

**Dry  
Waste**

**Wet  
Waste**

# Swachh Survekshan Grameen Toolkit

2023



# Content



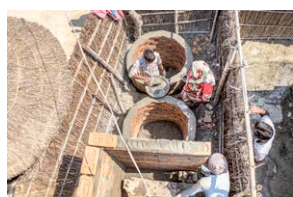
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Chapter **1**  
**Introduction**

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) had started the “Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG)” in 2018, as an annual exercise through an independent survey agency to assess status of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen [SBM(G)] on sanitation (swachhata) parameters for rural India. The SSGs have since been held annually. The Swachh Bharat Awards were given to best performing Districts and States during the Swachhata Diwas on 2 October 2022, based on the findings of SSG 2022.

The SSG 2023 is geared towards generation of wide participation at Gram Panchayat (GP), District and State levels, which will help create enthusiasm towards SBM (G) Phase II and ODF Plus initiatives. The assessment is participatory and is inclusive of a self-assessment, peer verification and independent third-party verification. It is also envisaged that the SSG 2023 shall foster healthy competition for better performance, awards and recognition, leading to improved sanitation services in rural areas.

Building on the success of the earlier efforts, it is proposed to significantly intensify the SSG efforts, and make it much more participative and competitive in design. The continued participation of the GPs throughout the year in the SBM (G) ODF Plus programme to work on ODF Plus initiatives and bring steady improvements in their performance against key ODF Plus indicators is the main objective of 2023.

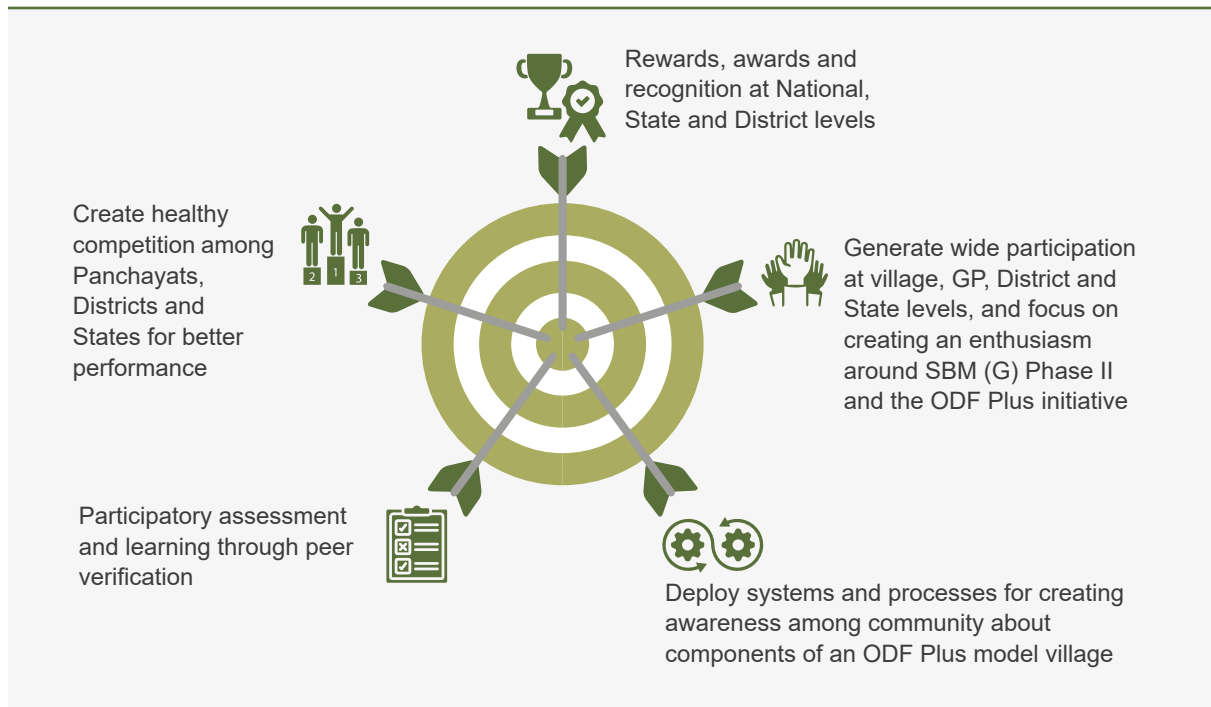
For the SSG 2023, a self-assessment module for GPs is proposed to ensure participation at the Gram Panchayat level. Using this process, over 2.5 lakh GPs will be reached out to through their participation in SSG 2023. There will be peer verification at the Block level. Villages shortlisted at Block level will be further assessed at the District, State and National levels to identify the best Panchayats in the country. Rankings of the Districts under SSG 2023 will be based on performance against ODF Plus indicators reported under IMIS, field observations of households, public places and village sanitation assets through third-party verification and percentage participation of the villages in self assessment. While arriving at the final District rankings, the percentage of villages in the District participating in self-assessment and those peer verified will also be considered. This framework will lead to District, State and National level awards for GPs, as well as awards for Districts and States.





