

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION
(GRAMIN)**

**ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
2017-18**

ASSAM

State Water and Sanitation Mission
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District Annual Implementation Plan 2017-18**Assam****Contents**

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Chapter 1

STATE PROFILE

1.1 Background

Assam, situated at the foothills of the eastern Himalayas, is the second largest state in northeast India with an explosive population of **31.20 million (as per 2011 Census)**. The State lies in the middle reach of the river Brahmaputra and Barak. The State accounts for nearly **2.4% (70,634 sq. km)** of India's total geographical area. Except for a narrow corridor running through the foothills of the Himalayas that connects the state with West Bengal, Assam is almost entirely isolated from India. The State comprises **27 Original Districts and 219 Development Blocks**. Recently **6 more districts** namely South Salmara from Dhubri, Majuli from Jorhat, Hojai from Nagaon, Charaideo from Sibsagar, Biswanath from Sonitpur, West Karbi Anglong from Karbi Anglong have been carved out.

1.2 Topography

The state has uneven topography, full of hills, plains and rivers. The state is located between longitude **88.250°E to 96.00°E** and latitude at **24.5°N to 28.0°N**. This state is bordering Arunachal Pradesh in the east, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Bangladesh in the west, Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan in the north and Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura in the south.

1.3 Demographic Profile

According to the 2011 census, the State has a total population of **31.20 Million** including **15.26 lakh** females. The total population accounts for **2.57%** of the Country's population. Of the total population **6.90% is SC and 12.42% is ST**. People of all religions and faith are living in the State.

1.4 Past Intervention

Government of Assam is implementing the Sanitation programme since its launch, in 1999, as Total Sanitation Campaign. With more than one and half decade's implementation of the programme, **as on 08.02.2017**, nearly **37.10 lakh** families are found with Sanitary toilet facilities in the rural areas of the State. However, still more than **19.67 lakh** families are yet to be provided with a sanitary toilet. Also, a significant portion of the toilets, around **637264 nos (around 27.52%)** already constructed, are defunct, which were constructed with very low cost and now needs up-gradation/ re construction.

1.5 State Information

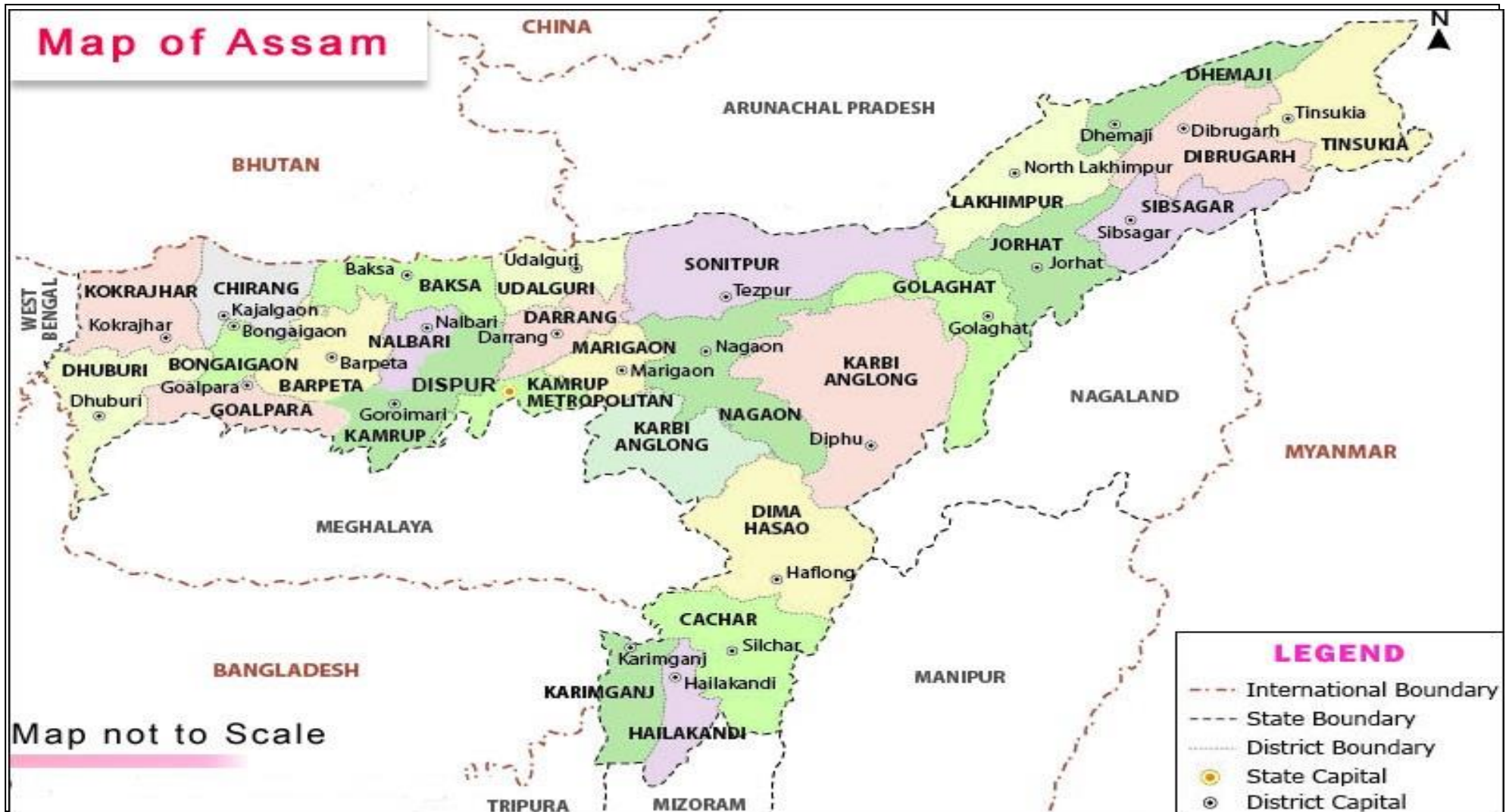
1	Name of State	:	Assam
2	Demography	:	As per Census
	(i) Population (Total)	:	3,12,05576
	Male	:	1,59,39443
	Female	:	1,52,66133
	SC	:	6.9%
	ST	:	12.42%
	(ii) Rural Population	:	26807034 persons.
	(iii) No. of household (HH) in the State	:	6272151 persons.
	(iv) No. of Rural HH	:	5715335 persons.
	(v) No. of Rural BPL Household	:	2208555 persons.
	(vi) No. of Rural APL Household	:	3506780 persons.
3	District/Block/GP/VCDC/MAC/Habitation		
	(i) No. of Districts	:	33 nos.(6 Districts newly created)
	(ii) No. of Block	:	219 nos.
	(iii) No. of GP/VCDC/MAC	:	2692 nos.
	(iv) No. of revenue village	:	26395 nos.
	(v) No. of habitation	:	89910 nos.
	(vi) No. of Schools (Govt.) in rural Areas.	:	44331 nos.
	(vii) No. of Anganwadi Centres (Govt. building)	:	27829
	(viii) No. of PHCs	:	529
	(ix) No. of Markets	:	592

