

Using SACOSAN IV, 2010 Sri Lanka as a common platform

Workshop Report

27 – 29 April, 2009
Tangerine Hotel, Kalutara.



*Ministry of Healthcare
and Nutrition*



*Ministry of Water Supply
and Drainage*



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Introduction

A 3 day regional workshop on Sustainable Sanitation in South Asia was held from 27 – 29 April, 2009, in Sri Lanka, at the Tangerine Beach Hotel, Kalutara, under the theme “**Using SACOSAN IV, 2010 in Sri Lanka as a Common Platform**” The Workshop was jointly funded by the Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) and United Nations Children and Education Fund (UNICEF). It was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition and Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage.

The overall objective of the workshop was to use the South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) as a common platform to take sustainable sanitation and ecological sanitation to greater scale in South Asia, specifically;

- Review the position of ecological sanitation within the overall sanitation sector in South Asia
- Review the global cutting-edge successes in the field
- Share experiences from around the sub-region
- Identify the successes and failures in the involvement of ecological sanitation in the SACOSAN process to date
- Develop detailed country-level plans to ensure greater profile of ecological sanitation in SACOSAN IV to be held in 2010 in Sri Lanka.

Day 1

Sustainable Sanitation and Ecological Sanitation (SuSan and Ecosan)

Key outcomes

It could be seen that the position of sustainable and ecological sanitation within the overall sanitation sector in South Asia needed review, considering that many stakeholders are unaware of the global developments albeit confused about the definitions of sanitation and seemingly does not know the difference between SuSan and Ecosan. Therefore, **Session One** attempted to give an **overview on global developments** and clarify definitions and compare differences. It was clear from the ensuing discussion that poverty and financing was the main contributory factor to the non-pursuit of ecological sanitation projects in rural communities in South Asia. There were also concerns about the health risks posed from greywater. The benefits of using Compost toilets vis a vis Conventional toilets was also discussed. The need for change of attitudes/mindsets of the general public regarding ecosan was felt.

The importance of sanitation cannot be undermined, especially its link with agriculture. Towards stressing the **importance of sanitation and closing the nutrient loop in agriculture**, in **Session 2**, presentations on opportunities in linking sanitation and agriculture and the activities of Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) of Sri Lanka were made. Whilst from the former, it could be seen that there are many avenues for such links, from the latter presentation it was gathered that although currently there is lack of infrastructure

facilities in the plantations, with proper funding there is scope for promoting ecosan and controlling poverty.

There is no denying the lack of awareness of the benefits of social marketing of SuSan and Ecosan. Towards sensitizing stakeholders, **Session 3 focused on the benefits of social marketing with an outline of community-led approaches**. From it, one gathered that there were a couple of approaches, which could serve the South Asian stakeholders purpose, such as Community Approaches to Sanitation (CATS) and Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS). However, there are issues. They being;

- donors targeting the community and not households,
- sustainability of ecosan yet being unproven,
- quality of structures (communities opting to attune it to their needs instead of adhering to one quality standard)

For the greater understanding of participants, **experiences from SCOPE**, Tamil Nadu were recounted. It was gathered that that benefits were great with the aged and the handicapped also being reached, resulting in an increased demand for compost toilets. Further, the use of innovative marketing/promotional strategies such as a ‘Toilet Beauty Contest’ could be considered a motivational tool.

However, from the next presentation it could be seen that there are challenges to marketing **rainwater harvesting in Sri Lanka**. They being;

- a) lack of awareness of technological advancements
- b) lack of skills
- c) high costs of tanks
- d) misconceptions about water quality
- e) lack of policy

Yet it was believed these could be met with such activities as demonstration of products and service in public places (schools, temples) training (Masons, Technicians, Professionals), research and development (pricing, water quality, surveys of user patterns and the use of rainwater agriculture).

Among the benefits are;

- access to clean drinking water
- skill enhancement in the village
- better sanitation practice due to more water availability

Some of the lessons learnt from these initiatives were

- a) the importance of implementing policy
- b) training in operation of maintenance
- c) improved international technology.

Since ecosan has a link with agriculture, the ensuing discussions focused on the enhanced need for community involvement over technological development. It was believed that more emphasis on the former, with proper awareness and training would be the longer-term solution towards taking sustainable sanitation and ecological sanitation forward. Towards understanding the **challenges to social marketing** of already existing ecosan activities in Sri Lanka, a presentation was made by IFRC representative. Accordingly, although embarked on a pilot project, there has been difficulty in upscaling ecosan for reasons ranging from limited

funds to wrong attitudes/mindsets and virtually non-existent guideline and policy. Whereas, it was believed different levels of initiatives need to be taken at national, local and user level to address same.

In the belief that dissemination of information can help take SuSan and Ecosan to greater scale in South Asia, **Session 4** focused on **Knowledge-sharing of regional initiatives with regard to Ecosan**. According to Ms. Jairath, one initiative taken has been to initiate the **Capacity Development Network for South Asia**. Accordingly, if Ecosan is to be taken forward, mobilizing civil society and developing their capacity is of prime importance as is political will through change of attitudes/mindsets. Whereas, it was believed that the need of the hour is knowledge-sharing, ICT development and most importantly, monitoring/follow-up with indicators set. According to Dr. Shrestha, the other regional initiative taken for ecosan knowledge-sharing was having an **Eco-San Knowledge Node for South Asia**. Allocating such a node has helped in pro-poor capacity development in eight countries, particularly in ensuring a transparent process and conducting scoping studies and its validation. Accordingly, the purpose in appointing a node was to reduce morbidity and mortality linked to poor access to sanitation facilities and to increase the use of sanitation technologies which are environmentally responsible. There are well defined roles for the node. Apart from serving as networking agent and knowledge brokers, he/she has to develop capacity of communities. Among the outputs would be;

- raising awareness and improving coordination
- having a knowledge repository.

According to Dr. Rosemarin, another regional initiative related to eco-san knowledge sharing is the setting up of a **Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)**, with the aim of having a roadmap for more sustainable practices. Yet, SuSanA has not been effective enough in promoting sustainable sanitation due to a host of reasons ranging from lack of political will, ineffective promotion and low public awareness through to inappropriate approaches. Another regional initiative related to ecosan knowledge-sharing is the **UNICEF/SEI collaboration** in India, with the objective of initiating advocacy, capacity-development, particularly knowledge-sharing for SuSan, and to conduct India-centric research. The initial success of the collaboration was measured by the amount of workshops held, sensitizing/training provided to a broad spectrum of stakeholders, and the effective marketing/promotion and setting up of ecosan projects in rural communities. Advocacy entailed having regular communication with stakeholders. In capacity-development, the following initiatives were taken;

- a) technical supervision and provision of support to NGO's
- b) conduct of awareness/training and holding of demos to stakeholders including authorities and civil society

In knowledge management;

- produced and distributed IEC material (ecosan handbook, CD's putlining ecosan toilet construction method, etc.)
- networked and engaged in Research and Development, such as the use of urine as fertilizer on vegetables, fruit (Banana), development of waterless urinals
- created a Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Sanitation.

However, the collaboration has not been without issues. Among those being;

- a) gaps in capacity-development and knowledge-dissemination
- b) lack of skilled personnel for project implementation at grassroots-level

c) lack of knowledge-sharing

Future activities are concentrated on compiling a document on ecosan initiatives for finalizing the roadmap for scaling-up SuSan and Ecosan in India. Accordingly, an evaluation of Ecosan Projects in India reveal that more needs to be done in terms of capacity-building, e.g., conducting sensitizing workshops, coordination and knowledge-development and development of design options. Where Research is concerned;

- research and develop and submit proposal for new small-scale methodology under clean development mechanism for claiming carbon credits from ecosan
- establish a partnership with M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation,
- follow-up on dissemination of information.

In the ensuing discussions, the possibility of having bio-gas toilets under the definition ecosan was deliberated, considering China was one of the first countries to go for it.

Day 2

SACOSAN – Broad vision from global to regional

Considering that that the overall objective of the workshop is to use SACOSAN as a common platform to take SuSan and Ecosan to greater scale in South Asia, it was deemed pertinent to provide a general overview on the SACOSAN process and share experiences and expectations on the process. Session 1 commenced by looking at SACOSAN I – III – developments opportunities and experiences of host countries.

