



India WASH Forum Update 13;

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India WASH Forum News

We see this newsletter as a platform for independent credible voice in the water and sanitation sector. Our emphasis is on bringing together critical news and information with analysis.

In this issue we share news and analysis on topical issues and developments.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation(DDWS) has simultaneously invited inputs to **Discussion Papers on Drinking Water and Sanitation**, circulated on Solution Exchange. **Inputs given by India WASH Forum**, on this, is enclosed in this Update. We have pointed out the missing

elements of sanitation improvement strategy that include, criticality of providing water as an inseparable component to household sanitation, the tendency to see behavior change as a lifestyle issue and not linked to the hardware components, peoples livelihoods and living conditions. Suggestions for what needs to be done to strengthen the implementation mechanism of the flagship sanitation programme(TSC) and partnerships.

We include Independent opinion from a case study on sanitation experience of Eco-San. **“The demand for toilets is found to be a function of land availability, income level, and awareness.** Those who do not have land cannot build this facility, no matter how much they may desire it, because of lack of space or land. The **second important factor is income.** For people who struggle to feed themselves, it is very difficult to save money and incur an expenditure of at least Rs. 2,000 to build a toilet. In these cases, they depend on an external agency to fulfil their need. For the rest of the villagers, awareness is the most important demand-driving factor. They will not build a toilet if they do not perceive any benefit from doing so. An important lesson learnt is that **a combination of economic, social, and behaviour change factors affect sanitation behaviour change, and hence working on any one of these factors alone will not work in achieving our goals”.**

The situation of drinking water crisis in urban India needs to be recognized too. And higher standards of delivery(for household drinking water and domestic and sanitation needs) – is an urgent priority. Many small towns and cities in India, are now suffering from major crisis of drinking water and households are paying exorbitant monthly charges for private tanker based water supply in regularized colonies. The situation in the slums is much worse. This is well highlighted in the Bollywood film in the pipeline. **“Paani is a love story set in a futuristic Mumbai where water appears almost to have run out and corporations war over its control.** The city is divided into conflicting halves in which the upper echelons hoard the water and drip-feed the slums of the lower city.” It is good to see that the sci-fi film is rooted in the conflict over control of resources, in a more unequal society, that lends an element of realism.

We are yet to see any Policy paper or programme commitment from the Govt of India, or any state government, to address the urban drinking water



supply. The Urban Sanitation Policy of 2008 is silent on the drinking water stress in urban areas.

Recent results of the urban water and sanitation status ranking of Indian by the Ministry of Urban Development showed that two out of five Indian cities are listed in the category of crisis stage and not a single Indian city is in the highest/green stage. However the real crisis is in affordable and quality drinking water access to the urban poor. This has not been addressed in the report and is a cause of worry. The report serves the purpose of infrastructure investments and not what can be done to improve the access to quality drinking water and sanitation within the existing infrastructure investments.

Given the semi arid and hot climate of large parts of western, central, southern and north Indian states, our cities had traditionally provided drinking water as a charitable service. Several pias or water points were run all across cities so that people who travel by public transport and work as daily wage labourers, have access to drinking water on hot summer days. **In the past decade, most of these pias and public water points have been shut down in most cities, leading to sever water stress for the poor.** This needs to be addressed on priority.

Instead of addressing this demand for affordable access to basic drinking water and sanitation services for all, **the Delhi government has come out with a model to earn revenue from a few model toilets that are to be developed as commercial property.** "The MCD had invited proposals in early May for construction of these 216 "world-class" toilets in commercial areas and markets of the city. Mr. Arya also announced that the highest bidder who would construct the 216 toilets at various market areas would share the revenue with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD) at the rate of Rs.12 crore per year with an increase of 10 per cent every year for 30 years of the lease period. "We hope to generate a revenue of Rs.400 crore during the entire lease period," he added.

The Global Sanitation Fund is now set to roll out in India. The first meeting of the Programme Coordination Mechanism(a body consisting of representatives from the government and national and international organizations working in sanitation) was held in Delhi on the 8th June. The selection of the Executing Agency and the Programme Monitor has

been put into motion through the open bidding process by the UNOPs.

This \$5 million, five year programme grant, will be targeted for two states(Assam and Jharkhand) and will focus on key components of supporting demand generation, institutional strengthening and advocacy – within the programming context of the government flagship programme of TSC.

The core elements of the country programme will be a focus on behavior change based software support for the programme implementation component, institutional strengthening of the CCDUs/WSSOs and capacity building and national level learning and advocacy.

The Supreme court ruling in the Bhopal Union Carbide industrial disaster of 1984 has shocked the nation. Leave alone the deaths and maiming of thousands, the pitiable condition of medical support provided to the survivors and meager compensation claims that were settled(at \$470 million in 1991) by the court, what has shocked everyone is the reduction of corporate liability in the Supreme court judgment to Section 304b(that is used in traffic accidents). The civil Liability for Nuclear Damages Bill that is in the Parliament now, caps the operators liability at only Rs.500 crores per incident(with additional damages of approx. Rs. 2300 crores to be borne by the government). This is even less than the Bhopal gas disaster compensation and bodes ill for the citizens.

The Bhopal disaster has left the ground water around the site contaminated. Several other industrial zones in India, severe ground water pollution is being witnessed, the worst perhaps in the instances of reverse pumping of industrial pollutants that has been reported in the industrial belts in Gujarat and elsewhere(where industrial effluents are pumped into the ground water to escape detection and cost of treatment). In the coming years, as the drinking water crises deepens in India, we need more stringent laws and punishments for pollution and industrial waste. Unfortunately the Bhopal Gas tragedy has shown that justice was not only delayed(25 years) but effectively denied at the terms at which this case has been settled.

Almost all development agencies today espouse a commitment to Rights in the work they do. **Human Rights are indivisible and you cannot focus on only one Right and keep silent when other Rights**



are negated by the state. The negation of Rights is at the centre of all the failures in the Bhopal Gas industrial disaster. We also being in this newsletter, the verdict of the peoples tribunal, on the hearings held on the violation of right to life of tribal people in Chattisgarh where a Gandhian NGO Vanvasi Chetna Sangathan was evicted a year ago.

Opportunity cost of not providing sanitation. A research being undertaken by WSP in India whose tentative results were shared in a workshop in Delhi on the 30th June, has put the cost of not providing sanitation at 6.5% of the GDP (approx. \$54 billion/year). That cost of improved sanitation is estimated at \$100 billion for rural sanitation and \$150 billion for urban sanitation. The research claims that 375,000 lives can be saved with improved sanitation every year.

Measuring sanitation progress. A presentation by the WSP South Asia Head in a workshop on 30th June in Delhi, highlighted the poor track record of sanitation in India. Despite a high GDP growth, several other indicators of malnutrition in India are below sub Sahara Africa. He said it may be better not to adopt the Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages as a norm, but to have indicators and guidance that helps us in tracking progress towards improved sanitation. Instead of an obsession with ODF village coverage, **focus needs to go towards monitoring a combination of latrine use, hand washing and safe drinking water – the 3 core elements of WASH programme**, he said.