Chapter 2 Project Profile

2.1 BASIC INFORMATION

01. State : Assam
02. Implementing Agency :
- State Level : SWSM named as ***Rajiv Gandhi Rural Water and Sanitation Mission (RGRWSM)***
- (a) Apex Body: under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Assam
- (b) State Level Executive Committee (SLEC)
- Chairman: Senior Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Public Health Engineering Department.
- Member Secretary: Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Public Health Engineering Department.
03. Address for communication : Office of the Mission Director, SBM (G),
Sanitation, Assam
: Hengrabari, Guwahati – 36, Assam
: Phone: **03612230987**
: Email ID: sbmg.assam@gmail.com
04. Account details of SWSM : Account No: 30784762350
Name of Bank: Sate Bank of India
Branch: Dispur Branch
IFSC Code: SBIN0003030

2.2 State Map



Chapter 3
Project Implementation Plan 2016-17

3.1. Progress during the year 2016-17**(a) Sanitation Coverage****TABLE - 1**

	Sanitation Coverage as on 01.04.2016	Sanitation Coverage as on 31.01.2017	Expected Sanitation Coverage as on 31.03.2017
Rural Sanitation Coverage	54.41%	64.27%	69.38%

(b) Open Defecation Free Status**TABLE - 2**

	Target for 2016-17	Achievement as on 31.01.2017	Expected Achievement as on 31.03.2017
Gram Panchayats	500	17	20
Villages	5000	290	400

(c) Note on the ODF Verification Process adopted in the State

On completion of Block level and District level verification of ODF Villages/GPs, District Water and Sanitation Committees (DWSC) will mark the declared ODF Villages/GPs in Data Entry Module EM-44 of SBM(G) IMIS. Accordingly, DWSCs will send the District Verification Reports as indicated in Annexure-I -Checklist for a GP/Village to be declared ODF as per Guidelines for ODF Verification issued by MoDWS and Annexure II-General information, as per revised guidelines for Mukhyamantrir Nirmal Block Award (Aug'2015). Based on the reports as well as IMIS entry of declared ODF Villages/GPs, SWSM will carry out verification of those Village/GPs through inter-district survey team and independent agencies.

In the 1st Phase, verification of Village/GPs will be carried out only through inter district team comprising of one PHED officer, one PRI functionaries and one NGO

representative.

Subsequently in the 2nd Phase, for awarding ODF blocks independent agency verification will be taken up. The independent agencies will undertake survey of **15%** Households of the Block based on random sampling and all institutions. The inter district team will undertake survey of **15%** Households of the GP/Village based on random sampling and **50%** institutions.

(d) Physical Progress during the year 2016-17

TABLE - 3

(District wise status enclosed in Annexure I)

Components	Annual Objective for year 2016-17	Achievement for the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	% Achievement Against Objectives 2016-17	Expected Achievement as on 31.03.2017
IHHL - APLs	694028	482339	69.50%	100%
IHHL - BPLs	155972	77955	50.00%	100%
IHHL - Total	850000	560294	65.92%	100%
Community Sanitary Complex	192	49	25.52%	50%

(e) Solid and Liquid Waste Management

TABLE - 4

Solid and Liquid Waste Management Project/Activities has been initiated (No. of GPs)	Annual Objective for year 2016-17	Achievement for the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	% Achievement Against Objectives 2016-17	Expected Achievement as on 31.01.2017
3	50	3 nos. ongoing	0	ongoing

(Details enclosed in Annexure - II)

3.2 Financial release and expenditure during the year 2016-17

TABLE - 5
(District wise status enclosed in Annexure III)
(Rs. In Lakh)

Share	Opening Balance as on 1.04.2016	Funds released during the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	Interest earned during the year (if any)	Total available funds during the year	Expenditure during the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	Unspent Balance as on 31.01.2017	Anticipated expenditure during the year 2016-17 upto 31.03.2017
GOI share	32600.82 *	24000.02	21.328	59265.19	51154.17	7283.07	93154.84
State Share	0.00	6331.00	0	6331.00	6331.00	0.00	10350.53
Beneficiaries Share	0.00	9.80	0	9.80	9.80	0.00	0.00
Total	32600.82	30340.82	21.328	656059.99	57485.17	7283.07	103505.37

* As per provisional UC for 2015-16 submitted to the Ministry.

3.3 IEC/IPC activities done in 2016-17

TABLE - 6

Total No. of GPs/ MAC*/ VCDC**	No. of GPs in which awareness activities targeted in 2016-17	No. of GPs in which awareness activities carried out upto 31.01.2017	Expected No. of GPs in which awareness activities upto 31.03.2017	No. of GPs in which triggering exercise targeted in 2016-17	No. of GPs in which triggering exercise carried upto 31.01.2017	Expected No. of GPs in which triggering exercise upto 31.03.2017
2692	1625	904	904	904	904	904

* Member of Autonomous Council

** Village Council Development Committee

3.3 Note on the key IEC /IPC activities undertaken in the State

(a)

The State has emphasized on inter personal communication (IPC) as a vital part of Information, Education & Communication (IEC).

State has undertaken the following IEC activities in the year 2016-17:

- An IEC Hand Book has been developed standardizing the messages.
- IPC was conducted at households' level emphasizing on WASH issues which contributed towards behavior change and developing open defecation free villages.
- To harness the youth power, partnerships have been developed with State Universities and its affiliated Colleges. College Health and Sanitation Clubs(CHSCs) have been formed to percolate the WASH messages to the community through the students.
- To conduct IPC and to motivate the community, **more than 8000** Swachagrahis were engaged at Village level. At Block level, Block Resource Group (BRG) comprising of local serving and retired School Teachers, Social activists, NGO volunteers etc. These groups of people were supported by Block Resource Cluster Coordinator (BRCC), as well as Cluster Resource Coordinator (CRCC).
- Awareness programme in Schools (**KG to PG**) emphasizing on children's behaviors to develop the children as agents of change have been taken up in collaboration with the State Education Department.
- Observed various important events like World Environment Day on 5th June, Global Hand washing Day on 15th October, Children's Day 14th November, World Toilet day on 19th November etc
- For awareness generation, various leaflets & pamphlets on WASH were distributed, hoardings with key messages were displayed in busy market places, villages and wall writings were done with WASH messages in Schools and busy

market areas.

- Exhibitions were held displaying various IEC materials on awareness generation both at State & District level.
- Various Community meetings were also organized at village level.

State has chalked out an effective Communication Strategy on IEC based on National Sanitation Hygiene Advocacy & Communication strategy Framework adapted as per State's requirement.

- Gap analysis of communication template already prepared by the district will be implemented in a phased manner and mid course correction will be done as required.
- Emphasis will be given on IPC and follow up.
- A pilot initiative has been launched to form College Health and Sanitation Club (CHSC) at colleges under Dibrugarh University and they will carry out various IEC activities like community meetings, street plays, IPC, exhibitions, essay & painting competition both at village & GP level.
- 7 organizations have been already identified as Key Resource Centres (KRCs) and they will be engaged in various capacity building as well as awareness generation activities.
- State has also planned to organize workshops on process documentation & case studies.
- Weeklong Campaigns and Month long campaigns like "***My School Clean School***", "***My village Clean Village***", "***Our Environment our future***" etc were organized on thematic issues for sensitizing community on WASH as well as sustaining the ODF status of villages and GPs.
- Innovative IEC materials will be developed and awareness generated by using mass media, print media, electronic media etc.

