

CLTS Foundation

Annual Report 2012-13







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Message from the Chairman

I feel delighted to write this message for the annual report of CLTS Foundation for the year 2013.

Although we have been rendering variety of CLTS related support to different agencies across the world, informally since 2005, I must say that the institution became well known even before it was formally constituted in April 2009. This happened because of the exponential growth of CLTS approach across many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America over the last decade.

It is really a matter of great pride that CLTS Foundation has emerged as a learning institution, which is based on demand from the ground reality. Unlike institutions, which are built on the basis of theoretical conceptualization of ideas mostly by the founders of the institution, CLTS Foundation is born on the felt need and growing demands on needed institutional support for the policy and decision makers, trainers, facilitators, practitioners, programme managers, donor communities and national and international NGOs. As I had mentioned in earlier occasions, I am thankful to Water Aid for providing me the opportunity for experimenting and fine-tuning the approach in its embryonic stage in their country programmes in Bangladesh.

Plan International Bangladesh deserves the credit for being the very first INGO to institutionalize CLTS approach in their country programmes at first. It was Plan International Bangladesh that had adopted CLTS as the main institutional strategy on sanitation replacing their traditional approach of providing subsidized or free households toilets. Today Plan uses CLTS approach in all of its country programmes globally.

I would like to put on record my sincere gratitude to Institute of Developmental Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex, UK for providing me a platform to share my knowledge, understanding and basic innovations of CLTS approach to the practicing communities, field extension professionals and the academia through writings, workshops and seminars etc. My very first book 'Subsidy or Self-respect' was published as a Working Paper (184) of IDS in the year... which was the very first literature on CLTS approach.

Other International organizations like WSP, World Bank, UNICEF, GSF, BESIK, Timor Leste and others also extended their support in furthering the research on CLTS through implementation of their programmes with our support. Today, CLTS Foundation has been able to develop its own platform to extend institutional support for capacity building, training, advocacy and knowledge management across the world.

I must put in record that the foresight and the support extended by Irish Aid for formally establishing CLTS Foundation as an institution was timely, unique and priceless. I would like to specially thank Mr. Brendon Rogers, Director General of Irish Aid, and the Government of Ireland as one of the most special and valuable supporters of CLTS Foundation, who helped and nurtured the institution through its embryonic and formative stages. Without the help and timely support of Irish Aid it wouldn't have been possible for CLTS Foundation to spread its wings in extending active and professional support on CLTS/sanitation to more than five countries in Asia and Africa. Irish Aid's early support was extremely crucial in developing the core base of the institution, which none of the other collaborations provided to the institution.

With the two years funding support for institutional strengthening in 2011, Irish Aid provided the required momentum to CLTS Foundation to kick-start its global level institutional collaboration. As a result the Foundation entered in to a yearlong collaborative institutional contract with UNICEF

Ghana for rendering capacity strengthening support to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development government of Ghana in 2012. In addition to strengthening the basic institutional structure, the senior members of CLTS Foundation founded CLTS Foundation Global as a non-profit company to be able to take up international projects that require engagement of international professionals on sanitation and development.

Today, CLTS Foundation has grown and spread its branches to many countries through much institutional collaboration. The readers of our annual report will be glad to see the total amount of fund that we have been able mobilize for international development in introduction and scaling up of CLTS in at least in five different countries over the last couple of years. We already have our presence in atleast 5 countries in Africa and Asia where CLTS Foundation's support is going in some way or the other.

However, the newly formed institution has to travel a long way through a rocky path in achieving its cherished dream of developing an ODF world. CLTS Foundation's small presence yet, making a reasonable difference globally has been duely appreciated by the major actors of sanitation across the globe. I am glad to mention here that the foreign policy magazine of Washington DC recognized me as one of the 100 global thinkers of 2010. The Asian development bank also recognized me as the Water Champion of the world in 2011. It's heartening to know the UN Water and Sanitation for All, Unicef and WHO have included the concept of ODF world by 2020 under the post MDG initiative.

At the end, I would like to congratulate all the institutions, individuals, my friends and colleagues of CLTS Foundation and CLTS Foundation Global for their success in bringing the CLTS Foundation into being and accelerating its speed towards achieving its goal.

As a chairman, I would like to promise you, your continued support would make our journey faster, smoother and take us to the ultimate goal of a world with much cleaner environment and dignity and human health.



Dr. Kamal Kar
(Chairman)

It is widely accepted around the world today that Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is one of the most effective and successful approaches to achieving open-defecation free communities. It prompts a self-realization amongst individuals as well as the entire community of the negative consequences on health, environment and economy such as chronic illness, poor drinking water quality, loss in number of workdays, increased medical expenses and the consequent impact on livelihoods. CLTS is triggered through hands-off facilitation and participatory analysis of a community's sanitation profile, which stimulates the basic desire to avoid contact with human excreta. When triggered, feelings of self-respect, shame, disgust and fear of contamination are seen to drive communities towards an urgent collective local action, which in turn motivates women, men and children to work collectively towards creating open-defecation free communities.



