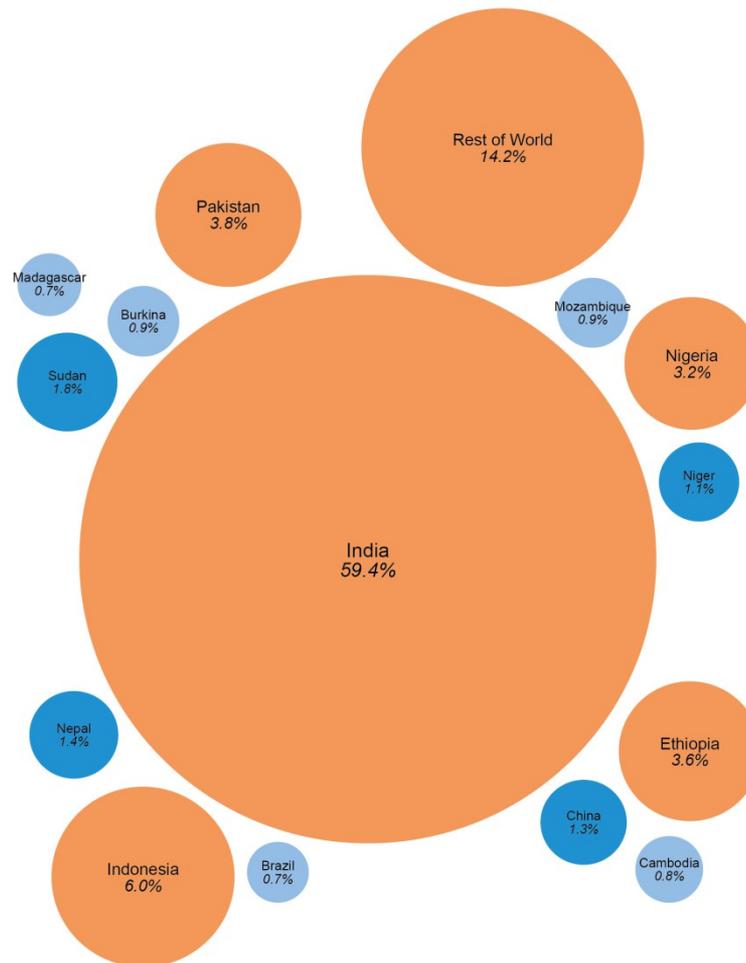


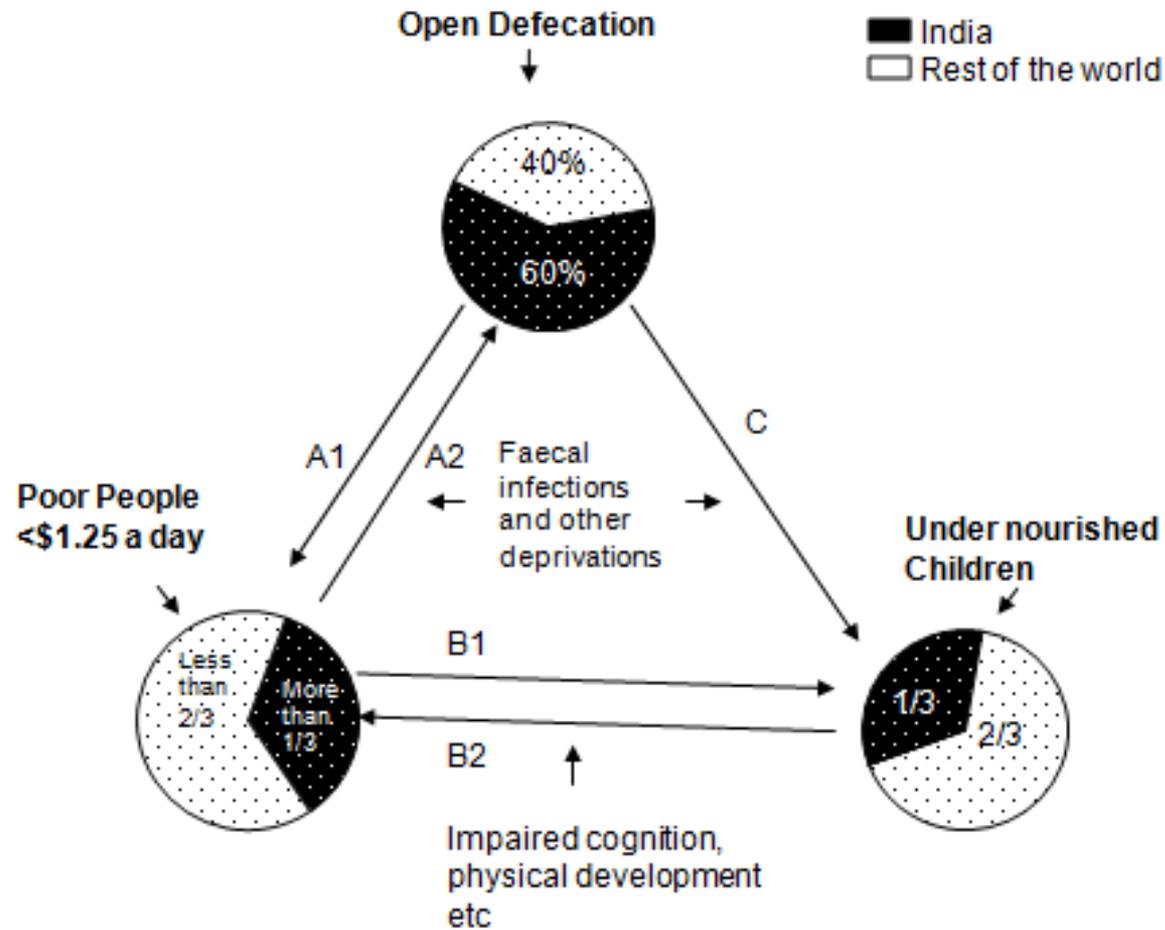
People practising open defecation: Country percentages of world total



