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

PROCESS MANUAL FOR ODF PLUS BASELINE 2020-21

Guidance note for Districts and Field teams

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

Summary of ODF Plus Baseline Assessment Process

To ascertain the current status of ODF Plus in rural India, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) aims to conduct a baseline assessment across all villages during the current financial year. The baseline assessment is proposed to be carried out in all districts of India from June 15,2020 to August 31, 2020 to determine the current status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and ODF Sustainability.

Formation of Field teams

To implement baseline assessment, Districts may constitute a resource pool of 50 or more team members as per the requirements of the district. The resource pool may consist of District or Block officials/ Registered Swachhagrahis (data available on IMIS) /District or Block or Cluster Coordinators/Anganwadi or ASHA workers/ NGO members/ any other suitable group identified by the State/District. Within this resource pool, field teams with 1-4 members in each team may be constituted at the District level for a village as per the number of HHs in the village as per SBM-G IMIS. The field team members will be registered in IMIS through M10 module to download and use the ODF plus mobile app for reporting data for baseline assessment.

All the team members in the district resource pool are required to be trained for one day in District/Block headquarters regarding the baseline data collection process, formats and the ODF Plus mobile app.

Data collection and Baseline assessment methodology (what to do in a village?)

Field team members are required to follow a 4-step approach for carrying out baseline assessment in a village

1. **Formation of hamlets, drawing of a village map and gathering basic village information** regarding the number of households, population, number of HHs having cattle, hamlet details etc. through the key informants in the village.
2. **Mapping of community assets in the hamlets** related to ODF plus indicators performed through interactions with key informants in the hamlets and geotagging of community assets such community soak pits, community compost pits etc.
3. **Assessing HH level indicators on SLWM** through observations/minimum interactions with the 5 households in each hamlet selected through a systematic sampling process
4. **Compiling the hamlet and HH level data collected** on ODF plus indicators and aggregating it to the village level to be reported in ODF plus mobile app

Quality assurance and reporting

To ensure the quality of data being collected by field teams, it is recommended that District coordinators/officials will undertake **back checks in 2% of villages.** In case of discrepancies observed during back checks, the details of backcheck reports be shared with District administration for necessary action.

CONTENTS

1 OBJECTIVES

With all States, Districts and Villages in India having declared themselves Open Defecation Free, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation now aims to ensure that all villages in the country become ODF Plus during Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen. To ascertain the current status of ODF Plus in rural India, DDWS plans to conduct a baseline assessment across all villages during the current financial year.

ODF plus village is defined as "*a village which sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, ensures solid and liquid waste management and is visually clean.*" This includes ensuring that all households in a village, as well as the Primary School, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre, have access to a toilet and that all public places and at least 80% of households effectively manage their solid and liquid waste and have a minimal litter and minimal stagnant water.

2 DESIGN OF THE BASELINE

The baseline assessment is proposed to be carried out in all districts of India to determine the current status of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and ODF Sustainability. The baseline assessment will focus on capturing the following key indicators and geo-tagging all community assets in each village:

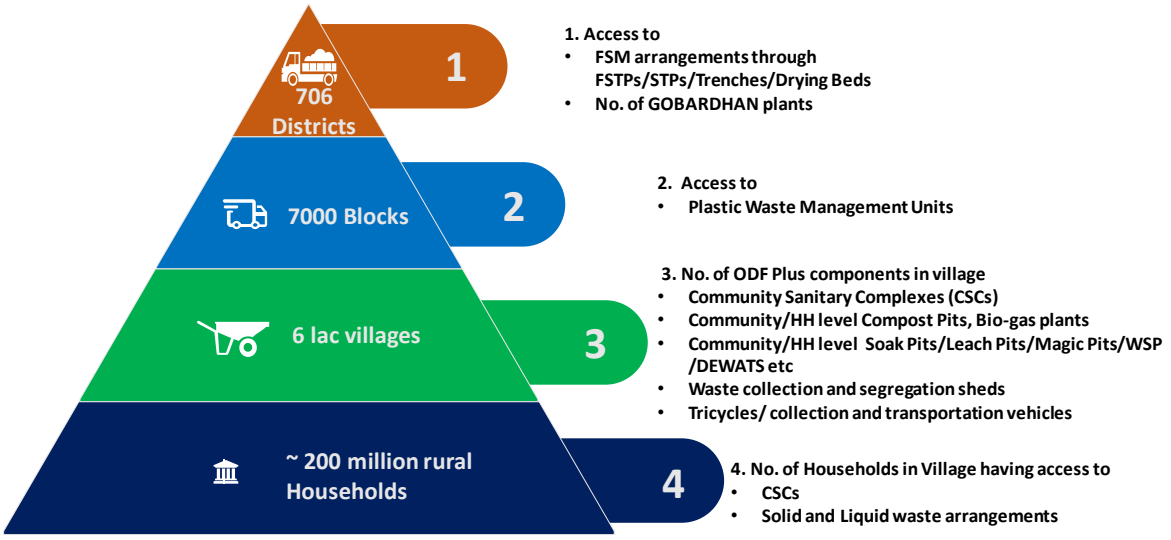

Figure 1: Indicators to be captured during Baseline

The data for the above-mentioned indicators should be collected and recorded through the ODF Plus mobile application developed by DDWS. The mobile app can be downloaded from the link here. The detailed information formats being captured through the mobile app at various levels are attached in Annexure I.

3 METHODOLOGY FOR THE BASELINE

3.1 FIELD TEAM FORMATION

Baseline assessment should be completed in all villages from June 15, 2020 to August 31, 2020. This exercise is to be carried out under the guidance and supervision of Senior District Officials in charge of SBM-G program at District level such as CEO ZP/ CDO/DDO etc. To implement baseline assessment, Districts may constitute a resource pool of 50 or more team members as per the requirements of the district. The resource pool may consist of District or Block officials/ Registered Swachhagrahis (data available on IMIS) /District or Block or Cluster Coordinators/Anganwadi or ASHA workers/ NGO members/ any other suitable group identified by the State/District. Districts may ensure to have 10% more members in the resource pool than required to carry out the baseline assessment in all villages.

Within this resource pool, field teams with 1-4 members in each team may be constituted at the District level for a village as per the number of HHs in the village as per SBM-G IMIS. After completion of the baseline assessment in one village, the same team can move towards the next village for collecting baseline data. The field team size and the number of days required for each village may be decided based on the no. of hamlets/ no. of HHs in the village referring Table 1 below. In case of teams having more than one team member, one of the team members may be assigned the responsibility of entering data through the ODF Plus mobile app for a village. While forming teams, it is to be ensured that field team members performing baseline assessment in a village are not residents/office-bearers of the same village.

For large villages, the villages are to be further divided into several sub-divisions, may be called as hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) criteria. For example, a village with 1000 or more households (HHs) may be divided into five hamlets groups with an approximate population of 200 households in each hamlet groups. After reaching the village, team members may assign themselves to different hamlets for conducting the baseline assessment in each hamlet.

Each team member in District resource pool will be mapped to villages identified by the District teams. Accordingly, **one field team member per village** is to be registered by district/block administration in IMIS module number M10 to download and use the mobile app. Only registered and authorized users by the district/block administration will be able to upload data through the mobile app.

Table 1: Team and hamlet formation process for each village

Villages with No. of Households*	Number of hamlets	Number of team members	Number of days required per village
Households below 200	1	1	1
Households from 201- 500	2	1	2
Households from 501-1000	3-5	2	2
Households from 1001-2000	5-10	3	2
Households more than 2000	10 or more	4	3

3.2 TRAINING OF FIELD TEAM

All the team members in the district resource pool are required to be trained for one day in District/Block headquarters regarding the baseline data collection process, formats and the ODF Plus mobile app. DDWS will conduct an interactive presentation-based training of State level trainers (Training of Trainers) through VC on the process of baseline assessment to be carried out. State level trainers will in-turn train the District Coordinators, DTMU team members, other officials nominated by the district who will subsequently train the field team members. For training purposes, the ODF Plus Baseline process manual, interactive presentations, videos and ODF Plus mobile app user manual are to be referred.

