

SulabhENVIS Newsletter

January – March 2007



जहाँ है हरियाली ।
वहीं है स्वच्छता ॥



REPORT OF A PILOT PROJECT

ON

AWARENESS CAMPAIGN & SANITATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SulabhENVIS Centre in collaboration with the Sulabh International Academy of Environmental Sanitation conducted an Awareness Campaign and Needs Assessment Survey for Sanitation in 10 villages of Rourkela for the Steel Authority of India, Rourkela, Orissa in January-February 2007.

Awareness campaign comprised of the following:

Part – I:

- i) Conducting Workshops 10 Nos., one in each village to apprise the public representatives, Government Officials, NGOs, influenced persons of the villages about the objectives, methodology for achieving the objective and seeking their views how to create awareness among the villages for adopting sanitary practices particularly, individual and public toilets.
- ii) To hold awareness camps minimum one in each village and one extra in village having population of more than 5000 at the rate of one extra for every 5000 population i.e. 15 nos. in all the 10 villages to create awareness and motivation among the villagers for adopting sanitation practices by highlighting the benefits to health and environment that would accrue by adopting sanitation practices.

Part – II:

- i) House to House Survey Sanitation survey of 90% of houses in each village mainly to find out number of houses having toilet facilities and number having no latrine and assess the willingness of house owners who would share cost of construction of household toilets.

Villages:

1. Bolani
2. Chikatmati
3. Jalda
4. Jharbeda
5. Jhirpani
6. Kapatmunda
7. Karichapal
8. Karmabahal
9. Khutgaon
10. Sarubahar

WORKSHOPS:

Introduction:

IEC materials were prepared, to be presented in various workshops, awareness camps and interactions.

1. Booklet with title Public Sanitation Awareness Campaign (LoPNrk tu tkxj.k vfHk;ku) in Hindi with its translations in Oriya language containing suitable topics with insertion of befitting pictures at appropriate places, so that the topics are easily understandable by an ordinary person. The booklet contains the following topics:
 - i) Hazards of Health of Open Defecation
([kqys esa 'kkSp LokLF; ds fy, gkfudkj)
 - ii) Benefits of a Toilet
('kkSpy; ds ykHk)
 - iii) Personal Hygiene
(O;fDrxr LoPNrk)
 - iv) Community Sanitation
(lkeqnf;d LoPNrk)
 - v) Proper Disposal of Garbage from Houses
(dwM+k&djdV dk fu"iknu)
 - vi) Disposal of Waste Water from Houses
(xans ty dk fu"iknu)
 - vii) Safe Guard to Keep Drinking Water potable
(lqjf{kr is;ty)
 - viii) School Sanitation
(Ldwy ISfuVs'ku)
2. Posters, banners and drawings of various individual household toilets for displaying in the workshops and Awareness camps to create awareness about sanitation among villagers.
3. Audio visual films – highlighting insanitation conditions and their ill-effects, as well as the remedies, so that the villagers are motivated to adopt hygiene and sanitation practices.
4. Proforma for conducting sanitation needs assessment survey in the villages.

Approach and Methodology:

Preparation: The venue and time of each workshop was intimated in advance through social workers to the prominent villagers. Proper arrangements were duly made at the venue for displaying our charts, flexes, banners. A mike and a L.C.D. Projector at each place were arranged. Proper seating arrangements for the participants were made so that the participants of the workshop might

comfortably sit and listen to resource persons, and watch the film/ posters displayed. One copy of relevant literature was distributed to each participant.

Interaction: The objectives of the workshop were explained to the assembled gathering – to create awareness among villagers about the ills of insanitation and to promote adoption of sanitary practices by the villagers leading to improvement in their health and environment. The health hazards posed by defecation in open and the discriminating impact of lack of toilets on women – who have to go before sunrise or late after sunset was elucidated. The benefits of a toilet in the household were illustrated with the help of drawings/sketches and charts. The details of Individual Household Toilets which are suitable and acceptable to the users in rural areas were explained.

Twin Pit Pour Flush Toilets: The details of water closet, water seal, leach pit etc. and their functions were also explained – emphasizing the adoption of twin pit pour-flush toilet which have the advantage that when one pit is full, the flow is diverted to the other pit with the result the latrine can be used without interruption perpetually. The filled up pit can be emptied after 1½ to 2 years of rest, when the pit contents are almost dry, safe for handling and have no foul smell and pathogens, and can be used as a manure and soil conditioner.