Key outcomes

Session 1 focused on giving an **overview of SACOSAN I – III.**, with its advocacy process and link to Millennium Development Goals. Accordingly, SACOSAN 1, held in Bangladesh in 2003, resulted in a Declaration espousing, among other, elimination of open defecation, community subsidies for promotion, awareness, capacity-building, and holding gender sensitive programmes. This was followed-up with ministerial and inter-country working groups meetings. SACOSAN II was held in Pakistan in 2006, to renew commitment, launch national sanitation policy and plan for subsequent meetings. SACOSAN III comprising 8 countries was held in India in 2008, to recognize that access to sanitation safe drinking water is a human right and to work towards total and sustainable sanitation.

Successes are; building political will, and all countries launching sanitation policies and having a target for universal access. Whereas, among the failures can be counted;

- a) ecosan not reaching the most important target groups – universities, research institutes, civil society;
- b) ineffectiveness of the Inter-Country Working Group (ICWG)

The proposed solution was to follow-up on community involvement of SACOSAN, ensure improved stakeholder participation in the ECOSAN process, and for ICWG to play a more active role.

This session was followed by **SACOSAN hosts presentation on experiences/changes through hosting of SACOSAN.**

Among the major initiatives taken by the **Bangladesh** government were;

- declaration in 2003 of Sanitation for all by 2010
- carrying out of a national baseline survey for sanitation
- scaling up of community-led total sanitation program initiated in Bangladesh 2004
- launch of the National Sanitation Strategy in 2005
- establishment of an independent Monitoring and Evaluation Committee in 2007
- demonstrating eco-toilets in 2008

The findings of the 2003 baseline survey were;

- a) the largest percentage of families live in rural areas, but only a small percentage (28.77%) use sanitary latrines, meaning the majority openly defecates when compared with those living in City Corporations and municipalities.
- b) sanitary coverage over the years increased from 33.21% in 2003 to 88.50% in 2008, which is a commendable feature.

The **Pakistan** representative's observation was that half the countries in South Asia does not have access to proper sanitation. Therefore, SACOSAN served as an eye opener to all countries regarding sanitation standards in the region. Accordingly, the Pakistan government is in the process of developing a Sanitation strategy, which is in its final stages. It was further informed that the drafting of a National Drinking Water policy is in the pipeline.

From **India's** presentation, it was gathered that, following the holding of SACOSAN III, the Indian government embarked on the development of a National Urban Sanitation Policy and a total Sanitation Campaign in Rural Areas by 2010. The strategy used for this was community-led approaches. In research and development, the government targeted cost-effective and sustainable technological options, e.g., grey water treatment plant in peri-urban areas for use in agricultural production. The campaign commenced by sensitizing the community and encouraging leadership of local bodies, youth/women's organizations and schools. Further, there will be a convergence with related sectors.

Whereas, **Session 2** looked at whether SACOSAN helped make sanitation more sustainable. It was a Working Group Session with questions such as "How do participants experience the SACOSAN process"? "How is the SACOSAN process perceived at different levels of society"? "What is expected"? and "How to contribute?" posed, with the express purpose of participants brainstorming towards finding effective responses. The method used was to group cards in categories, for which purpose participants were made to form five groups. Upon brainstorming, participants categorized the cards as follows;

Policy

- Generate highest level of commitment
- National-level participation and involvement at Ministerial level
- Capacity-building of politicians in political conduct
- Involvement of political leaders in all levels of sanitation process
- Formation of Secretariat at national-level incorporating all related actors

- Have a Sanitation Policy in Place
- Ensure increased budgetary allocation for sanitation

Monitoring/follow-up

- Ensure continuous monitoring/follow-up at national and regional-levels
- Follow-up on Sanitation Policy implementation

Planning

- Highlight Ecosan in the national programme
- Prepare and operationalize Master Plan
- Have Ecosan as an option
- Ensure improved monitoring and evaluation
- Facilitate Millennium Development Goals targets
- Work on change of attitudes/mindsets
- Look beyond compost toilets
- Involve civil society in program design

Networking

- Intercountry Working Group (ICWG) should be proactive
- There should be more networking at regional-level
- Ongoing programmes should incorporate SACOSAN

Stakeholders

- ❖ Have thematic papers for different stakeholders
- ❖ Ensure improved stakeholders participation in the SACOSAN process
- ❖ There should be a collaborative effort by all stakeholders
- ❖ Ensure country involvement in the SACOSAN process
- ❖ As currently, there is insufficient involvement of civil society in the SACOSAN process, facilitate their involvement
- ❖ Also ensure country involvement
- ❖ Ensure the participation of grassroots-level people
- ❖ Create more opportunities for civil society
- ❖ Ensure NGO and other stakeholder involvement
- ❖ Look at Public Private Partnerships

Outreach

- Sharing and learning sustainable sanitation
- Disseminate/publish SACOSAN material
- Ensure mass media involvement

Research and Development

- Ensure good documentation and sharing of Research and Development

Schools

- 🚩 Include Sanitation in School curriculum in South Asian countries

Systems

- Sanitation coverage (physical) to be increased
- Integrate sanitation not only in toilets
- Have sustainable sanitation approaches

- Ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation

Session 3 looked at **SuSan/Ecosan in the SACOSAN Process**. The objective of the session, apart from identifying the successes/failures in the involvement of ecological sanitation in the SACOSAN process to date, was to share experiences from around the region and examine where we are now and where we want to go.

However, at the outset, it was deemed necessary to explain to participants ecosan in SACOSAN III . According to the Presenter, when attempts were being made for the inclusion of ‘sanitation’ as one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) there was resistance from some of the developed countries who were anxious about what all elements the term ‘sanitation’ included. Accordingly, a holistic definition of sanitation includes safe water, liquid and solid waste management, environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene. The session had been divided into three thematic sections, namely, *Climate Change and Sanitation*, *“Waste” to “Wealth”* and *EcoSan*. As a part of the session six papers had been presented by practioners who shared their experiences of community-led waste management programs and connected themes such as capacity building and awareness-generation on environmentally sustainable sanitation technologies. The sessions had been concluded with a Declaration and drawing up a SACOSAN Roadmap for 2015. However, it was stressed by the presenter that we need to identify a person from Sri lanka and draw up a Terms of Reference.

In order to share **experiences from around the region**, guidelines for country presentations were given, such as;

Government level

- Policy: Is there a policy for sanitation?
Is ecosan specifically included in the Policy?
- National Plans: Is ecosan currently included in National Sanitation Plans?
- Standards: Do sanitation standards exist? Are they adequate?
- SACOSAN: To what extent was ecosan reflected in the last SACOSAN presentation?

NGO level

- Which activities are implemented at field level?

Country Presentations

Afghanistan

Government level

Policy: Policy exists.. However, ecosan not included

National Plans: Under revision

Standards: Although existing, inadequate

SACOSAN: Not reflected at all.

NGO level **Activities implemented at field level**

Assessment]
Site Selection]Training
Implementation]Monitoring
Hygiene Promotion]

Bhutan

Government level

Policy: a) No stand-alone policy. However, it is included under RWSS policy
b) No Ecosan Policy

National Plans: None

Standards: Basic standard exists, but inadequate

SACOSAN: Not included in the presentation

NGO Level **Activities implemented in the field**

No NGO's but RGOB piloting Ecosan in four areas

Bangladesh

Government level

Policy	National Sanitation Policy in place. Ecosan specifically included, but inadequate
National Plans	Ecosan currently included as demonstration. Latrine at the lowest administrative Unit (Union Parishad)
Standards	Standards exist.(pour flush). Currently ecosdan also considered as standard design However, standards are inadequate and need to be improved upon
SACOSAN	Ecosan mentioned in country paper Separate experience presented during thematic group presentation

NGO Level Activities implemented in the field

- Sensitization workshop
- Social mobilization awareness
- Training for users and masons
- Piloting (rural and urban)
- Replication on a limited scale
- Promoted Ecosan at school
- Homestead gardening and mini-agriculture using urine and compost
- Monitoring
- Documentation
- Held lesson-sharing workshop
- Advocacy/research

India

Government level

Policy	There is a policy for sanitation Ecosan is not specifically included in the Policy
National Plans	Ecosan is not currently included in national sanitation plans, but included as an option in rural sanitation
SACOSAN	SACOSAN adequately reflected for promotion and awareness. SACOSAN also espoused in PM's speech

NGO Level Activities implemented in the field

- a) Training/workshops
- b) Pilot projects
- c) Research
- d) School pilot project
- e) Community pilot project
- f) Distribution of IEC materials

g) Urine use in agriculture

Pakistan

Government level

Policy: Policy for sanitation formulated. Ecosan not included in the Policy

National Plans: Ecosan not included in National Sanitation plans

Standards: Sanitation standards do not exist.