Chapter **2**  
**Objectives of  
the SSG 2023**

## Objectives of the SSG 2023





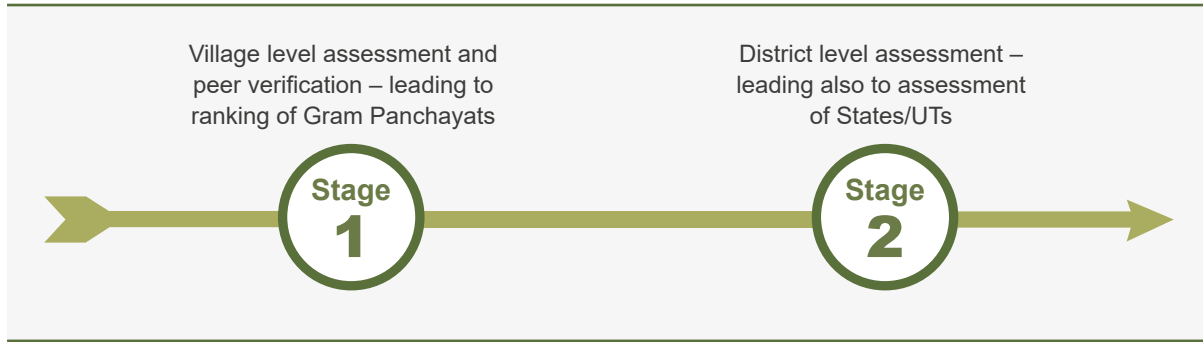


## Chapter 3

# Stages of the Assessment, Award Process and Timeline

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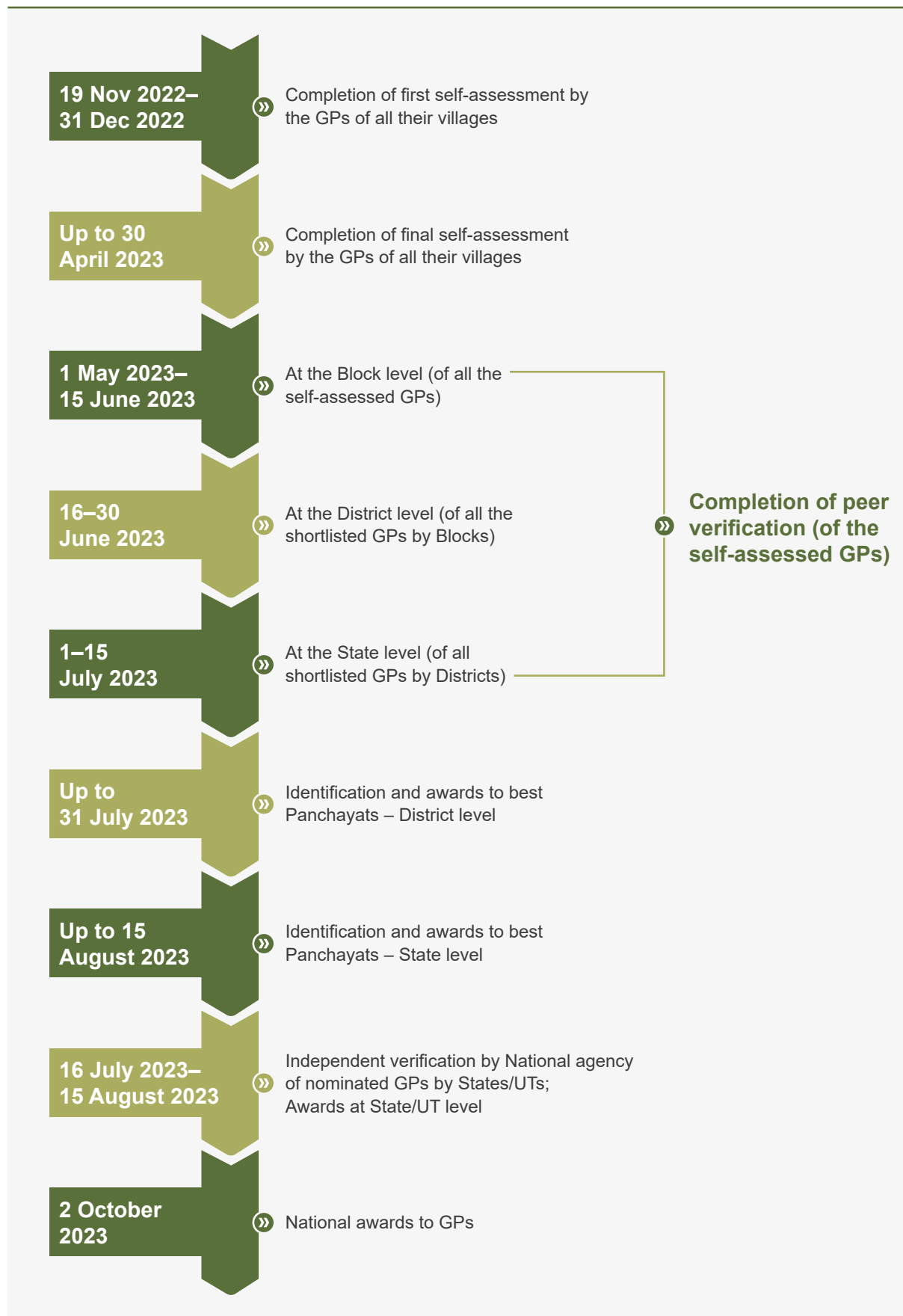
## Two Stages of the Entire SSG 2023 Process



## Stage 1: Village wise Assessment and Peer Verification Process

- Village wise self-assessment will be done by GPs, that will lead to individual village scores, which will be aggregated further to generate Panchayat and District scores. The village self-assessment questionnaire is placed at Annexure 1. The self-assessment questionnaire shall be digitized and made available to GPs through the SSG 2023 portal. Access to the SSG 2023 portal shall be through the e-Gram Swaraj platform of MoPR. It may be noted that the GPs will have to do the self-assessment at least twice, once in November–December 2022 to serve as the baseline, and once in the month of April 2023, latest by 30 April 2023, to serve as the endline data, in order to capture the progress during this period.
- At the Block level, there shall be a peer verification done for each GP to identify the best Panchayats in the Block. The peer assessment shall be organized by Block level officials under overall guidance and supervision of the District Water and Sanitation Mission/District Collector. The observations of the peer assessment shall also be recorded digitally.
- Peer verification of the best performing GPs from each Block in a District shall be organized by the DWSM to identify best Panchayats in the District. Such GPs shall be felicitated at the District level.
- Peer verification of the best performing GPs from each District in a State/UT shall be organized by the SWSM to identify best Panchayats in the State/UT. Such GPs shall be felicitated at the State level, and shall be nominated by the respective State/UT for awards at the National level.
- At the National level, an independent third-party verification of Panchayats nominated by States/UTs will be done by DDWS for finalizing best performing Panchayats. Such GPs shall be felicitated at the National level.
- Further details of the process in stage 1 are given in Chapter 4.

