IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF NIRMAL GRAM PURASKAR AWARDED PANCHAYATS

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME-I: MAIN REPORT	VOLUME-II: ANNEX

Prepared for

By

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ABBREVIATIONS

BC	: Backward Caste
CBO	: Community Based Organisation
GoI	: Government of India
GP	: Gram Panchayat
IEC	: Information, Education and Communication
IHHL	: Individual Household Latrines
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NGP	: Nirmal Gram Puraskar
OBC	: Other Backward Caste
O&M	: Operation and Maintenance
ODF	: Open Defecation Free
PHC	: Primary Health Centre
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institutions
PWS	: Pipe Water Supply Scheme
RGNDWM	: Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
RWSS	: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SHG	: Self Help Group
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
ToR	: Terms of Reference
TSC	: Total Sanitation Campaign
TW	: Tube Well
UNICEF	: United Nations International Fund for Children
VWSC	: Village Water and Sanitation Committee

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BACKGROUND

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Govt of India (GoI) was launched to cover all households with water and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour for overall improvement of health of the rural population. The involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in scaling up the TSC was felt necessary, since sanitation promotion needed a large scale social mobilisation to lead to behavioural change.

Introduction of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) was to give innovative financial incentives to ignite positive sanitation and hygiene behaviour changes in rural communities promoting the rural sanitation on a mass scale. This was started with the spirit that an incentive strategy can motivate the Panchayati Raj Institutions in taking up sanitation promotion activities and shift their priorities from hardware and infrastructure projects and being judged upon four criteria's i.e. (1) All households having access to toilets with full use and no open defecation, (b) All schools have sanitation facilities, which are also put to use and all co-educational schools with separate toilets for boys and girls, (c) All Anganwadis have access to sanitation facilities, and (d) General cleanliness in the settlement.

The initiation of the NGP has been an important motivating force in many states, judged by the significant growth in the number of PRIs that have received the award each year. The first set of awards for 2004-05 was made to 40 PRIs from six states. The second round of awards for 2005-06 was given to 769 PRIs across 14 states and the third round of awards for 2006-07 was given to 4,959 PRIs across 22 states. This has created the opportunity for a rapid scale up of the TSC. At the same time, it is a great challenge to ensure that the spirit of the NGP is not diluted and the quality of the award is maintained. Since the award system has only been in place for the last three years, the GoI felt the need to assess the impact and sustainability of sanitation promotion in these villages/ PRIs.

THE CURRENT STUDY

The current study is to assess whether the spirit, principles and quality of the NGP are maintained during the scale up of the TSC. The main objectives of the impact assessment study includes whether the principles of NGP have been fully maintained in existing awarded PRIs including the open defecation free environment and whether the process was socially inclusive and how the NGP award has influenced other sanitation related activities and overall social development in the awardee PRIs.

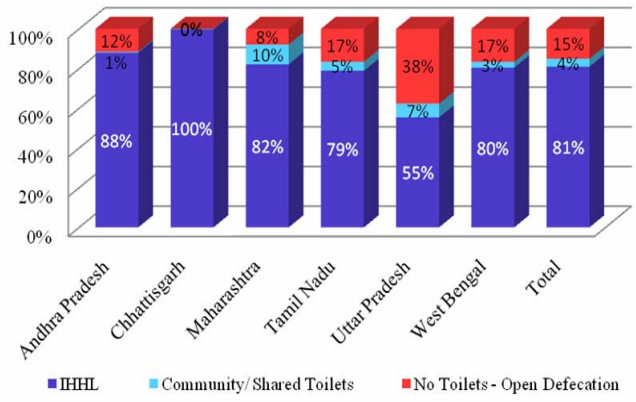
The study was carried out in 162 NGP awarded Gram Panchayats across six study States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These included all the 37 NGP awarded GPs from 2004-05 and 125 NGP awarded GPs from 2005-06 selected on random basis. This report presents the key findings from the primary field study conducted with over 7,100 households (of which 25 percent from Schedule Caste (SC) and 9 percent from Schedule Tribe (ST) community, 29 percent from Backward Caste and Other Backward Caste community, and 36 percent from General community) and more than primary interaction and visit to more than 500 schools and Anganwadi centers apart from discussions with key informants and PRI members across 162 GPs.

STATUS OF SANITATION IN NGP AWARDED PRIs

Access and Use of Household Sanitation Arrangement

- Around 81 percent households have access to individual household toilets, 4 percent households have access to either community or shared toilets and around 15 percent do not have access to any toilet and normally resort to open defecation in NGP awarded PRIs.

FIG (E.1): ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITY

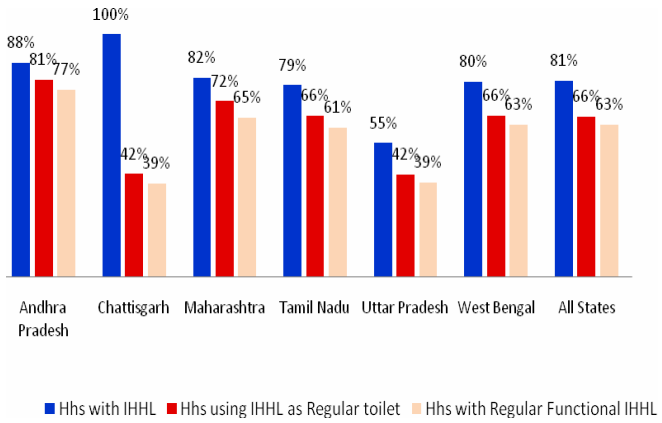


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Out of 162 GPs, in two third of GPs, more than 80 percent households have access to individual household toilets (IHHL). In another 42 GPs (26 percent of GPs) show that more than 50 percent households have access to IHHL. And in around 16 GPs (10 percent of GPs) it is reported to have less than 50 percent households with IHHL.

- Among the total households 66 percent using their IHHL as regular toilet and of them 63 percent have functional IHHL. The proportion of households using their IHHL as regular functional toilet is highest in Andhra Pradesh and lowest in Chhattisgarh where less than half of the IHHL is being used as regular toilet.

FIG (E.2): IHHL BEING USED AS REGULAR AND FUNCTIONAL TOILET



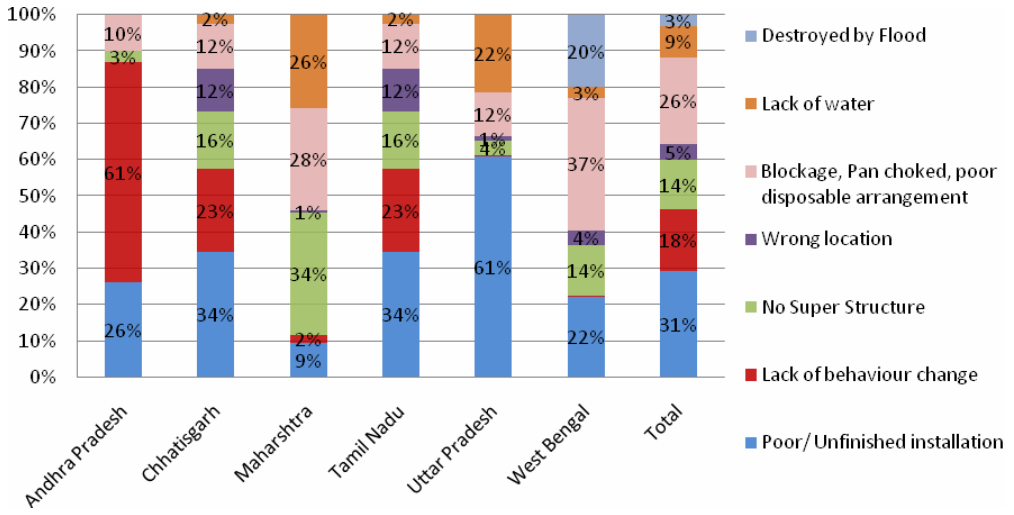
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- IHHL which are not being used as regular toilets, in 11 percent households (13 percent of toilets) it not being used at all for any purpose as there are no super structure for majority of them, in 3 percent households it is being used as storage space or cattle sheds and in the rest 2 percent households it is used as bathing or washing space or urinals.

- Among the reasons provided by households where toilets are not being used, poor or unfinished installation account for 31 percent followed by lack of behaviour change

(18 percent) and no super structure (14 percent). Blockage of pan and pipes also account for another 26 percent of the reasons.

FIG (E.3): REASONS FOR TOILETS BEING NON- FUNCTIONAL



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Among the IHHL, most of the toilets are pour-flush leach pit toilets (86 percent) with single pit in 77 percent of the toilets and double pit in 9 percent of the toilets. Septic tank account for 11 percent of toilets and can largely be seen in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The VIP toilets account for less than a percent, however, toilets attached to biogas chamber/ pit account for 2 percent and are largely seen in Maharashtra. Surprisingly, around 4 percent of toilet in West Bengal (can be seen in Bhemura, Ten Jalchk-2 and Ranichak GPs in West Midnapur; Khilkapur East in North 24 Parganas; Raghunathpur Hijuli and Rahmatpur in Nadia and Subsit and Chamrail in Howrah), and 2 percent in Chhattisgarh (Boriya Mokasa, Dilipur, Dokrabhata, Ghirgholi and Kohaka in Rajnandgaon) are either service latrines or faecal matter draining out in open.

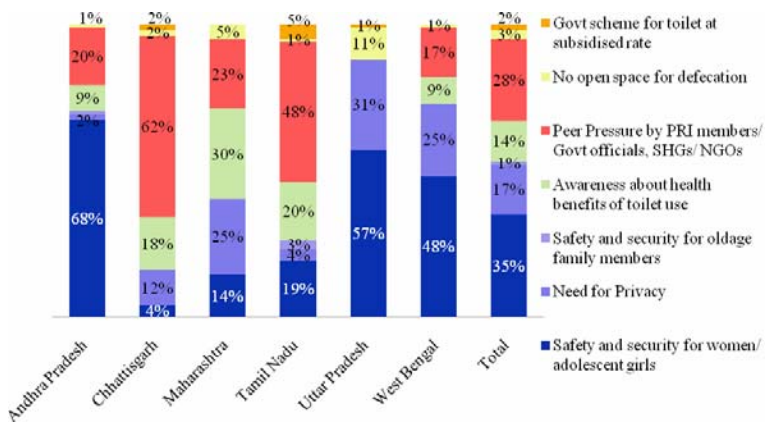
- Around 13 percent toilets have no super structure and hence are not in use at all. Another 10 percent are enclosures made of tarpaulin, plastic or jute. In addition around 30 percent does not have roofs. This becomes major impediments to using the toilet.

- Water storage outside the toilet is the most common practice used by households (75 percent), followed by water storage inside the toilet (13 percent). Pipe water supply for toilets is found in very limited cases and is evident from the fact that only 8 percent households either have tap inside or outside the toilet and are largely in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

- Safety and security for women and adolescent girls account for a third of the reasons behind toilet construction, followed by 17 percent reporting need for privacy in addition to one percent for safety of old aged members. Awareness about health benefits account for 14 percent reporting awareness about health benefits of toilet use. This is quite evident in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh where 30 percent, 20 percent and 18 percent households mentioned this as motivating factors.

Around 28 percent households also report that they constructed toilets largely because of peer pressure from PRI members or Govt officials or SHGs/ NGOs. This is highest in Chhattisgarh where 62 percent toilet construction accounts for this, followed by Tamil Nadu where 48 percent toilet construction accounts for this.

FIG (E.4): MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS FOR TOILETS CONSTRUCTION

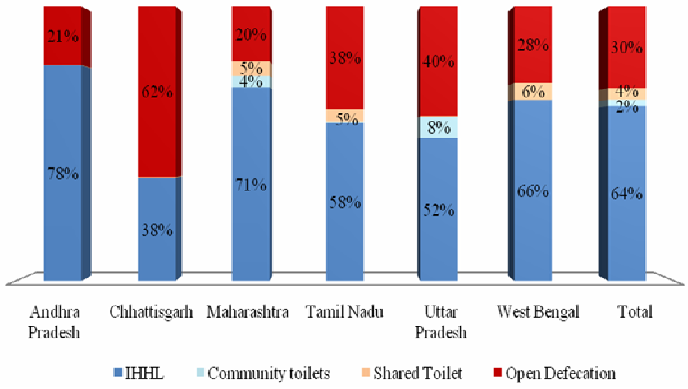


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Around 24 percent of the individual toilets construction are completely financed by the households themselves and more visible in Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. On the other extreme, in 36 percent of the household toilets self financing was abysmal and are more pronounced in Chhattisgarh where majority of the toilet construction has been by Panchayats and followed by Maharshtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Analysis of primary household data suggests little relationship between financing mechanism and use pattern and keeping the toilet functional.

- Only 64 percent of the people reported using IHHL. Additional 6 percent people use community or shared toilet and the remaining 30 percent people go for open defecation.

FIG (E.5): HOUSEHOLD SANITATION USE ARRANGEMENT



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- This situation varies across state and GPs which is presented in Table (E.1) below. Only around 4 percent of GPs (i.e. 6 GPs) suggest that there is no open defecation. In another 40 percent GPs (64 GPs) open defecation has been reported to be less than 20 percent. This followed by 24 percent of GPs (39 GPs) where up to 40 percent people going for open defecation, in 18 percent GPs (29 GPs) where up to 60 percent people resort to open defecation and alarmingly 15 percent GPs (24 GPs) report more than 60 percent people resorting to open defecation. This situation however, relatively better in case of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal and is relatively bad in case of Chhattisgarh where more than 60 percent GPs reporting more than 60 percent people going for open defecation.

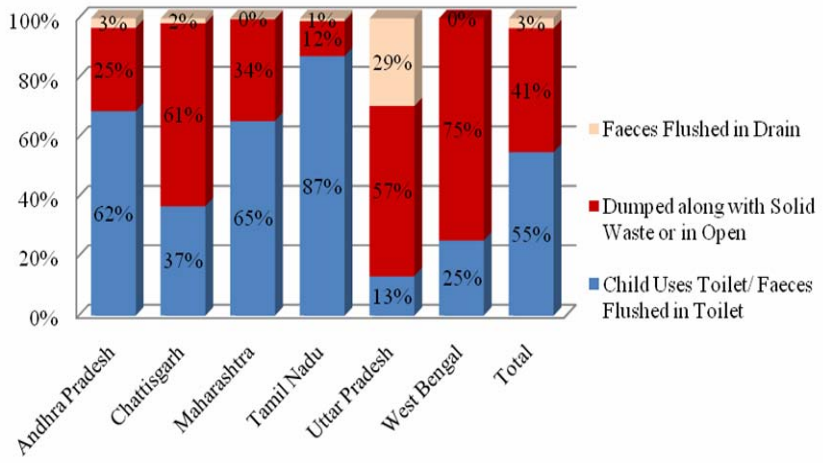
TABLE (E.1) PROPORTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs REPORTING OPEN DEFECATION								
State	**Proportion of People Going for Open Defecation**							**Total**
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**	
Andhra Pradesh		5	4	1				10
Chhattisgarh				4	5	1		10
Maharashtra	6	36	4	6	7	1		60
Tamil Nadu		11	6	9	5	2		33
Uttar Pradesh		1	7	6	1			15
West Bengal		11	18	3	2			34
Total	**6**	**64**	**39**	**29**	**20**	**4**		162
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008								

- Only around 4 percent of GPs (i.e. 6 GPs) suggest that every one using toilets and there is no open defecation, and another 40 percent GPs (i.e.64 GPs) suggest that more than 80 percent people using toilets. These are largely visible in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

TABLE (E.2) PROPORTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs REPORTING USAGE OF TOILETS								
State	**Proportion of People Using Toilet**							**Total**
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**	
Andhra Pradesh				1	4	5		10
Chhattisgarh		1	5	4				10
Maharashtra		1	7	6	4	36	6	60
Tamil Nadu		2	5	9	6	11		33
Uttar Pradesh			1	6	7	1		15
West Bengal			2	3	18	11		34
Total		**4**	**20**	**29**	**39**	**64**	**6**	**162**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008								

- Around 51 percent of the households report disposing faeces to toilet (or child using toilet) followed by 41 percent household disposing faeces in open space or along with solid waste, while 3 percent draining out faeces in drain and largely visible in Uttar Pradesh. However, disposing faeces in open or along with solid waste is highest in West Bengal followed by Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.

FIG (E.6): DISPOSAL OF CHILD FAECES

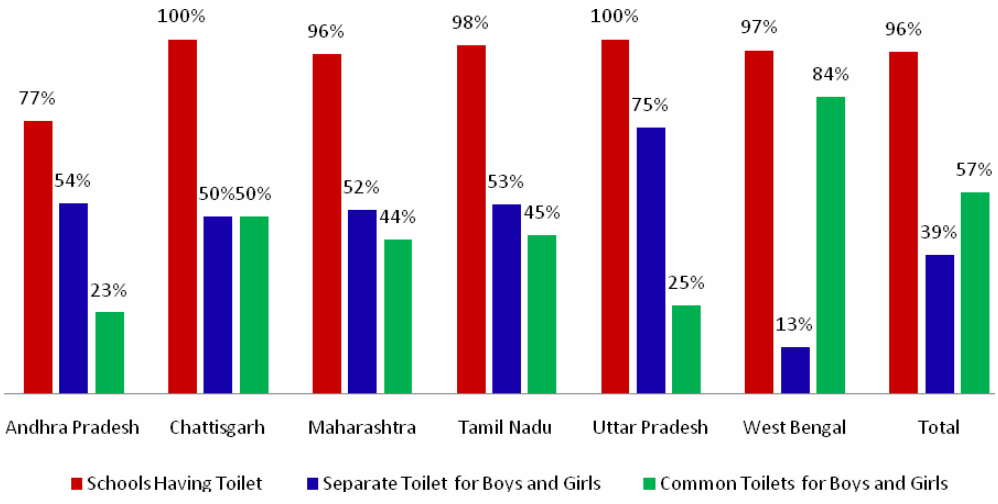


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Access to use of School Sanitation Arrangement

- In 96 percent of the schools visited across 162 GPs had toilet provisions. This proportion was relatively lower in case of Andhra Pradesh where only 77 percent schools had toilets. In majority of schools there are common toilets for boys and girls (as in many cases that was part of the design prescribed for the primary schools in various states). In around 39 percent of schools there are separate toilets for girls and boys and in 25 percent schools where there is a separate toilet for teachers.

FIG (E.7): ACCESS TO TOILETS IN SCHOOLS

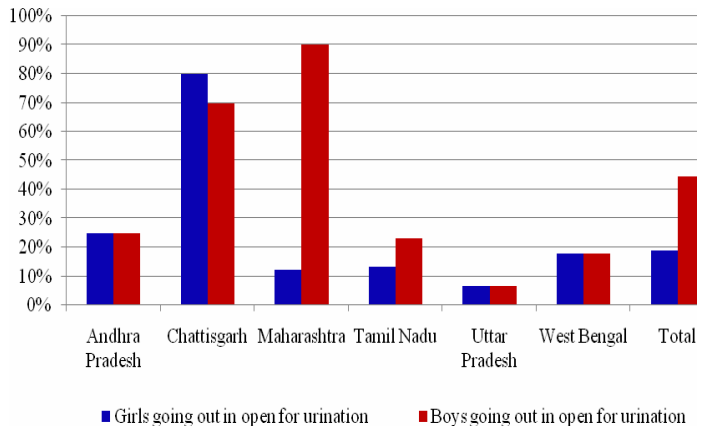


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Similarly, 89 percent schools visited have urinals and in 84 percent schools have separate urinals for boys and girls. In addition to these, around 46 percent schools also have separate urinals for teachers.

- The primary field discussions and observations at schools suggest that in around 45 percent of GPs boys go out for urination in open during the school time. This is highest in case of Chhattisgarh (70 percent) and lowest in case of Uttar Pradesh (7 percent). In addition to this, in 19 percent GPs even girl students go out for urination in open during school time. This is again highest in case of Chhattisgarh (80 percent) and again lowest in case of Uttar Pradesh (7 percent).

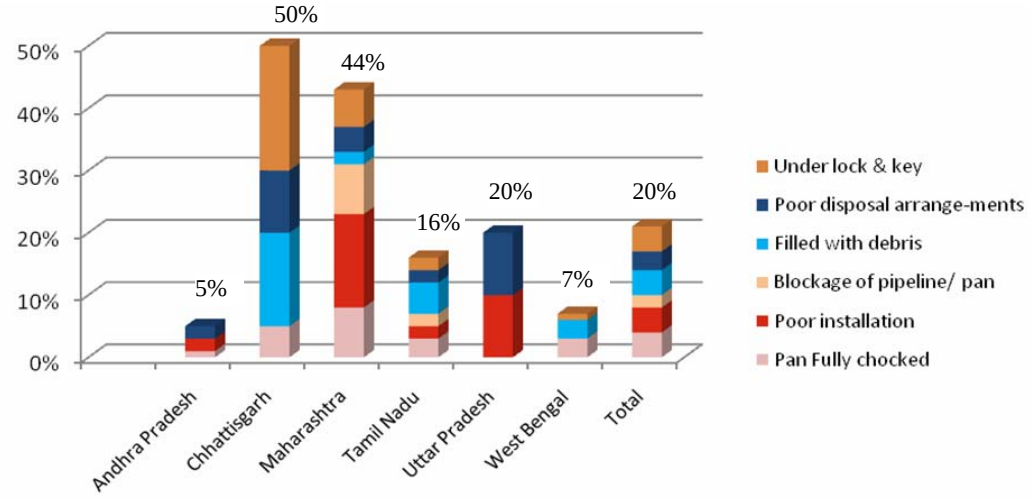
FIG (E.8): URINATION PRATICE DURING SCHOOL TIME



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Among all schools, 20 percent schools have non functional toilets. This is relatively higher in Chhattisgarh where more than half the schools have non-functional toilets. Around 4 percent each of the school toilets are non-functional on account of toilet pan being chocked or poorly installed or filled with debris or kept under lock and key. In addition, 3 percent school toilets being non-functional on account of poor disposal arrangement, and 2 percent on blockage of pipeline.

FIG (E.9): SCHOOLS WITH NON-FUNCTIONAL TOILETS

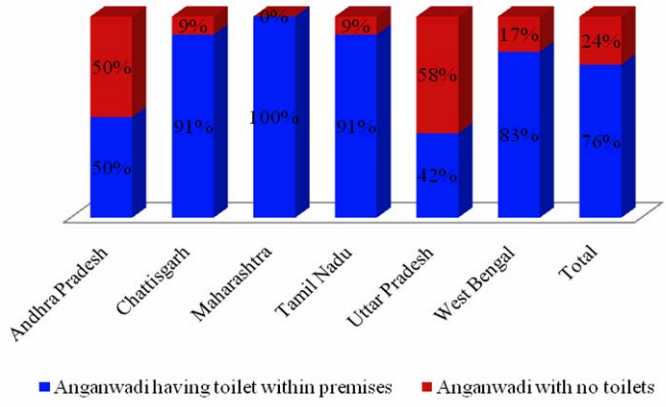


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Around a third of the Anganwadi shares the primary school premises and hence uses the same toilet. Another 40 percent Anganwadi are being run in a Govt building or Panchayat provided buildings and rest are being run in a private rented premises.

- In 76 percent of the Anganwadi visited across 162 GPs had toilet provisions. This proportion was relatively lower in case of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh where it is below 50 percent. In Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, majority of the Anganwadi toilets are reported to be child friendly. In Uttar Pradesh a third of the Anganwadis report the toilet to be Child friendly, whereas it is negligible in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.

FIG (E.10): ACCESS TO TOILETS IN ANGANWADI

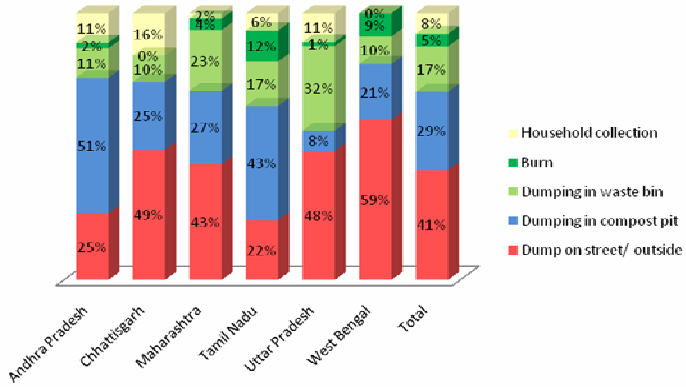


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal Practices

- Solid waste management has not been initiated in most of the GPs and hence, dumping solid waste outside in open space or street is the common practice being used by most households (41 percent). This is followed by households dumping solid waste in compost pit within premises (29 percent), dumping in waste bin (17 percent), household collection (8 percent) and burning (5 percent). Dumping solid waste in open spaces is highest in West Bengal followed by Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu.

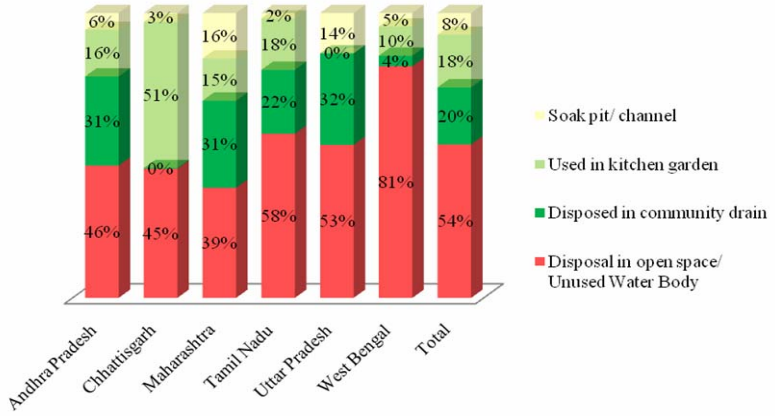
FIG (E.11): SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- Disposal of liquid waste in open space or in unused water body is the most common practice used by households (54 percent) followed by disposing liquid waste in community drain (20 percent). Around 18 percent households use liquid waste in kitchen garden and another 8 percent use soak pits. This situation varies across states. Disposal is highest in West Bengal (81 percent) followed by Tamil Nadu (58 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (53 percent).

FIG (E.12): LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

SUSTAINABILITY OF NGP STATUS OF THE PRIs

Maintenance of ODF Status and System of Monitoring

- The household study findings indicate that about 30 percent of the household having at least one family member going for open defecation. Among the 162 GPs studied, only 6 GPs (4 percent) seems to have maintained the ODF status (mostly from Maharashtra) and another 43 GPs (27 percent) have less than 10 percent households going for open defecation. The household perception of the change in ODF status can be judged by that fact that 44 percent households seems to suggest that there has been a positive improvement in maintaining the ODF status, while 32 percent households feel that it has remained the same and 23 percent feel that it has declined since the NGP award was given.

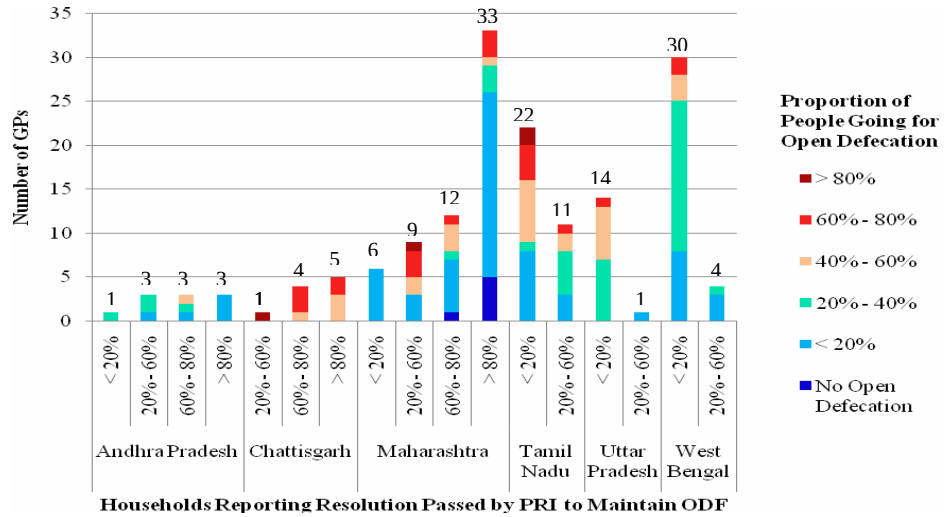
- In many of the GPs the monitoring system was limited and has been led by the PRI members and/or SHG/ local NGOs particularly during the NGP inspection period. This in many cases has changed or the interest levels declined after achieving the award. Around 16 percent households suggest that no one was monitoring the ODF status before NGP award. This perception has gone up and now 43 percent households suggest that no one is monitoring the ODF status in the panchayat.

- In around 89 percent of the GPs (144 GPs) stakeholders' response suggests various resolutions passed by PRI to maintain ODF. Evidence of these could only be seen in very few GPs and strictly being followed only in 4 percent of GPs (i.e. 6 GPs mainly in Maharashtra). However, majority of those mentioning about resolution have mainly referred to fines being levied on being caught for open defecation and in some cases even social out casting. However, in absence of strong monitoring it has remained more of a concept.

  Awareness about resolution passed by PRIs to maintain ODF status itself seems to be unclear in among households. Also, where households mentioned of passing resolution for maintaining ODF, there is a mixed result of actual maintenance of ODF

status. In Andhra Pradesh of the 10 GPs studied only in 3 GPs more than 80 percent households mentioned about passing resolution for maintaining ODF and less than 20 percent people going for ODF. In case of Chhattisgarh, where in majority of GPs people reported for passing resolution but at the same time majority going for open defecation. In Maharashtra, in GPs where more than 60 percent households reported passing resolution (45 GPs), the level of maintenance of ODF status is also better with less than 20 percent going for open defecation in 33 GPs. However, Awareness and actual maintenance of ODF status is quite mixed in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

FIG (E.13): HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING RESOLUTION PASSED BY PRI TO MAINTAIN ODF AND INCIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECATION IN THAT GP

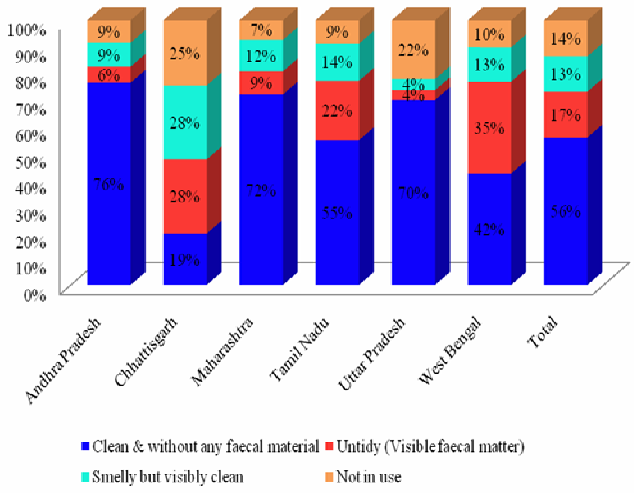


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Hygiene Behaviour and Practices

- In terms of cleanliness of household toilets, of the total study households, more than half the toilets are reported (through observation) to be clean and without any faecal material. Another 13 percent toilets were visibly clean but smelly and 17 percent toilets were quite untidy with visible faecal matter. Also, in around 68 percent of the toilets, mug or some vessels were found, of which 50 percent were clean and the rest 18 percent were dirty. In 32

FIG (E.14): CLEANLINESS OF TOILET



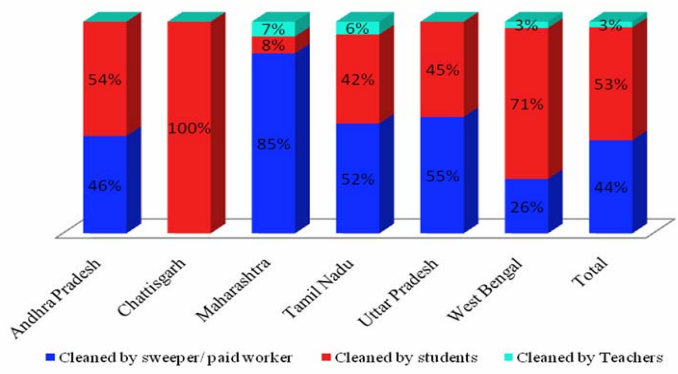
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

percent of the toilets there were no mugs/ vessels.

