



Community Led Sanitation Approach

**A Study of Sanitation Best Practices in
Himachal Pradesh**

Under

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Swachhata Puskar**

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FOREWORD

Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was initially launched in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to individuals specially women. Keeping in view the experiences gained under the programme an improved version of CRSP was launched during 1996-97. In the new format, CRSP moves towards a "demand driven" approach. The revised approach in the Programme titled "Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) now known as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" emphasizes more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development, Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. This will also enhance people's capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms as per their economic condition. The Programme is being implemented with focus on community led and people centered initiatives.

Since the main focus of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Himachal is "to develop habits of safe and hygienic human excreta management in the rural areas". GoI and State Government has introduced different award and reward schemes to motivate different stake holders for their active involvement in achieving 100% sanitation coverage in rural areas of the State. MVSSP (State Sanitation Award Scheme) is one scheme which is being organized by state government since 2008 and twisted rural community and PRIs to work for overall sanitation coverage of Gram Panchayats. This report presents the objectives, eligibility criteria,



verification process, indicators of assessment, brief about the GPs which were verified at state level & conclusion followed by some suggestions.

I would like to place on record the support provided by **Sh. Satish Sharma, Deputy Director and Sh. Rajeev Bansal, Research Officer** for their guidance in developing this report. **Sh. Ravinder Kumar, Core Faculty, Social Work & Community Development**, also deserves appreciation for writing this report.

I hope the report will be useful for all the stakeholders involved in implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. We also welcome observations, comments and suggestions on this report.

Place: Shimla

Dinesh Malhotra (IAS)

Date: December, 2012

Director



ABBREVIATION

APL:	Above the poverty line
BCC:	Behavior Change Communication
BPL:	Below the poverty line
CBO:	Community-Based Organization
CLTS:	Community-Led Total Sanitation
GOI:	Government of India
IEC:	Information, Education, Communication
IPC:	Interpersonal Communication
HP:	Himachal Pradesh
M&E:	Monitoring and evaluation
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NGO:	Non-Government Organization
NGP:	Nirmal Gram Puraskar (award program)
MVSSP:	Maharishi Valmiki Sampuran Swachhata Puraskar
ODF:	Open Defecation Free
SO:	Support organization
TSC:	Total Sanitation Campaign (Now known as NBA)
NBA:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
IHHL:	Individual House Hold Latrin
PHC:	Primary Health Centre
HH:	House Hold
GP:	Gram Panchayat
SLWM:	Solid Liquid Waste Management
KRC:	Key Resource Centre

In this report TSC and NBA Abbreviations are used as synonyms in which NBA (Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan) is the new name of TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign).



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NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN

BACKGROUND

Individual Health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. There is, therefore, a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases in developing countries. India is no exception to this. Government started the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women.

The concept of sanitation was expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal. With this broader concept of sanitation, CRSP adopted a “demand driven” approach with the name “Total Sanitation Campaign” (TSC) with effect from 1999. The revised approach emphasized more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development, Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities.

To give a fillip to the TSC, Government of India also launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) that sought to recognise the achievements and efforts made in ensuring full sanitation coverage. The award gained immense popularity and contributed effectively in bringing about a movement in the community for attaining the Nirmal Status thereby significantly adding to the achievements made for increasing the sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the country.

Encouraged by the success of NGP, the TSC is being renamed as “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” (NBA). The objective is to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats.

<http://tsc.gov.in/NBA/AboutNBA.aspx> dated 5th November 2012



OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the NBA are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.
- Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

NBA IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is being implemented in the State since year 2000 with the aim of emancipating the rural people out of their age old practice of Open Defecation. In its endeavor the state has framed a comprehensive strategy of a Community Led Campaign with the motto of achieving Nirmal Himachal Status. The Sanitation Campaign witnessed a sudden spurt in the ODF coverage after 2008 because of extra efforts put in by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Approach adopted by the State

Political Commitment to the cause of Sanitation:

Chief Minister Himachal Pradesh set the target of Nirmal Himachal by December 2010 and other political leaders were also involved at block and district level. During review of department activities utmost priority was



given to NBA. Apart from this NBA is being implemented with the support of elected PRIs.

Different Award/Reward Schemes:

Various award/incentive schemes like MVSSP, Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojna, School Reward Scheme, Construction of Water Harvesting Structures in Schools under MANREGA, Individual reward scheme etc. have contributed a lot in the success of NBA in Himachal.

Community Led Approach:

Involvement of Community is very important for the success of any programme/campaign, keeping in view the fact efforts were made to involve community in implementation of NBA and under this strategy the issue of subsidy to IHHL beneficiaries was put at the back banner.

Strong Institutionalized Structure:

To carry out Sanitation activities special cells were established at State, District & Block Level. Support organizations were also engaged to spread the message of sanitation among the rural people and for community mobilization. At different levels intersectoral convergence was ensured, beside this CCDU (Sanitation) established at State Level to provide Technical support to the Districts.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

State has developed a strong reporting system to monitor the activities taken up at all levels on monthly basis. State has also developed a format to verify ODF status of GPs.



Maharishi Valmiki Sampuran Swachhta Purskar

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA UNDER MVSSP

Any Gram Panchayat that satisfies the following conditions is eligible to participate in the MVSSP competition:

- ⇔ The Gram Panchayat should have become open defecation free.
- ⇔ Winning Gram Panchayats at any level are excluded from participating for the Award for that level for the next three years. However, it can participate in this competition at a higher level e.g. Panchayats having won the Block level award in the previous year, would be eligible to compete only for District, Division and State Award in the next year's competition.
- ⇔ State level winner is not eligible to participate in the competition for 3 years after the year of winning.

