

**Two-Day National Learning and Planning Workshop**  
on  
**Open Defecation Free-Plus**  
under  
**Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)**

Organized by:  
**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India**

In association with:  
**Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)**

India Habitat Centre, Delhi

March 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup>, 2019



## **INTRODUCTION**

A two-day national level planning and learning on ODF-Plus in the context of Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin was organized in New Delhi on the 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> March, 2019. It brought together 120 participants including Mission Directors and state consultants and MDWS staff. The workshop was designed to provide a platform to discuss challenges associated with ODF-Sustainability and ODF-Plus and to learn and plan future activities.

## **BACKGROUND**

Since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin, the rural sanitation coverage has accomplished remarkable achievements, with over 92 million toilets reported constructed. As the country moves closer and closer towards becoming open defecation free (ODF) the momentum and gains made need to be sustained.

Against this background, the Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India with the support of that Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) convened a two-day national learning and planning workshop with the objectives to:

- ❖ Present new ODF-Sustainability and ODF-Plus definitions.
- ❖ Discuss challenges, learn from experiences and provide opportunities to share insights, innovations and successful practices.
- ❖ Plan strategies for ODF-Plus

## **DAY 1- SESSION 1**

### **1. OPENING REMARKS:**

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Govt of India, Shri Arun Baroka, stated that the country is on the verge of becoming ODF and while the country is well on track, it is very important to sustain the efforts and gains achieved so far. The workshop is therefore intended to learn, plan and strategize upon ODF-Plus including ODF-Sustainability and Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

#### **Key Points Presented:**

- ODF-Plus is an umbrella term encompassing ODF-Sustainability, Solid Liquid Waste Management, and Drinking Water Supply through house connections.
- Sustaining ODF status and avoiding slippage is the basis of ODF-Plus activities.
- ODF-Plus implementation will revolve around three elements: (1) IEC for sustained usage of toilets, (2) financing of community assets for SLWM, (3) capacity building and drinking water supply for households.
- ODF-Plus indicators for a village have three major components -Bio and Non-Bio Degradable waste management, Liquid Waste Management and Faecal Sludge Management at HH and community level including the following components:

- Bio and Non-Bio Degradable Waste Management: access to the collection and treatment of bio-degradable waste and collection and storage for non-bio-degradable waste
  - Liquid Waste Management: community access to soak pits; drains for households; public water supply points and drainage discharge points with safe disposal arrangement;
  - Faecal Sludge Management: households having access to desludging services and access to safe disposal points for faecal sludge.
- Institutional arrangements:
    - State Level: ODF-Sustainability Cell/Training Management Unit
    - District Level: Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) experts and visit trainers
    - Village Level: Sarpanch/Pradhan, GP Secretary's, Swachhagrahi and pump operators
  - Type of activities included under SLWM will be treating organic and inorganic waste, grey water management and FSM respectively i.e. Composting, Plastic shedder, Soak Pits, Drainage Channel, Water Safety Planning (WSP), Trenching, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP).
  - Monitoring of ODF-Plus will be done using two tools: The National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey focusing on SLWM at Household and community level and Swachh Survekshan Gramin focusing on SLWM status in public places and community feedback.

## **2. IEC FOR ODF-S AND ODF-PLUS**

### **Key Points Presented:**

- IEC and Capacity Building are the most important aspects for behaviour change, for sustaining the efforts after ODF
- The key IEC for ODF-S include: Continued Usage ("Har Koi, Har Roz, Hamesha"- around which media creatives and campaigns have been developed)- 2 wall paintings; Child Faeces- 1 wall painting; Compost pit-1 wall painting; ODF Declaration board
- Swachh Mahotsav, a four-month festival from Jun to October, will be used as a platform to launch ODF-Plus It will include recognition to swachhta champions under Darpan, SSG awards, Inter-Ministerial Programmes, series of IEC events to celebrate ODF and ODF-Plus.
- IEC repository will include all central and state IEC material and will have an upload facility.

## **3. ODF-PLUS and WAY FORWARD**

### **Key Points Presented:**

- ODF-Plus talks about a number of streams out of which the following hold utmost importance:
  - **Capacity building** – Retraining 10 lakh Sarpanch/Pradhan, GP Secretaries and Swachhagrahis in this financial year and will include action planning covering sanitation, water and SLWM. Funding for the same would be available through the World Bank Performance Grant.
  - **ODF-S Cells/Programme Management Units** – Will be the institution home at all levels and can act as coordinators for integration of different activities.
  - Type of Activities included under SLWM would be treating organic and inorganic waste, grey water management and FSM respectively. These would further include Composting, Plastic shedder, Soak Pits, Drainage Channel, WSP,, trenching, FSTP.
- There is a need to develop and disseminate sustainable business models for O&M of community assets under ODF-Plus. Public Private Partnership models are needed for SLWM infrastructure, linkage with urban services (for peri-urban and census towns).

