



Strengthening capacity of rural local government of Maharashtra for water security and waste management

CWAS CENTER
FOR WATER
AND SANITATION
CRDF CEPT
UNIVERSITY

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Guides – Dhruv Bhavsar
Kasturi Joshi

Daily Excelsior. (2023, June 19). *Panchayati Raj and rural development in India.*
<https://dailyexcelsior.com/panchayati-raj-and-rural-development-in-india/>



Introduction



SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



सशक्त पंचायत सतत् विकास

GOI presents 9 themes for transforming changes and achieving the SDG's in PRI



Theme 1: Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods village

Theme 2: Healthy village

Theme 3: Child friendly village

Theme 4: Water sufficient village

Theme 5: Clean and Green village

Theme 6: Self-sufficient infrastructure in village

Theme 7: Socially secured village

Theme 8: Village with Good Governance

Theme 9: Engendered Development in village

Theme 4

Water Sufficient Village

Vision: A village with Functional House Tap Connections to all, with a targeted standard of quality water supply, good water management and adequate water availability for agriculture and all needs, water recycling and harvesting

Theme 5

Clean And Green Village

Vision: Creating a village, for the future of our children, which is lush and green with nature's bounty, using renewable energy, clean, protecting environment and climate resilient.

Over half of rural India lacks bathroom facilities



Photo: Shiv Kumar Pushpakar

63 million people living in rural India do not have access to clean water: Report

the WaterAid's report said lack of government planning, competing demands, rising population and water-draining agricultural practices are all placing increasing strain on water.



According to India's official Ground Water Resources Assessment, more than one-sixth of the country's groundwater supply is currently overused.(Samir Jana/HT File Photo)

Over 11,000 villages in Maharashtra are likely to face water scarcity

The latest assessment has found that variations in rainfall till September 2018 have led to



On October 9, the Devendra Fadnavis government decided to launch an outreach campaign in 200 talukas in view of the rising water scarcity. (Photo: Reuters)

Drought hinders efforts to make Maharashtra open defecation-free

The drought scenario in Maharashtra forces us to think what will happen to the ambitious plan of making the state 100 per cent Open Defecation-free



The same villagers that took pride in their household toilets have now taken to fields again. Credit: Vikas Choudhary/CSE

1972-73
Accelerated rural
water
supply programme

1992: 73rd
Constitutional
Amendment

1995-2010
10th-12th Finance
commission

2004: Key Resource
Centers (KRCs)

2014
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
Grameen (SBM-G)

2018
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj
Abhiyan (RGSA) Scheme

2015-2021
14th-15th Finance
commission

2020
Karmayogi
Mission
And e-Gram Swaraj

1986
Central Rural
Sanitation Programme (CRSP)

1994: District
Planning
Committees (DPCs)

1996 PESA

2011: Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat
Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)

2014 Saansad Adarsh
Gram Yojana (SAGY)

2014- 2022: National
Capacity Building
Framework(NCBF)

2019
Jal Jeevan Mission

2021 Gram Urja
Swaraj Abhiyaan

2023-
Rural SLB and Panchayat
Development Index
(PDI)

Drinking water quality in rural India: Issues and

Swachh Bharat Mission: An outstanding achievement, but challenges remain

Including people who still lack toilets, overcoming partial toilet use and retrofitting sustainably unsafe toilets are some of the massive tasks ahead

Maharashtra Villages Struggle To Get Water Under Jal Jeevan Mission

Households in rural Maharashtra complain of having to pay water charges and also spend on buying water from private operators to meet their basic needs

By Varsha Torgalkar | 17 Jan, 2025



IndiaSpend. (2023, January 26). Maharashtra villages struggle to get water under Jal Jeevan Mission. IndiaSpend. https://www.indiaspend.com/governance/maharashtra-villages-struggle-to-get-water-under-jal-jeevan-mission-938478?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Gaps persist in service delivery of Rural Local Bodies

- **Lack of HR's and overburden Human Resources at grassroot level**
 - Lack of new training tools (competitions, events, activities) for the GP's
 - Lack of real-time monitoring system/ mechanism
- **Lack of Timely Finances, cause project delay**
- Marginalization in the community, Lack of awareness in the society / behavioural pattern in the officers and community

These leads to lacks in the sustainability of the services delivery

Maharashtra Landscape

A wide-angle landscape photograph of a region in Maharashtra, India. In the foreground, a dark, reddish-brown earthen embankment or road edge runs horizontally. Three people are walking along this edge from left to right. Behind them is a calm, greyish-blue reservoir or lake. The middle ground consists of rolling green hills with sparse vegetation. In the background, a prominent, flat-topped hill (a butte) rises against a cloudy sky. Two white wind turbines are visible on the crest of this hill.

Landscape of Maharashtra

54.78% (61.56 million)

Rural Population of Maharashtra

45.2% Rate of Urbanization

34 District panchayats

352 Blocks

27910 Gram Panchayats

Infrastructure At GP's

Bhawan 88%

Computer 97%

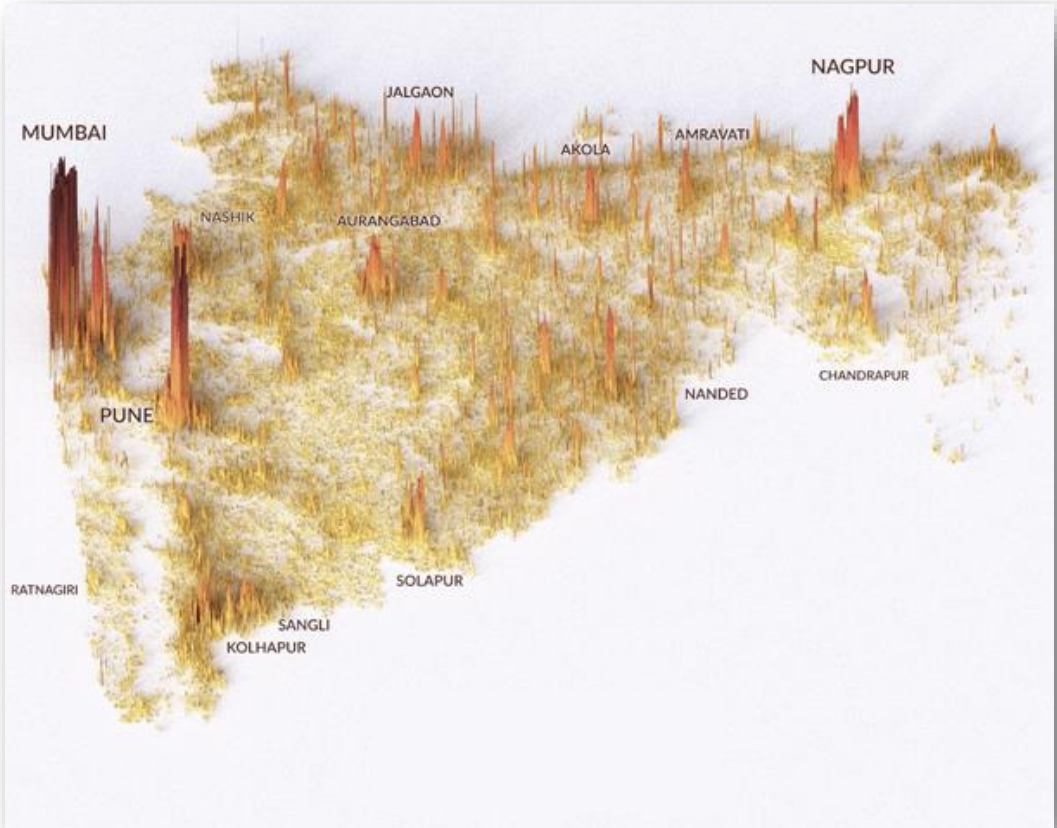
Capacity building & training

8-10lakhs each
year

GDP and ZPDP

99.19% GDP

97% ZPDP



statsofindia.in

Derived from GHSL (Global Human Settlement Layer)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. (2024).

Panchayat profiles (Part-III). Government of India.

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s316026d60ff9b54410b3435b403afd226/uploads/2024/08/202408191674855528.pdf>

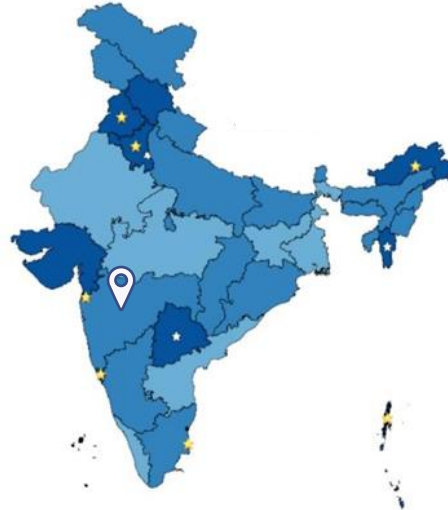
Maharashtra Performance

Maharashtra contributes highest
i.e. **13.5%** of India's **GDP**

76-100% water connection
coverage
In Maharashtra

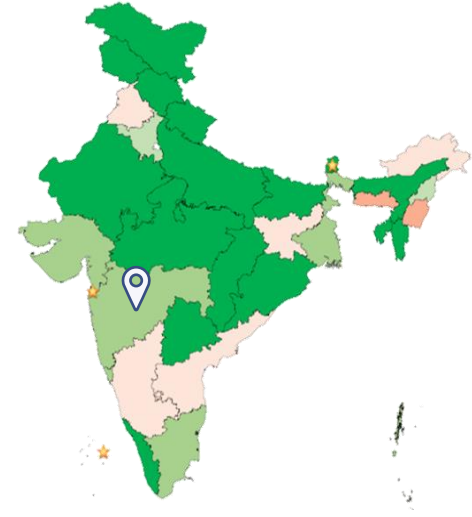
50-75% ODF+ Villages In
Maharashtra

Status of household tap connections



Press Information Bureau (PIB). (2024). Challenges and progress of the Jal Jeevan Mission [PDF]. Government of India.

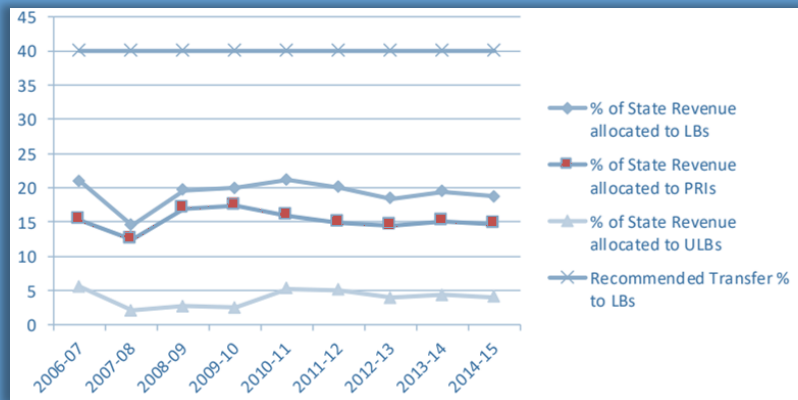
ODF Plus model Villages-2025



<https://sbm.gov.in/sbmqdashboard/statedashboard.aspx>

Government of Maharashtra. (n.d.). Maharashtra Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2023-24 [PDF]. Maitri Maharashtra.
<https://maitri.maharashtra.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/pdf/2023-24.pdf>

Maharashtra still not able to achieve universal coverage in water connection and 100% ODF+ villages



0.32% to ULB and **1.18%** of GSDP to PRI

only **21.57 %** of Expenditure for asset building programs at the level of **ZPs and PSs** and only **7%** of Expenditure for asset building activities at **Gram panchayat** of Maharashtra

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. (n.d.).
State finances of Maharashtra: Report submitted to the 15th Finance Commission. Pune: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Funding and Expenditure

Sr. No.	Components	Average percentage of total expenditure
1	Education	32.92%
2	Health and sanitation	7.69%
3	Public works	7.64%
4	Social welfare	3.22%
5	Irrigation	2.23%
6	Animal husbandry	1.06%
7	Agriculture	0.94%
8	Public lighting	0.31%
9	Forest	0.04%
10	Administration	6.90%
11	Rural water supply	0.71%
12	Women and child	0.60%
13	Other expenditure	15.19%
14	Capital expenditure	20.56%



Do levels of RLB'S have enough capacities to constructs and sustain the infrastructure ?

In the cascading system of fund transfer, GoI and GoM is spending funds on rural development but rural local bodies are not efficiently utilizing these funds.

Aim

To understand the capacities of Rural Local Bodies in Maharashtra and provide recommendation to improve human resources and financial capacities of RLB

Objectives

- To understand Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) organization structure and their roles, in **providing services for water supply and managing solid and liquid waste**
- To identify the gap within the current **Human Resource** and **Financial capacities** of RLB at different level
- To recommend an implementable solutions to strengthen the RLB's capacity

Defining the scope

Water security

Water security is an **inclusive and reliable access** to **sufficient quantity of good quality water** for basic human needs.

Water security

Water
resource

Water
supply
services



Liquid Waste

When water is used once and is **no longer fit for human consumption** or any other use, it is considered as liquid waste.

Wastewater can be sub-categorised as industrial and domestic:

- **Domestic wastewater** includes water discharged from homes, commercial complexes, hotels, and educational institutions.
- **Industrial wastewater** is generated by manufacturing processes and is difficult to treat.



Solid Waste

Examples of solid waste include wastes from **kitchen, gardens, cattle sheds, agriculture**, and materials such as metal, paper, plastic, cloth, and so on.

