

GP REPORT CARD SAMPLE

ASHWAS

A Survey of Household Water And Sanitation

2008-09 Report

Gram Panchayat: Muddapura

District: Chitradurga

Karnataka

ASHWAS

A survey of household water and sanitation

A rghyam conducted a participatory survey called ASHWAS in 28 districts of Karnataka in 2008-09. The survey covered 17,200 households in 172 gram panchayats. The purpose of ASHWAS was (i) to capture the current water and sanitation situation as viewed by citizens and more importantly (ii) to create awareness on water and sanitation issues and introduce a participatory approach to deal with these issues. ASHWAS's surveyors included students, members of self help groups, and local NGO partners. The components of the survey included household questionnaires, village transects, village questionnaires, gram panchayat (GP) questionnaires and water quality tests in each village. The survey covered 100 households in each GP. In keeping with the participatory approach, ASHWAS is sharing the survey results with the respondents and Gram Panchayats in order to enhance a shared understanding of the problems. It is hoped that the results and the awareness that this report creates will empower citizens and gram panchayats to make important decisions to enhance the water supply and sanitation situation in their GP. The ASHWAS Survey intends to provide an impetus for improvements in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene by making data and knowledge available.

This Gram Panchayat report card provides information obtained from the survey on various aspects of water supply, sanitation and hygiene in your GP.

For further details, please visit:
www.ashwas.indiawaterportal.org

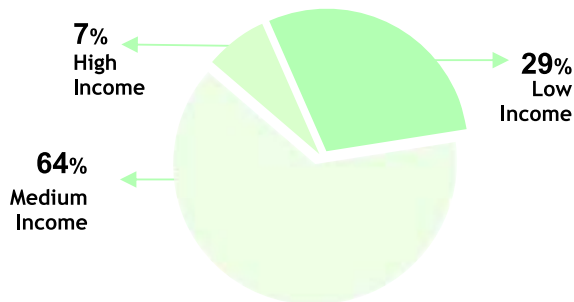
The aim of the report is to:

- Provide quantitative feedback on user perceptions of services
- Provide information on the status, quality, adequacy and efficiency of services in your Gram-Panchayat and enable you to take decisions for the improvement of those services.
- Serve as an instrument for public accountability and as a tool for empowerment of your communities

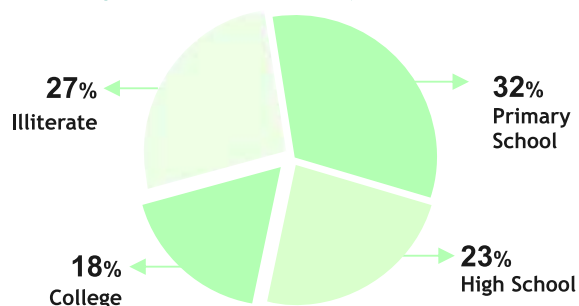
Water and Sanitation Rating (on a scale of 100)

Water supply infrastructure	99
Good provision of infrastructure	
Water availability	100
Public tap and MWS are the main source of water in your GP	
Usage of household toilets	14
GP lacks toilet facilities	
Drainage coverage	47
Most of the wastewater flows on the roads/kitchen garden	
Health Indicator	61
Alarming incidence of diseases reported	
Governance	95
Good governance system is in place	
Satisfaction level	77
Most people are satisfied with water quality & management	

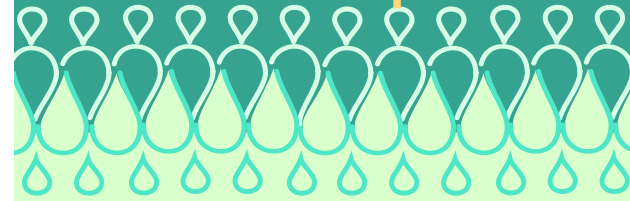
Respondents Profile (Derived economic status)



Respondents Profile (Education Based)



Muddapura



District
Chitradurga

Population
15,17,896

Taluka
Chitradurga

Villages
**Chikkabbigere, Hire Kabbigere,
Muddapura, Siddavvanadurga,
Surenahalli**

