



**CELEBRATING SUCCESS**  
**6<sup>th</sup> Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Conclave**  
ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA & TELANGANA  
18 - 20 DECEMBER 2019 | NIRDPR, HYDERABAD

## WASH Conclave Report

United Nations Children's Fund  
Office for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana  
317/A, MLA Colony, Road #12, Banjara Hills  
HYDERABAD 500 034 India  
[www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

## WASH CONCLAVE



*Figure 1: District Collectors and CEOs from AP, KAR and TS*



*Figure 2: Inaugural Session by Chief Guests*

UNICEF Hyderabad Field Office covers three states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Conclave is an annual event of UNICEF Hyderabad Field Office to bring all the sector stakeholders on a platform for learning and sharing. In the past five WASH Conclaves have been organized in 2011, 2014, 2015, 2017 and 2018 respectively. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> in the series of WASH Conclave jointly organized by UNICEF, NIRDPR and development partners at NIRDPR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad from 18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> December 2019. More than 300 participants from Government, Development partners, Civil Society Organizations, elected Representatives and partner organizations from three states, participated in this conclave.



*Figure 3: Participants at the Conclave*

## Inaugural Session

**Chief Guest - Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan, Honorable Governor, Telangana State**

### **Inaugural Message by Meital Rusdia, Chief, UNICEF Hyderabad**

Congratulated all the three states for achieving Open Defecation Free status and for progress in WASH in schools. Credited the success to field level staff, village motivators, community leaders, Gram Panchayat members and Government functionaries who worked relentlessly in making villages or Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free. Also reminded that about this year being global importance of child rights as we celebrate 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Child Rights Convention (CRC) and 70 years of UNICEF partnership in India

### **Ms. Radhika Rasthogi IAS, Deputy Director General, NIRDPR**

Advised participants to work on sanitation issues as iterated by the Prime Minister of India. As per study many women drink less water due to lack of access to toilets which is affecting their health in the long run. The availability of water throughout the year at premises increases the usage of toilets. Behavioral change of usage the toilets on a sustainable manner needs to be addressed.

### **Mr. Sujoy Mojumdar, WASH Specialist, UNICEF, Delhi**

Apprised on the key achievements of SBM-G, particularly about increase in coverage of toilets. Highlighted the missing areas that need address i.e. Menstrual Hygiene Management and sanitation for differently abled people.

Reminded the participants about GoI release of 10-year Rural Sanitation Strategy and Jal Jeevan Mission guidelines. Shared information about the death of children due to poor sanitation that are much preventable. Appreciated Government of Telangana for Mission Bhagirathi and suggested other to learn and ensure safe water to all HHs.

### **Dr. WR Reddy IAS, Director General, NIRDPR**

Appreciated and thanked UNICEF for its contribution in India in the last 70 years and requested to continue the support. Highlighted on the GOI initiative of providing household water through PWS but pointed on the availability of water throughout the year. Advised focus needs to be on recycle, reuse and conservation of water and sustaining source and sustainability of ODF. Recognize children as agents of change in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene who carry the messages. Ensure all plans of water and sanitation are part of every Gram Panchayat Development Plan.

### **Dr. Tamilisai Soundararajan, Honorable Governor, Telangana**

Appreciated the efforts and commitments of all stakeholders in achieving the mission of clean. Pointed out that many people do not have awareness of safe water and good hygiene practices. Many studies indicate that there is large drop out of girls from schools due to lack of toilets and safe water and like hand washing, Menstrual Hygiene Management has not reach community. Appealed everyone to concentrate on gender issues so that everyone gets benefited from all schemes of government. Also appreciated Telangana Government scheme Mission Bhagirath which aims providing treated water to every household and Prime Minister water program of providing treated water to every household by 2024.



Figure 4: Meital Rusdia delivering inaugural speech



Figure 5: Dr. W.R. Reddy delivering inaugural speech



Figure 6: Honorable Governor delivering Key Note address



**Release of Conclave and PMAY-G booklet by Honorable Governor.  
Felicitation to states and district representatives with Certificate of**

## WASH at Global, National and State Level

- by Siddhartha Das, Regional Coordinator for Asia, Sanitation and Water for All



Figure 7: Mr. Siddhartha Das speaking on Global Sanitation trends

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) is an established, global, multi-stakeholder partnership with over 200 partners from governments, civil society, donors, development banks and other agencies.

