

COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION



17th November 2008

ONE DAY SHARING AND LEARNING WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION (CLTS)

hosted by the Institute of Development Studies, UK

Magnolia Hall, India Habitat Centre

Workshop Report

by

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Background

At SACOSAN I in Dhaka, Bangladesh in 2003, CLTS was just kicking off. Three years later, at SACOSAN II in Islamabad, Pakistan, it had spread across Asia to India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Pakistan and Nepal and also started moving to other parts of the world. And in February 2008, the sense that 'something very remarkable has happened with Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)' reverberated through many of the speeches, presentations, formal and informal discussions at AfricaSan in Durban, highlighting the rapid uptake of this innovative approach in many African countries, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania. To read about previous workshops hosted by IDS, please visit www.communityledtotalsanitation.org

Continuing a tradition of holding sharing and learning workshops to bring together practitioners, donors, researchers, and others, at such high level conferences, IDS organised another One Day Sharing and Learning Workshop on CLTS in Delhi, prior to SACOSAN III, in November 2008. For more information about SACOSAN III, please visit <http://ddws.gov.in/infosacosan/theme.aspx>

These workshops offer a unique opportunity to learn from each other by bringing together people and perspectives from different country, organisational and professional backgrounds. They allow for all participants to share their experiences, insights and challenges and to network and establish linkages with other actors in the field. IDS believes that this practice of sharing and learning plays a vital role in improving practice and policy around CLTS.

One Day Sharing and Learning Workshop on CLTS at SACOSAN III in Delhi, 17th November 2008, India Habitat Centre, Magnolia Hall

The workshop at the India Habitat Centre was organised by IDS with help from Knowledge Links, Delhi and Deepak Sanan from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Participants came from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the UK, Sweden, Germany and the US and included practitioners, natural leaders, NGO and INGO staff, government ministers, World Bank and UN representatives. *For a detailed list of participants please see Annex 1.*

The following account summarises some of the discussions and presentations at the workshop held in Delhi on the 17th November 2008.

Tentative Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Introductions
3. Icebreakers
4. Expectations from today
5. Natural Leaders from Bangladesh and BBC TVE World Earth Report film 'Top down, bottom up'
6. Groups work and presentations with groups based on natural alliances (eg organisations, countries etc) – others note emerging themes
7. Lunch
8. New groups from around topics that emerged from the morning session and look at Experiences, issues, innovations, lessons, what do need to know more about?
9. Groups present back
10. Discussion
11. Follow up and ways forward

After a welcome address by Robert Chambers, who stressed the importance of events such as this one by highlighting that ‘so much is happening so quickly in so many places’ with CLTS and the subsequent need to continuously share, learn and generate ideas around CLTS, participants briefly introduced themselves and participated in some icebreaking exercises.

To focus the agenda and ensure that everyone’s interests were covered, participants brainstormed on what they were expecting from the workshop. Expectations fell into the following thematic groups which shaped the day’s proceedings:

- Sharing and learning
- Experiences in other countries
- Going to scale with quality
- Sustainability
- Institutional and government issues

Natural Leaders from Bangladesh

IDS and the workshop participants were honoured to have two Natural Leaders from Bangladesh, Momotaz Begum and Rashida Begum at the workshop. Momotaz Begum and Rashida Begum had come to Delhi to represent the business venture, ‘Living Blue’, and to sell their products, a collection of quilts, shawls and other textiles, all hand-dyed with indigo at Dilli Haat, an arts and crafts bazaar in Delhi. ‘Living Blue’ is the brand name for the textiles that have been produced by Nijera Cottage and Village Industries (NCVI), a private limited company set up by producers to represent the various social enterprises which they own as autonomous financial entities. Most of the members of the General Council and the Board of Directors are leaders who have emerged through various social and political initiatives, under CARE Bangladesh’ Social Development Unit, implanting the pilot project *Nijeder Janyia Nijera* (We, For Ourselves). The members of NCVI have triggered and led community activities that have been instrumental in visible social change. (see *Living Blue – Best of Bangladesh*, A Publication of Nijera Cottage and Village Industries. 2008, available from livingblue.nijera@gmail.com)



‘Living Blue’, a brand that stands for high quality, hand-made products, is an example of how CLTS can build the solidarity and empower communities to engage in other livelihood-related activities beyond sanitation. Momotaz and Rashida related the story of CLTS in their community and the way this had led them to starting their own small business. Both women emerged as Natural Leaders under CARE’s *Nijeder Janyia Nijera* (We, For Ourselves) project, which uses CLTS as an entry point strategy for social change. Through the spirit of collective actions that address the many forms of discrimination (cultural and economic), exploitation (by middlemen and moneylenders), and exclusion (by powerful actors), many individuals like Momotaz and Rashida have transformed social and power dynamics in their respective communities.

“Living Blue is testimony to the extraordinary achievements of the producers and their peers in rural communities in the social and political realms. Their work would not been possible without the solidarity and trust that has been created through collective social action of the kind that CLTS seeds.”
(*Living Blue – Best of Bangladesh*, A Publication of Nijera Cottage and Village Industries, 2008)

For more information, also see – Kumar, Tushar (2006) *Situation Analysis, Craft's Scenario, and Steps Forward: Nijera Cottage and Village Industries, Bangladesh*. Dhaka: CARE Bangladesh. For more information about *Nijeder Janyia Nijera*, and the work of Care SDU in Bangladesh, contact Anowarul Haq anowarul@ppo.carebd.net.

