FAQs - SBM Phase II

Q1

What is Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II?

A

Phase II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)], will focus on sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in rural India. The programme will work towards ensuring that no one is left behind, and everyone uses a toilet. SBM(G) Phase-II will be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode.

Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) on 2nd October 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019. The nation-wide campaign was a jan andolan aimed at eliminating open defecation during the period 2014 to 2019 through mass scale behaviour change, construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism for monitoring toilet use. Under the mission, all villages, States/UTs of India declared themselves ODF by 2 October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Q2

What changes have been made in SBM(G) Phase-II as compared to SBM(G)?

A

• New eligible households will be provided incentive @ Rs.12000 per household for construction of IHHL, which is the existing norm of financial incentive. Only new eligible households will be provided the incentive money. Ineligible households will be motivated to construct the toilet on their own.

• The Community Sanitary Complex has been renamed as Community Managed Sanitation Complex (CMSC). The financial assistance for the CMSC has been enhanced from Rs.2,00,000/- to Rs. 3,00,000/- with sharing of 30% funds from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies and remaining 70% under SBM(G).

• Provision for IEC and Capacity Building will be at 5% of total project cost, with 2% to be utilised at the Central level (Government of India level) and 3% at State/district level.

• Provision for administrative cost will be 1% of the project cost.

• Under SBM-G Phase II, block and district level interventions have also been introduced for certain activities related to SLWM.

• Generally, funding for SLWM will be on a per capita basis instead of earlier provision based on the number of households in a GP. While 30% of the funding for village level SLWM activities will be from 15th Finance Commission grants, the remaining 70% will be borne under SBM(G). However, for some activities such as Plastic Waste Management at block level and model GOBAR-dhan projects at district level, there will be a fixed amount of financial assistance for a block and a district.

• For the first time, 50% funds of 15th Finance Commission grants to rural local bodies is earmarked for water and sanitation as tied funds.

Q3

What are the objectives of SBM(G) Phase-II?

A
The main objectives of SBM(G) Phase-II are:

- Maintaining the ODF status of the villages, Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Districts and States over a continued period of time
- Ensuring that people continuously use the toilets built and practice safe and hygienic behaviours
- Ensuring that villages have access to SLWM arrangements for overall cleanliness in rural areas
- Bringing about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas

**Q 4**

What are the main activities carried out under the SBM(G) Phase-II?

A
The main activities are:
(i) Construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)
(ii) Construction of Community Managed Sanitation Complexes (CMSCs)
(iii) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities
(iv) Continued Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and Capacity Strengthening at all levels

**Q 5**

What is the Strategy under SBM(G) Phase-II?

A
The SBM(G) Phase II would focus on reinforcing the Jan andolan on sanitation by engaging everyone in the task of sustaining the ODF outcomes achieved and supporting villages with effective SLWM arrangements. The strategy provides flexibility at State and District level regarding implementation of the programme as per their local needs within the framework of Phase II guidelines. The Government of India would provide overall funding support, coordination and monitoring.

**Q 6**

What are the funding norms for various components under phase II of SBM(G)?

A

SBM(G) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with fund sharing pattern between Centre and States being 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu and Kashmir; 100% from Centre for remaining Union Territories (UTs), and 60:40 for other States.

State/UT Governments will have the flexibility to provide higher incentive/additional funding from other sources such as 15th Finance Commission Wnts, MPLAD/MLALAD/CSR funds or through convergence with MGNREGS or other schemes of the State or Central Governments, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLWM activities</th>
<th>Village size</th>
<th>Financial support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upto 5000 population</td>
<td>Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita. Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Above 5000 population</td>
<td>Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants.
2. Each village can utilize a total Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements.
3. Labour cost of construction of compost pits, soak pits and greywater systems will be borne through convergence with MGNREGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District level SLWM activities</th>
<th>Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)</th>
<th>Upto Rs.16 lakh per unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)</td>
<td>Upto Rs.230 per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GOBAR-Dhan Projects</td>
<td>Upto Rs.50 lakh per District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Managed Sanitary Complex</th>
<th>Rs. 3 Lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>30% of this will be borne by GPs from 15th FC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IEC and Capacity Building | Up to 5% of the total funding for programmatic components (up to 3% to be used at State/District levels and up to 2% at Central level) |