- In case of school toilets and urinal which are functional, around 49 percent of toilets were clean, non smelly and without any faecal materials. Another 27 percent were visibly clean but smelly and 24 percent toilets were untidy with faecal materials. Similar to toilets, urinals were also clean (44 percent), smelly but clean (38 percent) and untidy (19 percent) as it was in case of toilets in schools.

- The toilet cleaning in schools were mainly done by students (53 percent) followed by another 44 percent where sweeper or paid worker is hired to clean the toilet. However, 3 percent of toilets are also cleaned by teachers and is evident in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

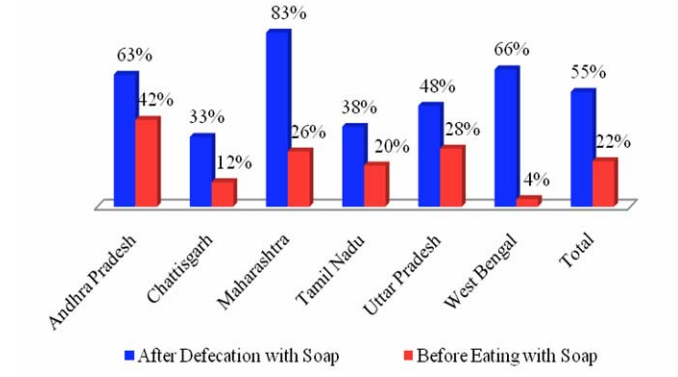
FIG (E.15): MECHANISMS FOR TOILET CLEANING IN SCHOOL



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- More than half the respondents have reported use of soap for hand washing after defecation (55 percent). Whereas only 22 percent wash hands with soap before eating and 45 percent washing hand with soap after cleaning child's bottom. Around 22 percent of household reported using hand with water after defecation, with ash (11 percent) and with mud (6 percent). However, 6 percent households don't wash their hand after defecation and 12 percent after cleaning child's bottom.

FIG (E.16): HAND WASHING PRACTICES



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

TABLE (E.3): HAND WASHING PRACTICES AMONG ADULTS

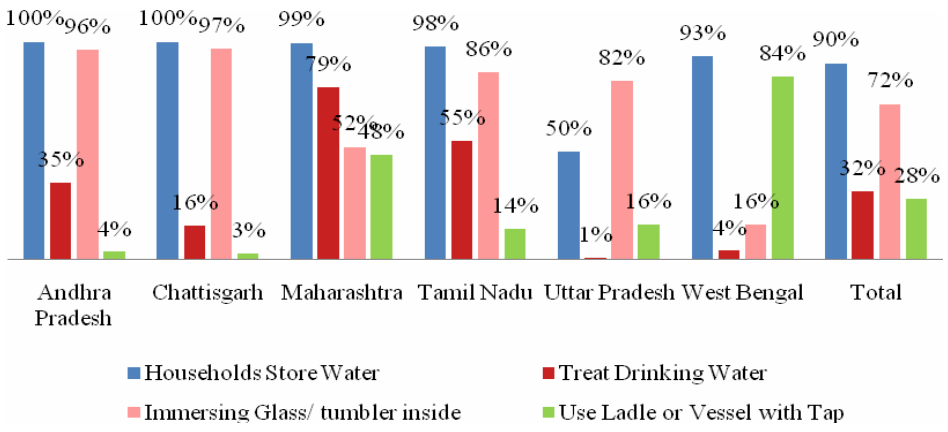
State	None	Only water	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud
Washing Hand After Defecation	6%	22%	55%	11%	6%
Washing Hand Before Eating	1%	70%	22%	3%	5%
Washing hands after cleaning child's bottom	12%	33%	45%	6%	4%

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

This also varies a lot across state, as around 62 percent households in Tamil Nadu wash hands only with water after defecation and around one third of households in Uttar Pradesh don't wash hands after defecation. The practice of hand washing among children is also very similar to that of adults.

- In order to take out drinking water from the storage vessel, immersing glass or tumbler inside the vessel is the most common Practices (with exception in West Bengal) and is being practiced by 72 percent of the households. The remaining 28 percent use ladle or tap to take out drinking water.

FIG (E.17): DRINKING WATER HANDLING PRACTICES



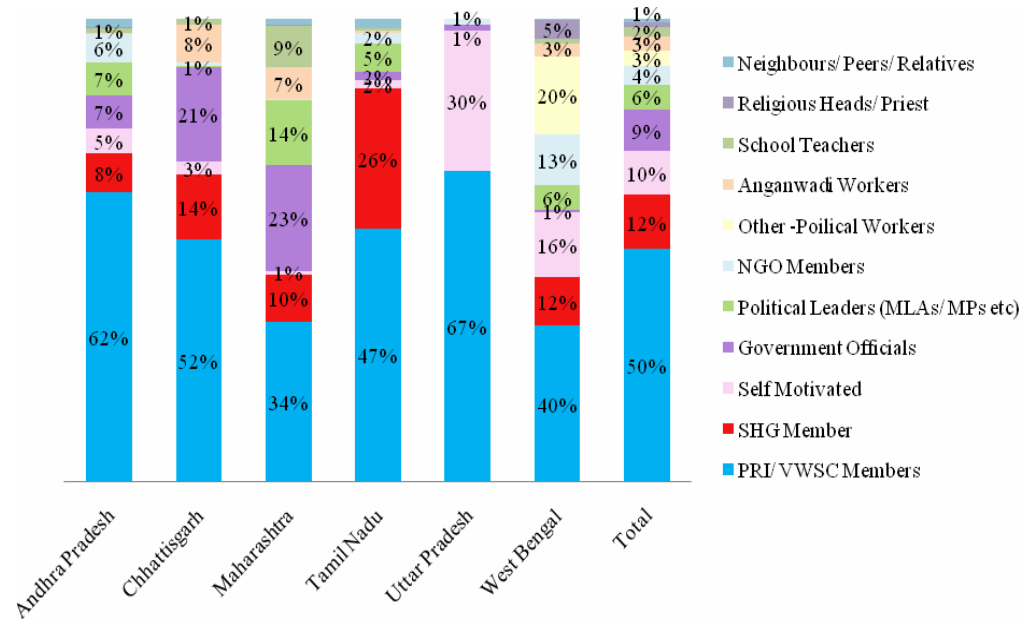
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Nature of Social Mobilisation

- The primary study revealed that in many cases the concerted social mobilization drives undertaken mainly in two cycles, one for demand creation for toilet construction and second primarily before the visit of monitoring team in GPs. Around 28 percent of the households show ignorance towards any social mobilisation process followed. However, around 51 percent of households (with more than 70 percent in Maharashtra and West Bengal) recall formation of community or habitation level groups before NGP award or discussion by VWSC or in Gram Sabha/ Sansad; 14 percent households also recall social mobilisation with the help of SHG and 6 percent recall street level group formations.

- PRI members and/or the VWSC members were the most important people leading the whole social mobilisation process across all states and recalled in by half of the respondents. This was followed by SHGs members and recalled by 12 percent of the households, self motivated (10 percent households), Government officials (9 percent households), political leaders outside PRIs (6 percent households), NGO members (4 percent households), other political workers (3 percent households) and Anganwadi workers and school teachers (3 percent and 2 percent respectively)

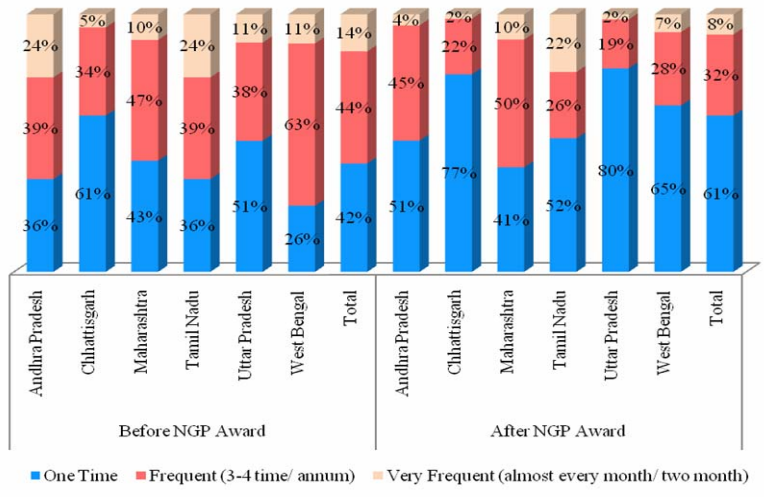
FIG (E.18): PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS LEADING TO MOTIVATION FOR TOILET CONSTRUCTION



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

- There has been a severe drop reported in social mobilisation activities after the NGP award was received. Before NGP award 51 percent households recall for discussions in Gram Sabha, followed by door-to-door campaign (46 percent), discussion in SHG or local level meetings (39 percent), rallies and marches (34 percent), street plays (34 percent), political leaders and Govt officers speeches (32 percent) and posters on wall (32 percent) were among the major social mobilisation activities undertaken. Other social mobilisation activities undertaken includes audiovisual shows (18 percent), audio campaigns (17 percent), incorporating sanitation issues in school curriculum (15 percent) and distribution of leaflets/ booklets (12 percent). Most of these activities reduced to half to one fourth of intensity after NGP award was received.

FIG (E.19): FREQUECNY OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION CAMPAIGN



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

- In quest for higher number of GPs for NGP in many state, sanitation drive concentrated on clusters having land available to build toilets and those who respond to promotional efforts apart from being accessible by road. This approach deprived coverage of poorest and most marginalized groups in these GPs residing in the fringes or resides in interior regions of the main villages.

- Access to individual household toilet is marginally low among SC/ ST groups (73 percent) compared to other castes (81 percent). This also results in marginally higher open defecation practices among SC/ ST community (19 percent) as compared to 15 percent by others.

- Usage of toilet by women is relatively higher than that of men in most cases. Around 66 percent of women reported using toilet compared to only 62 percent of men.

- Around 55 percent of the households belonging to marginalised community including SC and ST reported to have been involved in social mobilisation process. Similarly 59 percent women, 57 percent of children and 55 percent of youth have been reported to be involved in social mobilisation process.

- In 4 percent of GPs (largely 21 percent GPs in West Bengal), no one seems to be aware about the NGP award money received. In contrast to that in 36 percent of GPs all the households were aware about the NGP award money being received by the PRIs. The awareness is relatively higher in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and relatively lower in West Bengal.

- Around 79 percent of GPs report varying degree of involvement in decision making process for utilisation of award money through encouraging suggestions. About 39 percent of GPs report less than 20 percent households involved in decision making, followed by another 16 percent GPs with 20-40 percent households being involved. Only in 11 percent GPs more than 60 percent household reported to be involved in decision making.

IMPACT OF NGP ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- One of the major changes expected with NGP is on health indicators by positive reduction on disease burden. However, around 56 households mention no visible changes in the water borne disease, with another 40 percent households reporting reduction in water borne diseases. This change is more visible in Maharashtra and West Bengal compared to other states.

- There has been marginal increase in enrolment of students (both boys and girls) in schools after the NGP award. However, a majority (86 percent) seems to feel that there has been no change in the school enrolment.

- In more than three fourth of the panchayats, the PRI members and Gram Sevaks associated NGP with a matter of pride, a fact that has also resulted in competition among them.

- NGP has also been instrumental in strengthening social cohesion largely through social mobilisation process involving different caste and community groups. In nearly half of the panchayats with reported slippage, this found to be inadequately done.

- In recent years, the campaign is being implemented in targeted mode which has taken its toll on work quality. The staffs in several districts have complained of excessive workload that hinders in proper supervision of the work.

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- Though 85 percent households have access to individual, community or shared toilets, only around 66 percent are using it as toilet. The reasons for non use of toilets largely marred with poor/ unfinished installations, no super structure and no behavioural change. All these three main reasons for non use of toilet attracts further focus on different aspects of the programme i.e. training of masons for proper installations, subsidy/ financing for super structure and social mobilisation for behaviour change. The emphasis of the focus also needs to be different in different states based on the reason for non use of toilets. The training of the masons required in all the states for proper toilet construction, it needs more focus in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly behaviour change to use toilet requires better focus in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu.

- With introduction of NGP, there has been a good achievement in most states with respect to Total Sanitation Campaign which leads to almost 70 percent people using toilets, the battle against open defecation is not yet over in majority of the GPs and it requires additional effort in making the rest 30 percent people use toilets instead of going for open defecation. This situation is relatively worse in case of Chhattisgarh where 62 percent people still going for open defecation. Of the 162 GPs studied only 6 GPs adheres to the NGP criteria.

- Disposing of child faeces is another indicator of improved sanitation. Only around 55 percent of households with (having less than 2 year old child) seem to be disposing the child faeces into toilet. This also requires special focus within the IEC and other social mobilisation inputs for behaviour change.

- Though majority of schools (96 percent) have toilets and 89 percent have urinals, separate toilets for girls and boys are only in 39 percent schools whereas separate urinals are in 84 percent of schools. This is also because in many state the primary school design and construction does not have separate toilets for boys and girls. In many states the peaking effect during the period breaks in the school when many boys and girls want to use toilets and urinals leads to shortage of it and hence they resort to going out in open. The functionality of the toilets (as 20 percent schools have non functional toilets) and the ratio of students per functional toilet may need to be strictly followed based on design norms to stop students going out in open for urination. The phenomenon of students urinating in open is largely found in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra which is directly proportional to the large number of toilets being non functional (50 percent in case of Chhattisgarh and 44 percent in case of Maharashtra).

- Three-fourth of the Anganwadis visited across 162 GPs had access to toilet. This proportion was relatively lower in case of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh where it

is below 50 percent. Given that a third of Anganwadis shares the primary school premises and hence uses the same toilet, it also depends on the school for keeping it functional. In many cases the toilet not being child friendly impacts the use of it. However, in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, majority of the Anganwadi toilets are reported to be child friendly. A special emphasis may be required in promoting child friendly toilets for Anganwadi to improve its usage.

- The emphasis on solid and liquid waste disposal were lacking in more than half the GPs and households visited. This requires further improvements through creating adequate infrastructure such as drains and waste bins, and creating awareness through social mobilisation.

- It is also evident from the analysis that PRIs and SHGs proved to be the better agency for social mobilisation as it is recalled by most households. Also the drop in efforts towards maintaining the ODF status after NGP award has been relatively lower than other agencies. Further strengthening and building capacities of these institutions may prove better results in future.

- In most GPs, there has been severe drop in efforts towards social mobilisation and monitoring of ODF status after the NGP award has been received. This has resulted in slippage of ODF status in many GPs and is a serious concern with respect to sustainability. This requires further strengthening. A decent time gap (may be a year) between the application for the award (after the first verification) and the final verification for giving the award may put adequate pressure among GPs to maintain the ODF status for at-least an year (this may also have positive impact on behaviour change given people have to use toilet for that much time), and setup the proper monitoring system.

- The analysis of primary data suggests that there is a positive linkage between social mobilisation and performance of various sanitation indicators. It is also evident from the performance status of these indicators in Maharashtra and West Bengal were social mobilisation was good and the performance of the same indicators in Chhattisgarh, where social mobilisation was lacking. It also shows up in hygiene behaviour and perception of people in reduction of water borne diseases among those GPs.

- There has been no gender or social exclusion observed in majority of the GPs with respect to access and use of sanitation facility and/or involvement in social mobilisation processes. However, very few numbers of GPs do suggest exclusion or non-involvement of some of the habitations on account of being far away from the main village.

- The NGP award has helped in scaling up the TSC to a great extent and helped in improving sanitation practices, however very few GPs fulfil the 100 percent criteria of NGP award. This emphasises the role of monitoring and verification processes. The verification system is the most important component of NGP process on which the credibility of the award rests. The verification system needs further strengthening without which it may lead to dilution of the spirit behind the NGP award.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF NIRMAL GRAM PURASKAR AWARDED PANCHAYATS

1.0 BACKGROUND

The lack of sanitation facilities has been recognized as one of the greatest health risks to India's rural poor. The lack of sanitation facilities compounded with limited public awareness of appropriate hygiene practices implies that Open defecation is a widespread practice in rural India.

To address this ongoing challenge of sanitation, the Government of India (GoI) launched Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM). This programme delivered via Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), envisages universal coverage of all rural households with appropriate water and sanitation facilities and the promotion of hygiene behaviour for the overall improvement of health of the rural population. An incentive scheme called the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) was initiated in October 2003 in order to motivate PRIs to promote rural sanitation on a mass scale by enabling behaviourial change and rewarding those districts, blocks, and GPs, which have achieved full sanitation coverage.

The Nirmal Gram Puraskar is an annual award given to PRIs by the President of India with an incentive that varies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 50 lakhs depending upon the level and size of the PRI that achieves total sanitation coverage in terms of the following criteria:

a. All households having access to toilets with full use and no open defecation
b. All schools having sanitation facilities, which are put to use and all co-educational schools having separate toilets for boys and girls
c. All *Anganwadis* having access to sanitation facilities, and
d. General cleanliness of the settlement.

The initiation of the NGP has been an important motivating force in many states, judged by the significant growth in the number of PRIs that have received the award each year. The first set of awards for 2004-05 was made to 40 PRIs from six states. The second round of awards for 2005-06 was given to 769 PRIs across 14 states and the third round of awards for 2006-07 was given to 4,959 PRIs across 22 states.

The award of the NGP to over 5,000 PRIs over the last three years has created the opportunity for a rapid scale up of the TSC. At the same time, it is a great challenge to ensure that the spirit of the NGP is not diluted and the quality of the award is maintained. Since the award system has only been in place for the last three years, the GoI felt the need to assess the impact and sustainability of sanitation promotion in these villages/ PRIs.

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to assess whether the spirit, principles and quality of the NGP are maintained during the scale up of the TSC.

The main purpose of this assignment as envisaged in the study ToR is as follows:

(1) To assess the impact of sanitation interventions in NGP awarded PRIs; verify the quality of facilities built; the extent and sustainability of behavioural change; and the extent of local government involvement.

(2) To study gender and social inclusion and social development related transformation any changes that may have taken place with sanitation as an entry point; and communication of these lessons learnt to inform the development of the NGP.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main Objectives and the key research questions that this assessment will see to answer are as follows:

1. Whether the principles of NGP have been fully maintained in existing awarded PRIs?

2. Whether the NGP status of awarded PRIs is sustainable, especially its open defecation free environment?

3. What impact NGP has made on gender relations and social inclusion in awardee PRIs?

4. How the NGP award has influenced other sanitation related activities and overall social development in the awardee PRIs as well as its neighbouring settlements?

1.3 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

The study was carried out in two phases as envisaged in the ToR. A total of 162 GPs was covered. The pilot Phase-1 covered 12 GPs across 3 states of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West Bengal to assist in instrument testing and validating the proposed methodology. The balance 150 GPs across 6 study states was covered in Phase-2.

The research instruments administered in each of the study PRIs included an:

- In-depth interaction with key informants and select households using a structured questionnaire

- In-depth interactions with a range of secondary stakeholders, including PRI representatives, elected PRI members, primary school teachers, *Anganwadis* workers, PHC staff, Health workers, Community Based Organisation (CBO) and Women or Youth groups using semi-structured schedules and Focus Group Discussion tools.

- Observation of sanitation arrangement in schools, *anganwadis* and the general cleanliness of the village.

1.3.1 Sample Coverage

The study draws on a primary survey conducted in 162 NGP awarded Gram Panchayats across six study States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These included all the 35 NGP awarded GPs from 2004-05 and 127 NGP awarded GPs from 2005-06 selected on random basis. Table (1.1) presents the distribution of sample GPs across state and various size class of population.

TABLE (1.1): SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs

State	Year of Award		Population Size Class of GPs					Total
	2005	2006	< 200 HHs	200 - 500 HHs	500 - 1000 HHs	1000 - 2000 HHs	> 2000 HHs	
Andhra Pradesh		10	2	6		2		10
Chhattisgarh		10	1	8	1			10
Maharashtra	13	47	42	16		2		60
Tamil Nadu	13	20		11	10	10	2	33
Uttar Pradesh		15		8	5	2		15
West Bengal	11	23				3	31	34
Total	**37**	**125**	**45**	**49**	**16**	**19**	**33**	**162**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Almost two third of the GPs studied have varying range of Schedule Caste (SC) or Schedule Tribe (ST) population with overall population of SC being 23 percent and ST being 9 percent across the study GPs. Table (1.2) presents the distribution of GPs with respect to SC/ ST population.

TABLE (1.2): DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE GPs WITH PROPORTION OF SC/ST POPULATION

State	Proportion of SC/ ST Population to Total GPs Population							Total
	No SC/ ST	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%	100%	
Andhra Pradesh		5	4	1				10
Chhattisgarh		4	4	1		1		10
Maharashtra	29	18	6	1	2	3	1	60
Tamil Nadu	15	12	4	2				33
Uttar Pradesh	5	3	3	3	1			15
West Bengal	7	11	8	5	2	1		34
Total	**56**	**53**	**29**	**13**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**162**

Over 7,000 households interviewed, of which 25 percent from Schedule Caste (SC) and 9 percent from Schedule Tribe (ST) community, 29 percent from Backward Caste and Other Backward Caste community, and 36 percent from General community. Apart from households, over 500 Schools and Anganwadis visited and teaches interviewed.

TABLE (1.2): HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION ACROSS CASTE					
State	**Community Groups**				**Total Sample**
	SC	**ST**	**BC/OBC**	**General**	
Andhra Pradesh	27%	5%	44%	24%	386
Chhattisgarh	17%	36%	45%	2%	416
Maharashtra	20%	8%	16%	56%	2,301
Tamil Nadu	23%	1%	73%	3%	1,447
Uttar Pradesh	36%	1%	33%	30%	612
West Bengal	31%	14%	5%	50%	1,968
Total	**25%**	**9%**	**29%**	**36%**	**7,130**

1.4 LIMITATIONS

- The non-availability of designated health officers in PHCs, a few locked schools and *Anganwadis* during the field visits in a few villages was the most important operational constraint.

- Due to highly scattered habitations in few GPs, it posed limitation for conducting household interviews in all the habitation. This was predominant in tribal villages.

- After gram Panchayat elections, in many cases the Sarpanch who had received the NGP award have changed and the new Sarpanch who have taken over the post could not provide in-depth information about NGP processes.

- Newly appointed teachers in few schools could not light on the impact of improved sanitation on enrolments and dropout rate of students in the school.

CHAPTER – II

STATUS OF SANITATION IN NGP AWARDED PRIs

2.0 STATUS OF SANITATION IN NGP AWARDED PRIs

2.1 Access to Household Sanitation Arrangement

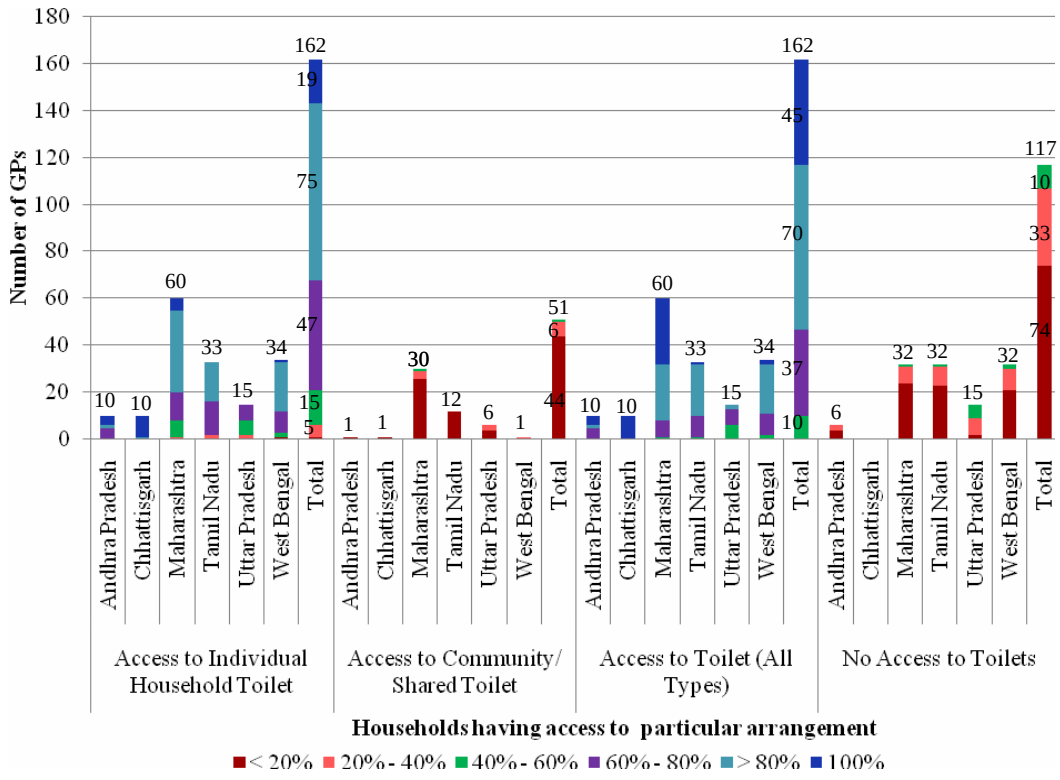
Access to toilet plays an important role in achieving open defecation free (ODF) status and getting the NGP award. Household study in 162 GPs suggest that around 81 percent households have access to individual household toilets, 4 percent households have access to either community or shared toilets and around 15 percent do not have access to any toilet and normally resort to open defecation. However, the situation of access also varies a lot across state and GPs and Table (2.1) presents the situation of GPs in having access (or in-access) to toilets among the study households.

TABLE (2.1): PROPORTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs REPORTING ACCESS TO HOUSEHOLD SANITATION ARRANGEMENTS

State	Proportion of household having access to sanitation arrangement							Total
	None	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%	100%	
A. ACCESS TO INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD TOILET								
Andhra Pradesh					5	1	4	10
Chhattisgarh						1	9	10
Maharashtra			1	7	12	35	5	60
Tamil Nadu			2		14	17		33
Uttar Pradesh			2	6	7			15
West Bengal	1			2	9	21	1	34
Total	**1**		**5**	**15**	**47**	**75**	**19**	**162**
B. ACCESS TO COMMUNITY/ SHARED TOILET								
Andhra Pradesh	9	1						10
Chhattisgarh	9	1						10
Maharashtra	30	26	3	1				60
Tamil Nadu	21	12						33
Uttar Pradesh	9	4	2					15
West Bengal	33		1					34
Total	**111**	**44**	**6**	**1**				**162**
C. ACCESS TO TOILETS (ALL TYPES)								
Andhra Pradesh					5	1	4	10
Chhattisgarh							10	10
Maharashtra				1	7	24	28	60
Tamil Nadu				1	9	22	1	33
Uttar Pradesh				6	7	2		15
West Bengal				2	9	21	2	34
Total				**10**	**37**	**70**	**45**	**162**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

FIG (2.1): ACCESS TO TOILETS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Not having access to toilets is reported from 117 (72 percent) of the 162 GPs studied. However, total number of households not having access is relatively low and account for 15 percent households. However, in Uttar Pradesh this account for 38 percent households as only 62 percent have access to individual or community/ shared toilets.

TABLE (2.2): PROPORTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs REPORTING INACCESS TO TOILETS

State	Proportion of household not having access to toilet							Total
	None	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%	100%	
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	2					10
Chhattisgarh	10							10
Maharashtra	28	24	7	1				60
Tamil Nadu	1	23	8	1				33
Uttar Pradesh		2	7	6				15
West Bengal	2	21	9	2				34
Total	**45**	**74**	**33**	**10**				**162**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

It is evident from the Tables above that:

- Out of 162 GPs, in 94 GPs (i.e. 58 percent of GPs), more than 80 percent households have access to individual household toilets (IHHL). In another 47 GPs (29 percent of GPs) show that more than 60 percent households have access to IHHL. And in around 21 GPs (13 percent of GPs) it is reported to have less than 60 percent households with IHHL.

- Community and/or shared toilets are found in 51 GPs (31 percent), out of which in 44 GPs (27 percent) less than 20 percent people have access to community/ shared toilets.

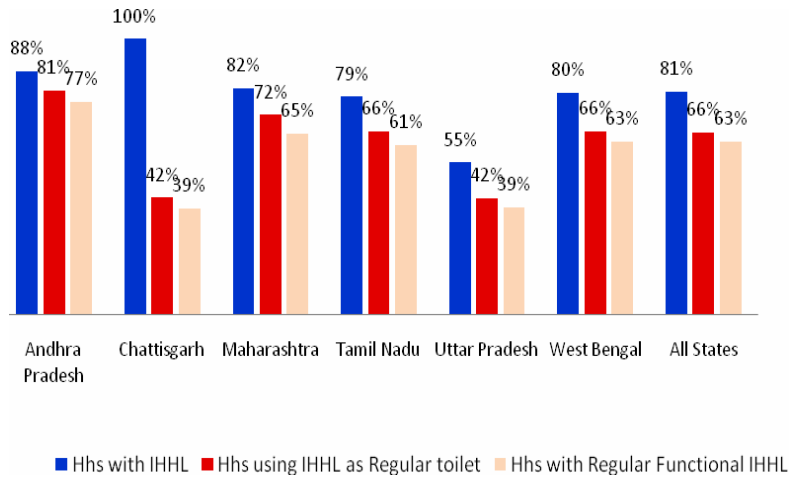
- Out of 162 GPs studied, 152 GPs more than 60 percent households have access to toilets and in another 10 GPs less than 60 percent households have access to toilets.

In some cases no access to toilet can also be attributed to natural hazards or some external factors such in case of six flood prone GPs (usage of toilet ranging between 45 percent to 60 percent) and where non usage of toilet links to collapse of unlined toilet pits that sunk squatting pan and platform due to sub soil condition. This is evident in villages of Banseshwarpur-1 GP, Nunaberia village of Dalhara GP, Melegeria village in Namra GP, Jalchak west in Jalchak GP, Manta in Jhentta GP and Dakshin Kashmahal villages in Mohar GP in West Bengal.