Momotaz and Rashida Begum related how CLTS had triggered sanitation improvements first in their own and then in other neighbouring communities. When their community became ODF, representatives went to the union parishad (local government), asking them not for assistance, but to come and see what they had achieved, proving that 'even though you are small, you can do a great thing'.



The two natural leaders also explained that in their area, *monga* (seasonal hunger) poses a severe problem. The communities depend entirely on selling agricultural labor to rice farmers and do not have other sources of income and nothing to eat outside the harvest season. With CLTS, the idea arose to form a group and to discuss the viability of collective cultivation of vine potatoes which would help overcome the problems during *monga* which lasts for 35-50 days a year. This and the many small businesses like Living Blue, which started up in the wake of CLTS, illustrates, in Rashida's words how 'We were poor, but we are not poor now. We have come here with our products. We are here, it proves that we are not poor now. We are here because we have done something.'

Improvements to livelihoods and reduction of hunger are just two examples of the many achievements that have become possible through the awareness of the power of collective action which CLTS triggers. More and more communities are experiencing this transformative power, taking initiatives to make positive and lasting changes to their own lives and their community.

Momotaz and Rashida's story was further illustrated by a screening of the BBC/TVE Earth Report film 'Top Down, Bottom Up' which tells the story of CLTS in Bangladesh, with specific focus on Jalagari, the village where the two Natural Leaders live. The film was also a good introduction to CLTS for those participants with less direct experience of the approach.

The rest of the morning gave participants the opportunity to share their specific experience and ideas with others. Participants formed groups based on natural alliances, eg with those they had something in common like the organisations they work for, the country they are from etc and prepared presentations focusing on experiences and issues from which others would learn. During the presentations, others noted emerging issues and themes for subsequent discussions.



Sharing of Experiences

UNICEF

Therese Dooley from UNICEF talked about UNICEF's experience with CLTS. She remembered that initially there had been scepticism about bringing an approach developed in Asia to Africa, because of concerns about cultural acceptance. However, these had been unfounded and everyone had been overwhelmed by how well CLTS had taken off in Africa. Therese cited the example of Zambia, where CLTS had been introduced in Choma District in 2007 and where 463 villages are now reported to be ODF. Traditional leadership has played an important role in Zambia, with chiefs and headmen strongly involved in the process.

Therese also drew attention to UNICEF's efforts to translate manuals into French, Spanish, Portuguese other local languages and spoke of plans to move rapidly into Latin America and the Caribbean in the year ahead.

Therese identified several key challenges for CLTS as it goes to scale, amongst them sustainability, moving people up the sanitation ladder and monitoring and verification. She argued that it is important to find mechanisms for ensuring communities remain ODF once the initial excitement has died down and linked this to issues of verification and monitoring. One issue that has already been emerging in country is the challenge of how to control quality whilst ensuring that processes do not become top down. She explained that UNICEF is trying to work at the community level but that it is vital to also involve government in order to ensure sustainability. She argued that no matter how many donors are involved in a country, the majority of work is done by government and the communities. However, this then poses the challenge of how to ensure quality and sustainability when government staff get posted or leave.



She also emphasised that it is important to ensure that people move up the sanitation ladder as otherwise over time there would be problems with the sustainability of the very simple technologies initially used to build latrines. She suggested that we should help to get people on the sanitation ladder at a level that they can afford and then work on helping them to work their way up, illustrating it with the example of driving lessons: When we first start to drive, we don't start with a Mercedes, but with a second hand car and then, as our driving skills and experience improve, we move on to better cars.

UNICEF uses the term CATS (Community Approaches to Sanitation) which 'encapsulates various approaches to community-based sanitation such as CLTS, TSA, TS and others'. It aims to allow for flexibility and reflect 'the diversity between regions, countries and communities'. UNICEF has developed a set of 8 non negotiable principles for CATS, providing some guidance and core ideas but also allowing for adaptation to local conditions. *See Annex 3 for UNICEF's list of non-negotiables.*

India

Ajay Sinha from Feedback Ventures talked about the organisation's work on CLTS in several states in India and argued that CLTS is an approach that can work everywhere, in rich and poor areas, citing Haryana, the most prosperous and Madhya Pradesh, one of the poorest states in the country

as examples. Referring to the ongoing debate about subsidy, he argued that the traditional view of equating sanitation with toilets and seeing it as 'an epitome of bricks, budgeting and cement (BBC)' is wrong and that instead the crucial issue is behaviour change and the strong emotions like shame and disgust triggered in CLTS, that lie at the heart of the matter.

Showcasing the success of the first instance of urban CLTS in Kalyani Municipality in Kolkata, Dr Shibani Ghoswami challenged the workshop participants views about CLTS as an approach only suited to rural settings. She argued that in India 48% of the population live in urban areas, many of them in slums, and that therefore it was imperative that adaptations of CLTS for the urban context were devised.

Kalyani is a planned town, with a population of 82,000, a city 'made for middle class people'. However, the 52 slums around the city house almost fifty percent of the city's population. Many of the slums' inhabitants are migrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh etc. Whilst some of the slums are more recent, some are as old as 50 or 60 years, and the majority have no toilet facilities.

Dr Ghoswami described the situation prior to the advent of CLTS. In the past, health and development programmes always counted the number of toilets and households, and it was the role of the councillors to decide who would get a toilet. Despite huge expenditures over many years, there was never total sanitation. Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP) had previously provided toilets free of cost (worth 220 US\$ a piece) to some of the slums. However, the toilets were often not used at and other slums were also waiting to receive these handouts rather than taking their own initiative.



