

02

SOCIO-ECONOMIC UNITS, KWA

SANITATION STRATEGY

NATIONAL REPERTOIRE OF
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (IRC)

DRAFT-3, OCTOBER 1990

Trivandrum, Kerala, India
Socio-Economic Units
Coordinating Office

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC UNITS, KWA
STRATEGY FOR SANITATION PROGRAMME

DRAFT: OCTOBER, 1990

This is still a draft strategy. The idea is that this document could be used by your unit and Co for monitoring the sanitation work. We will probably want to change this document again, perhaps toward the end of the year. The aim is that by next year this strategy will hopefully become more finalized and somewhat more standardized within the project. There will, however, probably need to be some differences even in the finalized strategy among the units, reflecting things such as cost of commodities, labour, differences in regions and so on.

This draft strategy addresses four issues: 1) construction, 2) community and beneficiary motivation and participation, 3) education/communication for improved sanitation and, lastly, 4) how these three elements should be blended.

Each one of these elements is equally important. The education/communication component is meant to be sound, relevant and community-based. At this point some further preparation may be needed for

- identifying special beliefs and attitudes that are support or oppose a sanitation programme (for example: washing hands with soap before eating makes the food taste bad)
- refining the booklets distributed to families and other materials

CO should take the lead in working out some simple assessment mechanisms about the overall impact of the programme, the education activities, quality of training and so on.

In terms of community and beneficiary participation, the Panchayat and Ward Water Committees take the lead in organizing and implementing the programme. This implies that while a large SEU staff input is now required to launch this programme, by next year at this time, it is hoped that the operating procedures will be refined so that less senior professional staff input is required. This could serve as one objective for the future.

The negotiations with panchayats and all financial dealings are now more complicated as the panchayats provide 10% or more of their annual funds in addition to a wide range of programme support work. At this point some preparatory activities are still needed for:

- establishing record-keeping procedures with panchayats and SEU office managers
- deciding how to determine the level coverage in a panchayat (between about 10% and 40%, as noted in the Plan of Operation)

The cost of the latrine and level of subsidies for the poor remains a question. This does not appear in the strategy yet. A space is left on page 9 for each Unit to make notes about this.

With respect to construction, some issues for further preparation are:

- setting plans for almost automatic supervision during construction
- reducing costs while retaining quality, particularly for the superstructure, perhaps using local materials (plastered mud bricks, half-baked bricks, mud-cement composition pressing). The current range in latrine cost within the SEUs is about Rs. 1520 to Rs 2000+. As one objective for this programme, by June 1991 it is hoped that this range will become lower and much smaller, with differences in price only reflecting prices of locally-available commodities.
- trying out the technology for fine-earth seals, and raising the pits/latrines in water-logged areas
- trying out the test for fissured laterite for the amount of time required and depth of water in the pit
- acquisition of some fine mesh to test for "fine" or "coarse" soil

It is important that families and panchayats in water-logged or difficult laterite areas not be avoided in the programme merely because construction is more difficult.

Selection of Panchayats and Coverage

Data should be collected on all panchayats coming in the scheme area (see page 11). In general work will be started in two panchayats at a time. The following guidelines may be followed in choosing the panchayats for the sanitation scheme.

1. Panchayats with low income
2. Less than 50 percent households with sanitary latrines.
3. Earmarking of approximately 10% of Panchayat budget for sanitation. This amount will be utilised in the joint endeavour with SEU programme.
4. Historically the occurrence of water-related diseases in large number. In deserving cases 10% of the revenue can be reduced as approved by Co.
5. Availability of water for the latrines.

Role of Panchayat

1. 10% of the total panchayat revenue should be made available for sanitation.

or

10% of the cost of the latrines in the panchayat should be made available for sanitation.

2. An overseer has to be made available by the Panchayat Dept

3. Opening joint accounting system (Executive Officer) and Programme Officer (CO).

4. Legislation of latrines in panchayat ward.

5. Provide an updated list of eligible beneficiaries for the latrines with the help of WWC.

6. Demonstration latrines constructed through the panchayat must generally be for ICDS, Balawadi or PHC. These do not require 25% contribution.

7. Other: ^{all criteria}

- Maps of socio-economic weaker sections, colonies, needy areas, logged areas and public institution.
- Provide statistics regarding water related diseases for the past two years from PHC.
- Network with related Govt and Non-Govt agencies for all related activities of SEU with the support of SEU.
- Willingness to provide accommodation for meetings and training session for all SEU support activities in the panchayat.
- WWC motivate the members to deposit the beneficiary contribution in the panchayat.
- Support for Health Education activities to be conducted for the beneficiaries and general public, with the SEU. (See Health Education Guidelines, pages 29-31). Construction of latrine in the panchayat to begin only after receiving assurance from the panchayat to the effect that the above mention tasks will be performed by the panchayat and also the PWC will be informed and assisted in all steps of latrine programme.

Criteria for beneficiary selection

The criteria to be followed by the KWA/SEU for the selection of beneficiaries for the latrine programme are:

1. Low income families with a monthly income of below Rs.500/-
2. Beneficiary should express keenness to own a latrine and participate in all the health education activities.
3. There should be adequate water supply to maintain the sanitary latrine.
4. There should be sufficient space to construct a latrine without posing any problems to sources of drinking water, and other households. There should be a minimum distance of 10 metres between the latrine pits and existing drinking water sources (See guidelines on construction page 16).
5. Households to be given priority are: (a) headed by disabled or handicapped; (b) headed by widows; (c) scheduled castes or tribes not already served by other sanitation programmes.
6. Land to construct the latrine and house should be owned by the beneficiary.
7. Beneficiary should dig the pits. In addition, beneficiaries should contribute 20% of the cost of the latrine. Thus the total beneficiary contribution (digging pits and 20% finance) is slightly more than 25%. It is the responsibility of WWC to see that transportation of materials is done by the beneficiaries as a group.

Beneficiary Selection - Selection Process

1. WWC provides an up-dated list of eligible beneficiaries in each ward.
2. WWC members distribute application forms to eligible beneficiaries and collect the filled forms.
3. These forms are handed over to SEU with ward members' recommendation.
4. KWA/SEU personnel scrutinise the forms and make field verification. Beneficiaries list are displayed in important places of wards for public comments.
5. WWC persuade the beneficiaries to remit their contribution in the panchayat.

TIME SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION
IN EACH PANCHAYAT

	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. identify/select panchayat	_____											
2. survey of panchayat	_____											
3. panchayat meeting	_____											
4. construct demo latrines ?												
5. project proposal	_____											
6. WWC/Sub-committee training	_____											
7. mobile sanitation campaign		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>									
8. beneficiary selection			<u>3</u>			<u>5</u>						
9. beneficiary contribution ?												
10. convening PWC ?				<u>3</u>								
11. identify/train masons							<u>6</u>				<u>11</u>	
12. pit marking pit digging							<u>7</u>					<u>12</u>
13. construction								<u>8</u>				<u>12</u>
14. use and maintenance							<u>7</u>					
15. technical verification								<u>8</u>				<u>12</u>
16. follow-up												
17. documentation	<u>1</u>											

See the following pages for directions about each item above.

STEPS IN IMPLEMENTATION FOR EACH PANCHAYAT

1. Survey of Panchayat: Collect data on all panchayats coming in the scheme area to study the sanitary condition of the panchayat and existing agencies working in the area (See page 12).

2. Identification and Selection of Panchayat

Identifying needy panchayats for the double pit pour-flush latrine programme-role of the panchayat and the criteria for the selection (See page 4).

3. Panchayat Meeting:

To brief the panchayat about details of the programme, cost, technology, beneficiary participation, role of each committee - health education and how to submit the project proposal contribution (10%) etc.

4. Construct demonstration latrines

This should be constructed in each panchayat to determine the exact costing for that panchayat. Check carefully labour costs during this construction. The demonstration latrines should be built for the ICDS, health clinic, for example. In some cases the SEU will decide to do two constructions: one for the demonstration latrines and another to arrive at the costing.