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Source: Figure 23, JMP 2012 report (<http://www.wssinfo.org/>). Estimated by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water, Supply and Sanitation (www.wssinfo.org) to ensure compatibility, thus they are not necessarily the official statistics of the concerned country, area or territory, which may use alternative rigorous methods.

Open Defecation, Poverty and Stunting: the causal syndrome

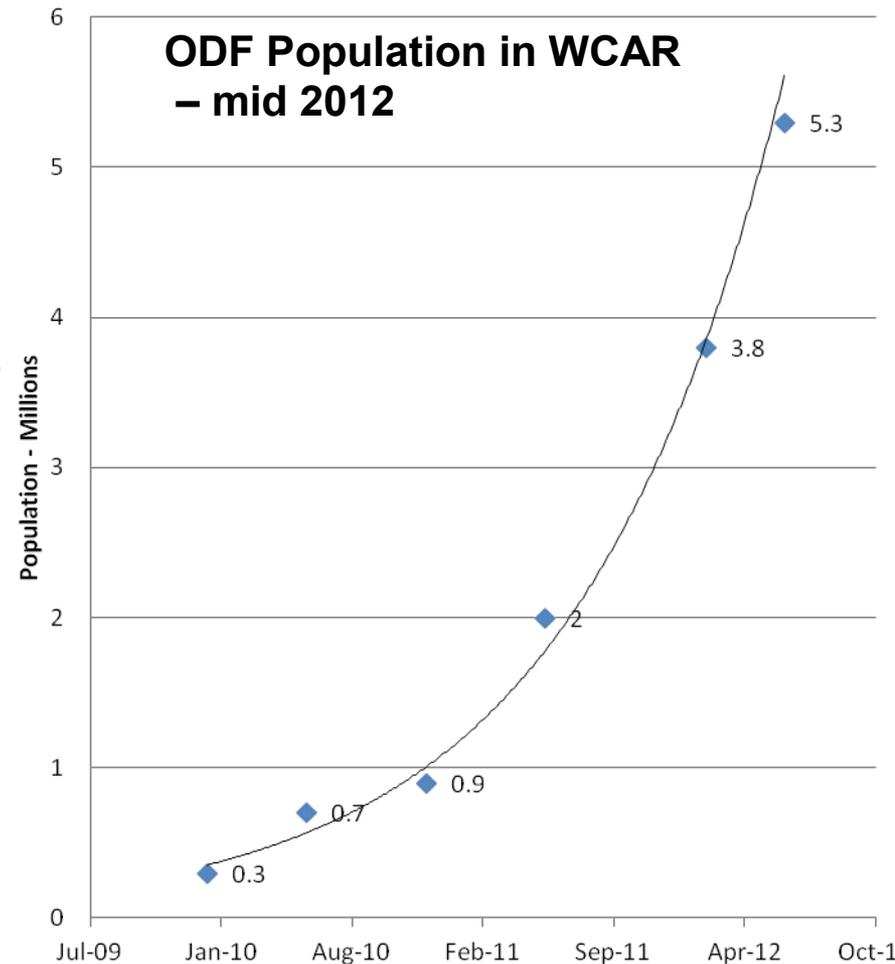


Total Sanitation - CLTS

CLTS is the key model for scaling up sanitation in the region through changes to national WASH policy (e.g., Chad, Central African Republic, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritania) and in other development policy instruments (e.g. in Sierra Leone where CLTS is now included as a strategic priority in the PRSP, in MAF in Ghana)

