

Sanitation in Society IYS Follow-up Meeting

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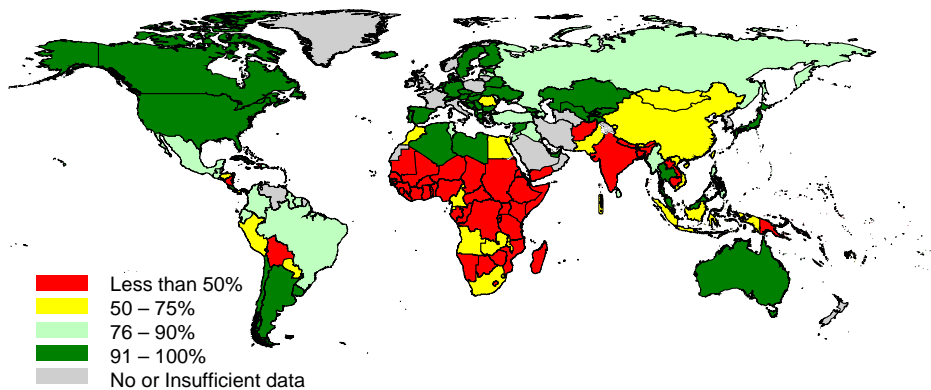
Water, sanitation and hygiene
are important components of
child survival and development

MDG 7 Target C:
To halve, by 2015, the
proportion of people
without sustainable
access to safe drinking
water and basic
sanitation



The global picture: 2.5 people lack sanitation

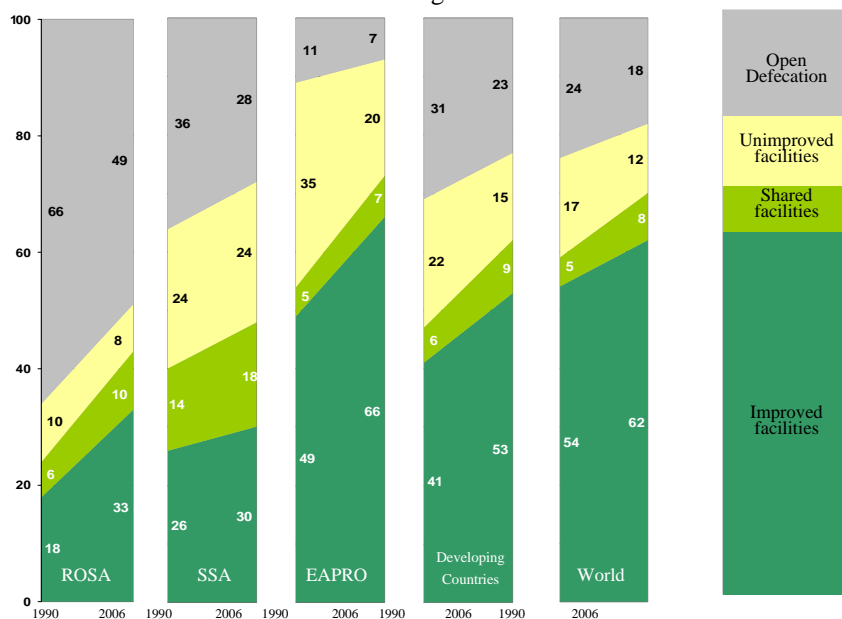
Total Sanitation Coverage 2006



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: World Health Organization and Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: special focus on sanitation*. UNICEF, New York, and WHO, Geneva, 2008.

Sanitation coverage trends 1990 - 2006



Sanitation is vital for human health

Lack of sanitation is one of the biggest causes of illness and death in the developing world:

- More than half the hospital beds in Sub-Saharan Africa are currently occupied by patients with preventable diarrhoeal disease; improving sanitation and hygiene would free up money and resources to tackle other health issues.
- Access to a toilet can reduce child diarrhoeal deaths by over 36 percent.
- Children infested by worms lose up to one-third of the nutrient value of their food.

