Community Led Total Sanitation in Yemen
Five Days Training of Trainer’s Workshop on CLTS
Ibb Governorate, 18th -22nd June 2007

(Draft)

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A. Favourable

existence of active groups within the community: In

a. programme policy environment

- Where there is no programme of hardware subsidies and none is proposed. ....... 51
- Where CLTS triggering facilitators are strongly motivated, well trained, have appropriate attitudes and behaviours, and are flexibly supported by their organisations. 51
- Where there is provision for follow up encouragement and support after triggering. 51

b. current conditions and practices

- Visibly filthy and disgusting conditions where faecal contamination is offensive .. 51
- Where defaecation is constrained by lack of privacy ........................................ 51
- Where there are no or few private, accessible or convenient places to defaecate .... 51
- Where faeces have no or little economic value .................................................. 51
- Where conditions and practices present good opportunities for triggering questions and processes, e.g. people can analyse how they eat their own shit, and bathe in the shit of others. ... 51
- Where during rains or the night people shit nearby ........................................... 51

c. physical conditions

- Soil is stable and easy to dig ............................................................................... 51
- Settlement patterns provide adequate space ......................................................... 51
- Nearby wells will not be polluted ........................................................................ 51
- Water supplies are unprotected and vulnerable to contamination ...................... 51

d. social and cultural conditions

- Much sickness, especially diarrhoea, and child mortality ................................... 51
- Small size of settlement and community (hamlet rather than bigger village) ....... 51
- Socially homogeneous community with high cohesion ...................................... 51
- A strong tradition of joint action ......................................................................... 51
- Women have a voice ............................................................................................ 51
- Progressive local leadership .................................................................................. 51

B. Unfavourable

Conditions may be less favourable where there is/are some of the following, especially when they combine. The score against each is the degree of seriousness estimated by the CLTS workshop on 23 November 07. The question to ask is whether combinations make a community or area unsuitable for the early triggering.......................... 52

a. programme policy environment

- Hardware subsidies. Where there has been a recent or is a current programme for hardware subsidies, or one is thought or known to be proposed ........................................ 52
- Organisations with big budgets for subsidies, and targets and reporting based on latrines constructed ................................................................................................. 52
- Opposition from the staff of such organisations ................................................ 52
- Lack of scope for follow up encouragement and support after triggering ........... 52
- CLTS triggering organisations and staff with top-down teaching cultures and practices ........................................................................................................... 52

b. current conditions and practices ..................................................................... 52
• where there are protected water supplies which would not benefit from going ODF 52
• Existing use of nearby water that carries faeces away (stream, river or the sea) ..... 52
• Economic use of faeces for fish farming ................................................................. 52
• Private, accessible and convenient places to defaecate (e.g.hanging latrines with running water) ........................................................................................................ 52
• Plenty of cover of bushes, trees and/or topography in surrounding area.............. 52
c. physical conditions .................................................................................................. 52
• Hard rock in which it is difficult to dig....................................................................... 52
• Highly collapsible soil ................................................................................................. 53
• Settlement patterns where it is difficult to find space, and storage may fill up....... 53
• Dangers of polluting nearby wells ................................................................................ 53
• dry area where excreta dry quickly and become inoffensive and harmless............ 53
• where there are regular opportunities to defecate unseen, as going distances for water, herding animals, fishing, or walking to school ............................................. 53
• where farms are a long distance from the settlement.............................................. 53
d. social conditions ....................................................................................................... 53
• Where people are very healthy with little diarrhoea.................................................. 53
• Socially divided community with low cohesion ......................................................... 53
• Where there is a weak tradition of joint action .......................................................... 53
• Where women have little voice.................................................................................... 53
  C. Depending on conditions, either favourable or unfavourable .............................. 53
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Introduction and Background

The Social Fund for Development (SFD), Yemen first came to know about the CLTS approach from Mr. Andy Robinson, Consultant, of the World Bank who came on a periodical evaluation mission of SFD’s work in Yemen in December 2006. During his visit to Yemen Andy suggested SFD to try out CLTS approach in their rural sanitation programme. Andy gave them copies of IDS publications on CLTS (IDS Working Paper 184 and a few articles on CLTS written by Kamal Kar). Andy also advised Mr. Abdul Wahab Head of Water and Sanitation programme of SFD to get in touch with Dr. Kamal Kar for hands-on training on CLTS. Going through the publications on CLTS approach, Mr. Abdul Wahab, Head Water and Environment, became interested to know more about the approach and gathered information about the spread and scaling up of CLTS in other countries in Asia including India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Afterwards Mr. Jiwad Al Jailani of SFD contacted me and invited to visit Yemen to facilitate a hands-on training workshop on CLTS.

SFD is the largest autonomous body of the Government of Republic of Yemen implementing integrated rural development programme in the country. SFD has five different components in their programme which include, Water and Environment Unit, Training and Institutional Building Unit, Education Unit, Social Protection Unit, Agriculture and Rural Development Unit, Cultural Heritage Unit and seven Supporting Units. SFD has been working since 1997 in twenty two Governorates of Yemen covering 333 Districts. Very low percentage of the population has access to safe sanitation. About 56% of the families don’t any access to sanitation in the country. Out of the rest many have toilets that are either covered or discharge the excreta in the open.

Climatic variations in Yemen

While most of the country is dry and desert with average annual rainfall ranging between 300 to 400 mm, at least three Governorates located on the mountainous terrains in the south especially the Ibb governorate receives comparatively higher rain fall (800-1000 mm average). The incidences of diarrhea and other waterborne diseases are quite high in these areas and due to open defecation the sources of drinking water gets contaminated
continuously. The fecal materials are carried down the slope of mountains in the surface run-off rain water and spoil the water sources.

However open defecation is also rampant in the hot and dry areas of Yemen. Perhaps the magnitude of the problem is not that grave as it is the mountain areas.

**Sanitation habits of people in rural areas**

In general the communities living in the hills of the rural and semi urban areas defecate in the open. In most villages a small percentage of the households have toilets which discharges the fecal materials in the open near the house or on the public places. Such disposal of human excreta by the households in the open is a major cause of conflicts and quarrels between the neighbors. Often such quarrels lead to Police intervention and arrest of neighbors.

In most of the mosques there are no toilets or a special washing area. Generally there are some water streams or source of water near the mosque where people wash their hands and feet before prayer. Mostly people who come for the prayer defecate in the open. I have seen villages where water source, the open defecation area and the mosque are in very close proximity.

**Serious problem of accumulated garbage**

Huge amounts of scattered garbage on the streets and in common places like, bus stand, shopping areas, lanes and by lanes, play ground are very common scene in the rural and semi urban areas of Yemen.

Chewing “Cuts” or “Chatt” (as it is called in Ethiopia) is widespread in Yemen. People with a huge swelling on mouth filled with large quantity of Cutt are very common scene in Yemen. Everywhere people are seen chewing Chatt. Drivers of all most all vehicles chew chatt. I have seen children also chewing the leaves. As a result it Chat leaves are sold almost everywhere. These are sold in plastic bags, which are then thrown everywhere by the consumers of these intoxicating leave. As a result large heaps of discarded plastic bags are seen strewn near any habitation which adds to the problem of garbage. These plastic bags mixed with dirt and filth fly with the wind and scatter everywhere. Chocked open drains carrying household garbage mixed with human excreta and other liquid waste are
very common scene in rural and peri-urban areas. Free range chicken, sheep and goats, and other domestic animals further spread this filth. Children playing and running around in villages with bare foot is also a common scene in the villages of rural Yemen.
Objectives of the Workshop

The five days workshop will have the following objectives;

1. To expose the participants on the **Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)** approach, its origin, development, methodology, spread and applicability in Yemen

2. To impart knowledge and develop skills of facilitation of CLTS to the participants in order to enable them to trigger CLTS in their respective working areas.

