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Title of abstract: Engagement of Multi-Stakeholders Lead in Sustainable Solution for Dry Toilets
- An Experience of SPACE in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Nature and characteristics of dry toilets demand increasing engagement of different stakeholders for effective implementation of the initiatives and achieving the expected results. Despite encouraging achievement, there are still several reservations of dry toilets among people concerning health safety, social acceptance, affordability, cultural adaptability and sustainability. The Policy-makers, sanitation activists, engineers, agriculturists, medical practitioners, journalists, administrators, civil society leaders and private sector operators are still not fully convinced because of reuse principles of human excreta in crop productions and economic activities. The dry-toilet actors frequently face common obstacles, such as, use patterns, excreta management and handling, reuse of human urines and faeces fertilizers in farming when they go to introduce and implement dry toilets program. Users also do not show interests at primary stage due to unfamiliarity, knowledge gaps, misinterpretation, social stigma and resistance, higher cost involvement than pit latrines etc. Besides, majority portion of people are not aware of adverse impacts of conventional toilets.

Realizing the contexts, SPACE, a local NGO in Bangladesh, started piloting of dry-toilet at early of 2006. Later on, it has facilitated in installation of over 1000 dry toilets in different parts (Hill Tracts, semi-arid areas, coastal zones, marshlands etc.) of the country through piloting, Action Research and scale-up projects and also mobilizing the community resources. At the initial stage, SPACE faced huge challenges and obstacles created by government high officials, community and religious leaders, end users, media people, development partners and sanitation activists during implementation of dry-toilet projects. In purpose to overcome the impediments and bring about sustainable solutions, SPACE organized an internal consultation session in participation of its relevant staffs which was facilitated by an external consultant. The session clearly identified the needs for engaging different stakeholders for expected implementation of the projects. SPACE, accordingly, had prepared lists of stakeholders ranging from community to policy level. The list included user groups, school-children and teachers, community and religious leaders, local elected bodies, Local Government institutes, local masons, dealers, Health workers, Agriculture workers, media people, NGO workers, private entrepreneurs etc. Analyzing potentials, roles, comparative advantages and perception levels of stakeholders, SPACE formulated various types of activities and developed suitable BCC materials. It conducted audience-friendly awareness activities, conducted rooted advocacy, maintained networking with identified stakeholders, demonstrated few dry toilets and ensured tangible instances of health and economic benefits. SPACE ensured efficient use, O&M, excreta management, safe handling and application those in productive activities. SPACE also organized spot visits engaging the government officials

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while they became convinced to dry-toilets for sustainable sanitation, improving environmental and human health. Synergetic results of engaging stakeholders, costs of dry-toilets became affordable and multi-options have been devised; 100% households shared 30% to 50% of installation costs, over 90% toilets found well-managed, over 80% households use treated urines and human faeces in farming and plantation. Major learning involves engaging multi-stakeholders in implementation contribute in enhancing effective dry toilet implementation and sustenance of results. All dry-toilet activists can follow the learning for wider replication at their own places.

Keywords: Obstacles; misinterpretation; awareness; networking; advocacy.

Introduction:

Despite dry-toilets are recognized as one of the environmental friendly, cost-effective, affordable and a proven sustainable sanitation options by number of people in different parts of Bangladesh, still there are many stigmas among stakeholders. Dry toilet is one of the major components of ecological sanitation approach to promote reuses of human excreta (Treated feces and urines) in productive activities with especial focus to plantation and production of food grains. Many of the stakeholders concentrate their attention in the reuse nature of dry toilets as human excreta contain with billion of harmful pathogens although the dry toilets treat and disinfect them at source. The Reuse aspects of dry toilets need to prove that treated human excreta are safe for handling and application in the farm fields and the food grains or crops are also free from health-risks. In the process of proving the safety of dry toilets, it needs for laboratory tests that needs for engagement of the medical experts and scientists while agriculturists are essentially engaged for application in farm fields to demonstrate the results while the media-people are in needs for circulation and publication the demonstrated results and models for wider replication. In purpose to designing the toilet options, there are needs for engaging Engineers and involvement of private sectors are essential for the production of various options and components for construction of dry toilets. Besides, there are also needs for implementation team and construction masons. The policy-makers are also essential for approval of the program and inclusion in the current policy for mainstreaming. The funding agencies are essential for financing to the poor communities while the community counterparts are the end-users of dry toilets and ensuring reuse of treated human excreta. So their engagements are more essential at all stages of implementation.