VERIFICATION PROCESS

It was mandatory that all the team members will visit the GP together and then start the process. Next step of verification process was that all the team members will take oath of fair verification in front of all the Panchayat members and all the team members will sign the oath format. GP Pradhan or Secretary will fill the feedback form and both will sign it. The same will be kept in record of verification team.

ASSESSMENT TEAM

As per the guidelines state level team will consist;

- ⇔ One representative from the last Year's State level MVSSP winning Panchayat.
- ⇔ Two representatives from the NGP winner Gram Panchayats.
- ⇔ Two members from the reputed National/State level NGOs.
- ⇔ Two reputed press members.
- ⇔ One senior level member from each of the line Departments such as Education, Social Justice & Empowerment, Health and I&PH.

One member each from Department of Rural Development and SIRD.

INDICATORS FOR ASSESSMENT

The basis for selecting the cleanest Panchayat in the MVSSP is a scoring scheme that gives weightage to different parameters of total sanitation. The weightage is designed so as to incentivize Gram Panchayats to not only sustain but also improve on their open defecation free status.



Sr. No.	Indicators	Maximum Marks
1	Personal Hygiene.	
	a. Personal Hygiene: including hand washing at critical times (post toilet use, after handling infant faeces, before eating), cleanliness etc.	5
	b. Proper understanding and disposal of child fecal matter.	2
	c. Home and individual toilets constructed are safe (technology).	4
	d. Proper upkeep of household toilets and its usage.	4
Sub Total Marks		15
2	School and Anganwadi sanitation.	
	a. Availability of separate and adequate toilets for boys and girls in school and toilets in Anganwadis.	4
	b. Use and maintenance of toilets in Schools and Anganwadis.	5
	c. Knowledge about health, hygiene and sanitation among the students.	3
	d. Availability of drinking water and water storage tanks at School/Anganwadi Centres.	3
Sub Total Marks		15
3	Quality of life.	
	a. Preservation of hygienic conditions in the Gram Panchayat and aesthetic maintenance of public property.	4
	b. Preservation and treatment of public drinking water sources in the Gram Panchayat to ensure water quality and its management.	4
	c. No significant incidences of water borne diseases reported in the preceding year.	4
	d. Toilet facilities near religious places and public places	3
Sub Total Marks		15
4	Solid Waste Management.	
	a. Proper system of segregation and collection of solid waste from the household.	5
	b. Proper system of safe transport and disposal of household solid waste.	5
	c. Proper disposal of solid waste in the religious and public places.	5
	d. Institutional structure for the final disposal of solid waste in place: For e.g. engagement of "Kabadi Valas", availability of any vehicle, manpower etc.	5
Sub Total Marks		20
5	Liquid Waste Management.	
	a. Proper disposal and management of household liquid waste including cattle shed liquid waste.	8
	b. Proper disposal and management of waste water in the public areas and near public water sources.	7
Sub Total Marks		15
6	Community Participation in Sanitation Campaign and Institutional Arrangements at the Gram Panchayat Level.	
	a. General awareness in community on the need for sanitation and personal hygiene.	4
	b. Any innovation on any of the above marking criteria.	3
	c. Existence and of water and sanitation committee in the Panchayat.	2
	d. Water and sanitation committee meets regularly and actively tackles issues.	4
	e. Number of Gram Sabhas held during the preceding year.	4
	f. Provision of adequate funds for maintenance of sanitation and civic amenities iv Fund-A and its utilization.	3
	Sub Total Marks	
TOTAL MARKS		100



Study Report

INTRODUCTION

The approach adopted by the campaign aims at motivating rural households to build latrine facilities and encouraging them to use them. Thus, the emphasis is on designing strategies to motivate individual households so that they realize the need for good sanitation practices, and as a result, over time not only construct toilets but also have the members of the family use them. In addition, the program also aims to modify and improve personal hygiene behavior. The program included assistance for construction of individual household toilets, sanitary complexes for women, school sanitation, and the setting up of alternative delivery systems such as rural sanitary marts. Likewise, measures were advocated to raise awareness levels and improve hygiene behavior, while simultaneously advocating the “capacity building” of program delivery staff and other stakeholders through training initiatives.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has launched a comprehensive strategy to tackle the sanitation challenge based on motivating rural communities to end the traditional practice of open defecation and adopt safe sanitation. In pursuance of this strategy, the State Government has introduced the Maharishi Valmiki Sampurn Swachata Puruskar (MVSSP) to select the cleanest Gram Panchayat at block, district, division and state level, based on an annual competition. The state award scheme was introduced in 2008. Initially only few GPs participated in this competition but from last two years more than 1000 GPs made their claims every year under the scheme at different levels. Winning Gram Panchayats at State and Divisional levels receive the prize from the hands of the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, and District and Block levels at the hands of senior dignitaries, on Independence Day every year.

TYPE OF RESEARCH: Case Study Method

Social scientists, in particular, have made wide use of this qualitative research method to examine contemporary real-life situations and provide the basis for the application of ideas and extension of methods.