3.4 Training and Capacity building

TABLE - 7

Total No. of GPs	No. of motivators planned to be trained in 2016-17	No. of motivators trained upto 31.01.2017	No. of motivators planned to be trained in community process & triggering in 2016-17	No. of motivators trained in community process & triggering upto 31.01.2017
2692	4159	4159	700	700

3.5 Institutional Structure in the State

(i) Nodal Department

Public Health Engineering Department is the Nodal Department for both Rural Drinking Water Supply and Rural Sanitation in the State.

(ii) Mission Director

An IAS officer in the rank of Secretary of Government of Assam has been appointed as Mission Director of the programme. He is heading implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Garmin). The Mission Director is supported by an Executive Director in the rank of Additional Secretary of Government of Assam, drawn from the Assam Engineering Service Cadre (Public Health Engineering Department).

(iii) Institutional Structure at the District Level

In the district level a two tier system, Governing Body and Executive Committee, has been put in place.

District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) acts as Governing Body. The DWSM is headed by **President, Zilla Parishad** and **Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad** acts as the Member Secretary. This committee is represented by elected representatives as well as District level Officers of Health, Education, Social Welfare, etc.

District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) acts as the Executive Committee. This committee is headed by the **Deputy Commissioner** of the District and **Executive Engineer** of PHED in posted in the District acts as the

Member Secretary .The committee is represented by District level Officers of Health, Education, Social Welfare, etc.

(iv) Institutional Structure at the Block Level

In the block level a Block Programme Management Unit has been put in place. The Assistant Executive Engineer of PHED acts as Block Sanitation Officer in the BPMU. The Block Development Officer supports the BPMU in bridging the gap with the PRIs as well as convergence with other programmes.

(v) Institutional Structure at Village Level

In the Gaon Panchayat Level in General areas, a Gaon Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee (GWSC) has been put in place. The GWSC is headed by the elected **Gaon Panchayat President**. All other elected Anchalik Panchayat members, Gaon Panchayat members, Secretary of GP are members of the committee. The Technical Officer of PHED acts as Member Secretary of this Committee.

In the village level, a Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) have been put in place headed by elected **Ward Member** of the respective village. The Secretary and other member of the committee shall be elected by the community. Atleast **50%** members of this committee shall be woman.

(vi) Honorarium Structure at District, Block and Village levels

To support the District, Block and Village level functionaries, District Resource Group (DRG) and Block Resource Group (BRG) with people drawn from local NGOs, retired and in-service College/School teachers, retired and in-service government servants, social and political activist, and members of women organizations have been formed in the Districts.

- a) Honorarium & Travel Expenses of **DRG members** for Orientation/training of Block Resource Group or Swachhata Doot fixed at **Rs 500.00 (five hundred) per day/per member**.
- b) Fixed Travel Allowance & Daily Allowance for **DRG members** for Awareness meetings / Community Meetings/ Street Play/ IPC activities and other IEC and BCC activities in various Blocks within District fixed at **Rs.300.00(three hundred) per day/per member**.
- c) Fixed Travel Allowance & Daily Allowance for **BRG members** for Awareness

meetings / Community Meetings/ Street Play/ IPC activities and other IEC and BCC activities in various Blocks within District fixed at **Rs.200.00(two hundred) per day /per member.**

d) Incentive patterns for Swachhata Doots fixed as follows.

For Motivation of Beneficiary through IPC to construct Sanitary toilets @**Rs. 40.00 (Rupees forty)/beneficiary**

For monitoring sustainable use of Sanitary toilets for 3 months after construction of toilet @**Rs. 40.00 (Rupees forty)/beneficiary**

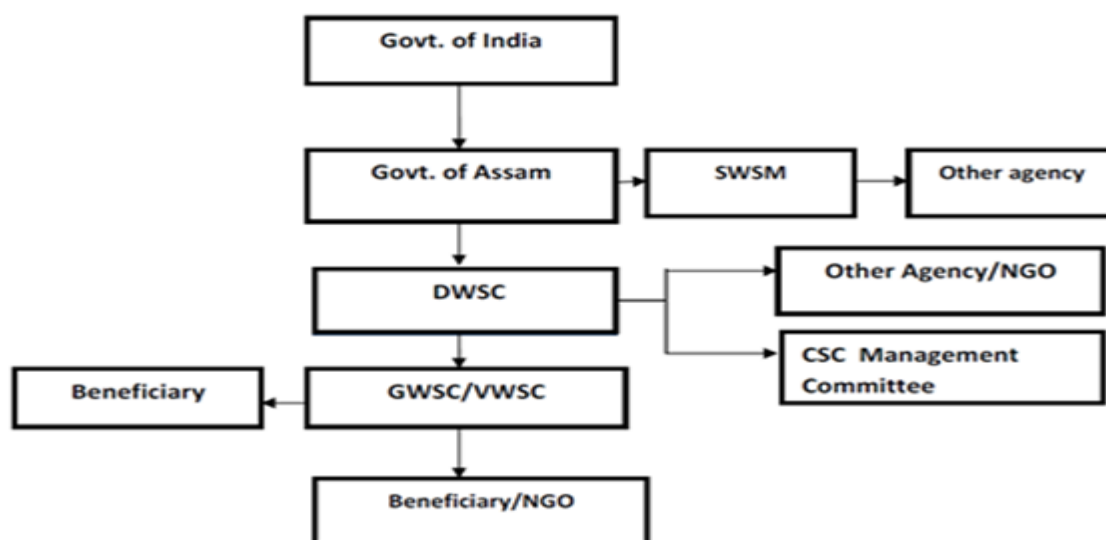
For facilitating in organizing Community Meetings at Village level (sending invitation to the households in the village/GP and ensuring attendance in the meeting,) @**Rs. 10.00 (Rupees ten)/beneficiary**

For facilitating in organizing FGDs/PRA exercises @**Rs. 10.00 (Rupees ten)/beneficiary**

For Photo uploading in IMIS @ **Rs. 50.00 (Rupees fifty)/beneficiary**

3.6 Note on the fund flow mechanism upto village level. Is there electronic Transfer of fund/DBT? What is the usual time taken to reach funds upto village level after requirement? How is issue of parked funds addressed?

As of now, the fund flow mechanism is given in the following flow chart



DWSCs place fund demand to the SWSM. Based on the available fund SWSM allocate fund against the DWSCs. Accordingly, as per the Fixation of Ceiling (FoC) issued by Finance Department , Secretary PHED releases fund to the DWSCs. Fund from State

level is transferred through treasury route. Most of the DWSCs transfers fund to the GWSCs electronically. To transfer fund, it takes 60 days to 90 days to release fund to the districts and from districts it takes 15 days to 30 days to the VWSCs.

