

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA**

ODISHA TECHNICAL & MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM PHASE-II
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Innovations Report/ Paper in Community Sanitation, including Documentation of Shakti Varta as an Instrument for Behaviour Change.

☆ Submitted to RDD ☆

Tribal village gets open defecation-free tag

Hrusikesh Mohanty | TNN

Berhampur: A tiny tribal village has taken the lead in becoming open defecation free (ODF) in Kandhamal district. Now there is a toilet in each of the 42 households in Dadabadi village, 90 km from Phulbani.

The villagers have also built a community toilet for visitors from their own funds and with help of a local NGO.

Collector (Kandhamal) M Thirumala Naik is overwhelmed at the

initiative of the villagers. He had asked officers to provide financial assistance to each villager from rural water supply and sanitation funds. He had also ordered installation of solar lights on the roads.

"We now have a dozen of solar lights in the village. The collector has also assured to provide drinking water round the clock," said a villager. At present, the villagers collect water from a nearby stream as two tubewells are lying defunct.

Volunteers of a local NGO with support of other organizations, including government agencies, started the initiative. "We educated the villagers about benefits of using toilets," said a volunteer.

"In April, the villagers took the pledge to turn the village into an ODF place and did not stop even when heavy rains posed problems in digging of pits, said Kartikeswar Pradhan, a ward member. Men were

engaged in digging the pits in their respective households, while women

collected stones for lining, he said.

"Our dream was fulfilled when officials visited the village to declare it ODF," he said. "Earlier, we used to go to the nearby forest for relieving ourselves," said Sangita Pradhan, head of a self-help group.

Villagers have formed two committees to keep an eye on open defecation. "The village committee has decided to impose Rs 50 fine for open defecation," said Niranjan Pradhan, a villager.

SANITATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	<i>i</i>
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	<i>ii</i>
1 SANITATION IN OHSNP	1
1.1 Methods.....	1
1.2 TMST’s Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme.....	1
1.3 Contextual Factors.....	1
1.4 Conceptual Framework for Innovation.....	2
TABLE 1: INNOVATIONS IN COMMUNITY SANITATION	4
<i>A1: Adoption by Odisha State of CLTS as the approved approach for scaling up rural sanitation</i>	
<i>A2: Provision of guidance on the newly created Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Fund</i>	
<i>A3: Strong high level leadership for CLTS promotion</i>	
<i>A4: Development of modality for deploying and incentivising CLTS resource people</i>	
<i>A5: Increased prominence given to sanitation in OSWSM planning</i>	
<i>B1: Increased expenditure on CLTS related investments</i>	
<i>C1: Building State level WASH training capacity for sanitation.</i>	
<i>C2: Increased training capacity for CLTS resource people through specialist NGOs</i>	
<i>C3: Capacity building of SHG block federations in 3 districts for effective supply chains</i>	
<i>D1: Increased number of CLTS resource people and monitors trained and engaged</i>	
<i>D2: Capacity building of block level NGOs as CLTS training specialists.</i>	
<i>E1: Inclusion of WASH component into MNCH programme under Shakti Varta</i>	
<i>E2: Development of CLTS approach having a local multiplier effect</i>	
<i>E3: Development of training-cum-implementation approach for CLTS</i>	
<i>E4: Context specific CLTS triggering techniques</i>	
<i>F1: Development of a range of technical design options</i>	
<i>F2: Development of 3 material supply chain modalities</i>	
<i>G1: Development of a range of state and non-state partnerships for CLTS promotion</i>	
<i>H1: Integration of CLTS data within CCM monitoring</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 1: Rapid review of IGTC</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 2: Case Story Khorlima - ODF Village</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 3: Case Story Madanpur Tukuda- ODF Village</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 4: Photo Gallery</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 5: Operational Modalities</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 6: Letter from Anugul Dist Collector on engagement of CLTS Facilitators</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 7: Letter from PSRD Utilisation of services of JE II posted in Blocks for Sanitation</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 8: Letter from RD Department on utilisation of funds pending with BDOs</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 9: Outcome based Incentive</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 10: RDD Tender for Rural Pans</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 11: Times of India news on ODF Villages</i>	
<i>APPENDIX 12: Minutes of the Governing Body Meeting of State Water & Sanitation Mission</i>	