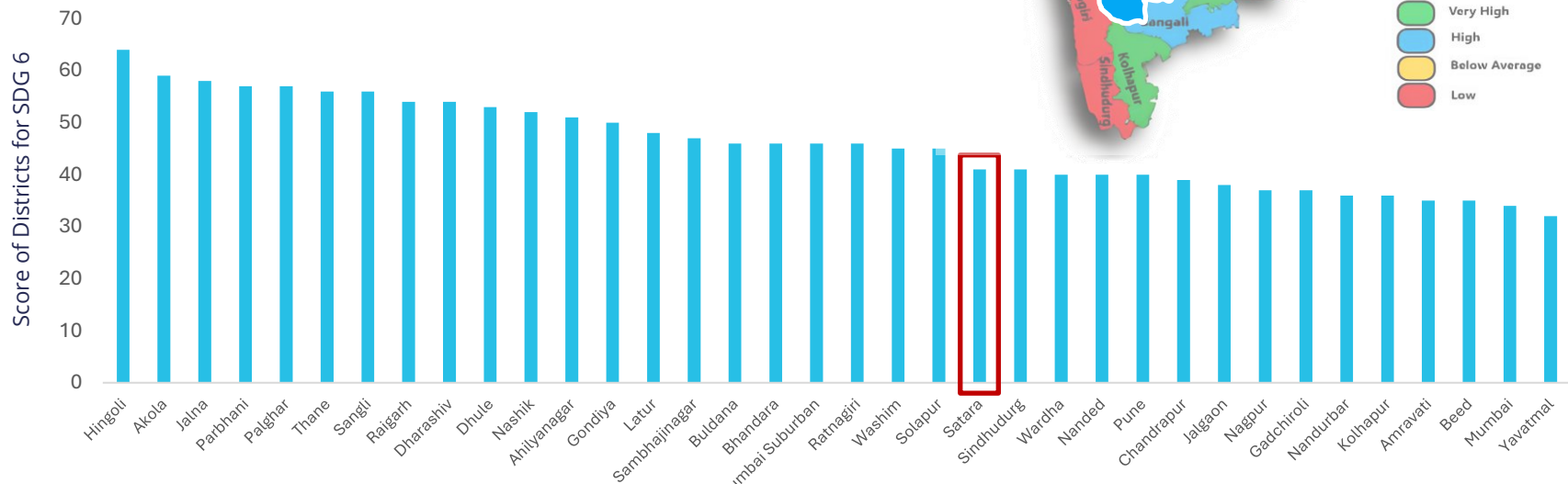
They are organic and inorganic materials with no remaining economic value to the owner produced by households, commercial and industrial establishments.



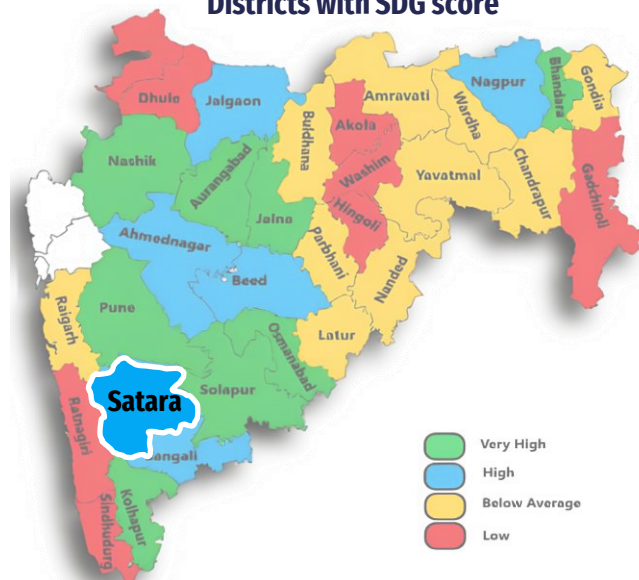
Landscape assessment

WRT-SDG

The Avg. Score of the districts in Maharashtra is **45** out of 100 for SDG 6



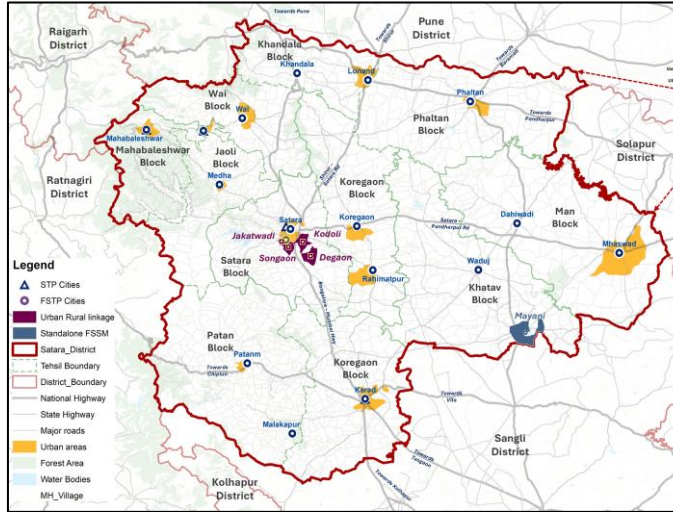
Districts with SDG score



Sites selections

11 Blocks
1,742 villages

Satara district
ranks **11th** with a
score **2.16** in the
SDG growth index

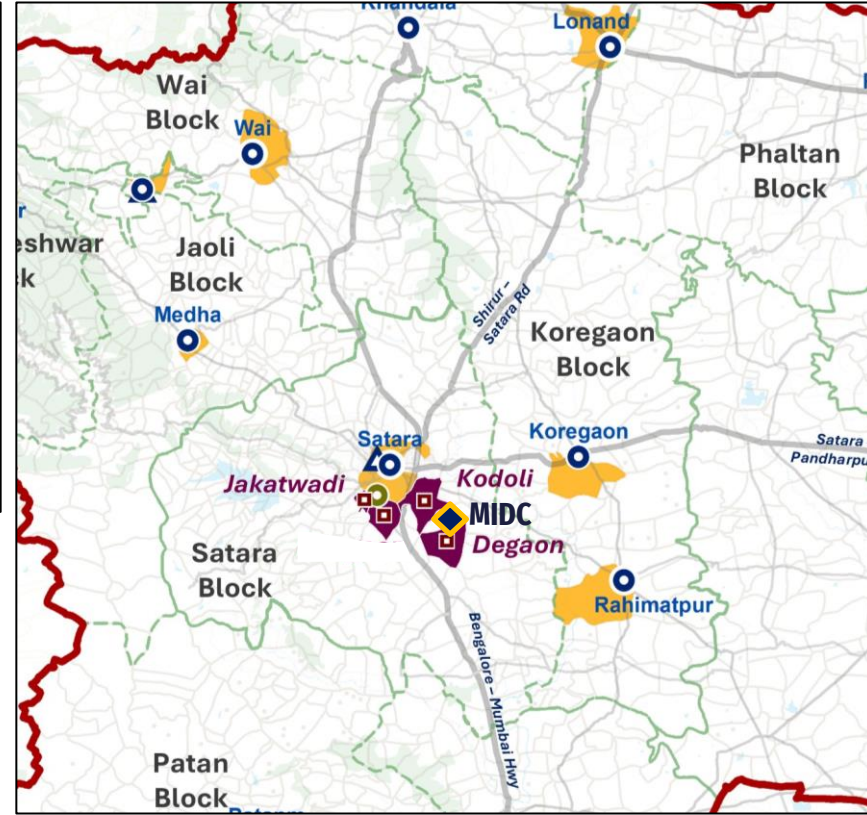


Score
63

Time period
2015-16

Score
41

Time period
2022-23



Lack of sustainability

Selected Gram Panchayats



Kodoli GP (census town)

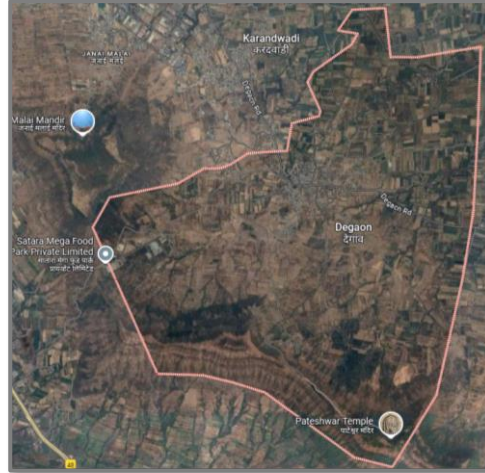
Population- 26,106

Number of HH- 6387

Area – 0.45sqkm

No status

No ODF-Plus Certificate (Model)



Degaon GP (>5000)

Population- 5,435

Number of HH- 1378

Area – 16.1 SQKM

100% Har Ghar Jal

ODF-Plus Certificate (Model)



Jakatwadi (<5000)

Population- 2,619

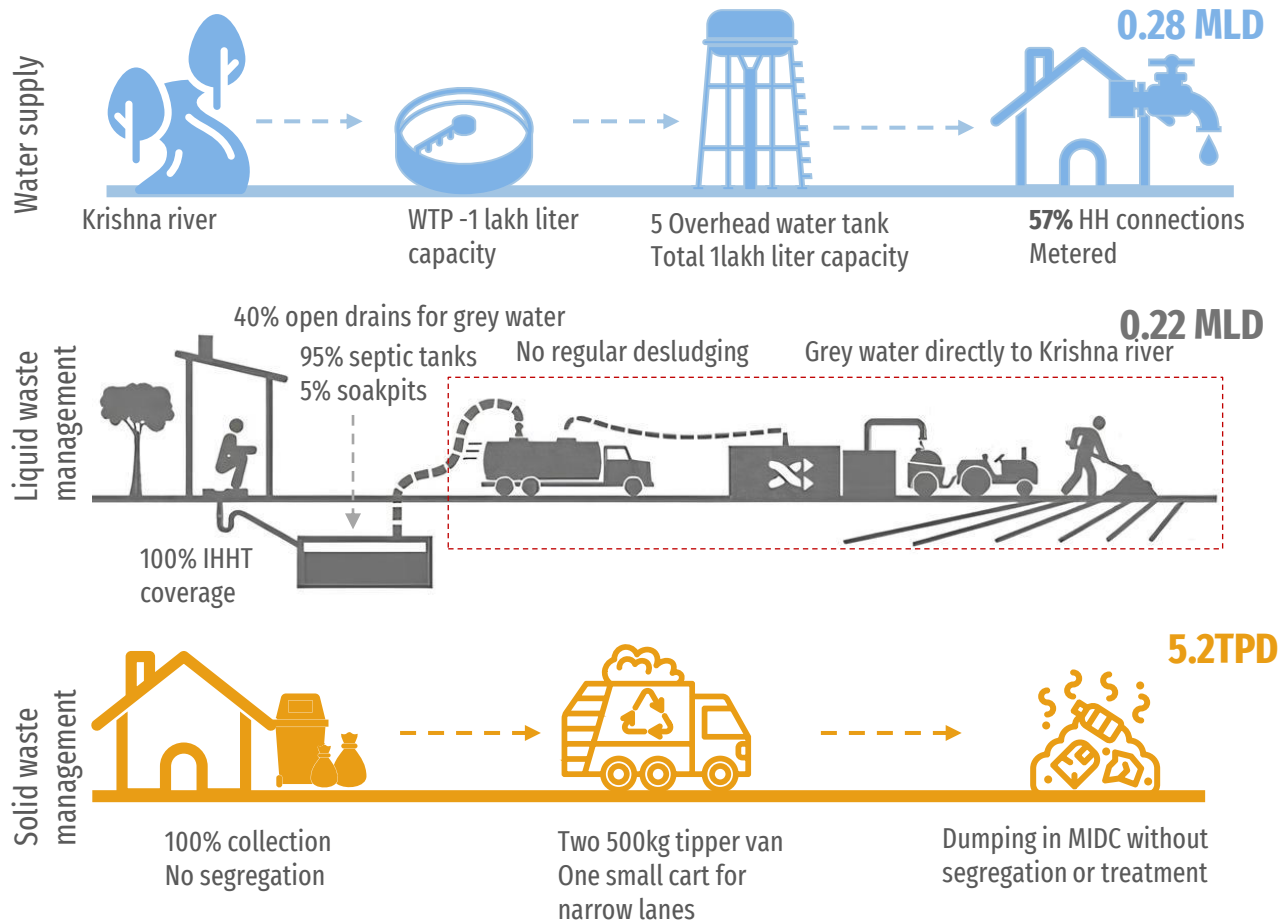
Number of HH-621

Area –2.84 SQKM

100% Har Ghar Jal

No ODF-Plus Certificate
(Model)

Kodoli GP (census town)

