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EDITORIAL

Alike other parts of the country Uttarakhand also has a rich tradition of extension of remarkable achievements done in any field through man-media and other form of communication. It helps other to get induction and motivation for replicating the goodness as per the relevance of the event/ phenomenon for their own set of local conditions.

Swajal Samachar fourth composite edition is forwarded with a view to disseminate the experiments and experiences done by Rural Communities particularly in the field of Water Supply, Sanitation Drinking Water Quality, Water Conservation and for empowering Panchayati Raj Institution at villages and Grass Root Levels. Comments of external visitors and expert are also incorporated in the Patrika for giving an overview and outlook of outside world toward SWAp works.

You are cordially invited to be part of this idea sharing form by sending your comments to us.

Editorial Board



Address of Honorable Minister-Drinking Water Uttarakhand, at Seminar on Vision for Open Defecation Free India on 28th October, 2010

Keeping in view the commitment of Government of India towards the Millennium Development Goal and the Vision of making India, Open Defecation Free, to scale up the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and to develop a work plan strategy for strengthening and to Re-launch the program in Mission mode, on this special occasion I convey my gratitude on behalf of Government of Uttarakhand to everybody present in this august gathering. I am confident that the decisions taken in this conference will accelerate the pace of development in the rural areas of our State and the Country.

Sir! The Total Sanitation Campaign was launched in the year 1999 by Government of India with the objective to improve the life of rural people and to provide dignity to women. The program has given emphasis on creating awareness through intensive Information, Education & Communication (IEC) campaign for attitudinal and behavioural changes for relevant hygiene practices and to create demand for sanitation facilities. The sanitation program is completely a community based initiative.

Under the Total Sanitation Campaign, in the first phase Government of India approved 07 districts (Haridwar, Pauri, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Rudrapur, Bageshwar & Nainital) in the year 2003-04, and in the year 2004-05, 06 districts of Uttarakhand (Chamoli, Dehradun, Almora, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar and Pithoragarh).

The effective implementation of TSC in the State was started in the year 2003-04. The Project Management Unit, Swajal was assigned as the nodal agency by Government of Uttarakhand for the successful implementation of TSC in the State. The total project outlay for this campaign is ₹ 140.10 crore, out of which Centre Share is ₹ 94.61 crore, State Share is ₹ 32.38 crore and Beneficiary Share is ₹ 13.11 crore.

In the rural areas of the state, under TSC individual household toilets, School toilets / Anganwadi toilets, Community Sanitary Complexes are being constructed to change the habit of open defecation in rural communities, suitable structures are being constructed for the safe disposal of Solid & Liquid Waste Management.

I would like to inform you all that in the beginning sanitation coverage in the State was 21% and now it has grown up to 74%. It depicts that the rural masses are now well aware of Sanitation. In the rural area of the State, the total target of individual household toilets was 8,86,301 out of which 4,94,298 toilets, target for School latrines was 3925 out of which 2570 latrines and target for Anganwadi toilets was 1601 out of which 299 child friendly toilets have been constructed in the Anganwadi centers upto September, 2010.



**Hon. Minister, Drinking Water,
Uttarakhand with Principal Secretary,
Drinking Water & Director,
Swajal in Seminar**



Sir! In this conference I would like to draw kind attention of Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of India on the major issues which are affecting implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign in the Uttarakhand.

Identifying Gaps Under TSC

1. Due to the typical geographical condition of the State additional demand generated due to Seasonal Migration of villages (Appx. 7000 Households) in Distt. Pithoragarh, Block Munsiyari & Dharchula. Distt. Chamoli, Block Joshimath Distt. Uttarkashi, Block Naugaon, Bhatwari & Dunda, Distt. Dehradun, Block Doiwala, Chakrata & Kalsi (including Nomadic Household). Due to these Seasonal Migrating communities, the progress of program is being affected because there is no alternate arrangement for construction of toilets. Therefore, additional provisions are required for alternative arrangement.
2. Uttarakhand is a religious and tourist destination, due to this throughout the year pilgrim, tourist & construction labour influx creates pressure on existing sanitation infrastructure which cannot be addressed due to unavailability of land, water and community contribution. Therefore, additional provision under this component should be done .
3. Uttarakhand State, being a difficult hilly region, natural calamities (Cloud Burst, landslide & forest fire) occurs frequently. Therefore, there is a need of additional funds provision to meet out the damages caused due to natural calamities.
4. Increase in number of uncovered households after baseline survey.
5. No incentive for the relatively poor households which are presently categorized as Above Poverty Line (APL). Therefore, provision of incentive to these APL families has to be done.
6. Coverage of Schools and Anganwadis which are yet to be covered by adequate water supply coverage.
7. Lack of adequate sanitary facilities in non governmental schools. If the State has to be made Open Defecation Free then provision of revolving funds for these non governmental schools has to be done.
8. Lack of workable modalities for Anganwadis in private buildings therefore, ICDS should ensure establishing Anganwadis in the buildings with Toilet facility.
9. Uttarakhand being a hilly State, most of the households are scattered, therefore provision of 10% funds under Solid and Liquid Waste Management is insufficient. Inadequate funds for Solid & Liquid Waste Management makes existing provisions undoable. There is a need to raise the provision under this component upto 25% of project cost. More than 2 crore tourists visit the State round the year, due to this, safe disposal of garbage becomes a problem, so there is a need to think about this issue on a priority basis.



