



Issue 165 | Oct 10, 2014 | Focus on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

This issue highlights recent CLTS reports, journal articles, blog posts, and videos. Included are a WASHplus report on piloting CLTS+ interventions in Kenya, blog posts on CLTS events at the recent WEDC conference in Hanoi, a video on urban CLTS, a review of CLTS behavior change techniques, and other resources and country studies.

EVENTS

October 16, 2014 - Getting to Scalable and Effective Sanitation: Lessons from CLTS Research and Implementation – UNC Water and Health Conference. [Link](#)

The purpose of this session is to share experiences, lessons, and questions raised during CLTS research and implementation over the last three years in several countries. This 4-hour session will feature presentations by the project team (Plan International and the Water Institute at UNC) and engage the audience around key issues such as the importance of context in CLTS programming, the engagement of local actors, and monitoring and evaluation practices.

REPORTS

Integrating WASH into HIV Interventions and Advancing Improved Sanitation Uptake: WASHplus Kenya End of Project Report, 2014. WASHplus. [Link](#)

Working with Kenya's Ministry of Health, WASHplus piloted CLTS+ interventions that promoted behavior change to improve sanitation uptake. WASHplus's CLTS+ approach integrated small doable actions into a child health platform that emphasizes hand washing with soap and inclusive sanitation with a focus on the needs of the mobility-challenged—groups whose unique needs are often not adequately addressed in CLTS programs.

Promising Pathways – Innovations and Best Practices in CLTS at Scale in Madagascar, 2014. K Milward. [Link](#)

This publication is the result of research into the process and practices of the Global Sanitation Fund's implementation of CLTS in Madagascar. The project is one of the first programs strongly engaging with the challenges of scaling up CLTS, and results are emerging as striking: in three and a half years, the program has achieved 7,007 open defecation free (ODF) communities; 728 ODF *fokontany* (sub-commune level units), and 15 entire ODF communes.

Research Summary: Systematic Literature Review of Grey Literature Publications on Community-Led Total Sanitation, 2014. V Venkataramanan. [Link](#)

This research summary shares conclusions from a systematic review of grey literature on CLTS. The research identified several areas for future work to advance CLTS research and practice: 1) develop a quality assessment methodology for grey literature publications; 2) strengthen practitioner capacity in monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; 3) standardize methods and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of CLTS; 4) perform theoretical and empirical research on CLTS and behavior change; 5) evaluate the role of local actors in CLTS outcomes.

Data Collection Checklists for Trainings and Community Visits, 2014. J Crocker. [Link](#)

These data collection checklists were developed for the Testing CLTS Approaches for Scalability project and are intended for those who coordinate and manage CLTS programs. The checklists can be used to collect information on where and when CLTS activities take place, who is involved, and descriptions of activities carried out, all in a simple, consistent, and thorough manner.

How Can We Improve Monitoring and Evaluation of CLTS? 2014. UNC Water Institute. [Link](#)

This summary outlines two key challenges to address for improving M&E of CLTS and shares practical tips and examples from the Testing CLTS Approaches for Scalability project.

CLTS Research and Practice: 5 Areas for Future Work, 2014. V Venkataramanan. [Link](#)

Based on the conclusions of a systematic review of grey literature on CLTS, a new research summary outlines the results of the review and five areas for future work for practitioners and researchers

Explaining Obstacles to 'Total Sanitation' in India with Spatial Methods: Evidence from the District Level Household Survey, 2014. G Pierce. [Link](#)

Despite a strong research focus on sanitation solutions, understanding of the determinants of toilet use in India is remarkably poor. This paper uses spatial analysis techniques to explain variation in sanitation use at the district scale. Sanitation use is strongly clustered geographically, and spatial clustering remains robust after controlling for socioeconomic factors. In addition to providing an empirical model of toilet use, this paper suggests that variation in regional adoption of use must be incorporated into future national program design.

What Factors Affect Sustained Adoption of Sanitation Interventions? 2014. K Hullan. [Link](#)

Much of the current literature assessing sanitation programs falls into one of two categories: programs focused on the construction of latrines and their reported use, or those aimed at changing behavior at the community level (i.e., CLTS). Overall, few studies explored in-depth behavioral enablers and motivators of sanitation adoption. These results suggest that future interventions would benefit by reconciling these two program designs to create sanitation packages that include both durable, environmentally appropriate technologies and key behavior change messages and strategies.

SQUAT Policy Brief No. 1: What Can Be Done to End Open Defecation? Rice Institute, 2014. [Link](#)

This brief presents policy solutions based on research summarized in "Revealed Preference for Open Defecation: Evidence from a New Survey in Rural North India." The recommendations

are based on a survey of sanitation preferences and behavior in more than 3,000 rural households in India.

Disability: Making CLTS Fully Inclusive. *Frontiers of CLTS*, July 2014. J Wilbur. [Link](#)

This issue outlines the reality of the experiences of disabled people, the varied nature of their needs, and how they can be met. It includes practical recommendations for people engaged in CLTS to make the different phases and processes of CLTS more inclusive.

What Influences Open Defecation and Latrine Ownership in Rural Households? Findings from a Global Review, 2014. K O'Connell. [Link](#)

Findings suggest that a number of factors serve to promote positive sanitation behaviors. These factors include changing social norms, challenging perceptions of latrine affordability, fostering positive latrine attributes, and increasing consumer demand for latrines through emotional hooks, such as associating latrine use and ownership with improved social status. Ensuring that latrines are available and functioning will also serve as a precursor to use.

