

**Annual Report on District Level Monitoring of
Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) & Swajaldhara Programme In Jammu & Kashmir State
Quarters: 1st July 2005 to 31st March 2006**

Preface

This is in continuation of our letter of even number dated 22nd May 2006, enclosing therewith the qualitative report for the Quarter: January- March 2006. We now have pleasure to enclose the Annual Report covering the comparative summary of all the three quarters i.e. from: 1st July 2005 to 31st March 2006, as advised vide your letter No. Q.13018/39/2004-AI (RD) dated, 3rd April 2006.

The report covers the analysis of different aspects on TSC& SJD, which have mostly comparability potential between the three quarters. These cover, among other things, the economic status of households i.e. BPL or APL availability of toilets, reasons for constructing or even not constructing a toilet, further plan for toilet in the households / school / Anganwadi constructing of toilets – agency for construction, type of model and pan-used, type of super structure of latrine etc, type of water facilities in toilets and its cleanliness and hygienic practices followed in the house, type and pattern of IEC activities, allocation, subscription / contribution and expenditure incurred on TSC etc, subsidy paid etc. In the case of Swajaldhara in addition to the economic status of household, IEC activities, expenditure etc, it also collected information on sources of drinking water.

Statistical data relating to each aspect of TSC and Swajaldhara for each quarter of the study period has been presented, and findings of the study have been presented in charts / graphs. Each sheet of paper in most of the cases contains various characterizes of one aspect of TSC/ Swajaldhara. The charts / graphs are self-explanatory and have been presented in such a way as to help understand the TSC and Swajaldhara in one go.

We hope Ministry will find the Report in order. Should there be any additional information required kindly feel free to advice.

It may, however, be pertinent to mention that the field investigations have been carried out in the State under the grip of insurgency, grenade attacks, firing, innocent killings, bomb blasting and strikes, which have almost become a daily routine matter in the identified districts. All the same we hope the Ministry would kindly realize and take a compassionate view of the situation prevailing in the state and appreciate the efforts put in by our team in completing the task assigned to us.

We thank the officials of the line departments of the State Govt. in providing us the cooperation in conducting the fieldwork despite the various odds in the state.

We thank the Ministry for kind patronage and reposing confidence in us. We shall strive to provide the best quality services at all times.

For NATURAL RESOURCES INDIA FOUNDATION (NRIF)

**New Delhi:
27th May 2006**

**R P MATTOO
P R E S I D E N T**

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 - Whether tub / jug available in the latrine
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□ **Preamble**

- As indicated in the Executive Summary, this study report is based on the information collected while monitoring the total sanitation campaign (TSC) and Swajaldhara in eight districts of Jammu & Kashmir. The eight districts are: *Anantnag, Badgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Rajouri, Srinagar and Udhampur* i.e. *four districts in each Kashmir and Jammu regions respectively.*
- The monitoring of TSC and Swajaldhara has been done through a combination of field investigation, compilation of data from offices of implementing agencies and focus group discussion with elites, beneficiaries and officials of the district. The monitoring has been spread over a period of nine months – starting from July 2005 to the end of March 2006. During the period the study has covered 10939 households, 632 schools and 266 Anganwadi's from 370 Gram Panchayats of the eight districts. The study team has prepared quarterly reports and this report consists of major findings of three quarters at one place i.e. 1st July 2005 to 30th September 2005; 1st October 2005 to 31st December 2005; and, 1st January 2006 to 31st March 2006. The list of selected Districts; Blocks; and, Gram Panchayats (Control & Uncontrolled) selected as per the envisaged methodological approach are given at **Appendix-I to III**, to this report.
- The study has covered various aspects on TSC& SJD, which have mostly comparability between the three quarters. These cover, among other things, the economic status of households i.e. BPL or APL availability of toilets, reasons for constructing or even not constructing a toilet, further plan for toilet in the households / school / Anganwadi constructing of toilets – agency for construction, type of model and pan-used, type of super structure of latrine etc, type of water facilities in toilets and its cleanliness and hygienic practices followed in the house, type and pattern of IEC activities, allocation, subscription / contribution and expenditure incurred on TSC etc, subsidy paid etc. In the case of Swajaldhara in addition to the economic status of household, IEC activities, expenditure etc, it also collected information on sources of drinking water. However, the quality and quantity of drinking water, water – testing etc. has been mainly covered during the last quarter report.
- Statistical data relating to each aspect of TSC and Swajaldhara for each quarter of the study period has been presented, and findings of the study have been presented in charts / graphs. Each sheet of paper in most of the cases contains various characterizes of one aspect of TSC/ Swajaldhara. The charts / graphs are self-explanatory and have been presented in such a way as to help understand the TSC and Swajaldara in one go.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is in operation in all the 14 districts of Jammu & Kashmir. However, this study report is based on the information collected while monitoring the total sanitation campaign (TSC) and Swajaldhara in eight districts of Jammu & Kashmir. The eight districts are: *Anantnag, Badgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Rajouri, Srinagar and Udhampur* i.e. *four districts in each Kashmir and Jammu regions respectively.*

