

# **Implementing a Gender Inclusive Sanitation Framework in Kovvur**

### **Background:**

The aim of the Intersectionality Informed Gender Mainstreaming Framework is to ensure access to meaningful and gender inclusive sanitation for all vulnerable and marginalized groups and populations. This requires not only community participation but community engagement and ownership. The latter in turn requires partnership and collaboration with all key stakeholders. In the case of Kovvur, the key institutions we need to secure a strong buy-in and support from are Municipal Council and MEPMA.

### **Urban Local Body (ULB):**

The ULB, which is responsible for overall management of sanitation service, is headed by the Municipal Commissioner, Sanitation and Public Health. The municipality also coordinates other infrastructural and basic amenities such as electricity, road laying and water supply. ULB along with MEPMA has been the key support in implementing the activities in Anantapur.

### **MEPMA:**

The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), is mandated to empower women and ensure financial inclusion and sustainability through Self-Help Groups. MEPMA is the social development arm of the ULB in order to ensure that civic and economic empowerment of the most marginalized women and their households go hand-in-hand with other growth and development of the city. MEPMA in Anantapur has been a key partner and a supporter in going beyond livelihood and financial empowerment. MEPMA has supported the entire process of a gender inclusive sanitation in Kovvur by working closely with the Gender forums initiated in 6 settlements under the Gender inclusive sanitation.

The schemes and services that MEPMA will link up the women and all marginal groups will be:

- Financial support for self-employment of the women and ensure economic sustainability through loans. This is routed through the Town Mission Coordinator, Community Organizers and Resource Persons.
- Skill building trainings to the SHG members and their families and tied up with employment opportunities through job melas.
- Linking the women and their families with the S.C, S.T, B.C, Minority, Kapu Corporations for bank linkages and sanction of loans of livelihood.
- Abhaya Hastam, Chandranna Bima insurance policies for the women and their families
- Scholarships under Abhaya Hastam to the high school and junior college students of the SHG families.
- Linking the destitute, rag pickers, homeless to the night shelters with the support of ULB.
- Enhancing women, child and adolescent girl's health awareness and behaviour change through MAS along with the Health department.
- Indirectly supports and links the community with the social security pensions like PWD pensions, single women pensions, old age pensions through ULB.
- Works indirectly with the ULB to promote and sanction IHHL and also links the community with the Housing Corporation for the sanction of houses to the eligible candidates.

### **Tracing the Process**

#### **Beginning**

The IIGMF team met the Commissioner and the Project Director, MEPMA and introduced the Project to them in August 2017. The team capacitated the Gender Forums and with the support of PD, MEPMA steadily improved the sanitation services.

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Soon the representatives of the Gender Forum developed new equation and relationship with the local service providers and along with outreach workers of the project, the community representatives began to dialogue with the different departments.

In partnership with ULB and the Departments of Health and Women and Child Development, they conducted local campaigns on issues such as disease prevention and control, solid waste management, menstrual hygiene management and hand washing. The interface meetings with the officials helped in strengthening the convergence and coordinated action on the ground.

They also participated in the monthly or bi-monthly interface with the Commissioner and Project Director, MEPMA

A total of twenty officials representing, ULB, MEPMA and other departments visited the fourteen settlements to engage directly with the community.

### Gender Forums

Under the IIGMF initiative, under the aegis of MEPMA and ULB we constituted Gender Forums comprising of 10 to 15 members in every settlement. These members are drawn from persons who are or have been part of SHGs and Fisher Folk: Vambay Colony ,New Bridge peta Beggars &Rag pickers : Atchayamma ,Taxi driver and Leprosy colony Mixed :- Yanadhi colony Mixed:- Sriram colony Mixed:- Aurangabad These Gender Forums work closely with the ULB and MEPMA to ensure the equal participation of the vulnerable population. The Forum provides them a local structure to voice their concerns about sanitation services. Gender Forums (GF) have been formed in 6 settlements of kovvur.

The Gender Forums act as the first point of contact to understand the situation of the settlement and to reach out to the residents of the settlement. The Gender Forum members have been trained on various aspects like SBM guidelines, FSSM, MHM, access to Social and Legal entitlements, procedure for accessing and getting IHHLs, CTs.

