

CLTS Newsletter September 2016-Special issue on urban CLTS

Welcome to the September edition of the CLTS Newsletter!

This is a special edition with focus on a topic that seems to be generating a lot of interest. In June 2016, the CLTS Knowledge Hub convened a [workshop on CLTS in peri-urban and urban areas](#) in Addis Ababa which brought together experiences from different projects that are using a CLTS-type approach in these contexts. This generated a good discussion and a number of outputs.

A lot has happened since we last focused on urban CLTS in this newsletter in 2010. We focus below on the most recent experiences, research, reports and blogs. Recent work has found that a ‘copy and paste’ of rural practice will not work in urban settings but that following similar principles and adapting the approach to the urban context shows promise.

At the end of this newsletter, you will find, as usual, a list of new blogs and resources that have been added since the last newsletter.

Outputs from the workshop on using CLTS in urban and peri-urban settings



The Hub’s workshop *Using a CLTS Approach in Peri-Urban and Urban Areas* brought together people who had been involved in urban CLTS programmes to share their varied experiences and discuss what added value a CLTS approach can bring to the urban context. The workshop resulted in several outputs: a learning paper, a learning brief and a series of blogs by different participants.

Learning Paper: The workshop discussions and shared experiences are captured in the [The Addis Agreement: Using CLTS in Peri-Urban and Urban Areas](#) which comprises important stages of an urban CLTS process. Each stage is explained, examples provided and advice given. The intention is not a guidebook but a set of ideas and considerations for those interested in embarking on a similar approach.

Learning Brief: This [four page note](#) summarises the potentials and limitations of using a CLTS approach in peri-urban and urban environments. It identifies the actions needed to take the approach to scale.

Blogs:

- [Shifting the perspective: how urban CLTS can contribute to achieving universal access to sanitation](#) by Sue Cavill
- [Can CLTS work in urban areas](#) by Kath Pasteur
- [Reflections on the Addis workshop on using a CLTS in peri-urban and urban areas](#) by Deepak Sanan

Free webinar on using a CLTS approach in urban and peri-urban areas



On Thursday 6th October from 11.30am-13.00 GMT ([convert to your local time](#)) the CLTS Knowledge Hub will be hosting a free webinar on urban CLTS. Jamie Myers will be presenting his research in this area.

[Register here for the free webinar](#)

Reports, papers and manuals on urban CLTS

Myers, J. (2016) [‘Using a CLTS approach and/or CLTS tools in urban environments: Themes and Trends’](#) 39th WEDC International Conference, Kumasi, Ghana *This paper finds that in the urban setting CLTS is rarely conducted in isolation but is a tool integrated into a wider town wide sanitation strategy. It also stresses the importance of different stakeholders, most crucially local government, and provides guidance for those wanting to start partnerships with government and non-government actors.*

Plan Netherlands (2016) [Plan Netherlands’ experience of using a CLTS approach in urban environments](#) *Plan International’s eight country Pan Africa programme, though predominately focused on rural CLTS, also trialled CLTS tools in peri-urban and urban communities with the hope that country specific urban total sanitation models would be developed. This reports on the findings from rapid action-orientated research focusing on interventions in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia.*

Prabhakaran, P., Kar, K., Mehta, L. and Chowdhury, S.R., (2016), [Impact of Community-led Total Sanitation on Women’s Health in Urban Slums: A Case Study from Kalyani Municipality](#), IDS Evidence Report No 194, Brighton: IDS *This Evidence Report seeks to understand the health and other impacts of slum women’s access to sanitation through the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. It also examines the process through which ODF status was attained in two different slum colonies, the resulting health impacts and the collective action that took place around both sanitation and other development benefits.*

Abramovsky, L., Augsubrg, B., Flynn, E. and Oteiza, F., (2016) [Improving CLTS Targeting: Evidence from Nigeria](#). London: Institute of Fiscal Studies *This study in Nigeria found that a traditional rural CLTS approach in settlements of at least 20,000 people had no significant impact.*

Myers, J. (2015) [‘An update of themes and trends in urban community-led total sanitation projects’](#), 38th WEDC International Conference, Loughborough, United Kingdom. *This study looks at common characteristics, problems and opportunities by drawing on literature from 14 different urban CLTS projects across India and Africa. It gives a list of recommendations for those currently using a UCLTS approach or those interested in transferring the CLTS model to urban environments*