SACOSAN: Ecosan was not reflected in the last SACOSAN presentation

NGO level

Activities implemented in the field

Made a short presentation of Pakistan's model

Sri Lanka

Government level

Policy: Policy for sanitation at final draft stage
Ecosan included in draft policy

National Plans: National plan not drafted. However, sectoral plan in existence

Standards: Available for conventional septic tank., yet it is inadequate
No standard available for Ecosan.

SACOSAN: Ecosan was not reflected in the last SACOSAN presentation

NGO level

Activities implemented in the field

- Advocacy/awareness
- Lobbying
- Capacity building and training
- Demonstration projects
- Promotion
- Design/construction
- Financing
- Research and Development

Nepal
Government level

- Policy: NSP – 1994
RWSSLP
USP 2009 (Draft)
Ecosan - RWSSLP – 2004
- National Plans: Yes, in National Plan and Master Plan
- Standards: .Exist, yet inadequate. Plan for improvement.
- SACOSAN: Ecosan not reflected in the last SACOSAN presentation
- NGO level** **Activities implemented in the field**
At community and school-level
SLTS/CLTS/Stand-alone/WATSAN)

Discussion

The discussion commenced by a participant questioning the Ecosan process in India. The presenter informed that it was integrated with other government programmes in India. Whereas, from the Nepal presenter, the institutional network was questioned. It was informed that among the network are community action groups and schools, for which pilot projects have been initiated, such as the introduction of eco-village/communities. Additionally, the government is working on scaling-up ecosan in Nepal.

Commenting on the Public-Private-Partnership model mentioned in the Pakistan presentation, its' effectiveness was questioned. It was informed that PPP, apart from introducing much needed private sector capital also introduces private sector practices and efficiencies. Further, it promotes competitive markets and encourages innovation. Accordingly, the benefits of such a partnership cannot be undermined considering the host of advantages, particularly funds, through which a complete ecosan system has been commenced in Pakistan. The other is capacity-development, through which endeavour, three out of five ecosan components the communities/groups were able to handle by themselves. Where Afghanistan is concerned, it was revealed that by including ecosan to policy, much could be achieved, such as ecosan/compost toilets. Whereas, yet the government is focused on constructing latrines.

Session 4 was a Working Group session in order to examine **where we are now with regard to ecosan and reuse**. As such, a discussion was held, to identify working themes for the following session.

The methodology used was to break into five groups with the groups given a list of themes to shortlist to five. The list is as follows:-

1. Capacity Development
2. Cost and economic
3. Renewable energy/groundwater
4. Climate change
5. Hygiene/health
6. Agriculture/food security
7. Cities and planning
8. Community and rural sanitation
9. Emergency and reconstruction
10. Sanitation as a Business
11. Public awareness and marketing
12. Operation and maintenance
13. Gender and SACOSAN

The following questions on ecosan and reuse to be answered by the five groups under the selected themes;-

1. What do you want to see as an outcome of SACOSAN?
2. What are the drivers for sanitation?
3. Which are the knowledge gaps?
4. Where do we need capacity development?
5. What has worked or can be expected to work?
6. What are the challenges?

Group 1

1. Agriculture/Food security
2. Climate change
3. Cost and economic
4. Cities & Planning
5. Capacity Development

Group 2

1. Ecosan & government policy
2. Capacity Development
3. Technology option
4. Public Awareness and Marketing
5. Community-managed systems

Group 3

1. Gender-sensitive capacity building with integrated approach
2. Technology option and economics
3. Sanitation and disaster management
4. National planning and policy formulation
5. Health, Hygiene and food security

Group 4

1. Agriculture & food security
2. Health & Hygiene
3. Cost and economic
4. Public awareness

Group 5

1. Capacity building
2. Climate change
3. Technological options
4. Food and agricultural security
5. Health & hygiene

Popular/favored themes

Agriculture/food security
Capacity development
Technological options
Hygiene/health
Cost and economic
Urban Sanitation and school sanitation
Cities and planning
Public awareness
Climate change
National planning and policy formulation

Themes selected by groups

Group 1	Agriculture/food security
Group 2	Technological options
Group 3	National planning and policy formulation
Group 4	Cities and Planning
Group 5	Capacity Development

Session 5, again a working group session was used to **address the identified themes**. The idea was to brainstorm addressing respective teams, activities and action plans – who would be the partners and champions, priorities and timelines.

As for methodology, the World Café method was used: The working group will start with one theme for 20 minutes and then move to the next theme. One participant stays with the theme and does not move for continuity. So every group will have to input on each theme. The person who stayed with the respective theme will present after the working session on all the received inputs.

Theme 1 Agriculture/food security

Priorities

Fertilizer (20% faeces, 80% urine), application soil
Environmental – water quality
Peri-urban/urban agriculture climate energy
Time of application – matched
Calculate NP/C coming from urine/faeces
Economic savings

Activities

Technical assessment survey data collection

1. Establishment of good demonstration sites (design). Research and development – evidence-based advocacy (urine bank)
2. Institutional linkages
3. Capacity building at different levels (community mobilization)
4. Develop product marketing strategy. Scaling-up PPP (cost)
5. Media strategy (select ambassadors). Promotion/dissemination
6. Final report on above activities to SACOSAN with recommendations
7. Ecosan toilet in President's house/politicians/Local authority premises. Showcase sites

Action Plans

18 month action plan for the activities
Some activities parallel

Partners

Water supply and drainage
Agriculture
Health
Environment
Local government ministry
Education Universities
NGO's, UN
Media

champions

Successful farmers
Entrepreneurs
Village Head
District Administrators
Religious leaders

Timelines

Short term 18 months

Long term national programs

Theme 2 Technological options

Activities

- Sharing knowledge
- Selection of affordable appropriate technology
- Pilot project
- Cost estimation – construction and other components. Water, health, pollution, fertilizer
- Promotion of entrepreneurs (Training, capacity-building, funding)
- Research and development
- Standardization – quality control
- Evaluation
- Marketing strategies

Partners and champions

Government

NGOs

Manufacturers

Training academics

Development partners

Public institutions

Civil society

Mass Media

Users

Timeline

18 months

Theme 3 National Planning and Policy Formulation

1. Integration of rural-urban-periurban water and sanitation
2. intersectoral perspective with listed partners
 - a. education
 - b. agriculture
 - c. health
 - d. energy
 - e. environment
 - f. community
 - g. local government
 - h. media
3. policy should advocate sustainable sanitation with decentralised approach
4. future development plans based on policy
5. ministers with their network should be involved
6. media involvement in every stage

Activities

1. initial meeting with all partners
2. formation of steering committee with representatives from partners
3. identify what the challenges are
4. review existing policy and identify the gaps
5. set objectives and time frame
6. draft policy
7. public hearing
8. approval and finalisation

9. common agenda for south-Asian countries on sustainable sanitation with the SACOSAN Inter-Country Working Group (ICWG)

Theme 4 Cities and Planning

Priorities

1. planning based on natural constraints/limits
2. planning process
3. public consultation
4. transparency and good governance
5. social equity
6. integrated urban and rural planning

Activities

1. mainstreaming sustainable sanitation in the national urban planning process
2. create a common platform for stakeholders and capacity building for urban planners on SuSan
3. promoting public consultation in the urban sanitation planning process
4. advocacy and lobbying for need-driven finance (18-36 months)

Champions

1. urban planning authority
2. local government authorities (LGAs)
3. environmental authorities and NGOs
4. social leaders (religious, dons, etc)
5. politicians
6. media

Theme 5 Capacity Development

Taken as a strategy

Activities

- a) Needs assessment 4 – 8 months
- b) Review and development of training packages/material – 4 months
- c) Modalities to roll out the capacities (8 months)

Partners and champions

a) National level/district level

- Government agencies and INGO's
- Politicians
- Activists
- Donors
- Institutions
- Other concerned stakeholders

b) School & community-level

- Local bodies
- Schools/institutions
- Local groups/clubs

- Champions at villages/schools

Day 3

18 months to go – what to do

The objective of the session was to develop detailed country-level plans to ensure greater profile of sustainable sanitation and ECOSAN in SACOSAN IV, 2010, Sri Lanka.

Therefore it was decided to dedicate **Session 1** to educate participants on the **use of SWOT Analysis for Strategic Planning**. The session commenced by defining the term SWOT. Accordingly SWOT stands for;

Strength

Weakness

Opportunities

Threats

Whereas, it was requested by the presenter for participants to analyze sustainable sanitation and ecosanitation programmes, particularly linking SACOSAN with this process and making it inclusive.