### **4. GREY WATER MANAGEMENT**

#### **Key Points Discussed:**

- The three major components associated with Grey Water management are: reduce, recharge, reuse.
- There are a lot of on-site and off-site technological solutions available for treating grey water including soak pits, leach pits, community level wet land, kitchen gardens at household and community level and WSP, duck weed pond system, small bore sewer system and anaerobic baffled reactor at the village level.
- Criteria to be kept in mind for onsite pit technology are water table, soil type, terrain and drinking water source.
- There are seven technical manuals available on SLWM providing technical details and the SLWM activities needed to be undertaken in the country.

### **5. PLANNING FOR FSM**

#### **Key Points Discussed:**

- Faecal Sludge Management value chain includes: capture, storage, transport, treatment, reuse.

- Know your pits – different pits will need a different response. There is a need to know the numbers of different types of pits so plans can be made.
- Fix pits where needed – single pits can be converted into twin-pits or have vermicompost installed
- Decide on emptying tools i.e. a gulper, a manual pump, tanks, vacuum truck
- Selected the appropriate FSM model
- Implement at GP, Block, district and state level phase wise starting with building capacity, generating demand and then implement.

### **DAY 1- SESSION 2**

The final session included case study presentations on bio-degradable waste management and plastic waste management from M.P and Kerala respectively and existing SLWM practices and way forward from other states of the country including Punjab, U.P, M.P, Meghalaya, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, and Sikkim.

### **DAY 2-SESSION 1**

#### **1. CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN FOR ODF PLUS**

##### **Key Points Discussed:**

- Capacity development is an opportunity to strengthen existing staff's capacity on ODF-Plus, sustaining efforts and gains and increasing focus on providing and sustaining safe and adequate domestic water supply.
- The objective is to create a pool of skilled field trainers in each district.
- Roll Out mechanism would include National State and District Training Management Units (STMU/DTMU) staffed by a training manager, field trainers, district collectors, mission directors.
- The capacity building approach would be based on a cascade model. One-day orientation of the STMU at the national level, four-day training of field trainers at the state level and one-day training of PRI's at the district level.
- The training will include a situation assessment of each village for ODF-Plus, the documentation of baseline statistics and action plans developed for each village.
- Capacity building dashboard known as the KRC Dashboard will have information regarding capacity building trainings, empanelled Key Resource Centres, and trainers and trainees and capacity building trainings in their respective states and districts.
- SBM-G e-learning portal will offer critical e-modules on ODF-Plus, toilet technologies and BCC. It will be available as a mobile and web-based app

## **2. SWACHH GRAM DARPAN**

### **Key Points Discussed:**

- Gram Swachhta Darpan is an initiative to rank villages as per certain parameters. This year the parameters will include ODF, SLWM, IEC and capacity building for ODF States and ODF, IEC and capacity building for non-ODF states.
- There is a scoring and ranking system for each district and village with different scoring matrix for both ODF and non-ODF states.
- There will be awards for GPs, blocks and districts.

## **3. SWACHH SURVEKSHAN GRAMEEN-2019**

### **Key Points Discussed:**

- MDWS has taken a policy decision to take up SSG-2019 which is a self-assessment ranking exercise to assess the WASH levels in rural areas.
- SSG will have 100 quality assessment points distributed along key parameters: coverage, ODF status, Geo-tagging, Verification, Dysfunctional toilets etc.
- SSG-2019 will help provide citizens feedback and reenergize people's movement.
- Each state is expected to have formal launches of SSG-2019 to publicise the initiative.

## **4. USE OF NEW MEDIA TOOLS FOR ODF-PLUS COMMUNICATION**

### **Key Points Discussed:**

- Different communication channels include Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, SBM-G Blogs and WhatsApp groups are being used.
- There are 7 key messages developed around 7 thematic areas: wealth from waste; composting as a matter of pride; greywater; learn from children; plastic waste management; MHM waste management; sanitation workers.

## **CONCLUSION**

The workshop was concluded by the Secretary, SBM, MDWS focusing on initiatives and planning for ODF-Plus. It was reiterated that updating of sarpanch and swachhagrahi databases is very important for capacity building and Left out of Baseline have to be dealt with as soon as possible to receive funds for the next phase of the mission. The major focus

should be first towards ending OD before moving towards sustaining the efforts and ODF-Plus activities.