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BCC	Behaviour Change Communications
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DH&FW	Department of Health and Family Welfare
DRD	Department of Rural Development
DFID	Department for International Development (UK Aid)
DHFW	Department of Health and Family Welfare
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
DWSM	Drinking Water and Sanitation Mission
GP	Gram Panchayat
HBD	High Burden Districts
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HNWASH	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
IGTC	Indira Gandhi Training Centre
INR	Indian Rupee
KL	Knowledge Links (NGO)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Campaign)
NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar (Clean Village Award)
NOA	Nirmal Odisha Abhiyan
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OHNSP	Odisha Health Sector and Nutrition Plan
OWSSM	Odisha Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Mission
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
RDD	Rural Development Department
RWSSM	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Mission
SV	Shakti Varta
TMST	Technical and Management Support Team
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
Unicef	United Nations Children's Fund
VHSC	Village Health and Sanitation Committees
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WSM	Water and Sanitation Mission
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme (of the World Bank)

1 SANITATION IN OHSNP

1.1 Methods

The methods used on this assignment included a desk review of sector and programme documents, programme review and evaluation reports, meetings with TMST's Team Leader, WASH advisers, the Director of the Indira Gandhi Training Centre (IGTC) and a field visit to a local NGO 'CORE', specialising in the supply of low cost building materials. This followed previous work in August 2014 during which meetings were held with the Secretary RDD GoO, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) staff, Self-Help Group (SHG) Federation members and villagers from Dadabadi village in Kandhamal district.

1.2 TMST's Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme

TMST's WASH programme was introduced in Phase 2 of the OHSNP programme with log frame objectives related to sanitation set as follows:

- 1) Introduce a CLTS-based approach through the Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission (OSWSM) under the Rural Development Department (RDD) in communities using local civil society organisations as process facilitators; and
- 2) Help communities to access sanitation incentives from local government post-toilet construction.

The team was also given responsibility to help integrate the CLTS-based approach within the Shakti Varta programme implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) and Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV).

Beyond sanitation inputs alone TMST's WASH team has worked closely with RDD/OSWSM and other sector agencies to improve state level institutional capacities for WASH taking a systems development approach.

1.3 Contextual Factors

As is widely recognised, innovation rarely happens in a vacuum. Certain contextual factors must be in place to create the operational space needed for new initiatives to be developed and effectively advanced. Key among these under TMST are the programme's long track record and strong working relations with Odisha state government officials, particularly those from the departments of HFW, WCD and RDD under the state's 'convergence' initiative for health and the attainment of open defecation free (ODF) status in Odisha by 2022¹.

Other significant contextual factors include relatively recent changes in state political priorities in favour of sanitation, partly as a result of new national sanitation policy, and a willingness on behalf of TMST advisers to respond quickly to government requests for technical assistance even when such inputs have drawn them away from priorities. A certain opportunism is also evident with TMST utilising opportunities to help government counterparts interpret new sanitation legislation quickly and develop the guidelines and tools needed to operationalise it.

The benefits of strong personal and professional relationships with key government officials and representatives of WASH sector agencies, including Unicef and Water Aid have proved highly valuable, a key outcome being the emergence of collaborative approaches to sector development. Key outputs have included the joint drafting of several policy, planning and

¹ Implementation Guidelines for Nirmal Odisha Abhiyan, Department of Rural Development, Government of Odisha, March 2013

guidance documents, reactivation and support to the Indira Gandhi Training Centre (IGTC) and shared responsibility for funding CLTS training for resource people.