<b>GENDER FORUMS, KOVVUR</b>	
<b>OLD SETTLEMENTS</b>	<b>NEW SETTLEMENTS</b>
1.Sriram colony	1.Christian Peta
2.Rajeev colony	2.Auranga Bad
3.Old Bridge peta	
4.New Bridge peta	
5.Vamby Colony	
6.Atchayamma colony	

### Role of MEPMA

Over the last fourteen months, since the inception of the Gender Sanitation Framework, MEPMA has taken many steps to strengthen gender responsive and inclusive sanitation in 6 out of 23 slums and settlements that are under-serviced and looking forward to extend the same in other vulnerable slums too.

To achieve this, MEPMA has supported Gender Forums in fourteen slums to carry out a range of activities. This included creating awareness, demanding and monitoring sanitation services, co-managing the facilities and changing behaviour. Out of 32 meetings 7 settlement level meetings ,2 Stakeholders meetings ,5 FGD,1 GRC Inauguration,4 IEC Activity, 5 Kii Interviews ,2 Door to Door Campaign on Solid Waste Management , 1 Brest Feeding camp , 2 Awareness on OD and Hand Wash 1 Nutrition Campaign for parents below 5years ,1 MHM Training in ZP Girls High School.

1 Malaria and Dengue awareness program MEPMA, facilitated the Gender Forums to engage actively with existing Self Help Groups, Slum Level Federations, Sadhikara Mitras and Town-level Federations. Together they passed resolutions on construction of IHHLs, design and maintenance of community toilets, community involvement in Gender Sub Committee, community and ULB engagement in school sanitation and solid waste management. A total of 20 resolutions were passed at all slum level meetings.

MEPMA also linked the Gender Forums with the SHGs of people living with disabilities and Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS) ASHA workers, adolescent girls and people living in the night shelters, With SHG of people living with disability it was decided that the Gender Forums should have at least one representative from the PwD SHG and their issues given priority. Today 6 Gender Forums have 35 PwDs as members of the forums. 1 ASHA workers became part of the 6 Gender Forums

Most vitally, MEPMA as the key nodal agencies of the urban poor has acted as a bridge between the Municipal Corporation and the community structures. MEPMA has enabled the community to get their issues addressed in a timely manner and to sustain dialogue between the users and provider. Till the end of September 2018, a total of 894 concerns on sanitation, health and hygiene have been addressed and as high as 883 issues been resolved.

MEPMA has also played a key role in bringing all the key department and agencies such as department of women and child development, health, education and legal services authority together and ensured a systematic deliberation on gender gaps in sanitation including sanitation in colleges, schools and anganwadis and how to address them. A total of four stakeholders consultations and meetings have taken place, three in 2017 and one in August 2018. The last meeting hosed by Project Director, MEPMA brought together Member Secretary, Sanitary Inspector, ULB, Health Education Officer, DMHO, Child Development and Protection Officer, ICDS, Supervisors, Anganwadi, ICDS and ASHA workers.

At this stakeholder consultation, ULB and MEPMA together agreed to provide space for formalizing and setting up the Gender Resource Centre at MEPMA office.

Gender Forum got recognized by MEPMA and ULB as representatives and point persons.

This meeting helped in bringing officials to settlements where highly excluded groups like Shikaris live and agreed to process their IHHL applications.

ULB agreed to support solid waste collection by providing necessary equipment and facilities.

Post this consultation the Gender Forum volunteers supported MEPMA by conducting eight MHM training workshops in six settlements.

Fifteen door to door campaigns on solid waste management, proper hand washing, prevention of dengue and malaria has been conducted in all the seven settlements.

### **Opening the Gender Resource Centre:**

**Having decided on 7th may, 2018 to set up a Gender Resource Centre or GRC, this is now being formally in October 2018. The GRC will be managed by a team and volunteers from the Gender Forum. The team of volunteers from the Gender Forum will be federated into a Single Window Forum/GRC Forum.**

