

Eastern Regional Consultation for Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan

19-20 November, Ranchi

Organized by NBJK

Proceedings of the Consultations

Thematic presentations from the groups

Water sources	
Issues	Solutions and Recommendations
<p><i>Depletion and pollution of groundwater which is a major source of drinking water.</i></p> <p><i>Depletion due to excessive dependence on groundwater, and pollution due to disconnect with the issue – no authentication or validation of pollution</i></p> <p><i>Concept of source protection missing</i></p> <p><i>Chapakals not protected.</i></p> <p><i>Need for a source protection strategy</i></p> <p><i>Absence of community systems for groundwater management and the demise of community systems and traditions</i></p> <p><u>Other issues</u></p> <p>Water requirement for livestock population is not factored in</p>	<p>Need for a source protection strategy, with special fund allocated for catchment protection, revival of traditional system, knowledge based on local hydrogeology-water budgeting. At the GP level there is a need to make source protection plan</p> <p>At the state level, all data must be made public, and available in the public domain</p> <p>Designs should be based on community traditions and local knowledge of geo-hydrology, and the data for should be publicly available</p> <p><u>Non-negotiables</u></p> <p>Source protection plan at the GP level</p> <p>Access to geo-hydrological data at the state levels</p> <p>Need for water source sustainability strategy</p>
Water supply	
Issues	Solutions and Recommendations
<p><i>No assured, reliable water supply.</i></p> <p>There is total dependence on government delivery system in Jharkhand</p> <p>In Bihar the water quality is suspect, although there are both individual and government supplies</p> <p>Aquifers are under threat because of the ways in which we manage our surface activities</p>	<p>There should multiple sources of water for flood affected areas, including rainwater harvesting, affordable filters and dug wells</p> <p>The strategy should be process oriented, with clear goals for planning, implementation and follow up (for a time period of 3 years). This strategy should look at the issues and solutions</p> <p>Allocation should be made for social mobilization, community strategy for their involvement and supply systems</p> <p>Planning, implementation and follow up</p> <p>Indicators of results should be a reduction in water borne and vector borne diseases</p>
<p><i>Equity -</i></p> <p><i>In West Bengal there is no control over the location of</i></p>	<p>Ensure equity for all in water supply schemes, including women and the marginalized</p>

<i>handpumps</i> <i>The administration of water supply lacks an equitable approach</i>	
<i>Quality</i> <i>Lack of awareness and knowledge and reliable knowledge base</i> <i>There has been a shift away from traditional systems</i> <i>Expensive and non-contextual technology being promoted, which is not effective and there is no usage pattern</i>	<p>Create a cadre of barefoot professionals to look at testing and follow up and make this data available. These professionals will require grooming, regular training and linkage with district laboratories</p> <p>Do not rely on external technologies. There is a need to revamp traditional systems, look at local systems</p> <p>Make data available in the public domain</p> <p>Need to implement local/traditional water treatment options</p> <p>There is a need to revamp supply chain for timely distribution of testing kits</p> <p>Create local entrepreneurship to make local filters and make the whole system sustainable and plug that into the local economy of the village</p> <p>Revamp water quality programme. At the GP level there is a need to increase dependence on local systems</p> <p>Need local entrepreneurs to develop local filters, etc</p>
<i>O&M</i> <i>O&M mostly done by villagers themselves, by bribing government officials, this is very well known in Bokaro, since it is faster than lodging a formal complaint.</i> <i>Decentralized maintenance system is an issue</i> <i>Unit cost is increasing, and communities are not benefitting from the reduced prices</i> <i>Tools required for fixing chapakals are expensive so they are not fixed</i>	
Sanitation	
Issues	Strategies, solutions and Recommendations
<i>Change in guidelines</i>	<p>The guidelines cannot be uniform. They should be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area and context specific • built into the state action plan based on decentralized planning • IEC planning • technology options available with costing • special provisions for SC, ST • 3 % of TSC budget for PWD (convergence with PWD funds) • post coverage support (RSM, PC, IEC, monitoring, training) • incentives for sanitation worker • space for CSO on equity principle <p>community monitoring</p>
<i>Community mobilization and participation</i>	<p>Allow up to 2 years for complete coverage and suggest community processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formation of groups, SHGs, student groups • awareness and training of community groups • streamline funding-reduce time between expenditure and release of funds <p>post construction, support needed for sustaining usage (1 year)</p>
<i>Personal hygiene and</i>	Special allocation for MHM for