Session 2, which was a National Working Group Session was aimed at **Strategic Planning**, particularly;

1. What we envision for SuSan and Ecosan in our country
2. What would we like to see in SACOSAN IV
3. Based on the outcomes of 1&2, carry out a SWOT analysis

Each Country Group to present the SWOT Analysis

Country Presentations of SWOT Analysis

Sri Lanka

Strengths

Technical capacity and knowhow
Government acceptance
Committed individuals and organizations – NGO's, universities, etc
Pilot projects and demos
Availability of material and publications
Local government regulations on sanitation
High literacy rate

Weaknesses

Lack of integrated approach
Lack of social acceptability
Affordability (cost)
Availability of products
Poor technical capacity of local authorities
Resistance to change (from existing practices)
Lack of markets (ecosan by-products)
No national policy/plan
Political instability

Opportunities

Technical support
SACOSAN Process
Multifaceted benefits
Meeting MDG and covering gap
Demand for fertilizer and green technology
Concern on environmental issues and legislation
Limited capacity of Local Authorities for sewage disposal
Ensure food security
Increasing water pollution

Threats

Other national priorities
High sanitation coverage
Government subsidy on chemical fertilizer
Misconceptions
Lack of acceptance of agricultural products fertilized by ecosan products

India

Strengths

- Good nation-wide sanitation program
- Clear guidelines
- Good monitoring
- Fund availability
- Commitment to MDG's
- Development of civil society
- Incentives

Weaknesses

- More focus on hardware
- Inadequate capacity at grassroots level
- Weak access to government resources
- Limited options
- No Urban Planners slum policy

Opportunities

- Dissemination at grassroots level
- Demonstration of innovative approaches (Pilot)
- Research
- Upscaling good case studies
- Inter-sectoral linkages

Threats

- Still manual scavenging
- Cultural attitudes
- Behaviour
- Weak governance

Pakistan

Strengths

National Sanitation policy available
Provincial sanitation strategy
Improved funds allocation
PPP's
Community/NGO-based initiatives

Weaknesses

Non-utilization of allocated funds
Poor follow-up of NSP
Lack of coordination between federal/local government authorities
Less coverage
Inadequate treatment facilities

Opportunities

Religious and cultural norms
Enough resources
Best sustainable sanitation materials available
Effective media
SACOSAN IV

Threats

Political instability
Bureaucratic hurdles
Cultural obstacles

Bangladesh

Strengths

National Water supply and Sanitation Policy
Public-Private-Partnerships
Technical capacities/expertise
Government allocation for sanitation and ecosan
Incentives for 100% sanitation coverage
Involvement of MLGRDC on ecosan and acceptance by government of Bangladesh
Media partners plus donor commitment
NSS – 2005 (SusSAN and Ecosan)
Involvement of LGIS
Pilot projects on ecosan
Sanitation Secretariat
Sector development framework (SDF)
PRSP
National goal “Sanitation for all”

Weaknesses

Inadequate allocation
Limited manpower at LGIs to implement sanitation and hygiene
Limited capacities at different levels
Monitoring system in place, but limited application
Inter-ministerial coordination (follow-up)
Lack of markets
Weak governance
Less focus to software aspects

Opportunities

International year of sanitation (IYS)
Global handwashing day
International Coordination Working Group (ICWG)
SACOSAN IV
New government
Demonstration toilets
Ecosan expertise and experiences in SAARC countries
Observance of sanitation month

Threats

Natural calamities, i.e., floods, climate change, etc.
Rapid urban growth
Land tenure problems in urban slums (frequent eviction)

Nepal

Strengths

Access to sanitation to all by 2017
Reflection in government policy/plan
Commitment from politicians, government and donors
Wide stakeholder participation
Successful pilot projects
Trained HR
Technological options and approaches
Follow-up SACOSAN
Dhaka Declaration

Weaknesses

Limited funds for scale-up
Not incorporated urban sanitation policy
Limited trained technical personnel

Opportunities

Scale-up different approaches through national national sanitation committee
Big gap between water and sanitation coverage
Increasing water pollution in emerging towns
Increased PPP and civil society involvement
SSME/SLT's approaches
Increasing fertilizer demand and price hikes
Climate change

Threats

Political conflict
Natural disaster
Lack of local body representation

Bhutan

Strengths

Strong political will
Prime Minister Patron for Sanitation
Trained officials on ecosan

Weaknesses

Rugged terrain
Low budget allocation
HR constraints

Opportunities

Learn from best practices in the region
High social acceptance
Support from donors
Demand for new options

Threats

Low operation and maintenance culture
High community burden

Afghanistan

Strengths

Afghanistan Regional Development Strategy
Human Resources
Community Development Council CDC/DDA
Availability of material

Weaknesses

Ecosan not included in the Afghanistan Sanitation Policy
Low capacity
Low awareness
Low literacy rate
Low subsidy

Opportunities

Finance/funding availability

Need/interest/demand

Marketing

Social change

NGO's

Threats

Lack of security

Political instability

Poor economy

Session 3

National Working Group sessions Using the SWOT Analysis for the national planning

How to address the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats?

Planning components

- Policy – priorities – planning – rural/urban targets
- Regional cooperation
- Networking – international – national – sub-national
- Sanitation systems – sustainability and agro-use
- Stakeholder involvement – choice of technologies
- Project identification
- Financing of software and hardware
- Capacity-building
- Implementation
- Monitoring of results
- Evaluation
- Follow-up

It was requested to make activities SMART, meaning;

Specific
Measurable
Achievable
Realistic
Time-bound

Critique of Strategic Plans by National Working Groups

Afghanistan

Policy

- GoA to include ECOSAN in National policy and share with all stakeholders in 3rd qrt 2009

Priorities

- GoA to consult with all stakeholders by the end of 2nd qrt 2009
- Integrated planning by end of 3rd qrt of 2009
- Targeting rural areas

Regional cooperation

- Regional workshops and study tours in 4th qrt of 2009
- Share experiences, technology options, lessons learned, etc in 4th qrt of 2009
- Networking/communication at national level

Sustainability

- Establishment of O&M system in the plan
- Continuous monitoring of the activities

Technology Option

- Sharing of different ECOSAN technology options (software & hardware) with stakeholder/community by 4th qrt of 2009

Project Identification

- Identification of one potential village at each district by 4th qrt 2009 (total 360 villages or approx 126,000 individuals)

Financing of hardware & software

- Fund allocation and on time utilization

Capacity building

- Capacity building of Gov, NGOs, CDCs, DDA and private sector during 4th qrt 2009

Implementation

- Survey/technical assessment in 4th qrt 2009
- Tendering/signing agreements for implementation in 1st qrt 2010
- Start of implementation in 2nd qrt 2010

Supervision/Monitoring/Evaluation & Follow up

- Supervision on weekly basis
- Monitoring on monthly basis
- Evaluation by project completion
- Follow up of O&M
- Extension of projects to other 360 villages & 150 urban (2nd phase) in 2011

Bangladesh

Policy

Implement National Water and Sanitation Policy -1998 by 2013;
- Formulate Policy related to EcoSan by 2010;

Priorities

- Urban, Peri-urban, hard-core poor and hard to reach areas;
- Railway and water transport
- Grassroots involvement and capacity building
- Solid and liquid waste management;
- Sanitation at market place
- School Sanitation

Planning

- National Sanitation Events;
 - Sensitization workshop (National, district and sub-district levels) before SACOSAN-IV
 - Action Research in urban areas before SACOSAN-IV
 - Training program on hardware and Software for Masons, Users, Staffs (GO, NGO, LGIs,) by 2010;
 - Provision for installation of 25000 Eco-toilets in urban and rural area by 2010;
 - Implementation guidelines by 2009

Regional Cooperation

Supports from Regional Office regarding IEC materials, lesson learned, monitoring mechanism, technical options, success stories/ best practices, case studies etc;

Networking

International Level: SEI/EcoSanRes, SANDEC, IRC, WASTE, TTZ, SEECON International, UN Habitat etc)

Regional Level: EcoSan Foundation, Unicef Regional Office,

National Level: National Sanitation Secretariat, National Sanitation Task force, Local Consultative Group (GO, Donors, INGO, NGO);

Sub-national: District and Sub-district Sanitation Task Force, LGIs (CC, municipalities and Union Parishad)

Sanitation Systems-Sustainability and Agro-reuse

Promotion of EcoSan by 2010;

- Improvement of Eco-toilet by 2010;
- Use of urines and composts in kitchen gardens, farm-fields by 2011;
- Improvement of market on compost by 2011;

Stakeholder Involvement

Involvement of GO, NGO and private Entrepreneur from planning to implementation, Sanitation Task Force,