PURPOSE OF REPORT

The main aim of verification was to select one cleanest Gram Panchayat which will get State Level Award under MVSSP. Apart from this other objectives of the report were to documentation of best sanitation practices taken up by the GPs and to identify the motivating factors which worked in the GPs. The main purpose of writing this report is to share and replicate the best practices adopted by the gram panchayats in respect of attaining 100% sanitation coverage in the village/GP. The report can also be used as study material during trainings under NBA.

METHODOLOGY/PROCESS

Basic information of the GPs were collected from PRI members and after that team split in groups to visit each ward. In proportion to the number of wards team was divided accordingly for example if a GP contain 5 wards team will be split into 5 groups so that each ward could be visited. Each group visited their concerned ward and interacted with women, men, children and old people of the village. On random basis each group visited at least 15 household in each ward and access the sanitation and hygiene conditions of the concerned household. All the public places like temple, Anganwadi, schools, primary health centre etc. were visited by the team. Apart from household visit groups were also walked through the village to access the general cleanliness of the wards. On random basis each group visited at least 10 toilets to access whether toilets are made of safe technology or not.

After visiting each ward, team assemble and discuss about the assessment made by each group to make the process more clear. After discussion each member filled his/her own scoring seat.

The above mentioned methodology/process was adopted during the verification process but at few places general observations of team members were also included in the process.



DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

List of GPs which were verified for state level award (2012);

GP's Verified	Block	District
Bohal Taliya	Rajgarh	Sirmour
Bhuira	Rajgarh	Sirmour
Fatchpur	Una	Una
Teuri	Una	Una
Bal Bihal	Bijhri	Hamirpur
Dalchera	Bijhri	Hamirpur
Meri Kathla	Ghumarwin	Bilaspur
Daroh	Sulah	Kangra

For this year's assessment following committee members were involved in verification process:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Remarks
1	Sh. Jitender Sanjta	Joint Director (RD)	Team Leader
2	Dr. D.S. Gurung	Deputy Director (Health)	Member
3	Sh. Ved Prakash	Deputy Director (Elementary Education)	Member
4	Sh. Prem Singh Mandhotra	SDO (IPH) Training Center Mandi	Member
5	Sh. Pradeep Kunwar	Deputy Director (I& PR)	Member
6	Sh. P.R. Ramesh	President , HPVHA	Member
7	Sh. Ravinder Dhiman	Core Faculty (SIRD)	Coordinator cum Member
8	Sh. Rajesh Jharta	Consultant (RDD)	Member
9	Sh. Saligram	Pradhan GP Delgi, Kandghat Solan	Member
10	Sh. Bhoop Ram	Pradhan GP Neen, Basantpur, Shimla	Member



Gram Panchayat Bohal Taliya **Development Block Rajgarh, District Sirmour**

Brief about Gram Panchayat

GP came into existence in 1996 and before this it was the part of GP Daahan. Some old people of this GP were the members of Freedom Fighter's Team due to which people are more concerned about social work and patriotism. In year 2000 GP got a young Prdhan under his leadership all the villages of Gram Panchayat were get connected with the roads due to which villagers got a chance to improve their economic and social life. Gram Panchayat is located at 120 KM from Nahan and about 10 KM from Block Head Quarter Rajghar. Total population of GP is 1408 which lived in 284 Houses. 5village comes under five wards, wherein 3 Primary Schools and 5 Anganwadi Centers are operational.

Profession of Villagers

Most of GP people are mainly dependent on Agriculture and Horticulture. Peach, Plum and Apricot etc. orchard are in the GP followed by cash crops like potato, green peanut and cabbage.

Sanitation Status of GP before 2006

Only few families of the GP had their own toilets and rest of them were practicing open defecation. People were not aware about the importance of toilet and personal hygiene due to which OD practice was not an issue of considered of GP people. In 2008 Gram Panchayat Secretary got transferred and Mr. Sharma toke the charge of Gram Panchayat and start motivating people about the importance of toilet.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Gram Panchayat

In first step GP secretary with the help of Block Coordinator listed out the Community Based Organizations working in the GP and Village Water & Sanitation Committee was constituted on following basis:

GP Pradhan	:	President
Up-Pradhan	:	Vice-President
GP Secretary	:	Member and Secretary
Ward Members	:	Members
All Mahila Mandal Pradhans	:	Members
All Youvak Mandals Pradhan	:	Members
SHGs Pradhan	:	Members



One teacher from each School	:	Members
Anganwadi Workers	:	Members
Old Panchayat Members	:	Special Members
Retired persons	:	Members

After establishing institutional structure, Gram Panchayat Passed a resolution to stop the practice of Open Defecation and to apply for Niramal Gram Puraskar.

Training and Capacity Building activities

One day orientation-cum-awareness workshop was organized by block development officer for all the members of VWSC. After the workshop LSEO, Block Coordinator and other officials of Block visited the individual household of GP and motivated the community for toilet construction and its use.

Following other methods were also used for community mobilization/sensitization:

Community Led Total Sanitation Approach, PRA Technique & FGD followed by IPC sessions etc.

Identification of Targets and action plan

First Step: During first step Sanitation Committee listed those houses which were without toilet and those who have toilets but using them as a store of cattle shed. Other lists of those HH were made who have toilets but all the family members were not using them.

Second Step: From 7th April 2008 to 15th April 2008 Block level functionaries applied CLTS approach in each village of GP. The impact of this approach was very interesting and people got sensitized about the importance of toilet use.