1.4 Conceptual Framework for Innovation

Reflecting the central role played by sanitation in determining public health² and the importance of integrating sanitation within mainstream health programmes (a notably innovative aspect of the OHSNP’s design), the conceptual framework selected to analyse innovations in sanitation is that used for health systems development as a whole under the following categories:

A. Policy, planning and systems development	E. Programming
B. Financing	F. Technical (including supply chains)
C. Institutions	G. Partnerships
D. Human resources	H. Monitoring, evaluation and research

The relative newness of TMST’s sanitation programme and long lead times needed to bring about meaningful change in some areas means that more innovation has been possible in some areas (e.g. programming) than others (e.g. institutions). Further, some innovations have proved more successful (e.g. state endorsement of CLTS) than others (e.g. material supply chains in remote areas) reflecting multiple factors, including levels of political support, geography, the available CLTS resource pool and, in some cases, programme timing.

This report identifies 19 key innovations across the 8 thematic areas described above. Figure 1 below represents 13 of these in terms of their strategic importance (y-axis) and perceived impact with larger circles denoting high impact and smaller circles denoting lesser impact. A further differentiation is TMST driven innovation (yellow) and collaborative innovation with other sector agencies (pink). Table 1 below provides further details of each innovation by thematic area and lists the supporting evidence, referencing appendices where appropriate.

² A 2007 BMJ poll of medical professionals voted sanitation the most important public health intervention since 1840.

