

**MINUTES OF NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON SCALING UP RURAL  
SANITATION  
MIRZA GHALIB HALL, SCOPE COMPLEX, NEW DELHI  
15<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2012**

**BACKGROUND**

A National Consultation on Scaling-up Rural Sanitation was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Rural Development on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 at SCOPE Complex, New Delhi. About 60 participants from the NGOs, State Secretaries in Charge of Rural Sanitation, Technical experts and experts from international resource agencies have participated. List of participants is Annexed.

**Joint Secretary, Mr. J.S.Mathur**, welcomed Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Secretary (DWS). He also welcomed participants from NGOs, Technical Experts and State Secretaries for participating in consultation.

In the **Opening remarks Secretary, MDWS Smt. Vilasani Ramachandran** said that the National Consultation aimed at creation of vision for **Nirmal Grams** that are **open defecation free (ODF)** with adequate arrangements for **garbage disposal and drainage**. Availability of adequate **water** being the other essential for attainment of a sanitary environment, a **conjoint planning process with a saturation based approach of whole Gram Panchayats in a phased manner**, is suggested for fulfilling the objectives of good sanitation. It requires a **community based approach** with realistic incentivisation and communication strategies. The programme needs to be conducted in a **mission mode with more participation of the people and civil society organizations who may come forward to make rural India clean and green**.

The **Hon. MRD, Shri Jairam Ramesh** in his key note address pointed that the unit cost of Individual household latrine is not sufficient. The unit cost should be made more realistic. He said that we should move away from Individual household approach to Nirmal Gram Approach. Under Nirmal Gram approach targets are more monitorable. Gram Panchayats should be made accountable and work as the anchors for the Campaign. Out of about 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country, more than 25,000 Gram Panchayats have been awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar status sustaining Nirmal Gram Puraskar status is a bigger challenge. Technological innovations have not been seen in low cost sanitation.

He urged NGOs/CBOs to come forth with their actual experiences in the field during the discussions so as to assist in the effort to make TSC into an actual people's campaign. He exhorted the NGOs to replicate their efforts in a wider area and motivate other civil society organizations to become active in the field of sanitation. Changing behavior is a difficult task. But it is happening in several parts of India like Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Kerala. In Kerala, although the toilet coverage is impressive there are cases of Chikengunia which emphasizes the role of environmental sanitation which also needs to be addressed. The programme should be implemented in mission mode with community approach that should bridge the APL/BPL divide in programme implementation. He emphasized that 55% of the people globally that defecated in the open as of 2008, lived in India.

## PRESENTATIONS

**Shri Sameer Kurvey, Centre for Science for Villages, Wardha Maharashtra made a presentation on Eco Tech villages with low cost Sanitation.** Total Sanitation techniques were being implemented in eco-tech village in Wardha. Leach Pit Toilets have been constructed producing organic compost manure using flap seal pans. Child friendly Anganwadi toilets have been constructed having less height. Balaji Biogas plants – assembly with gas collection dome have been installed. Animal waste are used in Biogas plant that gives organic manure & as well as Gas for cooking purposes. Every house has soak pit. Waste Water is used in Kitchen Gardening. Water Filters for safe drinking water have been provided for Water Purification. In Water Purification rice husk is used. Rain Water Harvesting & Watershed management systems have been developed. Super-structures of toilets have been constructed using local material. Sheetal pots (rural refrigerator) have been provided. Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development appreciated the work done by Centre for Science for Villages, Wardha and enquired about time taken to achieve these outcomes in the model village. Shri Sameer Kurvey said it took to complete the whole process of covering 107 households.

**Mr. Paul Calvert, Eco Solution, Trivandrum, Kerala made a presentation on Ecosan technologies.** Mr. Calvert said that people ask "Why ECOSAN?" This is because it is a sustainable solution to sanitation everywhere. It