Third Step: Support Organization, Himachal Gyan Vigyan Samiti organized awareness camps in each village with the help of Kala Jathas. To disseminate the message of sanitation in schools, debate and other competitions were organized with the active participation of teachers. Weekly meetings were organized by Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals resulting in attitudinal change in the community.



Fourth Step: Once community get ready to construct toilet it was very important to aware the community about the different toilet technologies. All the community people were aware about only one toilet design which was very costly and most of villagers were not willing to invest huge amount for toilet. With the help of Support Organization cheap rural pan were provided to the villagers and according to their capacity they constructed toilet and stop OD practices. Gram Panchayat passed a resolution, that each house hold has constructed toilet and nobody will practice OD in future, in case anybody found doing so, he/she will be punished by the Gram Panchayat.

School and Anganwadi Sanitation

At present there are three Govt. Primary Schools and having adequate facility of toilets and urinals separate for boys and girls. All the Anganwadis are provided with toilet facility and apart from this awareness camps are being organized on regular interval for anganwadi staff, school children and teachers. Gram Panchayat Pradhan and members visit schools and anagnwadis to monitor the sanitation facilities of the institution.

Solid Waste Management

In 2008-09 Gram panchayat achieved the status of “Open Defecation Free Panchayat” but still there was no system for solid liquid waste management. SLWM training programmes were organized for PRIs, block officials and other stakeholders at HIPA and KRC Nainital.

All the community people were sensitized about the management of House Hold Waste and demerits of plastic burning. Special Gram Sabhas were also organized to mobilize and work together to address the problem of SLW in GP. Mahila Mandals and Gram Panchayat contributed a lot to make it possible, that all the villagers adopted healthy habits and solid liquid waste was disposed of scientifically. Solid waste was distributed in three categories;

1. Bio-Degradable Waste was mixed with cow dung and converted into manure.
2. Glass, Metal and Paper were collected through Mahila Mandals and handed over to Garbage Collectors (Kavadi Blaa) which generate some funds for Mahila Mandals.



3. Polythene/Plastic was collected at Gram Panchayat level and sold to PWD department @ 4 Rs. per Kg. Some women also use plastic for making of mat and antique pieces for decoration of rooms.

For the sustainability of the system, every Sunday all the Mahila Mandals organized meetings at village level and after that collect the waste from their respective area. On the last Sunday of every month, one person carries the collected waste to the Gram Panchayat from where Kavadi Blaa collects and carries it for recycle/reuse for which the person who carries the waste to GP was given Rs. 150/- per month.

Gram Panchayat will maintain the complete record of the money gained from selling the garbage. During VWSC meeting the records shared with all the members and accordingly budget provision made for sanitation activities. The garbage collection process followed by villagers is successful due to involvement of all community people.

Liquid Waste Management

Before the start of Sanitation Campaign, the waste water was run through the footpath and on road. When people got sensitized they constructed leach pit at house hold level and kitchen and bathroom waste water was managed properly. In some villages common Soak pits were constructed and waste water put into these pits with the help of channelizing it through plastic pipes. At some places waste water used for irrigation purpose.

INNOVATIONS

Smoke free Chullah:

One of the innovative work of the Gram Panchayat is that, Most of the Households are using smoke free chullah due to which they are improving their health and protecting the environment as well.

Chullah Geyser:

Before the establishment of Chullah Geyser villagers were paying huge electricity bill for using electrical geysers. Those who were not using the electrical geysers were using wood, which was not easily available and harmful for environment. At present 183 families of GP have already constructed Chullah Geyser and using it on regular basis and by doing so they are not saving money but also protecting the environment and energy.





Smoke free Chullah & Geyser

Sanitary Pad Disposal Plant:

A fruit jam factory under the brand name “Bhuria Jam” was established in the GP. At present more than 20 women are working in this factory and are engaged packing and other works. Gram Panchayat established Sanitary Pad Disposal unit near to the factory keeping in view the health and hygiene issues of working women. Gram panchayat is planning to construct such type of units in each ward so that hygiene and sanitation of the rural people can be improved.

ACHIEVEMENTS

GP won Block level MVSSP award in 2009-10.

Won district level first prize of Rs. 25000 under Polythene Hattao Pariyvaran Bachao Abhiyan.

Won Divisional level MVSSP award in 2010-11.

The success of any campaign/programme depends on the involvement of community and in this Gram Panchayat people participation is outstanding.



Gram Panchayat Bhuira Development Block Rajgarh, District Sirmour

Brief about Gram Panchayat

Total wards	:	5
IHH	:	340
Total Population	:	1693
BPL Families	:	45
Schools	:	6
Anganwadi Centers	:	6

GP came into existence in 1972 and before this it was the part of GP Deedag. People of this GP are more concerned about social work and patriotism. One of the community member, Vijay Singh protest against corruption and went on hunger strike in support of Loakpal Bill. Recently gram panchayat get connected with road which is yet to be melted. Gram Panchayat is located at 120 KM from Nahan and about 10 KM from Block Head Quarter Rajghar.

Most of GP people are mainly dependent on Agriculture and Horticulture. Peach, Plum and Apricot etc. orchard are in the GP followed by cash crops like potato, green peanut and cabbage. Floriculture gave a new identity to this GP and enhanced the economic condition of villagers.

Before 2009 only few families of the GP had their own toilets and people were not aware about the importance of toilet and personal hygiene due to which OD practice was not an issue of considered of GP people.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Gram Panchayat

The Sanitation Campaign was launched in June 2010 with the help of block officials and support organization. The whole process of Gram Panchayat Bohal Taliya was followed and ODF status was achieved in four steps.