Murigi, P., Stevens, L, Mwanzia, P., Pasteur, K. (2015) [‘Lessons learnt in urban community-led total sanitation from Nakuru, Kenya’](#), 38th WEDC International Conference, Loughborough, United Kingdom *Practical Action and Umande Trust have adapted the CLTS methodology in Nakuru, Kenya. This paper describes their approach which included participatory design sessions, engaging lending institutions, capacity building of county staff and tackling wider issues such as faecal sludge and solid waste management.*

Azafady (2015), [Adapting rural CLTS for urban settings: Azafady UK’s experience in Fort-Dauphin, south east Madagascar](#) *This document outlines the urban CLTS approach taken by Azafady in Fort Dauphin in southern Madagascar. It gives an overview of the urban CLTS methodology used at the half way point and how it differs from their rural practice.*

Thomas, A. and Alvestegui, A. (2015) [UNICEF WASH Field Note: Sanitation in Small Towns: Experience from Mozambique](#) *This report focuses on interventions in 5 different rural 'hub' towns in Mozambique. One of the lessons learnt was that rural sanitation mobilisation tools can be used in small towns but should only be one part of demand creation as they alone will not ensure the saturation of messages and target everybody.*

Pasteur, K. and Prabhakaran, P. (2015) [Lessons in Urban Community-Led Total Sanitation from Nakuru, Kenya](#) *This report from Practical Action documents the processes they used and how they adapted CLTS methodologies to the context of low-income settlements in Nakuru, Kenya. The report is based on three years of innovative work funded by Comic Relief and in partnership with Kenyan NGO Umande Trust. It summaries 11 key differences between rural and urban CLTS, and overall demonstrates that CLTS can be successfully adapted for urban contexts, but that there is still much to learn.*

WSSCC, EAWAG and UN Habitat (2011) [Community-Led Urban Environment Action Planning: CLUES. Complete Guidelines for Decision-Makers with 30 Tools](#) *Developed by Eawag, UN-Habitat and WSSCC the Community-Led Urban Environment Sanitation (CLUES) approach involves participatory community mapping, problem identification and action planning for water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and storm drainage. This is a comprehensive guideline for planning and implementing the 7-step approach.*

Blogs

From Gulariya, Nepal.

[Gender equality and social inclusion in ODF Gulariya project](#)

[More than a toilet](#)

[Communities live with dignity after ODF declaration](#)

From Nakuru, Kenya.

[11 differences between urban and rural CLTS](#)

From Benin

[WASHPlus Benin Carries Out Experimental Urban CLTS](#)

From Madagascar

[Using practical triggering tools to promote handwashing in Madagascar](#)

Multi-media

In [Realising the right to sanitation total sanitation](#) Kath Pasteur discusses the Practical Action project of the same name in Nakuru, Kenya.

New on the blog

African Water Week 2016



Since it first took place in 2008, [Africa Water Week](#) has been increasing in its relevance. The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), which has been in charge of its organisation since 2009, has set and led a common ground for all the African countries around water and sanitation. AMCOW is also in charge of organising AfricaSan.

[Read more](#)

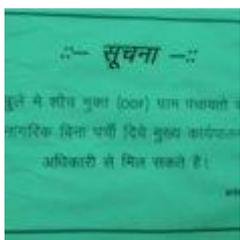
Beyond swachhta, with women's empowerment: Mandi Vikas Abhiyaan



Sandeep Kadam, DC Mandi, again demonstrates the criticality of district leadership for change. A district already declared open defecation free, Sandeep has not only continued the momentum, but reenergised it by activating mahila mandals (women groups) across his district. Hailing from Maharashtra, he says the philosophy behind this approach is the teaching of Mahatma Phule – ‘teach a woman, and you reform a family’.

[Read more](#)

People make systems, and systems people : Notes from Swachh Madhya Pradesh campaign



Ajit Tiwari is Deputy Commissioner, Swachh Bharat Mission, Madhya Pradesh. Years ago, prior to launch of Swachh Bharat, he was working as BDO of Budhni block in Sehore district, and was exposed to CLTS training. He says everyday he went to the training thinking that he would attend that day only if he found it useful- and ended up attending all five days. To convince himself of the practicality of approach, he started ‘triggering’ techniques in villages himself. Village after village began to become ODF in his district.