is a solution to sanitation in particularly in the areas of (i) high water table and flooding (ii) high density of wells or hand pumps (iii) water scarcity and drought (iv) rocky and impervious terrain and (v) close to rivers, lakes and streams. ECOSAN important because (i) It saves water (ii) Protects ground and surface water (iii) Recycles valuable nutrients (iv) Contains and Sanitises excreta (v) Creates no waste and no waste disposal (vi) Does not smell (vii) Provides no place for mosquitoes to breed (viii) Self-contained and can be totally managed by the family. Any type of Sanitation required desire. The desire can be developed if people see importance in it. Septic tanks & Pit Latrines in high water table areas pollute the ground water. Compost toilets in high water table areas protect the ground water and provide a safe and sustainable form of Sanitation. First 9 Ecosan toilets were built in 1996-97 by Eco Solution are still in use. Eco-toilets can be built without any digging of pits. They are ideal when the soil is largely rocky and excavation for cesspools or septic tanks for conventional toilets would be difficult or expensive. Compost from Ecosan improves soil fertility. He said that you can't force people to use a toilet. The primary challenge is to inspire people to want safe sanitation. We are a long way from Total Sanitation until people WANT it! CLTS approaches have a lot to offer. Hon'ble MRD enquired about unit cost of Ecosan toilet. Mr. Paul Calvert replied, Ecosan toilet cost ranges from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 20000.

**Mr. C. Srinivasan, Director, Indian Green Services, Vellore, Tamilnadu made a presentation on the Integrated and Sustainable Solid & Liquid Resource Management (TAPI Model )** with the underlying premise that if properly managed, all waste can reap socio economic benefits. The zero waste models which is based on the principle of interconnection and interdependence was explained. It was pointed that the most critical step in ensuring success of this model is segregation of waste at source. He presented the learning from the pilot models of Solid and Liquid waste Management (SLWM) being implemented in the State of Gujarat. The recyclable technologies are being used in these pilot sites not only to manage waste especially solid waste but also to provide livelihood opportunities. The total households in Valod village are 2448. Training on setting up composting beds and awareness campaigns have been organized. The garbage is collected two times in a day. Dustbins have been distributed to residents and shops. More than 50% of organic waste collected from residents is fed to cattle. 15 Compost beds have been developed. This model has been replicated in Surat District also. 24 SLWM projects have been completed. For Liquid Resource

Management, Ducks are used to treat Grey and Black Water. Ducks are used as Natural Aerators. Fish waste management is done through Ducks. He also presented an estimation of Solid Waste Management system in rural areas which is as follows:

<b>Solid and liquid Resource Management – Rural area model</b>					
<b>S.No</b>		<b>No of Families</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure (Rs)</b>	<b>Monthly Minimum Income (Rs)</b>	<b>Monthly Minimum Expenditure (Rs)</b>
1.	Integrated & Sustainable Solid and Liquid Resource Management	300 families	600K	18K	15K
2.	Integrated & Sustainable Solid and Liquid Resource Management	600 families	1140K	36K	31K
3.	Integrated & Sustainable Solid and Liquid Resource Management	1200 families	2160K	72K	65K
4.	Integrated & Sustainable Solid and Liquid Resource Management	1800 families	3060K	108K	98K
5.	Integrated & Sustainable Solid and Liquid Resource Management	2400 Families	3840K	144K	126K

**Dr. Vinod Tare, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur made a presentation on Zero Discharge Toilet System.** He discussed the water quality trends of the Ganga river which was worsening because coliform was found in the water. Toilet is a Solution and also poses a big challenge. He said that isolation of human excreta from water bodies is normally is not followed. The idea, that human excreta are wastes with no useful purpose is a modern misconception. It has led to the development of so-called “drop and store” or “flush and forget” sanitation solutions. In this process drinking water is used to transport excreta into the water cycle misusing our rivers, oceans and aquifers as a sink for untreated waste. He emphasized that waste should not be disposed on river bed but rather should be converted into manure and used for agriculture purposes. He said that the solution to pollution is dilution. This requires expensive piped infrastructure and treatment facilities. The Alternative method is Ecosanitation. This is a simple device which is a solid-liquid separator. The first zero discharge toilet system was installed at IIT Kanpur. Community Zero Discharge Toilet has also been installed at Delhi Gate Police Station. We should use human feces for producing quality organic manure

than biogas. Zero discharge environmental friendly toilet has been installed at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu and such mobile toilets have been used at Magh Mela, Allahabad. There are many benefits of these toilets like quality fertilizer, cleaner water bodies, carbon credits and prevention of desertification of dry lands and these can even arrest climate changes. We need inexpensive solutions but should not compromise on quality and long term objectives. There are no easy options, either we should have disciplined life or be ready to use expensive solutions. Excreta matters cannot be just left like that, we have to engage with it. Sanitation and agriculture has to be linked. Large scale use of excreta in agriculture should be followed rather mere disposal.