Gram Panchayat Secretary who was initially working in GP Bohal Taliya joined here and replicate the strategy followed by GP Bohal Taliya. All the activities were replicated to achieve ODF status and to address the issues of Solid Liquid Waste Management. Gram Panchayat achieved ODF status in 2010-11 and during 2012 GP won Divisional MVSSP award which is an outstanding achievement within short period.



INNOVATION

GP secretary motivated the villagers to construct Smoke Free Chullah and Chullah Geyser result of which were very good and 195 out of 280 House Holds constructed these Chullahs & geysers.

Note: *The basic idea for sanitation activities was taken from GP Bohal Taliya and same process was followed to achieve 100% sanitation coverage.*

We always talk about sharing of success stories and replication of good ideas in other GPs but in real sense, GP Secretary applied it in Bhuiira Gram Panchayat.



Community Participation at GP Bhuiira



Gram Panchayat Tauri Development Block Una, District Una

Brief about Gram Panchayat

Total Households	:	262
Total population	:	1409
Total Wards	:	5
BPL HH	:	40
Primary Schools	:	2
High School	:	1
Anganwadis	:	3
PHC	:	1
Aurvedic Health Centre	:	1
Rajeev Gandhi Seva Kendra	:	1

Gram Panchayat comes under Development Block Una of District Una and located 20 Km. from District/Block head quarter. Total population of GP is 1409 and 262 Households comes under the Tauri GP. Only 50% people of GP have their own toilets and rest of community members were practicing Open Defecation. Sanitation was not an issue of concern and waste was thrown here and there.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Gram Panchayat

GP Pradhan and Secretary attended orientation workshop at block level and decided that they will mobilize community and will achieve the ODF status. The campaign started in January 2007 with the support of Block staff and in first step Village Water & Sanitation Committee was constituted. Membership of each section of the community was ensured including representation of women groups like SHGs, Mahila Mandals. Committee members organized ward level meetings and shared the agenda of sanitation with the community and asked them to provide full support to achieve ODF status.

After the ward level meetings VWSC members and all the PRIs were sensitized at DRDA level and different toilet technologies were shared with them. Support Organization HPVHA was also provided support in IEC activities under the campaign. SO's staff visited door to door and sensitized community and motivated them to construct toilets. At some places technical and material support was also provided due to that people got aware about low cost designs of toilet. Within one year i.e. till December 2012 all the IHHL target of IHHL were achieved, but around 30% of toilets were single pit which were not of long term use.



Next big challenge after IHHL construction was its regular use because OD was a traditional practice and villagers were not ready to utilize it. To ensure 100% usage of toilets IPC sessions were conducted by SOs, Block staff and VWSC members. After motivating community people Gram Panchayat passed resolution that nobody will practice OD and in case anybody found doing so, he/she will be fined Rs. 1000/- by Gram Panchayat. Collective action of PRI, CBOs, SO and Block officials resulted in attitudinal change of community people and first step of sanitation was achieved by Gram Panchayat i.e. ODF status. On 15th December 2007 resolution of ODF status was passed by GP.

School & Anganwadi Sanitation

GP functionaries believe that, if School children get motivated, they can act as change agent hence they focused on Schools and Anganwadis which come under GP. Sensitization camps were organized in schools and adequate toilets & urinals facility was ensured in each school. Anganwadi workers and helpers were also sensitized on the issues related to hygiene and sanitation of children. School teachers ensured that, health, hygiene and sanitation issues should be discussed during morning assembly.

Solid Waste Management

In 2008-09 Gram panchayat achieved the status of “Open Defecation Free Panchayat” but still there was no system for solid waste management. SLWM training programmes were organized for PRIs, block officials and other stakeholders at HIPA and DRDA level where they learned different techniques of solid waste management. In 2009 GP won Block level MVSSP award and Rs. 1 Lakh was given as reward money. Gram Sabha decided that dustbins should be provided at common places so that nobody through the garbage at open spaces. 18 dustbins were installed at different places in the GP. Once the dustbins filled with garbage, GP hire labour with the help of them garbage was disposed off (Dumped). Villagers mixed Bio-degradable waste with cow dung and use it as compost for agriculture/horticulture purpose.



Liquid Waste Management

Before the start of Sanitation Campaign, the waste water was run through the footpath and on road. During first phase three wards were covered to manage waste water and IHH were motivated to construct Soak pits for management of kitchen and bathroom waste water. Thick populated hamlets were connected with drain system where waste water collected in a common soak pit.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Block level MVSSP award in 2009-10.

NGP award in 2012.

Divisional level MVSSP award in 2012.



Neat and Clean Class Room at Gram Panchayat



Gram Panchayat Balh Bihal Development Block Bijhari, District Hamirpur

Brief about Gram Panchayat

Total Households	:	590
Total population	:	3323
Total Wards	:	7
BPL HH	:	81
Primary Schools	:	2
Middle School	:	2
Anganwadis	:	7
Mahila Mandals	:	7

Gram Panchayat comes under Development Block Bijhari of District Hamirpur and located 3 Km. from Block head quarter and 35 Km. from District HQ. Total population of GP is 3323 and 590 Households comes under the GP. Only 65% people of GP have their own toilets and rest of community members were practicing Open Defecation.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Gram Panchayat

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was launched in the GP on 16/09/2009 with organizing awareness camp at GP level wherein 150 people were present. The camp was headed by GP pradhan. A team of SEBPO, LSEO and Block coordinator facilitate the awareness camp and all the issues related to sanitation campaign were shared with the gathering. Some CLTS tools were also used by the team members, who motivated the community to stop open defecation practice. IPC sessions were also conducted by Anganwadi workers and Mahila Mandals. Left out Households were identified and motivated to construct their IHHL. Poor people were provided material and technical support resulted in coverage of all IHHL within three months only. On 16/12/2009 Gram Panchayat passed ODF resolution.