Sir! I would like to draw your attention on the major efforts done by the state to boost the Total Sanitation Campaign in the State, -

Innovations

1. State Government has made the provision to provide additional incentive to BPL families i.e Rs. 800 for hilly region & Rs. 500 for plain region.
2. Focused efforts for Rural Sanitation by emphasis on creation of centre of excellence at Headquarter Gram Panchayat of each Nyaya Panchayat through State led Atal Adarsh Gram Yojana to be completed by March, 2011.
3. Due emphasis and special efforts on providing sanitation coverage to SC/ST dominated villages through Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Gram Uththan Yojana by March 2011.
4. Program is being implemented in integrated manner through coordination of concerned line departments like ICDS, Health, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Watershed, Education, Jal Nigam, Jal Sansthan and Ajeevika Pariyojana.
5. Uniform Policy Frame Work for WATSAN Sector involving user communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions (Gram Panchayats) as implementers.
6. Chief Development Officers (CDOs) of the District as chairman of District Water & Sanitation Committee (DWSC) have been assigned the responsibilities of implementation and monitoring.
7. For any new investment in rural drinking water sector, it has been made mandatory to carryout and complete sanitary works along with water supply schemes construction. The water supply schemes will be treated completed after providing adequate sanitary facilities to the population targeted.
8. Communities have been trained in use of SARAR Tool (Self Esteem, Associative Strength, Resourcefulness, Action Plan and Responsibility, which is a bunch of Participatory Techniques) for micro planning, community sensitization & behavioral change.
9. Healthy Home Survey methodology adopted for individual, domestic and environmental sanitation at village level.
10. Clean-up campaign is being conducted in 1189 villages on quarterly basis to inculcate the habit of community preparedness in the villages for behavioral change regarding environmental sanitation.
11. Under Information, Education & Communication (IEC)-
 - Regular messages being disseminated through newspapers and magazines to different stakeholders of Rural Sanitation.
 - Direct communication with Chairman of District Panchayat, Block Pramukh, Gram Pradhans through Letters by Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Minister, DDWS of the State.
 - Road Show through IEC Van for dissemination of messages relating to improved health benefits through sanitation coverage.
 - Observation Study Tour (OST) being carried out within State (to Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awarded Gram Panchayats) and out side to Maharashtra, West Bengal, Jharkhand & Kerala states for Panchayat & District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM) representatives.



- Broadcasting of Audio Visual messages through Radio Jingles, Documentary Films on Doordarshan and Scrolling messages on local TV channels are being carried out time to time.
- Extensive use of outdoor IEC campaign through Folk Media- Nukkad Natak, Puppet Shows and Exhibition Stalls in Traditional Fairs.
- For mobilizing students as agent of change, 284 events were organized like - School Children Rallies & Quiz contests.

Sir! I would like to draw your attention on the strategy adopted by our state for the sustainability of coverage achieved so far-

Sustainability of Coverage Achieved

1. Formation and Capacity Building of 1189 Users Water Supply and Sub Committee (UWSSCs) headed by Gram Pradhan for ensuring the surveillance and sustainability of village WATSAN infrastructure created.
2. UWSSCs have done mandatory provision in their bye-laws to discard the habit of Open Defecation and Gram Panchayats are giving emphasis on its enforcement by above rules.
3. Through training and capacity building we have ensured the functionality of District Water & Sanitation Committee (DWSC) Chaired by CDO and District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM) headed by the Chairman Zila Panchayat.
4. We are publishing Quarterly Bi-lingual Newsletter named Swajal Samachar to open communication with common masses and get direct feedback from them.
5. Sanitation and Rural Water Quality Surveillance has been integrated in the state thus till date 1150 Field Test Kits and 3500 H₂S vials has been supplied to ascertain bacteriological contamination and other contaminations at village level. So far we have trained 21554 Grass Root Level workers for ensuring community level surveillance.
6. To ensure the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, due emphasis has been given to capacity building of villagers and other stakeholders thus 232 NGOs, 609 SHGs, 1189 Panchayat representatives have been trained till date.
7. Being a hill State, it was tough to ensure the supply chain thus we have mobilized shopkeepers of local village markets to keep sanitary ancillaries, such as Rural Pans, P- traps, PVC pipe etc. in their shops.
8. Our Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) has trained 1633 village level masons and scheme maintenance workers for upkeep of infrastructure created as water supply scheme and sanitation ancillaries in the villages.



Sir! to achieve the set targets with in the stipulated time frame our State is working in a systematic planned manner.

1. The balance target of 4.01 lac individual house hold latrines has been segregated and partly shared with all the concerned departments such as ICDS, Health, RD, Panchayati Raj, Watershed, Education, Jal Nigam, Jal Sansthan, Ajeevika Pariyojana for balance period of FY 2010-11 and for the year 2011-12.
2. Balance targets of School and Anganwadi sanitation coverage has also been allocated to Education Dept. & ICDS.
3. CDOs as Chairman of DWSC have been given the responsibility for effective execution and monitoring at district level.
4. Regular monthly review of program implementation at the highest level at State level and the District.



Shri Prakash Pant, Hon. Minister,
Drinking Water in conversation
with Hon. Minister, Rural Development
& Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India

My suggestions are-

1. Government of India should consider the State's demand of additional funds for the communities practicing seasonal migration.
2. The mandatory provision of community contribution for construction of sanitary facilities created for the pilgrims & the tourists should be relaxed.
3. As per my view the provision of ₹ 1500 for individual toilet in plain area and ₹ 2000 for hilly areas should be revised by a minimum of ₹ 1500 so that the indicative cost should reach up to ₹ 5000/- then it will be more feasible for the people.

Sir, finally I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj and other distinguished guests and people associated with the program. I am fully confident that the decisions that will be taken in the light of today's Conference would lead to acceleration of coverage and sustainability in the sanitation sector in the Country.

Thank you, Jai Hind, Jai Uttarakhand !

