



## Community-Led Total Sanitation

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#### What is CLTS

- Pioneered by Kamal Kar, CLTS began as an experiment in Bangladesh in 2000.
- •Powerful participatory approach that analyses and unpacks the sanitation profile in a community and the spread of faecal-oral contamination
- •Strong emotions (disgust/ shame); humour and self analysis that everyone is ingesting each other's 'shit'
- Collective decision to stop OD build and use toilets without upfront hardware subsidies

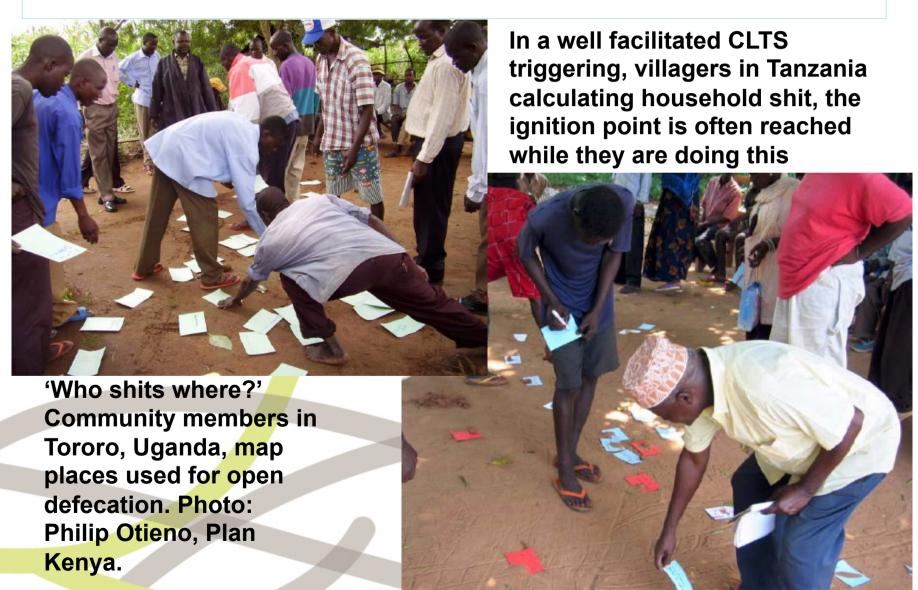
## Tackling behaviour change











#### **Transect walks**



Walking through the bush to find the stuff! Rural community near Awassa, Ethiopia leading a OD transect team.

Slums in the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia – locations where sources of water get contaminated with human excreta are important points to stop during a defecation area transect and discuss with the community.

#### Where is CLTS now

- Rolled out in over 54 countries outreach in over 100 countries
- In sanitation strategy of many countries,
- Entry point to address other MDGs and enhance livelihoods
- Makings of a development success story key approach in the sector used by main donors (e.g. UNICEF, WSP, WSSCC and bilateral agencies)

# Actors, institutions and processes

- Kamal Kar, Pioneer; WSP; UNICEF: DFID; WaterAid; Plan
- Learning and exchanges 2002 BD workshop; exchange visits for officials
- Regional processes (Sacosan; Africasan)
- Research, Action learning and networking

# Diverse pathways of spread and going to scale

- Diverse experiences BD, India, Indo
- Role of trainers and facilitators
- Role of champions
- Different institutional homes (MoH v/s RD)
- Different experiences with subsidies

#### **CLTS** – the India story

- WSP introduction to key policy makers
- High level champions (e.g. B C Khatua; Deepak Sanan; Amit Agarwal & Nipun Vinayak)
- Total Sanitation Campaign / Nirmal Gram Purushkar (
- HP/ Haryana / Maharashtra (best performing
- The subsidy story/ official resistance
  Million missing toilets

# Challenges of scaling up targets v/s quality





## Institutional challenges, subsidies and RTS



#### Inclusion/ exclusion



### Self-spreading movement?



#### Gender and natural leaders



### Community action/ rights



# Natural leaders/ livelihood generation



### Sustainability issues



## What does it go?





#### Conclusions

- CLTS challenges conventional mindsets regarding financing/ help/ subsidies and the role of communities
- People as agents of change, rather than institutions, things or bureaucracies
- Implications for right to sanitation
- Scaling up through process and people
- Challenges of quality, sustainability and inclusion

### SHIT MATTERS

The potential of community-led total sanitation

