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LOW COST SANITATION IN

GUJARAT

ISHWARBHAI PATEL  
PRINCIPAL & DIRECTOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION INSTITUTE  
AHMEDABAD - 380 027.

## LOW COST SANITATION PROGRAMME

In Gujarat, Low Cost Sanitation Programme is implemented by Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board in both Urban as well as Rural areas as a part of World Bank Project.

### Low Cost Sanitation Programme in Urban Areas:

Initially 15 project towns are selected for coverage under low cost sanitation programme 1280-IN-IDA. The programme was divided in two stages. First stage of - programme covers construction of 26780 private households latrines including conversion of 6269 bucket type latrines. In addition that 440 community bucket type latrines were also to be converted into pour flush type latrines during first stage; It was estimated that at the end of first stage overall 60% of the population of the 15 project towns will have access to sanitary latrines. The remaining 40% of the population is proposed to be covered under second stage of the programme. Thus providing sanitary facility to almost 100% of the population of selected project towns.

Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board implemented this programme in the State in co-operation with the concerned local bodies of the 15 project towns. Shri Ishwarbhai patel is appointed as Honorary Adviser for this programme by GWSSB. It was decided that GWSSB will be responsible for

- providing funds for project implementation to the project towns.
- procure all materials (such as pans, trap, etc.) not readily available locally.
- provide technical guidance, supervisions and monitoring.
- providing orientation and training.

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- approve trained mason's work of construction and local body authorities will be responsible for.
- inviting, selecting and approving of applications from the household beneficiaries.
- channelling loans and grants to household and repayment of loans to the GWSSB.
- operation and maintenance of community latrines and emptying of leaching pits of household latrines by local body.

How the programme is implemented:

All the project towns were informed by GWSSB regarding the programme and targets to be achieved which were based on actual survey report.

Assistant Engineers and Supervisors of Field Officers of GWSSB and Sanitary Inspectors and local body Engineers of the local bodies who are suppose to work in field were trained at safai Vidyalaya under a one week low cost sanitation training programme.

Project towns passed resolutions in the local body meeting to accept the programme. People of the project towns were informed by local body authorities by means of news paper advs., wall painting and banners, distributing hand bills, ads. by loud speakers and house to house approach by members of local body, general meeting, etc.

Applications were invited from households who do not have latrines in their houses. This applications were then approved by local body authority (i.e. cell for this programme which normally consists of Chief Officer or Secretary, Sanitary Inspector and Technical Persons and Chairman of Sanitary

Committee) after checking the site which is proposed for the construction of sanitary latrines. In many cases, the project town allows the beneficiaries to construct the leaching pits in the streets (i.e. below roads) or in the municipal or panchayat land according to panchayat and Municipal bye-laws. Once the application is approved the household latrine is constructed by masons (who has been trained to construct such latrine and are registered by the project town) under supervision of Sanitary Inspector and or Assistant Engineer of GWSSB. Sanitary set is provided by the local body. Field Officers of GWSSB help local body in purchasing of sanitary sets of approved quality and design at a reasonable cost.

Parshuram Pottery Works, Madhusudan Ceramics and Anchor Ceramics are approved by GWSSB Officials and Honorary Adviser help to provide such sanitary sets at a rate of Rs.125/- per set. Each set is consisting of ceramic pan, trap and foot rests along with 10' feet, 3" dia. stoneware pipes. New rate of sanitary sets is sanctioned by GWSSB in June 1991 i.e. Rs. 238=13 ps.

After latrine is completely constructed sanitary Inspector of Engineers of project town checks it and then prepared case which is consisting of application of the beneficiary, his income and caste certificates if required, statement of expenses incurred in construction of latrine completion certificate and statement showing the subsidy payable to beneficiary and administrative charge payable to local body. Normally this cases are prepared in bunch of 10 to 25 numbers.

These cases are sent to concerned sub-division office of GWSSB. Assistant Engineer and/or Dy. Exe. Engineer checks the latrines and then sends the cases to division office for getting the subsidy. Executive Engineer release the subsidy to local body which is then paid to the beneficiaries.

Above practice if followed carefully takes about one month time between a beneficiary's application for latrine and subsidy paid to him.

Financing pattern:

Total cost of constructing one/two pit sanitary latrine including E.T.P. charge of GWSSB is Rs.2700/- if the latrine is constructed totally separately from existing structure of house, and if walls, plinths etc. the existing structure of house are utilised then the cost is considered as Rs.2000/-. GWSSB normally charges 17.85% of total cost of work done E.T.P., but for this programme, it was decided that GWSSB will charge only 7.35% E.T.P. and out of remaining 10% amount, 5% is given to beneficiary as surplus grant-in-aid and 5% amount is given to local body office as administrative charge and motivation.

Schedule caste (Harijan) and/or households with family income of less than Rs.10,000/- per year are given 75% subsidy. If such beneficiary construct completely separate latrine then they are given Rs.1350/- as subsidy. If they use existing structure and with some changes according to situation then Rs.1625/- is given. In Vyara and Vansada schedule tribe (Adivasis) are also given subsidy as above.

For all other beneficiaries 50% i.e. Rs.1270/- and Rs.1125/- are given as a subsidy depending on the type of construction (i.e. whether completely separate or supported by existing structure) respectively. Project towns are given Rs.125/- for a separate latrine as a motivation charges.