Possibilities of fund transfer through DBT have also been explored in the state .

3.7 Provide a note on the technology (ies) commonly utilized in IHHL/SLWM in the District. What are the technologies adopted for difficult areas? How are local innovations encouraged?

Two leach pit technology is being commonly used throughout the State for IHHL construction.

3.7.1 Innovation in Technology for construction of sanitary latrines

A. Junction Kit with Change Over facility with PVC material

01. Introduction

The basic model of low cost household toilets is of twin-pit of dia 1.05 m and depth 1.20m in Assam. One pit can be used for about 3 years by a family of 5. As such, to facilitate alternate use of the pit a changeover facility is required. Previously brick junction chambers were used for this purpose. But, to make the brick junction chamber operational alternately the junction chamber has to be broken and help of a mason is required after use for 3 years. ***To make the operation easy an innovative Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) “Y” with change over facility developed by the State Water and Sanitation Mission.***

02. The person/Organization who developed the Change over facility

Under the aegis of State Water and Sanitation Mission, Assam, M/S Green View Industries, Boragaon, Guwahati, owned by Mr. Gajen Kalita produced the Change Over facility to be used as a Connector between the latrine pits and the P trap.

03. Raw material

The raw material used is ***Polyvinyl chloride*** (PVC) pipe with pressure of 6kg per sq cm.

04. Specification and cost

The changeover facility comprises of consists one inlet and two outlet made of 110mm dia PVC pipe with a 90 degree angle between the outlet pipes and 135 degree angle between the

inlet and outlet pipe. In the outlet pipes two flaps are fixed with rotating arrangement with a small knob. This rotating arrangement facilitates opening of one outlet pipe at a time keeping the other closed. Presently , the cost of the product is **Rs.186.00**

05. Operational mechanism

This is critical and essential component of the two pit toilet concept. It acts as a diversion kit for the targeted pit. It is easily switchable between the two pits with a user friendly mechanism (handle) to operate the flap to keeping only one outlet pipe open. The material is of high quality. The design of the product enables free flow to the pits without any hindrance.

06. Use of the change over facility

The changeover facility is being used in most of the Districts of the State.

07. Advantage over brick junction chamber

The major advantage in comparison to brick Y junction is that there is no diversion mechanism in the brick chamber. Ultimately it has to be broken for enabling alternate use of the pit. Whereas this junction chamber is low cost, easy to install, handle and operate. Thus, this process eliminates manual scavenging.



PVC Changeover facility



Toilet with PVC Changeover facility

B. Junction Kit with Change Over facility with Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) material

01. Introduction

The low cost household toilets are being constructed with twin-pit of dia 1.05 m and depth 1.20m in Assam. One pit can be used for about 3 years by a family of 5. As such, to facilitate alternate use of the pit a changeover facility is required. Previously brick junction chambers were used for this purpose. But, to make the brick junction chamber operational alternately the junction chamber has to be broken and help of a mason is required after use for 3 years. *To make the operation easy an innovative diversion kit with changeover facility developed in Assam.*

02. The person/Organization who developed diversion kit with the Changeover facility

Under the aegis of District Water and Sanitation Missions in Assam, Mr Manik Dutta, a resident of Lahowal, Dibrugarh, Assam, developed a diversion kit cum junction box in 2013 for using in the leach pit toilet. The kit can be used as a Connector between the latrine pits and the P trap.

03. Raw material

The raw material used is Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) Chemical formula $(C_8H_8)_x(C_4H_7)_y(C_3H_3N)_z$.

04. Specification and cost

The junction box consists of three major components as detailed in the layout. The thickness of the body is 4mm and the handle is about 10.0mm. The inside flap is 12.0mm. The dia of the body is 200.0mm and depth is 100.0mm. The outer dia (OD) of inlet and outlet pipe is 90.00mm and 100.00mm respectively. Presently, the cost of the product is **Rs.380.00**

05. Operational mechanism

This is critical and essential component of the two pit toilet concept. It acts as a diversion kit for the targeted pit. It is easily switchable between the two pits with a user friendly mechanism (handle) to operate the flap to keep only one outlet pipe open. The material is of

high quality. The design of the product enables free flow to the pits without any hindrance.

06. Use of the kit

The junction box is being used in most of the Districts of the State (Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara , BTAD, NC Hills)

07. Advantage over brick junction chamber

The major advantage in comparison to brick Y junction is that there is no diversion mechanism in the brick chamber. Ultimately it has to be broken for enabling alternate use of the pit. Whereas this junction chamber is low cost, easy to install, handle and operate.



C. Super Structure and Sub Structure for low cost Household Toilets

01. Introduction

The low cost household toilets are being constructed with twin-pit of dia 1.05 m and depth 1.20m in Assam, mostly using brick. In the State, requirement of brick to construct household toilet is around **157,50,00,000** nos. As such, ***to accelerate the activities of Swachh Bharat Mission, the components required for household latrines developed using Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP).*** The material strength is adequate and installation of latrine is quicker than the latrine constructed using brick, cement and sand etc. with changeover facility developed in Assam.

02. The person/Organization who developed diversion kit with the Changeover

facility

One local entrepreneur, Mr Manik Dutta, a resident of Lahowal , Disbugarh, Assam , in April' 2013, developed a prototype of FRP material super structure and sub structure.

03. Raw material

The raw material used is Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP) (also known as Fibre Reinforced Polymer).

04. Specification and cost

The super structure is of 1200mm (L), 900mm (W) and 2250mm (H). The pit is of 800mm (D) and 1100mm (H). Presently , the cost of the complete toilet material including two pits, junction kit, connecting pipes, pan& trap including CGI sheet roofing is Rs.11000.00

05. Installation

The installation of the toilet is very easy. No mason is required. Any skilled labour can install the toilet.

06. Advantage over brick structure

Major advantage is the toilet components can be easily transported by a hand cart even in remote hilly areas, where bricks are not available. Assembling and then installation is very quick. Most importantly the material is durable.

07. Use of the material

The superstructure, pit cover, and pit developed with FRP material have been used in Tea Garden areas in Dibrugarh District (Dikom, Tamulbari and Khanikar Tea Estates).



Sub Structure with FRP material



Super Structure with FRP material

3.9 Provide note on the process of Evaluation/RALU/Documentation of success stories.

Evaluation:

The State has devised a plan for third party evaluation of the programme. The evaluation will be done in four areas; *such as efficiency in Project Management, impact on health, outcome of project delivery, involvement of community*. The evaluation will be carried out immediately after the State Assemble Election.

Success Stories: Cleanest Village in Assam

Rangsapara , a remote village in Goalpara District of the State; located at 16 km from the District headquarter. The village is inhabited by Garo community. The village is bestowed by spectacular scenic beauty as it is covered by hillocks, paddy field, rubber plantations and thick and luscious forest. There are about **88 household** with a population of about **478**. Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants of the locality. There are 2 schools.

Traditionally cleanliness and hygiene practices are part and parcel of the Garo community and the Church also plays a essential role in it. The Comm The community led movement for "*Clean Rangsapa*" started way back in later part of the year 200. unity takes utmost care in maintaining cleanliness in an around the surrounding of their household.