In 2006, the idea of CLTS was introduced to the councillors of Kalyani and they were persuaded to start a pilot project in 5 slums. The major objectives of this pilot was to study and learn the possibilities of introducing community led development initiatives with special reference to public health such as environmental sanitation, elimination of open defecation, solid waste disposal and other public health issues. The pilot was a success and now all 52 slums have been cleaned up. The challenge ahead is how to scale this up to other municipalities.

In the urban context, the challenges for CLTS are different from those in the rural setting: For example, it may not always be possible to locate or define a 'community' in the urban setting. Issues of land ownership, tenancy and space restrictions are also challenges to be addressed.

J. Prakash, a trainer from Knowledge Links elaborated further on the challenges of applying CLTS in an urban setting, based on the experience of applying a CLTS-style to urban waste in Alibargh, Raigad District, Maharashtra. In August 2008, a CLTS team from Knowledge Links conducted a training of trainers on CLTS there which included triggering for ODF but focused strongly on creating a litter-free environment. Plans and action were triggered to make Alibag a waste-free city. Finding natural leaders in urban settlements was a challenge but overall the experience in Alibargh seemed to suggest that CLTS can be adapted to an urban context as well. Prakash suggested that a key question now was how to institutionalise a system of follow up.

Based on his organisation's experience, J. P. Shukla from Knowledge Links emphasised the importance of creating institutional champions when going to scale with CLTS. Vinod Mishra from the Uttarakhand Academy of Administration in Nainital talked about the hope that the plans to train

two officials from each of the 611 districts of the 21 states of India on CLTS in 2008/9 would result in creating such champions at government level.

Amita Tiwari from Feedback Ventures reinforced the need for champions, stressing that it is vital to have them at field and block level. She talked about her experience with CLTS in Himachal Pradesh, explaining that she felt that in the beginning, people had not fully understood CLTS and still focused too much on toilet construction rather than on the key processes that lead to ODF. She therefore suggested that it is very important to sensitise key people at the local government level and in communities to CLTS and ensure that they have understood its principles and are convinced, before beginning the work.

Pakistan

Mark Ellery from WSP Pakistan spoke about institutional incentives for CLTS and its outcomes, suggesting that rewards should be for outcomes as this would mean that M&E systems would be integrated right from the start. A major question is how government can create appropriate incentives for outcomes. Upneet Singh from WSP added that she sees the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) award in India as being about prestige associated with receiving the award, not the money that is given to the 'cleanest village'. Others related that in Pakistan, at the community level, the Kushal Pakistan Fund links infrastructure funds to the attainment of ODF status.



Tarik M Sher, Irfan Saeed Alrai and others from the Rural Support Network in Pakistan (RSPN) talked about the RSPN's belief that people have a lot of potential and can do things themselves if social guidance and technical assistance are provided. He emphasised that the RSPN is trying to reach out to the most vulnerable households by scaling up through a cadre of activists or barefoot consultants. The scale up of CLTS takes place through community training programmes, managers and staff training. A manual with latrine technology options has been designed and the programme uses a ladder approach in which hygiene, safe sanitation, waste disposal, sewage etc are all integrated. The programme also works on influencing policy through advocacy with donors such as the Kushal Development Fund and WSP and forges active partnerships with local government. It works with UNICEF, the Ministry of Environment, and the Kushal Pakistan Fund on capacity building of mobilisers.

Through the RSPNs, CLTS will be scaled up to a target population of 60 million. This naturally raises a number of challenges, including for example the questions of how to integrate the CLTS movement with future level development, how to link household toilets with external systems eg sewers and how to institutionalise CLTS firmly within the RSPs.

The principles along which RSPs work are:

1. Shift from grant/subsidy to self help
2. Addressing issue of inclusiveness (poor, vulnerable households) 100% approach
3. Reaching out to entire village households through a framework of community organisations (COs); behaviour change of entire village population
4. Scaling up CLTS approach through barefoot consultants
5. Scaling up CLTS approach by introducing it at CMST (Community Management Skills Training), LMST (Leadership Management Skills Training) and staff training
6. Designing monitoring and follow up mechanisms to ensure quality during scale up

7. A)
 - Providing support to rural communities in latrine technology options
 - Latrine technology options manual developed in collaboration with key learning organisations in WATSAN (WSP-SA, UNICEF, Plan International, PIEPAR, Ministry of Environment)
- B)
 - RSPs following 'ladder approach', ie integrating hygiene, safe latrine, solid waste management, sewerage and drainage
- C)
 - Influencing RSP donors with support from WSP-SA, eg Khushal Pakistan Fund(KPF) (100% funds to RSP); PPAF (80% funds to RSP), others
- D)
 - Partnerships with LG, Rural Development Department (district level), local government TMAs
8. Through Rural Support Programmes, CLTS will be scaled up to 20 million people (Direct CO members) and additional 40 million people, reaching out to entire village population
9. Challenges: Integrating CLTS with prospective village level infrastructure development by government, development partners (eg KPF)
10. Environmental concerns

The 'Activists Group' from Pakistan talked about how they had received training from WSP/RSPN last June, learning how to make villages ODF. A first step had been to identify the right natural leaders with whose help they had managed to make the first village ODF in two months time. Support also came from teachers and religious leaders. The activists then moved on to adjacent villages. As there is no financial assistance given in CLTS, they raised money from notables in the area to buy a motorcycle to be able to travel to adjacent villages. Additionally, they also tried to come up with other ways of raising money for scaling up.