Gram Panchayat
Population
9186

Agro-climatic Zone
Central Dry Zone

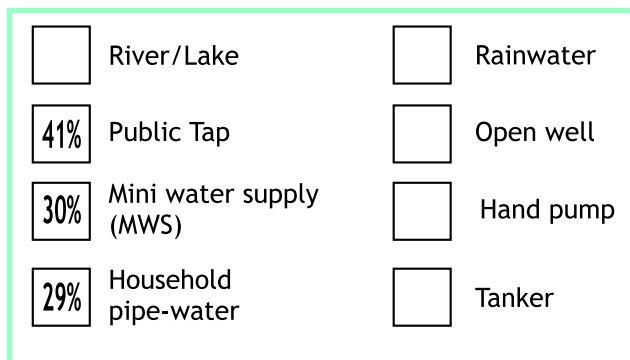
Average Annual rainfall
573 mm



Women testing water in Muddapura,
where the fluoride level has been
found to be high

Sourcing

What are our sources of water for general household purposes?



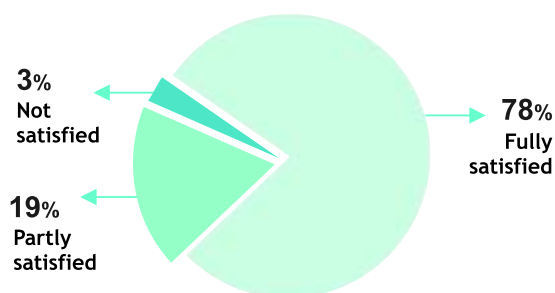
39%

source water from public tap and 29% source from MWS

4%

depend on multiple sources of water

Are we satisfied with the quality of our water?



74% people use, taste and appearance as primary indicators of quality



Action call

- Of all the sources tested in your GP there is no potable source. Many samples of water have high fluoride. The GP needs to send the water sample to the district laboratory to verify the results, as the tests are only indicative. The GP needs to raise awareness so that authorities and politicians make an effort to solve this major problem

Supply & Access

How far do we travel to fetch water?

87%

source water 'very near' to their house while 13% travel less than 1.6 km. Government regulations state that distance to source should be less than 1.6 km

12%

people take more than one hour to collect water

Quality

Is our water safe for drinking?

Village	Test results
Muddapura	Fluoride in Borewell PWS, MWS & bacteria contamination
Surenahalli	Fluoride in Borewell PWS
Siddavvanadurga	Fluoride in Borewell MWS
Chikkabbigere	Fluoride in Borewell MWS
Hire Kabbigere	Fluoride in Borewell MWS and Borewell PWS. Bacterial contamination in Borewell PWS

PWS - Piped water supply
MWS - Mini water supply

Note: Test results can be seen in page 166

Sustainability

How much do we depend on groundwater?

100%

dependence on ground water. In India, thousands of borewells have dried up due to over extraction of groundwater. Recharging with rainwater can replenish the water table

How often do we collect water?

95%

respondents have to collect water everyday

What causes water supply disruption?

Source	Reasons of disruption
Mini Water Supply(MWS)	Power cut, Pipes damage, Motor damage, Financial Reason
Public Tap	Power cut, Motor damage
Individual Piped Water	Power cut, Motor damage, Broken taps

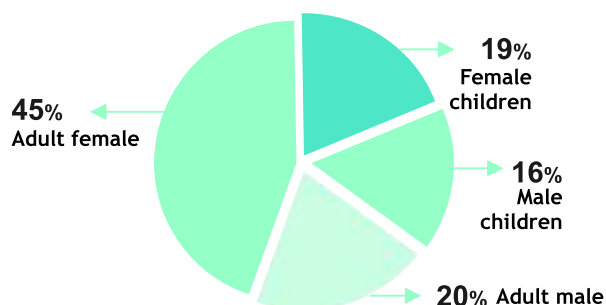
Coping Strategy: In case of water supply disruptions, people have to find other sources

98%

state that the water supplied is adequate throughout the year

Equity

Who collects water in our GP?



27%

of the vulnerable population* have to collect water (No of respondents - 48 out of 100 households had atleast one person who was vulnerable)

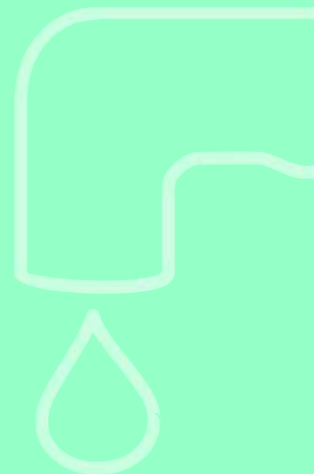
WATER

Equity

In general it is women who collect and manage water in their houses. It is therefore important to include women in all decision making processes.