The South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) is being organized in Sri Lanka in 2011. This is the fourth conference. A joined up CSO initiative has been taken up based on the successful collaboration in the third SACOSAN conference held in Delhi in 2008. A Terms of Reference for SCOSAN 4 has been developed by WSSCC, FANSA and WaterAid, the matrix of proposed actions is enclosed. The two joined up initiatives that have been agreed on include a pre SACOSAN meeting of civil society and a perceptions study to assess gaps in sanitation and progress made since the last SACOSAN.

Damming rivers and impact on monsoons. In a recent Paper in Economic and Political Weekly by Mihir Shah (member Planning Commission), says that “Damming the rivers for linking will cut down the sediment supply and cause coastal and delta erosion,

destroying the fragile coastal ecosystems. Most significantly, the plan could threaten the very integrity of the monsoon system. The presence of a low salinity layer of water with low density is a reason for maintenance of high sea-surface temperatures (greater than 28°C) in the Bay of Bengal, creating low pressure areas and intensification of monsoon activity. This layer of low saline water controls rainfall over much of the subcontinent. A disruption in this layer consequent upon massive interlinking of rivers, which would curtail the flow of fresh river water into the sea, could have serious long-term consequences for climate and rainfall in the subcontinent, endangering the livelihoods of a vast population”.

The Paper was dealing with the topic of “Uncertainty”, arguing that uncertainty is not bad. However the example given by the author shows that we do have very certain critical information. The problem therefore is not in lack of knowledge, but rather a lack of ability to take action.

“**The programme of India WASH Forum** for 2010 includes a commitment to supporting Right to Water and Sanitation. We had organized a (national workshop in Aug 2009). It was followed by the FORUM Workshop in Pune in Feb 2010 organised by SOPPECOM. Two studies have been committed by IWF for this year. A study on sector financing for sanitation is currently on in four states (AP, UP, MP and Gujarat). It is looking at the sanitation financing scenario at district level and how this it can be improved. The second study will look into critical aspects of menstrual hygiene and is being anchored by WaterAid India. The third initiative of IWF is an Urban Sanitation workshop. It will focus on the status of sanitation in public places in some cities.

IWF is committed to an independent credible voice in the water and sanitation sector. We bring together this newsletter on all major initiatives by organizations and networks in India in the spirit of transparency, sharing and learning. We invite readers of our monthly update to send in their comments and any original material for the Updates. We will give priority to good quality people centered analytical commentaries, a max of 500 words please. We are now on google group. Please subscribe so that it is easier for us to send Updates as well for you to download all the important reports and files that we have uploaded on the group site.

<http://groups.google.co.in/group/india-wash-forum>



Rural Drinking Water DDWS Discussion paper highlights.

The dramatic drop in the status of coverage of habitations from 96% in 2006 to 69% in 2009, has perhaps led to the DDWS abandoning the monitoring for water coverage for full covered and partially covered habitations as per its existing MIS.

As per the Discussion Paper of the DDWS, the following major changes are envisaged;

1. Define aspirations and quality of coverage for rural drinking water. These aspirations are for a higher quality of coverage, water quality standard and service provision. Commit to tap water coverage by 2022 for atleast 50-60% rural population?
2. Committing to 100% household coverage and not habitation coverage.
3. Recognising the slippage in rural drinking water coverage as a real problem, increasing the component of sustainability and maintenance from 5% to 20%.
4. Disincentivise central funding to state governments by delinking the criteria for allocation to the states: for partially covered and not covered habitations, from the central funds allocated for rural drinking water supply.
5. Realignment of central funding priorities - Allocating 20% central funds for maintenance, 40% to DDP, 10% to N-E, 10% to Water Quality with a flexibility to increase this if required

Piped drinking water coverage

It is good to see that the standards are being raised for rural drinking water coverage – for tap water coverage, quality and for increased provision for maintenance. This is the recommendation that India WASH Forum had given in 2007 when a Technical Expert Group was set up to review the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and some members of the TEG were of the view of scrapping the RGNDWM.

However estimates of additional infrastructure cost and identifying water sources for providing piped water supply for atleast 50% rural population by 2022, are left to be worked out yet. More piped water rural

drinking water supply schemes, if developed as engineering solutions, are likely to end up dysfunctional, as has been the case of many previous schemes in many Indian states.

Drinking water and sanitation – health link

The DDWS Discussion Paper on drinking water puts the estimate of diarrhea at a much higher level - at 9% for adults and 12% for children. Health outcomes are always cited as the basis for water and sanitation interventions. While safe drinking water and improved sanitation are a basis for public health, incidence of Malaria and respiratory ailments in some of the poorest states of India, are as serious as diarrhea if not more.

In the previous issues of IWF Updates we have shown how that perhaps there are some other critical factors that are impacting on health outcomes and diarrheal reduction is perhaps only one of the health outcomes besides several others. In the large sample size study by Arghyam in Karnataka in 2009, it was found that incidence of diarrhea in the rural areas was as low as 11%, and much lower than incidence of Chikungunya. Similarly, a recent evaluation of one of the largest integrated water-sanitation-hygiene integrated project in Bangladesh (SHEWAH-B) showed that there was no perceptible reduction in diarrheal incidence post project (when compared to non intervention project villages).

Input to the DDWS Sanitation Discussion Paper – Assessing the Situation: India WASH Forum

We welcome DDWS initiative of inviting inputs for the Sanitation strategy 2010-12. Inputs have been invited for identifying key challenges in attaining the sanitation goals for India that are based on experience, the key stakeholders and the terms of engagement of DDWS with them. This submission is made on behalf of all the Trustees of the Indian WASH Forum.

A. Identifying key challenges to meet sanitation goals for India based on experience;

1. Criticality of water for sanitation

The JMP and the DDWS estimates for sanitation coverage show a wide difference. Perhaps the



difference has to do with usage vs. toilet construction differences. There is a general feeling that many more toilets have been built under TSC, than are being used and the Arghyam report of 2009 for Karnataka shows a massive slippage of NGP villages not having 100% ODF status. The recent reversal of drinking water coverage from 96% to 69%, has important lessons for the sanitation sector too. Infrastructure for both drinking water and sanitation alone will not deliver sustainable improvements in water and sanitation. The current estimate of sanitation coverage are also likely to be moderated if considered for usage.

Identifying critical elements of slippage is therefore critical. The DDWS Discussion Paper unfortunately accords a very low priority to criticality of water for sanitation. As is evident from the Sanitation Discussion Paper being completely silent on this issue and the Drinking Water Discussion Paper mentioning the criticality of ensuring water for sustainable sanitation in the last page only. If there is a slippage by drying water sources, its impact on sanitation will be significant. This aspect needs to be highlighted in the Discussion Paper.

