



# WATER AND SANITATION DRIVE 2015

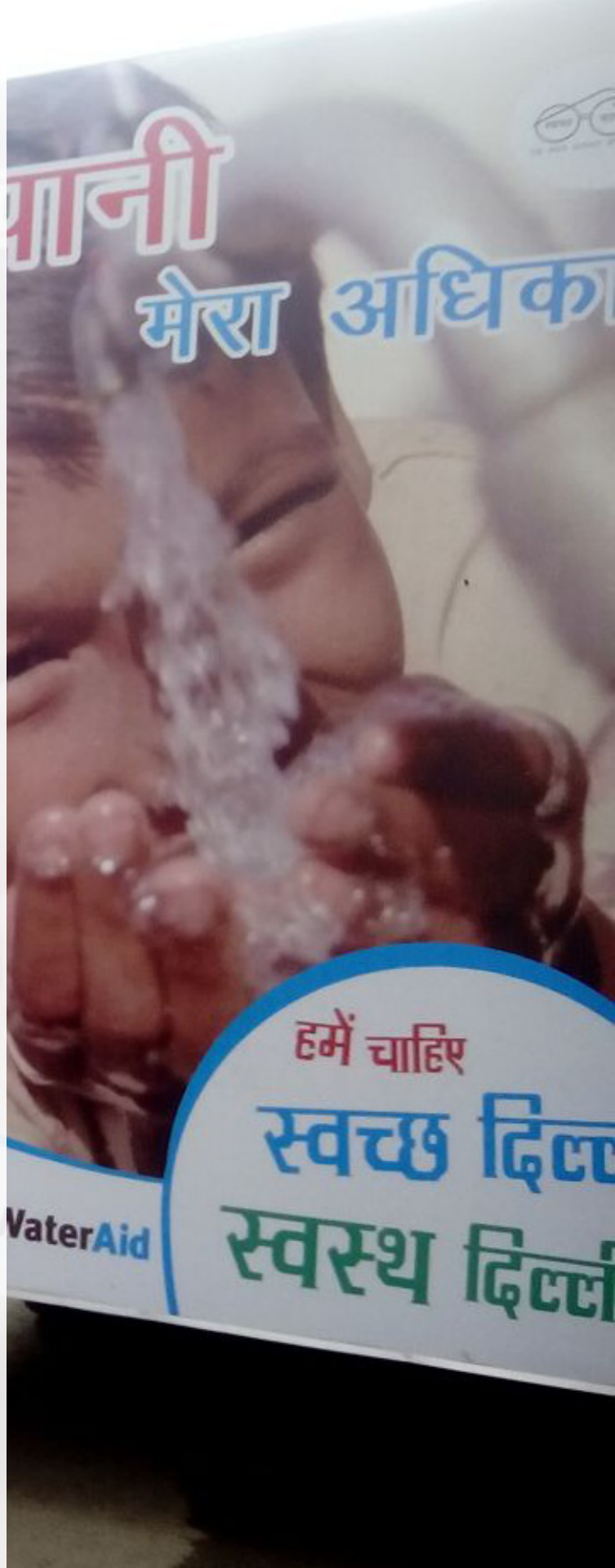
WASH Awareness Campaign in Delhi



Society for All Round Development  
Year: 2015

**WATER AND SANITATION  
DRIVE 2015  
WASH AWARENESS CAMPAIGN  
IN DELHI**

Head Office:  
311, Kirti Deep Building  
Nangal Raya Commercial Complex  
New Delhi - 110046  
Phone: 011-28524728  
Fax: 011-28524728  
Email: sard@bol.net.in  
sa\_rd@hotmail.com  
Website: www.sardindia.org



# WATER AND SANITATION DRIVE 2015

WASH Awareness Campaign in Delhi



Society For All Round  
Development (SARD)

 **WaterAid**

साफ पानी

मेरा अधिकार



हमें चाहिए

स्वच्छ दिल्ली

स्वस्थ दिल्ली



WaterAid

## Executive Summary

Water insecurity and poor water quality remains a major issue in India especially among the poor and deprived sections of society. Especially in Delhi, there are severe problems regarding WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – that call for action. In order to tackle the current issues, SARD conducted a WASH Drive through Delhi in collaboration with WaterAid, an organization that has delivered civil society services in the area of WASH over the course of the last 30 years. The Drive was conducted at different school locations in order to raise awareness about the tremendous problems related to WASH among school children and community members and influence them to develop health habits. The initiative also aimed to increase the meaning of WASH for local authorities and create mutual consensus on health & hygiene with other civil society organizations. The campaign was able to showcase important issues related to WASH, receiving a lot of positive feedback from all the stakeholders. However, surveys that were conducted during the Drive highlight that the knowledge level of children and community members regarding healthy habits is sometimes remote. The surveys also showed that school facilities are often unsuitable to implement healthy practices. Future action in this respect is vital to ensure a sustainable development process of schools and communities of Delhi.

# Background

Despite India's booming urban areas, water insecurity and poor water quality remains a major cause of child mortality and morbidity, especially among the poor. India lost more than 600,000 children under 5 years old in 2010 due to poor WASH – standing for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene<sup>1</sup>.

There are four pillars of solid sanitation and hygiene. The first one is access to pathogen/chemical free, clean water to prepare uncontaminated food and drink without infecting oneself, which requires centralized or individual water treatment solutions. Large sections of India's populations do not have the access to clean water, which is why especially villagers of rural regions collect their water from ponds that are contaminated by agricultural residues, bacteria, viruses and parasites. 800 million Indians do not treat their water due to a lack of awareness and insufficient resources<sup>2</sup>.

The second pillar is the access to and the consistent use of well-designed and clean toilets,

1 <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/sanitation-hygiene-services-almost-nil-in-india/article3695716.ece>

2 WASH for India, Innovative Consulting



requiring sewage waste disposal of waste generated. Approximately 60% of the Indian population does not have access to toilets and defecates outside in nature. It is estimated that 100 million school days are lost due to a lack of toilets<sup>3</sup>.