Sustainability

Water sources must be available throughout the year including dry seasons and must be free from contamination.



New Name of ARWSP

The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, which focuses on creating drinking water supply infrastructure has been renamed as the National Rural Water Supply Programme (NRWSP)

Sajal Gram Puraskar (SGP)

There is a new central government award for gram panchayats called Sajal Gram Puraskar (SGP). If your GP provides access to good quality water, ensures community participation & implements rainwater harvesting among other criteria, you are eligible for this award. However, you need to be a Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) village to qualify for a SGP. For more details, contact the Office of Joint Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply, at Phone-011-24361043.

*Vulnerable people is defined as people who are differently-abled, the aged, the sick and pregnant women.

Sanitation

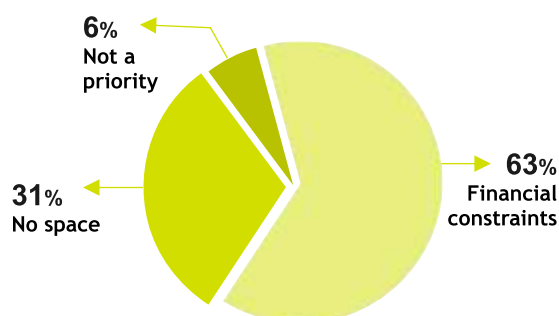
Do we have access to toilets?

15%

have and use household toilets.

85% practice open defecation

Why don't we build a toilet?



What is the status of school toilets in our GP?

	Toilets Presence		Toilets Usage	
School	All <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some <input type="checkbox"/>	All <input type="checkbox"/>	Some <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Anganwadi	All <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some <input type="checkbox"/>		

Do the vulnerable have toilet access?

20%

of the vulnerable population have access to toilets
(No of respondents - 49 out of 100)

Are there drains in our villages?

47%

said they had drains outside their home

How often are drains cleaned?

19% Everyday ☐ Weekly ☒ 57% Monthly

(No of respondents - 47 out of 100)

According to GP drains are cleaned weekly

Health

1%

respondents have reported incidence of diarrhea during the period 2007-08

76%

respondents have reported symptoms of chikungunya during the period 2007-08

Menstrual Hygiene practices

Use	Cloth 95%	Cotton 1%	Napkin 4%
Frequency of change	Monthly 37%	2-3 months 62%	6 months <input type="checkbox"/>
Washing	Water 11%	Soap 89%	Bleaching powder <input type="checkbox"/>

How do we dispose the sanitary protection?

49%

respondents throw the used cloth in the field and 30% burn it

Awareness should be created on managing menstrual health. The cloth should be washed properly with antiseptic solutions. Serious health issues can result from improper practices. Proper toilet facilities should be provided to women.



Action call

- It has been informed that TSC is implemented in the GP, but only 15% respondents have access to a toilet. TSC is a government scheme to ensure sanitation facilities for all.
- In your GP 33% of the respondents filter water by cloth. If a cloth is folded 3 times over, it gives more protection from germs.

Hygiene

What hygiene practices do we follow?

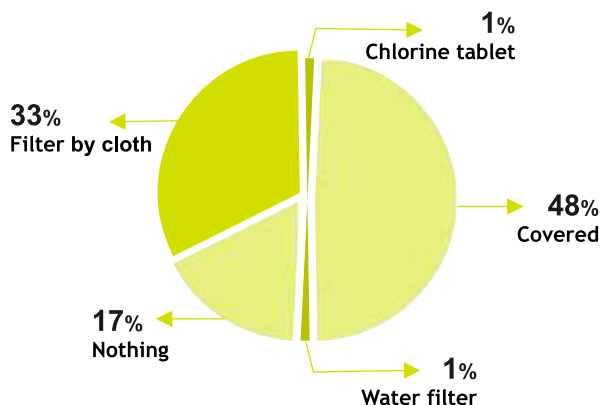
24%

of the respondents wash their hands with soap and water after defecation

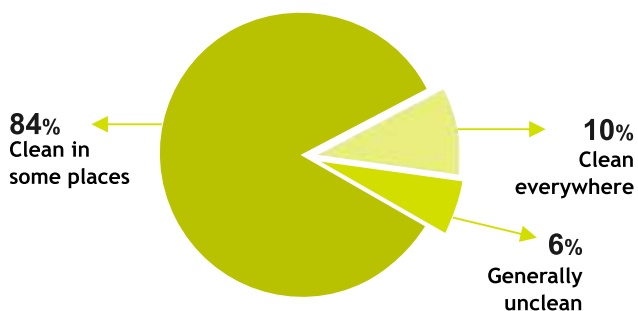
5%

of the respondents wash hands with soap & water before cooking & 6% before eating

How do we treat our water?