Eco San and CLTS are being promoted as an alternative to water saving/using toilets. Both are good options but for different reasons. CLTS without water will be difficult to make it work. EcoSan is not likely to work where people have not been using toilets (and need motivation and water), to first start using toilets. While we fully support EcoSan as an improved sanitation model, what is required under TSC is to revive the thrust on the twin pit model of water based latrines, that are more acceptable to the people.

All other models that NGOs have worked hard and achieved with full credit to their efforts - rely on motivation that their staff do for rural people to build toilets and use them, by channeling government subsidies effectively and in a timely manner for the BPL families. But in the absence of water for sanitation, atleast some of these facilities are not used for some months in a year, leading to no village becoming ODF.

2. Behavior change – experience from the ground and lessons

Some sanitation professionals believe that sanitation is a “lifestyle issue” for the people and not a health issue that can be addressed by lecturing to them about health benefits. Hence commercial advertising type

behavior change messages are more appropriate for achieving sanitation behavior change - by creating a desire for improved social status and position when they build toilets.

In some of the poorest rural areas with predominantly daily wage workers, migrants in stone quarries and for women who are stretched to their physical limits - toilet construction and usage is found to be low. Only the old, sick and sometimes women use the toilets. Few of them, specially women, have the energy and time to fetch water for toilets everyday, and in summer when the hand pumps go dry, or to clean the toilets every day. Few of us would want to do that same after 12 hours back breaking manual work. With entire habitations deserted during the day, except for old people and children when everyone goes to work, there is no one to take care of children who play in the open and defecate in the open, nor for the sick and the aged. In these conditions, can behavior change communication alone, make people build and use toilets?

In the CLTS workshop in May 2008 in Panipat, the District Collectors present in the meeting were saying that water is an absolute requirement for the success of their CLTS initiative, that people are all wanting to make toilets but are concerned that we will not be able to supply water for toilets. In the smaller hilly states of Himachal and perhaps Sikkim too, people need pucca toilets and bathrooms, given the weather/cold and the need for a secure space for toilet and bathing. These toilets are very expensive to build. Demand exists but willingness to pay is not there. Those who cannot afford to do this, who do not own land, are not doing this.

Behaviour change is important and hardware facilities alone are not enough, this is absolutely true. Yet it will be wrong to say that hardware facilities (affordability) do not matter at all in changing behavior.

3. Improving the structure of the TSC delivery.

The TSC implementation currently wrests with a very small team of state level and district coordinators. Most of them being consultants on short term contracts, working under a team of Engineers deputed from the PHED or other departments. This structure is only doing monitoring of latrine construction. NGOs are often contracted for toilet construction. They are paid a low sum per toilet constructed as an incentive



from and are not given any support(financial and technical) for undertaking awareness generation and campaign.

In this scenario, capacity building alone, that too for the higher and middle level government functionaries, will not help. The structure of the TSC delivery mechanism at the district and block level needs to be strengthened. Strengthening of the TSC delivery mechanism therefore requires strengthening this delivery team with the staff at the state level and District level in the CCDU/WSSOs is supported for;

- Better working conditions, longer term contracts.
- Motivation and support for leading behavior change campaign and coordinating hardware and software subsidy. Not just monitoring and record keeping.

4. Village level incentives in place of household subsidy.

The focus in the Sanitation Strategy is guided towards motivation and self financing of household toilets. While this is ideal and it is not possible to make someone the government to make toilets for people, if you see the total official coverage of sanitation as per the DDWS records, there are more BPL toilets than APL toilets. The new strategy proposed by DDWS aims at replacing household level toilets subsidy with village level 100% ODF village incentives. While this sounds reasonable, the experience of massive slippage in the NGP awarded villages and the dramatic reduction in NGP awards for 2009 as a result of this – needs to be factored in.

In the above context, if village level incentives in place of household toilet subsidy are considered, TSC may need to look into this option not from a cost cutting perspective but from affordability and equity in access for all.

5. Securing a Right to Sanitation.

This has been defined and committed to as a higher level aspiration in the SACOSAN 3 Declaration by India. Identifying desired changes and a road map for moving towards a Right to Sanitation. Including accountability standards for service delivery providers Moving towards achieving a meaningful Right to Sanitation as a Constitutional guarantee. The

aspiration of the Sanitation Strategy paper should highlight this prominently. While household toilets construction and usage cannot be made enforceable since there are issues of incomes and behavior change, the enabling environment including the responsibility of the state and other development agencies in developing on the national Policy and in implementing Programmes to ensure that there is no leakages in the delivery system. Developing norms to promote rural and urban household toilets that do not pollute ground water. Identifying accountability and penalties for non delivery.

Develop appropriate behavior change communication, that will help people realize their rights and help them in performing the tasks required for maintenance of the toilets and other environmental sanitation, hygiene and menstrual hygiene improvements.

B. Terms of Engagement with key stakeholders

6. **Joined up working with civil society, research and development organizations** – in different aspects of programme delivery and monitoring, in awareness generation and demand creation, in monitoring sustainability after the toilets are made and in learning and knowledge dissemination - will greatly help in ensuring the campaign and peoples lead TSC programming objectives are met. Broaden the TSC for engagement with national and regional NGOs and research institutions on a regular basis.

Work done by DDWS in facilitating a joined up NGO-Govt coordination for SACOSAN 3 conference organization was very good, needs to be taken forward as a regular feature. There is a need to explore other opportunities and regular engagement processes. There are many agencies, initiatives, networks and experts who are working on sanitation. A coordinated initiative by DDWS/TSC on a regular frequency to facilitate sharing and sector coordination by promoting a “network of networks”, will help.

Support NGOs and research institutions by inviting them to be part of national and regional Steering Groups of DDWS. Engage with them in undertaking research and studies to identify the cost of providing water for sanitation, in different locations in the country. Support them for capacity



building and for TSC implementation not just as contractors for toilet construction. Engage NGOs in monitoring progress and behavior change post completion of toilets.

7. Recognise, support and work with reputed knowledge networks and resource institutions that are in a position to provide platforms for learning at the national and regional level for sanitation and hygiene.

Support the knowledge networks to provide support and expand their reach through research, documentation and learning events. Revamp with DDWS website to provide links with the reputed networks websites. Invite national and regional CSO Networks to the quarterly and annual review workshops of DDWS. Use these workshops for advocacy and learning, in addition to and not simple for monitoring progress.

Doubt cast on claim that UN clean water targets will be met.

The Guardian [<http://www.irc.nl/url/36698>], 26 Apr 2010.

By Jon Lane, Executive Director WSSCC

This opinion piece is adapted from a response published in The Guardian [<http://www.irc.nl/url/36699>] on 6 May 2010.

Don't let disputes over data get in the way of sanitation and safe water for billions. Sanitation for all is an achievable goal. But we can't risk distractions that might cause us to lose political will. A recent article in the Guardian newspaper (UK) reported criticism of the methods used to measure progress towards the UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for water supply and sanitation. This concerned me because it fell into the trap of focusing on a narrow argument about data.

