



SUSTAINABILITY CHECK SEMINAR

Presented at Sustainability Check
Seminar

By

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

1. Background of CLTSH
2. Plan International ODF Sustainability Study.
3. How is ODF sustainability monitored.
4. Way forward.

1. BACKGROUND

CLTSH approach started and piloted in Ethiopia in 2007.

- Fura in Sidama Zone the first Kebele became ODF and celebrated on September 2, 2007.
- FMOH endorsed the approach in 2009 and prepared Training and Implementation Guides and Verification and Certification protocol with the inclusion of “H” to emphasize Hygiene promotion to mainstream and coordinate sanitation and hygiene activities.
- CLTSH was officially included in the Strategic Action Plan for Rural and Peri-urban Communities(2011-15) as the main approach.

2. PLAN SUSTAINABILITY STUDY

Plan ODF Sustainability Study.

Why? Fear that people may go back to OD again !!

- The Study was conducted between March 2012 and October 2013.
- The study was carried by FH Designs Australian Firm with the financial support from the Australia, The Netherlands and UK Plan Offices.
- The study was conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Uganda.
- The location in Ethiopia were Shebedino and Jimma.
- The sites have been ODF more than two years.

2.PLAN SUSTAINABILITY STUDY CONT'D

The study investigated results in CLTS programs operated by Plan across the four countries. Data was collected in 4960 households in 116 villages where CLTS had been triggered and communities declared ODF two or more years before the study commenced.

The study sought to answer three questions:

1. What percentage of households had remained ODF?
2. What were the primary causes of households reverting to open defecation (OD)?
3. What motivated people to remain ODF?

2.PLAN SUSTAINABILITY STUDY CONT'D

Findings

The study identified that **87%** of the households surveyed still had a latrine and thus that if ODF status was equated with a household having a functioning latrine then the rate of reversion to OD (or 'slippage') was a remarkably low **13%**.

However, if a wider set of criteria for ODF qualification was applied - things like having a lid over the latrine squat hole, having hand washing facilities with water and soap or soap-substitute - then the slippage rate increased progressively to over **90%**.

Motivators and enablers versus De-motivators and Barriers

Key factors supporting (motivators and enablers) and inhibiting (de-motivators and barriers) households and communities to invest in and maintain use of latrines were identified.

2.PLAN SUSTAINABILITY STUDY CONT'D

ODF Households	OD Households
Motivators	De-Motivators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health (22%) Shame, Disgust, Pride (18%) Privacy, Security (12%) Convenience, Comfort (12%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Constraints (18%) No more support (18%) Inconvenience, Discomfort (14%) Maintenance, Repairs (13%) Share with others (12%)
Enablers	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Land, Materials, Labour (28%) Technical Advice, Knowledge (16%) Local Soil & Ground Conditions (16%) Affordability (15%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Land, Materials, Labour (32%) Local Soil & Ground Conditions (25%) Technical Advice, Knowledge (13%) Availability of Water (13%)

2.PLAN SUSTAINABILITY STUDY CONT'D

Practical implications

The study also identified a number of key practice implication for CLTSH programs including:

- the need to address **hand washing behaviors** as part of sanitation programs;
- the value of incorporating at appropriate times **health messaging** as a motivator for both uptake of sanitation and maintenance of latrines;
- **Post-ODF follow up** and support for households for improved latrine;
- the value of ensuring maximum household and **family member participation in triggering events**; and
- the importance of improved **access to finance and market supplies of higher quality latrine materials** to allow households to upgrade from basic latrines - in the absence of this the study found virtually no movement up the sanitation ladder from simple pit latrines built using local materials.

3. HOW IS SUSTAINABILITY MONITORED/ EXPERIENCES

1. Monitoring by Kebele CLTSH Technical Team

- CLTS technical Team is established at Kebele level after Triggering to follow up the ODF Process.
- Members of the CLTSH Technical are: HEWS, Kebele Chairperson and Manger, school Master, Kebele Development Heads etc.
- Meet every month and monitor CLTS progress.
- Development Units Head come with reports.
- Progress of latrine construction and later ODF status are discussed and direction given.
- 2. Annual and bi-Annual Re-verification and celebration- this was innovated and practiced by Kebele themselves. Started in Lalibella area and is now being practiced in SNNPR.
 - Approach promoted in Amhara Region and put in action plan.

3. HOW IS SUSTAINABILITY MONITORED/ EXPERIENCES CONT'D

Dara in Sidama Zone experience

- Performance of the kebeles in latrine construction and ODF sustainability is reviewed every six months.
- Reverification every six month is adapted by the district.
- This is supported with VSLA volunteers.
- Results of the re-verification are appraised by the Wereda CLTSH committee.
- Improved latrine with the support of the Sanitation marketing group is promoted with the results of the re-verification.
- Household water management and treatment are promoted.
- Joint monitoring is conducted by Plan International and the District/Kebele officials.

4. WAY FORWARD

1. Making re-verification as a norm in CLTSH implementation.
2. This idea was initiated by Degosach kebele ion Lasta Wereda of North Wolo Zone of Amhara Region.
3. The practice is being adopted by other kebeles in the region.
4. Strong M&E framework-There is a need to develop a national M&E Framework based on the national indicators (Theory of Change).
5. Use modern gadgets like smart phones to strengthen monitoring.