About CLTS Foundation

As an approach that empowers communities towards sustainable behavioral change and collective action to confine their excreta safely, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) was first pioneered by Dr. Kamal Kar in Bangladesh in the year 2000. Since then, it has spread to over 54 countries and has been adopted widely by governments and civil society organizations in their policies and programmes across the world. In this short span of time, CLTS is estimated to have ensured the benefits of improved sanitation to over 30 million people in thousands of communities across the developing world.

The spread of CLTS has been aided by numerous institutions and champions who have interacted with Dr. Kamal Kar and recognised the potential of CLTS as well as those who have witnessed its revolutionary promise in the field. Dr. Kar's initial efforts in Bangladesh were aided by Water Aid. Later Plan International (UK) began adopting the approach in some of its country programs. The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) helped advocacy in India, Indonesia and elsewhere. Overtime, UNICEF and WSSCC have emerged as supporters in Africa and the Pacific region. Institutional support to Dr. Kamal Kar's writing and dissemination efforts was provided by the DFID funded Institute for Development Studies, Sussex for several years.

Even as it gathered adherents and geographic spread owing to its demonstrable outcomes (that often extended to sustainable improvement in livelihoods and standard of living of the ignited communities), CLTS began encountering its own set of inevitable challenges over time. These were identified in the sometimes sporadic and even piecemeal acceptance and translation of the approach. In certain cases, CLTS was limited to small-scale, NGO- implemented pilots drowning in a wider environment of hardware oriented programmes that failed to appreciate the dimension of collective behavior change insanitation. Often there has been a tendency to view CLTS simply as a tool to trigger demand for sanitation among households that can co-exist with a supply of hardware and infrastructure financing from above. The necessity of a subsidy-free enabling environment has been ignored in such situations. In others, an inadequate understanding of the triggering process, technology choices and follow-up requirements meant that movement along the sanitation ladder was halted. All this meant both limitations in scaling up CLTS and the danger of CLTS attracting criticism as an approach that fails to deliver sustainable results.

Such experiences brought about the realization that there is a need for an institutional home for CLTS that can help advocate the appropriate enabling policies, build capacity and keep practice on track to ensure CLTS actually delivers on its promise. Dr. Kar founded the CLTS Foundation with this objective in 2009. Support from Irish Aid since 2011 has helped the organization to begin fulfilling its mandate.

With the MDG deadline approaching fast, sanitation is clearly off track. Unless corrective action is taken, the SDGs under formulation may also fail to deliver. It is imperative that CLTS is internalized (in the right perspective) in the policies and programmes of both global implementing agencies and national governments. Donors, as financial supporters, can influence global implementing agencies to adopt appropriate policies and convinced national governments, as clients, can also prevail on global partners to orient their programmes in the right direction.

CLTS Foundation with Dr. Kar as its head has embarked on this ambitious journey to reach out and convey its message to the international community and national governments. It is seeking to be heard so that it can convince those who matter about what is going wrong and what needs to be done. Simultaneously, it is seeking support to continue to bring up evidence of what works and what does not, and where things go wrong even as it builds capacity in the right direction.

Organizational Structure

Chairman
(1)

Advisors
(4)

Trustees
(3)

Consultant
(3)

**Communication
Co-ordinator**
(1)

Accountant
(1)

Office-Assistant
(1)



Our Vision for Change

CLTS Foundation strives to create a world free from open defecation and with zero contamination through improved hygiene practices ensuring a clean and healthy environment for all, which is resulted from collective behaviour change of the empowered local communities and is eventually reflected in sustainable improvement in the standard of living and wellbeing of poor communities.

Mission

- » To unleash the hidden potentials and capabilities of local communities to solve their own problems and take charge of their lives. The aim is not just to achieve an open-defecation free world, but use sanitation as an entry point for channelising the collective energy triggered by the CLTS approach for improving their livelihoods and standard of living of poor communities as a whole;
- » To enhance access to safe sanitation through strong and nuanced policy and programmes along with a vibrant and informed civil society to promote CLTS on the ground;
- » To draw on existing skills and develop champions at different levels (both human and institutional) in countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America for internalising and mainstreaming nationwide scaling up of CLTS for the benefit of millions.

USED TYRES
OF CARS

BAMBOO

COVER

OWNER MR. MARINO-GUMBAOLIBOT
BARANGAY-BONGTOR
PUROK - 3
PHILIPPINES.

