

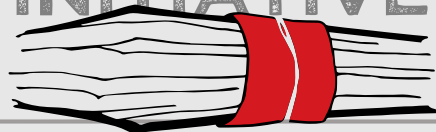
# Implementing Swacch Bharat Mission (Gramin)



A PROCESS SURVEY

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ACCOUNTABILITY  
INITIATIVE



# 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-Category	
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/Antyodayo Card	106		APL	SC
MP	SAGAR	BINA	DHURUA	HIRANCHIPA	HIRANCHHIPA	173660077	Rajkumar Ahirwar	Kashiram Ahirwar	Male	BPL/Antyodayo 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

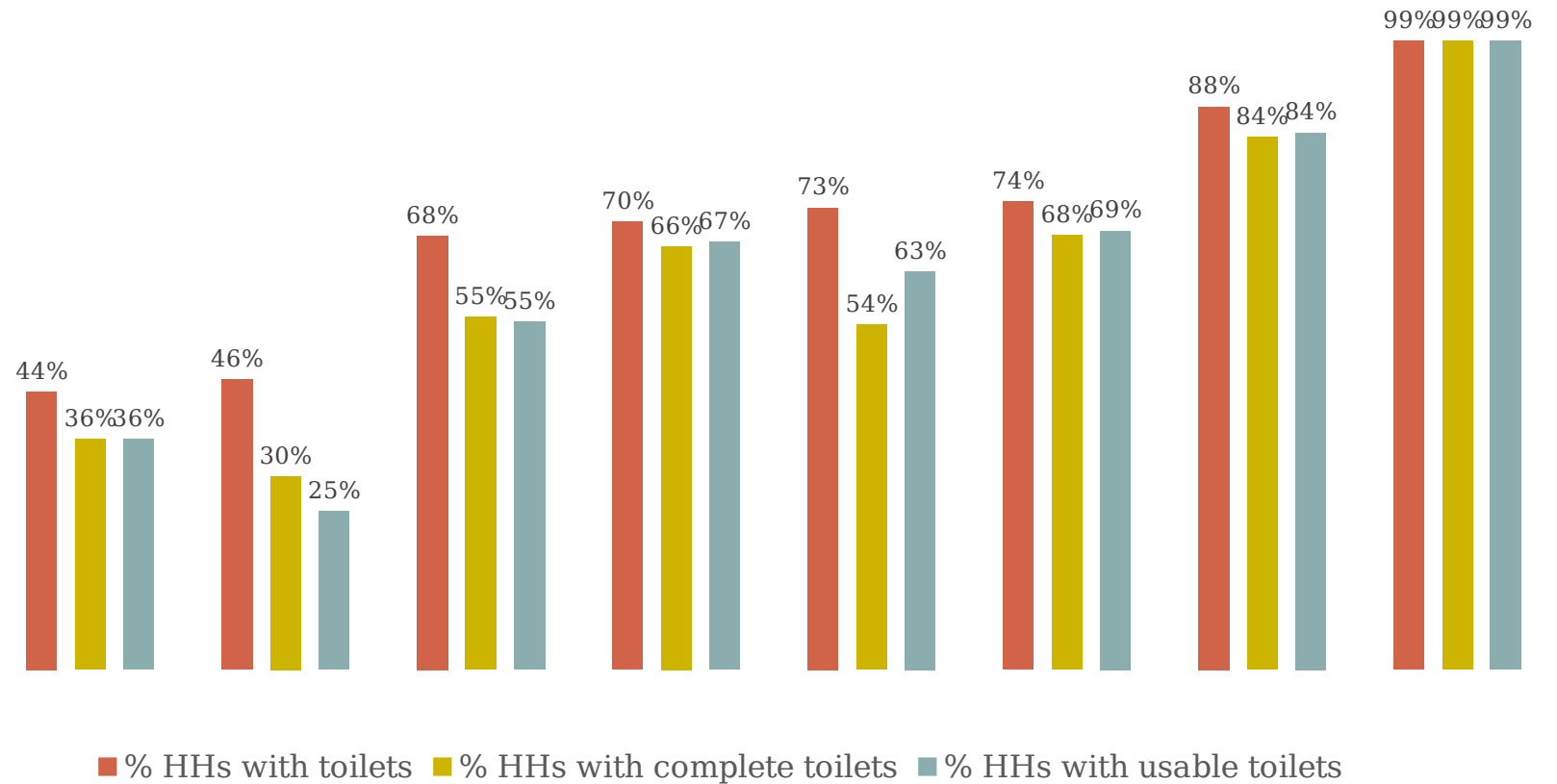
## JAIPUR

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

# 29% of households in the achievement list did not have toilets

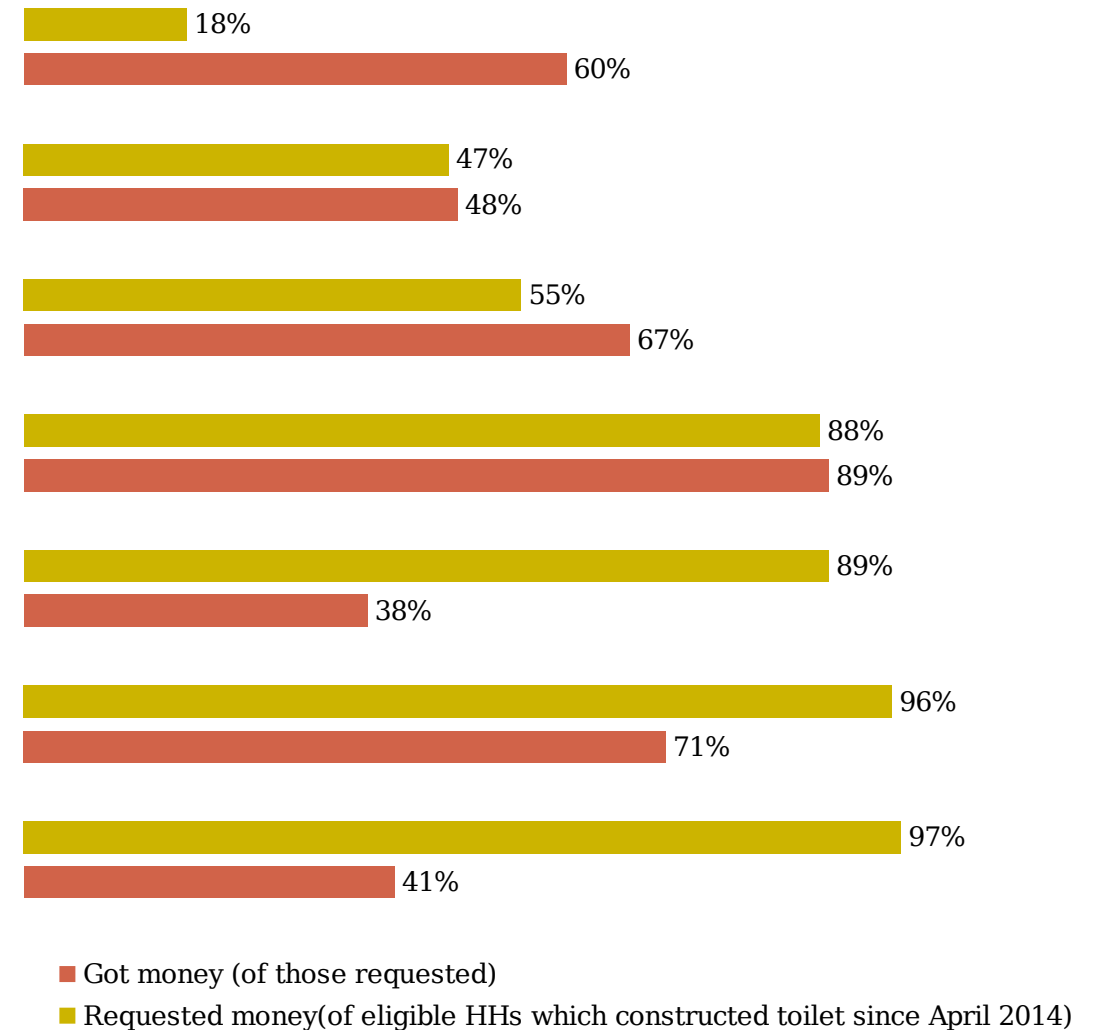


- Nalanda, Udaipur largest gaps between reported “achievement” and “presence of toilet”
- Of the toilets present, 36% households reported toilets which were “unusable”
- % of usable toilets lowest in Udaipur and Nalanda
- 1/3<sup>rd</sup> HHs defecate in the open. Highest in Udaipur and Nalanda