Strategic importance of Innovation

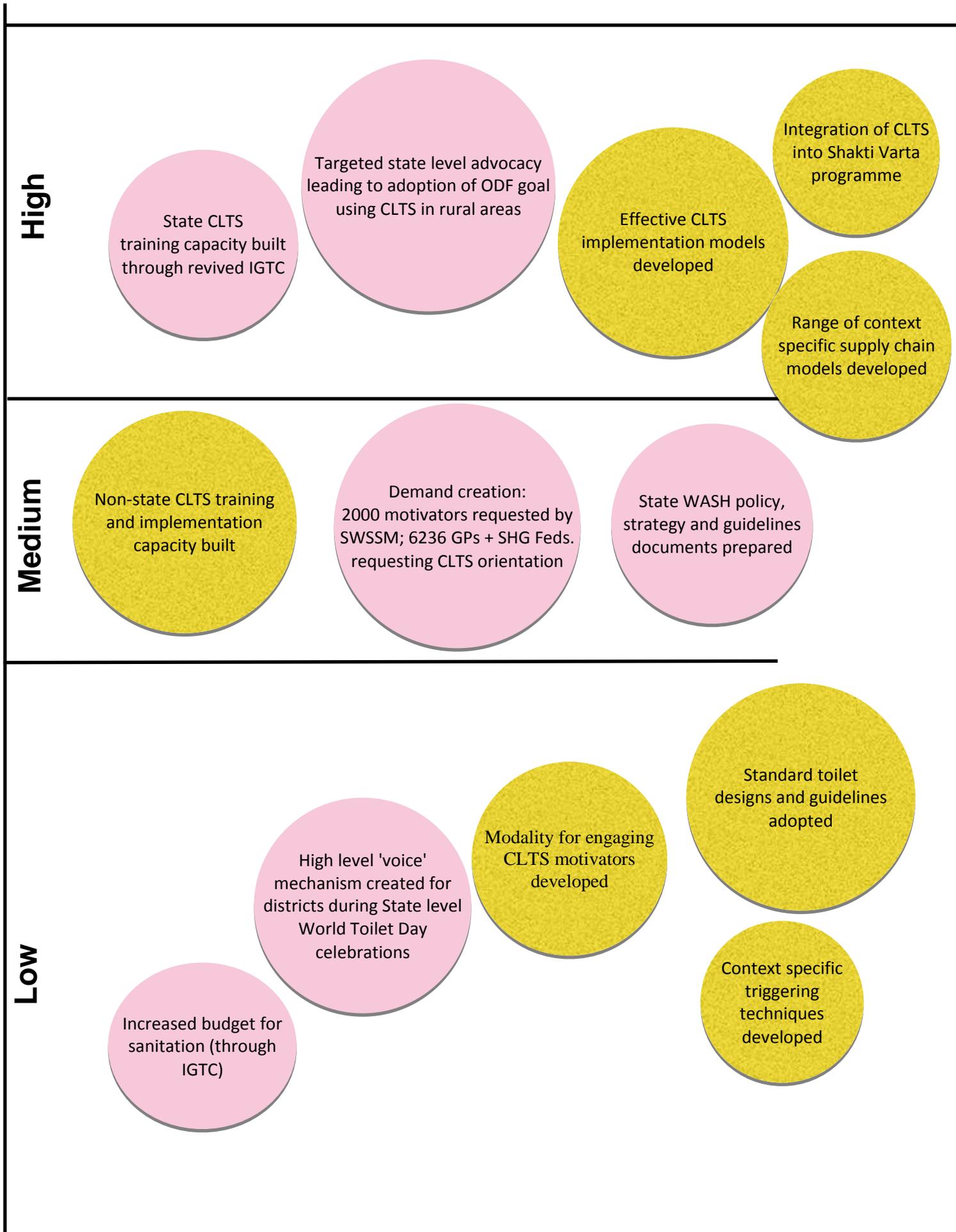


Figure 1: Sanitation Innovations: strategic importance and perceived effectiveness

TABLE 1: INNOVATIONS IN COMMUNITY SANITATION		
Thematic Area	Innovation	Evidence
A. Policy, planning and systems development	<p><i>A1: Adoption by Odisha State of CLTS as the approved approach for scaling up rural sanitation incl. mandated triggering process.</i></p> <p>This followed persistent TMST advocacy efforts over an extended period and a demonstration by TMST that CLTS approaches were both effective and locally popular as a demand creation tool for ODF. Advocacy efforts included supporting the cross department convergence of policies and action for sanitation efforts and inviting the RDD's Minister and Secretary to visit the CLTS programme in Angul district (Nov 14).</p> <p>The prime minister's Clean India Campaign launched in mid-2014 to make country ODF by 2019 (the 150th Anniversary of Gandhi's birth) is seen to have added further impetus here.</p> <p>In addition to being a forerunner on CLTS advocacy, TMST advisers have provided extensive policy, planning and documentation support to strengthen the implementation of existing legislation and develop new initiatives. This includes Odisha's first comprehensive document on current status, plans and future outlook 'Towards Achieving Drinking Water and Sanitation in Odisha: A Planning and Status Report.</p>	<p>Paragraph 2 of minutes of 12th meeting of Governing Body. 10th November 2014</p> <p>Preparation of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards Achieving Drinking Water and Sanitation Agenda in Odisha: A planning and status report. • Sanitation Implementation Guidelines for the Nirmal Odisha Abhiyan program • Technical manual to address the contamination of drinking water • State level water quality management strategy <p>Strong media coverage in newspapers and TV heightening political dimension. scanned samples of newspaper articles are annexed</p>
	<p><i>A2: Provision of guidance to the state on the use of newly created Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Funds (formerly NBA) to incentivise creation of ODF villages under PM's Clean India Campaign.</i></p> <p>TMST advisers had repeatedly queried Odisha's missing toilets³ at high level Governance Body meetings and with OSWSM officials.</p> <p>By mid-2014 the WASH team was advocating for the state level integration of the NBA/MNREGA incentives and improved in-village monitoring. Shortly following the SBM's</p>	<p>RD Secy and Minister visited Angul at invitation of Collector/TMST /FF. Experienced ODF in action and became an advocate.</p> <p>Household incentives will only be paid once community has attained full ODF status (Governing body meeting minutes)</p> <p>TMST planned involvement in drafting State SBM implementation guidelines (TMST and UNICEF likely to be asked</p>

³The IMIS in 2012 showed that over 90% of reportedly built toilets were missing.

