

# Ecosan Capacity Development Workshop



## Community Led Total Sanitation Approach - India

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# Sanitation a Concern in South Asia?

- 653 million people (76 percent of the total population of the region) still lack access to adequate sanitation.
- practice of open defecation is prevalent
- failure to confine excreta safely
- Loss of labor days, massive absenteeism in schools, loss of dignity and dignity, abuse and sexual assault of girls and women other negative impacts of open defecation enhancing poverty on poor families are unimaginable
- Millions of tones of human excreta is being poured in to the open everyday in Asia, Africa and Latin America

# Sanitation a Concern in South Asia ?

- In India alone 144, 000 truck loads of shit was being released in the open everyday, as a result more than 42 children are dying every hour from diarrhea, and waterborne enteric diseases.
- Imagine the danger of contamination of water bodies on a valuable for household food security daily basis which could otherwise be used as so.
- Globally one child is dying in every 15 second and the number of suffering sever bouts of diarrhea is unimaginable.
- Total loss due to death, disability and loss of labour exceeds trillions of dollars globally every year.

# Some Observations

# Fate of free toilets in a slum of a Municipality town near Calcutta, India



# Fate of subsidized sanitation hardware- Portloko, Sierra Leone, Ibb, Yemen



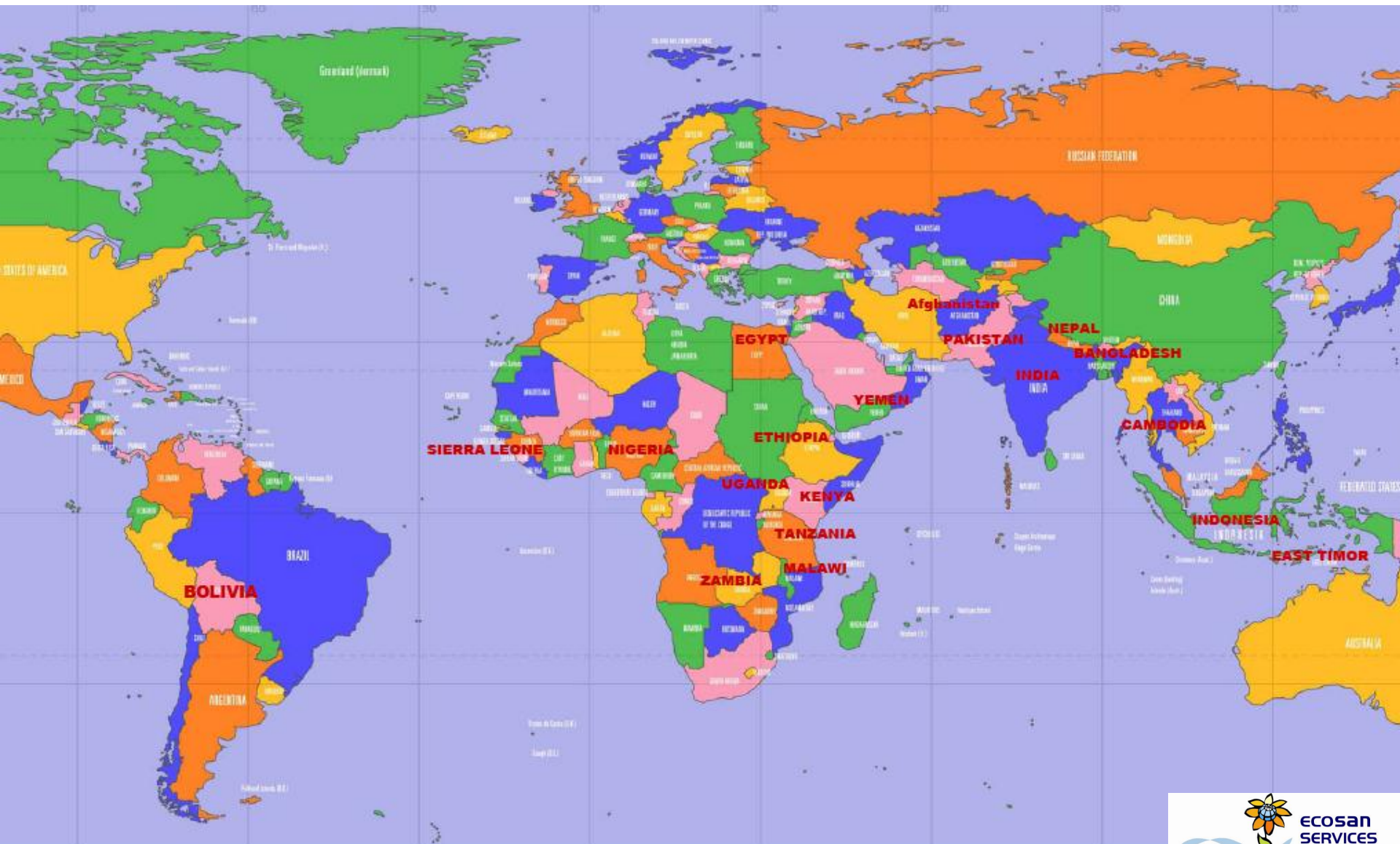
**Who's  
design for  
whom?**



# What is Community – Led Total Sanitation ?

- They are in total & involve/affect everyone in communities e.g. total elimination of open defecation, total freedom from hunger)
- Collective Community decision & collective local action are the keys
- Social Solidarity and cooperation are in abundance
- They are locally decided and don't dependent on external subsidies and prescriptions or pressures
- Natural Leaders emerge from collective local actions who lead future collective initiatives
- They often don't follow externally determined mode of development and blue print
- Local diversity and innovations are main elements

# Global Spread of CLTS





# Indian Experience on CLTS

# *INDIA*



The Land of cultural diversity embossing unity and people symbolizing passion for oneness and freedom.....

# Sanitation Approaches taken

- Sanitation programs in the region have focused on providing toilets, usually on a subsidized basis, rather than on motivating their usage.

- Subsidized toilets does not necessarily lead to enhanced usage

- National government provided financial assistance to identified poor (below poverty line) families for constructing toilets of a specified design.