3. To share experiences gained through field exercise of triggering CLTS in 10 selected villages with other interested institutions working on sanitation in Yemen

4. To develop a follow up action-plan for introducing and implementing CLTS by the participating organizations in the next six months based on the first-hand experience of CLTS triggering

5. To develop a plan of follow-up training and capacity building for the Trainers and Community Natural Leaders of CLTS in Yemen to mainstream the approach in the Ministries and other NGOs & INGOs and programmes
## Workshop Schedule

The following workshop schedule was developed in consultation with Head of Water and Environment, SFD and other facilitators which included Dr. Sharaf from the University of Sana’a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day &amp; Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Resource Person/s</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day-I, 18th June, Monday</td>
<td>8.00-8.30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Abdul Malek</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>Welcome and introduction of speakers</td>
<td>Najla, Malek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.30-9.10</td>
<td>Recitation from Holy Koran</td>
<td>Malek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome to participants and resource persons</td>
<td>Er. Mahsin, B.M SFD Ibb, Abdul Wahab, Head of Water and Environment Unit of SFD HQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Key-note address and background of the workshop</td>
<td>Abdul Wahab, Head of Water and Environment Unit of SFD HQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inauguration</td>
<td>Amin Al Warafi (Vice Governor)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.10-9.30</td>
<td>Brief introduction to CLTS</td>
<td>Dr. Kamal Kar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee break</td>
<td>KK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.30-13.00</td>
<td>Introduction of the participants (Seed Mixers)</td>
<td>KK</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expectations from the workshop (Card sorting)</td>
<td>KK, AW, Dr. Sharaf and Abdul Abdul Wahab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Objectives of the workshop</td>
<td>KK and AW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relating the participant’s expectation and the</td>
<td>KK</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
workshop objectives

15 minutes break for prayer

What is the sanitation status of Yemen today and what is our experience of the past?

Group work and presentation on the reasons of failure of a sanitation project of the past

Formation of field work groups; Five groups were formed with proper mix of participants from all agencies, professions and levels of hierarchy in SFD

Participants named their own groups as:
1. Assukur
2. Azzugur
3. Challaenge
4. Albiah (environment)
5. Attahadi (Challenge)

13.00 - 14.00 L U N C H and P R A Y E R
CLTS background, genesis, development and spread

16.00 – 16.30 Tea / Coffee Break & Asr Prayer
All the invited members from ten selected communities arrived and joined the discussion and presentation session

18.00 Evaluation and Closing of the day

KK

KK and Dr. Abdul

KK

Slide show and discussion

Slide show on CLTS process and approach
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day &amp; Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Resource Person/s</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day –II</td>
<td>8.30-10.00</td>
<td>Recap of day-I&lt;br&gt;All participants were asked to recall anything they remembers from the day-I</td>
<td>KK</td>
<td>A lot of issues related to CLTS triggering was addressed and participants questions were answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attitude and behaviour of the outsiders&lt;br&gt;Top-Down gesture&lt;br&gt;Friendly gesture&lt;br&gt;Participatory gesture&lt;br&gt;Groups were asked to play roles on the above in silent mode using body language and no talking was allowed</td>
<td>KK</td>
<td>Al five groups were given 10 minutes time to prepare a role play and perform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.00-10.20</td>
<td>Tea /Coffee break</td>
<td>KK, Abdul Hafeed, Abdul Wahhab as facilitators and ten participants as community members</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>Depart for villages&lt;br&gt;Five villages visited were:&lt;br&gt;1. Al Kebli (Ibb Rural)&lt;br&gt;2. Al Miswah (Ibb Rural)&lt;br&gt;3. Bayt Aguz (Ib Rural)&lt;br&gt;4. Uthun (Jiblah)</td>
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</table>
Day & Date: Day-III  
Time: 8.30  
Activities: Group preparation on short presentation of experiences of CLTS triggering work of day-I. All five groups were asked to present the following:  
1. Overall remark on the process and the outcome?  
2. What tools worked well and what didn’t?  
3. What was the sequence of using CLTS triggering tools?  
4. What difficulties encountered?  
5. How was the group coordination and team work?  
6. What are the new learning?  
7. How the groups are going to do things differently today?  

Day & Date: Day-IV  
Time: 8.30  
Activities: Quick recap of day-I sharing of experiences on triggering CLTS in day-II.

Day & Date: Day-IV  
Time: 10.30  
Activities: Presentation of group work continued. Welcoming the Natural Leaders.
from seven villages where CLTS has been triggered. Out of ten villages only seven came to participate and present their collective plans of action.

13.20 Lunch freak
14.20 Presentation by the invited members of the community began

Chaired by Abdul Wahab

Highly energetic presentations were made by the community leaders.

Question and answer session on the community presentation.

16.00 Tea Break
Community presentation and discussions continued
Thanking the communities for their time and presentation of their plans.

Day-V 8.15 Meeting with the Core team of Facilitators in the office of the PM Mr. Mhosin
 Inputs on “Post Triggering Follow-up on CLTS” and comments on Community presentation

KK

11.00 Tea Break
Back home plans by the groups of participants represented different institutions. Presentation of their plans of actions for the next four-six months

KK & AW

All plans have been documented separately. These will be sent to all the participants for follow-up. Five Poster evaluation was done.

Evaluation of the workshop KK, Abdulhaffedh

11.45 Distribution of certificates to the participants Abdulwahhab

12.00 Thanks giving and closing of the workshop.
Workshop process

Day-I

Opening of the workshop was held in the seminar hall of SFD in Ibb in the morning of 17th June.

The Vice Governor of Ibb was the chief guest in the opening session of the training workshop. Mr. Moshn welcomed all the participants, resource persons and guests. Mr. Abdul Wahab delivered the key note address and explained the background to this training workshop and the need for CLTS like approach in Yemen.

The chief guest, appreciated the initiative of SFD in community led total sanitation in Ibb Governorate and assured all help and support.

Dr. Kamal Kar briefly described the background and the genesis of CLTS approach and its present spread in Asia, Africa and in Latin America. Dr. Abdul Fayez from the University of Ibb did a wonderful job of translating back and forth from English to Arabic and vice versa.

After the opening session, there was a tea break and then the participants introduced themselves through seed mixer game. This was followed by expectations of the participants from the workshop through card sorting exercise.

Workshop participants wrote their expectations from the workshop (one on each card ) and grouped them under different categories. These were later compared with e workshop objectives.

Group presentation on reasons of failure of any sanitation project of the past:

A group work was given to all the five groups of participants to discuss and identify the reasons of failure of any sanitation project of the past. The reasons as presented by the groups are as follows:

1) Eagle group; presented by Abdulwahab, Head of Water and Environment Unit, SFD
This was a sanitation project in Assada in Yemen 1999. Finally, the reasons were ranked by the group according to their gravity and magnitude.