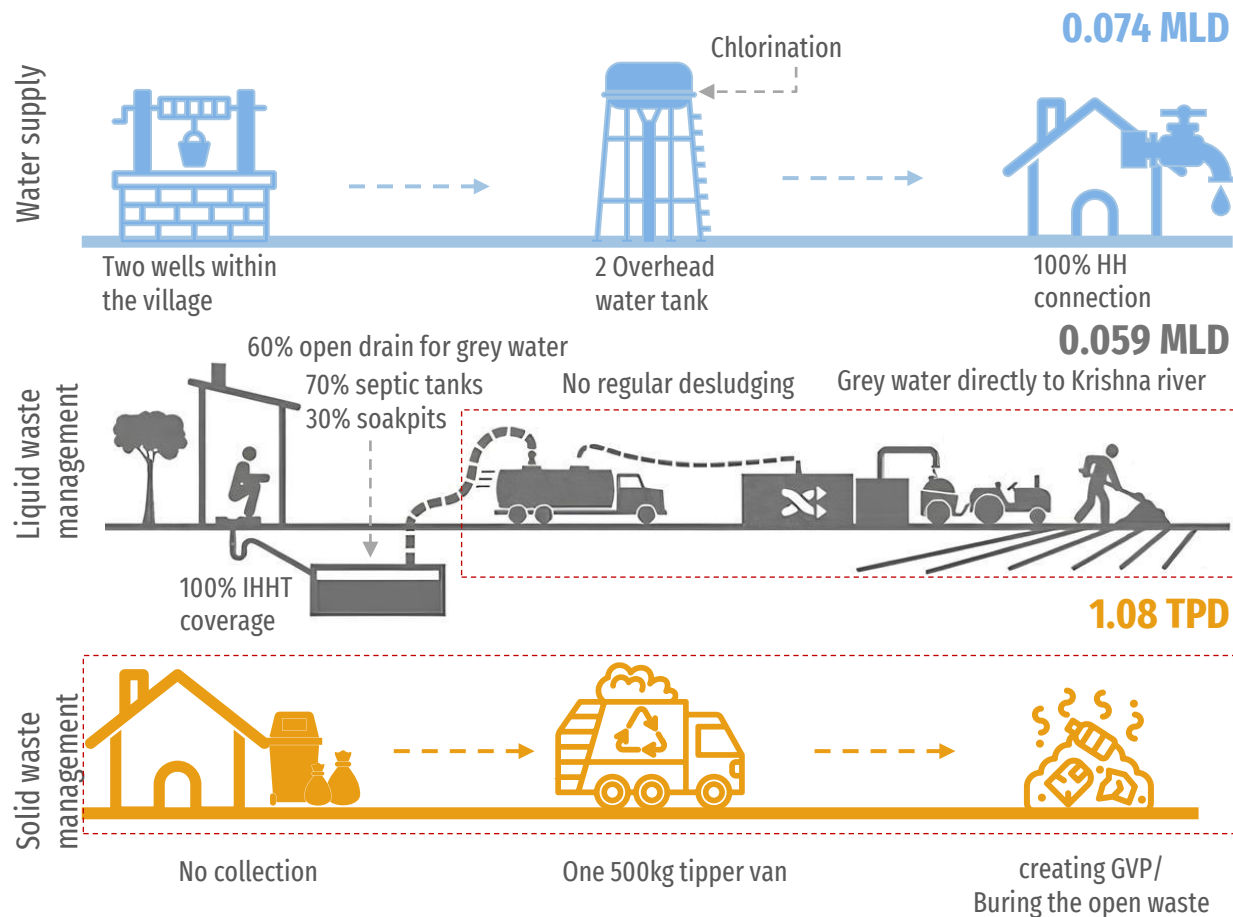


WTP at Kodoli



Metered water connections

Degaon GP (>5000)

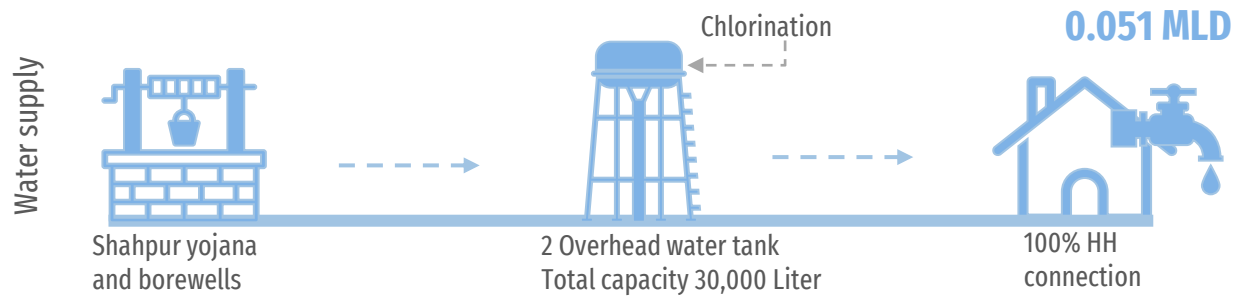


OHW at Degaon

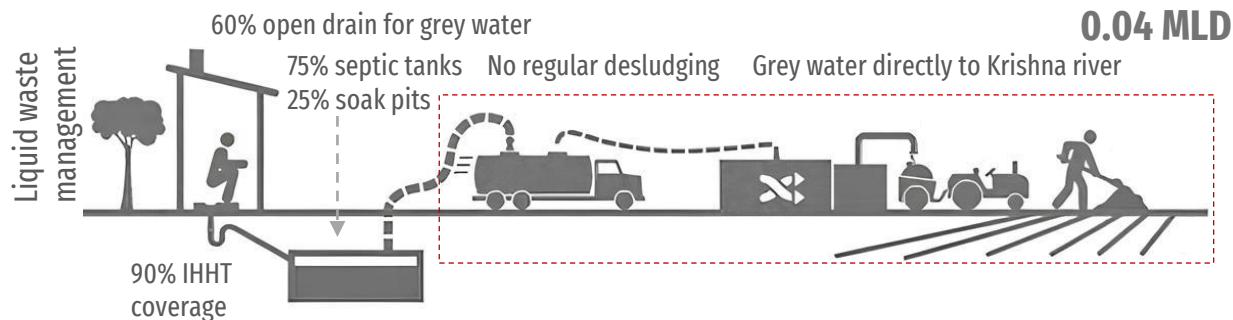


GVP at the peripheral area of village

Jakatwadi (<5000)



OHW at Jakatwadi



Community toilet at Jakatwadi





**Organizational
Structure**

**Understanding
Fund flow**

**Stakeholder
Roles in project
life cycle**

**Impact of current
capacities on
service delivery**



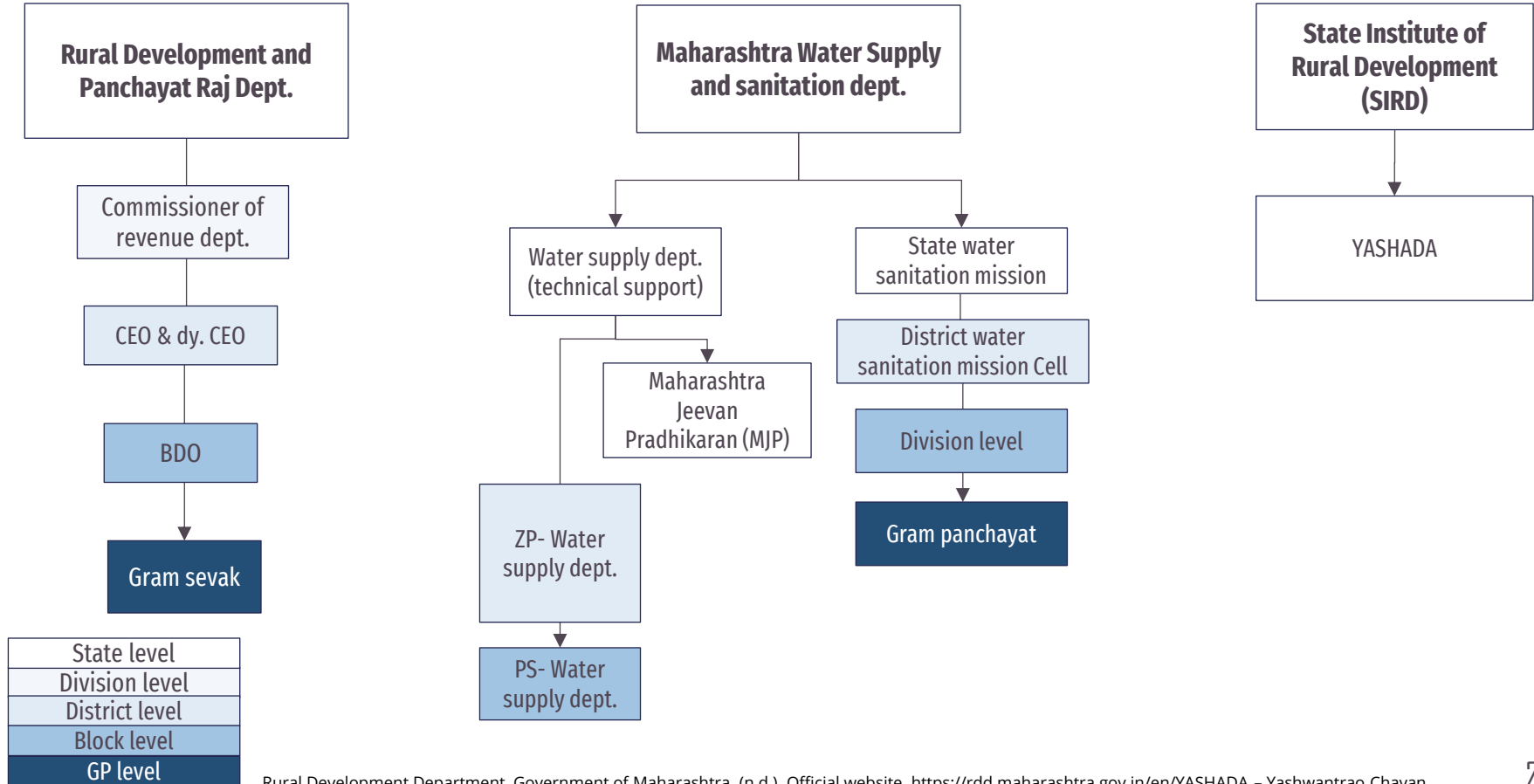
**Organizational
Structure**

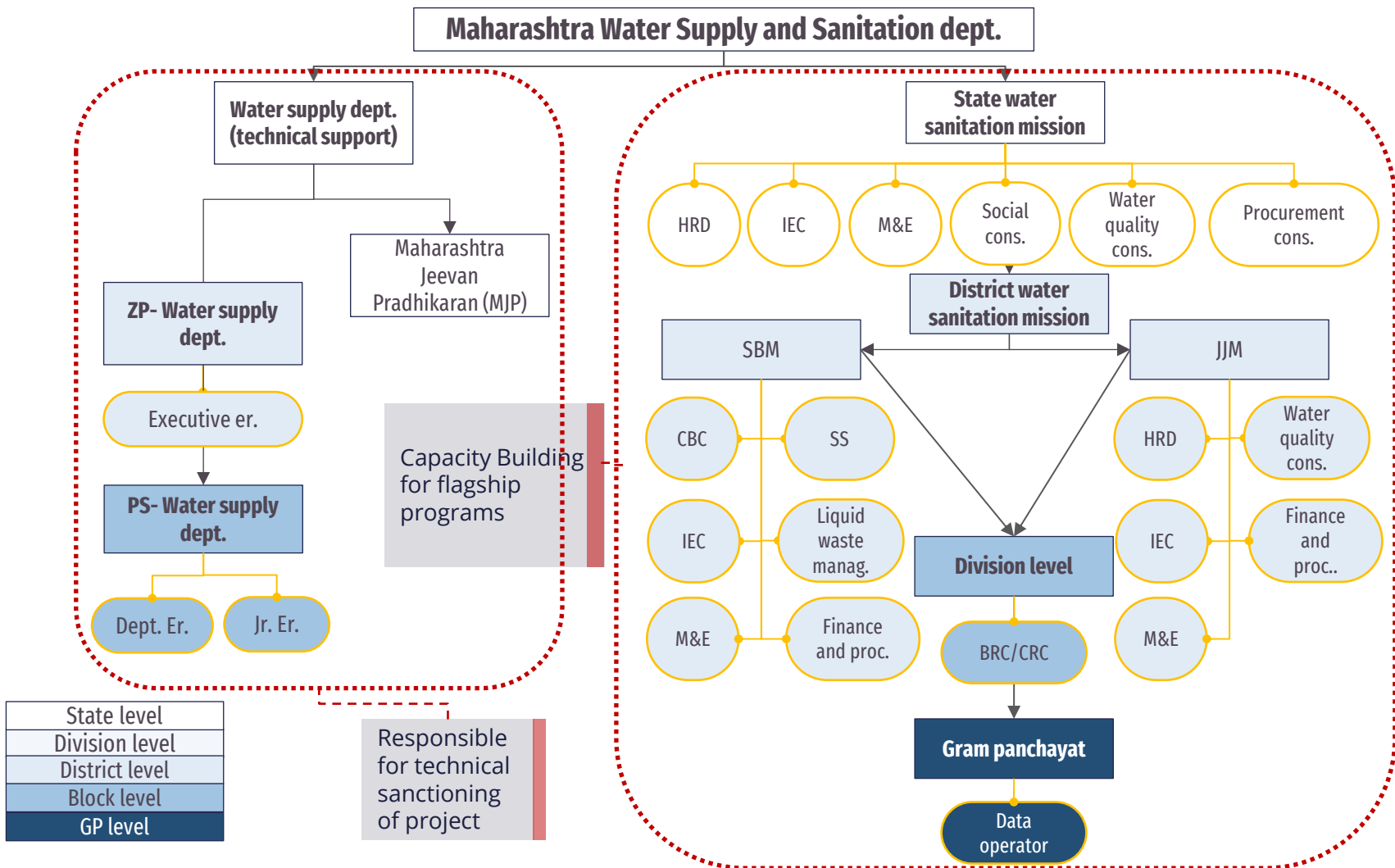
**Understanding
Fund flow**

**Stakeholder
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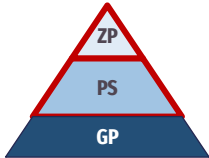
**Impact of current
capacities on
service delivery**

Organizational Structure of Rural Development state level

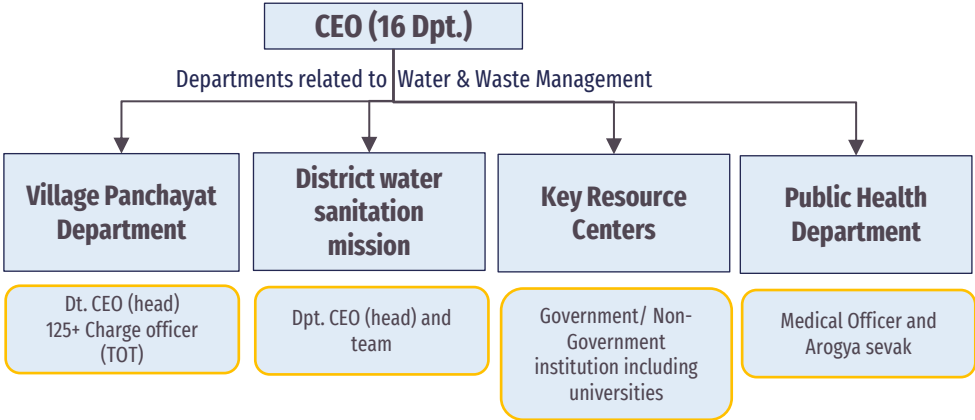




Organizational Structure- Z.P & P.S.