CLTS Foundation Team



Dr. Kamal Kar
(Chairman)

Is a specialist in Agriculture and Rural Development with a doctorate in Agricultural Extension, and is widely regarded as the father of CLTS. Dr Kar has not only done pioneering work in the Indian subcontinent but has also introduced and helped in scaling up programs in more than 51 countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Dr Kar has been associated with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex, UK for over two decades. He is also a Member of the Board of a number of professional bodies and networks. He has a number of publications on health, sanitation, agriculture and natural resources to his credit.



Deepak Sanan
(Advisor)

Is an officer of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), and is currently Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, India. He was instrumental in the introduction of CLTS in a number of States in India including Himachal Pradesh. He has worked with the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) of the World Bank and has published on a variety of subjects related to sanitation as well as other public policy issues.



Dr. Brigitta Bode
(Advisor)

Is a Rural Sociologist with over 15 years of experience in the area of social analysis, participatory rural development, institutional and power analysis, local governance, and natural resources policy. Between 2001 and 2008, Dr. Bode worked for CARE Bangladesh as a Social Development Coordinator, where she led a major pilot project in the Northwest of Bangladesh that used CLTS as an entry point strategy. Dr. Bode has also undertaken extensive research in India with an emphasis on natural resources and state policies.



Swati Kar
(Trustee)

Is a post graduate in Sanskrit language and literature from the University of Calcutta. Mrs Kar has over 20 years of experience in rural development with a special interest on the cultural aspects of tribal rural Bengal. Mrs Kar has translated many books and articles including the Handbook on Community Led Total Sanitation into Bengali for the benefit of the vernacular readers in India and Bangladesh.



Dipankar Datta
(Advisor)

Is an international development and aid worker. He started his carrier in 1995 with Proshika – A Centre for Human Development. Late 1997 he joined with Concern in Bangladesh in 1997. Starting in early 2002, he served as a Partnership and Capacity Building Advisor for several years, providing extensive support to Concern’s teams in a number of country programmes in South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Horn of Africa and Caribbean. Most recently, Dipankar served as Assistant Country Director and Country Director in Kenya and India respectively with Concern Worldwide. He was appointed as Trocaire’s Country Director for India in February 2013. His key areas of expertise are in poverty analysis, designing and leading advocacy initiative, partnership and capacity building, and programme development and management. He has a longstanding interest in livelihood security of the extremely poor with a special focus on governance.



Anindya Paul
(Trustee)

Has extensive experience in advertising and marketing, working with traditional and innovative media in India.



**Theresa McDonnell
Friström**
(Advisor)

Holds an M.Sc. (Econ) from Swansea University, Wales; and Diplomas in Social Policy and Administration (Swansea University), Human Resource Management (IMI/Trinity College Dublin), and Disaster Management (Dhaka University, Bangladesh). She researched Social Performance Management in Microfinance at University College Dublin (UCD) and studied Swedish at Lund University. She has also co-hosted CLTS Workshops in participatory skills and tools with Dr. Kamal Kar in Uganda (1996-98), Cambodia (2002-2005), Ethiopia (2006-2008)

How CLTS Foundation works

On-the-ground The pioneer of CLTS and the founding Chairman of the Foundation has introduced CLTS in more than 35 countries through direct hands-on training and indirectly in at least 15 other countries through regional and international training workshops, which produced a large number of trainers and facilitators of CLTS. Each such national and international training workshop triggered communities in villages which in turn achieved the open defecation free status and continued to serve as live examples or Learning Laboratories for CLTS in action. These ODF villages along with the efforts of the natural leaders, community consultants and institutional trainers and facilitators produced thousands of open defecation free villages across the world. For example, in Nyando district in Kenya there had been a drastic drop in the incidence of cholera in the ODF villages even when the epidemic was devastating in the neighbouring non ODF villages. Diarrheal deaths have become a history in thousands of ODF villages in Bangladesh where the disease used to be a way of life in rainy season.

The Foundation has rooted its work with a strong action learning framework backed by sound research to identify and address the gaps that exist in effective implementation of CLTS programs and facilitate knowledge management and dissemination. It synergises the efforts of practitioners, facilitators, trainers of CLTS, decision and policy makers from more than 50 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In its efforts to enhance the global spread of CLTS, the Foundation seeks to increase opportunities to connect grass root level practitioners with policy makers at the national level and in establishing functional linkages between practitioners of CLTS and the global community at large.

Partnering There are now a multitude of global organizations – UNICEF, DFID, WSP, Water Aid, Plan International, IRC, CARE, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and others – that have, to an extent, adopted the CLTS approach and are funding and supporting national and local governments and NGOs in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Guiding governments, donors and NGOs to channel resources appropriately and agree on common criteria that ensures an enabling environment for a national CLTS scale up strategy and practice.