The costing of the latrine in this way determines how much subsidy will be given for each latrine in that panchayat. It also determines how much the beneficiary will have to contribute (20% of the price of construction). The SEU should therefore try to cut down the cost at this point for each panchayat, for example, by using locally available materials.

5. Project Proposal

Resolution to be taken by the panchayat and submitted to SEU.

6. WWC/Sub-Committee training

WWC is in charge of general implementation of the programme and subcommittee will be responsible for all the health education activities. Training and preparation for health education activities for 12 months. Monthly monitoring for one year and quarterly monitoring carried out by a local agency. Local, collaborating agencies have a significant role to play.

7. Mobilisation Campaigns

Will be carried out by existing local agency such as ICDS and PHC organised by WWC for at least 2 months.

8. Beneficiary Selection

The forms (See page 15) provided by the WWC is scrutinised and verified to ascertain eligibility (details see page 7). The list will be displayed in different parts of wards for public comments.

Beneficiary Contribution

20% of the cost of the latrine has to be borne by the beneficiary. Other responsibilities of beneficiaries are: preparing two pits of appropriate size, transporting materials from the main road or store house to the site, assisting the helper etc.

To reach the poorer or poorest families, it is proposed to: (space for unit to fill in as they wish, for example, about subsidies, lowering latrine costs, area survey and so on)

9. Beneficiary Meeting

During this time the following topics will be covered: amount and mode of remittance of contribution. give and explain work sheet, need to attend HE activities, introduction of technology, water seal, peoples participation etc (2-3 months). Please see information "Bringing down Costs" (paragraph 5, page 16 and 17) and "Beneficiary contribution" (page 7). *Paravil control.*

10. Convening of PWC (Panchayat Water Committee) and function

PWC consisting of panchayat ward members, one representative from each WWC, KWA Assistant Engineer, Health Inspector, ICDS Supervisor etc will be the implementation committee for this programme. A meeting of the PWC is convened to detail the speedy and successful implementation of the programme.

An executive committee comprising of Panchayat President, Executive Officer, KWA Assistant Engineer and SEU Official, one lady member (not an elected representative) from PWC will look after the day-to-day affairs (See page 32).

11. Identification and Training of Masons

WWC will identify local masons. One set of lady masons wherever available. All hands should be trained. Number required for each ward must be divided. Experienced masons, and SEU draftsman give the training. In addition, give them training in talking about the technology and health aspects of sanitation to the households. Special training and planning for working with women masons will be needed where possible.

12. Pit Marking and Pit Digging

Marking on ground is done by a technical person/health inspector and trained WWC members. Beneficiary digs the pit according to the dimensions explained by the technical

person/WWC member.

13. Construction

For convenience construction could begin in two wards. Quality of construction has to be periodically inspected by the technical person weekly AE/KWA or Overseer or Supervisor SEU period. KWA staff should in any case make spot checks of construction period. The report of the periodic and spot inspections should be given to the Executive Committee. Intense health education activity (4-5 months) to begin at this stage. Also emphasize the role of mason/draftsman as agents of health education in individual beneficiary houses.

14. Use and Maintenance

Guidelines on use and upkeep of latrines are given in small group meetings. These are to be undertaken by PWC/WWC. Also supply at this stage: a booklet/leaflet or instruction in use, a brush to clean. Emphasize the following:

- washing hands with soap/ash after defecation
- maintaining water seal
- preventing blockage
- keeping surroundings and latrine clean.
- other special issues for that family, ward or panchayat

Remember, only a minimum amount of water need be used for efficient flushing; and this is an essential consideration to prolong the life of the pits and for conservation of water. In Kerala people tend to use to pour too much water down the latrine.

15. Technical Verification Of Units

Technical person (KWA) SEU personnel and Representative from P W C certifies fitness. See the form on page 18.

16. Follow-up:

W W C conducts periodic follow-up of the latrine (monthly). Quarterly monitoring carried out by outside agency and report to PWC and SEU.

17. Documentation:

All stages of activity should be carefully documented and assessed. For each panchayat, the following information should be available, kept in one file (please indicate which of the following your unit will collect):

- panchayat contract
- accounts: State total amount of SEU input. State amount of panchayat contribution and how that is to be spent. Confirmation is also needed in the file

that it was (or was not) spent as intended. Please note that accounts for each panchayat covering their contribution and the SEU contribution must be available (either in the SEU office or the panchayat) and kept in good order. This will be subject to an external audit.

-decision on coverage (10% to 40%) by project. There must be an explanation about why level of coverage was selected.

-wards in which work undertaken and dates of beginning construction in each ward. number of latrines to be constructed in each ward. Confirmation at the end that these were (were not) constructed and date of completion of construction.

- beneficiaries: number of families or people benefiting. Please indicate the number of beneficiaries who paid less than 20% of the cost of the latrine. Indicate the amount they did pay. This is important data.

-technical data: soil quality by ward. State the number of courses where special construction was needed because of soil conditions or closeness to drinking water source. State the cost of the latrine by ward or panchayat. (It would be useful to have cost shown for above and below ground level, in at least a few cases.)

-education: For each Panchayat, note any unusual things about the education programme (new topics covered that are not usually covered, problems, good things that happened--be specific). List any other SEU education or project activities going on in that panchayat.

-Follow-up include all data collected in follow-up which relate to use of latrines, household sanitation, quality of construction, defects in the materials used in construction, and so on.

Panchayat Data ScheduleData to be collected from the Panchayat

1. Name of the Panchayat
2. Population of the Panchayat
3. Number of Wards
4. Grade of the Panchayat
5. Number of Households
6. Number of houses below poverty line
7. Number of houses without latrine
8. Statistics regarding water related diseases in the panchayat
for the past two years (To be furnished from PHC)
9. Revenue of the panchayat for the current financial year
10. Budget allocation for the current financial year
 - a. Household latrines
 - b. Environment Sanitation
 - c. Health education
11. How many latrines have been constructed by the panchayat to date?

also include upgrading?

Type of latrine	double pit	single pit	ESP
Number of Units	_____	_____	_____
Cost per Unit	_____	_____	_____
Agency involved	_____	_____	_____

12. How many latrines have you proposed for the financial year?

Type of latrine	No. of Unit	Cost per Unit	Agency involved

13. Particulars of needy areas and colonies

14. Particulars of institutions in the panchayat

a ICDS Centres

b Schools

c Colleges

d Health Centres

e Others

15. Water Availability

a Wells private _____ public _____

b ponds private _____ public _____

c River or Stream

d Public Taps

Signature and Seal By

Ex. Officer and
Panchayat President

കേരള വാടർ അതോറിസി
സോഷ്യൽ ഇക്കോമിക് ഡ്യൂണിസ്

പഞ്ചായത്തും ശുദ്ധീകരണ പദ്ധതി

കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷ

- 1. പഞ്ചായത്തും
- 2. വാർഡ്
- 3. കുടുംബനാമന്ദിരം/നാമങ്ങളുടെ പേരും
- 4. മേൽവിലാസം
- 5. ഓഗ്നേഷന്റെ വിവരം

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	പേരും	വയസ്സും	പുരുഷൻ/സ്ത്രീ	വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ നിലവാരം	തൊഴിൽ	വര

- 7. കൈവശ ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരം
 - എ. പുരയിടം വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
 - ബി. നിലം വിസ്തീർണ്ണം
 - സി. മണ്ണിന്റേ സ്വഭാവം (മണൽ, വെട്ടുകല്ല്, മണ്ണ്, ചെളി, വെള്ളം കെടിക്കിടക്കുന്ന ഭൂമി)
- 8. വീടിന്റേ തരം
 - എ. മെമ്പർഷിപ്പ് (ബി) ഇടത്തരം (സി) കുടിൽ (ഡി) മറ്റ് അഭിപ്രായം
- 9. മലമുത്ര വിസർജ്ജനത്തിന്റേ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സൗകര്യം
 - എ. സൗകര്യമില്ല (ബി) കുഴി കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി (വെള്ളമില്ലാത്ത ഇല്ലാത്തതല്ല)
 - (സി) ഇ.എസ്.പി(ഡി) മനേജ്മെന്റിൽ

11. ജലലഭ്യതയ്ക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള സൗകര്യം

12. *Observe?* ഐസവും അടുത്ത കിണറും കച്ചുസ്സു നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലം തമ്മിലുള്ള അകലം.....(മീറ്റർ/അടി)

13. ഈ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം കച്ചുസ്സു നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അനുഭവജന്യമായ 2 കുഴികൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുകയും മൊത്തം ചിലവിന്റെ വഹിക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറാണോ?