3.3 TIMELINES

Baseline assessment should be completed in all villages from June 15, 2020 to August 31, 2020. The duration of the baseline assessment in each village will depend upon the number of HHs and number of field team members in the village. But on an average, the baseline assessment of 1000 HH village should be completed in maximum 2 days by a two-member team as indicated in Table 1.

3.4 TARGET RESPONDENTS

Key informants in the village - This exercise will primarily cater to gathering basic information of the village, the formation of hamlets and collecting expenditure details for community assets related to ODF Plus indicators. The key informants for this assessment may be the following:

- Sarpanch/ Pradhan/ Village head/ Gaon Burah
- Gram Panchayat (GP) secretary
- Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSCs) members
- Anganwadi (AWW)/ASHA/ANM workers,
- School Teachers
- Any other prominent person in the village person who is well versed with the village conditions and preferably living in the same village for a long time.

It is suggested that field team members have interactions with a **minimum of two key informants** per village to collect the basic village information.

Key informants in the hamlet - This exercise will primarily cater to the mapping of community infrastructure available in the hamlet for SLWM. It is suggested to gather this information based on interactions with a **minimum of two key informants** per hamlet. The key informants for this assessment will be the following:

- Gram Panchayat (GP) secretary
- Ward members, and/or elected PRIs from the same hamlet
- Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSCs) members staying in the hamlet
- Anganwadi (AWW)/ASHA/ANM workers
- Any other prominent person in the hamlet who is well versed with the hamlet conditions and preferably from the same hamlet for which data is being collected

3.5 DATA COLLECTION AND BASELINE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

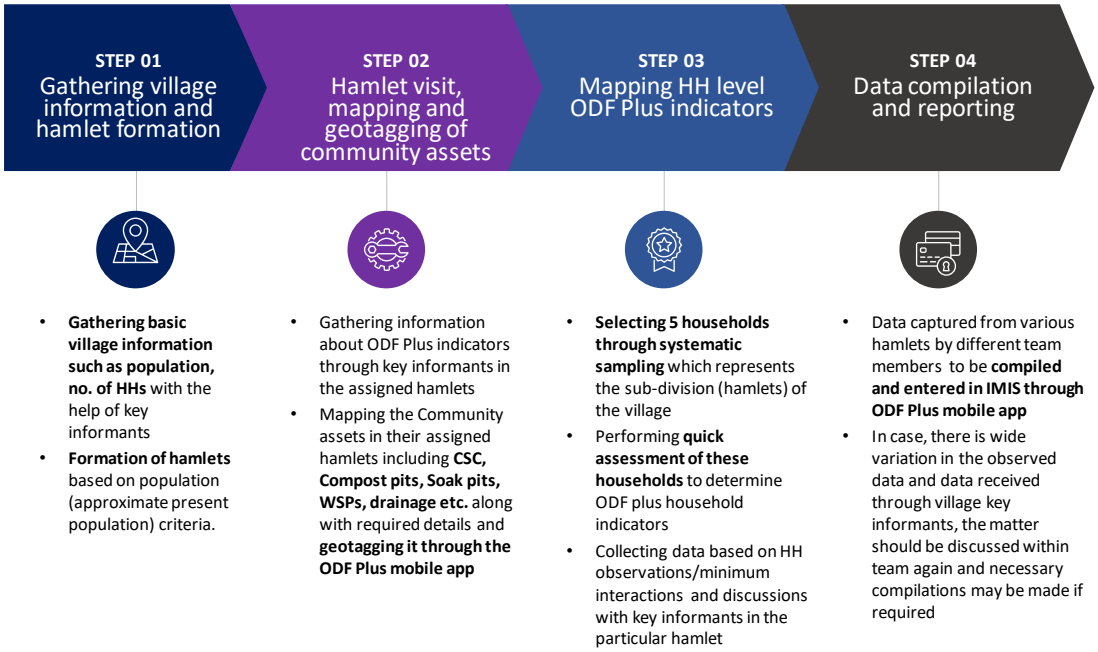

Figure 2: Data Collection and Baseline assessment Methodology

3.5.1 Step 01: Gathering village information and hamlet formation

Since village size varies considerably within each state and to have uniformity in operation/implementation of data collection, hamlet formation exercise will be used.