1. No seriousness in activating the project from the department of maintenance
2. No monthly payment by the users
3. People refused to connect the water with the sanitation project
4. Lack of serious local leadership
5. Lack of sense of responsibility by the community members
6. Dependence of the community on the country’s cost
7. Lack of availability of land at the initial stage of the project

2) Sanitation project in Assada 1999, Emel or Hope group presented by Mohsin BM, SFD, Ibb

1. Lack of availability of piece of land for latrine construction
2. No user’s fees for users were imposed
3. No training for maintenance was provided
4. Person greed of the people
5. The user’s committee refused to handover the project to government’s control (gvt. wanted to impose user’s fees)
6. Lack of awareness amongst the community members

3) Sanitation project of Hodeidah (Presented by Al-Bi?a or Environment group)

1. Ignorance of the local community towards open defecation
2. Community believed that toilet was a very dirty thing close to house
3. Toilet was not convenient for the local community
4. Shortage of water in the region
5. Community believed that evils live in the toilets
6. Believe in the customs and local traditions
7. Lack of a good and model example of toilet

4) Flower (Fhool group) Yareem sanitation project 2002 (presented by Mahmoud)

1. Spread of smell to the neighboring village which led the people to destroy the project
2. Lack of harmony amongst the community
3. Paving/asphalting of the road was not done as promised was one of the reasons of failure

Sanitation project in Hodeidah, Presented by Attahaddi or Challenge group
6. Wrong choice of the executing company
7. Execution of the project was poor
8. Weakness in supervision
9. Materials used in the construction were not up to the standard
10. Lack of supervision by the government side
11. The sewerage net work was filled up by the sea water even before use
**Day-II**

Day two of the workshop started with a quick recap of the day-I. Most of the tools of CLTS triggering were rehearsed through dry-run practice. In addition to that there were role plays on “attitudes and behaviours”. The groups prepared themselves for the village triggering work and left for villages after lunch. The video film “No shit please” prepared by the Knowledge Links was filmed before the groups left for villages.

**Day-III**

The day-III started with some preparation time given to the participants for presentation of their group work. All the five groups made their presentation highlighting the followings:

- New learning from the village triggering of CLTS
- Tools used and the sequence of their application
- What worked well and what didn’t
- Major problems encountered and constraints
- The team work, its deficiencies and strengths
- Based on the day one’s experience how the team decides to do things differently on day-II

Dr. Fadhle Annuzaili, Professor of Civil Engineering the University of Sana’a Chaired the presentation session. The presentation session continued till 12.00. After that the teams met in their groups and discussed the strategy for the day-II field work. Groups left for villages after lunch and carried on the field work till late evening.

The following are the major contents of the group presentations:

**Group presentation**

**Al-Juza village** Presented by Ms. Elham Mr. Majed

Men, women and children met in separate groups
25 women participated in women’s gathering
Mapped the defecation areas
Walk of shame was done
Generally the village was extremely nasty, OD was rampant, during rain the feces from all over the mountain came down the stream and polluted the drinking water sources
Apple and ‘Khara’ shit was kept on the map so that people could see that all the time during triggering
In women’s group milk and cake was brought and kept near shit. Flies came immediately and women started vomiting
Major problems encountered
Most people were from outside of Yemen (Emigrants) and the villages were very dirty
People started laughing when the mapping started
The location of meeting was not good. It was on the road, time was not enough
Many people wanted government’s intervention and help for latrine construction

Al- Kebli village
Abullah Mussalam (one of the best facilitators) Presented
OD Mapping
OD area transect
Calculation OD shit
Inspection of toilets

Outcome: Community said that they would go OD in a few weeks
Problems: There was confusion on timing of the meeting. In Arabic time 2.30 means 8.30 in the morning.
The people who were invited in the first day didn’t pass on the information to community properly

We will use more colours,
We will use food and shit
More sharing and discussions with community

Ruqad village
Adel, Presented with slides from field work
Tools used:
OD area mapping
Water glass and shit
Spread of Khara by rain water
This month 37-27 children suffered from diarrhea
Monthly, yearly expenditure in treatment of diarrhea and dysentery

Problems encountered
Yellow powder was in short supply
It was very windy outside
Outcome
Realization of the magnitude of the problem
Community got convinced
Children went on slogan and processions
Many H/Hs without toilets
Very positive response by the community
They knew the amount of Khara they were ingesting everyday
They could identify dry and wet toilets
Community representatives will come on Thursday and present their plan of action of achieving OD status
Communities in …. And … villages are mapping the open defecation areas. The picture in the right shows children’s group drawing their own defecation area maps next to the adult group.
Uthn village (Jibla district)
Presented by Razzaz
Mostly H/Hs don’t have toilets
170 h/hs in the village
50 women participated
More children participated (about 80)
Population around 2500
More than 80 children participated in a separate exercise
Some people were reluctant because government promised help and support
on sanitation many times earlier but nothing materialized

Tools used
Mapping, Transect walk, Water and shit

Problems
Heterogeneity of population as they came from different places
Lack of land for construction of toilets
Crowded houses in old town

Outcomes
Very positive reaction of the community especially in OD mapping
The community promised to come on Thursday to present their plan
Three women decided to construct toilets and registered their names
Positive reaction from the children and they went out with slogans “No shit after today”

Al – Miswah village (Ibb rural)
Sukur group Presented by Dr. Abdul Wahab
Shortcomings:
We arrived late, time was not enough
Tools used: OD area mapping, Positive result
Transect Walk – Positive by the community
Food and shit- Huge impact on the community
Water and hair- Huge impact on community
Shit calculation-
Medical expenses calculation and comparing with toilet construction cost
Drawing a simple pit latrine
Taking photos of community members with shit
Observations:
Open toilets everywhere,
Chicken eat shit everywhere, animal shit everywhere, Garbage strewn everywhere in the village, Crowded houses,
Realization of the magnitude by the community
Some positive initiative emerged by the community
Positive reaction of the children like; Stop OD
Three community members were chosen by the community to participate in the Thursday presentation
Children were ignored during the discussion

Jawid’s observations

This is very powerful approach. How otherwise we could convey the message to community best? CLTS approach is sometimes crude and rough but we have to handle it sensitively and get the message out. We have to be very careful and forget our own old approach of lecturing.
The yellow powder really gave a feeling to the people a natural feeling of handling shit. People must realize that they were not only eating their own shit but the shit of their neighboring villages as well.
Once someone told that this person shits a huge amount he was laughing but gradually his face changed.

Members of Algebli community mapping their village showing households and areas of open defecation, while the lead facilitator is in action in community consultation
The Worst food In Arabic
Sadeq Al Abyadh (A young man of Al Kabli village in Yemen wrote this poem after triggering of CLTS on 19th June 2007)

If I happen to be ill one day, it is because of my negligence
My illness is caused because of me
The illness of naughty
With my hand I caused my illness
With my hands I brought illness
With my hands I harmed my neighbour
Then the neighbours of my neighbour

It is me who polluted the water
It is me who need this water
How is it? Can you tell me how to get rid of open defecation?
I am the illness and the medicine
How can I protect myself?
How can I kill open defecation?
I am harmed in my own house
I am also harmed in the open
Wherever I walk, the running water goes faster than me
Flies come to my house as well as on my shoes
All come to my house as guests carrying diseases
How is that I eat my shit?
How can I eat my shit? Ohhhhh!!!!!
It is the worst food!!!!
Day –III presentation by groups

21st June 2007
The following were the major contents of the group presentations from second day’s village triggering:

Obar village Jibla district
1500 population
140 h/h out of which 23 covered proper toilets
Uncovered open toilets which discharges the excreta to open 109
8 h/h no toilets

Outcome:
Community agreed to stop OD collectively
Children went out with slogans and processions
Three community members were nominated to prepare the map and visit Ibb to present community’s action plan.

Problems:
Weak coordination amongst the members’ facilitator team
Short of time
Unsuitable time of visit as there was a marriage ceremony
The group recommends that there should be at least 3 facilitators in the group for triggering

Kariat (village) Mahtab (district Sayani)
Almost all CLTS tools were used
Problems:
Breakage of plastic pipes due to heat and harsh weather conditions resulting in spread of excreta all over and creating a smelly nasty condition. As a result a lot of quarrel amongst the community members often a lot of money is spent by the them to resolve quarrels which often leads to fight and police arrest and court cases.