The monitoring of TSC and Swajaldhara has been done through a combination of field investigation, compilation of data from offices of implementing agencies and focus group discussion with elites, beneficiaries and officials of the district. The monitoring has been spread over a period of nine months – starting from July 2005 to the end of March 2006. During the period the study has covered 10939 households, 632 schools and 266 Anganwadi's from 370 Gram Panchayats of the eight districts. The study team has prepared quarterly reports and this report consists of major findings of three quarters at one place i.e. 1st July 2005 to 30th September 2005; 1st October 2005 to 31st December 2005; and, 1st January 2006 to 31st March 2006. The list of selected Districts; Blocks; and, Gram Panchayats (Control & Uncontrolled) selected as per the envisaged methodological approach are given at **Appendix-I to III**, to this report.

Statistical data relating to each aspect of TSC and Swajaldhara for each quarter of the study period has been presented, and findings of the study have been presented in charts / graphs. Each sheet of paper in most of the cases contains various characterizes of one aspect of TSC/ Swajaldhara. The charts / graphs are self-explanatory and have been presented in such a way as to help understand the TSC and Swajaldara in one go.

- ❖ The study has been conducted through a combination of primary and secondary data and also by holding discussion with officials, beneficiaries and elites of the villages. The primary data have been collected through a set of 6 structured formats viz (i) District Schedule (ii) Gram Panchayat Schedule (iii) School Schedule (iv) Anganwadi Schedule (v) Individual Household Schedule and (vi) Community Sanitary Complex Schedule. Stratified random sampling method has been adopted in selecting blocks and villages.
- ❖ The secondary data have been collected from the records of the district level offices dealing with the scheme. The statistical data have been supplemented with Focus Group Discussion (FGD).
- ❖ The field staff faced a number of constrains in the collection of data and other information. These mainly related to: (a) making a number of visits to different offices; (b) non-availability of concerned / dealing officials at certain times; and, (d) disturbances due to insurgency.

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- ❖ The findings of the study has been presented as follows:
 - The institutional structure for implementation of TSC comprises of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Rural Development at the State level; Director level officers at the provincial / regional level; Deputy Commissioner and District Panchayat officer at the district level; and, BDO at the Block level. The TSC is coordinated and implement by District Water and Sanitation Committee (DSWC) at the district level; and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VSWC) at the village level.
 - Proposals of individuals, schools, Anganwadis and other agencies are considered at the office of the BDO and forwarded to the office of the Deputy Commissioner for consideration and approvals. These proposals are considered at the district office and District Panchayat Officer prepares action plan on TSC for the district and send the proposals to state level office for consideration, approval and sanction. Once the proposals receive the approval and sanction, same is channelised to the BDO for the implementation in the field.
 - The funds are transferred directly from the State to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for disbursement to each Block as per sanctioned project funds. The incentive is disbursed mainly through PRIs and back-ended only.
 - These exists a three-tier system of internal monitoring. At the state level, Secretary, Rural Development keeps an eye on the entire affairs. At the District, Block and Village level, the Deputy Commissioner, BDO and VLWs respectively are the key persons.
 - As per the Censns 2001, Jammu district has the highest population (15, 71,911 persons) and Rajouri has the lowest population (4, 78,595 persons). The density of population is highest in Srinagar (556) and lowest in Doda district (59). The Sex-ratio is highest in Anantnag district (922 females) and lowest in Srinagar and Udhampur (871).
 - Drainage situation in and around 80% of the GPs is average and poor. Wastage 37% of the households is thrown into the street. This reveals that the residents of these GPs are still for away from the impact of TSC.