School & Anganwadi Sanitation

Sensitization camps were organized in schools and adequate toilets & urinals facility was ensured in each school by the PRIs. Anganwadi workers and helpers were also sensitized on the issues related to hygiene and sanitation of children. School teachers ensured that, health, hygiene and sanitation issues should be discussed during morning assembly.

Solid Waste Management



Awareness camps were organized to address the problem of solid waste and after that every Household asked to manage the waste at their own level. GP followed the simple and cost effective methods to handle Bio-degradable waste which include Vermin Composting and Composting. Around 40% of HH are having Vermin composting pits and rest are planning to construct composting pit. Local Kawadi Wala visit the GP after fifteen days and non biodegradable waste sold to him. The waste which cannot be sold or converted into compost (which is of very low quantity) dumped into pits.

Liquid Waste Management

During first phase two wards were covered to manage waste water and IHH were motivated to construct Soak pits for management of kitchen and bathroom waste water. Thick populated hamlets were connected with drain system where waste water collected in a common soak pit. At some places villagers are using waste water for kitchen gardening. In three wards small pits were constructed to collect cattle urine for further use of it as pesticide of fertilizer.



Involvement of Women in Sanitation Campaign



Sustainability of Sanitation

Gram Panchayat constituted Village level Sanitation committee followed by ward level committees and it is the responsibility of ward committees to maintain the sanitation status in their respective wards. In case anybody does not follow the instructions of ward committees the issue forwarded to village level committee for further solution. Village committee can impose fine to the offenders (like practicing OD, throwing garbage here and there).

ACHIEVEMENTS

NGP award in 2012.

Divisional level MVSSP award in 2012.

INNOVATION

Small pits to collect cattle urine, which are constructed in 3 wards, are one of the innovative work done by the community. People are using cattle urine as fertilizer and pesticide, further mixing it with water.

Good leaders led the community as a whole and achieved the goals. Gram Panchayat Pradhan proved it and with the active participation of community won Divisional level MVSSP award for year-2012



Gram Panchayat Dalchehra Development Block Bijhari, District Hamirpur

Brief about Gram Panchayat

Total Households	:	460
Total population	:	2215
Total Wards	:	5
BPL HH	:	55
Primary Schools	:	4
Middle School	:	2
Anganwadis	:	5
Mahila Mandals	:	7

Gram Panchayat comes under Development Block Bijhari of District Hamirpur and located 6 Km. from Block head quarter, 42 Km from District HQ & very near to the famous temple of Baba Balak Nath Ji. Total population of GP is 2215 and 460 Households comes under the GP. Initially Gram Panchayat was a part of Chakmoh GP and got separated in 1999. Before the start of Sanitation Campaign most of the villagers were practicing open defecation and toilet construction was not an issue of concern.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Gram Panchayat

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was launched in the GP on 5/09/2008 with organizing awareness camp at GP level wherein 140 people were present. The camp was headed by GP pradhan. A team of Block level officials and Block coordinator facilitated the awareness camp and all the issues related to sanitation campaign were shared with the gathering. Some CLTS tools were also used by the team members, who motivated the community to stop open defecation practice. IPC sessions were also conducted by Aanganwadi workers and Mahila Mandals. Left out Households were identified and motivated to construct their IHHL. Poor people were provided material and technical support resulted in coverage of all IHHL within two months only. On 6/11/2008 Gram Panchayat passed ODF resolution.

Awareness camps at Ward Level

During the GP level camp all the villagers fixed the date and time for ward level camps and accordingly block team and GP members sensitized the community about the sanitation campaign. During these camps different toilet technological



options were also shared with the villagers. After the completion of ward level camps, IPC sessions were organized by Anganwadi workers and block team members, results of individual interaction were very good and within two months all the households constructed their own toilets and start using them.

School & Anganwadi Sanitation

All the 6 schools were provided with adequate toilets and urinals facilities separate for boys and girls. An amount of Rs. 85,056 was spent by Gram Panchayat out of award money for the construction of school toilets including Rs. 25,000 on anganwadi toilets. Sensitization camps were organized in schools and Anganwadi workers and helpers were also sensitized on the issues related to hygiene and sanitation of children. School teachers ensured that, health, hygiene and sanitation issues should be discussed during morning assembly.

Solid Waste Management

Awareness camps were organized to address the problem of solid waste and after that every Household asked to manage the waste at their own level. GP followed the simple and cost effective methods to handle Bio-degradable waste which includes Vermin Composting and Composting. Around 75% of HH are having Vermin composting pits and rest are planning to construct composting pit. Local Kawadi Wala visit the GP on regular basis and non biodegradable waste sold to him. The waste which cannot be sold or converted into compost (which is of very low quantity) dumped into pits.

