

COMMUNITY LED PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TOWARDS SUSTAINING ODF COMMUNITIES FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA: SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

STRATEGY SUMMARY

The Government of India defines an ODF community as one where:

- i) There is no visible shit (human excreta) in the open;
- ii) Everyone adopts safe sanitation disposing human excreta safely

It is important to insure that 'sustainability' is not confused or used interchangeable with 'ODF+'. The tendency seen in the state is also to declare the community ODF and then quickly move on to a list of activities claimed to be part of ODF+. The acute need at this juncture is to stabilize and streamline the efforts made to declare the GP ODF. The focus is going to be to fill in the gaps and sort issues like those of defunct toilets, missing toilets and new families, use of incorrect technology, lack of knowledge and implementation of appropriate O&M as per the technology.

Challenges/Issues towards Sustaining ODF in Rural Maharashtra

- » Families with defunct toilets (4%–6%)
- » Additional and leftover families without toilets (3%–5%)
- » Families using shared/community toilets (1%–2%)
- » 2%–3% families are destitute with no land
- » Limited access to alternative credit and finance

- » Complicated processes under NREGA & lack of 'skill' fund
- » 14th FC not better targeted with WASH related basic services and with varied capacity of GPs
- » CSR restricted on the fence with less priority in augmentation and retrofitting or O&M

- » 30% of the toilets are single pit and many are on-pit
- » 30% of the toilets are septic tanks without soak pit and no system of FSM
- » Slip back around 10%–15% due to water scarcity
- » Limited personal hygiene practices
- » Chances of bacteriological contamination with increased toilet density
- » 155 Census towns with limited WASH infrastructure and capacity

State ODF S Strategy

Key Dimensions Necessary Post ODF Sustainability at State Level

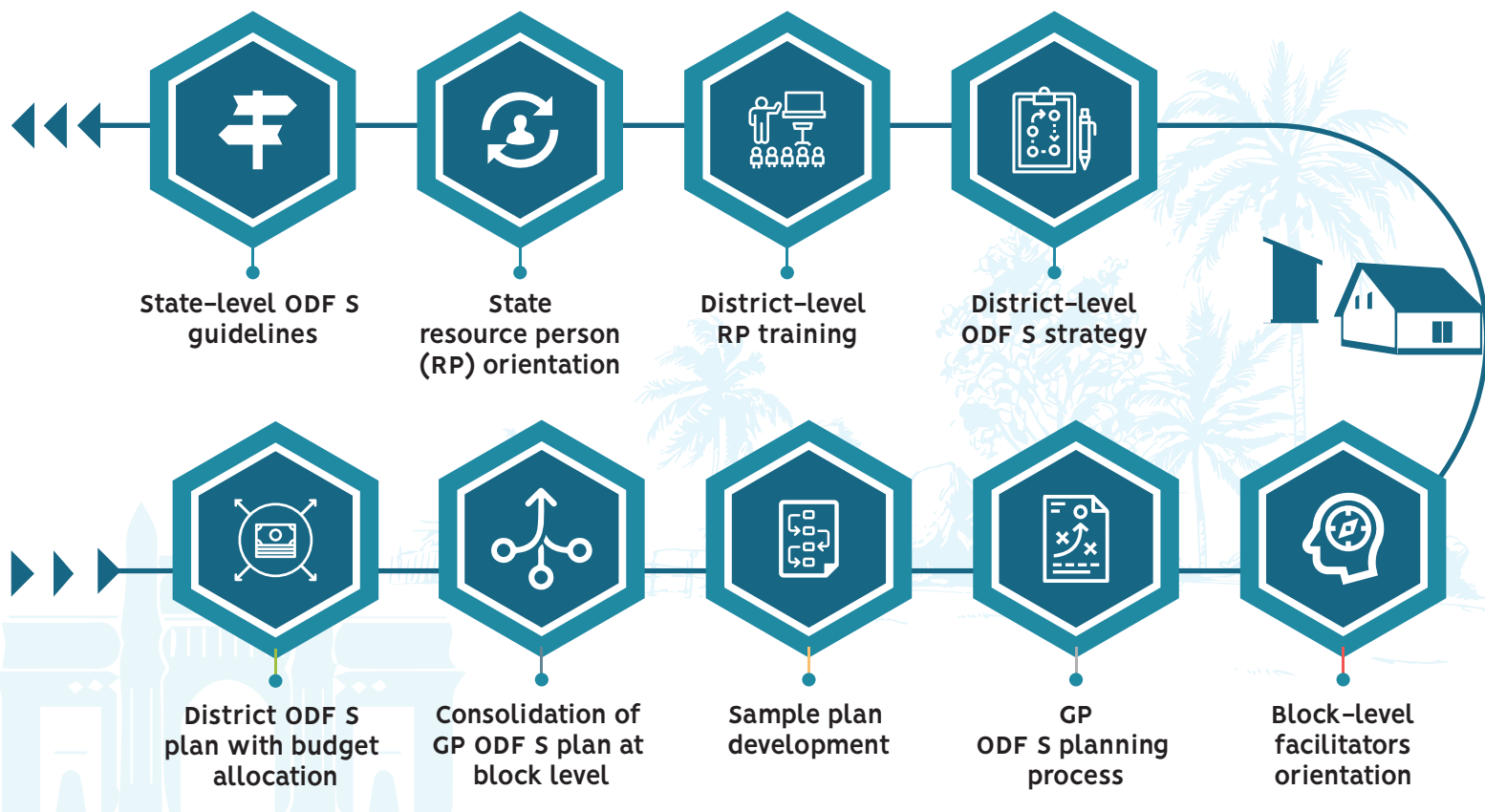
Enabling environment	Strengthen capacity and systems to enable all actors to contribute effectively
Accountability	Support transparency, monitoring and people's participation as anchors of good governance; effective Nigrani Samiti
Working inter-sectorally (Convergence)	WASH linking and contributing to education, health, nutrition and other outcomes, including WASH in institutions
Gender & Equity	Inclusion; gender and disability dimensions are needed to be considered
Leverage resources for WASH	Public and private financing for scaled-up, sustainable programmes
Strengthening local government	Regulation and incentivization