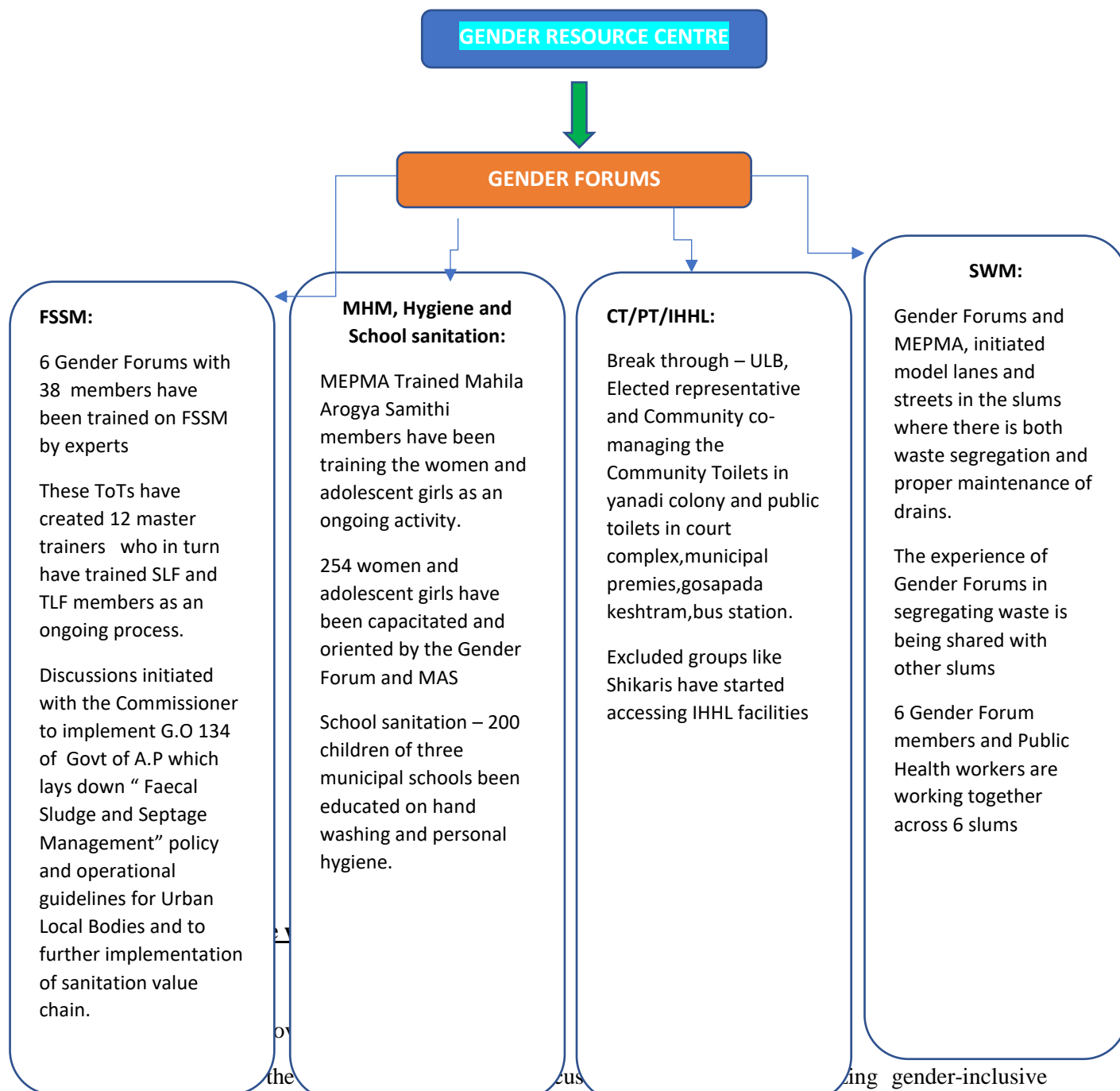
### **Purpose:**

- To act as a facilitator/bridge between the community and the services provider
- To bring about convergence of all sanitation services, schemes and welfare programmes for the vulnerable populations and groups
- Do timely dissemination of all information on various schemes and programmes meant for the welfare of the marginal communities