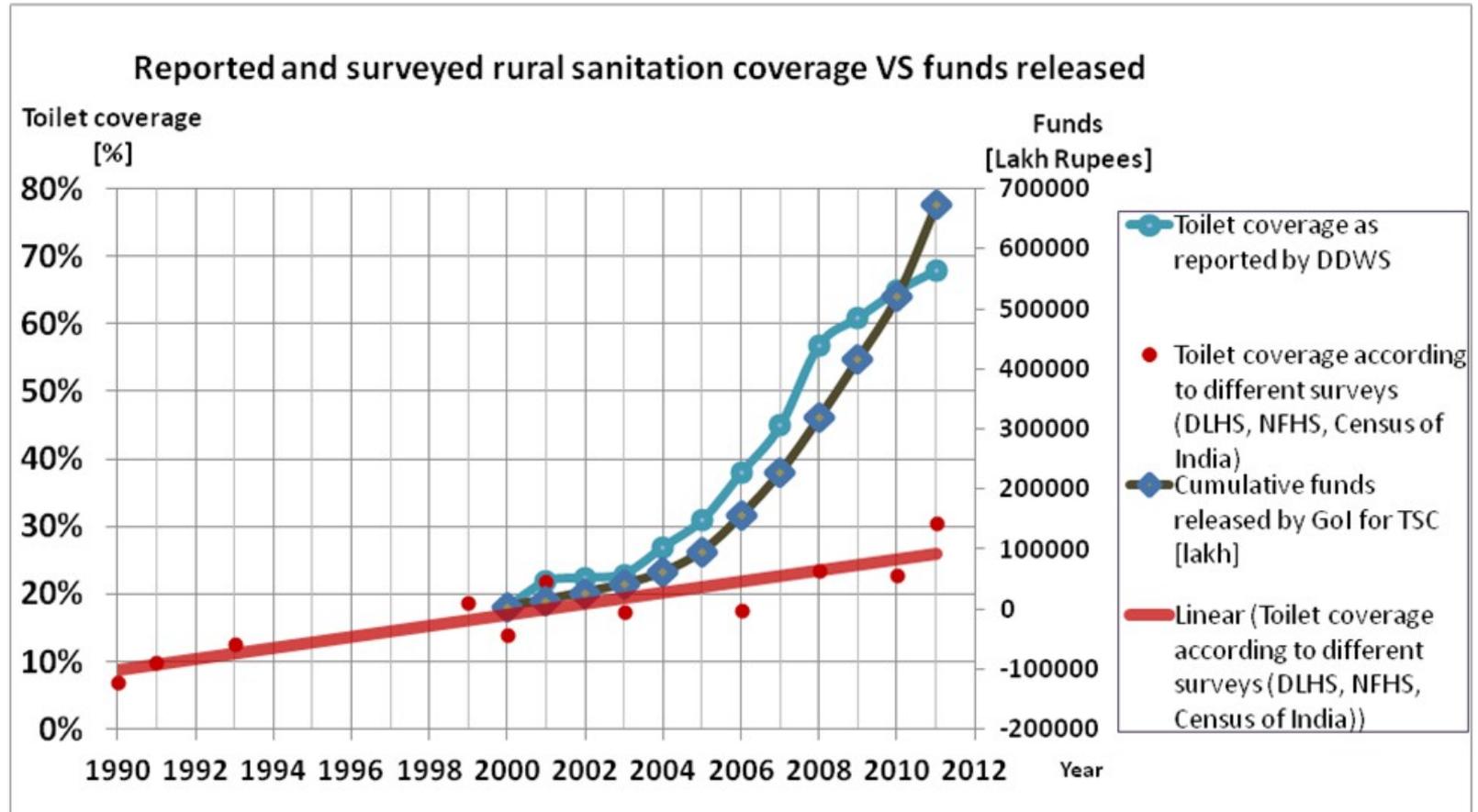
Results at Scale: the number of people who have achieved ODF status has increased almost exponentially since CLTS was introduced in the region