The team will approach ***key informants*** (list mentioned above in 3.4) such as Sarpanch/Pradhan/Mukhiya, Panchayat Secretary, School Teacher, Anganwadi workers, ASHA and ANM workers etc. Key informants identified should be able to respond on information related to a most of the indicators of ODF Plus. Field team members will also capture the name and mobile number of key informants being interviewed for the village.

The basic village information regarding the number of households, population, number of HHs having cattle, hamlet details etc. should be obtained as the first step and reported through the mobile app. This information may be gathered with the assistance of key informants.

Based on discussion with key informants and population of the village, hamlets will be formed by the team members. For large villages having more than 500 HHs, team members will assign themselves to different hamlets for further assessment on ODF Plus indicators. As a part of this exercise, the team will list out and map all types of settlements in the identified villages. This shall cover the village geographically (main village/ hamlets/ satellite settlements etc.) and by socio-economic background.

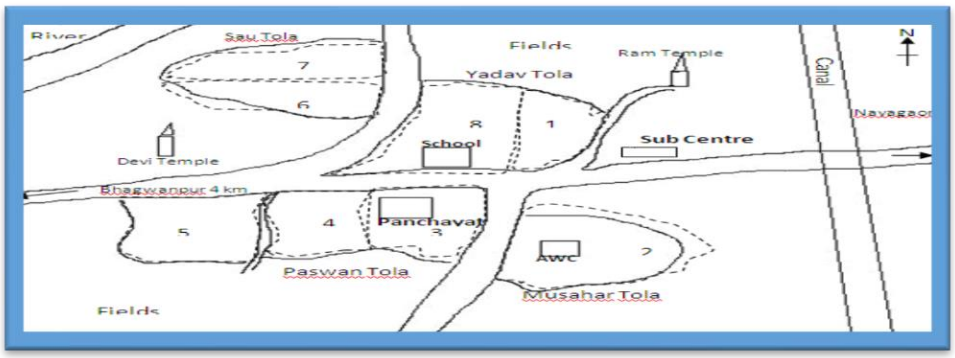

Figure 3: Village settlement map

A rough map of the entire village as indicated in Figure 3 will be drawn with the help of key informants. Based on the number of HHs, as per table 1 above, hamlets in each village will be mapped out. The team members will split themselves into different hamlets for performing the community asset mapping and household level observations. However, the field team may also decide to form hamlets and draw maps according to the field situation.

Based on the map drawn of the village, the location of all community assets will be marked in the village. All details related to financial expenditure, capacity and location etc. be obtained with the assistance of Panchayat Secretary and Sarpanch/Pradhan/Mukhiya/Village head.

Reference formats to be filled from Annexure 6.1 during this step.

1 Village Basic Information

3.5.2 Step 02: Hamlet visit, mapping and geotagging of community assets

Once the basic village level necessary information has been obtained through village key informants, team members will move to their assigned hamlets to map and geotag all community assets in the hamlets. Mapping of community assets related to ODF plus indicators hamlet is to be performed through interactions with key informants present in hamlet and based on observation of households as well.

The number of HH having individual assets such as HH level soak pits, HH level compost pits, HH level biogas plants should also be captured however their geotagging and other details are not required. These observations recorded for each hamlet are required to be aggregated at the village level to determine the number of HHs having access to community SLWM assets. For a very large village for aggregation of ODF plus indicators for the village, one of the field team members may go one day in advance and stay back in the same village for an extra day after completing the entire data collection.

Reference formats to be filled from Annexure 6.1 during this step. Illustrative pictures and details in Annexure-II for various components of these formats may be referred.