[Read more](#)

Using practical triggering tools to promote handwashing in Madagascar



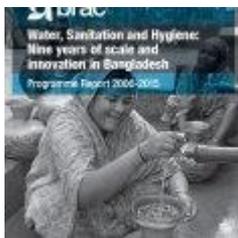
Studies show that handwashing with soap can reduce the risk of contracting diarrhoea by up to 47%. In Fort Dauphin, a small town in the South East of Madagascar, poor hygiene practices and widespread open defecation has had serious consequences for a population struggling with diarrhoea and malnutrition. Poverty and poor infrastructure means that the overwhelming majority of residents do not have in-house water connections. Water must be bought by the bucket, at public water points throughout the town. With water such a scarce resource, handwashing is not always seen as a primary concern.

[Read more](#)

News and resources by country

Bangladesh

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Nine years of scale and innovation in Bangladesh



Between 2006 and 2015, the BRAC WASH programme in Bangladesh has helped over 39 million people gain access to hygienic latrines and 2.3 million people gain access to safe water across 250 sub-districts. It has helped to bring about a social transformation in areas where it works, with significant progress on rural sanitation particularly for the poorest families. Success has been achieved over a nine year period not only in the provision of hygienic household latrines, but in their use by all members of the family, and to a lesser extent in good hygiene practices such as handwashing.

[Read more](#)

Botswana

CLTS Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit and Manual (Botswana)



The CLTS process in Botswana has reached a point in its implementation through USAID's SAREP Programme (South Africa Region Environmental Programme) that it is now possible to introduce monitoring, evaluation (M&E) and ODF verification and Certification processes into the training. This toolkit and manual contains all forms and materials that are need for a CLTS monitoring team to be established in communities. It is aimed at CLTS facilitators and Natural Leaders who wish to take the next step in ensuring their community becomes Open Defecation Free (ODF).

[Read more](#)

SAREP Botswana CLTS Summary Report



USAID's SAREP (Southern Africa Regional Environment Programme) has been operating a Community Led Total Sanitation Program in Botswana since 2012, having started in Shakawe with a CLTS Facilitator training for members of the community.

This document gives a summary of activities, outcomes and learning as well as recommendations for the way forward.

[Read more](#)

Ethiopia

Teachers and Sanitation Promotion: An Assessment of Community-Led Total Sanitation in Ethiopia



Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) is a participatory approach to addressing open defecation that has demonstrated success in previous studies, yet there is no research on how implementation arrangements and context change effectiveness. UNC used a quasi-experimental study design to compare two interventions in Ethiopia: conventional CLTS

in which health workers and local leaders provided facilitation and an alternative approach in which teachers provided facilitation.

[Read more](#)

First Steps Towards Sanitation Marketing in Ethiopia Using a Human Centred Design Approach



Although CLTSH has had tremendous success since its initial start, only 24% of the population currently has an improved toilet. Traditional unimproved pit latrines made from locally available and affordable materials are low cost and easy to construct, but are not considered hygienic or sustainable as people stop using dirty and smelly toilets or go back to open defecation after their latrines collapse. There is a need and increasing aspiration for an improved latrine based on the recognized benefits: improved toilets are safer (i.e.

[Read more](#)

Ghana

Impact Evaluation of Training Natural Leaders during a CLTS Intervention: A Cluster-Randomized Field Trial in Ghana



UNC used a cluster-randomized field trial to evaluate training natural leaders (NLs) as an addition to a community-led total sanitation (CLTS) intervention in Ghana. NLs are motivated community members who influence their peers' behaviours during CLTS. The outcomes were latrine use and quality, which were assessed from surveys and direct observation. From October 2012, Plan International Ghana (Plan) implemented CLTS in 60 villages in three regions in Ghana.

[Read more](#)

India

The cultural politics of shit: class, gender and public space in India

In this article Assa Doron and Ira Raja seek to interrogate the cultural, political and economic conditions that generate the crisis of sanitation in India, with its severe implications for the poor and the marginalized. The key question they ask is how to interpret and explain the spectre of 'open defecation' in India's countryside and its booming urban centres. The discussion is divided into three parts. Part one examines the cultural interpretation of 'shitting' as symbolic action underpinned by ideas of purity, pollution and 'the body politic'.