The World Health Organization recently reported that since 1990 1.3 billion people had gained improved drinking water and 500 million better sanitation. Professor Asit Biswas, President of the Third World Centre for Water Management, told the Guardian that official figures showing that many cities and countries had met their targets were 'baloney'. However, I believe the bigger picture is that even if the MDG goals were reached in full, billions of people would still live

with very poor water and sanitation. Solving the problem is more important than arguing about numbers and definitions. The climate change debate has demonstrated how dangerously disputes about methodology can distract attention, public support and political will, from the big issue.

Moreover, Biswas was misleading when he said that if, in the developing world, "we put concrete around a well nothing else it becomes an 'improved source of water'; the quality is the same but you have 'improved' the physical structure, which has no impact." But there is an impact. My experience is that such a simple measure, if properly done and accompanied by clear sensible hygiene education and environmental improvements, protects the well against faecal contamination or other pollutants.

For water and sanitation, there are numerous low-cost but highly effective technologies and interventions. To dismiss them unilaterally is unwise. During my 20 years in water supply and sanitation, I have seen a sufficient number of successful projects, in many of the least developed countries, to convince me that safe sanitation and drinking water for all is not merely a dream.

It is also wrong to call for politicians to be removed from water management and replaced by technical experts. Rather, both are necessary. There are many proven technologies: what is most lacking is political commitment. A large part of our efforts should be dedicated to persuading decision-makers of the economic and social benefits to be gained from investing in drinking water and sanitation. The reality is that more people are gaining access to clean drinking water. There is increasing recognition of the business opportunities associated with sanitation. People should be persuaded to demand sanitation and to have this demand met by local entrepreneurs. In this way, toilets could become like mobile phones: everyone will want one, and affordability will improve. Human faeces (properly composted) should also be recognised as an economic commodity and not a waste product. The Chinese have known this for centuries, and only now are other nations catching up.

A few years ago talking about toilets was still a taboo; today, more politicians recognise its importance and are leading the sanitation revolution. The data from UNICEF and the WHO should be used as a means to help us measure progress, not be dismissed for its shortcomings.



ToR for a joined up CSO engagement for SACOSAN 4 in Sri Lanka in 2011

The fruitful experience of SACOSAN 3 collaboration between FANSA, WaterAid and WSSCC, in organising the CSO engagement and in the influencing of the official conference, has prompted the three organisations to take follow up reflection and explore concrete actions for SACOSAN 4. A review meeting was held in Colombo from 9-11th Nov 2009 with the twin objectives mentioned above. It was attended by 75 people representing CSOs and support organisations in south Asia.

WSSCC, FAN and WaterAid have come together to develop this ToR. A "Traffic light" Paper on progress made after a year of SACOSAN 3, a review of lessons learnt from SACOSAN 3 organising (both the CSO meeting as well as CSO engagement in official conference) and subsequent meetings and discussions, have lead to the adoption of this ToR.

Our collaboration is an enabling Civil Society initiative in south Asia to engage with SACOSAN 4. This initiative will be open to other organisations to join in a broader coalition in the months to come. We see this **ToR as a tool to facilitate the development of a clear process for collaboration, and deciding on and implementing a meaningful content of a joined up CSO engagement in SACOSAN 4.**

Developing a ToR for collaborative engagement in SACOSAN 4 has the following advantages:

- Affirms the commitment of working together in a coalition, where ToR/Agenda setting is the first critical collaborative step of coalition working.
- Identifies Objectives, Key Processes and Key Tasks. Does not get lost in the details, provides direction by identifying priorities.
- Serves as a useful reference point later on and a transparent engagement guide for those who come on board later on.
- The ToR will serve as a live document for the purpose of joined up thinking and collaboration. Not only among the 3 organisations that have come together to draft this but also for any others who may join this effort. It will provide guidance to a Steering Group from among the CSOs that leads the process.
- Forms the basis of engagement with other organisations, defining what we have agreed to

undertake. Including development of fundraising proposals and concept notes.

Principles for CSO collaboration

We believe that the collaboration will be based on the following commitment to core working principles;

- **Improved effectiveness.** The collaboration will enhance effectiveness and joint working among all CSOs. Bringing the voice of the local people heard at the official SACOSAN meet will be one way of doing this. Developing a common agenda of joined up actions to reduce duplication of effort and sharing of resources will be achieved.
- **Mutual support and trust.** Our collaboration will be as equals, non hierarchical, driven by a desire to learn and contribute to the SACOSAN 4 outcomes. We will ensure that we act together and when this is not possible, inform each other in time about our plans and actions that we may be taking individually. We will ensure that all opportunities for our regular organisational work, create space for collaborative engagement with each other for SACOSAN 4.
- **Sharing of resources.** We will work in cooperation with each other, sharing our resources and skills to leverage meaningful joined up research and advocacy actions to inform and influence SACOSAN 4. We will make special efforts to create additional budget, resources and engagement opportunities for an effective CSO engagement.
- **Improved accountability.** To ourselves as a coalition, to work together. To the communities we serve and to all other stakeholders.
- **Representation and recognition.** We will work together as a CSO coalition for SACOSAN 4. We will take decisions by consensus to the extent possible, and will represent on behalf of the coalition whenever we communicate externally.

Goal

The ultimate goal of the organisations coming together in this Terms of Reference is to contribute to achieving Sanitation for all, through ensuring that sanitation becomes a priority social development, health and dignity agenda in South Asia.



Purpose

The purpose of this ToR is to ensure effective CSO collaboration to influence SACOSAN 4 outcomes in favour of the poorest and marginalised communities

Objectives:

1. Expanding the representation in SACOSAN: bringing the voice of affected communities and people working at the grassroots to the official SACOSAN 4 platform.
2. Expanding the scope and depth of engagement to bring out well coordinated, evidence based results, to SACOSAN 4.
3. Effective CSO coalition collaboration process
4. Raising the public profile of sanitation in South Asia and beyond

Key Process issues

1. WSSCC, FAN and WaterAid adopt the ToR(make amendments, circulate to constituents).Develop it further.
2. A Steering Group is formed representing all organisations. Defines its own mandate and working norms. Owns up the ToR for SACOSAN 4, develops it further.
3. Protocol for representation and communication on behalf of the coalition is defined
4. National Committees constituted to support the SACOSAN 4 coalition work
5. FAN South Asia to be the Secretariat
6. Local CSO nodal host: CEJ will support the collaboration, based in Sri Lanka.

Composition of Steering Group

Following a few rounds of discussion amongst FAN, WA and WSSCC, it was agreed that the Steering Group will have one representative from the International and one from its regional(south Asia) affiliate. In order to provide for representation from different south Asian countries, it was further agreed that there will be one representation from all south Asian countries(to be nominated from WaterAid, FAN and WSSCC based on consensus).