The third one is to be aware of the constant need to wash hands at critical times (before eating, after defecation, etc.) because it is one of the easiest and most effective ways to prevent diseases due to infections. At the present time more than 550 million Indians do not wash their hands with soap after defecation<sup>4</sup>.

And finally to be aware of constant use of safe menstrual hygiene practices, including knowledge about appropriate products. Still menstruation and related practices are a taboo topic in India, evoking fear in young women when they are confronted with it for the first time. By using sand, ash and rags instead of adequate hygiene products, they are affected by severe health complications<sup>5</sup>.



3 WASH for India, Innovative Consulting  
4 WASH for India, Innovative Consulting  
5 WASH for India, Innovative Consulting

# Problem Statement in Context of Delhi

There are tremendous problems in the area of Delhi regarding WASH. Only 40 percent of the slums around Delhi have sewerage facilities. Un-disposed sewerage is directly sinking into the ground, resulting in polluted water that has serious impacts on people's health. Almost 23 percent of girls drop out of school when they start menstruating. Nearly 66 per cent of girls skip school during menstruation and approximately one-third of them eventually drop out permanently. Furthermore, 40 per cent of schools lack functional toilets, often meaning no water flowing and no privacy for students. Toilets are often not properly renovated, meaning lacking privacy for students no windows Considering the poor conditions of basic sanitation in schools it is no surprise that a survey about the living conditions in urban slums and resettlement colonies of Delhi indicated that most of the people suffer from chronic diseases, respiratory problems, skin diseases, allergies, headaches and eye infections<sup>6</sup>.

Furthermore a lack of drains creates water surfaces, which are used by mosquitoes to breed, causing water-borne diseases. Malaria, typhoid, jaundice, cholera, dengue and diarrhoea are consequences of unsanitary conditions. Just recently Chikungunya fever emerged as an epidemic outbreak after more than three decades.

<sup>6</sup> Survey by Dr Ashish Mittal, reported by Rupa Jha for the BBC on 7 February 2009





# The organizations

## Society for All Round Development

Society for All Round Development (SARD) is a leading developmental organization established way back in 1996, which aims to improve and empower the lives of the marginalized, deprived and minority communities of the society, includes women and children. SARD has collaborated with various national and international support agencies, corporate houses and government bodies in its areas of intervention that include Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat with major focus on health and sanitation, education and promotion of livelihood options through skill enhancement and microfinance.

SARD has extensive experience in organizing various campaigns like Right to Education, Importance of Routine Immunization & Polio, and general sanitation campaign in different parts of the country with the help of different support partners. Its innovative models and approaches in the field of health and sanitation

include the enhancement of basic infrastructure like child friendly toilets, ensuring safe drinking water, behavioral change through setting up Masti Ki Pathshala, Kukrooku rally, Satark sipahi, promoting key messages on hygiene and sanitation, promoting healthy behaviors among children like hand washing practices and setting up child friendly resource centers with a special focus on sanitation and personal hygiene.

SARD's strength lies in adopting and devising innovative and sustainable models to achieve the development goals and realizing countries' different national and international commitments to human rights standards.



## WaterAid

WaterAid is an international non-governmental organization with 30 years experience in delivering humanitarian services to civil society. Its mission is to transform lives by securing people's right and access to save water, improved hygiene and sanitation in the world's poorest communities. The organization further works on enhancing the capacities of the government and service providers to deliver effective policies. WaterAid influences both policies and official programmes by emphasizing the role of safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation in human development and sustainable globalization.

WaterAid believes that local government and service providers should be held accountable to the communities they serve. Working with local organisations in ten states (Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi), WaterAid empowers communities to recognize and fight for their human rights to water and sanitation.

WaterAid's programmes serve a wide range of communities, from those living in remote rural villages to small towns to slums in major cities. The organization prioritizes the needs of marginalized groups who are often excluded from existing services, such as Dalits or people with disabilities, as well as developing household and communal facilities. WaterAid helps developing water and sanitation facilities in schools and promotes measures to improve menstrual hygiene management in partnership with community volunteers, health workers and schools. In 2014 the institution reached 466,000 people with water and 374,000 people with sanitation<sup>7</sup>.

7 WaterAid Website; <http://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/page/india>





## The Project

Complementing this year's agenda of "Swachh Bharat Mission" of India's Government, WaterAid, a leading International Civil Society Organization helps to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goal 7 "Ensure Environmental Sustainability" in terms of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) by 2015. In context of the inauguration of the "Swachh Bharat Mission" and WaterAid's complementary work, Society of All Round Development (SARD) spend efforts on planning a campaign to sensitize Delhi's citizens - especially the most deprived communities in outer pockets of Delhi – regarding the importance of clean water, hygiene and sanitation.

To contribute to the promotion of a child friendly environment, the use of safe drinking water, the establishment of basic sanitation facilities and to inculcate positive change in the hygiene behavior of the children in Delhi's schools and to the community at large, SARD conducted a WASH Delhi Drive to promote and sensitize the children, school authorities and community stakeholders on the importance of WASH Components. In working towards the decentralization and institutionalization of the objectives of WASH, the drive served to create convergence on the issue in the community and in schools.

# Objectives

- Creating awareness about the tremendous problems related to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) among school children and community members;
- Influence school children, community, school administrators and local government members to develop healthy habits;
- Networking with other NGOs and institutions in order to create mutual consensus on health & hygiene and initiate discussions on future actions.

