

Scaling up SSHE in India

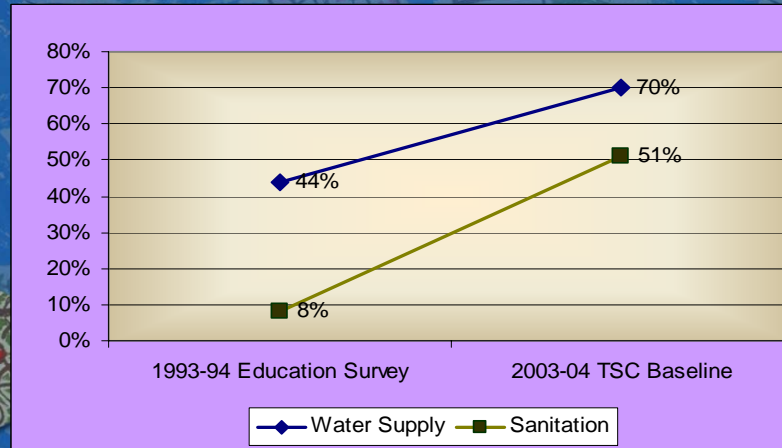
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Education
for Schools, Round Table Conference
Oxford, United Kingdom

Country Scenario



- The second largest country in the world – 1.02 billion people
- 28 States and 7 Union Territories
- Rural drinking water coverage – 99.69 (31% in 1980)
- Rural sanitation coverage – 30% (1% in 1980)
- 1993 - 630,000 primary schools,
- Presently – 1.12 million primary schools

Watsan Coverage in Schools (1993-2003)



Reforms in Wat-San

- Focus on sanitation – launching of a nationwide programme CRSP in 1986
- CRSP could not accelerate coverage as expected
 - Lack of community participation, Inadequate emphasis on IEC, heavy reliance on subsidy, promotion of a single model, SSHE not a component
- CRSP restructured in 1999 – reforms oriented Total Sanitation Campaign launched with SSHE
- Reforms oriented programmes of the Education Ministry also addressed wat-san issues



TSC – Strategies & Principles

- Demand driven, decentralised approach
- Community participation and capacity development
- Emphasis on attitudes and behavioral change through IEC to stimulate demand
- Shift from high to low subsidy, with a range of technological options
- Promotion of School Sanitation & Hygiene education
- Process project with budget divided into – preparatory activities (5%), IEC(15%), Delivery infrastructure(5%), SSHE(10%), Hardware activities(60%)



TSC – SSHE Provision

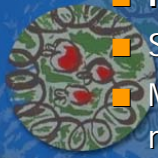
- More than 10% of project cost earmarked
- Toilets in all types of government schools i.e. primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary
- Separate toilet units for boys and girls
- Central Government, State Government and Parents/GP to share the cost in the ratio of 60:30:10
- Centre share restricted to Rs. 12,000 (US\$ 280) per toilet complex for average unit cost of Rs. 20,000 (US\$465)
- SSHE fund routing through SMC under the supervision of GP





SSHE – Key Strategies

- Development of **Action Plans with baselines**
- **Inter-sectoral coordination** with concerned depts.
- Institution building such as SMC, School Watsan/Health Committee, PTA and GP
- Construction of hard ware facilities
- **Training and capacity building**, esp. of teachers
- **Hygiene education activities**
- School health check up and regular de worming
- Monitoring and evaluation – focus on school based monitoring



Early Child Development

- Extensive reach - 700,000 care centers, 18 million children (6 months to 5 years) reached every day
- Supplementary nutrition, pre-school, Immunization, Vitamin A supplements, nutrition education & growth monitoring
- Huge potential for hygiene behaviour and basic sanitation learning
- Focus on baby friendly designs
- Center share restricted to Rs. 5,000 (US\$ 117)
- Anganwadi worker trained as motivator





Partnerships

- Collaboration with IRC from year 2K for capacity enhancement / analysis / documentation / resource materials
- Technical and financial assistance from UNICEF for innovations/good practices /capacity development
- Cooperation with NGOs and CBOs
- Cooperation with Departments of Education, Women and Child Development & Health
- Shared objectives-pooling of resources