## Implementing a Gender Inclusive Sanitation Framework in Kovvur

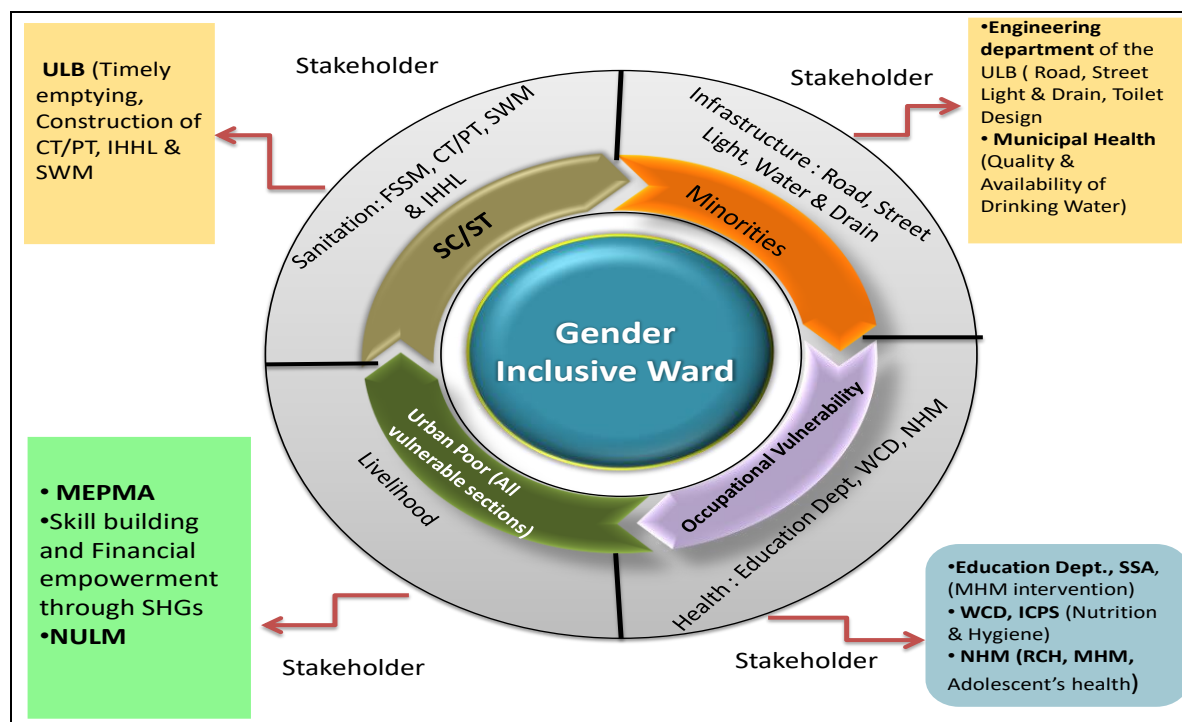
- Link up the community members with specific departments to secure the services and schemes that they are entitled to
- Sensitize service providers, implementer and officials about the concerns and unmet needs of the community.
- Institutionalize under MEPMA gender-inclusive and responsive governance.

### Ground level efforts taken by the GRC forum members so far:



the focus on ensuring gender-inclusive governance through the Ward Committees. This will take into account the heterogeneity and the many intersectionalities and multiple vulnerabilities that women and gender minorities face. MEPMA will be ensuring to include the key Gender forum volunteers consisting of representatives of vulnerable population to be part of the ward committees.

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### How will this happen?

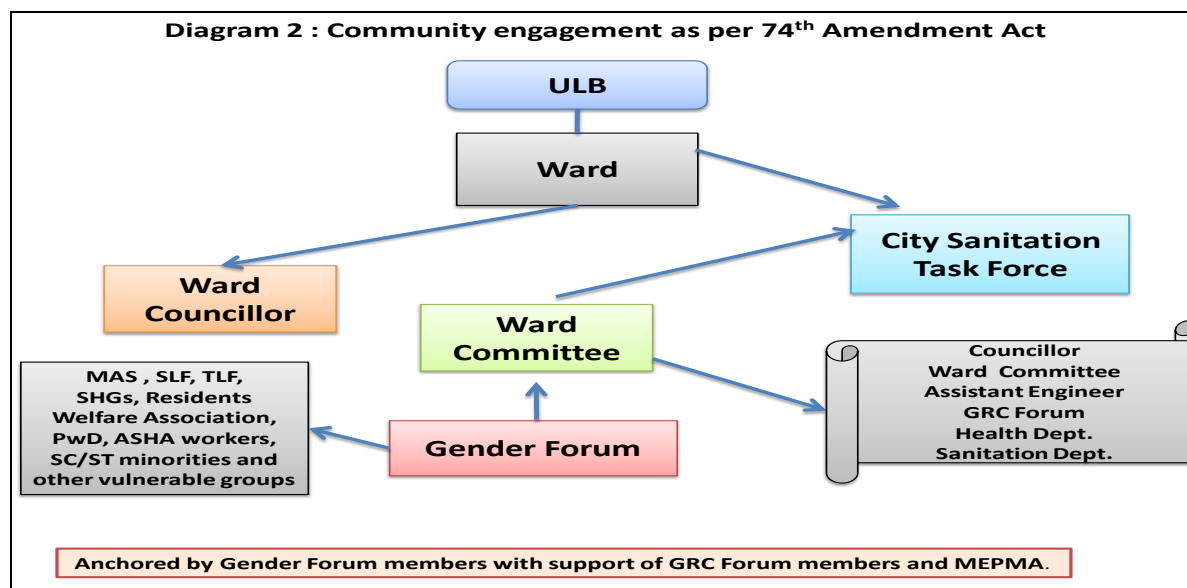
#### Proposed Action Plan for GRC with the support of MEPMA

The Gender Resource Centre along with MEPMA will link up with all the key departments and would facilitate the convergence of all the departments towards inclusive sanitation.

