



CELEBRATING SUCCESS

6th Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Conclave

ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA & TELANGANA

18 - 20 DECEMBER 2019 | NIRDPR, HYDERABAD

CONCLAVE COMMITMENTS

We the participants of 6th Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Conclave, representing Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana, commit to achieve the following to access water, sanitation and hygiene services for everyone adhering to the SDGs' and underlying the principle of 'Leave No One Behind'.

DRINKING WATER:

It is estimated that around 37.7 million people in India are affected by waterborne diseases annually. In 2015, it is estimated that 117,000 under-five children died of diarrhea alone (this is 13 per cent of all deaths per year in under-five children in India, and 22 per cent of the global burden) and 73 million working days are lost due to waterborne disease each year, resulting in an economic burden of \$600 million a year.

As per NRDWP, as on 30.11.2019, 3.28 crores out of the total 17.87 crore rural households (18%) in the country have tap water connection. Similarly, around 33.56% households in Andhra Pradesh, 43.81% households in Karnataka and 33.53% households in Telangana have access to piped water supply within premises. In December 2019 Government of India launched Jal Jeevan Mission to provide functional household tap connections to 18 crore households by 2024 and transfer management of schemes to Gram Panchayat and communities. Further aims to provide adequate quantity of water (55 lpcd) and of prescribed quality of water on a regular basis. Convergence among various Ministries and departments for prioritizing drinking water over other uses, GPs and communities technical and functional skills to manage drinking water schemes, source sustainability, social skills of engineering department dealing with drinking water to engage GPs and communities in all stages of project cycle, water quality (bacteriological and chemical contamination), etc. are key challenges and issues faced by every state.

We commit to

- **Supporting the process of developing robust strategy & implementable action plans with time bound targets for ensuring safe and sustainable water supply at household level to translate the vision of Jal Jeevan Mission and the spirit of LNOB into action.**
- **Build capacity of the local governance bodies and community organizations, equip them with requisite resources and promote their active role towards ensuring equitable distribution, responsible use, O and M, monitoring and sustainable management of the Water Supply Schemes.**
- **Strengthen the monitoring and accountability systems with focus on creating reliable baseline data, data enabled systems of progress tracking and data availability in public domain.**

SANITATION:

There is significant progress in the toilet's coverage increased from 38% in 2014 to 100% based on SBM MIS data. Around 400 million people have access to toilets in this period and constructed more than 10 crore toilets. Prevention of 200 million diarrheal cases per year, averting of 300,000 deaths by 2019, saving of INR 50,000 per family per year and 11.25 times lesser groundwater contamination in an ODF environment are key results of sanitation program. However as per NSSO 2019 study only 71% HHs in the country have access to toilets but 95% people who have access to toilets are using them regularly.

Some studies indicated in 5% HHs, there are one or two differently able persons who do not have access to safe and secured toilet. Similarly, there are many households who are living on the fringes of village or remote places do not have access to functional toilets. Use of toilets by all members of household at all times, regular supply of water, O & M toilets, monitoring including periodical verification of ODF GPs, retrofitting of toilets, etc. are key challenges of Swachh Bharat Mission (G) across by all districts.

GOI released 10-year sanitation strategy which focuses on two programmatic elements ODF sustainability and SLRM. Gram Panchayats (GPs) are expected to play a key role in ensuring Operation and Maintenance of sanitation infrastructure and maintaining clean Panchayat status. However, states have limited skills and knowledge on implementation of ODF sustainability and SLWM interventions including implementation of Social Behaviour Change Communication interventions.

We commit to

- **Support the process of assessing the equity and inclusiveness of the sanitation progress; develop locale specific actionable plans and solutions to ensure that everyone has access to functional toilet facility at all times and everywhere.**
- **Support the process of developing and implementing result-oriented strategies and action plans for sustaining the ODF results which would include robust monitoring mechanisms, continued investment in behavioural change communication, multi stakeholder engagement and dedicated human resources at all levels of sanitation service delivery system.**
- **Support the community lead process of developing and implementing decentralized action plans for achieving ODF+ results with emphasis on capacity building of all the concerned institutions and functionaries backed by adequate financial resources, robust monitoring and accountability system.**

WASH in institutions (Schools, Anganwadis and Health Centres):

Inadequate hygiene behavior is a contributor to neo-natal mortality which is currently 24 per 1000 live births (India) and to increased drop-out rates which stands at 4.34 per cent in primary schools & 17.86% at the secondary level. Girls, especially adolescent girls, are most affected by the lack of functioning toilets in schools.

Improved WASH facilities, services and improved hygiene behaviors in institutions (Schools, Anganwadis and Health Centers) will have ripple effect for generations in addition to reduced incidence of morbidity, mortality and stunting among children. Around 3% schools have no toilets and 11% have defunct toilets. And 13% of Co-Ed Schools do not have separate toilets for girls. Similarly, 37% AWs have no toilet and 30% have no water supply. Around 9.2% health facilities lack water, 45% lack sanitation and 41.7% need hygiene facilities. Functionality of community structure (SMCs, Mother committees, Health committees and student committees), prioritization of WASH infrastructure, tracking of adherence to WASH standards and usage, mainstreaming WASH monitoring, O & M plans and allocation budgets, Key functionaries' skills and awareness on WASH, implementation of various GOI and state guidelines, etc. are key challenges of schools, Anganwadis and health centres.

We commit to

- **Supporting states to develop specific standard operation procedures to address issues related to construction, O & M of WASH in Schools, Anganwadis & Health Centres including budget and HR.**
- **Strengthen Mother's Committees, School Management Committees and, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees to manage Operation and Maintenance of WASH facilities.**
- **Integrate Hygiene including MHM, sanitation & water related indicators (availability, accessibility, adequacy, functionality, and behavioural change communications) in the ongoing monitoring systems of the relevant departments with focus on Education, Health and Anganwadis and such MIS should form basis for consistently strengthening the intervention strategies.**
- **Establish technical advisory team to support districts on development of action plans, capacity building and monitoring of MHM program in line with National MHM guidelines.**



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