## Timeline for the Stage 1 Process

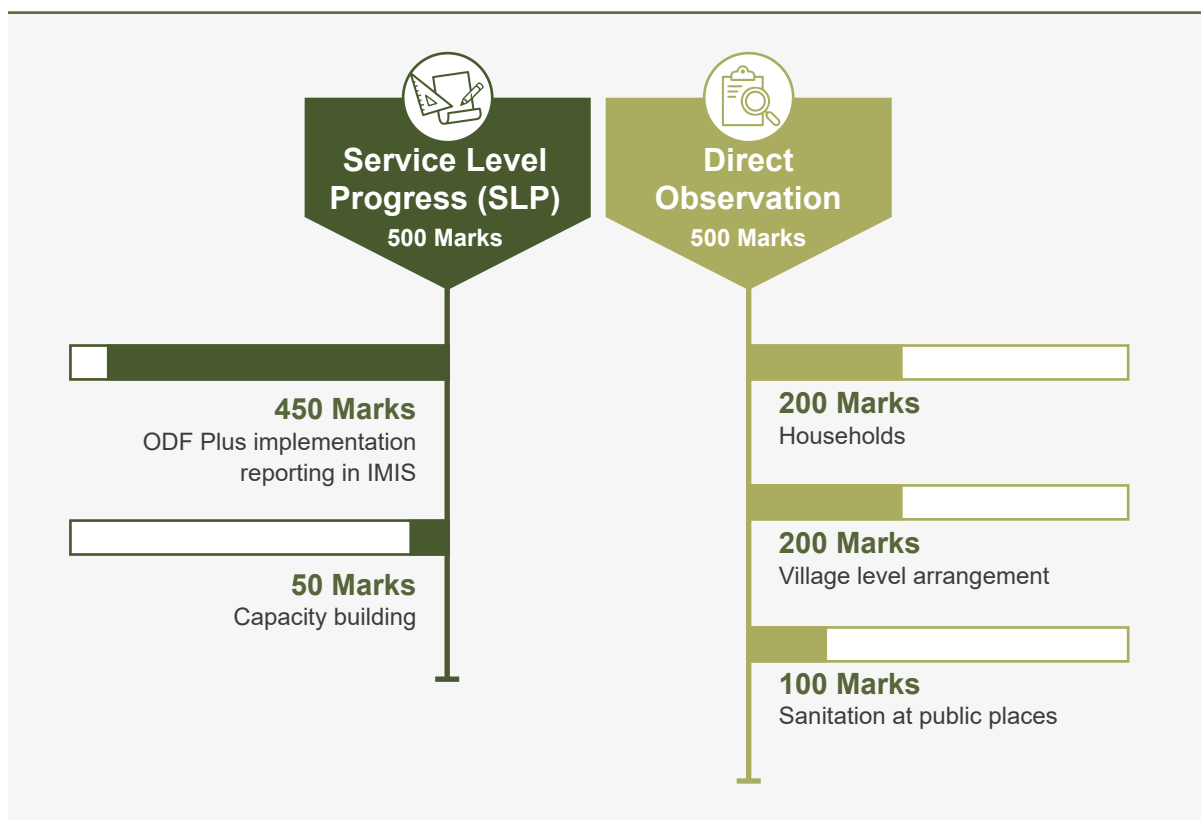


## Stage 2: District Level Assessment

District level assessment aims to measure the status of rural sanitation at the District. The assessment will consist of 1,000 marks based on the following components:

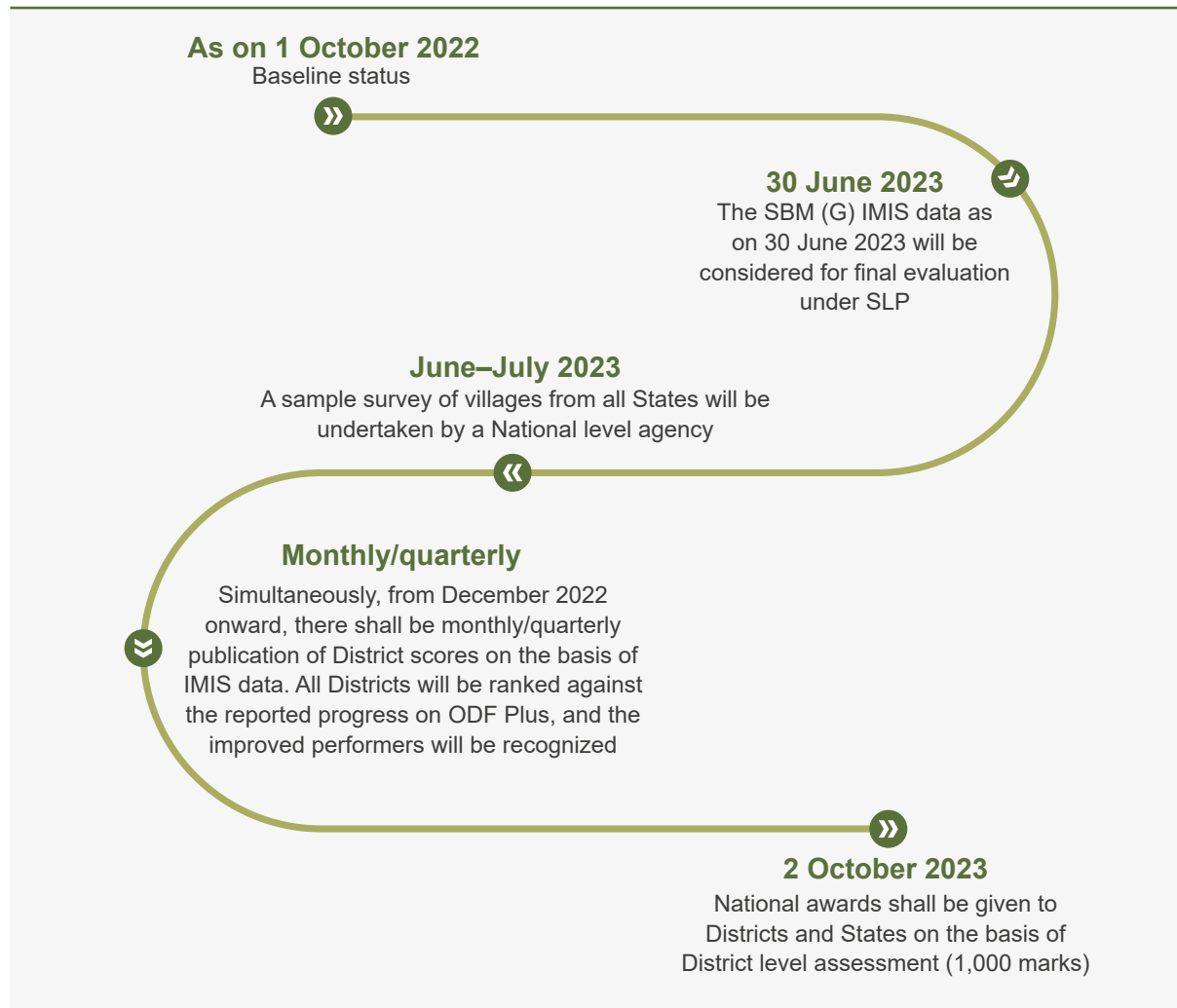
- (a) **Service Level Progress (SLP) (500 Marks):** The 500 marks under SLP will be awarded as per the ODF Plus progress reported on SBM (G) IMIS and capacity building efforts on identified indicators.
- (b) **Direct Observation (500 Marks):** Direct observation will be done through a National level sample survey performed by an independent third-party agency. The agency will visit statistically selected sample villages in all Districts, among villages which have undertaken self-assessment, and shall score them against the indicators covering various verticals of ODF Plus.

