M	Caretaker / PPP Operator	BSWML; NGOs	Ward Health Inspector
Monthly Inspections	Junior Health Inspector(JHI)	Waed Committee	Zonal Health Officer
Quarterly Audits	Third- Party Auditor	B.PAC; Janaagraha	GBA Commissioner
Citizen Feedback Resolution	GBA Zone Office	BBMP Call Centre	GBA Chief Commissioner
Policy & Standards Setting	GBA Chief Commissioner	MOHUA; SBM Office	State Legislature
Budget Allocation	GBA Finance/ BBMP Council	State Budget; SBM-U	Ward Committes; CAG
Women's Safety Measures	GBA Engineering Department	Women's Commission;NGOs	GBA ; Public



POLICY GAPS

Where Governance Falls Short. Structural Issues Demanding Systemic Fixes

The persistent failure of Bengaluru's public toilets cannot be attributed solely to resource constraints. It reflects deep structural and policy gaps that must be explicitly acknowledged and addressed:

1. No Dedicated O&M Budget Line for Public Toilets - Despite 479+ toilets listed by GBA, there is no dedicated, auditable budget line for toilet operation and maintenance in the annual BBMP budget. O&M costs are buried under general sanitation allocations, preventing accountability for spending and outcomes. Without ring-fenced O&M funds, toilets will continue to deteriorate regardless of how many new ones are built.

2. Absence of a Public Toilet Policy / Master Plan - Bengaluru lacks a comprehensive Public Toilet Policy or Master Plan specifying toilet provision ratios, design standards, maintenance norms, accessibility requirements, and O&M models. Individual projects are executed in an ad hoc manner without reference to a city-wide strategic plan. GBA must develop and notify a Greater Bengaluru Public Sanitation Policy.

3. Gender & Inclusion Not Mainstreamed in Toilet Planning - The National Building Code and RPWD Act 2016 mandate gender-equitable and accessible design. However, in practice, women's facilities are consistently fewer (1:4 ratio vs men's), transgender facilities are non-existent, PwD units are locked or non-functional, and no baby care facilities exist. Inclusive design must be a non-negotiable prerequisite, not an afterthought.

4. Fragmented Governance - No Single Point of Accountability - Responsibilities for public toilets are split across GBA, BSWML, Engineering Department, Health Department, PPP operators, and Ward Committees with no single coordinating authority. This fragmentation enables each body to deflect accountability to another, while toilets remain broken. A dedicated GBA Sanitation Cell with a nodal officer must be established.

5. No Real-Time Data on Toilet Status - GBA does not maintain a real-time, publicly accessible database of toilet operational status. Citizens, auditors, and policymakers rely on outdated lists. OpenCity.in's dataset (based on BBMP records) is the only public database, and it is known to be incomplete and outdated. A live GBA toilet registry — updated monthly — is essential for accountability and planning.

6. BSWML Mandate Does Not Explicitly Cover Toilet O&M - BSWML's mandate covers solid waste management, but toilet O&M was transferred back to BBMP/GBA in July 2024. However, the division of responsibilities between BSWML (cleaning campaigns, waste management near toilets) and GBA (toilet maintenance) lacks clarity in practice, creating coordination gaps. Clear, legally backed jurisdictional delineation is needed.

7. SBM Compliance Monitoring is Weak - Despite ₹13.5 crore allocated by the Central Government under Swachh Bharat Mission for 90 new toilets, there is no publicly available project timeline, progress tracker, or completion report. SBM funds must be tracked with monthly progress disclosures on the GBA website, linked to Swachh Survekshan submissions.



CONCLUSION

A Call to Action for a Cleaner, More Dignified Bengaluru

Bengaluru's aspiration to be a world-class city, a global technology hub and innovation centre that stands in stark contrast to the daily reality faced by millions of its residents, workers, and visitors who lack access to **clean, safe, and functional public toilets**.

This audit of 142 public toilets across four City Corporations of the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA) has provided granular, ground-level evidence of what multiple independent studies have consistently documented over 2026. **Bengaluru's public sanitation infrastructure is inadequate, poorly maintained, unsafe, particularly for women and persons with disabilities and governed by a fragmented accountability system that enables systemic failure.**

The Numbers Tell a Story of Neglect:

1 in 4 toilets non-functional. Only 6 out of 142 are Very Clean. 44% inadequately lit. 58% with persistent foul odour. Only 9 with wheelchair ramps. Zero with soap or door locks. 30 permanently shut with no reopening plan.

Yet, this report is not merely a document of failure; it is a call to action and a roadmap for transformation. Bengaluru urgently needs over 1,000 additional public toilets to bridge the sanitation gap and serve its growing population. Expanding and maintaining this infrastructure will enhance public health, protect the dignity of citizens, and significantly improve the city's livability and image.

Five Foundational Commitments B.PAC Calls For:

- 1. Repair first** — Fix all 37 non-functional toilets before cutting ribbons on new ones.
- 2. Design for all** — Every new toilet must be accessible, safe for women, and include transgender facilities.
- 3. Accountability as standard** — Third-party quarterly audits, public dashboards, and performance-linked O&M contracts.
- 4. Budget for maintenance** — Ring-fence O&M budgets; no new toilet should be built without a funded maintenance plan for at least 5 years.
- 5. Citizens as monitors** — Empower Ward Committees, RWAs, Area Sabhas, and civil society organisations like B.PAC as permanent partners in toilet monitoring and accountability.
- 6. Collaborative governance:** Engage NGOs, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), and community groups as active partners in planning, monitoring, and maintaining public toilet facilities.