Monitoring:

This programme is monitored by World Bank Cell, GWSSB, Gandhinagar in co-ordination with Honorary Adviser,

Safai Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad-27. Project towns send monthly progress report to the field office of GWSSB which in turn sends them to World Bank Cell and Honorary Adviser.

Honorary Adviser remains in constant touch with project towns by his field visits of all the project towns. Meetings are regularly arranged all the concerned officers from local body, non-officials and the officers of GWSSB remains present.

Results:

Upto the end of March 1992, 11544 latrines have been constructed in 13 (old) project towns against the target of 11875. In mid 1988 it was decided to expand the programme to other project towns of State and now at the end of March 1992, 18405 latrines have been constructed in these 43 project towns against the target of 18125. So that 29949 latrines are constructed upto March 1992.

Low Cost Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas IDA-1643-IN:

Under the Rural Sanitation Programme (IDA-1643-IN) it is planned to construct 20,000 latrines in rural areas of the State at a cost of Rs.55/- millions. This programme is implemented by GWSSB with the help of Non-governmental Organisations (NGO's) in Gujarat. The concept of involving NGO's in construction work is based on the fact that NGO's are directly in contact with the rural people and so they can understand their needs and motivate them easily to construct latrines in their houses. The Environmental Sanitation Institute (ESI), Ahmedabad which is actively involved in this field is appointed by GWSSB as a Noddle Agency to carry out this work with the support of different NGO's of the State. On 13th November 1988, GWSSB issued a resolution to hand over the work of rural sanitation programme to ESI.

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In December 1988, ESI informed different NGO's in the State regarding this programme. A meeting was held at ESI on 20.1.1989 in which 85 NGO's participated in the discussion. Out of this 85 NGO's, 70 were selected to undertake the programme. Two training programme were arranged at ESI in which field workers and masons of different NGO's were given. 5 Days training regarding the low cost sanitation programme in month of March 1988. It was planned by ESI to starts the construction work by April 1989 and complete 4900 units before March 1990 and entire target before March 1993.

Before April 1989, 49 NGO's working in 12 districts of State. Identified 16000 numbers of beneficiaries residing in 382 villages and according to their demand target were given to NGO's.

Before starting actual construction work, all NGO's made an agreement with ESI to take up the programme and submitted the following documents to ESI.

- i) Name of Institute, its address, field of activity.
- ii) List of heads of the NGO's, managing board, workers etc.
- iii) NGO's resolution stating that they are willing to take up the programme.
- iv) Last years audit statement and annual report.
- v) Certificate of registration from Charity Commissioner.
- vi) List of villages in which NGO wanted to implement this programme along with panchayat resolution from that villages.

Once above documents were received and checked and the agreement was made ESI gives work order to NGO's to start the construction work of latrines. Household beneficiaries are selected by NGO's. Their applications are invited and approved, after checking the actual site condition by field workers of NGO and then construction is done by trained mason under supervision of field workers.

After few such latrines are constructed in the villages covered under one NGO cases are prepared by NGO for subsidy and set to ESI. Field workers from ESI then check each latrine constructed and report to ESI. After the construction works are approved by ESI, the payment of subsidy and administrative charges are made to the NGO. NGO then pays the subsidy to individual beneficiary.

ESI helps all the NGO's in procuring the sanitary sets required for this programme. Sanitary sets are purchased by ESI on behalf of NGO and send to them as per their requirement. NGO's help individual households in procuring other materials such as bricks, sand, door, etc. for construction works.

All the records regarding the programme are prepared in triplicate. One copy of which is kept at NGO, one copy is sent to ESI and one copy is sent to World Bank Cell, GWSSB Gandhinagar.

All the NGO's send monthly progress report to ESI and sends consolidated monthly progress report to the Board office. Works done by NGO's are also directly checked by Board Officials periodically.

Financial pattern:

From 1.4.1991, total cost of constructing one/two pit sanitary latrine in rural areas is considered to be Rs.2700/- including E.T.P. charges of Rs.409/-. Out of the total ETP charge of Rs.409/-. Rs.100/- is given to ESI for supervision and guidance, Rs.100/- is given to NGO for supervision and implementation, Rs.125/- is given to house hold beneficiary and GWSSB keep remaining Rs.84/- for over all supervision and monitoring of the programme. Harijan, Adivasi and Economically backward class beneficiaries are given Rs.1725/- (75% of net cost of construction i.e. Rs.2291/- and upper caste beneficiaries Rs.1145/- 50% of net cost) as a subsidy. Total beneficiaries are about 1,100 per



and other beneficiaries are given Rs.1145/- 50% of net cost) as a subsidy. Thus beneficiaries gets actually Rs.1850/- or Rs.1270/- according to their costs income status.

GNSSB provides ESI with funds in advance to pay to NGO's. ESI provides different NGO's payments based on actual work done by them after physical verification. Household beneficiaries are paid subsidy by the NGO and copies of vouchers are sent to ESI and Board Office.

Results:

The programme is widely accepted by the rural people and demand for a household latrine is quickly increasing day by day. Upto 20<sup>th</sup> Sept-93 through 106 NGO's which are working in 18 districts of State. Total 52,280 latrines are constructed in 1802 villages of 117 blocks, out of which 35562 for Harijan, Adivasi and Economically backward households, 800 latrines are under construction. ESI expect to cover the target of 53,166 before the end of DEC-93 Total target is 53,166 latrines to be constructed under the Low Cost Sanitation programme in Rural Areas.

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