Advantages:

- i) Less consumption of water (1.5 litres per use) due to steep slope of pan as against 10-15 litres in case of flush toilets.
- ii) No smell as foul gases are absorbed in the soil through openings of honey combed brick work and cover of pit is airtight.
- iii) Capacity of leach pit should be for a minimum period of 2 years, but 3 years is recommended.
- iv) Digested sludge gets dry and free from all living organisms, no smell and is suitable for conditioning of soil and can be removed manually.
- v) Low cost of construction
- vi) Suitable for both small and large family as pits are designed for the required number of users.
- vii) Maintenance is easy

Do's and Dont's for operation and maintenance:

Do's

- Keep a bucket full of water outside the latrine.
- Keep a 2 litre can in the latrine filled with water for flushing.
- Before use, pour a little quantity of water to wet the pan so that excreta slide smoothly into the pit.
- Flush the excreta after each use with 1½ to 2 litres of water.
- Pour a little quantity of water, say half a litre, in the squatting pan after urination.

- The squatting pan should be cleaned daily with a soft broom or soft brush with a long handle after sprinkling a small quantity of water and detergent powder.
- Use minimum quantity of water for washing the pan and latrine floor.
- Wash hands, using soap, after defecation at the assigned place outside the toilet cubical.
- If any construction defect is observed during the guarantee period, report the matter to the local authority or the construction agency.
- When the pit in use is full, divert the flow to the second pit.
- If the trap gets choked, rodding should be done from the pan side as well as from the rear side by means of a split bamboo stick, after removing the cover of the drain or junction chamber.
- Care should be taken when desludging the pits located in water logged or high sub-soil water areas and in the case of combined pits, as the humus may not be safe for handling.

Dont's

- Do not use both the pits at a time.
- Do not use more than 2 litres of water for each flushing (if the waste is not flushed with 2 litres, pour more water at the specific spots for flushing the waste).
- Do not use caustic soda or acid for cleaning the pan.
- Do not throw sweepings, vegetable or fruit peelings, rags, cotton waste, and cleaning materials like corn cobs, mud balls, stone pieces, leaves etc. in the pan or the pits.
- Do not allow rain water, kitchen or bath waste water to enter leach pits.
- Do not provide water tap in the latrine.
- Do not throw lighted cigarette butts in the pan.
- Do not desludge the pit before two years of its being out of use.

Hygiene Education: The need and importance of personal hygiene especially washing of hands with soap or ash before taking meals and after defecation was stressed. Demonstration of proper washing of hands along with explanation of methodology of proper disposal of garbage and wastewater to keep the environment clean was also given in the workshops.

Other topics given in the booklet like proper safeguards for keeping drinking water potable and the methodology of School Sanitation were duly explained in detail. A film pertaining to hygiene and sanitation in rural areas was displayed by means of LCD Projector.

The views and suggestions expressed by the participants were noted down and their queries were responded to adequately and satisfactorily.

AWARENESS CAMPS

Introduction

The sanitation programme is not able to take off mainly due to lack of awareness. For creating awareness, information, education and motivation activities are essential inputs. Age-old beliefs, taboos and customs reinforce the continuance of the practice of open air defecation. Hence, the strategy was to bring about behavioural changes and create felt need among the villagers.

Most of the villagers, especially from the economically weaker sections, were not aware of the health and environmental benefits of improved sanitation and its impact on their productivity. They were also not aware of the availability of affordable technological options. Besides, the people did not consider sanitation a “felt need”; their priorities are food, clothing and shelter. Socio-cultural habits, customs and traditions are deep rooted in the society. It is very hard to bring about change in their perception. Health education is the main tool to bring about change in socio-cultural habits and attitude.

Methodology

Much of the demand for latrines comes from women as they are the worst sufferers due to non-availability of these facilities. Women have by far the most important influence in determining household hygiene practices and in forming habits of their children. So the facilities are planned with full awareness of their perceptions and needs. Women can persuade male members to have a toilet in the house and pay for it. Women hold the key to the continued operation and effective use of these facilities for the benefit of family's health and better environment. Involving women in water supply and sanitation programme, however, requires certain changes in approaches and techniques.

The objective was to make people conscious about sanitation, hygiene and environment and their benefits to improve quality of life resulting in generation of demand for sanitation facilities. For sustainable benefits, the key objectives of awareness campaign were:

- To create a sustainable change in people's habits and customs with regard to sanitation, which will include sanitary toilets, safe disposal of garbage and sullage, safe handling of drinking water, personal hygiene etc.
- To put an end the practice of open defecation;
- To create consciousness about the need for safe disposal of human excreta and other wastes;
- To create awareness about personal hygiene, especially hand-washing after defecation and before cooking/eating food;
- To create awareness about proper collection, storage, handling and consumption of safe drinking water;

- To develop hygienic habits among school children by educating them about all aspects of sanitation practices and related diseases;
- To empower women in decision making and operation and maintenance of water-sanitation facilities;
- To motivate villagers to share costs for creation of individual and community assets and their operation and maintenance;

Strategy

- Involve all sections of society to create people's movement to change perception about sanitation.
- Promote household and community sanitary latrine as prestigious product with special emphasis on status, privacy and convenience.
- Sanitation awareness to be introduced into community through schools by inculcating hygienic habits in school children.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

For conducting house to house surveys in the villages, appropriate proformas for conducting socio-economic survey and sanitation survey had already been devised to obtain various details e.g. number of the adults/children, income of house holder, his education level, water supply facility available in the household, type of existing toilet facility, space available for construction of twin pit pour flush toilet, willingness and paying capacity of cost of toilet etc.

