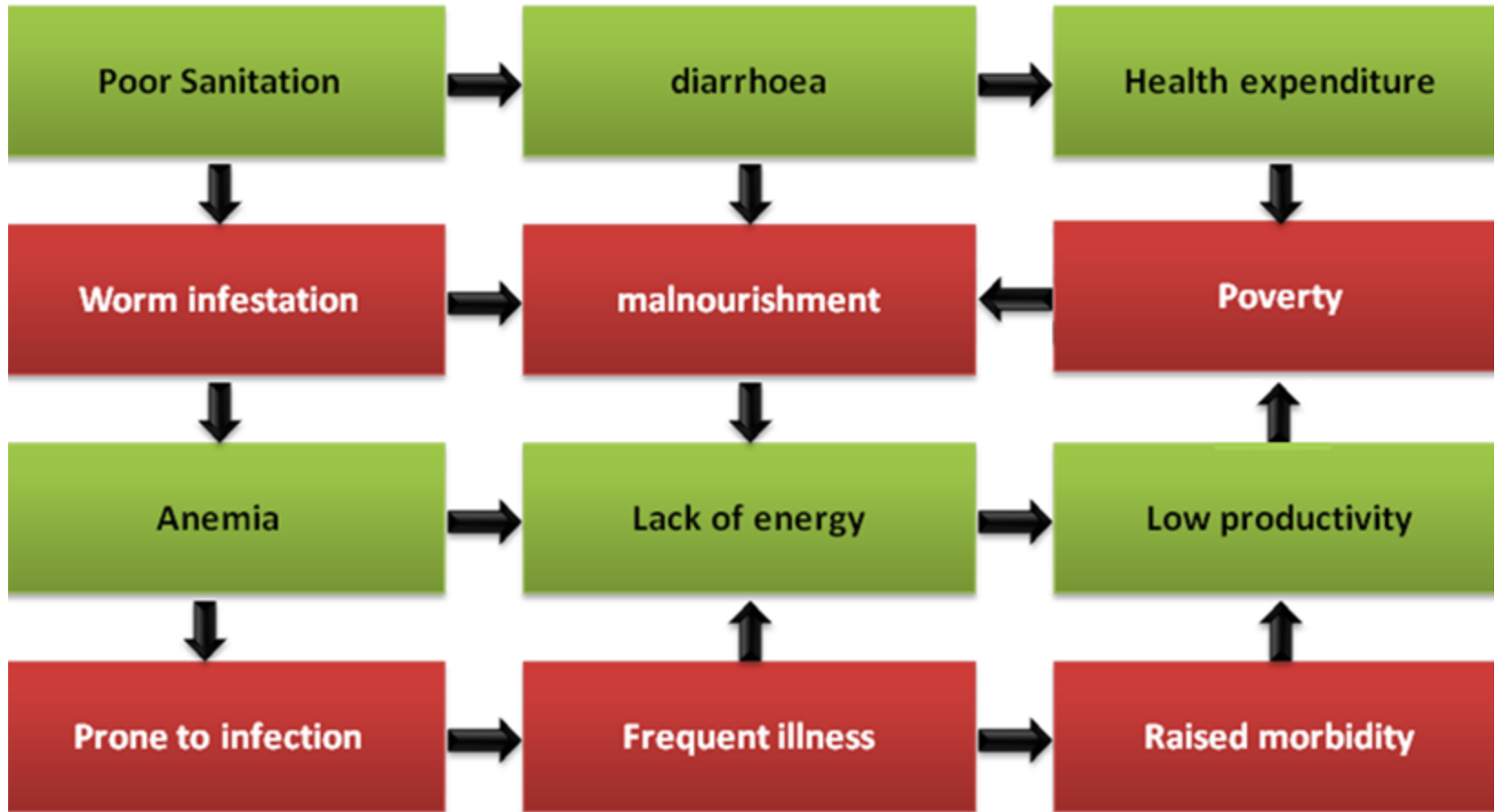


Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)  
Made Kalyani an ODF City in 2008

*‘Community Led Approaches in Urban  
Sanitation- Kalyani Experience’*

Dr. Kasturi Bakshi  
Executive Secretary  
KINSPARC

# Water, Sanitation & Health



# Present Situation In India

- ▶ More than half of the 1.2 billion population of India has no access to sanitary toilets
- ▶ Government is trying to address this issue by providing free or subsidised toilets
- ▶ This is causing dependence on government
- ▶ This does not address the issue of behaviour change

Is construction of toilets for more than 600million people possible for the Govt.? How?  
By when?

