

sustainable
sanitation
alliance



The Indian Chapter of the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)

www.indiasanitationcoalition.org

www.susana.org

JVG Krishna Murthy, India Sanitation Coalition
Annkathrin Tempel, SuSanA Secretariat

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- **SuSanA is an open network** with members who are dedicated to understanding viable and sustainable sanitation solutions
- **Links on the ground experiences with an engaged community** made up of practitioners, policy makers, researchers and academics from different levels
- **Aims at promoting innovation and best practices** in policy, programming and implementation
- **SuSanA currently has more than 6500 individual members, 270 partner organisations** consisting of NGOs, private companies, multilateral organisations, governmental and research institutions

“SuSanA is an open international alliance with members who are dedicated to understanding viable and sustainable sanitation solutions. It links on the ground experiences with an engaged community made up of practitioners, policy makers, researchers, and academics from different levels with the aim of promoting innovation and best practices in policy, programming and implementation.”



We are a
global
community!

 Afghanistan 18	 Åland Islands 2	 Albania 6	 Algeria 4
 American Samoa 1	 Andorra 1	 Argentina 16	 Armenia 5
 Australia 86	 Austria 36	 Azerbaijan 3	 Bahamas 3
 Bangladesh 164	 Barbados 4	 Belgium 19	 Belize 1
 Benin 23	 Bhutan 3	 Bolivia 27	 Bosnia and Herzegovina 1
 Botswana 11	 Brazil 68	 Bulgaria 2	 Burkina Faso 34
 Burundi 13	 Cambodia 61	 Cameroon 72	 Canada 103
 Cayman Islands 1	 Central African Republic 2	 Chad 6	 Chile 12
 China 31	 Colombia 18	 Congo 4	 Congo 30
 Cook Islands 1	 Costa Rica 13	 Côte Divoire 10	 Croatia 2
 Cyprus 1	 Czech Republic 4	 Denmark 15	 Djibouti 2
 Dominican Republic 3	 Ecuador 12	 Egypt 13	 Eritrea 1
 Estonia 3	 Ethiopia 110	 Fiji 3	 Finland 74
 France 107	 Gabon 2	 Gambia 4	 Georgia 2
 Germany 385	 Ghana 160	 Greece 11	 Guatemala 5
 Guinea 4	 Haiti 28	 Honduras 6	 Hong Kong 7
 Hungary 3	 India 693	 Indonesia 55	 Iran 8
 Iraq 1	 Ireland 17	 Israel 9	 Italy 43
 Japan 15	 Jordan 14	 Kazakhstan 2	 Kenya 337
 Kiribati 1	 Korea 1	 Korea 7	 Kyrgyzstan 6
 Lao Peoples Democratic Republic 10	 Lebanon 7	 Lesotho 8	 Liberia 17
 Luxembourg 1	 Macedonia 2	 Madagascar 7	 Malawi 75
 Malaysia 6	 Mali 13	 Mauritania 5	 Mauritius 1
 Mexico 36	 Micronesia 1	 Moldova 2	 Mongolia 6
 Morocco 14	 Mozambique 29	 Myanmar 9	 Namibia 10
 Nauru 1	 Nepal 120	 Netherlands 176	 Netherlands Antilles 2
 New Zealand 14	 Nicaragua 9	 Niger 12	 Nigeria 165
 Norway 21	 Oman 1	 Pakistan 138	 Palestinian Territory 9
 Panama 3	 Papua New Guinea 3	 Paraguay 1	 Peru 24
 Philippines 82	 Poland 3	 Portugal 14	 Puerto Rico 2
 Qatar 2	 Romania 3	 Russian Federation 4	 Rwanda 46
 Saint Lucia 1	 Sao Tome and Principe 1	 Saudi Arabia 3	 Senegal 38
 Serbia 3	 Sierra Leone 28	 Singapore 21	 Slovakia 1
 Solomon Islands 1	 Somalia 28	 South Africa 187	 South Sudan 32
 Spain 54	 Sri Lanka 23	 Sudan 16	 Suriname 1
 Swaziland 5	 Sweden 94	 Switzerland 149	 Syrian Arab Republic 4
 Tajikistan 4	 Tanzania 116	 Thailand 32	 Timor-Leste 4
 Togo 9	 Tunisia 9	 Turkey 11	 Uganda 176
 Ukraine 3	 United Arab Emirates 7	 United Kingdom 353	 United States 622
 United States Minor Outlying Islands 1	 Uruguay 2	 Venezuela 2	 Viet nam 32
 Virgin Islands 1	 Yemen 4	 Zambia 63	 Zimbabwe 50