### SWA partners work to:

- Catalyze political leadership and action to achieve universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene
- Strengthen cooperation in the sector including on development effectiveness
- Improve accountability among partners by promoting processes which support government-led priorities
- Put in place essential sector building blocks which are essential inputs for the achievement of the SDGs

### Main focus for 2020

- SDGs advocacy & dialogue at all levels
- Finance Ministers Meeting– focus Leave No One Behind
- Implement the Mutual Accountability Mechanism
- At country level: analysis and implementation of building blocks and collaborative behaviors
- Support peer-to-peer exchanges: webinars and needs based TA

## Government of India 10-year Rural Sanitation Strategy

- by Sujoy Majumdar, WASH Specialist, UNICEF, Delhi

GoI 10-year rural sanitation strategy released for the duration 2019-29



Figure 8: Mr. Sujoy Majumdar being felicitated after delivering the GOI strategy

### ODF Sustainability

*Ensuring access to sanitation for new households and anyone left behind. Appropriate sanitation infrastructure and its operation and maintenance (O&M). Continuous Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)*

### Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas

*Biodegradable Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Grey water Management, Fecal Sludge Management*

### Capacity Strengthening

*Convergence with national skilling platforms such as National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) ; Capacity strengthening of PRIs and functionaries ; Training Management Unit in each State and Districts; Leveraging existing institutions with expertise in WASH as State Centre of Excellence on Swachhata for sustainability and create dedicated sanitation and SLWM cells, wherever feasible (as best practice)*

**Strengthen Convergence and Partnerships**

**Encourage Sanitation Financing**

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

## Panel Discussion on policy and guidelines of Rural Sanitation

- moderated by Sujoy Mojumdar

- Sanitation policy, strategy and bye laws based on 10 months hard work and wide consultations with various stakeholders; which is in approval stage from the cabinet. There is long way to achieve real ODF plus status. Vision is to provide safe potable water to every household. There are around 18000 RO plants in the state though it is not good initiative; state is planning to sustain these plants. As per NGT guidelines all 6000 GPs have been given work order and clearances for initiating solid waste management unit, but started with 1000 units which will be initiated this year. Similarly, 16 Liquid waste management units based on FSM principles are being initiated at 4 units in each of the 4 regions of the State. Encouraging convergence between GPs and Urban local bodies as there is continuous need of fecal sludge for sustaining LWM units. Similarly, 4 Material recovery facilities have been initiated to close the loop of solid waste management. The state is also undertaking study on the efficiency of IEC material developed by the state so far, impact assessment of toilets constructed and 3<sup>rd</sup> party verification for more transparency and to understand issues and challenges and make plans accordingly to address the identified issues.
- Smt. A. Sri Devasena, IAS Collector of Peddapalli: Mr. Parmeshwar Iyer, Secretary, DDWS, presentation in world Water day at Sweden received a great applause from different countries. India progressing from 38% to 98% toilet coverage is unimaginable to the world. India shows the way, leads the way. Uncovered areas are MHM, FSM, Liquid waste management, Soak pits to every HH, no open drainage any part of district, etc. Peddapalli district constructed one lakh soak pits for each HH and as a result the incidence of Dengue cases decreased by 85% due to complete removal of waste or grey water. P's such as People participation, Political will, Public finance, partnership and 5<sup>th</sup> P, Mr. Parmeshwar Iyer for the success of work. Team work is very important. Swachh Friday is followed on every week in the district where all district officials visit and review the program. We show by doing work ourselves. 5 principles-Toilets for every HH, one community toilets for every village which is disable friendly and with water provision, one soak pit for HH, one compost pit and kitchen garden to every house. Ultimately the entire program must be owned and managed by Gram Panchayat and communities to sustain ODF and ODF plus interventions as Collectors and CEOs cannot take responsibility for a long time due to many other pressing needs of communities and other important programs.
- Mr. Raja P, IAS, CEO, Kalburgi district: Toilets are built and declared ODF but we are not ODF still as there are around 28000 toilets to be built under LOB and 70000 toilets under category of NOLB. Reasons are attitude, behavior change, rich families have no interest on toilets and pucca houses. Incentive system did not work. Usage is very poor, only women are using the toilets. Retrofitting of single toilet to double pit is done under NEREGA funds but lack of space is also a problem. Planning to construct line toilets allocating one toilet to each family.
- Ms. Sushmita Reddy, CEO, Youth Welfare, Nellore, PR & RD department: ODF is not only construction of toilet, 20% is construction and 80% is sustaining it. When PM, CM and DM and all leaders work together achievement is possible. *Athma Govravam* in District known for usage of toilet. Triggering is required for every person. Awareness on importance of toilet to be taken up. More than construction of toilet, we created leaders who will work on field and change the mindset, and spread the message of SBM and motivate villagers to use the toilet.by



Figure 9: Panel Discussion on Rural Sanitation Strategy

- Mr. Ganesh, MPDO, Wanaparthy: District in 2016 was at 214 ranks when announced by Government. DC told to improve as coverage was just 16%. Formed teams and targets fixed, which could not work. Adopted village and did transact walks. Then movement started, construction of toilet was begun. In 2018 we achieved 98% coverage. We showed videos and explained the issues caused due to OD. Now we are moving towards ODF+ and taking up activities.
- But a long way to go with regards ODF sustainability. How do we ensure use of toilets especially after the gap of 5 years and how do we ensure water for drought regions are the challenges? Social Behavior change is very important subject. Using toilets and washing hands should become daily routine activity in the communities. Generally, every HH have toilet but we need to ensure every Anganwadi and School also have toilets.
- Ms. Archana, Deputy Engineer, State SBM, Telangana: Shared experiences with a story travelling on difficult road and how can one can reach destination. District collector is main person who is supporting for the achievements in the district. Central and State Governments also support districts.



