# Implementing Swacch Bharat Mission (Gramin)
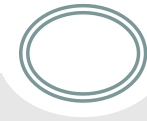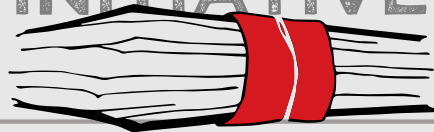
**A PROCESS SURVEY**

**YAMINI AIYAR, AVANI KAPUR, VIKRAM SRINIVAS**

# Methodology

- ## Basic objective
  - To study the process and reach of the SBM (G)
  - To identify implementation successes, challenges and bottlenecks
- ## Sample
  - 7500 households surveyed in 300 villages across 10 districts in 5 states:
    - Himachal Pradesh: Kangra and Solan
    - Rajasthan: Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu and Udaipur
    - Maharashtra: Satara
    - Madhya Pradesh: Sagar
    - Bihar: Nalanda and Purnea
- ## Sampling strategy
  - PPS method used to select random list of 30 villages from Census 2011
  - SBM MIS used to identify villages where at least 5 households had built a toilet in the last 2 financial years *(known as Achievement List)*
  - 20 randomly selected households, and 5 households reflected in the SBM MIS interviewed in each village.
  - Survey conducted in December 2015

# What has SBM Achieved

**Tracking sanitation amongst households that government reports as target achieved**

# Its difficult to know because of data gaps
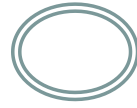
- Definitions and locations of villages and habitations
  - The MIS' definition of villages doesn't always match with either the Census or the Local Govt. Directory
  - Definition of Habitations aren't clearly mentioned anywhere
  - Missing/misclassified habitation: in many instances, our field teams sometimes could not find habitations in the villages mentioned in the MIS
  - Missing/Misclassified HHs in achievement lists: surveyors could not find HHs mentioned in the MIS beneficiary list.

- Many duplicate names in achievement lists! (see example in next slide)

# Duplication in Achievement list –SBM-MIS
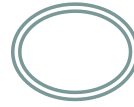
## SAGAR

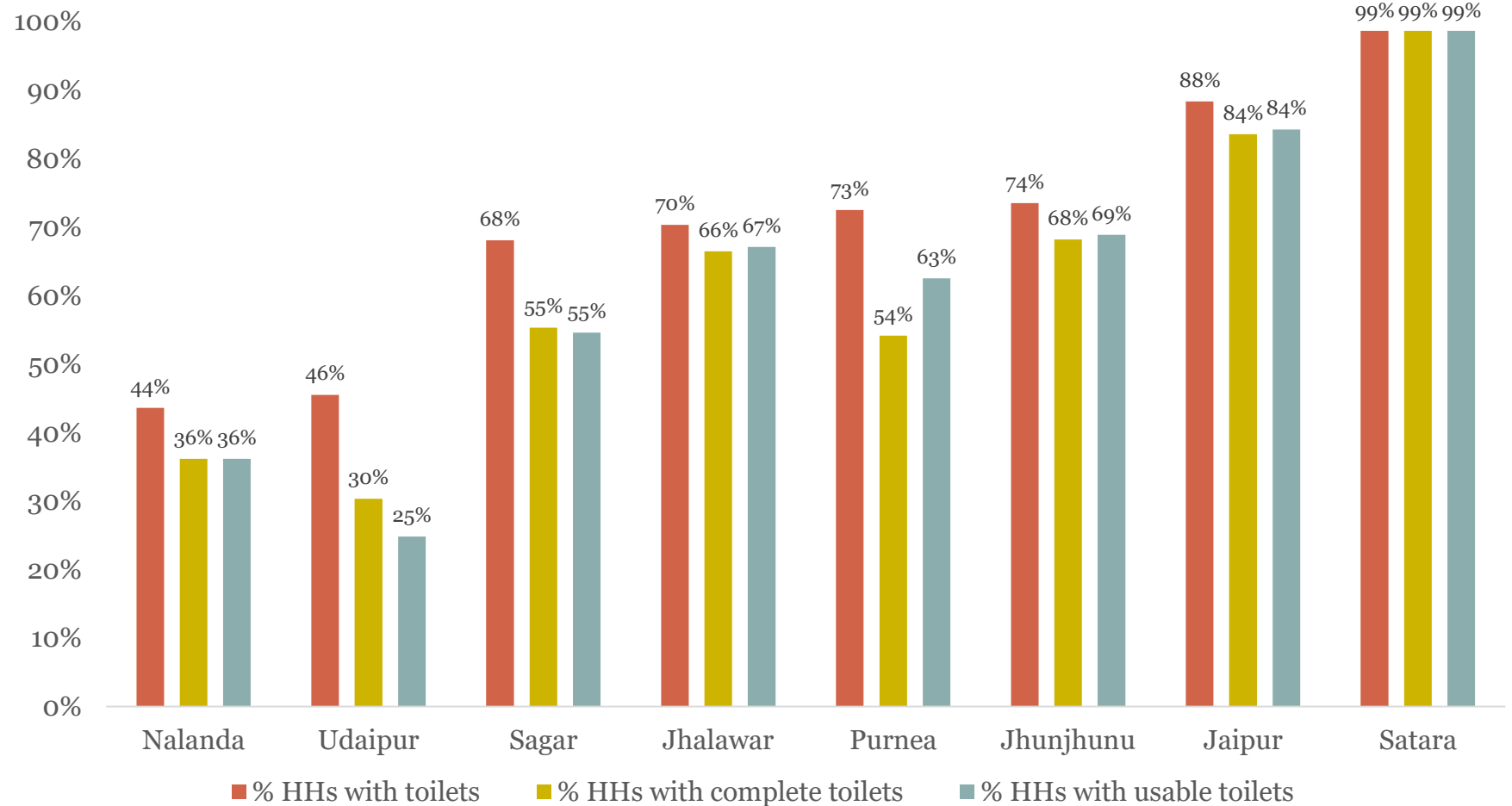| St | Dist | Block | GP | Village | Habitation | Benf ID | Family Head | Father/Husband Name | Gender | Card Type | AADHAAR | Number | Category | Sub-Cateogry |
|----|------|-------|----|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|--------------|
| MP | SAGAR | BINA | DHURUA | HIRANCHIPA | HIRANCHHIPA | 172978195 | Rajesh Vishwakarma | Rajesh Vishwakarma | Male | Ration Card | 22750580 | 416122649487 | APL | Small & Marginal Farmers |
| MP | SAGAR | BINA | DHURUA | HIRANCHIPA | HIRANCHHIPA | 136475365 | Rajesh Vishwakarma | Rajesh Vishwakarma | Male | Ration Card | SG111172250 | 416122649487 | APL | Other |
| MP | SAGAR | BINA | DHURUA | HIRANCHIPA | HIRANCHHIPA | 129348204 | Rajkumar Ahirwar | Kashiram Ahirwar | Male | BPL/Antyo dayo Card | 106 | | APL | SC |
| MP | SAGAR | BINA | DHURUA | HIRANCHIPA | HIRANCHHIPA | 173660077 | Rajkumar Ahirwar | Kashiram Ahirwar | Male | BPL/Antyo dayo Card | 097671 | | BPL | SC |
| MP | SAGAR | BINA | DHURUA | HIRANCHIPA | HIRANCHHIPA | 182530761 | Rajkumar Kushwaha | Rajkumar Kushwaha | Male | Ration Card | 43557109 | 352900767271 | APL | Other |
| MP | SAGAR | BINA | DHURUA | HIRANCHIPA | HIRANCHHIPA | 166011273 | Rajkumar Kushwaha | Rajkumar Kushwaha | Male | Aadhar Card | 352900767271 | 352900767271 | APL | Other |