The community led movement for "*Clean Rangsapa*" started way back in later part of the year 2000. The community formed a management committee (Rangsapara Management Committee) in that year for successful implementation and monitoring of various developmental schemes in the village. The management committee holds Village

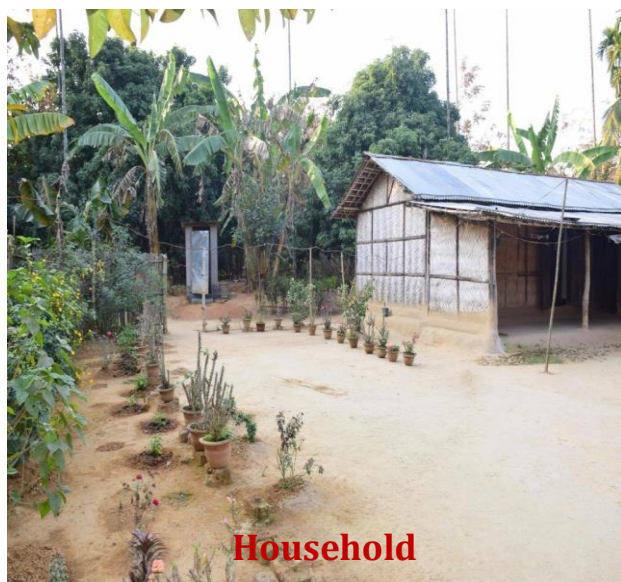
Level Meeting monthly to discuss the issues regarding implementation of various schemes in the village. At the initial stage, four main resolutions were passed. Of them, the foremost was ***“No one would defecate in Open”*** and in case anyone found defecating in open, ***a penalty of Rs.5001.00*** would be imposed on him/her. Moreover the practice of consuming of Alcohol/tobacco is also prohibited, and every household would compulsorily maintain cleanliness in an around the surrounding of their household, church and library. ***The Local community used to clean public places like Church, Schools once per month*** which later on is done weekly after motivation through IEC activities conducted under SBM (G) from the year 2014-15. Such initiatives by the committee did the necessary trigger for Rangsapara in becoming the ***cleanest village in Assam*** in 2016-17.

Though the community did not defecate in open, but still lacked sanitary latrine as most of them used katcha latrine at the initial stage. The community took the initiative in conversion of the same to sanitary one provided to each household in phase manner by PHE Department, Goalpara under SBM (G) till saturation was achieved. Apart from that, various Behavioral Changing tactics, Capacity Building measures and IEC activities were also implemented to trigger the demand for sanitary latrine and to motivate them in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene practices.

The villge has been recognized not only as ODF Village , but also awarded as the “Cleanest Village of the State in 2016-17”



**Chief Secretary, Assam interacting with the Community
On 10th February 2017**



Cleanest Village of Assam in 2016-17

Chapter 4

Annual Implementation Plan 2017-18

4.1 Provide an overall note on the Strategy (Vision) of the State to achieve goal of ODF State on /before 2nd Oct 2019 with focus on plan for 2017-18. Districts expected to become ODF in 2017-18, 2018-19 and timeline by which the State as a whole will become ODF.

Strategy for making a GP/VCDC/MAC/Village /Habitation Open Defecation Free

The State has developed a strategy for developing open defecation free (ODF) GPs which has been approved by the Government of Assam. The strategy has laid emphasis on the thematic issues as well as the challenges faced in implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission in Assam. The duration of implementation of the ODF strategy is 90 days in a phased manner. There would be four (4) phase in developing ODF GP:

- **Phase-I : Planning Phase (10 Days)**
- **Phase-II : Community Mobilization & Training (20 Days)**
- **Phase-III : Implementation (50 Days)**
- **Phase-IV: Monitoring & Evaluation (10 Days)**

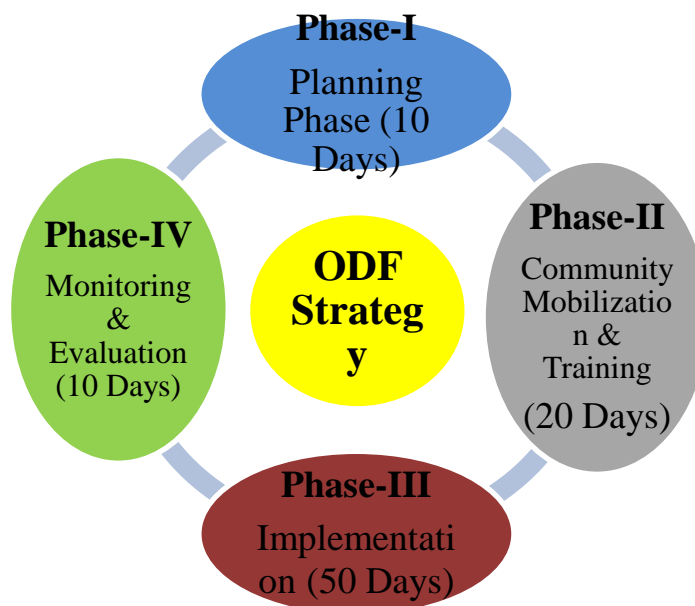
The details of activities to be undertaken in four (4) different phases are as follows:

Phase-I: Planning Phase (10 Days)

- Identifying the beneficiaries without toilet based on field verification
- Identifying the NGOs/CBOs/SHGs
- Community Mobilization & facilitating construction of IHHL
- Preparation of the village level plan

Phase-II: Community Mobilization & Training (20 Days)

- Orientation of PRI functionaries, Gaon Bura, ASHA, AWW, Swachhata Doot
- Postering & Bannering, Signature campaign
- Putting Village wise message board depicting name of facilitator (NGO/CBO/SHG etc) and contact no of key functionary of the facilitator, and name and contact no of the PHED functionary
- Triggering /PRA exercise/Community meeting/Home visit for IPC
- Training of Masons
- Putting Village wise message board writing the community decision to achieve Open Defecation Free GP/Village (In the villages appeal may be given by ward member and GP President and in GP office by GP President)



Phase-III : Implementation (50 Days)

- Putting Village wise message board depicting model of IHHL and cost of the latrine.
- Orientation of facilitator agency (NGO/CBO/SHG etc)
- Procurement of Materials
- Actual construction
- Supervision
- Certification

Phase-IV: Monitoring & Evaluation (10 Days)

Comparison of Pre and Post ODF Status:

- Household with Toilet
- Household using Toilet
- Hand Washing Practices
- Household Cleanliness
- Village cleanliness

To achieve the goal of ODF Assam, a **capacity building plan** has been chalked out. The plan envisions imparting training at three (3) levels:

- Leadership level (Deputy Commissioners, Elected MLA, MP, Engineers etc)

- Facilitators levels (Nodal Officers, DWSM Consultants , DRG members, CHSC member etc),
- Implementer levels (Functionaries at Block, GP level, BRG members ,NGOs, SHGs, ASHA, AWW, Swachhata Doots etc)

Although, the State has set the target to cover all households without toilets as per BLS 2012-12 within 2017-18, considering the challenges of defunct toilets and newly grown households, a year wise detailed plan has been chalked out by the State for developing ODF GPs. The feasibility of implementation of the plan has been taken into account. The table below can give a glimpse of the number of GPs to be covered in the upcoming financial year:

Year	Number of GPs to be covered/to be covered (tentative)
2017-18	762
2018-19	770
2019-20	900
Total	2432

4.2 Project objective for the year 2017-18

(a) Sanitation Coverage

TABLE - 8

	Sanitation Coverage as on 31.01.2017	Expected Sanitation Coverage as on 31.03.2017	Expected Sanitation Coverage as on 31.03.2018
Rural Sanitation Coverage	64.27%	69.38%	100%*

* Expected Coverage shown is against the BLS data.