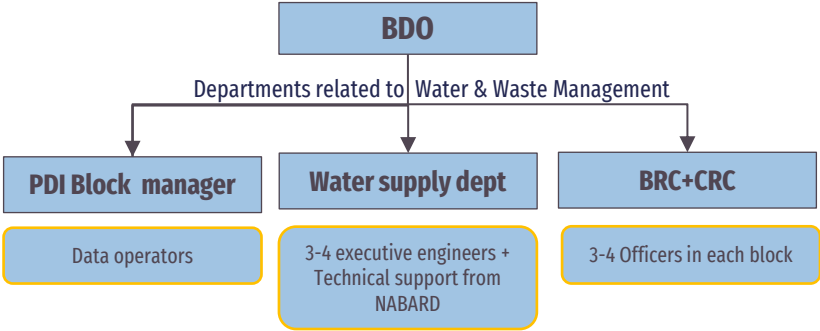
Z.P (Satara)



Participatory training therefore **less number of people participate** in the training sessions.

We are 3 people working in onsite training, data entry, inspecting for SBM& JJM for 217 villages. **We are overburden** with very low wages

P.S (Satara Taluka)



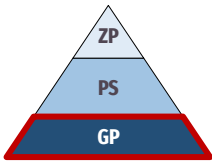
Visit to BDO of Satara taluka



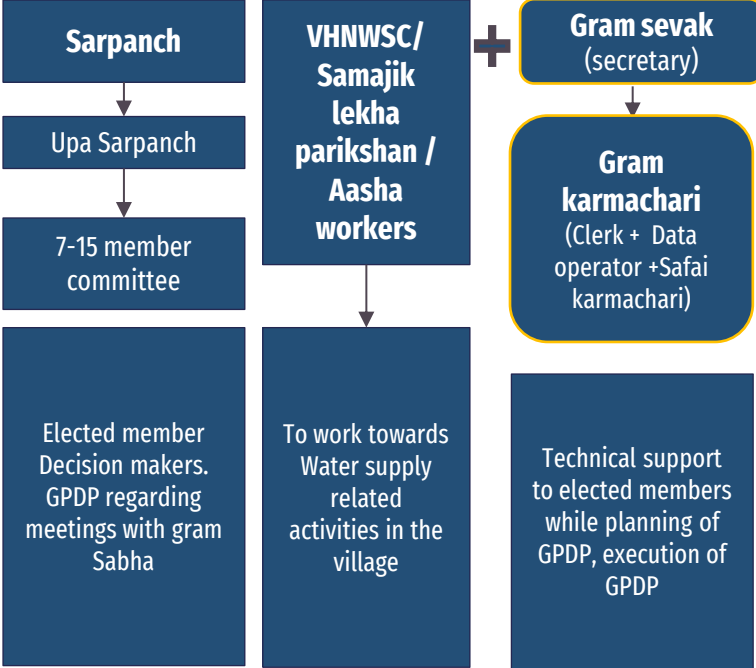
Visit to BRC of Satara taluka

There is a need to **increase the frequencies of the training programs** at grassroots level

Organizational Structure- Gram panchayat



Gram panchayat (Kodoli, Degaon, Jakatwadi)



Name of GP	Issues
Kodoli (census town)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unplanned development due to the absence of technical staff to regulate growth.
Degaon (>5000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of designated space for waste disposal.Solid Waste Management (SWM) services are currently non-functional.Insufficient funding for water supply infrastructure.
Jakatwadi (<5000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Gram Sevak is unavailable as he oversees multiple villages.Inadequate documentation of a significant portion of the population, preventing certain groups from accessing benefits.

Staffing pattern (Akrutibandha)

Gram panchayat (Kodoli, Degaon, Jakatwadi)

Gram sevak
(secretary)

Gram karmachari
(Clerk + Data operator +Safai karmachari)

Number of karmachari's based on **Population** of the GP's (considering the census 2011 population)

10% vacant / nonactive gram sevak

50% more karmachari's are working on site

The state government should cover 50% of the salaries for all Karmacharis.

Name of GP	Population (census 2011)	Current population	Sanction employee	Currently working	% of salaries from OSR
Kodoli (census town)	26,106	60,000	6	15	17%
Degaon (>5000)	5,435	10,000	3	6	26%
Jakatwadi (<5000)	2,619	4,000	1	3	7%

शासन निर्णय

वरील सर्व परिस्थितीचा विचार करून प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायतीमधील कर्मचाऱ्यांचा आकृतिबंध व त्यांना द्यावयाचे किमान वेतन या संदर्भात शासनाने खालीलप्रमाणे धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेतला आहे :

(१) यापुढे खालीलप्रमाणे लोकसंख्येच्या वर्गवारीनुसार ग्राम पंचायतीमध्ये कर्मचारी आकृतिबंध राहील :-

ग्राम पंचायत वर्ग	कर्मचारी संख्या	कर्मचाऱ्यांचा प्रकार (प्रती ग्रामपंचायत)
(अ) ० ते १०००	१	शिपाई/दिवाबती/पाणीपुरवठा कर्मचारी - १
(ब) १००१ ते ३०००	२	शिपाई-१, दिवाबती/पाणीपुरवठा कर्मचारी - १
(क) ३००१ ते ६०००	३	शिपाई-१, दिवाबती/पाणीपुरवठा कर्मचारी - १, शिपाई - १, तथा दिवाबती/पाणीपुरवठा कर्मचारी - १
(ड) ६००१ ते १००००	४	शिपाई / वसुली कारकुन - १, शिपाई - १, पाणीपुरवठा/दिवाबती कर्मचारी - १ / सफाई कामगार - १
(इ) १०००० वरील	६	शिपाई/वसुली कारकुन - २, शिपाई - १, पाणीपुरवठा/दिवाबती कर्मचारी - १, सफाई कामगार - २

(२) मुंबई ग्रामपंचायत अधिनियमातील तरतुदीनुसार यापुढे सुद्धा ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये कर्मचारी नेमण्याचे अधिकार ग्राम पंचायतीस राहतील व संबंधित ग्राम पंचायतीने त्यांच्याकडे प्रत्येक वर्षाच्या फिती कर्मचारी नेमले आहेत याबाबतची माहिती संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत संबंधित जिल्हा परिषदेच्या मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी यांना कळवील.

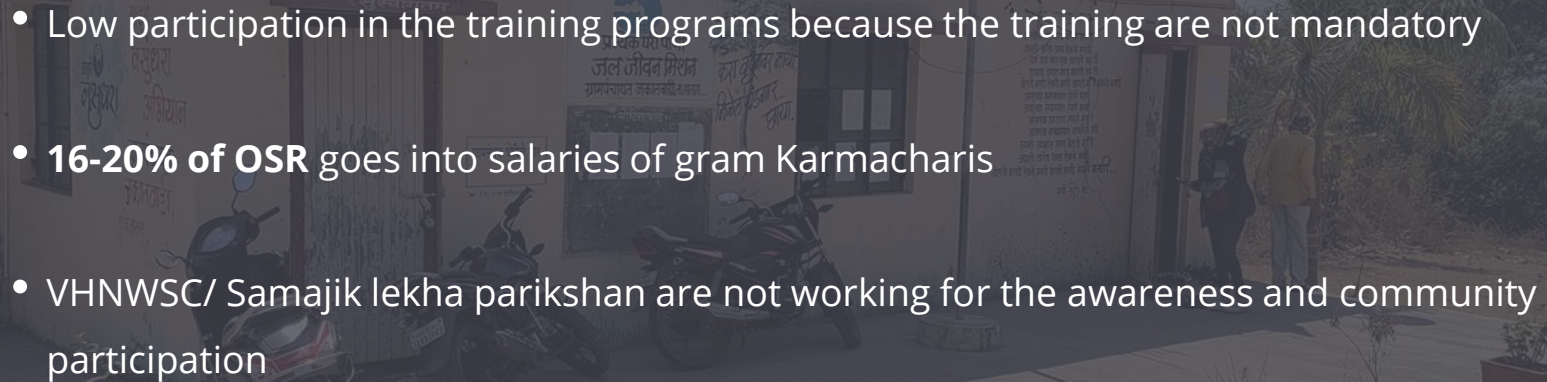
अ.क्र.	लोकसंख्या व उत्पन्न मर्यादा	किमान वेतनासाठी अनुज्ञेय शासन हिस्सा
1.	0 ते 5000 पर्यंत लोकसंख्या असलेल्या व रु. 0 ते 200000 पर्यंत उत्पन्न असलेल्या ग्रामपंचायतींना	100 %
2.	0 ते 10000 पर्यंत लोकसंख्या असलेल्या व रु. 200000 ते 500000 पर्यंत उत्पन्न असलेल्या ग्रामपंचायतींना	75 %
3.	3000 ते 10000 पर्यंत लोकसंख्या असलेल्या व रु. 300000 ते 500000 पर्यंत उत्पन्न असलेल्या ग्रामपंचायतींना	
4.	उर्वरित सर्व ग्रामपंचायतींना शासन निर्णय दिनांक 21 जानेवारी, 2000 नुसार (पूर्वप्रमाणेच)	50%

शासन निर्णय दिनांक 04 मार्च 2014 मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार ग्रामपंचायत कर्मचाऱ्यांचा उत्तर कर्मचारी किमान वेतनाच्या राज्य शासनाच्या संपूर्ण हिस्सास पात्र होण्यासाठी संबंधित ग्रामपंचायतींनी नियमाप्रमाणे दर चार वर्षांनी नियमितपणे फेरअकारणी करणे व गत वर्षात सर्व करांच्या एकूण मागणीची 90% वसुली करणे बंधनकारक राहिल. संबंधित ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सर्व करांच्या वसुलीच्या प्रमाणात ग्रामपंचायत कर्मचारी यांना खालीलप्रमाणे किमान वेतन अनुज्ञेय राहिल.

Current capacity building efforts via training



Training programs currently focused on community engagement and are not mandatory

- 
- Low participation in the training programs because the training are not mandatory
 - **16-20% of OSR** goes into salaries of gram Karmacharis
 - VHNWSC/ Samajik lekha parikshan are not working for the awareness and community participation



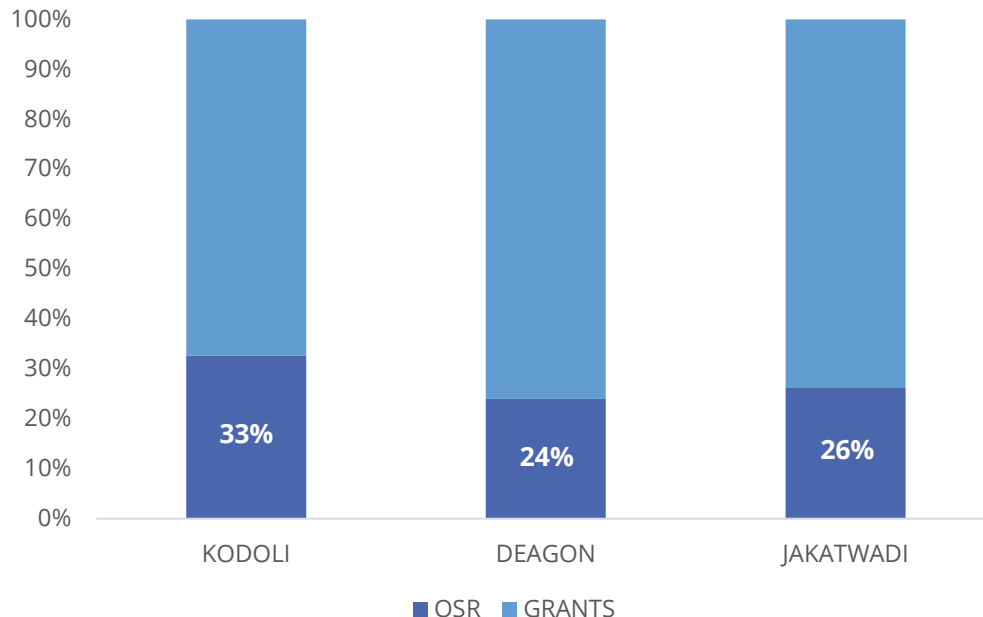
**Organizational
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**Impact of current
capacities on
service delivery**

Financial assessment of Gram panchayats



as per 2023-24 budget for Kodoli and Jakatwadi and 2022-23 for Degaon

Source- GP of Kodoli, Degaon, Jaktwadi

काराबदल पावती, (नियम 32 (4) यहा)

ग्रामपंचायत जकातवाडी ता. सातारा जि. सातारा

पुरतक क्रमांक श्री. कारबिंद रावला जि. ६९६

वाढ नं. अ.नं. ६९६ घर नंबर ६९६ बिल नं. ६९६

याबदल सन २० २४/२०२४ चे सालाकरीता खालील नमुद केलेल्या रकमा

काराबदल मिळाल्या.

कराचे नाव	वसूल केलेल्या रकमा			
	मागील बाकी		बालू	
	रुपये	पैसे	रुपये	पैसे
घरपट्टी			२६२०	२६२०
-५% सुट			-	-
+५% दंड			-	-
घरपट्टी एकूण			२६२०	२६२०
विजकर			५०	५०
आरोग्यकर			५०	५०
पाणीपट्टी ज.				
पाणीपट्टी स्पे.				
नोटीस फी इतर			१००	१००
वॉरंट फी				
एकूण			२८२०	२८२०

अक्षरी रुपये दोन हजार आठसो पन्नास फक्त.

हस्त म.त.

तारीख १६/११/२०२४

सचिव/वसूल करणार अधिकारी व नांव ...

