Moving a head through School Led Total Sanitation,

Overview of information currently existing on SLTS
September 9th 2010
Global recognition and coordination has grown:

A time line

Before 1990s: Non-coordinated efforts on school hygiene and provision of toilets and water points at schools

1993: First studies and workshops by IRC and WHO showing SSHE experiences but mainly at small scale

1998: UNICEF SSHE manual building on country experiences; developed in cooperation with IRC

1999–2003: Pilot SSHE programme in six countries and other interested countries

1999 – 2004: Increase in programme support for WASH in School and advocacy and an international call for action

2005: Symposium SSHE: the Way Forward

2006: Oxford Round Table

2007–2008: Study on the sustainability of SSHE in Kenya and Kerala (India)

2009– 2010: Joint call for Action for WASH in Schools

2010– SLTS/CLTS programme with IDS and Plan Netherlands
Three categories in relation with SLTS

Working Definitions

A) Standard community led total sanitation = includes children (as well as adults) in the triggering process in the community for Open Defecation Free (ODF) e.g. Kenya, Zambia, Ghana

B) COMMUNITY LED Total Sanitation including triggering in schools =

- Schools are seen as part of the community and triggering occurs simultaneously and separately in communities and in schools in order to reinforce the community ODF process and / or school sanitary environment.
  e.g. India, Indonesia, Malawi, Uganda
C) SCHOOL LED Total Sanitation = WASH in Schools expands out to the communities, communities are triggered by the school community (children, teachers, PTA etc) – the goal is ODF school catchment areas and schools followed by toilet use and handwashing with soap.

E.g. Nepal, Pakistan
Empowering self-help sanitation of rural and peri-urban communities and schools in Africa

Organizations involved:
- Plan Nederland + Plan West Africa Office and Regional East/Southern Africa, IRC, IDS
- Programme period: March 2009 – February 2014 (5 years)
- Programme countries: West Africa: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Niger
  East/Southern Africa: Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi
- Targets
  - 805 rural communities
  - 36 peri-urban communities
  - 742 schools. Other public places to be determined.
  - 2,568,000 persons reached for improved sanitation and hygiene practices
  - 2,140,000 persons with new access to improved sanitation (MDG7, target 10, indicator 31)
Overall objective:

- To determine the long-term sustainability of School-Led Total Sanitation linked with Community led Total Sanitation in specific selected countries
Suggested articles on SLTS??


Experiences on the approaches in SLTS linked to community..work in progress??

- Various write ups on the role of SLTS—these are available on the website: www.communityledtotalsanitation.org

- Final draft of literature reviews on both SLTS plus WASH in School

- Review the following YouTube clips:
  Plan, Bangladesh:
  http://uk.youtube.com/water?v=SPTm4pZrf1

- Review photo slide (more on CLTS but SLTS
  http://www.communityledtotalsanitation.org/page/clts–photos