All three union councils that became ODF have now moved up the ladder and gone on to work on solid waste and other issues.

An interesting example of the innovative ways in which local activists work is a teacher who puts his experiences and thoughts on CLTS into poetic form. An example of such a poem on CLTS was recited at the workshop and a volume of his poetry is forthcoming.



Barkat Ali Riag talked about the Lodhran Pilot project which had started by replicating the Orangi pilot project in Karachi. Similar to the latter, the responsibilities for construction and maintenance were split, with governments and donors responsible for external construction and the community itself taking care of the construction of household internal components. The only support provided was of a technical and social nature, eg software development. Hardware development was done by communities themselves without any subsidy. In 2007, CLTS was integrated into this component based approach, with the result that

between June and November 2008, 29 villages have become ODF.

All representatives from Pakistan agreed that whilst CLTS seemed to be working well and there were many success stories, it is important to ensure that quality is maintained as the number of ODF villages rises. They suggested refresher courses for activists as one way of doing this. Finally, the Pakistan delegation shared the unique motto they use for their work: *“Construct people rather than constructing latrines”*.

Nepal

Nabin Pradhan from Plan Nepal explained that CLTS was first introduced in 2004, with many NGOs trying the approach. However, now only Plan Nepal is still actively moving forward with CLTS. Other NGOs have moved back to subsidy- based approaches to sanitation. At present, only 33 villages with 2000 households about in Nepal have been declared as ODF and there are a number of challenges that Plan Nepal faces: Subsidies are being provided by other organisations in the same area, making it difficult to mobilise communities for collective action rather than waiting for handouts. Cultural and social issues, eg taboos around a daughter- in law using the same toilet as her father-in -law also pose difficulties. Nabin related the example of a traditional belief that ‘ Only rhinos defecate in one fixed place, why should men do it?’ with which they had been faced. He also explained that rains had damaged or destroyed the initial basic latrines a few times and that this had led to a desire to have longer lasting structures, but that people had experienced difficulty in upgrading their latrines without support. Another issue is the development of human resources for scaling up – at present there are not enough people in Nepal to facilitate CLTS.

Group presentations on emerging themes

During the above presentations, participants were gathering emerging themes. These included:

1) Scaling Up; 2) Sustainability; 3) Government inclusion and behaviour change strategy for policymakers; and 4) Philosophy of CLTS. Participants then formed breakout groups for discussion according to their interest and subsequently presented a summary of their discussion back to the whole group.



Scaling up Group

- A) Leveraging governments to recognise CLTS as a policy instrument, need a shift from subsidy to non-subsidy approach
- B) Selection/identification and prioritisation of sanitation for areas where sanitation indicators are very low
- C) Channels through which this approach which be
 - All tiers of government
 - NGOs
 - CBOs/LSOs
 - Network of NLs
- D) Quality of processes
 - Enabling environment: acceptance, demand
 - Identification of facilitators
 - Capacity building of social mobilisers

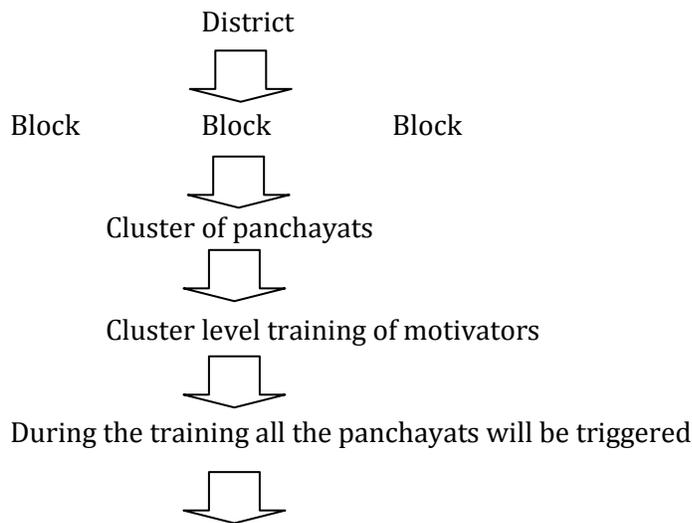
}Trainings

- Internal and external facilitators
 - Orientation of district officials
 - Inclusion of women
- E) Enhance efficacy and efficiency of NLs
 F) Inclusion of women
 G) Rewards for outcomes/ODF and Mechanism of certification

The group identified two distinct models for scaling up, represented by the Pakistani and the Indian experience. In Pakistan, NGOs act as facilitators that build the capacity of community mobilisers and spread occurs horizontally through natural leaders.



In India, an action plan is formulated at the district level and implemented by district level teams which then subdivide by block. Motivators are trained at the level of a cluster of panchayats. During the training all communities in the panchayats will be triggered. Trained motivators will then follow up in their own villages.



Trained motivators will only follow up in their respective villages

In both contexts, the group saw technological support to ensure quality of latrines and certification of ODF status as major issues that demanded further attention.