What is our opinion on overall sanitation in Gram Panchayat?



Action call

- A very high number of respondents have reported symptoms of Chinkungunya last year which spreads through mosquitoes. The GP should manage the mosquito problem.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

The Central Government introduced the Nirmal Gram Puraskar for Gram Panchayats which achieve 100% sanitation coverage. This means that clean villages with household toilets, 100% school sanitation and no open defecation are eligible for this award. For details contact: Department of Drinking Water Supply, New Delhi
Phone: 011-24366722

Grievances

What are our main grievances?

- Source dried up
- Power failures
- Pipes and taps broken

Problems with drinking water supply

33%

faced water supply related problems

Who solved our problem?

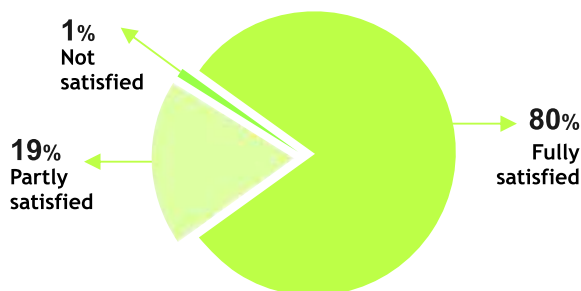
73%

stated that the gram-panchayat solved the problem

How much time did the gram panchayat take to solve problems?



Are we satisfied with the water service and management?



Finances

How much do we pay for our water?

81%

paid Rs. 25 per month as user charges for water during the period 2007-08

Rs. 20,45,000/-

was spent by the gram panchayat for water and sanitation services during the period 2007-08

Rs. 223/-

is the amount spent per person by the gram panchayat on water and sanitation during the period 2007-08

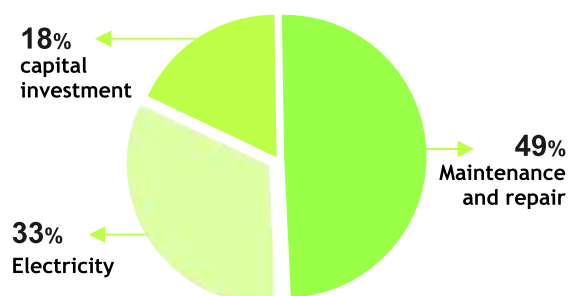
Rs. 95,975/-

was collected as water charges from consumers during the period 2007-08

Rs. 60,45,000/-

is the amount of unpaid electricity bill for the period 2007-08

Where do our funds go?



Schemes

Ongoing schemes in our gram panchayat

- ☒ ARWSP
- ☒ TSC
- ☐ Jal Nirmal
- ☐ Sachethana
- ☐ Suvarna Jala
- ☐ Swachha Grama Yojana
- ☐ Suvarna Gramodaya
- ☐ Swajaladhara
- ☒ NREGA
- ☒ Watershed Project
- ☒ JSYS
- ☐ Others

Are there village water & sanitation committees?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Chikkabbigere | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hire Kabbigere | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Muddapura | <input type="checkbox"/> | Siddavanadurga | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Surenahalli | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

None of the villages had any Water and Sanitation committee. However, GP says there are 4 village water and sanitation committees and the members are actively participating

GOVERNANCE

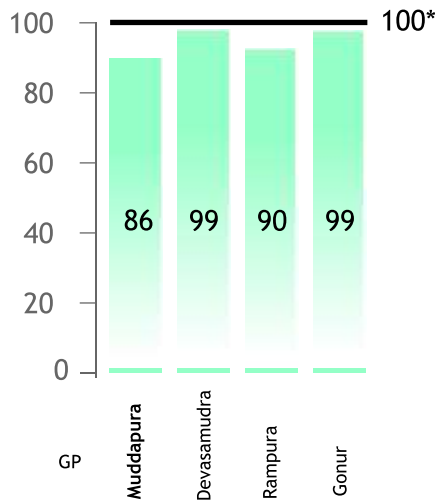


Role of VWSC

Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) is constituted by gram panchayat, as a statutory body of the gram panchayat and where constituted is responsible for operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation system. They were constituted first as part of World Bank funded Jal Nirmal projects in 11 districts of North Karnataka. Subsequently under Section 61 A of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 they are to be constituted in all gram panchayats.