Choice of Technologies

Improved affordable technologies available

Project identification

National EcoSan Project for Sustainable Sanitation

Financing of Software and Hardware

- 20% of national ADP budget earmark for sustainable sanitation;
 - 25% of 20% ADP for Software;
 - 75% of 20% for Hardware;
- Contribution from Donors and INGO

(JICA, WASTE-Netherlands, WHO, UNICEF and JADE)

Capacity building by 2009

- Sensitization Seminar at National level
- District and sub-district workshop
- Training for district and sub-district officials
- Training for Masons during project period;
- Training for Users during project period;
- Training for Monitoring

Implementation (by 2010)

- Implement Eco-toilets district, sub-districts and union levels;
- Implement by CC and Municipalities
- NGO and private initiatives;
- Monitoring

Monitoring of Results

- Quantitative and qualitative monitoring quarterly by Sanitation Task Force.
- Annual progress review through national and district level workshop;

Evaluation (by first quarter of 2011)

- Evaluate results and shared among stakeholders;

Follow-up

- Project follow-up after one year
- Redesigning new projects, if necessary;
- Guidelines improved

Bhutan

By 2013, all Bhutanese to have access and use improved sanitation

SI No	Planned Output	Detailed Activities	Indicators	Target	Timeline	Estimated Budget (Million US \$)	Responsible Agency	Partners and Champions	Remarks
Sustainable Sanitation-SuSAN									
	Piloting; Finalization of Technological Options and Appropriate Sanitation Approach	1. 1 Preliminary Site Selection	No. of pilot sub-districts	4	July 2008- August 2008	0.50	PHED-MOH	SNV, UNICEF, MoWHS, Local Community and Local Govt., MOA and MOE	Pilot Project already in progress
		1. 2. Design, Site Approval and Awareness Raising material			August 2008- June 2009				
		1.3 Construction of pre pilot demonstration units			July 2009- September 2009				
		1.4 Promotion and awareness raising campaigns			October 2009- Nov 2009				
		1.4 a Training of TOT							
		1.5 Procurement of materials			August 2009- Nov 2009				
		1.6 Community mobilization and construction			October- February 2010				
		1.7 user training			Mar-10				
		1.8 Quarterly monitoring and feedback			Jun-10				
		1.9 Pilot Evaluation			July -Aug 2010				
Sustainable Sanitation									
2	Development of Stand Alone Sanitation Policy with inclusion of ECOSAN	TA+ Stakeholder Consultation+feedback +Endorsement+Submission to cabinet for approval	National Sanitation Policy		July 2008- June 2010	0.05	PHED-MOH	SNV, UNICEF, MoWHS, Local Community and Local Govt., MOA and MOE	

3	Scaling up		No. of people using improved sanitation	Baseline =400,000 Target 700000	July 2010- June 2013	1.20	PHED-MOH	SNV, UNICEF, MoWHS, Local Community and Local Govt., MOA and MOE	Assuming 20% subsidy for 60,000 H/H; Donors for Scaling Not identified
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SI No	Planned Output	Detailed Activities	Indicators	Target	Timeline	Estimated Budget (Million US \$)	Responsible Agency	Partners and Champions
1	Piloting; Finalization of Technological Options and Appropriate Sanitation Approach	1. 1 Preliminary Site Selection	No of pilot villages/schools	4	Jan 2009- June 2010	0.15	PHED- MOH	SNV, UNICEF, MoWHS, Local Community and Local Govt., MOA and MOE
		1. 2. Design, Site Approval and Awareness Raising material						
		1.3 Construction of pre pilot demonstration units						
		1.4 Promotion and awareness raising campaigns						
		1.5 Procurement of materials						
		1.6 Community mobilisation and construction						
		1.7 user training						
		1.8 Quarterly monitoring and feedback						
		1.9 Pilot Evaluation						

India

Planning components

- Planning for Short Term Time Frame: 18 months
- Planning for Long Term Time Frame: up to 2012 (MDG)

Priorities

- Inclusion of Sustainable Sanitation in on going programs. within 6 months
- Focus on usage rather than number.
- Capacity building at grassroots level for implementing and O and M.
- Up gradation of existing guidelines with multiple technological options.
- Creating more living examples for sustainable sanitation including action research before SACOSAN IV in community and institutions.
- Solid and Liquid waste management to be prioritized .

Priorities:

- Before SACOSAN IV:
 - One National and state level Workshop in each State on Sustainable Sanitation
 - Documentation of case studies of sustainable sanitation and Agro reuse /fact sheets/translations/ dissemination.
 - Action research / pilot (four) on sustainable / Integrated sanitation.

Regional Cooperation

- At least two meetings of ICWG before SACOSAN IV.
- Regular communication between group members.
- Sharing and replication of success stories
- Implementation of SACOSAN III declaration and working as per road map.

Stakeholder Involvement

- Formation of State level inter sectoral committee within 3 months and quarterly review meeting.

- Strengthening of CCDUs with capacity building and coordination with CBOs.
- Sanitation plan should come from gram sabhas.

Financing of software and hardware

- Allocation of increasing software expenditure up to 30 %.
- Allocation for creation of village level sanitation coordinator
- Financing for post implementation support

Implementation

- Involvement of community for monitoring implementation to be made mandatory.
- Exposure visits to successful case studies in nearby villages to be included in project activities.
- Mandatory pre implementation IEC in all projects.

Monitoring of Results

- Review of existing indicators ,after evaluation.
- Incorporating of qualitative indicators ,after evaluation.
- Inclusion of GIS technique for planning and monitoring two pilots in next 18 months.

Evaluation

- Comprehensive evaluation is in process by GOI for TSC and NGP villages,that will be available by December 2009.
- Lesson learnt will be incorporated and disseminated to Public and other stake holders.

Follow - up

- Provision for follow up to be incorporated in Urban and Rural sanitation guidelines
- Minimum one year follow up of implemented project and allocation of fund for human resources.
- Follow up actions to be linked to evaluation outputs.

Nepal

S.N	Activities		Time Frame	Remarks
1	Policy level intervention			
1.1	Review of policies to promote SusSan at national level in consultation with district/local stakeholders	MPPW/DWSS/ NSSC	1 year	If favorable political situation
S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
2	Regional Cooperation			
2.1	Documentation of best practices/case studies and sharing at regional level	NSSC	12 Months	
2.2	Organise exchange visits	NSSC	18 months	
S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
3	Networking			
3.1	Establish effective coordination and network among different Ministries – MPPW, MoH, MoA, MoE&ST, MoES	MPPW/Sectoral Stakeholder Group	6 months	If favorable political situation
3.2	Establish better networking with International agencies like SEI, SuSana and other related agencies		18 months	
3.3	Organise minimum two orientation programme to policy makers, planners and stakeholders/civil societies	NSSC/Susan node	6 months	
S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
4	Sanitation Systems			
4.1	Develop promotional tool kits on Sustainable Sanitation Systems (ecosan toilets, biogas systems, decentralized wastewater treatment system, bio filters)	NSSC/Susan Node	1 year	

4.2	Development of Entrepreneurship for production and marketing	NSSC/Susan Node	18 months	
4.3	R&D and demonstration of urine and faeces application for agriculture productivity	NSSC/Susan Node/NARC	18 months	
S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
5	Choice of Technologies			
5.1	Conduct R&D for appropriate, affordable and socially acceptable technologies	DWSS/NSSC	18 months	
5.2	Scaling up institutional and community level ecosan technologies in schools and public places	DWSS/NSSC	18 months	
S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
6	Project piloting			
6.1	Minimum Three VDCs and Two Tows will be piloted for sustainable sanitation as a model concept through SSHE, SLTS and other approaches	NSSC and other partners	18 months	If favorable political situation

S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
7.	Capacity Building			
7.1	Establish and Institutionalize SuSan Node with wider stakeholders at national level	MPPW/NSSC	4 months	
7.2	Enhance local level capacity for SuSan	DDC/WSSDO/DSSC	18 months	
7.3	Conduct 4 regional workshops on SuSan	NSSC/SuSan Node	18 months	
S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
8.	Advocacy and Social Mobilisation			
8.1	Mass Media Campaign for BCC	MPPW/NSSC	12 months	
8.2	Regional Level workshop in 5 development region for concerned	DWSS/NSSC/RMSO		

stakeholders including concerned Associations.			
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S.N	Activities	Responsibilities	Time Frame	Remarks
8.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow up			
8.1	Strengthen self monitoring mechanism at local level	school, community groups	18 months	
8.2	Establish external independent Joint monitoring system	DSSC, DDC, other concerned agency	18 months	
8.3	Disseminate outcome of the regional workshop on SusSan with all major stakeholders	DWSS/SCNSA	2 months	1st action as a followu p
8.4	Review and finalize the action plan	MPPW/SCNSA	Before SACOSAN	