Recommendations for TSC

- o *Deputy Commissioner being head of law and order, revenue collect ion and all the development works in the district, is an extremely busy officer in the district. Hence, he may not get time to look into the progress of TSC at every stage of its implementation. Hence, there is a need to identify an officer who be entrusted with rural development projects/programmes.*
- o *District Water and Sanitation Committee may also include such officers as (a) Chief Medical Officer of the district (b) Chief Education Officer of the district (c) Programme Officer of ICDP and (d) District Tribal Development Officer. Their association with and active participation in the deliberation of DWSC would make people to live a healthy life.*
- o *Village Water and Sanitation Committee may also consist of (a) concerned Medical Officer of PHC (b) Zonal Education Officer (c) Anganwadi workers (d) Head of Mahila*

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Mandal (e) Agricultural Extension Officer. Officials of agricultural department would educate rural folks of composting, better utilization of garbage and clean cultivation.

- *Officials of Rural Sanitation Department of the state may also be made member of DWSC and VWSC as per their area of operation and may be involved in the implementation and execution of the programme at the village level, in School and Anganwadi.*
- *The Central Purchase Committee may be constituted to avoid chances of corruption and embezzlement. Care should be taken that benefit goes to BPL families only and measures suggested for APL group to construct latrines/sanitary points on their own cost.*
- *Training should be imparted to all BDOs and concerned staff to make them aware of different aspects of TSC, as it has been found that these officials consider TSC as an engineering programme to be handled by Engineering Department.*
- *Mahila Mandal, may be setup in each Gram Panchayat and these Mandals may be consulted while preparing sanitary and allied programmes of the village.*
- *Director, School Education, should issue clear cut and strict instructions to all heads of the institutions especially those who control high and higher secondary schools to take strict and appropriate steps in maintaining the sanitary complexes.*
- *Awareness camps be organized at the Gram Panchayat / Village level to make the people aware of all the aspects of TSC and also, on total cost of a latrine, amount of subsidy, availability of sanitary materials and mason etc.*
- *Educated and/or Social activists of and around the village may be involved with awareness camps to make the programme effective and generate a sense of confidence among the villagers to go for a sanitary latrine.*
- *Media may also be involved to give wide publicity about the scheme.*
- *IEC programmes be conducted in cooperation with agencies like rural development department, PHE and rural sanitation department.*
- *TSC and Swajaldhara being envisaged as a combined project, it is suggested that all the three department's viz. Rural Development; Rural Sanitation PHE & FC should work in close harmony. Negligence by any of them will adversely affect the project. All the departments should work together and work out the plan for necessary improvement in future. Negligence by any of them will adversely affect the project. All the departments should work together and work out the plan for necessary improvement in future.*
- *VWSC do not exist in all the villages. Hence it is suggested all villages should have VWSC and these VWSC should involve local leaders including Imams of mosque, elites of the village who have hold over the society.*
- *Rural Sanitation Department of the state may be involved in the implementation and execution of the programme.*

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- o *There is a need to involve external agencies in the monitoring of the scheme. Their involvement will lead to utilization of human resources, in explaining the objections of the TSC, encourage people to deposit their share, improve quality of work and help in proper utilization of funds.*
- o *The concerned officer could coordinate the training camps in the State at Provincial level in association with Rural Sanitation / Director Rural Department / Jammu / Kashmir / Assistant Directors Rural Sanitation / Chief Engineer PHE / All Executive Engineers of PHE department and Deputy Commissioners. Unless above high-ranking officers are not fully empowered / made aware of the scheme and the envisaged modus operandi adopted; TSC and Swajaldhara shall not be implemented in letter and spirit.*
- o *At District level training / awareness camps are absolutely essential to be organized for the following officer's viz. (a) Concerned BDO's, (b) chief Education officer, (c) Chief Medical officer, (d) Program officer, ICDS and Engineer In charge Swajaldhara of PHE Division.*
- o *At the Block level training / awareness are given to: (a) VLW's, (b) Leading / Needy Surpunches or local leader where PRI doesn't exist; (c) CDPO's (Child Development Project Officer looking after Anganwadi Centers); (d) Zonal Education Officer and / or any other officer / official whom resource person may deem fit. Since BDO's have other works to do. They don't have time to look to the sanitary needs of the public, unless made mandatory to do so..*
- o *Finally at the GP level awareness camp is of special significance because here beneficiary is to be educated about the scheme, further maintenance, his role and involmnet and looking after the usage of ISI material for proper durability.*
- o *Motivators are engaged as per norms i.e. one for 25 villages. Each Motivator should be a graduate, having capability of communication and trained in development of human resources. Their services should be used for a particular period and later transferred to suitable posts in other allied departments.*
- o *Fresh surveys to identify BPL and APL have reportedly been completed, but the results have not yet been notified. However, Motivators may get in touch with known BPL's organize people and educate them for adopting sanitary habits under schemes like TSC and SJD. All the Motivators should be made answerable, and such action would help in making record progress and completing targets. They should be asked to avoid delays or lame excuses. Fixing of targets and updating of records for early compliance should be a part of their job responsibility.*