Complied by:

Shri. R.S. Bhandari, Community Development Specialist
Shri. Arun Kumar Dass, DEO, Social Development Unit
PMU-Swajal



Sector Programme: An Eco-friendly Approach

Natural resources offer the services that sustain our lives and are crucial for economic development and human well-being. Uttarakhand is well known for rich natural resources and water is one of them. Harsh topographic conditions and managerial problems are causing chronic shortage of drinking water in some pockets of the state particularly in the rural areas of Uttarakhand. Sector Project is being implemented in the state as per the guidelines given in 73rd Constitutional amendment in the Indian Constitution, which directs the executives to ensure the involvement of local self governments in the planning, implementation and transferring the responsibility of complete operation and maintenance of water supply schemes to PRIs.



Contour Trenching to prevent Soil Erosion & for Conservation of water

Under sector programme, we are ensuring that User Water & Sanitation Sub-committee (UWSSC) will try to mobilize beneficiaries to use alternative energy sources/ energy saving devices for the workers who are engaged in the construction of water supply scheme in order to minimize the ecological damage during the construction activities. In all our schemes attempts have been made to restrict the falling of even a single tree. Moreover we are also assisting for gap filling plantation in Catchment Areas. We are laying the pipe line that involves excavating a trench of 0.60 mt. widths and an approximate depth of 02 feet. Although these excavation activities has no significant impact on the ecological processes of the area but it has a great risk of erosion of excavated soil due to wind and rain water. Thus, to minimize this risk we are strictly avoiding the excavation work during the monsoon season and ensuring to complete the earth work prior to rainy season. We are also arranging the grass banding along with pipeline alignment zone to minimize the topsoil loss wherever necessary.

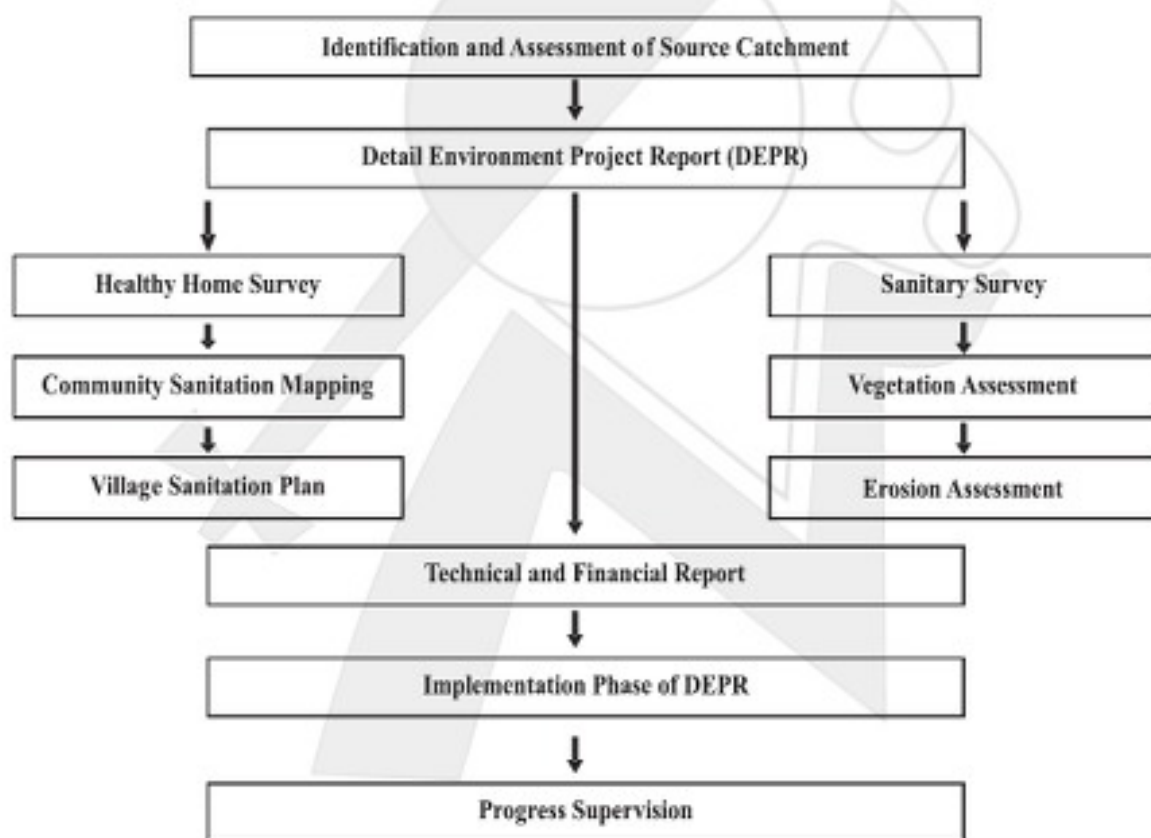
One of the possible adverse impacts of water supply scheme is anticipated to be the impact on downstream ecosystem and downstream human settlements. In this regard, whenever we are tapping any water source it must be taken into consideration that uphill villages are not fed by the same source. We also ensure that 20% of water will be left out in order to maintain downstream ecology and environmental flow. One of the basic problems in hilly areas is disposal of solid and liquid waste generally uphill villages drain/ dumping the Solid and Liquid Waste in natural slopes. These wastes may contaminate the downhill areas and even the subsoil. Therefore, the wastes of uphill villages must be discharged / managed properly so that it do not contaminate the stream. The project is aware about this aspect and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) practices have been reinforced through awareness as well as demonstration of cost effective SLWM measures such garbage pit, soakage pit, compost pit, sullage drains etc., in the village are used. For this component, resources are available under Government of India funded Total Sanitation Campaign.



Although proposed alignment of the main trunk line does not encroach or pollute any water bodies in the rural areas, however bacteriological contamination may pose a threat to the sub project area. We adopt one source collection point, Roughening Filter/ Slow Sand Filter and a clear water reservoir storage tank in each scheme. Open defecation is a common practice in the rural area of Uttarakhand and the run-off carries most of the solid and liquid residues posing water quality risk. We practiced some mechanical structure i.e. Retaining Walls, Check Dams, Vegetative Measures etc. to ensure that no solid and liquid wastes affect the project.