The following members of the Steering Group are thus constituted;

1. Ceridwen Johnston FAN
2. Murali R FANSA
3. Tom Palakudiyil WaterAid
4. Mustafa Talpar WaterAid(south Asia Policy Advisor)
5. Archana Patkar/Caroline Vandervoorden WSSCC
6. Depinder Kapur WSSCC SA
7. Hemantha Withanage CEJ, Sri Lanka
8. Lal Premnath Water Board, Sri Lanka
9. Lanjana Manandhar Lumanti, Nepal(tentative)
10. Yakub VERC, Bangladesh

This group can be expanded. We are open to include other similar south Asian or International organisations and membership based coalitions, into the Steering Group. It will be difficult to include many smaller organisations and individuals into the Steering Group.

Composition of National Committees:

Bangladesh:	Dibalok, WA, FANSA
India:	Depinder and Joe Madiath, WA, FANSA
Pakistan:	SA Qutub, WA, FANSA
Nepal:	Umesh Pandey, WA, FANSA

As in the case of the Steering Group, the composition of the National Committees is likely to be expanded as more organisations show interest in being part of this group. Each National Committee will identify someone amongst themselves who can play a coordination and representation role and engage with the Steering Group.

Role of Steering Group

1. Finalising the ToR for this task including identifying the following;
 - a. Resources,
 - b. Key tasks and modifying them from time to time.
2. Engagement and representation on behalf of the coalition, for strategic direction
 - a. With ICWG and Sri Lanka Govt, for giving inputs to the official meet(including the official SACOSAN Agenda and Sessions, support in identification of experts, any



other support during and after the official meet).

- b. With the national CSO coalitions for developing joined up actions(including joined up research and advocacy actions, follow up and funding commitments).
 - c. With other agencies and organisations for coordination(including liaison, collaboration where possible as a CSO coalition, and support
3. Gate keeper to the CSO coalition
 - a. Expanding the membership to the Steering Group
 - b. Regular information sharing and communication within and outside the coalition
 4. Support to the Secretariat(FANSA)
 - a. Follow up and review
 - b. Budget
 5. Developing the Content of the joined up CSO actions for SACOSAN 4.
 - a. Following a transparent process of inviting ideas and suggestions for CSO collaboration.
 - b. From the suggestions received, identifying one or more key research and advocacy objectives. Based on consultation and inputs from all.
 6. Develop an overall framework for monitoring and follow up of key tasks and

Key Tasks for SACOSAN 4

It was initially proposed that we identify a few Key Tasks under each of the four Objectives of this CSO collaboration for SACOSAN 4, and allocate the tasks to one organisation to lead it.

Follow discussions, it was agreed that key tasks will be undertaken jointly. It was decided that the Steering Group will lead in identifying sub tasks(called Action Points) and specific responsibilities will be identified there. The matrix table in the next page lists out the Key Tasks against the four Objectives of this ToR.

Role of the Secretariat(FANSA)

1. Contribute with ideas and network resources
2. Representation and liaison for tasks given by Steering Group
3. Contracting and execution of tasks assigned by Steering Group
4. Logistics support
5. Liaison with the CEJ office, provide support and collaborate.
6. Organise the pre SACOSAN meet of CSOs alongwith CEJ.
7. Any other tasks that are mutually decided with the Steering Group



Matrix of Joined up CSO coordination for SACOSAN 4

Objectives of CSO collaboration for SACOSAN 4	Key Tasks(suggested)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding the representation in SACOSAN: bringing the voice of affected communities and people working at the grassroots to the official SACOSAN 4 platform. 2. Expanding the scope and depth of engagement to bring out well coordinated, evidence based results, to SACOSAN 4. 3. Effective CSO coalition collaboration process 4. Raising the public profile of sanitation in South Asia and beyond 	<p>Objective 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre SACOSAN 4 CSOs meeting(if decided) in Sri Lanka. 2. Communities and grass roots voices and representation is brought to SACOSAN 4 conference as well as at the national levels. <p>Objective 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Expanding the CSO engagement and collaboration with experts and all stakeholders. 4. Engagement on behalf of the 3 lead organisations : with other CSOs, academia, UNICEF & WSP and with the Sri Lanka government. 5. Developing the content and process of CSO engagement in SACOSAN 4. Research agenda defined and implemented. 6. Advocacy actions(signature campaigns, public hearings, any others) and joined up CSO actions: identified and implemented both at the national level and at south Asia level. <p>Objective 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Coordinating national level consultations. Arriving at key recommendations. Including for countries where we do not have defined CSO representation for SACOSAN 4. 8. Coordination with the Sri Lanka official SACOSAN steering group lead) 9. Campaign & communication materials development and dissemination through websites etc. 10. Committing organisational resources and funding. Exploring other funding and collaboration opportunities <p>Objective-4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Media engagement in all the countries 12. Engagement with policy makers(national), donors and any others.



Sanitation case study

Sanitation Intervention in Pranti: Is it a Passing Fad or Permanent Behaviour Change? Ravi Kumar Dhanuka

This article examines this growing concern and discusses knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) related to sanitation in Unsar Pranti in Muzaffarpur district, in Bihar. The findings are based on fieldwork done during October–November 2008. An NGO called ADTHI-PLAN has been working on a sanitation project in the village for the past ten years. Hence the study also reflects the impact of an intervention by an external agency.

The attitude towards sanitation had been getting positive day by day. All respondents strongly agreed that good sanitation practices had a good impact on health. Availability of toilets was believed to raise one's social status. No one wanted to marry his or her daughter into a family who lived in a house with no toilet. No one appreciated the practice of going out if a toilet was available in the house: 'Only shameless people would do that,' Nazima Khatun said.

The positive attitude towards sanitation among all the respondents, and awareness of the adverse consequences of open defecation among 67 per cent of the respondents, would prima facie lead one to conclude that the density of toilets in the village is very high, or that it is at least higher than the national average, with a significant percentage of functional toilets. However, the density of toilets in Unsar Pranti is only 37 per cent (less than the national average of 38 per cent). Out of 350 toilets, only 267 toilets are functional. What explains this paradox? The answer to this question requires us to engage with other questions, such as who are the people who use the toilet, how often they use it, and why they use it.

In general, not all members of a household use toilets. In an average-size family of ten, one toilet does not suffice in the morning and leads to overcrowding, delay, and inconvenience. Moreover, many Muslim families prefer separate toilets for males and females. Old people often go out, claiming that they are used to defecating outside and thus indoor toilets do not make much of a difference to them. Fifty-seven per cent of respondents said that it had also been hard for parents

to inculcate good sanitation practices in their children. However, members of every respondent household were in the habit of washing hands by ash, soil, or soap after coming out of the latrine.

The next question is why more than one-fourth of the toilets were non-functional. The most important reasons, along with the corresponding percentage of respondents given in brackets, are as follows:

1. Not comfortable with the model (70 per cent)
Out of 350 toilets, approximately 120 were of the eco-san model, built three months ago. The villagers were not very comfortable with the new concept of pouring ash over excreta instead of water. Some owners did not follow the instructions for using this unique model, which had led to the generation of both germs and unpleasant odours. Many were reluctant to use this model because they think that their own toilet might also be affected.