# Dissemination

- SARD team disseminated its sanitation efforts by developing promotional IEC material on WASH. The IEC material carried five different pamphlets with the following messages:
- "Jal hi jeewan hai" lambi umaragar hai paani-to is the malkijiye saaf paani (Water is Life, Healthy Life needs Safe Drinking Water)
- Saaf hath, swassth eshareer; bhojan se pahle, souchke baadd honahai hath, rakhehameshayaad (Clean Hands, Healthy Bodies - always remember to wash before and after your meals and toilet)
- Khane pane kajora khdayan swath rhewh einsaan (Health Food and Healthy Eating Habits lead to healthy Bodies)
- Safai apnay aibimariko door bhageyi (Cleanliness Prevents Diseases)
- Swath jeewanki kunji swath aadate (Healthy Habits are the Key to Healthy Living)
- These pamphlets were widely distributed among children, youths and community members. SARD also developed t-shirts and caps carrying health and hygiene messages and distributed them to NGO partners, local administrators and representatives of print and electronic media. Finally, giveaways (pencil box carrying 4 sets of pencils, erasers,

sharpeners and a ruler) were distributed for quiz competition to children and to motivate them to learning about health.

## Target Area

The state of Delhi has an area of 1483 square km and a population of 16.75 million. There are 9 districts, 14 blocks and 165 villages. In total, there is a population density of 9,339 citizens per square km, which is considered to be high. Many people migrated from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan to slums of Delhi because their home region did not provide sufficient income opportunities.

## Target Beneficiaries

In their original home region most of the people worked in infrequent employment relationships that did not provide the security of a constant source of income. But there are other factors such as displacement, lack of amenities in the native area and limited or low quality children's education that drove people away from their homes. Most of the migrant





households were either landless or had very small landholdings that could not sustain the family, forcing them to move away. As migrants and casual workforce in the unorganized sector, they are vulnerable to exploitation and unfair practices.

Most of the children of the target areas belong to the marginalized sections of society. They are coming from densely populated urban slums where living conditions are very poor particularly with respect to WASH. Access to safe drinking water, proper drainage systems and a safe and clean environment are mostly not existent. As most of them are belong to the migrant families illiteracy and lack of awareness for WASH prevent them from adopting healthy & hygienic practices, predestining them to be heavily affected by severe illnesses over the course of their life.

## The Launch



Society for All Round Development & WaterAid jointly launched the month long campaign on "Hamein Chaiye Swachh Delhi, Swasth Delhi" at the Dr. Shayama Prashad Mukherjee Civic Centre in Delhi on March 20, 2015. The participants of the launch were principals of schools from North & South Zone of MCDs. On this occasion the issues regarding the sanitation and healthy environment in schools of Delhi were discussed.

## Key panelists present at the inauguration:

- Mr. Rajesh Pathak, Director Education, South Delhi Municipal Corporation cum Finance Commissioner to South Municipal Corporation of Delhi
- Mr. Neeraj Jain, CEO (Water Aid)
- Mr. Jasram Kaim, Director Education, North Delhi Municipal Corporation
- Dr. N. K Yadav, Municipal Health Officer, South Delhi Municipal Corporation
- Mr. N. K Ghai, Additional Director, South Delhi Municipal Corporation
- Dr. (Ms.) Sushma Bhagi, Director, School Health Officer, South Delhi Municipal Corporation
- Mr. Sudhir Bhatnagar, CEO (SARD)





The panelist mentioned that slums & resettlement colonies are providing an unhygienic environment, which is prone to diseases and epidemic outbreaks. Through the children's efforts we were able to deliver the message regarding personal hygiene and sanitation. Schools are the change maker for this noble cause.

Dr. Yadav said that poor sanitation, water scarcity, inferior water quality and inappropriate hygienic behavior are disastrous for school children. The physical environment and cleanliness of a school facility significantly affects the health and well-being of children.

Mr. Pathak said that it is not a onetime event but instead a regular one. He suggested SARD to document the situation before and after the campaign and to develop tools to capture the behavioral change. It is very important to change the behavioral attitude sustainably so that the proposed measures and created awareness do not stall after the campaign is over. He also said that the MCD will be more committed if SARD prepares a plan for conducting the whole WASH programme four at least 20 schools.

Mr. Ghai talked about habit inculcation and class initiative. SARD could provide all the initial requirements like buckets, soaps, towels, and other required equipment to initiate this process. He also stressed to conduct wash related activities at regular basis.

Dr. Sushma talked about MCD School children who came from the vulnerable and deprived society, where they had no safe drinking water and toilets, leading to diseases. She emphasized that in order to prevent them we need to work on a healthier life style and support the cooperation with civil society organizations on social health and WASH activities at school level.

The campaign van was inaugurated by officials of the SDMC, SARD and Water Aid.



# Outreach

The campaign was conducted at 200MCD schools and 50 communities in Delhi. The launch of the campaign actively involved children, teachers, principals and community people. Participants were getting positive messages on WASH and on the development of healthy habits. The event evoked motivation and created awareness, emphasizing the need of the participants for healthy life.



## Analysis of Current Situation

In order to evaluate the campaign's impact, surveys were conducted during the WASH Drive with the participants of the event. Questionnaires were handed out and 390 respondents answered a variety of questions ranging from their own health habits to their opinion of the WASH Drive. Some examples are given in Figure 1 & Figure 2.

Figure 1  
Do you avoid spitting on the road?

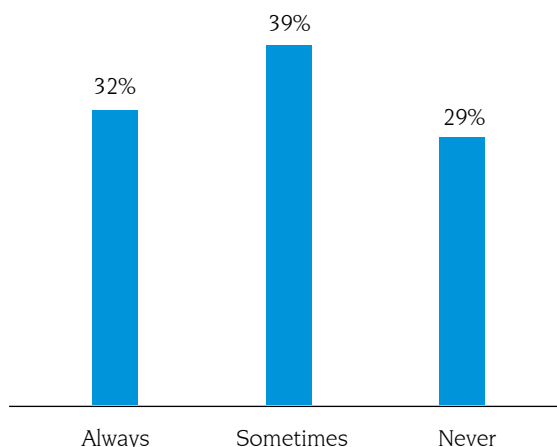
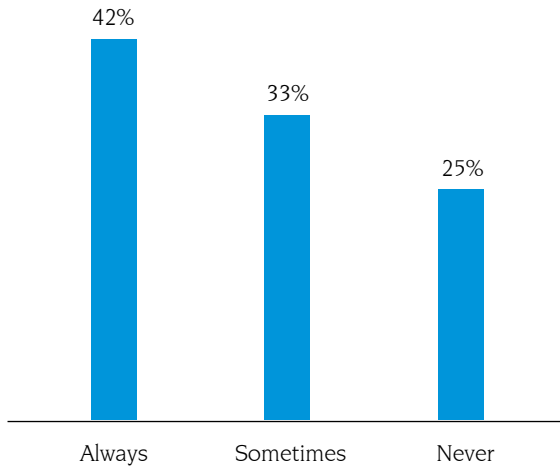