## JAIPUR

| St | Dist | Block | GP | Village | Habitation | Benf ID | Family Head | Father/Husband Name | Gender | Card Type | AADHAAR | Number | Category | Sub-Category |
|----|------|-------|----|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|--------------|
| JAIPUR | PHAGI | PIPALA | MUSTAFABAD @ MASTA | MASTA | 101687667 | LALI DEVI | NORATAN | Female | NREGA Job Card | 650 | | APL | Small & Marginal Farmers | 8 |
| JAIPUR | PHAGI | PIPALA | MUSTAFABAD @ MASTA | MASTA | 140381769 | LALI DEVI | noratan kumawath | Female | NREGA Job Card | 00650 | | BPL | GENERAL | 8 |

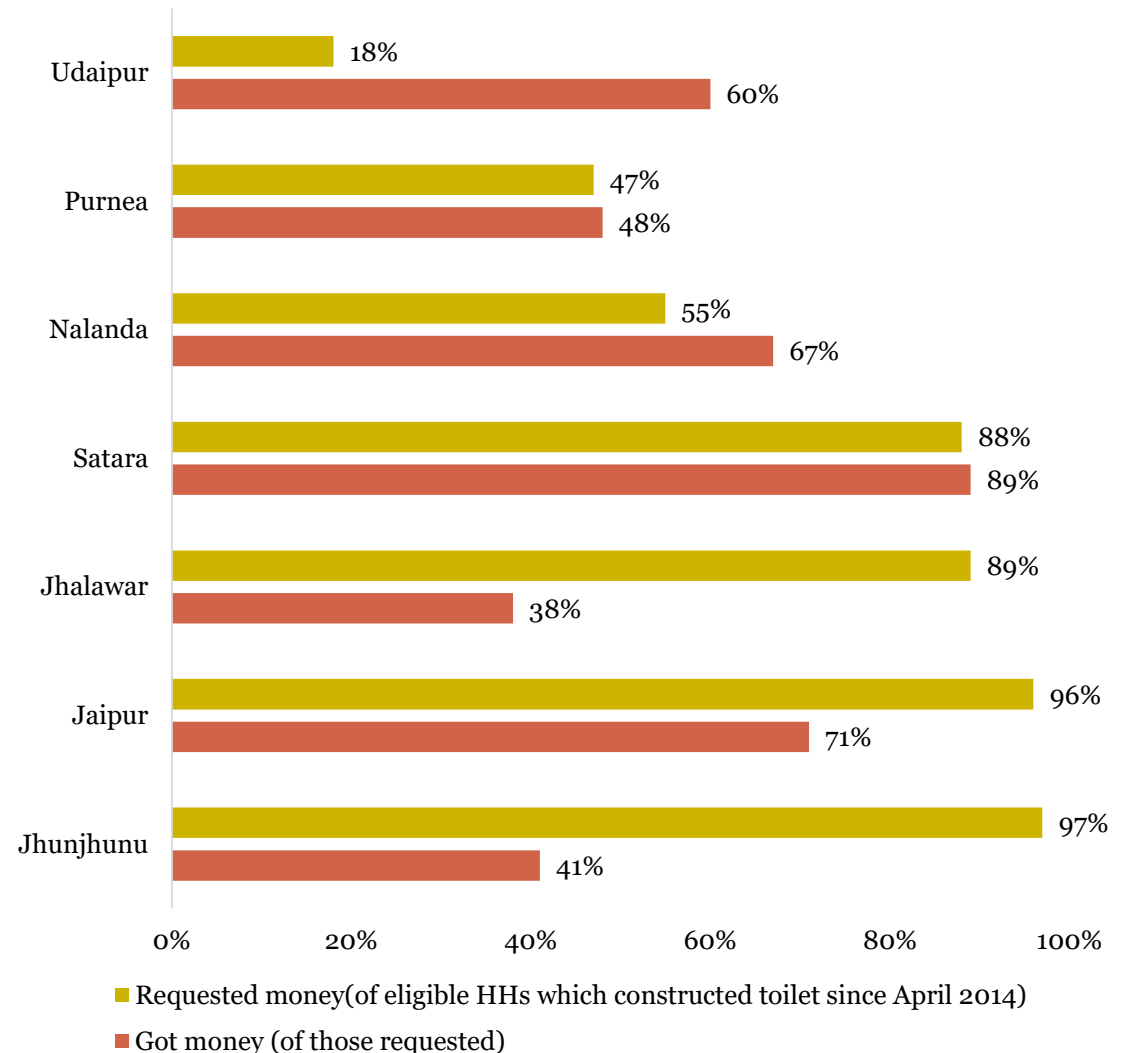# 29% of households in the achievement list did not have toilets
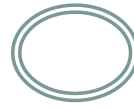
- Nalanda, Udaipur largest gaps between reported "achievement" and "presence of toilet