1 CSC information
2 Information on Solid Waste
3 Information on Liquid Waste

3.5.3 Step 03: Mapping HH level ODF Plus indicators

With the assistance of key informants, the team should identify 5 households from each hamlet through systematic sampling (illustrated below) for assessing the ground reality with respect to household SLWM access. The household data on SLWM may be collected based on direct observations of the household and minimum interactions with the household members while maintaining appropriate social distancing. The data from these household observations are to be recorded in the mobile app as well.

Household selection based on systematic sampling

Systematic sampling will be used to identify the five households to be observed in each hamlet. In case of any hamlet, every N/5 th household moving from Northwest corner from the hamlet must be observed, where N is the total number of the households residing in that hamlet.

Example: The numbering of households will start from the northwest corner of the hamlet which will be counted as the first household. If a hamlet has 180 households then N=180 and hence (N/5th) 36^{th},72^{nd}, 108^{th}, 144^{th} and 180^{th} households are to be observed. In case 72^{nd} household is locked/unavailable then 73^{rd} household is to be included in observation.

Reference formats to be filled from Annexure 6.1 during this step

1 Household information format – 5 HHs per hamlet

3.5.4 Step 04: Data compilation and reporting

Once each team member has collected information from their respective hamlets then they should gather together to compile the information at the village level to be reported in the ODF plus mobile app. Following steps are to be undertaken while compiling and reporting data:

- Data captured from various hamlets by different team members to is to be **compiled at village level and be entered through ODF Plus mobile app after completion of assessment in all hamlets of the village**
- All community asset details should be reported through ODF plus mobile app for the village by the field team.
- All community assets should be geotagged and number of HHs being served should also be captured through the mobile app.
- In case, there is wide variation in the observed data and data received through village key informants, the matter should be discussed within the team and data observed during baseline assessment to be entered
- Only one person in the field team registered under the M10 module in IMIS will be responsible for **entering all the data in the mobile app for a village**

3.5.5 DISTRICT INFORMATION FOR FSM, Plastics and GOBARDHAN

Information regarding STPs, FSTPs, Plastic Waste Management Units and GOBARDHAN plants in the District also needs to be captured. This information may be collected from SBM/ other

departments through ODF Plus mobile app and will be the responsibility of District SBM Coordinator/Block Coordinators in each district. District level users are to be registered separately in the mobile app to capture this information.

Reference formats to be filled from Annexure 6.1 during this step

FSM, Plastic and GOBARDHAN - District/Block level

4 ODF PLUS MOBILE APP

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, is the nodal Department for monitoring progress under the Swachh Bharat Mission, at the central level. The ODF plus Baseline application has been developed by the Department in technical collaboration with NIC. The primary focus of this app is to update the data captured during baseline assessment for ODF Plus indicators and images of community assets under the Village Basic Information, Baseline Abstract Data, Baseline Details, HH observation and CSCs sections in the mobile app. NIC has also developed a detailed user manual for using the mobile app which can also be downloaded from Link here.

5 OVERALL GUIDANCE FOR THE FIELD TEAM

During baseline assessment in each village, the team will ensure to undertake the following activities:

The team should gather basic information related to the number of households, population and number of HHs having SLWM arrangement in the village with the support of key informants such as Pradhan, Panchayat Secretary, School Headmaster, Anganwadi workers, ASHA and ANM workers.

- The team should map the location of existing community SLWM assets and CSCs
- All HHs being served by community assets in the village should be mapped in the mobile app based on hamlet and household observations
- All households having individual SLWM assets should also be mapped and reported
- Baseline assessment of each village should be completed maximum in 2-3 days and data of all indicators mentioned above for each village must be uploaded on the IMIS through the ODF Plus mobile app
- All existing community assets should be mandatorily geotagged by the team through the ODF Plus mobile app. The registered user for ODF plus mobile app may be given the responsibility to capture community asset details and geotag them.
- Source of funding for community assets also to obtained from Panchayat Secretary/Sarpanch/ Block office and be reported in the mobile app
- During interacting with key informants and villagers, all safety guidelines such as wearing masks, frequent handwashing, social distancing to be observed by the field team members.