Bangladesh, although claims remarkable latrine coverage, still the country experiences severe public health hazards and unexpected death tolls each year caused by diarrheal diseases coming from its pressing environmental and sanitation problems. Although a small with high population density, Bangladesh has various geographical characteristics covering Coastal zones in the South, South-west and South-east, Hill Tract in the East, South-East, north and North-east, Barind (Semi-arid) Tract in North and North-west and marshlands in the north-east parts of the country. Besides, the country is mostly vulnerable to natural calamities like severe floods, droughts, cyclone, tidal surges, water logging etc. due to its deltaic nature of geographical location. In these contexts, the conventional sanitation approach and options cannot fully adapt and address the changing and varied sanitation needs. Effects of Climate Change have again turned the situations more complicated that cause for always pressing sanitation problems in the country. As the conventional sanitation options i.e. concreted ring-slab made low-cost latrines, septic-tanks, twin-pit latrines etc. are mostly in needs for digging pits that go near to and can easily contaminate groundwater in the high water table areas. These options also need for flashing with much water after each use and emptying while pits are filled up that also needs for cost involvement and questions for safe disposal of sludge as those may again cause for severe environmental pollution and contamination of water bodies. However, these options also usually overflow during rainy seasons in the low-land areas and daily in the coastal zones due to high tides. On the other hands, people in the hill tract and semi-arid areas cannot flash their latrines because of water shortage and they usually become compelled for damaging the water-seals of these latrines which again cause for turning the latrines into unhygienic conditions and damaging after all. Similarly, lack of hygienic household waste management also cause for environmental pollution and contamination water bodies. All these factors together duly contribute in always pressing sanitation

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problems and unexpected public health hazards in the country which have negative implication to the national economy and achieving the MDG.

The majority populations of Bangladesh are Muslim and some religious literature condemns reuse of human excreta in productive activities, especially in plantation and food production. Excreta and urine, along with semen, corpses and other specified substances are regarded as spiritual pollutants in the Muslim society. Further, Islam calls for anal and genital cleansing after passing urine or defecation, which requires special modifications in design to accommodate the use of water. However, the reuse of treated sewage effluent seems to be perfectly legitimate from other Islamic points of view. Cultural barriers are another strong factor to hinder acceptability of dry toilet options in Bangladesh. Dry toilet options have not been incorporated into the National Policies and strategies of the Government of Bangladesh. It has severely restricted the advancement of dry toilet in the country. However, the above-mentioned information clearly describe the needs for widely engagement of multi-stakeholders in implementation of dry toilets towards a sustainable sanitation Bangladesh.

The purpose of this paper is to share experience and learning of SPACE in engaging relevant various stakeholders in effectively implementing the dry toilets program in different parts of the country through analyzing various stages, facts and findings with special focusing to make the dry toilet available, people's perception in respect to use, O&M and reuse of human excreta in productive activities.

Methodology

This paper has been prepared on the basis of information collected from the implementation of dry toilets in various geographical situations. Different field level reports e.g. progress reports, monitoring reports, case study and few publications were selected and considered as the main base of Literature review. A simple and informal field study was taken place for conducting to address the need to fill the information gap noticed during literature review; to have people's perception on dry toilets and their level of engagement in the process of promotion the toilets by SAPCE. The field study was carried in the project areas of SAPCE located in -arid zones, Hill Tract areas and plain land areas. In this purpose, observation methods, Focus Group Discussion, interviewing with the dry toilet users and non users were carried out. During field visits, impacts of dry toilets in respect to social, economic and environmental aspects were observed.

Problems faced during implementation:

It is to be noted that SPACE has been implementing the dry toilets program from the very beginning of it inception in 2005. Starting from a pilot project on 25 dry toilets installation funded by Japan Funds for Global Environment (JFGE) in partnership with JADE, a Japanese NGO, It claims as the first implementer of dry toilets among the NGOs in Bangladesh. Later on, it has collected funds from Embassies in Bangladesh, international NGOs, UN bodies and private donors, through which, it could install around 1200 dry toilets in different parts of the country. Currently, SPACE is implementing a 3 years long project in a dry area of the Northern district of Bangladesh. During working at initial stage, SPACE had faced some crucial problems e.g. misinterpretation by fundamentalists, non-acceptance by target households, non-cooperation by the community leaders, religious leaders, Local Elected Body and also the local government organization in few cases. In few cases, few households agreed and had installed the dry toilets through a nominal cost sharing (10% of the total costs); but they were not using the dry toilets. Some households were using; but did not maintain properly. They collected urines; but did not use in farming. Besides, the neighbouring, who did not install dry toilet continued in de-motivating the toilet owners for damaging the dry toilets. Few of the households damaged their dry toilets and the emerged situations were very challenging for mitigation.