Components of Sustainability of Post ODF

ODF	Sustainability (Post ODF)	ODF Plus (ODF+)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eradication of OD ➤ Hand washing with soap ➤ Safe disposal of child excreta ➤ WASH in school, anganwadi, market places, panchayats, bus stands and health centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Repair of defunct toilets & provision for new HHs ➤ Toilet for leftover families ➤ 100% access to 100% ownership of IHHL ➤ O&M ➤ Technology ➤ Sustained usage & follow-up ➤ Ownership of GP ➤ Community monitoring in the form of Nigrani Samiti ➤ Leadership ➤ SBCC/IPC, behaviour change community mobilization, social norms, motivations ➤ Sanitation entrepreneurship ➤ Alternative financing systems mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SLRM ➤ MHM ➤ Water safety and security

Enabling Environment; Accountability; Funding; Convergence; Gender & Equity

State-level Implementation Cycle



District ODF S Planning Process

Strategy of District ODF S Plan

Preparation of village ODF S plans

Toilet construction and use

- Families not using toilets
- Additional and migrated families
- Institutional WASH facilities
- Repairing defunct toilets

Faecal sludge management

- On site management
- Desludging
- Transportation
- Treatment

Monitoring



Sustainable Sanitation

Maintenance and repairs

- Individual and institutional
- Finalization of services and listing of service providers
- Department of capable systems