	<p>launch, DRD’s Secretary agreed that household incentives would only be paid once each community had reached ODF status – a key TMST recommendation. Subsequently, TMST and UNICEF were invited to help draft state level SBM implementation guidelines.</p>	<p>in the new year). Last sanitation guideline was jointly drafted by TMST and UNICEF)</p>
	<p>A3: Strong high level leadership for CLTS promotion</p> <p>Reflecting the strong conviction held by RDD’s Minister and Secretary on the importance of adopting CLTS approaches to attain ODF status, all state engineers were instructed in November 2014 to adopt and support one local community to obtain ODF status.</p> <p>In addition, RDD instructed each SANJOG field functionary (Health and Family Welfare; Women and Child Development; Panchayati Raj; School and Mass Education) to construct and use a toilet in order to motivate others to follow suit.</p> <p>TMST advocacy efforts also contributed to DRD making the provision of new infrastructure (water, roads and electricity) conditional on a community reaching ODF status.</p>	<p>(minutes are awaited) Expressed by CE-3 and CEO during meeting with consultant</p> <p>TMST Advisors participated in the said RDD review meeting.</p> <p>Minutes of the 12th meeting of the Governing Board – para. 2c</p> <p>Implementation of this policy was confirmed in Dodabadi in Kandhamal District where a concrete road and solar lighting had been provided once ODF status had been declared.</p>
	<p>A4: Development of modality for deploying and incentivising CLTS resource people at district level</p> <p>Under TMST, the scaling up of CLTS leading to ODF across the state is predicated on the availability of CLTS resource people deployed at sub-district level to help ‘trigger’ communities for ODF. Accordingly, the training of CLTS resource people is a TMST programme priority.</p> <p>By mid-2014, a state level mechanism for deploying and incentivising these resource people had not been developed. This has now been taken forward at the request of RDD by TMST which prepared and submitted draft guidelines in November 2014.</p>	<p>Document submitted to RD Secretary for approval on 28th December</p> <p>Based on the two rounds of discussion and suggestion given by OSWSM and RD Secretary the draft mechanism has been changed and resubmitted on 28th December.</p>
	<p>A5: Increased prominence given to sanitation in OSWSM planning</p>	<p>Evidence of other sanitation related events being given prominence by RDD e.g. Global Hand Washing Day</p>

	<p>The heightened priority given to sanitation has afforded the topic a greater prominence in RDD/WSSO planning with special sanitation events now added to its events calendar. These include World Toilet Day and World Hand Washing Day. During the former, TMST supported PRA members from all 6 districts to share their sanitation experiences with RDD's secretary and other senior officials. Giving voice to previously unheard community stakeholders on sanitation is an important contribution to helping to shape future state sanitation policy.</p>	<p>Consultants are being recruited in the vacant positions across the state.</p> <p>RDD already gave instruction to all DWSMs for hiring BRCs in all blocks on priority basis.</p>
<p>B: Financing</p>	<p><i>B1: Increased expenditure on CLTS related investments</i></p> <p>Following on from the increased appreciation at senior levels to train up various cadres in WASH related subjects, including sanitation, RDD has decided to expand the IGTC to include additional classrooms and an accommodation block. This will be funded from the SWSSM HR budget and result in increased utilisation of a budget that is regularly under spent. Historically RDD has also under spent its behaviour change communications budget through IGTC (typically less than 3% spent). The start of training in 2014 and plans to expand the number of courses offered each year are set to increase expenditure significantly in the coming years.</p> <p>While increased expenditure may not, at first glance, appear to be particularly innovative, it represents an important TMST influenced breakthrough in changing expenditure patterns in favour of sanitation that is reasonably likely to be continued in future years. Further innovation in financing sanitation can be found with the NGO Gram Utthan in Bhadrak District which is advancing INR 10,000 to SHG members for toilet construction. 100% repayment rates indicate that the investment is valued and that the model may be replicable in the 15 high burden Shakti Varta districts.</p>	
<p>C: Institutions</p>	<p><i>C1: Building State level WASH training capacity for sanitation.</i></p> <p>The re-activation and refurbishment of IGTC</p>	