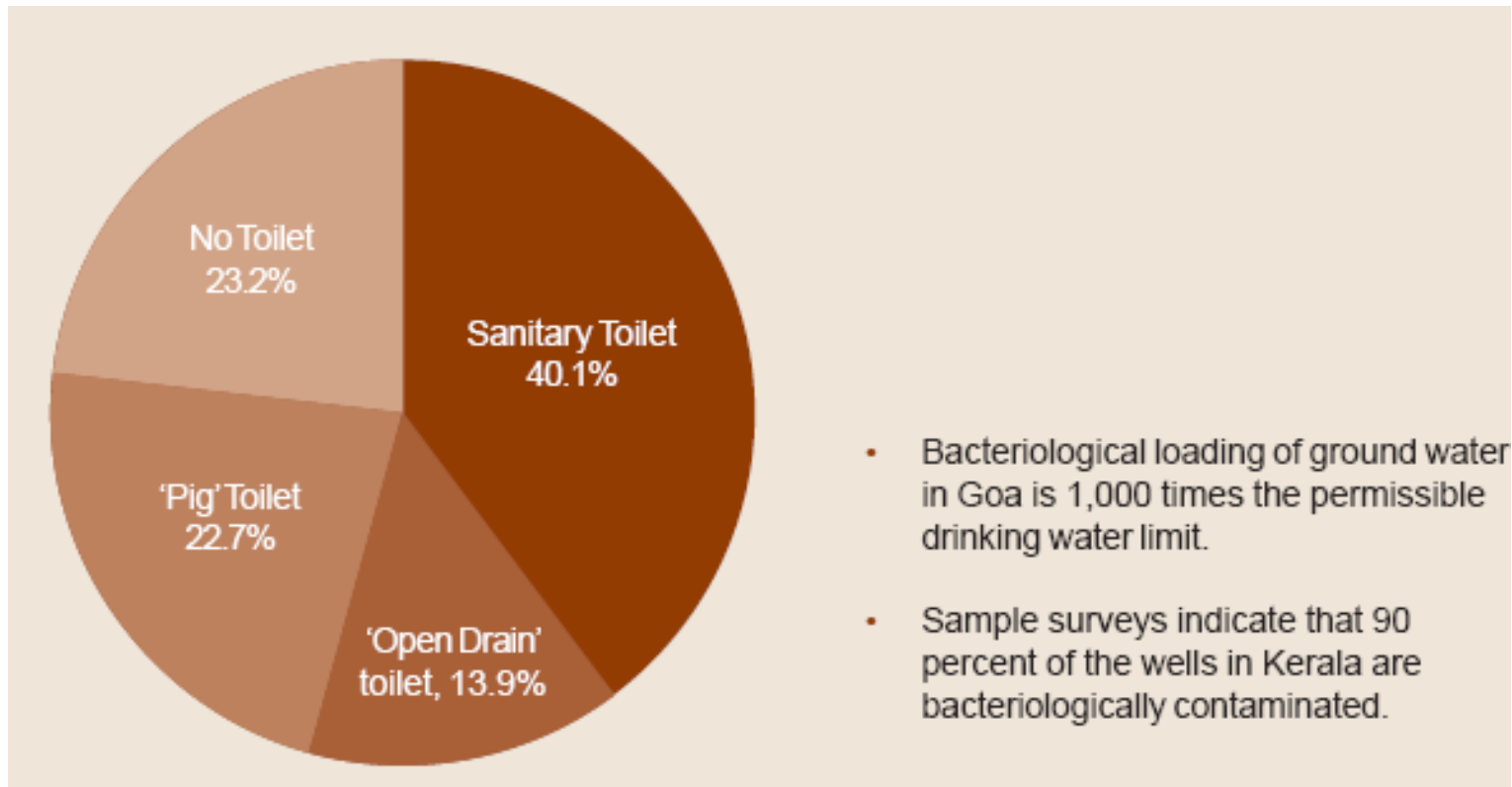
# Key Issues Identified

- The reason why people defecate in the open is not necessarily due to lack of toilets.
- Subsidy-driven programs do not generate motivation for use of the facility.
- where higher access and usage of sanitation facilities by several households has been reported, improved public health outcomes have not necessarily been achieved.