270 SuSanA Partners Worldwide





Build

Use

Maintain

Treat

Vision

- *To enable and to support an ecosystem for sustainable sanitation*

Mission

- *To be an aggregator of knowledge and networks with nationwide outreach, focusing on models for achieving sustainable sanitation in alignment with the Swachh Bharat Mission and its goals*

Purpose

- *To bring organizations and individuals together to find sustainable solutions for sanitation through a platform for corporates, civil society groups, government, financial institutions, media, donors, bilateral and multilateral organizations, experts etc*

ISC was launched on June 25, 2015 at FICCI, New Delhi by Shri Birender Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Smt Vijaylaxmi Joshi, Former Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India

FICCI serves as the secretariat for the Coalition





Advocacy,
Branding and
Communication



Identification
and
Dissemination
of Best Practices



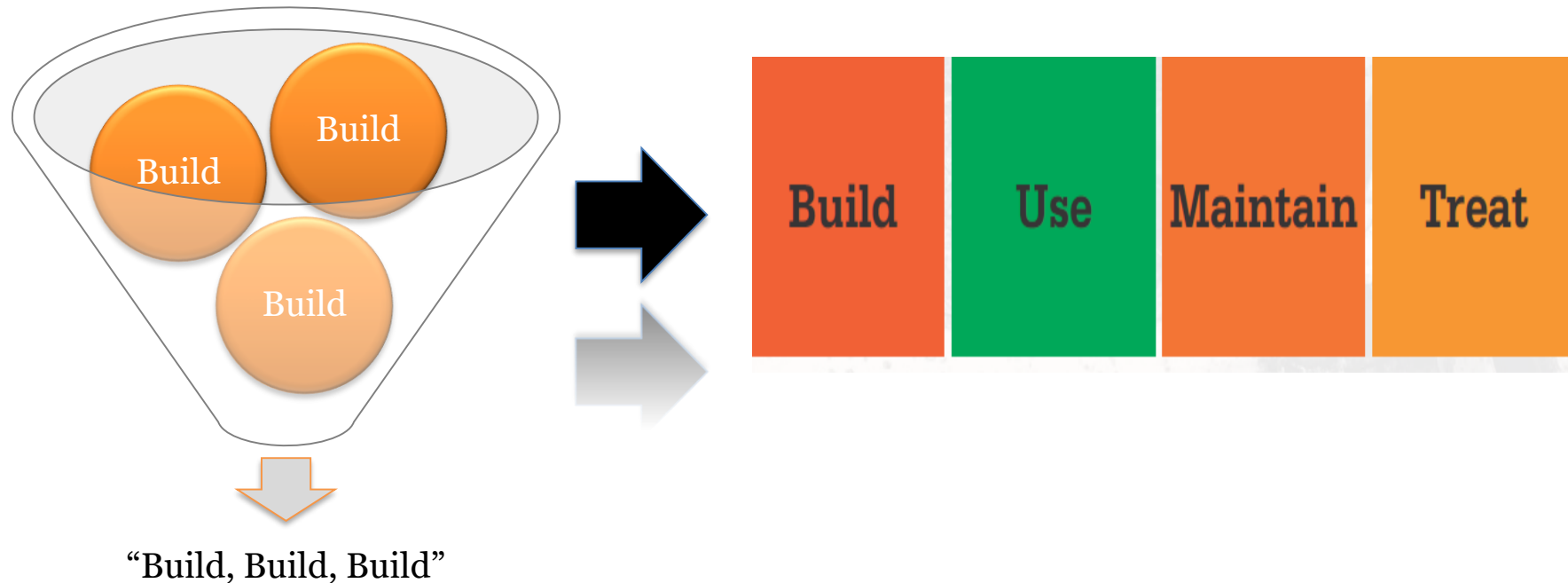
Engagement
with Central
and State
Governments