Abbreviation

- MPPW : Ministry of Physical Planning & Works
- MoEST : Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
- MoA : Ministry of Agriculture
- MoH : Ministry of Health
- MoES : Ministry of Education
- DWSS : Department of Water Supply & Sewerage
- NSSC : National Sanitation Steering Committee
- DSSC : District Sanitation Steering Committee
- WDSO : Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office
- DWSSO : District Water & Sanitation Coordication Committee
- DDC : District Development Committee
- VDC : Village Development Committee
- SSHE : School Sanitation & Hygiene
- SLTS : School Led Total Sanitation

Pakistan

Priorities

- Inclusion of Ecosan in NSP
- Preparation of Action Plans for NSP implementation
- Implementation of provincial sanitation strategies
- Due weightage to rural/urban sanitation
- Proper implementation and follow up

Policy Level

- Introducing different technological options including Ecosan within first 6 months
- Sharing of regional experiences of ecosan with policy makers by Dec 2009
- Preparation of regulatory framework (Rules, regulations and procedures) by provinces by October 2009
- Legislation regarding building of toilets alongwith their specification will be made by provincial governments by Dec 2009

Networking for improved coverage

- Formation of National sanitation policy implementation committee by June 2009
- Establishment of Directorate for sanitation at federal level by September 2009
- Every province will form a sanitation cell for implementation and coordination by June 2010
- Involvement of NGOs with local governments
- Involvement of agriculture, health & education Ministries/departments by June 2009

Sanitation Models/System

- Component sharing model will be implemented with letter and spirit involving communities
- Ecosan model will be introduced on pilot basis in rural areas by Dec 2009
- Other technology options will also be introduced to the community
- Mass awareness through involvement of stakeholders
- Share successful component sharing model with other countries in SACOSAN IV

Project identification

- National sanitation programme will be started at federal level under MTRF by June 2009
- Projects will be made for both urban/rural sanitation in financial year 2009-10
- Provinces will be asked to prepare their own sanitation projects with federal government assistance in financial year 2009-10
- Establish good demonstration sites

Financing

- According to NSP the main sewerage infrastructure will be financed by government while communities will finance internal/small infrastructure
- Federal govt will provide major funding to provinces. Provinces by contributing their own resources will provide funds to local govts
- Donors/development partners will finance software components

Capacity building

- Successful sanitation projects will be converted into model training centers by June 2010
- Teams of community technicians will be trained at Union council level by March 2010
- Educational/research institutions will be involved in the capacity building process started in July 2009

Media Campaign

- Creating mass awareness by involving religious leaders
- Sanitation campaign through print and electronic media
- By using schools as a lead institutions to capitalize sanitation programme

Implementation/Monitoring & Evaluation

- Implementation of the projects at local and provincial level
- Monitoring and Evaluation Committee at provincial and federal level will look after the implementation and follow up the progress

Sri Lanka

Action Plan (Draft)

Policy –Priorities-Planning-Rural/Urban Targets

- Finalize the National Sanitation Policy. (Oct 2009, M/ WS&D)
- National Plan- Translate Policy in to action
 - Components-Institutionalized Roadmap for SACOSAN
 - Activities lead up to the SACOSAN conference
 - Urban and Rural sanitation- in progress to achieve MDG by 2015
 - Pilot Projects & Demonstration plots
 - Ecosan toilets, constructed wetlands, RWH,Biogas, HWWTS.(one year from now there'll be showcase projects, M/Health,NWS&DB,NGO's)
 - Capacity building of Local authorities. (-do-)
 - Green School concept through school health clubs. (M/Education, MENR)
 - Recognition of contributions by local authorities, schools and government Institutions (M/ PC&LG, Health, WS&D,Education)
 - Implement a demonstration CLTS (Community led Total Sanitation) in a selected village(NGO's and partners)

Regional cooperation

- Networking and share/exchange experience and expertise among SACOSAN member countries.
- Introduce functions to the focal institution for extending regional cooperation beyond SACOSAN.
- Regional Cooperation for climate change adaptability and mitigation.
- Develop linkages among SACOSAN member countries.
- Agree on national indicators accepted for regional countries
- Develop an interagency model.(Ministries of WS&D, MOE, MoH, MENR, Agriculture, Energy and NWSDB,UDA,LA
- Contribute to development of materials to meet regional standards for promotion of ECOSAN
- Adopt BCC strategies for Eco-San

Networking International/National/Sub-National

- Academics, Researches,GO's and NGO's and the Civil society.
- Networking for innovative technologies.
- Networking for MFI for rural sanitation
- Private sector involvement as sanitation is a bussiness.

Sanitation systems, sustainability and agro re-use

Stakeholder Involvement-choice of Technology

Project Identification

Financing of software and hardware

Media Campaign

A media plan going upto SACOSAN

Points to be highlighted through the media campaign

- Improper discharge and environmental issues
- School sanitation
- Promoting ecosan options and highlighting benefits (Agricultural, Hygiene).
- TV and Radio interviews

Capacity Building

Implementation

Monitoring of the results

Evaluation

Follow-up

Session IV

Collaboration monitoring of the outcome of the workshop

A discussion/decision was taken on strategy for regional monitoring, respective timelines and responsibilities. They were as follows:-

Activity	Details	Responsibility
Website	1) EcosanRes Website www.ecosan.org SuSanA www.susana.org	Arno Rosemarin
Detailed findings of Workshop to ICWG	Proceedings	Prakash Kumar
Communication between SACOSAN iii and IV	Letter of Ministry	Prakash Kumar
Get plans endorsed		all
Follow-up on regional Activities	www.ecosan.org	Regional office UNICEF/ Water Aid
Sharing of good IEC Materials		Regional office UNICEF
Follow-up to Roadmap Delhi		
Women for water	Next meeting/thematic Paper	Kusum
Sustainable sanitation Regional network	Suggested India Water Portal discussion group CapNet South Asia	10 days Prakash

Water Aid mid-term
SACOSAN meeting

ECOSAN side event

Nov.

Mustapha

Mailing list of
Participants

Google-based discussion
group

Arno

Committee

Follow-up on activities

Kencho, Sriyani,
Deepthi

List of Prticipants

**VENUE-TANGERINE,
KALUTARA**

FROM: 27TH - 29TH APRIL 2009

	NAME	Country	ORGANISATION
1	Ms.Kumari Balasuriya	Sri Lanka	Southern Provincial Council
2	Mr.U.D.C. Jayalal	Sri Lanka	Southern Provincial Council
3	Mr.S. Liyanagama	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage
4	Mr.M.I. Abdul Lathiff	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage
5	Dr. Piyaseeli	Sri Lanka	NIHS- Kalutara
6	Mr. R.D.S. Jayatunga	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
7	Ms.Renuka Peris	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Education
8	Mr.K.A.Upali S. Imbulana	Sri Lanka	Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Services
9	Mr.G.A. Kumararathna	Sri Lanka	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
10	Mr.D. Seneviratne	Sri Lanka	National water Supply and Drainage Board
11	MR. Deepthi Sumanasekara	Sri Lanka	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
12	Mr. H.T.R. Wijesooriya	Sri Lanka	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
13	Mr.D.S.D.Jayasiriwardena	Sri Lanka	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
14	Ms.Ganga Kariyawasam	Sri Lanka	IFRC- Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership
15	Mr. Kannan Pasupathiraj	Sri Lanka	IFRC
16	Mr.Kusum Athukorala	Sri Lanka	Communication and advocacy Women for Water Partnership