6 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND REPORTING

As complying with the Govt. Of India guidelines, District SBM Coordinator/District Development Officer / Director, District Rural Development Agency/ District Panchayati Raj Officer would be appointed as District nodal officer for accurate reporting and entering of baseline data of all villages in IMIS through the mobile app. The data reported by team members in a block needs to be approved in IMIS by the concerned District authorities under existing District login. Ensure adherence to the **timelines mentioned by the Government of India regarding the baseline assessment**

In addition to this, District coordinators/officials will undertake **back checks in 2% of villages** to ensure high quality of data. In case of discrepancies observed during back checks, the details of backcheck reports be shared with District administration for necessary action.

The District team will be responsible to ensure the following:

1. Quality of the data collected
2. The efficiency of the training and field management of resource pool
3. Efficiency and skills of the manpower after the training
4. Overall responsiveness of the field teams
5. Transparency and flexibility
6. Timelines of activity completion

7 ANNEXURES

7.1 ANNEXURE I: FORMATS BEING DEVELOPED TO CAPTURE INFORMATION THROUGH ODF PLUS MOBILE APP

1. Village Information

Basic Village Data		
Sl.No	**General Information**	**Units in Numbers**
1	No of HHs	
2	Population	
3	Number of Hamlets in the village	
4	No.of Households with toilet technology type (If exact numbers not available then approximate numbers may be indicated) (Multiple selection)	
	a. Septic tanks toilets with soak pits	
	b. Septic tank toilets without soak pits	
	c twin pit toilets	
	d single pit toilets	
	e.others	
5	Average Total Quantity of solid waste generated daily (in kg) (If exact numbers not available then approximate numbers may be indicated)	
	a. Biodegradable	Quantity in kg
	b. Non-biodegradable including plastics	Quantity in kg
6	Average Quantity of Grey Water generated in village per day (in KLD - One KLD is equal to average 100 buckets/10 litres of water) (If exact numbers not available then approximate numbers may be indicated)	
7	No of HHs having cattle	
8	No of HHs having door to door waste collection	
Rough map of the village with hamlets and important landmarks details to be collected and uploaded in photo form		

2. CSC Information

CSCs -Village level			Detailed Information to be captured for each unit									
S.N0		Units in numbers	Number of toilets seats -Male	Number of toilets seats - Female	Water facility available	Divyang friendly	Managed by	Number of HHs accessing CSC	Source of Funding* - Multiple selection	Total Expenditure	Geocoordinates	Image
1	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)				Yes/No	Yes/No	a. Gram Panchayat b. NGO/private agency c. SHG d. VWSC (Single selection)					

3. Information on Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management Components -Village Level				Detailed Information to be captured for each unit						
S.N.	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Technology type	Units in numbers	Capacity To be calculated by (length x breadth x height)	Number of HHs connected	Source of Funding* - Multiple selection	Total Expenditure	Asset details/live location	Geocoordinates	Image
1	Community Compost Pits	X		Cubic metres (1 cubic metres is equal to 1000 litres)						
2	Community Bio Gas plants - under other schemes	X		Cubic metres (1 cubic metres is equal to 1000 litres)						
3	Individual HH Level Compost Pits	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Individual HH level Bio gas plants	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Vehicles for collection & transporation of waste	a. Tricycles b. Push carts c. Tractors d. Battery operated vehicles (Multiple selection)		X					X	X
6	Waste collection and segregation sheds in the village	X		X						

4. Information on Grey Water Management

Grey Water Management Components -Village Level					Detailed Information to be captured for each unit						
S.N.	Grey Water Management (GWM)	Technology type	Treatment source only from drains	Units in numbers	Capacity	Number of HHs connected	Source of Funding* - Multiple selection	Total Expenditure	Asset details/live location	Geocoordinates	Image
1	Community Soak Pits/Leach Pits/Magic Pits	X	X		KLD						
2	HH level Soak Pits/Leach Pits/Magic Pits	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	HH level kitchen gardens	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Drainage facility available in village (Yes/No)	If yes then select type a. Underground pipes b. Covered pakka c. Open pucca d. Open katcha (Multiple selection)	Disposal of drainage water (drain terminates at) a) Open low land areas b) Ponds c) Nearby rivers d) Agricultural field f) Treatment systems such as WSP,DEWATS etc (Single selection)		Length in metres						
5	Other Community Grey Water Treatment options	a Waste Stablization Pond - 3 pond system b. Waste Stablization Pond - 5 pond system c. DEWATS d. Phytorid e. Constructed wetlands f. Duckweed pond g. Others (Multiple selection)	X		KLD						