Sustainability

The group started by defining sustainability at two levels: the sustainability of the CLTS approach itself on the one hand, and the sustainability of ODF and sanitation and hygiene behaviour at village/community level. Looking in detail at the latter, they came up with a list of 7”M”s:



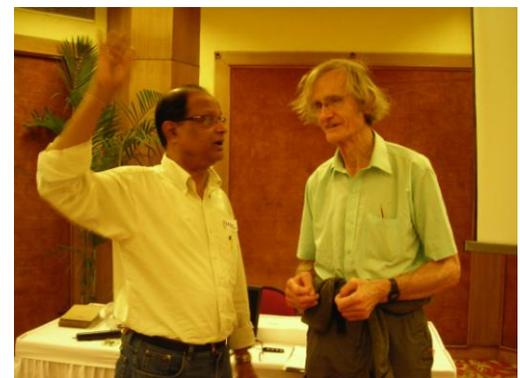
1. *Motivation*: CLTS requires good and dedicated natural leaders. How can we best engage NLs in promoting sustainability? How can we ensure that at the local level these people sustain their commitment to achieve and go beyond ODF status? We need good support mechanisms for networks of natural leaders.
2. *Monitoring*: We need to find ways at community and government level to monitor and ensure that CLTS and achievement of ODF status are not a one off event but an ongoing process, in order to avoid slippage and make behaviour change sustainable. ODF status should be jointly monitored by government and natural leaders for at least 6 months. This requires strong monitoring teams and the institutionalisation monitoring systems.
3. *Management* (especially government ownership): Champions, communities and local government institutions need to take ownership of the programme and maintain their focus on it. Specifically, government must plan, budget for and take ownerships of post-ODF. Maintaining intergenerational ODF status is also an important issue.
4. *Money*: We need to find resources- this leads us back to the government: the government needs to show ownership also in terms of financial support
5. *Masons*
6. *Materials*: Adequate technical support is vital. Point 6 and 7 refer to technical issues: The high quality and good designs need to be available when people want to move up the ladder. There is an urgent need to resolve technical issues. The group disagreed on whether the problem of water shortage needs to be taken into consideration to address hygiene properly.
7. *More changes*: This point includes everything else, eg what to do about slippage, latrine collapse, etc. More attention needs to be given to issues such as emptying latrines. We need better behaviour change models and more sustained efforts! Can we link behaviour change to other benefits/objectives, eg to tourism? We also have to change our hygiene education approach to match CLTS better

The group concluded that “Triggering alone will not bring about behaviour change. Monitoring and follow up is needed. This can best be done through Natural Leaders. Attaining ODF status is only the first of many steps in CLTS: “ODF is a gateway to total sanitation”.

Government inclusion and behaviour change strategy for policymakers

The group’s discussion had concluded that although the set up in each country is very different in terms of who is responsible for sanitation, what is similar is that no *one* player can be identified who is responsible and held accountable for sanitation.

Government’s institutional difficulties vary according to their responsibilities: eg Public Health and Engineering (PHED)/Rural



Development (RD)/Health etc and strategies are developed according to their accountability and skills. Therefore, when planning to introduce CLTS, it is important to tailor the strategy to the specific country's systems for sanitation professionals, funding and evaluation. A first step is the selection of the right partner agency. Creating a good entry point is of vital importance. If things don't seem to move forward with a particular individual or group, others should be approached. Experience has shown that it is crucial that potential champions are exposed to CLTS results on the ground: 'Going there talking about CLTS won't help, seeing is believing!'

The group also touched on the issue of subsidy, asking whether rewards are the solution? Can we convince government to use subsidy funds for rewards? In India, there is currently a parallel system of subsidies and rewards. Subsidy funds should be used for outcome-based rewards.

Linked to this, an analysis of the link between consumers and suppliers is also important: Where would you (the organisation interested in implementing CLTS) come in to ensure quality of material without subsidy? How would you ensure that you are reaching the poorest without subsidy? 'Poverty is in the head not in the community', therefore there is a need to mobilise government along these lines.

The group suggested targeting those who implement local government budgets, service delivery providers and legislators, all of whom have a responsibility for either approving or implementing budgets. Above all, it is important to make politicians see that 'sanitation without subsidy' is good politics: There is a need to target politicians for behaviour change as they normally use subsidy for election, To persuade them that CLTS could help politicians win elections, we need to show them the success of CLTS and non subsidy approaches, and how the returns can be manifold (improves health, livelihoods etc) without high expenditures.

Peter Feldman from Plan Asia suggested finding ways of channelling reward/NGP award money towards supporting Natural Leaders.

Kamal Kar argued that rewards for attaining ODF status are counter-productive and that they stop any potential further developments beyond ODF in their tracks. He questioned whether rewards block or promote behaviour change and collective action and whether they actually hasten the movement up the sanitation ladder or not.

Mark Ellery responded by saying that CLTS only works if everyone, on all levels, plays the right role, eg federal government, national government, local government, communities- it cannot only be one of them, all need to do the right thing. He suggested that performance-related reward



schemes are a way to get governments to focus on outcomes. In his mind, the problem with the NGP in India is not that it is a reward or an indicator, but that the roles and responsibilities are the problem. For example the national government hands over rewards to local government so that they are not responsible for verification and the M&E system is corrupt. He concluded that rewards per se were not necessarily a bad thing.

Deepak Sanan picked up on this point, stressing that it is a question of context, citing the example of Indonesia where recognition seems to be a sufficient reward and people don't talk about money. He proposed that rewards make politicians more important: if they

give more rewards, they get more. Therefore, he concluded that the NGP is driven not by outcomes but by pressure to spend and that therefore the Government of India does not want an evaluation system that is too stringent because it would make it look as though they are not doing enough for sanitation.

Mark Ellery from WSP suggested that at local government level, there is increasingly a dawning realisation that local politicians live in a cycle of embarrassment: They live within the patronage of schemes that fall down within a year and never deliver outcomes. If, however, something is linked with a reward, there is a lot more kudos and credibility, and therefore more incentive for politicians to fund outcomes rather than schemes. This would mean getting out of the cycle of patronage that does not benefit the common man,

Philosophy of CLTS

This group focused on different understandings of CLTS and their implications. A brainstorm elicited the words empowerment, ownership, tangible output, self-confidence, inclusion of women and children as starting points.