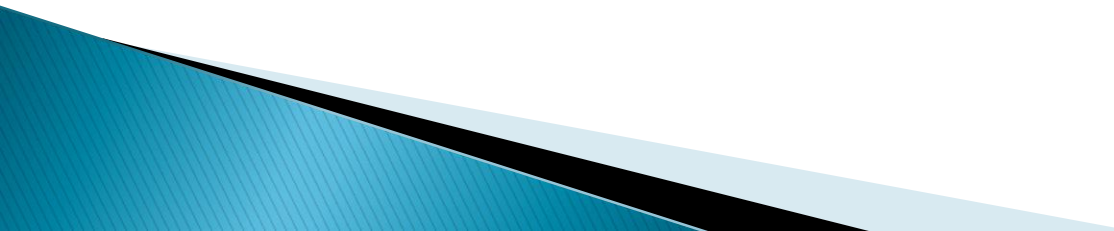


# Earlier efforts failed in Kalyani

Over the past ten years before **Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Programme**, to improve the sanitation profile of the slums of Kalyani

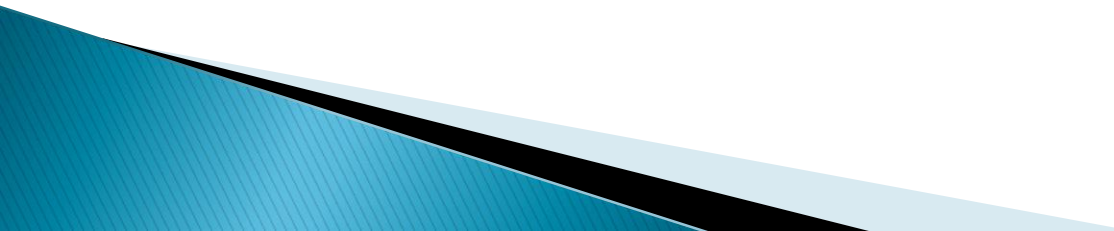
- ▶ MDP sector built 700 toilets costing Rs. 5,000/- each
- ▶ Refugee Rehabilitation Department built 3300 toilets costing about Rs. 8,500 each
- ▶ KUSP built 365 toilets costing Rs. 9,900/- each
- ▶ More than 35 million Rupees spent for construction of H/H toilets by Govt., free for slum dwellers
- ▶ But open defecation was practised even by many of those who had their own toilets

# CLTS in Kalyani

- ▶ To eliminate open defecation totally, Kalyani Municipality decided to pilot CLTS Project with support from KUSP (funded by DFID).
  - ▶ Dr. Kamal Kar (CLTS consultant) trained the CLTS team of Kalyani in Jan. 2006
  - ▶ Chief Health Functionary took the responsibility of facilitating, coordinating and implementing the project in Kalyani.
- 

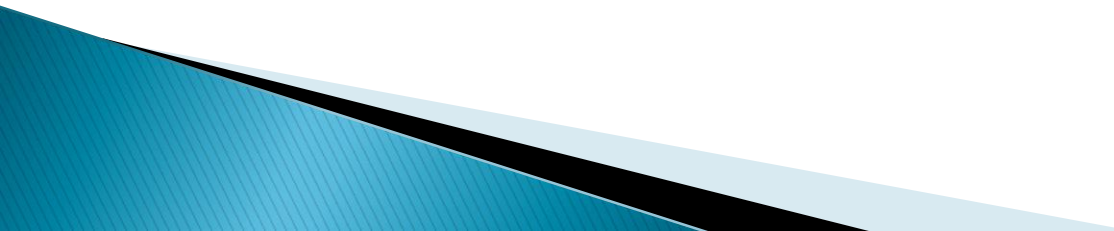
# Policy Decision by Board of Councillors

Unanimous decision taken in January 2006:


- ▶ To stop subsidy for construction of toilets
  - ▶ To give full support to CLTS Pilot in 5 slums
  - ▶ To give support to the communities who stop open defecation totally
  - ▶ 5 most backward slums were selected for piloting
- 

# Process Of CLTS Pilot In Kalyani

It was made clear to all

- ▶ There was no more subsidy for construction of toilets
  - ▶ Increasing the number of toilets only was not our goal. Goal was to create ODF environment
  - ▶ It was behavioral change, and not the model of toilet which was important to achieve this goal.
- 