Figure 10: Ms. Archana conveying her points

## Emerging Technologies

### Emerging Technologies in WASH by Jignesh Talasila - Co-founder and CEO - Loop Reality

In the session artificial intelligence, usage of mobiles with applications was showed to participants through videos. Application of IOT is complete when sensors are applied and information is shared at centralized place for analysis and taking decisions. Sensors application can be undertaken for various activities of WASH and other domains also. Augmented reality and Virtual Reality (ARVR) were explained through short videos. Block chain technology concepts which safeguards data from being copied or manipulated. Some participants expressed that these kinds of technologies should be used very cautiously without diverting to negatives things, polluting environment, reducing functioning of human brain etc. Now it is time to think of application of these technologies for improved WASH services and technologies.

### Internet of Things – IOT by Sunil Panchal, Piramal Foundation

Piramal Foundation is committed to transforming Health, Education, Water and other social sector sub-systems through high impact solutions, through leaderships and partnerships

- Believes leveraging Government's delivery platforms rather than creating parallel mechanisms.
- IoT (Internet of Things) enabled remote monitoring for Single Village Piped Water Supply schemes
- The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical objects — devices, vehicles, buildings, equipment and other items with sensors, electronics, software and network connectivity—that enables these objects to collect and exchange data. They can be remotely monitored and controlled.
- Sensors, Control unit and Remote monitoring dashboard are three Internet of Things under "Remote Monitoring of Single Village Piped Water Supply". Uses various devices for remote monitoring.



Figure 11: Mr. Jignesh talking about IoT

**By leveraging IoT, one can get in information on**

- Functional status of the scheme, Groundwater level of the primary source, Source Water Quality, Daily water consumption at Village level and Whether scheme performance = scheme design.

## Panel Discussions – Themes – Moderator - Panel Members

### ODF Sustainability -Sujoy Mojumdar

- Sushmita Reddy
- Kallleshwar
- Potanna
- Srinivas
- Manjunath
- Shivanand Awradi
- Prasad Kumar
- Ramesh

### SLWM - Dr. Ramesh Rangaswamy

- Shiva Rudrappa
- Pradeep
- Harish
- Archana
- Janardhan
- Sudhakar
- Suresh
- Harish



### Water - Narsimha Reddy

- Nirma Bora
- Vijaypal Reddy
- Rama Mohan
- Divya
- Madhu Krishnamoorthy
- Bayjesh Kattarakandi

### WASH in Institutions and MHM - Rajesh Rangarajan

- Shaili
- Arundati Muralidharan
- Geetha
- Murthy
- Hema Chandrudu

## Climate Change and WASH

– by Dr. Anjal Prakash

- Climate change will have severe impact on Health, Economic growth, food security water and sanitation.
- There is 1 °C increase in the temperature from 1880 to till date
- Around 54% of India faces high to extremely high-water stress
- India is World's top 5 polluting countries (CO2 emissions, 2016). It is around 7%
- Climate change is important in the WASH sector, as it will influence where we sit along the spectrum of 'disaster to development' WASH
- incorporating climate change adaptation into WASH planning should support the development of climate-resilient WASH
- Eco sanitation is one of the technologies that can be adopted as climate resilience structure but requires but required appropriate policies in place to implement on scale in addition to large scale community mobilisation and organisation interventions.



Figure 12: Panel on SLWM



Figure 13: Panel on Water



Figure 14: Panel on WASH in Institutions



## Progress against 2018 WASH Conclave Commitments

Water	Sanitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AP held 1-day and Karnataka 3-day State level Orientation workshops on WSP</li> <li>3 aspirational districts of AP, 6 districts of KA and 4 districts of Telangana trained on WSP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AP &amp; Karnataka developed ODF sustainability strategy and started implementing the same.</li> <li>3 states LOB and NOLB households as a part of ODF sustainability.</li> </ul>
Hygiene	WASH in Institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 districts in AP, 11 districts in Telangana and 5 districts in Karnataka have developed SBCC costed plan.</li> <li>Draft monitoring tools shared with these respective districts and states.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O &amp; M processes are developed and introduced at National Level. States are yet to prepare their own strategies</li> <li>UNICEF demonstrated few best practices in Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar.</li> </ul>

## Group Work

### State wise group activity on 2019 conclave commitments.

Each state had been divided into three groups to discuss on Water, Sanitation and WASH institutions on following points.