In West Bengal, Salepur-II and Harenkola Gram Panchayats were among the first eleven GPs that received the NGP in 2005. Both were severely affected by floods. About 30 percent of households' toilets have collapsed due to inundation. Although the community realises the consequence of the unsafe disposal of faeces, they have to resort to open defecations in the absence of alternate arrangements. The grant of the NGP has become an impediment for their rehabilitation as they are officially declared as ODF villages.

Among the total households 66 percent using their IHHL as regular toilet and of them 63 percent have functional IHHL. The proportion of households using their IHHL as regular functional toilet is highest in Andhra Pradesh and lowest in Chhattisgarh where less than half of the IHHL is being used as regular toilet.

FIG (2.2): IHHL BEING USED AS REGULAR AND FUNCTIONAL TOILET



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Of 162 GPs studied, 23 GPs reported to have all households those with IHHL toilet using them as regular functional toilet. Followed by more

than 50 percent households use their IHHL as regular functional toilet in 105 GPs and in 32 GPs less than 50 percent households using it as regular functional toilet.

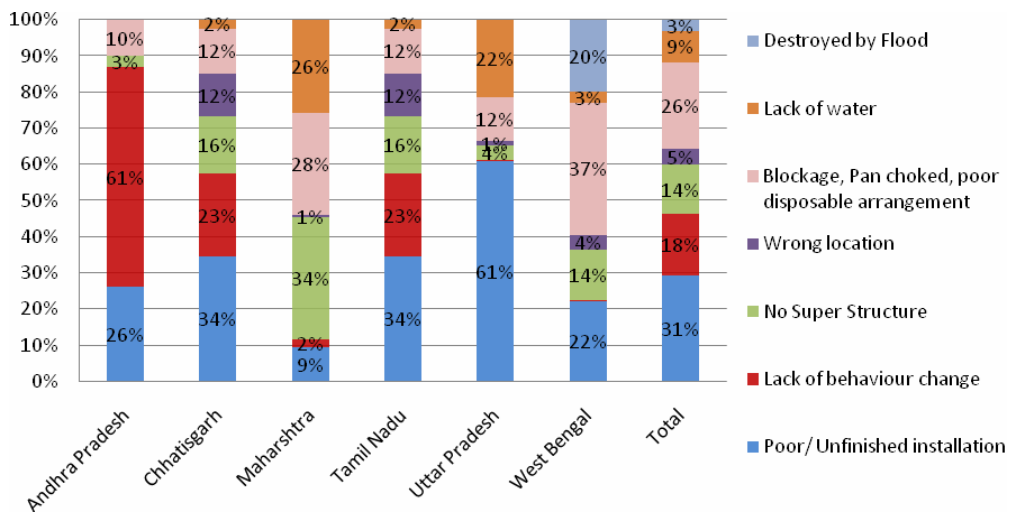
TABLE (2.3): PROPORTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLDS WITH IHHL USING IT AS REGULAR FUNCTIONAL TOILET

State	Proportion of household					
	< 30%	30% - 50%	50% - 80%	> 80%	100%	Total
Andhra Pradesh			1	6	3	10
Chhattisgarh	1	6	3			10
Maharashtra	6	10	13	27	4	60
Tamil Nadu	1		10	14	8	33
Uttar Pradesh		8	7			15
West Bengal	1	1	8	16	8	34
Total	**9**	**25**	**42**	**63**	**23**	**162**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Despite the construction of IHHL, the main reason cited for non-functionality of toilet includes poor installation and or unfinished construction (31 percent), lack of behaviour change (17 percent), absence of superstructure (14 percent), choked pans or pipe blockage apart from of toilets (12 percent), lack of water (9 percent), filled with debris (7 percent), construction of toilet away from house (5 percent). In case of West Bengal around 20 percent is also accounted for toilets destroyed by floods. Fig (2.3) presents reasons for toilets being non functional across state.

FIG (2.3): REASONS FOR TOILETS BEING NON- FUNCTIONAL



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

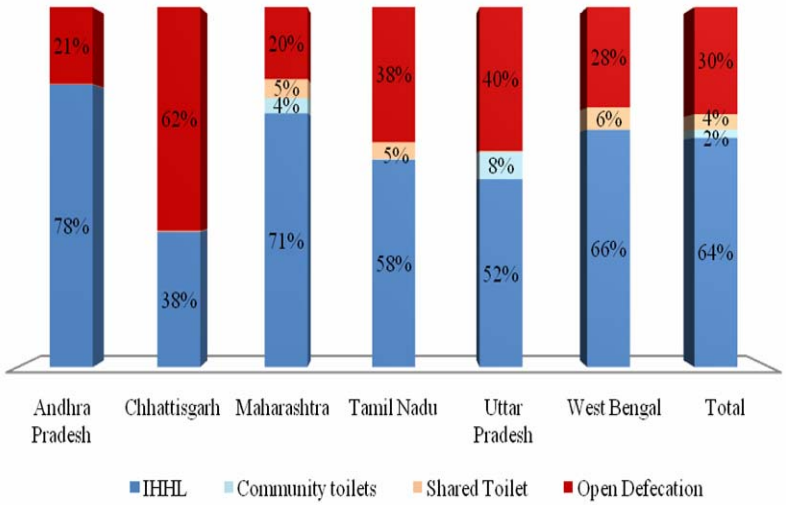
In Dokarabhata panchayat in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh, before the NGP award, the District officials came once and held discussions with the people on the aspect of the cleanliness. After the Sarpanch was not able to convince the people for the construction of the toilet in the villages, the Janpad Panchayat representative took initiative in the construction of the toilet in the village. With the selection of this village name to be sent for the NGP award led to a major infrastructure development in the village, with the construction of the concrete roads and the piped water supply. However, there was no mass awareness programme as reportedly told by the villagers. The villagers did not agree to construct the toilet ascribing the lack of resources, though subsequent pressure from the District administration on the Panchayat bodies to somehow complete the construction of the toilets within one month, led to complete coverage of the households. The result being total neglect of these individual toilets as there was no ownership, the selection of the site for construction of the toilets and lack of super structure was seemingly most important factors for non use of the toilets and the gross dissatisfaction from the Panchayat bodies.

2.2 Usage to Household Sanitation Arrangement

All though 81 percent households reported having IHHL, only 64 percent people reported to be using it. Additional 6 percent people using community or shared toilet and 30 percent people going for open defecation. Fig (2.4) presents various sanitation use arrangements at household level.

This situation varies across state and GPs which is presented in Table (2.4) below.

FIG (2.4): SANITATION USE ARRANGEMENT



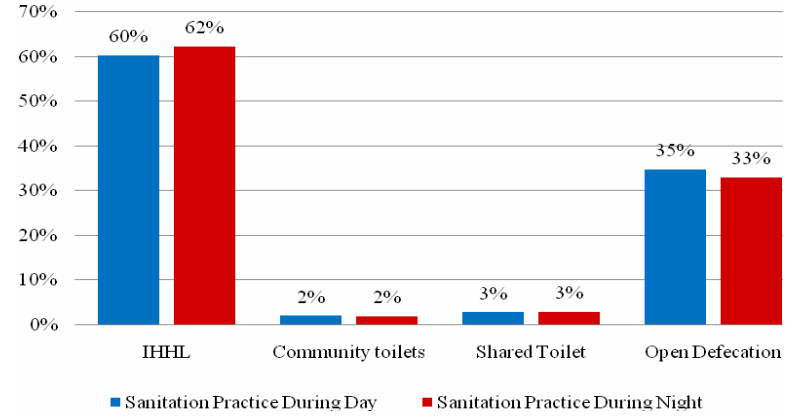
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Only around 4 percent of GPs (i.e. 6 GPs) suggest that there is no open defecation. In another 40 percent GPs (64 GPs) open defecation has been reported to be less than 20 percent. This followed by 24 percent of GPs (39 GPs) where up to 40 percent people going for open defecation, in 18 percent GPs (29 GPs) where up to 60 percent people resort to open defecation and alarmingly 15 percent GPs (24 GPs) report more than 60 percent people resorting to open defecation. This situation however, relatively better in case of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal and is relatively bad in case of Chhattisgarh where more than 60 percent GPs reporting more than 60 percent people going for open defecation.

TABLE (2.4) PROPORTION OF NGP AWARDED GPs REPORTING OPEN DEFECATION								
State	**Proportion of People Going for Open Defecation**							**Total**
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**	
Andhra Pradesh		5	4	1				10
Chhattisgarh				4	5	1		10
Maharashtra	6	36	4	6	7	1		60
Tamil Nadu		11	6	9	5	2		33
Uttar Pradesh		1	7	6	1			15
West Bengal		11	18	3	2			34
Total	**6**	**64**	**39**	**29**	**20**	**4**		162
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008								

Among those using toilet, around 6 percent household also report seasonal use of toilet. This practice is mainly evident in Chhattisgarh where in many cases construction of toilet is relatively at a distance from the house. Also, an analysis of sanitation practices during day and night suggests marginal increase in usage of household toilet and marginal decrease in open defecation practices.

FIG (2.5): SANITATION PRACTICES DURING DAY AND NIGHT



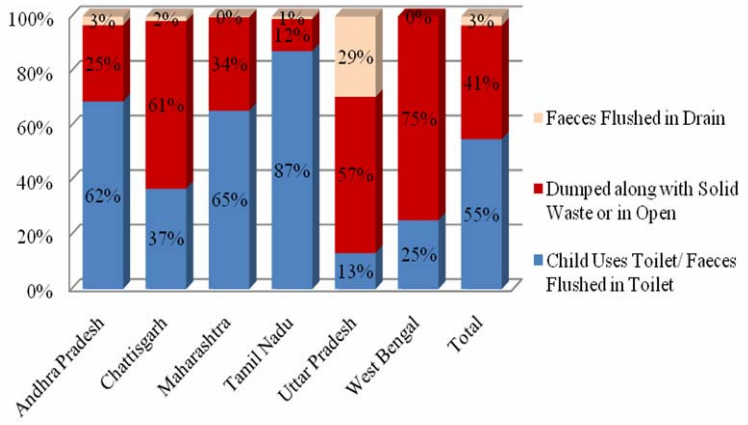
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

2.3 Household's Practice of Child Faeces Disposal

Of more than 7100 sample households, around 800 households (18 percent) had children less than two year of age. Among those households who have less than two years old children, around 55 percent of the sample households report disposing faeces to toilet or child using toilet followed by 41 percent household disposing faeces in open space or along with their solid waste, while 3 percent draining out faeces in drain and largely visible in Uttar Pradesh. However, disposing faeces in open or along with solid waste is highest in West Bengal followed by Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. This practice varies significantly among GPs across states. Fig (2.6) presents practice of disposal of child faeces across state and GPs.

In 69 GPs (43 percent of GPs), there is no practice of faeces being flushed out in toilet or making child use the toilet. In the rest 93 GPs (57 percent) there are varying proportion of households flush faeces in toilet or make child use the toilet (especially those above 2 years of age). Draining out faeces is reported to be in practice in 15 percent of GPs (24 GPs). Whereas in 124 GPs varying proportion of households dispose child faeces along with solid waste or dump it in open space.

FIG (2.6): DISPOSAL OF CHILD FAECES

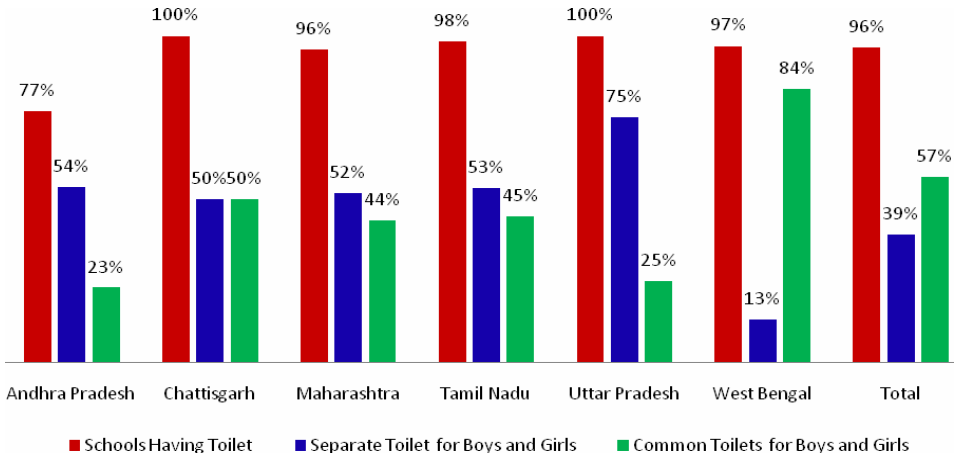


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

2.4 Availability and Use of Toilets in Schools and Anganwadi Centres

The analysis of primary data suggests that 96 percent schools had toilets. This proportion was relatively lower in case of Andhra Pradesh where only 77 percent schools had toilets. In majority of schools there are common toilets for boys and girls (as in many cases that was part of the design prescribed for the primary schools in various states). In around 39 percent of schools there are separate toilets for girls and boys and in 25 percent schools where there is a separate toilet for teachers. Fig (2.7) presents access to toilets in schools across study states.

FIG (2.7): ACCESS TO TOILETS IN SCHOOLS

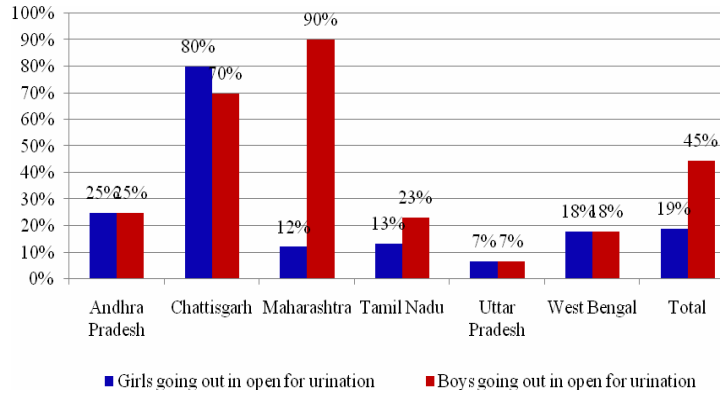


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Similarly, 89 percent schools visited have urinals and in 84 percent schools have separate urinals for boys and girls. In addition to these, around 46 percent schools also have separate urinals for teachers.

The primary field discussions and observations at schools suggest that in around 45 percent of GPs boys go out for urination in open during the school time. This is highest in case of Chhattisgarh (70 percent) and lowest in case of Uttar Pradesh (7 percent). In addition to this, in 19 percent GPs even girl students go out for urination in open during school time. This is again highest in case of Chhattisgarh (80 percent) and again lowest in case of Uttar Pradesh (7 percent).

FIG (2.8): URINATION PRATICE DURING SCHOOL TIME



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

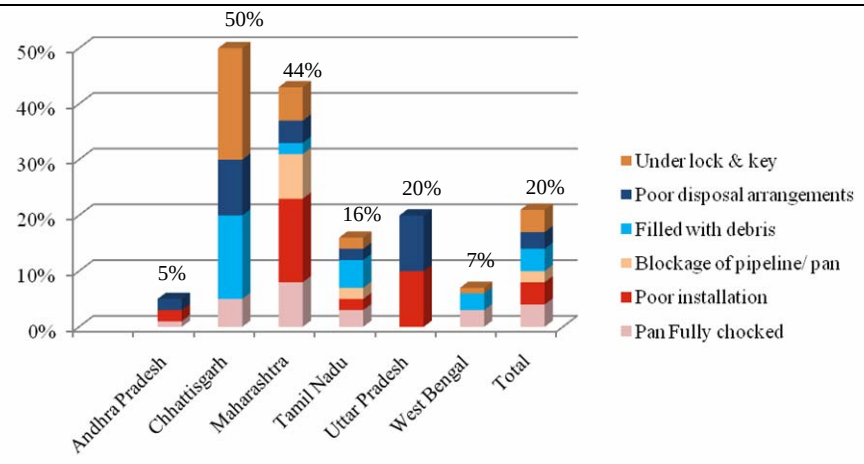
Dokarabhata Panchayat in the Khairagarh Block Panchayat of Rajnandgaon District has two hamlets (Dokarabhata and Khairabana) and around 2000 households. The Panchayat has an Anganwadi, one primary school, one middle school and, one higher secondary school. Though the Aanganwadi toilet was constructed well but was reportedly not in use. The school toilet for the primary school was constructed separately but not in use by the girls for the lack of privacy it offered. The middle school and the secondary school jointly share the toilets which are separately constructed for girls and boys. However, discussion with students suggests minimal use especially by the girls. Some of the toilets were found to be locked whereas the girl's urinal was converted into the Panchayat common urinal, splashed with all kind of filthy messages on walls. One of the teachers form the middle school stressed that "as the toilets are being used by such large number of students, it's not possible to get them cleaned by the students, and is cleaned once in two three months by calling cleaning staffs from the nearby municipality."

The ratio of students per toilet at schools also becomes impediments towards usage of toilets and urinals. In many cases it was observed that most students want to use toilet and urinals immediately after the period breaks which leads to shortage of urinals and hence many resort going out in open. Table (2.5) presents ratio of students per toilet across states.

Frequent urination at the back of the toilet in Primary school at Sadak Chirchari GP in Chhattisgarh

TABLE (2.5): RATIO OF STUDENTS PER TOILET				
State	**No of Students Per Functional Toilet**			
	< 20	**20 - 40**	**40 - 80**	**> 80**
Andhra Pradesh	20%	40%	30%	10%
Chhattisgarh	19%	70%	11%	
Maharashtra	28%	42%	19%	11%
Tamil Nadu	10%	18%	60%	12%
Uttar Pradesh		5%	45%	50%
West Bengal		11%	39%	49%
Total	**13%**	**31%**	**34%**	**22%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

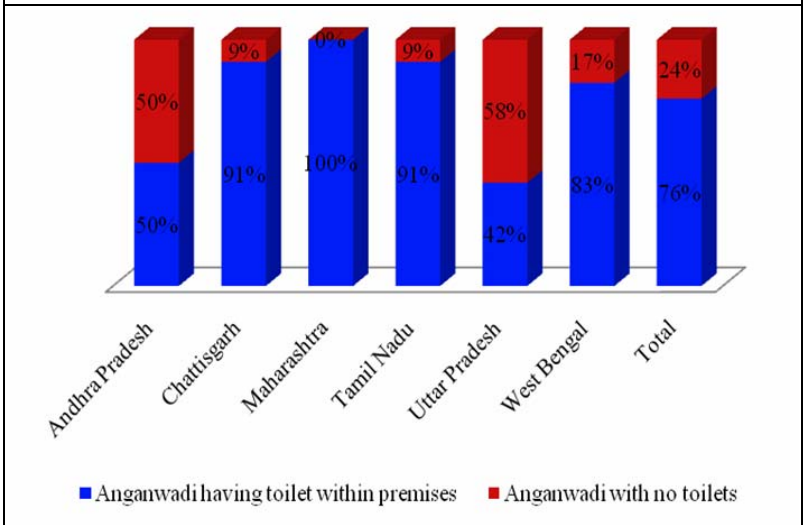
FIG (2.9): SCHOOLS WITH NON-FUNCTIONAL TOILETS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Among all schools, 20 percent schools have non functional toilets. This is relatively higher in Chhattisgarh where more than half the schools have non-functional toilets. Around 4 percent each of the school toilets are non-functional on account of toilet pan being chocked or poorly installed or filled with debris or kept under lock and key. In addition, 3 percent school toilets being non-functional on account of poor disposal arrangement, and 2 percent on blockage of pipeline.

FIG (2.10): ACCESS TO TOILETS IN ANGANWADI



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Among the Anganwadis visited across 162 GPs, 76 percent had toilet provisions. This was relatively lower in case of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh where it is below 50 percent. In Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, majority of the Anganwadi toilets are reported to be child friendly. In Uttar Pradesh a third of the Anganwadis report the toilet to be Child friendly, whereas it is negligible in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.

Around a third of the Anganwadi shares the primary school premises and hence uses the same toilet. Another 40 percent Anganwadi are being run in a Govt building or Panchayat provided buildings and rest are being run in a private rented premises. Around 62 percent of Anganwadis suggests having toilet within their premises and 38 percent Anganwadi reporting no toilets. Among those Anganwadi which has toilets, only 34 percent suggest toilet being child friendly. Table (2.6) presents access to toilets in Anganwadi across states.

TABLE (2.6): ACCESS TO TOILETS IN ANGANWADI

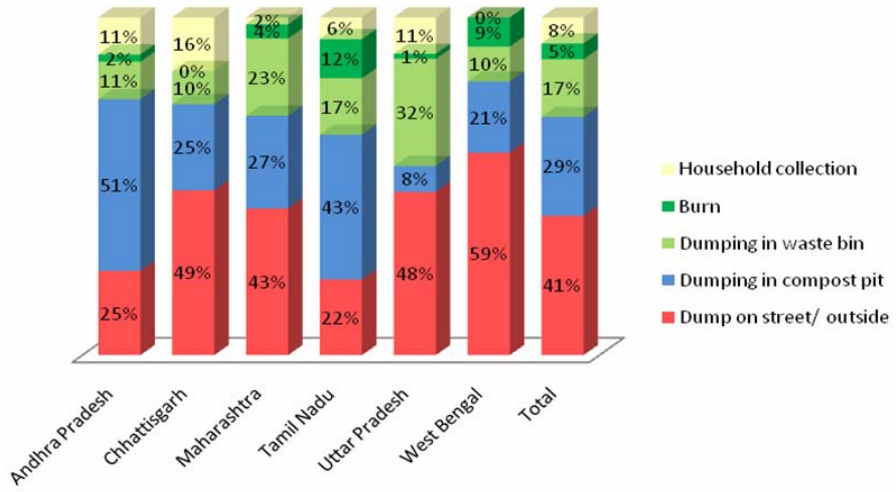
State	Have Toilet Within Premises	Anganwadi with No toilets	Toilet Reported to be Child Friendly
Andhra Pradesh	50%	50%	None
Chhattisgarh	91%	9%	None
Maharashtra	15%	85%	100%
Tamil Nadu	91%	9%	74%
Uttar Pradesh	42%	58%	32%
West Bengal	83%	17%	None
Total	**62%**	**38%**	**34%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

2.5 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal System in PRIs

Solid waste management has not been initiated in most of the GPs and hence, dumping solid waste outside in open space or street is the common practice being used by most households (41 percent). This is followed by households dumping solid waste in compost pit within premises (29 percent), dumping in waste bin (17 percent), household collection (8 percent) and burning (5 percent). Dumping solid waste in open spaces is highest in West Bengal followed by Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu.

FIG (2.11): SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Around 25 percent of GPs report more than 80 percent households using safe method[1] for disposal of solid waste followed by another 25 percent GPs where more than 60 percent households use safe method, and in 19 percent of GPs more than 40 percent households use safe methods for solid waste disposal. Table (2.7) presents households practice of solid waste disposal across GPs and study states.

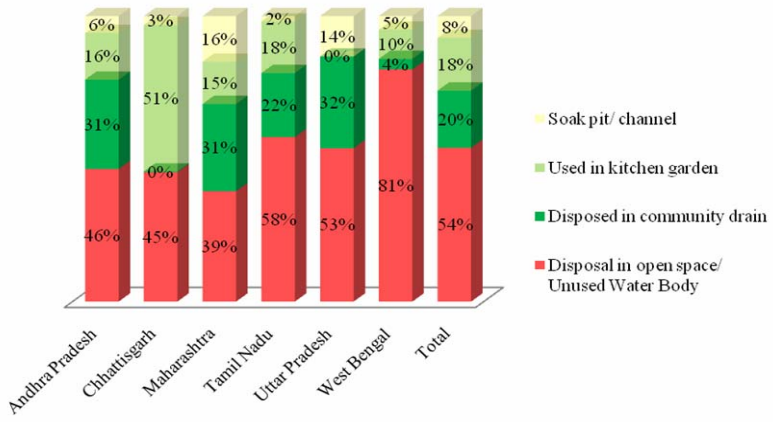
TABLE (2.7): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLDS WITH SAFE METHOD FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

State	Proportion of Households Reporting				
	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%
Andhra Pradesh			20%	40%	40%
Chhattisgarh	10%	20%	40%	30%	
Maharashtra	12%	17%	20%	30%	22%
Tamil Nadu			18%	36%	45%
Uttar Pradesh		47%	33%	7%	13%
West Bengal	38%	29%	6%	6%	21%
Total	**13%**	**18%**	**19%**	**25%**	**25%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Disposal of liquid waste in open space or in unused water body is the most common practice used by households (54 percent) followed by disposing liquid waste in community drain (20 percent). Around 18 percent households use liquid waste in kitchen garden and another 8 percent use soak pits. This situation varies across states. Disposal is highest in West Bengal (81 percent) followed by Tamil Nadu (58 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (53 percent).

FIG (2.12): LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Around 11 percent GPs suggest that more than 80 percent households use safe[2] disposal method for liquid waste, followed by another 23 percent GPs reporting more than 60 percent

[1] Safe methods is defined with those dumping solid waste in compost pit or dumping in waste bin or burning solid waste or have household collection

[2] Safe disposal indicate those who use soak pit or drain it in kitchen garden or dispose in community drain.

households using safe disposal methods for liquid waste disposal, and 22 percent GPs reporting more than 40 percent households using safe methods for liquid waste disposal. Table (2.8) presents GPs with proportion of households using safe method for disposal of liquid waste.

TABLE (2.8): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLDS WITH SAFE METHOD FOR DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER					
State	**Proportion of Households Reporting**				
	< 20%	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**
Andhra Pradesh		10%	70%	10%	10%
Chhattisgarh		10%	70%	10%	10%
Maharashtra	7%	17%	20%	35%	22%
Tamil Nadu	30%	24%	15%	24%	6%
Uttar Pradesh	27%	13%	13%	40%	7%
West Bengal	68%	26%	6%		
Total	**25%**	**19%**	**22%**	**23%**	**11%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

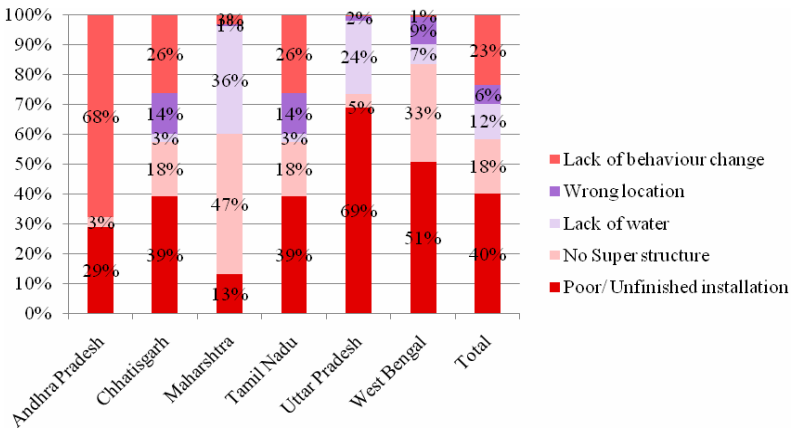
2.6 Quality of Toilet

Around 81 percent of all the individual toilets constructed are being used as regular toilets. Among those which are not being used as regular toilet, 13 percent are not in use at all, 4 percent are being used as storage space or cattle sheds and the rest 2 percent are being used as bathing or washing space or urinals. Table (2.9) presents usage of IHHL constructed across states.

TABLE (2.9): USAGE OF INDIVIDUAL TOILET					
State	**Toilet being used as**				
	Regular toilet	**Bathing place/ washing clothes/ urinal**	**Cattle shed/ storage space**	**Not in use**	**Total**
Andhra Pradesh	91%	3%	1%	5%	100%
Chhattisgarh	43%	5%	0%	52%	100%
Maharashtra	87%	2%	10%	1%	100%
Tamil Nadu	84%	1%	1%	14%	100%
Uttar Pradesh	77%	1%		22%	100%
West Bengal	82%	1%	2%	15%	100%
Total	**81%**	**2%**	**4%**	**13%**	**100%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

Almost 58 percent which are not in use are largely because of poor or unfinished installations or no super structure, followed by lack of water (12 percent) and wrong location. Behaviour change is also reported to be a third of the reasons for toilet not put to any use. This however varies across states and account for more than two third of the reasons in case of Andhra Pradesh.

FIG (2.13): REASONS FOR TOILETS NOT IN USE



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Around 40 percent of toilet has been constructed much before the NGP award and either constructed during early years of TSC campaign or has been constructed under other sanitation programme such as Sant Baba Gadge Sanitation programme in Maharashtra. Around 42 percent of toilets were constructed during the period of NGP award among which almost all the toilets in Chhattisgarh (99 percent) has been constructed.

TABLE (2.10): YEARS SINCE INDIVIDUAL TOILET CONSTRUCTED

State	< 2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-5 yrs	> 5 yrs
Andhra Pradesh	21%	34%	34%	10%
Chhattisgarh		99%	0%	1%
Maharashtra	2%	40%	19%	39%
Tamil Nadu	14%	25%	44%	17%
Uttar Pradesh	4%	48%	33%	15%
West Bengal	7%	9%	52%	32%
Total	**8%**	**42%**	**31%**	**19%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

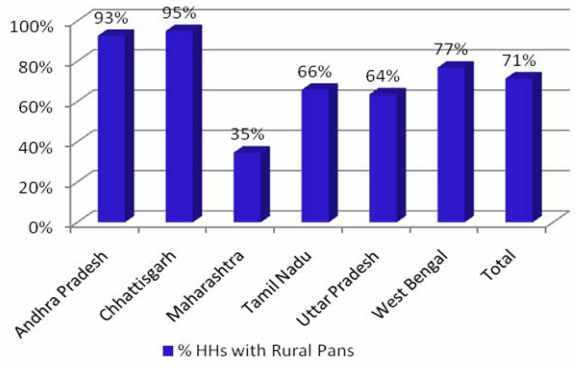
Most of the toilets are pour-flush leach pit toilets (86 percent) with single pit in 77 percent of the toilets and double pit in 9 percent of the toilets. Septic tank account for 11 percent of toilets. The VIP toilets account for less than a percent, however, toilets attached to biogas chamber/ pit account for 2 percent and are largely seen in Maharashtra. Surprisingly, around 4 percent of toilet in West Bengal and 2 percent in Chhattisgarh are either service latrines or draining out in open. Table (2.11) presents type of toilets across states.

Service latrine in Charmasdigha GP (West Bengal) – Front and Back View

TABLE (2.11): TYPE OF TOILET						
State	**Pour Flush Leach Pit (Single Pit)**	**Pour Flush Leach Pit (Double Pit)**	**Septic Tank**	**Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)**	**Pour Flush – Attached to Biogas Plant**	**Service Latrine/ Drain it in Open**
Andhra Pradesh	76%	24%				
Chhattisgarh	96%	< 1%	1%	< 1%		2%
Maharashtra	52%	20%	13%		14%	
Tamil Nadu	71%	2%	27%	< 1%		
Uttar Pradesh	81%		19%			
West Bengal	83%	10%	3%			4%
Total	**77%**	**9%**	**11%**	**< 1%**	**2%**	**1%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008						

Around 71 percent of the individual toilets have rural pans i.e. with higher slope. Majority of the recent IHHL construction have used that, however in states such as Maharashtra given that toilet constructions are being carried out for more than a decade, the proportion of rural pans are much less.