Outcome:
Women decided that they would stop open defecation and three women decide to construct toilets in front of their houses immediately as they have land

Men wanted technical support to repair and establish a sanitation net-work
The Project Manager confirmed saying that we could guarantee technical support to them
Thi al – Ahmar
Used all the major tools
H/H 40 out of that 35 have toilets that discharges outside and 5 have no toilets of any kind
Problem:
Due to OD shit is spreading all over due to rain and all quarrel

Outcome:
People agreed to change their hygiene behavior
Children chanted slogans and
Women also decided to construct toilets even if required they decided to sale little bit of their gold ornaments to get cash for toilet construction

Village Jinaid
The village had three types of toilets;
Open plastic pipes discharging outside
In the hilly terrain the villages in upper fringes are polluting the villages in the lower terrain. Water gets totally contaminated and rain

Combined men and children together in one group
4 million Yemeni Reals are spent as medical and treatment per year in this village
After the water and hair exercise one old man challenged the facilitator to solve their problem of OD immediately
The community wanted help for drinking water

The group recommended repeated visits to this community for creating greater awareness.

Outcome:
Children started procession with slogans “no open defecation after today”

Thamad village (Jiblah) Presented by Elham and Ali
Almost all the CLTS tools were used
Children, women and men worked separately
H/H 30
400 populations, Transect walk was very effective
New Experiences
Much higher seriousness was there,
Team members were seriously dealing with the community and went in every detail
Great enthusiasm was created amongst the community; community realized the magnitudes of the problem
Most people were immigrants
The group recommends there should be training of the community leaders and social fund should form a team to extend systematic follow-up to the village.

Day-IV
Presentation by the Community Natural Leaders
Twelve NLs from six villages came to the workshop to make presentation of their plans of action to change them to ODF. The session was presided over by Abdul Wahab.

Thamad village
We thank you all who came to our villages to trigger change.
We are going to request our rich to help the poor of the village.
We have started the slogan to stop open defecation
We really need clean environment. We were in tears when we understood your initiatives to awaken us.
We have already initiated action to cover all the 14 open toilets.
We will have a special awareness programme for the women
We objected to one of our men who wanted to have a project and didn’t agree to CLTS action. We told him that cleaning “shit” is more urgent than waiting for a project. Finally that man is convinced and is going to construct his own toilet.

Uthn village Jibla district
Population 2500; 30% of the h/h have proper toilets. 5 Engineer, 30 graduates, unemployed, 40 Security and Armed Forces officers, 27 Teachers, more than 60 work in Saudi Arabia,
In the mosque there toilets but they are all open. Even in the new houses the toilets are open with pipes discharging everything in the open. Children of our village have already started slogans and processions. Lack of cooperation between the people is a great problem of the present time in our village. Lack of awareness is also a factor. Spread of disease amongst the children is very high.

We always wait for the government to supply everything to us. Children declared that they would continue slogans until the adults fulfill their promises. They also said that they would throw stones to those who defecate in the open.

We really would like to thank you all to have come to our village and trigger CLTS. We have realized how we went wrong and were spoiling the health of our children and families. One emigrant declared that he was ready to offer one million Real for a piece of land to any one who is willing to sale for building toilets for the mosque.

**Joza village**

The reasons why most h/h s doesn’t have toilets are: it is hard and rocky area.
We need to construct a big collection tank and connect all our houses with that by pipes
We will do the detail costing of the project in the next five days and see what the deficit amount was. Rich of our village will contribute more than the poor.

**Al- Miswah village**

Thanks to those who came to our village and triggered this very important aspect of our lives.
It was a shame on us that people from outside and saw our shit areas. We then formed our village council who would start immediate work on the major and urgent issues. This council will last for six months and if they don’t deliver we will change that council.
We have taken resolutions in the following:
1. Establish a council for the village which has been established with four persons in it
2. Give a map to Social Fund for sanitation
3. No one will be allowed to defecate in the open
4. Start a donation campaign in the village to clean up the entire village
5. Construct low-cost toilet for the men and the women of the village
6. We have taken all young people in the committee (Elderly said that they would support us)
7. The resolution with everyone’s signature was shown to all the participants
8. SFD’d visit to our village will encourage us all
9. We will declare our village ODF in the next two - three months

Once we achieve we will call you all to our village.

**Abar village (Jible)**

Total h/hs in the village is 12 h/h with open toilets, 8 h/hs without toilets. There are 7-8 locations in our village where we can build community toilets. If we get a digging machine, we can build toilets for all. This will not be very expensive and will contribute. Everyone is willing to start but they need someone to lead them to the right path technically. One person has already donated land for construction of toilets for the community. We must not always think and talk of eating shit but start planning as to how to get out of this problem.

**Ruqad village**

90 % of the h/hs are on the rock. None of us defecate in the open but we are still not safe from eating each other’s shit because all the toilet pipes discharge in the open. We also have toilets for the school and the mosque but they all discharge in the open. Many of our toilets have open pits which are risky. Everyday we suffer from the smell and shit. We engaged someone to fix the problem who brought pipes and stuff but we fought over price and so on and stopped.
We in fact understand all of this but what we needed was someone to come and trigger awareness. Children are already carrying out the slogans and processions. Women have decided to have another meeting. What we need now to get rid of this is technical assistance and periodic Champaign.

We have formed a committee in the village consisting of 5 people. Another 5 member financial committee has been formed with the teachers since they are honest. They will start collecting donations. Another committee for project implementation with the entire community First everyone has to pay 5000 Real to start with and then we will collect the rest of our requirement. We don’t need any money from you all. We only expect technical cooperation and moral support. That’s all. We hope to clean up our villages in the next 3 to 6 months.

**Mahtab village**

400 to 500 h/hs with nearly 4500 people in the village. The village looks like a small town because it consists of five villages. More than 250 houses are attached to each other. There are 4 mosques without any toilet. All the roads and paths of the village are very dirty. These are full with plastics and papers and other materials which take carrying shit down to the gullies and are polluting the water sources. Our children are shiting inside the animal sheds. Rain water carry shit to all the houses in the village.

We brought Engineers from Sanaa but many of our earlier attempts failed. People go to mosque five times a day and defecate and urinate there and one can imagine how much shit is accumulating near the mosque which is supposed to be the cleanest places of all.

All our sanitation infrastructures are very old and have become ineffective. Before talking about an environment disaster let me tell you about the community’s role. Our forefathers constructed grain stores which are no longer used as grain stores but used as defecation places. These are terrible places now and as soon as they are filled up there would be disaster. Now nobody uses these grain stores but use grain barrels and silos. The toilets in the old houses are on the top floors and are connected by pipes with the the grain stores in basements of the buildings. The shit and water comes and accumulated there which causes damage to the foundation and plinth of the building. There is fear that one day the buildings might fall down.
Post Triggering Follow-up of CLTS

CLTS POST-TRIGGERING GUIDELINES

Community action and follow up
Well-ignited CLTS sparks off urgent collective action that reduces open defecation practices very fast and might achieve 100 per cent open defecation-free status within a few weeks to a few months depending on the size of the village. It is usually either instant or never. However, saying this, some follow-up is important, in order to ensure that CLTS is sustained and improvements in latrines are made over the long term. It is important to identify natural leaders and encourage them to take charge of ensuring that action plans are followed through and changes in behaviour are sustained. Remember that you are there to ignite the community-led initiative to eliminate open defecation, but your job is not to do it yourself.
Once total sanitation is achieved, encourage the community members to put up a board or sign saying so. This will increase their sense of pride and also serve to awaken interest among visitors to the village who may be interested in doing the same back home. To ensure that people do not revert back to old behaviours once total sanitation has been achieved, the community might decide on a penalty for those who continue to practise open defecation. Over time there is a gradual behaviour change of the community. Once families start using toilets they get used to the safety, convenience and comfort, and tend not to want to go back to open defecation again. This behaviour change, rather than the construction of quality latrines, is the key to the sustainability of the CLTS approach. However, the first locally made low-cost latrines might not last long: within a year or so they may have filled up or the shelter may have fallen down. Often a household will spontaneously construct a better and more durable toilet when this happens. In some cases, however, some follow-up may be needed, to encourage community members to follow through with the commitments they have made.