| Administrative Expenses | Up to 1% of the total funding for programmatic components |

| Revolving Fund | Up to 5% of Project outlay subject to max. Rs. 1.5 Cr per District for providing loan to Rural Sanitary Marts and Production |
| Flexi Funds | The States can use flexi funds as per Ministry of Finance guidelines issued in this regard from time to time for Innovations/technology options at the State level to meet the local needs and requirements within the overall objective of the Scheme. |

**Q 7**

**Who is eligible for funding for individual toilets in SBM Phase II?**

*A*

Incentive of Rs.12,000/- for construction of IHHL will be continued for all new eligible households:
1. All Below Poverty Line (BPL) households
2. Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households which include:
   a. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
   b. Small and marginal farmers
   c. Landless labourers with homestead
   d. Households having physically handicapped person
   e. Women headed households

All new ineligible APL households will be encouraged to construct toilets from their own resources.

**Q 8**

**Whether the incentive of Rs.12,000 is adequate for construction of an individual household toilet?**

*A*

Rs.12,000 is an incentive amount to motivate households to construct toilets and use them. This amount is sufficient for construction of a twin pit toilet in rural areas. Moreover, this is not the reimbursement of the cost of toilet which may be higher as well. If any additional requirement is there, it may be borne by the beneficiary.

**Q 9**

**Who will be responsible for O&M of the Community Managed Sanitation Complex (CMSCs) constructed under SBM Phase II?**

*A*

O&M of such complexes will be the responsibility of the GPs. For ensuring O&M of CMSCs, the GPs should give emphasis to PPP model or any other revenue generation models (such as pay and use models for public places of large gathering) for long term sustainability of such CMSCs.

**Q 10**

...
10. What is the ideal location for a CMSC?

or

Where should be CMSC located?

or

Is there any difference between public toilets and CMSC?

A

Having a CMSC in a village is essential to cater to the need of households that do not have adequate place for construction of IHHL, as also migrant labourers, large congregations in melas/ tourist places/ religious places, etc., in order to ensure that sustainability of ODF status is continued and that no one is left behind without access to sanitation facilities. Such CMSC shall consist of an appropriate number of toilet seats, bathing cubicles, washing platforms, wash basins, etc. The GP will decide upon a suitable location for construction of CMSC that is easily accessible to all, having adequate water supply and where long-term O&M is ensured. For construction of CMSC, priority shall be given to the villages with migrant labourers/ floating population and villages having predominant SC/ST habitations.

Community toilet:

A community toilet is a facility which is built when there is no required space or funds available for constructing IHHLs. It is used, owned and maintained by community members or local governments.

Public toilet:

A public toilet is a facility which is built for the use of a floating population such as migrant workers, visitors, and tourists, etc., who visit the village area frequently because of its commercial, religious or tourist attractions.

Under SBM(G), funding norms for both types of toilets will be sent.

Q 11  What are the various activities possible under SLWM?

A

One of the objectives of SBM(G) is bringing about an improvement in the overall cleanliness in villages for which SLWM is one of the key factors. To achieve the desired result, a large no. of activities can be taken up under SLWM. However, some major activities have been identified under SLWM and an illustrative list of activities have been given in the table below which is not exhaustive:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segregation bins at households to be exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compost Pits, Tri-cycles/other vehicles, Storage for Plastic Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up of segregation, storage and compost premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages for collection and segregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipments for cleaning the premises and segregation of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O&amp;M for Solid Waste Management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soak pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greywater Management systems (WSP etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeration of big ponds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O&amp;M for Greywater Management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menstrual waste management (Incinerators-CPCB/SPCB approved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMU)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation from village storage point to PWMU including vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O&amp;M for Plastic Waste Management Unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faecal Sludge Management Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-treatment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanised Emptying &amp; transportation of faecal matter from Septic tanks/single pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O&amp;M for Faecal Sludge Management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOBAR-dhan model projects</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaling up of GOBAR-Dhan projects (minimum 10 per block) on the lines of financial assistance under NNBOMP of MNRE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What will be priority areas for SLWM?