FIG (2.14): PEROPORTION OF TOILET WITH RURAL PANS



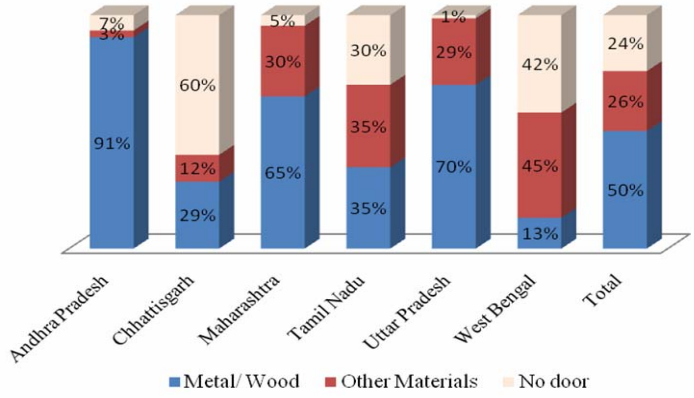
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Ceramics are the most commonly used material observed (80 percent) for sanitary pans followed by Mosaic (12 percent) which is largely in West Bengal. Other than these, cemented pan account for 2 percent of the sanitary pans and Fibre account for 6 percent of the sanitary pans.

TABLE (2.12): MATERIAL OF SANITARY PAN IN IHHL				
State	**Ceramic**	**Fibre**	**Cemented Pan**	**Mosaic**
Andhra Pradesh	100%		< 1%	
Chhattisgarh	99%		1%	
Maharashtra	94%	4%	2%	
Tamil Nadu	93%	5%	2%	
Uttar Pradesh	70%	29%	<1%	
West Bengal	23%		4%	73%
Total	**80%**	**6%**	**2%**	**12%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

A quarter of the toilets also suggest that there are no doors in the toilet. Around 50 percent toilets have metal or wooden doors and another 26 per having doors of other material including biomass, tarpaulin and jute. Not having toilet door also limits the use of toilet. Fig (2.15) presents material of doors among toilets in different study states.

FIG (2.15) : TOILET DOOR MATERIAL



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Around 47 percent of the GPs (i.e. 76 GPs) report all the household toilets having super structure followed by 35 percent GPs (i.e. 57 GPs) reporting less than 20 percent household toilets are having super structure. Similarly, more than 20 percent of household reporting toilets without super structures are in 10 percent of GPs and around 8 percent of GPs report more than 40 percent of toilets not having super structure.

TABLE (2.13): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLD TOILETS WITHOUT SUPER STRUCTURE

State	Proportion of HH reporting				
	0%	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**
Andhra Pradesh	70%	30%			
Chhattisgarh		20%	10%	40%	30%
Maharashtra	75%	22%	3%		
Tamil Nadu	18%	42%	24%	6%	9%
Uttar Pradesh	93%	7%			
West Bengal	12%	71%	15%	3%	
Grand Total	**47%**	**35%**	**10%**	**4%**	**4%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Around 13 percent toilets have no super structure at all and another 10 percent are just enclosures made of tarpaulin, plastic or jute and account for half the toilets in West Bengal. And around 30 percent does not have roofs and accounts for more than two third of toilets in Chhattisgarh and half the toilets in Tamil Nadu. This becomes major impediments to using the toilet. Table (2.14) and Table (2.15) present the material of wall and roof as part of the toilets superstructure across states.

TABLE (2.14): SUPER STRUCTURE WALL MADE OF					
State	**Brick/ Stone/ Concrete Blocks**	**Biomass/ Biomass & Earth**	**ACC/ CGI/ Tin**	**Tarpaulin/ Plastic/ Jute etc**	**No Walls/ No super structure**
Andhra Pradesh	98%	<1%	<1%		1%
Chhattisgarh	38%	3%	12%	4%	43%
Maharashtra	81%	1%	13%	2%	3%
Tamil Nadu	65%	10%	2%	2%	21%
Uttar Pradesh	97%	<1%	2%	1%	<1%
West Bengal	21%	13%	4%	51%	11%
Total	**67%**	**5%**	**5%**	**10%**	**13%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

TABLE (2.15): SUPER STRUCTURE ROOF MADE OF				
State	**No Roof**	**Concrete**	**ACC/ CGI/ Tin**	**Other Materials**
Andhra Pradesh	20%	44%	30%	6%
Chhattisgarh	68%	2%	20%	9%
Maharashtra	12%	17%	58%	13%
Tamil Nadu	54%	21%	17%	9%
Uttar Pradesh	3%	65%	28%	4%
West Bengal	23%	14%	8%	55%
Total	**30%**	**27%**	**27%**	**16%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

Toilet with temporary superstructure in Naina-maraikkan GP of Ramnathpuram in Tamil Nadu

Toilet with no superstructure in Nainamaraikkan GP of Ramnathpuram in Tamil Nadu

	
Temporary superstructure arrangement for the toilet at Mongra GP in Chhattisgarh	*A boys stands near his non functional toilet at Mongra GP in Chhattisgarh*

Water storage outside the toilet is the most common practice used by households (75 percent), followed by water storage inside the toilet (13 percent). Pipe water supply for toilets is found in very limited cases and is evident from the fact that only 8 percent households either have tap inside or outside the toilet.

TABLE (2.16): WATER AVAILABILITY IN TOILET

State	Tap inside	Tap outside	Water storage inside	Water storage outside	No Water Facility
Andhra Pradesh	1%	1%	29%	68%	1%
Chhattisgarh	3%	4%	3%	90%	
Maharashtra	7%	1%	10%	77%	5%
Tamil Nadu	7%	2%	27%	64%	
Uttar Pradesh	8%	3%	2%	87%	
West Bengal	1%	7%	5%	66%	
Total	**5%**	**3%**	**13%**	**75%**	**1%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

2.7 Financing Mechanism for Toilet Construction

Self financing and government subsidy through panchayats are the two main sources of toilet construction and account for more than 90 percent of the funds sourced. Other sources accounting for 10 percent of funds sourced include loans from SHG, financial institutions/ banks and relatives/ friends.

Around 26 percent of the individual toilets are completely financed by the households themselves and more visible in Maharashtra and West Bengal. On the other extreme, in another 33 percent of the household toilets self financing was abysmal and hence constructed by using Government Subsidy or investment by panchayats. Table (2.17) presents the financing mechanism for toilet construction.

TABLE (2.17): SELF FINANCING FOR TOILET CONSTRUCTION							
State	**None**	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**
Andhra Pradesh		19%	26%	34%	5%	2%	12%
Chhattisgarh	70%	20%	6%	4%			
Maharashtra	48%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	37%
Tamil Nadu	41%	7%	9%	7%	11%	21%	4%
Uttar Pradesh	32%	2%	22%	15%	3%	<1%	25%
West Bengal	4%	<1%	21%	38%	3%		34%
Total	**33%**	**4%**	**12%**	**14%**	**5%**	**5%**	**26%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008							

However, there is no clear relationship emerged between the self financing and functionality or use of toilet. Table (2.18) presents the financing mechanisms for toilet construction and functionality or use of toilets.

TABLE (2.18): FINANCING MECHANISMS AND FUNCTIONALITY OF TOILET				
State	**Financing Mechanism for Toilet Construction**		**Households with Functional Toilets**	**Proportion of People Using Toilets**
	More than 60% Self Financing	**More than 60% by Panchcyats**		
Andhra Pradesh	20%	56%	77%	78%
Chhattisgarh	<1%	100%	39%	38%
Maharashtra	44%	54%	65%	71%
Tamil Nadu	35%	56%	61%	58%
Uttar Pradesh	28%	63%	39%	52%
West Bengal	37%	34%	63%	66%
Total	**35%**	**63%**	**61%**	**64%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

2.8 Motivating Factors for Toilet Construction

Safety and security for women and adolescent girls account for a third of the reasons behind toilet construction, followed by 17 percent reporting need for privacy and 14 percent reporting awareness about health benefits of toilet use. In addition to these 28 percent also report that they were forced by PRI members or Govt officials or SHGs/ NGOs to construct the toilet. Table (2.19) presents the motivating factors for toilet construction among households across study states.

TABLE (2.19): MOTIVATION FACTORS REPORTED BY HOUSEHOLDS LEADING TO TOILET CONSTRUCTION							
Motivation Factors	**Andhra Pradesh**	**Chhattis-garh**	**Mahara-shtra**	**Tamil Nadu**	**Uttar Pradesh**	**West Bengal**	**Total**
Safety and security for women/ adolescent girls	68%	4%	14%	19%	57%	48%	35%
Need for Privacy	2%	12%	25%	4%	31%	25%	17%
Peer pressure by PRI members/ Govt officials, SHGs/ NGOs	20%	62%	23%	48%		17%	28%
Awareness about health benefits of toilet use	9%	18%	30%	20%		9%	14%
No open space for defecation	1%	2%	5%	1%	11%	1%	3%
Govt scheme for toilet at subsidised rate			2%	4%			1%
Old age members in the family	1%		< 1%	3%			1%
Money to be received by the Panchayat after being declared ODF		2%	< 1%	1%	1%		1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008							

CHAPTER – III

SUSTAINABILITY OF NGP STATUS OF PRIs

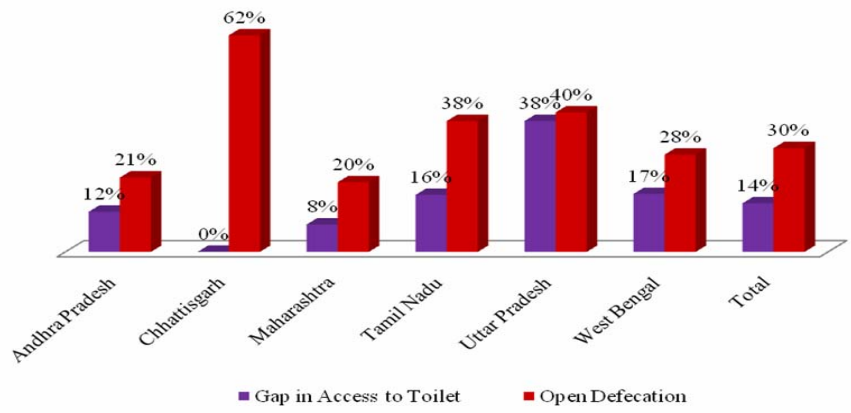
3.0 SUSTAINABILITY OF NGP STATUS OF THE PRIs

Ensuring of ODF status has been one of the most important but difficult process to have been adopted for the sustainability and maintaining NGP status. Various measures had been tried across GPs in ensuring this and which have had varied results. In West Bengal GPs such as Gopalpur, Raghunathpur, Hijuli-I, Ucchogram, Panchat and Narugram had shaped this as an opportunity to wipe out open defecation from GPs by ensuing equity in distribution of toilet pan and platforms and extends engagement with the community to ensure ODF. Whereas in Tamil Nadu for sustainability of NGP status, PRI and village water sanitation committees (VWSCs) have made significant efforts and commissioned women group in village to monitor and maintain the status of open defecation free status. However, after achieving the NGP award many PRIs have given least amount of priority to sanitation in the village. While in few PRIs where women groups are strong the indicator for sustainability seems better. Moreover, the villages which have recently come in fold of urbanisation and located close to towns have experienced shortage of open space for defecation hence under conditional situation they are maintaining ODF status in the village.

3.1 Maintenance of ODF Status

Despite 81 percent of IHHL construction and 86 percent having access to toilets the incidence of household members going for open defecation is high. The household study findings indicate that about 30 percent people going for open defecation. Fig (3.1) presents the gap in access to toilet and open defecation across study states.

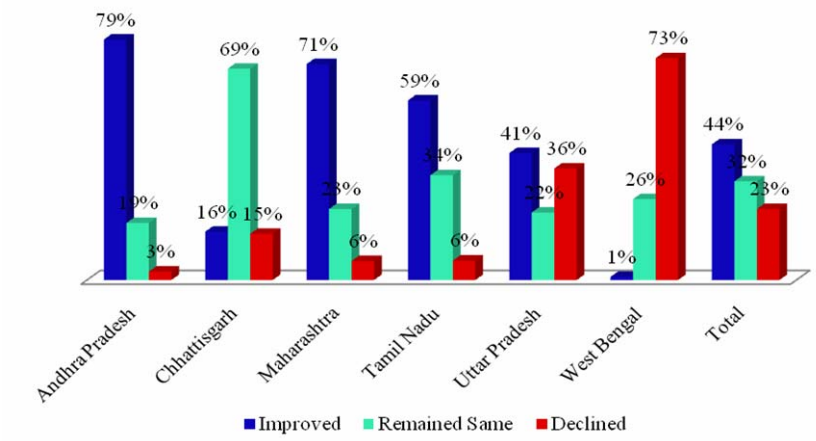
FIG (3.1): GAP IN SANITATION ARRANGEMENT AND OPEN DEFECATION



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Among the 162 GPs studied, only 6 GPs (4 percent) seems to have maintained the ODF status (mostly from Maharashtra) and another 64 GPs (40 percent) have less than 20 percent households going for open defecation. The household perception of the change in ODF status can be judged by that fact that 44 percent households seems to suggest that there has been a positive improvement in maintaining the ODF status, while 32 percent households feel that it has remained the same and 23 percent feel that it has declined since the NGP award was given.

FIG (3.2): HOUSEHOLD PERCEPTION OF ODF STATUS SINCE NGP WAS AWARDED



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Nilewadi: A village that still maintains the NGP status

Nilewadi is a medium sized village in Hatkanangale Taluka, Kolhapur district in Maharashtra. With a population of over 1700 and almost 305 households, the village is located at a distance of more than 40 kilometers from the district headquarter, wearing an urban look. The village streets are lined with decorative trees and plants alongside running drains and marked with dustbins at regular intervals. It gives an impression of any well maintained colony in urban India that boasts of an efficient municipal body; Nilewadi too has a similar body although by the name of Swachhata committee. The body created has played a significant role in achieving and sustaining the NGP status of the village till now.

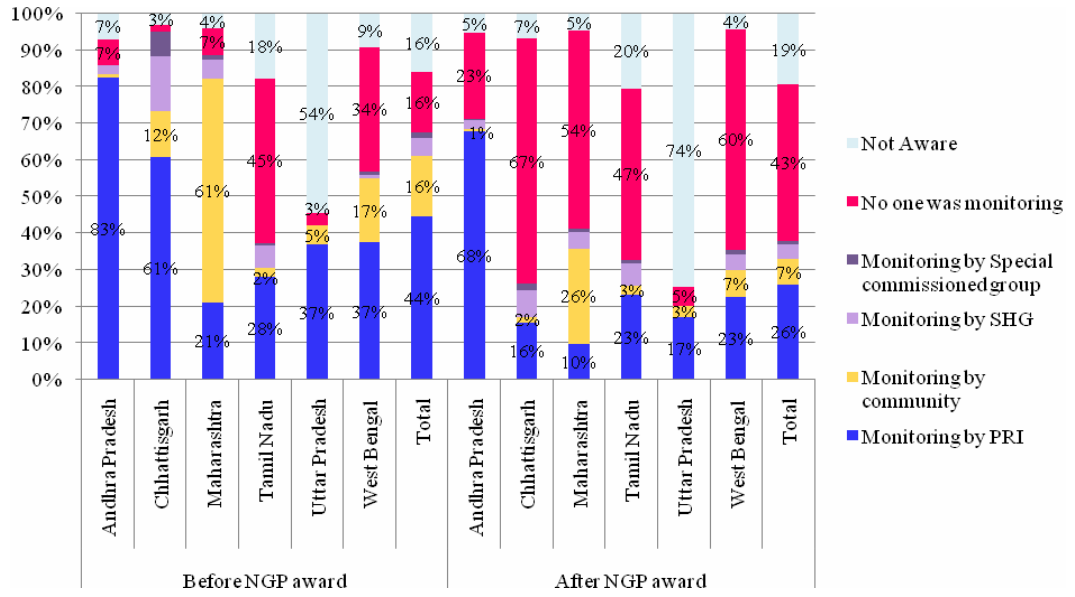
It all began with the Sant Gadge Baba campaign that covered village sanitation in a more comprehensive manner. As Subhash Shelke the local Sarpanch shares, "The campaign was viewed as a mission where we all wanted to excel. " We also had the advantage of having a responsive community in the village. High literacy status and comparative high level of awareness among the villagers helped in achieving what we wanted". He attributes high level of participation from all sections to be the key to their achievement. It was made possible by cooperation from youths and women in particular. He has exclusive praise for the local Anganwadi worker for motivating and mobilizing the women folks. He feels that the sustainability of the achieved status is owed to the fact that every woman in each household now understands the importance of hygiene and sanitation. Interaction with the local Anganwadi worker confirms of the statements made by the sarpanch. She narrates how regular meetings were taken by her with the women of the village. She made it a point that the people interpreted her efforts not as part of her official obligations. SHG meetings were the platform, where all such discussions took place. Her dedication was repaid as women reciprocated by owning up the responsibility to keep their surroundings clean. The message on avoiding open defecation was also a part of this drive. So when the NGP was announced the community knew that the award was within their reach. Already mobilized as they were, the people ensured that there was no open defecation in the village. Youth groups in the village took up the responsibility of their streets/hamlets and were partnered in equal measure by the women groups. The children were also part of the campaign particularly in their houses and in the vicinity of the school campus.

The level of mobilization that went in to for the Sant Gadge Baba campaign and the TSC campaign has lent sustainability to the NGP status of the village. The hamlet or street level meetings of women and youths may not be regular now, but the household level mobilization that was done earlier has provided a sustainable output of which this community is very proud. It is therefore no surprise that Sushila a teenaged girl from this village feels confident that it's highly unlikely that the village would witness any slippage from the ODF status. She questions- "why would people go out for open defecation when each house is having access to toilet and are maintaining it regularly? If it is so then why had they constructed these toilets? None of us constructed because of pressure from an outsider. We did it because we realized its importance and we continue to feel so even now".

3.2 System of Monitoring to Ensure ODF Status

The monitoring system observed across study GPs have mixed findings. In many of the GPs the monitoring system were never been in place and largely lead by whoever have turned active during the inspection for NGP award (mainly the PRI members and/or SHG/ local NGOs). This in many cases has changed or the interest levels declined after achieving the award. Around 16 percent households suggest that no one was monitoring the ODF status before NGP award. This perception has gone up and now 43 percent households suggest that no one is monitoring the ODF status in the panchayat. This perception of negative change from monitoring status before NGP award to post NGP award is reflected across all groups of monitoring and across states. Fig (3.3) presents the status on system of monitoring across state.

FIG (3.3): SYSTEM FOR MONITORING TO ENSURE OPEN DEFECATION FREE (ODF) STATUS



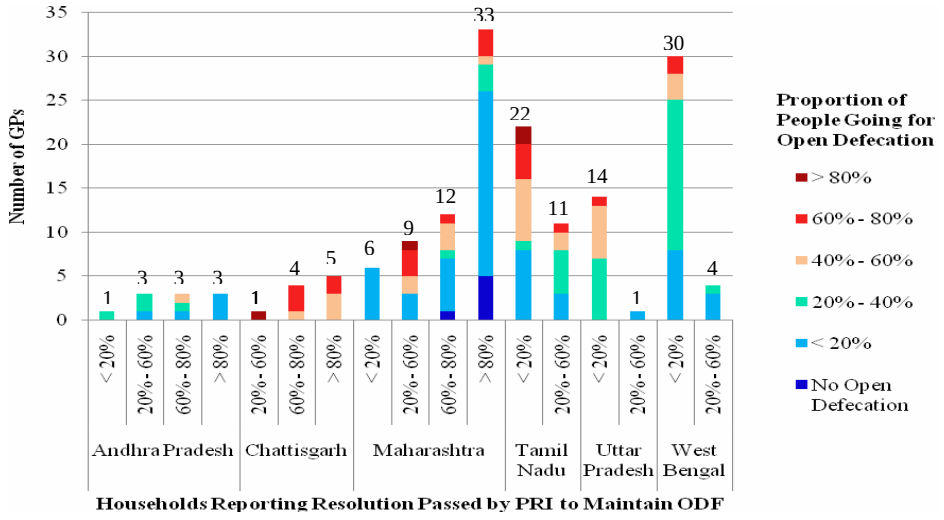
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

In Tamil Nadu, in few districts women groups are given the responsibility to manage the community toilet and as additional responsibility they were also asked to look after the monitoring incidence of open defecation. While the community toilets were not under any regulation and the villagers were using the toilet at free of cost. Over time when the revolving fund given to women group in name of community toilet was exhausted, the maintenance of the toilet was shelved. Similarly, the monitoring system was also collapsed along with maintenance system of community toilet.

In around 89 percent of the GPs (144 GPs) stakeholders' response suggests various resolutions passed by PRI to maintain ODF. Evidence of these could only be seen in very few GPs and strictly being followed only in 4 percent of GPs (i.e. 6 GPs mainly in Maharashtra). However, majority of those mentioning about resolution have mainly referred to fines being levied on being caught for open defecation and in some cases even social out casting. However, in absence of strong monitoring it has remained more of a concept.

Awareness about resolution passed by PRIs to maintain ODF status itself seems to be unclear in among households. Also, where households mentioned of passing resolution for maintaining ODF, there is a mixed result of actual maintenance of ODF status. In Andhra Pradesh of the 10 GPs studied only in 3 GPs more than 80 percent households mentioned about passing resolution for maintaining ODF and less than 20 percent people going for ODF. In case of Chhattisgarh, where in majority of GPs people reported for passing resolution but at the same time majority going for open defecation. In Maharashtra, in GPs where more than 60 percent households reported passing resolution (45 GPs), the level of maintenance of ODF status is also better with less than 20 percent going for open defecation in 33 GPs. However, Awareness and actual maintenance of ODF status is quite mixed in Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

FIG (3.4): HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING RESOLUTION PASSED BY PRI TO MAINTAIN ODF AND INCIDENCE OF OPEN DEFECATION IN THAT GP



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

3.3 Hygiene Behaviour and Practices

3.3.1 Cleanliness of Toilets

More than half the toilets are reported (through observation) to be clean and without any faecal material. Another 13 percent toilets were visibly clean but smelly and 17 percent toilets were quite untidy with visible faecal matter. However, 14 percent of the toilet was reported to be not in use. Table (3.1) presents the toilet cleanliness across state.

TABLE (3.1): HAS THE TOILET BEEN KEPT CLEAN

State	Proportion of Households Reporting			
	Clean (Non Smelly & without any faecal material	Smelly but visibly clean	Untidy (Visible faecal matter)	Not in use
Andhra Pradesh	76%	9%	6%	9%
Chhattisgarh	19%	28%	28%	25%
Maharashtra	72%	12%	9%	7%
Tamil Nadu	55%	14%	22%	9%
Uttar Pradesh	70%	4%	4%	22%
West Bengal	42%	13%	35%	10%
Total	**56%**	**13%**	**17%**	**14%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

In around 68 percent of the toilets, mug or some vessels were found, of which 50 percent were clean and the rest 18 percent were dirty. In 32 percent of the toilets there were no mugs/ vessels.

TABLE (3.2): CLEANLINESS OF MUG/ VESSEL IN TOILET

	Proportion of HHs reporting		
State	Clean	Dirty	No mug/ vessel
Andhra Pradesh	78%	11%	11%
Chhattisgarh	3%	42%	56%
Maharashtra	61%	23%	16%
Tamil Nadu	39%	8%	53%
Uttar Pradesh	73%	8%	19%
West Bengal	43%	17%	40%
Total	**50%**	**18%**	**32%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008			

In case of school toilets and urinal which are functional, around 49 percent of toilets were clean, non smelly and without any faecal materials. Another 27 percent were visibly clean but smelly and 24 percent toilets were untidy with faecal materials. Similar to toilets, urinals were also clean (44 percent), smelly but clean (38 percent) and untidy (19 percent) as it was in case of toilets in schools.

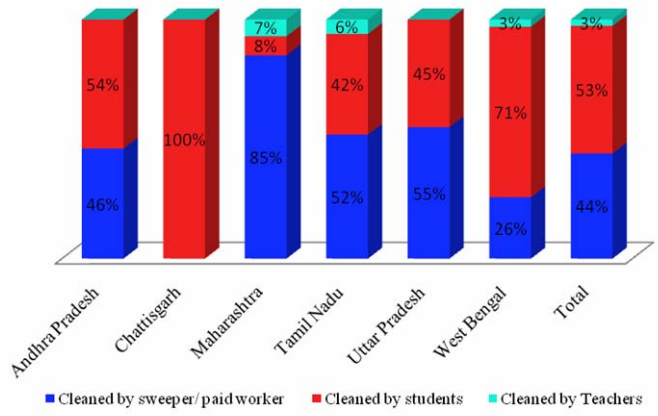
TABLE (3.3): CLEANLINESS OF URINALS AND TOILETS IN SCHOOLS						
State	Cleanliness of Urinals			Cleanliness of Toilet		
	Clean and non-smelly	Smelly but visibly clean	Untidy	Clean (Non smelly & without faecal material	Smelly but visibly clean	Untidy (Visible faecal matter)
Andhra Pradesh	33%	33%	34%	56%		44%
Chhattisgarh	30%	40%	30%	35%	25%	40%
Maharashtra	34%	45%	21%	31%	50%	19%
Tamil Nadu	38%	43%	19%	43%	38%	19%
Uttar Pradesh	50%	50%		50%	35%	15%
West Bengal	77%	15%	8%	80%	13%	7%
Total	**44%**	**38%**	**19%**	**49%**	**27%**	**24%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008						

In case of Anganwadis, around 52 percent of the toilets were clean without any faecal material with another 15 percent toilets being smelly but visibly clean and another 16 percent was quite untidy with faecal materials.

TABLE (3.4): CLEANLINESS OF TOILET IN ANGANWADI				
State	Clean (Without any faecal material)	Smelly but Visibly Clean	Untidy (Visible faecal matter)	Not in Use
Andhra Pradesh	50%		50%	
Chhattisgarh	50%		10%	40%
Maharashtra	53%	8%	17%	22%
Tamil Nadu	49%	21%	9%	21%
Uttar Pradesh	34%	49%	6%	11%
West Bengal	78%	11%	5%	7%
Total	**52%**	**15%**	**16%**	**17%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

The toilet cleaning in schools were mainly done by students (53 percent) followed by another 44 percent where sweeper or paid worker is hired to clean the toilet. However, 3 percent of toilets are also cleaned by teachers and is evident in Maharastra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Fig (3.5) presents the toilet cleaning arrangements in schools across state. In some state such as Chhattisgarh, toilet cleaning is completely done by students.

FIG (3.5): TOILET CLEANING ARRANGEMENTS IN SCHOOLS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

In 59 percent of the toilets there has been a committee for management of O&M and cleanliness of toilets and urinals. However, majority of the funds for O&M and cleanliness is shared by School (65 percent), in 7 percent of schools it comes from PRIs and in 18 percent of schools it also comes from teachers. However, in 10 percent of the schools report no fund arrangement towards O&M. Table (3.5) presents O&M arrangement for school toilets across study states.

TABLE (3.5): O&M ARRANGEMENT FOR UPKEEP OF TOILET AND URINALS IN SCHOOLS

State	Committee for O&M and Cleanliness of Toilet/ Urinals	Funds towards O&M being provided by			
		PRI	Teacher's Contribution	School Fund (including SSA fund)	No Arrangement
Andhra Pradesh	46%	15%		62%	23%
Chhattisgarh	60%			100%	
Maharashtra	56%		25%	50%	25%
Tamil Nadu	76%	9%	27%	57%	7%
Uttar Pradesh		45%		25%	30%
West Bengal	64%		18%	82%	
Total	**59%**	**7%**	**18%**	**65%**	**10%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

3.3.2 Hand Washing Practices

More than half the respondents have reported use of soap for hand washing after defecation (55 percent). Whereas only 22 percent wash hands with soap before eating (as 70 percent reported cleaning hand only with water before eating) and 45 percent washing hand with soap after cleaning child's bottom. Around 22 percent of household reported using hand with water after defecation, with ash (11 percent) and with mud (6 percent). However, 6 percent households don't wash their hand after defecation and 12 percent after cleaning child's bottom. This also varies a lot across state, as around 62 percent households in Tamil Nadu wash hands only with water after defecation and around one third of households in Uttar Pradesh don't wash hands after defecation. Table (3.6) presents hand washing practices across study states.

TABLE (3.6): HAND WASHING PRACTICES AMONG ADULTS

State	None	Only water	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud
Washing Hand After Defecation					
Andhra Pradesh		34%	63%	< 1%	3%
Chhattisgarh	2%	29%	33%	36%	
Maharashtra	< 1%	6%	83%	10%	
Tamil Nadu		62%	38%	< 1%	
Uttar Pradesh	32%	1%	48%	10%	9%
West Bengal	< 1%	1%	66%	9%	25%
Total	**6%**	**22%**	**55%**	**11%**	**6%**

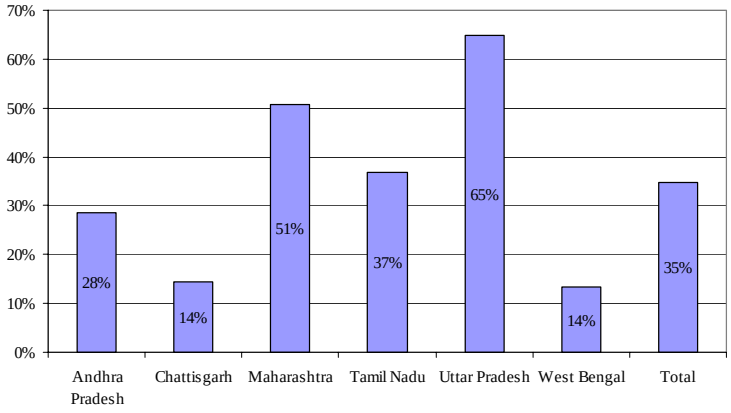
TABLE (3.6): HAND WASHING PRACTICES AMONG ADULTS					
State	**None**	**Only water**	**With Soap**	**With Ash**	**With Mud**
Washing Hand Before Eating					
Andhra Pradesh	< 1%	57%	42%	1%	
Chhattisgarh	2%	83%	12%	3%	
Maharashtra	< 1%	70%	26%	3%	
Tamil Nadu	< 1%	80%	20%		
Uttar Pradesh	< 1%	57%	28%	6%	8%
West Bengal	< 1%	73%	4%	3%	20%
Total	**1%**	**70%**	**22%**	**3%**	**5%**
Washing hands after cleaning child's bottom					
Andhra Pradesh	5%	44%	50%	1%	
Chhattisgarh	3%	61%	29%	7%	
Maharashtra	47%	13%	35%	5%	
Tamil Nadu	10%	63%	27%		
Uttar Pradesh	2%	11%	62%	17%	9%
West Bengal	5%	7%	67%	8%	13%
Total	**12%**	**33%**	**45%**	**6%**	**4%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

The practice of hand washing among children is also very similar to that of adults. Around 57 percent of children wash hand with soap after defecation compared to 18 percent washing with only water and another 25 percent washing only with ash and mud. The practice of hand washing before eating among children is also very similar to that of adults with 71 percent children washing hands only with water before eating and 21 percent wash hands with soap. Table (3.7) presents hand washing practices among children across state.