2. Neglect (23 per cent)
The category of respondents who cited or showed evidence of neglect consisted of old people and children. Seventy per cent of the older respondents were not particular about using toilets. It was not that they persisted with their habit of going outdoors, but they did not put much effort into going to a toilet, especially when it was a matter of urination. Part of the reason may also be attributed to the rural lifestyle. Many people leave their homes early in the morning for their farms. Children play naked on the open ground, defecating in any place they wish, being influenced in particular by children who do not have toilets at home and who are thus used to defecating in the open. Female labourers cannot ensure that their children follow hygienic practices as most of the time they are out of the house earning a livelihood.

3. Lack of maintenance (7 per cent) Some village households had built toilets only for their guests. As they themselves did not use the toilets frequently, they had lost the motivation to maintain them.

The aforementioned reasons explain why built-in toilets were not being used.

But why is the density so low? Why is the desire of villagers to have toilets at home not being manifested in a physical transformation? In spite of considerable



awareness, why do poor people not take the initiative to construct toilets? The fieldwork revealed the following major reasons for these state of affairs.

1. Carelessness. People knew about the harmful effects of open defecation, but they did not see any immediate repercussions. This time lag between the following of poor sanitation practices and the manifestation of the adverse consequences of this behaviour makes people careless. Here we may offer a simple analogy for understanding this attitude of indifference and complacency. Almost all of us know that smoking is injurious to health, but many of us continue to smoke despite this knowledge.

2. Excessive reliance on external agencies. Many poor people did not build toilets because they hoped that an external agency would step in and perform the task for them. One possible reason for this expectation may be that they lacked the expertise to build toilets. Another reason may be lack of funds. The key question, then, is why they did not save money or arrange for funds to construct this facility in their houses.

3. Low priority. A simple explanation is that most of the time the poor villagers struggle to provide two square meals a day for their families. Moreover, because they had got on without a toilet for generations, and could still manage without one, sanitation occupied a low position in their list of priorities.

Another factor that should be taken into account is the time when people's attitude towards sanitation became positive and an examination of how sanitation practices have changed since that point. A timeline analysis showed that toilet availability increased significantly in the period 2000–2008. On further inquiry, ADITHI-PLAN revealed that 175 toilets, that is, half of the number of available toilets, had been built in the past one year. In addition to providing toilets, ADITHI-PLAN had also been holding regular meetings with the villagers to explain the advantages of having this facility at home. This factor is likely to have brought about the positive attitude towards and the widespread knowledge of sanitation that we see today in the village.

This raises other questions. Will this large-scale shift in behaviour be sustainable? Will the toilets that have already been built be maintained without any further interventions? Only the future can tell. Based on my fieldwork and observations, I can only say that once the villagers are sufficiently motivated to use toilets on a regular basis, they will have very little reason for abandoning this habit. Further, a system of social control is emerging in the village. In the village environment, dignity and respect are much sought after, and, as the results of our study show, a significant proportion of people believe that domestic toilets add to their social status. Thus, we can safely hope for the desirable results of sustainable behaviour change and toilet maintenance, at least among some of those who already have this facility. But sanitising the entire village on a permanent basis will remain a major challenge well into the foreseeable future.

The demand for toilets is found to be a function of land availability, income level, and awareness. Those who do not have land cannot build this facility, no matter how much they may desire it, because of lack of space or land. The second important factor is income. For people who struggle to feed themselves, it is very difficult to save money and incur an expenditure of at least Rs. 2,000 to build a toilet. In these cases, they depend on an external agency to fulfil their need. For the rest of the villagers, awareness is the most important demand-driving factor. They will not build a toilet if they do not perceive any benefit from doing so. An important lesson learnt is that a combination of economic, social, and behaviour change factors affect sanitation behaviour change, and hence working on any one of these factors alone will not work in achieving our goals.

News Reports

Menstrual Hygiene

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/thscrip/print.pl?file=2010071561710500.htm&date=2010/07/15/&prdt=th&>

CHENNAI: The top administrative heads of the departments of Health and Rural Development on Wednesday pledged their commitment towards providing facilities to improve menstrual hygiene in the State.



Principal Secretary, Rural Development, Ashok Vardhan Shetty, and Principal Secretary, Health, V.K. Subburaj, promised that the departments would partner with the NGOs in order to remove the stigma surrounding menstrual health and provide sanitary napkin vending machines and disposal systems for young girls in rural areas and schools.

Mr. Shetty said the Centre had announced a scheme to fund menstrual hygiene campaigns in 150 districts through the country. Of these, 30 are in the southern States. The plan is to provide sanitary napkins for Re.1 to women below poverty line and at Rs.5 for women above poverty line.

He said that the government would incorporate menstrual hygiene into its school renovation programme. He was speaking at the inauguration of Menstrual Hygiene Management Consortium and a two-day State-level consultation on 'Mainstreaming Menstrual Hygiene into Total Sanitation.'

Mr. Subburaj said Kilpauk Medical College had installed a facility for vending sanitary napkins on its campus and this had improved accessibility to most students. This model would now be implemented in other medical colleges. "Only 9 per cent of women use products available in the market," he said. There was a clearly established link between the installation of vending machines in schools and rising attendance.

N. Manimekalai, secretary, MHMC, outlined the salient features of the Tiruchi Declaration arrived at a seminar organised by Bharatidasan University's Women Studies Department in association with UNICEF.

The key decisions were to sensitise policy makers to sanitation, health and hygiene at the national, state and local level; constantly upgrade the knowledge and capacity of various stakeholders; remove social stigma attached to menstruation; ensure access and availability of napkins and other hygienic facilities in public places and spread awareness in schools, colleges and hostels.

Kannegi Chandrasekhar, president, MHMC, said the idea for a consortium of NGOs to handle the issue was thrown up at the Tiruchi meeting. The consortium also aimed at standardising the manufacture of sanitary napkins, promote this as an economic activity for self-help groups and campaign for women-friendly toilets.

Arun Dobhal, Officer-in-Charge, UNICEF – Tamil Nadu and Kerala, said the organisation was working in the field of menstrual hygiene for the last five years. In 2006, a baseline study conducted in Krishnagiri district showed gross lack of information among girl students and teachers. However, over the years, with the provision of good facilities in schools, the drop out rate fell and attendance improved.

Climate council's water mission for India

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/thscrip/print.pl?file=2010060856501100.htm&date=2010/06/08/&prd=th&>

T. N. Narasimhan

On May 28, 2010 the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, with Dr. Manmohan Singh being present, approved a water mission for India. This is an important event. The mission statement is an action plan catalysed by climate change response. Yet, it includes credible goals to meet India's serious water crisis towards a sustainable future. It articulates priorities of specific actions as well as an outline of general principles.

The mission's objective highlights water conservation, minimising wastage and ensuring equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated resource development and management. Notable among the mission's principles are: comprehensive data base in public domain; public participation through promotion of citizen-State interaction; integrated basin-wide management; enactment of State-wide legislation through persuasion; and review and adoption of a National Water Policy by March 2013. Notable among the specific goals are: expanding monitoring network; expeditious formulation of river-interlinking project; and implementing rainwater harvesting and augmentation of artificial recharge in all Blocks by 2017.