Figure 2

## I always use glass for taking water



Spitting on the ground is not a behavior that is very aesthetic and disrespectful towards other citizens. Especially if other people get in contact with spittle infections may be the consequence. We asked participants of the WASH drive about their behavior and the results showed that 29% of the respondents never avoid spitting on the ground.

A glass is a hygienic way to get access to clean water. Without a glass the water gets in contact with people's hands which might contaminate it. When we

asked the participants 25 percent answered surprisingly that they never use glasses.

The Figure 3 shows the consolidated answers on the 10 questions the 390 participants were confronted with. As one can see there is a trend to answering with "always", indicating that a substantial amount of people adopted healthy hygiene and sanitation habits already. Nevertheless, participants often answered with "never" showing that healthy practices are not considered with regard to all the examined aspects.

Figure 3

## Consolidated answers on the 10 questions by 390 participants by

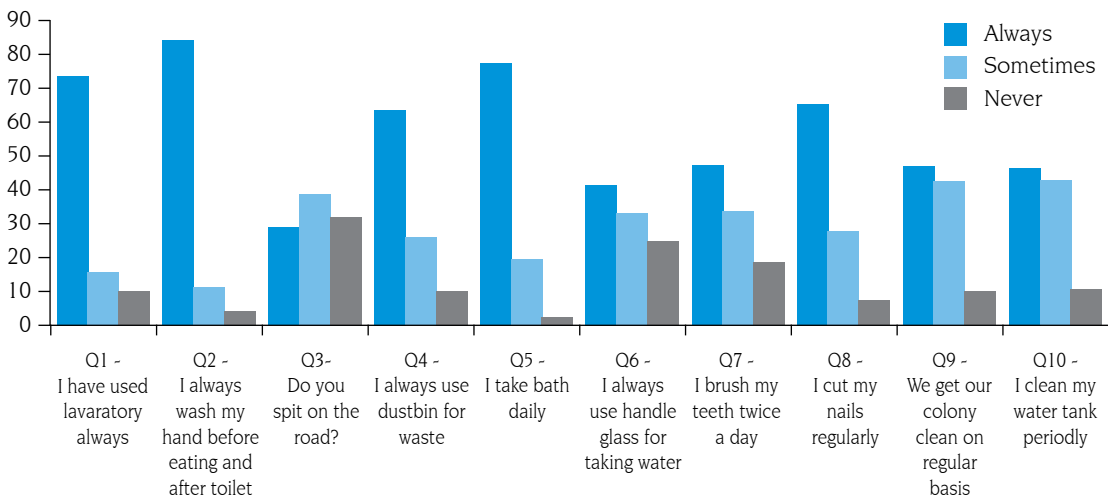
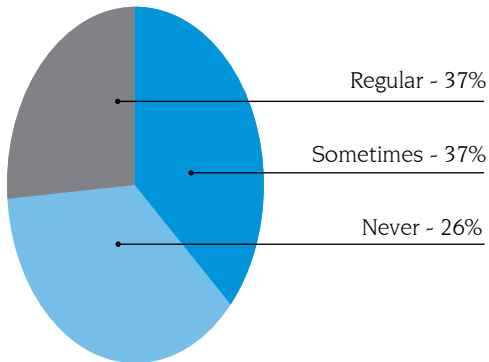


Figure 4

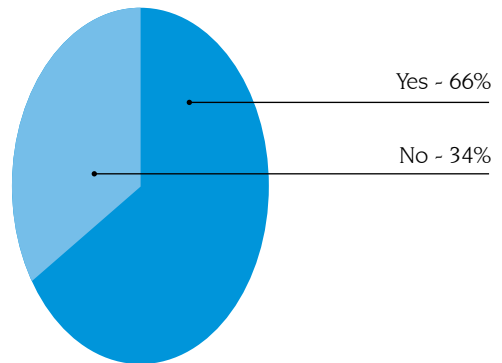
### MCD Garbage Van



A van of the MCD is going from area to area to collect the waste that is thrown into bins set up at selected locations. Surveys undertaken during the WASH drive revealed that there are major deficiencies when it comes to collecting the waste from bins. The waste was only collected in 74% of the cases. The van did not collect garbage in 26% of the covered area, leading to unhygienic conditions due to waste falling on the ground.

The accessibility of toilets is a necessity to ensure hygiene and prevent diseases because the alternative of open defecation depicts a major threat to health. The examination of the current situation revealed that toilets are in place in only 66% of the cases. Over one third of schools do not provide the necessary facilities.

