



Community Sanitation Complex

Another step towards clean India

- Significant proportion of Left-Over Beneficiaries, who do not have the resources to construct IHHL
- Land - a scarce resource in many densely populated villages
- Faculties are needed for migrant floating population as well in villages

With this backdrop Government prioritized CSCs in Rural settings

- Villages must endeavor to have at least one CSC which may cater to the sanitation needs of floating population migrant laborer's
- Priority shall be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, marginalized population
- The GP will decide upon a suitable location for construction of CSC that is easily accessible to all, having adequate water availability and where long-term O&M is ensured.
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Background and
existing Policy
Priority under
SBM Phase-II

Status in Uttar Pradesh

Total State Target: 97,640 CSCs

Construction work commenced for all CSCs

Geotagged: 26,377 CSCs which are ready to be handed over to the community

In UP, it is mandated that each revenue village will have one CSC constructed,



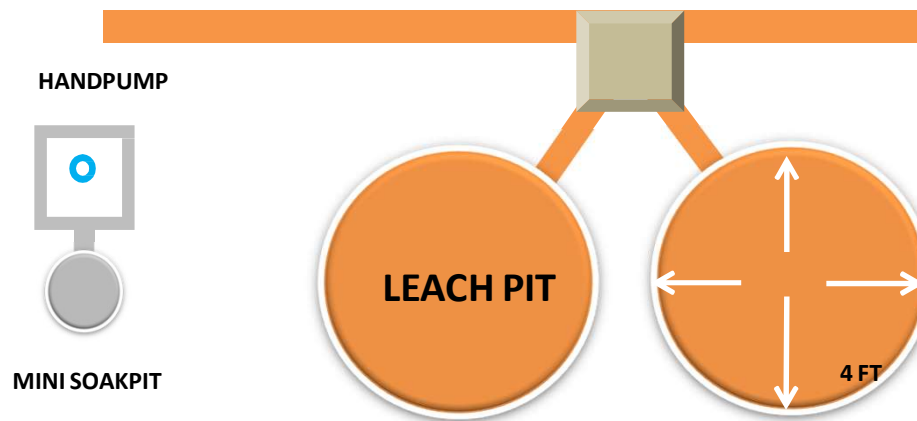
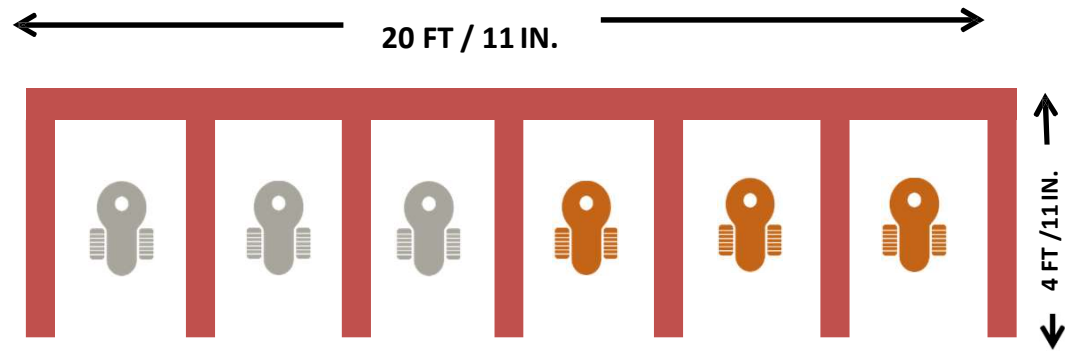
Status in Bihar

Community sanitation complexes have been prioritized *for maha-dalit* habitations with 4 CSC in each GP to be constructed.

In terms of completion status in Muzzafarpur and Samastipur 70% work on construction of CSC is completed. This means approx. 1064 CSC created in Samastipur, and approx. 980 CSC created in Muzzafarpur



The Layout of CSC Popularized in Bihar



Key provisions, and Design in UP

- Need based design – 3 different designs to cater specific need of gram Panchayat
- Priority to locations/villages with predominant SC/ST population and the areas/market places visited by migrant workers
- Provision of separate toilet for male and female ensuring privacy
- Ensuring availability of running water and provision of hand washing
- Making provision of path way to ensure easy access in all seasons
- Provision of ramp to ensure access of differently able people