Major Activities and Effects:

However, SPACE could assume and identify 'effective communication gap with stakeholders due to lack of suitable messages, lack of suitable knowledge and skills of project staffs etc. The following activities were undertaken for combating the situations:

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1. Identification and enlistment of stakeholders and analyzing their roles and importance in project implementation. Three major stakeholders were identified as i) Primary stakeholders; ii) Secondary stakeholders; iii) Tertiary stakeholder (As in the Annex-1)
2. *Staff training*: In order to strengthen staff capacities to manage the identified stakeholders, SPACE organized and conducted staff training. After the training, it was found that 100% staffs could understand the basic concept of dry toilets and Ecological sanitation; b) 80% could make clear comparison between the conventional and ecological sanitation; c) 100% staffs could understand the natures, use and effectiveness of dry toilets; d) 80% staffs are now efficiently organize and conducting awareness activities, disseminate messages, conduct O&M training, select proper installation sites.
3. **Conduct Participatory situational analysis**: In order to assess the current sanitation situations and socio-economic status of the people, the project ensuring cooperation and participation of the relevant stakeholders conducted situational analysis. The findings supported the project to formulate need-based community plan, which significantly helped in actively involving the relevant stakeholders e.g. end users, community leaders, religious leaders, Local Elected Body, Private masons, local suppliers etc.
4. **Stakeholder's orientation and Meeting**: The project organized various stakeholders' orientation and meeting on the basis of the categories of the stakeholders. These activities basically included personal contact, roundtable meeting, project launching workshop, advocacy meeting, lobbying etc. Consequently, the following results were obtained from the orientation and meeting:

Since the stakeholders were not aware of the project and its main component, Dry toilet, majority portion of the stakeholders were concern in the following aspects:

- Higher costs of the Dry toilets than traditional pit-latrines. Naturally, people like to use open places for defecation and they do not use toilet properly. How the people will come to use, O&M and management of Dry toilets.
- Whether human excreta will be suitable for using in food production from the religious perspectives; Whether it is safe for handling and using in farming; How the very poor people will be addressed under the project.

The workshop considered the above-mentioned concerns with due importance and shared ways of solution in the following way;

- If life-span and other relevant advantages (Such as, efficiencies, cost-recovery etc.) are considered, costs of Dry toilets are less than the conventional pit-latrines.
- Through conduction adequate awareness activities, orientation and training to the toilet owners for improved operation, maintenance and management, daily monitoring for behavioral changes etc.
- One of the influential religious leader, who is well accepted in the locality, explained from the religious point of view that the treated human excreta is not harmful to use in the productive activities or farming. He also presented a good and acceptable logic on the issue. All participants became convinced to him and agreed for the Dry toilets.

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- The workshop further focused to the multiple, affordable and durable options of the Dry toilets so that the poor people can afford those. Furthermore, the audience also requested the concerned funding agencies for extending subsidized cooperation for the Dry toilets so that the poor people can afford and install Dry toilets. As results of these meetings, government officials, administrators, LGI members and community leaders extended their needed cooperation and participation in implementing the dry toilet project.
5. **Awareness activities:** The project formulated suitable messages on ecological sanitation focusing to dry toilets for making the people aware of and interested. Considering the local contexts and perception level of stakeholders, the project conducted different types of awareness activities, such as, Ignition PRA, Courtyard Session, School Awareness Sessions, Community Meeting, Popular Theatre, Distribution of BCC Materials etc. The project staffs facilitated the awareness activities. In consequence of awareness activities, i) encouraging level of demands for dry toilet installation were found among the solvent families in the project villages. ii) It is found that many of the target groups have become interested in constructing the dry toilets.

Current situations and Findings

SPACE in cooperation of the local stakeholders e.g. community leaders, religious leaders, school teachers, UP members and toilet owners has assessed the effects of stakeholder's involvement in three different areas and found encouraging situations in the following areas.