MEPMA would also call in for an all key stakeholders consultation in October 2018 to formalize and discuss the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders in order to adopt the Gender responsive framework in sanitation.

This consultation will help the departments to know the role of the Gender forums and how GRC as a structure recognised and integrated into the ULB and MEPMA is playing the role of facilitator between community and service. This will help the GRC to understand the point persons and follow up further after applying for a scheme.

#### Recommended structure for strengthening governance structure of the ULB for Gender Inclusive sanitation at the Corporation and Municipality level:



**Structure and function at Ward level as per Government Rules:**

Available Rules/Acts	Parameter of Model Ward under IIGMF Intervention
<p><b>Under 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment/Nagarpalika Bill, 1993:</b>  <b>Ward Committee:</b> Article 243S: Ward committees to be constituted by the municipalities with a population of 3 Lakhs or more.</p> <p>Where a Wards Committee consists of-                      (a) one ward, the member representing that ward in the Municipality shall be the Chairperson of that Committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GRC forum members can be part of the ward committees.</li> <li>• Councillors the chairperson of the committee</li> <li>• GRC can coordinate with the Chairperson to ensure gender inclusive sanitation</li> <li>• Promote joint management and monitoring of sanitation services at the Ward level.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reservation of Seats:</b> Article 243S/T:                      This article provides one-third of the total number of seats be reserved for women belonging to SC/ST. (<b>Mandatory provision</b>)</p>	<p>Include women from excluded and vulnerable populations in the Ward Committee to impact decisions made about vulnerable groups</p>

<p><b>Powers, authorities and responsibilities for the</b></p> <p><b>ULB under 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act:</b> As per Article 243 W, all municipalities will need to function as effective institutions of self-government.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities of municipalities include:</b> Preparation of plans for economic development, social justice and implementation of schemes As per the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. 18 new tasks have been assigned to the ULB</p> <p><b>12th Schedule of the Constitution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management.</li> <li>• Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.</li> <li>• Planning for economic and social development.</li> <li>• Roads and bridges.</li> <li>• Urban planning including town planning.</li> <li>• Slum improvement and up gradation.</li> <li>• Urban poverty alleviation</li> </ul>	<p>Municipality to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting IHHL</li> <li>• Construction of IHHL, CT/PTs,</li> <li>• FSM infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Solid Waste Management</li> <li>• Public healthcare delivery</li> <li>• Provision of street lights, roads etc</li> <li>• Slum Improvement</li> <li>• Urban Poverty alleviation</li> </ul> <p>Gender Forum members can be accredited to support the ULB in providing basic WSH services</p>
<p><i>Andhra Pradesh Municipal Councils (Constitution of Wards Committees, Election of Chair Persons, Powers and Functions etc.) Rules, 1995</i></p> <p><b>Constitution of Wards Committees.</b>– (1) The Commissioner shall by order constitute Wards under Section 5-B of the Act</p> <p><b>Secretary of Wards Committee-</b> The Municipal Commissioner shall specify an officer of the Municipality to be the Secretary of each Wards Committee.</p> <p><b>Power of the elected Chairperson:</b> The Chairperson shall preserve over and shall decide all points of order arising at or in connection with the meeting. The decision of Chairperson on any point of order shall be final.</p>	