A

SLWM activities to be prioritized in the ganga riparian villages and then in the villages situated on the banks of other rivers, coastal areas and having other important water bodies. For grey water management, usually bigger villages (with more than 5000 population) to be given priority. However, that should be done in convergence with Jal Jeevan Mission/other water supply programmes of the State Governments (the villages where piped water supply has been provided or planned).

Q 13

What SLWM activities are funded under SBM(G) Phase-II?

A

The funds under SBM(G) can be utilized for the following SLWM activities:

(a) Solid Waste Management
   (i) Organic Waste
      • Composting: Vermi/Pit/Nadep
      • Tri-cycle/other vehicles for collection of waste from households to village level collection, segregation and storage centre
      • GOBAR-Dhan Projects
   (ii) Plastic Waste
      • Storage facility at village level
      • Material Recovery Facility at District/Block level
(b) Liquid Waste Management
   (i) Grey Water Management
      • Soak Pits (in smaller villages i.e. upto 5000 population), with flexibility to take up greywater management systems such as WSP or any other technologies, etc. with additional fund support from 15th Finance Commission grants or through convergence with other Central/State Governments schemes.
      • Ponds: Waste Stabilisation Pond (WSP) (Apart from community soak pits, in bigger villages i.e. above 5000 population greywater management system such as WSP or any other technologies, etc. can also be taken up.)
      [Drainage channels (drainage of greywater from household up to the disposal or management) have to be provided by the GPs with their 15th Finance Commission grants and/or through convergence with MGNREGS or other schemes of State or Central Governments.]
   (ii) Faecal Sludge Management
      • Trenching
      • Co-Treatment
      • Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP)
      [Emptying of faecal sludge from septic tanks/single pits and transport will be taken up through appropriate business model or/and with the 15th Finance Commission grants to GPs or/and through convergence with other schemes of State or Central Governments.]

Q 14

What are the funding norms under Solid and Liquid Waste Management?

A

A. Village level SLWM activities
### Village size and Financial support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village size</th>
<th>Financial support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto 5000 population</td>
<td>Upto Rs.340 per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 5000 population</td>
<td>Upto Rs.705 per capita <em>(for Solid Waste Management upto Rs.45 per capita and for Greywater Management upto Rs.660 per capita)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note-1: Each village can utilize minimum of total rupees 1 lakh based on their requirements

Note-2: 30% share will be borne by GPs from 15th Finance Commission grants.

### B. District/Block level SLWM activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
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<td>Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)</td>
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</table>

Additional funds for any of the SLWM activities could be met from 15th Finance Commission grants, MPLAD/MLALAD/CSR funds etc. or through convergence with other schemes of the State or Central Governments.

**Q 15**

**What are the Guiding Principles under Phase-II of SBM(G)?**

A

The Guiding Principles under Phase-II of SBM(G) are as under:

- **Community assets to be prioritized and financed as far as possible:** While individual assets are encouraged, the programme will prioritize creation of community assets so that comprehensive management of solid and liquid waste at village level is achieved. Community assets will be financed as far as possible, while IEC channels will be used to motivate Households to construct individual assets wherever feasible.

- **Funds under SBM(G) Phase-II will be released to the State/UTs only after the undertaking provided by the respective government that funds earmarked under 15th Finance Commission grants for sanitation activities are or being devolved to rural local bodies.**

- **Utilisation of existing infrastructure wherever possible:** States shall ensure that existing infrastructure is put to use/rejuvenated/upgraded instead of creating new infrastructure in such villages.

