Defining & Measuring Swachhata

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What are we trying to measure?

A definitive, complete change in behaviour – where safe sanitation and hand washing are universal habits

– Everyone is disposing human excreta safely
– Washing hands at critical times with soap and water
– The faecal oral chain is broken
– No harmful effluents or solid waste are in the open

So that the safety of human and environmental health and drinking water sources are ensured and human dignity and safety is guaranteed.
What is Open defecation free?

• No human excreta in the open
• Everyone is using a safe toilet
• Everyone is washing hands with water and soap after defecation, handling child faeces, before cooking, feeding or eating
• Safe, accessible, adequate, gender & disabled friendly public and institutional toilets
• Adequate solid and liquid waste management to ensure that human excreta is safely disposed and managed.
What is safe?

- *Environmentally safe*- human excreta is separated from drinking water sources
- *Safe for health*- separation ensures that the faecal-oral chain is broken and pathogens are not transmitted into the food chain (e.g. flyproof)
- *Safe for use*- young and old, women and men, persons with disabilities, chronic illness of all class, caste and occupation are able to use sanitation and hygiene facilities with full confidence and without danger or risk to their dignity or person in any way.
What to measure: Scope Where, When, how often?

• Progressing towards ODF
• Achieving ODF
• Achieving ODF with health, dignity, safety
• Staying ODF - A collective responsibility that does not put the burden of ‘swachata’ on women and children only!
• ODF beyond one’s backyard & just toilets- for a Swachha Bharat
Where?

- Certification must go to the GP as a whole.
- ODF achievement can also be recognised at village, habitation level by the State.
- Toilets, water and soap must be available in public spaces, markets, dhabas, petroel pumps, in addition to schools, health centres.
- Special focus is required for religious centres, high density areas (markets), seasonal migration (EGS, sugarcane harvest), worksites.
How?

• Multidisciplinary, gender balanced team
• Cross block and cross village monitoring
• Block officers, community must be involved
• Toilet usage checked through surprise visits
• Institutional verification will require TORs, standards, checklists and specific skills
• Verification teams must be trained and sensitive to encourage & facilitate learning
When?

- Resolution of Gram Sabha- proposal to the Panchayat Samiti requesting village verification
- Once is not enough- 6 month, 12 month and 18 month point to verify use, regular practice, cleanliness and maintenance
- And beyond- 3 to 5 years....phases of sanitation achievement – practices are habit, moving up the ladder, solid and liquid waste management, systems and standards for public spaces & institutions
- Verification must be linked to performance based rewards in tranches to incentivise sustainability
- Minimum verification cycle is 3 years; maximum 5
Verify Swacchata in 2 phases or more

Stage 1: 3 months to 12 months – led by GP

- No human excreta (adult and child) in the open
- 100% usage of safe toilets (flyproof, safe confinement); no misuse of toilets
- Soap and water near toilets
- Safe, accessible structures with superstructure for safety, privacy, dignity of women and girls
- All households and key institutions have safe facilities water, soap, gender/disabled friendly toilets
Is Swachhata enduring, complete?

Stage 2: 12 months to 3 years – external verification team

- 100% hand washing with soap and water at critical times
- Everyone has a safe toilet (visitors, floating population, workers)
- 100% adequate, gender & disabled friendly toilets, handwashing in public spaces, institutions (schools, colleges, health centres).
- Menstrual hygiene management (hygiene & disposal aspects are integrated into public & institutional spaces with systems for collection, disposal & waste management)
- No untreated effluents, safe technologies, distance from water sources, no ecoli in drinking water.
- HH and institutional collection and treatment of effluents, solid waste, covered drains, cleaning and maintenance systems
- Public toilets are affordable, well lit, accessible by elderly, disabled, safe for women & girls, clean & well maintained.
Whose responsibility is it?
Getting to ODF and beyond
Measure process and milestones along the journey

• Political commitment at the state level where *swachhata* is a state goal fully supported by a committed administration at all levels as a non-negotiable ingredient.

• Depoliticize sanitation to make it a social development programme—*Sant Gadga Baba* cut across party lines.

• The administration must be oriented and fully trained before triggering and village level work can start in order to achieve cohesion and scale.

• All stages- 40%. 60% are valid critical stages to achieve 100%.

• Reward achievement in stages, ensure learning and encouragement—rather than simply success or failure. Stagger rewards to ensure sustainability.

• Process indicators are key to guide progress, ensure inclusion and thinking about sustainability early on.
Thank You
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