<p><b>Powers and functions of Ward Committees.</b>— The Ward Committee shall be assigned with the function of :- Maintenance of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sanitation</li> <li>2. Water supply and drainage</li> <li>3. Street lighting</li> <li>4. Roads</li> <li>5. Markets</li> <li>6. Parks and playgrounds</li> <li>7. School buildings</li> </ol> <p>Minutes of the proceedings at the meeting of the Wards Committee shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall be signed by the Chairperson</p>	<p>With the support of the Ward Committee, the Gender Forum members and GRC will ensure implementation of all the services that the ULB is obligated to provide</p>
<p><b>Guidelines under Swachh Bharat Mission and A.P State Sanitation Strategy (Under National Sanitation Policy 2008), G.O RT625:</b></p> <p><b>Key thrust areas of the mission include: Elimination of open defecation (by promoting IHHL and proper maintenance of CT/PTs.</b></p> <p><b>As per Swachh Bharat Mission:</b> All the households to have access to safe sanitation. The target group is 80% of the urban households engaging in open defecation. Since, 20% of the urban households engaging in open defecation are likely to use community toilets due to land and space constraints.</p> <p>Ensure that facilities have adequate provision for men, women and facilities for the disabled (e.g. ramp provision, Braille signage, etc.) wherever necessary.</p> <p><b>Cost towards construction of IHHL:</b> States - Unit cost is Rs. 16,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- States to contribute a minimum of 25% funds (Rs 1,333/- per IHHL) towards individual toilets to match 75% Central Share (Rs. 4,000/- per IHHL)</p> <p><b>Cost towards construction of CTs:</b> States - Unit cost is Rs. 98,000/-per seat States will contribute a minimum of 25% funds of Central Share towards public toilets projects to match 75% of central share (Rs. 39,200 per seat)</p> <p><b>As per A.P. State Sanitation Strategy:</b></p>	<p>The Gender Forum will support the strategy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnering with the Municipality in stopping and preventing OD</li> <li>• Identify and submit applications for construction of IHHL and follow up till the process is completed.</li> <li>• Organising awareness campaigns to promote behaviour change</li> <li>• Reaching out to the community with the support of the Gender Forums</li> <li>• Co-managing the services along with the PH workers</li> <li>• Ensure women’s and community representation in the Ward Committee</li> </ul>

Adequate availability and 100 percent upkeep and management of public sanitation facilities, for migrant and floating population and community toilets for urban poor in all urban areas.

Extending access to proper sanitation facilities for poor communities and other un-served settlements

Promoting proper usage, regular upkeep and maintenance of household, community and public sanitation facilities

**Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management**

**As per Swacch Bharath Mission:**

Coverage or Target under the component is all Statutory ULBs

**As per A.P State Sanitation Strategy:**

10 waste to energy projects have been approved by the Government of Andhra Pradesh covering 53 ULBs in across 10 districts namely including Anantapur.

**Effecting behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices- ODF/MHM**

**As per Swacch Bharath Mission:**

BCC should cover issues of open defecation, prevention of manual scavenging, hygiene practices, proper use and maintenance of toilet facilities health and environmental consequences.

**As per A.P State Sanitation Strategy:**

The Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework shall meet the following broad objectives:

- Increase mass awareness levels
- Ensure that households especially women have knowledge of the linkages between sanitation, hygiene and health
- Orientations, competitions, rallies, recognition ceremonies are some of the events that can increase publicity

**Awareness generation about sanitation and its linkage with public health**

- Monthly meeting at a fixed date—of Gender Resource Forum and Gender Forum representatives.
- Proper Budget allocation and consultative planning.
- Streamlining of ULB services
- Ensuring connectivity for every section of the community
- Proper management of grey water (De-silting of drain at least once in 15 days)
- Ensuring functioning of street light
- Adequate drinking water for residents
- This will be done through continuous engagement by the Gender Resource Centre with the ULB officials
- Working with ULB to ensure provision of safety aid for sanitation workers.

**Gender Forum and Single Window Forum members** through continuous engagement with the Gender Resource Centre and ULB officials will ensure proper management and delivery of service

The Gender Forum will ensure:

- Support in organising lane level meetings to identify services that need improving
- Use the SLF meetings to share their experience and strengthen their efforts
- Partner with members to ensure proper usage of CTs and reduce ODF
- Support in applying IHHL