# Gaps between request for money and grant receipt

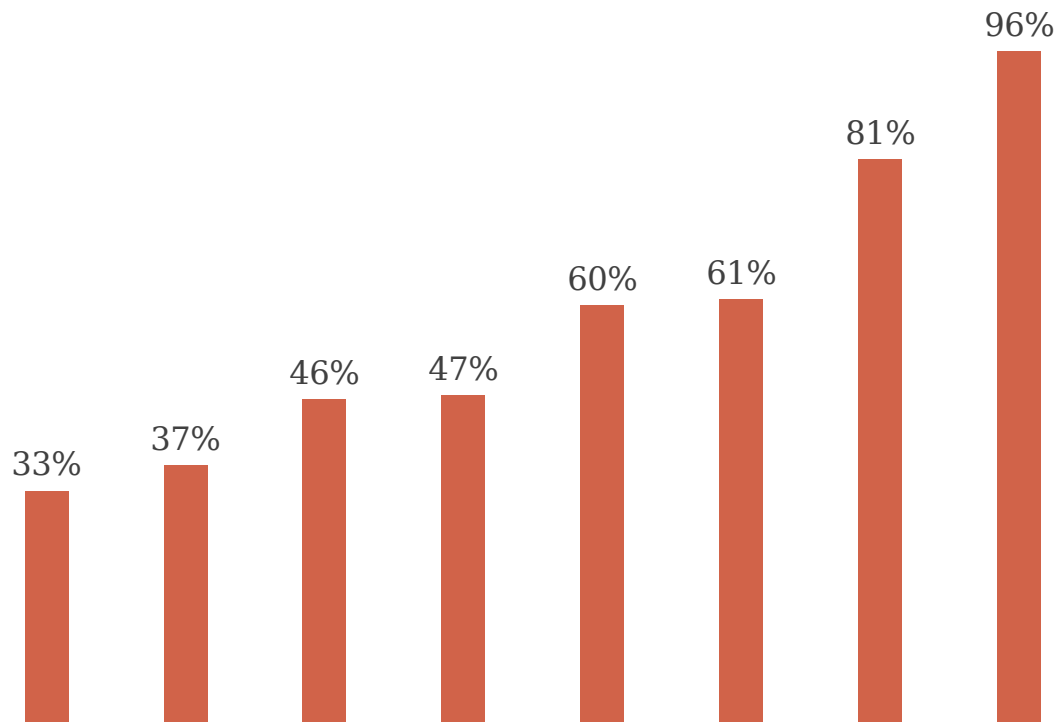
- Sharp state-wise differences in HHs which requested for money
  - 18% in Udaipur
  - 50% in Nalanda
- 60% HHs that requested for money received money
  - Nearly 90% in Satara
  - Less than 40% in Jhalawar!