Partnerships
and
Collaborations

The very philosophy of the coalition embodies the principles of build, use, maintain and treat, signifying a holistic approach to sanitation rather than a mere emphasis on toilet construction

- Naina Lal Kidwai, Chair, India Sanitation Coalition



“The formation of the Coalition is a testimony of collective resolve of the Nation to clean India... I trust the Coalition will bring further synergy among different stake holders to achieve the daunting task in hand” –

**Shri Birender Singh, Minister of Rural Development,
Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water & Sanitation**

“The India Sanitation Coalition offers this freshness of giving one voice to the many organizations that are all working to bring new idea and cohesiveness to the sanitation situation in India” – **Ratan N Tata, Tata Sons**

“I trust the Coalition will be a useful partner in realizing the Mission’s objective...Mrs Naina Lal Kidwai being at the helm of affairs as the Chair of the Coalition, I am confident of its positive contribution towards securing a Clean India” –

**Shri M Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of Urban Development, Housing
& Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs**

“The India Sanitation Coalition is an important initiative...It’s exciting to see this diverse group of stakeholders working together on such an important challenge and it will be fascinating to watch this market develop in the next decade” – **Bill Gates, Co-Chair, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**



TATA TRUSTS

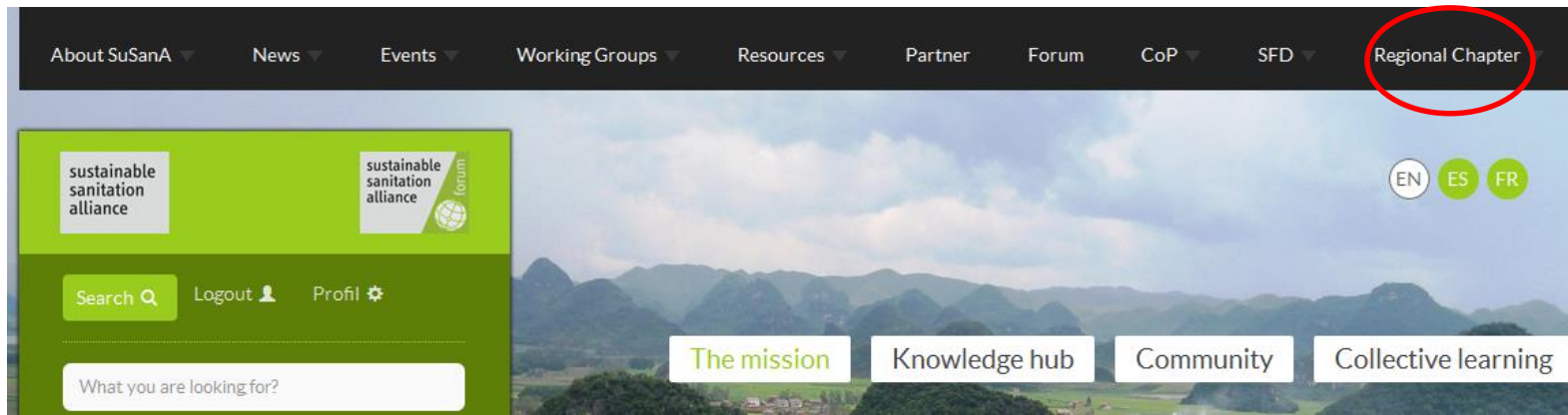


SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST • SIR RATAN TATA TRUST • JAMSETJI TATA TRUST • N.R. TATA TRUST • J.R.D. TATA TRUST



More than 100 organisations engaged....and growing...

→ Go to : www.susana.org



Objectives

- SuSanA knowledge products, community and learning services have a larger impact “on the ground”, by adaptation to local needs
- SuSanA members and partner organisations in the region exchange knowledge, network and cooperate within the region
- SuSanA members and partner organisations increase impact and efficiency of their work in the region

The SuSanA Indian chapter shall contribute to the Indian Government’s Clean India Campaign “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” by strengthening discussion on sanitation and by linking the Indian and the global discourse on sustainable sanitation.