<p><b>As per Swacch Bharath Mission:</b> ULB to Constitute a Community Management Committee (CMC) for community engagement activities</p> <p>Foster linkages with frontline workers such as Mahila Arogya Samithi (MAS) members, ASHA Workers and community mobilisers appointed by ULBs.</p> <p>Create learning sites and train SHGs and Women forums on community engagement for SBM (U)</p> <p>Appoint master trainers to train communities in waste segregation, both at households and collection sites.</p> <p><b>As per A.P State Sanitation Strategy:</b> Under school sanitation, “Swachha Vidyalayalu” Programme every school in Andhra Pradesh has well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.</p> <p>The technical components include drinking water, hand washing, toilet and soap facilities in the school compound for use by children and teachers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote segregation and recycling of waste</li> <li>• Reach out training on MHM to adolescents and young women including proper disposal of sanitary napkins.</li> <li>• Adopt the TOT module and ensure that master trainers who have been trained by experts from the Gender Forums and utilize them in reaching the target groups.</li> <li>• Develop IEC materials</li> <li>• Organise campaigns on all sanitation themes and sanitation value chain</li> </ul>
<p><b>FSSM: As per the National FSSM Policy:</b></p> <p><b>Leveraging FSSM to achieve 100% access to safe sanitation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting access for households to safe faecal sludge and septage management facilities (including proper disposal arrangements).</li> <li>• Promoting community-planned and managed faecal sludge and septage management wherever necessary, for groups of households.</li> <li>• Adequate availability and 100 % upkeep and management of Public Sanitation facilities in all Urban Areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Achieving Integrated Citywide Sanitation: Mainstreaming Sanitation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream thinking, planning and implementing measures related to faecal sludge and septage management</li> </ul>	<p>The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has come up with the Government Order on FSSM G.O 134 which has instructions on faecal sludge and septage management.</p> <p>The GRC will take the lead in creating awareness about this among the community</p> <p>Reach out to those who are initiating new construction of toilets and containment</p> <p>Organise knowledge camps and meetings at the settlement level to educate the people about the negative effects of open discharge</p> <p>Reaching out to masons and training them on the proper construction of containment</p> <p>The trained Gender Forum members will play a key role in monitoring the construction of new toilets and ensuring that the containment is properly built</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening national, state, city and local institutions to accord priority to sanitation provision, including planning, implementation and O&amp;M management.</li> <li>• Extending access to proper faecal sludge and septage management facilities for poor communities and other disadvantaged settlements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sanitary and Safe Disposal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting proper functioning of faecal sludge and septage management systems and ensuring proper collection and disposal of the faecal sludge.</li> <li>• Promoting recycle and reuse of treated sewage for non-potable applications wherever possible.</li> <li>• Promoting proper design and construction of OSS facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Awareness Generation and Behaviour Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generating awareness about faecal sludge and septage management and its linkages with public and environmental health amongst communities.</li> <li>• Promoting mechanisms to bring about and sustain behavioural changes aimed at adoption of healthy sanitation designs and practices, including the responsibility to ensure safe containment and management of faecal sludge and septage by urban households including liquid effluent.</li> </ul> <p><b>As per A.P State Sanitation Strategy:</b> 100 percent of human excreta and liquid wastes from all sanitation facilities including toilets must be safely treated and disposed.</p> <p>a) Promoting / encouraging safe and properly constructed on-site sanitation arrangements wherever cost efficient and sustainable;</p> <p>b) In case of network-based sewerage systems, adequate connectivity of households and demonstrated financial viability for O&amp;M would be required to ensure sustainability and proper functioning of the system;</p> <p>c) Promoting proper collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal system and treatment of</p>	<p>The Gender Forum will continue to create awareness on the ill-effects of open defecation and open discharge through awareness campaigns</p> <p>Also motivate the residents to apply for an IHHL</p> <p>In the absence of IHHL, motivate them to use the Community Toilets.</p> <p>Work towards conversion of insanitary latrines to sanitary ones.</p> <p>Creating database of existing IHHL containment units and their desludging history to facilitate periodic desludging</p> <p>Sensitizing all stakeholder about the required health protocols and safety protocols that should be followed during desludging</p> <p>Coordinating with local officials/third party contract to ensure any open discharge from CTC due to breakage of pipes/tank or lack of desludging is quickly addressed</p> <p>Gender Forums will be actively involved in motivating the households to de-sludge their septic tanks that they have constructed in their homes in 3 years</p> <p>Gender Forums will strengthen and participate in any deliberation and public consultation on FSTP at the Municipality (if not available) to promote G.O 134</p> <p>Gender Forum will be working with the ULB officials to discuss and raise the demand for treatment of fecal sludge and the budget allocation for treatment plants and their construction.</p>
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sludge from on-site installations (septic tanks, pit latrines etc.);

e) Promoting recycle and reuse of treated waste water for non-potable applications wherever possible and also duly exploring options for PPP initiatives

**According to G.O 134 by A.P State Government:**

**Collection and Storage:**

Town level assessment of coverage of toilet and on-site sanitation facility

Identifying insanitary toilets and converting them to safe toilets

All existing containment facility should include a cover for each chamber

**Transport:**

Determine how many households use on-site containment systems and ascertain how much sludge they can contain in order to determine the amount of sludge that will be emptied every year

b) Determine the average price per emptying (and accounting for how it may differ based on volume and containment facility location) that operators are charging.