# Methodology Used For Community Mobilisation

- ▶ A total Participatory approach adopted where PRA tools were used extensively
  - ▶ No outsider advised to construct toilets or lectured on the problems of Open Defecation or model of appropriate toilet.
  - ▶ Exposure given on concept of Sanitary Toilet
  - ▶ Participatory Planning was facilitated
- 



# Mapping of OD Areas

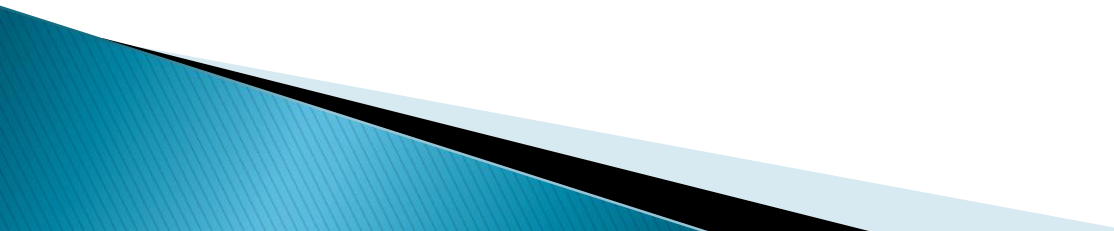
Houses are denoted by cards Written on the cards are:



- **Names of household heads.**
- **Area used by the family for open defecation.**
- **Amount of faeces generated per day**
- **Monthly medical expenses**

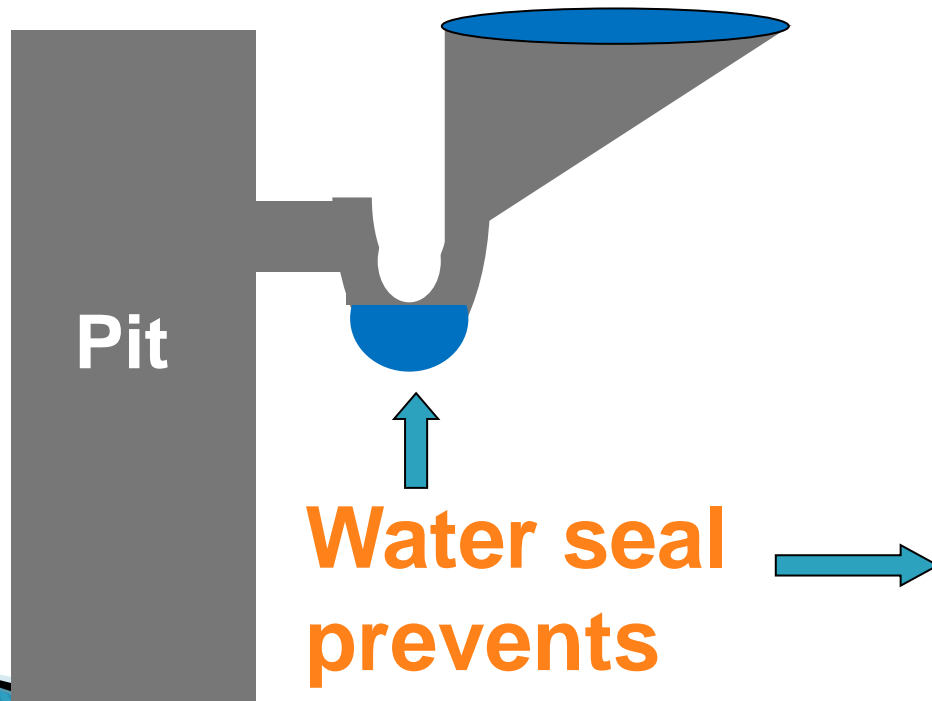
# What Community People did not know

Community people were fully aware of the ill effects of open defecation but they did not know

- ❑ The concept of sanitary toilet
  - ❑ Sanitary toilets can be constructed at an affordable cost by all
  - ❑ Medical expenditure will be reduced only if everybody uses sanitary toilet
- 

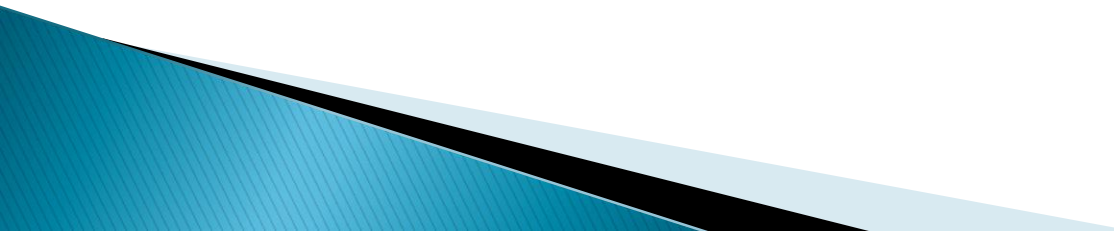
# What is a sanitary toilet ?