- **Convergence with other schemes:** States shall use funds, functionaries and functions of other programmes through appropriate convergence mechanism to achieve SBM(G) Phase-II outcomes. Given the common objectives of rural water supply management, grey water management etc. under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), convergence for the functional components under SBM(G) Phase-II and JJM will be ensured.

- **The cost of drainage channels will be met by the GPs from 15th Finance Commission grants or through convergence with MGNREGS or other schemes of State or Central Governments.**

Labour cost of construction of compost pits, storage of solid waste, soak pits and greywater...
systems (waste stabilization pond etc) which is estimated to be 40% of the total cost will be borne through convergence with MGNREGS.

- Convergence with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of Ministry of Rural Development will also be made for involving SHGs as vehicles for Behaviour Change Communication. And, training plans for imparting trainings to Swachhagrahis, other field functionaries and masons will be prepared in convergence with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

- Activities related to maximum reuse to be promoted: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle will be essential elements of program.

- Business models based on principles of cost sharing, cost recovery and revenue generation including borrowing and interest subvention, with the approval of Ministry of Finance, will be used, wherever feasible, to implement the SBM(G) Phase-II.

- Operation and Maintenance of the assets created under the programme will be financed and managed by community/GP/district.

- Community mobilization and participation for maintenance of the assets created under the scheme will be ensured by the States through appropriate models.

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds will be explored by the States for creation and O&M of community assets as well as IEC.

- Technologies with least operation and maintenance costs are encouraged: Selected technologies that are easy to operate and maintain at low O&M cost.

- States to choose technologies appropriate to their local conditions and needs: Choose technologies best suited to the hydrogeology and topography of the area.

- Clustering of villages: For SLWM activities priority will be given to bigger villages with sufficient flexibility to the States/UTs as per the local condition. States will cluster villages as per suitable criteria, such as, transport distance, time, etc. for locating cluster level resource centres to achieve economies of scale.

- For construction of CMSCs, emphasis will be given to PPP mode for setting up of such projects and self-revenue generation model for meeting the O&M costs of such complexes. Possibilities of funds to be provided to the Projects in challenge mode will be explored in business models.

- Before FSM is proposed with SBM(G) Phase-II funding support, feasibility of onsite treatment of faecal matter by retrofitting of single leach pits to twin leach pits (or equivalent technologies) (through IEC/IPC or States’ own/other sources) will be considered. However, where FSM is still required, the States will ensure mechanical cleaning/emptying of pits and transportation through convergence with the Schemes of other Ministries/Departments.

- Before GOBAR-dhan projects are set up, States will ensure feasibility for running the project e.g. near gaushalas etc. for uninterrupted availability of organic waste.

- An output-outcome framework will be included in guidelines. Output-outcome monitoring will be done on a regular basis and third party evaluation will be based on the proposed output-outcome framework.

- Villages situated at the banks of Ganga will be prioritised. The next priority will be for villages along other rivers and water bodies (lakes etc).

Q 16

How are the new norms of SLWM different from the old ones?
A

Under the earlier provisions, the financial assistance for SLWM in smaller GPs was much higher than that of their requirements (as their requirements are limited to construction of compost pits and soak pits) while for the larger GPs it was not adequate (they need to take up Waste Stabilisation Pond (WSP) etc for greywater management which require large amount of funds). Further, under the earlier norms, all the GPs having more than 500 Households could get a maximum upto Rs.20 lakh only for all the components of SBM(G).

The new norms have been provided on per capita basis except for plastic waste management unit and GOBAR-dhan; and separate norms for different activities of SLWM have now been specified. Higher rates have been prescribed for larger GPs to enable them to construct WSPs, etc for greywater management.