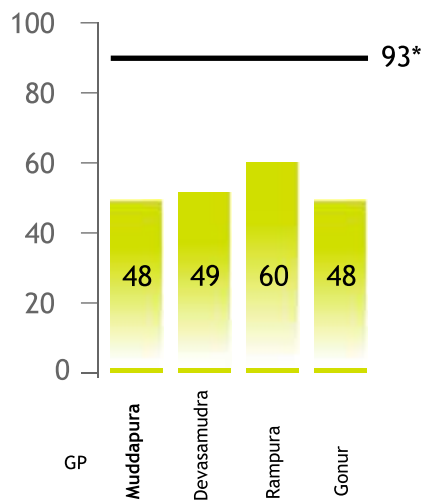
GP Comparative Charts

Water Services



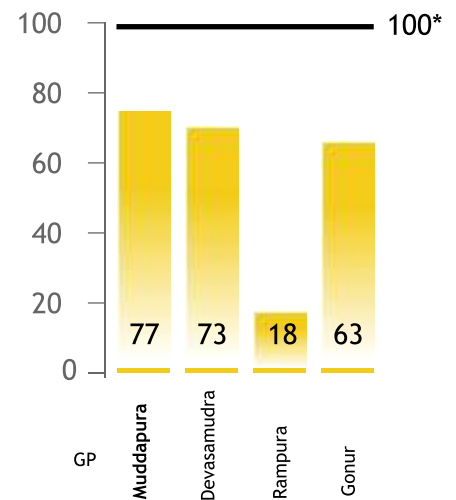
* Tavarekere

Sanitation



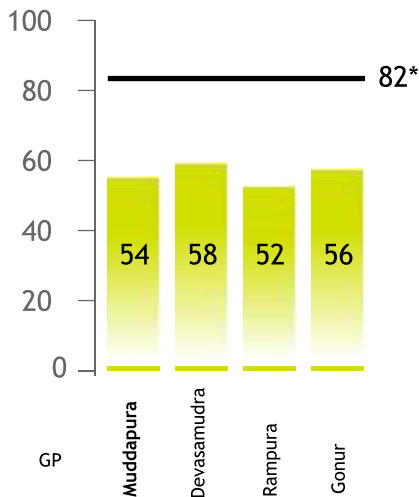
* Singhanamane

Satisfaction level



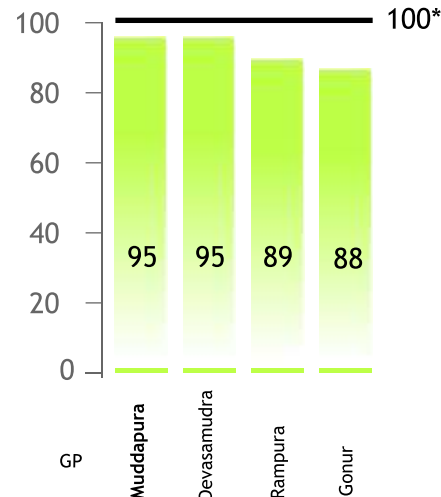
* Bijakal

Health & Hygiene



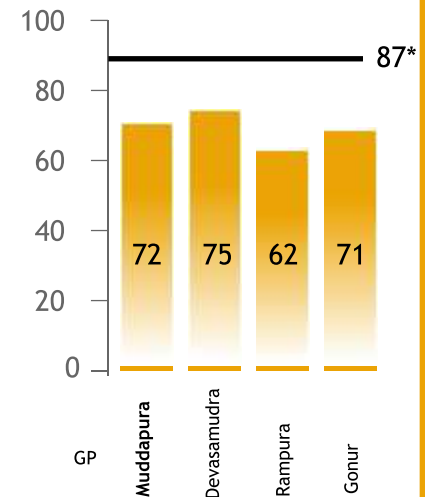
* Bijakal

Governance



* Kodani

Overall



* Gama

* States Best

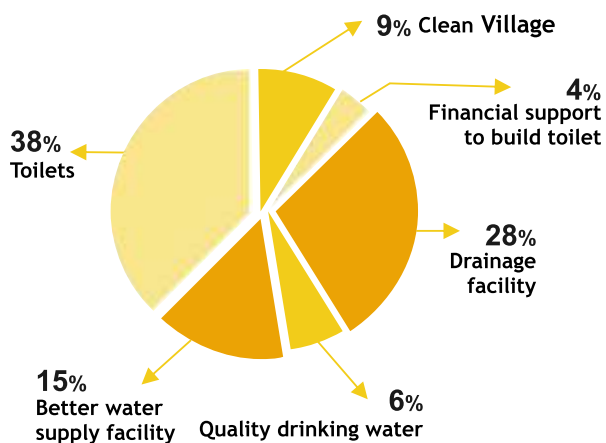
Rating System

This gram panchayat (GP) chart reflects where your GP stands in relation to the nearby GPs surveyed in 5 key areas - Water, Sanitation, Health & Hygiene, Governance and Satisfaction levels. The score is NOT a reflection of the performance of the Gram Panchayat, but reflects the prevailing situation in different Gram Panchayats. The

score assigned for each area has been derived directly through assigning points and weightages from the responses obtained. For detailed information on how the scores have been calculated, please contact Arghyam at (080) 41698941.

Public Demand

What are your demands for improving the water and sanitation situation in Holemannur?



38%

of respondents expressed a need for toilet facilities and 28% for drainage facility

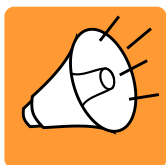
Recommendations

Keep the village clean

Treat your drinking water

Build toilets

Clear electricity bills



Action call

- People in your GP want better toilet and drainage facilities which can be taken up under schemes like TSC and Swacha Grama Yojana.

CITIZEN SPEAK

“Need toilets in our GP”
residents of Muddapura



Building community toilets ?

Building of Community Toilets can be taken up under the Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC). These toilets can be constructed when there is lack of space in the homes for construction of toilets. The community owns up the responsibility of their operation and maintenance. For further details contact: Department of Drinking Water Supply, New Delhi
Phone: 011-24366722

Institutional structure

State Level Institutions

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Nodal Agency for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating all rural development activities