An overview of publications from the Indian chapter

Overview

Indian Chapter

India Sanitation Coalition (ISC)

Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan Mission

WASH Impact Network

SuSanA Indian Chapter Library

SuSanA Indian Chapter Forum

SuSanA Partners Active in India

Useful links



1572 Total Views • 11 Downloads

WSP (2010)

A decade of the total sanitation campaign

Vol.1: Main report: Rapid assessment of processes and outcomes

[read more & download ...](#)



2702 Total Views • 178 Downloads

Mobarak, M., Shane, K. (2013)

Communal sanitation solutions for urban slums

Various documents on results from research grant

[read more & download ...](#)



7049 Total Views • 362 Downloads

Zimmermann, N., Wafler, M., Thakur, P. (2010)

Decentralised wastewater management at Adarsh College Badlapur, Maharashtra, India

Case study of sustainable sanitation projects

[read more & download ...](#)

SuSanA Partners active in India: 100.....



Basic Sanitations Pvt. Ltd. BSPL





Resource recovery

Toilet-to-Tap Water Project of India (wastewater treatment and reuse)

Reply by F H Mughal (26.07.2015) , last replies by: YoviToni, SusannahClemence, F H Mughal
(total 4 replies)

Project NaWaTech: Natural water systems and treatment technologies to cope with water shortages in urbanised areas in India

Reply by leonellhabarreto (17.09.2013) , last replies by: secretariat, Katie, Katie
(total 15 replies)

An Enterprise-Driven Community Toilet System Sustaining on Commercial Values Generated by Black Soldier Fly Larvae Grown on Human Feces (research project in India)

by joeturner (26.03.2014) , last replies by: sarkarsudipta, muench, Billy
(total 9 replies)



Attitudes & Behaviours

Open Defecation Ends in 32 Villages on Gandhi Jayanti (India)

by F H Mughal (06.10.2015)

Evidence-based sanitation advocacy in India to promote latrine use (r.i.c.e. India)

by SangitaVyas (22.08.2014) , last replies by: muench, neilpw, SangitaVyas
(total 7 replies)

Five Heroes of India - Who Are Dirtying Their Hands For A Clean India!

by F H Mughal (14.06.2015) , last replies by: muench, muench, ddiba
(total 9 replies)

This section has a selection of ongoing discussions related to sustainable sanitation in India that take place in the SuSanA Discussion Forum.

Some examples.....

Build your own water filter

Students understand how water is naturally treated through sediment filtration by applying the same method in a small scale experiment and adding charcoal for improved cleaning results.

Clean water which can be used for drinking or cooking is rare in many rural areas. Therefore, it is important for people not to waste clean water (water conservation) and also to know of simple ways to clean the water. Please note: the water cleaned by this simple filtration method is NOT suitable for drinking, as it may still contain harmful components. However, it could be used for cooking or drinking after it has been boiled for at least 8 minutes.

[read more & download ...](#)

Compost it in the Compost Pit!

Students understand that organic household waste is a resource of nutrients that can be recovered and reused by composting.

Decomposition of biodegradable “waste” is a crucial part of the natural nutrient cycle and “waste management system”. Organic leftovers are a rich source of nutrients, thus can rather be seen as a resource, than actual “waste”. The nutrients can easily be recovered by a composting process, that besides reduces the amount of waste produced per household.

[read more & download ...](#)

Toilet audit: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

To introduce students to the topic of school sanitation, sensitize them on the state of their school sanitation and encourage them to develop ideas to improve the same.

This exercise turns your students into scientists that do research on the sanitation facilities in their schools. It sensitizes them on issues with their school sanitation facilities, and whether or not there is a lack of facilities within their school. It encourages them to develop their own ideas of improving the facilities. Note: This activity is only useful if the findings from this audit can be presented to the person responsible. In addition, the school should be prepared to put in place some measures to improve the facilities. If not, students could be discouraged

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How dangerous is your Waste?