- Approach does not recognize the fact that till the entire community adopts the required behavior change, there would be no real benefit from improved sanitation.

Pilots evoked interest among policy makers in South Asia to strengthen sanitation programs.

# Basic Facts identified to Shift to New Approaches

## Increased Access May Not Translate into Improved Public Health Outcomes



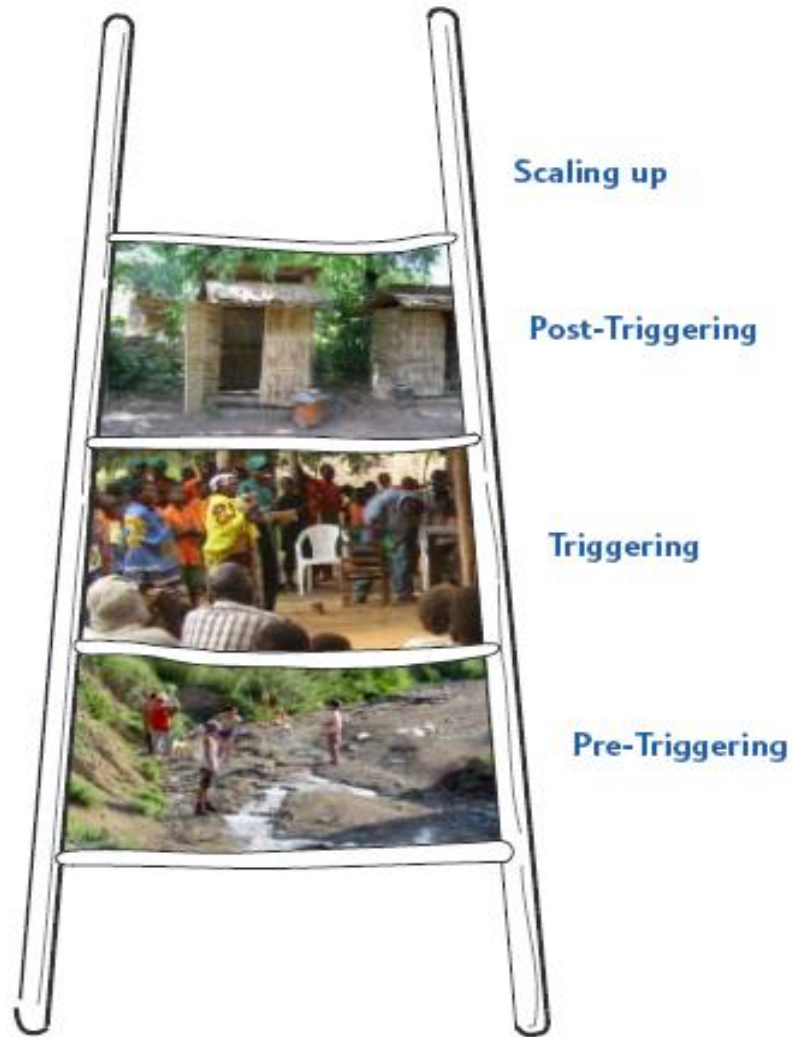
# Basic Facts identified to Shift to New Approaches