[Read more](#)

Promoting Latrine Use in Rural India Thematic Window



[3ie](#), in collaboration with the [Research Institute for Compassionate Economics](#) (rice), requests research or evaluation organisations or consortia to submit qualifications for a preparation grant, under 3ie's new Promoting Latrine Use in Rural India Thematic Window.

[Read more](#)

Building ODF communities through effective collaboration with government

In 1986 the Government of India launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), the first nationwide sanitation programme. In 2001, the CRSP was overhauled with the introduction of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). In 2007, the TSC was renamed Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). NBA envisages providing individual household toilets to the Below Poverty Line and Identified Above Poverty Line households and providing school and community level sanitation.

[Read more](#)

Kenya

Effect of eliminating open defecation on diarrhoeal morbidity: an ecological study of Nyando and Nambale sub-counties, Kenya

Defecating in the open predisposes people to soil transmitted helminthes and diarrhoeal diseases. An estimated 5.6 million Kenyans defecate in the open. Kenya launched a program to eradicate open defecation by 2013 in the rural areas. By end of 2013, only two sub-counties had eliminated open defecation. These are Nambale and Nyando. The study looked at the impact of eradicating open defecation on diarrhea prevalence among children in these two sub-counties. [Read more](#)

Who is managing the post-ODF process in the community? A case study from Nambale

Post-ODF follow up is central to sustaining ODF status, and needs to be integrated into CLTS programming from the outset. This paper explores who is to carry out these activities and how they might be motivated and financed. It argues for the importance of identifying existing administrative and social structures prior to implementation.

[Read more](#)

Building capacity for water, sanitation, and hygiene programming: Training evaluation theory applied to CLTS management training in Kenya



Training and capacity building are long established critical components of global water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) policies, strategies, and programs. Expanding capacity building support for WaSH in developing countries is one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. There are many training evaluation methods and tools available. However, training evaluations in WaSH have been infrequent, have often not utilized these methods and tools, and have lacked rigor.

[Read more](#)

Sustainability of ODF Practices in Kenya



Since the launch of the ODF campaign in 2011 UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Health to scale up sanitation activities with CLTS as its core strategy. The Department of Environmental Health (DEHS) within the ministry has demonstrated strong leadership and is a clear champion for sanitation and hygiene. Sanitation services have been devolved to the county government under the new constitution (2010) and CLTS implementation is now being led by the County Health Teams.

[Read more](#)

Madagascar

Follow up MANDONA: Guidelines for Practitioners



Follow-up MANDONA (FUM) is an action-oriented approach to accelerate the end of open defecation after the initial CLTS triggering session. Based on CLTS principles, FUM involves a series of facilitated sessions with the entire community to reinforce behaviour change and collectively undertake small, immediate and doable actions to become ODF in the shortest time possible.

The Global Sanitation Fund in Madagascar has developed this field guide for accelerating and sustaining open defecation free communities through CLTS.

[Read more](#)

Using Social Norms Theory to Strengthen CLTS in Southern Madagascar



This Field Note focuses on the southern region of Madagascar and documents how the region is transitioning from a 100% open defecation to a 100% ODF (Open Defecation Free) region. The southern region is one of the poorest regions in the country and characterized by restrictive, traditional beliefs as well as a rigid hierarchy of power and influence, which contribute towards the failure of development projects in this region.

[Read more](#)

Nigeria

Managing Menstrual Hygiene

Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020) – an innovative smartphone-based population survey – just released a second brief on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) from Lagos, Nigeria.

[Read more](#)

Philippines

WASH Pathway of Change after Yolanda - One Year On



Embedded in the Philippines National Sanitation Roadmap, PhATS (Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation) was developed in a comprehensive governmental consultation process led by the WASH cluster following the devastating impact of Typhoon Yolanda/Hayan affecting hundreds of thousands of people in 2013. It provides a holistic systemic planning and implementation framework not only focusing on basic sanitation with an incremental phased Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) component reaching out to about a million affected people.

