



Community-led Total Sanitation

CLTS Newsletter September 2018

Dear friends and colleagues,

In this September newsletter, we are pleased to share our recently published *CLTS Knowledge Hub Learning Brief: West and Central Africa Regional Rural Sanitation Workshop*. We have also published a blog post called ‘Challenging gender norms to achieve sustainable sanitation’ drawing from our latest *Frontiers* edition on men and boys. A number of excellent resources have caught our attention this month on a mix of themes: evidence gap maps, CRAP tools, community action and inclusion in Cambodia, a landscape review of community engagement, and a systematic review of WASH links with cholera.

We hope there is something of interest for you and look forward to hearing your news and suggestions for useful resources.

Many good wishes,

The CLTS Knowledge Hub

CLTS Knowledge Hub Learning Brief: West and Central Africa Regional Rural Sanitation Workshop



The CLTS Knowledge Hub co-convened a regional workshop in Senegal in June bringing together experts in rural WASH programming from 14 countries across West and Central Africa.

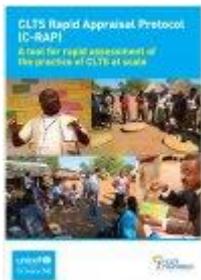
This learning brief presents the common challenges identified across the region, summarises some of the discussions held, highlights some promising practices and considers priority actions moving forward. [Read more.](#)

Challenging gender norms to achieve sustainable sanitation



Jamie Myers and Naomi Vernon (CLTS Knowledge Hub) have written a blog post revealing the impetus behind the latest edition of the Frontiers of CLTS series, *Engaging Men and Boys in Sanitation and Hygiene Programmes*. Previously a subject seldom discussed in WASH, men and boys' engagement in sanitation has been gaining a lot of interest and momentum! This post summarises the key learning points from the process of creating this publication. [Read more.](#)

CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol (C-RAP). A tool for rapid assessment of the practice of CLTS at scale



CLTS rapid Appraisal Protocol (CRAP) is a diagnostic tool to review the quality and effectiveness of CLTS programming in a country. The success of CLTS in triggering communities for collective behaviour change has been a global phenomenon. However, achieving scale in a planned, coordinated and consistent manner to move beyond ODF villages towards generating ODF districts, regions and nations has been challenging. Furthermore, there are wide variations in the quality of implementation, rolling out and outcomes across different countries. The tool aims to set a common basic standard for CLTS processes at scale and brings together essential elements for quality scaling up. [Read more.](#)

Fostering collective action to improve sanitation in rural Cambodia



This publication voices the importance of social context and collective action as a mediating factor between programme implementation and its success in rural Cambodia. The Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program (CRSHIP) assesses the social factors that influenced sanitation uptake, indicating the efficiency of communities collaborating with local community leaders or NGOs to work cohesively in achieving their sanitation and health goals. [Read more.](#)

WASH Experiences of Women Living with Disabilities in Cambodia



There is limited documentation about the WASH experiences of women with disabilities in Cambodia - this publication recommends paying greater attention to the issue. A key message from the brief is to ensure women with disabilities are heard and that their rights are incorporated into WASH efforts: this would involve government agencies and development partners encouraging women to participate in forums and adopting inclusive, human-centred design approaches for WASH facilities. [Read more.](#)

Community Engagement in Sanitation: A Landscape Review



Evidence suggests that community engagement in all sectors of humanitarian response is often limited and rarely monitored or evaluated. Sanitation projects seem to involve the community only in the construction phase as a paid labour force, or as a cash-for-work initiative. In response to this, Elrha's Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF) launched a challenge in 2017 'to understand how to design, implement, and evaluate approaches to user-centred sanitation that incorporate rapid community

engagement and are appropriate for the first stage of rapid-onset emergencies’.

This resource is a landscape review of existing community engagement practice and approaches to use as a background resource for challenge participants. [Read more.](#)

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Association between Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Exposures and Cholera in Case–Control Studies



Up until now, there had been no systematic analysis of the association between WASH exposures and cholera from case–control studies. Seeing this gap, researchers from Tufts University Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, Medford, Massachusetts undertook a systematic review. In summary, the review shows that improved hygiene demonstrated the greatest reduction in the odds of cholera, whereas open defecation most increased the odds of cholera. Among the predicted protective factors, neither improved water source nor improved sanitation was associated with cholera. [Read more.](#)

Mapping the evidence on WASH promotion in communities, schools and health facilities



This useful ‘evidence gap map’ suggests priorities for future research on WASH promotion in communities, schools and health facilities. Focus areas for research include (amongst others):

- Understudied outcomes such as sustainability and slippage, time use, musculoskeletal disorders, psychosocial health, safety and vulnerability;
- Sex and age disaggregation and explicitly employing gender analysis to better understand not only differential outcomes, but also the role of gendered norms and discriminatory social and structural barriers. [Read more.](#)

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