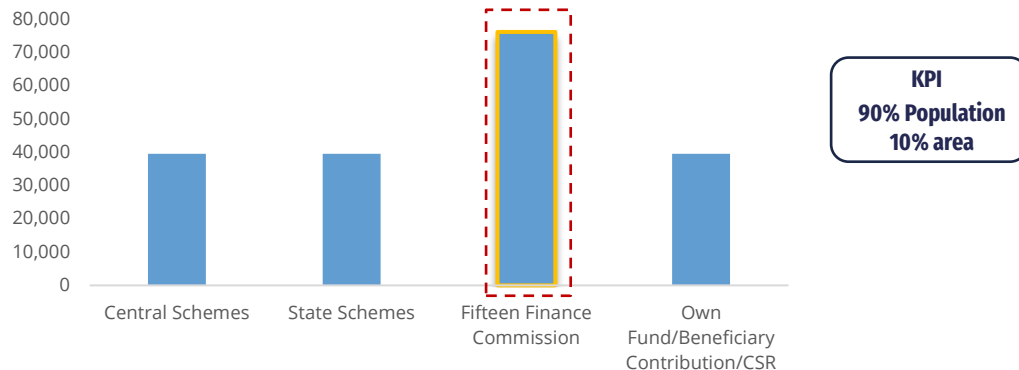
नियम : महापट्ट हातान वसूल हो. ३१/१२/२०१५ ग्रामपंचायत व जकातवाडी विभागकडील अधिसूचनातील तरतुदीनुसार वसूलपाया ५% दंड हा घरपट्टीच्या मागील बाकीवर व ५% सुट ही घरपट्टीची वसूल रकम ६ महिन्यांपासून आता भरण्यास दिती जाईल.

waste management cess or chargers, not included in property tax.

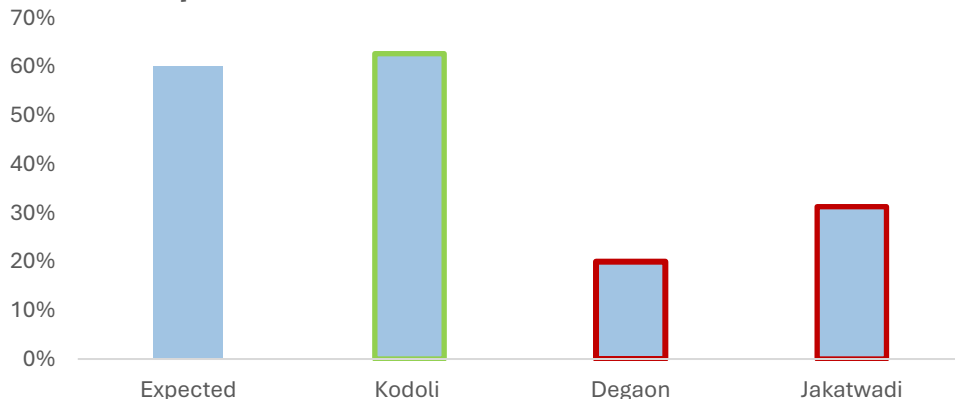
Villages have only 33-24% of their OSR and a huge dependency on the grants.

Understanding Fund flow

Funds of schemes included in GPDP 2023-24 (in Cr.)



Expenditure on water and sanitation from 15th FC funds



As per 2023-24 budget for Kodoli and Jakatwadi and 2022-23 for Degaon



Distribution of funds for 15th FC

Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	District Panchayat
70%-85%	10%-25%	5%-15%

40% Untied

60% tied funds

flexible and can be used for important local development work.
Not allowed for salaries, but auditing costs are allowed.

Drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling.

Sanitation and maintenance of ODF status

15th FC mandates GP's to spend money on the Water and sanitation and does not allow to spend money on the salaries of employee.
But can use for contractual workers for water and sanitation O&M

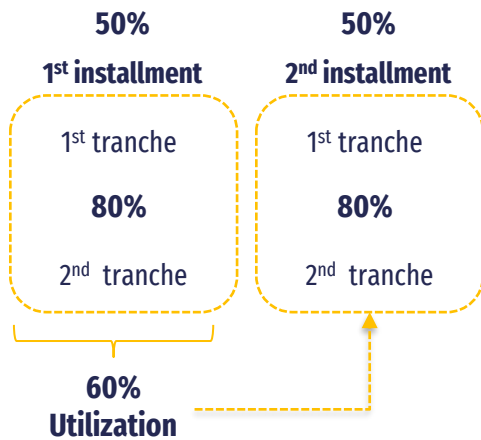


Funds
contribution

Central share	State share
50%	50%

Nodal bank acc. Liked with PFMS

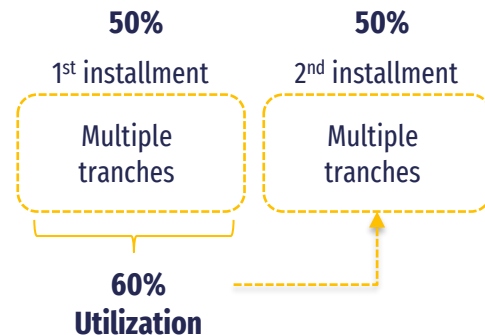
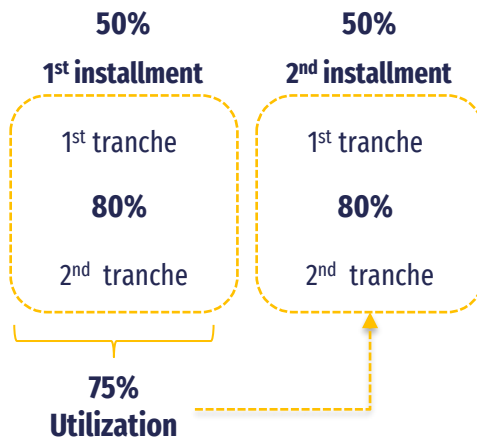
District allocation as per DAP



Central share	State share
60%	40%

Nodal bank acc. Liked with PFMS

District allocation as per DAP



15th FC, JJM, SBM and MGNREGA grant funds based on the utilization of funds in the first FY

Financial spending by villages












	Kodoli	Degaon	Jakatwadi
	12% of total expense	4% of total expense	2.7% of total expense
	0% of total expense	0.1% of total expense	0.1% of total expense
	0.5% of total expense	0.07% of total expense	0% of total expense

Low spending in liquid waste management and solid waste management. Implies the lack of absorption capacity within the RLB's

Spending from 15th FC



	 61% of 15 th FC grants	 20% of 15 th FC grants	 30% of 15 th FC grants
	 0% of 15 th FC grants	 0% of 15 th FC grants	 1% of 15 th FC grants
	 1% of 15 th FC grants	 0.4% of 15 th FC grants	 0% of 15 th FC grants

As per 2023-24 budget for Kodoli and Jakatwadi and 2022-23 for Degaon



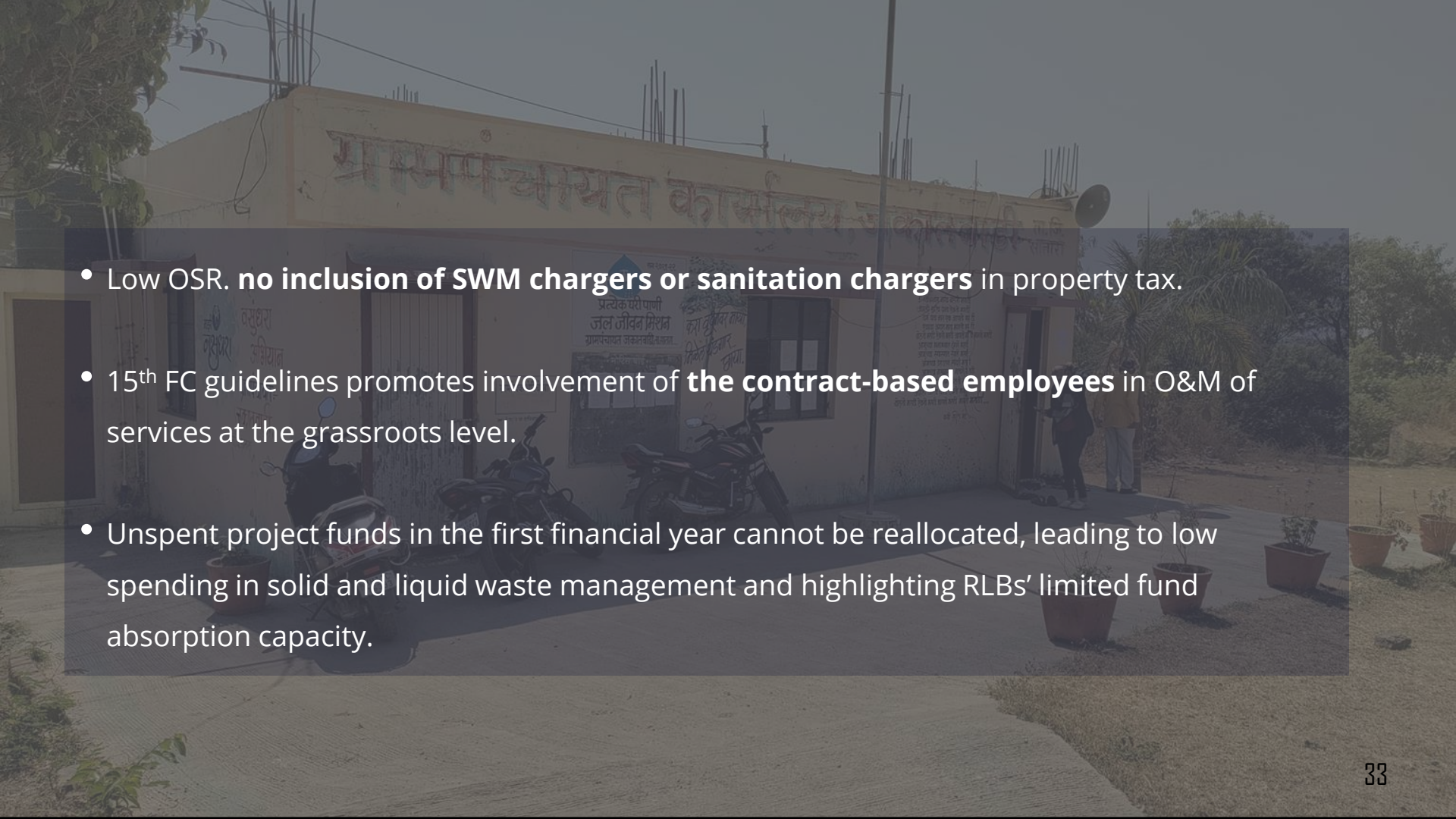
30% < Spending



10%-30%



Spending < 10%

- 
- Low OSR. **no inclusion of SWM chargers or sanitation chargers** in property tax.
 - 15th FC guidelines promotes involvement of **the contract-based employees** in O&M of services at the grassroots level.
 - Unspent project funds in the first financial year cannot be reallocated, leading to low spending in solid and liquid waste management and highlighting RLBs' limited fund absorption capacity.