Figure 5  
Toilets



## Stakeholders Feedback

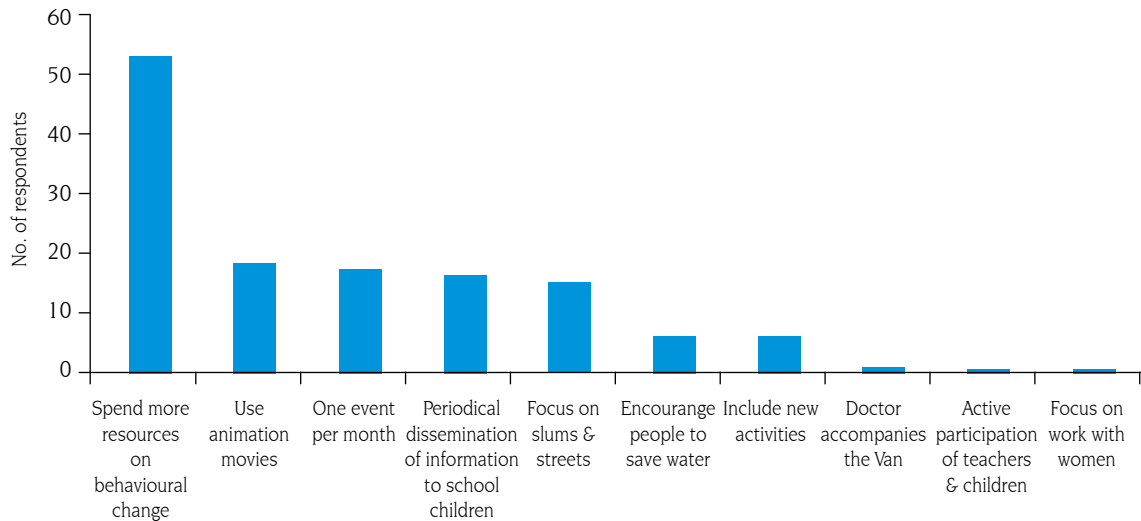
The responses of the participants were very appreciative for the efforts of SARD and WaterAid, encouraging SARD that this is the right way to go on with. Most the people felt that the campaign was making a real contribution to improve hygiene and sanitation. Children really liked the give-aways and communicated their appreciation and promised to clean their school, home and community. Similar appreciation was communicated by the MCD workers who struggle to cope with all their duties and are thankful for all support they get from other stakeholders. Participants of the campaign also often highlighted that they enjoyed the campaign due to its entertaining character and effective conveyence of its core messages.

A central finding of the campaign was that people indeed have an awareness for the issues that are central to the campaign but there is a lack of facilities to implement behavioural changes. For example save drinking water, toilets and collecting garbage vans. Even if there



Figure 6

## Suggestions to improve the campaign



are sufficient facilities they are not maintained in a proper way in most of the cases. The campaign revealed the frustration of community stakeholders about the administrative authorities that were not providing the resources for basic change and ignoring the complaints of citizens.

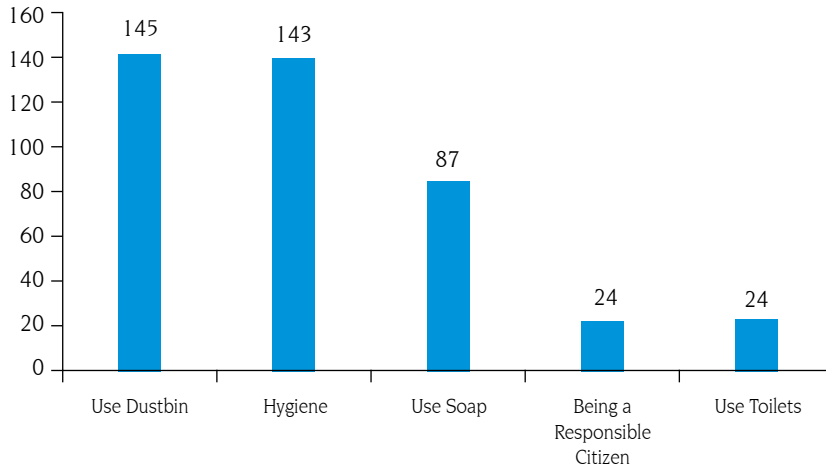
The local administration communicated their willingness to tackle these issues in the future.

When people were asked about what could be improved about the campaign, diverse suggestions were given to SARD's team. Most prevalent was the answer to spend more resources on behavioural change of community members. Also often mentioned was to use animation movies, conduct regular events, distribute information to school children on a regular basis and focus more on slums & streets.



Figure 7

## On what did you learn something new?



When the participants were asked about what they learned during the campaign, most of the people answered that they got new insights on how to use dust bins and soaps and what the meaning of hygiene is.





## Way Forward

Based on the evaluation of the survey results the drive was able to generate substantial awareness regarding the tremendous problems related to WASH and to influence school children, community and school administrators to develop healthy habits. However, discussions with other NGOs and institution about the future development of WASH revealed that there is a severe demand for further action.

The campaign created a fertile ground for an intervention that goes beyond the generation of awareness among local stakeholders and political authorities. The severity of the situation and the encouraging responses of the campaign's participants indicate that 3 to 5 year project with a broader scope has the potential to improve the situation of disadvantaged sections of the society both on the school as well as on the community level.

On the school level a future project should constantly advocate for behavioral changes by efficient demonstration on WASH, activities like street theatres and open debates on the topic. Furthermore, the development of a curriculum or the of supplementary material regarding WASH would be part of a possible intervention in order to streamline WASH education into the teaching-learning process of the intervention schools. Interface meetings

with the engineering department are to be undertaken in order to advocate modification and updating of sanitation infrastructure. And finally a future project should heavily focus on advocacy with politicians to channel funds in the direction of school renovation.

On the community level future interventions need to map and consolidate existing WASH components and further increase awareness by communicating WASH issues to local stakeholders. An action group is to be formed and a community charter should be developed.