# 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

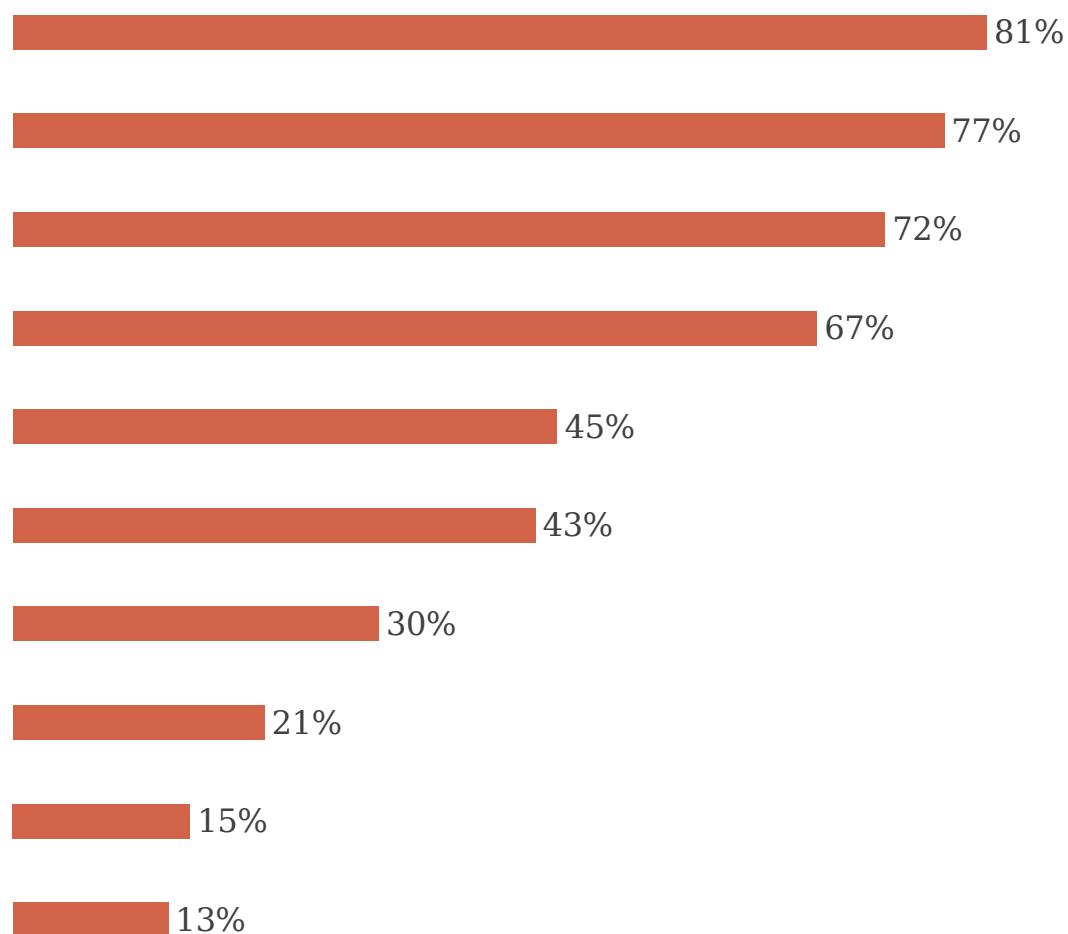


# Whither SBM?



Status of Sanitation and Implementation of SBM in  
Surveyed Villages

# Construction boom in some districts in last 2 years



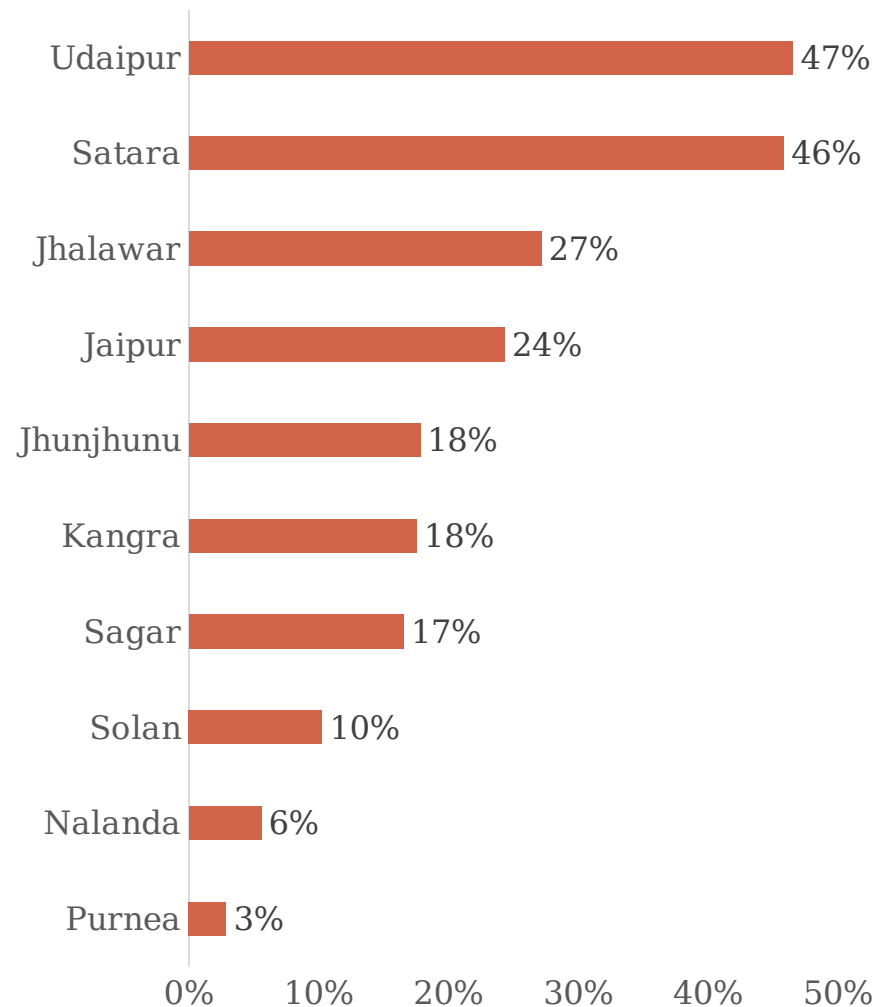
■ % of toilets built since April 2014