Contact: Director, Rural Infrastructure

District and Lower Levels

Panchayat Raj Institutions

Implement the programmes of drinking water supply along with other developmental works

Zilla Panchayat

District Project Monitoring Unit

Responsible to oversee activities at district level.

This unit has technical, administrative and social scientist.

Taluk Panchayat

Liaisons between ZP and Grama Panchayat

Responsible for implementing and monitoring developmental works at Taluk | Contact: Chief Engineer

Grama Panchayat

Prepares and implements its own plan after getting approval from Taluk Panchayat

Responsible for collecting water charges, operations and maintenance of water supply schemes

Village Water and Sanitation Committee

Developed to involve community participation in Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Play a crucial role in planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply systems

Important contacts

Director

RDPR

M.S.Building,
Bangalore-560001
Ph:080-22254479

Deputy Commissioner

Phone : 08152-222001

Chief executive officer

Zilla panchayat
Chitradurga
phone : 08194-223061
e-mail : ceo_zp_ctd@nic.in

made by survey team and residents

The garbage dumping yards are located outside the village which is good practice

- Rain water harvesting
- Garbage dumping yards



Water Quality Test Results

Muddapura	Fluoride	Nitrate	Bacteriological Contamination
Borewell MWS	1.5 PPM	40 PPM	No
Borewell MWS	1.5 PPM	10 PPM	No
Borewell PWS	2.0 PPM	0 PPM	Yes
Borewell MWS	1.5 PPM	25 PPM	No

Surenahalli	Fluoride	Nitrate	Bacteriological Contamination
Borewell PWS	1.5 PPM	0 PPM	No

Siddavvanadurga	Fluoride	Nitrate	Bacteriological Contamination
Borewell MWS	2.0 PPM	25 PPM	No

Chikkabbigere	Fluoride	Nitrate	Bacteriological Contamination
Borewell MWS	2.0 PPM	25 PPM	No

Hirekabbigere	Fluoride	Nitrate	Bacteriological Contamination
Borewell MWS	2.0 PPM	40 PPM	No
Borewell PWS	2.0 PPM	10 PPM	Yes

■ Fluoride - 1.5 ppm ■ Nitrate - 45 ppm are the drinking water standards
(Indian Standards 10500:2003 maximum limits)