To help students understand the impact of hazardous substances on human health and the environment.

Hazardous waste is waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment. Household hazardous waste [HHW] includes household chemicals and other substances for which the owner no longer has a use, such as consumer products sold for home care, personal care, automotive care, pest control and other purposes. Examples include drain cleaners, oil paint, motor oil, antifreeze, fuel, poisons, pesticides, herbicides and rodenticides, lamp ballasts, and some types of cleaning chemicals. It is important for students to learn and explore more about the hazardous waste [Toxic waste] which they come across in their daily life and learn safe handling techniques as and when they encounter such waste

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TOPIC: Thematic Discussion: Working with Community Leaders to Change WASH Behaviors

Thematic Discussion: Working with Community Leaders to Change WASH Behaviors 14 Apr 2016 15:18 #17717

ErinR4D



Message

Posts: 3
Likes received: 1
Karma: 0

Working with community leaders to influence WASH behaviors in communities

In order to realize the health and economic benefits that come from improved WASH outcomes, both the "hardware" (facilities such as latrines) and "software" (such as behaviors, beliefs, norms) aspects of WASH must be addressed. One of the lessons that has been learned about effective WASH programs is that providing access to the hardware is not enough if the hardware isn't being used.

But changing behaviors has been a persistent challenge, especially when WASH behaviors are influenced by strong cultural and social norms or beliefs. For example, in India, researchers have found that much of the persistently high open defecation (OD) rates are closely related to beliefs, values and norms around cleanliness, private versus public spaces, purity, caste and untouchability (squatreport.in/). In Madagascar, UNICEF found that beliefs and traditions related to gender and burial practices are key influencers of WASH behaviors. In addition, they found that certain people within a community influence WASH attitudes and preferences, including administrative authorities, moral authorities, patriarchs, and ethnic leaders (www.unicef.org/esaro/UNICEF-FN-CLTS-Madagascar-low-res.pdf).

By contrast, Bangladesh's early success is in part attributed to their ability to spur a social movement that changed the way that open defecation and latrine use was perceived by the society. A study on the sustainability of the National Sanitation Campaign in Bangladesh found that respondents "remembered [the campaign] as a 'revolution' ('biplob),' and some even considered it to be "a genuine social movement (jagaron), like the one that led up to national independence in 1971." (www.planningalternatives.com/sitebuilder...bilty_unc_paper.pdf)

Achieving a social revolution around WASH behaviors—something that is likely needed in many places where access is high but usage is low—will require working closely with influential community leaders with strong social ties. There is ample research in the fields of organizational management and social science that explore this connection between cultural change and leadership—see the research on diffusion theory, leadership-focused models, social network theory, social movement/community mobilization theory, models of changing the social environment, and public communications/media

Re: Thematic Discussion: Working with Community Leaders to Change WASH Behaviors 14 Apr 2016

smecca



Message

It is said that you are what you think about every day; if that's the case, then I am a toilet!
Posts: 37
Likes received: 8
Karma: 4

Erin, I am assuming the discussion will be conducted here. If so, it looks like I am the first responder. It looks like you want to concentrate on just the software, behavioral factors. Clearly Natural Leaders emerging from CLTS have a huge role as they are often the behavioral mavens in a community. The elected or appointed leaders in a community can play a role but my experience is that they often get in the way of less trusted by the community. Cultures of corruption also get in the way of effecting change through an appointed or elected leader. I hope others might shed some light on this brief contribution to the discussion.
..Steve

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University of Ghana

Project coordinator at Ghana Sustainable Aid Project:
www.ghanasustainableaid.org/

Print or pdf Abbreviations

Re: Thematic Discussion: Working with Community Leaders to Change WASH Behaviors 14 Apr 2016 21:05 #17728

Jonathanosas



Message

Posts: 1
Likes received: 0
Karma: 0

This is a very good discussion thread here and I am happy to share on this topic. It so happens that today and tomorrow (14th and 15th) I am working with Natural Leaders and Traditional Leaders in the GSF funded Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Nigeria (RUSHPIN) programme.