Observations & Recommendations for SJD

- ❖ The field staff faced a number of constrains in the collection of data and other information. These mainly related to (a) making a number of visits to different offices, (b) non-NRIF

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availability of concerned/ dealing officials at certain times and (d) disturbances due to insurgency.

- ❖ Individual household connections are more successful than community connections.
- ❖ Water Tariff previously fixed by the government department has been resised to Rs.30/- .per month from 2005-06.
- ❖ A communication based public stand connection holders mostly shown their reluctance to pay water tariff. However, household's connection users pay their water tariff without any hitch.
- ❖ Villagers have fully understood the different aspects of 'Swajaldhara' still they are not prepared to take up its maintenance as the work involves technical preparedness on the part of the villagers. Hence the line department will remain involved indirectly.
- ❖ Village Water and Sanitation Committees has been formed wherever 'Swajaldhara' scheme is on going.
- ❖ Drinking water facility is available in schools mostly in the shape of "Bowelis"- a natural water source adjacent to schools or in the from of public stand post.
- ❖ Water is provided through PWSS in schools but there is no regular water supply non water storage tanks have been constructed in schools.
- ❖ Most of the Anganwadis are located in private building where there is no facility for drinking water.
- ❖ PHE department has made good effect in providing drinking water facilities in schools Testing of Water is also being done but in some areas it needs more attention.
- ❖ The regular meetings are held at block, district and division level. The progress is reviewed in details and reports are compiled and submitted to higher level.
- ❖ There is a lack of coordination between the implementing agencies i.e. Rural Development Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Education Department, Integrated Child Development Programme etc.

Recommendation for SJD

- *Gram Panchayat be also involved in the implementation of the scheme.*
- *Media agency should also be involved to give wide publicity about the scheme.*
- *More stress is needed under IEC to create adeqnete demano for drinking water facilities in the rural areas.*
- *Proper awareness among engineers is needed*
- *Funds be released through Chief Engineer to Superintending Engineer to Executive Engineer.*

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- *Meeting 10% of the total project cost is a challenging task before beneficiary. This is the major problem, which the official of PHE themselves are facing resulting the slow progress, therefore it is suggested that the costs from “natural sources to reservoir” should be borne by the Department of PHE and the cost incurred from “reservoir to habitation” be met by the beneficiary taking individual connection.*
- *Monthly meeting be called at every level and NGOs / external agencies be also invited to participate and discuss the issue.*
- *Before taking up any scheme under Swajaldhara, water testing should be done. For this, a committee be constituted for drawing the sample at the catchment point. The committee may consist of (i) Assistant Executive Engineer, Chemical water Testing Laboratory, (ii) Assistant Executive Engineer of the concerned area: (iii) Chairman VWSC of the scheme, and (iv) Member from the office of BDO, NGOs or any other external agencies operating in the area.*
- *Regular monitoring of work which in executive be done by members of VWSC.*
- *Care should be taken that while approving or sanctioning a scheme under Swajaldhara for a village or habitation, other habitation or village having already a approved scheme is not deprived of its scheme.*
- *Funds for maintenance of Hand Pumps and other water supply system, made available under Swajaldhara, be made available.*
- *Provision for construction of water storage tanks be provided under the scheme.*
- *Resource personnel are available in the area to explain the objections and other requirements of the scheme. There is a need to mobilize such persons.*