17	Ms.Tanuja Ariyananda	Sri Lanka	Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum
18	Mr.Waruna Rathnabharathie	Sri Lanka	Practical Action
19	Dr. Ravi Nanayakkara	Sri Lanka	Plantation Human Development Trust
20	Ms.Paba Danaseela	Sri Lanka	International Organization for Migration
21	Mr.Missaka Hettiarachchi	Sri Lanka	EFL/WWF Partnership
22	Ms.Priyankari Alexander	Sri Lanka	SASEP
23	Mr. Saman Amunuthuduwa	Sri Lanka	COSI
25	Mr. S. Wijetunge	Sri Lanka	University of Ruhuna
26	Mr.Bandula Chandrasekara	Sri Lanka	Energy Forum
27	Mr. Ananda Jayaweera	Sri Lanka	UNICEF - Sri Lanka
28	Ms.Constanze Windberg	Sri Lanka	SEI
29	Ms.Sriyani Udawatte	Sri Lanka	SEI
30	Dr. Arno Rosemarin	Sweden	SEI
31	Ms. Cecelia Ruben	Sweden	SEI
32	Mr. William L. Fellows		UNICEF
33	Mr. Prakash Kumar	India	UNICEF/ SEI- India
34	Mr. Namaste Lal Shreshtha	Nepal	UNICEF
35	Mr. Jan Mohommad Mehrabi	Afganistan	UNICEF
36	Mr.Kencho Namgyal	Bhutan	UNICEF
37	Ms. Qumrun Nahar	Bangladesh	UNICEF
38	Mr. Azahar Ali Pramanik	Bangladesh	SPACE
39	Ms.Pradnya Thakur	India	Ecosan Services Foundation- India
40	Mr. Amit Kumar Saha	India	India
41	Mr. M. Subburaman	India	SCOPE
42	Ms.Jasveen Jairath	India	Capnet- South Asia
43	Mr.Bodh Narayan Shreshtha	Nepal	Red Cross Nepal
44	Mr.Vishwa Mani Jnawali	Nepal	Dept of Water Supply and Sewerage
45	Dr. Roshan Raj Shrestra	Nepal	UN HABITAT

46	Mr.Habibullah Azimi	Afganistan	Min. of Rural Rehabilitation
47	Mr.Mohammed Azeen Barat	Afganistan	DACAAR
48	Mr.Ugyen Rinzin	Bhutan	Ministry of Health
49	Mr.Dechen Yangden	Bhutan	Urban Infrastructure Services
50	Mr. Muhammed Ibrahim	Bangladesh	Department of Public Health Engineering
51	Mr. Ashok Madhop Roy	Bangladesh	Min of Local Government
52	Mr. Mustafa Talpur	Pakistan	Wateraid
53	Mr.Muhammed Khalil Awan	Pakistan	Min. of Environment
54	Mr. Rashid Mahamood	Pakistan	MUAWIN
55	Mr.U.L. Kaluaratchi	Sri Lanka	
56	Ms.Geethanjali Mercelline	Sri Lanka	

Sunday, April 26

17:00 – 19:00 Registration

Day 1: Monday, April 27

08:00 - 09:00 Registration

Opening

09:00 - 09:10	Lighting of oil lamp - ceremony symbolising common learning	
09:10 - 09:25	Welcome and introduction to the workshop	Mr. Fellows
09:25 - 09:40	Address of Ministry of Water Supply & Drainage	Mr. S. Liyanagama
09:40 - 09:55	Address of Ministry of Health Care and Nutrition	Dr. Mahipala
09:55 - 10:10	Address by UNICEF / SEI	Mr. Fellows Dr. Rosemarin
10:10 - 10:40	Introduction of international delegations, expectations	

10:40 - 11:00

TEA
**Sustainable Sanitation and Ecological Sanitation
- Overview on Global Developments -**

Objectives of Session: Review the position of sustainable and ecological sanitation within the overall sanitation sector in South Asia
Review the global cutting edge successes in the field

Introduction/Overview

11:00 - 11:20	Sanitation: Definitions, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), SuSan-Ecosan – What is the difference?	Dr. Rosemarin
11:20 - 11:40	<i>Discussion</i>	

Importance of Sanitation and Closing the Nutrient Loop in Agriculture

11:40 - 11:55	Opportunities in Linking Sanitation and Agriculture	Ms. Ruben
11:55 - 12:10	Activities of Plantation Human Development Trust	Dr. Nanayakkara
12:10 - 12:20	<i>Discussion</i>	

12:20 - 13:20

LUNCH
Social Marketing

13:20 - 13:35	Community Led Approaches: CATS, CLTS	Mr. Fellows
13:35 - 13:50	Experiences from SCOPE, Tamilnadu, India	Mr. Subburaman
13:50 - 14:05	Challenges of marketing sustainable sanitation and ecosan	
14:05 - 14:20	Experiences of Sri Lanka Rainwater Harvesting Forum	Ms. Ariyananda
14:20 - 14:35	<i>Discussion</i>	
14:35 - 14:45	Activities in Sri Lanka	Mr. Pasupathiraj
14:45 - 15:05	Viewing of Documentary Film on Ecosan	

15:05 - 15:25

TEA
Regional Initiatives Related to Ecosan Knowledge-sharing

15:25 - 15:40	Capacity Development Network for South Asia	Ms. Jairath
15:40 - 15:55	EcoSanRes Knowledge Node for South Asia	Dr. Shrestra
15:55 - 16:10	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)	Dr. Rosemarin
16:10 - 16:25	India - UNICEF/SEI collaboration	Mr. Kumar
16:25 - 16:40	<i>Questions/Comments</i>	

16:40 - 17:00

Summarizing and Closing of Day One
Facilitator

18:30 – 20:30

Social Gathering with Traditional Dance

Day 2: Tuesday, April 28
SuSan/Ecosan in the SACOSAN process

08:30 - 08:40	Recap of day 1 and plan for day 2	Facilitator
SACOSAN - Broad Vision from Global to Regional		
Objectives of Session: Provide a general overview on the SACOSAN process Share experiences and expectations regarding the SACOSAN process		
Overview on SACOSAN Process		
08:40 - 09:00	SACOSAN I - III: Developments – Opportunities	Mr. Fellows
09:00 - 09:15	SACOSAN I - III: Experiences of Host Countries 5 min each presentations on experiences/changes through hosting of SACOSAN (Bangladesh, Pakistan, India)	
Working group session: Did SACOSAN help us to make sanitation more sustainable?		
09:15 - 09:45	How do participants experience the SACOSAN process? How is the SACOSAN process perceived at different levels of society? What is expected? What should be kept/changed? How to contribute?	
09:45 - 10:00	Discussion and grouping of cards into categories	
10:00 - 10:20	TEA	
SuSan/Ecosan in the SACOSAN process		
Objective of Session: Identify the successes/failures in the involvement of ecological sanitation in the SACOSAN process to date Share experiences from around the region Where are we now? Where do we want to go?		
Involvement of SuSan/Ecosan in the SACOSAN process to date		
10:20 - 10:35	Ecosan in SACOSAN III	Ms. Ruben
Experiences from the Region and countries		
10 min presentations by respective Government and NGO representatives		
10:35 - 11:05	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh	
11:05 - 11:30	Discussion	
11:30 - 12:10	India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	
12:10 - 12:55	Discussion	
12:55 - 14:00	LUNCH	
Working Group Session: Where are we now with regard to ecosan and reuse?		
14:00 - 14:40	Discussion on: Identifying working themes for the next session	
14:40 - 15:15	Presentation of outcomes: Discussion and decision on max 5 themes to work on in next session	
15:15 - 15:35	TEA	
Working Group Session: Addressing the identified themes		
15:35 - 17:05	Brainstorm on how to address the respective themes. Brainstorm on activities and action plans. Who would be partners and champions? Priorities? Timelines?	

World-Café-Method: The working groups will start with one theme for 20min and then move to the next theme. One participant stays with the theme and does not move for continuity. So every group will have input on each theme. The person who stayed with the respective theme will present after the working session on all the received inputs.

Theme 1 (25 min), Theme 2 (25 min), Theme 3 (15 min),
Theme 4 (15 min), Theme 5 (10 min)

17:05 - 17:20 Return to original theme to finalise and consolidate
17:20 - 17:50 Presentation and discussion on each theme.
The outcomes are to be used for the country planning on the next day.

17:50 - 18:00 Summarizing and Closing of Day One Facilitator

Multimedia corner for interested participants

18:00 - 18:20 OXFAM IYS-Documentary Film on SWM

Day 3: Wednesday, April 29

18 months to go from now – What will you do?

Objectives of Session: Develop detailed country-level plans to ensure greater profile of sustainable sanitation and ecosan in SACOSAN IV, 2010 in Sri Lanka

08:30 - 08:40 Recap and plan for the day Facilitator

Using SWOT analysis for strategic planning

08:40 - 09:00 Introduction to SWOT analysis Mr. Fellows

NATIONAL Working group session – Strategic Planning

09:00 - 09:30 1) What do we envision for SuSan and Ecosan in our country?
2) What would we like to see in SACOSAN IV?
3) Based on the outcomes of 1 & 2 carry out a SWOT analysis
09:30 - 10:10 Present the SWOT analyses (each country 5 min)

10:10 - 10:30 TEA

**NATIONAL Working group session –
Using the SWOT analysis for the strategic planning**

10:30 - 11:30 How to address the identified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats?
Plans/timelines/monitoring
Costing/budgeting
Responsibilities
Partners/champions
Community level, national, regional, international

11:30 - 12:45 Critique of strategic plans: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India

12:45 - 13:45 LUNCH

13:45 - 14:35 Critique of strategic plans: Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
14:35 - 15:05 Incorporate discussed amendments into the country plans

15:05 - 15:25 TEA

15:25 - 15:55 Presentation of revised plans

15:55 – 16:55 Collaborative monitoring of the outcome of the workshop

Discussion/Decision on strategy for regional monitoring, respective timelines, and responsibilities

16:55 – 17:10 Closing of Workshop

SPEECHES/ADDRESSES

Welcome and introduction by Mr. William Fellows, UNICEF

I am very pleased and honoured to have been invited to this Regional Workshop on Sustainable Sanitation in South Asia, in order to develop detailed country level plans to ensure greater profile of ecological sanitation in SACOSAN IV to be held in 2010 in Sri Lanka.