Key dos and don’ts
DON’T DO
Educate Facilitate
Tell people what is good and bad Let people realise for themselves
Offer hardware subsidy Trigger local action
Promote particular latrine designs Let people innovate simple latrines
Be in charge Hand over to local leaders
Push for, or demand action Trigger self-mobilisation through good facilitation
A. With the Triggered Community

These notes and guidelines are a source of ideas, not a set of prescriptions. Their importance varies. They are intended to help field staff and trainers of CLTS. Those engaged in triggering, supporting and spreading CLTS will always have to be inventive to fit and make the best of local conditions and needs, and to exploit local opportunities. Facilitators must feel free to use their own best judgments in deciding what to do, and to what degree to follow and make use the ideas and advice that follow.

The triggering point is the stage at which members of a community either decide to act together to stop open defecation, or express doubts, hesitations, reservations or disagreement.

The post-triggering phase is very important. Community dynamics can change rapidly and go in different directions. Facilitators and others in a support role need to be alert and sensitive to what is happening. Timely interventions can make a big difference.

Options for steps to follow after the triggering point in CLTS

Follow up actions depend on the responses to the triggering process. The flash or intensity of CLTS responses depends on many local conditions and other factors.

Community responses can be divided into four categories according to intensity, as follows:

1. MATCHBOX IN A GAS STATION  Where the entire community is fully ignited and all are prepared to start local action immediately to stop open defecation.
   1. share and explain about low and moderate cost toilet options including the sources of their availability
   2. facilitate action plan and formation of community committee
   3. facilitate to draw a list of people willing to construct toilets mentioning the date and week when they will complete.
   4. decide a mutually agreed date for a follow-up visit
   5. facilitate a process of initiation of community monitoring using the social map drawn by the community (the map from the ground needs to be transferred onto a big chart which will remain accessible to all members of the community in a public place
6. find someone from the community to be the link person between the supplier of pans and sanitary hardware and the community

7. aim for local self-reliance with local linkages and leadership so that you can soon withdraw. Do not let your presence induce dependence or inhibit local innovation and action.

2. PROMISING FLAMES where a majority has agreed but a good number are still not decided.

1. thank them all for the detailed analysis of the sanitary profile of the village and seek their permission to leave
2. if someone from the community agrees to initiate local action, bring the person up front and encourage him or her to share their thoughts with the rest of the community as to how he or she is going to initiate the construction of toilets
3. ask everyone if they are interested to know how other communities have built low cost toilets
4. if all agree by raising hands, draw and explain a simple direct pit latrine using locally available low cost materials (Put up a flip chart paper and draw with a black marker. Don’t bring out a previously drawn picture and show that. Generally after the drawing a good deal of discussion follows and many people agree to construct their low cost latrines being convinced by the simplicity of the construction)
5. Facilitate a weekly list of commitments for toilet construction and dates for completion
6. decide mutually agreed dates for follow up visit
7. facilitate a process of initiation of community monitoring using the social map drawn by the community (the map from the ground needs to be transferred onto a big chart which will remain accessible to all members of the community in a public place
8. find someone from the community to be the link person between the supplier of pans and sanitary hardware and the community.
9. aim for local self-reliance with local linkages and leadership so that you can soon withdraw. Do not let your presence induce dependence or inhibit local innovation and action.

3. SCATTERED SPARKS where the majority of the people are not decided on collective action, and there are many fence-sitters, and only a few have started thinking about going ahead

Thank them for the detailed analysis and tell them not to misunderstand you as a promoter or salesperson of latrines or toilets. Tell them to continue their age-old practices.
Ask how many of them by raising hands are going to defaecate in the open tomorrow morning.

Tell them that you are leaving the village knowing that there are people there who decisively want to continue to eat each others’ shit. Seek their permission to take a photograph of the group with all with hands raised to say that they will continue open defaecation. At this moment people usually vehemently object to the photograph. If anyone disagrees, allow time for confusion and discussion. Generally, within a short time, those willing to stop open defaecation can be asked to raise their hands. This then influences the rest to raise their hands as well. Then ask again if you can take a photograph of all those willing to stop, with their hands raised.

At this stage identify any who have decided to initiate local action and stop open defaecation. Bring them in front of the gathering and ask all to applaud them.

If not all members of the community are present, fix an early date to return, when they are there, for a further round of ignition

4. **DAMP MATCHBOX**: where the entire community is not at all interested to do anything to stop open defaecation.

Thank them all and leave. Do not pressurise.

Tell them that you are surprised to know that they are knowingly ingesting one another’s shit and are willing to continue to do so.

Just before leaving ask if they would be interested to visit a nearby community or village where open defaecation has been made a part of history by the community themselves.

Last, and with prior apologies, you can tell them a culturally appropriate shocking but funny story. (A Hindi story tells of a pig that does good deeds on earth, goes to heaven, is fed very good food, but asks to be able to go back to its normal and preferred diet of shit. But the poor pig is bitterly disappointed. Shit is not available in heaven)

**Be alert after triggering**

Be alert for positive developments:

- Those with toilets wishing to convince others
- People who jump into action
- Better-off people who are willing to help those who are worse off
- Formal or informal leaders (for example religious leaders) calling meetings
- People with unused hardware starting to install it
- Natural leaders emerging

Be sensitive in encouraging and supporting them. Do not take over from them. Do not interfere in any way that might undermine their ownership and energy. Remember that it is their process, not yours.

Be alert for negative developments and counteract them

- Previous leaders involved in earlier subsidy programmes oppose self-help action
- Political leaders and rumour-mongers say that subsidy might be forthcoming
- Other organizations with subsidy programmes intervene and subvert CLTS
- Doubts are raised by outsiders on technical or other grounds
- Frontline staff feel undermined and threatened

Be proactive in encouraging natural leaders to assert themselves. Ask people whether subsidies have worked in the past. Make the point that CLTS is a process and technical and other problems can usually be tackled as they arise, for example through moving up the sanitation ladder. Explain to frontline staff the benefits of CLTS and bring them into the process.

**Meeting to see the first toilet constructed**

In the triggering, someone will have volunteered to be the first to construct a toilet. Agree a time and venue for this to be shown to others. Let the volunteer invite all interested members of the community to come and have a look. Invite the village leader and be present yourself. If technical staff are there, they should not interrupt or lecture but quietly observe. This demonstration can be a time for discussing options.

**Immediate follow up visits.**

The immediacy and frequency of revisits is highest where the community response has been strongest, and lowest where it has been weakest. Take care
not to intervene in any way which might induce dependence. Support the members of the community in taking their own action and withdraw as soon as possible.

With the matchbox in the gas station, and the promising flames, agree with the community for revisits in the following few days with dates, times and purpose. With scattered sparks normally revisit after a week or two. With damp matchboxes do not normally plan a date unless several members or a group want to know more, in which arrange visits to nearby communities that are ODF or actively sanitizing.

Convene meetings with other CLTS-triggered communities to share experiences, plans and actions

When several communities have been triggered at the same time (as often with facilitator training), convene a meeting soon after. Ask natural leaders to report action on the triggering process, community decisions, actions already taken, their plans of action, and dates for declaration of ODF. The more enthusiastic can encourage the scattered sparks, and also damp matchboxes if they are there.