Comparison of funds availability for SLWM under new norms and earlier norms is given in table below. It can be noted that for the villages having more than 5000 population, the fund availability for SLWM will be much higher under the new norms than under the earlier norms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of HH</th>
<th>Under new SLWM norms</th>
<th>Under earlier SLWM norms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(estimated 5 persons per HH)</td>
<td>For SWM and soak pits/ Greywater management systems (WSP/DEWATS, etc) [For villages upto 5000 population: @ Rs.340 per capita (Rs.60 for SWM + Rs.280 for soakpits)]</td>
<td>For FSM at district level(@ Rs.230 per capita)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[For villages above 5000 population: @ Rs.705 per capita (Rs.45 for SWM + Rs.660 for greywater system)]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>11.90</td>
<td>8.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>13.60</td>
<td>9.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>38.78</td>
<td>12.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Q 17
What is meant by ODF Sustainability?

**A**
ODF sustainability means sustaining the ODF status achieved in a village by ensuring that everyone including new households in the village continues to use toilets and do not defecate in the open.

### Q 18
How do you achieve ODF sustainability in SBM(G) phase II?

**A**
In order to ensure ODF sustainability, the States/UTs can develop their own mechanism. However, it is advised that at least the following activities may be taken up in the villages:

- Covering new households by providing them access to toilet
- Retrofitting of technologically unsafe toilets
- Faecal sludge management for such toilets where retrofitting not possible
- Continuous engagement of Swachhagrahis for motivating the people to sustain their behaviour change to avoid slip back in usage
- Continue to have provision for Nigrani Samitis, morning follow up by officials etc.
- Taking up sustainability verification

### Q 19
Who can implement SBM(G) Phase-II at the district level?

**A**
The District Swachh Bharat Mission [DSBM(G)] will continue as the implementing agency for SBM(G) phase II. However, necessary changes in the human resource structure or reorientation of existing manpower may be done in accordance with the requirements under SBM(G) phase II for ODF plus activities. As the line departments will play a catalytic role in implementation of the programme, the role of the District Collector/Magistrate/CEO Zilla Panchayat shall be pivotal.

### Q 20
What is the role of PRI in SBM(G) Phase-II implementation?

**A**
As per the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, sanitation has been included in the 11th Schedule and is the responsibility of the panchayat. Zila Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats will have the responsibility for activities at district, block and village level respectively. However, as the programme will be implemented by taking villages as a unit, Gram
Panchayats will have the main role in the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) phase II. The Gram Panchayats with the support of VO/ NGOs will mobilize the people for the construction of toilets, assess the requirements of community assets for saturating the villages with respect to ODF plus activities, take responsibility for construction and O & M of such community assets and monitoring of ODF sustainability. GPs will also conduct sustainability verification of all its villages every year. Panchayats may also open and operate the Production Centres/Rural Sanitary Marts.

Q 21 What is the role of NGOs in SBM(G) phase II implementation?

NGOs have an important role in the implementation of SBM(G) in the rural areas. They may be involved in Planning, IEC activities as well as in setting up PCs or RSMs. The NGOs can also be involved in O & M of the community assets created under the programme through various revenue generation models.

Q 22 Will Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity building (CB) initiatives continue in Phase II of the program?

The State/UTs will be allowed to utilize up to 3% of programme funds for IEC and CB activities as per State and District plan. Emphasis will be given on capacity strengthening and knowledge sharing at all levels.

The capacity building initiatives for capacity strengthening of PRIs and ground functionaries will continue. States/ Districts may plan new initiatives to strengthen capacities at all levels for ODF sustainability and Solid Liquid Waste Management.

Q 23 Will the existing staff/ consultants continue to work in SBM Phase II?

The States and Districts have been advised to make institutional arrangements with adequate human resources and skill sets at State, district and village level to support rollout of SBM (G) Phase II interventions.

To further strengthen the ideal human resource constitution at various levels as per the SBM (G) guidelines, consultants at State and District level can be continued to support program rollout under various functional areas. While the State may decide on the specializations, experience and skill sets of all consultants (Specialist) positions, they may be guided by the guidelines for SBM Phase II and make additional appointments, as necessary.