- Of the toilets present, 36% households reported toilets which were "unusable"

- % of usable toilets lowest in Udaipur and Nalanda

- 1/3rd HHs defecate in the open. Highest in Udaipur and Nalanda



Legend: % HHs with toilets | % HHs with complete toilets | % HHs with usable toilets

Nalanda: 44%, 36%, 36%
Udaipur: 46%, 30%, 25%
Sagar: 68%, 55%, 55%
Jhalawar: 70%, 66%, 67%
Purnea: 73%, 54%, 63%
Jhunjhunu: 74%, 68%, 69%
Jaipur: 88%, 84%, 84%
Satara: 99%, 99%, 99%

# Gaps between request for money and grant receipt

- Sharp state-wise differences in HHs which requested for money
  - 18% in Udaipur
  - 50% in Nalanda
- 60% HHs that requested for money received money
  - Nearly 90% in Satara
  - Less than 40% in Jhalawar!



| | |
|---|---|
| Udaipur | 18% / 60% |
| Purnea | 47% / 48% |
| Nalanda | 55% / 67% |
| Satara | 88% / 89% |
| Jhalawar | 89% / 38% |
| Jaipur | 96% / 71% |
| Jhunjhunu | 97% / 41% |

■ Requested money(of eligible HHs which constructed toilet since April 2014)

■ Got money (of those requested)