Encourage visits. Visits by government officials or other outsiders who show an interest and appreciate what is being done can raise spirits and reinforce to action

Community maps and monitoring

Maps copied onto paper during triggering can be used for participatory monitoring.

When triggering leads to matchbox in a gas station or promising flames, leave behind large sheets of paper, tape and coloured markers. Encourage redrawing by community members of the map from the ground onto the sheets of paper taped together to be large enough to be seen by a small crowd. The map should be in a public place and protected from the elements! It can be marked with the sanitation status of every household, and regularly (e.g. daily or weekly) updated by natural leaders or facilitators. Different colours can be used for completion in different weeks.

Ask communities and natural leaders what other indicators they wish to use to monitor progress. Encourage them to use these and make them public in the community.

Indicators of change to watch for

Indicators of change to watch for include:
- Number and range of natural leaders who emerge, from women, men, youth, and others
- Households constructing latrines or toilets jointly
- Sharing latrines or toilets
- Formation of new groups
- Better off people coming forward to help those who are weaker and poorer
- Volunteers, traditional midwives, and others becoming active
- New slogans, songs and poems
- Increased sales of sanitary hardware in markets
- Reduction in diarrhoeas and in sales of medicines for diarrhoeas
- The emergence of different models of latrines and toilets
- Use of non-conventional materials for latrines and toilets
- The emergence of community sanctions against OD
- Communities providing collective help to those with difficulties
- Sanitary hardware given as gifts (e.g. to newly married couples)

**Monitor and facilitate existing or emergent sub-community groups**

Individual households often construct their own toilets. Sharing toilets between relatives and neighbours is also common. With shared toilet construction, groups for their own convenience tend to be formed. These may be traditional groupings, self-help groups or contiguous households. Observe the processes of group formation and sharing. Facilitate lightly only if it helps without disrupting.

**Video documentation**

documentation of commitments made by individuals in the early stages can be very effective in persuading others later. Videoing the construction details of low cost toilets can help others to see what they could do.

**Potential natural leaders**

Natural leaders start emerging right from the triggering process. They may be women, men, youth, elderly people and/or people with special roles such as midwives, kapala desa, and others. Natural leaders are active through the processes of construction, innovation, monitoring, developing and implementing community norms and rules, spreading construction and practices within the community and scaling up beyond the community. Their role is
crucial at all stages. Continuous identification, recognition and encouragement of natural leaders should be part of every visit. This includes giving them voice in public gatherings. In Indonesia, natural leaders have been provided with a hat and t-shirt as distinct symbols of recognition. Honour them through invitations to meetings, as speakers and facilitators for triggering processes in other communities, and induct them selectively as trainers and facilitators.

Look for, encourage and support women natural leaders

Women natural leaders tend to be less visible than their male counterparts in toilet construction but more active and responsible in their maintenance, establishing usage norms, and sustaining hygienic behaviour change. One of their most important activities is organizing poorer families and individuals who are not capable of affording the outright cost of construction. This can entail innovative forms of savings, material loans, repayments and forms of reciprocity. Women natural leaders usually take over the toilets as soon as they are constructed. They train children to use the toilets hygienically.

Support and assistance to the weaker and poorer members of the community

Facilitate the identification of those who are weaker, poorer, landless or otherwise unable to construct their own toilets. These may be old people, widows, single mothers, the disabled, those who are chronically sick or others. Ask the gathered community how they will solve their problems will be solved. Do not make suggestions, many of which are likely to be made in communities where total sanitation has been fully understood. Your role is to facilitate the linkages between the weaker and poorer and those who are better off and willing to help them.

Involve children in using slogans, processions etc

During every triggering process, many children gather and watch the fun. Some in the facilitation team should take the children away from the adults’ mapping area and engage them in separate mapping. At this stage they can quickly get the idea of stopping open defaecation. Help them develop appropriate slogans which they can shout together walking in a procession through the village. Encourage adults to come and see the children’s map and listen to their commitments. This can continue well after triggering until ODF, and during visits from other villages.
**Build linkages with local government, traders and markets**

Often the successes of CLTS communities attract the attention of the local government, front-line extension staff and fieldworkers of NGOs. Be alert that they do not derail the initiative. Work to build a healthy relationship between CLTS communities and local government. Guard against over-enthusiasm on the part of government staff, especially the introduction of hardware subsidies. Take advantage of enthusiastic support where this is shown.

Encourage and arrange a community exhibition of sanitary hardware. Lack of low-cost hardware can impede progress with CLTS. At the same time, people may often not opt for the cheapest. Explore possible sources of locally available materials in nearby markets and inform, explain to and motivate traders encouraging them to provide what is needed. Try to assure a wide range of hardware so that community members have a good range of choices. Invite local traders to village CLTS meetings to interact face-to-face with the community and understand their requirements, and appreciate the potential market in the community.

**Be alert for and promote emerging donors in the community**

Often the spirit and enthusiasm of many poor families to abandon open defaecation, encourages those who are better off to come forward spontaneously to extend their help and support. Traders of hardware and building materials and owners of general shops find in CLTS an opportunity for business through supply on credit as well as helping their community. Credit has tended to be returned promptly, for example through harvest income.

**Certifying ODF status**

Certifying ODF status is a key activity. Especially where there are rewards for ODF status, communities and officials may have incentives to declare before it has been fully achieved. To guard against this, and to assure high standards of completion, many different approaches and combinations have been used. Inspections have been carried out by combinations of:

- A government committee
- Natural leaders and others from ODF communities
- Staff of government departments
- Staff of NGOs
Where a whole administrative area is to be certified, many members of organizations and of the public can be informed and invited to take part, as with Subdistricts in NW Bangladesh (where in one case the “inspectors” numbered some 500).

A test of the standard of certifications may be the frequency with which they are withheld or withdrawn. Natural leaders are the inspectors most likely to be perceptive and rigorous.

*Celebrate achieving ODF status*

Whenever a community or larger unit achieves ODF status, organize a celebration designed as a reward and also to generate enthusiasm and commitment among others. Invite senior officials, politicians, journalists and others from the media, and heads of other communities or administrative units of the same level. Try to ensure that the VIPs who speak are well informed. Encourage them to invite others to make public statements about progress and plans.

In some cases, villages have been given banners saying “You are entering an ODF village” to display at the entrance to their village. Many communities have put up boards stating that they are ODF.

*Declaring ODF* is also an opportunity, a tip or trick. When a kecamatan was declared ODF the Bupati (Head of District) came. All Camats (heads of Kecamats) were invited, all District Office Heads, NGOs, DPRD = elected members of the District level Parliament, several of them. Inf act, all stakeholders. When the Bupati comes, the Camats tend to come. Invitation includes the wife of Camat, unless Camat is a woman in which case the husband is invited. Bupati is briefed before the meeting and his speech written for him. He asks each Camat – when will you be ODF? And they have to reply in public. In one meeting, the Camat said his would be the second kecamatan to be ODF. Because the Bupati has done the triggering in this case, budget commitment follows. The Lumajang Bupati says use Gotang Royangman = national campaign based on traditional group voluntary labour – for building latrines.

*Felicitating natural leaders, community donors, community engineers and patrons of CLTS*

*Evaluation of the workshop*
The five day CLTS workshop was evaluated by the workshop participants at the end. The evaluation was carried out in a non conventional manner. On five corners of the training hall five posters were pasted which said “bellow 20%”, “20- 40 %”, “40-60%”, “60- 80 %” and “80 % and above”. All the participants were asked to stand in the middle of the training hall and the following questions were asked in a sequence. After each question they were asked to move to the respective poster of their choice on the wall. This reflected their scoring on a particular question asked to them.