TABLE (3.7): HAND WASHING PRACTICES AMONG CHILDREN					
State	**None**	**Only water**	**With Soap**	**With Ash**	**With Mud**
Washing Hand After Defecation					
Andhra Pradesh		23%	76%	1%	
Chhattisgarh	< 1%	10%	8%	82%	
Maharashtra			99%	1%	
Tamil Nadu	2%	67%	31%		
Uttar Pradesh		9%	59%	13%	20%
West Bengal		1%	69%	9%	21%
Total	**< 1%**	**18%**	**57%**	**18%**	**7%**
Washing Hand Before Eating					
Andhra Pradesh		42%	58%		
Chhattisgarh	1%	92%	6%		
Maharashtra	1%	77%	21%	1%	
Tamil Nadu	10%	76%	13%		
Uttar Pradesh	< 1%	68%	19%	4%	8%
West Bengal		68%	8%	4%	20%
Total	**2%**	**71%**	**21%**	**2%**	**5%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

It was observed that a third of the household toilets which were functional had soap placed for hand washing near the toilet. This practice is seen to be relatively higher in Uttar Pradesh (65 percent) followed by Maharashtra.

FIG (3.6): SOAP PLACED FOR HAND WASHING



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

In only 10 percent of GPs in Maharashtra (4 percent of total sample GPs), all the households have placed soap for hand washing. In 11 percent GPs more than 80 percent households placed soap for hand washing. However, in a third of the GPs (and 80 percent of GPs in case of Chhattisgarh) less than 20 percent households have had soap placed for hand washing. Table (3.8) presents the proportion of GPs with varying proportion of households placing soap for hand washing.

TABLE (3.8): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING SOAP PLACED FOR HAND WASHING

	Proportion of Households Reporting					
State	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**
Andhra Pradesh	40%	40%	10%		10%	
Chhattisgarh	80%	10%		10%		
Maharashtra	23%	18%	22%	12%	15%	10%
Tamil Nadu	21%	52%	15%	9%	3%	
Uttar Pradesh		13%	40%	7%	40%	
West Bengal	83%	14%	3%			
Total	**36%**	**25%**	**17%**	**8%**	**11%**	**4%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Arrangements for hand washing in schools suggest that more than two third of the schools use the hand pumps or stand post within the school premises are the main source of water for hand washing. Only 6 percent schools have had tap near the canteen or eating place to wash hands. This is also because in majority of the primary school there is no designated place for eating or that they have canteens. Table (3.9) presents the arrangement for hand washing in schools across study states.

TABLE (3.9): ARRANGEMENTS FOR HAND WASHING IN SCHOOLS							
State	**Wash Basin near toilet/ urinals**	**Wash Basin near canteen/ eating spaces**	**Use tap within school premises**	**Use tap located outside school premises**	**Use Handpump within school premises**	**Use Handpump outside school premises**	**No provision for hand washing**
Andhra Pradesh	8%		34%		18%		40%
Chhattisgarh					65%	35%	
Maharashtra	2%	33%	8%	9%		33%	15%
Tamil Nadu	5%	3%	71%	5%	9%	5%	2%
Uttar Pradesh			89%		11%		
West Bengal		1%	3%	4%	80%		11%
Total	**3%**	**6%**	**34%**	**3%**	**30%**	**12%**	**11%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008							

3.3.3 Drinking Water Handling Practices

Drinking Water Sources

Community handpump (40 percent) followed by pipe water supply (36 percent) or community stand post (18 percent) account for most of the drinking water sources in the study GPs. The PWS is the main source of drinking water in Maharashtra (97 percent), whereas, community handpump in case of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In many case people use multiple sources for drinking water given water availability in all seasons. Table (3.10) presents drinking water sources in study GPs across states.

TABLE (3.10): DRINKING WATER SOURCES								
State	**PWS Availability**	**Indv. Hand Pump**	**Community Hand pump**	**Stand-post**	**Tank/ Pond**	**Stream/ Spring**	**Well**	**Tanker Supply**
Andhra Pradesh	63%	5%	9%	16%	3%	1%	2%	
Chhattisgarh	10%	1%	61%	6%	2%	8%	11%	
Maharashtra	97%	5%	20%	27%	3%	1%	18%	1%
Tamil Nadu	40%	3%	9%	55%	8%		15%	2%
Uttar Pradesh		23%	72%				6%	
West Bengal	4%	18%	71%	5%	1%		1%	
Total	**36%**	**9%**	**40%**	**18%**	**3%**	**2%**	**9%**	**1%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008								

Drinking Water Storage

Storing water for drinking is the most common among all households across states except in case of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where better availability of water is there especially among districts in Gangetic plane. Around 90 percent of households store drinking water. In 66 percent of GPs all the households reported habit of water storage for drinking and this goes as high as 100 percent in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Table (3.11) presents this scenario across study states.

TABLE (3.11): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLD PRACTICE OF STORING DRINKING WATER					
State	**Proportion of Household**				
	20% - 40%	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**
Andhra Pradesh					100%
Chhattisgarh					100%
Maharashtra				10%	90%
Tamil Nadu			3%	30%	67%
Uttar Pradesh	60%	7%	27%	7%	
West Bengal		3%	3%	62%	32%
Total	**6%**	**1%**	**4%**	**23%**	**66%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

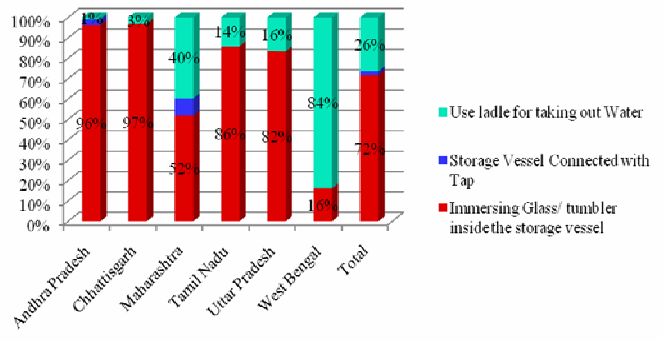
For storage of drinking water, metal vessels are the most common material followed by plastic/ PVC and cement. Table (3.12) presents the material of vessel used for storage of drinking water.

TABLE (3.12): STORAGE OF DRINKING WATER AND PRIMARY MATERIAL OF VESSEL USED FOR STORAGE					
State	**Store Drinking Water**	**Material of Vessel Used**			
		Metal	**PVC/ Plastic**	**Cement**	**Others**
Andhra Pradesh	100%	95%	4%		
Chhattisgarh	100%	99%	1%		
Maharashtra	99%	67%	13%	3%	16%
Tamil Nadu	98%	73%	18%	6%	3%
Uttar Pradesh	50%	70%	22%	1%	7%
West Bengal	93%	1%	22%	58%	
Total	**90%**	**68%**	**13%**	**11%**	**4%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

Drinking Water Handling

In order to take out drinking water from the storage vessel, immersing glass or tumbler inside the vessel is the most common phenomenon and is being practiced by 72 percent of the households. The remaining 28 percent use ladle or tap to take out drinking water. Fig (3.7) presents the drinking water handling practices across states.

FIG (3.7): DRINKING WATER HANDLING PRACTICES



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Drinking Water Treatment

Around a third of the households report treating drinking water for their use and among them Maharashtra seems to be the highest whereas Uttar Pradesh the least. Among those who treat drinking water filtering (31 percent) and sieving with cloth (23 percent) seems to be the most common practice used, followed by boiling (24 percent) and using bleaching powder (10 percent). Around 5 percent of the household also reported both boiling and filtering to use drinking water.

TABLE (3.13): PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS TREATING DRINKING WATER AND THE TREATMENT METHODS USED

State	Treat Drinking Water	Type of Treatment					
		Boiling	Filtering	Both Boiling & Filtering	Sieve with Cloth	Use Bleaching Powder	Sedimentation/ Use Alum
Andhra Pradesh	35%	7%	59%	1%	32%		2%
Chhattisgarh	16%	6%	35%		40%	8%	1%
Maharashtra	79%	4%	11%	6%	42%	36%	1%
Tamil Nadu	55%	81%	22%	17%	2%		
Uttar Pradesh	1%		50%		33%	13%	
West Bengal	4%	16%	27%	6%	21%		
Total	**32%**	**19%**	**26%**	**5%**	**23%**	**10%**	**1%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008							

In 14 percent of GPs (largely from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh) no one treats drinking water as compared to 23 percent of GPs (largely from Maharashtra, where more than 80 percent household treat drinking water. Table (3.14) presents proportion of GPs with varying degree of household treating drinking water.

TABLE (3.14): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLDS TREATING DRINKING WATER

State	Proportion of Households						
	0%	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%	100%
Andhra Pradesh		20%	40%	40%			
Chhattisgarh	10%	70%		20%			
Maharashtra		5%	2%	13%	20%	43%	17%
Tamil Nadu		3%	18%	42%	33%	3%	
Uttar Pradesh	73%	27%					
West Bengal	29%	71%					
Total	**14%**	**25%**	**7%**	**17%**	**14%**	**17%**	**6%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008							

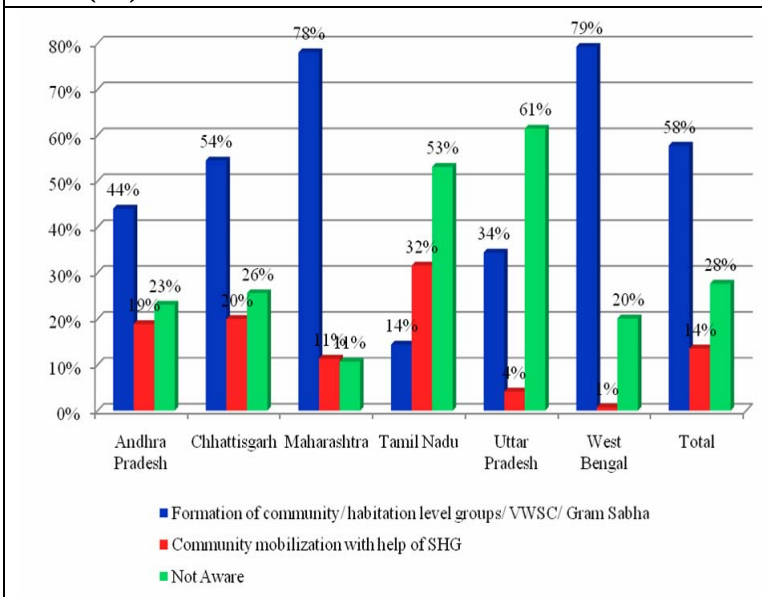
3.4 Nature of Social Mobilisation

The primary study revealed that in many cases the concerted social mobilization drives undertaken mainly in two cycles, one for demand creation for toilet construction and second primarily before the visit of monitoring team in GPs. This included audio campaigns, audio-visual shows, discussion with various stakeholders at GP level, door-to-door campaign, rallies and marches, street plays and display/ distribution of print media apart from incorporation in school curriculums. However, this has been done with varied intensity across GPs and among study states.

3.4.1 Process Adopted for Social Mobilisation

Around 28 percent of the households show ignorance towards any social mobilisation process followed. However, around 51 percent of households (with more than 70 percent in Maharashtra and West Bengal) recall formation of community or habitation level groups or discussion through VWSC or in Gram Sabha/ Sansad before NGP award; 14 percent households also recall social mobilisation with the help of SHG and 6 percent recall street level group formations. Fig (3.8) and Table (3.15) presents process of social mobilisation followed across State and GPs.

FIG (3.8): SOCIAL MOBILISATION PROCESS FOLLOWED



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

TABLE (3.15): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING SOCIAL MOBILISATION PROCESS FOLLOWED

Process of Social Mobilisation	Proportion of Household Reporting						
	None	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%	100%
Formation of community/ habitation level groups	24%	20%	16%	12%	15%	12%	1%
Formation of Street level groups	46%	44%	10%				
Community mobilization with help of SHG	35%	40%	17%	6%	2%		

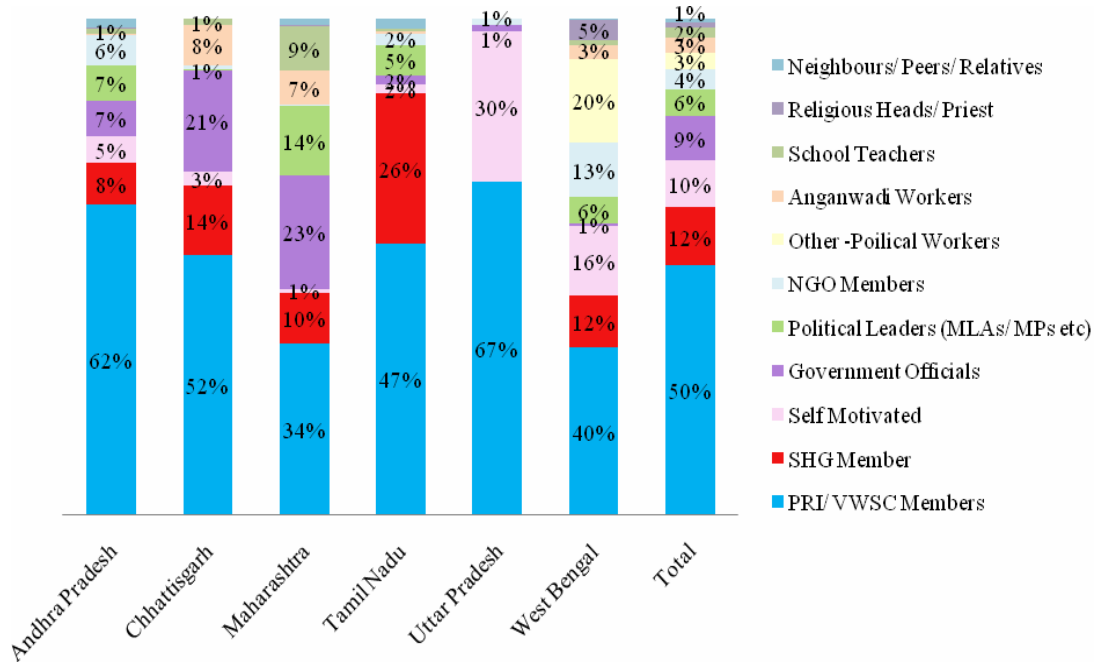
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

3.4.2 People and Institutions Played Leading Role in Social Mobilisation

PRI members and/or the VWSC members were the most important people leading the whole social mobilisation process across all states and recalled in by half of the respondents. This

was followed by SHGs members and recalled by 12 percent of the households, self motivated (10 percent households), Government officials (9 percent households), political leaders outside PRIs (6 percent households), NGO members (4 percent households), other political workers (3 percent households) and Anganwadi workers and school teachers (3 percent and 2 percent respectively). Fig (3.7) presents the people and institutions that played leading role in social mobilisation process across states.

FIG (3.9): PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS LEADING TO MOTIVATION FOR TOILET CONSTRUCTION

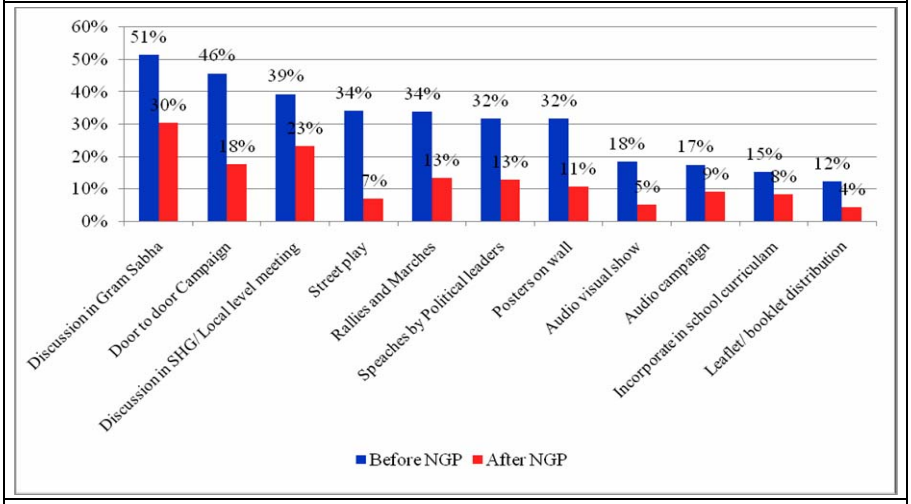


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

3.4.3 Activities Undertaken for Social Mobilisation

The primary household study suggests that there has been a severe drop in social mobilisation activities after the NGP award was received. Before NGP award 51 percent households recall for discussions in Gram Sabha, followed by door-to-door campaign (46 percent), discussion in SHG or local level

FIG (3.10): HPUSEHOLD MEMBERS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN CAMPAIGN FOR SOCIAL MOBILISATION

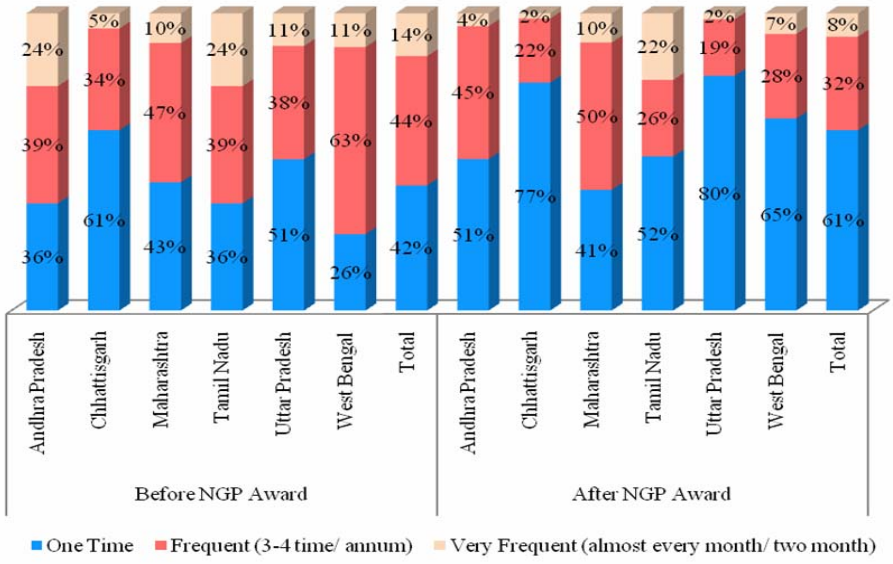


Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

meetings (39 percent), rallies and marches (34 percent), street plays (34 percent), political leaders and Govt officers speeches (32 percent) and posters on wall (32 percent) were among the major social mobilisation activities undertaken. Other social mobilisation activities undertaken includes audiovisual shows (18 percent), audio campaigns (17 percent), incorporating sanitation issues in school curriculum (15 percent) and distribution of leaflets/ booklets (12 percent). Most of these activities reduced to half to one fourth of intensity after NGP award was received.

The frequency of social mobilisation campaigns were much more frequent before NGP award reported in 14 percent of the GPs, another 44 percent reporting the campaign to be frequent and 42 percent reporting it to be infrequent. After NGP award the frequency of social mobilisation campaign has also reduced drastically. Fig (3.11) presents the frequency of social mobilisation campaign across states.

FIG (3.11): ANNUAL FREQUECNY OF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION CAMPAIGNS



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

CHAPTER – IV

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

4.0 GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN NGP AWARDED PRIs

In quest for higher number of GPs for NGP in many state, sanitation drive concentrated on clusters having land available to build toilets and those who respond to promotional efforts apart from being accessible by road. This approach deprived coverage of poorest and most marginalized groups in these GPs residing in the fringes or resides in interior regions of the main villages.

4.1 Access to Sanitation Facility by Socially Excluded

Access to individual household toilet is relatively low among SC/ ST groups (73 percent) compared to other castes (81 percent). This also results in higher open defecation practices among SC/ ST community (19 percent) as compared to 15 percent by others. Table (4.1) presents access to toilets among SC and ST community.

TABLE (4.1): ACCESS TO TOILET BY SC/ ST

State	IHHL	Community/ Shared toilets	No Toilets - Open Defecation
Andhra Pradesh	89%	1%	10%
Chhattisgarh	100%		
Maharashtra	72%	10%	18%
Tamil Nadu	64%	11%	24%
Uttar Pradesh	46%	7%	47%
West Bengal	69%	17%	14%
Total	**73%**	**8%**	**19%**

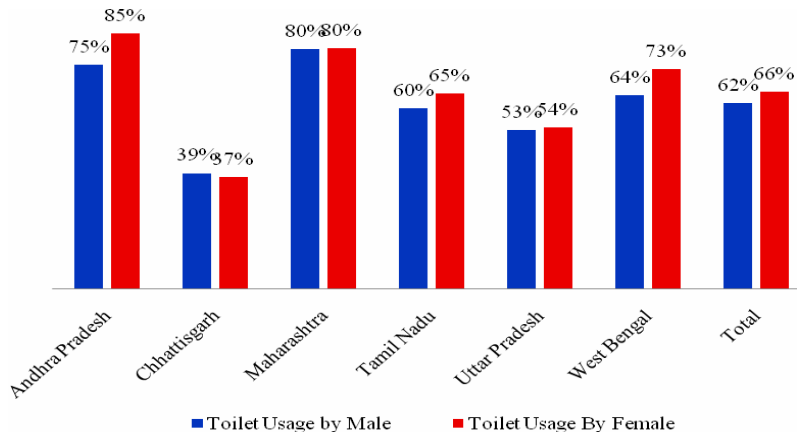
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

In many of the GPs clusters which are relatively in-accessible or with high population density with limited space for IHH construction were neglected.

Due to paucity of land for construction of IHHL highly populated cluster with inadequate sanitation arrangement are left out. Such as the case in West Bengal with Netaji nagar GP (western end near to agriculture field) in Sabra GP, Barahaman gram (Mullapara in latter end of village) in Subsit GP, kallisani (Dallipara and Harazrapara) in Kallisani GP where about 40 percent reported no access to IIHL toilets provisions. Discussions with the community in these hamlets revealed lack of concentrated efforts towards finding alternate arrangement for IHHL was major constrain for non coverage.

Usage of toilet by women is relatively higher than that of men in most cases. Around 66 percent of women reported using toilet compared to only 62 percent of men. Fig (4.1) presents the gender usage of toilet across study states.

FIG (4.1): USAGE OF TOILET BY GENDER



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Usage of toilet among SC/ ST is relatively lower than that of backward castes (BC) and that of General castes. Table (4.2) presents the usage of toilet by various caste groups.

TABLE (4.2): TOILET USAGE BY VARIOUS CASTE GROUPS

State	Individual Household Toilet	Shared Toilet	Community Toilet	Open Defecation
By SC/ ST				
Andhra Pradesh	57%			43%
Chhattisgarh	43%		1%	56%
Maharashtra	42%	6%	3%	24%
Tamil Nadu	40%		4%	44%
Uttar Pradesh	40%	< 1%	5%	55%
West Bengal	63%	5%		29%
Total	**48%**	**2%**	**2%**	**42%**
By BC/ OBC				
Andhra Pradesh	78%	< 1%		21%
Chhattisgarh	32%			68%
Maharashtra	58%	4%	2%	17%
Tamil Nadu	60%	< 1%	5%	34%
Uttar Pradesh	62%		5%	33%
West Bengal	39%			3%
Total	**55%**	**1%**	**2%**	**29%**
By General Caste				
Andhra Pradesh	85%	1%		14%
Chhattisgarh	27%			3%
Maharashtra	63%	3%	5%	15%
Tamil Nadu	27%	2%	10%	12%
Uttar Pradesh	48%		3%	29%
West Bengal	69%	6%	< 1%	22%

TABLE (4.2): TOILET USAGE BY VARIOUS CASTE GROUPS				
State	**Individual Household Toilet**	**Shared Toilet**	**Community Toilet**	**Open Defecation**
Total	**53%**	**2%**	**3%**	**16%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

4.2 Inclusion of Socially Excluded in Social Mobilisation Process

In 19 percent of GPs there has been 100 percent involvement of SC/ ST households in social mobilisation process with another 20 percent GPs reporting more than 80 percent involvement of SC/ ST households. However, 20 percent of GPs also report no inclusion or involvement of SC/ ST households in social mobilisation process. Similarly 47 percent women reported to have involvement in social mobilisation and 41percent of children and youths are also involved in social mobilisation process. Table (4.3) presents inclusion of socially excluded in social mobilisation process.

TABLE (4.3): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING INCLUSION OF SOCIALLY EXCLUSED IN SOCIAL MOBILISATION PROCESS							
Socially Excluded Groups	**Proportion of Households**						
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**
SC/ ST	20%	20%	4%	11%	7%	20%	19%
Women	16%	18%	4%	10%	6%	22%	25%
Children	16%	19%	4%	12%	8%	27%	14%
Youth	16%	19%	3%	11%	9%	17%	25%
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008							

Around 55 percent of the households belonging to marginalised community including SC and ST reported to have been involved in social mobilisation process. Similarly 59 percent women, 57 percent of children and 55 percent of youth have been reported to be involved in social mobilisation process. Table (4.4) presents the involvement of socially excluded groups in social mobilisation across study states.

TABLE (4.4): INCLUSION IN SOCIAL MOBILISATION PROCESS				
State	**Involvement of Marginalised, SC/ST and backwards**	**Women Involvement**	**Children's involvement**	**Youth involvement**
Andhra Pradesh	75%	75%	74%	74%
Chhattisgarh	99%	98%	96%	76%
Maharashtra	80%	98%	90%	97%
Tamil Nadu	23%	23%	22%	23%
Uttar Pradesh	49%	51%	51%	52%
West Bengal	50%	70%	70%	70%
Total	**55%**	**59%**	**57%**	**55%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008				

4.3 Inclusion in Utilisation of NGP Award Money

In 4 percent of GPs (largely 21 percent GPs in West Bengal), no one seems to be aware about the NGP award money received. In contract to that in 36 percent of GPs all the households were aware about the NGP award money being received by the PRIs. The awareness is relatively higher in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and relatively lower in West Bengal.

TABLE (4.5): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING AWARENESS ABOUT PRI RECEIVING NGP AWARD MONEY

State	Proportion of Households						
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**	**100%**
Andhra Pradesh				30%	70%		
Chhattisgarh			10%	50%	20%	20%	
Maharashtra				10%	22%	40%	28%
Tamil Nadu		6%	27%	21%	21%	24%	
Uttar Pradesh			13%	13%	27%	33%	13%
West Bengal	21%	41%	26%	12%			
Total	**4%**	**10%**	**13%**	**17%**	**20%**	**24%**	**12%**

Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

Around 79 percent of GPs report varying degree of involvement in decision making process for utilisation of award money through encouraging suggestions. About 39 percent of GPs report less than 20 percent households involved in decision making, followed by another 16 percent GPs with 20-40 percent households being involved. Only in 11 percent GPs more than 60 percent household reported to be involved in decision making. The inverse of this is reflected in GPs where PRIs was already taken decision before hand for utilisation of award money. Table (4.6) presents the inclusion of households in making decision for utilisation of award money across study states.

TABLE (4.6): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING DECISION MAKING PROCESS USED FOR UTILISATION OF AWARD MONEY

State	Proportion of Households					
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**
Collective decision by encouraging suggestions						
Andhra Pradesh	10%	20%	30%	10%	30%	
Chhattisgarh	80%	20%				
Maharashtra	12%	32%	25%	18%	8%	5%
Tamil Nadu	6%	39%	15%	21%	12%	6%
Uttar Pradesh	93%	7%				
West Bengal	4%	85%	7%	4%		
Total	**21%**	**39%**	**16%**	**13%**	**8%**	**3%**
Decision was already taken by PRI						
Andhra Pradesh	30%	60%	10%			
Chhattisgarh	30%	60%	10%			
Maharashtra	27%	52%	13%	7%	2%	

TABLE (4.6): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING DECISION MAKING PROCESS USED FOR UTILISATION OF AWARD MONEY						
State	**Proportion of Households**					
	None	**< 20%**	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**
Tamil Nadu		12%	33%	33%	12%	9%
Uttar Pradesh	87%	13%				
West Bengal		81%	7%	11%		
Total	**23%**	**46%**	**15%**	**12%**	**3%**	**2%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008						

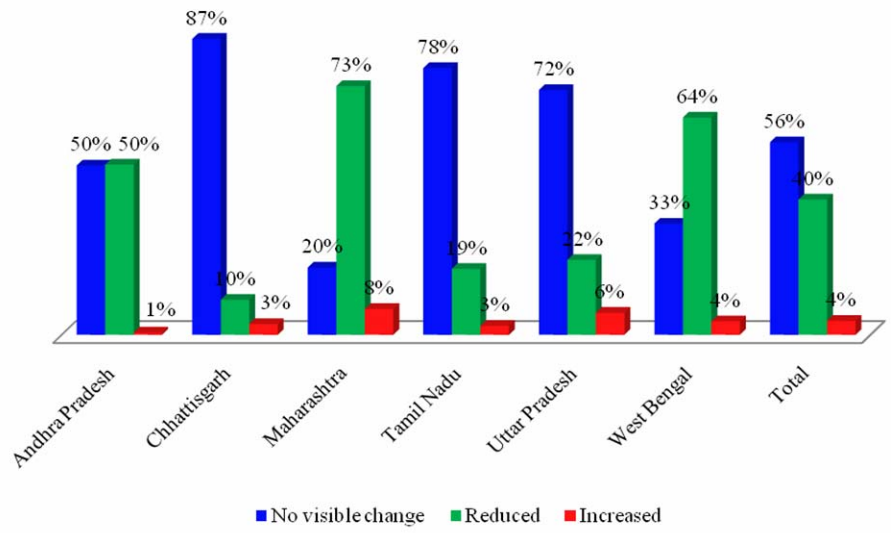
CHAPTER – V

IMPACT OF NGP ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

5.0 IMPACT OF NGP ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the major changes expected with NGP is on health indicators by positive reduction on disease burden. However, around 56 households mention no visible changes in the water borne disease, with another 40 percent households reporting reduction in water borne diseases. This change is more visible in Maharashtra and West Bengal compared to other states. A small portion of household also report perceived increase in water borne diseases.

FIG (5.1): HOUSEHOLD OBSERVED CHANGES IN WATER BORNE DISEASES



Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008

In 20 percent of GPs more than 80 percent households reported to perceive that there has been no change in water borne disease and this is largely seen in Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. However household responses from another 22 percent of GPs seem to suggest that there has been positive reduction in water borne disease and are more visible in Maharashtra and West Bengal. This also confirms that changes are more visible where the social mobilisation process has been undertaken effectively.