**Shri Sudip Sen, Stone India made presentation on “ A new approach to waste water management”.** He said research has taken more than 35,000 hours. In this technology multi strain bacteria culture is used. It is decentralized system where no gas is emitted. Cost of the system is around 10-12 thousand. 100 such systems are working in Ganga Sagar, West Bengal. Hon'ble MRD said that although this technology is good but it is not cost effective.

**Mr. Joe Madiath from Gram Vikas made a presentation on Water and Sanitation Solutions for the Rural People.** The organization reaches out to 1089 villages and 66, 564 families in Odisha, MP, AP and Jharkhand. The MANTRA (Movement and Network for the Transformation of Rural Areas) of Gram Vikas is designed on Rural Communities including adivasis, where water & sanitation is used as an entry point for self-governance, equity and empowerment of communities. The core values of the organisations rests on 100% Inclusion, Social & Gender Equity, Sustainability and Ownership.

A Corpus Fund is created which is managed by Village Executive Council; under the villagers contribute Rs. 1000 per household average. More well-off families can contribute more or may contribute by materials, or unskilled labour.

The approach is to have 100% inclusion irrespective of caste, economic status or gender. Village Executive Committee is a registered civil society which plans, manages and executes the construction. Women, have been recognized as an important part of society having a substantial role in the behavior change and therefore constitute a significant representation in the committee. The initiatives

undertaken by GramVikas have resulted in a toilet with bath and 24-hour piped water supply and water meters for proportional billing in each household. He also mentioned that availability of bathing room is essential not only to ensure privacy and dignity of women but also to avoid gynecological infections as a result of insufficient cleaning.

**Ms. Sunita Nadhamuni from Arghyam made a presentation on phased multiyear approach towards sanitation called Step By Step.** She stressed that IEC is continuous, interpersonal, integrated into activities. She informed that Aragyam provides support for household toilets upto Rs. 8000 to 10, 000 and for toilets with bathroom upto Rs. 20,000/-. This ranges from preparatory activities to implementation, operation and maintenance.

Phase 1 activities include entry point activities, talks with GPs and groups, identifying training needs; exposure visits, baseline studies –status, skills, and resources, inventory of technical and financial options and formation of groups at village, area, block & district.

Phase 2 will include Participatory Planning, preparation of Technical, financial, HR, Software plans, identifying funding sources, scheme linkages, setting up RSMs, supply chain and initiating IEC and training activities.

Phase 3 includes Site Selection, choice of toilets, Mobilization of funds and material, selection of contractors, training of local masons, building toilets, demand-generation, O&M training and developing O&M fund etc.

The final or 4<sup>th</sup> phase starts along with toilet usage, resource people at area, block and district level, Social audits must be conducted and an inventory of toilets shall be maintained.

**Mr. Sadanad Bhave, Programme Director, FINISH made a presentation on Facilitating credit through Micro-finance for accelerating Rural Sanitation.** FINISH is an acronym of “FINANCIAL INCLUSION IMPROVES SANITATION & HEALTH”. The Programme has been developed as

a public private partnership to provide sustainable sanitation solutions to 1 million households across various states in India. FINNISH is working with a Mission to create sanitation awareness among the people and enabling access to credit for construction of toilets to the financially excluded. The Goal aspired is to effect construction of 10 lakh safe sanitation systems in different parts of India during the project period (2009-2014). FINISH therefore follows a two pronged strategy of generating demand for sanitation through creation of awareness and to facilitate access to credit for Sanitation.

The effort of FINISH has resulted in construction of 1,32,000 Sanitation Systems in 777 GPs of 38 Districts of 7 States and dispersed credit of over Rs. 56 crore till 2011.

**The recommendations include:**

- Loans granted by banks /MFIs/NBFCs for construction of safe toilets are added as a separate item in the list of items under priority sector lending in Annexure-1 to the RBI circular.
- In view of the MDG in next 3 years it should be made obligatory for the banks to allocate 10% of their portfolio exclusively for Sanitation.
- A cap of 6% interest rate should be put on Sanitation loan with parallel measures to prevent misuse/diversion to other sectors.
- The benefit of 6% cap on the first sanitation loan should be available irrespective of the type of borrower.
- The revolving fund lying idle with the District Collectors leveraged to promote flow of credit for sanitation.
- The corporate sector persuaded to join the Sanitation initiative by channelizing their funds under CSR preferably for Sanitation.