	<p>with appropriate governance, management and technical expertise marks a significant contribution to sector development. Encouraging results are now emerging in terms of an increase in the number and type of training courses offered and the range of stakeholders being trained. Between mid-March and mid-November 2014, 1200 participants had been trained in 8 WASH related subjects.</p> <p>The RD Secretary's seat on IGTC's governing board and the Chief Engineer's membership of the technical advisory committee, which meets monthly, are effective indicators of the importance given by RDD to IGTC. As noted above, the RDD has allocated additional funds for building extensions, furnishings and equipment.</p> <p>Moving forward, other more far-reaching institutional initiatives are needed including improving role clarity and accountability under the convergence initiative and strengthening SWSM both structurally and functionally to more effectively support and track progress in sanitation.</p>	
	<p><i>C2: Increased non-state training capacity for CLTS resource people through specialist non-governmental organisations.</i></p> <p>Implementation of CLTS project work in TMST's target districts is the responsibility of two specialist NGOs: Knowledge Links and Feedback Foundation. To date, Knowledge Links has trained 80/250 local motivators while Feedback Foundation has trained 13 local motivators. Increasing training capacity in the sector, including the development of master trainers, is essential to help scale up CLTS across the state. In this regard, a total of 77 CLTS resource people selected by their districts have been trained by KL ,in addition to 86 resource people by Feedback Foundation.</p> <p>A CLTS orientation course was also run for district programme officers and SHG PLA Coordinators.</p>	<p>Preparation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two CLTS hand books for the training of resource people printed in Odia language. • CLTS triggering and process manuals for use at community level. • IEC/BCC sanitation materials for use at Gram Panchayat level

	<p><i>C3: Capacity building of SHG block federations in 3 districts to liaise with DWSMs for CLTS and ODF promotion and effective supply chains</i></p> <p>Under the Shakti Varta initiative, 37 SHGs in Rayagada, Balangir and Kandhamal districts have passed resolutions signed by their members to achieve ODF in their respective villages. The curriculum and session plan for orientation of SHG block federations have been prepared and preliminary discussions held with block federations on managing local Sanimarts to provide a supply chain of materials to local communities and thereby to further stimulate sanitation demand in the area. The TMST sanitation advisers visited the NGO Gram Utthan in Bhadrak district which has been operating a similar service, including an innovative financing mechanism, with promising results. SHG nominated representatives have also been signed up for CLTS resource person training.</p>	
<p>D: Human Resources</p>	<p><i>D1: Increased number of CLTS resource people and monitors appropriately trained, located and engaged to scale up sanitation.</i></p> <p>To date, Feedback Foundation has trained 83 resource people out of which 34 found suitable and opportunity was given to them to lead a 'triggering process'. Knowledge Links has provided 77 resource people with intensive CLTS training. Between them, the NGOs will train a further 320 resource people before March 2015.</p> <p>Between March and December 2014, IGTC trained 120 government workers on how to assess the suitability of potential CLTS resource people.</p> <p>The SWSM has recently requested IGTC to help train a total 2000 personnel with 1000 to be supported by TMST and a 1000 by UNICEF by 2016 March.</p> <p>Further, the State Institute for Rural Development has requested IGTC to provide CLTS orientation for all 6236 Gram Panchayats in the state to be funded by RDD</p> <p>Increasing demand for sanitation training is seen as an important 'vital sign' of future support for sanitation programming.</p>	<p>Modus operandi for deploying CLTS facilitators in districts.</p> <p>IGTC plan to show how demand for training/orientation will be met including district level provisions</p> <p>Formal request letters are received from CE 3 after approval by Chief Secretary</p>