Increased Social Acceptance: Peoples had negative ideas on dry toilets at early stage and were not ready in use, operation, maintenance and management of the dry toilets, especially, in terms to use of urines in farming and processing human faeces as organic fertilizers. They always showed very disgusting attitudes for the consumption of eco products e.g. vegetables, fruits, other food contents etc. Besides, many of them negatively presented the dry toilets from the religious contexts and discouraged the eco-toilet users for stopping use. However, SPACE formulated suitable messages about dry toilets incorporating health, economic and environmental benefits and demonstrated its tangible results among the local people. Findings the benefits, almost 100% toilet owners now efficiently use, O&M (Operation and Maintenance) the toilets. They feel comforts, security and safety in using dry toilets and can easily maintain. It has also been observed from the field reports and spot visit that over 98% installed toilets were cleaned by female members. At present, both-female and male keep their toilet clean. Consequently, there are no flies, odor and insect inside of the toilet as those are always found clean. It contributes in decreasing rate of fecal diseases among children and other members in the family. 100% family use treated urines and faeces as valuable fertilizers in farm fields and consume eco- products. They are now not ready to go back to the conventional options. Huge demands are found for dry toilets among increasing number of people in the project areas.

Enhanced Sanitation efficiency

Sanitation in real sense defines as blocking the roots for transmitting diseases. As the bottom and vaults of dry toilets are concreted and these are built upper to ground level without digging pits, there are no chances for leaking, inundating, overflowing and damaging caused by normal floods, heavy rains, disasters, water logging and sea level rising. Without propose maintenance by the users, the characteristics and sanitation efficient mechanism of dry toilets does not work. In consequence of involving the relevant stakeholders in monitoring, 100% of the installed toilets worked well keeping sanitation efficiency.

Affordability

At early of 2005, when SPACE had started piloting on dry toilets, cost of each dry toilet was over Tk 45000 (Equivalent to 500 Euro), which was too expensive for the people of Bangladesh in general and project areas in particular. In consequence of engaging private entrepreneurs and continuous dealing and sharing realities, learning, suggestions and experience with them, cost is now reduced at BDT

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15000-16000 (Euro 180-190). Besides, the private producers have also devised different options of dry toilets cost around Tk. 8500 to 12000 (Euro 100 to 150), which are now affordable to all classes of people. SPACE is also in the process of reducing the mentioned costs.

Adaptive capacities in the changing situations

As the effects of climate change, the dry toilets have demonstrated replicable model of adaptation with the changing situation and contexts. For an instance, in the early stage, SPACE implemented a pilot project in the flood prone areas while it installed 25 dry toilets, which faced two big floods during 2006 and 2007. Next to it, it has also installed 85 dry toilets in the coastal zones in 2007. Those toilets faced two bigger natural disasters like the cyclone SIDR and AILA. Despite, little damages of the flexible materials, such as, galvanized sheets; doors etc, still 100% of the toilets are working very well. All these situations indicate the dry toilets are adaptable with the effects of climate changes, which are also the results of engaging relevant stakeholders.

Cost recovery and health safety

One of the main environmental benefits of dry toilet is to recover the nitrogen-rich human waste byproducts. Another major benefit of the dry toilet is reducing water consumption. Moreover, there is a strong health benefit as well. Using the dry toilets has effectively has contributed in reducing health risks causing water and excreta-borne diseases, which was a common problem before the active participation of the community stakeholders in dry toilet program.

Food security

Having cooperation from the local stakeholders, 100% dry toilet users cultivated vegetables at homestead gardens and small farming using treated urines and feces. Sample case studies made on 3 dry toilet owners revealed all of them have nutritious food facilities at their homes. At the initial stage, many of the villagers disliked food production from human urines and feces and created some social problem. The motivated community leaders came forward for minimizing the problems and motivated the villagers about the benefits of eco-products using dry toilets. At present, 100% households of the villagers have installed dry toilets and use treated human excreta in farming. That village in the locality is known as Green Village. The neighboring villagers now get interested to install dry toilets at their households for green benefits.

Major challenges to reach the expected outputs

Since the Ecological Sanitation, especially, the Dry toilets are not new in Bangladesh; but majority people are not aware of the options. In this circumstance, the project has identified the following challenges to ensure well-management of the dry toilets.

- a) It is challenging to mobilize the policy makers to be involved as the national sanitation strategy has not included the dry toilets as an improved option.
- b) Mobilization of required resources to keep and continue the so far achievements of dry toilets as there are still resource crisis as almost all the funding agencies are not interested in funding dry toilet promotion.
- c) Many policy makers and key-actors are aware of dry toilets and its benefits for the national building; but their official cooperation are not effective. So, taking the dry toilets program in the national mainstreaming is challenging.
- d) Use, O&M of dry toilets are different and more disciplined than the conventional toilets. Since the numbers of dry toilet in some project areas are very few, the dry toilet users are sometimes negatively influenced by the conventional toilet users which are the major challenges for the project. In this case, the local stakeholders are also sometimes become de-motivated by the negative influences.