[Read more](#)

PhATS Newsletter 1: April 2015



This first issue of the PhATS newsletter explains what PhATS is, discusses good governance as part of the enabling environment for sanitation efforts, outlines the phased approach adopted by PhATS, shares the experience of religious leaders working together around WASH disaster risk reduction and maps out the progress with 'zero open defecation' (the equivalent of ODF) so far. [Read more](#)

PhATS Newsletter 2: May 2015



The second issue of the PhATS Newsletter looks at participatory demand creation, elaborates on models of success for 'zod' (zero open defecation), highlights the role of community campaigns around events such as Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day, shares experiences with women's involvement in improving village sanitation and further maps 'zod' progress in the Philippines. [Read more](#)

PhATS Fieldnote: The Samaritan's Purse SanMark Approach



The supply component of the Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) aims to strengthen local supply chains for sanitation and hygiene goods and services and encourage Sanitation Marketing (SanMark). Through SanMark, suppliers and service providers market their goods and services to rural households, with the aim of increasing demand, improving supply and achieving greater sales and profits.

[Read more](#)

PhATS Technical Note: Sanitation Marketing -Low Cost Sanitation Products



The Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) seeks to sustain demand for sanitation products and services through Supply Side Intervention. Supply-side activities include the development and promotion of low cost sanitation products. Samaritan's Purse (SP), in its role as backstopping partner to other NGOs has developed several low-cost sanitation options therewith further operationalizing the PhATS. [Read more](#)

PhATS Technical Note: Demand Creation in Communities



Across Typhoon Yolanda-affected areas, the Philippines Department of Health (DoH) and Department of Education (DepEd), The League of Mayors and 46 LGUs are working in tandem with UNICEF and its 12 implementing NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) Partners to improve access to and use of sustainable sanitation through a strategy called the Philippines Approach To Total Sanitation (PhATS).

[Read more](#)

Septage Management Leader's Guidebook



Many cities and municipalities throughout the Philippines are now discussing methods of improving local sanitation, and septage management is on the radar of many of their mayors. Through the activities of donor and supporting organizations such as Oxfam GB, capacity is being built through the introduction of international best practices. The Septage Management Leader's Guidebook breaks down the process of implementing septage management programs in an easy to read, step-by-step basis.

[Read more](#)

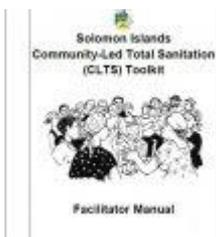
PhATS Field Note: Incorporating Human Centered Design Into Sanitation Marketing



This PhATS (Philippines Approaches to Total Sanitation) Field Note shares the experience of incorporating Human Centred Design into the Sanitation Marketing component of the PhATS programme. The approach focuses on the users' needs rather than the product/service alone and enables both the target market and the entrepreneurs to actively feed into the design process loop. [Read more](#)

Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands CLTS Toolkit



The Solomon Islands CLTS Toolkit is one of the support manuals developed for the Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in the Solomon Islands. It will be used to guide Sanitation Facilitators, and others working with villages, to trigger village action on taking control of sanitation and hygiene within their villages. This guide is the approved set of guidelines for sanitation and hygiene promotion work with villages. Any organisations that are doing sanitation and hygiene promotion work in Solomon Island villages are expected to use this guide. [Read more](#)

Somalia

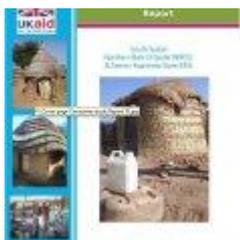
Mobile Phone-Based Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion in Somalia



Somalia continues to experience one of the most complex humanitarian crises in the world and is one of the most restrictive and insecure environments for humanitarian actors. There is little evidence to show that approaches conventionally used in humanitarian settings, focused on the delivery of hygiene items and mass communication of messages, have resulted in consistent behaviour change. [Read more](#)

South Sudan

Sanitation consumer demand and supply chain study



It's estimated that approximately 80 % of the South Sudan population does not have access to any toilet facility. This has been attributed to several factors including among others, limited awareness by the population on the benefits of latrines and limited supply for latrine construction materials. In this study, SNV examines the demand and supply chain of latrine construction materials in the two Counties of Magwi and Aweil East in South Sudan. [Read more](#)

Tanzania

National Guidelines for urban CLTS in Tanzania

These guidelines developed by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Section of the Tanzanian Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, in collaboration with stakeholders of sanitation and hygiene, are meant to assist urban Local Authorities to conduct CLTS facilitation sessions uniformly without compromising its fundamental principles. [Read more](#)