# Achievement list HHs need better monitoring

## 62% of HHs reported being monitored
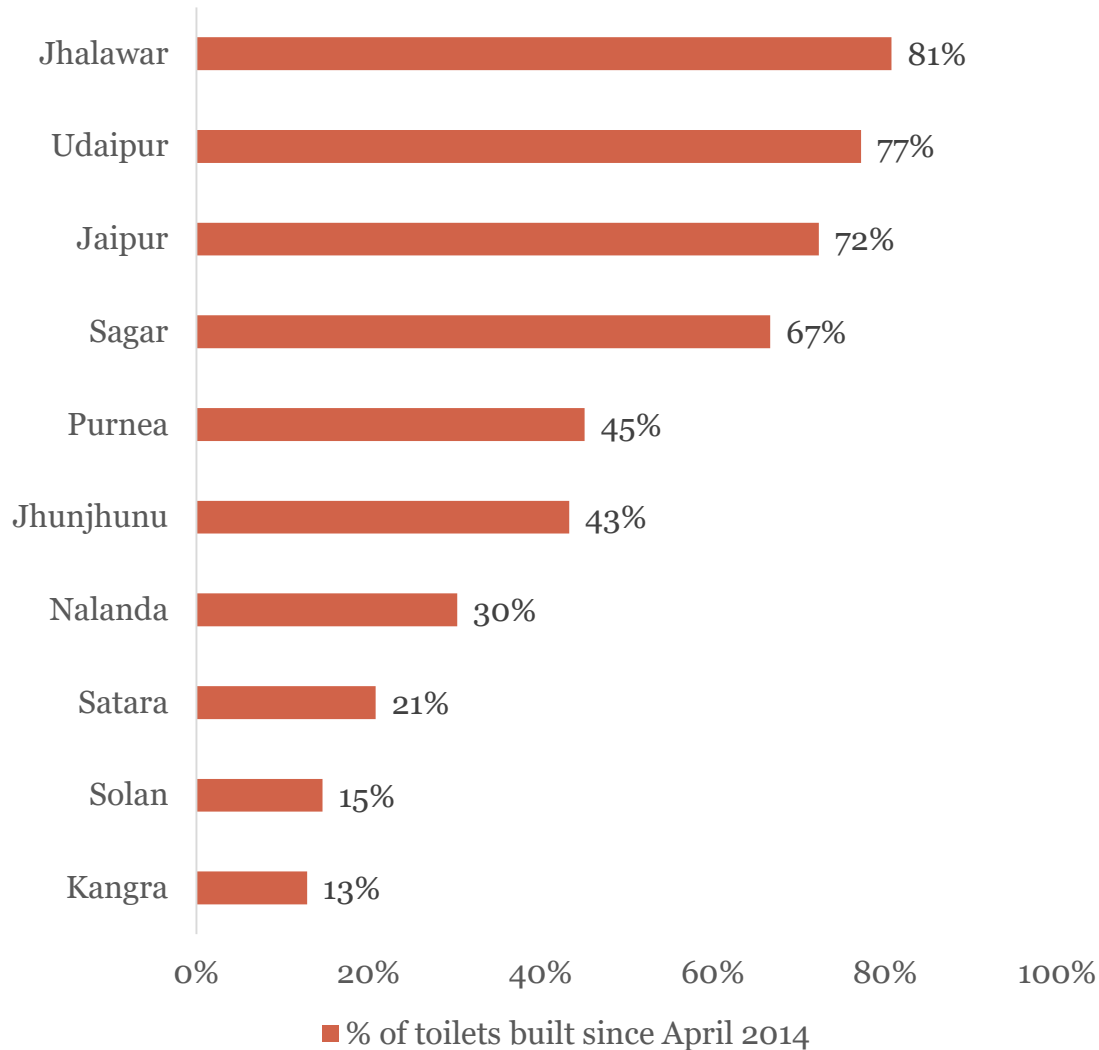


## Sharp district-wise variations
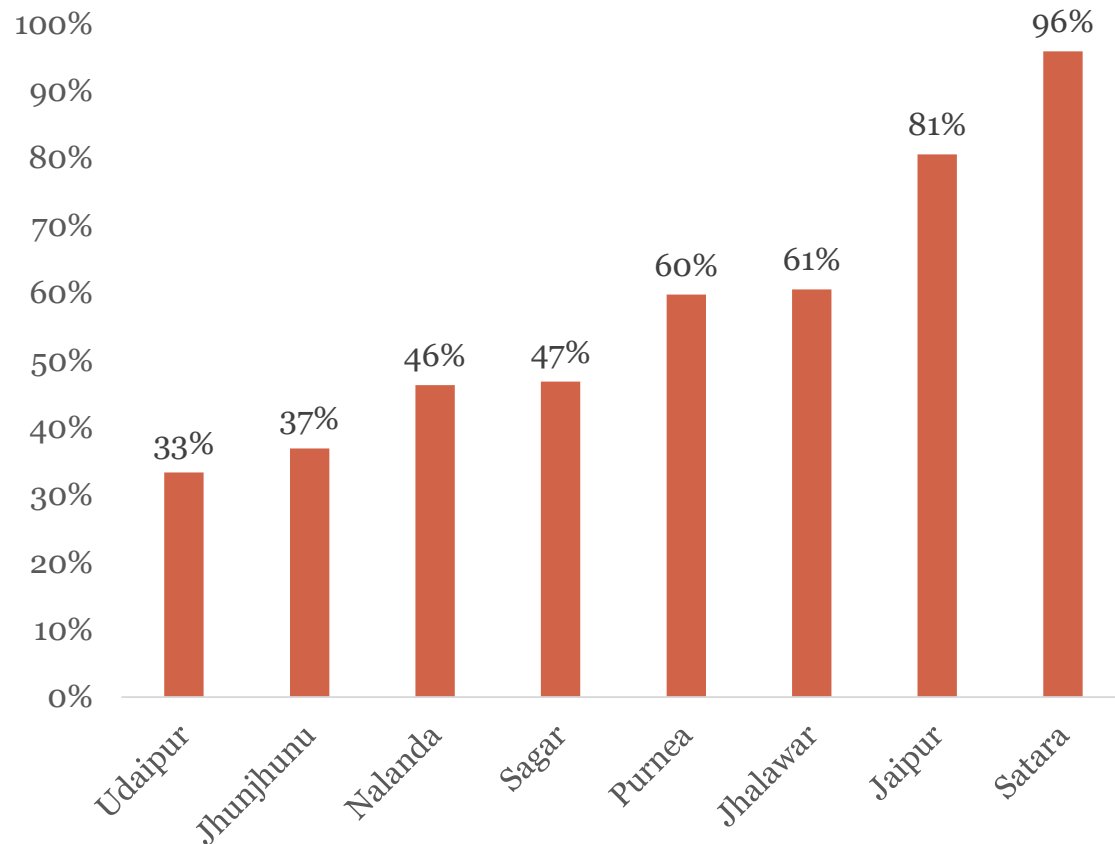
- Less than half of achievement HHs monitored in Udaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nalanda, Sagar

- Nearly every achievement list HHs monitored in Satara

# Whither SBM?

Status of Sanitation and Implementation of SBM in Surveyed Villages

# Construction boom in some districts in last 2 years



% of toilets built since April 2014

| District | % |
|---|---|
| Jhalawar | 81% |
| Udaipur | 77% |
| Jaipur | 72% |
| Sagar | 67% |
| Purnea | 45% |
| Jhunjhunu | 43% |
| Nalanda | 30% |
| Satara | 21% |
| Solan | 15% |
| Kangra | 13% |

- Pace of construction highest in low coverage districts
  - Low coverage 2011 census: Jhalawar (7%), Purnea (9%), Sagar (11%)
  - High coverage 2011 census: Kangra (64%), Solan (69%), Satara(70%)
- Median cost of construction Rs. 15000-40000

# Is the SBM influencing toilet construction?

- Most construction happens with no govt. assistance
- 24% of HHs that constructed toilets after April 2014 got grants
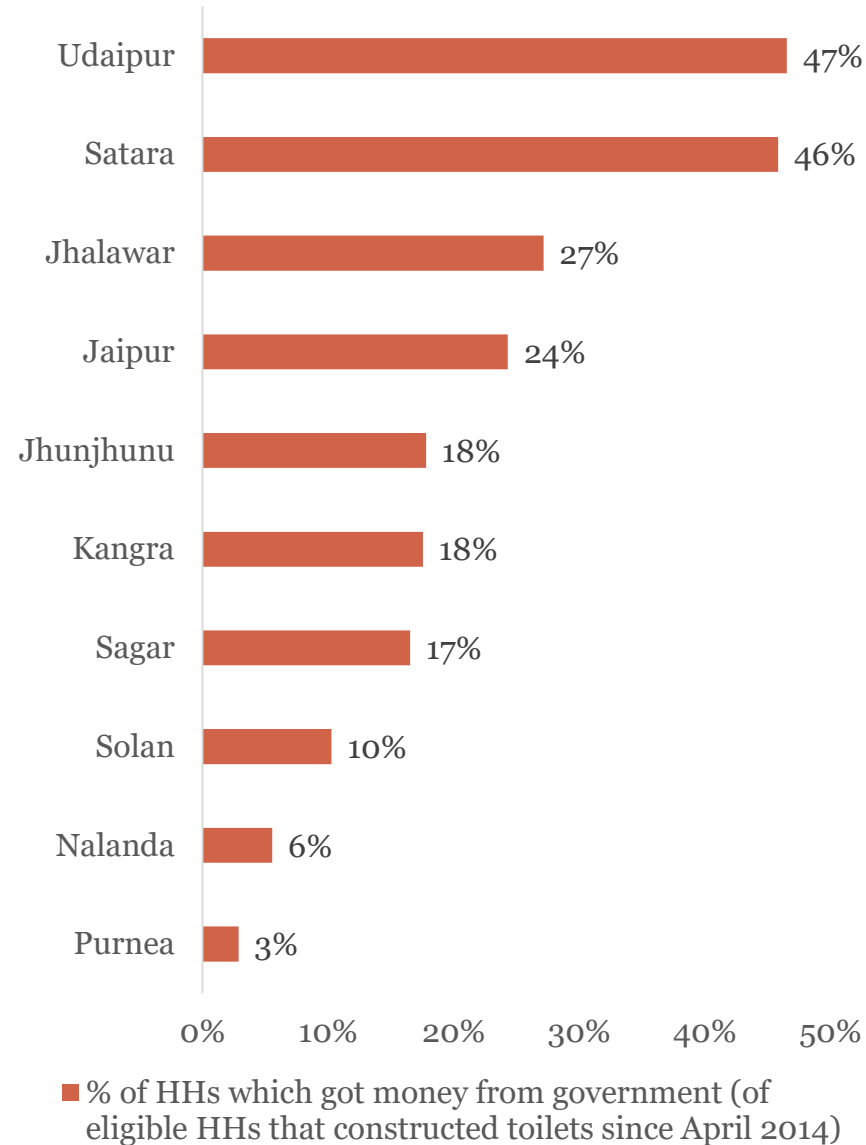
*There is no problem of funds for this program [in my district]"* – District officer

