

## **Issue 100 | May 10, 2013 | Focus on Community-Led Total Sanitation**

This issue updates the December 14, 2013, WASHplus Weekly on CLTS. Included are a WASHplus review of CLTS and other WASH activities in Madagascar and links to a USAID-sponsored urban CLTS project in Ghana. Also included are UNICEF/Malawi “triggering tools” for hand washing with soap, a report on school-led total sanitation from Sierra Leone, and other resources.

### **WASHPLUS REPORTS**

- **Field Review of USAID’s Approaches to WASH in Madagascar: Success Factors and Lessons Learned**, 2012. S van Lieshout. ([Full text](#))

The four USAID-supported approaches to improve water and sanitation without major subsidies—CLTS, public WASH blocks, village savings and loan associations, and sanitation marketing—are innovative in the Madagascar context. The review team observed numerous examples of how these WASH approaches, including infrastructure, are operating cost-effectively and sustainably.

- **Integrating Sanitation into Services for People Living with HIV and AIDS**, 2012. J Rosenbaum, WASHplus. ([Full text](#))

This document provides examples of how countries have integrated sanitation into their HIV programming. PEPFAR (President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) has developed a preventive care package that summarizes evidence-based interventions for people living with HIV and AIDS and their families in resource-poor settings. The package identifies three key hygiene improvement practices—safe drinking water, washing hands with soap, and safe handling and disposal of feces—and suggests integrating these into all HIV and AIDS programs.

### **WASHplus Weeklies on CLTS**

- [December 14, 2012](#)
- [July 6, 2012](#)
- [January 20, 2012](#)
- [May 13, 2011](#)

## PROJECTS

- **Clean Kumasi** – Sponsored by USAID. ([Link](#))

IDEO.org and Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor are adapting the CLTS approach that has worked effectively in rural environments to an urban setting in Ghana by combining a digital mobile platform with offline community-driven activities. Clean Kumasi places signs in spots in the community where open defecation, flying toilets, and dumping occur.

## REPORTS

- **CLTS: How to Trigger for Hand Washing with Soap**, 2013. UNICEF/Malawi. ([Full text](#))

The “triggering tools” for achieving hand washing with soap behavior change from CLTS have not been well known by implementers in Malawi. The purpose of this document is to outline several practical tools that can be used as a part of CLTS to trigger realization among communities of the importance of hand washing with soap, as well as eliminate open defecation.

- **Community Led Total Sanitation in Small Towns: A Pilot Project in the Northern Region of Ghana**, 2012. S Ntow, Cowater International. ([Full text](#))

Ghana adopted CLTS as a rural sanitation strategy after several pilot projects. A few years into its implementation, the Northern Regions Small Towns Water and Sanitation project started a pilot project seeking to test the viability of CLTS in small towns. The project selected two communities, Bincheratanga and Karaga, in the Nanumba North and Karaga districts, respectively. This report shares the outcomes of the pilot and lessons learned.

- **Concept Note: School-Led Total Sanitation in Sierra Leone**, 2012. UNICEF. ([Full text](#))

Having a school as a permanent structure in communities and children as agents of change, school-led total sanitation (SLTS) could help overcome challenges of CLTS such as retention of Natural Leaders, the institutionalization of systematic monitoring processes, and strengthening the ability of community-based WASH Committees to operate and manage water points and sanitation facilities. Additionally, community members often see SLTS implementation as a part of school activities, therefore, they become more participatory in this perceived effective learning process and in the WASH in Schools activities.

- **Ending Preventable Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea by 2025**, 2013. UNICEF. ([Full text](#))

The integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea proposes a cohesive approach to ending preventable pneumonia and diarrhea deaths. It brings together critical services and interventions to create healthy

environments, promotes practices known to protect children from disease, and ensures that every child has access to proven and appropriate preventive and treatment measures.

- **Evidence Paper: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**, 2013. Department for International Development. ([Full text](#))  
The evidence for health impact from WASH interventions is not strong; evidence regarding the best choice of specific delivery models is weaker still. A rare example of a study comparing two different delivery models took advantage of proximity of Community Health Clubs and CLTS programs in some districts of Zimbabwe. While CLTS was found to be more effective at promoting sanitation, health clubs were more effective at promoting hand washing. While a cost comparison favored CLTS, the authors argued that both models were so cheap that this was unimportant.
- **Monitoring for Sanitation and Hygiene: An Overview of Experiences, Issues, and Challenges**, 2013. C van der Voorden. ([Full text](#))  
This is one of the keynote papers from the Monitoring Sustainable Service Delivery Symposium in Ethiopia, 2013. The paper highlights four main trends in monitoring for sanitation and hygiene: 1) A shift from monitoring (infrastructure) outputs to (behavioral/quality) outcomes; 2) A diversification of monitoring aspects and actors, both as subjects and implementers of the monitoring; 3) A growing focus on monitoring sustainability and equity of outcomes and services; and 4) A move towards systematization and harmonization, linking local level monitoring to national level systems.
- **Malawi: An Overview of the Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2015 Strategy Document**, 2013. Government of Malawi. ([Full text](#))  
The Malawi definition for ODF has two levels: ODF: Every household uses a latrine with privacy; there is no shit in the bush (sharing is acceptable) and ODF++: Every household has a latrine with cover and hand washing facility; all primary and secondary schools, religious institutions, market centers, and health centers in the village have latrines with covers and hand washing facilities. This document highlights the key components of the country strategy.
- **Piloting Urban Community-Led Total Sanitation Approaches in an Underserved Informal Settlement in Kenya**, 2012. T Quayle. ([Full text](#))  
This pilot intervention aimed to apply CLTS to an urban settlement known as Mathare 10 in Nairobi, Kenya. The success of urban CLTS in Kenya clearly demonstrates the viability of this approach, particularly within informal, peri-urban, and marginalized urban settlements in developing countries.
- **Poverty or Location? Their Respective Influence on Water and Sanitation in a DASCOH Working Area in Northern Bangladesh**, 2013. A Benini. ([Full text](#))  
The findings support DASCOH's philosophy that WASH progress is not only a question

of poverty reduction in the receiving communities, but also one of building systems of support and maintenance that the responsible agencies must be enabled to own and operate. Poverty, location, and institutional considerations are all factors that contribute to water and sanitation access.

- **Sanitation in Nepal: Links to Nutrition and Research Priorities**, 2012. P Webb. ([Full text](#))

This report discusses the inverse relationship between lack of appropriate sanitation and exposure to diarrheal diseases in Nepal. Districts with poor sanitation (and higher rates of open defecation) tend to have higher than average rates of diarrhea, and these are more often than not the same districts recording slower improvements in nutrition outcomes.

Each WASHplus Weekly highlights topics such as Urban WASH, Indoor Air Pollution, Innovation, Household Water Treatment and Storage, Hand Washing, Integration, and more. If you would like to feature your organization's materials in upcoming issues, please send them to Dan Campbell, WASHplus knowledge resources specialist, at [dacampbell@fhi360.org](mailto:dacampbell@fhi360.org).



About WASHplus - WASHplus, a five-year project funded through USAID's Bureau for Global Health, creates supportive environments for healthy households and communities by delivering high-impact interventions in water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and indoor air pollution (IAP). WASHplus uses proven, at-scale interventions to reduce diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections, the two top killers of children under five years of age globally. For information, visit [www.washplus.org](http://www.washplus.org) or email: [contact@washplus.org](mailto:contact@washplus.org).

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