**Mr. P.K. Padhy presented on the Role of Cooperatives in Sanitation :**

Mr. Padhy stressed on the need for sanitation as a pre-requisite for ensuring the dignity of women, social upliftment and its incumbent health benefits. Since personal hygiene & sanitation is linked to clean milk production drive and majority of milking is performed by women, Amul undertook the drive to ensure sanitation

and hygiene in the villages targeting the women as agents of behavior change communication.

More than half of the cooperative members, a large majority below poverty line (BPL), did not have access to sanitation. However, the initiatives by Amul in the first phase helped construct 5,000 toilets. It is expected that over the course of the next 18 months (in the second phase) 20,000 toilet units to cover 100,000 families will be constructed. Further elaborating on the role of milk cooperatives, he said that cooperatives have an important role to play since they have strong and wide rural presence and are producer centric organization.

Cost breakup of Amul's IHHL Unit: Interest free loan from Amul is Rs. 3300/- with a provision of loan repayment in 33 months that is provided for BPL families apart from the Government incentives. For APLs the loan amount is Rs. 4500/- payable in 45 monthly installments.

The process adopted by Amul is as under:

- Design of Toilets
- Selection of milk producers through village milk society.
- Processing application jointly with DRDA
- Engaging local NGO's in toilet construction.
- Ensuring quality check in building raw material & in complete constructed toilet unit
- Resource arrangements and overall supervision of construction
- Arrange for subsidy from DRDA & provide interest free loan
- Communication & Village awareness through sanitation bulletin.
- Recovery of loan component from milk bill.
- Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti as sanitation day by all milk societies.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Enhance the subsidy component for Indian Household Latrines.
- Design appropriate toilet blocks & schemes so that it is more acceptable by users.
- Labour cost can be reduced by linking TSC to MNREGA



**Mr. Deshpande from Prashudhi Initiative (a part of Infosys Foundation) made a presentation on Unleashing the power of Corporate in solving the sanitation puzzle.** At the outset he appreciated efforts of TSC including Corporates under CSR with clearly defined activities. Corporates can help in awareness creation, information systems, appraisal, development of systems and construction of systems. He elaborated on **adopt a village scheme**, where Corporate are encouraged to adopt a few villages near their operations. In case there is a partial involvement, the organizations help organize events, clean up drives, construction management etc. In areas where there is full involvement, the Corporate become part of the governing council of the Gram Panchayat and participate in the operations of the village.

**Mr. Elangovan, from Gramalaya shared his Experiences from the field on the issue of IEC in Rural Sanitation :** Gramalaya is spearheading the TSC implementation with special focus on IEC as a pre-requisite for behavior change. IEC methods and tools adopted include audio visual aids for mass communication and community mobilization, village-level meetings, sanitation games, focussed group discussions with children, women and elders. Child to child approach includes hygiene songs, story-telling and interpersonal communication through door-to-door visits by motivated link workers. The key messages to be communicated may highlight issues like dangers of open defecation, low cost toilets options, toilet usage and maintenance, safe handling of drinking water, personal hygiene, hand washing, safe disposal of solid and liquid waste, food hygiene and home hygiene, environment sanitation, school and Anganwadi sanitation.

**Key issues highlighted by them were:**

- IEC materials printed but not circulated and monitored on the usage aspects
- TSC Co-ordinators needed to be provided with more capacity building including exposure visits successfully demonstrated models.

- Non-participation by CBOs/NGOs resulted in improper toilet constructions
- IEC and hardware activities should go hand in hand but not systematically planned and implemented.
- Absence of locale specific toilet type designs and including the cost estimate
- Inferior quality of construction materials produced by local cement fabricators
- Lack of media and political support
- Absence of experienced CSOs/NGOs
- Hesitation and non-participation of NGOs in field of sanitation.
- Poor quality of construction by contractors without adequate knowledge on the type designs and cost estimates
- Toilet constructions by contractors with profit motive
- Experienced NGOs lacking support – both financial and collaboration
- Addressing the institutional BCC implementation at grass-root , state and District-level