| District | % |
|---|---|
| Udaipur | 47% |
| Satara | 46% |
| Jhalawar | 27% |
| Jaipur | 24% |
| Jhunjhunu | 18% |
| Kangra | 18% |
| Sagar | 17% |
| Solan | 10% |
| Nalanda | 6% |
| Purnea | 3% |

■ % of HHs which got money from government (of eligible HHs that constructed toilets since April 2014)

# Do people who build toilets want the SBM?

## More than ½ want government assistance but only 1/5ᵗʰ get it*

## Main reason for not requesting money was lack of knowledge



Requested for money (of eligible HHs which constructred toilets since Apr 2014)

Got grant (of those that requested)

* District variations

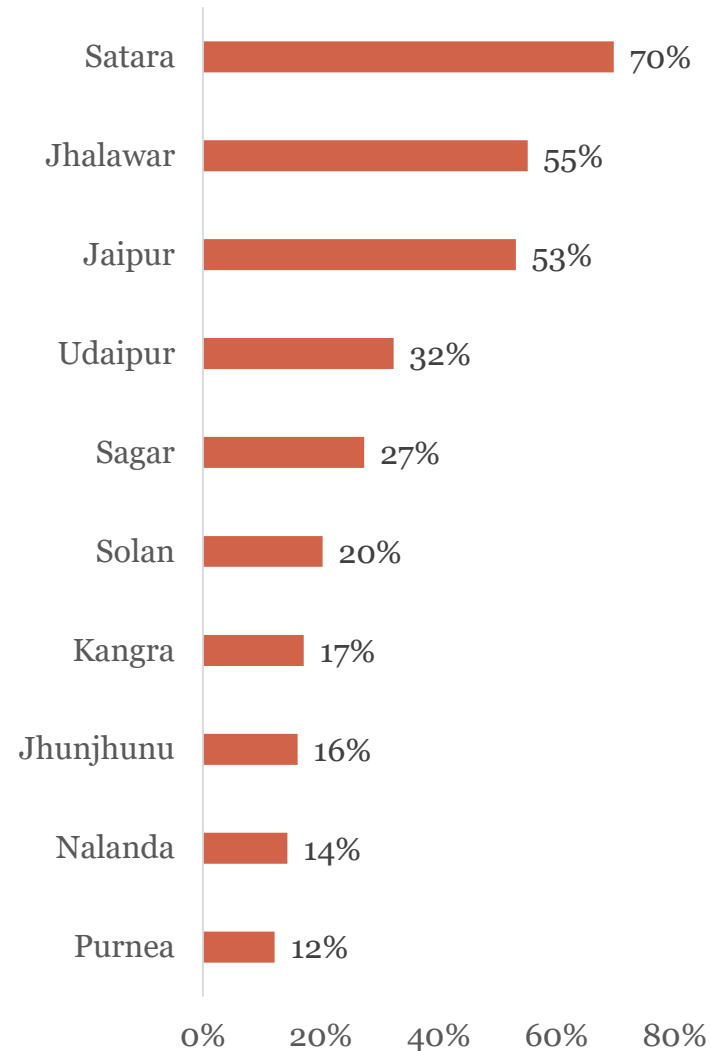Didn't know   Didn't want
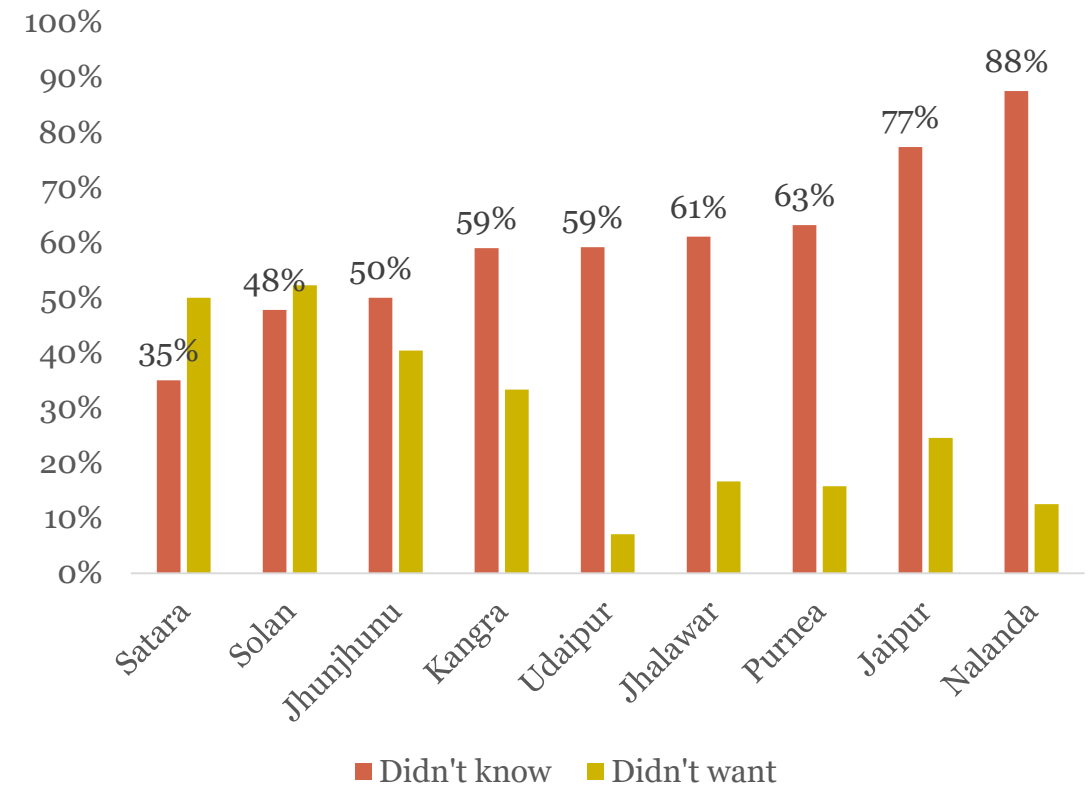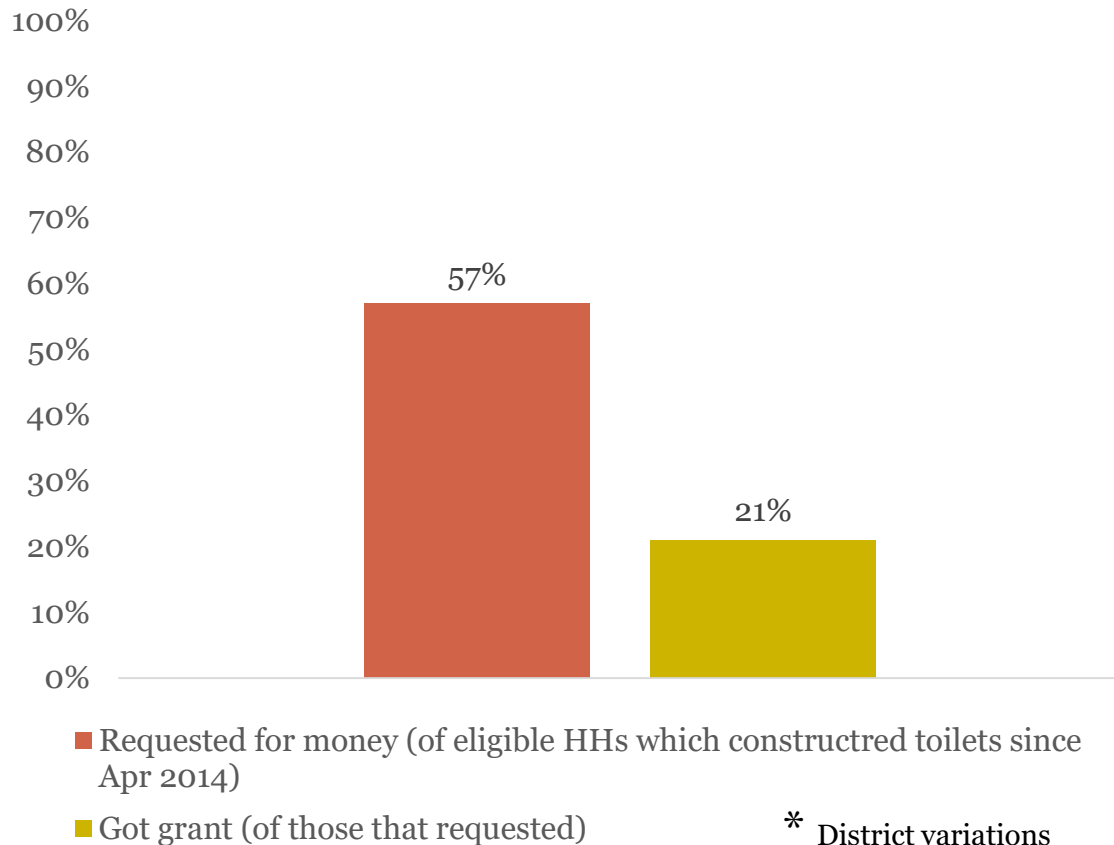
## Is the SBM increasing awareness?

