

## **BRIEF REPORT ON “INTINTA PAARISHUDHYAM” PROGRAMME IN MEDAK DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

As per the direction of Joint Secretary (Sanitation), a two member team from MDWS reviewed the programme titled “Intinta Paarishudhyam” (toilet in every household) - 1 lakh toilet in 100 days – a high voltage sanitation programme in the Medak District of Andhra Pradesh from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2012. The visit was mainly to study the system developed, the process, implementation of the programme and to assess the possibility of replication of this programme in other districts or other States.

### **BACKGROUND**

The soul behind the programme is the District Collector and District Magistrate, Sri. S. Suresh Kumar, I.A.S, who conceived, formulated, structured and effectively implementing the programme in the District. The programme *Intinta Paarishudhyam* was actually a pre-tested one. In 2005-06, a survey conducted by the Rural Water Supply Division in the District, revealed that 3 lakh 11 thousand households do not have access to latrines in the District. The Collector took charge in 2010 and on noticing the survey report; he initiated a programme of construction of toilets targeting 100 GPs. The programme was participatory and was able to complete coverage in 52 GPs and among them 32 applied for NGP and 13 got NGP award in 2010-11. Learning from this experience and motivated to achieve more NGP , he went for a saturation mode of coverage of latrines as 1 lakh in 100 days in 408 GPs but now need arise from other Panchayats and hence target has been raised to 501 GPs. The programme was officially inaugurated by the Chief Minister of the State on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

### **STATUS OF THE PROGRAMME**

- Initial target was 1 lakh, due to massive IEC Campaign, the need arose from other beneficiaries and the target rose to 1, 44,163.
- Construction of 18588 toilets has completed.
- Substructure of toilets completed in 50154 households and 31544 toilets are nearing completion.
- Latrines constructed are mainly single pit, that too in front of the latrine.
- SHG group gives financial support to the programme as loan of Rs.2000/- or 2300/- to the beneficiaries.

### **STRATEGY ADOPTED**

- Massive and intensive IEC campaign in the District along with the construction of toilets.
- The programme is completely participatory involving all the department officials (Rural Development, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, RWS, Social Welfare, Education, Health etc) at District level.

- Women SHGs were made the **focal point** of the programme and the programme progress is mainly because of the group effort of SHG, focal persons, ASHA workers and Anganwadi workers in the field.
- Convergence with MGNREGA Scheme. Rs 1300/- for each toilet from NREGA Scheme which was not received from State.
- Door step delivery of **ISL Kit (Individual Sanitary Latrine Kit)** which contains 1 door, 3 x 4 m size Asbestos roof, pan and pit trap of cost Rs.1247/-. This will be delivered to the willing beneficiary on credit and later recovered from the subsidy amount.
- Effectual Motivation by giving incentives to grass root level workers. The focal person of the GP, who is honorarium based volunteer will be given an incentive of Rs.25/-, Mandal officer will be given Rs.25/- and VO will get an incentive of Rs.50/- for each completed toilet from TSC-IEC Fund.
- SHG Federation gives financial support to the beneficiaries as loan of Rs.2000/- or 2500/- at 1% interest.
- Simple and transparent allocation of subsidy amount. Online payment mechanism or payment by cheque is done. DWSM disburse fund online to the joint account of MPDO and President, Mandal Samakhya at Block. From there online payment to VO who draws money and distributes to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are paid within a week for their toilet on submission of photo of completed toilet, photo of beneficiary and ration card copy. The A.E (RWS) gives completion certificate and submit to MPDO.
- Effective monitoring at all levels – Tuesday – Field visit by A.E(RWS)  
Friday- Field visit by Special Officer  
Monday- Review by District Collector

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Enormous achievement in terms of construction of more than 50,000 toilets within 4 months.
- Almost all the residents of the District are aware about the programme and is like a mass movement among the villagers towards sanitation.
- Moving towards total sanitation is made the first agenda among all the government departments and co-ordinated effort in the field by different departments.
- Focussed approach concentrating on 501 villages.
- More than 40,000 SHG members working with keenness for achieving total sanitation.

- Awareness and capacity building activities to all the implementing members like MPDO, RWS Engineers and Special officers.
- Massive, effective and innovative communication programmes-like sampoorna parishudya pachadi and kankanam on the occasion of Telugu New year which created profound impact among the villagers.
- Once motivated, all the beneficiaries are now constructing latrine and bathroom together for Rs. 10,000/- or more. The beneficiaries are aware that they get only Rs 3200/- from government.
- Transparent, simple and speedy payment of subsidy amount.