Existing processes adopted by in both states



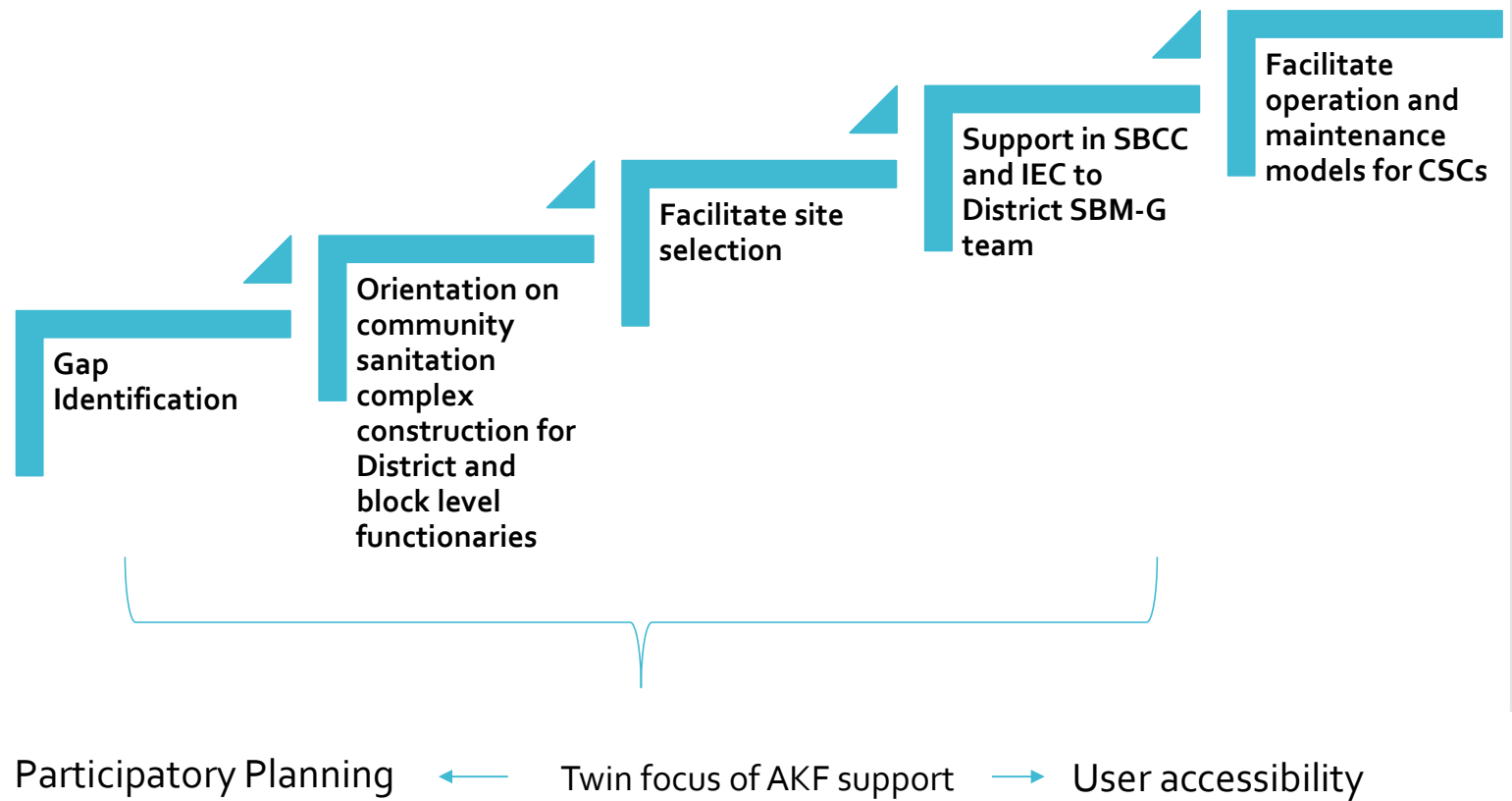
A multi-stage process to design, create and hand-over CTC

However lacunae exists

- Pandemic disrupted the process- Unavailability of material has affected the pace of construction
- In flood prone areas/districts it was difficult to transport construction material and complete work in time
- In few places, ensuring availability of land within the habitation was challenge, hence construction is being done in periphery of the village
- Entire process is very target oriented and construction focused
- Little attention to O&M and community processes



AKF's support in this process



Our support

- Supporting districts in prioritisation of SC/ST dominated population to expedite completion of construction
- Identification and orientation of locally available masons
- Regular visits- Supportive supervision, on site training and feed back to concerned officials
- Providing IEC materials/ content for wall writing – to promote behaviour related to sanitation and hygiene
- Facilitating involvement of community, local panchayats, CBOs
- Supporting district in listing, preparing batches for orientation of SHGs

Two distinct O&M Models being explored

- In Bihar, while it is mandated that maintenance and repair work is entrusted with the **Ward Implementation Management Committee**, AKF and partners have advocated for handover of the keys of specific units to families in-charge of their use and maintenance.
- In UP, AKF is supporting -SBM-G team with identification of user groups for maintenance of CSCs, and support with targeted SBCC Campaigns focussing on *responsible toilet use and regular maintenance*.
- District has also requested AKF to Support in recruitment and orientation of dedicated sanitation worker (Safai Karmi)
- The recent policy mandate of allocating funds from the 15th Finance Commission to Operation and Maintenance, will further help streamline the funding for O&M.

Opportunity- Way forward

Migrant laborer got opportunity of work in their villages;

Ensuring involvement of SHGs- SBM is Coordinating with NRLM, obtaining list of SHGs list – preparing batches to orient them about O&M

Provision of Soap Bank, incinerator , dedicated space for Hand washing will promote positive behaviors among community- CSC to be promoted as Hygiene Hub during COVID-19



Opportunity- Way forward

- Scope of increasing interdepartmental convergence- NRLM for engaging SHG, Jal Nigam for water supply, this will help in achieving other objectives of SBM-II
- Increasing involvement of swachhagrahis in ensuring use of CSCs and O&M
- Provision of O&M fund- to hire another sanitation worker and regular availability of consumables
- In the big villages/near to town- outsourcing of professional agency can be a good option for regular O&M





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