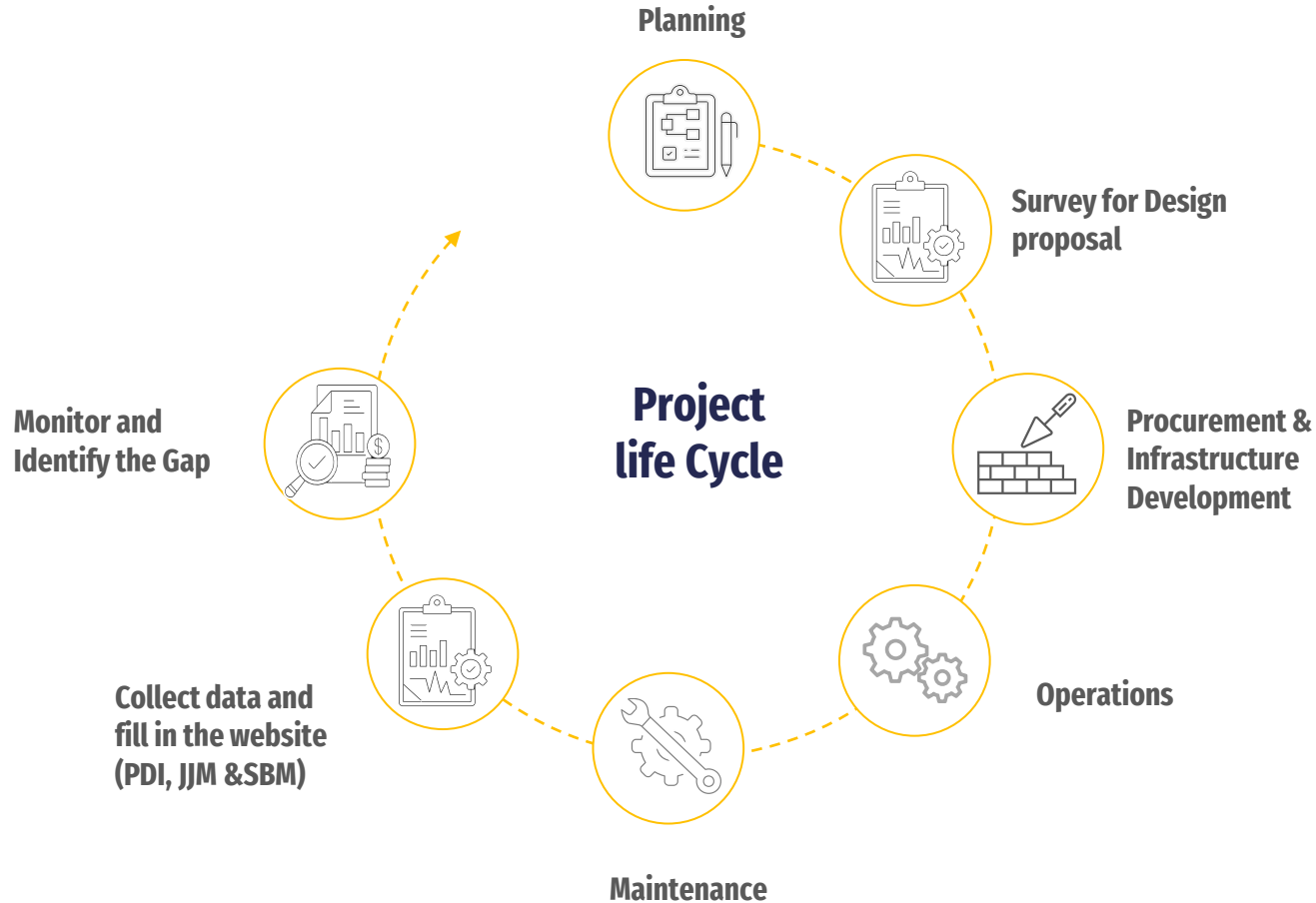


**Organizational
Structure**

**Understanding
Fund flow**

**Stakeholder
Roles in project
life cycle**

**Impact of current
capacities on
service delivery**



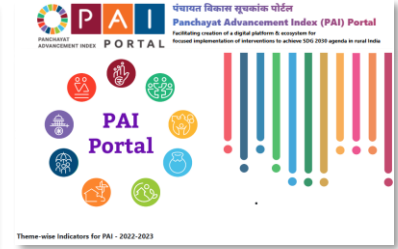
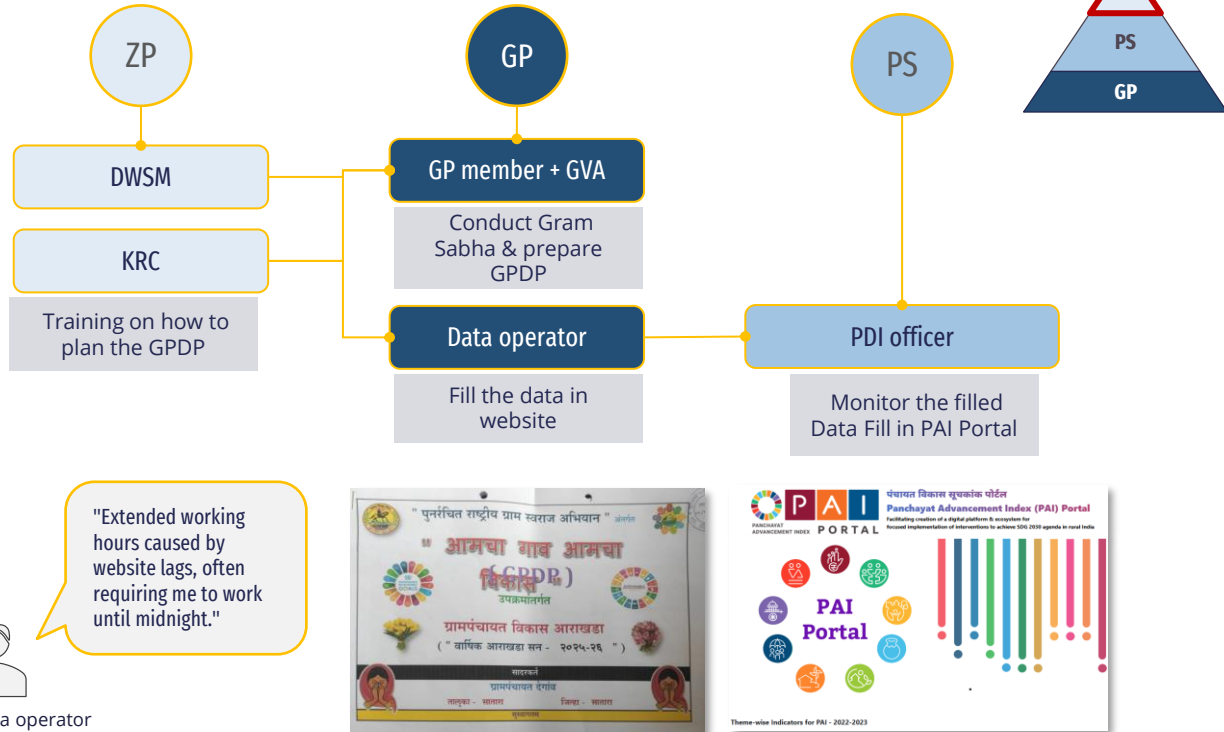
Monitor and Identify the Gap



Planning



Survey for Design proposal



As per the fund allocation, GP conducts gram sabha and plans the GPDP selecting any one of the 9 LSDG theme. And submit it on PAI portal.

Planning



Survey for Design proposal



Procurement & Infrastructure Development

GP

Aasha workers

Conduct survey



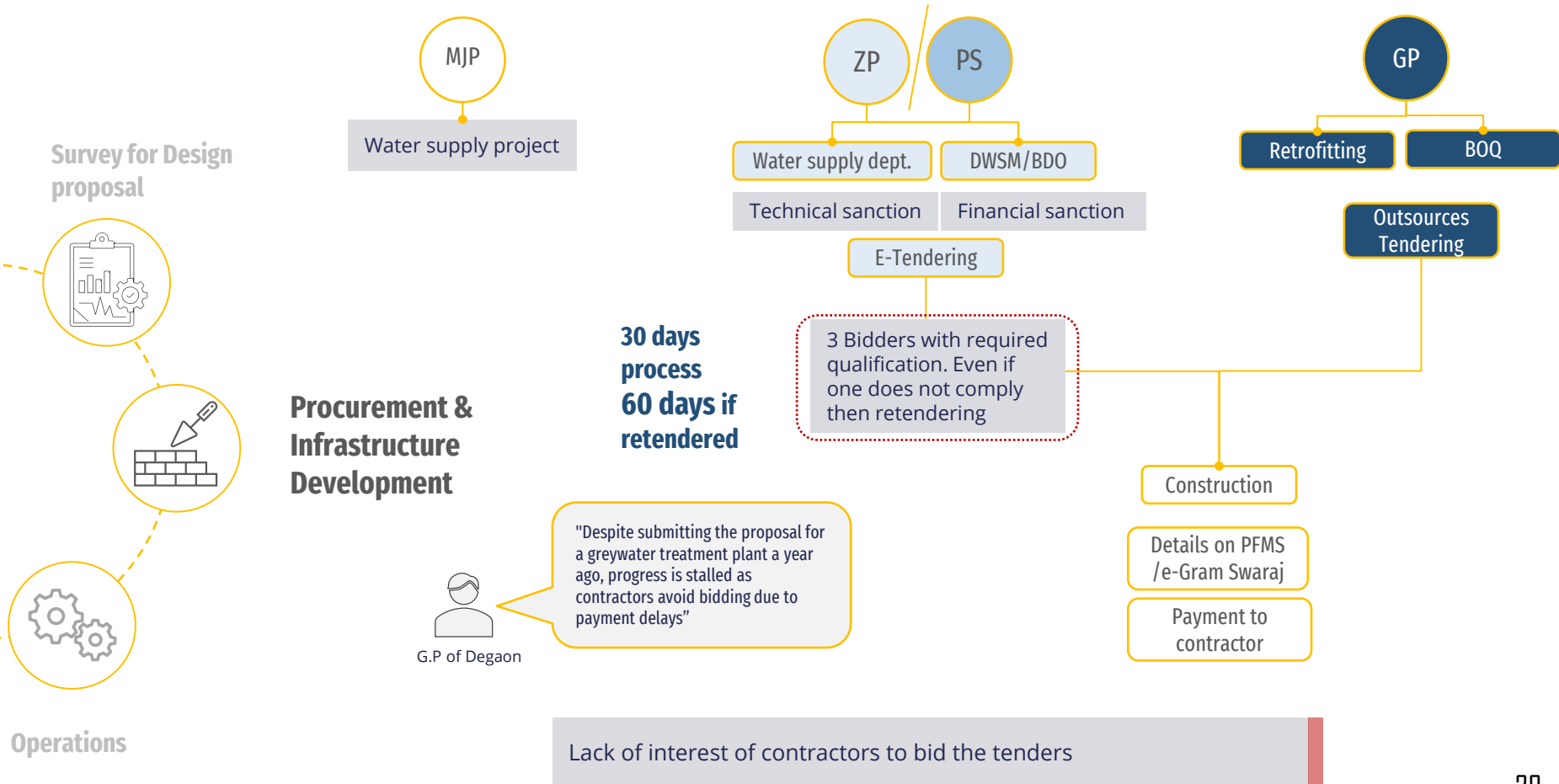
Monitoring expert
SBM-G (DWSM)

Lack of HR at Grassroot level,
for collection of data is one of
the reason for project delay

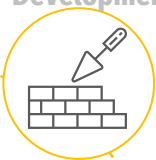
Paper-based surveys are prone to human error
and data inconsistencies.



AASHA workers conducting surveys



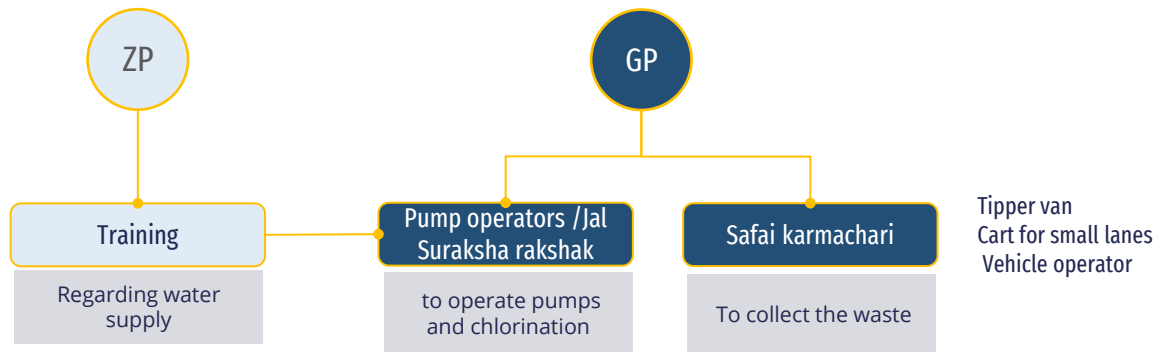
Procurement & Infrastructure Development



Operations



Maintenance



No segregation of waste on site



Non segregated waste dump in Kodoli

Operations

GP

Water pump operator

To check & maintain
the leakages and water
infrastructure

Safai Karmacharis

To maintain the toilet
and drains

Maintenance

- Cleaning is not frequent
- No system for desludging by RLB
- No street sweeping

Collect data and
fill in the website
(PDI, JIM & SBM)

Source- primary interview, ZP- satara and panchayat samiti- Satara, GVA at Kodoli, Degaon, Jakatwadi



Not maintained Open drains



Not maintained community toilet

Operation & Maintenance (Human resources capacities)



	Kodoli GP (CT)	Degaon GP (>5000)	Jakatwadi (<5000)
Human resources capacities			
	<div><div>✓</div> 2 Pump operators (permanent, trained)</div> <div><div>✓</div> 2 Pump operators (contract, trained)</div>	<div><div>✓</div> 1 pump operators (permanent, trained)</div> <div><div>✓</div> 1 Jal Suraksha Rakshak (contract, trained)</div>	<div><div>✓</div> 1 pump operators (permanent, trained)</div> <div><div>✓</div> 1 Jal Suraksha Rakshak (contract, trained)</div>
	<div><div>✓</div> 2 Safai karmachari (permanent, not trained)</div>	<div><div>✗</div> 1 Safai karmachari (contract, not trained)</div>	<div><div>✗</div> Cleaning of drains once in 3 months (contract, not trained)</div> <div><div>✗</div> Cleaning of community toilets once in a week (contract, not trained)</div>
	<div><div>✓</div> 2 Safai karmachari (permanent, not trained)</div>	<div><div>✗</div> No worker for SWM No street sweeper</div>	<div><div>✗</div> 1 person as vehicle driver (contract, not trained)</div>



Permanent Karmacharis And trained



Permanent not trained /Contract and trained



Contractual Karmacharis And not trained



No employee

Due to the involvement of **private contractors** and contractual staff in waste management, and the **absence of data on on-ground personnel** at DWSM or BRC/CRC levels, these workers often **lack access to necessary training** and capacity-building programs



Safai karmachari

Not trained !

Maintenance



Collect data and fill in the website (PDI, JJM & SBM)



Monitor and Identify the Gap



A. Water supply

No.	Parameter	Indicator	Rationale for the indicator	Method of measurement	Unit	Standard value	Responsible body	Monitoring body	Supervising body
		1.1 Habitations covered through PWS (A)	It is essential that the water supply services reach all HHs in the village through PWS or spot sources.	(A) (No. of habitations with water supply through PWS in the village/ total habitations) × 100	%	100% (A+B)	GP/VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ user group, etc.	Gram Sabha	District PHED/ RWS officials
		1.2 Habitations covered through non-PWS (B)		(B) (No. of habitations with water supply through non-PWS in the village/ total habitations) × 100					
		1.3 Coverage of PWS	The minimum						

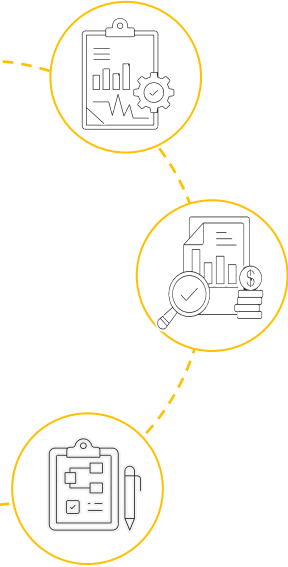


B. Sanitation

No.	Parameter	Indicator	Rationale for the indicator	Method of measurement	Unit	Standard value	Responsible body	Monitoring body	Supervising body
		1.1 Access to toilets	Last-mile access to IHHL is key to improvement in service levels of sanitation facilities. Therefore, it is important to measure this parameter. The population that does not have enough space for construction of toilets also needs to be covered by community toilets.	(No. of HHs with access to toilets through IHHLs/ total no. of HHs) × 100 + (No. of HH without IHHLs that have access to community toilets/ total no. of HHs) × 100	%	100%	Swachhagrahi secretary	GP	District / block SBM/ RDD officials