Sanitation is not a peripheral concern. It is a **fundamental right and a measure of urban governance quality**. A city that fails its most vulnerable citizens in the most basic act of dignity, access to a clean toilet, has failed in its essential purpose.

The **Bangalore Political Action Committee (B.PAC)** commits to continuing its civic monitoring role. We call upon the **Greater Bengaluru Authority, the Karnataka Government, GBA's City Corporations, BSWML, elected representatives, the private sector, and every engaged citizen of Bengaluru to treat public sanitation as the urgent civic priority it deserves to be.**



ANNEXURE A

Glossary of Terms

Term / Acronym	Full Form / Definition
B.PAC	Bangalore Political Action Committee — A non-partisan civic organisation working for better governance in Bengaluru.
B.CLIP	B.PAC Civic Leaders Internship Programme — A leadership programme for civic-minded Bengaluru residents who engage in ward-level civic work.
GBA	Greater Bengaluru Authority — The apex urban governance body constituted in 2024 to govern Bengaluru, replacing BBMP as primary authority.
BBMP	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike — The predecessor to GBA; still used colloquially; engineering and health departments continue to function under GBA.
BSWML	Bengaluru Solid Waste Management Limited — Government-owned SPV for solid waste management in Bengaluru, established in 2021 (CIN: U37100KA2021SGC147734).
SBM / SBM-U	Swachh Bharat Mission / Swachh Bharat Mission Urban: Central Government nationwide cleanliness and sanitation programme (launched 2014; SBM 2.0 launched 2021).
SDG 6	Sustainable Development Goal 6 — Clean Water and Sanitation; UN goal targeting universal access to safe sanitation by 2030.
PwD	Person with Disability — As defined under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016.
RPWD Act	Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 — Mandates accessible public infrastructure, including toilets, for all persons with disabilities.
NBC	National Building Code — Bureau of Indian Standards document specifying construction norms including toilet provision ratios and accessibility standards.
JHI	Junior Health Inspector — BBMP/GBA health department official responsible for ward-level health and sanitation inspections.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance — Day-to-day running costs and upkeep activities for public infrastructure.
PPP	Public-Private Partnership — Collaborative model between government and private sector for infrastructure provision and management.
IEC	Information, Education and Communication — Public awareness campaigns for behaviour change in sanitation practices.
BNP	Bengaluru NavaNirman Party — A political party that conducted an independent toilet audit of 38 facilities across 21 wards (January 2026).
RWA	Resident Welfare Association — Resident-level civic body that can serve as community monitors for public sanitation.
Swachh Survekshan	Annual nationwide cleanliness survey conducted by the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to rank cities on sanitation performance.
GIS	Geographic Information System — Digital mapping technology used for spatial data analysis and planning



ANNEXURE B

References & Sources

This report synthesises primary audit data collected by B.PAC civic leaders and interns with publicly available data from government, civil society, and media sources. All sources are listed below for full transparency and reproducibility.

Primary Data Sources

B.PAC Ground Audit (2026) — Ground-level audit of 142 public toilets across Central, North, West, and South City Corporations under the Greater Bengaluru Authority. Conducted using standardised audit forms by trained B.CLIP civic leaders and interns. Data includes: functional status, condition ratings, accessibility, basic facilities, lighting, odour, and maintenance frequency. This is the primary data source for all statistics in this report.

Secondary Data Sources

- **BBMP SWM Department** — BBMP Public Toilet Data (2023–24). 418 public and community toilets listed. site.bbmp.gov.in
- **Karnataka Legislative Council Proceedings** — March 2026. Statement by Deputy CM D.K. Shivakumar on GBA public toilet construction.
- **BSWML** — Government Order establishing Bengaluru Solid Waste Management Limited (2021). CIN: U37100KA2021SGC147734.
- **BBMP Act, 2020** — Karnataka Government; provisions on sanitation duties and Ward Committee powers.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission Urban Guidelines** — Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India.
- **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016** — Government of India.
- **National Building Code (NBC) 2016** — Bureau of Indian Standards; Part 9 — Plumbing Services.
- **Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy** — Public Toilet Quality Survey Report 2023–24. janaagraha.org/resources/public-toilet-quality-survey/
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- **OpenCity.in** — Bengaluru Public Toilets Open Dataset (BBMP-based). data.opencity.in/dataset/bengaluru-public-toilets
- **The News Minute** — "Only 45% of Bengaluru's public toilets fully functional, says BNP." January 28, 2026. thenewsminute.com
- **Deccan Herald** — "Audit finds majority of Bengaluru public toilets unusable, unsafe for women and disabled." January 28, 2026.
- **The Hans India / Mangalorean.com** — "441 new public toilets to be built in Greater Bengaluru; DCM D.K. Shivakumar." March 12, 2026.



"Sanitation is Dignity. Dignity is a Right."

Thank You



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