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- e) The people of Bangladesh still have many reservation of using human excreta in productive activities, especially in farming; it will become one of the major challenges for the project to ensure proper use of urines and faeces in farming. Besides, it is difficult to reserve and use of urines during rainy seasons and floods.
- f) Sustainability of achievements after phasing out dry toilet project is challenging although the project has involved and handed over responsibilities to the hand of the relevant stakeholders.

Learning and experience

Gaining experience from the realities and considering contexts, Society for People's Actions in Change and Equity (SPACE), a national NGO and the first among the NGOs in Bangladesh, has started promotion of dry toilets during 2005 through a piloting project. Later on, it has replicated the learning to 14 sub-districts of 9 districts of the country under various geographical characteristics. So far, SPACE has installed 1200 Household and 25 School based dry toilets through full-cost paying, cost sharing and micro-financing. The field reports further reveals that 97% of installed dry toilets are functioning well, 100% owners of those toilets safely use treated urines and faeces in organic farming at homestead and farm-fields. Mental stress of women and girl children is reduced since they can go for safe and comfortable defecation arrangement at their door steps. The field situations clearly indicate tremendous social acceptance, affordability, environmental friendliness and technical viability of dry toilets in Bangladesh as the consequence of increasing engagement of multi-stakeholders, which may be a replicable model for sustainable sanitation and livelihood of the poor people of Bangladesh and also for the other developing countries and to address the sanitation needs of over 2.6 billion people who do not have access basic sanitation.

SPACE thinks as a part of its learning that if the relevant stakeholders at different stages are involved, ranging from grassroots to policy-making level and they would efficiently support to the community through affordable and appropriate sanitation technologies and capacitated them accordingly, the dry toilets can contribute in sustainable instances at every wherein any contexts. For this purpose, the relevant stakeholders should come forward and take more active participation in dry toilet promotion and take initiatives into national mainstreaming.

Conclusion

Bangladesh, as many other countries in the world, experience droughts and water shortages. However, saving water is not the main focus of dry toilets, which tends to emphasize the benefits of reusing human excreta; it certainly is one of its major benefits. Reusing feces as fertilizer requires that is not mixed with water, and therefore water-flushing systems are ineffectual. Moreover, the most common dry toilet technology prevent contamination of surface and ground water by processing faeces in spaces that do not come into contact with water and prevent leakage through soil. However, the paper indicates that being majority people Muslim, the practice of reuse of human excreta in Bangladesh exist and day by day it is increasing. Finally, it is recommended that all the relevant stakeholders should take initiatives to include dry toilet as one of the major options in National policy and strategy.

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Case Study-1

Out of many, SPACE has recently gained a unique experience of engaging multi-stakeholders in dry toilet project implementation towards total sanitation. The project has been implemented among 200 poor households of Babupara and Nayapara villages of Alikadam and Thanchi Upazila (Sub-district) of Bandarban hill district located in South-East Bangladesh. The project has been funded by Unicef Bangladesh. SPACE had engaged the Department of Public Health & Engineering (DPHE) for designing the project and technical designs also.

As an entry point, SPACE organized project launching ensuring participation of Government officials, local politicians, Health workers, Agriculture experts, media people, NGO representatives, private entrepreneurs, community leaders, religious leaders, school teachers and students etc. The launching was successfully completed; but the Upazila administrator could not agree and allow SPACE to go to the implementation due to his personal misunderstanding on dry-toilet options. Having influenced by the administrators, almost all the stakeholders stood in against of the dry-toilet project and discouraged the target communities for installation and use of dry toilets. In that circumstance, SPACE strengthened awareness among the community people, maintained strong networking with relevant stakeholders, demonstrated few dry toilets, ensured tangible instances of health and economic benefits from those through efficient use, O&M, excreta management, individually contacted the local administrators and motivated him for spot visits. After the visit, the administrator became happy and shared his learning in Upazila Coordination meeting which again led all stakeholders in further engagement in dry toilets.