**Figure 1: District Level Parameters**



- (c) The overall score of the District shall be modulated by the percentage of villages self-assessed and peer-verified.

## Timeline for the Stage 2 Process





## Chapter 4

# Details of Stage I – Village Level Self-assessment

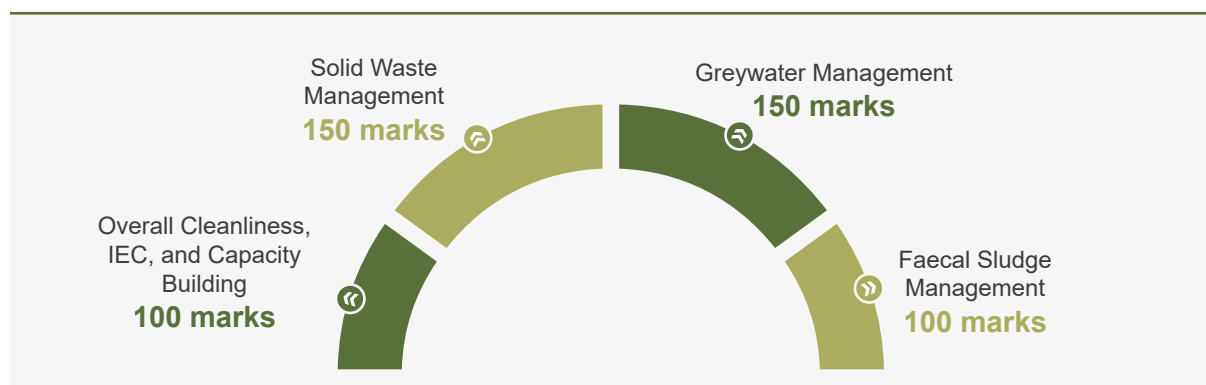


## 4.1. ODF Plus Verticals and Weightages in the Assessment

The village level self-assessment shall be done by GPs for their villages through the self-assessment questionnaire. Through the self-assessment process, the GPs shall assess and report the progress on various components of sanitation and in the process shall also verify the information on SLWM assets as available on the SBM (G) IMIS. Village-wise self-assessment by Panchayats will lead to villages scores, which will then be averaged to arrive at Panchayat and District scores.

### The Process of Assessment will Include the Following:

- (a) The village will be the assessment unit.
- (b) A web-based village self-assessment tool (mobile-responsive) will be made available to the Gram Panchayats on the SSG 2023 portal, through the e-Gram Swaraj platform of MoPR, accessible through their existing login credentials (user ID and password). No separate user registration shall be necessary.
- (c) Once the Panchayat user logs into the e-Gram Swaraj platform, the list of villages in the GP will be displayed and a village can be selected for undertaking self-assessment. Information/data for each village can then be entered as per the prescribed village self-assessment tool format, placed at Annexure 1.
- (d) The list of assets, along with geotagged photographs, currently uploaded and reported on the SBM (G) IMIS for each village, shall also be displayed to the Panchayat users. The data on such assets can be reviewed and confirmed by the GP level user for:
  - (i) Confirmation/editing of information on the assets already reported on IMIS;
  - (ii) Deletion of assets that have been wrongly reported at IMIS; or
  - (iii) Addition of assets that have not yet been reported on IMIS.
- (e) The Web application will also have provision for uploading photographs of additional assets, which have not been reported in IMIS and will help in further strengthening the data quality and reporting.
- (f) The village level assessment indicators will have a value of 500 marks, distributed among various ODF Plus verticals with the following marks distribution.



## 4.2. Scoring Parameters at the Panchayat Level

Once the village self-assessment form has been filled by GP, scores of the Panchayats shall be derived in the following manner:

- The GP scores will be calculated based on average of villages' scores.
- Once the baseline self-assessment is completed, the self-assessment form will be open till 30 April 2023 for villages to continue reporting their progress.
- The peer verified score will be considered as the endline score of GPs.



## 4.3. Peer Verification Process

The Block level officer will be responsible for organizing peer verification once the final self-assessment form is submitted by the GPs (in April 2023). The same format/questionnaires, as used for the self-assessment, will also be used for conducting the peer review. The peer review score will be visible to the concerned GP through the SSG web interface. In case of any mismatch between GP self-reported score and peer-reviewed score, the Block officer will take the final decision on the village score. In case there is no input by the Block officer, the peer review score will be considered as the final score. Panchayats that do not undertake at least two self-assessments, i.e., the first assessment (November–December 2022) and the final assessment in April 2023, and those that have not been peer reviewed at the Block level shall not be eligible for any awards.