- *"What is the Swacch Bharat Mission? This keeps getting broadcast on radio and TV every two hours. The government spends so much money on it… yet people say they don't know about the Swacch Bharat Mission. What can we do in such a situation?"* – District official

- **6**% HHs were aware of swachhta doots
- **10**% HHs aware of the existence of a panchayat swachhta samiti in their village
- **10**% HHs reported knowledge of an awareness programme on "swachhta" in their village
- **3**% HHs reported being visited by officials to explain benefits of government programmes
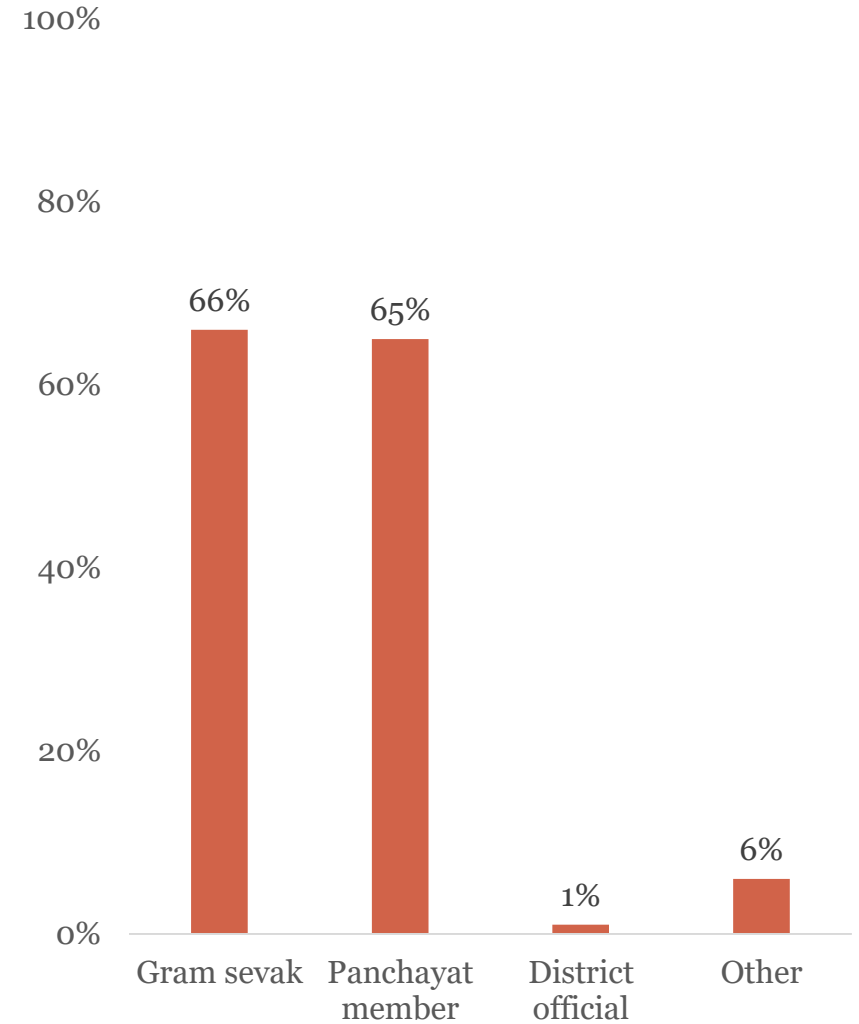- **16**% HHs reported being surveyed on toilet presence since 2012