## Individual Sanitation Practices Affect the Entire Community

Category	Users of Toilet(%)	Prevalance of Diarrhea(%)
Open Defecation – Prevalent villages	29	38
Almost open defecation free villages	95	26
Open defecation free villages	100	7

**Table : Case study of Himachal Pradesh rural area**

# Approaches taken in CLTS



# The CLTS Approach: The Beginnings

- Triggering collective behavior change was the need.
- Unique community mobilization approach was piloted in Rajshahi district, Bangladesh 2001

The initiative demonstrated a paradigm shift in promoting improved sanitation practices through a community-focused strategy.

- developed innovative low-cost technologies,
- monitored progress, and
- ensured that all households adopted fixed-point safe and hygienic defecation practices.

- External agencies only facilitated the process.



# Involving Local Government in Scale up

- The 'Public Good' dimension of sanitation requires government intervention given its reach and mandate, ideally at the local level.
- In CLTS, local governments play a vital role in facilitating the mobilization of communities for collective action. They also help to develop local action plans including
  - planning mobilization strategies,
  - thinking of low cost technology options,
  - providing incentives,
  - developing the supply market,
  - monitoring the implementation process, and
  - achieving sanitation outcomes.

Local governments are well positioned to ensure long-term benefits and sustained collective behavior change through local monitoring processes.

While nongovernmental organizations' (NGOs) initiatives have been successful in demonstrating the CLTS approach,.



# Scaling up Sanitation Nationwide Through Nirmal Gram Puraskar

- The Nirmal Gram Puraskar (meaning ‘Clean Village Prize’) was introduced by the Government of India in 2004.
- The scheme offers cash rewards to local governments that achieve 100 percent sanitation (that is, that are open defecation-free and have also tackled the issues of liquid and solid waste).
- Providing fiscal incentives demonstrates a substantive shift in intergovernmental fiscal transfers—from financing sanitary inputs, such as household toilets, to an approach that emphasizes demand creation and rewards communities for collectively achieving sanitary outcomes.
- The response to the scheme has been tremendous. In February 2005, for instance, 38 gram panchayats (the lowest tier of elected rural local government) received the Nirmal Gram Puraskar and in February 2006 this number went up to 760 gram panchayats and 9 block panchayats (an intermediate tier of elected rural local government).

# The Maharashtra Experience

Community Led  
Total Sanitation in  
Ahmed Nagar and  
Nanded districts in  
Maharashtra had  
set first examples  
for the entire state  
and all other states  
in India



# Widening the CLTS Base: Scaling up from Pilot to Program

## Key Principles of the CLTS Approach: The Maharashtra Experience

Igniting behavior change and eliminating open defecation, not just building toilets.  
Focusing on outcomes, not on hardware inputs.

- **Collective action:** Mobilizing the community rather than establishing household contacts.
- **Local choice:** Accommodating a variety of technological options and getting people to access affordable technologies.
- **Setting up appropriate institutional frameworks:** Giving local governments a central role in scaling up and sustainability.
- **Incentives:** Directing incentives to the community and rewarding outcomes, rather than subsidizing household toilets.
- **Market development:** Promoting the availability of sanitary materials and allowing private suppliers to respond to the demand.