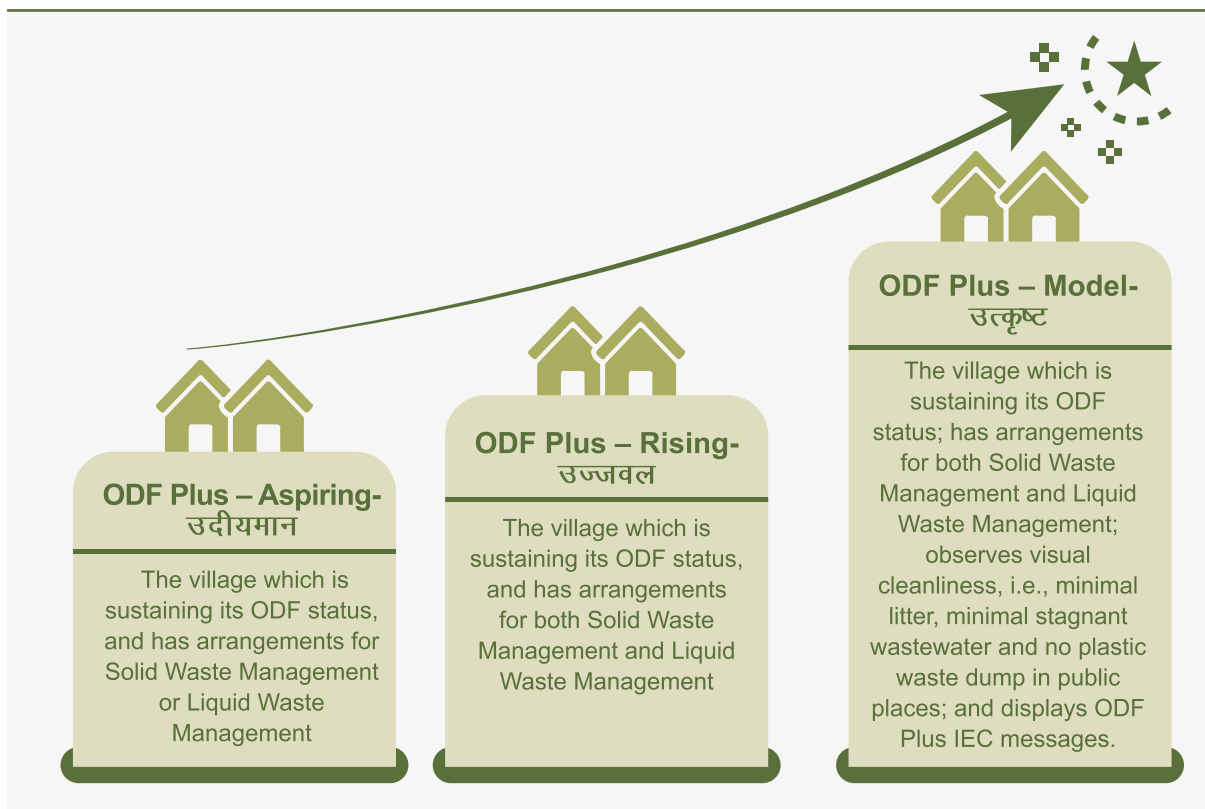




## 4.4. Categories of Awards for GPs

- (a) The awards are proposed to be given at the District, State and National levels. Panchayats will be awarded at all three levels, i.e., best Panchayats of each District, best Panchayats at State level and best Panchayats at National level.
- (b) The Panchayats are classified in three categories based on population:
  - (i) **Category 1:** Panchayats with a population less than 2,000
  - (ii) **Category 2:** Panchayats with a population between 2,000–5,000
  - (iii) **Category 3:** Panchayats with a population greater than 5,000

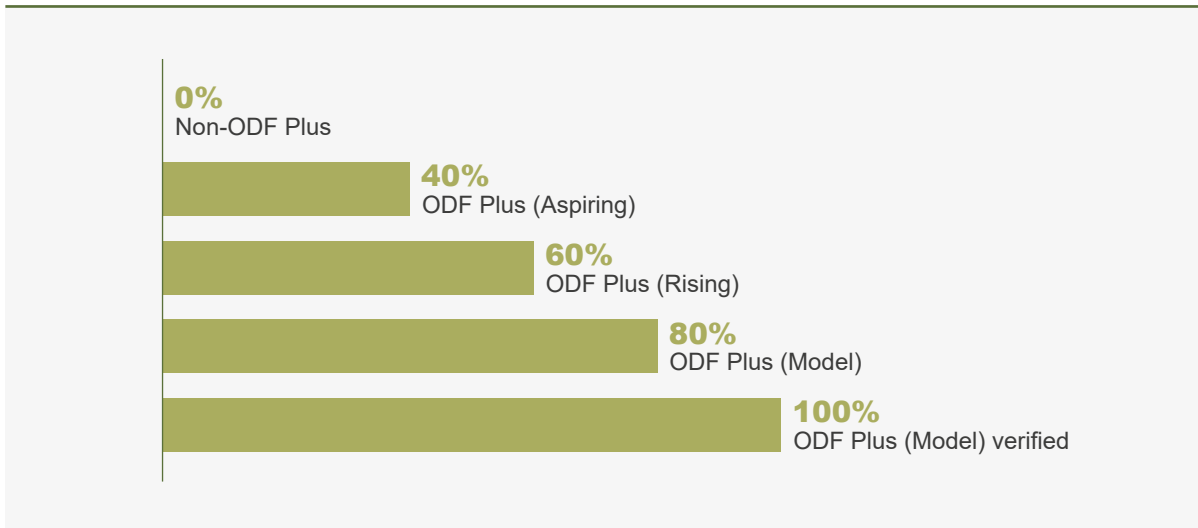
## Categories of ODF Plus Villages



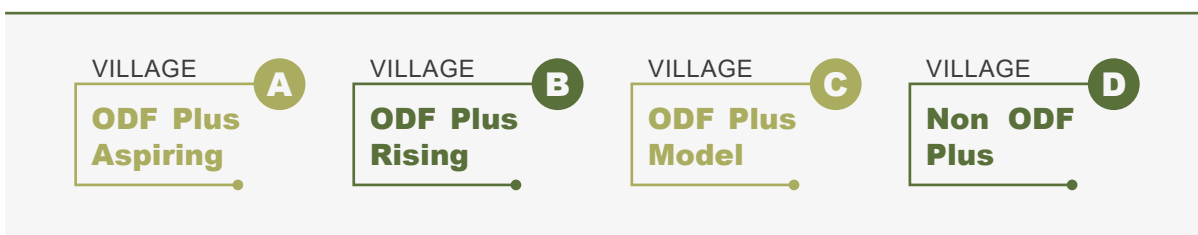
(c) Sub-categories of Panchayats:

- (i) Villages are assigned different weightages based on their ODF Plus status.