The discussion focused a lot on 'total'. This had two aspects: ODF on the one hand and a shit-free hands and litter-free environment, hunger-free community, poverty-free community etc on the other. It was argued that one of the key characteristics that sets CLTS apart from other activities is that it has community empowerment as a central aspect. Sanitation serves as an entry point or means, but the driving point and key result is an empowered community. It was suggested that it is vital that there is a recognisable output at the end and that it is inclusive: ODF is not possible if even one or two people are left behind. The group proposed that CLTS is an approach that recognises the shared rather than individual destiny of humanity.

Looking beyond ODF, the group raised the question of what other activities can follow on from CLTS. They posed that in the education sector, the equivalent of ODF is not schools or more training institutes but illiteracy free communities. Furthermore, they argued that similar to total sanitation, the reduction of poverty and hunger in the community are also in everyone's interest: For example, hungry people cannot work which means that the richer people in a community have to contract work out to more expensive outsiders. This is the opposite of agricultural extension which benefits only the rich.

The group concluded that the main principle in CLTS is '*No one is left behind*'. It was argued that we need to make a concerted effort and find effective ways to ensure that CLTS is always inclusive, measurable, and builds self confidence. The group wondered if perhaps ODF could act as a gateway to other development programmes and asked the rest of the workshop to consider how it might be possible to move into other sectors, health, education etc.

Ways forward

There was a strong feeling at the workshop that CLTS had arrived at a crucial moment in time, especially in South Asia, where things could develop either way: If 'we' could get it right, a lot of good could come of it, especially for the millions of South Asians still suffering the effects of open defecation. If 'we' get it wrong, a crucial opportunity to make a difference and realise the full potential of CLTS could be missed and forever be lost.

Nilanjana Mukherjee reminded participants that it is the 'force and power of the dream that is absolutely important, [and that] without that we will never achieve anything' .

Participants discussed ways forward and offered suggestions as to specific follow-up in different countries and globally.

Policy/Advocacy

India

- Fora for disseminating studies, eg UNICEF, WaterAid, WSP etc for policy change on subsidy (dovetail with NGP studies)
- More studies required to highlight this aspect (other orgs like Plan etc)

Nepal

- Need to translate policy into action plan (Plan Nepal pls partners)

Pakistan

- Assessment studies on the role of Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) (collaborations with WaterAid, WSP, others) in context of national sanitation policy
- UN-led Environment Forum to be activated
- Translation of National Sanitation Policy into implementation plan
- Finalisation of draft provincial strategies

General

- Theoretical argument on why individual household hardware subsidy won't work/don't make good public finance sense (Mark Ellery)
- Regulatory role for government agencies? Eg, in Thailand, you can only obtain the go ahead for building a house, if you include a toilet in the plans (Peter Feldman) What is the appropriate regulatory role to play for government in promoting sanitation? Regulatory Function of government needs to be reviewed! (to be discussed by UNICEF etc)

Capacity Building

India:

- 2 champions on CLTS are being developed in each district of India (611 districts, 1222 officers as action learning process) – Knowledge Links and Academy of Administration
- Institutional mechanisms need to be developed for follow-up

Nepal:

- MOU with Plan Nepal, UNICEF, WHO, UN Habitat (Plan Nepal)

Networking and Knowledge Sharing

IDS

- CLTS website
- CLTS mailing list (500 +)
- Collection of case studies, films, and other materials on CLTS

Feedback Ventures

- Newsletter Sanitation gateway
- Film on CLTS
- Quarterly media reports

Uttarkhand Academy

- Knowledge Sharing workshops
- Tours and visits for government officials and members of panchayats and NGOs
- Networking with state CCDU, communication and capacity development units

RSPN

- WesNet Pakistan
- National conference on sanitation in December
- Field visits
- Media partnership programme
- Report on CLTS (RSP's experience)
- Case studies
- Documenting
- Poetry booklet
- Leaflets on CLTS

Closing

Participants expressed their appreciation of the opportunity to share with and learn from each other, across countries and organisations. Despite the often heated and impassioned discussions and the different languages, there did not seem to be any communication barriers but instead a sense of a vibrant, active, committed and innovative CLTS community, reflected by such contributions as the Pakistani poems on CLTS, the film on Bangladesh and a colourful display of materials from the urban CLTS initiative in Kalyani, India.

Deepak Sanan closed the workshop with a vote of thanks to IDS and encouraged people in the region to be more proactive in organising similar events.

Annexes

- 1) Participants**
- 2) International Glossary of shit**
- 3) UNICEF's non-negotiable principles of CATS (Community Approaches for Total Sanitation)**
- 4) Useful Resources on CLTS**