Environment Management Framework (EMF)

Before implementing any water supply scheme we follow the Environment Codes of practices (ECOPs) with several activities and the following stages explore the road map for an effective sub-project based Environment Management Framework.



For an effective source-centered catchment area treatment and the healthy village environment, we are stepping forward with the delineation and assessment of water source catchment. Basically, we are exploring a source-centered catchment area in this action. After demarcating the catchment area, transect based assessment is carrying out for vegetation and erosion risk Sanitary Survey assessment. Beside catchment area treatment, we also exploring the sanitation status of the village through Healthy Home Survey and Sanitation Mapping a detail sanitation survey are also carrying out to evaluate i.e. solid-waste and liquid-waste disposal status, status of household and community toilets and people attitude towards environment and sanitation.



Environmental Risk Management

In order to manage the water supply and sanitation project there are many factors which need to be addressed the various management measures adopted have been mentioned below.

Table: Diagnosing of different Environment Risks and their Management

S.No.	Environmental risk diagnosed	Tool used for assessment	Management proposal adopted
1.	Receding discharge of water sources	Past history and consultation with user group through Time Line Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-catchment area treatment through vegetative work • Preventing water wastage • Strengthened alternative sources • Advocacy to reduce fuel and fodder dependency from the area
2.	Natural calamities like landslides, Flash Floods, Cloud Burst and Earthquakes	Site verification & Erosion assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-catchment area treatment through vegetative & mechanical work • Advocacy to reduce fuel and fodder dependency from the area
3.	Awareness regarding water quality and environmental sanitation	Consultation with user group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of water quality analysis through Field Testing Kits • Awareness creation programme i.e. health and LPG camp • Organize frequent visit to spread awareness using tools like SARAR.
4.	Sanitation Coverage	Direct inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize frequent visit to spread awareness about cost-effective IHHL. • Construction of low cost toilet demos. • Organize innovative approaches like Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Healthy Home Surveys.
5.	Absence of the proper waste management	Site verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper training regarding use of compost and garbage pits • Provide technology regarding cost-effective compost and garbage pits.

With this we are moving ahead towards creating a clean, green and healthy village environment



Environmental Risk Management

In order to manage the water supply and sanitation project there are many factors which need to be addressed the various management measures adopted have been mentioned below.

Activities regarding the environmental issue i.e. dissemination of educational and documentary films, cultural activities, school quizzes and folk media etc.

We conclude that

The present intervention in RWSES sector will not only help in mitigating the water shortage issue but also help in upgrading the living standard of village through improvement in sanitation coverage. It has been assessed that provision of water and sanitation facilities at door steps of villagers will save at least 3-6 hrs of a woman daily, the ultimate work force of Rural Uttarakhand, which they used to spend in fetching water from distance water sources in hilly terrain. This time in turn could be utilized in other livelihood activities. This approach has a great possibility not only for the present management of the water resources, but also making a sound track for future in an eco-friendly way. Thus, we can say that these green schemes will be the role model/ milestone in the field of RWSES sector.



Plantation to conserve water

Mr. Sunil Bhatt
(Environment Specialist)
DPMU, Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal)



Uttarakhand State marching towards “Total Sanitation”

Total Sanitation Campaign, which is commonly known as TSC, is a community based and demand driven program, sponsored by Government of India. The prime objective of this program is to eliminate open defecation in rural areas by promoting the construction & use of sanitary units through by motivating rural community through IEC activities. IEC activities are the integral part of the program, which includes different activities like wall writing, display of posters, dramas & folk media performances, printing of News items in News Papers, Radio and TV broadcasting, informative workshops and exposure visit to the different stakeholders etc. These activities are practiced and used as a medium in order to aware and change the mind set of rural community. For the long term sustainability and benefit of this program, willingness and acceptance of rural masses is necessary, which again requires a vital role of IEC activities. Once community is motivated the demand for toilet construction will be generated automatically.



Achievement of House hold Toilets in Village

Once the demand is generated at village level then the district authorities play their role by providing region specific low cost technical options, imparting training to local masons on suitable technologies and developing the supply chain for non local material for the technological options chosen by the rural beneficiaries. Along with the construction activities, the Hygiene and Environmental Awareness (HESA) related training is also imparted to students, women and other opinion makers of the society. Once the toilets are constructed and being used regularly by the beneficiaries then comes the financial incentive to BPL families ₹ 3500/- per family in hilly areas and ₹ 2700/- per family in plain areas. The amount of incentives is routed through Gram Panchayat account so that the beneficiary have a sense of obligation to its Gram Panchayat and if the usage of the toilet unit discontinued then panchayat may pose some degree of social or financial sanction against that particular family.

In the year 2004-05 GoI released funds to most of the districts for implantation of Total Sanitation Campaign. Despite having skeleton staff of Swajal (State level nodal agency for the program) for difficult hilly zones of the state the program made a remarkable progress in the short span of four years (up to May 2101); by attaining the construction of total 4,64,066 individual household latrines, 2448 school toilets for boys and girls, 298 Anganwadi sanitary units and 64 community toilets.

To promote Total Sanitation Campaign in the rural areas, Government of India had promoted a healthy competition among the Gram Panachayats i.e “NIRMAL GRAM PURASKAR”. Gram Panchayats having 100 % Open Defecation Free (ODF) status become eligible for this prestigious honor and award. Under this award, cash incentive, certificate and a Memento is provided by Governor of the state on behalf of His Excellency the President of India. Till now total 462 GPs of Uttarakhand has been awarded with this prestigious award.

**Mr. R.S. Bhandari (CDS) &
Mr. Arun Kumar Dass, (DEO), PMU**



School Sanitation

.....Way to accelerate sanitation Coverage

School after the family, has a vital role to play for the cognitive and creative development of Children. School is a social institution and stimulates learning environment and positive change. Also it is an important platform to address the health and hygiene issues of children. If the children does not get the basic knowledge, attitude and habit of good hygiene or cannot practice them, their education is neither complete nor effective.

