This issue of the WASHplus Weekly highlights 10 CLTS reports or studies published in 2011. The reports are reviews or evaluations of CLTS projects or programs in India, Indonesia, Madagascar, and Nigeria. One report (Kar) gives insights about features that have facilitated the rapid spread of CLTS in Africa and also discusses issues that limit its impact and dissemination. Please let WASHplus know if you have other recent resources on CLTS or if you have suggestions for future issues of the Weekly.

- **Community-led Total Sanitation Training Manual (CLTS),** 2011. UNICEF. (Full-text)
  UNICEF designed this manual to help support Natural Leaders during the pre-triggering, triggering, and follow-up phases of a CLTS initiative. It includes useful sections on monitoring and evaluating the CLTS program within a community.

- **A Decade of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), India: Rapid Assessment of Processes and Outcomes,** 2011. Water and Sanitation Program. (Full-text)
  This report analyzes primary and secondary data on the TSC to arrive at an understanding of the processes, outputs, and outcomes at a national level and across the states, which are compared to program inputs. The analysis is useful in tracking the efficiency of the states in terms of time taken to achieve total sanitation and the financial expenditure put forward to achieve outcomes.

  This paper draws on the extensive involvement of Kamal Kar with the spread of CLTS in Africa to describe the early stages of the process, elaborate on its developments, and outline insights into the circumstances and features that have facilitated its rapid spread. It also discusses challenges, however, noting several issues that may limit its impact and hinder its dissemination.

- **Evaluation of Community-Led Total Sanitation in Vatambe and Emagnevy,**
Madagascar, 2011. V Rabemanda, Azafady. (Full-text)
This evaluation report discusses lessons learned in implementing CLTS in two communities.

- **Factors Associated with Achieving and Sustaining Open Defecation Free Communities: Learning from East Java**, 2011. Water and Sanitation Program. (Full-text)
This research brief discusses what it takes to bring about sustainable sanitation behavior change, cost-effectively, and at scale. Some of the findings: open defecation free (ODF) communities represent the most efficient model for scaling up sustainably; ODF outcomes that materialize late, after many months of triggering, should be subject to intensive verification and periodic recheck; and sanitation behavior change is difficult to ignite in riverbank and waterfront communities and special strategies are needed.

The Gates Foundation contracted Mathematica Policy Research to conduct a retrospective implementation study to understand how the TSSM program was implemented in Indonesia, to learn more about how program monitoring data were collected, and to reconcile some apparent discrepancies between program monitoring data and impact evaluation data involving program progress. This report describes the findings from this study.

- **Microbial Exposure and Health Assessments in Sanitation Technologies and Systems**, 2011. T Stenström. Stockholm Environment Institute. (Full-text)
This book assesses and reviews evidence in relation to the health impacts of sanitation systems and discusses findings based on epidemiological evidence, risk assessment, and behavioral aspects and practices. The aims of the book are to highlight and examine the “critical exposure points” in a sanitation system and assess the health risks associated with the technologies that make up different sanitation systems.

- **Revisiting the Midnapore Model after Ten Years of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in India**, 2011. T Banerjee, Jawaharlal Nehru University. (Full-text)
This paper discusses the Midnapore model of sanitation, adopted by the Indian government as a role model of TSC. In doing so, the paper examines the factors behind the success of the model, which during the process of replication were probably overlooked. The paper also tries to address some policy level problems in the implementation of TSC.

After observing how CLTS was changing lives in Bangladesh, WaterAid introduced the approach in Nigeria in 2005. Over time it became clear that the practice would need to be adapted to be effective in another country and continent with its own challenges. Drawing on the findings from evaluations and research on CLTS in the country, WaterAid in Nigeria has progressively revitalized the CLTS process. This document is a practical guide to implementing the revitalized CLTS approach and covers the main barriers and triggers to progress likely to be encountered along the way.

- **Sustainability of Total Sanitation Campaign at Kambalwadi Village in Maharashtra, India**, *Journal of Education and Practice, 2(5) 2011*. B Chavan, A. M. University, Aurangabad, India. ([Full-text](#))

  The Total Sanitation Campaign has achieved considerable success in the State of Maharashtra in India. The village of Kambalwadi voluntarily participated in the campaign and succeeded in adapting the model and achieving sustained growth with people’s active participation. This paper provides the details of these achievements.

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.