5. HH information format - Based on direct observation/minimum interactions (5 HHs per hamlet)

Basic household details to be captured					Based on direct observations and minimum interactions with HHs while maintaining appropriate social distancing					
S No. of the hamlet	**Name of the hamlet**	**Number of HHs in the hamlet**	**Name of the head of household**	**Gender**	**Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within the premise of the house?**	**How is usually solid waste disposed by the HH? -**	**How is usually non-biodegradable including plastic waste being managed?**	**Is there stagnant waste water within the premise of the house?**	**Is HH connected to drains**	**Where is waste water being disposed usually?**
					Is there any garbage or litter piled up or dumped within the premise of the house? (any kind of garbage has kept as temporally should not be considered as piled /dumped up) (Yes/No)	1. Safely disposed within HH through individual compost pits/bio-gas plants etc. 2. Safely disposed through common systems 3. Littered/dumped near the house 4. Littered/dumped into drains (Single selection)	1. Door to door collection 2. Collected in community bins 3. Littered/dumped near the house 4. Littered/dumped into drains (Single selection)	(Waste water means –grey water generated by households stagnant at the time of survey. It would not include accumulated rain water or permanent homestead ponds within the house premises.) (Yes/No)	Yes/No	1. Flows into a common system through drains 2. Kitchen garden 3. Soak pits 4. Flows into roadside/open space (Single selection)

6. FSM, Plastic and GOBARDHAN - District/Block level

FSM, Plastic and GOBARDHAN - District/Block level				Detailed Information to be captured for each unit						
S.N.	Activity Type	Technology type	Units in numbers	Capacity	Number of Villages connected	Source of Funding* - Multiple selection	Total Expenditure	Asset details/live location	Geocoordinates	Image
1	FSM	a. FSTP b. Co-treatment with STP c. Trenches (Multiple selection)		KLD						
2	Plastic Waste Management Units	X		Quantity of plastic waste processed per day (in KG)						
3	GOBARDHAN plants	X		Cubic metres (1 cubic metres is equal to 1000 litres)	X					

X	Not to be captured

* Key Source of Funding
1. SBM –G
2. 15th/14th Finance Commission
3. MGNREGS
4. State Finance Commission
5. MPLADS/MLALADS
6. District Mineral Funds
7. CSR/ NGO contribution
8. GP Funds
9. Others/ Please specify

7.2 ANNEXURE-II: DESCRIPTION OF KEY COMMUNITY ASSETS TO BE CAPTURED

Solid Waste Management Components -Village Level			
S.No.	Type of Assets/ Technology	Description	Photo
1.	**Community compost pits**	**Pit Composting**- Community compost pits are for treating the biodegradable waste generated in the villages. Based on the quantity of biodegradable waste generated, the number and size of the pit vary. Community compost pits may help to treat waste generated from minimum 50-150 households.	
		Vermi composting- Composting using earthworms is called vermi composting. The number and size of community vermicompost pits vary with the quantity of biodegradable waste generated in the village.	

2.	**Community Bio-gas Plants**	Community Biogas plants are used to treat biodegradable waste generated in the village including cow dung, agriculture waste etc. The waste is treated in digester resulting in biogas and bioslurry which can be utilized further. The data needs to be captured for community biogas plants under other MNRE Scheme.	
3.	**Waste collection centres / Sheds**	The waste collection sheds, or the material collection facility is the place where the waste collected from the village is bought and segregated to different categories. The shed is also known as the collection and transfer centre. This shed is used for segregation, and after that, the degradable waste can be used for composting in the village and non-degradable waste can be sent to Block or District centres for shredding and baling	
4.	**Vehicle for collection & transportation of waste**	For door to collection of waste, most of the villages use tricycles/ push carts or battery-operated vehicles. One tricycle covers 150 households in a day by taking 2 trips.	