Influencing In doing our work, the Foundation is committed to institutionalising innovation and learning processes to ensure that our policy brief and practice is as effective as possible. The Foundation also strives to influence the national and international decisions makers (donors and lenders) and practitioners to adopt policies and practices that can bring larger scale and lasting change to the attitudes and behaviours towards safe sanitation. This is done through advocacy with targeted actors as well as engaging with and mobilising public support to attain our vision.

Key Priorities

The CLTS Foundation seeks to work closely with development partners adopting CLTS and to synergise their efforts. Its own resources are primarily used in a 'gap filling' way to support areas not attended to by others or to catalyse others' efforts in the desired direction. Our core priorities are:

- » Strengthen the institutional capacity of the CLTS Foundation to respond appropriately to the demands of international organisations and governments, in India and selected countries in Africa to scale up Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) over the next two years.
- » Strengthen the capacity of Irish Aid staff and technical backstopping in selected countries in Africa to support the scaling up and spread of CLTS over the next two years.
- » Encourage more national governments to include CLTS in their respective national sanitation strategies ensuring access by millions of people to basic sanitation. Till date, 14 countries in Africa and 4 in Asia have included CLTS in their national sanitation strategies.
- » Provide a strong functional linkage between the trainers, practitioners, national level policy makers involved directly or indirectly in CLTS in countries that have adopted the approach.
- » Develop institutional capacity to cater to the growing demand of national champions, facilitators, trainers, and field staff of CLTS across the countries
- » Encourage and enable institutions not to limit the potential of CLTS within the narrow boundaries of water and sanitation alone, but to build upon the solidarity created through the CLTS approach as an entry point to address wider livelihood issues beyond sanitation, including food security, rights, and participatory governance.



Core Strategies

- » Develop quality human resources as champions of CLTS at different levels through guided training programme to transform the institutional energy towards a scaled up effort to produce ODF nations.
- » Assist in both evaluations of ongoing CLTS related projects and program and their improvement as well as formulation of fresh efforts in this direction.
- » Disseminate local innovations related to training, low cost toilet models, mechanisms for scaling-up, community reward and penalty, enhancement of livelihood and reduction of poverty, and overall improvement of the health status of millions.
- » Promote 'community led scaling up of CLTS' through 'Community Consultants' emerging from amongst the 'Natural Leaders' from ODF villages in countries, building their capacity as local consultants and creating their markets.
- » Produce need-based training and extension materials, print and electronic media in major languages widely used in the developing world to support the capacity building of professionals field staff, natural leaders and community consultants engaged in CLTS.





The concept of CLTS has not only challenged the traditional approach of sanitation with hardware subsidies, externally prescribed technology and hygiene education, but has benefitted millions of people in thousands of villages in escaping pangs of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhoea with its shift in paradigm in the sanitation sector. In CLTS triggered villages, empowered communities build their own low cost toilets using locally available low cost materials and indigenous technological knowledge and do not allow anyone to defecate on the open. Till such time the poor, disabled and elderly build their toilets, others in the community share their toilets or help them in constructing their own toilets. Social solidarity is displayed in abundance.

Activities and Spread

The CLTS approach has challenged traditional approaches to sanitation and turned the conventional thinking in this area on its head. This has not come without its share of difficulties, especially in the distrust and criticism of persons and institutions engaged in the sanitation sector who have promoted top down, prescriptive and subsidised approaches through the decades. That sanitation could ever be achieved by the local communities with their own initiative alone without external help and support in the form of infrastructure was something fairly difficult for traditional thinkers to fathom. However, the success of Community Led Total Sanitation in producing clear and distinct results mostly as 'health outcomes' has rapidly shifted the paradigm from counting latrines to counting communities that are open defecation free.

Today CLTS is being implemented in many countries across the developing world and at least in eighteen countries have adopted CLTS in their respective national sanitation policies. A multitude of global organizations – UNICEF, WSP, Water Aid, Plan International, IRC, CARE, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – have to an extent adopted the CLTS approach and are sporadically funding and supporting national and local NGOs in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



The work of organizations such as CARE International in Bangladesh and the Irish NGO VITA in Ethiopia helps illustrate how CLTS can be used as an entry point to address other development issues such as livelihoods, food security, local governance, and gender relations. CARE's pilot project 'Nijeder Janya Nijera' (We, For Ourselves) illustrated that CLTS can create new forms of social solidarity that allow the poorest women and men to successfully challenge prevailing structures of wage exploitation and gender discrimination, as well as the social and political marginalisation of extremely poor households. In another encouraging outcome, the poorest households in Nijera communities have been able to abolish the phenomenon of 'seasonal hunger' (Monga). Similarly, by building upon the social unity created through CLTS, the hill communities of Chenchu Woreda in VITA's field area have organised various on-farm and off-farm economic activities, including potato cultivation, weaving and pottery. These activities have improved their overall incomes and livelihoods substantially.