# Annexures

## Annex 1: Areas and Schools covered

S.NO	Name of School	S.NO	Name of the Community
1	MCPSSamalkha	1	VashishtPrk
2	MCPS Uttam Nagar	2	Dwarka sec 3
3	MCPS sagarpur old	3	Pankha road
4	MCPS Sagarpur New	4	Chanakya Place
5	MCPS Indra Park	5	Mahavir Enclave
6	MCPS C1-Janakpuri	6	Mahavir Enclave Community
7	MCPS Dwarka Sector- 4	7	Manglapuri Fruit Mandi
8	MCPS Dwarka Sector-1	8	ManglapuriBasti
9	MCPS Mahavir Enclave- II/III	9	Dwarka Sector-7 J. J Colony
10	MCPS Palam	10	Rajnagar Dada DevMandir
11	MCPS Manglapuri	11	ChopalGhasipura
12	MCPS Dwarka sec 7	12	Najafgarhdelhi Gate &NajafgarhChawala Stand
13	MCPS Rajnagar Extension	13	Sitapuri
14	MCPS Raj Nagar Main	14	Sitapuri Near CRC
15	MCPS Ghasipura	15	Bindapur community
16	MCPS NangaliSakravati	16	Shiv Vihar A-Block
17	MCPS Najafgarh No. 1	17	Shiv Vihar D Block
18	MCPS New Roshanpura	18	Shiv Vihar E Block
19	MCPS Deenpur	19	Shiv Vihar B Block
20	MCPS Dabri	20	Shiv Vihar on Road 863 Bus Stand
21	MCPS Naseerpur school	21	Shiv Vihar Bus Stand
22	MCPS Bindapur pocket 4	22	khayla community
23	MCPS New J.J Hastal no-1	23	Ekta Park- M Block
24	MCPS New J.J Hastal no-2	24	Chaukhandi B2 Block
25	MCPS Raghubirnagar B block	25	Chand Nagar 830 Bus Stand
26	MCPS Raghubirnagar d block	26	TilakVihar
27	MCPS Chouwandi old	27	Kali Basti
28	MCPS khayla old	28	krishna Colony (TringaChowk)
29	MCPS khayla new	29	Hastal Village Batak Farm
30	MCPS chouwandi new	30	Hastal Village No. 2
31	MCPS chandnagar a block	31	Hastal Village T- Camp
32	MCPS chandnagar b block	32	Matiyala Village
33	MCPS prithvi park	33	SahyogVihar
34	MCPS Budhela village	34	Gandhi camp

S.NO	Name of School	S.NO	Name of the Community
35	MCPS hastasal village no-1	35	okhala
36	MCPS hastasal village no-2	36	Shriniwasokalamandi
37	MCPS Matiyala village	37	RavidasMarg
38	MCPS Modimili	38	Govindpuri
39	MCPS Sudha camp no-3	39	Kalajichrig camp
40	MCPS shrinawas boys	40	Sudhar camp no-6
41	MCPS shriniwas girls	41	Balmankdu camp (j.j Camp)
42	MCPS kailash colony	42	J J Camp 1,2,3(Indra camp)
43	MCPS kalkaji a block	43	Gadinagar(gadibindu)
44	MCPS kalkaji b block	44	Skone Temple kailash
45	MCPS Govindpuri	45	Modimili community
46	MCPS JJ Kalyan camp	46	Sanjay colony y block (slums)
47	MCPS Harkesh Nagar	47	kalkaji community
48	MCPS Prahladpur	48	Okhala phase -2
49	MCPS DDA Flat no-2	49	Jeewanjyotirajiv camp
50	MCPS DDA Slum	50	Navjeewan camp block E &B
51	MCPS JantaGarh	51	Nehru camp
52	MCPS lalkaun	52	Rajiv gandhi Colony
53	MCPS Railway colony	53	Okhala phase -1 A Block
54	MCPS Madanpurkhadar G/B	54	Indrakalyanvihar Front n back
55	MCPS Kalka ji K block G/B	55	Indra camp
56	MCPS Govindpuri No-2	56	Lalkaunmord
57	MCPS Tuglakabadexten no-1	57	Lalkaunchunki no-1 & 2
58	MCPS Tuglakabadexten no-2	58	Sangamvihar G block
59	MCPS Tuglakabad main	59	New Sanjay camp
60		60	JantaJeewan camp
61		61	Manjudarkalyan camp
62		62	okhala phase 2 jj colony
63		63	Sanjay colony (front)
64		64	MadanpurKhadar JJ colony phase 3
65		65	Tehkhandvillage ,gola camp
66		66	Okhala phase 1 vidhanshabha
67		67	Sanjay camp
68		68	Okhala phase 1

## Annex 2: pre interview

Question	Always	Sometimes	Never
I have used lavatory	74	16	10
I wash my hand before eating and after toilet	85	11	4
Do you avoid spitting on the ground?	32	39	29
I use dustbin for waste	64	26	10
I take bath daily	78	20	2
I use glass for taking water	42	33	25
I brush my teeth twice a day	47	34	19
I cut my nails regularly	65	28	7
We get our colony clean on regular basis	47	43	10
I clean my water tank periodically	46	43	11

## Annex 3: Frequency of MCD Garbage Van visits and Toilet Facilities

Regular	Sometimes	Never
chanakya place	najafgarh	indra park
palam	shivvihar	dwarka sec 3
manglapuri	shivvihar A-block	dwarka sec 4
manglapurimandi	tilakvihar	dwarka sec 1
ghasipura	hastalvill. (batkahchuak)	mahavir enclave
j.j colony dwarka sec 7	hastalvill. T camp	chuapalghasipura
rajnagar ext.	shayogvihar	krishna colony
rajnagar main	gandhi camp(okhla)	hastal village
nasirpur	shiriniwas (okhla)	hastal no. 2/1 school
sitapuri	govindpuri(okhla)	okhla ph-2
shivvihar D-block	sudha camp	sangamvihar G-block
shivvihar E-block	girinagar(govindpuri)	mahavir enclave part 2/3
shivvihar (bus stand)	sanjay colony	Mahavir enclave
raghubirnagar M- block	okhla ph-2 back	kalibasti
khyala NW chuak	rajeevghandi colony	matiyala village
chandnagar B-block	lalkuanmor	okhala phase -1(2)
chandnagar A-block	jantajeevan camp	newsanjay camp(2)
chandnagar (bus stand)	sanjay camp(okhla ph-2)	majdurkalyan camp
chandnagar D-block	SDMC primary school okhla ph-1)	okhala phase -2 jj colony
chukhandi new	matiyala school	madanpurkhadar school
budhela	Okhala railway station	MCPS govindpuri(2)
modi meal school	ravidasmargokhala	MCPS Tulakhabad(3)
tekhhand village	kailash	
Manglapuribasti	stopkailash	
chopalghasipura	J J Indra camp	
Nangliskarawati	JJ Indra camp part 2	
rajnagar dada devmandir	J J Indra camp Part 3	
Nafagarhroshanpura	Navjeevan camp block e	
Shiv vihar	Nehru camp	
Shiv vihar block a	Navjeevan camp block b	
shivvihar block b	okhala phase 1	
rahubirnagar m block ekta park	indrakalyanvihar	
B3 rahubirnagar	indra camp	