Liquid Waste Management

During first phase two wards were covered to manage waste water and IHH were motivated to construct Soak pits for management of kitchen and bathroom waste water. Thick populated hamlets were connected with drain system where waste water collected in a common soak pit. At some places villagers are using waste water for kitchen gardening. In four wards small pits were constructed to collect cattle urine for further use of it as pesticide or fertilizer.



ACHIEVEMENTS

Block level MVSSP 2009

District level MVSSP 2010

NGP award in 2010.

Divisional level MVSSP 2011.

State level MVSSP 2012.

INNOVATION

- ✚ Around 75% of household constructed their own vermin composting pits due to which agriculture production will surely increased in future.
- ✚ Proper utilization of award money doing activities like distribution of two dustbin to each HH, construction of IHHL for BPL families, construction of community sanitary toilet, expenditure on improving drainage system and organization of awareness camps.
- ✚ Small pits to collect cattle urine, is one of the innovative work done by the community. People are using cattle urine as fertilizer and pesticide, further mixing it with water.

Note: GP pradhan provided full support to GP Pradhan Bal Bihal in planning and implementing sanitation activities in the GP. Some innovative ideas of GP was taken by GP Bal Bihal and replicated in two wards on pilot basis.

Zeal, dedication and hard work are the basic instincts of a man on the basis of which his success and failure depends. Due to the dedication of GP pradhan and active involvement of community GP is on the top in respect of sanitation by winning State Level Award -2012.



GP Pradhan Receiving State Level Award-2012



Gram Panchayat Daroh **Development Block Sulah, District Kangra**

Brief about Gram Panchayat

Total Households	:	466
Total population	:	2682
Total Wards	:	7
Revenue Villages	:	13
BPL HH	:	97
Govt. Schools	:	2
Anganwadis	:	6
Mahila Mandals	:	6
PHC	:	1

Gram Panchayat comes under Development Block Sulah of District Kangra and located 10 Km. from Block head quarter, 30 Km from District HQ. Total population of GP is 2682 and 466 Households comes under the GP. Before the start of Sanitation Campaign most of the villagers were practicing open defecation and sanitation was not an issue of concern.

Profession of Villagers

Most of GP people are mainly dependent on Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, followed by cash crops like potato, green peanut and cabbage.

Sanitation Status of GP before 2007

Only 30% families were their own toilets and rest were practicing open defecation. People were not aware about the importance of toilet and personal hygiene due to which OD practice was not an issue of considered of GP people. In January 2007 five days workshop was organized at DRDA level where four members of development block learned the methods of CLTS approach.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in Gram Panchayat

In first step Village Water & Sanitation Committee was constituted and all the CBOs were motivated to provide their support for the successful implementation of campaign. Support organization was also engaged to implement IEC activities in the Gram Panchayat. With active involvement of BDO and other staff members sanitation campaign was launched in the GP on 1st April 2008.



Training and Capacity Building activities

Five days training on CLTS was organized by DRDA Kangra where BDO and four other members of block came to know the different techniques of community mobilization and behavior change. After that three days workshop was organized at Block level for motivators and Panchayat Secretary/Sahayaks. One day sensitization workshop was also organized for all the PRI members (including ward members) where all were motivated to contribute in sanitation campaign.

Identification of Targets and action plan

Time line & steps followed for achieving ODF status

Step	Time line	Name of Ward
1	1 April to 30 April 2008	Draoh 1
2	2 May to 30 June 2008	Draoh 2
3	3 July 31 August 2008	Gadiyada 1
4	4 September to 30 September 2008	Jalakh 2
5	1 October 30 to November 2008	Draoh 3
6	1 December 2008 to 26 January 2009	Jalakh 1 and Gadiyada 2

Ward wise targets were set and accordingly awareness camps were organized to motivate community. Apart from CLTS approach other methods like IPC, FGD and distribution of IEC material were ensured by the motivators and other staff. Masons of GP were sent to visit Sanitation Park Rait for learning different toilet techniques. The exposure visit of masons was very fruitful because people start constructing low cost toilets with the support of trained masons. Block development officer personally attended the ward level camps which was a motivating factor for the community. Other tools like Nukkad Natak, Rallies, Organization of Swachhta week and display of sanitation messages etc. were also used to mobilization/behavior change of community.



Monitoring and Follow up

- ❖ Monthly meetings of Gram Panchayat to review progress of Sanitation Campaign.
- ❖ Review of sanitation status during Gram Sabhas.
- ❖ Daily review of progress by Block Coordinator/SEBPO on telephone.
- ❖ Review of sanitation status by GP pradhan and ward members.
- ❖ Monitoring committees at ward level.

School and Anganwadi Sanitation

All the Schools and Anganwadis were ensured to provide toilet facility. All the schools have been provided with separate toilets and urinals for girls and boys. School children were involved in community mobilization activities. Anganwadi workers were involved to motivate the people for toilet construction and its regular use. School teachers ensured that sanitation and hygiene education be impart to all the children for sustainability of sanitation status.

Solid Waste Management

After achieving “Open Defecation Free status” Gram Panchayat started activities to handle solid waste. All the community people were sensitized about the management of House Hold Waste and demerits of plastic burning. Ward level meetings were organized to mobilize community and work together to address the problem of SLW in GP. Mahila Mandals and Gram Panchayat contributed a lot to make it possible, that all the villagers adopted healthy habits and solid liquid waste was disposed of scientifically. Solid waste was distributed in different categories and accordingly Bio-Degradable Waste was mixed with cow dung and converted into manure and Glass, Metal and Paper were collected by households and handed over to Garbage Collectors (Kavadi Blaa). Common dustbins were also installed at village level which were used for community for the disposal of waste.