- 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



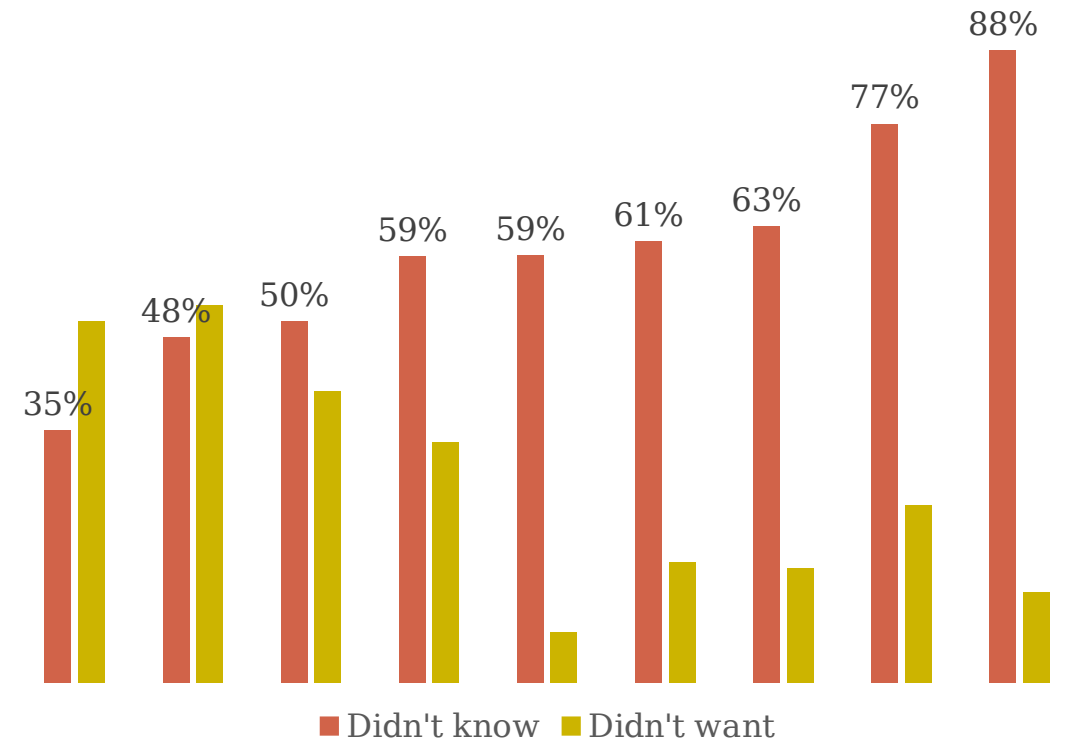
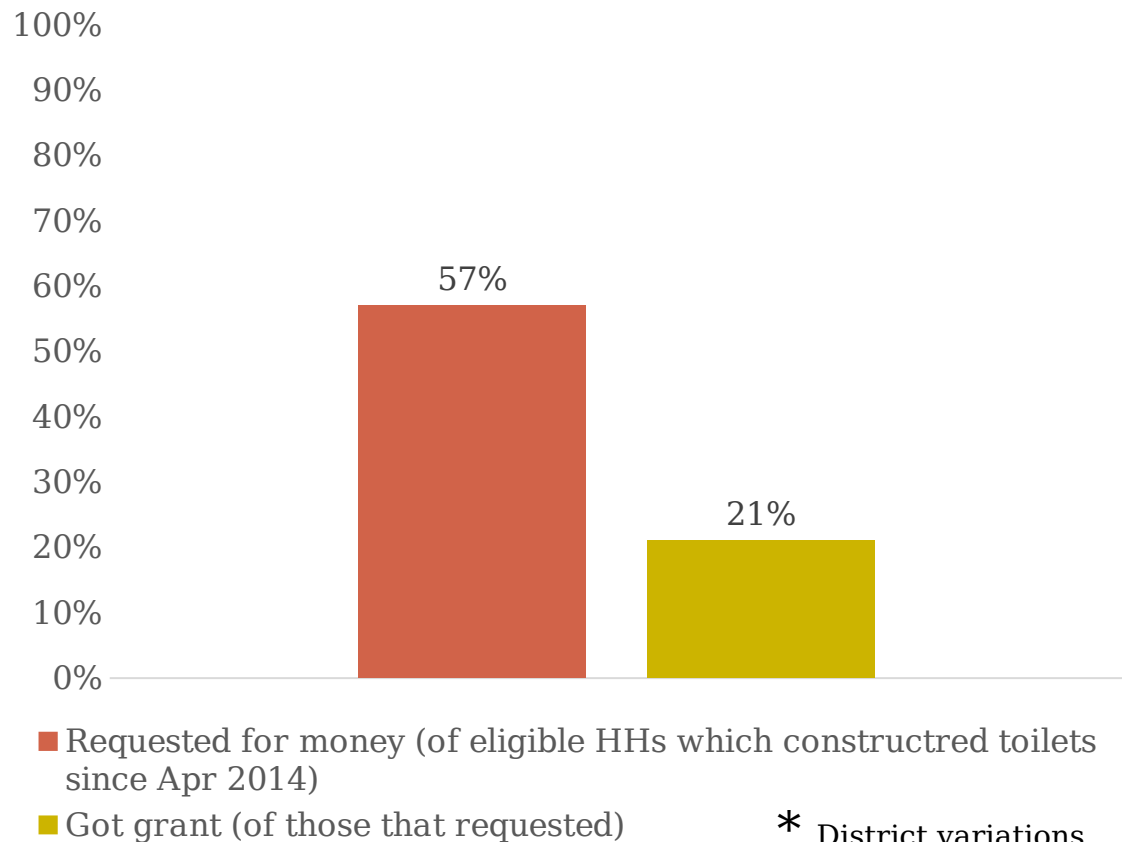
■ % of HHs which got money from government (of eligible HHs that constructed toilets since April 2014)

*There is no problem of funds for this program [in my district]" – District officer*