TABLE (5.1): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLDS OBSERVATION ABOUT CHANGE IN WATER BORNE DISEASES

State	Proportion of Households				
	< 20%	20% - 40%	40% - 60%	60% - 80%	> 80%
No Visible Change					
Andhra Pradesh	10%	20%	40%	30%	
Chhattisgarh			10%	10%	80%
Maharashtra	67%	17%	7%	3%	7%
Tamil Nadu			6%	45%	48%
Uttar Pradesh		13%	7%	47%	33%
West Bengal	18%	56%	21%	6%	
Total	**29%**	**20%**	**12%**	**19%**	**20%**

TABLE (5.1): PROPORTION OF GPs REPORTING HOUSEHOLDS OBSERVATION ABOUT CHANGE IN WATER BORNE DISEASES					
State	**Proportion of Households**				
	< 20%	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**> 80%**
Reduced					
Andhra Pradesh		30%	60%		10%
Chhattisgarh	80%	10%	10%		
Maharashtra	7%	10%	8%	22%	53%
Tamil Nadu	61%	36%	3%		
Uttar Pradesh	67%	13%	7%	13%	
West Bengal	3%	6%	29%	53%	9%
Total	**27%**	**16%**	**15%**	**20%**	**22%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008					

There has been marginal increase in enrolment of students (both boys and girls) in schools after the NGP award. However, a majority (86 percent) seems to feel that there has been no change in the school enrolment.

TABLE (5.2): CHANGES IN SCHOOL ENROLMENT SINCE NGP AWARD						
State	**School Enrolment for Boys**			**School Enrolment for Girls**		
	Gone Down	**Gone Up**	**No Changes**	**Gone Down**	**Gone Up**	**No Changes**
Andhra Pradesh		31%	54%			54%
Chhattisgarh		5%	95%		5%	95%
Maharashtra	6%	6%	88%	6%	4%	88%
Tamil Nadu	3%	26%	71%	3%	26%	71%
Uttar Pradesh			75%			75%
West Bengal			100%			100%
Total	**2%**	**9%**	**86%**	**2%**	**7%**	**86%**
Source: TARU Primary Study, 2008						

In addition to the above, the higher number of government schemes being sanctioned in the villages with NGP status has been a motivation for the villages. Such as the case in Maharashtra with Rajiv Gandhi housing scheme (a scheme of the State Government) being sanctioned in high numbers in places like Nauri GP in Dhule district.

In some cases the NGP awarded villages have moved on to fight for alcohol free villages, mainly the responsibility of women in the villages, a phenomenon widely restricted in the Western Maharashtra as in Kedambe in Satara. Other scheme such as '*Tanta mukti*' is catching up in the Panchayats, which is a further extension of the above and is easily targeted in the NGP villages in Maharashtra for the expected higher participation and community awareness level among these Panchayats.

NGP has been associated with pride and recognition by PRI representatives/Gram Sevaks in more than three fourth of the panchayats visited. These members also proudly recount of the visits made to their villages by different organisations and individuals in the ensuing period. NGP has also been instrumental in initiating social mobilisation process. In the villages, particularly the ones with low slippage in status, this has contributed to greater social cohesion in the village community. In Maharashtra, however the respondents perceive a greater role of Sant Baba Gadge campaign for this change.

The social mobilisation has been important in ensuring sustainability of the Nirmal Gram status. It has been key to attainment of NGP status by villages with mixed caste/religion population. In more than half of the panchayats with reported slippage, the mobilisation of the minority/ marginalised social group was found to be inadequate. Similarly the impact of NGP in the panchayats in semi urban setting has been observed to be superficial and short-lived. Even in these villages, as found in Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, Nadiad and Howrah in West Bengal, the social mobilisation across groups was not adequately intensive.

A major impact of the NGP has been in terms of generating competition among and across different layers of stakeholders. At the panchayat level, the respondents perceive it as a matter of pride vis-à-vis achievements of neighbouring panchayats. This however has adverse fallout as revealed during several district level discussions. In the current practice, the campaign is being implemented in a targeted mode and as a district level staff in Sangli Maharashtra confides-“now every one is concerned with target with each passing on the pressure on to the staff under him. No one seems to bother about the quality”.

CHAPTER – VI

CONCLUSIONS

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Govt of India (GoI) was launched to cover all households with water and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour for overall improvement of health of the rural population. The involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in scaling up the TSC was felt necessary, since sanitation promotion needed a large scale social mobilisation to lead to behavioural change.

Introduction of Nirmal Gram Puraskar was to give innovative financial incentives to ignite positive sanitation and hygiene behaviour changes in rural communities promoting the rural sanitation on a mass scale. This was started with the spirit that an incentive strategy can motivate the Panchayati Raj Institutions in taking up sanitation promotion activities and shift their priorities from hardware and infrastructure projects and being judged upon four criteria's i.e. (1) All households having access to toilets with full use and no open defecation, (b) All schools have sanitation facilities, which are also put to use and all co-educational schools with separate toilets for boys and girls, (c) All Anganwadis have access to sanitation facilities, and (d) General cleanliness in the settlement.

The NGP since its introduction has also created opportunity for rapid scaling up of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) by strengthening the community action in the villages which has resulted in a large number of PRIs to coming forward to make their villages open defecation free with more than 5000 GPs being awarded over the last three years and have more than 27,000 applications qualifying for award in the current year. At the same time a great challenge is felt to ensure that the spirit of NGP is not diluted and the quality of the award is maintained.

The current report details out the study of 162 Gram Panchayats which were awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar in the first two years of its introduction i.e. 2004-05 and 2005-06 across six states. The key conclusions emerging from the impact assessment study is presented below.

KEY CONCLUSIONS

Though 85 percent households have access to individual, community or shared toilets, only around 66 percent are using it as toilet. The reasons for non use of toilets largely marred with poor/ unfinished installations, no super structure and no behavioural change. All these three main reasons for non use of toilet attracts further focus on different aspects of the programme i.e. training of masons for proper installations, subsidy/ financing for super structure and social mobilisation for behaviour change. The emphasis of the focus also needs to be different in different states based on the reason for non use of toilets. The training of the masons required in all the states for proper toilet construction, it needs more focus in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly behaviour change to use toilet requires better focus in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu.

With introduction of NGP, there has been a good achievement in most states with respect to Total Sanitation Campaign which leads to almost 70 percent people using toilets, the battle against open defecation is not yet over in majority of the GPs and it requires additional effort in making the rest 30 percent people use toilets instead of going for open defecation. This

situation is relatively worse in case of Chhattisgarh where 62 percent people still going for open defecation. Of the 162 GPs studied only 6 GPs adheres to the NGP criteria.

Disposing of child faeces is another indicator of improved sanitation. Only around 55 percent of households with (having less than 2 year old child) seem to be disposing the child faeces into toilet. This also requires special focus within the IEC and other social mobilisation inputs for behaviour change.

Though majority of schools (96 percent) have toilets and 89 percent have urinals, separate toilets for girls and boys are only in 39 percent schools whereas separate urinals are in 84 percent of schools. This is also because in many state the primary school design and construction does not have separate toilets for boys and girls. In many states the peaking effect during the period breaks in the school when many boys and girls want to use toilets and urinals leads to shortage of it and hence they resort to going out in open. The functionality of the toilets (as 20 percent schools have non functional toilets) and the ratio of students per functional toilet may need to be strictly followed based on design norms to stop students going out in open for urination. The phenomenon of students urinating in open is largely found in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra which is directly proportional to the large number of toilets being non functional (50 percent in case of Chhattisgarh and 44 percent in case of Maharashtra).

Three-fourth of the Anganwadis visited across 162 GPs had access to toilet. This proportion was relatively lower in case of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh where it is below 50 percent. Given that a third of Anganwadis shares the primary school premises and hence uses the same toilet, it also depends on the school for keeping it functional. In many cases the toilet not being child friendly impacts the use of it. However, in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, majority of the Anganwadi toilets are reported to be child friendly. A special emphasis may be required in promoting child friendly toilets for Anganwadi to improve its usage.

The emphasis on solid and liquid waste disposal were lacking in more than half the GPs and households visited. This requires further improvements through creating adequate infrastructure such as drains and waste bins, and creating awareness through social mobilisation.

It is also evident from the analysis that PRIs and SHGs proved to be the better agency for social mobilisation as it is recalled by most households. Also the drop in efforts towards maintaining the ODF status after NGP award has been relatively lower than other agencies. Further strengthening and building capacities of these institutions may prove better results in future.

In most GPs, there has been severe drop in efforts towards social mobilisation and monitoring of ODF status after the NGP award has been received. This has resulted in slippage of ODF status in many GPs and is a serious concern with respect to sustainability. This requires further strengthening. A decent time gap (may be a year) between the application for the award (after the first verification) and the final verification for giving the award may put adequate pressure among GPs to maintain the ODF status for at-least an year (this may also have positive impact on behaviour change given people have to use toilet for that much time), and setup the proper monitoring system.

The analysis of primary data suggests that there is a positive linkage between social mobilisation and performance of various sanitation indicators. It is also evident from the performance status of these indicators in Maharashtra and West Bengal were social mobilisation was good and the performance of the same indicators in Chhattisgarh, where social mobilisation was lacking. It also shows up in hygiene behaviour and perception of people in reduction of water borne diseases among those GPs.

There has been no gender or social exclusion observed in majority of the GPs with respect to access and use of sanitation facility and/or involvement in social mobilisation processes. However, very few numbers of GPs do suggest exclusion or non-involvement of some of the habitations on account of being far away from the main village.

The NGP award has helped in scaling up the TSC to a great extent and helped in improving sanitation practices, however very few GPs fulfil the 100 percent criteria of NGP award. This emphasises the role of monitoring and verification processes. The verification system is the most important component of NGP process on which the credibility of the award rests. The verification system needs further strengthening without which it may lead to dilution of the spirit behind the NGP award.

ANNEXTURES

ANNEX – I: TERMS OF REFERENCE

NGP IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Background & Purpose

The objective of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) launched by the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Ministry of Rural Development is to cover all households with water and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene behaviour for overall improvement in health of the rural people. However, since sanitation promotion needs a large scale social mobilisation to change the mindset of the people, need has been felt to involve the Panchayat Raj Institutions in scaling up TSC. Recognizing the role of PRIs and to motivate them for promoting rural sanitation on mass scale, an incentive scheme called Nirmal Grain Puraskar (NGP) had been initiated under TSC on 2nd October 2003. The whole concept of NGP is to reward those districts, blocks, and GPs, which have achieved frill sanitation coverage. The incentive amount varies from Rs 50,000 to Rs 50 lakh depending upon the level and size of the PRI. While selecting the PRIs for NGP, following items are considered for scrutiny.

(a) All households should have access to toilets with full use and there is no place for open defecation in the respective PRI.
(b) All schools have sanitation facilities, which are also put to use. All Coeducational schools must have separate toilets for boys and girls.
(c) All Anganwadis have access to sanitation facilities.
(d) General cleanliness is prevailing in the village.

Nirmal Grain Puraskar is an annual award given to the PRIs by the President of India in recognition of their achievement in eliminating, the practice of open defecation. First set of NGP awards were distributed on 24th February 2005. The table below clearly indicates the number of PRIs which have received the award in the last two years;

Year - 2004-05:

Number of PRI applied for NGP- 481;
No of states from where PRIs applied-10;
No of PRIs found eligible and given the NGP award - 40(2); No of states from where PRIs received award-6

Year - 2005-06:

Number of PRI applied for NGP- 1680;
No of states from where PRIs applied-18;
No of PRIs found eligible and given the NGP award - 770(9);
No of states from where PRIs received award-14 .

Year - 2006-07:

Number of PRI applied for NGP- 9990;
No of states from where PRIs applied-25;
No of PRIs found eligible and given the NGP award - 4959;
No of states from where PRIs received award-22

State-wise number of GPs that qualified for the award so far is given below in the table

TABLE (1.2): NUMBER OF PRIS AWARDED NGP DURING 2004 – 07				
Sl.No.	**State**	**PRIs in 2004-05**	**PRIs in 2005-06**	**PRIs in 2006-07**
1	Andhra Pradesh		10	143
2	Arunachal Pradesh			2
3	Assam		1	3
4	Bihar		4	40
5	Chattisgarh		12	90
6	Gujarat	1	4	576
7	Haryana			60
8	Himachal Pradesh			22
9	Jharkhand			12
10	Karnataka			121
11	Kerala	1	6	226
12	Madhya Pradesh	13	1	190
13	Maharashtra		381	1974
14	Mizoram			3
15	Orissa		8	33
16	Rajasthan			23
17	Sikkim			27
18	Tamil Nadu	13	119	296
19	Tripura	1	36	46
20	Uttar Pradesh		40	488
21	Uttarakhand		13	109
22	West Bengal	11	134	475
Total		**40**	**769**	**4959**

NGP has led to lot of community action in the villages leading to scaling up of TSC and a large number of PRIs have come forward to make their villages open defecation free. Already more than 5000 PRIs have been awarded NGP in the last three years, which created opportunity for rapid scaling up of TSC. At the same time there is great challenge to ensure that the spirit of NGP is not diluted and quality of the award is maintained. Since the award system is in place for the last three years, there is need to assess the impact and sustainability of sanitation promotion in these villages (PRIs).

Purpose:

(1) To assess the impact of sanitation interventions in NGP awarded PRIs, verify the quality of facilities built, the extent and sustainability of behaviour change, the extent of local government involvement,
(2) To study gender and social inclusion and any transformation that could have probably taken place where sanitation became an entry point for larger social development; lessons learnt being communicated to inform the development of NGP

2. Major users of the research activity and plans for disseminating it:

- Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, GoI: to take informed decision regarding modifying NGP guidelines and practices
- State Governments implementing TSC, to take informed decision regarding modification in implementation, monitoring of NGP awards
- UNICEF (Delhi + State offices), DFID, WSP, other organisations: to understand the impact of NGP awards in sanitation promotion and future direction required.

A workshop with all stakeholders will be organized to disseminate the findings. A concept paper for changing the NGP guidelines will also be prepared by WES section

3. Objectives of the exercise:

The objective of the study is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the following:

Objective 1: Whether the principles of NGP have been fully maintained

Sub-objective:

- The quality of toilets built, with reference to their effective hygienic confinement of human waste, and their use & Maintenance (survey type quantitative)
- Nature of social mobilization undertaken for NGP (survey type qualitative)

Objective 2: Sustainability of NGP status of the PRI and sustained level of engagement by PRIs, especially monitoring of transformed situation of open defecation free environment to a move towards total sanitation.

Sub-objective:

- Current profiles of sanitation facilities and hygiene behaviour at household level in the NGP awarded PRIs (survey type quantitative)
- Status of water and sanitation facilities in schools and anganwadis functioning in the NGP awarded PRIs (survey type quantitative)
- How many villages have that have been given the NGP award have kept the status (survey type quantitative)
- How have they done so i.e. is it community mobilization, etc; who are the non users and why?(survey type qualitative)
- The extent and sustainability of behaviour change w.r.t hand washing, safe handling of drinking water and disposal of child excreta (survey type quantitative and qualitative)

Objective 3: Status of gender and social inclusion in such PRIs

Sub-objective:

- What is the sanitation and hygiene situation in socially excluded habitations (survey type qualitative and quantitative)
- Any other social transformation that have taken place due to the changed status.(survey type qualitative)

Objective 4: How the NGP award is influencing other Sanitation related activities including overall social development in the village as well as neighbouring villages.

Sub-objective:

- The purpose for which NGP award amount has been used by the PRI, and the process of decision making in the GP for the utilisation.(survey type qualitative)
- Status of solid and liquid waste management in these PRIs (survey type qualitative)
- Reduction in incidence of water borne diseases (diarrhea) in the NGP awarded PRIs (amongst adults and children) - anecdotal and documented; (survey type qualitative and quantitative)
- Status of bacteriological contamination in drinking water sources in these PRIs (survey type qualitative)
- If NGP award has motivated other neighbourin(-, PRIs to achieve ODF status(survey type qualitative)

These broad areas of investigation will help UNICEF to develop a comprehensive strategy for guiding and recommending the future course of Nirmal Gram Puraskar to the RGNDWM and the state governments.

4. Methodology:

Scope:

The assessment will include both qualitative and quantitative assessment of sanitation and hygiene behaviour status in NGP awarded PRIs in the first two years i.e. in 2005 and 2006.

(1) Preparation, including 1) a desk review of the basic data related to NGP awarded PRIs (both GPs and Blocks in 22 states) including mapping for understanding the pattern of NGP recipient PRIs. This will help contextualise the issue and help in designing the study and 2) discussions with senior officials in RGNDWM, State Governments, UNICEF, WSP, leading NGOs involved in TSC implementation to understand various issues related to NGP award system .

(2) Sampling design: The study will be limited to the states of AP, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, TN, UP and West Bengal and will be carried out in two phases. In the first phase a pilot study will be conducted in 12 GPs across three states to review the findings and test the methodology and make necessary adjustments wherever required. The complete survey will be taken up in the second phase.

(3) Survey of water and sanitation services in PRI, schools, anganwadi's and households and in-depth discussions with teachers, youth groups, students (girls and boys) and PRI representatives. Visit to traditional open defecation sites in the villages.

Study Design:

There will be a three fold approach to the study:

1. Interview all key stakeholders
2. Household surveys
3. Group Discussions

Interview with stake holders:

Key stakeholders including officials of the RGNDWM, UNICEF, WSP, reputed NGOs, PRIs, State Governments etc will be interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire.

Household surveys:

Household survey - household survey will be conducted to gain insight in the current water, sanitation and hygiene profile of the villages. The survey will also investigate the disease profile, perceptible decline in diarrhoea) morbidity and perception of the communities. Regarding public health impact of attaining open defecation free status, observation technique will also be employed to assess the use of toilets and hygiene practices by individuals. All the 37 GPs which received NGP during, 2005 in Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and West Bengal will be included in the sample. For 2006, a 15 percent sample of GPs which received NGP in states of AP, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Taminladu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal will be selected with a minimum number of 10 GPs to be selected every state. Therefore, the number of GPs to be released in each state will be as under:

AP	-	10
Chhattisgarh	-	10
Maharashtra	-	57
Tarnilnadu	-	18
Uttar Pradesh	-	10
West Bengal	-	20

Total		125

In every GP, 40 households will be selected randomly (methodology to be determined) for in-depth interview.

Group Discussions: In order to triangulate the findings of the sample survey, focus group discussions will be conducted with the PRI representatives, SHG members, village level government and other stakeholders. At least one group discussion per sample GP will have to be conducted using a structured discussion guideline

5. Schedule of Tasks & Timeline: Key tasks

1. Conduct desk review of NGP implementation status and evaluation studies conducted by different states/ agencies so far
2. Finalise purpose, methodology (sarnplim', techniques), instruments and expected outcomes of study based on a meeting with PO WES Delhi, WSP and RGNDWM officials. Determine number of PRIs, households, Schools and Anganwadis to be surveyed to ensure that the results of the survey are statistically significant and representative.
3. Finalise list of GPs/ Blocks in which impact study will be conducted.
4. Finalise list of Government Officials, UNICEF, WSP officials, NGO representatives, PRI representatives etc with whom discussions will be held and develop structured discussion guidelines
5. Identify and brief teams of investigators and supervisors

6. Prepare chapter and tabulation plan
7. Conduct field survey in first 12 GPs and submit a brief report. Review of methodology and outcome of first phase
8. Conduct field survey in remaining GPs and prepare draft report with tables; the study will be conducted on the basis of a mutually agreed sampling methodology.
9. Presentation of draft reports to Government of India, UNICEF.
10. Collect feedback and incorporate to produce final report.
11. UNICEF/ WSP will organise dissemination workshop

ANNEX – II: LIST OF SAMPLE NGP AWARDED GPs

Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award
1	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Anantasagar	2006
2	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ausapalli	2006
3	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Godilanka	2006
4	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Juvvalapalem	2006
5	Andhra Pradesh	Nalagonda	Kankanalagudem	2006
6	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Ramachandrapur	2006
7	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangapur	2006
8	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangaraopalli	2006
9	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Topugonda	2006
10	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Vedureswaram	2006
11	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Adaikkakurzhi	2006
12	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Anthagudi	2006
13	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Arumboor	2005
14	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Ayyaneri	2006
15	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Chinnanoor	2005
16	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gangapuram	2006
17	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kalkuruchi	2006
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Kanakkanpalayam	2005
19	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kanisapakkam	2006
20	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kathirampatti	2005
21	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Kattuputhur	2005
22	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kulapuram	2006
23	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kunankurichi	2006
24	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Muthugoundarpalayam	2005
25	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Nainamaraikkan	2006
26	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Nalukottai	2005
27	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Nellithorai	2006
28	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nepathur	2006
29	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Nettancode	2006
30	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Pandikanmoi	2005
31	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Pitchivillai	2005
32	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pottaiyandipurambu	2005
33	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	S. Pallipattu	2006
34	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Seelakkampatti	2005

Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award
35	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Sunnambiruppu	2006
36	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Surulacode	2006
37	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thamaraikulam	2005
38	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Thindal	2006
39	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvarangam	2006
40	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Vadakalathur	2006
41	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Vayaloor	2006
42	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeragoundanur	2006
43	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Yeetacode	2006
44	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Jhentta	2006
45	West Bengal	West Midnapur	10 Jalchak-2	2006
46	West Bengal	Howrah	Baneshwaripur 1	2006
47	West Bengal	Burdwan	Baropalashan -2	2006
48	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Bhemua	2006
49	West Bengal	Howrah	Chamrail	2005
50	West Bengal	Nadia	Charmojadia Charbrohmo Nagar	2006
51	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhalhara	2006
52	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhangori	2006
53	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gopal Pur	2006
54	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gorkamalpur	2006
55	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Guaberia	2006
56	West Bengal	Howrah	Joypur	2005
57	West Bengal	Burdwan	Kalekhatala -2	2006
58	West Bengal	Howrah	Khalisani	2006
59	West Bengal	24 Pargana (North)	Khilkapur(E)	2005
60	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Mohar	2006
61	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Narma	2005
62	West Bengal	Burdwan	Narugram	2005
63	West Bengal	Nadia	Natidanga-1	2006
64	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Paanchberia	2005
65	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Panchat	2006
66	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-1	2006
67	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-2	2006
68	West Bengal	Nadia	Rahamatpur	2006
69	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Ranichak	2006

Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award
70	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sabra	2005
71	West Bengal	Burdwan	Saraitikar	2006
72	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sarpur Lawada	2006
73	West Bengal	Howrah	Singti	2006
74	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Souri Katbar	2005
75	West Bengal	Howrah	Subsit	2006
76	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ucchogram	2006
77	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ukhrid	2006
78	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Barhauli	2006
79	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Baruaa	2006
80	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Chohadpur Kalam	2006
81	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Golhanpur	2006
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Jagdishpur	2006
83	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Kurdi	2006
84	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Murtazapur	2006
85	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mutakkipur	2006
86	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Padri	2006
87	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Pahadganj	2006
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Raipur	2006
89	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Shahjahanpur-Ninayan	2006
90	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Tarkapur	2006
91	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Tila Shahbazpur	2006
92	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Shahjahapur	2006
93	Maharashtra	Nashik	Aoundhewadhi	2006
94	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Apadhup	2006
95	Maharashtra	Satara	Asgaon	2006
96	Maharashtra	Pune	Basarapur	2006
97	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhaleghar	2006
98	Maharashtra	Raigad	Bharje	2006
99	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhilar	2006
100	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhimnagar	2006
101	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhiwadi	2006
102	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhogaon	2006
103	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Chavarsangavi	2006
104	Maharashtra	Sangli	Chikhali	2006

Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award
105	Maharashtra	Latur	Chincholijagan	2006
106	Maharashtra	Gondia	Chorkhamara	2006
107	Maharashtra	Satara	Dangishtewadi	2006
108	Maharashtra	Jalna	Dawalwadi	2006
109	Maharashtra	Satara	Dhamner	2005
110	Maharashtra	Sangli	Dholewadi	2005
111	Maharashtra	Raigad	Gagode-Khurd	2006
112	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Gopalpur	2006
113	Maharashtra	Jalna	Govindpur	2006
114	Maharashtra	Satara	Gureghar	2005
115	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Hangewadi	2006
116	Maharashtra	Dhule	Hingonipada	2006
117	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Jainyal	2006
118	Maharashtra	Gondia	Jirutola	2006
119	Maharashtra	Nashik	Kapaleshawar	2006
120	Maharashtra	Satara	Katalgewadi	2006
121	Maharashtra	Sangli	Kavthepiran	2006
122	Maharashtra	Satara	Kedambe	2006
123	Maharashtra	Pune	Khamgaon	2006
124	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Kolhawadi	2006
125	Maharashtra	Satara	Kondhavali	2006
126	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Majalapur	2006
127	Maharashtra	Sangli	Malwadi	2005
128	Maharashtra	Satara	Manewadi	2006
129	Maharashtra	Sangli	Mangrul	2006
130	Maharashtra	Gondia	Mulla	2006
131	Maharashtra	Satara	Nandgane	2006
132	Maharashtra	Dhule	Navara	2006
133	Maharashtra	Sangli	Nayikalwadi	2005
134	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Nilewadi	2006
135	Maharashtra	Satara	Okhawade	2005
136	Maharashtra	Satara	Pangari	2005
137	Maharashtra	Pune	Pansarewadi	2006
138	Maharashtra	Sangli	Pundiwadi	2006
139	Maharashtra	Sangli	Radewadi	2005

Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award
140	Maharashtra	Raigad	Rajpuri	2006
141	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sambarwadi	2005
142	Maharashtra	Latur	Shend (Uttar)	2006
143	Maharashtra	Satara	Shindewadi	2006
144	Maharashtra	Gondia	Shivni	2006
145	Maharashtra	Satara	Surawadi	2006
146	Maharashtra	Satara	Taloshi	2005
147	Maharashtra	Raigad	Toradi	2006
148	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vajagaon	2005
149	Maharashtra	Satara	Valanjwadi	2005
150	Maharashtra	Satara	Velang	2006
151	Maharashtra	Raigad	Velhasta	2006
152	Maharashtra	Sangli	Yapawadi	2005
153	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Boriya Mokasa	2006
154	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dhaba	2006
155	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dilippur	2006
156	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dokrabhata	2006
157	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Ghirgholi	2006
158	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Gundardehi	2006
159	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kohaka	2006
160	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kotra Bhata	2006
161	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Mongra	2006
162	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Sadak Chirchari	2006

ANNEX – III: BRIEF STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SAMPLE GPs

ANNEX – III: BRIEF STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SAMPLE GPs

							Caste/ Community Distribution				Household Sanitation Arrangements				Toilet Use Pattern (During Day)					Toilet Constructed in (for those w		
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award	Sample HHs	Total HHs	% SC	% ST	% BC/ OBC	% OC	IHHL	Community toilets	Shared Toilet	No Toilets - Open Defecation	IHHL	Community toilets	Shared Toilet	HHs with IHHL using it as Regular toilet	HHs with Regular Functional IHHL	< 2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-5 yrs
1	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Anantasagar	2006	42	450	22%	27%	51%		80%			20%	66%			68%	57%	5%	54%	28%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ausapalli	2006	40	460	28%	4%	60%	7%	75%			25%	43%			46%	42%	23%	59%	15%
3	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Godilanka	2006	40	385	40%		15%	45%	100%				95%		2%	100%	100%	15%	28%	48%
4	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Juvvalapalem	2006	41	1,130	1%	4%	65%	30%	75%	5%		20%	70%			75%	75%	19%	38%	41%
5	Andhra Pradesh	Nalagonda	Kankanalagudem	2006	31	260	23%	17%	57%	2%	75%			25%	79%			72%	70%	41%	26%	26%
6	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Ramachandrapur	2006	42	460	30%	1%	66%	3%	100%				87%			93%	86%	53%	23%	15%
7	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangapur	2006	30	170	50%	1%	15%	34%	80%			20%	79%			71%	64%	14%	18%	54%
8	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangaraopalli	2006	31	225	25%		50%	25%	100%				96%			97%	94%	29%	29%	35%
9	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Topugonda	2006	31	170	10%	40%	50%		100%				89%			94%	88%	13%	32%	35%
10	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Vedureswaram	2006	58	1,415	13%	1%	44%	42%	95%			5%	80%			95%	95%	2%	34%	45%
11	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Adaikkakurzhi	2006	45	2,685	8%		90%	2%	80%	10%		10%	97%			80%	80%	11%	31%	36%
12	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Anthagudi	2006	40	675	47%	1%	45%	7%	65%			35%	30%			57%	51%	10%	63%	25%
13	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Arumboor	2005	40	533	15%		85%		74%	6%		20%	21%			54%	39%	26%	37%	37%
14	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Ayyaneri	2006	45	625	37%		63%		88%	2%		10%	35%		4%	78%	70%	33%	53%	11%
15	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Chinnanoor	2005	40	610	1%		99%		80%	10%		10%	64%		6%	58%	42%	15%	15%	70%
16	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gangapuram	2006	50	1,480	20%		80%		85%	5%		10%	48%		9%	68%	61%	10%	8%	42%
17	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kalkuruchi	2006	49	1,560	2%		98%		90%			10%	94%			90%	90%	6%	21%	54%
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Kanakkanpalayam	2005	60	1,789	14%		86%		92%	5%		3%	87%		3%	90%	89%	3%	20%	63%
19	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kanisapakkam	2006	42	721	22%		77%	1%	88%	7%		5%	45%			88%	88%	17%	79%	2%
20	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kathirampatti	2005	40	1,242	12%		86%	2%	85%	5%		10%	75%		3%	72%	61%		3%	98%
21	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Kattuputhur	2005	40	611	28%		72%		95%			5%	58%		14%	68%	49%	5%	5%	49%
22	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kulapuram	2006	51	1,698	1%		98%	1%	85%			15%	97%			85%	85%	4%	10%	38%
23	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kunankurichi	2006	50	415			100%		90%			10%	87%			88%	86%	16%	24%	35%
24	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Muthugoundarpalayam	2005	51	1,342	26%		73%	1%	80%	5%		15%	44%		4%	54%	52%	6%	31%	47%
25	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Nainamaraikkan	2006	41	485	2%		98%		70%			30%	40%			61%	57%	41%	32%	27%
26	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Nalukottai	2005	40	473	11%		89%		78%	3%		20%	38%		18%	45%	44%	5%	5%	27%
27	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Nellithorai	2006	40	1,051	15%	30%	53%	2%	70%	5%		30%	19%			21%	19%	50%	24%	26%
28	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nepathur	2006	51	583	43%		56%	1%	40%	16%		44%	42%	2%	5%	40%	40%	38%	55%	7%
29	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Nettancode	2006	52	691	16%		84%		85%			15%	88%			83%	82%		14%	62%
30	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Pandikanmoi	2005	38	213	20%		80%		40%	25%		35%	26%		2%	38%	36%	6%	35%	53%
31	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Pitchivillai	2005	41	273	2%		98%		90%			10%	36%		9%	81%	75%	18%	29%	42%
32	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pottaiyandipurambu	2005	35	337	20%		80%		70%	5%		25%	44%		17%	38%	38%	3%	18%	59%
33	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	S. Pallipattu	2006	40	1,110	4%		96%		85%			15%	53%			50%	50%	31%	3%	13%
34	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Seelakkampatti	2005	40	450	40%		59%	1%	95%	5%			81%		14%	83%	73%		3%	98%
35	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Sunnambiruppu	2006	30	298	12%		88%		70%	5%		25%	64%		10%	47%	31%		3%	90%
36	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Surulacode	2006	29	1,063	16%	3%	79%	2%	87%	2%	1%	10%	91%			87%	87%	14%	18%	25%
37	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thamaraikulam	2005	40	734	10%		90%		88%	2%	5%	5%	64%		2%	83%	83%	13%	26%	45%
38	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Thindal	2006	60	3,100	18%		82%		85%	10%		5%	54%		27%	57%	38%		10%	82%
39	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvarangam	2006	40	410	12%		88%		65%			35%	41%	1%		57%	50%	19%	5%	19%
40	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Vadakalathur	2006	35	252	50%		50%		65%	2%		35%	15%			56%	56%	31%	34%	31%
41	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Vayaloor	2006	45	572	33%		41%	2%	80%	10%		10%	42%	7%	3%	80%	80%	11%	56%	31%
42	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeragoundanur	2006	41	455			100%		80%	5%		15%	83%		4%	70%	62%	13%	38%	43%
43	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Yeetacode	2006	66	1,418	1%		97%	2%	84%		1%	15%	97%			84%	84%	3%	9%	80%
44	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Jhentta	2006	57	3,480		33%	3%	64%	61%			39%	50%		4%	40%	40%		16%	53%
45	West Bengal	West Midnapur	10 Jalchak-2	2006	63	4,651	48%	8%		44%	76%			24%	62%		4%	51%	51%	11%	20%	57%
46	West Bengal	Howrah	Baneshwaripur 1	2006	27	3,552			3%	97%	52%			48%	59%		8%	51%	51%	27%		64%
47	West Bengal	Burdwan	Baropalashan -2	2006	62	2,093	19%	20%	16%	46%	92%			8%	61%			70%	70%	2%	6%	54%
48	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Bhemua	2006	63	3,628	20%	17%		63%	81%			19%	69%		5%	57%	57%	10%	6%	50%
49	West Bengal	Howrah	Chamrail	2005	67	4,886	13%	1%		86%	91%			9%	65%		10%	85%	79%	4%	2%	40%
50	West Bengal	Nadia	Charmojadia Charbrohmo	2006	55	1,200	22%			78%	89%			11%	70%		9%	80%	80%	8%	15%	46%
51	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhalhara	2006	60	2,886	44%	8%		47%	92%			8%	60%		10%	48%	47%	6%	6%	49%
52	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhangori	2006	67	1,300	4%	95%		1%	77%			23%	31%		4%	25%	25%	8%	21%	62%
53	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gopal Pur	2006	60	5,400	41%	2%		57%	100%				76%		13%	82%	67%	4%	8%	49%
54	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gorkamalpur	2006	65	4,884	20%		3%	77%	82%			18%	68%		5%	71%	61%	11%	7%	61%
55	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Guaberia	2006	63	4,339	84%			16%	90%			10%	61%		6%	65%	47%	8%	8%	55%
56	West Bengal	Howrah	Joypur	2005	41	2,300	29%		3%	68%	88%			12%	80%		5%	83%	78%	6%	3%	47%
57	West Bengal	Burdwan	Kalekhatala -2	2006	62	2,200	65%	1%	1%	33%	97%			3%	86%		7%	88%	80%	4%	19%	43%
58	West Bengal	Howrah	Khalisani	2006	77	3,526	59%		2%	40%	73%			27%	65%		6%	69%	65%	4%	4%	50%
59	West Bengal	24 Pargana (North)	Khilkapur(E)	2005	52	1,400	20%			80%	90%			10%	84%		8%	81%	81%	2%	7%	57%
60	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Mohar	2006	64	4,714	66%			34%	78%			22%	61%		5%	55%	39%	9%	23%	48%