# Is the SBM monitoring the state of sanitation?

- Most households report no monitoring

## Only 32% of households report monitoring

| District | % |
|---|---|
| Satara | 70% |
| Jhalawar | 55% |
| Jaipur | 53% |
| Udaipur | 32% |
| Sagar | 27% |
| Solan | 20% |
| Kangra | 17% |
| Jhunjhunu | 16% |
| Nalanda | 14% |
| Purnea | 12% |

## Panchayat is the key monitoring agent

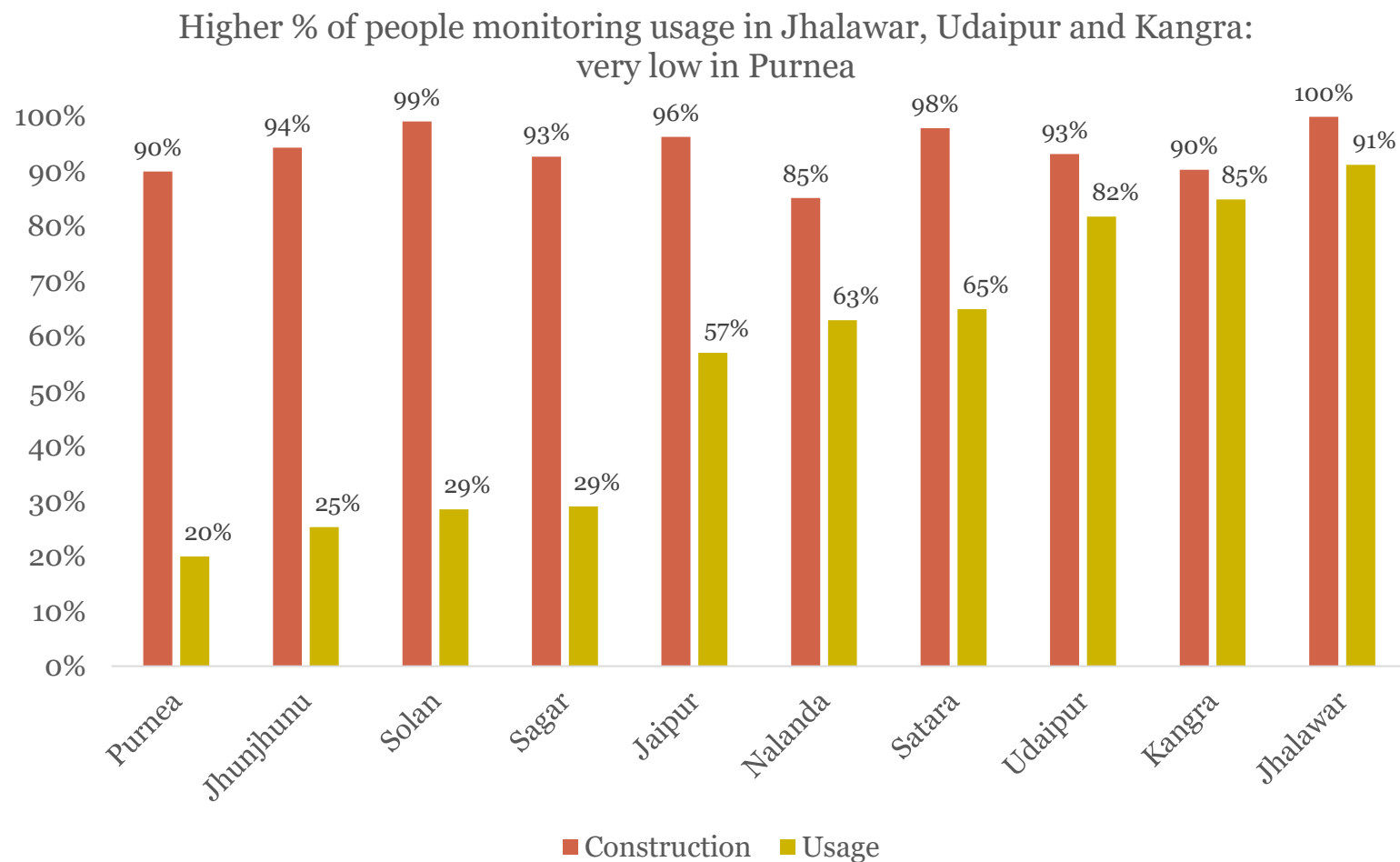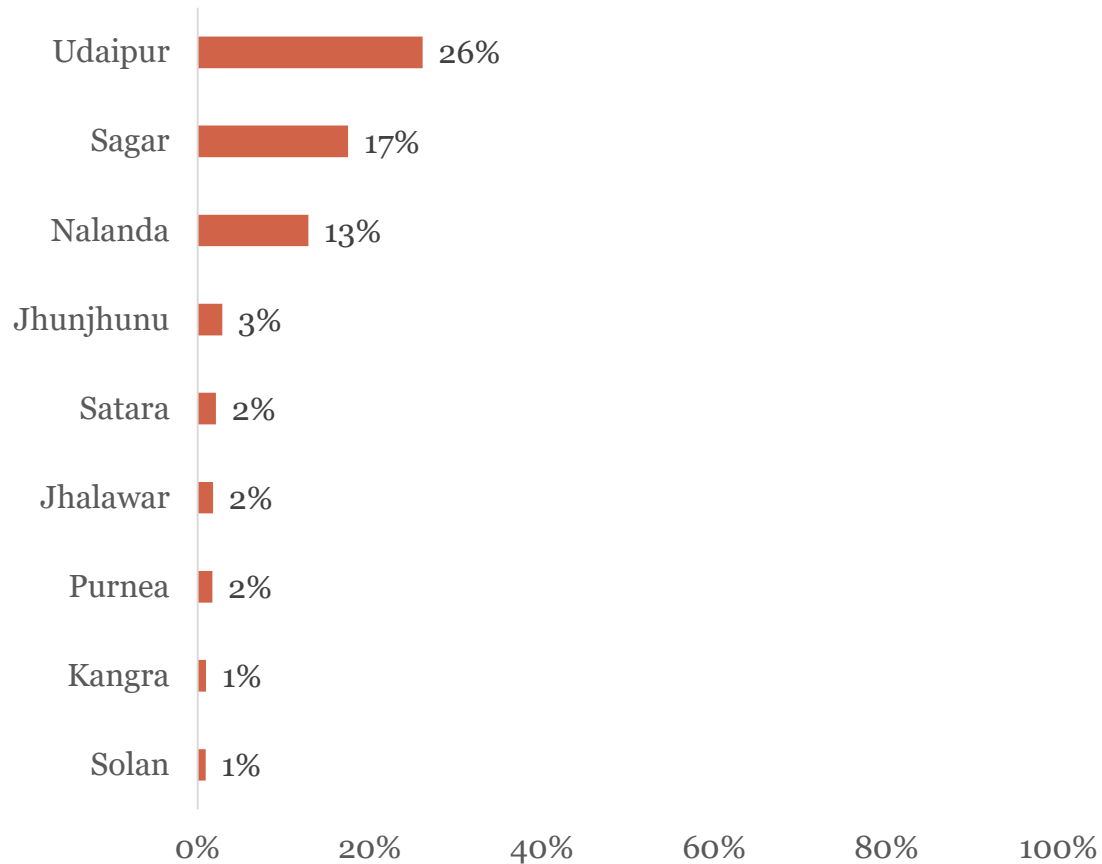| Monitoring agent | % |
|---|---|
| Gram sevak | 66% |
| Panchayat member | 65% |
| District official | 1% |
| Other | 6% |