CATS/CLTS is now recognised as a **‘Headline Corporate Priority’** in UNICEF



	TSC in practice	New NBA?
Paradigm of	Things	People
Orientation	Top-down	Bottom-up
Objective	Full toilet coverage	Collective behaviour change
Focus of measurement, Progress assessed by	Toilets reported constructed Funds disbursed	Communities credibly ODF
Toilet design	Engineering, preset, standard	Local , innovative, varied
IEC approach	Teaching	Facilitation
Incentive, motivators	Hardware subsidy, information	Disgust - pride and self-respect
Local-level unit, rationale	GP, administrative convenience	Habitation, natural community
Programme approach	Top-down, administrative	Campaigns with CLTS
Behaviour change	IEC-induced. Show information, people learn. Slow, sporadic	CLTS. People see, analyse, feel, change. Collective and rapid

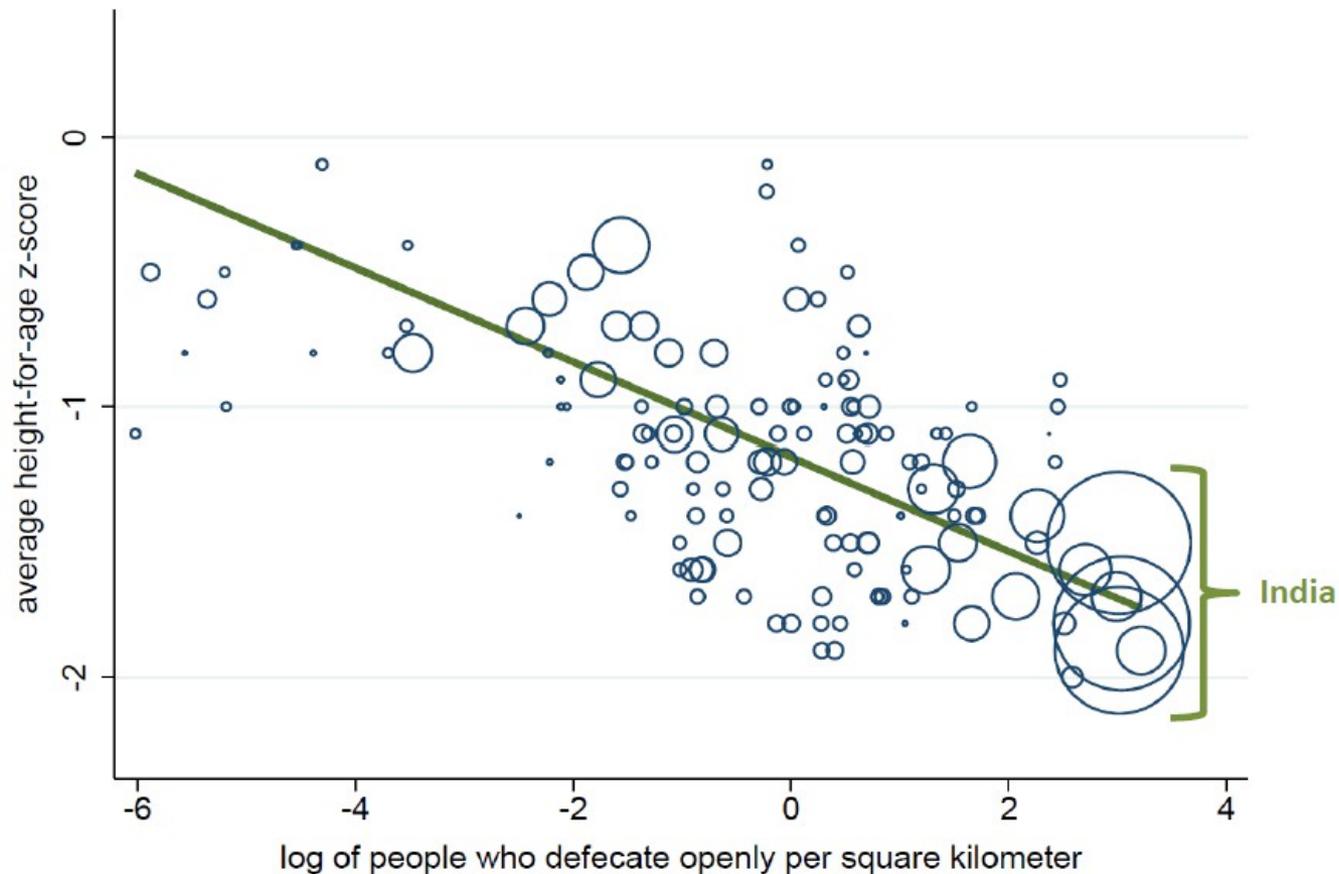
Performance in figures:



Source: Andrés Hueso and Brian Bell, forthcoming 'An untold saga of policy failure: the Total Sanitation Campaign in India', also see