ANNEX – III: BRIEF STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SAMPLE GI

				ith IHHL)	Has the Toilet Been Kept Clean				Super Structure wall made of					Washing Hand After Defecation					Washin	
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	> 5 yrs	Clean & without any faecal material	Untidy (Visible faecal matter)	Smelly but visibly clean	Not in use	Brick/ Stone/ Concrete Blocks	No super structure	Biomass/ Biomass+Earth	ACC/CGI/Tin	Tarpaulin/ Plastic/ Jute etc	None	Only water	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud	None	Only water
1	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Anantasagar	13%	64%	10%	10%	15%	97%	3%					67%	33%				81%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ausapalli	3%	36%	10%	15%	38%	100%						43%	40%		18%		65%
3	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Godilanka	10%	85%	5%	10%		100%						45%	55%				70%
4	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Juvvalapalem	3%	81%	3%	16%		100%						49%	51%				73%
5	Andhra Pradesh	Nalagonda	Kankanalagudem	7%	97%			3%	90%	7%		3%			19%	81%			3%	65%
6	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Ramachandrapur	10%	75%	10%	8%	8%	100%						21%	76%		2%		52%
7	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangapur	14%	82%	7%		11%	96%	4%					33%	63%		3%		47%
8	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangaraopalli	6%	77%	10%	10%	3%	100%						3%	94%		3%		23%
9	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Topugonda	19%	74%	3%	16%	6%	100%						26%	71%	3%			42%
10	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Vedureswaram	19%	92%	2%	6%		98%		2%				31%	67%		2%		55%
11	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Adaikkakurzhi	22%	100%				100%						42%	58%				98%
12	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Anthagudi	3%	37%	26%	19%	19%	10%	72%	7%		10%		48%	53%				79%
13	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Arumboor		41%	47%	3%	9%	26%	51%	11%	11%			73%	28%				93%
14	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Ayyaneri	2%	41%	52%	7%		28%	35%	23%	8%	8%		67%	33%				89%
15	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Chinnanoor		35%	25%	30%	10%	85%	15%					58%	43%				70%
16	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gangapuram	40%	42%	4%	27%	27%	63%	23%	13%		2%		70%	30%				72%
17	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kalkuruchi	19%	100%				100%						57%	43%				90%
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Kanakkanpalayam	13%	48%	15%	37%		97%	3%					65%	35%				77%
19	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kanisapakkam	2%	54%	44%	3%		73%	20%	7%				57%	43%				80%
20	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kathirampatti		33%	25%	28%	15%	85%	8%	8%				65%	35%				70%
21	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Kattuputhur	41%	31%	26%	31%	11%	77%	14%	9%				53%	48%				68%
22	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kulapuram	48%	83%	17%			92%			8%			45%	55%				71%
23	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kunankurichi	24%	94%	6%			95%		3%	3%			62%	38%				69%
24	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Muthugoundarpalayam	16%	27%	10%	25%	37%	49%	35%	16%				75%	25%				73%
25	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Nainamaraikkan		35%	43%	14%	8%	49%	20%	17%	15%			68%	32%			5%	93%
26	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Nalukottai	62%	43%	11%	30%	16%	62%	14%	16%		8%		80%	20%				80%
27	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Nellithorai		39%	24%	11%	26%	87%	8%	3%	3%			70%	30%				80%
28	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nepathur		57%	43%			19%	37%	33%		11%		51%	45%	4%			86%
29	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Nettancode	24%	83%	11%	6%		76%	14%	5%		5%		52%	48%				80%
30	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Pandikanmoi	6%	36%	64%			44%	29%	26%				79%	21%			5%	87%
31	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Pitchivillai	11%	50%	50%			21%	42%	33%	4%			76%	24%				95%
32	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pottaiyandipurambu	21%	41%	15%	24%	21%	97%	3%					71%	29%				63%
33	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	S. Pallipattu	54%	37%	13%	13%	37%	76%	21%	3%				53%	48%				75%
34	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Seelakkampatti		48%	10%	38%	5%	100%						73%	28%				80%
35	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Sunnambiruppu	7%	63%		23%	13%	37%	27%	37%				60%	40%				67%
36	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Surulacode	43%	100%				92%	8%					55%	45%				79%
37	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thamaraikulam	16%	66%	31%	3%		61%	13%	11%	3%	13%		63%	38%				98%
38	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Thindal	8%	42%	7%	28%	23%	67%	23%	10%				58%	42%				75%
39	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvarangam	57%	80%	20%			86%	10%	5%				83%	18%				93%
40	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Vadakalathur	3%	25%	63%	6%	6%	4%	70%	22%		4%		57%	43%				88%
41	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Vayaloor	2%	58%	25%	17%		22%	65%	3%		11%		51%	49%				80%
42	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeragoundanur	8%	35%	15%	43%	8%	68%	10%	20%		3%		46%	54%				70%
43	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Yeetacode	8%	100%				96%			4%			55%	45%			2%	77%
44	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Jhentta	31%	63%	10%	3%	23%	6%	27%	3%	3%	61%			58%	2%	40%		100%
45	West Bengal	West Midnapur	10 Jalchak-2	13%	42%	20%	9%	29%		27%	2%	13%	58%			73%		27%		96%
46	West Bengal	Howrah	Baneshwaripur 1	9%	29%	57%	14%		7%		7%		86%			53%	5%	42%		95%
47	West Bengal	Burdwan	Baropalashan -2	38%	45%	33%	18%	4%	25%	6%	23%	2%	44%		2%	86%	2%	10%		90%
48	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Bhemua	33%	43%	19%	17%	21%	2%	22%	2%	12%	62%			56%		44%		98%
49	West Bengal	Howrah	Chamrail	54%	49%	30%	19%	2%	78%	2%	2%	2%	17%			84%	8%	8%		85%
50	West Bengal	Nadia	Charmojadia Charbrohmo	31%	18%	62%	25%	20%	26%	7%	17%	13%	37%			65%	23%	12%		
51	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhalhara	39%	36%	26%	9%	30%	2%	34%	6%		57%		2%	61%		38%		98%
52	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhangori	10%	18%	4%	7%	71%	3%	58%			40%			31%	10%	59%		89%
53	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gopal Pur	39%	56%	27%	13%	4%	9%	7%	19%	4%	61%			78%	4%	19%		85%
54	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gorkamalpur	22%	46%	22%	26%	6%	4%	12%	6%	2%	77%		2%	60%	3%	35%	2%	90%
55	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Guaberia	30%	43%	19%	19%	20%		17%	8%	2%	73%			39%	16%	46%		93%
56	West Bengal	Howrah	Joypur	44%	69%	17%	14%		66%	3%	3%	3%	26%			89%	8%	3%		92%
57	West Bengal	Burdwan	Kalekhatala -2	35%	48%	31%	15%	6%	37%	5%	16%	4%	39%			85%	5%	10%		76%
58	West Bengal	Howrah	Khalisani	42%	41%	33%	26%		33%		5%		62%		2%	67%	10%	22%	2%	83%
59	West Bengal	24 Pargana (North)	Khilkapur(E)	34%	31%	69%			47%	2%	7%	14%	30%			59%	24%	16%		
60	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Mohar	20%	41%	18%	27%	14%	6%	19%	2%	2%	70%			71%		29%		91%

ANNEX – III: BRIEF STATISTICAL PROFILE OF SAMPLE GI

				g Hand Before Eating			Drinking Water Handling Behaviour							HH Observed Changes in Water Borne Diseases			Perception of ODF status Since NGP was awarded		
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud	Store Water	Treat Drinking Water	Immersing Glass/ tumbler inside the storage vessel	Storage Vessel Connected with Tap	Use ladle for taking out Water	Safe Disposal of Solid Waste	Safe Disposal of Waste Water	No visible change	Reduced	Increased	Improved	Remained Same	Declined
1	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Anantasagar	19%			100%	43%	100%			69%	45%	67%	33%		76%	21%	2%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ausapalli	35%			100%	28%	98%	3%		68%	60%	70%	30%		58%	36%	6%
3	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Godilanka	30%			100%	33%	88%	10%	3%	68%	28%	50%	50%		100%		
4	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Juvvalapalem	27%			100%	12%	98%	2%		90%	41%	68%	32%		83%	17%	
5	Andhra Pradesh	Nalagonda	Kankanalagudem	32%			100%	16%	100%			68%	58%	39%	55%	6%	29%	65%	6%
6	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Ramachandrapur	43%	5%		100%	38%	100%			100%	57%	40%	60%		85%	10%	5%
7	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangapur	53%			100%	60%	93%	3%	3%	57%	53%	50%	50%		93%	7%	
8	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Rangaraopalli	77%			100%	42%	97%		3%	90%	71%	16%	84%		83%	17%	
9	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Topugonda	55%	3%		100%	55%	90%	10%		52%	81%	45%	55%		90%	3%	6%
10	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Vedureswaram	45%			100%	28%	100%			90%	41%	50%	50%		88%	10%	2%
11	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Adaikkakurzhi	2%			100%	51%	100%			98%	33%	58%	42%		64%	11%	24%
12	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Anthagudi	21%			100%	60%	100%			93%	10%	50%	40%	10%	30%	50%	20%
13	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Arumboor	8%			98%	72%	90%		10%	80%	35%	79%	21%		30%	50%	20%
14	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Ayyaneri	11%			100%	42%	100%			53%	7%	91%	7%	2%	36%	58%	7%
15	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Chinnanoor	30%			100%	25%	60%		40%	68%	80%	80%	18%	3%	83%	15%	
16	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Gangapuram	28%			100%	30%	93%		7%	56%	74%	86%	14%		64%	36%	
17	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kalkuruchi	10%			100%	80%	100%			88%	37%	78%	22%		57%	43%	
18	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Kanakkanpalayam	23%			100%	43%	77%		23%	90%	80%	84%	14%	2%	80%	13%	2%
19	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kanisapakkam	20%			74%	61%	96%		4%	74%	26%	73%	17%	10%	33%	60%	7%
20	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Kathirampatti	30%			98%	38%	80%		20%	90%	85%	82%	18%		93%	5%	
21	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Kattuputhur	33%			100%	55%	55%		45%	88%	58%	67%	26%	8%	83%	18%	
22	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kulapuram	29%			92%	85%	100%			69%	33%	66%	32%	2%	80%	20%	
23	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Kunankurichi	31%			88%	48%	100%			80%	38%	84%	14%	2%	46%	44%	10%
24	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Muthugoundarpalayam	27%			100%	20%	80%		20%	45%	57%	84%	12%	4%	47%	51%	2%
25	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Nainamaraikkan	2%			98%	50%	71%		29%	78%	20%	73%	27%		29%	51%	20%
26	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Nalukottai	20%			100%	43%	88%		12%	98%	60%	85%	13%	3%	65%	35%	
27	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Nellithorai	20%			100%	33%	77%		23%	58%	68%	83%	15%	3%	33%	63%	
28	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Nepathur	14%			100%	73%	100%			88%	6%	75%	24%	2%	45%	49%	6%
29	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Nettancode	20%			98%	80%	100%			90%	35%	92%	8%		52%	48%	
30	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Pandikanmoi	8%			100%	58%	91%		9%	58%	8%	70%	27%	3%	37%	42%	21%
31	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Pitchivillai	5%			100%	61%	100%			76%	5%	70%	20%	10%	68%	24%	7%
32	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pottaiyandipurambu	37%			100%	34%	75%		25%	71%	77%	82%	18%		71%	23%	
33	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	S. Pallipattu	25%			98%	62%	67%		33%	65%	78%	88%	13%		60%	38%	3%
34	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Seelakkampatti	20%			100%	55%	73%		27%	88%	83%	75%	25%		85%	15%	
35	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	Sunnambiruppu	33%			100%	53%	75%		25%	87%	47%	93%	7%		60%	40%	
36	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Surulacode	21%			97%	75%	100%			90%	17%	74%	19%	7%	97%	3%	
37	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thamaraikulam	3%			93%	57%	79%		21%	80%	15%	82%	15%	3%	38%	55%	8%
38	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Thindal	25%			100%	40%	63%		38%	58%	73%	83%	17%		77%	22%	
39	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Thiruvarangam	8%			100%	55%	77%		23%	70%	45%	78%	22%		35%	43%	23%
40	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Vadakalathur	12%			100%	74%	100%			86%		74%	23%	3%	40%	49%	11%
41	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	Vayaloor	20%			91%	66%	100%			89%	9%	71%	24%	5%	62%	24%	13%
42	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Veeragoundanur	30%			100%	51%	67%		33%	83%	80%	83%	10%	7%	83%	10%	7%
43	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Yeetacode	22%			100%	77%	100%			79%	23%	83%	17%		76%	24%	
44	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Jhentta				98%		22%			78%	25%	14%	42%	53%	5%		40%	60%
45	West Bengal	West Midnapur	10 Jalchak-2	4%			94%	11%	11%			89%	10%	8%	29%	65%	5%		40%	60%
46	West Bengal	Howrah	Baneshwaripur 1			5%	100%	11%	7%			93%		22%	33%	67%			15%	85%
47	West Bengal	Burdwan	Baropalashan -2		2%	9%	82%	5%	7%			93%	69%	52%	25%	74%	2%	3%	10%	86%
48	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Bhemua	2%			97%	2%	6%			94%	19%	15%	47%	52%	2%		34%	66%
49	West Bengal	Howrah	Chamrail	8%	3%	3%	100%	19%	17%			83%	24%	14%	21%	76%	3%		10%	90%
50	West Bengal	Nadia	Charmojadia Charbrohmo			100%	91%		42%			58%	93%		26%	74%			24%	76%
51	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhalhara	2%			98%	2%	19%			81%	22%	12%	31%	60%	10%		31%	69%
52	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Dhangori		2%	9%	98%	12%	8%			92%	23%	31%	75%	16%	9%	3%	79%	18%
53	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gopal Pur	13%	2%		100%	5%	2%			98%	20%	29%	34%	60%	6%	4%	12%	84%
54	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Gorkamalpur	3%	2%	3%	100%	9%				100%	11%	5%	44%	53%	3%		34%	66%
55	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Guaberia	2%	2%	4%	100%	5%				100%	10%	3%	45%	49%	5%		45%	55%
56	West Bengal	Howrah	Joypur		8%		100%	5%	24%			76%	39%	28%	20%	78%	2%		8%	92%
57	West Bengal	Burdwan	Kalekhatala -2	10%	3%	10%	90%	3%	23%			77%	48%	25%	20%	78%	2%		10%	90%
58	West Bengal	Howrah	Khalisani	7%	2%	7%	100%		18%			82%	30%	10%	37%	62%	1%	2%	25%	73%
59	West Bengal	24 Pargana (North)	Khilkapur(E)		3%	97%	90%		4%			96%	96%		27%	71%	2%		34%	66%
60	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Mohar	4%		6%	98%	5%	6%			94%	14%	8%	59%	39%	2%		38%	63%

							Caste/ Community Distribution				Household Sanitation Arrangements				Toilet Use Pattern (During Day)					Toilet Constructed in (for those w		
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award	Sample HHs	Total HHs	% SC	% ST	% BC/ OBC	% OC	IHHL	Community toilets	Shared Toilet	No Toilets - Open Defecation	IHHL	Community toilets	Shared Toilet	HHs with IHHL using it as Regular toilet	HHs with Regular Functional IHHL	< 2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-5 yrs
61	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Narma	2005	57	3,312	13%	69%		18%	84%			16%	64%		3%	70%	58%	2%	11%	50%
62	West Bengal	Burdwan	Narugram	2005	62	5,200	23%	4%	1%	72%	98%			2%	83%		3%	95%	91%	6%	6%	46%
63	West Bengal	Nadia	Natidanga-1	2006	49	5,220	15%	2%		83%	71%			29%	61%		8%	70%	70%		3%	91%
64	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Paanchberia	2005	59	3,435	46%	2%	1%	51%	92%			8%	72%		9%	76%	63%	9%	7%	35%
65	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Panchat	2006	61	4,643	28%			72%	97%			3%	79%		8%	87%	78%	4%	4%	53%
66	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-1	2006	60	6,200	50%	9%		41%	87%			13%	83%		7%	85%	85%	2%	8%	62%
67	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-2	2006	58	4,800	20%	4%	11%	64%	93%			7%	81%		3%	84%	84%	6%	9%	43%
68	West Bengal	Nadia	Rahamatpur	2006	35	5,500	30%			70%	86%			14%	69%		12%	82%	82%		7%	37%
69	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Ranichak	2006	63	2,045	44%			56%	73%			27%	47%		7%	37%	18%	8%	11%	68%
70	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sabra	2005	67	4,386	10%	24%	2%	64%	69%			31%	63%		6%	64%	60%	2%	9%	64%
71	West Bengal	Burdwan	Saraitikar	2006	5	5,500		76%		24%		100%			33%					33%		33%
72	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sarpur Lawada	2006	65	5,096	11%	41%		49%	89%			11%	68%		3%	61%	41%	10%	8%	58%
73	West Bengal	Howrah	Singti	2006	79	3,624	27%	1%	4%	69%	67%			33%	53%		11%	61%	55%	11%	4%	31%
74	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Souri Katbar	2005	60	4,200	33%	28%	25%	13%	82%			18%	71%		6%	70%	60%	4%	2%	51%
75	West Bengal	Howrah	Subsit	2006	61	4,157	15%		2%	83%	57%			43%	56%		2%	54%	51%	3%	20%	31%
76	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ucchogram	2006	56	4,251	36%	57%		7%	95%			5%	83%		6%	93%	91%	2%	11%	85%
77	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ukhrid	2006	66	4,800	36%	1%	2%	61%	86%			14%	67%		3%	72%	60%	2%	21%	58%
78	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Barhauli	2006	44	636	53%		30%	18%	48%	25%		27%	42%	26%		47%	47%		35%	26%
79	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Baruaa	2006	40	455	61%		39%		45%	13%		43%	36%	14%		35%	29%	5%	67%	24%
80	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Chohadpur Kalam	2006	41	291	59%		33%	8%	73%			28%	74%			58%	58%		72%	24%
81	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Golhanpur	2006	41	455	63%		18%	18%	63%	22%		15%	59%	20%	4%	54%	54%		67%	26%
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Jagdishpur	2006	40	353	17%		33%	50%	48%		3%	50%	45%			37%	22%		47%	53%
83	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Kurdi	2006	40	818	48%		8%	45%	50%			50%	54%			30%	30%		11%	32%
84	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Murtazapur	2006	40	345	49%		51%		65%			35%	68%			50%	48%		85%	8%
85	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mutakkipur	2006	40	455	50%		18%	32%	45%	3%		53%	48%	2%		35%	35%	13%	27%	53%
86	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Padri	2006	42	545	32%	3%	53%	12%	26%	21%	2%	50%	29%	18%		21%	18%	5%	37%	53%
87	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Pahadganj	2006	40	764	45%	3%	43%	10%	65%			35%	62%			55%	52%		58%	19%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Raipur	2006	44	236	21%		69%	10%	75%	7%	2%	16%	58%	22%		65%	50%	11%	70%	19%
89	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Shahjahanpur-Ninayan	2006	40	1,091	26%	3%	21%	50%	70%	3%		28%	32%	7%		35%	35%	15%	23%	31%
90	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Tarkapur	2006	40	909	45%	3%	53%		33%	5%		63%	49%			24%	22%		38%	34%
91	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Tila Shahbazpur	2006	40	1,455	32%		63%	5%	58%	5%		38%	61%			44%	44%		60%	36%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Shahjahapur	2006	40	364	23%		15%	62%	65%			35%	67%	3%		45%	42%	8%	23%	58%
93	Maharashtra	Nashik	Aoundhewadhi	2006	40	181		68%	33%		83%			18%	46%			64%	59%		70%	24%
94	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Apadhup	2006	33	133	18%		6%	76%	97%	3%			85%	1%	6%	97%	97%	13%	55%	23%
95	Maharashtra	Satara	Asgaon	2006	37	217	24%		5%	70%	92%	5%	3%		81%	6%	3%	81%	63%	11%	19%	14%
96	Maharashtra	Pune	Basarapur	2006	38	81	47%		3%	50%	100%				90%	1%	1%	100%	100%		16%	41%
97	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhaleghar	2006	40	65	5%		3%	93%	53%		38%	10%	24%		62%	43%	38%	6%	14%	19%
98	Maharashtra	Raigad	Bharje	2006	38	302	16%	11%	8%	66%	50%	16%		34%	21%			18%	17%	6%	12%	3%
99	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhilar	2006	40	402	18%		3%	80%	80%		20%		77%		21%	80%	62%			8%
100	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhimnagar	2006	31	104	100%				94%	3%	3%		79%	3%	14%	94%	94%		4%	11%
101	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhiwadi	2006	37	132	30%	3%	5%	62%	89%	3%	8%		87%		6%	89%	70%	3%	62%	16%
102	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhogaon	2006	40	140	3%			98%	100%				95%			98%	95%	3%	60%	13%
103	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Chavarsangavi	2006	40	52	18%	30%	38%	15%	90%		3%	8%	83%			75%	75%	3%	79%	16%
104	Maharashtra	Sangli	Chikhali	2006	41	350	29%		7%	63%	78%	5%	10%	7%	81%	3%	9%	78%	68%		8%	39%
105	Maharashtra	Latur	Chincholijagan	2006	40	190	28%		18%	55%	85%			15%	26%			25%	25%		26%	
106	Maharashtra	Gondia	Chorkhamara	2006	38	120	21%	68%	5%	5%	89%		3%	8%	77%		4%	76%	67%		63%	13%
107	Maharashtra	Satara	Dangishtewadi	2006	37	47				100%	95%			5%	95%			95%	95%		9%	31%
108	Maharashtra	Jalna	Dawalwadi	2006	40	225		3%	63%	35%	48%		3%	50%	17%			13%	5%	5%	71%	14%
109	Maharashtra	Satara	Dhamner	2005	37	488	32%	5%	11%	51%	46%	54%			39%	57%	2%	46%	46%	25%	31%	31%
110	Maharashtra	Sangli	Dholewadi	2005	29	200				100%	93%		7%		92%		6%	93%	87%		24%	10%
111	Maharashtra	Raigad	Gagode-Khurd	2006	40	119	15%		8%	78%	73%	13%	3%	13%	58%	16%	2%	55%	44%	6%	46%	11%
112	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Gopalpur	2006	40	160	15%	3%	30%	53%	95%			5%	95%			95%	95%		82%	13%
113	Maharashtra	Jalna	Govindpur	2006	40	102			100%		88%			13%	32%			33%	32%		61%	25%
114	Maharashtra	Satara	Gureghar	2005	40	97		10%	40%	50%	83%		10%	8%	82%		11%	83%	74%		11%	14%
115	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Hangewadi	2006	40	130	75%		23%	3%	98%		3%		99%		1%	98%	93%		10%	63%
116	Maharashtra	Dhule	Hingonipada	2006	40	112	5%	95%			100%				98%			100%	100%		85%	13%
117	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Jainyal	2006	40	286	15%	5%	5%	75%	83%	8%	10%		81%	6%	10%	80%	70%		18%	46%
118	Maharashtra	Gondia	Jirutola	2006	40	120	55%	33%	13%		80%	3%		18%	45%			53%	35%		74%	5%
119	Maharashtra	Nashik	Kapaleshawar	2006	40	101	3%	95%	3%		95%		3%	3%	96%		2%	95%	83%		77%	13%
120	Maharashtra	Satara	Katalgewadi	2006	40	162			3%	98%	95%	3%	3%		95%	5%		95%	93%		23%	40%
121	Maharashtra	Sangli	Kavthepiran	2006	49	1,894	27%		31%	43%	82%	14%	2%	2%	85%	9%	1%	82%	73%	2%	17%	21%

				ith IHHL)	Has the Toilet Been Kept Clean				Super Structure wall made of					Washing Hand After Defecation					Washin	
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	> 5 yrs	Clean & without any faecal material	Untidy (Visible faecal matter)	Smelly but visibly clean	Not in use	Brick/ Stone/ Concrete Blocks	No super structure	Biomass/ Biomass+Earth	ACC/CGI/Tin	Tarpaulin/ Plastic/ Jute etc	None	Only water	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud	None	Only water
61	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Narma	36%	58%	16%	27%		18%	9%	2%	2%	69%			76%	2%	22%		84%
62	West Bengal	Burdwan	Narugram	42%	60%	27%	12%	2%	38%	3%	7%	5%	47%			97%	3%			70%
63	West Bengal	Nadia	Natidanga-1	6%	18%	82%			24%	3%	50%	5%	18%		2%	43%	33%	22%		
64	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Paanchberia	48%	52%	26%	14%	8%	31%	12%	4%		54%		2%	78%		20%		96%
65	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Panchat	40%	51%	25%	17%	7%	14%	5%	15%	7%	59%			92%		8%		93%
66	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-1	29%	16%	84%			16%	4%	27%	6%	47%			54%	42%	3%		
67	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-2	43%	22%	78%			35%	4%	25%	10%	27%			70%	11%	19%		
68	West Bengal	Nadia	Rahamatpur	57%	25%	75%			27%	13%	33%		27%			51%	43%	6%		
69	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Ranichak	13%	36%	14%	10%	40%	10%	33%	10%	3%	44%		4%	55%	4%	37%		100%
70	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sabra	25%	36%	48%	16%		5%	2%	14%		79%			65%	8%	27%		98%
71	West Bengal	Burdwan	Saraitikar	33%	50%	50%			67%				33%			33%		67%		67%
72	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sarpur Lawada	24%	39%	14%	20%	27%	6%	15%	4%	2%	74%		2%	53%	8%	37%		98%
73	West Bengal	Howrah	Singti	53%	60%	24%	16%		39%	2%		2%	57%		2%	64%	11%	23%		89%
74	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Souri Katbar	43%	38%	31%	29%	2%	11%	9%	13%		67%		2%	77%	8%	13%		96%
75	West Bengal	Howrah	Subsit	46%	44%	35%	12%	9%	3%		41%	3%	53%		4%	63%	6%	27%	2%	80%
76	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ucchogram	2%	57%	37%	6%		4%	6%	47%	8%	33%			72%	4%	25%		69%
77	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ukhrid	19%	65%	23%	6%	6%	27%	7%	9%	11%	46%	2%		81%		18%	2%	86%
78	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Barhauli	39%					100%					25%	2%	61%	11%			70%
79	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Baruaa	5%					100%					33%		45%	13%	10%		77%
80	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Chohadpur Kalam	3%	100%				97%				3%	28%		48%		25%		41%
81	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Golhanpur	7%					100%					7%		63%	27%	2%		74%
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Jagdishpur					100%	94%			6%		45%		38%	10%	8%		27%
83	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Kurdi	58%	100%				85%				15%	53%		45%		3%		53%
84	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Murtazapur	8%					100%					35%		35%	8%	23%		46%
85	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mutakkipur	7%					100%					43%		48%	10%			70%
86	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Padri	5%	74%		26%		100%					48%		31%	21%			59%
87	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Pahadganj	23%					100%					35%		63%		3%		38%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Raipur					100%	100%							34%	20%	45%		59%
89	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Shahjahanpur-Ninayan	31%	67%	33%			93%			7%		63%	3%	30%	5%			47%
90	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Tarkapur	28%	97%		3%		93%		3%	3%		23%	5%	58%	8%	8%	3%	58%
91	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Tila Shahbazpur	4%	96%		4%		96%	3%		4%		33%		43%	13%	13%		85%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Shahjahapur	12%	96%		4%		92%			4%	4%	13%		85%	3%			56%
93	Maharashtra	Nashik	Aoundhewadhi	6%	64%		18%	18%	73%	6%	9%		12%		15%	68%	18%			50%
94	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Apadhup	10%	85%	9%	6%		75%	3%	3%	19%			3%	97%				33%
95	Maharashtra	Satara	Asgaon	57%	86%	8%		5%	92%			8%				81%	19%			89%
96	Maharashtra	Pune	Basarapur	43%	92%	5%	3%		79%		11%	11%		3%		95%	3%			29%
97	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhaleghar	61%	72%	3%	25%		100%						20%	78%	3%			83%
98	Maharashtra	Raigad	Bharje	79%	40%	24%	4%	32%	73%	6%		18%	3%		24%	55%	21%			100%
99	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhilar	93%	93%		8%		90%			10%				100%				75%
100	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhimnagar	85%	87%	6%	6%		100%						3%	97%			3%	3%
101	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhiwadi	19%	89%	3%	3%	5%	92%	3%		5%				68%	32%			78%
102	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhogaon	25%	98%	3%			85%			13%	3%			98%	3%			100%
103	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Chavarsangavi	3%	62%	5%	27%	5%	87%			13%			30%	63%	8%		3%	60%
104	Maharashtra	Sangli	Chikhali	53%	79%	3%	18%		100%						5%	95%				66%
105	Maharashtra	Latur	Chincholijagan	74%	29%	24%		47%	66%			34%			15%	80%	5%			75%
106	Maharashtra	Gondia	Chorkhamara	24%	29%	26%	37%	9%	63%			37%			5%	74%	21%			68%
107	Maharashtra	Satara	Dangishtewadi	60%	97%		3%		100%						5%	89%	5%			76%
108	Maharashtra	Jalna	Dawalwadi	10%	40%	20%		40%	75%	5%		20%			10%	58%	33%			83%
109	Maharashtra	Satara	Dhamner	13%	43%		57%		65%				35%			100%				24%
110	Maharashtra	Sangli	Dholewadi	66%	100%				83%			17%				100%				97%
111	Maharashtra	Raigad	Gagode-Khurd	37%	57%	14%	14%	14%	69%			31%			3%	93%	5%			80%
112	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Gopalpur	5%	79%	5%	16%		68%			24%	8%			98%	3%			35%
113	Maharashtra	Jalna	Govindpur	14%	26%	34%	9%	31%	56%			39%	6%	3%	35%	55%	8%		3%	98%
114	Maharashtra	Satara	Gureghar	76%	81%	3%	14%	3%	100%						3%	98%				100%
115	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Hangewadi	28%	78%		23%		53%			45%	3%			100%				38%
116	Maharashtra	Dhule	Hingonipada	3%	78%		23%		60%		5%	35%				78%	23%			63%
117	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Jainyal	36%	88%		8%	5%	100%						3%	93%	5%			63%
118	Maharashtra	Gondia	Jirutola	21%	18%	21%	30%	30%	69%	15%		8%	8%		23%	48%	30%			88%
119	Maharashtra	Nashik	Kapaleshawar	10%	87%	3%	10%		62%		8%	31%				93%	8%			58%
120	Maharashtra	Satara	Katalgewadi	38%	98%	3%			98%			3%				90%	10%			100%
121	Maharashtra	Sangli	Kavthepiran	60%	83%	2%	13%	2%	98%			2%				98%	2%			78%