Q 24 What will be the monitoring mechanism under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) phase II?

Effective monitoring of outcomes will be a prime focus to be measured in terms of ODF sustainability and villages with effective Solid and Liquid waste management arrangements. Monitoring of outputs will also be done for administrative purposes such as monitoring of expenditure and assets created. The monitoring framework will essentially be of two types. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed an online monitoring system for SBM (G). Village level data with respect to ODF sustainability and status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management shall be provided on the MIS by Districts and States. States shall be
permitted to update the status, if needed, with the concurrence of DDWS. States/UTs may conduct periodical evaluation studies on the implementation of Phase II of SBM (G). These evaluations could be used for course correction and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme. Evaluation studies may be conducted through reputed institutions and organizations decided by the State and copies of the reports should be furnished to the Government of India. Remedial action should be taken by the States/UTs on the basis of these evaluation studies. The cost of such studies can be charged to the Administrative Charges component of SBM(G).

Q 25
What are provisions under Information, Education and Communication (IEC)?

A
Sanitation is a behavioural issue and its social acceptance and internalization is crucial for its sustainability. Current practices regarding sanitation may be studied and efforts will be made towards strengthening new norms that have emerged with the achievement of ODF status. The areas where behaviour change is required after achievement of ODF subjects, will be identified and conveyed through mediums and tools with maximum impact. Five key subjects, as shown in the schematic may be concentrated upon during IEC Continued Usage, Toilet Technology, O&M of assets created under the programme, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) - capacity building of key stakeholders/influencers and strengthening of community systems. Key messages in all the above components may be developed and contextualized addressing the key barriers. The States and Districts should continue to engage with communities and families for sustaining the ODF outcomes by using innovative and inclusive IEC interventions. Skilled human resources and Swachhagrahis involved in IEC planning and delivery at State, District and village levels should be retained and incentivised as suggested in the guidelines of Government of India and as decided by the State Governments. The IEC and Capacity Building component will have a provision up to 5% of the total funding for programmatic components (up to 2% at Central level and up to 3% at State/district levels).

Q 26
What will be the area of convergence under SBM(G) phase II?

A
SBM-G Phase-II will be a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Gol and State governments.

As in the interim report of 15th Finance Commission for 2020-21, 50% of 15th Finance Commission Grants to Rural Local Bodies has been provided as tied grants for water and sanitation and it is expected that the similar kind of funds will be provided in the subsequent years also, 30% of 15th Finance Commission grants has been converged for village level community assets allowed under SBM-G phase II funding.

Besides, the activities allowed under SBM-G, 15th FC grants for sanitation activities can also be used for other SLWM activities, O & M of community assets etc.

MGNREGS funds can also be used for various activities such as construction of soak pits, compost pits, drainage channels, providing labour costs for creation of community assets etc.

For scaling up of GOBAR-Dhan projects, convergence with NNBOMP scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy can be done for households and community level projects and convergence with SATAT scheme of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas can be done for CBG plants.

For co treatment of faecal sludge, convergent planning with existing FSTPs set up under Gol or State governments schemes or established by a Pvt. entity will require to be worked out.
SBM(G) phase II programme will also focus on convergence in capacity building and IEC. Self Help Groups (SHGs) may be involved as vehicles for Behaviour Change Communication in convergence with National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Training plans for imparting training to Swachhagrahis, other field functionaries and masons may be prepared - at different levels-in convergence with programmes of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Q 27

What will be the other sources of funds that can be used for sanitation related activities in rural areas?

A

For sanitation related activities in rural areas, besides SBM(G) grants and 15th Finance Commission tied grants for sanitation, the following funds can be utilized/explored to meet the additional funds requirements and to take the activities not funded under SBM(G):-

- MGNREGS funds
- MPLAD/MLALAD
- CSR funds
- Business model
- PPP model
- Any other schemes of GoI, State Governments that permits utilization of funds for sanitation related activities
- Community contribution