Methodology

Survey in villages was conducted after completion of Awareness Campaign. To obtain required information from the householders, 2 to 10 local youngsters depending upon size of village. Sanitation survey was conducted in about 90% of households in each village and socio-economic survey in about 10% of households in each village. Besides survey of households, survey and investigation of market places in the villages and other important places like clubs, community centres and schools were also carried out to assess the needs of community toilets and sanitation facilities. Appropriate software was developed to assess results of survey.

SALIENT FINDINGS

NAME OF VILLAGE: BOLANI

Total Population of the Village	1306	
Total number of houses in the village	158	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	145 (91.77%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	126 (80%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	136 (86.21%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	22 (13.79%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	24 (15.38%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	49 (30.78%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	85 (53.84%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	24 (28.57%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	61 (71.43%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: CHIKATMATI

Total Population of the Village	962	
Total number of houses in the village	188	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	146 (90.12%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	176 (98.63%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	9 (5.11%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	159 (94.89%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	89 (50%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	67 (37.5%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	22 (12.5%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	0 (0%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	22 (100%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: JALDA

Total Population of the Village	6789	
Total number of houses in the village	1192	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	1071 (89.85%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	1038 (87.11%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	309 (28.87%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	763 (71.13%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	256 (21.49%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	217 (18.18%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	217 (18.18%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	502 (42.15%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	148 (29.41%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	354 (70.59%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: JHARBEDA

Total Population of the Village	1155	
Total number of houses in the village	199	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	178 (89.45%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	196 (98.31%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	126 (70.19%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	53 (29.81%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	38 (19.05%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	19 (9.52%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	142 (71.43%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	85 (60%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	57 (40%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: JHIRPANI

Total Population of the Village	7,927	
Total number of houses in the village	1458	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	1319 (90.47%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	859 (58.91%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	316 (25.67%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	916 (74.33%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	231 (15.83%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	514 (35.25%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	231 (15.83%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	73 (5.03%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	409 (28.06%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	179 (43.76%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	230 (56.24%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: KAPATMUNDA

Total Population of the Village	357	
Total number of houses in the village	79	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	72 (91.14%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	77 (97.22%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	14 (18.57%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	63 (81.43%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	0 (0%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	0 (0%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	79 (100%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	30 (37.97%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	49 (62.03%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: KARICHAPAL

Total Population of the Village	600	
Total number of houses in the village	110	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	99 (90%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	110 (100%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	81 (73.74%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	29 (26.26%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	40 (36.36%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	0 (0%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	70 (63.64%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	47 (42.86%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	23 (57.14%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: KARMABHAL

Total Population of the Village	591	
Total number of houses in the village	101	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	93 (92.08%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	101 (100%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	13 (12.9%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	88 (87.1%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	24 (25%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	25 (25%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	51 (50%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	13 (25.49%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	38 (74.51%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: KHUTGAON

Total Population of the Village	816	
Total number of houses in the village	146	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	131 (89.73%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	144 (98.47%)	
Number of houses which are willing to contribute 10% by cash	32 (22.66%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	111 (77.34%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	49 (33.5%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	49 (33.5%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	48 (33%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	19 (39.58%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	29 (60.42%)

NAME OF VILLAGE: SARUBAHAR

Total Population of the Village	454	
Total number of houses in the village	88	
Number of houses surveyed for sanitation	74 (84.09%)	
Number of houses having no latrine	86 (97.3%)	
Number of houses having space for the construction of twin pit pourflush toilet	82 (95.83%)	
Number of houses which are willing to pay 10% by taking loan	52 (62.86%)	
Water Supply Arrangement :		
(i)	Number of houses having piped water supply in their houses	0 (0%)
(ii)	Number of houses bringing water from public stand post	0 (0%)
(iii)	Number of houses having a well in their houses for water supply	31 (35.71%)
(iv)	Number of houses having a handpump in their houses for water supply	7 (7.15%)
(v)	Number of houses bring water from Public Hand Pump	50 (57.14%)
(a)	Number of houses bringing water from public hand pump within 50 m	13 (26%)
(b)	Number of houses bringing water from public handpump more than 50 m away	37 (74%)



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