



- We request you to document your case study in the format below and send it to [casestudies.isc@ficci.com](mailto:casestudies.isc@ficci.com) with the subject line **“CASE STUDY FOR ISC COMPENDIUM 2019”**
- The last date to submit your case study is **21<sup>st</sup> December 2018**.

### CASE STUDY FORMAT:

#### **“BUSINESS OF CHANGE- Partnerships in Sanitation”**

*“Addressing global challenges requires a collective and concerted effort, involving all actors. Through partnerships and alliances and by pooling comparative advantages, we increase our chances for success”—Ban Ki-moon, Former UN Secretary General*

Political desire on the part of the government to carry through a policy that would lead India to become open defecation free over a stipulated timeline, coupled inter alia with multi- sectoral partnerships between public, private, civil society and donor organisations, designed around the programme, have ensured a systemic change that has witnessed the nation achieve unprecedented developmental milestones in the sanitation space—over five hundred thousand revenue villages and three thousand cities already becoming Open Defecation Free (ODF). Better still, the programme stakeholders are becoming virtually unstoppable and already there are policies and plans in place to take care of a host of sustainability measures that include FSSM, MHM and equity & inclusion under the broad umbrella of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), in fulfilment of the requirements for attaining SDGs 6 and 17.

Everyone who is involved in the programme (SBM), one way or the other has realised that this could not have been possible had there not been effective partnerships between stakeholders at all levels—Government ministries, departments and agencies responsible for SBM at multiple levels, including local, national and state-level municipalities, regulators and public utilities. Partnerships and collaborations were equally crucial with Government ministries, departments and agencies, in other sectors, including the ones responsible for education, health, urban affairs, social welfare and gender.

Private sector organisations, international development partners including bilateral and multilateral donors, CSOs, national and international NGOs, CBOs, networks and alliances, and advocacy and campaigning organisations provided the much-needed impetus that the programme demanded from time to time to become a citizen’s movement.

So, doubtlessly, the common thread running throughout the implementation of SBM has been and still is partnership and it is expected that there are scores of instances of success and innovation that are woven around this key attribute of the programme to tell a complex tale full of unexpected plot twists and turns that the programme has witnessed over a period of four years across geographies in the country.

We at India Sanitation Coalition aim to bring out our next compendium capturing these successes and innovations, namely “Business of Change- Partnerships in Sanitation”. This shall be our third in the series, the previous two being “Corporates in Sanitation” and “Thinking beyond Shit-pots”.

The compendium is keenly awaited by its prospective readers who are certainly going to benefit from the acquisition of this unique and ‘sanitised’ knowledge.



- ✚ Most Significant Impact/ Change (Which aspect of development has been addressed e.g. public health, education, socio-economic empowerment, livelihood, policy shifts etc.)

(150 words)

- ✚ Drivers of Change (50 words)

- ✚ Capacity to Replicate and Sustain the Intervention / Innovation (50 words)



✚ Barriers and Facilitators to the Development, Implementation or Dissemination of the Intervention (50 words)

✚ Name of the Programme

✚ Origin (Date/ year of commencement/ geographical area)

✚ Snapshots (High resolution, not more than 2, to be sent as separate attachments)

✚ Contact Details

Name of Person to be contacted/ Contact details

Organisation Details (email, link to the site)