അതെ/ അല്ല.

14. *Change? delete?* ജൈവവിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി പരിപാടികളിൽ (ഗ്രൂപ്പ് ചർച്ചകൾ, കൂട്ടായ്മ ജൈവവിദ്യുച്ഛക്തി പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ, ക്യാമ്പ്, സിനിമാപ്രദർശനം) എന്നിവയ്ക്കായി അനുകൂലമായ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടോ?

ഉണ്ട്/ഉല്ല.

മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ വിവരങ്ങൾ സത്യമാണെന്നും, നിബന്ധനകൾ പാലിക്കുമെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കി ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം
തീയതി

ഗ്രൂപ്പിനാഥൻ/നാഥന്റെ

മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും സത്യമാണ് ഉറപ്പാക്കി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം
തീയതി

ഒപ്പ്

വാർഡ് മെമ്പർ
വാർഡ് വാടർ കമ്മിറ്റി

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Recommended under Group A
Group B
Group C

Field Organizer (Sd/

Approved/Rejected (Reason)

Sd/-
Ex: Officer/Panchayat President

Sd/-
SEU Senior Staff

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE

The design of the latrine in this programme is that adapted by the World Bank/Unicef/UNDP for all their rural sanitation projects. This is the pour-flush twin-pit latrine developed by Sulabh International. This one is commonly accepted in India and Kerala. (There are less expensive approaches.) In Kerala, the ceramic pan and trap have also been widely accepted. The design, pan, trap dimensions are shown on the following pages.

The measurements are very important and must be carefully followed. The material of the pan and trip used in this programme are fibre glass and ceramic.

GUIDELINES FOR CONSTRUCTION

Try to construct pits at least 10 metres from any well used for drinking water. Safe distance of latrine from drinking water sources will vary according to type of soil and conditions. See pages 24-35. Extra construction expenses because of soil or groundwater conditions (such as the cost of lining pits or fine earth envelopes) should be covered completely by the SEU, and not counted in the donor contribution.

1. In loose soil line the pit with perforated rings.
2. The Y-junction is preferably prefabricated in fibre glass which saves considerably on time and labour. There are 2 oval shaped blockers provided with this Y-junction, one of which is installed at a time. The other blocker should be kept within the junction box to prevent losing it. The blockers are changed every two years. This timing has added advantages in that the yearly practice gains acceptance and experience, and that a smaller amount of sludge is periodically allowed to be 'digested' and leached.
3. For the Y-junction, lining with old/used tyre tube material is more efficient in preventing foul smell and can not be bored by ants and other insects, unlike mud plastering.
4. In each panchayat a sample costing of one latrine will be made. This becomes the basis for the SEU/KWA subsidy. Each latrine will get that amount of subsidy, no more. Try to cut down the price at this point, for example, by using locally available materials.
5. It is very important to make the latrine low-cost, even if the panchayats complain. Remember, lower cost does not necessarily mean inferior quality. Low cost means the following:
 - a. more latrines can be built with SEU available funds. Health risks decrease considerably with better coverage.

b. When SEU collaborates with other agencies, fewer funds are required for this.

c. Most importantly, the beneficiaries pay less. For a Rs. 2,000 latrine, their contribution is Rs. 400. For a Rs. 1,400 latrine, the contribution is Rs. 280.

d. SEU is trying to develop a model sanitation programme that other agencies can learn from. This means construction costs should be as low as possible while quality and education inputs remain high.

6. For convenience of material transport and reduction of costs, a minimum of 5 beneficiary households should be selected from an area.

7. Communal and mutual help should be solicited to transport materials from point of unloading to required work sites.

9. The distance from the leach pit to the water main should be at least 3 metres.

Note: The mobilization and educational aspects of this programme are extremely important.

Pazhakulam Social Service Society - PASSS
CHERIANAD PANCHAYAT SANITATION PROJECT
 (FUNDED BY S. E. U. KERALA WATER AUTHORITY)

WORK SHEET

Name.....
 Address.....

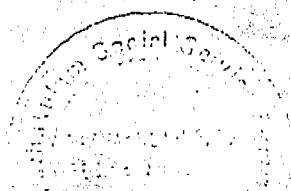
Ward No.....
 House No.....

കുഴിയുടെ നീളം	120 CM	REMARKS
കുഴിയുടെ വ്യാസം	90 CM	
ചിതയിയുടെ ഉയരം	180 CM	

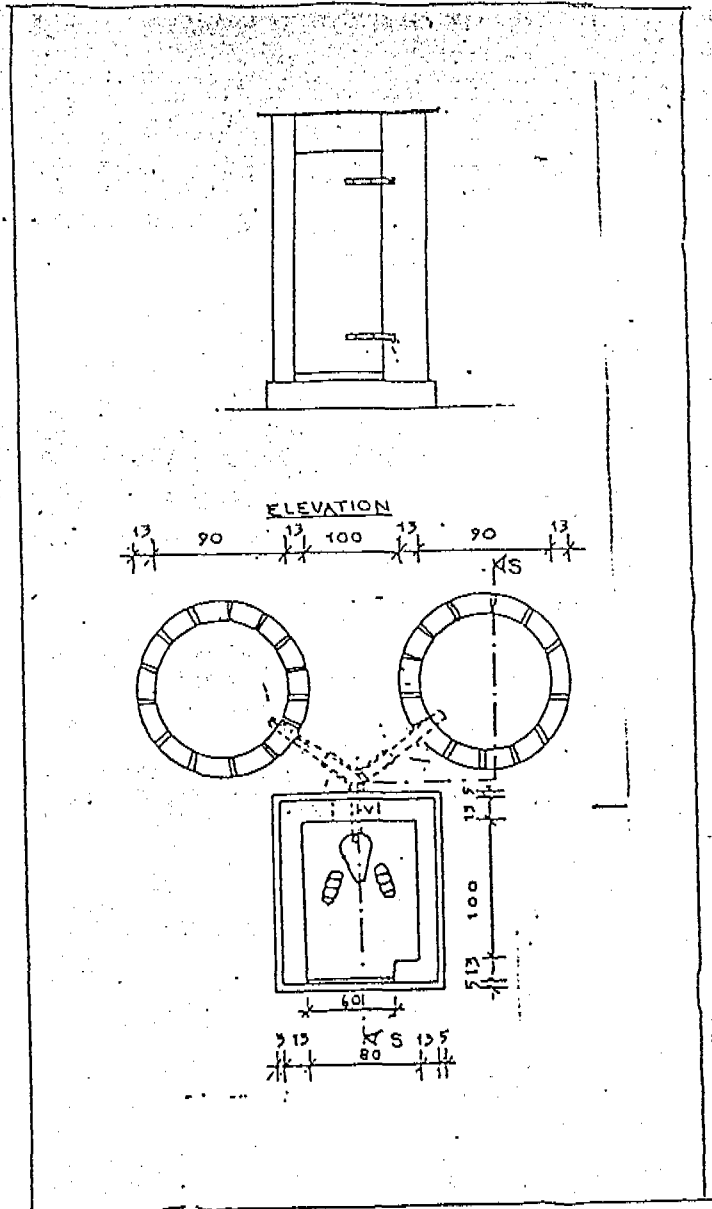
MATERIAL WAGES

Item	Total	No. / Qty.	Amount
1. Bricks (ഇഷ്ടിക)			
2. Sand (ഭണൽ)			
3. Cement (സിമെന്റ്)			
4. Pan (ചക്രം)			
5. Metal (മെറ്റൽ)			
6. Steel Rod (കമ്പി)			
7. Pipe (വെർക്കുൾ)			
8. Glass (ഗ്ലാസ്)			
9. Mason (മേശിനി)			
10. A. C. Sheet (A. C. ഷീറ്റ്)			
11. Door (കതകു)			
12. Red oxide (റെഡ് ഓക്സൈഡ്)			
13. Brush (ബ്രഷ്)			
14.			
TOTAL			