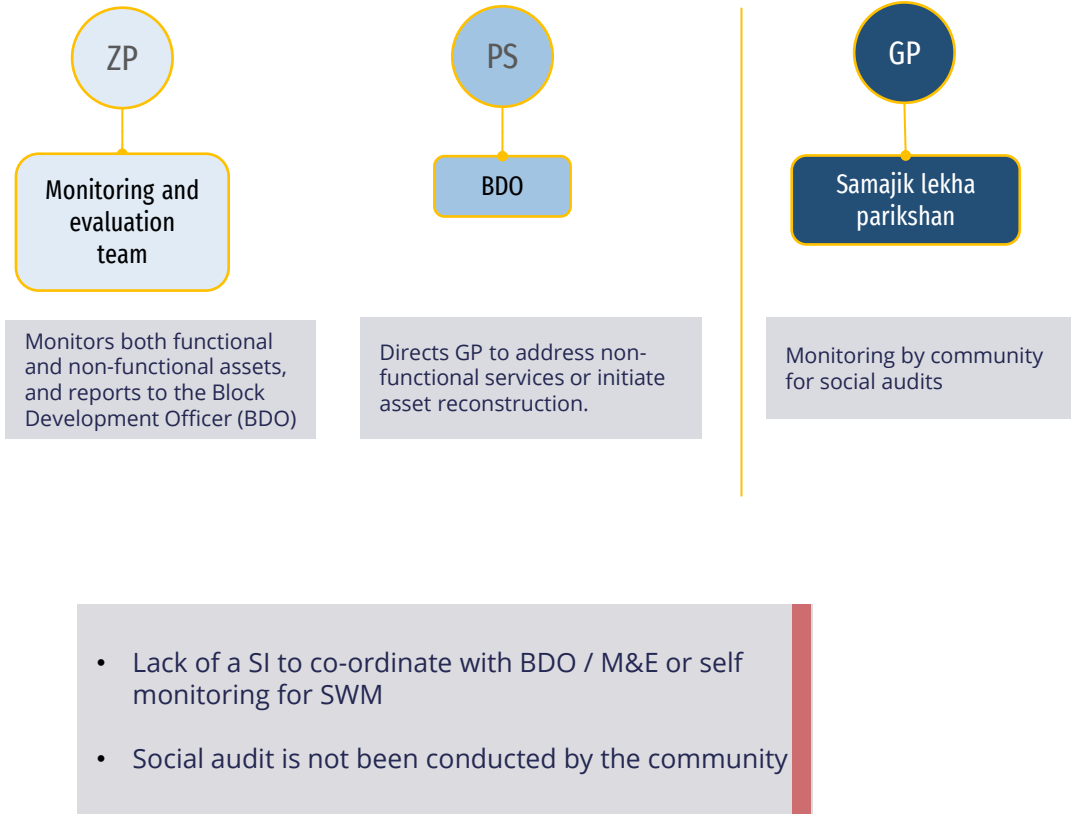
- VWSC is currently inactive, and Safai Karmacharis act as Swachhagrahi.
- As a result, leakage monitoring is being handled by the pump operator, a responsibility that should ideally lie with the VWSC.

Collect data and
fill in the website
(PDI, JJM & SBM)



Monitor and Identify the Gap

Planning

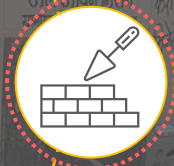




Planning



Survey for Design proposal



Procurement & Infrastructure Development



Operations



Maintenance

Project Cycle



Monitor and Identify the Gap



Collect data and fill in the website (PDI, JJM & SBM)

- Delay in development of infrastructure because of lack of interest of the contractor to bid the tenders
- lack of training to grassroot level Sanitation staff
- Inactive VWSC, Samajik lekha parikshan and Swachhagrahi
- No higher authority to look onto the Safai Karmachari and monitor the services at GP level



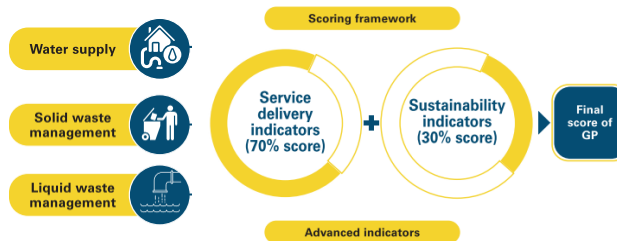
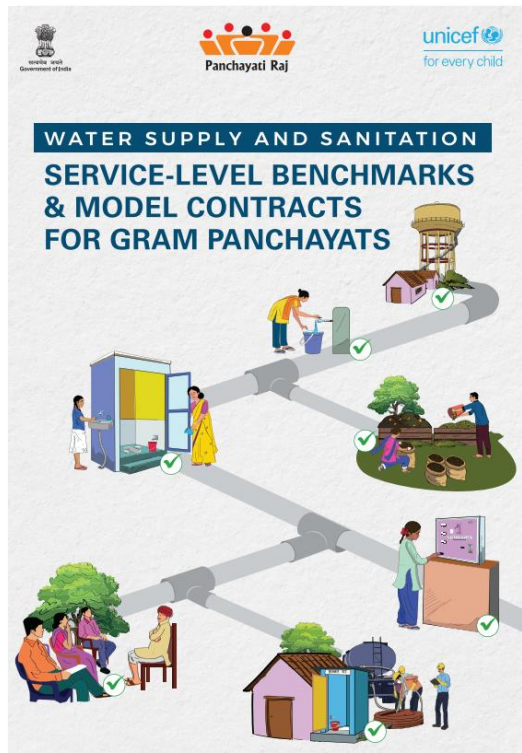
**Organizational
Structure**

**Understanding
Fund flow**

**Stakeholder
Roles in project
life cycle**

**Impact of current
capacities on
service delivery**

Understanding the impact (Service level benchmarks-scoring)



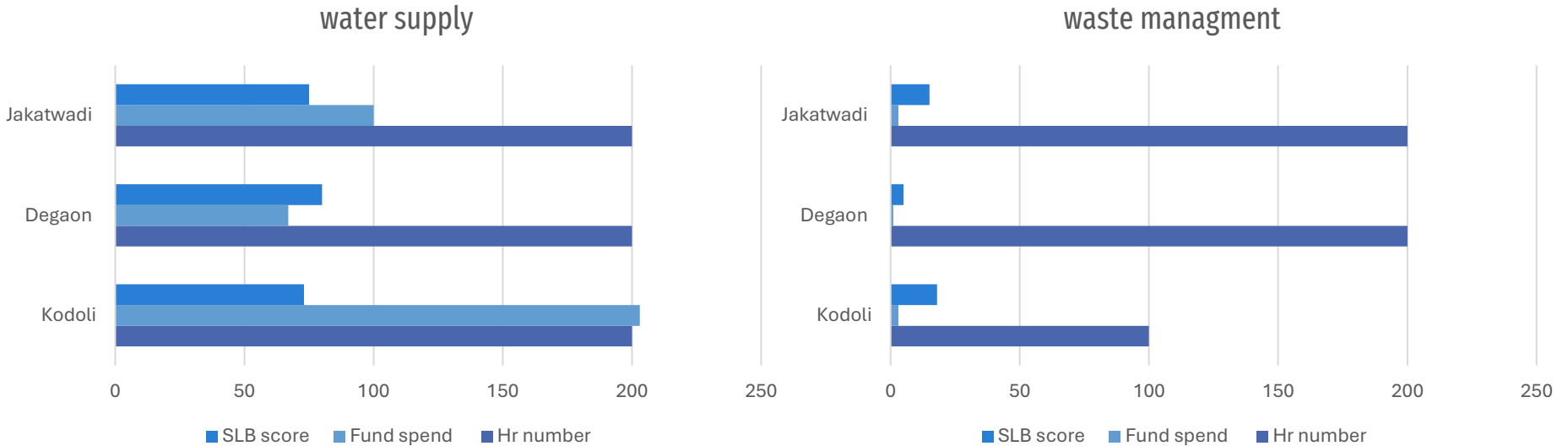
Score Range	Grades
90-100	A+ Achiever
75-below 90	A Front runner
60-below 75	B Performer
40-below 60	C Aspirant
Below 40	D Beginner

No.	Sector	Parameters	Number of Indicators
1	Water supply	Coverage	2
		Quantity	2
		Quality	4
		Financial sustainability	3
		Source sustainability	1
		Institutional management	2
2	liquid waste management	Coverage	2
		O&M	2
3	Solid waste management	Coverage	1
		Segregation	2
		End treatment	1
Total		10	22

Calculation for Liquid Waste Management

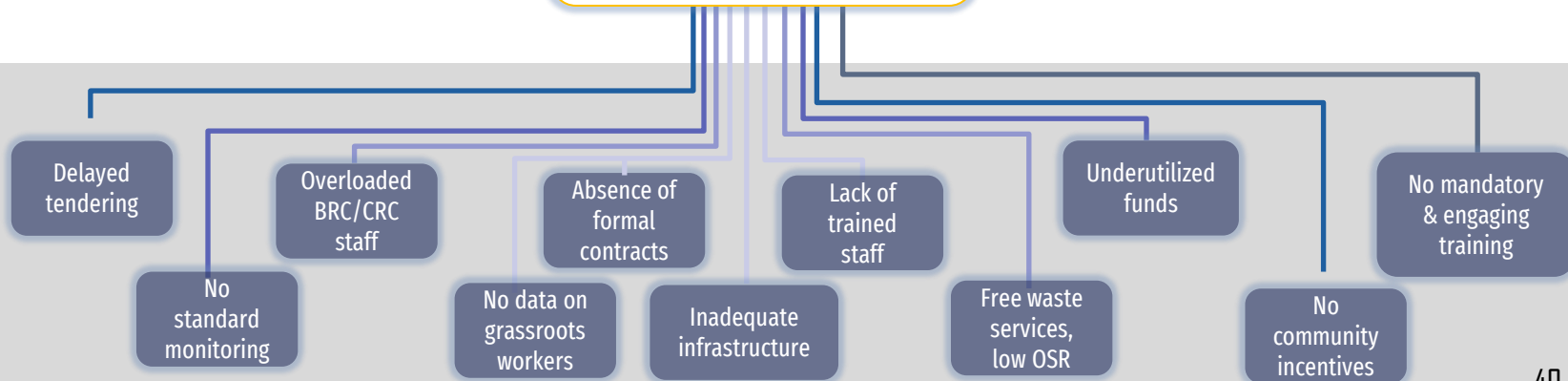
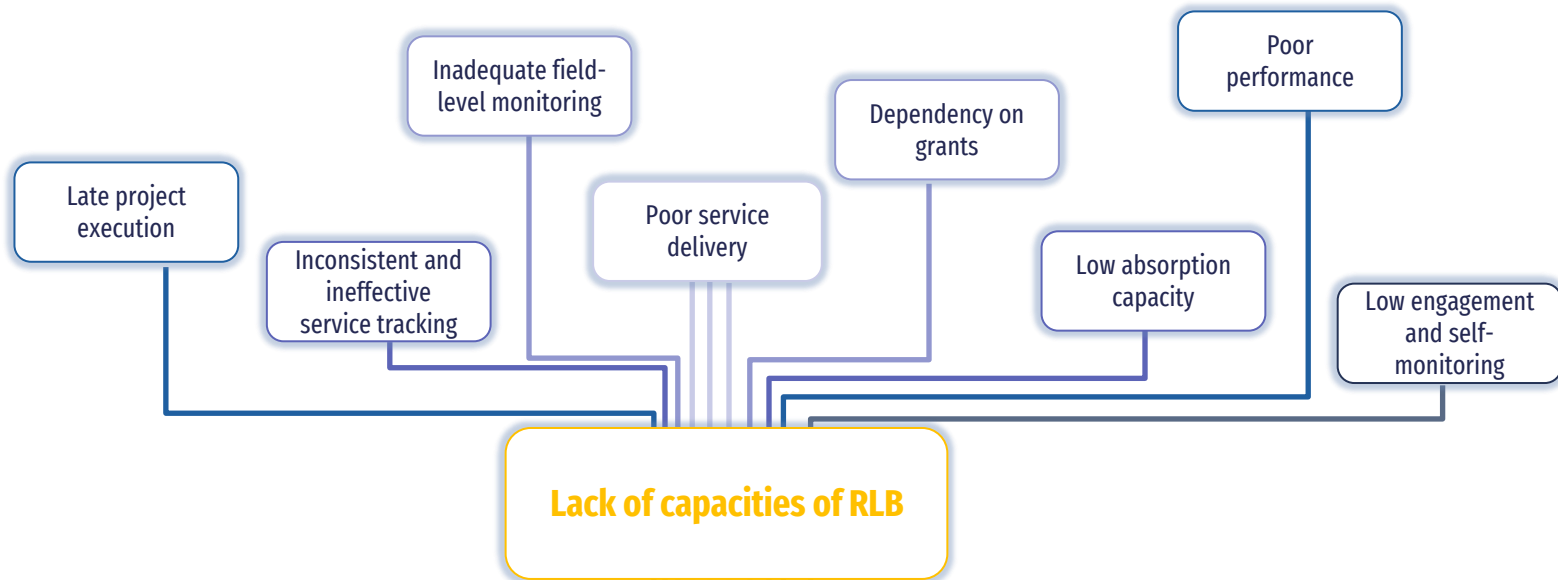
No.	Parameter	Indicator	Method of measurement	Desired value	Maximum score		KODOLI	DEGOAN	JAKATWADI	REMARKS
1	Coverage	Discharge of greywater into technically appropriate treatment unit or into greywater drainage system	(No. of HH having greywater discharge facility at the HH level or connected to greywater drainage line discharging into a community-level treatment unit / total no. of HH) ×100	100%	40	100% HHs – 40 score 75–99% HHs – 25 score 50–75% HHs – 10 score Below 50% HHs – 0 score	0	0	0	No greywater treatment unit
1	Coverage	No. of institutions, commercial establishments and other buildings having greywater discharge facility	(No. of institutions, commercial establishments and other buildings having greywater discharge facility or connected to greywater drainage line discharging into a community-level treatment unit / total no. of institutions, commercial establishments and other buildings) ×100	100%	30	100% buildings – 30 score 75–99% buildings – 20 score 50–75% buildings – 10 score Below 50% buildings – 0 score	0	0	0	No greywater treatment unit
1	O&M	Cleaning of drains	No. of time the drainage lines are cleaned in an year	6/year	15	6 times in a year – 15 score 3–6 times in a year – 10 score 1–3 times in a year – 5 score	15	10	15	data from GVA
1	O&M	O&M of treatment units	(No. of individual / community soak pits where filter media cleaned or changed per year (or any such maintenance of other treatment units) / total no. of soak pits (or total number of treatment units)) ×100	100%	15	100% units – 15 score 75–99% units – 10 score 50–75% units – 5 score Below 50% units – 0 score	0	0	0	data from GVA
					100		15	10	15	