### Weightage for Different Categories of ODF Plus Villages



- (ii) The ODF+ scores of Panchayats are calculated based on the ODF Plus status of villages. For example, to calculate the Baseline ODF+ score of a Panchayat 'X' which has four villages 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D', with:



$$\text{ODF+ score of Panchayat 'X'} = 100 * (\text{Village 'A' weightage} + \text{Village 'B' weightage} + \text{Village 'C' weightage} + \text{Village 'D' weightage...}) / \{\text{Total number of villages}\} = 100 * \{(0.4+0.6+0.8+0)\} / 4 = 45$$

- (iii) The ODF+ score of a Panchayat based on ODF+ status of its villages as on 1 October 2022 is termed Baseline ODF+ score of the Panchayat. The baseline scores of Panchayats, and based on the score their category, are published on the SSG portal.
- (iv) The relative rankings of the GPs shall be published in their respective category based on their ODF+ score. The scores shall be updated at the end of each month and accordingly categorization will change for Panchayats whose total score crosses the threshold for the next higher sub-category. The respective Panchayat shall be assessed in the following months relative to the Panchayats in the new category. For example, if the population of a Panchayat is 3,000 and the baseline score is 21, then the Panchayat is initially classified in Category 2 (population 2,000–5,000) and sub-category 1-Star ( $0 < \text{score}(21) < 25$ ). However if at the end of fourth month the score improves to 26, the Panchayat shall graduate to 2-Star category and from fifth month onward its rank shall be published relative to other Panchayats in the 2-Star sub-category.

## Sub-categories of Panchayats based on their Baseline ODF+ Score



- (d) At the Block level, all self-assessed GPs will be peer verified. 10% of GPs or five GPs in each of the population-based categories (15 or more Panchayats) shall be identified by the Block level team as the best GPs, for every Block.
- (e) Five best Panchayats in each of the population-based categories, i.e., 15 Panchayats, shall be identified at District level from among the best Panchayats identified at Block level. These Panchayats shall be nominees from the District for consideration of State level awards. Such Panchayats shall be felicitated at District level.
- (f) Best five Panchayats in each category shall be identified by State/UT for felicitation at State level from among the best Panchayats identified at District level through peer/independent verification.
- (g) States/UTs can nominate one Panchayat per 1,000 Panchayats or five Panchayats (whichever is higher) in each population category, for consideration for National awards. The nominated Panchayats must be among the Panchayats felicitated at State/UT level.
- (h) At the National level, there will be an independent verification of all nominated Panchayats. Fifteen best performing GPs will be awarded at the Swachh Bharat Diwas with five Panchayats in each of the three population-based categories.



Chapter **5**

# Details of Stage II – District Level Assessment

## 5.1. Classification of Districts

- Baseline ODF+ scores of Panchayats are calculated based on the ODF Plus status of their villages as on 1 October 2022, for categorization of Panchayats [Para 4(3)(C)].
- The baseline ODF+ score of Districts will be the average of baseline ODF+ scores of their Panchayats.
- Similarly, the baseline ODF+ score of States will be the average of baseline ODF+ score of their Districts.

### Categories of Districts Based on Their Baseline Scores



- Based on the baseline score of a District, its category is published on the SSG portal.

## 5.2. District Level Assessment Framework

The District level assessment will be of 1,000 marks consisting of:

- Service level progress (500 marks)
- Direct observation (500 marks)

**Final District scores:** To arrive at the final District scores, scores derived from 1,000 marks will be modulated on percentage participation of villages in the self-assessment and completion of their peer verification. For example, if the final District score is 800/1000 and 80% of the villages participate in self-assessment, but only 60% of the total villages are peer verified, then the final score of the District =  $800 \times 60 / 100 = 480$ . This is to encourage maximum participation of villages in the self-assessment process.

## 5.3. Service Level Progress (SLP) Indicators

### Sub-component 1: ODF Plus Implementation under IMIS (450 Marks)

Parameter	Maximum Marks	Included for Final Score Calculation
Delta achievement score for ODF Plus progress <sup>#</sup>	300	Monthly and quarterly
Percentage of Blocks having at least 1 plastic waste management unit	50	Quarterly
At least 1 rural FSTP or a formal linkage established with an urban FSTP/STP	50	Quarterly
At least 1 Gobardhan project in the District (from all sources SBM (G); MNRE, SATAT, etc.)	50	Quarterly

<sup>#</sup> The delta achievement score will be calculated by taking the difference of the baseline score and the score at the end of a month (for monthly rankings) against the total residual score as on 1 October 2022. For example, if the ODF score of a District on 1 October 2022 is 40 (this is the baseline score), the residual score (denominator) is 60 (= 100-40). If at the end of first month the score improves to 46, then the delta score at the end of first month is 6 (= 46-40). Percentage delta score = 6/60 = 10%. Marks awarded = 300\*10% = 30.

### Sub-component 2: Capacity Building (50 Marks)

Parameter	Marks	Included for Final Score Calculation
Technical personnel available at District level for SLWM as per SBM (G) guidelines	25	Quarterly
Percentage of Panchayats having one trained resource on ODF Plus	25	Quarterly

## 5.4. Direct Observation (500 Marks)

The direct observation scores will be assessed based on the information obtained from the field survey of households, public places, village level waste disposal assets, etc., and IEC displays in the villages, using standard observation parameters and required tools by the third party agency.

The collection of data from direct observation will be based on physical observation by the survey agency. A questionnaire will be used as the tool for observation and data collection.

As part of direct observation, investigators will visit the following places in each of the selected villages:

- Public places such as haats/bazaars, public health centres, schools, anganwadis, Panchayat Bhawan, etc.
- Households in each village
- Solid/liquid waste management facilities
- IEC displays on ODF Plus

### Sub-component 1: Direct Observation of Households (200 Marks)

Parameter	Marks
% of HHs managing biodegradable waste safely	50
% of HHs managing greywater safely	50
% of HHs managing faecal sludge safely	50
% of HHs managing dry waste safely	50

### Sub-component 2: Direct Observation of Public Places (100 Marks)

Parameter	Marks
Availability of functional sanitation facilities	25
Minimal littering at public places	25
Minimal wastewater at public places	25
Visual cleanliness at public places	25

### Sub-component 3: Direct Observation of Village (200 Marks)

Parameter	Marks
Availability of greywater management systems through community soak pit/ WSP, etc., or HH soak pits	30
Availability of treatment systems at discharge point of drains	20
Availability of composting units/bio-gas plants for treatment of biodegradable waste	20
Availability of vehicles for collection and transportation	10
Mechanisms for door-to-door collection	50
Availability of segregation shed	10
Forward linkages for PWM and FSM	20
IEC messages for ODF Plus and SSG	30
Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)	10

The direct observation is only considered at the annual level scoring and does not take place for monthly or quarterly scoring of Districts and States.