# Is the SBM measuring usage?

- Guidelines say:
  - "Monitoring of Outcomes will be the prime focus to be measured in terms of Toilet usage as reflected in creation of ODF communities."
  - "Monitoring of Outputs will also be done for administrative purposes"

Bulk of HHs monitored on construction: district variations



Higher % of people monitoring usage in Jhalawar, Udaipur and Kangra: very low in Purnea

Construction / Usage data by district:

| District | Construction | Usage |
|---|---|---|
| Purnea | 90% | 20% |
| Jhunjhunu | 94% | 25% |
| Solan | 99% | 29% |
| Sagar | 93% | 29% |
| Jaipur | 96% | 57% |
| Nalanda | 85% | 63% |
| Satara | 98% | 65% |
| Udaipur | 93% | 82% |
| Kangra | 90% | 85% |
| Jhalawar | 100% | 91% |

# Most people use toilets when they have them

### Households with fully constructed toilets where at least one member defecates in the open

| District | Percentage |
|----------|------------|
| Udaipur | 26% |
| Sagar | 17% |
| Nalanda | 13% |
| Jhunjhunu | 3% |
| Satara | 2% |
| Jhalawar | 2% |
| Purnea | 2% |
| Kangra | 1% |
| Solan | 1% |

| District | Main reasons for not using a fully constructed toilet |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Udaipur | Absence of Water<br>Toilet is broken<br>Pit is too small |
| Sagar | Pit too small (toilets usually built by Panchayats)<br>Absence of Water<br>Habit of going out |
| Nalanda | Pit is too small<br>Habit of going out |

# But tracking usage is difficult!

- Difficult to measure

| | Open Defecation | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **District** | **Our survey** | **Census** ** | **SQUAT** |
| Jhalawar | 63% | 92% | |
| Jhunjhunu | 29% | 54% | |
| Kangra | 21% | 35% | |
| Nalanda | 70% | 76% | |
| Purnea | 75% | 91% | 73% |
| Sagar | 69% | 89% | 70% |
| Satara | 14% | 15% | |
| Solan | 23% | 30% | |
| Udaipur | 84% | 90% | |
| | ** -Census reports households with no access to individual or public toilets as OD | | |

- Could be because most people are putting in their own money

  ○ Only 16% of sample households with toilets had received any grant from government

  ○ Median cost of toilets was upwards of Rs. 15k, but government grant is Rs. 12k

# The way forward
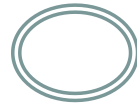
- Big picture: SBM works poorly in precisely the districts where it is needed the most

- Awareness drive about sanitation, SBM and its processes needed; particularly in low sanitation districts

- Independent check on MIS data
  - Eg: Random audits by govt. machinery, third party surveys

- Better understand behavioural aspects
  - Eg., correlations with income, education, caste; toilet usage

- Improve monitoring in HHs (esp Achievement HHs)

# THANK YOU

www.accountabilityindia.in

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