Breaking the fecal oral  
contamination cycle

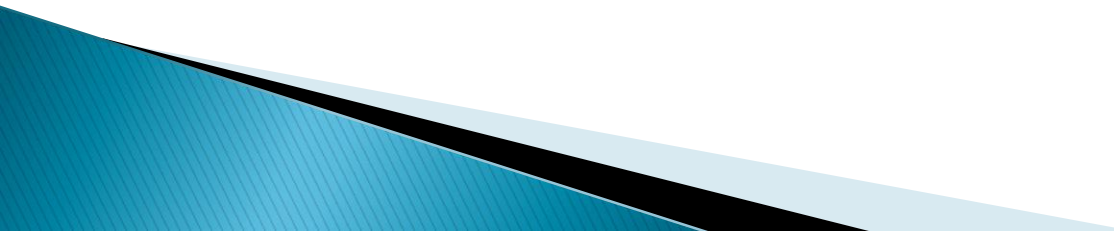


- Visibility of excreta
- Foul Smell
- Access to insects and animals
- Fecal oral contamination

# Progress of CLTS

- ▶ First Triggering was done in Bhutta Bazar and it failed due to high expectation for subsidy which was provided in the neighbouring slum
  - ▶ Simultaneously triggering was done in 4 other slums
  - ▶ CLTS clicked in all these 4 slums as there was no expectation for outside subsidy
  - ▶ Bhuttabazar also became ODF but took much longer time than others
  - ▶ All 5 slums eliminated open defecation within 6 months
  - ▶ Good number of Natural Leaders emerged
- 

# Emergence Of Natural Leader

- ▶ Natural Leaders emerged who played a vital role in making their own slums ODF
  - ▶ With their help the remaining slums could be made ODF
  - ▶ They made use of innovative methods like composing songs and dramas
  - ▶ During disasters like flood and at the time of fairs, they make temporary toilets to prevent pollution
- 



# Play on Sanitation Staged By Natural Leaders





# Some Toilets Constructed/Under Construction by Slum Dwellers (Community Innovations)



# Monitoring...

Monitoring of CLTS Programme is done at different levels.