(c) Open Defecation Free Status

TABLE - 9

Total	ODF as 31.01.2017	Expected ODF as on 31.03.2017	Target for 2017-18	Objective for Quarter-I (Apr-Jun 2017)	Objective for Quarter-II (Jul-Sep 2017)	Objective for Quarter-III (Oct-Dec 2017)	Objective for Quarter-IV (Jan-Mar 2018)

Villages	26315	505	550	1000	100	200	350	350
Gram Panchayats	2692	31	35	100	10	20	35	35
Blocks	219	1	1	5	0	1	2	2
Districts	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(c) Summary of Physical Objectives for the year 2017-18

TABLE - 10
(District wise Project Objectives enclosed in Annexure IV)

Components	Households without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	Toilets constructed from date of Baseline Survey to upto 31.01.2017	Anticipated Toilets constructed from date of Baseline Survey to upto 31.03.2017	Expected Households without toilets as on 01.04.2017	Objective for the year 2017-18	Objective for Quarter-I (Apr-Jun 2017)	Objective for Quarter-II (Jul-Sep 2017)	Objective for Quarter-III (Oct-Dec 2017)	Objective for Quarter-IV (Jan-Mar 2018)
IHHL - APLs	2746557	985182	1063199	1683358*	1683358**	170000	340000	550000	623358
IHHL - BPLs	615536	349487	561176	54360	54360	10000	15000	15000	14360
IHHL - Total	3362093	1334669	1624375	1737718	1737718	180000	355000	565000	637718

* 292146 nos of families are in APL others categories

** Objective shown is for both unidentified and identified APLs. This includes 278664 nos unidentified families

(d) Community Sanitary Complexes**TABLE - 11**

Community Sanitary Complex (Actual requirement)	Total No. of GPs	Objective for the year 2017-18	Objective for Quarter-I (Apr-Jun 2017)	Objective for Quarter-II (Jul-Sep 2017)	Objective for Quarter-III (Oct-Dec 2017)	Objective for Quarter-IV (Jan-Mar 2018)
908	2692	191*	20	30	70	71

*CSCs shall be constructed based on demand of the community.

(f) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects for 2017-18

(District wise Project Objectives enclosed in Annexure V)

TABLE - 12**(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Components	Total no. of GPs	No. of GPs in which SLWM already undertaken up to 31.01.2017	Objectives for the year 2017-18	
			Number	Amount
No. of projects on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (No. of GPs)	2692	3	93	1860.00

Details of SLWM Plan

(f) Expected expenditure on SC/ST for the year 2017-18**TABLE - 13**

Components	Expenditure during 2016-17 (upto 31.01.2017)		Anticipated Expenditure during 2016-17 (upto 31.03.2017)		Expected Expenditure for the year 2017-18	
	Amount (In Lakh)	%	Amount (In Lakh)	%	Amount (In Lakh)	%
SC Sub Plan Expenditure	574.85	1%	1035.05	1%	12120.00	6.00%
ST Sub Plan Expenditure	6323.37	11%	11385.63	11%	24240.00	12.00%

(g) IEC/IPC activities proposed for the year 2017-18**TABLE - 14**

Total No. of GPs	No. of GPs in which awareness activities proposed in 2017-18	No. of GPs in which triggering exercise proposed in 2017-18
2692	1788	1788

1.3 Proposed institutional structure**(a) Is there any change/enhancement/strengthening proposed in the institutional structure? If yes, please provide details. Is it proposed to link work to achievement of outcomes?**

Yes, institutional strengthening has been approved by Govt. of Assam. In the approved proposal, SWSM will be strengthened with additional man power as follows:

State Sanitation Cell –

1. State Capacity Building and Social Development Specialist – 1 no.
2. State Media and Documentation Specialist – 1 No.
3. State SLWM Specialist – 1 No.
4. State M&E and MIS Specialist -1 No.
5. Accounts Assistant – 1 No.
6. Office Assistant and Data Entry Operator – 3 Nos.

DWSM will be strengthened with additional man power as follows:

District Sanitation Cell –

1. Financial & Accounts Coordinator – 1 No.
2. SLWM Coordinator – 1 No.
3. Technical Coordinator – 1 No.

(b) What improvements are planned for streamlining fund flow mechanism? Is electronic transfer being affected?

All DWSC Accounts are being registered in Public Financial Management System. As of now, all transactions from DWSCs will be carried out through NEFT/RTGS.

Govt is considering implementation of DBT

(c) What improvements are planned for providing innovative technologies/addressing difficult areas?

- Already steps have been initiated for construction of Household Toilets with locally available materials in Hilly regions of the State Further “Chang Toilet” has been promoted in the districts where communities culturally lived in “Chang Ghar”.
- Further, it is proposed to promote Low Cost Textile Reinforced Concrete Modular Toilet developed by Ahmedabad Textile Industry’s Research Association (ATIRA).

(d) What is the plan for monitoring and evaluation/RALU work/documentation?

Monitoring:

- The programme is being regularly reviewed by Hon’ble CM, Hon’ble Minister, PHE Department and Chief Secretary, Assam at State level.
- In district level, Deputy Collectors regularly reviews and monitors the programme. Officers from District Administration as well as Blocks have also been entrusted with regular monitoring of the programme.

Evaluation:

- The State has devised a plan for third party evaluation of the programme. The evaluation will be done in four areas; such as efficiency in Project Management, impact on health, outcome of project delivery, involvement of community. The evaluation will be carried out immediately after the State Assemble Election.