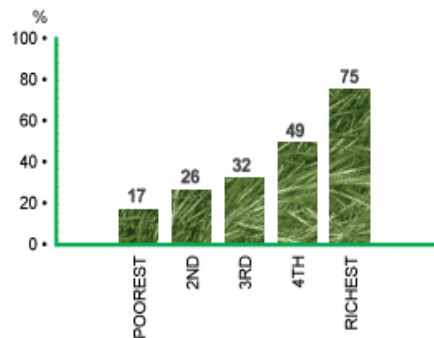
Sanitation generates economic benefits

- Meeting the Millennium Development Goal for sanitation would cost about \$10 billion every year, but yield benefits upwards of nearly \$200 billion per year.
- Sanitation is among public health's most cost-effective policy interventions.
- Around 12 percent of the health budget in countries of Sub-Saharan African is currently spent treating preventable diarrhoeal diseases.

Disparities between rich and poor...

· Richest are four times more likely to use improved sanitation than the poorest

Improved sanitation coverage by wealth quintiles



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation

Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development

- Many of the 2.5 billion people without basic sanitation defecate in the open, exposing themselves to ridicule, shame, and, for women and girls, the risk of attack.
- Within thirty years, UN-Habitat estimates that one in three people in the world will live in a slum. Without adequate sanitation, they will live surrounded by human filth.
- Girls are nearly twice as likely as boys to fail to complete primary education. Improving sanitation with girls-friendly toilets at schools can help them catch up.

Sanitation protects the environment

Investments in sanitation protect vital natural resources, keep rivers and coastal seas clean, and reduce degradation of productive land and fisheries:

- Worldwide, every year more than 200 million tonnes of human waste and vast quantities of solid waste and wastewater remain untreated.
- In Southeast Asia 13 million tons of faeces are released to inland water sources each year, along with 122 million m³ of urine and 11 billion m³ of gray water.

Improving sanitation is achievable

- Malaysia and Thailand achieved almost universal coverage through concerted programmes delivered over thirty years – well ahead of the Southeast Asian economic boom.
- The Southern region of Ethiopia has seen a quiet revolution led by health extensionists who have supported behaviour change and moved to eliminate open defecation.
- Almost 10,000 villages in Bangladesh and countless others in more than 40 countries have become “open-defecation-free” through Total Sanitation approaches led by the community.

We've got what it takes – a global consensus

There is a surprisingly high level of consensus about what is needed:

- approaches that respect and respond to people's actual needs, preferences and demands;
- suppliers of sanitation and hygiene services to meet those demands;
- hard work and sustained funding over the long run;
- plain talk about sanitation;
- an inspiring vision of the future.

Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS)



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What are the CATS Principles?

- The CATS principles are **nine 'non-negotiable' principles** that underlie UNICEF's community-based sanitation programming that focus on eliminating open defecation as a common goal.
- **Not a new methodology**. CATS approaches include the Total Sanitation Approach, School-Led Total Sanitation, Community Led Total Sanitation and Community Based Total Sanitation, and others that follow these principles.
- **Agreement on the fundamentals and overall objective**, allowing adaptability in scaling up community sanitation approaches to address sustainability and inclusion of the poorest populations.

13

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CATS 1. 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities, through behaviour change and affordable and appropriate technology



Emphasis is on the sustainable use of affordable toilets

14

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CATS 2. Full engagement with communities



Includes a role for schools, health centers, traditional leadership structures, women and girls

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15

CATS 3. Communities lead the change process



They use their own capacities to attain their objectives

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16



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CATS 4. Direct subsidies to households are NOT given

Funds, hardware, materials etc. are not given directly to individual households.

17

CATS 5. Communities determine what materials and designs work best



Community member building latrine from local materials.

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Technologies are developed by community engineers and artisans

1/29/2010UNICEF

SHEWA-Bangladesh

18

CATS 6. Building local capacities enables sustainability



This includes the training of community facilitators and local artisans

19

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CATS 7. Government involvement from the outset is essential for effectiveness and scaling up.