#### **ROLE OF SHGs IN 100 DAYS PROGRAMME**

- The SHS are the focal point of the 100 days programme.
- The SHG network of the District consists of **92 Zilla Mahila Samakhya** Group, **46 Mandal Mahila Samakhya** Group followed by **1498 Village Organisations (VO)** of SHG. The total members of SHG come around 49000.
- All these members passed resolution to construct toilets in their own households first.
- The SHG group participated in survey and helped in identification of beneficiaries.
- The VO paid subsidy to the beneficiaries as loan at 1% interest.
- The SHGs also monitor the construction and usage of toilets among their fellow members. The SHG federation discusses and monitor the programme regularly. District Samakhya leader review the programme once in a month, Mandal Samakhya leader review twice in a month while village level reviews every two weeks.



Few SHG members of Veltor GP

#### **USAGE OF LATRINES**

- Usage was mostly analysed only in NGP villages visited. Even then one respondent of 100 days programme -Veltor GP, Smt. Machanpally Gouramma have constructed latrine 3 years ago. She still uses the latrine. She has two daughters and due to security reasons, she and her family uses latrine.



Smt. Machanpally Gouramma, Veltor GP,

- Thoppugonda GP, which got NGP in 2006-07, almost all the households have latrines. The latrines are all in front of the houses and the usage is also high.



Thoppugonda GP- latrines in front of the houses

- The Anganwadi in Thoppugonda have latrine, but not using.



- The Community toilets of the Thoppugonda GP found non-functional. The reason is non-availability of water.



- Kambapally GP got NGP in 2007-08. The concerned officials report 5% slippages and this mainly due to water scarcity problems and also when one stays night in farm goes out for open defecation.

Under the 100 days programme, the latrines are under construction and they all are practising open defecation now. After knowing about the risks and health problems now they want to construct latrines at the earliest.

In nutshell, the NGP villages, the usage of toilets is comparatively high in household level but slippages mainly due to water scarcity problems. Almost all the latrines at institutional level are found to be dysfunctional.

#### NON-FUNCTIONAL TOILETS

- Visited Government High School of Veltor GP, where both Urdu and Telugu medium students, 164 students from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard and 133 students in primary classes are enrolled. TSC constructed latrine but it is non-functional.



Old



New

New toilets have constructed but usage is less due to non-availability of water.

Government School, Kambapally GP – NGP Panchayat (2007-08), where toilets are dysfunctional.



#### ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION



The waste water management at household level should be focussed in Veltor GP

## CONCLUSION

The programme is so far successful as the work of constructions of latrines is in full swing to complete within 100 days. Motivation through IEC, mass campaign along with capacity building activities, integration of all departments, role clarity and responsibility to all department officials, financial support, door step delivery of materials, effective monitoring, evaluation and progress reporting are all push factors of the programme. This programme can be a model for other districts and States for speedy implementation of TSC.

## SUGGESTIONS

- Almost all the latrines constructed under this programme are Single Pit latrines. District tried to popularize sketches of two pit latrines through brochures. Masons at field level was also given training but all beneficiaries intend to construct single pit due to lack of space and much more due to lack of awareness. So awareness about importance of two pit latrines has to be given.
- Anganwadi, School sanitation and SLWM were not given any attention in this 100 days programme. These aspects need to be focussed because on field verification found that the village level environmental sanitation is at stake.
- NREGA fund utilization is still vague. Collector reported that on reception of NREGA Guidelines, they will release Rs 1300/- to the beneficiaries. But the process is not much clear to the field level, GP level, Mandal level and District level functionaries. Awareness on convergence of NREGA and TSC should be given to field level officers.
- Visit to NGP villages show that there are slippages and mainly due to occupational aspects and non-availability of water. Medak is drought prone area and awareness on water conservation need to be focussed.
- The programme like *Intinta Paarishudhyam* can be replicated in other districts or other States but need a person like Collector or State level officer who have the administrative power to co-ordinate all departments and also have the determination to achieve target.
- The success of this programme is the participatory mode of implementation as well as the transparent fund delivery mechanism. Much more impact is due to the massive IEC campaign along with capacity building activities.