## Chapter 6

# Monthly/Quarterly/ Annual Rankings and Awards for Districts and States/UTs



## 6.1. Ranking of Districts

- (a) **Monthly Ranking of Districts:** Monthly rankings of the Districts shall be assessed and published based only on their delta achievement score with respect to the residual score as on 1 October 2022, worked out as explained in Para 5.3. Districts will be ranked within the category (1-star, 2-star, etc.) in which they fall based on their ODF+ score at the start of the month for which the rankings are published. As more and more villages acquire ODF Plus Aspiring/Rising/Model/Model(verified) status, the District ODF+ score shall increase, and the Districts shall move to the categories higher than their baseline/ previous category. A list of such Districts shall also be published on a monthly basis.
- (b) **Quarterly Ranking of Districts:** Quarterly rankings of the Districts shall be assessed and published based on their performance on the whole set of service level progress parameters (Para 5.3). Districts will be ranked in the category (1-star, 2-star, etc.) in which they fall based on their ODF+ score at the start of the last month of the quarter for which the rankings are published.
- (c) **Annual Rankings of Districts:** Final annual scores of Districts shall be worked out by including performance on the Service Level Progress and the Direct Observation Survey or any other parameter that may be specified. As explained in Para 5.2, the final score of a District shall be derived after modulation with the percentage of Panchayats that participate in self-assessment and are peer verified. Annual ranking of Districts/States shall be worked out and published based on the final scores.

## 6.2. Ranking of States

- (a) **Monthly State Rankings:** State scores will be calculated as the average of District scores and accordingly will be used for generating monthly rankings of States.
- (b) **Quarterly District and State Rankings:** The quarterly rankings for Districts and States will be determined based on average of quarterly District score derived from progress reported against all SLP indicators for all the Districts in the State/UT.
- (c) There will be recognition for States and Districts on percentage of villages which have completed self-assessment to encourage maximum participation by Panchayats in self-assessment.

## 6.3. Awards

- (a) Awards for Panchayats at District, State and National level are explained in Para 4.4 (e), (f), (g) & (h).
- (b) States/UTs may award their two to five Districts at State/UT level.
- (c) Fifteen best performing Districts and five best performing States/UTs shall be awarded at the National level.

## List of Abbreviations

<b>CB</b>	Capacity Building
<b>DDWS</b>	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
<b>DRE</b>	Deep Row Entrenchment
<b>FSM</b>	Faecal Sludge Management
<b>FSSM</b>	Faecal Sludge and Septage Management
<b>FSTP</b>	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
<b>GP</b>	Gram Panchayat
<b>GWM</b>	Greywater Management
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education and Communication
<b>IMIS</b>	Integrated Management Information System
<b>MRF</b>	Material Recovery Facility
<b>ODF</b>	Open Defecation Free
<b>PWM</b>	Plastic Waste Management
<b>PWMU</b>	Plastic Waste Management Unit
<b>SBM (G)</b>	Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen
<b>SLP</b>	Service Level Parameters
<b>SLWM</b>	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
<b>SSG</b>	Swachh Survekshan Grameen
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory
<b>VWSC</b>	Village Water and Sanitation Committee



# Annexure 1

## Self-assessment Questionnaire for Gram Panchayat on the Basis of Different Categories

Total Marks = 500

### (A) Solid Waste Management (150 marks)

- (a) Biodegradable waste management systems in place
- (b) Non-biodegradable waste management in place
- (c) Village SWM assets
- (d) Process for collection, segregation, and transportation
- (e) GOBAR-Dhan is a part of bio-degradable waste management in which cattle waste, agricultural waste/residue and all other organic waste are converted into bio-gas and bio-manure



### Key Indicative Norms and Standards (SWM):

As per the SBM ODF Plus programme, the following components will be assessed:

- (a) Segregation of waste
- (b) Collection and transportation of waste
- (c) Number of HHs covered with door-to-door collection
- (d) Frequency of collection
- (e) Management of biodegradable waste – composting
- (f) Segregation shed and community level segregation
- (g) Forward linkages for management of non-degradable waste

### Survey Questions (with suggested marks)

Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation	Comments
A 1.1	Are households (HHs) segregating waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste?	(a) Yes (b) No	NA		
A 1.2	If yes, number of households segregating waste at their level?	Enter number of households	20	(Number of HHs segregating waste/ Total number of HHs) x 20	
A 1.3	Does the village have exclusive or shared vehicle(s) for collection & transportation of waste ?	a) Yes, exclusive vehicle (10) b) Yes, shared vehicle (5) c) No (0)	10	a) Yes, exclusive vehicle (10) b) Yes, shared vehicle (5) c) No (0)	MoV: As means of verification the vehicle has be geotagged on the SSG portal. If details already available on IMIS, the same must be confirmed by the Panchayat.
A 1.4	If selected (a) or (b) for question 1.3, Is door-to-door (D2D) waste collection happening periodically from household or common point?	a) Yes (10) b) No (0)	10	a) Yes (10) b) No (0)	

Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation	Comments
A 1.5	If selected 'Yes' for question 1.4, number of HHs covered in door-to-door (D2D) waste collection or Common Point?	Enter number of households	10	(Number of HHs covered under D2D collection or Common point/ Total Number of HHs) x 10	
A 1.6	If yes for 1.5, then what is the frequency of collection?	a) At least once in 7 days – 10 b) Atleast once in 15 days – 5 c) Atleast once in more than 15 days – 3	10	a) At least once in 7 days – 10 b) Atleast once in 15 days – 5 c) Atleast once in more than 15 days – 3	
A 1.7	Number of households that treat biodegradable waste by doing any of the following	a) Feeding the animals and/or b) HH compost pit and c) Centralized community composting facility at village level d) GOBAR-Dhan plants  Total Number of such HHs to be entered	30	(Number of HHs treat waste at HH or community level/Total number of HHs) x 30	MoV: Geotagged photograph of community compost pits to be uploaded/ confirmed if already available.
A 1.8	Does the village have a collection and segregation shed for solid waste management?	a) Yes b) No	20	If yes and geotagged – 20, Else 0	MoV: Geotagged photograph of segregation shed to be uploaded/ confirmed if already available.
A 1.9	If yes in 1.8, is the collected waste being brought and segregated at the segregation shed?	a) Yes b) No	10	If yes – 10, Else 0	
A1.10	If yes in 1.9, is the wet waste being composted and sold/given to farmers?	a) Yes b) No	15	If yes and geotagged then 15, else 0	If yes, the composting facility must be geotagged/ confirmed if already recorded on IMIS.
A1.11	Is the waste segregated at segregation shed being regularly lifted/removed?	a) Yes b) No	15	If yes – 15 else 0	

## (B) Grey Water Management (150 marks)

Greywater is wastewater at household & public places which comes from bathing, washing, general cleaning kitchen, maintenance of livestock. It does not include wastewater from urinals and toilets.