Impact of HR and finance capacities on services delivery

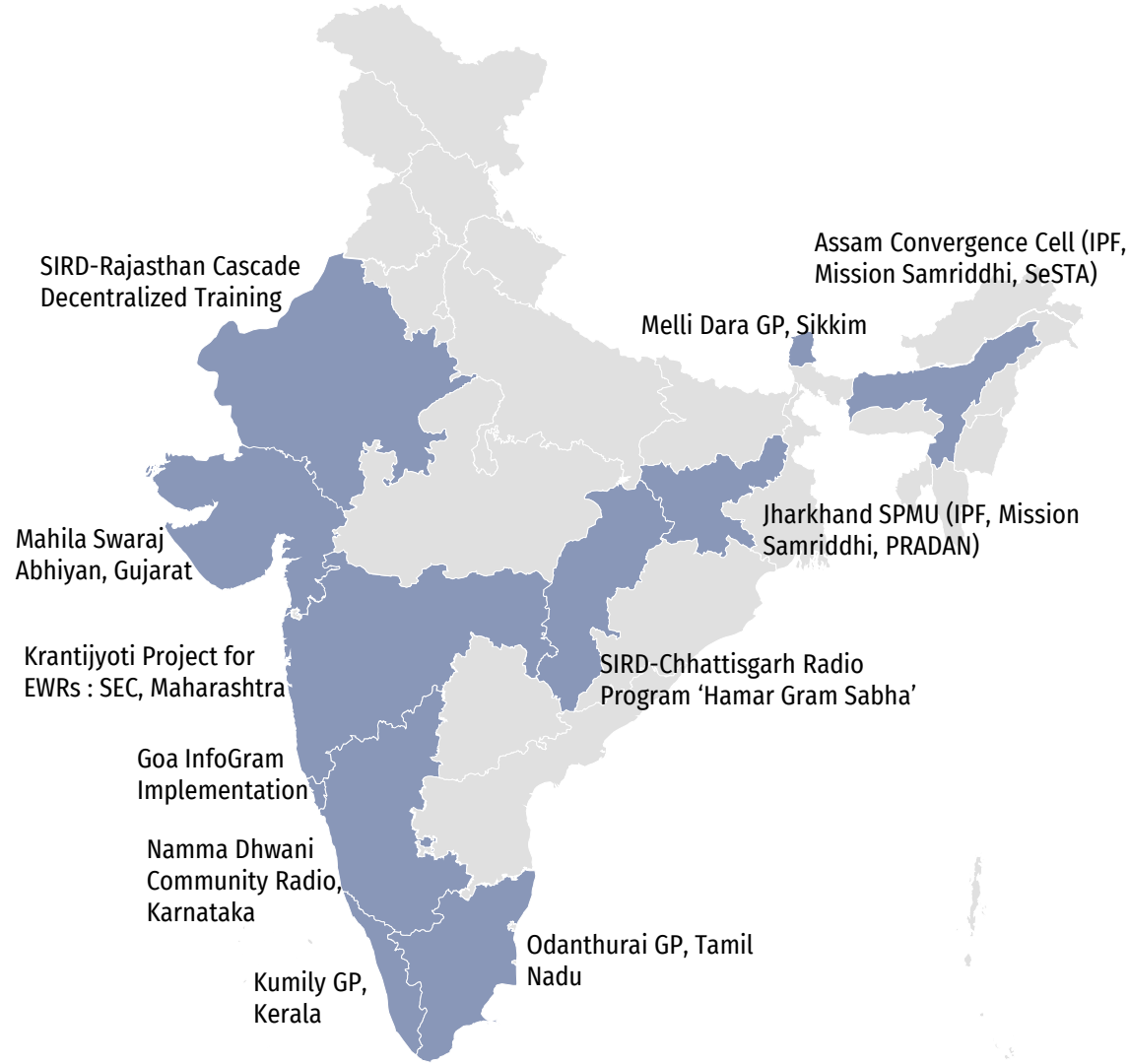


As per 2023-24 budget for Kodoli and Jakatwadi and 2022-23 for Degaon

GP has sufficient grassroots human resources (paani & Safai Karmacharis) but underperform in fund utilization and score poorly on Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs). Especially for waste management



RECOMMENDATION



Capacity-building initiatives for PRIs focus on decentralization, e-governance, community engagement, using training, media, and IT solutions to improve governance.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. (2022). *National Capability Building Framework 2022*. Retrieved from <https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s316026d60ff9b54410b3435b403afd226/uploads/2023/05/2023050442.pdf>

To increase Human resource capacity

Incentive-Driven Empowerment of VWSC & swachagrahi for SLB Monitoring

Training VWSC & Swachagrahis to collect data, and incentivizing them thus ensuring self-monitoring of rural water sanitation

Strengthening O&M for Sustainable Infrastructure

Increase investment in operation and maintenance of assets, especially community toilets, and appoint Sanitary Inspectors for regular monitoring.

Formalized contracts and Mandatory Training for Grassroots Functionaries

Ensure compulsory capacity-building programs for grassroots workers to enhance service delivery in sanitation, hygiene, and infrastructure management.

To increase fund spending capacity

Accelerating Implementation through Contractor Engagement

Promote awareness and train contractors to bid on sanitation projects, indirectly increasing Rural Local Bodies' fund absorption and execution capacity.

Integrating Sanitation Tax with Property Tax to increase OSR

Include solid waste and sanitation charges in property tax; incentivize tax collectors to boost efficiency during collection drives.

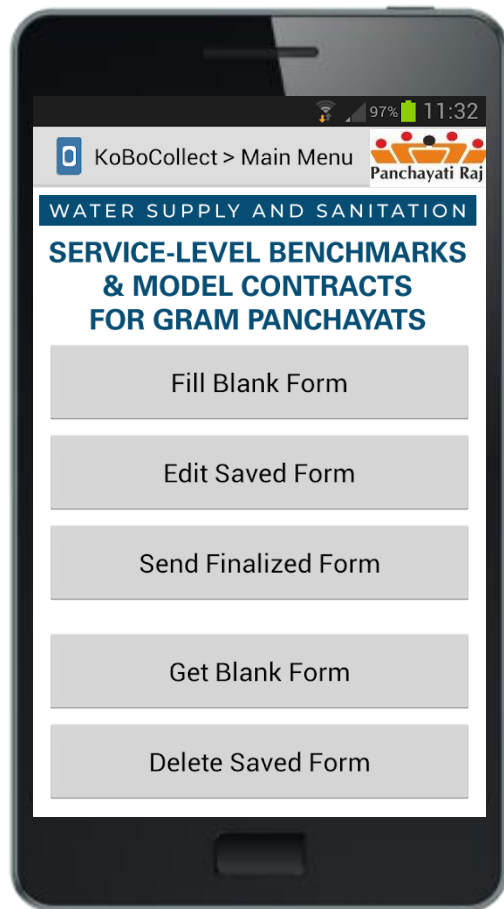


Incentive linked capacity Strengthening of VWSC / Swachhagrahis workers for self monitoring SLB survey and data collection

Objective: Enhance grassroots capacity for self-monitoring and SLB survey participation through structured incentives.

Steps:

1. **Role Definition:** Clarify responsibilities of VHSNC and Swachhagrahis.
2. **Training Modules:** Develop a practical and mandatory training programs on data collection, survey methods, and SLB indicators.
3. **Digital data collection tool:** introduce and train them to note the data in online system which will reduce the human errors and ensure transparency
4. **Incentive Mechanism:** Establish performance-based financial or non-financial incentives (e.g., recognition, awards).



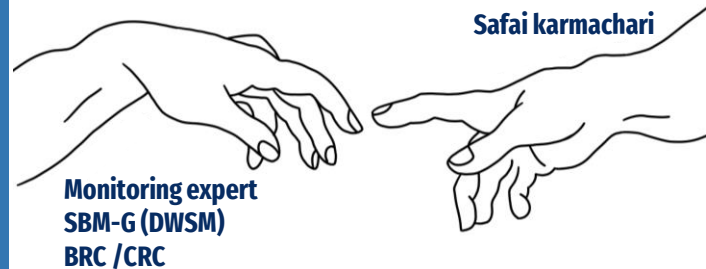


Sanitary Inspector Deployment at GP level

Objective: Ensure professional oversight of waste management and sanitation compliance.

Steps:

- 1. Recruitment:** Hire or designate qualified sanitary inspectors in GP or Cluster of GP (in case of villages < 5000 population)
- 2. Training:** Provide specialized training on hygiene standards, waste management practices, and asset geo-tagging.
- 3. Deployment:** Assign inspectors to monitor field operations, coordinate with local workers.
- 4. Bridge the Gap:**
 - Enable coordination from Zila Parishad (ZP) to Karmachari level.
 - Regular geo-tagging of assets reducing the load of PS.
 - Maintain communication channels between ZP/PS and field-level functionaries. Like segregation of waste, ensuring to proper management of wet and dry waste and maintenance of community toilets and drains



Sanitary inspector

- Policing for waste segregation and disposal/ reusing of waste
- Timely maintenance of toilets and drains and desludging process
- Asset geo-tagging



Formalizing and reporting the data of contractual workers

Objective: Bring transparency and consistency in the engagement and training of contractual sanitation workers.

Steps:

1. **Contract Standardization:** Draft model contracts with clear terms, roles, payment norms, and duration. Refer the SLB rural contracts.
2. **Database Creation:** Develop a centralized registry at the Panchayat or block level for all grassroots contractual workers.
3. **Mandatory Reporting:** Ensure data on each worker is regularly updated and reported to ZP and PS.
4. **Evaluation Mechanism:** Periodically audit the status of contracts and data reporting for compliance and improvements.



Mandatory training of Karmacharis

sanctioned
Karmacharis

Contractual
staff

Objective: Enhance the skills of sanitation workers through regular, practical training and ensure essential infrastructure at the GP level.

Steps:

- **Quarterly Trainings:** Conduct training for grassroots sanitation workers every 3 months on hygiene, safety, and operations.
- **Contract Clause:** Mandate minimum three trainings/year for all staff (govt./private) in contracts, with penalties for non-compliance.
- **Site-Based Learning:** Prioritize hands-on training at desludging sites, segregation sheds, and waste handling points.
- **Basic Infrastructure:** Ensure GPs provide segregation sheds, FTKs, and PPE kits using local or SBM funds.
- **Monitoring:** Maintain records, review progress monthly at block level, and audit annually for compliance and improvement.



Capacity Building of construction contractor

Objective:

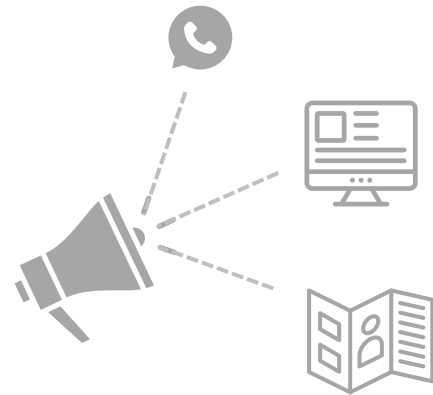
Improve local contractor participation in rural infrastructure and sanitation projects by enhancing awareness, capacity, and access to resources

Steps

- **Local Engagement:** Involve Gram Panchayats in identifying and recommending reliable local contractors.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct block/district-level workshops on e-tendering, procedures, and project benefits.



- **Information Dissemination:** Share tender details via brochures, SMS, WhatsApp, and local-language portals.
- **Contractor Training:** Provide training on bidding, DPR preparation, cost estimation, and compliance requirements.
- **Financial Access:** Partner with banks to facilitate loans or credit lines for eligible small/local contractors.





Increase OSR: Increase the property taxes

- **Stakeholder Consultations:** Engage ward members, sarpanches, and committee members
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Communicate the benefits of improved services funded by these taxes, linking to visible improvements (e.g., cleaner streets, regular garbage pickup).
- **Itemize Charges:** Clearly show SWM and sewerage charges separately in the property tax bills to improve transparency.

Potential Extra Charges

- SWM chargers
- Sewerage chargers

Service Delivery Guarantee Framework

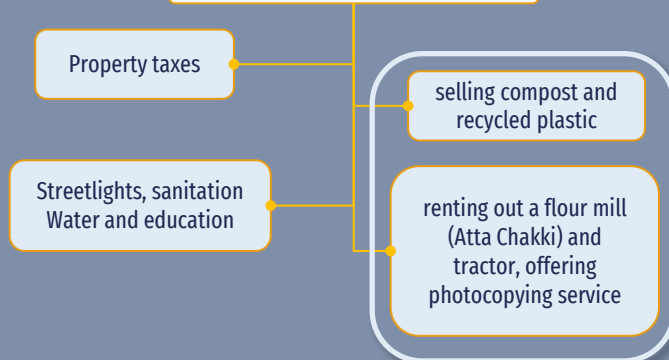
- Define minimum service standards for SWM, sanitation, and sewerage (e.g., frequency of waste collection, cleaning schedules).
- Create SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for service providers and sanitation staff.

Transparency and Accountability

- Share service schedules and roles of staff with the public.
- Display contact details of grievance officers and sanitary inspectors at GP offices and public spaces.

Increase OSR: exploring other options

OSR of Patoda GP



India's first experiment of giving FREE filtered water



Flour mill

THANKYOU