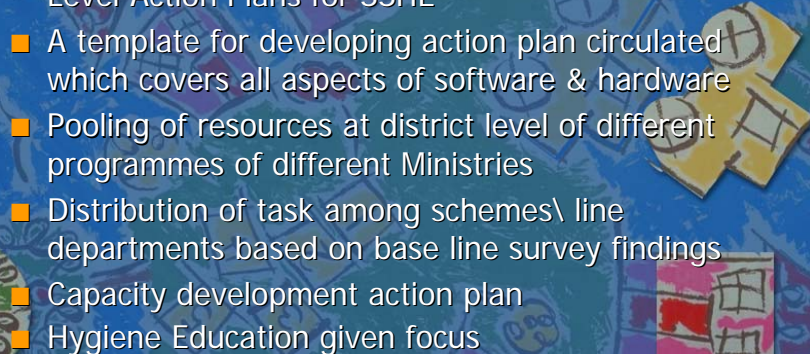
Inter-sectoral coordination

- **GOI Level**
 - Coordination Panel Chaired by Secretary DWS
 - Reps of Education, Health, Social Justice, Tribal welfare, DWCD members
- **State Level**
 - SWSM headed by Chief Secretary of the state
 - Secretaries of Education, Health, Social Justice, Tribal welfare, DWCD, PHED, RD members
- **District Level**
 - DWSM\ ZP headed by ZP Chairman\ District Collector
 - District level officers of all line departments members



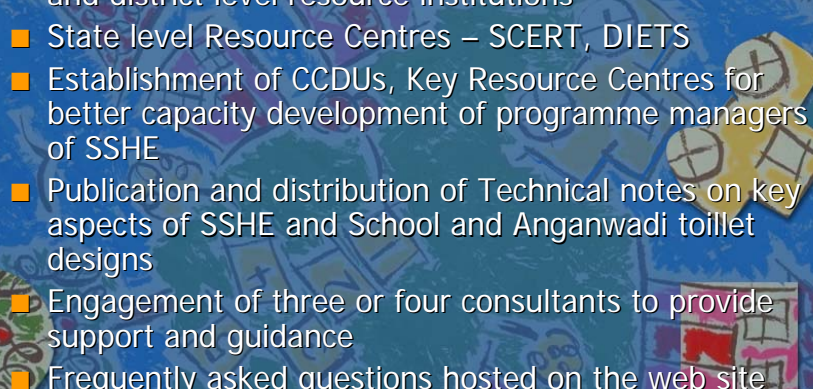


Coordination Mechanism

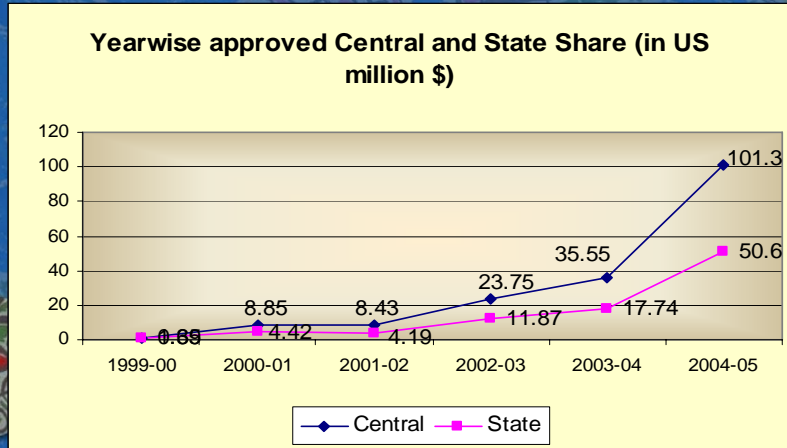
- All States & Districts asked to prepare District & State Level Action Plans for SSHE
 - A template for developing action plan circulated which covers all aspects of software & hardware
 - Pooling of resources at district level of different programmes of different Ministries
 - Distribution of task among schemes\ line departments based on base line survey findings
 - Capacity development action plan
 - Hygiene Education given focus
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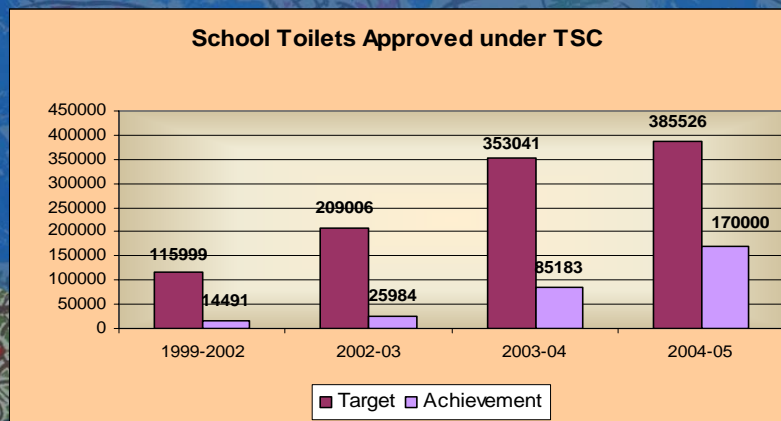
Capacity Building