Regular	Sometimes	Never
b2rahubirnagarchowk	lalkuanchunki no 1	
khalya new chowk	lalkaunchunki no-2	
ashokbindushahid camp	sanjay colony	
	madanpurkhadar evening	
	madanpurkhadarjj colony phase 3	
	MCPS g/b school k block kalkaji	
	Govindpuri(phase 2)	

Location	Nr. of Toilets
ashokbindushahid camp	2
b2raghubirnagarchowk	1
b3rahubirnagar	2
budhela village	1
chandnagar A- block	1
chandnagar b-block	1
chandnagar(bus stand)	2
chandnager D-block	1
Chankya place	2
chukhandi new	2
gandhi camp(okhla)	1
girinagar (govindpuri)	2
govindpuri(okhla)	1
govindpuri(phase 2)	1
hastal school 2/1	1
hastalvill (t camp)	4
hastal village	1
indrakalyanvihar	1
J JIndra camp	1
jantajeevan camp	2
JJ Indra camp part 2	2
kailash	2
khyla new B-2 chuak	1

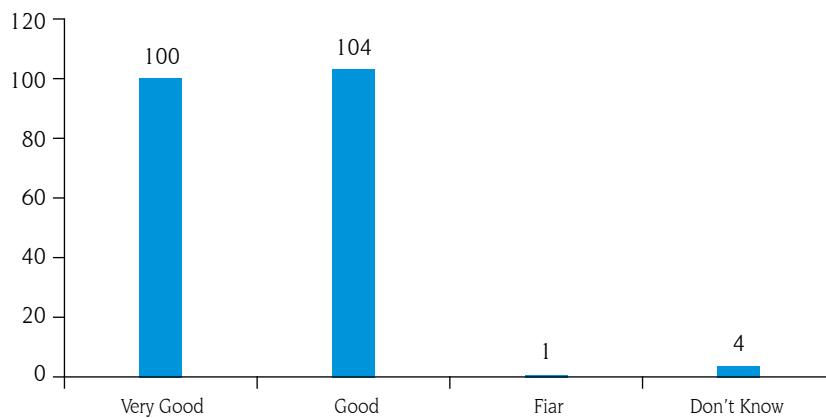
Location	Nr. of Toilets
khyla new chuak	2
lalkuanmor	2
madanpurkhadarji colony phase 3	1
majdoorkalyan camp	1
Manglapuri	3
Matilya school	1
MCPS g/b schl k block kalkaji	2
modi mile school	1
Najafgarhroshanpura	2
Nanglisakrawati	1
Navjeevan camp block b	1
Okhala a block phase 1	1
okhala phase 1	1
okhala phase 2back	2
okhala railway station	2
raghubirnagar M- block	2
Rahubirnagar m block ekta park	2
rajnagar dada devmandir sec-7	1
Raj nagar main	1
rajivghandi colony	1
ravidasmargokhala	1
sahogvihar	1
sangamvihar g block	1
sanjay camp phase 2	2
sanjay colony	2
sdmcpri. School govind puri-2	1
sdmcpri. School madanpurkhader	2
sdmcpri. School tuglakabad	3
shivvihar	4
Shiv vihar( bus stand )	3
shivvihar block a	1
shivvihar block b	1

Location	Nr. of Toilets
shivvihar block d	2
shivvihar block e	2
shriniwaspuri(okhla)	1
stopkailash	1
sudha camp	1
tekhhand village	2
tilakvihar	1
Grand Total	97

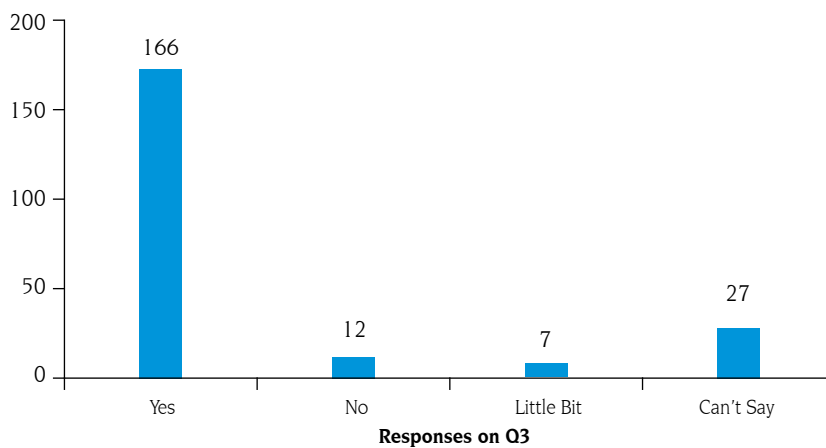


## Annex 4: Other Feedback Questions

### Do you like the event?



### Is this programme time suitable for you?



Annex 5: Principal Feedback



Ward No. 196

School Id - 1958082

दक्षिणी दिल्ली नगर निगम प्राथमिक बालिका विद्यालय

के ब्लॉक, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली-110019  
(मध्य क्षेत्र, लाजपत नगर)

पत्रांक : .....