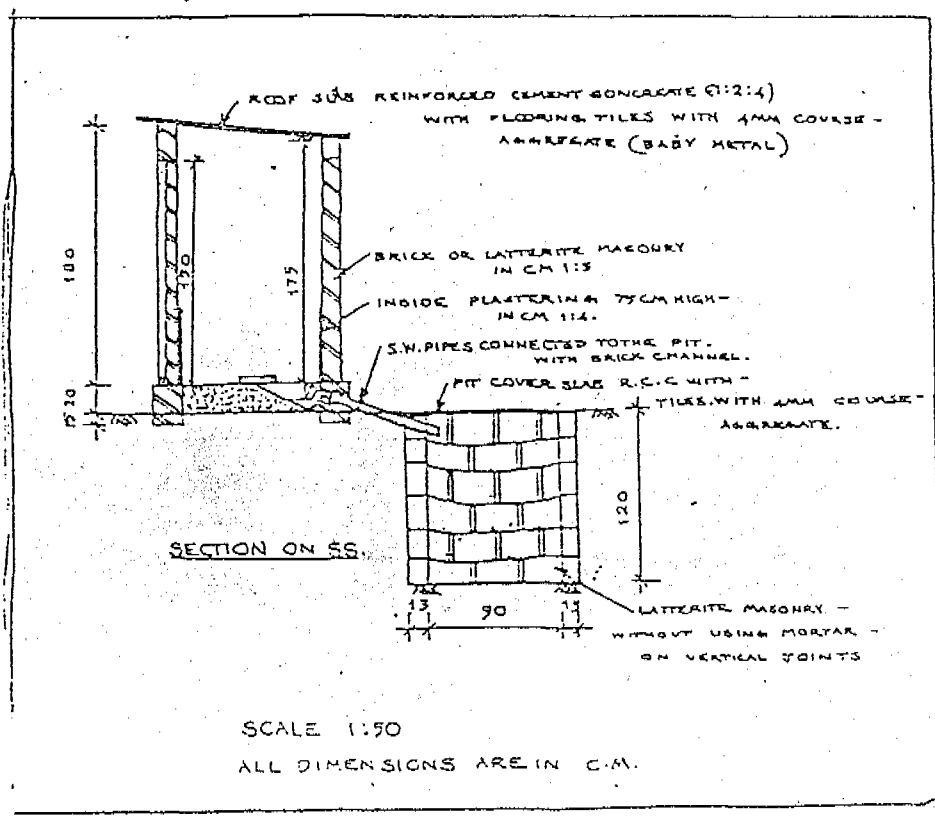
മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ പണികൾ തുടങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ടി സാധനങ്ങൾ ഈ പണികൾക്കായി മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു.



Signature.....
 Date.....
 Field Engineer / Inspector.....

