CATS in ESAR
Progress towards the MDG sanitation target - 2008

Sanitation

On track
Progress but insufficient
Not on track
No or insufficient data
Open defecation rates – Urban : Rural

Total

Urban

Rural

Source: UNICEF/WHO JMP, 2010
UNICEF and partners are implementing CATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ODF communities</th>
<th>Population reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>74,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>133,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1,913</td>
<td>648,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>71,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>22,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>605,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,629</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,773,509</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CATS at scale

CATS under introduction
CATS in ESAR

• Mainly CLTS
• Mainly multi district launch (except Zambia and Eritrea)
• Mainly cascade training with district teams trained centrally (mostly by Kamal Kar)
• Planned, implemented and financed at district level with multi-sector teams with a common goal
• Triggering with a mix of local and external facilitators,
• Follow-up mainly through existing health extension networks (NGO networks in some cases)
• ODF declaration process differs between countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>SWAp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>CLTS explicit in National Policy</td>
<td>Under development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>No specific approach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self financing promoted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>No specific approach</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLTS as a main undertaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ODF key aim</td>
<td></td>
<td>ODF as monitoring indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>CLTS included in national sanitation strategy (under development)</td>
<td>Approval of scale up of CATS in PRONASAR to national level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>CLTS recommended for low coverage areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges
Challenges: quality at scale

• Quality of process:
  - Increased demand for quality facilitation
Challenges: quality at scale

• Quality of process:
  - Increased demand for quality facilitation
  - Follow up support post triggering
Post triggering...
Challenges: quality at scale

• Quality of process:
  - Increased demand for quality facilitation (peer support in Malawi and Eritrea)
  - Follow up support post triggering
  - Verification process in large numbers
Challenges: long term behavior change

• Anecdotal evidence...
  - Replacement, improvement and decoration of latrines
  - Expectation that new-comers will not OD (ex. Malawi)
  - Bringing latrines nearer the house (ex. Eritrea)
  ...but need more systematic monitoring of behavior change over time
• Inclusive of the poorest – stopping them falling off the ladder
• Hard to reach populations – e.g. pastoralists
Challenges: quality of facilities

Proportion of latrines in CLTS/ODF communities meeting the MDG improved standard:

- Zambia: 88% (2 studies)
- Malawi: 53% (estimate)
- Madagascar: 30%
- Mozambique: 10% (meeting govt standard)

... Sanitation marketing / partnerships
Challenges: handwashing with soap

• Included in ODF definition in 4 countries
• Does ODF verification truly capture handwashing behavior or just presence / absence of facilities
Innovations
Innovations: networking and exchange
Innovations: local leader involvement identified early on as a success factor

‘One Family, One Toilet!’

HRH Chief Macha
Innovations: documentation + knowledge management

THE HUFFINGTON POST

THE INTERNET NEWSPAPER: NEWS BLOGS VIDEO COMMUNITY

Posted: October 27, 2009 01:17 PM

How to Save the World With Sanitation

There is a feisty old woman in every village. In Maparanhanga, a remote village in Mozambique, reached by a several-hour-trip through potholes held together by scraps of road, woman didn't stand out at first. She sat alongside her female neighbors in a circle and gender -- men standing on one side, women sitting in another group, child circle -- watching with some horror as a young man, unknown to her before to eat some nice meat and rice.

It was considered high-class food in this rural area where meat stew is a luxury of the year around harvesting are known as "the hunger period." And still she face showing nothing but disgust. Why not? Because the nice meat and rice is to some human feces, carefully arranged on a piece of paper, and she had wate the rest of the village, as flies happily flew from shit to food and back again.

This cannot have been a new event: as is the case in 80 percent of villages in countless others worldwide, the only latrine available to villagers was bushlan
Innovations: edutainment

• Community radio (Malawi, Madagascar)
• Soap opera (Zambia)

Innovations: non-normal settings

• Urban CLTS (Zambia)
• Emergencies (Mozambique)
Thanks!