	<p>D2: Capacity building of block level NGOs as CLTS training specialists.</p> <p>Many of Knowledge Links' village based NGO partners have shown themselves to be capable motivators and facilitators of CLTS. In order to increase the pool of CLTS facilitators TMST has begun a process to identify and train up these NGOs' members to work as resource people outside of their villages.</p>	
E: Programming	<p>E1: Inclusion of WASH component into community based, demand led, MNCH programme under Shakti Varta</p> <p>The Shakti Varta intervention has been rolled out in 3 districts and established in all 15 high burden districts. Over time it is set to cover 100,000 self-help groups (SHGs) and approximately 600,000 villages across all HBDs. The effectiveness of Shakti Varta as a behaviour change mechanism for sanitation is becoming evident with 37 SHGs committing to become ODF and to liaise with block administration, CDPO and RWSS offices. Reflecting recent changes in public awareness on sanitation, this commitment was made prior to the introduction of sanitation in Shakti Varta's 20-step PLA cycle.</p> <p>Once sanitation is fully rolled out through the PLA process, the demand for toilet construction and improved hygiene behaviours is likely to increase dramatically. The recent surge seen in demand for sanitation is already leading the RWSS to increase its efforts to liaise with local SHG Federations and DWCDs.</p> <p>Shakti Varta's advanced MIS and ongoing study on the effectiveness of modified CLTS alone (3 blocks), and CLTS + PLA (3 blocks) compared to a matched control group (3 blocks with no CLTS or PLA) promises to yield important insights into sustainability of sanitation and ODF status and differences between various social groups with results due in March 2015.</p>	
	<p>E2: Development of CLTS approach having a local multiplier effect</p> <p>Growing evidence is emerging of community leaders in ODF villages responding positively to requests from neighbouring villages to visit and describe their experiences of CLTS. As seen elsewhere in S. Asia, this is a vital step in</p>	Local Champions reporting during consultants visit to the field

	<p>accelerating demand for sanitation in the area and has the potential to create a strong multiplier effect. Given sufficient time, and the local availability of resource people and materials, this is highly likely to occur. The main challenge here to develop monitoring systems able to track such ‘off-programme’ gains. Recognising the power of local leaders to influence others, TMST’s recent training of trainers course, invited leaders from three ODF villages in Kandhamal district (Dadabadi, Mundasahi and Gadagadi) to support triggering processes in new villagers to good effect. These are good evidence of multiplier effect</p>	
	<p>E3: Development of training-cum-implementation approach for saturation of CLTS at district level.</p> <p>Two distinctive CLTS approaches have emerged under TMST. The first deployed by Knowledge Links trains resource people by way of 4 week internships in communities dispersed across its working area. The second, used by Feedback Foundation, takes a saturation approach in which all trainees are concentrated in a single block as a part of project implementation. Whether this concentration of resources in one area creates a greater ‘ripple’ effect in neighbouring communities than Knowledge Links’ more low key approach remains to be seen but this variety of approaches is likely to be useful when refining the implementation model.</p>	
	<p>E4: Context specific CLTS triggering techniques</p> <p>As CLTS implementation continues, there is growing evidence of communities taking full ownership of CLTS triggering and ODF compliance processes, adapting motivational techniques to local contexts. This underlines the socially empowering nature of CLTS and bodes well for the sustainability of communities’ ODF status in the future.</p> <p>A striking example here is that of the women in one village who posed for a photo in a field while revealing their bare buttocks as a protest against their husbands’ willingness in invest more money in mobile phones than in protecting their wives’ dignity (through toilet</p>	<p>Community level signage (Photos from field) examples, stories, case studies annexed</p>