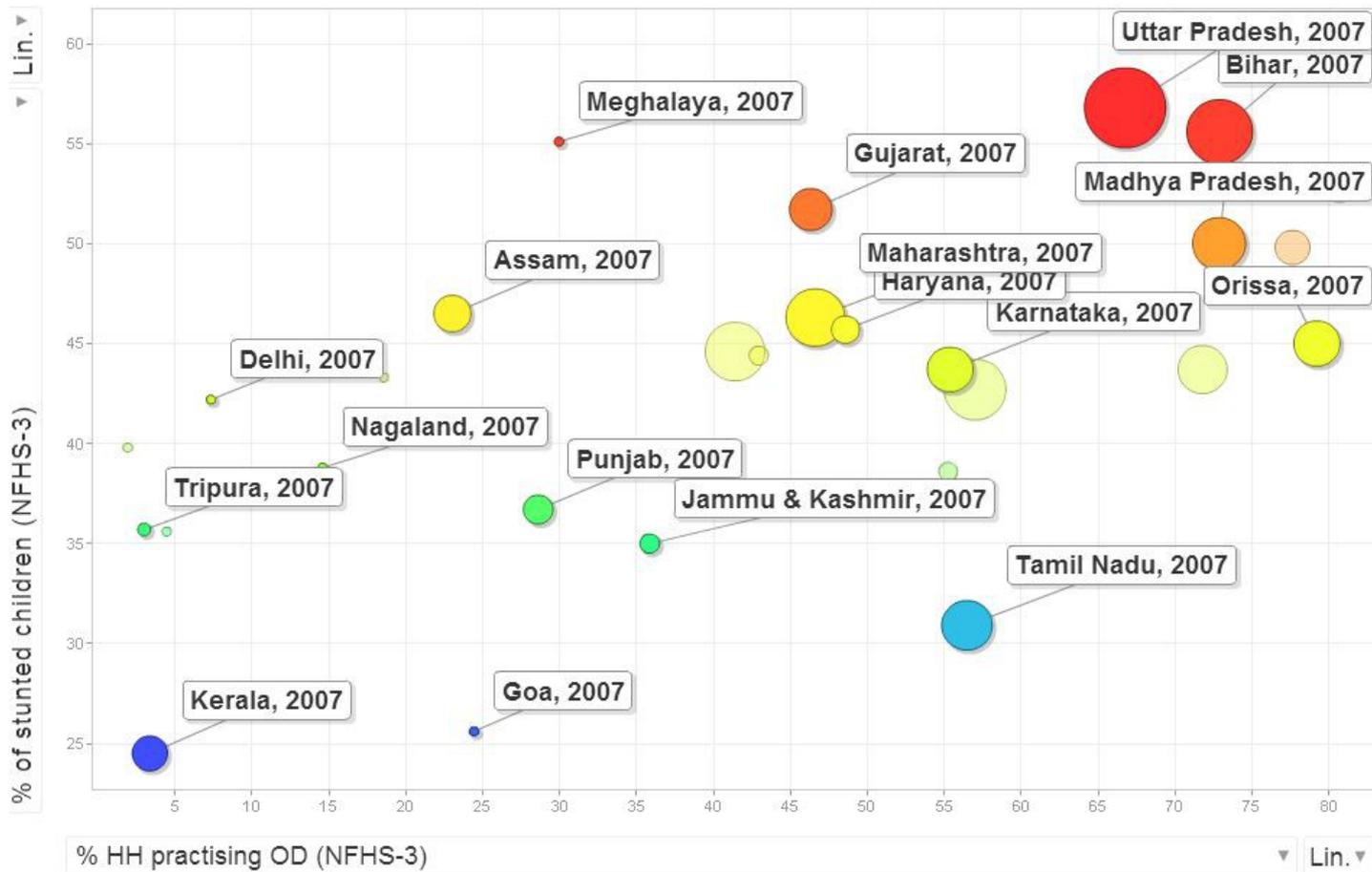
<http://www.communityledtotalsanitation.org/blog/hypothesis-monitoring-system-india-s-total-sanitation-campaign>

The Double Threat of OD and Population Density



Each circle represents a single Demographic and Health Survey round, reflecting one country in one year. The linear trend shows that children are shorter, on average, in countries where they are exposed to more OD. The circle sizes are proportional to population. The three largest circles represent surveys at different times in India

Spears, Dean (2012) 'How Much International Variation in Child Height can Sanitation Explain?'
Rice Working Paper, 10 December 2012



Correlation existing in India between open defecation (% of household practicing open defecation in a given State for both urban and rural) and stunting (below-2 SD).