# Do people who build toilets want the SBM?

More than 1/2 want government assistance but only 1/5<sup>th</sup> get it\*

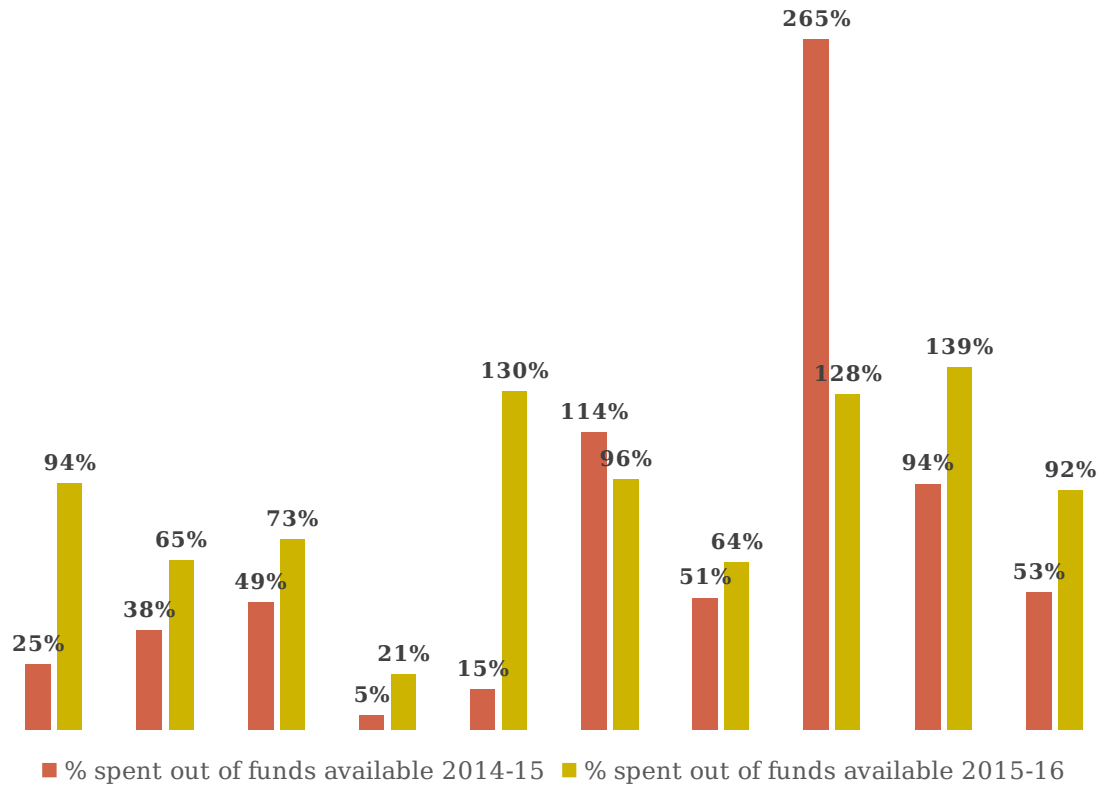
Main reason for not requesting money was lack of knowledge



# .....Money is being spent but at a very slow pace

Most districts spent money in 2015-16

But at a very slow pace



Note: Jhalawar / Jhunjunu negative opening balance

Districts	% spent till Nov 2015 (out of total exp 15-16)
NALANDA	14%
PURNIA	16%
JAIPUR	72%
JHALAWAR	57%
JHUNJHUNU	45%
UDAIPUR	42%
KANGRA	75%
SOLAN	45%
SAGAR	71%
SATARA	45%



## Is the SBM increasing awareness?

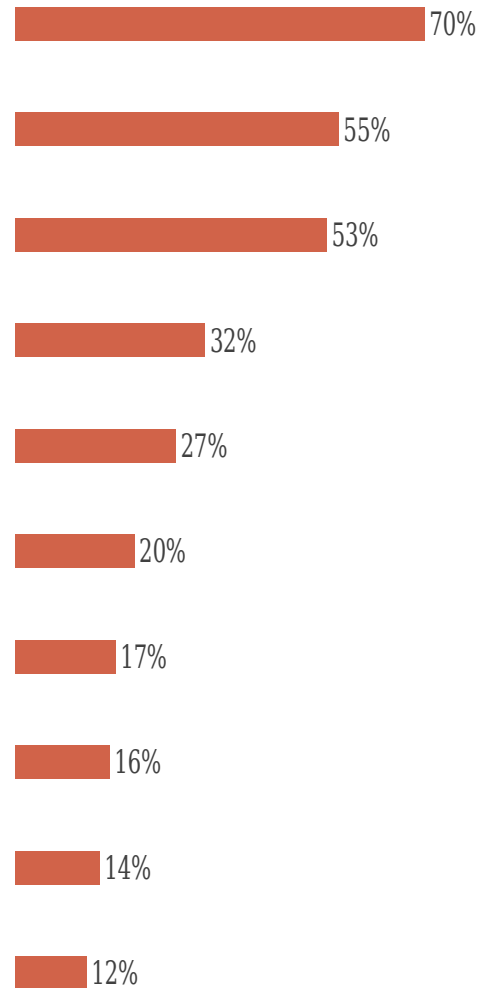
- *“What is the Swacch Bharat Mission? This keeps getting broadcast on radio and TV every two hours. The government spends so much money on it... yet people say they don’t know about the Swacch Bharat Mission. What can we do in such a situation?” – District official*