National Guidelines for verification and certification of ODF communities

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Section of the Tanzanian Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, in collaboration with stakeholders of sanitation and hygiene, has developed these guidelines to facilitate systematic verification and certification of ODF communities in order to encourage sustainable behaviour change towards sanitation and hygiene at community level. [Read more](#)

National Guidelines for rural CLTS in Tanzania

These guidelines developed by the Environmental Health and Sanitation Section of the Tanzanian Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, in collaboration with stakeholders of sanitation and hygiene, are meant to provide guidance to stakeholders in the country to effectively and uniformly apply the Community Led Total Sanitation approach in rural areas. [Read more](#)

Timor Leste (East Timor)

ODF Sustainability Study in East Timor



In a bid to assess the extent to which CLTS programs have generated sustained sanitation and hygiene behaviour change in Timor Leste (TL), WaterAid, the AusAid Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (BESIK), United Nations Children's Emergency Fund United Nations (UNICEF), and Plan International conducted a joint study into three districts (Aileu, Ermera and Liquica), between December 2015 and April 2016. [Read more](#)

Uganda

Good governance for sustainable WASH Programming: lessons from two USAID-funded projects in Uganda

The USAID/Uganda Strengthening Decentralisation for Sustainability (SDS) Program's WASH component and the Northern Uganda Development of Enhanced Local Governance, Infrastructure and Livelihoods (NUDEILS) Program brought innovative approaches to supplying WASH services and infrastructure through existing District Local Government systems in Southwestern and Northern Uganda respectively. The SDS Program's WASH component focused on increasing the flow of resources, both human and financial, into existing District programs.

[Read more](#)

Other news and resources

Application of Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing (TSSM) Approaches to USAID



The majority of the sanitation programs/projects have been mainly supply driven, often with full direct household subsidy, and with little or no community participation. Toilet technologies were predetermined with little understanding of user preferences. This has led to millions of dollars of investments in sanitation not yielding the desired results, as many of the facilities provided were unused or used for other activities.

[Read more](#)

Can water, sanitation and hygiene help eliminate stunting? Current evidence and policy implications

Stunting is a complex and enduring challenge with far-reaching consequences for those affected and society as a whole. To accelerate progress in eliminating stunting, broader efforts are needed that reach beyond the nutrition sector to tackle the underlying determinants of undernutrition. There is growing interest in how water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions might support strategies to reduce stunting in high-burden settings, such as SouthAsia and sub-SaharanAfrica.

[Read more](#)

CLTS plus: making CLTS ever more inclusive

If CLTS is to eliminate open defecation, issues of disability inclusion must be fully addressed. Research in Malawi aimed to discover if WASH practitioners, after a short training, could implement CLTS in a more inclusive way, and whether this made a difference to disabled people in the community in terms of access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. After a three-day training, CLTS implementers designed and implemented a CLTS+ Action Plan, in which additional triggering activities were introduced, and more attention paid to households with disabled and older people post-triggering.

[Read more](#)

Final evaluation of Plan's Pan Africa Programme



Between 2010 and 2016, Plan Netherlands implemented a CLTS programme in 8 countries in Africa: Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Niger. This programme, although entitled 'Empowering self-help sanitation of rural and peri-urban communities and schools in Africa' soon became known as the Pan Africa Programme.

[Read more](#)

Intra-household access to WASH in Uganda and Zambia- do variations exist

This paper explores intra-household variations in access to WASH through analysis of baseline data from the *Undoing Inequity* project in Zambia and Uganda. The purpose of which is to explore whether differences exist between head of household and 'vulnerable' individuals' (disabled, older or chronically ill persons) reports on access and use of WASH at the household level. The results indicate that water indicators reported by the household head eg use of the same water source, showed high levels of agreement between the head of the household and the 'vulnerable' individual.

[Read more](#)

To ODF and beyond: sharing experiences from the Pan African CLTS Programme

In this paper Plan Netherlands aims to capture and share challenges and lessons learned from a large regional CLTS programme that was implemented in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia between 2010 and 2016. Main lessons concern

[Read more](#)



You made it all the way to the end ;-)

Until next time!