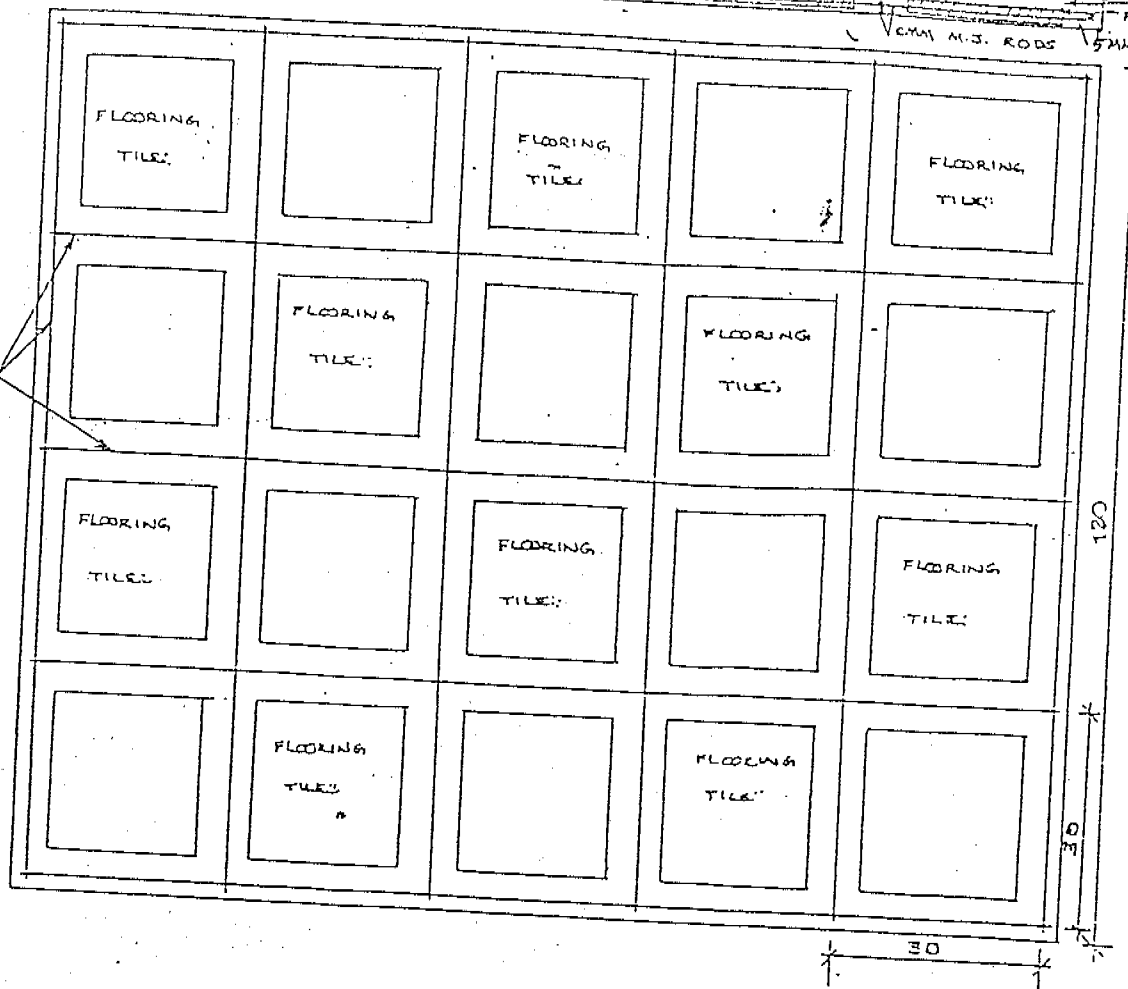


DESIGN OF LOW-COST WATER
LATRINE FOR PITS WITH
PREMISES

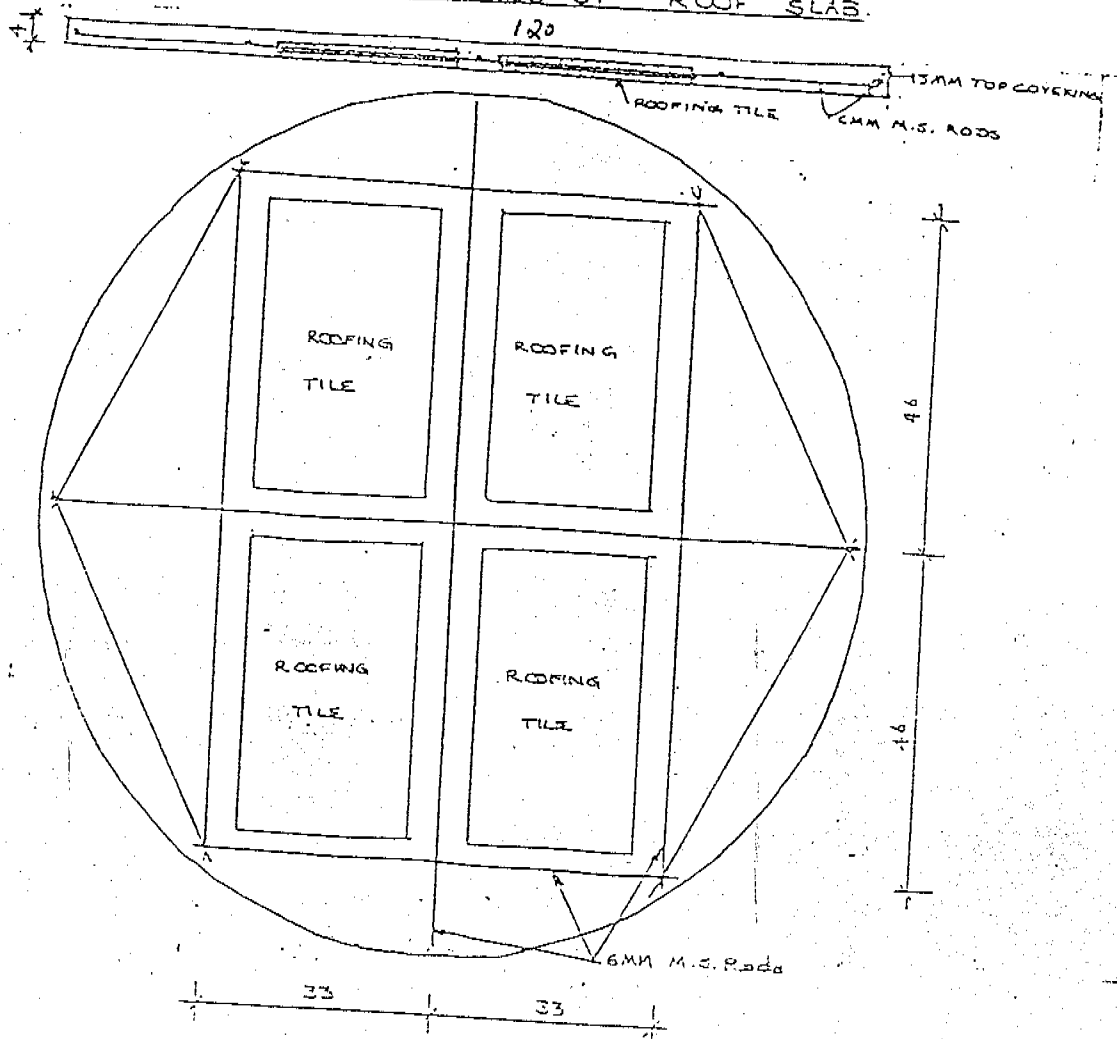


NOTE:
Please
design
unit
on pas

6MM M.S. Rods

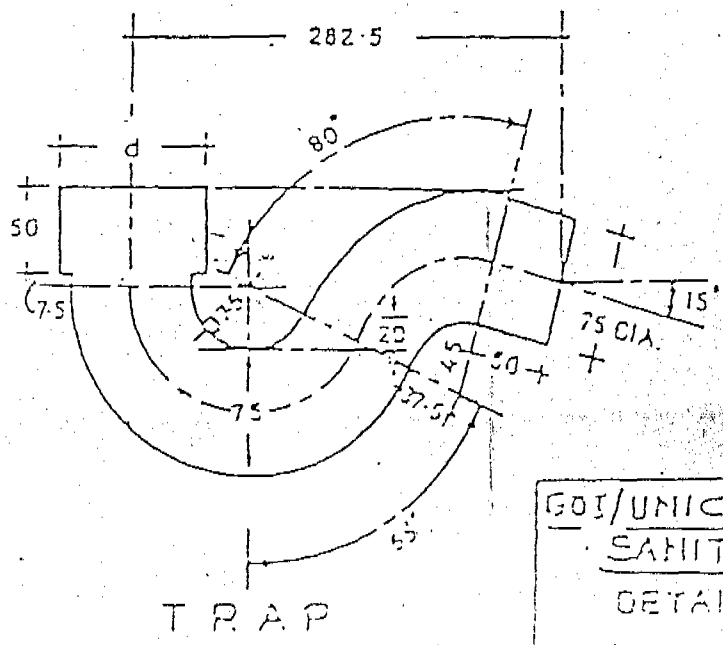
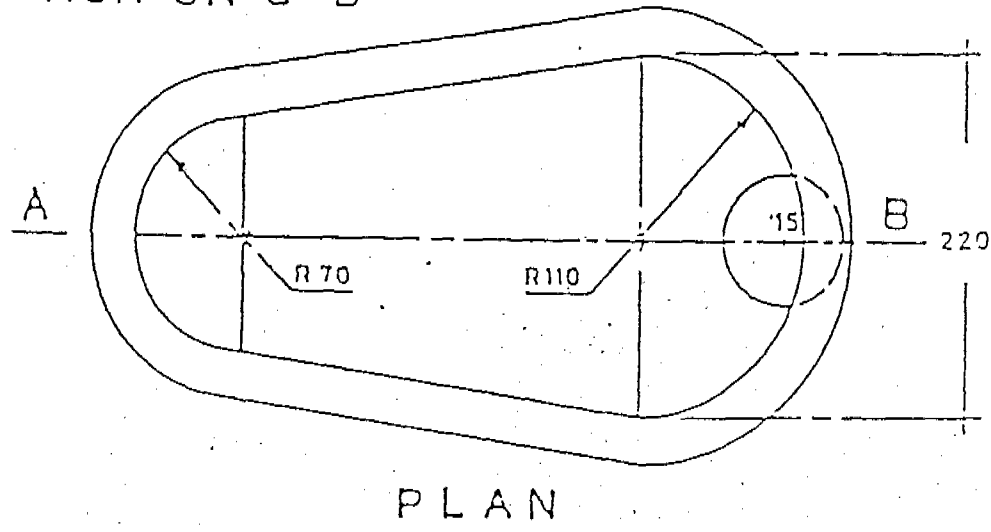
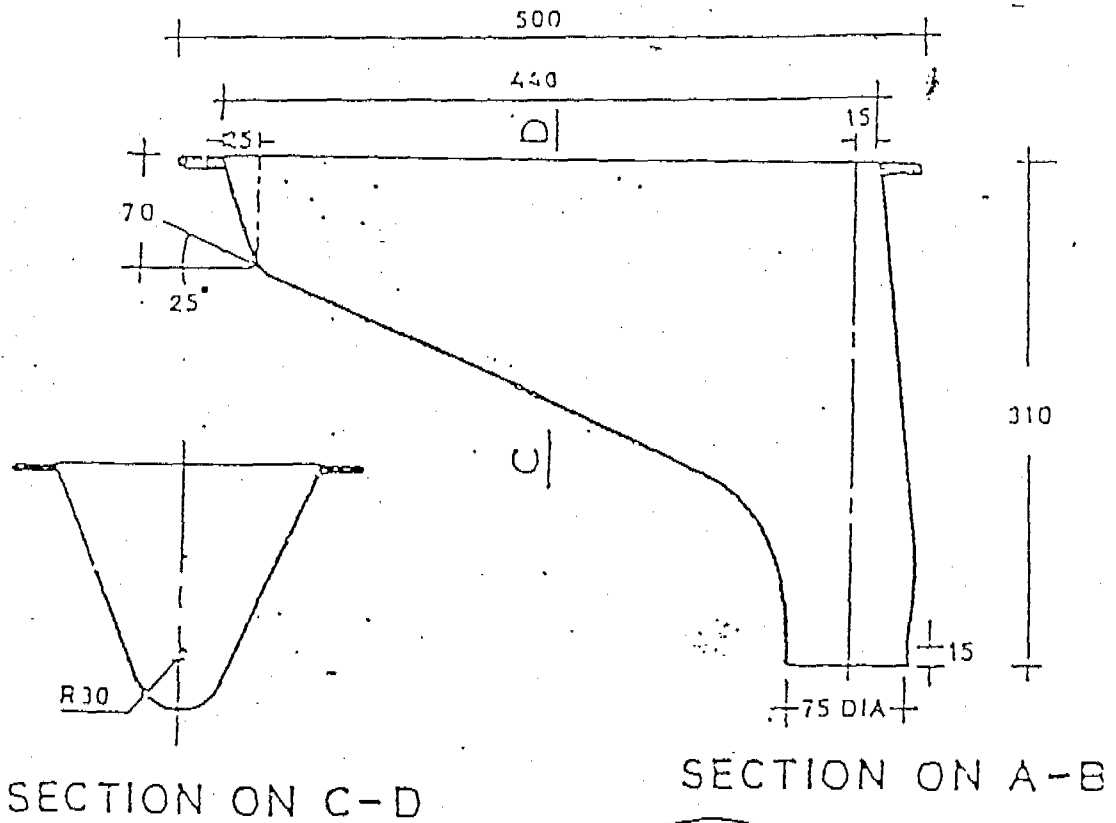


STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF ROOF SLAB.



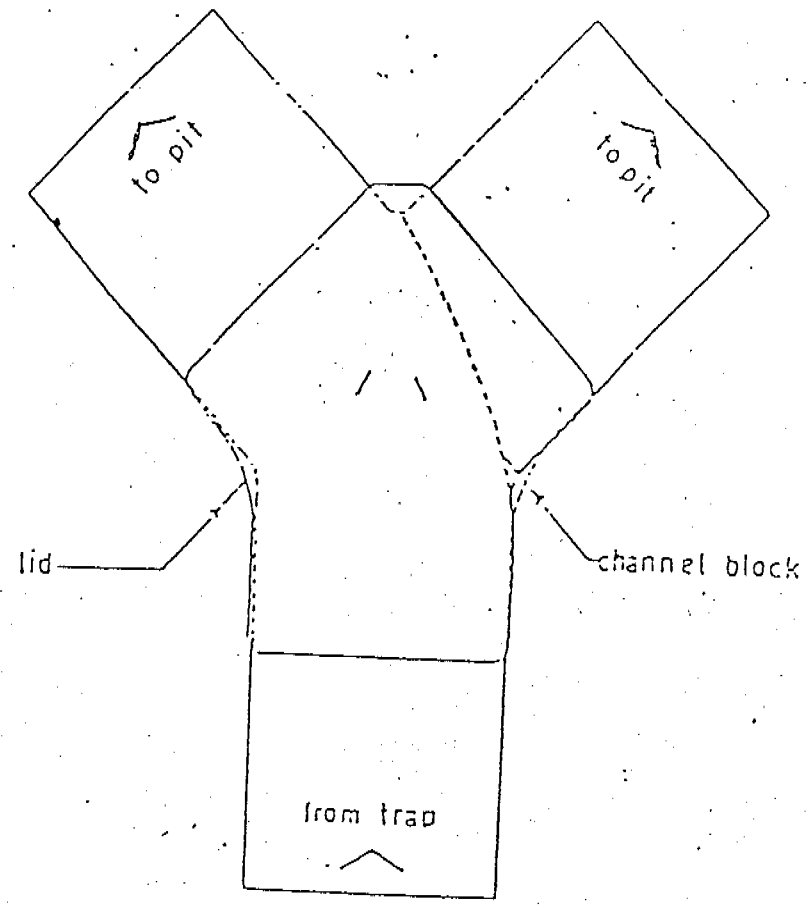
STRUCTURAL DETAIL OF PIT COVER SLAB

SCALE 1:10
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN



GOI/UNICEF/UNDP RURAL
 SANITATION PROJECT
 DETAILS OF PAN & TRAP
 Scale: 1:10

Y-JUNCTION CONNECTING P TRAP TO PIT(S)



Y-JUNCTION PLAN

scale: 1:25

DISTANCE FROM PIT TO DRINKING SOURCE

Is water level 2 m. or more below bottom of pit	Type of Soil	Distance from pit to drinking water well	Type of Construct.
Always	fine earth clay, silt laterite no cracks	> 3 m.	regular
Always	coarse sand laterite with cracks	> 10 m.	envelope sealed bottom
Not always	fine earth, clay laterite no cracks	> 10 m.	regular
	coarse sand laterite with cracks	any distance > 10 m	envelope sealed bottom
water comes up into bottom of pit	any soil	any distance > 10 m	raise pit envelope sealed bottom

NOTE

1. If ground water comes into pit at any time of year, the pit should be sealed with plastic bottom, fine earth envelope, and raised so inlet is at least 0.75 metres above maximum ground water level.
2. It is best to keep the latrine more than 10 metres from drinking sources if at all possible.
3. To test if laterite has cracks: Pour water to a depth of 75 cm in pit. Wait 24(?) hours. See if the depth of water is at least 60 cm. If less, then enlarge pit, make earth envelope and put plastic bottom.
4. NO PIT should be less than 3 metres from drinking water source.

CONSTRUCTION FOR WATER-LOGGED AREAS

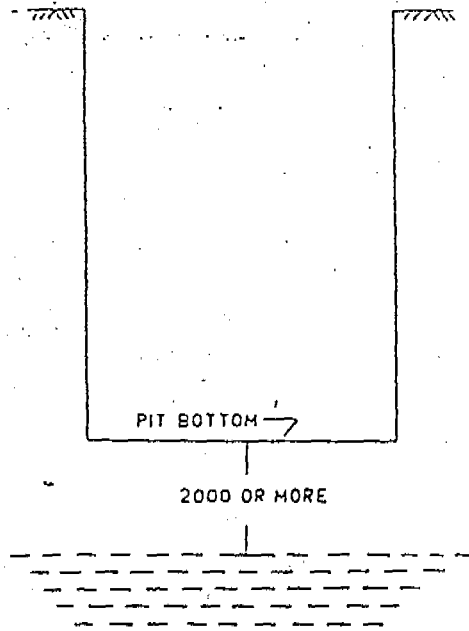
When the bottom of the pit is submerged below the ground water:

- a) the top of the pits should be raised above the ground level. The inlet pipe should be at least 0.75 metres above the maximum ground-water level.
- b) the earth should be of fine sand (less than 0.2 mm in diameter) or fine earth such as the silt from the side of a river bank
- c) the envelop should be finished so that rain water will not seep into it. Perhaps a mound should be made?
- d) The distance from the leach pit to the water main(pipe) should be at least 8 metres in water-logged areas.