#### **Recommendations:**

- Collaboration with like minded NGOs/CSOs is essential for successful implementation of TSC program
- District-level and State-level Sanitation committees should have adequate representation from NGOs/CSOs.
- The active participation of District officials (District Collector, Project Director DRDA, District Co-ordinator TSC) and NGOs implementing TSC project is necessary.
- Wherever necessary linkages with commercial banks, Primary Co-operative banks and genuine MFIs should be arranged for providing loan support to construct household toilets.
- Additional allocations should be made for TSC completed Districts so as to cover more families who are not provided with toilet facilities
- There should be a policy on how to cover the families which are not coming under BPL category i.e. middle income groups and APLs.
- Usable and user friendly, sustainable toilets should be constructed for schools and anganwadis with maintenance fund mechanism.
- Housing schemes of Government should ensure the toilets are constructed as part of financial assistance.

- Convergence of line departments like Health Departments, TWAD, PHED should be ensured to take Sanitation promotion as a movement with national importance.
- Selection of panchayats for NGP award should be done by a joint team visit which will comprise of the Project Director, DRDA, local NGO representatives and press people.

**Phydemand Shauchalaya: Eklavya Prasad** : Mr. Prasad suggested an alternate model for disaster prone areas, which ensures above ground excreta management. The design option helps in using the toilet before, during and after the floods. The concept of do it yourself was propagated in Bihar, since local efforts can yield conducive outcomes.

### **Recommendations:**

- Efforts to understand the area along with respect and dependence towards local expertise/skill sets.
- Transform mindsets that have been manipulated by non-contextual and ill performing solutions.
- Adequate financial allocations and dovetailing with different schemes ought to be examined.
- Efficacy and challenges of alternate framework should be debated at various levels for its evolution.

**Mr. Ashok Kumar from Abhiyan gave a presentation on synergizing TSC:**  
**A government community interphase** : The area of intervention undertaken by Abhiyan is Banda & Chitrkoot District, where Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) approach is adopted. The main focus is coverage at habitation level with involvement of Women Groups / Collectives at every stage and synergy with Govt. Deptt. (PRI, UP Jal Nigam, Education, ICDS, Health, Agriculture). The basic sanitation facility provided includes Low cost household toilet, Disabled friendly toilet, Bathing platforms, Revolving sanitation fund, Convergence with ongoing programs for HH and School Sanitary Blocks, Composting of organic waste [NADEP& Vermi], Bio gas and Disposal of waste water – Drains, soak pits and kitchen garden.

The organization has covered over 30 villages and over 2868 families in Naraini, Bisanda and Karvi Block. The number of schools covered is 26 in which around 4391 School Children have been covered.

### **Recommendations:**

- Convergence among line departments for water and sanitation
- Transparent procedure for selection of BPL families
- Use of WSHG/ women collective for mobilization
- WASH campaign for schools, AW and community
- Adequate budget availability in the beginning of financial year at panchayat level
- MP/MLA Lad Funds (3 to 5%) for Sanitation in their respective area
- Inclusion of hand washing in reports of mid day meal scheme
- SWM in schools and village: MGNREGA and education dept)
- Ensuring comprehensive village planning for WASH and its implementation

### **DISCUSSIONS HELD**

Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Sulabh International said toilet models developed by Sulabh extensive used by UNDP. Sulabh has developed 20 toilet designs. This is perfect technology. In regard to school toilets, responsibility of maintenance of school toilets should be on teachers. NGOs should be involved in implementation. They may be provided 15% of cost as supervision charge. One person at block level may be engaged for monitoring.

Dr. Neeraj Kumar, Director, Sathee, Godda raised the issues of coverage and sustainability. He mentioned the example of Sikkim, where strong citizen charter exists. He also requested to start Pilot action research project in Jharkhand. Time frame should be made for universal sanitation coverage. There is need to develop state specific guidelines.

Shri Chandi Charan Dey, Coordinator, Ramakrishna Mission, Kolkata mentioned the Midnapur Model on the basis of acceleration of sanitation coverage through quality and sustainability. Sustainability should be more emphasized. Community outcome approach is not advocated yet. In regard to solid and liquid

waste management, centralized system did not work. He emphasized that decentralized management of Solid and Liquid Waste Management should be promoted.