Highlights of 2012-13



The 4th Annual International Workshop on “Sustainability of Rural Sanitation Initiatives”

took place from 8th to 11th December, 2012 and was organized jointly with the Government of Jharkhand, Water and Sanitation Program-South Asia and Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Geneva.

Shri Hemant Soren, Deputy Chief Minister, Jharkhand was the chief guest.

Other speakers included Shri Debashish Gupta, Development Commissioner, Government of Jharkhand, Mr. Juan Costain, Regional Team Leader, Water and Sanitation Programme-South Asia, World Bank, and Mr. Elias Pereira Moniz, Secretary of State for Water Supply, Sanitation and Urbanization, Ministry of Public Works, Government of Timor Leste.

The workshop was also attended by participants from 13 countries all over the world. These included Nepal, Cambodia, Mongolia, Chad, Sudan, Madagascar, Mali, and a seven member strong team from Timor L’este, which included the Honorable Mr. Elias Pereira Moniz, Secretary of State for Water Supply, Sanitation and Urbanization, Ministry of Public Works, Government of Timor L’este. There were several participants from WSP Delhi and UNICEF Delhi.

The various themes at the workshop were:

- Scaling up with quality and institutionalization of Community Led Approach within the government sanitation strategies/Policies focussing on challenges and opportunities- Indian experience.
- Scaling up with quality and institutionalization of Community Led Approach within the government sanitation strategies/Policies focussing on challenges and opportunities - International experience.
- Achieving ODF and moving beyond; sustainability of sanitation.
- CLTS as an entry point activity into wider social development.
- Visit to ODF villages and face to face interaction with community and local leadership.
- Role of formal, informal institutions, leaders and communities in scaling up CLTS.
- NBA and Policy Flexibility: Where do we go from here?

Across the world 2012-13



CLTS Foundation members had a meeting with Rural Development Minister Jairam Ramesh, after which the Minister promised to make India an open defecation free nation in ten years from now.



Dr Kamal Kar facilitated a 5 day training workshop on CLTS in September in Kampong Cham with participation from UNICEF, Plan International, Department of Rural Development and other NGOs, many of them implementing partners of the Global Sanitation Fund in Cambodia.



Dr Kar visited Kiribati and facilitated a six days hands-on training of trainer's workshop in Tarawa followed by a three day visit to Tarawa North Island when all the 13 villages of the island were triggered by the workshop participants. Dr Kar's meeting with the H.E. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati was very significant as the President agreed to initiate a nationwide movement to make Kiribati as the first ODF nation in the region using CLTS approach.

The CLTS Foundation Team also visited Ivory Coast in West Africa and conducted a training workshop.

Dr. Kamal Kar was invited by Veolia Foundation and the WHO to talk at the Cholera session in March on the impact of CLTS in reducing cholera at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille. He was also a panelist in the target session 'Looking beyond MDGs: Basic sanitation and hygiene for all' organised by WSSCC on 14th March. On 15th he participated in a panel discussion with Archana Patkar (WSSCC) and Tom Slaymaker (Water Aid) on 'Some for All' organised by the STEPS centre of IDS, Sussex, and UK.

Statements of Commitment

AFRICA



Mali "After the ODF status we will continue to follow up on community sanitation and hygiene activities and to support them without compromising achievements by providing subsidies."

Chad "As a partner of Government, UNICEF is going to influence the adoption of CLTS in the National Strategy and create a proper structure in the Ministry of Water and Sanitation in charge of CLTS in the country."

Sudan "We will fight to include CLTS in the country national strategy. Also we will formulate CLTS network in all states with Dr. Kar's support as also continue to replicate CLTS in more communities."

Madagascar "The CLTS approach will be the main approach in the national basic sanitation strategy and will be applied in the whole territory of Madagascar with the effective use of zero subsidy principle. A coordination structure will be set up within the sanitation and hygiene department at the government level which we are in charge of the coordination and the implementation of the national basic sanitation strategy and particularly of CLTS in the rural areas of Madagascar. We will mobilize all the efforts needed to reach the vision "Madagascar, a model country, free from open defecation".

Statements of Commitment

South Asia and the Pacific States

Indonesia – The government of Indonesia is committed to maintain the ODF village that we have reached today to achieve 100% ODF villages through the CLTS approach by 2014.

Timor L'este – In our national policy for sanitation we have included CLTS and will make a strong commitment to implement CLTS in the strategy 2015 to 2017. Government has a plan to support incentive not subsidy – an incentive for those who are facilitating the process. The 5 year action plan also includes CLTS.

Mongolia – Advocacy with government to support initiatives for the community using CLTS approach without household sanitation hardware subsidy.

Nepal – This workshop has ignited us to achieve the national target by 2017. We commit to achieve the MDG and national target within the stipulated time frame.