Annex 1: Participants

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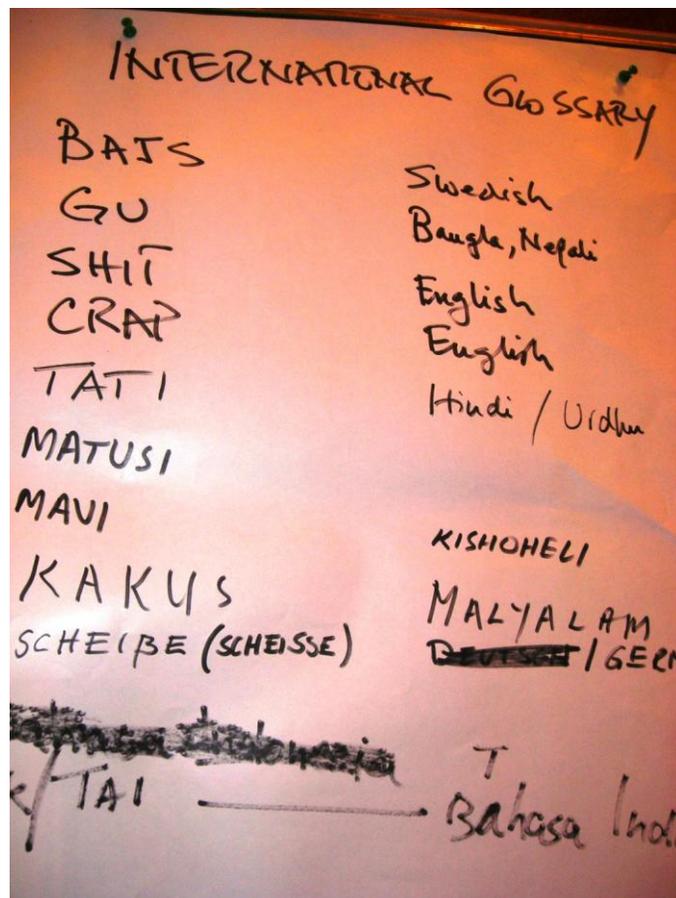
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Annex 2: International Glossary of Shit

Gu – Bangla, Nepali
Shit- English
Bajs – Swedish
Crap – English
Tati – Hindi, Urdhu
Matusi
Mavi
Kakus - Malyalam
Scheisse- German
Waduk, Tai – Bahasa Indonesia
Khah – Kinnaur Tribe Himachal Pradesh
Gaac- Khmer
Ghu – Punjabi
Merde- French
Shi- Maharashtra, India

Children's shit

Appy- Malayalam
Kaka- German, French
Ghul
Ansanee gozla
Ghooras
Cheeki
Izu - (tribes Khandwa, MP, India)
Shina
Brushaski
Hagu – Bengali
Khaka- 'Krio' language in Sierra Leone



To be continued... please send your local words for shit to P.Bongartz@ids.ac.uk

Annex 3: UNICEF's non-negotiable principles of CATS (Community Approaches for Total Sanitation)

(WASH Section, Programme Division, UNICEF, New York, October 2008, DRAFT)

- 1)** The aim is to attain total sanitation, ie to achieve open defecation free communities by use of safe, affordable and user-friendly solutions/technologies. It implies that the objective of any sanitation intervention is the sustainable use of sanitation facilities (as opposed to the construction of infrastructure). Safe disposal of human excreta includes the management of children's faeces.
- 2)** The definition of 'Communities' (and particularly where community leadership and participation are emphasized) includes a role for schools, health centres, traditional leadership structures, women and girls.
- 3)** Communities are in charge of the change process and use their capacity to attain their envisioned objective. They play a central role in planning with special consideration to the needs of vulnerable groups, women and girls and in respect of the community calendar.
- 4)** Subsidies (in the form of funds, hardware, etc) are not to be given straight to households. Community rewards and incentives are acceptable only where they encourage collective action, total sanitation and are used to attain sustainable use of sanitation facilities (as opposed to the construction of infrastructure).
- 5)** Households will not have externally imposed standards for choice of sanitation infrastructure. Technologies developed by local artisans from locally available materials are encouraged. External agencies provide guidance as opposed to regulation. Where viable, involvement/instigation of a local market with its local entrepreneurs is encouraged.
- 6)** Involves the training of community facilitators and local artisans.
- 7)** Governments' role and cross fertilisation of experience are essential for scaling up.
- 8)** Sanitation as an entry point for greater social change is implicit as a guiding principle.
- 9)** CATS must include hygiene (the definition, scope and sequencing of hygiene components is contextual).

Annex 4: Useful Resources on CLTS

CLTS website www.communityledtotalsanitation.org

If you have difficulty accessing the site, please contact Petra Bongartz P.Bongartz@ids.ac.uk

Publications

These and many other publications and materials are available to download on the CLTS website. To join the CLTS mailing list and receive updates on new additions to the website as well as any other CLTS related news, please contact Petra Bongartz (P.Bongartz@ids.ac.uk)

Ahmed, Shafiul Ahmed (forthcoming) *Community Led Total Sanitation in Bangladesh: Chronicles of a People's Movement*

Bongartz, Petra (2009) One Day Sharing and Learning Workshop on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), 17th November 2008, Workshop Report.

Bongartz, Petra (2008) 'CLTS Sharing and Learning Workshop' at AfricaSan, Durban, South Africa, 17th February 2008

Bongartz, Petra (2008) 'Community-led Total Sanitation' in *Global Futures- A World Vision Journal on Human Development* 1(2008) pp 19-20. World Vision.

Bongartz, Petra (2007) 'Community-led Total Sanitation' in *Footsteps* 73 December 2007 pp 12-3. Tearfund.

Bongartz, Petra (2007) CLTS Workshop at SACOSAN II (Second South Asian Conference on Sanitation), Islamabad, Pakistan, 19th September 2006.

Chambers, Robert (forthcoming) *Going to Scale with Community-Led Total Sanitation: Reflections on Experience, Issues and Ways Forward*. Brighton: IDS

Chambers, Robert (2008) *Durban remarks: Lessons learned with CLTS*, 19th February 2008.

