

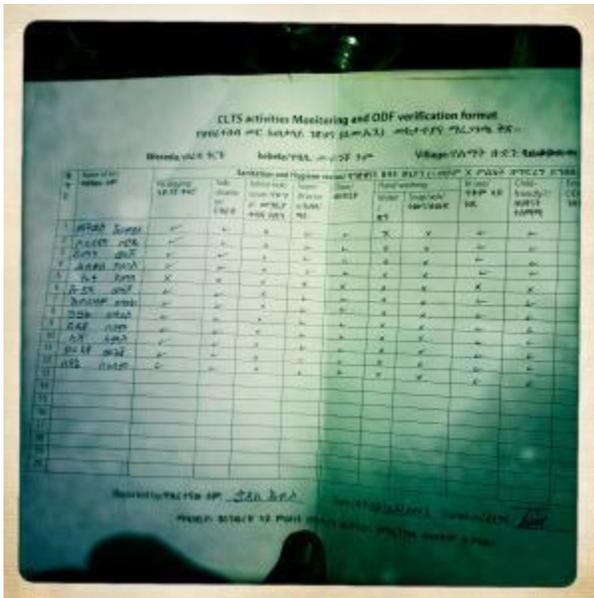
# Community-led Total Sanitation



## CLTS Newsletter March 2013

Welcome to the March 2013 edition of the CLTS Newsletter!

*Many useful new resources have been added to the website over the last few months- highlights include*



### [Lilongwe Briefings](#)

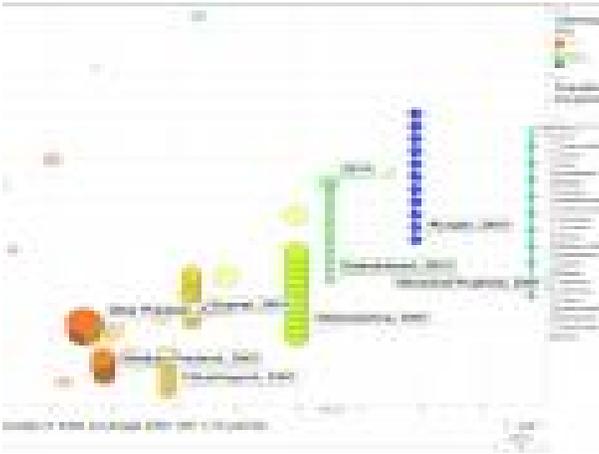
From the 6th-10th August 2012, CLTS practitioners from NGOs, governments and international agencies from 16 countries where CLTS is being implemented came together for a workshop on CLTS Monitoring, Verification, Learning and Information Management in Lilongwe, Malawi. The workshop resulted in a set of practical recommendations and a menu of options to help governments, NGOs and others involved in CLTS in their planning and action.

*Linked to this, we have also started to gather*

### [National Verification and Certification Protocols](#)

from different countries. With more and more national governments adopting CLTS as their key approach to sanitation and including it in their policies, there is a need for nationally streamlined guidance on monitoring and on how to conduct verification and certification. We hope that having these examples on the website will help those engaged in formulating new protocols in other countries. If your country has national verification and certification guideline that are not featured here yet, please get in touch and [share them with us](#).

*Another exciting addition to the website is the publication*



## **Menstrual Hygiene Matters**

Funded by WaterAid and the SHARE research consortium and put together with inputs from a wide range of experts and organisations, Menstrual hygiene matters is an essential resource for improving menstrual hygiene for women and girls in lower and middle-income countries. Nine modules and toolkits cover key aspects of menstrual hygiene in different settings, including communities, schools and emergencies.

## **News and resources by country**

### **Ghana**

#### **CLTS in small towns: A pilot project in the Northern Region of Ghana**



Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has been adopted by Ghana as a rural sanitation strategy after several pilot projects. A few years into its implementation, the Northern Regions Small Towns (NORST) Water and Sanitation project started a pilot project seeking to test the viability of CLTS in small towns. The project selected two communities, Bincheratanga and Karaga in the Nanumba North and Karaga districts respectively. This report is meant to share the outcomes of the pilot and lessons learnt.

#### **Checklist for ODF verification**

Checklist for ODF verification and certification issued by the Ghanaian Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in 2010. These guidelines were produced jointly with the National ODF Taskforce and sponsored by UNICEF. [Download Ghana's ODF checklist](#).

#### **Open defecation costs Ghana 79 million dollars**

Professor Chris Gordon, Director of the Institute of Environment and Sanitation, University of Ghana, Legon, said open defecation costs Ghana 79 million dollars per year, whereas it would require less than one million latrines to eliminate the practice. [Read more in this article by the Ghana News Agency](#) (16th January 2013)

### **India**

#### **Toilet Coverage and Sanitation Performance in India By States (2001-2011)**



It is widely accepted that India's "[Total Sanitation Campaign has been a failure](#)".