The provision of safe water and sanitation facilities in school is a first step towards a healthy psychical learning environment benefitting both learning and health. In school, hygiene education aims to promote those practices that would be helpful to prevent water and sanitation related diseases as well as encourage healthy behavior in future generations of adults.

School Sanitation is also a non-negotiable component for panchayats to be eligible for Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

Some facts:

- On an average 30 Million People in rural areas suffer from sanitation related diseases.
- Five of the 10 top killer diseases of children aged 1-4 in rural areas are related to water and sanitation. (Source- Central Bureau of Wealth Intelligence- MOHFW)
- About 3 to 4 Lakhs children die of diarrhea annually almost 1000 every day.
- Typhoid, dysentery, gastroenteritis, Jaundice and Malaria Claim the lives of over a fifth of children aged 1-14 in rural area.
- High drop out rate, particularly among girls, only 34 percent of the girls and 49 percent of the boys complete school education

Source- National Family Health Survey-3

- There are 7.66 Lakhs Primary and Upper Primary rural school, of which 76.9 percent Urinals and 29.5 percent have lavatory facilities.
- Out of 7.55 Lakhs school which have girls' student as well, only 35 percent have separate urinal and 28.9 percent have lavatory facilities for girls.

Source- 7th National School Survey-3

School sanitation is an important component of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which aims to provide sanitation facilities for school and there by changing the behavior of children at a young age. Functional sanitation and water facilities are now recognized as an integral part of the "Total sanitation campaign (TSC) and the Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA). The national umbrella programme for school education, are increasingly focusing on improving school environment and influencing hygiene behavior of student. TSC and SSA are working in convergence to provide water and sanitation facilities to schools.

Children are more receptive to new ideas and school/ Aganwadis are appropriate institutions for changing the behavior, mind set and habits of children thereby making them adopt the habits of using lavatory rather than open defecation through motivation and education. The experience gained by children through use of toilets in school and sanitation education imparted by teacher would reach home and would also influence parents to adopt good sanitary habits.



TSC Provision

Construction of Toilets for all types of Government school i.e. Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary and Aganwadis .

1. Emphasis should be given on toilet for girls in school. Separate toilets for girls and boys to be provided which are to be treated as two separate units and each unit is entitled to central assistance, by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30 for unit cost of Rs. 35,000 (Rs. 38,500 in the case of hilly and difficult area). \
2. Facility of Special toilets for girls and boys should be provided in all Co-educational schools. School toilet designs should be developed to address quality and cost concerns and more importantly to comply with benchmarks set for "Child friendliness" "Gender responsiveness" and to provide "access opportunities to children with special needs."

- It is essential that hygiene education is imparted to the children on all aspects of hygiene.
- Actual requirement of funds for all uncovered schools will be available through TSC.
- Funds for hygiene education may be utilized from IEC component of TSC.
- Solid/Liquid waste management to be incorporated in school by utilizing TSC funds.
- Gram Panchayats, Block and Districts can apply for Nirmal Gram Puraskar if they have achieved the following coverage of individual house holds.
- 100 Percent sanitation coverage of individual house holds.
- 100 Percent sanitation coverage of schools and aganwadi.
- Maintain clean environments.

The government is committed to 100 percent coverage throughout country by the end of 11th Plan with special focus on schools. All the government run rural schools are to be covered under the TSC fund and private school by their own resources. Following objectives may be achieved by school sanitation coverage.

- To provide water and sanitation facilities in the school so that the children from their early childhood gets the facilities and develop consistent habits of using such facilities.
- To promote the usage of toilets/urinals among school student, hand washing at right times (before and after eating, after using toilet) and other hygiene behaviors
- To promote behavioral change by hygiene education and linking the same to home and community.
- To develop institutional system with in the schools so that the facilities and infrastructure created are maintained by the schools without any external support.
- To build the capacities of all stake holders especially teachers, PTA, PRI etc. to ensure sustainability of systems.

A Realized Need

Sanitation agenda remains incomplete if the issue of menstrual hygiene at the school level is not dealt with, especially when gender friendly approaches are planned.

- A few experiments were tried in a limited number of schools in Tamil Nadu and a low cost incinerator was designed to be a part of girl's toilet complex. This experiment became hugely successful and solved the problems faced by adolescent girls who earlier preferred to stay home rather than attend school during menstruation.
- Installation of sanitary napkins vending machines in school is an innovative idea, which enables the adolescent girls to get well prepared to deal with menstruation. These vending machine dispense single napkins when a two rupees coin is inserted and are easy to install in school and other places.

Towards a safe future

School sanitation is not limited to school toilets and hand washing facilities, there are a number of other interventions required to keep the environment neat and clean, free from water logging and other solid waste, greenery in the campus and wisely planned water systems.

Smt. Sunita Bhatt,
Deputy Project Manager,
DPMU-Dehradun



School and Children - A platform for TSC

School children are future citizens and foundation of Modern India. They are the most receptive audience for IEC tools. Also, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition are key activities carried out at school and are complementary to education. It is evident that experience gained by children through use of toilets in school and sanitation education impacted by teacher goes home and influence parents to adopt good sanitary habits. So, it is necessary to include the school children in the promoting and motivating the program and thereby sensitizing the whole community. Some of the initiatives which must be taken into consideration targeted to our school audience are:

1. Formation of School Health Clubs

Every school must have student health clubs where students will be the members. The health club makes the schedule for the students to clean the toilet on time. In addition elocution and essay competition are conducted for students.