<p><i>menstrual hygiene</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising, sensitization • training for hygiene practices • sanitary napkin production • safe disposal of napkins <p>Time required :6 months Costing of napkins: Rs 120 for one years supply</p> <p>There should be development of personal hygiene strategy and allocations made for the same for handwashing, water handling, food handling and MHM</p> <p><u>Non negotiables</u></p> <p>Fund released after development of state action plan. 3 per cent allocation for PWDS Special provision for SC/ST Community monitoring Timely release of funds WASH and MHM should be included in the curriculum</p> <p><u>Partnership</u></p> <p>Clear role for CSOs on equity basis Technical institutions should impart IEC training on different approaches, technology and evaluation Training on personal hygiene should include MHM</p>
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<p><u>Other issues</u></p> <p>Children can be agents of change, therefore need hygiene to be a part of higher education in schools</p> <p>Need for community mobilization process and time required for this is at least 6 months</p> <p>Planning for flood flow to be factored into strategy</p> <p>Absence of a realistic strategy for TSC, which is not a logical step by step process</p> <p>Post coverage follow up support is required to sustain behaviour change, capacity building, etc</p> <p>Sustainable supply chain design and use of RSM/PC</p> <p>Liquid waste from pollutant water source, disposal of waste into water bodies</p> <p>Design, budget for solid waste management is flawed</p> <p>Menstrual hygiene education in schools budget for MHM in TSC, including IEC, napkin production, training in disposal, etc are lacking</p> <p>Technological support should be backed by adequate and equitable financial support-not differentiated across BPL, APL as is the case now</p> <p>Lack of a high quality evaluation, national consultation required in this area</p> <p>Every year prices should be revised</p>	
Governance	
Issues	Solutions & Recommendations
<p><i>Accountability and transparency to the community is lacking</i></p>	<p>Conduct mandatory social audits and present this along with an action taken report by the government to the Gram Sabhas in every quarter on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WATSAN measures • Need based planning • budget and expenditure • EC activities including access, reach and usage • quality and accessibility for PWDs <p>The Citizen's charter should be made through a consultative process. For example the SAATHI-experience on social audits, conducted social audits in 10 villages in the Santhal Parganas. Here 200 members participated in the process, with two consultations done in Santhala and Palamu following which the citizens charter was drafted, which is to be</p>

	<p>published in Hindi, following which it will be submitted to the government). In Bihar UNICEF, WaterAid and VISWAS are involved in the policy formulation process, and a citizens' charter has been developed</p> <p>Develop a state water and sanitation policy along with citizen's charter</p> <p>There should be monthly community based monitoring and joint monitoring (by CBO,NGO and GO)</p> <p>There should be proactive disclosure of programme budgets and process, etc. under the RTI</p>
<i>WATSAN governance lacks equity and inclusion in programme planning and implementation</i>	<p>Map socially excluded communities and geographically excluded areas using GPS and other scientific tools</p> <p>Design programmes, implementation plans and budgeting should be based on an integrated basis to cover drinking</p> <p>For the excluded areas and socially marginalised groups the size of allocations or budget should to be more than general areas and groups water and sanitation in a holistic way</p> <p>There should be a provision of specific designs and budgetary allocations for the PWD</p>
<i>Lack of proper institutional support /design</i>	<p>Reporting and monitoring systems in the current WATSAN governance need to be simplified and based on certain identified indicators</p> <p>MIS needs to be initiated from the PRI to the national level in a phased manner. (E.g., District Sahabganj, block Barhet, GP Barmasia, government reported 649 HHLs as completed but at the ground level only 10-20 HHLs were found)</p> <p>The distinction between APL and BPL needs to be abolished and a universal programme implementation framework needs to be developed under TSC. (E.g., In this regard the Gram Vikas, Orissa model is recommended for implementation)</p>

<p><u>Other issues</u></p> <p>Poor participation and marginalization of PRIs and CSO/CBOs in implementing WATSAN programmes</p> <p>Cumbersome process, and lack of convergence</p> <p>Lack of independence and adequate community participation</p> <p>No recognition of community level institutions in Jharkhand in the drinking water and sanitation state documents- GS, PRIs, SHGs, TSGs, PWD</p> <p>No contribution of village level water security plan in the district plan</p> <p>No involvement of children</p> <p>Lack of accountability and transparency</p> <p>Public service delivery</p> <p>Lack of community friendly models</p> <p>Poor hardware quality which are not well maintained</p> <p>No plans for capacity building of users groups</p> <p>Project implementation plan is vague, no bottom up approach with no scope for community participation</p> <p>Guidelines treated as acts, no space for contextualizing</p> <p>Fund flow</p> <p>Poor allocation to IEC, lack of IEC strategy</p> <p>Reimbursement mode of payment faulty-payment made later</p> <p>Subsidy slabs are different for different groups (APL, BPL, etc) making it difficult to give loans in user groups and creates confusion</p> <p>Rights</p> <p>Lack of legal right to water vis a vis highest mortality</p> <p>No legal rights affects hunger, livelihood and dignity</p> <p>Information and data availability</p> <p>No reliable data available</p> <p>Faulty reporting mechanism</p> <p>Tools (formats, etc) –are complicated to derive data</p>	
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Beyond water and sanitation	
Issues	Solutions and Recommendations
<p><i>Need for prioritization and distribution for other than domestic purposes</i></p> <p><i>Specific policy for flood, mining/displaced, drought prone areas</i></p> <p><i>Lack of sufficient water and sanitation facilities in schools</i></p>	<p>Rewrite and revise the national water policy in the context of equitable and safe drinking water to communities. Also need to avoid or check privatization, unlimited extraction and unregulated use of water by the corporate sector</p> <p>Specific policy and emergency plans for the flood, mining, displaced and drought prone areas is required</p>
<p><u>Other issues</u></p> <p>Corporatization of water resources</p> <p>Lack of water testing facilities</p> <p>Recognition of traditional water rights under tenancy laws</p> <p>Space for civil society is restricted, they are not not adequately represented in Jharkhand in the district water and sanitation committees</p>	