Supply Chain Analysis for Rural Sanitation Products and Services in Lao PDR, 2014. Emerging Markets Consulting. [Link](#)

Latrine costs are dominated by material costs and transport. Bundling (having all materials available as a package from a single location) may be one way to lower the cost of a latrine. This reduces transaction costs for households (who currently often have to visit at least two actors to obtain necessary materials). It reduces the fragmentation of the supply chain by providing a single-priced final latrine product, rather than a collection of materials. When combined with a cheaper latrine design (provided it is a design that is still appealing to consumers), this model can yield a product that satisfies more of the potential market.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Effectiveness of a Rural Sanitation Programme on Diarrhoea, Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection, and Child Malnutrition in Odisha, India: A Cluster-Randomised Trial. *Lancet Global Health*, Oct 2014. T Clasen. [Link](#)

Increased latrine coverage is generally believed to be effective for reducing exposure to faecal pathogens and preventing disease; however, this study shows that this outcome cannot be assumed. As efforts to improve sanitation are being undertaken worldwide, approaches should not only meet international coverage targets, but should also be implemented in a way that achieves uptake, reduces exposure, and delivers genuine health gains.

Analysis of Behavioral Change Techniques in Community-Led Total Sanitation Programs. *Health Promo Intl*, Sept 2014. R Sigler. [Link](#)

The aims of this study are to show which behavior change frameworks and techniques are the most common in CLTS interventions; describe how activities are implemented in CLTS interventions by region and context; and determine which activities program implementers considered the most valuable in achieving ODF status and sustaining it.

The Toilet Tripod: Understanding Successful Sanitation in Rural India. *Health & Place*, Sept 2014. K O'Reilly. [Link](#)

The elements of successful sanitation adoption depended on three factors (i.e., toilet tripod): political will on the part of both government and NGOs over the long term; person-to-person contact between rural inhabitants and toilets; and political ecology (i.e., ensured access to water, compatible soil type, changing land use).

Promoting Latrine Construction and Use in Rural Villages Practicing Open Defecation: Process Evaluation in Connection with a Randomized Controlled Trial in Orissa, India. *BMC Research Notes*, July 2014. S Boisson. [Link](#)

The authors conducted a cluster-randomized trial in 100 villages of Orissa, India, to measure the impact of a rural sanitation intervention implemented under the government of India's Total Sanitation Campaign on diarrhea and soil-transmitted helminth infections. This paper reports on a process evaluation conducted in the context of the trial.

BLOGS

USAID Mali - Celebration Marks End of Open Defecation in Mopti, 2014. USAID. [Link](#)
Recently the WASHplus project participated in a ceremony in Mali to certify Wendeguele open defecation free. The USAID/Mali director and the governor of Mopti Region handed out the End of Open Defecation Certificate to the mayor of Wendeguele.

Report from the CLTS Sharing and Learning Workshop in Hanoi, 2014. [Link](#)
On September 14, 2014, the CLTS Knowledge Hub, Plan International, and WaterAid convened a "CLTS Sharing and Learning Workshop" in Hanoi, Vietnam, ahead of the WEDC Conference. The event brought together some 60 CLTS practitioners from NGOs, international agencies, governments, and research institutions from 17 countries, in which CLTS is being implemented, plus participants from the UK, Australia, and the United States.

CLTS Events: Reporting Back from the 37th WEDC Conference in Hanoi. *CLTS Blog*, Sept 2014. [Blog posts](#)
Sue Cavill of WaterAid posts several blog entries on CLTS events and research presented at the WEDC conference in Hanoi.

VIDEOS

Health is Wealth: CLTS in Nigeria, 2014. WaterAid. [Video](#)
This video is a look at a WaterAid-funded CLTS project in Nigeria.

Urban Community-Led Total Sanitation (UCLTS), 2014. Plan India. [Video](#)
This case study focuses on a slum in Madanpur Khaddar in South Delhi. Over time, Plan India, along with its partner organization, was able to create a women's group that managed the community toilet, solid and liquid waste management, etc. A children's group monitors community hygiene practices and usage of the facilities.

The Potential of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Achieving an Open Defecation Free World, 2014. IDS. [Video](#)
Dr. Kamal Kar, the pioneer of CLTS, speaks about the potential of the CLTS approach in achieving the sanitation Millennium Development Goals with a special focus on Africa. He highlights the progress made by nations in running the last mile until December 2015 and also discusses second and third generation challenges of CLTS such as sustainability, waste containment, and the politics of scaling up.

Community Led Total Sanitation in Keiyo North, Kenya, 2014. World Vision. [Video](#)
This video shows the CLTS triggering process in Songeto/Rimoi Community Health Unit located in Keiyo North Subcounty in Rift Valley Province, Kenya, conducted by public health

officers and supported by World Vision Kenya.

WEBSITES

Testing CLTS Approaches for Scalability. [Link](#)

Plan International and the Water Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill regularly make project news, research, tools and other resources available on the project website.

Community-Led Total Sanitation. [Link](#)

The Institute of Development Studies project on CLTS, also known as the CLTS Knowledge Hub, aims to support the approach to go to scale with quality and in a sustainable manner, and to accelerate its spread in order to contribute to the health and wellbeing of children, women and men in rural areas of the developing world who currently suffer the consequences of inadequate or no sanitation.

WASHplus Weeklies highlight topics such as Urban WASH, Household 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.



About WASHplus - WASHplus, a five-year project funded through USAID's Bureau for Global Health, supports healthy households and communities by creating and delivering interventions that lead to improvements in access, practice and health outcomes related to water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and household air pollution (HAP). WASHplus uses at-scale, targeted as well as integrated approaches 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 or email: contact@washplus.org.