2. BALADALAT

This is a concept of playing a mock trial court for the sanitation issues which consist of a role play by students as judge, prosecutor, witnesses, two or three accused and a small set of properties like a table and chair. Trial begins with the charge on the accused for not washing hand before meal or using toilet, not cleaning toilet after use or not cutting nail etc. The judge hears the accused, examines the witnesses and finally delivers judgment and punishment such as duty to water the plants for few days, assist in cleaning school toilet or read out some useful story on sanitation at the prayer assembly.

Tulika Tiwari
Training & Communication Specialist, PMU



Road to Progress

Gram Panchayat Marakhamgrant has 19 habitations in which 1423 BPL families, including old, children and women were going for open defecation. Although, Marakhamgrant is covered under Adarsh Gram Yojana yet non-availability of facilities and lack of awareness within community has retarded the progress. In order to sensitize the community regarding sanitation, we called open village meetings. The villagers gave their consent and pledged that no one in the village would defecate in open and would not pollute water sources. Now, People are sensitized and construction work of toilets has accelerated in the village.

Shri. Balbir Singh Saini,
Member-Gram Panchayat Marakhamgrant,
Block-Doiwala, District-Dehradun

53 Families were practicing open defecation in Gram Panchayat Kuanwala. When I told them the importance of individual household sanitary latrines in checking occurrence of diseases like; diarrhea, jaundice etc., they started working up for the resources required for construction of toilets. In the regular meetings of the Gram Panchayat, villagers especially women were motivated to construct latrine by emphasizing on the advantages of household sanitary latrines. I also informed them, about the incentive amount of ₹ 2700 provided by the Swajal Project for the construction of toilets. Now, People in this gram Panchayat has started constructing toilets and using them also.

Smt. Rachna Thapa,
Community Motivator, Gram Panchayat-Kuanwala,
Block-Doiwala, District-Dehradun

Open Defecation was in practice in Gram Panchayat Kwasa. Only 15-2 families out of 65 had proper sanitation facilities in Gram Panchayat Kwasa. A general meeting was called after village got selected for Sector Program. Villagers got aware about the long term benefits from Total Sanitation Campaign. They discussed the importance of proper sanitation facilities. Gradually, people made their mind and started working for construction of toilets. To mobilize the community, Panchayat came up with a new idea. Panchayat made the announcement that any family which will go for open defecation will be penalized economically as well as publicly. As a result, every family in the village has a toilet and now they have become habitual of using toilets. Today, our village is absolutely clean and safe. Construction work of water scheme has also completed now and locals are maintaining the scheme.



**Shri. Shamsheer Singh,
Pradhan-Gram Panchayat Kwasa,
Block-Kalsi, District-Dehradun**

On the occasion of Independence Day, an awareness meeting on Total Sanitation Campaign was organized in Gram Panchayat Bhaniyawala of Block Doiwala. Gram Pradhan, members of gram Panchayat, representative of NGO and DPMU were present in this meeting. They informed us about the technique of low cost toilet construction I also came to know about the incentive amount of ₹ 2700 provided by DPMU for this. Now, I am filled with hopes and want to construct toilets in our habitation (Sapera Basti). We have also initiated the work for this. Members of Panchayat are meeting with the community and making them aware about the technique used for the construction of toilets. We are working with all dedication, so that Gram Panchayat Bhaniyawala gets the Nirmal Gram Award.

**Shri. Chaman Lal,
Member-Gram Panchayat (Sapera Basti),
Bhaniyawala, Block-Doiwala, District-Dehradun**

Gram Panchayat Lakhwad is a distant/ remote village of block Kalsi. On account of non-availability of water sources in village Navankheda, people were facing difficulties due to inadequate drinking water supply. But now, after the construction of rain harvesting tanks, water crisis is resolved. Initially, people were not able to believe this, but 15 Houses got the water supply through these rain harvesting tanks. Harvesting of rainwater is one of the effective ways to tackle water shortage in hills.

**Smt. Rekha Devi,
Gram Pradhan-Lakhwad,
Block-Kalsi, District-Dehradun**

PARWADA : Success Story Sustainability of the Scheme Swajal Phase -I (2001) , Block Dhari, Distt Nainital

Most part of **Kumaon** lies in high terrain. Some parts however lie in tarai region & bhabar areas. Considerable labor & time is spent each day by women folk in fetching potable water from long distances. The most of the villages are isolated and lack drinking water facilities, proper sanitation & drainage arrangement which cause environmental hazards.

The chronic shortage of water is a perpetual experience of the community of the villages. The unsanitary conditions are restorable for many water borne diseases like gastro enteritis, diarrhea, typhoid, jaundice etc, which is more pronounced during the summers. They lack proper sanitary facilities as the people use to squat in the open areas. The villagers are living in unhygienic and unsanitary conditions.



Parwada is a village of dhari block comprising 1440 population and 206 House hold the Parwada village having 8 Tok/ mazre. Earlier, there was no water supply scheme in the village so no one was happy. The economical as well as the social status of the village was poor; there was no scope of income generation program.. In the year 1998, the world vision India (as NGO) got selected as the support organization. The SO (NGO) selected the village for water supply scheme under swajal project funded by World Bank. The grass root workers of the NGO visited the village and organized an open meeting. and informed the villagers about the project followed by a survey of the village using PRA tools. The villager prepared the resource map of the village and identified the scarcity of water, sanitation. Without wastage of time they were agreed to adopt the scheme as demand driven approach and also contribution of 10 % for the scheme.

The goals and objectives of the project were to provide quality water to the rural people in a demand driven approach with community participation. The source of funding was World Bank to GOI to state Govt. The cost of W/S was 2374320/- Three types of scheme were constructed i.e. RWHT, Gravity & Pumping. The Village Committee comprised of 11 members including 4 women & 2 SC/ST members. For better implementation of water supply scheme the SO appointed 1 JE, CO, CW & accountant. The engineers and the specialist of DPMU monitored the work and gave the technical advice for which they stay in villages too.