4.4 Synopsis of Physical and Financial Proposal for the year 2017-18

TABLE - 15

(Amount in Lakhs)

Components	2017-18				
	Unit	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)			Total
		Centre Share	State Share	Beneficiary Share	
IEC including Capacity building and start-up activities (5%)		8500.28	944.48	0.00	9444.76
IHHL (BPLs)	54360	5870.88	652.32	0.00	6523.20
IHHL-APLs-SC	101000	10908.00	1212.00	0.00	12120.00
IHHL-APLs-ST	202000	21816.00	2424.00	0.00	24240.00
IHHL-APLs-Small and marginal farmers	471340	50904.72	5656.08	0.00	56560.80
IHHL-APLs-Landless labourers with homestead	448537	48442.00	5382.44	0.00	53824.44
IHHL-APLs-Physically handicapped	16833	1817.96	202.00	0.00	2019.96
IHHL-APLs-Women headed households	151502	16362.22	1818.02	0.00	18180.24
IHHL-APLs-Others	292146	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sanitary Complexes	191	309.42	34.38	38.20	382.00
Revolving fund upto 5%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solid and Liquid Waste Management	93	1674.00	186.00	0.00	1860.00
Administrative Charges (2%)		3400.11	377.79	0.00	3777.90
Total		170005.59	18889.51	38.20	188933.30

(Er S. Baruah)
Chief Engineer(PHE),
Sanitation ,Assam

(Dr. Siddharth Singh, IAS)
Mission Director ,SBM (G)&
Secretary
PHE Department, Assam

ANNEXURE-I							
Physical Progress during the year 2016-17							
District wise status							
Sl no	District Name	IHHL			CSC		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	BAGSHA	28825	30487	106%	8	8	100%
2	BARPETA	46074	20126	44%	10	6	60%
3	BONGAIGAON	21446	19478	91%	5	1	20%
4	CACHAR	33720	24979	74%	8	1	13%
5	CHIRANG	14869	19598	132%	6	2	33%
6	DARRANG	28181	12945	46%	10	3	30%
7	DHEMAJI	17378	13762	79%	5	0	0%
8	DHUBRI	40953	31939	78%	10	0	0%
9	DIBRUGARH	55503	35932	65%	10	10	100%
10	GOALPARA	22238	26381	119%	10	1	10%
11	GOLAGHAT	22382	8500	38%	8	0	0%
12	HAILAKANDI	12168	18595	153%	6	0	0%
13	JORHAT	27918	13310	48%	8	10	125%
14	KAMRUP	41856	36223	87%	10	0	0%
15	KAMRUP-(M)	20124	14043	70%	5	0	0%
16	K. ANGLONG	16047	7249	45%	4	0	0%
17	KARIMGANJ	27625	19447	70%	4	0	0%
18	KOKRAJHAR	22124	22178	100%	10	5	50%
19	LAKHIMPUR	20742	17388	84%	5	0	0%
20	MARIGAON	21146	13715	65%	6	0	0%
21	NAGAON	72550	25443	35%	8	0	0%
22	NALBARI	37283	21381	57%	6	0	0%
23	N. C. HILLS	5203	4214	81%	4	0	0%
24	SIBSAGAR	81768	46200	57%	6	1	17%
25	SONITPUR	48374	26236	54%	8	1	13%
26	TINSUKIA	36673	11114	30%	6	0	0%
27	UDALGURI	26830	19431	72%	6	0	0%
Total		850000	560294	66%	192	49	26%

ANNEXURE-II				
Details of SLWM Projects in 2016-17				
Sl. No.	District Name	Total no. of GPs	No. of GPs in which SLWM already undertaken up to January 2017	Details
1	BAGSHA	101	0	
2	BARPETA	229	0	
3	BONGAIGAON	65	0	
4	CACHAR	163	0	
5	CHIRANG	67	0	
6	DARRANG	75	0	
7	DHEMAJI	65	0	
8	DHUBRI	168	0	
9	DIBRUGARH	93	0	
10	GOALPARA	81	0	
11	GOLAGHAT	24	0	
12	HAILAKANDI	62	0	
13	JORHAT	110	1	Titabor
14	KAMRUP	22	0	
15	KAMRUP-(M)	139	1	Chandrapur
16	K. ANGLONG	26	0	
17	KARIMGANJ	96	0	
18	KOKRAJHAR	132	0	
19	LAKHIMPUR	81	0	
20	MARIGAON	88	0	
21	NAGAON	236	1	Jakhalabandha
22	NALBARI	65	0	
23	N. C. HILLS	28	0	
24	SIBSAGAR	118	0	
25	SONITPUR	158	0	
26	TINSUKIA	86	0	
27	UDALGURI	114	0	
	Total	2692	3	

ANNEXURE-III A								
(District wise status of State Share released & utilized in 2016-17)								
		Open ing Balanc e as on 1.04. 2016	Funds released during the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.20 17)	Interest earned during the year (if any)	Total available funds during the year	Expenditu re during the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.201 7)	Unsp ent Balanc e as on 31.01 .2017	Anticipa ted expendi ture during the year 2016-17 upto 31.03.2 017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	BAGSHA	0.00	390.61	0.00	390.61	390.61	0.00	390.61
2	BARPETA	0.00	311.50	0.00	311.50	311.50	0.00	311.50
3	BONGAIGAON	0.00	131.83	0.00	131.83	131.83	0.00	131.83
4	CACHAR	0.00	325.88	0.00	325.88	325.88	0.00	325.88
5	CHIRANG	0.00	156.30	0.00	156.30	156.30	0.00	156.30
6	DARRANG	0.00	236.97	0.00	236.97	236.97	0.00	236.97
7	DHEMAJI	0.00	211.57	0.00	211.57	211.57	0.00	211.57
8	DHUBRI	0.00	453.05	0.00	453.05	453.05	0.00	453.05
9	DIBRUGARH	0.00	226.33	0.00	226.33	226.33	0.00	226.33
10	GOALPARA	0.00	210.24	0.00	210.24	210.24	0.00	210.24
11	GOLAGHAT	0.00	143.51	0.00	143.51	143.51	0.00	143.51
12	HAILAKANDI	0.00	127.80	0.00	127.80	127.80	0.00	127.80
13	JORHAT	0.00	209.90	0.00	209.90	209.90	0.00	209.90
14	KAMRUP	0.00	440.92	0.00	440.92	440.92	0.00	440.92
15	KAMRUP-M	0.00	105.83	0.00	105.83	105.83	0.00	105.83
16	K-ANGLONG	0.00	158.77	0.00	158.77	158.77	0.00	158.77
17	KARIMGANJ	0.00	117.75	0.00	117.75	117.75	0.00	117.75
18	KOKRAJHAR	0.00	316.07	0.00	316.07	316.07	0.00	316.07
19	LAKHIMPUR	0.00	172.46	0.00	172.46	172.46	0.00	172.46
20	MARIGAON	0.00	188.28	0.00	188.28	188.28	0.00	188.28
21	NAGAON	0.00	313.14	0.00	313.14	313.14	0.00	313.14
22	NALBARI	0.00	244.41	0.00	244.41	244.41	0.00	244.41
23	NC HILLS	0.00	72.05	0.00	72.05	72.05	0.00	72.05
24	SIBSAGAR	0.00	275.89	0.00	275.89	275.89	0.00	275.89
25	SONITPUR	0.00	367.87	0.00	367.87	367.87	0.00	367.87
26	TINSUKIA	0.00	155.44	0.00	155.44	155.44	0.00	155.44
27	UDALGURI	0.00	222.34	0.00	222.34	222.34	0.00	222.34
28	SWSM	0.00	44.32	0.00	44.32	44.32	0.00	44.32
Total :-		0.00	6331.00	0.00	6331.00	6331.00	0.00	6331.00

ANNEXURE-IIIB
(District wise status of Central Share released & utilized in 2016-17)