In 2001 rural sanitation coverage was 22%. In 2011, ten years of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) later, the Government of India claimed that coverage was 68%. But [recent Census data](#) revealed that real coverage was only 31%. This means that less than one in five toilets reportedly constructed is in place.

## **[Collaboration of Knowledge Links and Art of Living on CLTS in Guna, Madhya Pradesh](#)**

As a strategy to ensure sustainability and to strengthen local capacity to carry out CLTS in other villages of Guna District, Knowledge Links along with Art of Living (AOL) has facilitated the evolution of a local non-profit organization of Natural Leaders (NLs) in Guna, Madhya Pradesh. The organization is known as *Madad Samiti*. [Read about Madad Samiti](#)

## **[Women sports stars to promote sanitation in Jharkhand, India](#)**

In a noble move, the state government on Saturday announced the decision to use women sportspersons to promote sanitation and hygiene in Jharkhand. Deputy chief minister Hemant Soren, who is in-charge of the drinking water and sanitation department, said the department had already taken a decision and the officials would soon prepare a list of women sportspersons, including those who were not active today but have brought laurels to country and the state in national and international events in the past.

## **[Indonesia](#)**

### **[Plan Indonesia Disability Inclusion in WASH](#)**



Since the beginning of 2012 Plan Indonesia has been explicitly trying to implement disability inclusion approaches within its existing sanitation and hygiene projects. Even though the results achieved at the community level vary, it is becoming clear that disability inclusion approaches are making a difference in terms of enabling people with disability (PWD) to have full access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities.

### **[Improving CLTS from a community perspective in Indonesia](#)**

Despite government commitment and progress in improving sanitation in Indonesia, there are still around 63 million people practising open defecation. This report is based on the findings of a study commissioned by Plan Indonesia that explored the reasons why CLTS is not achieving more promising results in Indonesia and to offer recommendations to achieve faster and more sustainable results on the ground.

### **[Panduan Pelaksanaan Verifikasi STBM \(Verification Protocol for CLTS from Indonesia\)](#)**

National guidelines for verification from Indonesia. [Download Indonesia's verification guidelines in Bahasa](#) or [look at the English translation here](#)

## **[Kenya](#)**

### **[Urban CLTS in Motherland, Nairobi](#)**



Motherland is a village located in Kamukunji division in Nairobi. Around 2000 families live in Motherland. Open defecation is a huge problem since there are only three public toilets available to residents. There are no private sanitation blocks. Motherland also has the only 'illegal' dump site that serves the whole of the Eastleigh area of Nairobi. The area lacks a sewer system as well as other social amenities like public schools, public health clinics or road infrastructure.

## [Progress report on urban CLTS in Nairobi](#)



Short update on what's been happening with urban CLTS in Nairobi, following the training for City Council Officers in May 2012.

## [They Gave A Shit, Got Awarded](#)



We are on our way to Msulwa Primary school where the celebrations to mark the World Toilet Day are being held. We get lost and stop to ask an elderly woman who turns out to be heading to Msulwa too. After giving her a ride, she tells us of how her village is trying to reach the ODF target. “*Twajitahidi sana kujenga vyoo ili tusile mavi tena*”. (We are trying hard to build toilets, so as not to eat faeces again) she says.

## [Malawi](#)

### [Triggering for handwashing in CLTS](#)



The ODF Malawi 2015 Strategy and National Hand Washing Campaign have contributed to an increased focus on handwashing with soap (HWWS) in Malawi. CLTS is one of the key interventions used for sanitation and hygiene promotion in Malawi, with handwashing (HW) as a key component of ODF status achievement. However, the tools used to trigger for handwashing appear minimal and could therefore be improved upon. This report reviews current methods for triggering for handwashing and CLTS and assess their effectiveness in creating handwashing facilities and increasing the presence of soap. It also suggests areas for improvement and describes new triggering tools that have been piloted and evaluated.

## [Nepal](#)

### [The power of shit: reflections on CLTS in Nepal](#)

‘Shit’ is a highly sensitive, almost taboo topic across all cultures. Circumventing this sensitivity has contributed to the failure of many programmes aiming to prevent the practice of Open Defecation (OD). The Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach is, however, more successful. This article asserts that this can be attributed to the emphasis placed on the ‘power of shit’ and more significantly the disciplinary action of the ‘disgust’ it elicits.

## [Niger](#)

### [Critères d'évaluation des performances et de certification des villages ATPC \(Niger\)](#)



Les critères d'évaluation et formulaires utilisés pour la vérification des villages FDAL en Niger. (Evaluation criteria and forms used for verification of ODF villages in Niger.