DRY PIT

WATER TABLE 2000 OR MORE BELOW BOTTOM OF PIT (MAXIMUM GROUND WATER LEVEL REACHED ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR)

NO SAND ENVELOPE OR BOTTOM SEALING NEEDED

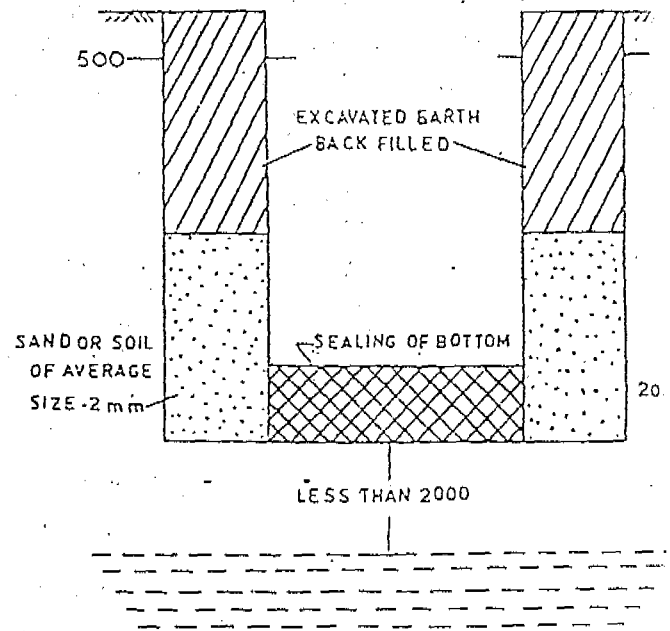


CASE - 1

DRY PIT

WATER TABLE LESS THAN 2000 BELOW THE BOTTOM OF PIT (MAXIMUM GROUND WATER LEVEL REACHED ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR)

SAND OR SOIL ENVELOPE ALLROUND THE PIT UPTD 2000 HEIGHT FROM MAXIMUM WATER-TABLE AND BOTTOM TO BE SEALED

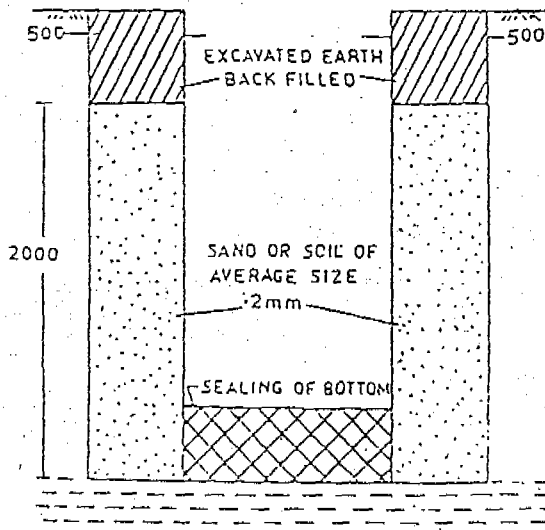


CASE - 2

WET PIT

WATER TABLE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PIT (MAXIMUM GROUND WATER LEVEL REACHED ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR)

SAND OR SOIL ENVELOPE ALLROUND THE PIT UP-TO 2000 HEIGHT FROM HIGHEST WATER TABLE AND SEALING OF BOTTOM NEEDED

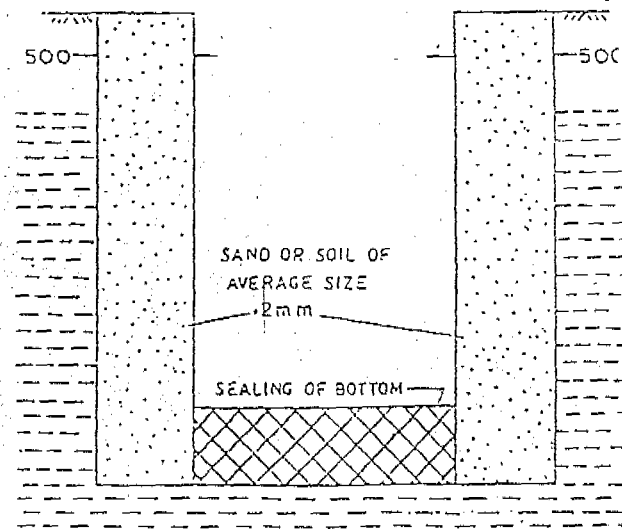


CASE - 3

WET PIT

WATER TABLE ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE PIT (MAXIMUM GROUND WATER LEVEL REACHED ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR)

SAND ENVELOPE ALLROUND THE PIT AND SEALING OF BOTTOM NEEDED



CASE - 4

NOTE - WHEN ENVELOPE IS PROVIDED, LINING OF PITS SHOULD NOT BE IN HONEY COMB BRICK WORK BUT SHOULD BE IN MASONRY WITH VERTICAL JOINTS OPEN (WITHOUT MORTAR) 12 TO 15mm WIDE

FUNCTION AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES: P.W.C., EXE.COMMITTEE,

WARD WATER COMMITTEE & SUB COMMITTEE

Constitution of P.W.C.

Panchayat President, Ward Members, One representative from WWC, KWA, HI, Exe. Officer, VEO, CDSO or ICDS Supervisor. (quarterly, but during the first stage of construction, monthly they have to meet).

Role and Duties.

- To keep minutes book and write minutes.
- Organising and phasing construction activity.
- To be responsible for 12 months programme for HE activities, & the follow up activities.
- Monthly evaluation of construction activity.
- Finalisation of beneficiary list.
- Technical verification.
- Follow up - Monitoring.

Executive Committee.

Panchayat President, Exe. Officer, KWA Engineers, SEU Officials, Active lady members from WWC (as and when necessary). *Other when elected panchayat members.*

- To keep minutes book and write minutes.
- Quotation and decision over it.
- Quarterly control.
- Periodical supervision for quality control with SEU supervisors, technical persons and WWC.
- Overall supervision of all technical and Health Education activity connected with Sanitation.

Ward Water Committee.

(7 members)

Panchayat Ward Member,
Nabhasame (or) representatives (2),
Voluntary Agency/Club (2),
Social Worker (1),
ICDS (1),
Day to day work.

- To keep minutes book and write minutes.
- Selection of beneficiaries.
- Complaints collection and submitting it to Exe. Committee.
- Identification of local masons
- Assisting in pit marking.
- Plan for Health Education activities.

Sub Committee.

2 women and 1 man from
Ward Water Committee.

Secretary of WWC.

(Monthly).

- Preparing the Health Educ
Activities.
- Benefeciary Selection.
- Organise all Health Educa
Activities.
- Report every month the ac
Evaluation of the activit
- Monitoring and follow up.

IN LATRINE CONSTRUCTION AND AGENCY INVOLVED.

Hardware Activities.

Software Activities.

<u>Activity;</u>	<u>Agency/Personal;</u>	<u>Activity/Agency/Personal.</u>	
		1. Survey of panchayath, Identification and Selection.	SEU.
		2. Panchayath Meeting.	Panchayath, SEU, KWA.
		3. Project proposal.	Panchayath.
		4. Identification and selection of masons.	WWC, SEU.
		5. WWC/Sub committee training.	SEU, KWA, Panchayath.
		6. Mobilisation campaign.	WWC with existing agency.
		7. Benefeciary selection.	WWC, PWC, SEU/KWA.
		8. Benefeciary meeting.	Sub committee/SEU/Health Dept./KWA/ICDS.
		9. Benefeciary contribution.	Benefeciary, Panchayath.
		10. Convening of PWC.	Panchayath, PWC, KWA, SEU.
11. Pit marking & digging. (HI/	KWA/WWC).	11.	
12. Construction.	WWC, SEU-supervisor, Oberseer.		
		13. Usage and maintenance.	Sub committ-ee/HI/PWC/WWC.
14. Technical veri- fication.	KWA/SEU/ PWC.		
		15. Follow up	PWC/WWC.
		16. Documentation.	Panchayath/ SEU/KWA.