दिनांक : 16/4/15

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि Water aid, MCD, SARD द्वारा  
स्वच्छ दिल्ली स्वच्छ दिल्ली के कार्य के बच्चों को  
जुलफूट नाटक दिखाया जिसमें बच्चों ने बहुत ध्यान  
से नाटक देखा। बच्चों से प्रश्न-उत्तर सहीगर।  
सही उत्तर देने वाले बच्चों को रंगम सिर। यह  
प्रोग्राम बच्चों के लिए बहुत लाभदायक है। स्वल्प  
स्वल्प पर ऐसे प्रोग्राम दिखाए जायें। ऐसे प्रोग्राम  
स्वच्छी सुगंधी स्वच्छी के भी दिखाए ताकि बच्चों  
के साथ-साथ स्वच्छी स्वच्छी भी स्वच्छी जान सकें।  
बच्चों के स्वच्छी बहुत पसंद किया।

16/4/15  
Principal  
SDMC Primary School  
Kalkaji, N. N. Block  
New Delhi-110019

# नगर निगम प्राथमिक बाल विद्यालय नं० 2

द्वितीय पाली

तुगलकाबाद विस्तार, नई दिल्ली-110019

पत्रांक सं० :

दिनांक : 18.04.2015

प्रशिक्षण

SARS द्वारा आयोजित एवं WATER AID द्वारा प्रायोजित प्रस्तुति द्वारा विद्यालय के छात्रों को स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, 'मेरी दिल्ली स्वच्छ दिल्ली' तथा निजी शौचिता के विषय में मनोरंजक व ज्ञानवर्धक परिचय दिया गया। प्रस्तुति बहुत मनोरंजक व प्रशंसनीय थी। हम विद्यालय के छात्रों को इस प्रस्तुति द्वारा ज्ञानवर्धन करने के लिए उनके अभिभावकों को आमंत्रित है।

धन्यवाद सहित

*Gandhi Laxmi*  
The PRINCIPAL  
S.D.M.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL NO.2, B-11nd  
TUGHLAKABAD EXTN., NEW DELHI-19

## नगर निगम प्राथमिक बाल विद्यालय नं० 2

प्रथम विद्यार्थी पाली

IO- 1958100

तुगलकाबाद विस्तार, नई दिल्ली-110019

पत्रांक सं० :

दिनांक : 18-4-15

आम्हार

विद्यालय के छात्रों की स्वच्छता तथा शुचिता के विषय में  
मनोरंजक प्रस्तुति द्वारा शिक्षकवर्धन करने के लिए  
विद्यालय SARD (जें WATER AID) का ध्येयव्यक्त  
व्यक्त करता है।

प्रस्तुति शैचक तथा भावपूर्ण रही।  
इसे प्रथास प्रशंसनीय है।

शुभकामनाओं सहित

Principal

SDMC Primary School No. 2 Boys 1st  
Tughalkabad Ext. New Delhi-110019  
School No. 1958100

## निगम आदर्श बाल विद्यालय नं. 1 (II)

तुगलकाबाद विस्तार, नई दिल्ली-110019

क्रांक सं.....

दिनांक 18.4.15

आज दोपहर 2.00 बजे स्कूलभारत स्वस्थ भारत की गाड़ी में लक्ष्मी गाने, नृत्य व माफण द्वारा प्रजो. को स्वच्छता के पार में बहुत अच्छे ढंग | बताया गया। लक्ष्मी, अध्यापक के मुझे बहुत सुन्दर आया। इस ध्येय के पार-1 विरवाया गये। आज भी लक्ष्मी इनाम दिया गये। आज भी लक्ष्मी को इनाम देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाये। यह विद्यालय गली व मोहल्ले में भी विरवाया जाये।

PRINCIPAL  
S.D.M.C. MODEL BOYS SCHOOL-1(II)  
TUGHLAKABAD EXTENSION  
NEW DELHI-110019

## Annex 6: SARD in the News

# People receive hygiene lessons on wheels at JJ clusters

**NEW DELHI, DHNS:** Residents of resettlement colonies in south Delhi are getting health and hygiene lessons at their door steps.

A van, on a mission of imparting health education making people aware of the use of safe water and basic sanitation facilities, is visiting municipal schools as well as jhuggi jhopri clusters in south Delhi.

The campaign, targeting 200 municipal schools in such colonies, is launched by NGOs Society for All Round Development (SARD) and Water Aid in collaboration with South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

A center-van decorated with health and hygiene messages with on-board volunteers performing plays visits areas un-

der the limits of South Corporation. It is covering three to four colonies a day. The campaign includes a live performance by a music band displaying and disseminating messages on improved health and sanitation.

The highlight of the programme is engagement of the community through street plays and participation of children in different activities like games and quiz.

On Sunday, the van made stops at Lal Kuan, Prahladpur and jhuggi jhopri clusters in Sangam Vihar. "On weekends we focus on the jhuggi jhopri clusters as schools are closed," said Aditi Tomar, programme coordinator with SARD.

"Our aim is to spread aware-

ness about personal hygiene and sanitation among masses. We want to impart health education not only to children but also to their parents and the elderly," she added.

When the van is visiting these colonies, volunteers talk to the people about the issues of sanitation. "We call it an interview. We try to talk to 10 to 15 people before starting our plays imparting health education. We want to see how much they know about the importance of maintaining personal hygiene."

After the event, the volunteers take a feedback session from the public. "We want to see what have they learnt from the demonstrations," she added. "Later, we have quiz for

kids post event. We give prizes to children to encourage them."

The campaign took off at the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Civic Center.

Sudhir Bhatnagar, CEO, SARD said, "Along with right to education we have launched right to sanitation which will improve the quality of health in these schools and the surrounding areas. This programme has assumed significance as health hazards due to lack of sanitation is a major reason for the school dropouts in JJ clusters and unorganised colonies."

The van is travelling through these colonies and schools in the South, Central, West and Najafgarh Zones under the South Corporation.



The campaign is targeting 200 municipal schools in such colonies.