As you know, safer access to proper sanitation requires focus on achieving UN Millennium Development Goals, to which we are signatory. 78% applies to access to safe drinking water, whereas the rest applies to access to sanitation. In order to achieve this, we have to accept ecological sanitation as an important area. We have to reach targets on time. We need Institutional support. There needs to be human resource development and strengthening of policies. All these are required in the 10 year development framework of Sri Lanka.

The Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage has to take responsibility for training and capacity development of personnel, and monitor and develop ecological sanitation. It has also taken the responsibility to coordinate in the field of organization in the country. There should be people-centred planning and a demand-driven approach. Information exchange on water supply and drainage is being done in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics following a series of meetings.

Much progress has been made on water supply tanks of Sri Lanka. However, laboratory support is needed. There are many situations in the country where traditional technologies does not provide technology for ecosan. Ecosan is based on eradicating pollution using safe products for agricultural workers. Compost is sanitized and recycled to futher utilize technology The Ministry of Health is doing this with technical support from the Water Supply and Draingae Board.

Over the last decade, the approach has been for planning development and management of rural water supply and sanitation. Community creating the need for sanitation with support from the government.

I am sure all of you will have useful deliberations and this event will be a success.

Address by Mr. William Fellows of UNICEF

As a representative of UNICEF, I wish to give the UNICEF perspective of Ecological Sanitation.

About 35 years ago. In a South American town, a group of people got together. They were passionate believers of sanitation. Among them was me. I managed to convince them of the need for integrated water sanitation.

I had no experience whatsoever on how work was done on ecological sanitation. Therefore, I signed up for integrated sanitation for a decade. I was privileged to be one of the first to be hired for a water project. I specifically went from water project to adding sanitation. I was the first UNICEF regional advisor on sanitation. My. Career has been a long struggle with my water colleagues.

When I first came to Sri Lanka several decades ago, the Water Board was concentrating on water projects. Then they realized Sanitation is more important than water and focused on investigation, planning, design, Construction, operation and maintenance of water supply services and sewerage and sanitation facilities

It must be said that sanitation is not the last part of development, but the first.. Therefore, due consideration must be given to this fact.

Address by Mr. S. Liyanagama, Secretary , Ministry of Water Supply & Drainage

I am very pleased and honoured to have been invited to this workshop on sustainable sanitation in preparation for SACOSAN IV to be held in 2010 in Sri Lanka.

Safer access to proper sanitation requires focus on achieving UN Millennium Development Goals. In order to achieve this goal, we have to accept sanitation and reach these goals on time.

An endeavour such as ecological sanitation requires institutional support, such as strengthening of policies. All this has been spelt out in the 10 year development framework of Sri Lanka.

The Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage bears responsibility for training, monitoring and development of ecological sanitation. It includes engaging in field-based activities and seeking support in providing resource persons for training of PHI tutors for ecological sanitation. This means people-centred planning and having a demand driven approach to ecological sanitation.

Information exchange on water supply and drainage has been done in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics through a series of meetings. However, as mentioned by Mr. Fellows, laboratory support is needed. Traditional technologies prevailing in the country does not support ecological sanitation.

As you maybe aware, ecological sanitation is based on eradicating pollution rather than using safe products for agri workers. The Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage intends further utilizing technology of the Ministry of Health with technical support provided from the Water Supply and Drainage Board. A questionnaire was prepared and public comments obtained, which survey is in the process of finalization.

Over the last decade the approach has been towards investigation, planning, design, Construction, operation and maintenance of water supply services and sewerage and sanitation facilities, but now there is a need for ecological sanitation, the reason why we are meeting here today, to discuss about sustainable sanitation in the region.

I am sure all of you will have useful deliberations and this event will be a success.

Address by Dr. Arno Rosemarin, SEI

I would like to start my address by giving the background to SEI, especially with regard to ecological sanitation research. Cutting edge technology has been used for this purpose. Yet, there is much more to be done in the region. So many are suffering from lack of access to water supply. The purpose is to try and inject something new to the sanitation sector. In other words, have sustainable thinking. Therefore, it would do well to use SACOSAN as a common platform to take sustainable sanitation and ecological sanitation to greater scale in South Asia

FAO and IFAD had water sanitation programmes in Africa. Human excreta was used for agricultural purpose. I am one of those who laid the foundation for moving the agenda forward. At a workshop held ecosan methods were discussed. Last weeked I networked in Kathmandu. Much more awareness need to be made about making ecosan sustainable.

The more we meet, it is important that we discuss about capacity development. For this purpose, we need to brainstorm.

I would like to welcome you to three days of activity. This workshop has been organized by Constanz and her staff.

Thank you Connie for organizing this Workshop.

Address by Hon. Kumari Balasuriya, Governor, Southern Provincial Council , Sri Lanka

It is a great opportunity for me to attend this workshop and to learn of the good work done by the Organizers in Sri Lanka. I represent the Souther Province. Following the tsunami, much Development work has taken place in the Southern Province.

Environmental degradation/climate change is viewed as a major issue around the whole world, especially climate change. My interest is to meet and talk to many organizations committed to this cause of preserving the environment.

I was with the Canadian High Commissioner to Sri Lanka yesterday and we disccused about the development of the Southern Province.

Once again let me thank you for the interest taken in our country. You can count on my encourage and support to develop it further.

I wish to thank Sriyani Udawatte for having invited me to this fruitful workshop.

I hope it will be of great value to our country.

Appendix – Profiles of the Key Speakers

Mr. William Fellows

William Fellows is the UNICEF Regional Advisor for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for South Asia a post he has held for 4 years. Currently the Dean of UNICEF Wash he has served in Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Nigeria and Iraq before joining the South Asia Regional Office, serving as Chief of WASH in the last 4 duty stations. He is currently the IASC Global WASH Cluster Coordinator designate and takes up his new post on 29 June.

Mr. S. Liyanagama

Mr. Liyanagama is by profession a Lawyer and holds a Certificate of Public Administration from SLIDA. He bears long years of service with the public sector, starting from Asst. Secretary to Ministry of Sports and Parliamentary Affairs in 1983 to the current portolio of Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage.

In the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage's efforts in ecological sanitation, he has played a pivotal role for training, monitoring and development, including engaging in field-based activities and seeking support in providing resource persons for training of PHI tutors for ecological sanitation.

Cecilia Ruben, Fil kand and MSc - Communications and Networking Manager and Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Cecilia Ruben has worked at SEI for the 20 years of its existence. SEI was founded in 1989 and with the EcoSanRes Programme, since its inception in 2001. Before that Cecilia worked both as a staff member and as a private consultant with various United Nations agencies, national governments, local authorities and NGOs in national and international contexts with a substantive focus on planning, development and sustainability. With this background, the more recent focus on sustainable sanitation in a development perspective has led to a considerable amount of policy promotion, institutional strengthening and capacity-development with an effort to strengthen the links between sanitation, agriculture and livelihoods. Apart from the worldwide context, over the years Cecilia Ruben to a large extent focused on various African contexts, while more recently her attention has been changed to Asia and especially South Asia and India.

Tanuja Ariyananda

Tanuja Ariyananda is a Hydro biologist with a PhD from University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka and a M.Sc. in Aquatic Resource Management from King's College London. Director of Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum since its inception in 1996. Member of the Ministerial Committee for Developing Policy and Strategy for Rain Water Harvesting in Sri Lanka President (2008-2010) of International Rainwater Catchments Systems Association, IRSCA and has been Secretary General (2003-2008), and Director Women's programme (2001-2003),

Mr. Kannan Pasupathiraj

Mr. Kannan Pasupathiraj is a Specialist on Ecological Sanitation with the International Federation of the Red Cross. He has a Masters in Civil and Environmental Engineering, Town Planning and Waste and Waste Water Management. He has been active in the field of Ecological Sanitation with NGOs and IFRC for the last 10 years.