(T. N. Narasimhan is Professor Emeritus, Materials Science and Engineering Environmental Science, Policy and Management, University of California at Berkeley. Email: ttnarasimhan@LBL.gov)



Latrines for all rural families by March 2012

<http://expressbuzz.com/states/orissa/latrines-for-all-rural-families-by-march-2012/175219.html>

BHUBANESWAR: All below poverty line (BPL) and above poverty line (APL) families in the rural areas will be provided latrines by March, 2012.

The state government has decided to set up a sanitation mission for the implementation of the scheme. Chief secretary TK Mishra discussed the issue with the district collectors by video conferencing today. Though the Centre and the state government are providing Rs 1500 and Rs 750 respectively to every BPL family for setting up latrines, more than half of the BPL families in rural areas do not have latrines.

The district collectors were asked by the chief secretary to prepare an action plan so that all the 70 lakh BPL families in the state will have latrines by the targeted date. Panchayatiraj institutions, women self help groups and non-government organisations (NGOs) can be involved in the implementation of the scheme.

While Balasore district has achieved 77 percent of the target under the scheme so far, Nabarangpur and Kandhamal districts have achieved 19 percent of the target. So far, Rs 156 crore provided by the Centre for implementation of the scheme has remained unutilised. The chief secretary asked the district collectors to utilise the funds earmarked for the scheme.

The chief secretary also asked the district collectors to give priority on construction of latrines in government and aided schools and anganwadi centres.

WATER CRISIS: activist inspires upcoming Bollywood Sci-Fi film

Filming for a major motion picture addressing the global water crisis will start in November 2010. Award-winning director Shekhar Kapur presented his new project Paani (Hindi for water) at the 63rd Cannes Film Festival. Kapur has teamed up with global water activist Maude Barlow, whose book "Blue Covenant" inspired the film. Swarovski Entertainment and Walkwater Media are funding the film. Paani is a love story set in a futuristic Mumbai where water appears

almost to have run out and corporations war over its control. The city is divided into conflicting halves in which the upper echelons hoard the water and drip-feed the slums of the lower city. The daughter of the chairman of the world's largest water corporation descends into the deprived lower city level where she gets kidnapped by a young water warrior. Kapur first thought about making Paani ten years ago when he met a rural politician who told him that the amount of water used to flush a toilet in the city is what an entire family in a village can use for three days.

[<http://www.irc.nl/url/36770>] and on Twitter [<http://www.irc.nl/url/36771>].

Villagers to pay more for drinking water

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/thscrip/print.pl?file=2010060752400300.htm&date=2010/06/07/&prd=th&>

BHUBANESWAR: Even as rural Orissa is struggling to cope with scorching heat and acute drinking water crisis, rising power cost has made life miserable for those, who had even drinking water sources available at their doorstep.

Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) in different districts of the State have started to increase monthly user fees as the enhanced power cost has made drinking water in villages costly. Villagers as well as civil rights activists have long been demanding a rational power tariff for drinking water projects in villages.

VWSCs were expecting that their pleas would be heard during recent revision of power tariff in the State. Instead, villagers were asked to pay power bill at commercial rate for 'Rural Pipe Water Supply'. They are now paying Rs. 4.20 per unit for drinking water pumping in rural areas which is Rs. 1.10 per unit more than the previous tariff.

"We have 100 water consumers in our village. Due to rise in power cost, we are revising monthly collection. Villagers will have to pay Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 50 for drinking water purposes," said Rabindra Jena, member of VWSC of Gopimohanpur in Balasore district. Knowing that agriculture carries economic benefit for people, the electricity tariff has been subsidised for the sector.



“Drinking water is all about human life and as a fundamental right of the people require a more relaxed electricity tariff, not the present tariff at the highest slab. Subsidy for agriculture is a good step. But this, rather in more subsidised manner, should also be applicable in case of drinking water,” said Bikash Pati, programme officer of RCDC, a city-based voluntary organisation.

Activists have sounded alarm bell saying ‘Rural Pipe Water Supply’ is the first step towards privatisation in drinking water, as private players would take-up the systems when community would fail to maintain those. Besides, high power cost, the perpetual power failure has spelt trouble for smooth functioning of the system. VWSCs have decided to start postcard campaign to generate awareness among intellectuals that they need better.

Applicants to build one sample toilet unit each

<http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/thscrip/print.pl?file=2010060754070400.htm&date=2010/06/07/&prd=th&>

NEW DELHI: The applicants for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi’s 216 high-end public toilet-cum-commercial complexes project will construct one sample unit each which would be graded by a committee of independent experts.

The committee that would evaluate the sample units will comprise experts from institutes such as the Indian Institute of Technology, School of Planning and Architecture, Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage and Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

According to MCD Leader of House Subhash Arya, the 28 applicants will construct one public toilet each in various parts of the city and only those getting more than 70 per cent ‘marks’ will be eligible for further bidding. The sample units found unfit would be demolished, he added.

“This one-of-its-kind project in Asia where toilets will have food centres or retail stores on the first floor would include toilet units of international standards with water saving devices, solar energy panels and beautiful prefab structures,” he said.

The MCD had invited proposals in early May for construction of these 216 “world-class” toilets in commercial areas and markets of the city.

Mr. Arya also announced that the highest bidder who would construct the 216 toilets at various market areas would share the revenue with the MCD at the rate of Rs.12 crore per year with an increase of 10 per cent every year for 30 years of the lease period. “We hope to generate a revenue of Rs.400 crore during the entire lease period,” he added.

People's Tribunal Jury : Interim Observations And Recommendations

12 April, 2010
lcawpi.org

The jury heard the testimonies of a large number of witnesses over three days from the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa as well as some expert witnesses on land acquisition, mining and human rights violations of Operation Green Hunt. The immediate observations of the Jury are as follows:

Tribal communities represent a substantial and important proportion of Indian population and heritage. Not even ten countries in the world have more people than we have tribals in India. Not only are they crucial components of the country’s human biodiversity, which is greater than in the rest of the world put together, but they are also an important source of social, political and economic wisdom that would be currently relevant and can give India an edge. In addition, they understand the language of Nature better than anyone else, and have been the most successful custodian of our environment, including forests. There is also a great deal to learn from them in areas as diverse as art, culture, resource management, waste management, medicine and metallurgy. They have been also far more humane and committed to universally accepted values than our urban society.

It is clear that the country has been witnessing gross violation of the rights of the poor, particularly tribal rights, which have reached unprecedented levels since the new economic policies of the 90’s. The 5th Schedule rights of the tribals, in particular the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act and the Forest Rights Act have been grossly violated.



These violations have now gone to the extent where fully tribal villages have been declared to be non-tribal. The entire executive and judicial administration appear to have been totally apathetic to their plight.