Initially to motivate the people, SO workers and DPMU representatives faced many problems, because there was a lacuna of awareness and ownership towards the scheme. The socio economic status was so low that community was not agreeing to contribution. In Parwada, there are four schemes running at present. In pumping scheme VWM is appointed for O&M. The gravity & RWHT schemes are also running successfully. Due to availability of water at door step, community is now using their spare time in income generation activities. After awareness came in community, they understand the ownership towards scheme and started saving the cash for O&M. Presently each HH contribute 100/- month for O&M and they meet out the electricity charges and repairing charges from their funds.

The success of Parwada motivated the other villages of the block to make these types of water supply schemes. Buransi is one of the villages, where the pumping scheme is proposed.

- ❖ Community participation is necessary.
- ❖ Community should be motivated.
- ❖ Women involvement is necessary.

In the year 2008-09 the Parwada village got NGP.



Success Stories - An Inspiration

Its is not just a Toilet, its is a symbol of dignity

Vellamcode is a typical Village Panchayat of Melpuram Block in Kanniyakumari District. The major problem faced by the people of this village was non-availability of sanitation facilities. The village being a thickly populated one, people were put to untold misery for addressing the nature's call. Not to speak of the tale of woos of the womenfolk.

It was at this juncture that Kanniyakumari district was selected under Total Sanitation Campaign. A rapid survey was undertaken by District Rural Development Agency with the help of the Panchayat and a requirement of 500 IHHLs was arrived at. Once the requirement was assessed, a series of awareness programmes were conducted, before actually commencing of the work. There were teething troubles in the initial stages.

Then, a meticulous strategy was worked out by the Village Panchayat and Good Vision, the participating NGO, wherein the supply of the sanitary material was made contingent on the digging of the soak pit by the beneficiary. This worked like magic. This arrangement not only quickened the construction of the latrine, but also ensured the participation of the beneficiary apart from preventing misuse of the material...Enthusiastic village panchayat President, Mr.C.S.Rajan, put his heart and soul into it to ensure that all the 500 latrines are completed'

"But things have changed completely now, thanks to this Sanitation Programme", quips the senior man with a sigh of relief. It will not be an exaggeration to say that this programme, apart from providing latrine, has also brought dignity to womenfolk.

Now, Vellamcode is a Village totally covered under Individual House Hold Latrine component. Vellamcode, now has become a model to be emulated by other panchayats. A big feat, in fact.

Story of Pilocode Gram Panchayat, Kerala-An Award Winner of First Nirmal Gram Puraskar

Pilocode is a financially backward Gram Panchayat in Nilesishwar development block of Kasaragod district. A vast majority of the people in this panchayat are agricultural labourers, beedi workers and traditional artisans. Due to abysmally low level of income and life style, the use of sanitary latrine has been negligible. It was in this background that the panchayat committee decided to launch a people's movement for total sanitation on the firm belief that the limitation and financial constraints can be overcome by genuine participation of the people .The lessons from the highly successful total literacy campaign introduced in 1990 gave the Panchayat committee all the confidence to believe that need and motivation can be generated through effective communication. This effective communication was made possible by the help of small but effective gatherings turned into clubs and organizations. One of them was :



The Ayalkoottam (Neighbourhood Gathering)

A series of get-together of 30 to 40 adjacent families took place. In the process, a new grass root level organizational set up which came to be known as Kudumba Sadas (gathering of families) emerged. This is forum where 70 to 120 women folk gather in the evening and discuss issues of common interest. The Kudumba Sadas was organised on a campaign mode and 90-100 such neighbourhood meetings were organised during the preparatory stages. These clusters of households were later on converted into Ayalkoottam which was the basic micro functional into of programme implementation.

Awareness Creation Conducting health classes- Competitions for school children- Mobilising school children for environment building Conducting poster camps and pasting them in prominent locations- Hoisting banners, stickers House to house visit; persons to persons interaction.

Success Story of Woman Initiative

Sarita lives in a tribal village in Orissa state which lacks basic sanitation and drinking water facilities until now. So, the villagers were forced to drink water from the pond which is brackish and unclean. The poor quality of drinking water and lack of sanitation facilities frequently caused villagers to fall sick from illnesses that are usually preventable. Sarita herself developed stomach ailments from which she is yet to recover. As a young woman it was also inconvenient and embarrassing for her not to have a toilet at home. However, in the summer of 2010 the village council provided permanent toilets to every household in Sarita's village, bringing much joy and relief to everyone including her. There are 300 families in Sarita's village Kochila Nuagaon. 250 of them live below the poverty line, earning less than 7 USD a month. There is no way these families could have built a toilet on their own or buy potable water.

The sanitation facilities to Sarita's village have been possible because of the Total Sanitation Campaign, a special government program, the program has a broad goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation and give rural areas access to safe water. In Orissa, about 3 million people have so far benefited from the program.

However, according to a recent survey done by a local NGO called Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency, only 20% of the rural population in Orissa has had access to clean water and sanitation so far. This means, the government still has the huge challenge of providing 80% of its rural population with proper sanitation.

But, Sarita says, that there is a good way to make that happen. She has observed that government plans have a higher success rate when there are more women in the implementing body. In her own village, the village council has several women who bore the shame of relieving themselves in the bushes for years. So, when the government scheme on sanitation came, these women played an active role in making it a success. If the government agencies involve more women in grassroots development processes, not only that will boost rural development, but it will also empower women.

Tulika Tiwari
Training & Communication Specialist, PMU



Moving Ahead With SWAp

Since the beginning of human history, there have been wars over water issues. It is being said that there could be war over water in future. The conflict is over how water is perceived, valued and treated. Water is life savior elixir. The importance of water as a vital resource to the life system and an essential component of societal development can not be over emphasized. Over the years, many ancient civilizations emphasized on various mechanisms of water collection & distribution.