# Sanitation Campaign in Thergaon



P. Thakur

P. Thakur

# Sanitation Campaign in Thergaon



# Urban Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) at Kalyani Municipality , West bengal

Concept of urban CLTS was conceived in late 2005 under Kalyani Urban services for the Poor committee with the following objectives

- Initiation of community driven health and sanitation improvement
- Empowerment of local communities
- Test out the model and approach of “Self Mobilisation” of urban slum community through facilitation (shift from the present mode of community “participation for material incentives/ subsidy” to more “interactive participation”)

# Urban Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) at Kalyani Municipality , West bengal

## Approaches taken:

- A total Participatory approach adopted where PRA tools were used extensively
- Facilitated community sanitation profile appraisal & analysis through:
  - Transect walk
  - Defecation area mapping
  - Fecal oral contamination analysis
  - Feces calculation
  - Calculation of H/H medical expenses
- ‘Handing over the stick’ at the ignition of moment by facilitators
- No outsider advised to construct toilets or lectured on the problems of Open Defecation or model of appropriate toilet models
- It was made clear that there was no subsidy of any kind
- Participatory Planning was facilitated



# Urban Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) at Kalyani Municipality , West bengal



**Mapping of OD areas**



**Calculation of open defecation and house hold medical expenses**

# Community Action



Cleaning up of Clogged Drains



Hand pumps were established near to the toilet

# Community Action

- Community took collective action locally towards making their environment ODF
- The poorest also joined in making the slum ODF
- Established mechanism for monitoring of progress of CLTS
- Started non-formal / adult education on their own after achieving ODF status
- Empowered community banned sale of country liquor in the slums

# Outcomes

- After piloting in 5 slums, CLTS spread simultaneously in many more
- Out of 52 slums, 44 slums are 100% ODF within 2 years
- More than 1500 poor slum dwellers have built toilets on their own so far and using them
- Gastrointestinal (especially diarrhoea and worm infestation) disorders have gone down significantly

# History of Sulabh International

- Sulabh was founded by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak in 1970.
- Innovations include a scavenging-free two-pit pour flush toilet (*Sulabh Shauchalaya*); safe and hygienic on-site human waste disposal technology;
- A new concept of maintenance and construction of pay-&-use public toilets, popularly known as Sulabh Complexes with bath, laundry and urinal facilities being used by about ten million people every day generates biogas and biofertiliser produced from excreta-based plants, low maintenance waste water treatment plants of medium capacity for institutions and industries.



# The Unfathomable Plight of Scavengers!!



***The appalling hardship, humiliation and exploitation the scavengers face, have no parallel in human history.***

## 2. Sulabh Public Toilets



- System of maintenance of public toilets on “pay and use” basis. Initially, there was lot of apprehension of the success of this initiative. Initially there were skeptical views.
- On the first day 500 people used the toilets. Now more than 10 million people are using these facilities everyday.

# Sulabh Initiative towards Rehabilitation of Scavengers

## NAI DISHA: An Initiative towards Rehabilitation of Scavengers

- Nai Disha' Vocational Training Centre was set up at Alwar, Rajasthan in April 2003, to liberate and rehabilitate women hitherto engaged in the profession of scavenging till March end, 2003.





# SOCIAL INTERACTION



A monthly stipend of Rs. 2200 is paid to ensure that they do not return to their earlier profession. The stipend is directly put into their bank accounts which they operate themselves.