‘ppm’ is parts per million

Water quality test kit

ASHWAS surveyors also tested water sources in villages with the involvement of the community. The parameters tested were fluoride, nitrate and bacterial contamination. The water quality kit for fluoride and nitrate used for this purpose was manufactured by Orbit Technologies, Hyderabad. Bacterial contamination was tested by using H₂S strips manufactured by Ltek, Nagpur. Tests for fluoride and nitrate provide immediate results and the results from the H₂S strip test is obtained after 24-36 hours. **Please note that tests are indicative and if contaminants are detected using this kit, please go for further testing of water at the district water quality laboratory.**

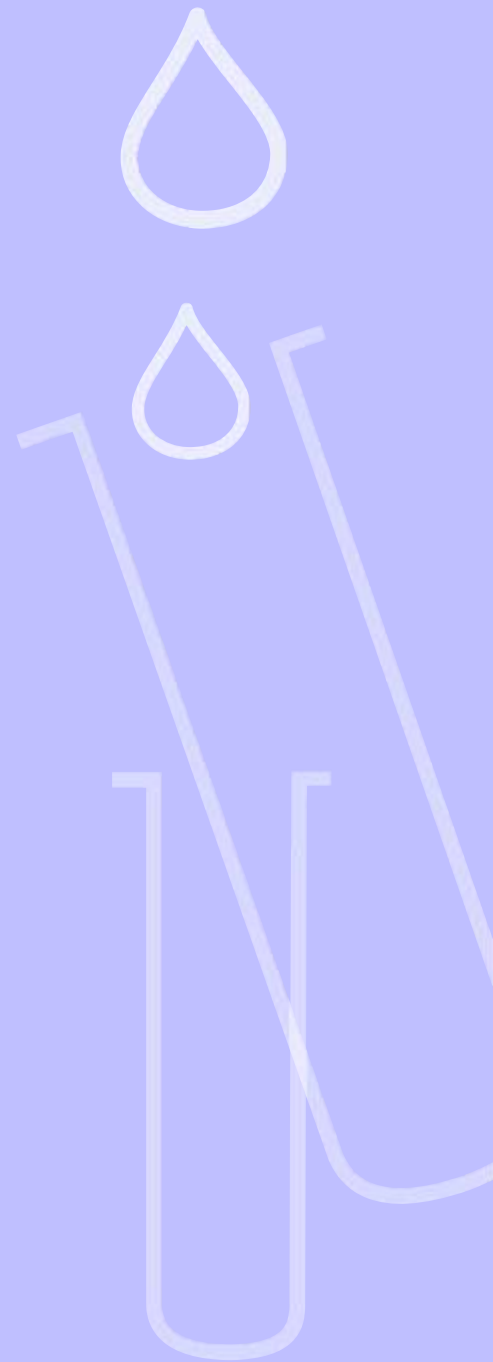
Standards & Treatments

Indian drinking water standards (IS 10500:2003), desired limit for fluoride 1.0 ppm, maximum permissible limits for fluoride is 1.5 ppm. Drinking fluoride contaminated water for a long time results in damage to teeth and bones and the diseases are called dental and skeletal fluorosis. People also can be affected if they eat food cooked with fluoride water. Rainwater harvesting can be used as an alternative or supplemental source of water.

Indian drinking water standards (IS 10500:2003), specify 45ppm as the permissible limit for nitrate. Nitrate contamination is more harmful for babies. The best way to keep a source safe from nitrate contamination is to prevent it by ensuring that sewage and water from the agricultural fields does not flow towards the water source.

Water can be contaminated with bacteria if dirty water, sewage enters the water system. This can happen if people defecate near water sources, do not wash their hands or do not cover their drinking water containers. It is also important to keep the house and village clean. Contamination of water can lead to diarrhea. Many children die from diarrhea because they lose excess liquid from their bodies. The simplest treatment to avoid bacterial contamination is boiling water for at least one minute. After boiling, the water should be stored in clean, covered containers, away from dirt and germs, and a dipper should be used to take water from the container. At a community level, chlorination is most effective to remove bacterial contamination.

TEST RESULTS





Safe, Sustainable water for all

599, 12th Main
Indiranagar
Bangalore-560008
Karnataka
Phone: 080-41698941
Email:ashwas@arghyam.org

Local survey partner

Geo Rain Water Board®

Opp. to Adarsha Kalyana Mantap
M. H. Road
Chitradurga
Karnataka
Ph : 94481 25498

All information in this report card has been collected at household level and from Gram Panchayat members.