The eighth five year plan of the Govt. of India outlined a key principle for this sector-water being managed as a commodity and not a free service. The National Water Policy of 2002 favours' widespread private sector participation in the country's water management. Wherever feasible, public-private partnerships should be encouraged in such a manner that we can attract private investment in the development and management of water resources.



In Conversation with community

Water services in Uttarakhand is being transformed through a major process of reform i.e. sector wide approach in rural water supply sector. This involves the implementation of community driven model in the water and sanitation sector in rural water supply schemes with the help of World Bank. In this programme, the ownership of water supply is transferred to the communities after the capacity building of gram panchayats to prepare them to handle the Water Supply Scheme successfully. Success in water management through water user association is a result of sense of inculcated in community regarding ownership precious water

assets and water structures in their own area. This project aims to support the state's sector reform process by establishing and enhancing its institutional capacity to implement, manage, and sustain the state's sector development program in water management. This project stresses the need of sustainability of water supply schemes through catchment area protection works and also contributes towards total sanitation.

Water management through users groups is attaining a global status as a phenomenon. In India, 73rd constitution amendment empowers state government to endow the PRI's with powers and responsibilities for natural resource management through PRI's. The sector programme has addressed this issue successfully. Moving ahead with SWAp principles has been a constant learning experience.

Neelima Garg
(Executive Engineer),
(Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan)



World Bank Visit

An implementation support mission visited Dehradun from 19-23 November, 2010 to review the project progress. Field visits were undertaken to review the recently completed schemes and those under implementation in the following districts: Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, and Bageshwar. On 20th November 2010, Ms. Smita Misra, Task Team leader, Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and senior economist SASDU, the World Bank, New Delhi, India visited the village and inspected the various components of the water supply and sanitation program in the village. Ms. Smita Ji inspected the Putti- Narangi water supply scheme facilitated by PMU, Swajal. At the end of the visit, the villagers accompanying the dignitary assembled in form of a meeting and gave insight about the community level processes for the operation and maintenance of the schemes.



Ms. Smita Misra, Task Team leader on Field Visit

The salient features highlighted by the community are as follows:

1. Prior to the construction of the water supply schemes, all the 22 households were bound to walk about 1.5 Km for fetching the water for drinking and other household purposes.
2. The water consumed for drinking was raw from a rivulet and was untreated.
3. Community organized to plan and execute the scheme in form of a UWSSC's having strength of 07 members including 3 female members. As per the GO. no.308 dated 19th May 2008, issued by Department of Panchayati Raj Government of Uttarakhand, all the ward members of the Gram Panchayat residing in the Putti-Narangi habitation, got representation as members in the committee.
4. The scheme was constructed from Dungad Khala located in the village proximity using gravity technology as per the choice of the villagers.
5. The proposed cost of the w/s scheme was ₹. 6.71 lac, while the actual execution was successfully done by the villagers in ₹. 6.56 lac, three months before the Implementation Phase Quadruple Agreement, which is signed by the UWSSC, GP and the SO acting as support organization; The Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust, Jolygrant, Doiwala, and DPMU Dehradun. All the three parties of the agreement give credit to proactive approach and enthusiasm of UWSSC for the promptness in completing the scheme construction.
6. Time saving from present scheme is 3 Hrs /HHs/ day.
7. Mr. Raghuveer Singh got selected for the post of Scheme Maintenance Worker (SMW) after giving consent to all the terms & conditions of UWSSC, here it is noteworthy that he has donated the prime piece of agriculture land for construction of Clear Water Reservoir and has his residence most close to the CWR.
8. UWSSC has framed its byelaws for operation & maintenance of the Putti-narangi water supply scheme, which suggests that.
 - a) All the Stand post users will be responsible for upkeep of the infrastructure under their control.
 - b) Each household will Rs. 10 per month as tariff as user charge.
 - c) Scheme Maintenance Worker will be responsible for collection of the user charges, minor repairs and chlorination.
 - d) UWSSC will ensure payment of wages to SMW.



- e) Tariff defaulters will have to deposit additional money as per the decision of the committee.
 - f) As the Dongad Khadd is situated in the habitation itself thus, no open grazing or tree falling will be done in the area demarcated as catchment of the source by UWSSC.
 - g) Sanitary survey of the water source will be conducted twice a year prior to monsoon and winter rains.
 - h) Field Test Kits given to GP will be used by the UWSSC twice a year to test the chemical and bacteriological quality of the water used in the WSS.
 - i) Source discharge measurement will be done twice in year and document the same in the UWSSC records to see the impact of works carried out for sustainability of water sources.
 - j) UWSSC will be responsible for disclosure of income and expenditure of the scheme in the meeting of users twice a year and.
 - k) GP will be responsible for audit of the UWSSC.
 - l) Tariff revision is the responsibility of the UWSSC subject to confirmation from GP.
 - m) Water supply to all the stand posts will be provided 24X7 till they adhere to the byelaws of the UWSSC.
 - n) Only the members of user community will be eligibility for working as SMW.
 - o) On present rate of tariff UWSSC will be able to generate revenue of Rs. 5280/- per annum, the savings will be invested into governmental securities for emergencies and future expansion of scheme as per the need of the users.
9. Being a surface water based gravity water supply scheme the scheme has no power expenditure thus a carbon footprint.



World Bank Team with Community

At the end of the meeting Gram Pradhan added that we are lucky and my villagers are fortunate to have a water supply scheme of our own on a cost lower than governmental water supply. Thanks to the community process initiated by Sector Program that gave the thirsty villagers an opportunity to quench their thirst as per their expectations and the service level as per our own capacities.

World Bank representative Ms.Smita added that now it is the social responsibility of village users to optimally manage their water supply system for proving the community led water supply schemes a feasible model. She further reiterated that when these schemes in such a tough and scarce set of conditions can be successful than others can easily solve their water problem on their own.