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20

CATS 8. Impact is maximized when integrated with hygiene promotion



Disposal of children's faeces and Handwashing are important for health

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CATS 9. Sanitation and hygiene are entry points for social change and catalysts for wider community mobilisation.



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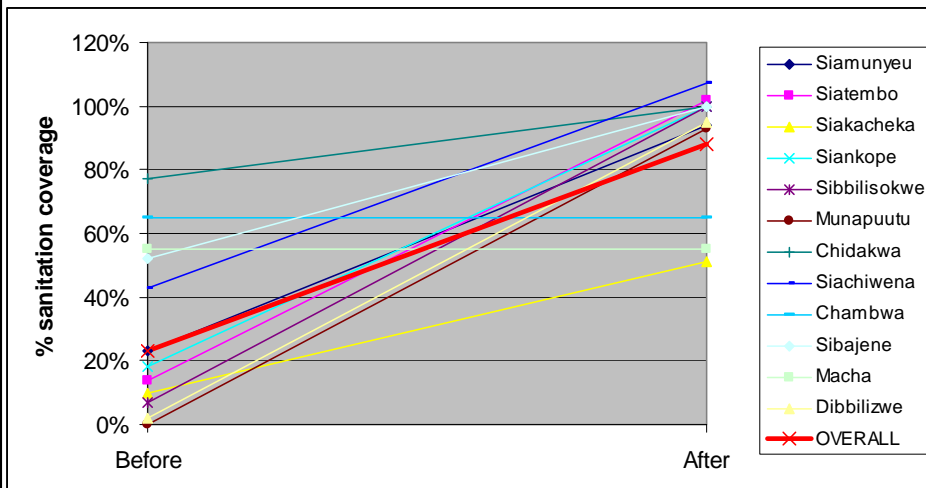
CATS in action: Zambia

6.6 million Zambians – including 48% of the rural population - live without adequate sanitation. Vast geographic disparity has resulted in coverage ranging from 17-89%.

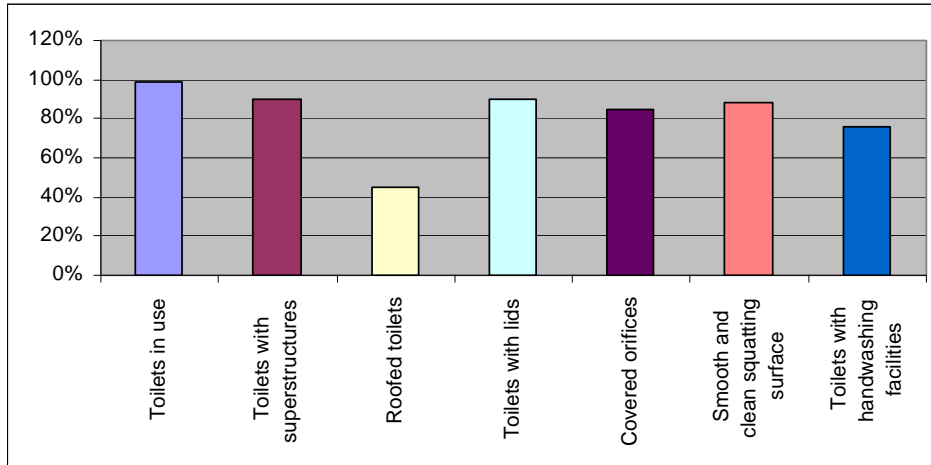
Zambia’s approach shares the core principles of CLTS used in other countries, with a number of notable adaptations, including:

- a collaborative leadership style between traditional and civil leaders
- the inclusion of non-traditional stakeholders
- adaptation of CLTS to the urban environment
- legal enforcement of sanitation and hygiene laws as part of the program.