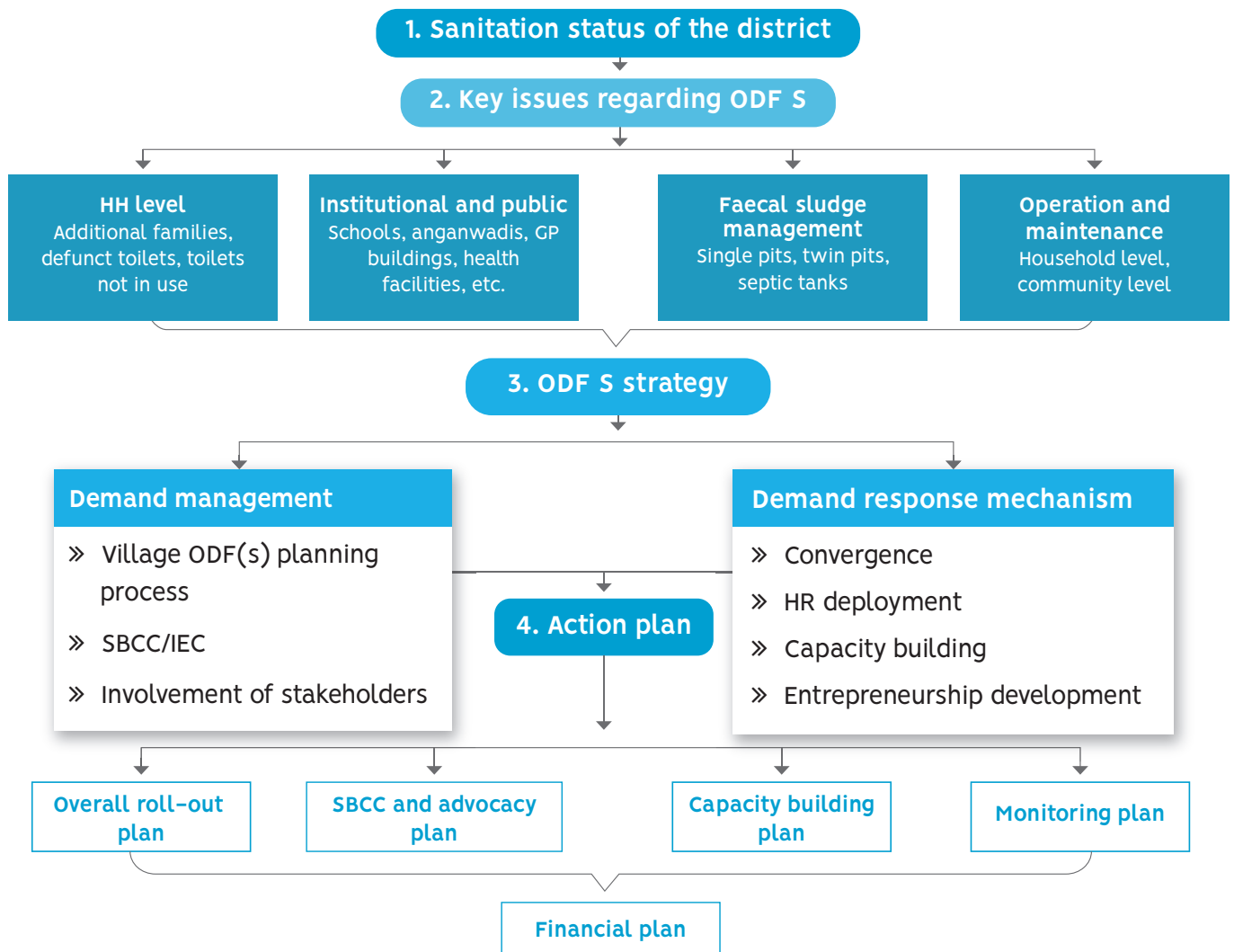
Personal hygiene

- Safe disposal of child faeces
- Hand washing with soap
- Water safety security

SBCC

Convergence of Government schemes

Structure of District ODF S Plan



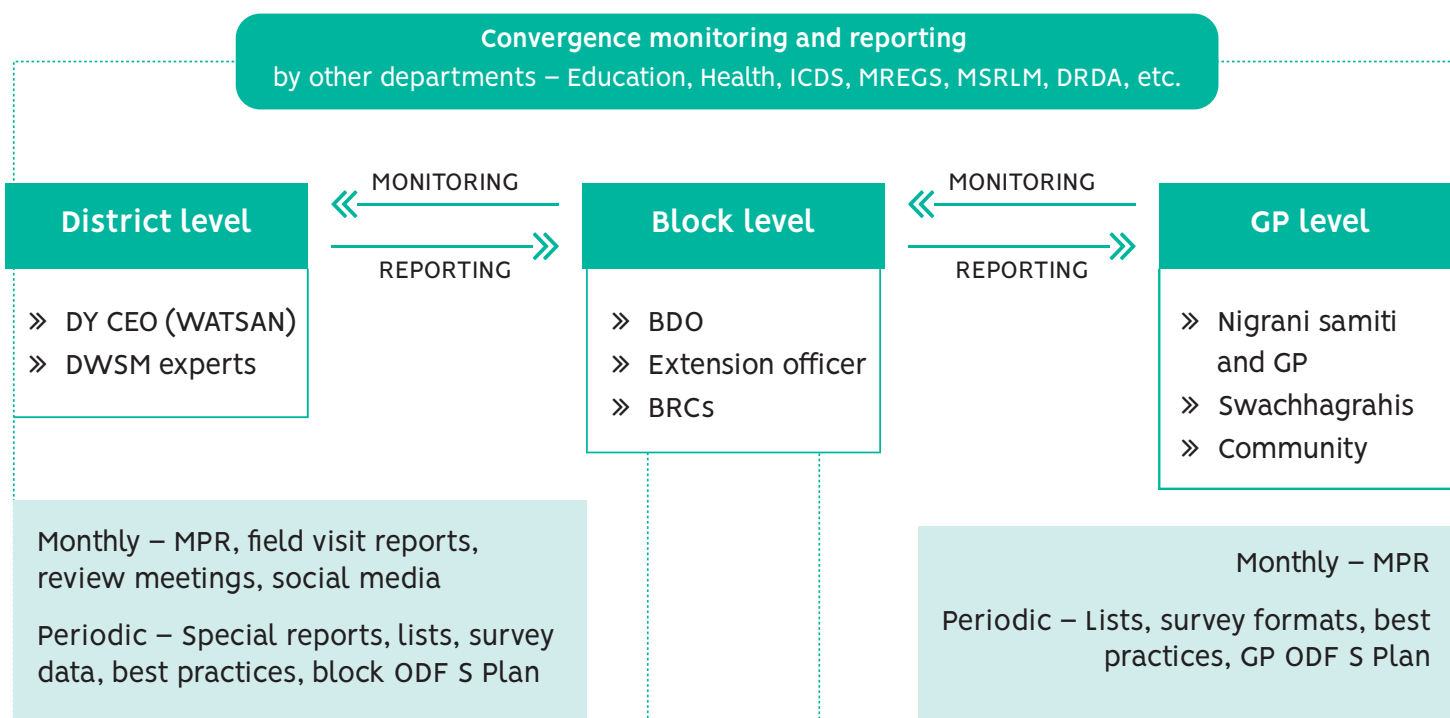
Behavioural Change Goals of ODF District

Declared District: Behaviour Change Goals

Agreement on the fact that open defecation had harmful implications for all: Moving towards
A NEW SOCIAL NORM



Monitoring Mechanism of District ODF Plan



District Financial Plan Template

Activity	Unit	Unit cost (Rs.)	Total (Lakh Rs.)	Remarks (Lakh Rs.)
Toilet construction, repairs and retrofitting				
› IHHL construction for additional and leftover families				Own Fund, SBM, MREGS, VEDC, etc.
› Repairs of defunct				SBM, MREGS, VEDC, CSR, District Own Fund
› Community sanitary complexes for additional families with space constraints, market places and religious places				SBM, Market Contribution, Temple Trust Contribution & CSR
sub-total				
IEC SBCC and advocacy				
› Wall writing				SBM, SSA & NHM
› Street plays				SBM
› Melas organized				SBM
› Hoardings and banners				SBM & NHM
› Picture frames– photo album, short films, videos				SBM
› Exhibition				SBM & NHM