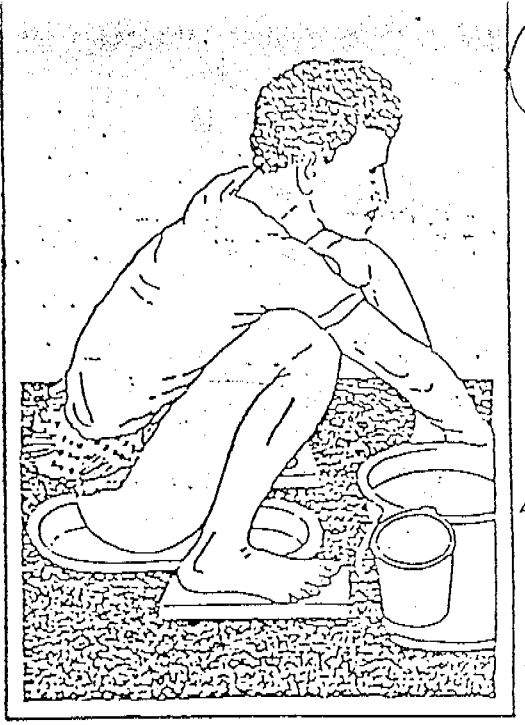
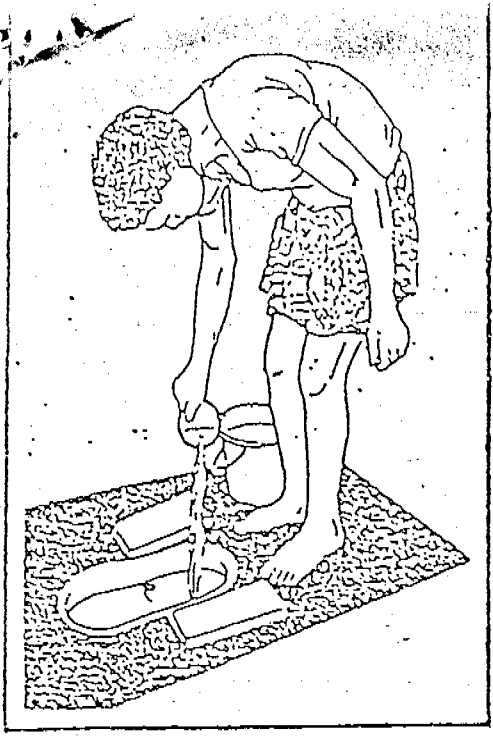
GUIDELINES FOR H.E. ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN A PANCHAYAT UNDER SANITATION PROGRAMME

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OBJECTIVES	I E C	MESSAGES
I. PREPARATORY STAGE :				
<u>Initial 1 month.</u>				
a. Strengthening of WWC training & Orientation	KWA SEU	To equip the WWC/Sub Committee for extension work. To highlight the relationship between Water & Sanitation & Health	Leaflet No.1(tobe produced) Open air defecation is dangerous. No.II Diarrhoea No.III Design, Cost breakup, and the special features of low cost sanitary latrine & participation. Film & Slide, Vedio Shows	Open air defecation is dangerous. Own a latrine and be healthy Cleanliness counts Investment in sanitation is dividient to health. Own a latrine and raise your status. Own a latrine and disown insanitation. Clean latrine is a pride and privacy.
b. Orientation to Government and Non Government Agencies	PWC SEU	To equip the Govt, Non govt., agencies. To identify major health problems and areas in the Panchayat, for Health Education interventions. To help and support P.W.C in implementing H.Edn. Programme. To appraise them of the importance of health statistics, maintenance of records and the validity and use of their informations. To give orientation in extension activities.		
c. Training to masons and other technical personnel	SEU PWC	To train them in the technology of twin-pit latrine (SEU) To train them to communicate the Health messages regarding the Upkeep of the latrine, water seal etc.	Training Package	
d. Area identification and placement of sub-committee members.	PWC SEU	To facilitate active involvement of the Sub committee		
e. Reporting procedures	PWC SEU	To help in the systematic appraisal of various activities.		

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OBJECTIVES	I E C	MESSAGES
II. MOBILISATION				
<u>2nd Month - 4th Month</u>				
1. Interpersonal communication through House visits & Direct contacts	WWC Sub Committee Govt. & Non Govt. Agencies	To motivate the maximum number of households, especially the economically weaker sections to construct sanitary latrines. To incite keen desire to contribute to the construction of toilets and to the various aspects of participation.	Posters Films Timetable cards Exhibition kit Slides	Health is one's own responsibility. Maintaining water seal is very important to keep off flies and mosquitoes. Flies and mosquitoes carry disease germs Only limited quantity of water for flushing and ablution, and to maintain the water seal. Wash both hands with soap after defecation. Wash hands with soap before preparation of food.
2. Group meetings, O.T camps, family education centres, I.C.D.S Centres	W.W.C.			
3. Mass Approach News boards Cultural programmes, Film shows School health programme	WWC through H.S. rural development ICDS & others. School Health Clubs.			
III. INTENSIVE CAMPAIGNING				
<u>4 - 10 months</u>				
House visits/contacts Group meetings O.T Camps Family Education Centre Meetings School Programmes Individual Contacts Rural camps Seminar Exhibition Cultural Programmes	S.C. P.W.C. & Sub Committee H.S. & SC H.S. & SC SFU & Teachers/ Clubs members Masons/Technical Personnel Rural Department & SC Rural dept. or H.S & PWC SEU PWC	(Besides the objectives given in the mobilisation period, the following are to be included) 1. To create the awareness that Health is one's own responsibility. 2. To create awareness in construction techniques, change of channels upkeep of latrines, prevention of Blockage, maintenance of water seal. 3. To give guidelines on proper use & maintenance of latrines. 4. To give emphasis on personal cleanliness especially on handwashing with soap after defecation and also before preparation of food.	Use of limited amount of water	

...3...

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OBJECTIVES	I E C	MESSAGES
<u>IV. PHASING CJT STAGE</u>				
<u>10-12 months</u>				
1. Discussion on use and maintenance and general briefing of the relationship between water, sanitation and Health	Sub Committee/ W.W.C.	To reorient the health messages already carried out in the mobilization and intense periods		
2. Fixing the posters and numbers.	Carpenter/Mason			
3. Supply of Brouchers and Booklet/folder				
<u>V. MONITORING</u>				
Monthly	Sub committee	To ensure proper upkeep and maintenance by the beneficiaries.		
Quarterly	External Agency	1. To monitor the different activities of the sub committee, PWC and upkeep and maintenance of latrines by beneficiaries. 2. To monitor areas where special attention is needed to bring out desired behavioural changes.		

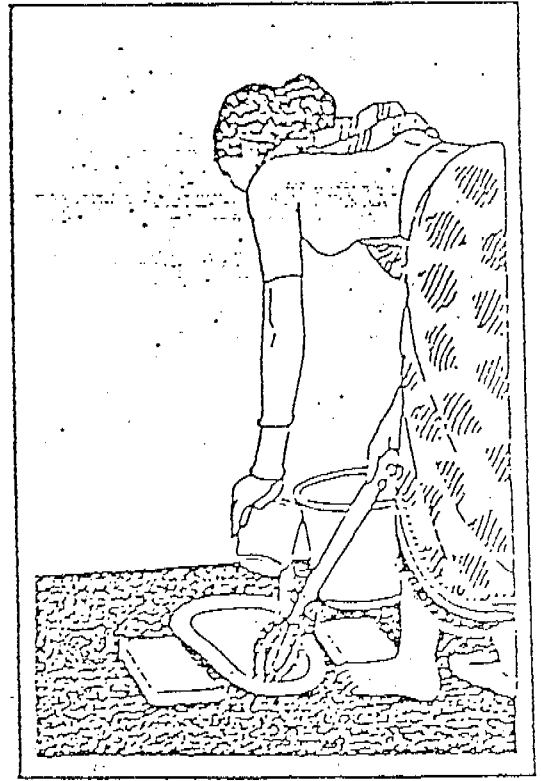


പയോഗത്തിനു
ശേഷം പാനിന്റെ
ശുദ്ധതം നന്നാക്കുക

കക്കൂസിൽ
ശരിയായ വിധം
ഉരിക്കുക



WRONG



ഇളം ഉപ്പുക്കൊണ്ട്
പാനിലേക്ക്
ഒഴിക്കുക

മുരുവായ പ്രാപ്പ
കൊണ്ട് പതിവായ
ശുദ്ധീകരിക്കുക