The questions and the scoring done by the participants are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Questions</th>
<th>Less than 20%</th>
<th>20- 40%</th>
<th>40-60%</th>
<th>60-80%</th>
<th>80% and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To what extent your expectations from the workshop have been met?</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To what extent your knowledge and understanding on CLTS is clear?</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. To what extent do you feel confident to trigger CLTS in communities?</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To what extent do you think the learning from this workshop will be helpful in your work?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To what extent do you think your institutional environment is conducive to do CLTS?</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. How do you rank the success of this training workshop in terms of facilitation, logistics, setting (place, time), and accommodation?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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Follow-up activities planned for Ibb Branch of SFD

The urgency, need and importance of ensuring follow-up to CLTS triggered villages were discussed at length with the workshop participants at the end of village work. The following list of essential activities have been given to the participants:
A core team of facilitators for ensuring follow-up to all the 10 CLTS triggered villages have been formed with the following members:

1. Mr. Muhsen Assabri, Branch Manager
2. Mr. Helmi Alariki, Project Officer, WATASN
3. Ms. Najla Dammaj P.O. Training and Institutional Capacity Building
4. Mr. Ibrahim P.O. Health
5. Mr. Abdullah Musallam, Consultant, SFD
6. Ms. Hasnah Consultant, SFD
7. Ms. Elham Consultant, SFD
8. Mr. Ali Kasem Consultant, SFD

Arrange community cleaning of roads, play ground, market places and other common areas
Create a competition amongst the 10 villages to become one of the first three to receive special award and recognition by the Governor
Take selected NLs from one village to the others especially where the community is making good progress
A competition amongst the five groups’ facilitators has also been initiated. The group who would successfully develop

*Plan of action prepared by the senior staff members of SFD HQ in Sanaa*
Recommendations

In view of the general outcome of the five days training workshop on CLTS and the village visits and face to face interactions with the rural communities in the three districts of Ibb Governorate, the following recommendations are being made:

1. A systematic follow-up schedule for all the ten villages where CLTS have been triggered needs to be developed and support ensured. It is essential to provide follow-up support to the communities who have decided to go ODF in a few weeks and months from now. The possible activities that could be done during the follow up have been mentioned earlier.

2. A meeting of all the participants of the workshop may be convened in late July or in August to review the progress made by different CLTS implementing groups/agencies in Yemen. If possible visits to some of the CLTS villages may be organized for the participants to see for themselves the outcome of the local collective action towards realizing open defecation free environment.

3. If some villages are already ODF by then and are waiting for declaration, use this opportunity to and take all the participants to watch the ceremony. It would give them all a special impetus and the CLTS trainers would also have a clear idea about what all these means.

4. As mentioned earlier it is absolutely essential to use these ODF declaration ceremonies for exposing many other communities on CLTS approach. In fact community members from at least ten communities from the neighboring areas of the OFD villages may be invited to watch the declaration ceremony. The members from the Village Local Councils may also be invited in the function. If done properly, they would take message home.

5. It is essential to develop a guideline in Arabic for triggering, post training follow up and other details based on the emerging experiences. As discussed in the workshop it would be very useful to document the process of change in villages around Ibb. Similarly a video film on the process of triggering and post triggering follow up may be developed.
6. As the villages go ODF and the community start constructing their own toilets, it would be essential to expose the communities on different low-cost available options of toilet. The local dealers of low-cost toilets should be invited. We enquired from the local sanitary hardware suppliers, about the availability of low-cost plastic pans in local rural markets. It seems the only pans available are ceramic which have wider pan surface area that requires more water to clean. My suggestion was to get a few samples of low-cost plastic pans from MK Nag and company in Pune who have pioneered in manufacturing such pans useful for water scarce areas. Such pans are used extensively by CLTS triggered communities in Indian states. Local manufacturers of plastic goods and dealers could then be exposed to such technologies and encouraged to make them in Yemen if possible. Additionally many low cost toilet models as developed by ODF communities need to be observed and documented for spreading elsewhere.

7. It is suggested that a core team of trainers of CLTS at the national level be formed by drawing good facilitators from different parts of Yemen and from different agencies. By the end of August or in September a study tour cum orientation visit for the members of the core team and a few senior government officers may be arranged. The suggested countries for this visit are Pakistan, India or Indonesia. It would be good to expose the senior government officers, Ministers and Programme Managers of Water and Sanitation programmes to countries where CLTS has been institutionalized in to the government systems. It would be worth learning the process of institutionalization of CLTS in the government machinery. While SFD has taken the lead to introduce CLTS in Yemen, concerted efforts should be made to its spread and scaling up. The same scaling up strategy was applied in India, Indonesia, and Cambodia and in Bangladesh where CLTS spread from initial pilot initiatives.

8. Using Natural Leaders as trainers and resources persons of CLTS I have suggested making a list of all potential NLs emerging from the different CLTS villages. These natural leaders are going to be the trainers and facilitators of CLTS in the near future. Their names, and contact details should be documented and made available in the website of SFD. They should be helped in developing contacts with other agencies interested in implementing CLTS. These Community Consultants should be given a special training on how to trigger CLTS and post triggering follow-up activities. They may be used as consultants on a contract payment basis.
Such systems have been used in Bangladesh, India and are being used in Pakistan. Often these Community Consultants do an excellent job.

9. Follow-up training for the CLTS trainers and the national level core team
I would suggest a follow up training of trainers on CLTS by the end of the year. By then it is expected there would be a good deal of experience on CLTS be available in Yemen. It is recommended to select good trainers and facilitators from amongst the trainees of this workshop and locate few more from their field work and include them in the second training workshop.

10. All the Branches of SFD have developed their plans of actions for scaling up and spread of CLTS in the next 4-6 months, which are documented. It is recommended to ensure a follow-up on them and if needed support and help be provided by the HQ in Sanaa.
Annexure –I Training Proposal

‘Hands-on’ training on Community Led Total Sanitation for the staff members of Social Fund for Development (SFD) and other agencies of Yemen

Dr. Kamal Kar

I have been requested by SFD (Social Fund for Development) of Yemen to prepare a proposal for training on ‘Community Led Total Sanitation’ (CLTS) for the staff members of SFD and other agencies engaged in water and sanitation sector in Yemen. The following proposal is being prepared and submitted to SFD, Yemen.

A) Training Proposal:

It is proposed to arrange at least one (if required two, depending on the number of interested participants) training workshops on CLTS for the interested professionals of WATSAN sector in Yemen. CLTS has been spreading in many countries of Asia, Africa and in parts of Latin America recently. The speed of scaling up and spread has been phenomenal in Indonesia, Bangladesh and in India. Mr. Andrew Robinson, who helped developing the National Sanitation Strategy and the WSLIC-III programme of for the Government of Indonesia, had suggested Mr. Jawid Al Jailani to introduce CLTS in Yemen. Andrew Robinson also gave my contact details. Knowing about CLTS approach to total sanitation from the available literature, Mr Jawaid also felt that CLTS could perhaps be appropriate for Yemen. He then contacted me and requested me to prepare a training proposal for training on CLTS in Yemen. This proposal is an indication of the requirements of materials, logistics and financial involvement for organizing CLTS training in Yemen.

1. **Duration of the training:** Five days.

The proposed training on CLTS would be of five days duration with at least two days of class room learning, two days of field work and one day (the last day) for community presentation and planning.
2. **Sessions of the training:** At least four to five sessions will be held each day of class room learning and most of the days will be spent in community consultation and triggering of CLTS. A rough out line of the sessions are given in the annex.

3. All participants will be required to stay at the training venue. The evening sessions might continue till late in the evening if required.

4. **Number of Participants:** A maximum of 30 participants could be included in the training programme. It would however be best to have 25 participants in each training workshop.