	<p>construction). Other examples include communities taking on ‘name and shame’ activities, and policing their own strict ODF compliance regulations.</p>	
<p>F: Technical including Supply Chains</p>	<p><i>F1: Development of a range of technical design options</i></p> <p>TMST advisers helped prepare a standard sanitation process and technical design handbook for householders and schools including hygiene messages and guidance on solid and liquid waste management prepared.</p> <p>30,000 copies were printed of which 20,000 have been distributed to householders, trainers and other government officials.</p>	<p>‘Handbook on Technical Options for On-site Sanitation’, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, May 2012,</p>
	<p><i>F2: Development of 3 material supply chain modalities</i></p> <p>Failures in the supply chain for toilet construction materials, particularly in high burden and remote districts, are seen by the most stakeholders as the principal bottleneck limiting the scale up of CLTS across the state. There remain very few doubts about the effectiveness of CLTS triggering and motivational techniques in stimulating demand. The development of innovative procurement modalities that extend beyond the commercial interests of local vendors alone is therefore essential if the approach’s full potential is to be realised. In this light three new modalities have been developed led variously by the DWSM, implementing partners and SHG Federations. In Kandhamal District, TMST with the support of the Local NGO partner facilitated the District Mission to advance funds for the bulk purchase of toilet construction materials from a commercial vendor and their onward sale to the local SHG block federation. This ensured that community members were able to purchase materials following CLTS triggering and thereby channel their enthusiasm into toilet construction immediately. Repayment rates were good. TMST’s sanitation advisers are currently lobbying the OSWSM to issue an order allowing all DWSMs to make similar provisions using the SBM budgets.</p>	

	<p>The second modality involved implementing partner Knowledge Links in Rayagada district facilitating a link between local PRIs and a private sector supplier, helping them negotiate bulk purchases and payment schedules. An important innovation here was the supplier setting up a materials storage facility in the area under local NGO management. This model appears to be scalable so long as PRI continue to lend their institutional support to CLTS and effectively guarantee purchase orders.</p> <p>The third model currently under way is that of block level SHG Federations setting up and managing local Sanimarts. This represents a further development of the second modality described above but, if successful, will have more far reaching impacts by virtue of SHG Federations being able to control both supply and demand factors.</p>	
<p>G: Partnerships</p>	<p><i>G1: Development of a range of state and non-state partnerships for CLTS promotion</i></p> <p>Experience in South Asia suggests that the generally accepted role of government in CLTS is that of a process enabler - establishing a suitable policy environment, building the capacity of CLTS focused organisations and facilitators, coordinating inputs, stimulating supply chains and establishing effective public awareness and monitoring systems.</p> <p>The role of NGOs normally focuses on empowering communities through the CLTS awareness raising and triggering processes, developing in-village ODF monitoring systems and facilitating links to local stakeholders including government offices and material suppliers. A further critical function is that of training up motivators, resource people, facilitators and artisans to help scale up the approach.</p> <p>TMST has been a forerunner in developing partnerships for CLTS, formally with state Government, IGTC and specialist implementing NGOs and informally with other sector agencies and SHG block federations. There is clear</p>	

	evidence that while much remains to be done to scale up CLTS across the state, the essential configuration of appropriate partnerships has been achieved and provides an important pointer for the future.	
H: Monitoring, evaluation and research	<p><i>H1: Integration of CLTS data within CCM monitoring</i></p> <p>The inclusion of sanitation data in health sector monitoring is recognised as one of seven key recommendations⁴ for integrating hygiene, sanitation and water in the health sector. Under TMST CCM, key sanitation indicators are being thus tracked. Insights gained on sanitation impact across social groups and sustainability will contribute to knowledge streams in Odisha, complementing the DFID supported research (Clasen et al (2014): Assessing the effect of improved rural sanitation on diarrhoea and intestinal nematodes infection: a cluster-randomised controlled trial in Odisha, India). These initiatives are particularly important given the quality problems identified with IMIS data of MDWS and population figures from the 2001 and 2011 censuses.</p>	

⁴ The others being HSW in i) health policy, ii) health institutions, iii) health research, iv) health delivery programmes, v) regulations and standards and vi) health advocacy. See ‘Hygiene, ‘Sanitation and Water – What needs to be done’ Cairncross et al, PLoS Medicine, Vol 7; issue 10, November 2010.