Cambodia – The engagement from the government at all levels is strongly motivated to reach an ODF status in Cambodia.
Indian States

Myanmar – After this conference we will work together with the Union Government and stakeholders for scaling up of CLTS with quality in Myanmar

Pacific States

Kiribati – With the technical assistance from UNICEF, CLTS will be introduced in Kiribati in 2013 with the government and partners on the 16 outer islands of the Republic of Kiribati.

Solomon Islands – UNICEF will work with the Solomon Islands government and other sector partners to move forward with CLTS in the country.

Vanuatu – UNICEF will work with the government to consider introduction of CLTS approaches under the government sanitation strategy.

In states across India

Uttar Pradesh I will make my constituency Chunaar in Uttar Pradesh, India ODF without any government funds! – Shri Jagtamba Prasad, first elected Member of Legislative Assembly, Uttar Pradesh.

I cannot speak for other states but in Jharkhand, I will make sure we stop up-front household, hardware sanitation subsidy for six months to a year till they become ODF!-Shri Debashish Gupta, Development Commissioner, Government of Jharkhand.

Meghalaya – After this 4 day workshop we feel we are on the right track. In all districts we have adopted CLTS approach facilitated by WSP-SA. We have set our goal and we are confident we will become a Nirmal State as envisioned.

Andhra Pradesh – We will keep sanitation programme at the top of the agenda at all the forums of the state and go ahead with use of CLTS as one of the tools to achieve ODF status in AP.

Karnataka – Karnataka achieved one district already which is ODF, a few more are on the verge of achieving ODF and there are many more still with low performance. By attending this workshop we have got different ideas and information regarding sanitation and sustainability. With this we would be able to achieve ODF state by 2015. Thanks to the Government of Jharkhand

Jharkhand – We will progress in a phased manner GP, block level, district level and make these three admin units ODF so that we need not go back. We must capitalise on those objectives. Timeline should be set by every district. For our district by 31st Dec we will prepare timeline for each GP, block and the entire district.

Rajasthan – Will become ODF, with the support of UNICEF and WSP by 2017.

Tamil Nadu – We will initiate the state national decision makers from subsidy to after ODF status.

Haryana – we have adopted CLTS strategy and we will downplay subsidy as much as possible.

Orissa – Feel strongly that CLTS is the most appropriate approach to achievement sustainability. We will try our best to promote CLTS to achieve ODF.

Himachal Pradesh – Subsidy could go for the community rather than individual.

Madhya Pradesh – yesterday Dr. Kamal Kar discussed progress of MP. With support of UNICEF we have prepared our strategy document how we are implementing. CLTS is a strong achievement our goals. I will advise government to use the subsidy as reward as per community choice. We will put all our efforts towards sustainable sanitation.

Odisha – Personally I feel very strongly that CLTS is the most appropriate approach to achieve ODF status and its sustainability. We will try our best to promote CLTS in our state, S.K. Mohanty (Odisha).

The Path Ahead

Our efforts at strengthening the adoption of CLTS for sustainable results would have a direct effect on the UN Millennium Development Goals *goal 7* (sanitation), *goal 6* (major diseases specially diarrhoea) and *goal 4* (U5MR). This would also have knock-on effects on *goal 1* (livelihood, income, food), *goal 2* (primary education) and *goal 3* (gender equality).

The Foundation also has a special focus in mitigating the Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) including zoonotic diseases those have a direct negative bearing on open defecation and global poverty.

On the institutional plane, in order to appropriately respond to the programmatic requirements, the CLTS Foundation will work towards the following key areas:

- » Strengthen its governance and management structures and systems
- » Develop its fundraising capacity
- » Disseminate emerging knowledge's of CLTS both from the policy and practice by organizing national regional and international workshops through websites and social media.
- » Develop and strengthen functional linkages with partners to institutionalise CLTS, such as:
 - GSF in Uganda, Togo, Madagascar;
 - UNICEF in Kenya, Nigeria, Myanmar, and Ghana;
 - PLAN International in Ghana and Malawi
 - Irish Aid in Malawi, Zambia (Northern Province), Uganda
 - Government of India, different states of India and national and international institutions
- » Strengthen the capacity of Trainers in these countries and Training of more Trainers and Facilitators, both directly and indirectly associated with the CLTS Foundation, as a core part of everything the CLTS Foundation does

- ◇ Capacity Strengthening for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Implementation project in Ghana.
- ◇ Documentation of lessons learnt on institutionalization and scaling up of CLTS in Madagascar.
- ◇ Facilitation of a Pan Africa workshop on CLTS Nairobi.
- ◇ Facilitation of a National workshop on a CLTS sanitation strategy in Timor Leste.
- ◇ Organization of an international CLTS workshop on Guwahati, India.






