Community-led Total Sanitation

CLTS Newsletter June 2018

In this June newsletter we would like to invite you to join us at the 41st WEDC conference in July! We are hosting and supporting a number of interesting activities, outlined below. On resources - we have recently published our East and Southern Africa regional rural sanitation workshop report plus three excellent blogs posts inspired by the event. Also multimedia resources we’ve produced on engaging men and boys in sanitation are included. Lastly we’re sharing articles that have caught our attention on child safety, and also on CLTS and rebuilding of latrines. We hope there is something of interest for you and look forward to hearing your news and suggestions for useful resources.

Many good wishes,

The CLTS Knowledge Hub

Our activities at WEDC – please join us!

We will be hosting/supporting the following activities at the WEDC conference:

- **CLTS Sharing and Learning Workshop.** Sunday 8th July, 9.30-17.00 (register with Stacey Townsend s.townsend@ids.ac.uk)
- **Side session: Practical Rapid Action Learning for Rural Sanitation.** Thursday 12th July (afternoon) room TBC
- **Capacity building workshop: Adapting Community-Led Total Sanitation to Urban Environments.** Friday 13th July 9.00-16.30 room TBC
- **Two Expresso Slots: 1) Discussions from our recent Regional Rural Sanitation Workshops; 2)The Other Side of Gender: Sanitation, Men and Boys.** Dates/rooms TBC
- **Paper presentations from Robert Chambers, Kanika Singh and Kassahun Zewudie.** Dates/rooms TBC

For more information on these activities [download the flyer here](#). See you there!
Our workshop Learning Brief on East and Southern Africa

Following our recent East and Southern Africa regional rural sanitation workshop in Tanzania in April 2018, we are delighted to share with you the first official output from the event, a learning brief which presents the common challenges and barriers to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2 that the workshop participants identified across the region. Four key issues are discussed: reaching the ‘last mile’; leaving no one behind; monitoring, evaluation and learning; moving up the sanitation ladder; and strengthening government systems.

Blog: The Last Mile: ‘If you don't know where you're going, any road will get you there.’

by Sue Cavill (quote by Lewis Caroll)

The ‘last mile’ is a topical way to describe the last, difficult mile in the race towards open defecation free (ODF) communities, nations and regions by 2030. Drawing on discussions from the East and Southern Africa regional rural sanitation workshop, the author outlines the range of ‘last mile’ groups in East and Southern Africa such as fishers, miners, seasonal workers, or pastoralists, looking at the key challenges and initiatives that have emerged in response. She also reflects on ‘last mile’ communities and issues in her home country the UK. Read Sue’s blog post here.

Blog: Affordability blocking the sanitation ladder in East and Southern Africa?

by Andy Robinson

Affordability is frequently cited as the key constraint that prevents rural households from building more durable and hygienic toilets in the East and Southern African regions and climbing the ‘sanitation ladder’. Drawing on discussions from the East and Southern Africa regional rural sanitation workshop, the author reflects on why market-based sanitation approaches have not scaled in this region, what we can do about this and how we could be learning from positive deviants – the ‘village engineers’ – who find cheap, ingenious solutions to make basic toilets significantly more hygienic, pleasant to use, and durable. Read Andy’s blog post here.

Blog: Gaining new insights into CLTS and rural WASH from field visits to Babati and Karatu districts, Tanzania
Sanitation practitioners attending the East and Southern Africa regional rural sanitation workshop visited the districts of Babati and Karatu, in the north east of Tanzania, in April 2018 to discuss the implementation of CLTS and WASH approaches under the Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for all (SSH4A) project run by SNV in partnership with the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). The author provides an overview of the field visits and captures key learnings and recommendations to emerge from discussions during and after the trip. Read Florencia’s blog post here.

Engaging men and boys in sanitation – new resources

If you missed our recent webinar, ‘The Other Side of Gender - Sanitation, Men and Boys’, on how men and boys can be more meaningfully engaged in sanitation and hygiene processes to achieve sustainable behaviour change and a new social norms, you can watch it here. The PowerPoint presentation can also be downloaded here.

You can also watch this interesting short interview where Daniel Kitasian Sironka (County Public Health Officer, Narok County Government) talks about his experiences in engaging pastoralist men and boys in community sanitation in Kenya.

Child safety in sanitation

Two resources caught our attention this month highlighting the need to ensure child safety is central to sanitation design, maintenance and CLTS triggering strategies:

The first is a BBC news article which tells the tragic story of a five-year-old boy, Michael Komape, drowning in a poorly built and maintained school pit latrine in northern South Africa in 2014. It highlights a serious national problem: less than a fifth of schools have access to a latrine and where they do many have been found to be unsafe, which has resulted in another similar tragic death of a young girl this year. The article looks at why things have got so bad in South Africa, justice for Michael and his family, and what is being done to avoid this from happening again.

The other is a two-page learning brief that summarises the findings and recommendations from the report, ‘Evaluation of CLTS triggering with children in rural Cambodia and its potential impacts.’ In CLTS, children are often encouraged to be change agents to help influence their family and community to improve sanitation and hygiene behaviours. However, this brief shows that some strategies can pose a risk to child safety.
Is Community-Led Total Sanitation connected to the rebuilding of latrines? Quantitative evidence from Mozambique

To reduce open defecation, many implementers use the intervention strategies of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), which focuses on initial latrine construction rather than ongoing latrine maintenance, repair and rebuilding. However, using data from a cross-sectional survey, this article shows how physical, personal, social context and psychosocial factors from the RANAS model (risks, attitudes, norms, abilities, and self-regulation) are associated with participation in CLTS interventions, and how these factors connect to ongoing latrine maintenance and rebuilding.

The authors suggest that the long-term goals of both latrine construction and latrine maintenance could be better achieved by including the behaviour change issues and techniques identified in this study. For example, in 2015, heavy rains hit the north of Mozambique and many latrines collapsed. Subsequently, 640 household interviews were conducted in the affected region. Logistic regression and mediation analyses revealed that latrine rebuilding depended on education, soil conditions, social cohesion, and a feeling of being safe from diarrhoea, the perception that many other community members own a latrine, and high confidence in personal ability to repair or rebuild a broken latrine.

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