The development model which has been adopted and which is sharply embodied in the new economic policies of liberalization, privatization and globalization, have led in recent years to a huge drive by the state to transfer resources, particularly land and forests which are critical for the livelihood and the survival of the tribal people, to corporations for exploitation of mineral resources, SEZs and other industries most of which have been enormously destructive to the environment. These industries have critically polluted water bodies, land, trees, plants, and have had a devastating impact on the health and livelihoods of the people. The consultation with the Gram Sabhas required by the PESA Act has been rendered a farce as has the process of Environment Impact Assessment of these industries. This has resulted in leaving the tribals in a state of acute malnutrition and hunger which has pushed them to the very brink of survival. It could well be the severest indictment of the State in the history of democracy anywhere, on account of the sheer number of people (tribals) affected and the diabolic nature of the atrocities committed on them by the State, especially the police, leave aside the enormous and irreversible damage to the environment. It is also a glaring example of corruption – financial, intellectual and moral – sponsored and/or abetted by the State, that characterizes today's India, cutting across all party lines.

Peaceful resistance movements of tribal communities against their forced displacement and the corporate grab of their resources is being sought to be violently crushed by the use of police and security forces and State and corporate funded and armed militias. The state violence has been accentuated by Operation Green Hunt in which a huge number of paramilitary forces are being used mostly on the tribals. The militarization of the State has reached a level where schools are occupied by security forces.

Even peaceful activists opposing these violent actions of the State against the tribals are being targeted by the State and victimized. This has led to a total alienation of the people from the State as well as their loss of faith in the government and the security forces. The Government – both at the Centre and in the States – must realize that it's above-mentioned

actions, combined with total apathy, could very well be sowing the seeds of a violent revolution demanding justice and rule of law that would engulf the entire country. We should not forget the French, Russian and American history, leave aside our own.

Recommendations:

1. Stop Operation Green Hunt and start a dialogue with the local people.
2. Immediately stop all compulsory acquisition of agricultural or forest land and the forced displacement of the tribal people.
3. Declare the details of all MOUs, industrial and infrastructural projects proposed in these areas and freeze all MOUs and leases for non-agricultural use of such land, which the Home Minister has proposed.
4. Rehabilitate and reinstate the tribals forcibly displaced back to their land and forests.
5. Stop all environmentally destructive industries as well as those on land acquired without the consent of the Gram Sabhas in these areas.
6. Withdraw the paramilitary and police forces from schools and health centres which must be effectuated with adequate teachers and infrastructure.
7. Stop victimizing dissenters and those who question the actions of the State.
8. Replace the model of development which is exploitative, environmentally destructive, iniquitous and not suitable for the country by a completely different model which is participatory, gives importance to agriculture and the rural sector, and respects equity and the environment.
9. It must be ensured that all development, especially use of land and natural resources, is with the consent and participation of the Tribal communities as guaranteed by the Constitution. Credible Citizen's Commissions must be constituted to monitor and ensure this.
10. Constitute an Empowered Citizen's Commission to investigate and recommend action against persons responsible for human rights violations of



the tribal communities. This Commission must also be empowered to ensure that tribals actually receive the benefit of whatever government schemes exist for them.

The Independent People's Tribunal took place from 9th – 11th April, 2010, at the Constitution Club, New Delhi. This was organized by a collective of civil society groups, social movements, activists, academics and concerned citizens in the country. The people's jury, comprising of Hon'ble Justice P. B. Sawant, Justice H. Suresh, Professor Yash Pal, Dr. V. Mohini Giri, Dr. P. M. Bhargava, and Dr. K.S. Subramanian heard testimonies from the affected people, social activists and experts from Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, and West Bengal

India WASH Forum: WSSCC website

<http://www.wsscc.org/en/what-we-do/networking-knowledge-management/national-level-activities/india/index.htm>

India WASH Forum monthly updates

In each newsletter you will find news from the Indian WASH Forum, book reviews, experiences and sharing, media alerts, upcoming events and more.

- [March 2010](#): understanding recent poverty estimates in India, highlights from the Hygiene Practitioners Workshop, making water-excreta accounts, and more.
- [January 2010](#): Rights-based approach and right to water and sanitation: learning from the past, looking to the future, understanding rights, excerpt: new policy framework for rural water supply, and more.
- [November 2009](#): proceedings from the Global Sanitation Fund launch workshop
- [October 2009](#): right to water and sanitation workshop, pre-SACOSAN IV workshop
- [September 2009](#): right to water and sanitation: shared statement of intent, information updates on the sector and beyond
- [August 2009](#): recommendations towards improving the total sanitation guidelines, 2009 Stockholm water prize laureate Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, and more.

- [July 2009](#): summer of 2009 series, upcoming events, and more.

Links and Resources

- [Global Sanitation Fund: Proceedings of the India Launch Workshop](#) (August 2009)
- [Global Sanitation Fund launch in India: Suggested Directions for Programme and Management](#) - Launch workshop August 2009 in Delhi (powerpoint presentation of 213 KB)
- [Right to water and sanitation: WaterAid and FANSA India meet in January 2010](#)
- [Delhi declaration process of civil society engagement and review of Key Commitments of the official declaration](#) (Colombo 2009 of WSSCC-FANSA-EWP-WaterAid)
- [India WASH Forum Report on the Right to Water and Sanitation \(November 2009\)](#)
- [WASH India Presentation \(April 2007\)](#)
- [What is ailing poor sanitation coverage in India?](#)
- [Sanitation in India, how to take the bull by the horns?](#)
- [Delhi Declaration in Hindi](#)
- [Delhi Declaration in Oriya](#)
- [Delhi Declaration in Tamil](#)
- [Delhi Declaration in Telugu](#)



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About India WASH Forum

India WASH Forum is a registered India WASH Forum is a Registered Indian Trust, since July 2008. It is affiliated to the WSSCC Geneva and is a membership based coalition of Indian organizations and individuals working on water, sanitation and hygiene.

A unique feature of IWF is its non-hierarchical set up. The organisation is a coalition and its Trustees are on the IWF as individuals and not representing the organisations they are associated with. The agenda and activities that India WASH Forum are determined at the initiative of the Trustees and Members and support from organisations and individuals. We receive a very small operations grant from WSSCC.

Our Charter includes the following commitments;

- ❑ **Promoting knowledge generation** through research and documentation which is linked to and supported grassroots action in the water-sanitation-hygiene sectors. Special emphasis is given to **sector-specific and cross-cutting thematic learnings.**
- ❑ **Supporting field-based NGOs and networks in their technical and programmatic work.** The IWF would also consistently highlight gender and pro-poor considerations, and provide a national platform for interest groups working in the sector to come together.
- ❑ **Undertaking policy advocacy and influence work through**
 - Monitoring and evaluations
 - Media advocacy and campaigns, and
 - Fact finding missions
- ❑ **Undertaking lobbying and networking to promote common objectives** in the sector.

Registered office of India WASH Forum: K-U, 6 Pitampura, Delhi-110034.

**Depinder Kapur: kapur.depinder@gmail.com;
9711178181**