AUDITORS' REPORT

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION FOUNDATION [CLTS FOUNDATION]**, R - 109 THE RESIDENCY, CITY CENTRE, BLOCK - DC, SALT LAKE, KOLKATA, PIN CODE - 700064 as at 31st March, 2013 and the relative Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto, which we have signed under reference to this report. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We report that :
 - (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit ;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, have been kept by the trust, so far as appears from our examination of those books ;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account ;
 - (d) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts, together with the notes thereon and attached thereto, give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India;
 - i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at March 31, 2013 ; and
 - ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account of the deficit for the year ended on that date ; and
 - iii) in the case of the Receipts and Payments Account of the receipts and payments for the year ended 31st March, 2013.



Kolkata
Dated : September 16, 2013


CA. Sanjib Ghosh
Proprietor
For and on behalf of
Sanjib Ghosh & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION FOUNDATION [CLTS FOUNDATION]

R-109, The Residency, City Centre, Block DC, Salt Lake

Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700064

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2012

Liabilities			Assets		
General Fund			Fixed Assets		
Per last balance sheet	607,915		Computer		
less excess of expenditure			As per last balance sheet	9,948	
over income	83,692	524,223	Additions during the year	42,500	
				52,448	
			less depreciation	26,069	26,379
Reserves and Surplus			Air condition Machines		
Capital Grant		5,000	As per last balance sheet	117,000	
			less depreciation	17,550	99,450
Loan			Equipment		
From Kamal Kar	17,500		As per Last Balance	14,000	
From Swati Kar	5,175	22,675	Additions during the year	2,300	
				16,300	
Current Liabilities			less depreciation	2,445	13,855
Sundry creditors	120,554		Furniture		
Grant Received in Advance	2,459,380		As per last balance sheet	213,409	
Outstanding Salary	120,260		Additions during the year	5,402	
Outstanding Professional Tax	1,505			218,811	
I.T.D.S. Payable	8,855	2,710,554	less depreciation	21,881	196,930
			Micro Oven		
			As per last balance sheet	4,200	
			less depreciation	630	3,570
			Printer		
			As per last balance sheet	36,000	
			less depreciation	5,400	30,600
			Refrigerator		
			As per last balance sheet	9,200	
			less depreciation	1,380	7,820
			UPS		
			at cost	14,226	
			less depreciation	2,134	12,092
			Investment		
			Fixed deposit with bank		1,300,000
			Current Assets		
			Deposits	90,000	
			Cash in hand	1,574	
			Bank Balance		
			Standard Chartered Bank	9	
			FCRA Account	1,480,173	1,571,756
		3,262,452			3,262,452

CA. Sanjib Ghosh

Proprietor

For and behalf of

Sanjib Ghosh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Membership no. 053793

Kamal Kar

Chairman

For and on behalf of

Community Led Total Sanitation

Foundation [CLTS Foundation]

Place : Kolkata

Date : August 20, 2012

Income & Expenditure

COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION FOUNDATION [CLTS FOUNDATION]
R-109, The Residency, City Centre, Block DC, Salt Lake
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700064

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2013

Expenditure		Income	
To Expenditure IDS			
* Book Printing Charges	220,345	220,345	
To Expenditure Irish Aid			
Brokerage Charges	30,000		
Computer Upkeep	4,642		
Conveyance	6,635		
Electric Charges	5,836		
Food Expenses	23,029		
Fuel Charges	20,000		
Interest on Profession Tax	2		
Legal Charges	47,871		
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,231		
Office Maintenance	27,116		
Postage & Courier	1,159		
Printing & Stationery	22,264		
Refreshment of Guest	11,294		
Rent	360,000		
Retainership Fees	49,000		
Salary	629,167		
Staff Welfare Expenses	2,734		
Telephone	124,128		
Telephone & Internet	45,064		
Travelling & Conveyance	155,082		
Workshop Materials	74,000	1,642,254	
To Expenditure Ranchi Workshop			
Conveyance	33,560		
Daily Allowance	15,000		
Food Expenses	32,673		
Lodging Expenses	394,242		
Miscellaneous Expenses	26,800		
Printing & Stationery	98,500		
Travelling & Conveyance	127,608		
Venue Decorations	26,000	754,383	
To Expenditure DORP Workshop			
Food Expenses	1,233		
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,175		
Projector Hire Charges	700		
Stationery	235	3,343	
Total carried over		2,620,325	
By Grant Received			
Foreign contribution			
IDS	260,553		
Irish Aid	1,900,000	2,160,553	
* Donation received			
Ranchi Workshop	475,379		
DORP Workshop	500	475,879	
* Bank interest			121,241
* Interest on FD			49,913
Total carried over			2,807,586

COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION FOUNDATION [CLTS FOUNDATION]