### Key indicative norms and standards (GWM):

As per the SBM ODF PLUS programme, the following components will be assessed:

- (a) Mechanisms of GWM and HH and community levels in place

### Survey Questions (with suggested marks)

Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation	Comments
B 2.1(a)	Does the village have mechanisms for treatment of grey water management at HH level?	a) Yes b) No	NA		

Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation	Comments
B 2.1(b)	If yes to HH level in 2.1(a), Number of HHs having grey water management arrangements through (i) Soak pits (ii) Magic pits (iii) Leach pits (iv) Kitchen gardens (v) Others	Total number of HH level assets for GWM to be entered	NA		MoV: Geotagged photographs of all community grey water management structures to be uploaded/ confirmed if available.
B 2.2(a)	Does village have mechanisms for treatment of grey water management at community level?	a) Yes b) No	NA		
B 2.2(b)	If yes to community level in 2.2(a), Number of HHs having grey water management through (i) Community soak pits (ii) Waste stabilization pond (iii) DEWATS (iv) Phytorid (v) Other	Total number of community level assets and households covered with these community level GWM assets to be entered	NA		MoV: Geotagged photographs of all community grey water management structures to be uploaded/ confirmed if available.
B 2.3	Total Number of HHs not covered either with household or community level assets of Grey Water Management	Total Number of HHs not covered to be entered either with household or community level assets of Grey Water Management	100	$\{(Total\ number\ of\ HHs\ in\ the\ village - Total\ number\ of\ HHs\ not\ covered\ with\ GWM) / Total\ Number\ of\ HHs\ in\ the\ village\} \times 100$	
B 2.4	Does the village have a drainage system?	a) Yes b) No	NA		
B 2.5	If yes in 2.4, where are drains terminating in the village?	1. Natural Pond 2. Artificial Pond 3. Open areas/ fields 4. Any other	NA		
B 2.6	If yes in 2.5, Is filter/ grey water treatment unit available at terminating points of all drains such as community soak pits/filters/ waste stabilization pond/ DEWATS/Phytorid/Any other?	a) Yes b) No	50	Full marks are awarded if answer is yes and the assets are geotagged. Else, no marks are awarded.	MoV: geotagged photograph of terminating points of drains and treatment structures to be uploaded.

### (C) Faecal Sludge Management: (max 100 marks)

Faecal sludge is a slurry which contains both solid & liquid waste that accumulates in toilet pits and septic tanks.

- Retrofitting of toilets
- Faecal sludge management with DREs and FSTPs
- Sewage systems and STPs and cotreatment



#### Key indicative norms and standards (FSM):

As per the SBM ODF PLUS programme, the following components will be assessed:

- Various types of toilet technologies including an assessment of safely managed toilets in situ - twin pits and ex situ - septic tanks
- Retrofitting of single pit toilets to twin pit toilets
- For septic tanks – availability of desludging arrangements using trucks

### Survey Questions (with suggested marks)

Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation	Comments
C 3.1	Number of toilets in the village under different technologies (i) Single pits (ii) Twin pits (iii) Septic tanks (iv) Others	Separate numbers for each type of toilets to be entered. If no. of toilets with septic tank > 0, question 3.2(a) needs to be answered	100	{(Number of twin pit toilets + number of septic tank toilets with desludging arrangements)/ Total number of HHs} x 100	Based on responses on 3.1 and 3.2



Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation	Comments
C 3.2 (a)	If no. of toilets with septic tanks in 3.1, is more than 0 - do desludging vehicles come to village?	a) Yes b) No			
C3.2 (b)	If yes to 3.2 (a), whether desludging vehicles are emptying in Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) or Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)?	a) Yes b) No			This question is not relevant in case the number of septic tank toilets is zero. Marks shall be awarded based on responses in 3.2 (b)

### (D) Awareness Messages/IEC and Capacity Building (CB) (100 marks)

- (a) Overall cleanliness/ absence of legacy waste
- (b) IEC outreach in GP
- (c) Presence of VWSC



### Key indicative norms and standards (Awareness messages and capacity building):

The following components will be assessed:

- Awareness messages in public places
- Visual cleanliness in public places
- Presence of village water and sanitation committee in the village (VWSC)
- Sanitation plan mapped to the GPDP
- Trained resource on ODF Plus working in the village

### Survey Questions (with suggested marks)

Q Code	Question	Response options	Marks	Method of calculation
D 4.1	Are awareness messages including wall paintings on any of following themes visible at public places/ community toilets/institutional buildings etc.?  <i>(Open Defecation Free (ODF) Sustainability, Biodegradable waste Management, Plastics, GOBAR-Dhan, Greywater management, FSM, Handwashing, and hygiene promotion including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM))</i>	a) Yes b) No	10	Yes – 10 No – 0
D 4.2	Are all public places in the village visually clean with?  (a) No litter  (b) No stagnant water	(a) Yes (b) No  (a) Yes (b) No	25  25	If both Yes – 50 If one yes – 25 If both No – 0
D 4.3	Is there a functional Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) in the village?	a) Yes b) No  If “Yes” the date of last meeting of the VWSC to be entered	10	If yes with date recorded – 10  Else 0
D 4.4	Are ODF Plus activities mapped under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for village to move towards achieving ODF Plus Model status?	a) Yes b) No	20	If yes – 20 Else – 0
D 4.5	Is there a trained person on ODF Plus working in the village?	a) Yes b) No  If “Yes”, the number of such trained person(s) on ODF Plus to be entered.	10	If yes with number recorded – 10  Else 0





पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग  
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
सत्यमेव जयते



**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Jal Shakti**  
**Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation**  
**Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen**

4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pandit Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003

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