As the synergetic results of combined efforts by different stakeholders, 100% households in selected villages installed dry toilets through 30% to 50% cost sharing. Now the village are fully sanitized as the toilet owners are careful in properly using and managing the toilets. They are also efficiently managing the kitchen wastes for environmental sanitation. Before few days, the villages have been declared by the Sr. Secretary, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative Ministry as Open Defecation Free (ODF) areas through 100% dry toilets. The Upazila Administrators, relevant government officials and private actors together organized the event for 100% declaration. They are now taking efforts for replication the best things to other areas.

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Annex-1
Stakeholders Analysis

Primary Stakeholders

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Who</i>	<i>Why they are Important</i>	<i>How they will be involved in implementation</i>
1	Poor women of project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Women play key-roles in family and personal hygiene. ✚ Key-users of UDD toilets and sincere to O&M; ✚ Caring and guideline to children ✚ Contribute in decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Organizing ✚ Awareness raising. ✚ Training ✚ Personal contact ✚ Involving in the committees
3	Children of project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Excellent learners and practitioners ✚ Future leaders ✚ Effective channel of information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Organizing ✚ Awareness raising ✚ Child group formation
4	Adolescent girls of project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The most vulnerable groups ✚ Emerging needs of hygiene practices ✚ Going to be housewife and mother 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Organizing ✚ Awareness raising. ✚ Training
5	Poor men project areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Strong influence upon family ✚ More than half-portion of the villagers ✚ Helpful for ensure women's participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Organizing ✚ Awareness raising. ✚ Training ✚ Personal contact ✚ Involving in the committees

Secondary Stakeholders

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Who</i>	<i>Why they are Important</i>	<i>How they will be involved in implementation</i>
1	School Students and teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Excellent learners and practitioners ✚ Good leadership in the family ✚ Social acceptability and influence ✚ Well organized ✚ Easy to reach big audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ School Sessions ✚ Child Approach ✚ Organizing them ✚ Training & orientation ✚ Campaign
2	Religious Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Influence others ✚ Effective message carriers ✚ Well organized ✚ Access to big and various type of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Orientation ✚ Formation of committees ✚ Campaigns

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> audience ✚ Excellent motivators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Religio-Cultural Groups ✚ Mosque/temple/church /
3	Local Cultural Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Effective in Message Dissemination through entertainment ✚ Easily influencing to audience ✚ Easy to reach big audience ✚ Popular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Identification ✚ Rapport Building ✚ Enhancing capacities ✚ Cultural Show
4	Local Government Institutes (LGI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Local government representatives ✚ Structured ✚ Leadership and influence ✚ Legitimacy ✚ Have resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Rapport Building ✚ Advocacy workshops ✚ Training
6	Government Health Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Have easy access to all families ✚ Acceptable to the community ✚ Works on the health issue ✚ Effective Message Carrier ✚ Aware about health related information of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Contact ✚ Orientation ✚ Involving in Committees
7	Community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Leadership and influence ✚ Control Over Local Resources ✚ Well aware about the locality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Orientation ✚ Committee formation
8	Private Sector Actors (Hardware dealer, shopkeeper, Contractors, Masons, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Making materials available at local level ✚ Supply of quality materials ✚ Installation ✚ Employment Generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Identification ✚ Meeting ✚ Training ✚ Hiring and contracting
9	Local Level NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Have intervention in remote areas ✚ Have resources ✚ Familiar with the community ✚ Competent of working with the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Selection and contacting ✚ Participatory Planning ✚ Capacity Building ✚ Meeting, Seminar, Workshop ✚ Implementation
10	Journalist/Mass Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Strong Message Disseminator ✚ Access at different levels for advocacy ✚ Capable to reach large number of audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Orientation ✚ Advocacy workshop ✚ Invitation in different occasions ❖ Field Visit ❖
11	GoB Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Administrative Authority/approval authority in the jurisdiction ✚ Control over resources ✚ Strong influence at different level of society ✚ Have the scope and responsibility to co-ordinate among the stakeholders ✚ Can support in effective implementation ✚ Can advocate for the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Rapport Building ✚ Inception/launching Workshop ✚ Invitation in different occasions ✚ Information sharing ✚ Attending in the development co-ordination meetings
12	Medical Scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Laboratory test of fecal matters ✚ Providing test results for validation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Contacting them

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		health safety and social acceptance	
13	Agriculturists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ They are the experts in application of organic fertilizers;✚ They are also the approval authority for validation;✚	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✚ Contacting them✚ Through invitation in relevant events✚ Keeping coordination and collaboration