CATS in action: Zambia



CATS in action: Zambia



A sample of communities was selected for a more detailed study into the quality of toilets constructed. Which revealed that 99% of toilets were in use, 90% had superstructures (although only 45% had roofs), 90% had lids for the squatting holes and 85% were covered at the time of the visit, and 88% had a smooth and clean squatting. It was also found that 76% of toilets had hand-washing facilities (a significant improvement on the initial pilot), 84% of which had water, and that 51% of households were using soap and 34% using ash for hand-washing.

25

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CATS in Action: Zambia

Sanitation coverage increased from 38% to 93% across 517 villages, 402 of which have been declared ODF.

Over 14,500 toilets have been constructed by households without any hardware subsidy.

It is estimated that 88% of toilets meet the Government's definition of 'adequate' sanitation and 76% include hand-washing facilities.

CLTS is being launched in five other districts and has been adapted for use in urban areas.

26



“I think it is the way I did the triggering that made my fellow councilors nickname me ‘Dr. Mazyu’ (Doctor of Shit). But I don’t mind because I like what I’m doing, helping people to realize that they cannot live a normal life with *mazyu* all around them.”

Councillor Cosmas Mulundima Kabaza, alias ‘Dr. Mazyu’

ATS

CATS in Action: Nepal

Fifty six percent of Nepalese children -6.4 million- do not have access to toilet facilities. Diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections are the leading causes of under-five mortality. And Nepal has one of the world's highest rates of stunting at 49%. 10 billion rupees are lost each year due to poor hygiene and sanitation.

School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) places children at the center of catalyzing total sanitation in schools, the home and communities.

SLTS draws on success elements from a wide-range of community approaches to total sanitation (CATS) to create a complete package of sanitation programming that begins at the school and extends through the community.

Through participatory approaches, motivational tools, flexibility for innovation, and building ownership at the local level, SLTS is accelerating latrine coverage across Nepal.

27

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CATS in Action: Nepal

Approach: School Led Total Sanitation SLTS capitalizes on the crucial role that school children can play as change agents and promoters of sanitation and hygiene in schools and communities.

SLTS aims to be a complete package of school and community sanitation and hygiene:

SLTS begins at the school level and works outwards into the much larger school catchment area.

SLTS empowers children to put the lessons learned in school to use in the larger community by serving as sanitation and hygiene promoters alongside community organizations.

Child Clubs and Sanitation sub-committees including other local groups then take the lead in the campaign.



Child Club members of a school in Bandipur VDC, Tanahun, having a meeting with their focal-school-teacher

28

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CATS in Action: Nepal



Child Club members

Praise not shame: A “praise walk” is used as an ignition tool to motivate communities to construct latrines. These constructive efforts have boosted morale, optimism and conviction among stakeholders.

'One toilet, one household'

A toilet at home ensures 10 marks for health

CATS in Action: Nepal

SLTS has reached approximately 90,000 households and 500,000 people in 15 districts by focusing on 300 schools and surrounding communities

Over 730 child clubs, with nearly equal participation of girls and boys, are actively managing upkeep and cleanliness of toilets, classrooms and school grounds

1000 settlements and five entire districts declared ODF.

Three districts planning to declare total sanitation.



Scaling Up – Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunity for leveraging strong local leadership (where and when this exists) for facilitating local engagement and uptake.

Speed of delivery has generated enthusiasm but challenged implementation.

Supporting communities from triggering to ODF and beyond – sustaining a national culture of ODF?

Enforcement vs. persuasion in getting to ODF and maintaining ODF.

Subsidies vs. incentives - what is the best way to include the poorest without compromising behaviour change approaches?

Scaling Up – Opportunities and Challenges

National policy / guidelines need to be supportive of the approach

Process of declaration across districts and sectors needs to be well defined and coupled with a monitoring program to ensure ODF.

Lends itself to effective decentralized planning and financing

Relies on high quality facilitation and community based networks for implementation / follow up.



COMMUNITY APPROACHES to TOTAL SANITATION

India, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Zambia

Division of Policy and Practice
Programme Division

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