Liquid Waste Management

People were sensitized and motivated to construct leach pit at house hold level to manage kitchen and bathroom waste water. In some villages common Soak pits were constructed and waste water put into these pits with the help of channelizing it through plastic pipes. At some places waste water used for irrigation purpose.



INNOVATIONS

Water Harvesting tanks in all Government buildings:

All government institutions of Gram Panchayat have constructed water storage tanks and water collected from roofs, stored in these tanks.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Divisional level MVSSP award in 2010-11.



GP functionaries & Mahila Mandals organizing awareness walk in the GP



FINDINGS

The major findings of the verification process are as under:

- ✚ People are realizing the importance of sanitation & ready to contribute for achieving 100% sanitation coverage in their respective villages.
- ✚ Motivational schemes like MVSSP, NGP, Mahila Mandal Protshan Yojna etc. are contributing a lot in achieving 100% sanitation coverage in the State.
- ✚ In GP Bhuria few IHHL constructed are not of safe technology, it seems that implementing agency did not worked on the issues of technology.
- ✚ Most of the GPs participating in the competition through wild card entry (Last three year's division level winners) were not prepared for the competition, which shows that sanitation sustainability could be a serious issue for future.
- ✚ Although all the GPs have Village Water and Sanitation Committees but most of them are on papers, they neither meet regularly nor monitor the water and sanitation issues.
- ✚ People are aware about the problems caused by insanitation, and willing construct toilets, but due to some practical like land, water scarcity, extreme poverty and desire to build a pricey toilets are some hindrance in achieving 100% toilets coverage in the state.
- ✚ At some extend School Sanitation Reward Scheme is beneficial for generating sanitation demand and to involve Children and teachers dew to which sanitation conditions of schools are now getting better.

BOTTLENECKS

MVSSP scheme is designed in a way that every GP could easily participate and made claim for this award although there are certain bottlenecks in the verification process and awareness level of stakeholders about the scheme. It seems that quality of verification process at lower level is not of good quality due to which sometime PRIs claims that GPs selected for award does not be worthy of taking this ward. Time line of the scheme could not followed strictly which is also a problem for qualitative verification of the scheme. Securitization of application at block level is not done properly resulting in huge number of ineligible GPs participate in the competition which is wastage of time and money both.



SUGGESTIONS

- During verification it has been observed that, still there are few households which are without toilet facility and are practicing Open Defecation. It shows that there are few lacunas in verification process at lower level which is an area of concern. During block, district and division level verification, GPs need to be verified on random basis by a separate team to check the authentication of process. The team should be comprised of state level officers/officials of RD and other line departments.
- In case during verification, GP found practicing OD the cost of verification process (incurred on the verification of that GP) needs to be borne by the concerned GP because it is very important to restrict those GPs which are making false claim for this prestigious award.
- Once GP apply under MVSSP, concerned Block level Officer/Official needs to verify that, whether claim made by GP is true or false and accordingly nomination could be forwarded to the verification team.
- Time line fixed in the scheme guideline needs to be followed strictly for intensive and fair verification of the entire applicant GPs.
- All the members of verification team need to be sensitized about the scheme and verification process. At least one day orientation workshop needs to be organized at each level to make team members familiar about the scheme, its objectives and verification process.
- The eligibility criteria for participation in this scheme need to be revised and other component like S&LWM and involvement of CBOs can be included. Eligibility criteria can be like this:
"GP Initiated S&LWM Projects, Ensured Involvement of CBOs and have already achieved ODF status is eligible to participate in State Reward Scheme (MVSSP) ".
- Marking criteria also need to be changed and involvement of CBOs and convergence with other schemes could be included. At least provision of 15 Marks needs to be made under these heads.
- During the verification it has been observed that, few GPs were not aware about the visit schedule of team. Prior intimation to each GP needs to be conveyed by the concerned district.



CONCLUSION

State Reward Scheme (MVSSP) is one of the best mean to motivate Panchayati Raj functionaries and govt. officials to work for sustainable sanitation in rural areas of the State. During verification it has been observed that Pachayats are keen to get this prestigious award and are highly motivated to achieve 100% sanitation status. Due to funds constrain under Solid & Liquid Waste Component GPs are unable to manage it properly, although some GPs have taken up the issues of liquid waste management at their own level but still scientific disposal of solid waste is a problematic area, which needs utmost consideration at present. All the GPs included in this report have shown good participation in sanitation campaign which shows that people are ready to adopt good sanitation habits but they really don't know what to do and how to do it. For better results in sanitation sector, NBA needs to be converge with other developmental schemes at grass root level implemented by Rural Development, I&PH, Health, Education, Agriculture and other departments. School and Anganwadi status is very good in all the GPs visited but Anganwadi toilets are not baby friendly and pans used are of very large in size and does not seems fit for children's use. At State level efforts are being made to involve schools in sanitation campaign but at grass root level still much needed to be done to involve children and teachers in this campaign. Awareness level of school children in respect of Sanitation and Hygiene is not up to the desired results of campaign and need separate programme to address the issues.

State level Winner for year 2012: Gram Panchayat Dalchehra, Bijhari Block, Hamirpur.





“स्वच्छता है ज़िन्दगी, स्वच्छता ही विकास।
गर राज्य में प्रथम आए, तो बन जाएगा इतिहास”

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