Sl	District	Opening Balance as on 1.04.2016	Funds released during the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	Interest earned during the year (if any)	Total available funds during the year	Expenditure during the year 2016-17 (Upto 31.01.2017)	Unspent Balance as on 31.01.2017	Anticipated expenditure during the year 2016-17 upto 31.03.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	BAGSHA	54.5	2820.00	0.000	2874.50	1889.646	984.85	3161.48
2	BARPETA	581.14	2671.52	2.610	3255.27	3044.37	210.90	5048.76
3	BONGAIGAON	41.26	1866.03	2.863	1910.15	2428.056	-517.90	2350.61
4	CACHAR	338.2	2095.72	4.417	2438.34	3020.083	-581.75	3696.14
5	CHIRANG	222.52	1953.73	1.010	2177.26	2202.226	-24.97	1633.88
6	DARRANG	80.7	2195.00	0.000	2275.70	1253.27	1022.43	3094.42
7	DHEMAJI	60.02	795.00	0.000	855.02	262.135	592.89	1906.28
8	DHUBRI	1446.89	3500.00	0.000	4946.89	3303.45	1643.44	4489.43
9	DIBRUGARH	0	3400.14		3400.14	3599.84	-199.70	6078.64
10	GOALPARA	574.77	2253.07	2.790	2830.63	4183.12	-1352.49	2445.30
11	GOLAGHAT	211.73	595.79	1.610	809.13	747.016	62.11	2457.76
12	HAILAKANDI	261.09	1285.00	0.000	1546.09	1160.418	385.67	1338.87
13	JORHAT	24.1	1588.16	0.000	1612.26	1281.461	330.80	3062.42
14	KAMRUP	87.52	3355.00	1.790	3444.31	4951.5	-1507.19	4588.06
15	KAMRUP-M	-111.93	1758.74	0.070	1646.88	1858.93	-212.05	2206.21
16	KANGLONG	147.66	407.24	0.000	554.90	646.75	-91.85	1759.27
17	KARIMGANJ	42.06	1793.99	1.018	1837.07	1234.929	602.14	3023.86
18	KOKRAJHAR	-15.02	2456.26	0.000	2441.24	1335.96	1105.28	2432.85
19	LAKHIMPUR	111.77	1213.14	1.160	1326.07	1859.64	-533.57	2273.71
20	MARIGAON	77.26	1353.16	0.000	1430.42	413.913	1016.51	2319.48
21	NAGAON	416.72	2022.49	0.000	2439.21	1549.543	889.67	7937.30
22	NALBARI	835.11	2205.02	0.000	3040.13	2498.8	541.33	4082.02
23	NC HILLS	260.68	250.00	0.000	510.68	138.08	372.60	574.85
24	SIBSAGAR	324.3	2881.41	0.000	3205.71	2217.02	988.69	8940.85
25	SONITPUR	71.47	2545.52	0.000	2616.99	1741.47	875.52	5296.70
26	TINSUKIA	299.51	885.65	1.990	1187.15	1278.66	-91.51	4015.40
27	UDALGURI	18.6	1806.50	0.000	1825.10	1053.887	771.21	2940.31
28	SWSM	28659.56	27953.28	0	706.28		706.28	
	Interest	121.668	0.00	0	121.67		121.67	
	Less Transferred SS	2643.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total :-	32600.82	24000.00	21.328	59265.19	51154.17	7283.0649	93154.84

ANNEXURE-IV

(District wise Project Objectives for the year 2017-18)

SL .No.	District Name	Househo lds without toilets as per Baseline Survey 2012-13	Toilets constructe d from date of Baseline Survey to upto 31.01.201 7	Anticipated Toilets constructed from date of Baseline Survey to upto 31.03.2017	Expected Households without toilets as on 01.04.2017	Objective for 2017- 18	
						Identified	unidentified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	BAGSHA	133771	61288	59626	74145	60856	13289
2	BARPETA	225067	50713	76661	148406	143617	4789
3	BONGAIGAON	95030	49451	51419	43611	33697	9914
4	CACHAR	177533	91542	100283	77250	39947	37303
5	CHIRANG	74629	50319	45590	29039	26837	2202
6	DARRANG	127546	53270	68506	59040	56805	2235
7	DHEMAJI	77343	27076	30692	46651	41774	4877
8	DHUBRI	225938	94219	103233	122705	97960	24745
9	DIBRUGARH	90838	71267	90838	0	0	1580
10	GOALPARA	114814	61746	57603	57211	53020	4191
11	GOLAGHAT	94666	21505	35387	59279	57591	1688
12	HAILAKANDI	84851	43988	37561	47290	47111	179
13	JORHAT	109845	33706	48314	61531	52209	9322
14	KAMRUP	169019	64900	70533	98486	72165	26321
15	KAMRUP-M	26287	20206	26287	0	0	1852
16	K-ANGLONG	121200	27038	35836	85364	64811	20553
17	KARIMGANJ	122031	43574	51752	70279	69421	858
18	KOKRAJHAR	111539	55135	55081	56458	54538	1920
19	LAKHIMPUR	116899	37083	40437	76462	58638	17824
20	MARIGAON	98492	50165	57596	40896	28114	12782
21	NAGAON	278177	48748	95855	182322	131386	50936
22	NALBARI	78697	62795	78697	0	0	9117
23	NC HILLS	27680	11196	12185	15495	15240	255
24	SIBSAGAR	107053	71485	107053	0	0	767
25	SONITPUR	218473	60215	82353	136120	128324	7796
26	TINSUKIA	133997	35390	60949	73048	51240	21808
27	UDALGURI	120842	36647	44046	76796	73753	3043
Total		3362257	1334667	1624373	1737884	1459054	292146

ANNEXURE-V				
District wise SLWM Projects for the year 2017-18				
Sl. No.	District Name	Total no. of GPs	No. of GPs in which SLWM already undertaken up to March 2016	Objectives for the year 2016-17 Number of GPs
1	BAGSHA	101	0	1
2	BARPETA	229	0	1
3	BONGAIGAON	65	0	1
4	CACHAR	163	0	1
5	CHIRANG	67	0	1
6	DARRANG	75	0	1
7	DHEMAJI	65	0	1
8	DHUBRI	168	0	1
9	DIBRUGARH	93	0	20
10	GOALPARA	81	0	1
11	GOLAGHAT	24	0	1
12	HAILAKANDI	62	0	1
13	JORHAT	110	1	1
14	KAMRUP	22	0	1
15	KAMRUP-(M)	139	1	10
16	K. ANGLONG	26	0	1
17	KARIMGANJ	96	0	1
18	KOKRAJHAR	132	0	1
19	LAKHIMPUR	81	0	1
20	MARIGAON	88	0	1
21	NAGAON	236	1	1
22	NALBARI	65	0	20
23	N. C. HILLS	28	0	1
24	SIBSAGAR	118	0	20
25	SONITPUR	158	0	1
26	TINSUKIA	86	0	1
27	UDALGURI	114	0	1
Total		2692	3	93

GLIMPS OF ACTIVITIES IN 2016-17

Photographs of activities of 2016-17
shall be put here