Tackling Slippage

Frontiers of CLTS: Innovations and Insights 14
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Tackling Slippage

• What is slippage?
• Framework for looking at slippage patterns
• Slippage factors
• Case studies:
  ➢ Philippines
  ➢ Tanzania
• Recommendations
Poll: Audience Profiles
What is slippage?

“... the return to previous unhygienic behaviours or the inability of some or all community members to meet all ODF criteria.”

* Jerneck et al, 2016

- Defined by the criteria used to certify ODF in the first place.
- Criteria selected make a significant difference to slippage found.
- Some criteria seem more prone to slip (HWWS, children’s faeces disposal)
- Possibility of over-estimation – especially if tools used for follow-up monitoring are more detailed than those used at verification.
- Monitoring needs to separate out a temporary slip from a true trend in reversing ODF.
Patterns of slippage

Whole community

Resumption of OD / OD visible in community

Existing latrines are not being used

Permanent

Few people

Other ODF criteria are not adhered to

Latrines are destroyed or non-functional

Temporary

Examples of response:
• Community BCC
• Re-triggering
• Community dialogue

Examples of response:
• Support groups
• Technical support
• Targeted support
Poll: Slippage factors
Slippage factors
Slippage factors: TECHNOLOGY

• Technical quality and durability
• Design
• Access to other services
Slippage factors: BEHAVIOURAL

• Social norms haven’t effectively changed
• Differential access to facilities (within households)
• Beliefs around children’s faeces
• Working away from home
Slippage factors: EXTERNAL

• Incoming populations
• Climate shocks or geological shocks

120 million pastoralist globally, 50 million in Sub-Saharan Africa alone

The Philippines recorded the world’s highest figure associated with disasters in 2018, 3.8 million were displaced mainly due to typhoons.

In Nigeria of 2 million IDPs at the end of 2018, 541,000 were displaced during the year due to conflict.

A further 613,000 Nigerians were displaced due to flooding.

World Bank and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019
Slippage factors: POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

• Poverty and vulnerability magnify existing slippage factors
• Low initial quality and costs to rebuild
• Accessibility
• Unacceptability of sharing arrangements
Case Studies
Philippines

Whole community

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Slippage factor: Beliefs around children’s faeces

Examples of response:
• Community BCC
• Re-triggering
• Community dialogue
Tanzania

- Whole community
- Resumption of OD / OD visible in community
- Existing latrines are not being used
- Permanent

- Few people
- Other ODF criteria are not adhered to
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- Temporary

Examples of response:
- Support groups
- Technical support
- Targeted support

Slippage factors:
Technology - quality, durability,
Behaviour – social norms, habits
Philippines
LOUISE SLIDES IN HERE
Tanzania
JACKSON SLIDES IN HERE
Other case studies

• Technical support to address technology slippage factors in Kenya

• Specifics support to vulnerable groups who face access difficulties in Nepal

• Building resilience against external shocks in Nigeria

• Post ODF-Action plans in Mali
Recommendations

1. Be prepared for slippage
2. Establish / strengthen community structures
3. Leaving no one behind does not happen by accident
4. Ensure that monitoring systems are sensitive to slippage
5. Consider reaching ODF as the beginning
Q+A
Thanks