- Challenges of sectors
- Way forward to address these challenges.

Below is the summary of three states inputs on conclave commitments.

Sanitation	Water	WASH in institutions
<b>Challenges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional set up</li> <li>Monitoring review of all levels</li> <li>IEC &amp; capacity Building to all levels</li> <li>Quality of construction</li> <li>Unscientific management of solid waste</li> <li>Disposal of liquid waste</li> <li>Retrofitting and FSSM</li> <li>O&amp;M of CSC</li> </ul>	<b>Challenges:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source and sustainability</li> <li>Conjugate use of surface water and groundwater</li> <li>Reuse and recycle</li> <li>Operation and maintenance</li> <li>Water Quality</li> <li>Water related grievances</li> </ul>	<b>Challenges:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of water in institutions</li> <li>Availability of user friendly separate toilets for girls and boys</li> <li>Handwashing facilities and material</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Disposal of Sanitary Napkins</li> <li>CWSN-Toilets.</li> <li>Behavior change Communication</li> <li>Duplication of Schemes.</li> <li>Budget for O&amp;M</li> </ul>
<b>Way forward:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State level guidelines on ODFS</li> <li>Establishment of ODFS cells and training units</li> <li>Strengthen monitoring systems at all levels</li> <li>Capacity building at all levels</li> <li>Undertake Retrofitting tasks</li> <li>Undertake FSM</li> <li>Systematic &amp; scientific management of solid waste</li> <li>Safe disposal of black water</li> </ul> <p>Mobilize User charges fund through various sources</p>	<b>Way forward:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stringent law enforcement on contamination</li> <li>Construction of recharge structures by every HH.</li> <li>Promote Grey water management</li> <li>CB of GPs &amp; VWSC's on O &amp; M.</li> <li>Plan preventive maintenance with retrofitting</li> <li>Developed systems for grievances redressal</li> <li>Strengthen state, district and sub districts labs</li> <li>Continuous monitoring at all stages.</li> </ul>	<b>Way forward:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide regular, adequate and safe pipe water supply to all institutions</li> <li>Provide separate functional toilets for boys &amp; girls</li> <li>Construct CWSN-Toilets.</li> <li>Undertake series of Capacity building activities</li> <li>Provide dedicated O&amp;M budgets</li> <li>Create Disposal infrastructure</li> <li>SOP for Behavioral change and commutation</li> </ul> <p>Convergence for all departmental schemes.</p>



## Sharing of commitments 2019

<b>SANITATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the process of developing robust strategy and implementable action plans with time bound targets for ensuring safe and sustainable water supply at household level to translate the vision of Jal Jeevan Mission and the spirit of LNOB into action.</li> <li>Build capacity of the local governance bodies and community organizations, equip them with requisite resources and promote their active role towards ensuring equitable distribution, responsible use, Operation and Maintenance, monitoring and sustainable management of the Water Supply Schemes.</li> <li>Strengthen the monitoring and accountability systems with focus on creating reliable baseline data, data enabled systems of progress tracking and data availability in public domain.</li> </ul>
<b>WATER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the process of assessing the equity and inclusiveness of the sanitation progress already achieved, develop locale specific actionable plans and solutions to ensure that every one has access to functional toilet facility at all times and everywhere.</li> <li>Support the process of developing and implementing result-oriented strategies and action plans for sustaining the ODF results achieved, which would include robust monitoring mechanisms, continued investment in behavioural change communication, multi stakeholder engagement (Govt, Private sector, CSOs, CBOs etc.) and dedicated human resources at all levels of sanitation service delivery system.</li> <li>Support the community lead process of developing and implementing decentralized action plans for achieving ODF+ results with emphasis on capacity building of all the concerned institutions and functionaries backed by adequate financial resources, robust monitoring and accountability system.</li> </ul>
<b>WASH IN INSTITUTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting to develop state specific standard operation procedures to effectively address issues related construction, repairs, operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in Schools, Anganwadis and Health Centres including budget and HR.</li> <li>Strengthen relevant community structures such as Mother's Committee in Anganwadis, School Management Committee in Schools and, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee for Health Centres to manage Operation and Maintenance of WASH facilities.</li> <li>Integrate Hygiene including MHM, sanitation and water related indicators (availability, accessibility, adequacy, functionality of infrastructure, effectiveness of behavioural change communications) in the ongoing monitoring systems of the varied departments concerning the institutions with particular focus on Education, Health and Anganwadis and such MIS should form basis for consistently strengthening the intervention strategies.</li> <li>Establish technical advisory team to support districts on development of action plans, capacity building and monitoring of MHM program in line with National MHM guidelines.</li> </ul>



Figure 15: Group Work during conclave