**Treatment:**

ULBs must not dispose the faecal sludge /septage collected from septic tank/pits without any treatment

ULBs should first try and assess the possibility of setting up faecal sludge treatment facilities at the solid waste treatment/disposal site or at sewage treatment plants within the city or utilizing co-treatment, pending the advice and recommendations of the appropriate engineering authorities.

- ULB would use the existing data on vulnerability assessment, both social and infrastructural components in the areas of IHHLs and CTs.

- Based on the case studies and practices of other towns and cities who have been following FSSM, take and discuss the successful initiatives on community affordable price for desludging and transportation ( ex: Narasapur FSTP initiative )
- CSTF, Gender Sub Committee, Gender Forums should initiate and part of the discussions on the FSTP

**Roles and Responsibility:**

1. Gender Forums will facilitate the process of creating gender inclusive wards.
2. Gender Forums will participate in planning meeting of Ward Committee
3. Gender Forums will monitor the construction of CTC/PTCs.
4. Ward Committee will place the demand in BOC (Board of Councillors) meeting for immediate action and budgetary provision if required.
5. Representatives of all vulnerable groups will work with Gender Forum in organizing event/campaign/day celebration.

**Process:**

1. Resource Mapping
2. Identification of volunteers and front-line leaders from community
3. Capacity building and TOTs of different forums
4. Meeting/one to one interaction with Councillor, Ward Committee, ULB officials
5. Managing of existing sanitation services and planning for up-gradation of services
6. Recognition of the role of Gender Forum and Gender Resource Centre Forum by Ward Committee
7. Incorporation of Gender Forums in Ward Committee
8. Conduct regular Ward Committee Meeting for planning and development of the ward, ensuring people's participation in civic affairs at the grassroots level

**Indicators:**

*Performing Ward Committee*

Representations from the vulnerable communities - composition- 1/3 of total composition.

Monthly meeting at a fixed date— ensure at least 85 to 90% attendances.

Documentation of the MOM? *What is this?*

Proper budget allocations

GRC and Ward office will strengthen implementation of ULB level services and schemes.

Increase in availing basic ULB/Govt. level services and schemes by community with the support of Sadhikara Mitras.

One complaint Box should be installed at ward office - periodical review and an action taken on them

*(Adolescent's Health) MHM & Hygiene*

100% school attendance of adolescent girls during their menstruation cycle

Monitoring of infrastructural facilities at school and college premises

Ensuring proper hygiene -personal and community-practices through hygiene promotion

Reduce school drop - out and 100% girl student coverage.

*Sanitation*

Ensuring 100% periodical de-sludging

Ensuring use of latrine by every person of the ward through construction of community toilet and IHHL

100% household covered through individual latrine, community toilets managed by Gender Forums,, shared septic tank at settlements with scarcity of land,

Initiating the construction of FSTPs

100% segregation of waste at source

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### *Basic Amenities*

Ensuring connectivity

Proper management of grey water and de-silting of drain at least once in 15 days

Ensuring functioning of street light

Adequate drinking water for residents

### **Community support systems involved in implementation of sanitation in the town:**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Groups Involved</b>
1	Self Help Groups – Slum Level Federations, Town Level Federations
2	Mahila Arogya Samithis
3	ASHA Workers
4	Sadhikara Mitras
5	People living With Disability (PWD) groups
6	NGOs and CBOs working with TGs and Sex workers/ TG groups, Sex workers collectives
7	Groups and Unions of Vulnerable populations – Ex: Hamali groups, PHW groups, Fisher folk
8	Gender Resource Forum members, Volunteers and the Gender Resource Centre
9	School Management Committees, Children groups, Child Cabinets

### **Stakeholders support systems involved in implementation of sanitation in the town:**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Support systems</b>
1	<b>Municipal Corporation/ Municipality:</b> Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Sanitation Supervisor, Municipal Health Officer, Environmental Engineer, AMRUT
2	<b>MEPMA:</b> Project Director, Town Mission Coordinator, Town Project Officer, Community Organizers, Resource Persons
3	<b>Women and Child Development:</b> – ICPS, ICDS, DCPO, CDPOs, Anganwadi Supervisors and Workers
4	<b>Health department:</b> District Health Education Officer
5	<b>Department of Social Welfare:</b> Executive Director
6	<b>Education and SarvaSiksha Abhiyan:</b> DEO, Project Director, Additional Project Director, Alternate Schooling Officer.