R-109, The Residency, City Centre, Block DC, Salt Lake

Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700064

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2012

Expenditure		Income	
Total carried over		2,620,325	
To Other Expenses			
Computer Upkeep	2,288		
Legal Charges	28,900		
Office Maintenance	13,000		
Printing & Stationery	9,360		
Retainership Fees	49,000		
Salary	25,000		
Travelling & Conveyance	22,335		
Workshop Expenses	42,500	192,383	
To Depreciation		77,489	
To Interest on T.D.S [12-13]		1,081	
Total carried over		2,891,278	
By Excess of Expenditure over Income transferred to General Fund			83,692
Total carried over			2,807,586
Total carried over			2,891,278

CA. Sanjib Ghosh

Proprietor

For and behalf of

Sanjib Ghosh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Membership no. 053793

Kamal Kar

Chairman

For and on behalf of

Community Led Total Sanitation

Foundation [CLTS Foundation]

Place : Kolkata

Date : August 20, 2012

Receipt & Payment

COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION FOUNDATION [CLTS FOUNDATION]

R-109, The Residency, City Centre, Block DC, Salt Lake
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700064

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended March 31, 2013 (Foreign Contribution)

Receipts			Payments		
To	Opening Balance as on April 01, 2011		By	Expenditure IDS	
	Cash in hand	6,836		Book Printing Charges	220,345
	Cash -at-Bank	2,794,021		Workshop material	74,000
	Grant Received From I D S	2,800,857		Printing and stationery	590
"	Bank Interest	260,553		Expenditure Irish Aid	294,935
"	Loan received From Swati Kar	121,241		Brokerage Charges	30,000
"	Recovery against tax deduction at source	22,654		Computer Upkeep	4,642
"	Receipt against profession tax	42,140		Conveyance	6,635
"	Maturity of fixed deposit	3,195		Electric Charges	5,836
		1,349,913		Food Expenses	23,029
		4,600,553		Fuel Charges	20,000
				Interest on Profession Tax	2
				Legal Charges	2,832
				Miscellaneous Expenses	1,190
				Office Maintenance	27,116
				Rent	360,000
				Postage & Courier	1,159
				Printing & Stationery	21,016
				Refreshment of Guest	11,294
				Retainership Fees	49,000
				Salary	508,167
				Staff Welfare Expenses	2,734
				Telephone	124,128
				Telephone & Internet	45,064
				Travelling & Conveyance	155,082
				Audit fees	14,045
				Repayment of loan Swati Kar	18,049
				Payment of TDS	43,592
				Payment of profession tax	2,430
				Purchase of Fixed Assets- Computer	24,500
				Equipment	2,300
				Furniture	5,402
				UPS	14,226
				Fixed deposit with bank	46,428
				Interest on TDS	1,300,000
				Closing balance as on March 31, 2013	920
				Cash-in- Hand	1,055
				Cash-at-Bnk	1,480,173
					1,481,228
					4,600,553

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended March 31, 2013 (Local Contribution)

Receipts			Payments		
To	Opening Balance as on April 01, 2012		By	Workshop at Ranchi	
	Cash in hand	201		Conveyance	30,679
	Standard Chartered Bank	410,621		Lodging Expenses	236,434
	Receipt of loan Kamal Kar	410,822		Miscellaneous Expenses	14,050
	Swati Kar	17,221		Travelling and conveyance	127,608
	Recovery against tax deduction at source	4,042		Venue Decorations	98,500
	Donation Received From Stone India Ltd. & others	21,263		Expenditure DORP Workshop	3,343
	Receipt against profession tax	10,670		Food Expenses	1,233
		475,879		Miscellaneous Expenses	1,175
		220		Projector Hire Charges	700
		918,854		Stationery	235
				Administrative expenses	192,383
				Computer upkeep	2,288
				Legal charges	7,000
				Office maintenance	13,000
				Printing and stationery	9,360
				Retainership fees	49,000
				Salary	25,000
				Travelling and conveyance	22,335
				Workshop expenses	42,500
				Legal charges	21,900
				Repayment of loan Swati Kar	86,526
				Kamal Kar	99,255
				Payment of ITDS	185,781
				Payment of profession tax	11,140
				Purchase of Computer	220
				Interest on TDS	18,000
				Closing balance as on March 31, 2013	188
				Cash in hand	519
				Standard Chartered Bank	9
					528
					918,854

CA. Sanjib Ghosh

Proprietor

For and behalf of

Sanjib Ghosh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Membership no. 053793

Kamal Kar

Chairman

For and on behalf of

Community Led Total Sanitation

Foundation [CLTS Foundation]

Place : Kolkata
Date : September 16, 2013

We are thankful for the support of:



Registered Office:

R 109, The Residency City Centre,
DC 1 Salt Lake City Kolkata 700064, India

Operational Office:

CB 88 Salt Lake City Kolkata 700064, India
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Skype: cltsfoundation