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

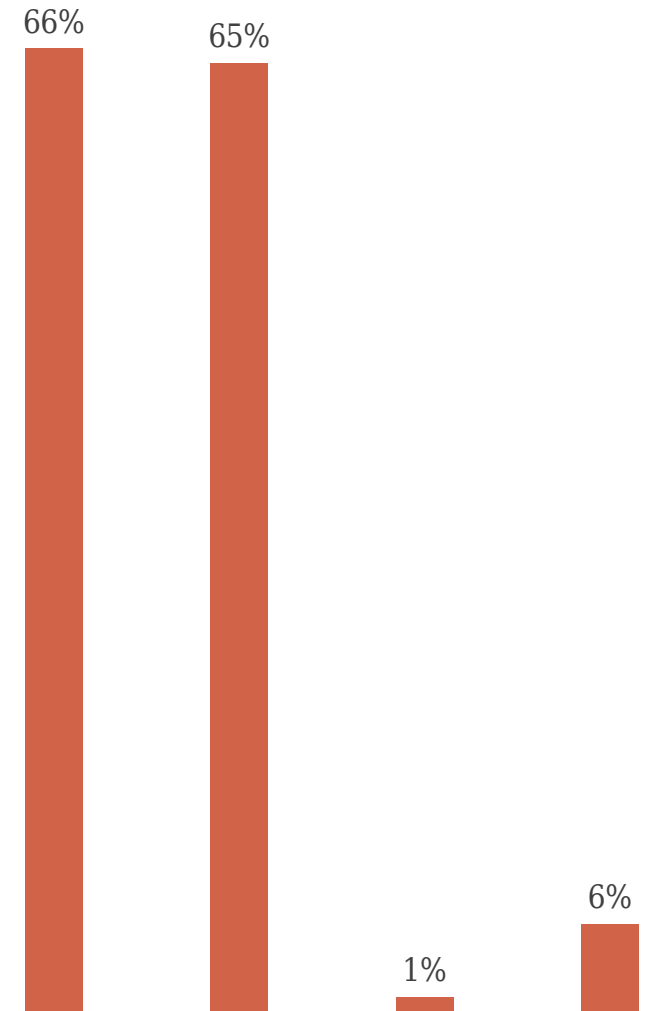
# Is the SBM monitoring the state of sanitation?

- Most households report no monitoring

Only 32% of households report monitoring



Panchayat is the key monitoring agent



# .....very little being spent on awareness

## % spent on IEC out of total spent

## State IEC Activities (% spent out of targets)

	2014-15	2015-16
NALANDA	34%	5%
PURNIA	4%	2%
KANGRA	0%	0%
SOLAN	6%	2%
SAGAR	0%	1%
SATARA	1%	2%
JAIPUR	1%	0%
JHALAWAR	0%	0%
JHUNJHUNU	0%	0%
UDAIPUR	0%	0%

	2014-15	2015-16
BIHAR	0%	1%
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>15%</b>
MADHYA PRADESH	0%	0%
MAHARASHTRA	7%	0%
RAJASTHAN	0%	7%