## World Toilet Summit 2007



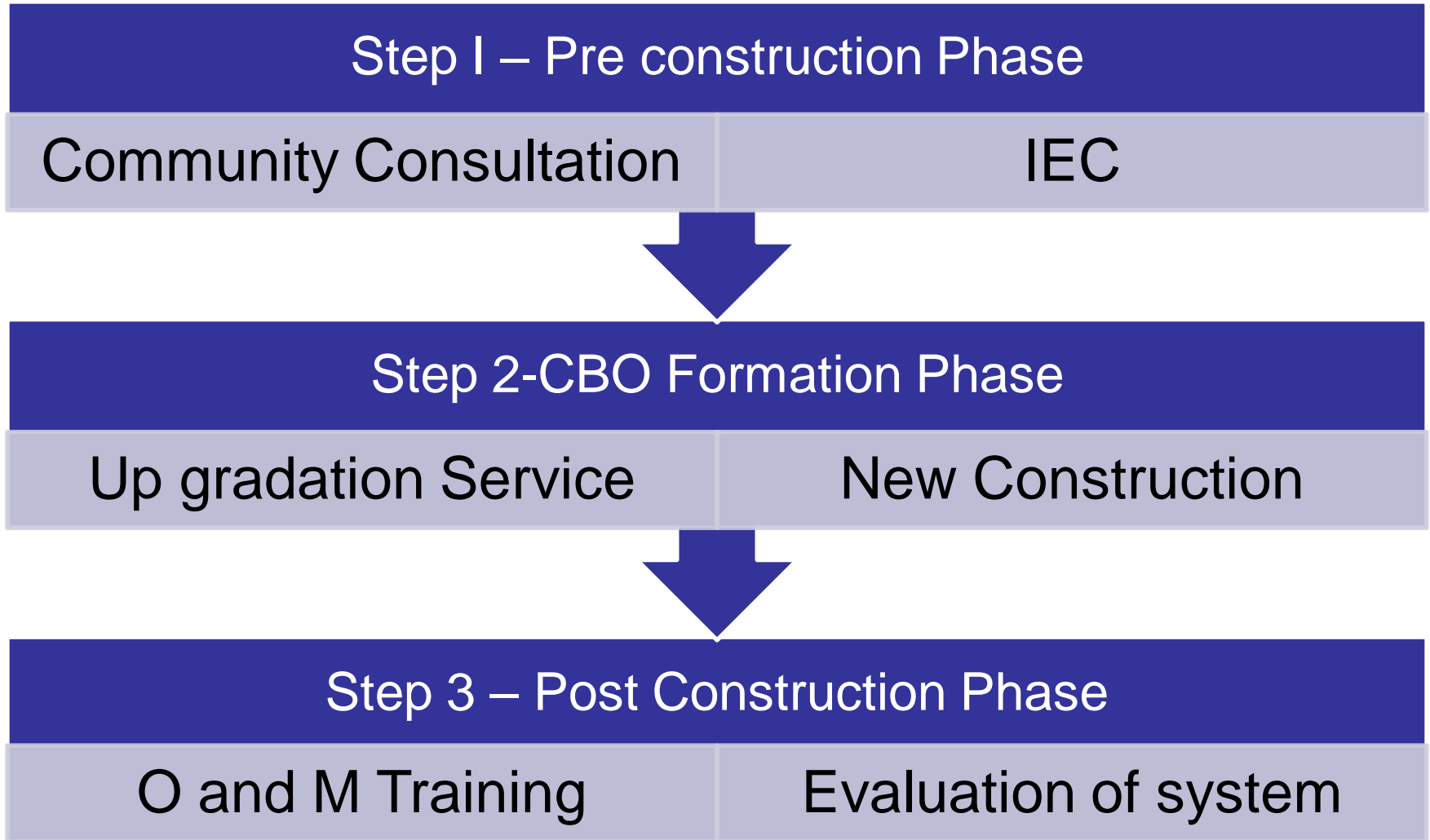
***The erstwhile women scavengers walked the ramp with the top models who showcased their handiwork at the World Toilet Summit 2007 in New Delhi***

# Mumbai Slum Sanitation Program



The Slum Sanitation Program (SSP) in Mumbai, India is a unique attempt showcasing city-citizen partnership in finding an innovative solution to one of the most essential needs in human life.

# Functioning of CBO



# Some Features of Toilet Blocks built under SSP



Squatting Platforms for Children's



Community Hall



Classroom for Children

# Toilet Block Management



**Woman pass holder**

## Toilet - Counter



# Community Toilet Blocks : Alternative Activities



**Low-Fee Computer  
Classes**

**Gym above toilet block**



# Achievements Towards Replication

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- Use and get paid toilet in Tamilnadu State
- Government published success story of SSP in Country Paper during SACOSAN 2008
- Community participatory approach is emphasis under NUSP
- Design of CBO Strategy for Pilgrimage City approved by State Government of Maharashtra



# What could be done in enhancing the process of scaling up of CLTS?

- Refrain from spreading the supporting subsidy and no subsidy approach in the same country to avoid unnecessary confusion same country to avoid unnecessary confusion
- Identify the strength and capacity of the partners Identify the strength and capacity of the partners before pouring in fund.
- Decide between achieving targets of spending quality of sustained improvement in sanitation.
- Invest in training and capacity building of Invest in training and capacity building of community consultants emerging from CLTS and more grass root level facilitators more grass root level facilitators
- Support action research for deeper understanding of community led processes necessary to policy of community led processes necessary to policy change for enhancing the speed change for enhancing the speed

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# Thank You !

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