Shri Murthy, FINISH, mentioned that banks do not provide fund for sanitation easily. Sanitation is not priority sector of the bank. He also raised the issue of menstrual hygiene. Research & Development project should be taken on this issue.

Ms. Malini Shankar, Principal Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Maharashtra pointed out that their State had integrated NRDWP and TSC and passed an order that that only those GPs which have become open defecation free would be eligible for the piped water scheme. The State had also developed shadow indicators to measure IEC outcomes. To strengthen the capacity building of TSC officials implementing TSC the State had requested Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) to prepare a certificate course on sanitation. The State was also providing incentives to NGOs for undertaking IEC activities in the State.

Ms. Suman, from NGO Sakhi pointed out that there should be clear guidelines for the engagement of NGOs in the TSC programme. In Bihar the Swachchata Utsav activities generated a lot of demand for sanitation facilities. However these need to be followed up by timely construction of toilets. Sakhi has been working in 8 Panchayats undertaking intensive sanitation promotion activities. The research and development on various technology interventions in sanitation particularly for toilets in disaster prone areas like North Bihar must reach the people.

Mr. Vijay Athreya from FINNISH stated that health insurance companies may give a premium for sanitation promotion. Hon'ble Minister pointed out that there is a danger in this as it can become a means of exclusion. He emphasized that insurance companies may be asked to invest in Sanitation.

Ms. Berna Mary from WASH institute stated that their organization has developed courses for sanitary and health inspectors which may be utilized by States for capacity building of training of their Staff.

Ms. Reeta Teotia, Principal Secretary, Rural Development, Government of Gujarat. The State had undertaken several steps for convergence of MNREGA and TSC. Funds have been earmarked for SLWM by the State and several model projects have been undertaken on this.

Dr. K.C. Malick, from BISWA emphasized the role of Microfinance through SHGs for sanitation promotion. He requested the Minister to intervene regarding the problem of banks that largely do not provide funds to Micro finance institutions.

### **CONCLUSION**

Concluding the Conference the Hon'ble Minister RD highlighted the following issues:

1. The Total Sanitation Campaign must restructure its programme strategy to move from an individual household based approach to creation of "Nirmal Grams". These Nirmal Grams would be "Open defecation free villages" which have all the basic facilities Viz, toilets, adequate arrangements for garbage disposal and drainage, availability of adequate water and housing. This would require setting up of appropriate policy interventions for convergence of the various rural development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with TSC.
2. The revision of MNREGS guidelines to include sanitation related works under TSC is a first step towards a convergence framework. There is a need to review and rework the mechanism of convergence based on ground level feedback on the convergence activities.
3. Multiple and innovative IEC tools like audio visual mediums, SMS alerts, interpersonal communication, brand ambassadors, must be utilized for sanitation promotion. A Sanitation Day must be celebrated to bring focus on sanitation issues on similar lines like World Environment Day.
4. Sanitation has been given very low priority as compared to water supply in terms of budget allocation and space in the political agenda. There is a need for mainstreaming sanitation in the political discourse and allocate

substantial funds for this sector. The G.O.I. has set an ambitious target of Rs. 44,116 Crore investment in the sector only for rural sanitation in the next five year plan period which is a substantial increase of 675% over the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period.

5. Sanitation must be mainstreamed so that it becomes a priority sector in all other programmes. Political leadership may be sensitized to allocate funds under Member of Parliament Local Area Development scheme.
6. To give momentum to the sanitation programme and garner more funds innovative funding mechanisms like leveraging banks and Corporate Sector may be devised. The Corporate houses may provide financial and technical support for up scaling TSC through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) responsibility on a Public Private partnership mode.
7. Funds may be leveraged from NABARD. NABARD may be requested to earmark funds especially for sanitation in the NABARD guidelines.
8. Considering that sanitation promotion is complex process requiring a variety of interventions ranging from interpersonal communication for behaviour change, sustainable technology promotion to resource mobilization the programme needs to involve a number of stakeholders Viz, Civil society organizations, Non Government Organizations (NGOs) Community based Organizations, Corporate sector.
9. Issues were raised regarding levying of Value Added Tax which is currently at an average 13.5% on sanitation infrastructure items like rural pans. Efforts would be made by the Ministry to have tax waived on sanitation related infrastructure applicable in rural context.
10. Technology interventions and toilet options required for different hydro – geological areas and different sections of rural communities need to be looked at for greater acceptance and affordability of sanitation of sanitation facilities.
11. Sanitation programmes should ideally be a public funded programme with private management wherein the Self Help Groups (SHGs), Milk

Cooperatives, Women's organizations, youth associations should play a key role in sanitation promotion.