5. **Background of the participants:** It is important to carefully select the participants for the CLTS training. A good balance of front line field staff and senior staff of organizations need to be maintained. Adequate number of field staff with good experience of working with the rural and urban communities should be ensured. All participants should have enough experience of working in water and sanitation sector. It is very important to maintain a good balance of men and women participants. A good mix of professionals (e.g. Engineers and people with Social Science background and Medical professionals) needs to be maintained for a good CLTS training learning workshop.

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**B) Materials and Equipments Required for CLTS Training Workshops and Necessary Logistics Arrangements**

It is very important to ensure training materials and audiovisual aids before starting any training workshop on CLTS. Since the CLTS training workshops are generally of shorter duration (maximum of four days), and the sharing-learning themes are quite large, it is very important to ensure proper logistics and equipments in order to avoid any loss of time and enhance the efficiency of the training workshops. The list of materials generally required in a CLTS training workshop is as follows:

1. LCD projector & multimedia (should be able to make power point presentation and VCD)
2. Over Head Projector
3. Big screen
4. Movie camera (with camera man for recording proceedings of village triggering of CLTS and viewing them in the class room sessions for corrections)
5. Big flip chart papers (adequate numbers at least 200 pieces for the entire workshop)
6. Coloured cards 'post card size' (white, blue, yellow, red, green etc.) at least 200 each type
   Masking tape (at least five reels)
   Coloured Markers (Blue, Red, Green and Black) at least two- three boxes each colour
   Scissors (at least five pairs)
   Coloured chalks (assorted colour 2-3 boxes)
   Coloured powders (cheap quality at least 1-2 k.g. each), yellow, blue, red etc.
   Bold seeds (at least 2-3 different types, 500-750 grams each type) any locally available seed could be used for classroom and field exercises
   Sticky cloth and spray
   White boards (2-3)
   White board markers
   Flip chart stands at least four numbers
   Enough wall space in the large training hall to exhibit out puts from the groups of participants

1. Logistics arrangements
2. The training hall should have dark curtains to darken at least one corner for slide show.
3. All chairs should be moveable, light weight and without hand rest
4. Big space in the centre of the hall will be extremely essential
5. Seating arrangements will be circular all around the hall with a big open space in the centre
6. No tables in front of each participant is necessary
7. Only a few tables will be placed at a few corners of the room
8. Adequate transport arrangements will be needed for all the subgroups to travel to different villages independently
9. Logistics arrangements for accommodation and food for all participants
10. Community members from the selected villages will be invited to the main training center at the last couple of days of training workshop. Hence the number of participants on the last couple of days would increase.

11. A few other small things if needed could be arranged locally. We will discuss the rest when I am there.

The training workshop should be in one venue and all the participants will be residing there.

2. Tentative schedule of the training workshop
Day-I will be class room learning (full day),
Day-II will be class room and field work,
Day-III will be fully field work.
Day-IV will be full class room sharing of experience and the next day will be village visit again followed by class room learning.

On the last day of the workshop selected Natural Leaders from those villages will be invited to the class room for sharing their experiences and presentation.

All participants will be divided in to small groups who would visit different villages. The travel time to villages shouldn't be too long from the training venue. The number of sub groups will be decided according to the total number of participants.

- Please remember that we will need at least 10-15 villages where CLTS would be triggered by the sub groups of workshop participants during at least 2-3 days of field visits.
- All these villages shouldn't be too far from the workshop venue.
- The villages should have open defecation practice.
- Please try to identify villages as filthy and dirty as possible.
- Preferably all these villages shouldn't have any history of earlier sanitation subsidy programme.
Annexure –II Favourable and Unfavourable Conditions for Initial Triggering of CLTS

This note is a check list for assist the selection of communities for the initial triggering of CLTS. It should be easier to start a CLTS movement in an area where conditions are favourable, and easier to start with those communities in the area with the strongest combinations of favourable conditions. Once CLTS has started it can then spread into less favourable areas. Each team must use its own judgement, as conditions vary, and the list cannot cover everything.

A. Favourable

- small size of settlement (hamlet rather than big village)
- homogeneous community
- lack of cover in the surrounding area
- wet/moist conditions which wash excreta around and keep it smelly and nasty
- unprotected vulnerable and currently polluted water supplies, as in some mountainous areas
- no current, previous, nearby or national programme of hardware subsidy
- Visibly filthy conditions
- High incidence of diarrhoeal diseases and child mortality
- Young and progressive local leadership
- existence of active groups within the community: In
- wet/moist conditions which wash excreta around and keep it smelly and nasty
- unprotected vulnerable and currently polluted water supplies, as in some mountainous areas
- no current, previous, nearby or national programme of hardware subsidy
- Visibly filthy conditions
- High incidence of diarrhoeal diseases and child mortality
- Young and progressive local leadership

existence of active groups within the community: In

a. programme policy environment
• Where there is no programme of hardware subsidies and none is proposed.
• Where CLTS triggering facilitators are strongly motivated, well trained, have appropriate attitudes and behaviours, and are flexibly supported by their organisations
• Where there is provision for follow up encouragement and support after triggering

b. current conditions and practices

• Visibly filthy and disgusting conditions where faecal contamination is offensive
• Where defaecation is constrained by lack of privacy
• Where there are no or few private, accessible or convenient places to defaecate
• Where faeces have no or little economic value
• Where conditions and practices present good opportunities for triggering questions and processes, e.g. people can analyse how they eat their own shit, and bathe in the shit of others…
• Where during rains or the night people shit nearby

c. physical conditions

• Soil is stable and easy to dig
• Settlement patterns provide adequate space
• Nearby wells will not be polluted
• Water supplies are unprotected and vulnerable to contamination

d. social and cultural conditions

• Much sickness, especially diarrhoea, and child mortality
• Small size of settlement and community (hamlet rather than bigger village)
• Socially homogeneous community with high cohesion
• A strong tradition of joint action
• Women have a voice
• Progressive local leadership

B. Unfavourable

Conditions may be less favourable where there is/are some of the following, especially when they combine. The score against each is the degree of seriousness estimated by the CLTS workshop on 23 November 07. The question to ask is whether combinations make a community or area unsuitable for the early triggering.

a. programme policy environment

• Hardware subsidies. Where there has been a recent or is a current programme for hardware subsidies, or one is thought or known to be proposed
• Organisations with big budgets for subsidies, and targets and reporting based on latrines constructed
• Opposition from the staff of such organisations
• Lack of scope for follow up encouragement and support after triggering
• CLTS triggering organisations and staff with top-down teaching cultures and practices

b. current conditions and practices

• where there are protected water supplies which would not benefit from going ODF
• Existing use of nearby water that carries faeces away (stream, river or the sea)
• Economic use of faeces for fish farming
• Private, accessible and convenient places to defaecate (e.g. hanging latrines with running water)
• Plenty of cover of bushes, trees and/or topography in surrounding area

c. physical conditions

• Hard rock in which it is difficult to dig
- Highly collapsible soil
- Settlement patterns where it is difficult to find space, and storage may fill up
- Dangers of polluting nearby wells
- Dry area where excreta dry quickly and become inoffensive and harmless
- Where there are regular opportunities to defecate unseen, as going distances for water, herding animals, fishing, or walking to school
- Where farms are a long distance from the settlement

d. social conditions

- Where people are very healthy with little diarrhoea
- Socially divided community with low cohesion
- Where there is a weak tradition of joint action
- Where women have little voice
  - Where taboos deter use of the same latrine by all family members

C. Depending on conditions, either favourable or unfavourable

- Nucleated dense settlement
- Cultural and religious values and beliefs
## Annexure –III List of workshop participants

PARTICIPANTS OF COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION (CLTS) WORKSHOP – IIB YEMEN JUNE 2007

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