[Télécharger le document \(download the document\)](#)

## **Nigeria**

### **CLTS will help achieve MDGs sanitation target**

The CLTS approach currently used to promote sanitation will help Nigeria to achieve the 75 per cent MDGs target in the sector by 2015 according to an assessment report on the initiative. The report, made available in Abuja by the National Task Group on Sanitation (NTGS), stated that since the implementation of CLTS programme in Nigeria, it had proven to be a positive option for achieving total sanitation. "There is no doubt that if CLTS process is properly conducted, funded and supported, achieving sanitation promotion and meeting the relevant MDGs will not be a problem."

### **Lagos to eradicate public defecation**

Lagos State Government has embarked on measures to eradicate defecation in public places by adopting the Community Led Total Sanitation model. At a six-day Train the Trainers' Workshop on CLTS held in Lekki, Lagos, Commissioner for Rural Development Cornelius Ojelabi, said: "The adoption of this model is sequel to the global and national successes recorded by the approach and our quest for excellence". Read the rest of this story in Vanguard, 28th January 2012

### **Aregbesola's wife vows to strengthen CLTS campaign (Nigeria)**

The wife of the governor of the State of Osun and the Ambassador, Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Alhaja Sherifat Aregbesola, has reiterated her commitment to use her position to spread the tentacles of community-led total sanitation beyond the state. Read more in the Osun Defender, 14th December 2012

## **Sierra Leone**

### **School-led Total Sanitation in Sierra Leone**



UNICEF Sierra Leone supports the Government of Sierra Leone with a basic package of WASH in Schools Programme, consisting of three major components: provision of Child Friendly WASH facilities in schools, sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools through School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), and sanitation and hygiene promotion in school catchment communities through School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS).

### **National guidelines for verification and certification of ODF status in Sierra Leone**



Sierra Leone's national guidelines for verification and certification. Includes definitions, processes, roles and responsibilities for ODF. [Download the guidelines and the ODF verification checklist](#)

## **Uganda**

### **Joint VHT Efforts turn around the health situation of 3 villages after ODF declaration**



Three remote villages, Kigwangu, Mumiti and Kibingo in Buhimba Sub-county, Hoima District, Uganda have cleaned up their communities after World Vision's UWASH project introduced and intensified CLTS activities in the area. Village Health Teams (VHTs) were instrumental in the success by providing intensive follow up after triggering. [Read more about this](#)

## **Zambia**

### **UNICEF Zambia CLTS Newsletter January 2013**



WASH newsletter produced by UNICEF Zambia and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, featuring articles on the national verification and certification process, feedback from a WASH Planning meeting, information about a new wave of implementation of the 3 million people sanitation programme and an interview with a CLTS champion. [Download the January 2013 edition of the newsletter](#)

### **UNICEF Zambia CLTS Newsletter November- December 2012**



WASH newsletter produced by UNICEF Zambia, featuring information on the Legal Enforcement Approach, World Toilet Day celebrations and a review of CLTS in Mazabuka. [Download the newsletter](#)

### **National procedures for verification and certification of ODF (Zambia)**



In order to support the scaling up of national sanitation and hygiene activities, Zambia's Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) has issued national guidelines for verification and certification of ODF communities. [Read the MLGH's letter to the districts regarding these guidelines](#)

## **Other news and resources**

### **What does it take to scale up rural sanitation?**



Over the last 30 years, most rural sanitation interventions have had pockets of success, but were small in scale. Learning how to expand on the successes of these small-scale projects to increase access at large scale has been an enduring challenge.

## [Menstrual hygiene matters](#)



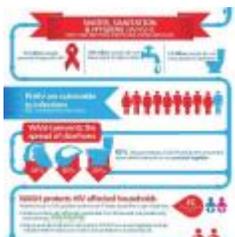
Menstrual hygiene matters is an essential resource for improving menstrual hygiene for women and girls in lower and middle-income countries. Nine modules and toolkits cover key aspects of menstrual hygiene in different settings, including communities, schools and emergencies.

## [Sanitation and stunting: How much international variation in child height can open defecation explain?](#)



A child's height is one of the most important indicators of her well-being. Height reflects the accumulated total of early-life health and diseases. Because problems that prevent children from growing tall also prevent them from growing into healthy, productive, smart adults, height predicts adult economic outcomes.

## [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Why this matters for people living with HIV](#)



Informative infographic produced by WaterAid showing how important good water, sanitation and hygiene are for people living with HIV.

[Download the infographic](#)

---

### [Unsubscribe from this newsletter](#)

This message is for the addressee only and may contain privileged or confidential information. If you have received it in error, please notify the sender immediately and delete the original. Any views or opinions expressed are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of IDS. Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE Tel: +44 (0)1273 606261; Fax: +44 (0)1273 621202 IDS, a charitable company limited by guarantee: Registered Charity No. 306371; Registered in England 877338; VAT No. GB 350 899914