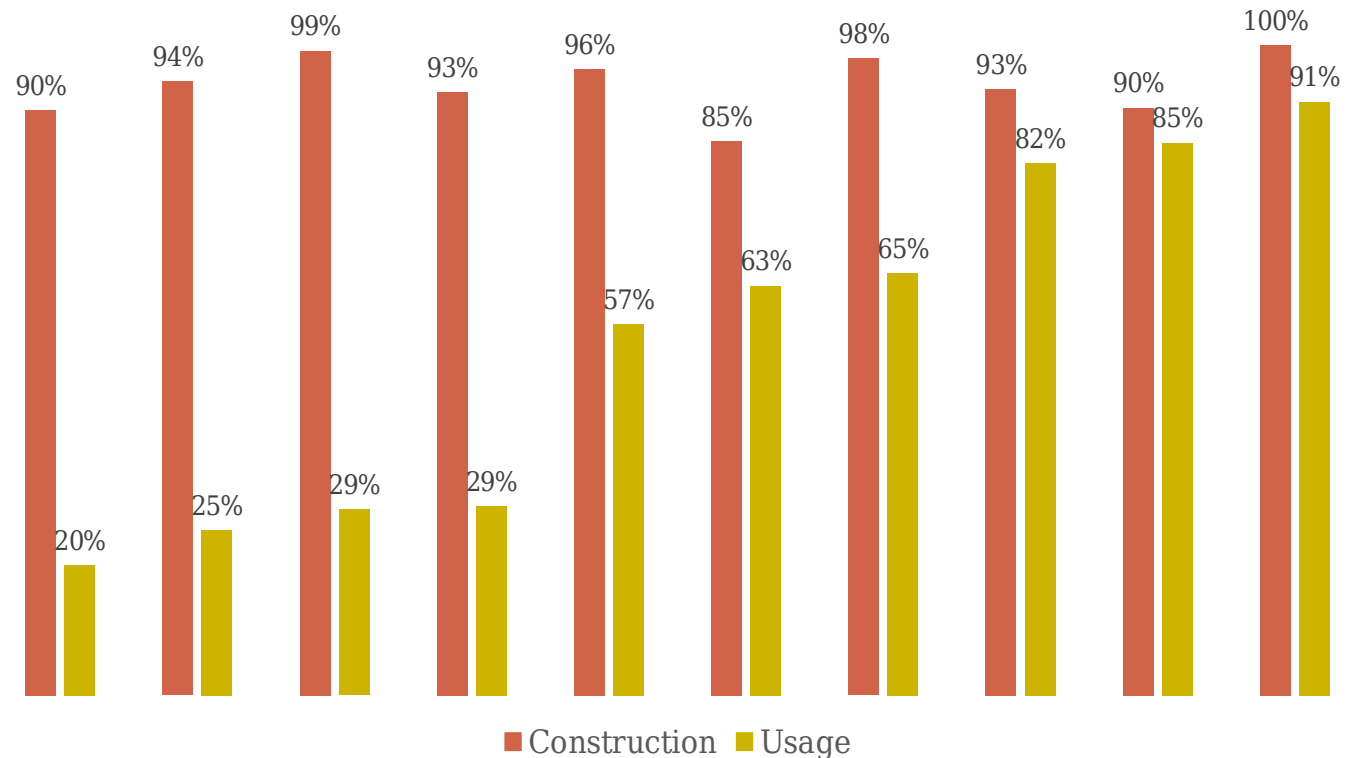


# Is the SBM measuring usage?

- 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”

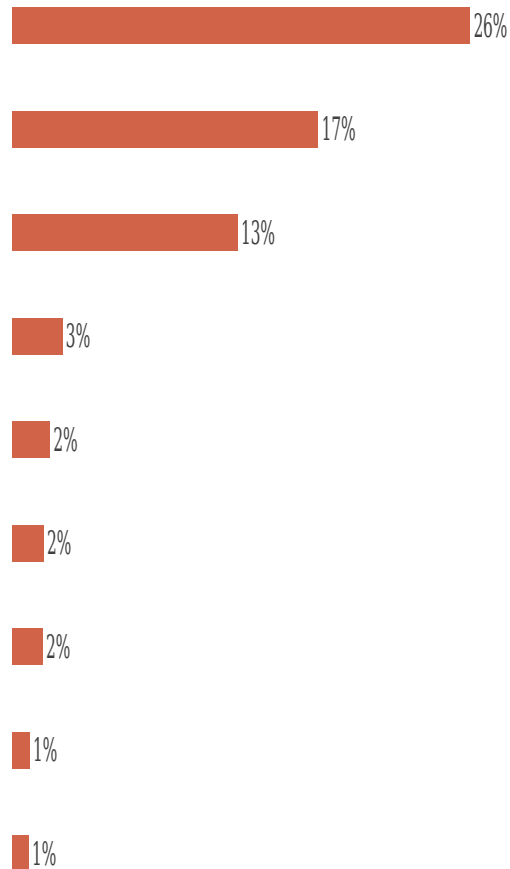
## Bulk of HHs monitored on construction: district variations

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



# Most people use toilets when they have them

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



District	Main reasons for not using a fully constructed toilet
Udaipur	Absence of Water Toilet is broken Pit is too small
Sagar	Pit too small (toilets usually built by Panchayats) Absence of Water Habit of going out
Nalanda	Pit is too small 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
- Awareness raising needs to be anchored in a public health framework – the new ODF target, in principle makes sense, but the implementation mechanisms raises many questions
- 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



THANK YOU

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# Descriptive statistics



State	District	Households surveyed	% HHs with toilets present
Rajasthan	Jaipur	748	58%
	<b>Jhalawar</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>37%</b>
	Jhunjhunu	757	73%
	<b>Udaipur</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>27%</b>
Bihar	<b>Nalanda</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>33%</b>
	<b>Purnea</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>23%</b>
Madhya Pradesh	<b>Sagar</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>40%</b>
Maharashtra	Satara	753	82%
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	745	73%
	Solan	749	74%

Note: 94% of our sample HHs were eligible for SBM money