To explore the role community leaders can play in the effort to achieve healthy WASH behaviour, we must understand the categories of community leaders, their legitimacy or otherwise, and whether they have been triggered to a behaviour change or not.

One thing I have learnt from natural leaders in my experience of WASH is that when they become very effective in bringing about change in the community, when CLTS is effective and the community become ODF, they gain the respect of community members who can identify the role they play in stopping open defecation in the community. For many of the natural leaders, this and the passion to stop open defecation is enough motivation.

If we are going to engage community leaders to play more active role in healthy WASH behaviour and behaviour change in communities, they too must emerge as champions and not coerced in to playing this role just because they are community leaders. This is a lessons that can be learnt from CLTS in engaging community leaders in other approaches to sanitation and hygiene.

In my meetings today with communities leaders and natural leaders, the natural leaders were facilitated through the use of an institutional triggering tool (called the 'rugby' tool) to trigger the community leaders. Only when they were triggered did they agree to take action. First they agreed to stop open defecation themselves, and then support the natural leaders as they work in communities.

Note that since the natural leaders in this case do not have any 'official authority' gaining the support of these community leaders to support in facilitating change in their community becomes necessary. This therefore is one role the community leaders can play.

Last Edit: 14 Apr 2016 21:06 by Jonathanosas.

REPLY QUOTE

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Re: Thematic Discussion: Working with Community Leaders to Change WASH Behaviors 15 Apr 2016 05:08 #17732

indrabadu



Message

Posts: 1
Likes received: 0
Karma: 0

Dear all

I am agree that the community leaders to change Wash behaviors are very important in rural areas and urban as well and also good point about there time frame. I want to add the capacity building of the leaders and differentiate the role of the different type of community leaders in different places.

How they are leading the community people, like social aspects, cultural aspects, and others. and the urban level leaders have some different leading role mainly in the semi urban areas where the un-managed migration is one of the issues. So capacity building of the community leaders for the sustainable changes in WASH behaviors is very important part with their leading areas.

Second thing is , we should go with both CLTS and SLTS approach in rural area of developing countries...

Third thing is, quality of external facilitation with internal participation in the community with their own approaches of livelihood. behavioral changes is the directly related to the community living approaches, their livelihood sources, norms and value and other aspects.

to be continue the discussion.....

Indra Raj Badu
Social and Institutional Development Specialist
RVWRMP, Nepal

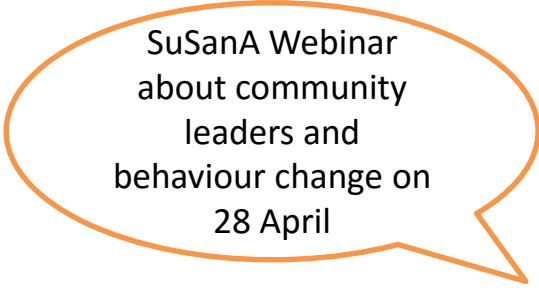
Last Edit: 15 Apr 2016 05:11 by indrabadu.

REPLY QUOTE

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Opportunity Areas

- Knowledge Management
 - Become a SuSanA partner and make use of SuSanA's tools and knowledge management products (e.g. partner profiles, project database, library)
 - Share your knowledge via SuSanA and use SuSanA for knowledge uptake, shared learning and exchange
- Discussion / Collaboration
 - Be part of upcoming thematic online discussions on the SuSanA Forum
 - Organise thematic online discussions
- Sustainable Sanitation Events
 - Join regional events



SuSanA Webinar
about community
leaders and
behaviour change on
28 April

Upcoming Activities

- Thematic online discussions e.g. @ ISC:
 - Sanitation Finance for Rural areas/ MFIs
 - High water Table – how to deal with Sludge
 - Monitoring Indicators
 - Behavioural change to generate demand for usage of toilets
 - Rural Sanitary Marts
 - Add rural/urban in all 5 themes
- SuSanA 10th anniversary: Regional event early 2017
- Sanitation Conclave, July 2016
- ISC Annual Event, Early 2017

Thank you for your attention!
धन्यवाद!

