Proposal for Reconstruction of defunct toilet in Uttarakhand State

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

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Project Template for submission of Project, by State Governments, to IDF OI

a) **Project Title**
Re-construction of Defunct Toilet in Uttarakhand

b) **Aim of the Project**

- ✓ The long term objective of sanitation and hygiene promotion strategy is to break the fecal oral chain by encouraging communities to adopt the concept of "total sanitation" encompassing use and maintenance of hygienic latrines, solid waste management, drainage, access to toilets and safe handling of food, water and child feaces. Also total sanitation can only be achieved if all members of the community actively participate and adopt sanitation principles. The strategy would thus seek to address the constraints mentioned in sections above to achieve total sanitation in line with vision 2019 of GoUK.
- ✓ Water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and dysentery are common ailments that plague residents in the rural hilly areas, especially children. The occurrence of such diseases may be attributed to the consumption of contaminated water and improper methods of sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness. To further aggravate the problem water sources are often scarce and improperly maintained.
- ✓ To make Open Defecation Free (ODF) State.

- ✓ **Adopt a total concept of sanitation, which includes solid waste management, drainage, excreta disposal, hygiene and safe handling of water and focus on highest health risk first:** There is a need to go beyond merely focussing on " latrine constructions" to a more comprehensive understanding of the linkages between health and hygiene, to gain the commensurate health benefits.
- ✓ **Focus on demand creation (for sanitation services) at community level to internalise the public externality of individual sanitation behaviour:** Triggering behaviour change at a communal level is a more likely to establish an environment to sustain improved sanitation outcomes. The need to internalise the public good dimension of private behaviour makes the involvement of the community central to the approach. The importance of education and awareness creation emerge as critical ingredients for successful sanitation outcomes.

c) **Short justification of the project**
Most of the districts are difficult and hilly terrain. State is facing the problem to reconstruct the defunct toilets because there is no funding provision of for defunct toilet at any level ie Government of India and State Government.

d) **Whether existing or new project**
New Project to meet out Open Defecation Free (ODF) goal under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

e) **Sector:-** Rural Sanitation

f) **Implementing Agency and NGOs associated**
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Government Uttarakhand is responsible for the Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Sanitation has been delivered under the management of the PMU/DPMU with implementation support from the NGOs who are contracted by the DPMU. As the Gram Panchayat (GP) has been legislated with the responsibility for sanitation in Uttarakhand, the G.P. should play a larger role in sanitation service delivery at the grassroot level. For carving out a state-wide role of the PRIs, the Zila Panchayats (ZPs) needs to be strengthened in facilitating/monitoring/regulating the programme.

g) **Target beneficiaries number and nature (e.g. women, children tribal etc)**
District wise Number and category of household is given below:-

SN	District Name	IHHL BPL + APL Defunct toilet General	IHHL BPL + APL Defunct toilet- SC	IHHL BPL+APL Defunct toilet- ST	Total
1	ALMORA	11797	3272	0	15069
2	BAGESHWAR	3853	1545	13	5411
3	CHAMOLI	5582	2427	256	8265
4	CHAMPAWAT	4700	1943	0	6643
5	DEHRADUN	1008	892	665	2565
6	HARIDWAR	8546	5869	41	14456
7	NAINITAL	3219	1632	60	4911
8	PAURI	9442	3103	66	12611
9	PITHORAGARH	8407	4920	505	13832
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	6612	992	4	7608
11	TEHRI	128	0	0	128
12	U S NAGAR	3335	1143	777	5255
13	UTTARKASHI	9857	3817	73	13747
	Total	**76486**	**31555**	**2460**	**110501**

h) Target geographic location (village, district etc)

The state of Uttarakhand is primarily a mountainous and hilly region situated in the Central Himalayan zone and extends between $77^0$34' and $81^0$02' E. longitudes and between 28043' and 31027' N. latitudes. The geographical area of the region is 53,483 sq kms of which 35394 sq km is under forests (63%). The net sown area covers 14% of the states reported area. The state comprises of 13 districts of which Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Champhawat and Udham Singh Nagar are in Kumaon division and Chamoli, Pauri, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakashi, Haridwar, Dehradun and Rudraprayag lies in Garhwal division.

There is geographical and topographic diversity in Uttarakhand 64% of the land area is hilly and the rest comes under Bhabar and Tarai region. The elevation of this region ranges between 300 to 7000 meters above sea level. The average annual rainfall for the region is around 15oo mm. The hill districts of Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions constitute an important segment of the Central Himalayas.

i) Design of project (methodology, intervention. etc)

The Government of Uttarakhand is implementing the Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project is to be a community-driven project. It is the first project of its kind in the state wherein the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and the rural communities are playing the most prominent role in its planning, implementation as well as operation & maintenance of the rural water supply and sanitation project. The funds, functions and the functionaries as per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act will be under the PRIs. The PRIs is playing a pivotal role in the implementation of the project. Based on a fixed budget amount, each GP will develop a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in consultation with the community through each User Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (UWSSC). The government, through the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), along with NGOs and other partner institutions is providing technical assistance and to carry out capacity building and IEC activities and ensure other support to the GPs/ UWSSCs and village communities.

j) Expected outcomes/benefits proposed

- ✓ **To become Open Defecation Free Status:** - State is expecting that the reconstruction of defunct toilet in the mentioned districts will achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status.
- ✓ **Health Benefits from reduction of gastro- enteritis and diarrhoea**:-The health benefits from sanitation are quantified as health benefits due to reduction in Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis.
- ✓ **Expenditure Reduce on Medication:** - By the construction and usage of toilets water borne diseases will be decrease so that the expenditure on medicine will be reducing.
- ✓ **Value of time saved in defecation:**-The project envisages covering of 100% of total defunct HHs (BPL Families/ APL families) in the project areas.

k) Project timeline (Date of commencement and completion)

After the sanction of the project within three year target will be achieved.

l) Estimated budget

The estimated budget for reconstruction of defunct toilets is given below-

SN	District Name	Total defunct IHHL	Estimated Budget @ Rs 12000/ Unit (In Lakh)
1	ALMORA	15069	1808.28
2	BAGESHWAR	5411	649.32
3	CHAMOLI	8265	991.8
4	CHAMPAWAT	6643	797.16
5	DEHRADUN	2565	307.8
6	HARIDWAR	14456	1734.72
7	NAINITAL	4911	589.32
8	PAURI	12611	1513.32
9	PITHORAGARH	13832	1659.84
10	RUDRAPRAYAG	7608	912.96
11	TEHRI	128	15.36
12	U S NAGAR	5255	630.6
13	UTTARKASHI	13747	1649.64
	Total	**110501**	**13260.12**

m) Whether the cost includes capital cost as well as maintenance cost

Under this project only capital cost includes and maintenance cost will be borne by the beneficiary.

n) **Images of proposed project (if any)**

Uttarakhand: At a Glance

Districts	:13
Development Blocks	: 95
Gram Panchayat	:7969
Total Pop. Mn.	: 10.01
Rural Pop. Mn	: 07.30
Total Area sq. km.	: 53,483
Forest Area sq. km	: 34651
	(65%)
Hilly Area sq. km	: 47,065
Plain Area sq. km	: 6418
Density per sq km	: 189