Chambers, Robert (2005) *Participatory Workshops: a sourcebook of 21 sets of ideas and activities*. London and Sterling VA: Earthscan.

Deak, Andrew (2008) *Taking Community-Led Total Sanitation to Scale: Movement, Spread and Adaptation*. IDS working Paper 298. Brighton: IDS

Haq, Anowarul and Bode, Brigitta (forthcoming) *Hunger, Subsidies and Process Facilitation: The Challenges for CLTS*

Huda, Enamul (forthcoming) *Profile of Natural Leaders Emerged through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Approach in Bangladesh (Profile and Market Promotion)*

Id21 (2008) *An End to Open Defecation*, Brighton: IDS.

IDS (2006) *Favourable and unfavourable conditions for CLTS*. Email questionnaire, October 2006. Brighton: IDS.

- Jamasy, Owin and Shatifan, Nina (forthcoming) *CLTS – Learning from Communities in Indonesia*
- Joshi, Anuradha (forthcoming) *The political economy of community based sanitation: a comparison of institutions in Indonesia and India*. Brighton: IDS.
- Kar, Kamal (forthcoming) *Facilitating ‘Hands-on’ Training Workshops on Community-Led Total Sanitation: A Trainers’ Training Guide*. London: Plan UK.
- Kar, Kamal with Chambers, Robert (2008) *Handbook on Community-Led Total Sanitation*. London: Plan International (UK).
- Kar, Kamal and Bongartz, Petra (2006) *Latest Update to Subsidy or Self Respect* (Update to IDS Working Paper 257) Brighton: IDS.
- Kar, Kamal (2005) *Practical Guide to Triggering Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)*. Brighton: IDS.
- Kar, Kamal and Pasteur, Katherine (2005) *Subsidy or self-respect? Community led total sanitation. An update on recent developments*. IDS Working Paper 257. Brighton: IDS.
- Kumar, Nisheeth and Shukla, J.P. (forthcoming) *Doing CLTS in a Countrywide Program Context in India: Public Good v Private Good*
- Mahbub, Amina (forthcoming) *Social Dynamics of CLTS: Inclusion of children, women and vulnerable*
- Mehta, Lyla (forthcoming) *Shit Matters: Community-Led Total Sanitation and the Sanitation Challenge for the 21st Century*. Brighton: IDS.
- Mehta, Lyla and Movik, Synne (forthcoming) *Shit Matters*. Book Manuscript.
- Movik, Synne (forthcoming) *CLTS, dynamics and sustainability: perspectives on challenges and pathways* Brighton: IDS
- Mukherjee, Nilanjana and Nina Shatifan (forthcoming) *The CLTS Story in Indonesia: Empowering communities, transforming institutions, furthering decentralization*
- Musyoki, Samuel Musembi (2007) *‘Sceptics and Evangelists’: Insights on Scaling up Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Southern and Eastern Africa*. Brighton: IDS
- Priyono, Edy (forthcoming) *Institutional Dimensions of Scaling Up of CLTS in Indonesia*, paper for the CLTS Conference, IDS Sussex, December
- Sanan, Deepak (forthcoming) *CLTS: The Sanitation Story of the Millennium: The India Chapter*

Films

BBC/TVE Earth Report Part 1 ‘Top Down Bottom Up’ (Bangladesh)

To order a copy contact Dina Junkermann, TVE, distribution manager: tel. +44 20 7901 8834, dina.junkermann@tve.org.uk

A clip from the film can also be viewed on youtube at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSCFJxhjNqg>

Knowledge Links, Delhi has produced the following films

- No Shit Please!
- Understanding CLTS with Kamal Kar
- People and their Voices
- Ek Behtar Duniya Ke Liye (Hindi)

To order them, please contact contact.knowledgelinks@gmail.com.

Project Concern International, Indonesia

CLTS contact: Solihin Abas abu_qowwam@yahoo.com

WSP: Awakening: The story of achieving total sanitation in Bangladesh

Part 1 <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZObVlirCzQ>

Part 2 <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=HkiCi3AEa80&feature=related>

For more information, contact: Ajith Kumar, Ckumar1@worldbank.org

WSP: Awakening Change: CLTS in Indonesia (in English and Bahasa Indonesia), available from Water and Sanitation Program - East Asia and Pacific, contact Djoko Wartono dwartono@worldbank.org

UNICEF Cambodia- CLTS (in Khmer)

Please contact Hilda Winarta hwinarta@unicef.org

Plan Sierra Leone <http://www.plan-uk.org/newsroom/clts/>

UNICEF Sierra Leone: Community Led Total Sanitation in Beautiful Salone

Contact: Francesca De Ferrari, fdeferrari@unicef.org or Darren Geist, dgeist@unicef.org

On youtube

Plan, Bangladesh <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=SPtM4pZrf1g>

http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=mOG_vUgQCDC&feature=related

WSP: Awakening: The story of achieving total sanitation in Bangladesh

Part 1 <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZObVlirCzQ>

Part 2 <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=HkiCi3AEa80&feature=related>

IRSP Pakistan <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=mzpR-xVH8nQ>

WaterAid Ten steps to total sanitation: WaterAid has launched an animated film illustrating how their partners are helping communities in Bangladesh to reverse poor sanitation practices. Using still photography and the latest "2.5D" animation technique, *Ten steps to total sanitation* dramatically illustrates how improvements can be made at the rural community or small town level. http://www.wateraid.org/uk/about_us/newsroom/6613.asp#watch