				g Hand Before Eating			Drinking Water Handling Behaviour							HH Observed Changes in Water Borne Diseases			Perception of ODF status Since NGP was awarded		
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud	Store Water	Treat Drinking Water	Immersing Glass/ tumbler inside the storage vessel	Storage Vessel Connected with Tap	Use ladle for taking out Water	Safe Disposal of Solid Waste	Safe Disposal of Waste Water	No visible change	Reduced	Increased	Improved	Remained Same	Declined
61	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Narma	2%		14%	100%	4%	13%		88%	19%	16%	27%	64%	9%		13%	87%
62	West Bengal	Burdwan	Narugram	23%		7%	84%	7%	33%		67%	56%	33%	18%	75%	7%	2%	2%	96%
63	West Bengal	Nadia	Natidanga-1			100%	53%		30%		70%	96%		27%	73%		2%	17%	80%
64	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Paanchberia	2%		2%	97%	2%	12%		88%	7%	8%	25%	60%	15%	4%	10%	86%
65	West Bengal	East Midnapur	Panchat	2%	3%	2%	93%	7%	5%		95%	10%	3%	41%	50%	9%		14%	86%
66	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-1			100%	97%		37%		63%	100%		12%	88%		2%	10%	88%
67	West Bengal	Nadia	Raghunathpur Hijuli-2		2%	98%	72%	2%	42%		58%	100%		17%	83%		2%	7%	91%
68	West Bengal	Nadia	Rahamatpur		4%	96%	86%	3%	40%		60%	100%		14%	86%			11%	89%
69	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Ranichak				100%	3%	3%		97%	3%	7%	61%	34%	5%		70%	30%
70	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sabra	2%			90%	1%	1%		99%	13%	11%	35%	60%	5%	3%	31%	66%
71	West Bengal	Burdwan	Saraitikar		33%		100%		20%		80%	40%	50%	33%	67%			100%	
72	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Sarpur Lawada	2%			100%	8%	5%		95%	9%	8%	49%	44%	7%		42%	58%
73	West Bengal	Howrah	Singti	4%	4%	4%	93%	5%	27%		73%	33%	25%	24%	72%	4%		20%	80%
74	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Souri Katbar	2%		2%	98%		8%		92%	23%	12%	28%	72%			11%	89%
75	West Bengal	Howrah	Subsit	8%	8%	2%	98%	7%	20%		80%	26%	3%	33%	66%	2%	6%	33%	61%
76	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ucchogram	12%	8%	10%	93%		20%		80%	84%	35%	21%	71%	8%		2%	98%
77	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ukhrid	9%		4%	85%		16%		84%	67%	38%	25%	71%	3%	2%	15%	83%
78	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Barhauli	30%			23%		80%		18%	26%	70%	65%	28%	7%	53%	37%	9%
79	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Baruaa	12%	8%	4%	40%		95%		3%	58%	67%	65%	10%	25%	56%	10%	33%
80	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Chohadpur Kalam	24%		34%	75%		57%		43%	51%	9%	34%	66%		78%	15%	8%
81	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Golhanpur	16%	11%		61%		70%		27%	79%	49%	53%	43%	5%	98%	3%	
82	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Jagdishpur	55%	14%	5%	83%	3%	89%			97%	37%	93%	3%	5%	5%	25%	70%
83	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Kurdi	37%		11%	80%		53%		48%	48%	3%	79%	21%		15%	50%	35%
84	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Murtazapur	8%	12%	35%	73%		74%		26%	40%		28%	73%		63%	15%	23%
85	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mutakkipur	26%	4%		30%		95%			33%	76%	73%	11%	16%	50%	18%	32%
86	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Padri	18%	23%		36%		83%		17%	31%	68%	90%	10%		10%	37%	54%
87	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Pahadganj	50%		12%	38%	3%	89%		11%	40%	62%	80%	18%	3%	33%	10%	56%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Raipur	18%	9%	14%	30%		100%			95%	100%	100%				14%	86%
89	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Shahjahanpur-Ninayan	47%		7%	33%	3%	100%			35%	62%	81%	16%	3%	34%	37%	29%
90	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Tarkapur	35%		3%	38%	10%	83%		18%	60%	20%	72%		28%	75%	20%	5%
91	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Tila Shahbazpur	4%	7%	4%	33%		100%			31%	44%	87%	13%			5%	95%
92	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Shahjahapur	38%	6%		78%		64%		36%	48%	28%	75%	20%	5%	53%	35%	13%
93	Maharashtra	Nashik	Aoundhewadhi	40%	10%		100%	63%	48%		53%	100%	40%	21%	67%	13%	40%	43%	18%
94	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Apadhup	52%	15%		100%	58%	58%	6%	36%	70%	70%		73%	27%	97%		3%
95	Maharashtra	Satara	Asgaon	11%			100%	92%	27%		73%	76%	68%	22%	69%	8%	76%	19%	5%
96	Maharashtra	Pune	Basarapur	47%	24%		97%	76%	24%	42%	34%	66%	95%	19%	67%	15%	100%		
97	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhaleghar	18%			100%	95%	88%	3%	10%	50%	33%	33%	63%	5%	45%	53%	3%
98	Maharashtra	Raigad	Bharje				100%	47%	97%		3%	13%	26%	49%	27%	24%	95%	3%	3%
99	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhilar	25%			100%	88%	33%	18%	50%	50%	80%	21%	66%	13%	70%	23%	8%
100	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhimnagar	94%			100%	100%	3%		97%	100%	29%	10%	90%		81%	16%	3%
101	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhiwadi	16%	5%		100%	97%	41%	11%	49%	92%	65%	8%	54%	38%	86%	11%	3%
102	Maharashtra	Satara	Bhogaon				100%	100%	58%	8%	35%	15%	78%	10%	77%	13%	95%	5%	
103	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Chavarsangavi	30%	8%		100%	80%	28%	5%	68%	70%	40%	48%	53%		98%		3%
104	Maharashtra	Sangli	Chikhali	34%			100%	66%	54%	24%	22%	61%	56%	8%	93%		90%	2%	7%
105	Maharashtra	Latur	Chincholijagan	25%			100%	53%	95%		5%	25%	28%	58%	35%	8%	10%	58%	33%
106	Maharashtra	Gondia	Chorkhamara	29%	3%		100%	32%	76%		24%	42%	63%	95%	5%		8%	18%	74%
107	Maharashtra	Satara	Dangishtewadi	19%	5%		100%	97%	46%	5%	49%	22%	81%		100%		92%	5%	3%
108	Maharashtra	Jalna	Dawalwadi	5%	13%		100%	65%	45%		55%	75%	25%	50%	33%	18%	18%	78%	5%
109	Maharashtra	Satara	Dhamner	76%			92%	100%	30%		70%	100%	100%		100%		100%		
110	Maharashtra	Sangli	Dholewadi	3%			100%	83%	79%	3%	17%	62%	79%	10%	90%		97%	3%	
111	Maharashtra	Raigad	Gagode-Khurd	20%			100%	93%	95%		5%	10%	38%	21%	69%	10%	85%	5%	10%
112	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Gopalpur	63%	3%		100%	60%	25%	3%	73%	65%	78%		97%	3%	40%	55%	5%
113	Maharashtra	Jalna	Govindpur				100%	48%	60%		40%	65%	20%	66%	21%	13%	38%	30%	33%
114	Maharashtra	Satara	Gureghar				100%	100%	45%	13%	43%	38%	60%		100%		98%	3%	
115	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Hangewadi	63%			100%	93%	45%	3%	53%	85%	70%	3%	95%	3%	95%	3%	3%
116	Maharashtra	Dhule	Hingonipada	13%	25%		100%	70%	33%	3%	65%	60%	65%		100%		100%		
117	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Jainyal	33%	5%		100%	98%	33%	5%	63%	93%	80%		98%	3%	95%	3%	3%
118	Maharashtra	Gondia	Jirutola	13%			100%	20%	95%		5%	28%	53%	93%	3%	5%	3%	80%	18%
119	Maharashtra	Nashik	Kapaleshawar	35%	8%		100%	93%	68%		33%	93%	60%	3%	93%	3%	93%	3%	5%
120	Maharashtra	Satara	Katalgewadi				100%	100%	43%	15%	43%	73%	93%		100%		98%	3%	
121	Maharashtra	Sangli	Kavthepiran	22%			100%	90%	41%	22%	37%	84%	86%	2%	83%	15%	96%	2%	2%

							Caste/ Community Distribution				Household Sanitation Arrangements				Toilet Use Pattern (During Day)					Toilet Constructed in (for those w		
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Yr of NGP Award	Sample HHs	Total HHs	% SC	% ST	% BC/ OBC	% OC	IHHL	Community toilets	Shared Toilet	No Toilets - Open Defecation	IHHL	Community toilets	Shared Toilet	HHs with IHHL using it as Regular toilet	HHs with Regular Functional IHHL	< 2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-5 yrs
122	Maharashtra	Satara	Kedambe	2006	41	275	24%		51%	24%	90%	5%	5%		70%	6%	18%	90%	90%		56%	14%
123	Maharashtra	Pune	Khamgaon	2006	36	79	86%		3%	11%	97%	3%			91%		5%	97%	97%	3%	47%	3%
124	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Kolhawadi	2006	40	110	20%	5%	3%	73%	90%	3%		8%	68%	3%		73%	55%		95%	3%
125	Maharashtra	Satara	Kondhavali	2006	40	150			13%	88%	98%		3%		98%		2%	98%	93%		5%	8%
126	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Majalapur	2006	40	127	15%	5%	3%	78%	78%			23%	27%			30%	28%	3%	52%	18%
127	Maharashtra	Sangli	Malwadi	2005	41	245	17%		22%	61%	93%	5%	2%		84%	5%	3%	83%	71%	5%	5%	13%
128	Maharashtra	Satara	Manewadi	2006	37	115			22%	78%	86%		14%		92%		8%	86%	70%		27%	62%
129	Maharashtra	Sangli	Mangrul	2006	29	290	66%		7%	28%	62%	7%	3%	28%	57%	4%	1%	59%	53%	5%	43%	33%
130	Maharashtra	Gondia	Mulla	2006	43	400	91%	5%	5%		88%			12%	39%			42%	31%		65%	
131	Maharashtra	Satara	Nandgane	2006	37	86	3%		5%	92%	89%	5%		5%	92%	2%		89%	87%		81%	6%
132	Maharashtra	Dhule	Navara	2006	41	185	15%	20%	44%	22%	32%	44%		24%	24%	34%		22%	16%	2%	88%	5%
133	Maharashtra	Sangli	Nayikalwadi	2005	30	95			3%	97%	80%		7%	13%	81%		5%	80%	71%	4%	4%	8%
134	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Nilewadi	2006	39	285			21%	79%	87%		13%		86%	5%	9%	85%	74%	5%	28%	26%
135	Maharashtra	Satara	Okhawade	2005	30	51			13%	87%	53%	20%	27%		32%	33%	32%	53%	53%	8%	23%	8%
136	Maharashtra	Satara	Pangari	2005	39	150			3%	97%	100%				99%			100%	97%		15%	13%
137	Maharashtra	Pune	Pansarewadi	2006	32	239	100%				100%				91%		6%	100%	100%		53%	23%
138	Maharashtra	Sangli	Pundiwadi	2006	39	78				100%	85%		15%		87%		12%	85%	72%		28%	15%
139	Maharashtra	Sangli	Radewadi	2005	41	115	2%			98%	95%		2%	2%	97%		3%	95%	90%		15%	33%
140	Maharashtra	Raigad	Rajpuri	2006	48	1,290	4%		48%	48%	65%	35%			63%	36%		56%	56%	2%	35%	23%
141	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sambarwadi	2005	42	105	5%		2%	93%	86%		2%	12%	85%		2%	83%	79%		22%	16%
142	Maharashtra	Latur	Shend (Uttar)	2006	40	190	13%		38%	50%	95%			5%	89%			90%	90%		95%	3%
143	Maharashtra	Satara	Shindewadi	2006	41	102				100%	83%		17%		80%		20%	83%	69%	2%	44%	29%
144	Maharashtra	Gondia	Shivni	2006	40	375	83%		13%	5%	70%			30%	26%			43%	43%		82%	
145	Maharashtra	Satara	Surawadi	2006	39	416	26%		49%	26%	46%	15%	5%	33%	42%	6%	8%	38%	27%	3%	45%	28%
146	Maharashtra	Satara	Taloshi	2005	34	100				100%	94%		6%		94%		3%	88%	78%		29%	15%
147	Maharashtra	Raigad	Toradi	2006	40	160	5%	8%	20%	68%	85%			15%	54%			50%	35%	3%	39%	6%
148	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vajagaon	2005	22	37			18%	82%	91%	5%	5%		96%	2%	2%	91%	87%		18%	59%
149	Maharashtra	Satara	Valanjwadi	2005	38	61				100%	79%		21%		83%		15%	76%	58%		11%	13%
150	Maharashtra	Satara	Velang	2006	36	47	6%		25%	69%	67%	31%		3%	65%	13%		67%	51%		36%	14%
151	Maharashtra	Raigad	Velhasta	2006	40	190	3%		23%	75%	73%	23%		5%	31%			35%	20%	8%	63%	15%
152	Maharashtra	Sangli	Yapawadi	2005	41	245	7%		7%	85%	56%	5%		39%	50%			44%	33%		44%	28%
153	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Boriya Mokasa	2006	43	515		95%	5%		100%				16%			30%	27%		100%	
154	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dhaba	2006	44	245	20%	41%	39%		100%				37%			43%	38%		100%	
155	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dilippur	2006	42	225	12%	19%	55%	14%	100%				34%		1%	36%	36%		100%	
156	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dokrabhata	2006	41	315	32%		68%		98%		2%		37%		2%	51%	46%		98%	2%
157	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Ghirgholi	2006	41	247	15%	37%	49%		100%				42%			39%	32%		100%	
158	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Gundardehi	2006	40	315	23%	28%	50%		100%				23%			30%	28%		100%	
159	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kohaka	2006	40	230	20%	23%	55%	3%	100%				56%			48%	40%		95%	3%
160	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kotra Bhata	2006	39	147	5%	13%	82%		100%				52%			46%	44%		97%	
161	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Mongra	2006	41	261	24%	59%	17%		100%				29%			41%	37%		100%	
162	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Sadak Chirchari	2006	45	241	18%	40%	38%	4%	100%				49%			60%	60%		98%	
	State Totals																					
	Andhra Pradesh				386		24%	10%	47%	19%	88%	1%		12%	78%		0%	81%	77%	21%	34%	34%
	Chattisgarh				416		17%	35%	46%	2%	100%		0%		38%		0%	42%	39%		99%	0%
	Maharashtra				2301		20%	8%	15%	57%	82%	6%	5%	8%	71%	4%	5%	72%	65%	2%	40%	19%
	Tamil Nadu				1447		17%	1%	81%	1%	79%	5%	0%	17%	58%	0%	5%	66%	61%	14%	25%	44%
	Uttar Pradesh				612		41%	1%	36%	21%	55%	7%	0%	38%	52%	8%	0%	42%	39%	4%	48%	33%
	West Bengal				1968		29%	15%	2%	54%	83%	3%		17%	66%		6%	66%	63%	7%	9%	52%
	Total				**7130**		**23%**	**9%**	**32%**	**36%**	**81%**	**4%**	**2%**	**14%**	**64%**	**2%**	**4%**	**66%**	**61%**	**7%**	**34%**	**32%**

				ith IHHL)	Has the Toilet Been Kept Clean				Super Structure wall made of					Washing Hand After Defecation					Washin	
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	> 5 yrs	Clean & without any faecal material	Untidy (Visible faecal matter)	Smelly but visibly clean	Not in use	Brick/ Stone/ Concrete Blocks	No super structure	Biomass/ Biomass+Earth	ACC/CGI/Tin	Tarpaulin/ Plastic/ Jute etc	None	Only water	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud	None	Only water
122	Maharashtra	Satara	Kedambe	31%	88%		12%		100%							100%				5%
123	Maharashtra	Pune	Khamgaon	47%	89%	8%	3%		66%		6%	26%	3%	3%		97%			3%	8%
124	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Kolhawadi	3%	68%	16%	5%	11%	41%	8%	11%	22%	19%		3%	88%	10%			68%
125	Maharashtra	Satara	Kondhavali	88%	95%		5%		100%							100%				90%
126	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Majalapur	27%	23%	26%	16%	35%	48%	9%		27%	15%		13%	60%	28%			65%
127	Maharashtra	Sangli	Malwadi	78%	73%	7%	20%		98%				2%		5%	88%	7%			56%
128	Maharashtra	Satara	Manewadi	11%	100%				100%						16%	84%				97%
129	Maharashtra	Sangli	Mangrul	19%	86%		10%	5%	100%						21%	69%	10%			72%
130	Maharashtra	Gondia	Mulla	35%	13%	45%	18%	24%	56%	16%		22%	6%		16%	40%	44%			98%
131	Maharashtra	Satara	Nandgane	14%	94%		6%		75%			25%			3%	84%	14%			100%
132	Maharashtra	Dhule	Navara	5%	13%	58%	29%		90%			10%			12%	71%	17%			76%
133	Maharashtra	Sangli	Nayikalwadi	85%	85%	4%	12%		96%		4%				7%	93%				63%
134	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Nilewadi	41%	90%		10%		97%			3%				97%	3%			67%
135	Maharashtra	Satara	Okhawade	62%	47%		53%		94%			6%				100%			3%	
136	Maharashtra	Satara	Pangari	72%	100%				100%							97%	3%			67%
137	Maharashtra	Pune	Pansarewadi	23%	94%		6%		88%		9%	3%			3%	94%	3%			22%
138	Maharashtra	Sangli	Pundiwadi	56%	82%	8%	10%		92%	3%		5%				100%				69%
139	Maharashtra	Sangli	Radewadi	53%	90%		10%		85%			15%			2%	98%				68%
140	Maharashtra	Raigad	Rajpuri	40%	92%		8%		60%			40%			15%	83%	2%		2%	94%
141	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sambarwadi	62%	84%	11%	3%	3%	97%	3%					2%	95%	2%			74%
142	Maharashtra	Latur	Shend (Uttar)	3%	87%	5%	8%		42%		8%	45%	5%		3%	83%	15%			78%
143	Maharashtra	Satara	Shindewadi	24%	85%	7%	7%		88%			12%				73%	27%			83%
144	Maharashtra	Gondia	Shivni	18%	7%	25%	18%	50%	50%	17%	6%	28%			20%	38%	43%			90%
145	Maharashtra	Satara	Surawadi	24%	69%	8%	12%	12%	100%						5%	64%	31%			69%
146	Maharashtra	Satara	Taloshi	56%	85%	12%	3%		97%			3%				74%	26%			74%
147	Maharashtra	Raigad	Toradi	53%	74%	6%	6%	15%	43%	26%		29%	3%		15%	80%	5%			100%
148	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vajagaon	23%	86%	9%	5%		100%							95%	5%			95%
149	Maharashtra	Satara	Valanjwadi	76%	84%		13%	3%	100%						5%	95%				79%
150	Maharashtra	Satara	Velang	50%	71%	11%	6%	11%	89%			11%				83%	17%			97%
151	Maharashtra	Raigad	Velhasta	15%	37%	34%	16%	13%	53%	28%		20%			23%	68%	10%			100%
152	Maharashtra	Sangli	Yapawadi	28%	72%		12%	16%	92%	8%						83%	17%			100%
153	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Boriya Mokasa		18%	44%	21%	18%	63%	5%		33%			56%	7%	37%			100%
154	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dhaba		14%	37%	29%	20%	39%	52%	5%	5%			20%	36%	43%			80%
155	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dilippur		26%	12%	21%	40%	40%	29%	2%	21%	7%	12%	29%	33%	26%		14%	83%
156	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dokrabhata		18%	28%	31%	23%	32%	46%	7%	7%	7%		29%	39%	32%			80%
157	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Ghirgholi		25%	43%	23%	10%	29%	61%	5%		5%	5%	32%	17%	46%		2%	90%
158	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Gundardehi		13%	30%	23%	35%	18%	68%		13%	3%		48%	20%	33%			93%
159	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kohaka	3%	18%	28%	35%	20%	28%	63%	3%		8%		20%	50%	30%			75%
160	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kotra Bhata	3%	32%	22%	30%	16%	44%	54%	3%				3%	67%	31%		5%	44%
161	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Mongra		18%	8%	36%	38%	27%	51%	2%	12%	7%		20%	29%	51%			88%
162	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Sadak Chirchari	2%	13%	30%	33%	25%	64%	4%		31%			36%	36%	29%			100%
	State Totals																			
	Andhra Pradesh			10%	76%	6%	9%	9%	98%	1%	0%	0%			34%	63%	0%	3%	0%	57%
	Chattisgarh			1%	19%	28%	28%	25%	38%	43%	3%	12%	4%	2%	29%	33%	36%		2%	83%
	Maharashtra			39%	72%	9%	12%	7%	81%	3%	1%	13%	2%	0%	6%	83%	10%		0%	70%
	Tamil Nadu			17%	55%	22%	14%	9%	65%	21%	10%	2%	2%		62%	38%	0%		0%	80%
	Uttar Pradesh			15%	70%	4%	4%	22%	97%	0%	0%	2%	1%	32%	1%	48%	10%	9%	0%	57%
	West Bengal			32%	42%	35%	13%	10%	21%	11%	13%	4%	51%	0%	1%	66%	9%	25%	0%	73%
	Total			**27%**	**59%**	**18%**	**13%**	**10%**	**65%**	**10%**	**5%**	**7%**	**12%**	**3%**	**19%**	**63%**	**9%**	**6%**	**0%**	**72%**

				g Hand Before Eating			Drinking Water Handling Behaviour							HH Observed Changes in Water Borne Diseases			Perception of ODF status Since NGP was awarded		
Sl. No.	State	District	Gram Panchayat	With Soap	With Ash	With Mud	Store Water	Treat Drinking Water	Immersing Glass/ tumbler inside the storage vessel	Storage Vessel Connected with Tap	Use ladle for taking out Water	Safe Disposal of Solid Waste	Safe Disposal of Waste Water	No visible change	Reduced	Increased	Improved	Remained Same	Declined
122	Maharashtra	Satara	Kedambe	95%			98%	100%	5%		95%	100%	93%		100%		95%	5%	
123	Maharashtra	Pune	Khamgaon	89%			83%	100%	3%	31%	67%	67%	81%	26%	74%		33%	61%	6%
124	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Kolhawadi	33%			100%	85%	65%		35%	98%	80%	33%	67%		63%	38%	
125	Maharashtra	Satara	Kondhavali	10%			100%	93%	25%	13%	63%	35%	88%	13%	88%		83%	18%	
126	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Majalapur	18%	18%		100%	63%	63%		38%	65%	30%	65%	26%	9%	5%	88%	8%
127	Maharashtra	Sangli	Malwadi	44%			100%	63%	51%	32%	17%	85%	83%	2%	93%	5%	95%	2%	2%
128	Maharashtra	Satara	Manewadi	3%			100%	97%	43%	3%	54%	46%	41%		97%	3%	100%		
129	Maharashtra	Sangli	Mangrul	28%			100%	52%	76%	7%	17%	45%	62%	7%	86%	7%	90%	7%	3%
130	Maharashtra	Gondia	Mulla	2%			100%	12%	86%		14%	35%	60%	98%	2%			84%	16%
131	Maharashtra	Satara	Nandgane				100%	86%	49%		51%	43%	54%	14%	78%	8%	76%	16%	8%
132	Maharashtra	Dhule	Navara	20%	5%		100%	98%	34%		66%	54%	15%	24%	51%	24%	34%	56%	10%
133	Maharashtra	Sangli	Nayikalwadi	37%			100%	83%	57%	23%	20%	47%	63%	3%	97%		90%	3%	7%
134	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Nilewadi	31%	3%		100%	95%	26%	21%	54%	72%	77%	5%	95%		100%		
135	Maharashtra	Satara	Okhawade	97%			97%	97%			100%	97%	100%		100%		100%		
136	Maharashtra	Satara	Pangari	33%			100%	100%	38%	8%	54%	67%	67%	5%	87%	8%	72%	26%	3%
137	Maharashtra	Pune	Pansarewadi	47%	31%		94%	75%	31%	13%	56%	41%	84%		54%	46%	44%	56%	
138	Maharashtra	Sangli	Pundiwadi	31%			100%	77%	36%	33%	31%	72%	82%	3%	97%		100%		
139	Maharashtra	Sangli	Radewadi	32%			100%	98%	20%	66%	15%	88%	78%		100%		98%		2%
140	Maharashtra	Raigad	Rajpuri	4%			100%	85%	81%	13%	6%	19%	42%	6%	90%	4%	96%	4%	
141	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sambarwadi	26%			100%	74%	57%	10%	33%	55%	57%	22%	66%	12%	64%	26%	10%
142	Maharashtra	Latur	Shend (Uttar)	18%	5%		100%	78%	85%		15%	5%	58%	5%	93%	3%	13%	88%	
143	Maharashtra	Satara	Shindewadi	17%			100%	98%	39%		61%	24%	85%	8%	88%	5%	66%	32%	2%
144	Maharashtra	Gondia	Shivni	10%			100%	8%	85%		15%	40%	65%	100%				100%	
145	Maharashtra	Satara	Surawadi	28%	3%		100%	59%	82%	13%	5%	41%	31%	18%	56%	26%	36%	46%	18%
146	Maharashtra	Satara	Taloshi	26%			100%	82%	47%		53%	62%	62%	12%	79%	9%	97%	3%	
147	Maharashtra	Raigad	Toradi				100%	85%	73%		28%	8%	20%	10%	85%	5%	35%	55%	10%
148	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vajagaon	5%			100%	95%	68%	14%	18%	32%	77%	5%	91%	5%	100%		
149	Maharashtra	Satara	Valanjwadi	21%			100%	100%	61%	8%	32%	66%	58%	5%	92%	3%	95%	3%	3%
150	Maharashtra	Satara	Velang		3%		100%	100%	36%	8%	56%	36%	78%	17%	83%		69%	25%	6%
151	Maharashtra	Raigad	Velhasta				100%	93%	100%			10%	13%		95%	5%	100%		
152	Maharashtra	Sangli	Yapawadi				100%	59%	83%	10%	7%	63%	44%	29%	39%	32%	54%	32%	15%
153	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Boriya Mokasa				100%		98%		2%	35%	53%	100%				91%	9%
154	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dhaba	14%	7%		100%	14%	95%		5%	59%	45%	89%	11%		14%	70%	16%
155	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dilippur	2%			100%	2%	95%		5%	48%	83%	95%		5%	5%	79%	17%
156	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dokrabhata	17%	2%		100%	12%	100%			63%	51%	93%	2%	5%	27%	63%	10%
157	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Ghirgholi	5%	2%		100%	17%	100%			71%	32%	93%	2%	5%	17%	76%	7%
158	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Gundardehi	5%	3%		100%	3%	98%		3%	60%	50%	95%		5%		93%	8%
159	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kohaka	18%	8%		100%	43%	98%		3%	45%	60%	63%	35%	3%	30%	58%	13%
160	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Kotra Bhata	46%	5%		100%	54%	95%		5%	77%	41%	54%	46%		26%	41%	33%
161	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Mongra	10%	2%		100%	10%	90%		10%	37%	71%	88%	5%	7%	24%	61%	15%
162	Chattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Sadak Chirchari				100%	4%	100%			18%	60%	98%		2%	16%	60%	24%
	State Totals																		
	Andhra Pradesh			42%	1%		100%	35%	96%	3%	1%	75%	54%	50%	50%	1%	79%	19%	3%
	Chattisgarh			12%	3%		100%	16%	97%		3%	51%	55%	87%	10%	3%	16%	69%	15%
	Maharashtra			26%	3%		99%	79%	52%	8%	40%	57%	61%	20%	73%	8%	71%	23%	6%
	Tamil Nadu			20%			98%	55%	86%		14%	78%	42%	78%	19%	3%	59%	34%	6%
	Uttar Pradesh			28%	6%	8%	50%	1%	82%		16%	51%	46%	72%	22%	6%	41%	22%	36%
	West Bengal			4%	3%	20%	93%	4%	16%		84%	39%	15%	33%	64%	4%	1%	26%	73%
	Total			**20%**	**3%**	**5%**	**93%**	**45%**	**60%**	**3%**	**37%**	**58%**	**46%**	**45%**	**50%**	**5%**	**48%**	**29%**	**23%**