5.	**Individual Household-level Compost pits**	**Pit Composting**- Every household with space in villages usually treat the degradable waste by pit composting method. A set of small compost pit is dug in the backyard of the house to treat the degradable waste generated in a house of 5-6 members. It may be circular/ square/rectangular.	

Liquid waste management			
S.No.	Type of technique	Description	Photo
1.	**Community Soak/ Leach/ Magic pits**	**Soak Pit** - Dug out pits used for treating the grey water generated from Kitchen, bathrooms and washing platforms of a group of minimum 25- 50 households in a village. Community Soak pits will have filter media like stones, pebbles of different sizes.	

		Leach Pit – Leach Pit is a brick-lined pit constructed in honeycomb masonry having a volume of about 0.75 cubic meters. No filter media	
		Magic Pit - A Magic pit, is a covered, porous-walled chamber that allows water to slowly soak into the ground. Pre-settled effluent from a collection tank is discharged to the underground chamber.	
2.	**Waste stabilization ponds**	Waste stabilization ponds (WSP) are shallow man-made basin into which wastewater flows and from which, after a retention time of a few days a well-treated effluent is discharged. Waste stabilization ponds have a minimum of 3 ponds connected. 5 Pond systems are also constructed in certain villages	

3.	**Constructed Wetland-**	Horizontal subsurface flow constructed wetland is large gravel and sand-filled channel that is planted with aquatic vegetation. As wastewater flows horizontally through the channel, the filter material filters out particles and microorganisms degrade organics.	
4.	**Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS)-**	DEWATS is a proven nature-based treatment technology suitable for wastewater treatment including greywater DEWATS treatment systems will be mainly constructed in Institutions and villages with more than 2000 population.	
5.	**Phytorid technology-**	Phytorid is a scientifically developed systematic treatment methodology for wastewater. Phytorid treatment technologies are mainly constructed at Institutional level.	

6.	**Duckweed Pond**	A pond in a village where Duck weeds are used to treat the wastewater reaching it. Duck weed is a water plant which helps in treating the waste water.	
7.	**Drains**	Drains are the conveyance system (collection and transportation) of wastewater generated in a village. The drains may be covered/ open/ underground pipes. Need to check the number of households draining out grey water into these drains.	

FSM - District/Block level			
S.No.	Type of technique	Description	Photo
1.	**Deep row entrenchment (Trenches)**	This option may be adopted for a cluster of villages where less quantity of faecal sludge is collected. This technology is not appropriate for villages close to water bodies (rivers, lakes and coastal areas) and where the ground water level is high.	
4.	**Faecal Sludge Treatment plant**	FSTP is the plant in which transport, and treatment of fecal sludge from pit latrines, septic tanks or other onsite sanitation systems.	

5.	**Sewage Treatment plants (STP)-**	The STP is based on Cyclic Activated Sludge Technology. For co-treatment, the following element was added: Decanting Station: A decanting station has been created at the Tonca STP to allow desludging trucks to discharge septage. The decanting station is located just outside the plant and has a high boundary wall.	NA

GOBARDHAN Plants - District/Block level			
S.No.	Type of technique	Description	Photo
1.	**Biogas**	Biogas, the most common form of bio-fuel, is a clean form of energy and can be obtained from cattle dung, poultry droppings, crop residue, kitchen waste, etc.	
Plastic Waste Management Units			
S.No.	Type of technique	Description	Photo
1.	**Plastic Management Unit**	A materials recovery facility, materials reclamation facility, materials recycling facility or Multi re-use facility is a specialized plant that receives, segregates, and recyclable materials which may be marketed to end-user manufacturers.	

CSCs -Village level			
S.No.	Type of Complexes	Description	Photo
1.	**CSCs**	A sanitary toilet complex is an infrastructure for the use of the community and/or floating population. Such CSCs consist of an appropriate number of toilet seats, bathing cubicles, washing platforms, wash basins, etc.