**Different coloured cards indicate the status of different wards regarding CLTS**

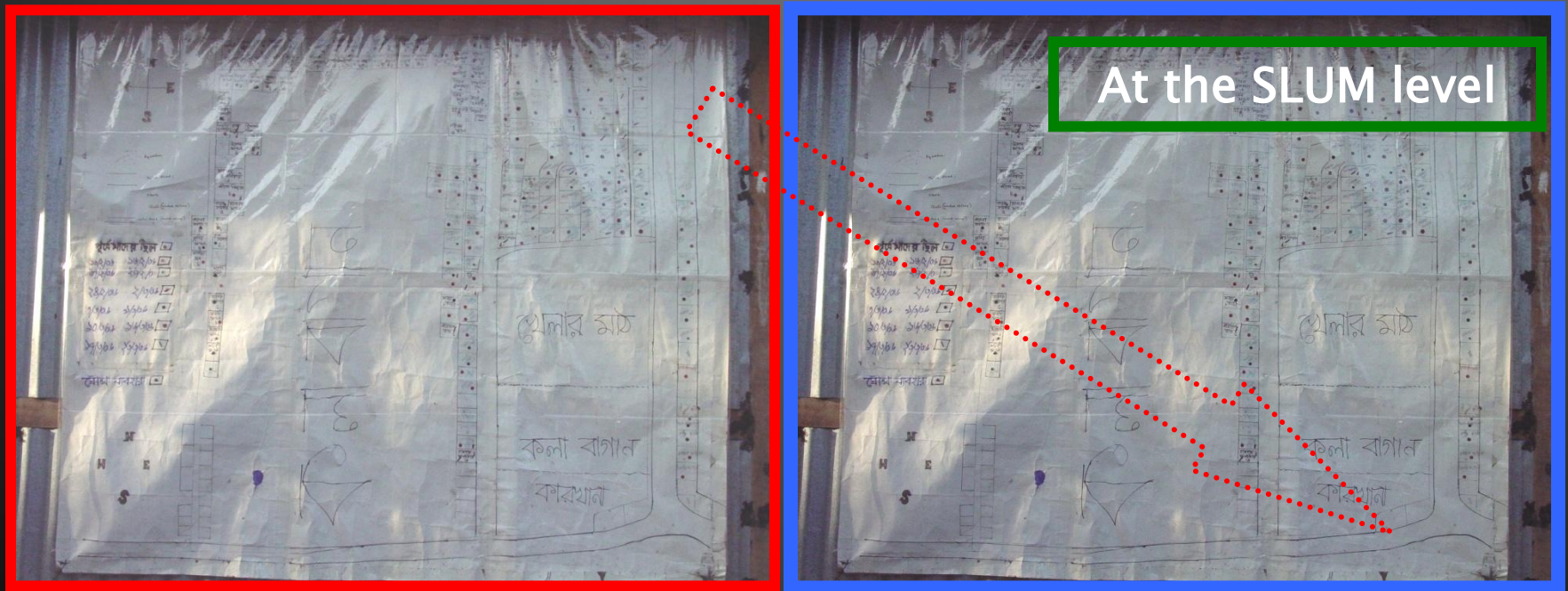
**At the Municipality Board Room**





# Monitoring...

The sanitation profile of the Para on a Social Map



# Incentives

- ▶ Solar street lamps were installed in Vidyasagar Colony for being the first ODF slum in Kalyani
- ▶ Chairman announced that ODF slums will be given priority for developmental works
- ▶ Natural Leaders were taken for a trip to see the Bombay slums and see some good practices

These helped in community mobilisation



# Kalyani Natural Leaders in Bombay Sharing Experiences





# National And International Delegates Sharing Experience Of CLTS At Kalyani



**More than thousand people attended the function of 26<sup>th</sup> May at Vidyasagar colony which was declared as the first ODF Para in Kalyani.**

**Dignitaries from DFID, WSP-World Bank and different Municipalities participated and interacted with the ODF community.**



# CLTS Paved The Way For Cleaner & Healthier Living

## Some Snaps From Vidyasagar Colony



**Repaired  
platform  
of all 69 hand  
tube wells**



**All 213 H/H  
Stopped  
Open  
Defecation**



**Cleaned  
up  
Drain**



**Clean up  
garbage and  
Repair Road**



# Success

On Nov 29, 2008 the Board of Councillors of Kalyani Municipality declared Kalyani an

**“Open Defecation Free City”**







The President, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil presenting the National Urban Water Award-2009 the Chairman of Kalyani Municipality, in New Delhi on August 13, 2009.  
**The award was for making Kalyani Open Defecation Free.**

# Challenges Faced

- ▶ Old habits die hard
- ▶ Floating population
  - Vendors
  - Construction workers
  - Banjaras

Need felt for –

- ▶ Post Project mentoring and monitoring
  - ▶ More public toilets
- 



# Post Project Mentoring & Monitoring

- ▶ Every Sunday morning CLTS team met without fail
- ▶ Natural leaders from different slums got together
- ▶ They shared information and tried to find solutions for emerging problems regarding sanitation

# Natural Leaders Meet Every Sunday...



# More Public Toilets Constructed

Pictures of Pay and use toilets...



# More Health Initiatives

- ▶ CLTS was the entry point to CLHI so we did not stop after achieving ODF status
- ▶ We piloted another project " Correction of Anaemia in School Children" (Apr 2008-March 2009) where Class VI students of 3 schools were selected for the project 'Correction of Anaemia'.
- ▶ **Awareness** generation regarding worm infestation (leading cause of anaemia ) which is caused mainly due to Open Defecation
- ▶ **Awareness** generation on poor hygiene causing diarrhoea, leading to malnutrition causing anaemia
- ▶ **Awareness** on importance of hand washing to stop faecal oral contamination.
- ▶ All these along with nutrition awareness, deworming and iron supplementation for 3 months under direct observation was done .

**Hb% improved in Seventy percent students**

# School Health Programme in 42 Primary Schools

Inspired by the results, we decided to extend the programme in 42 primary schools (6400 students)

We invited NGOs like KINSPARC, IMA, Red Cross Society, Rotary Club any many others who agreed to work in collaboration with Kalyani Municipality.

# Key To Success...

- **Political will**
- **Good Governance**
- **Persistent Endeavour**
- **Good Teamwork with  
Good Leadership**