Activity	Unit	Unit cost (Rs.)	Total (Lakh Rs.)	Remarks (Lakh Rs.)
› Radio spots				SBM
› TV spots				SBM
› Audio visual publicity				SBM
› Awareness cum inaugural workshop				SBM
› Inter-personal communication – mobile vans				SBM & NHM
› Distribution of IEC materials				SBM
› Swachhata Rath				SBM
› IEC equipment (Audio system)				SBM
› IEC spent for private institutions				SBM
› Other – (exposure visits, jingle creation, KRC payment, newspaper advertisement, electronic media advertisement, competitions)				SBM
Sub-total				
Capacity building				
› Swachhagrahi				SBM
› ANM/Anganwadi workers				SBM & NHM
› Students				SBM
› Teachers				SBM & SSA
› District & block-level officers				SBM
› SHG				SBM & MSRLM
› Jalsurashak				SBM
› Motivator				SBM
› PRI members				SBM
› VWSC members				SBM
› Nigrani Samiti				SBM
Sub-total				
GRAND TOTAL				

GP-level ODF S Planning

If ODF movement was driven by CEO or DM, the success of ODF S remains with Gram Panchayat.

Why Gram Panchayat-level ODF S Plans?



- › Remove gaps between expected and actual sanitation status
- › Attain health and economic benefit of investments made towards developing sanitation infrastructure
- › Transfer the ownership and accountability of sanitation to local community and village institutions
- › Develop convergent approach among flagship programmes to optimize use of resources
- › Shifting of social norms to have sustained sanitation behaviour
- › Increase involvement of community in institutional and community sanitation

Three Stages of Gram Panchayat level ODF S Planning Process

Pre Planning Process

Planning Process

Post Planning Process

STAGE

01



Pre planning activities to ensure community participation and develop local resource group to develop Gram Panchayat ODF S plan

1. Preliminary meeting at Gram Panchayat
2. Selection of Facilitating Group
3. Orientation of Facilitating Group
4. Collection of essential secondary data

STAGE

02



Assessment

Assessment of sanitation status at household, institutional and community levels

Consolidation

Consolidation of data received through household, institutional and community sanitation status assessment

Task identification

Identification of tasks to be undertaken at household, institutional and community levels according to requirements to achieve sustainable sanitation

Resource mapping

Mapping of resources including household contribution, GP funds, FC grants, flagship programme grants and community contribution to understand resources available at different levels and scope for convergence

Development of plan

(Including costing and resource for each component)

- » Infrastructure augmentation plan at household, institutional and community levels
- » Behaviour change communication plan for household, institutional and community levels
- » Capacity building plan for household, institutional and community levels
- » Community monitoring plan

STAGE

03



Institutional arrangements for community monitoring and behaviour change communication

Reorganizing and confirming Swachhagrahis and Nigrani Samiti

Handing over ODF S plan to Gram Panchayat

- » Approval of Gram Panchayat
- » Dissemination at Gram Sabha
- » Sharing with block SBM cell

Local Resource Group	Who Can Be	How Many	Orientation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local resource group is a key element of the entire process Success of ODF S depend on the quality of local resource group and their involvement Proper orientation of local resource group is very crucial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any villager can be a member of local resource group having commitment, time and understanding of village demography Women members, youths are preferred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be two member teams for each 20 households Additional two teams of two members for institutional assessment based on number of institutions One team of two members for community-level assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of sanitation What is sustainable sanitation? What is ODF S plan? Various formats Assessment techniques Question and answers

Roles and Responsibilities

District SBM Cell	Block SBM Cell	GP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient block teams on GP ODF S planning process Develop block-wise ODF S team Necessary instructions from district for participation of flagship programme functionaries Facilitate process and support consolidation of block plans Plan and organize SBCC and capacity building activities as stated in the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orient GP teams on ODF S process Develop GP-wise ODF S team Necessary instructions from block for participation of flagship programme functionaries Facilitate GP-level process and consolidation of GP plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize local resource group Mobilize logistics Ensure presence of all government functionaries and FLWs from GP Mobilize funds Approve the plan with the involvement of Swachhagrahi and Nigrani Samiti

NOT TO MISS	Preliminary meeting	Two days prior to actual process with participation of GP members, Government functionaries and CBOs
	Local resource group	Selection and orientation on the day of preliminary meeting
	Informed participation	Panchayat members, GP-level committee members, local government functionaries and block coordinators
	Administrative process	Approval by GP, sharing with block and implementation