- Four regional resource Centres to train State level and district level resource institutions
 - State level Resource Centres – SCERT, DIETS
 - Establishment of CCDUs, Key Resource Centres for better capacity development of programme managers of SSHE
 - Publication and distribution of Technical notes on key aspects of SSHE and School and Anganwadi toilet designs
 - Engagement of three or four consultants to provide support and guidance
 - Frequently asked questions hosted on the web site
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Increasing investment



Schools Toilets under TSC





Success Stories

- SWASTH programme in Mysore
- Alwar in Rajasthan
- Raina in West Bengal
- GIS maps for monitoring SSHE, mcm for girls and STAR system for schools in TN
- O&M by students in Gujarat & TN
- Haryana, TN, Sikkim attaining full coverage



Scaling up SSHE

- Estimated 456,000 schools without water supply, 687,000 without toilet facilities
- Estimated funding gap to cover all schools with water & sanitation facilities by 2006-07 –
 - Drinking Water Supply – Rs. 1500 cr. (US\$ 335 million)
 - Sanitation facilities – Rs. 2100 cr. (US\$ 480 million)
 - Hygiene Education – Rs. 224 cr. (US\$ 49 million)
 - Health check up – Rs. 2352 cr. (US\$ 544 million)**Total - Rs. 6176 cr. (US\$ 1.4 billion)**
- Allocation to rural water supply & sanitation substantially enhanced, earmarked funding for SSHE
- Education Cess a possible source of funding





Issues in Scaling up

- Scaling up with quality
- Islands of best practices
- Training of Trainers
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Capacity of support institutions
- Maintenance and upgradation
- Effective monitoring



Thank You



Rakesh Behari, Joint Secretary,
Department of Drinking Water Supply,
Govt. of India





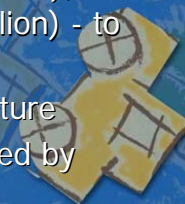
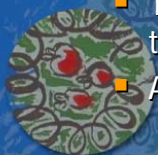
SSHE - Technology

- Drinking water, lavatory, urinal, hand washing, drainage and garbage pit facilities in schools
- Use of child and gender friendly toilet designs
- Toilet option for physically challenged
- No septic tank, only leach pit, preferably two pit system for schools
- Usually pour flush latrines, VIP latrines in water scarce areas)
- Technical note on norms and design options of school toilet made available on ddws.nic.in



TSC - Achievements

- 451 districts brought under TSC
- Total Outlay- Rs 4413 crore (US\$ 1.025 billion), Central share- Rs 2620 crore (US\$ 610 million) - to be spent in 4 years
- Rs 946.53 crore (US\$ 220 million) expenditure
- Rs 213.04 crore (US\$ 50 million) contributed by community
- Ten million household toilets and 112,000 school toilets constructed so far
- About 400 PRIs free from Open defecation



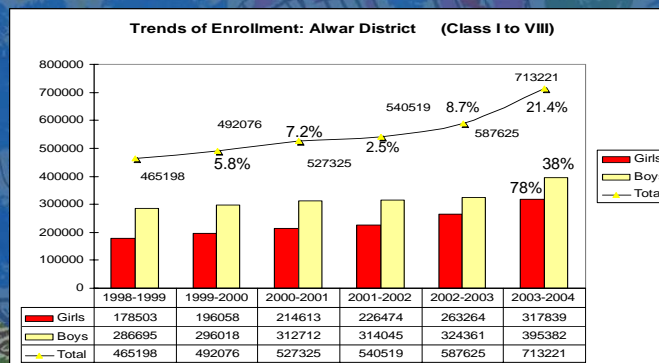


Alwar shows the way

- 1667 schools in Alwar demonstrate synergy of good classroom practices and SSHE
- Visible change improves community and parent participation
- Increase in enrolment of girls by 78 % over 5 years – Boys 38 %
- Significantly higher learning achievement in project schools
- Sufficiently large to influence systemic change

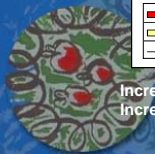


Alwar – Trends in Enrolment



Increase in girl's enrollment:- 78%
 Increase in boy's enrollment:- 38%

Source: DEO, Alwar





Impact of SSHE

Linking Hygiene Education with School Curriculum : Better Achievements of School Children

Classess	Average percentage of marks obtained by children								
	Phase I schools (Taken up in March 2000)			Phase II schools (taken up in April 2002)			Non Project schools		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
III	74.5	77	72	69.3	75.3	63..3	46.5	51	42
IV	73.5	81	66	68	87	49	55.5	62.5	48.5
V	81	86	76	68.5	73	64	44	46.5	38.5
VI	79.5	72	87	74.5	81	68	42.5	43	42
VII	84	79	89	79	76	82	578.5	49	66
VIII	92	91	93	89	85	93	70	67	73
Avarage %	80.75	81	80.5	74.7	79.55	69.9	52.7	53.7	51.7