12. TSC needs to strengthen the monitoring mechanism for ensuring that the toilets are not virtual toilets but actual functional toilets built and owned by the community.

13. He invited all the Organizations to attend the National NGP function shortly to be held in Delhi in the month of March 2012.

#### Annexure

**List of participants of National Consultation on Scaling up Rural Sanitation organized on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 at Scope Complex, New Delhi**

S. No.	Name	Designation
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<b>Ministry of Drinking Water &amp; Sanitation</b>		
1.	Shri Jairam Ramesh	Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Govt. of India
2.	Smt. Vilasini Ramchandran	Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
3.	Shri J.S.Mathur	Joint Secretary(Sanitation), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
4.	Shri T.M.Vijaybhaskar	Joint Secretary(DWS) , Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
5.	Shri Vijay Mittal	Director(CRSP) , Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
6.	Shri Sujoy Mojumdar	Director(Water) , Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
7.	Shri J.Bose	DS(Fin.) , Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
8.	Shri K.K.Majumdar	DS(Admn.), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
9.	Shri P.P.Nagrath	DS(WQ & Co-ordination) , Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
10.	Smt. S.Sengupta	Director(NIC), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
11.	Dr. Dinesh Chand	Addl. Advisor(PHE), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
12.	Shri R.J.D.Choudhary	Deputy Advisor, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
13.	Shri D.Rajasekhar	Deputy Advisor(PHE), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
14.	Shri G.Balasurebramaniam	Assitt. Advisor(PHE), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
15.	Shri Sidhil Sasi	Dy. Director(Monitoring), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
16.	Shri N.K.Joshi	US(CRSP), Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Govt. of India
17.	Shri K.N.Reddy	US(Admn.), Ministry of Drinking Water &

		Sanitation, Govt. of India
<b>Technical Experts</b>		
1.	Shri Chandi Charan Dey,	Ramakrishna Mission West Bengal.
2.	Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak,	Sulabh International Social Service Organisation (SISSO) New Delhi
3.	Mr Joe Madiath, Executive	Director Gram Vikas, Orissa
4.	Mr. Srikant Moreshwar Navrekar	Nirmal Gram Nirman Kendra, Nasik
5.	Ms. Sunita Nadhamuni	ARGHYAM, Bangalore-560008, Karnataka
6.	Mr. Elangovan	CEO, Gramalaya, Tamail Nadu
7.	Mr. C Shrinivasan	Indian Green Service Vellora, Tamilnadu
8.	Shri Devendra Pareikh	Director, Environmental Sanitation Institute, Gujarat
9.	Dr. S.Ponnuraj	Head of the Department Gandhigram Rural Sanitation University, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu
10.	Mr. Marachi Subburaman	Managing Trustee, SCOPE, Tamil Nadu
11.	Ms Berna Mery	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Institute Tamil Nadu
12.	Dr.K.C.Malick	Biswa, Orissa
13.	Mr. H.B. Murthy,	CEO,Nageshwar Charitable Trust, Maharashtra
14.	Mr. Suresh Krishna	Grameen Koota Bangalore, Karnataka
15.	Mr. Eklavya Prasad	Meghpyne Abhiyan Patna 3, Bihar
16.	Shri Divyang Vaghela	Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, Ahmedabad

17.	Dr. P.K. Padhy,	AMUL, Gujarat
18.	Mr. Pashupati Kumar,	Secretary, Gram Jyoti, Jharkhand
19.	Shri Anil Kumar Pradhan	Secretary, Gram Unnati, Orissa
20.	Shri Pravakar Nanda	Secretary, Rural Welfare Institute 'At Hansapada, District Puri, Orissa
21.	Shri Narayan Pradhan	Secretary Sri Aurobinda Pathagar, Orissa
22.	Shri Prabin Borah	Secretary Rainbow Welfare Society, Assam.
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3	Shri Arumugam Kalimuthu,	Water for People, Delhi
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5	Mr. Christopher Juan Costain,	Regional Team Leader, WSP-SA , New Delhi

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