

# CLTS REGIONAL CONFERENCE - CAMBODIA

From Communities to  
Open Defecation Free (ODF) Nations  
Fast-tracking ODF South East Asia

NOV 15-17, 2017



# THANK YOU

The CLTS Foundation would like to express its profound gratitude to all the participants from the various countries of South East Asian Region. We would like to thank the representatives and officials from the governments and other development organizations from the following countries for making the conference a grand success:

Kingdom of Cambodia

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

Republic of Indonesia

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Republic of the Philippines

Republic of India

# A PROMISE...

From the CLTS Foundation, we would like to encourage you to do everything to fast-track the shared dream of Open Defecation Free South-East Asia movement.

We would also like to ensure our full cooperation, technical support and resources to help you realize your sacred goal.



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## Acronyms

CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
EAPRO	East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (of UNICEF)
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOH	Ministry of Health
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development (of Cambodia)
ODF	Open Defecation Free
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RWSSH	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	South East Asia
SM	Sanitation Marketing
STBM	(Indonesian acronym for Community Based Total Sanitation)
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
ZOD	Zero Open Defecation

## Executive Summary

Despite rapid economic growth, inadequate sanitation and hygiene continues to be a significant problem in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region. Though encouraging improvements have been implemented and documented between 2005-2015, significant proportion of people still practice open defecation in 7 countries of the region including Cambodia (41 percent), Solomon Island (41 percent), Kiribati (35 percent), Timor Leste (24 percent), Lao PDR (22 percent), Papua New Guinea (13 percent) and Indonesia (12 percent). Indonesia, China and Cambodia from the region have even been included among the 12 countries in the world with the largest populations practicing open defecation<sup>1</sup>.

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is a no subsidy policy and is rooted in a model of community empowerment and mobilization. The approach is used by 12 countries in this region, namely Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Myanmar, the Philippines, Mongolia, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. Some of these countries started implementing the approach as early as 2004, yet the scale of achievement remains limited to the village or community level where only a limited number of districts or sub districts have achieved open defecation free status, a decade later. The ratio of ODF versus triggered communities continues to be low, mostly due to irregular follow up and handholding support leading to lengthy periods between the triggering event and ODF attainment.

The CLTS Foundation, in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) of the Royal Government of Cambodia and its Sector Partners particularly Plan International Cambodia, UNICEF, SNV and Water Aid, convened a Regional CLTS Conference in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2017. The conference was entitled "*From Communities to Open Defecation Free (ODF) Nations*", and it sought to trigger the countries in the Region to fast track the achievement of Open Defecation Free (ODF) South East Asia.

The Conference seeks to address the following questions:

- What lessons does South East Asia's experience in sanitation during the MDG period hold for sanitation policy and practice for achieving an ODF South East Asia region by 2030?
- What constituted the crucial factors for the success and failures of sanitation across the different nations? What are the key challenges that the respective countries face going forward?
- What are the top 3 learnings from the successful sanitation experiences of countries in South East Asia, Asia and Africa that could pave the way towards the achievement of ODF regions?

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<sup>1</sup>Presentation of Chander Badloe, UNICEF EAPRO

- What are the critical building blocks to be established and strengthened to scale up sanitation in these countries?

The Conference brought together 80 participants, consisting of local and national government representatives and their development partners, from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines and Timor Leste. A small number of participants from India, Nepal and Pakistan also participated.

### **Key Gaps and Challenges in terms of Achieving Country-Wide ODF**

As summed up by Dr Kamal Kar, Chairperson of the CLTS Foundation, although many countries have adopted CLTS as a key approach within the national strategies to improve sanitation situation, a major portion of the funds dedicated to CLTS promotion still comes from development partners rather than the governments' budget.

Many countries cited the lack of Government's commitments and leadership as the main hindrance in achieving ODF countries. This is one of the underlying reasons for the above mentioned unfavourable funding allocation practices. This also means that the responsibility for achieving ODF results does not yet fully lie on the government but on the donor agencies, which is a major concern. Country road maps towards ODF nations have yet to be developed by all countries.

Inadequate coordination and poor management information system have also been reported as a persistent challenge. Monitoring of progress is still conducted by counting the number of latrines in some countries. As a result, number of ODF communities has not been adopted as a key indicator. A crucial way to understand impact of sanitation initiatives is through monitoring of health outcomes, which has been missing in most countries. However, some countries especially where the Ministry of Health is the leading agency for CLTS implementation have tried to track the health indicators like reduction of diarrheal and other water borne disease prevalence.

Another key challenge in implementing CLTS is the lack of ability of the WASH Sector in generating interests of other sectors to support sanitation. This has led to the lack of human and funding resources.

In their efforts to address the challenges, various initiatives have been taken by the countries in this region as mentioned below:

- Strengthening the leadership of the local governments in the Philippines and Indonesia;
- Integrating CLTS into the government's priority programs in Lao PDR where the Model Health Village and Poverty Reduction Programs of the Government have included CLTS activities;
- Strengthening coordination through establishment of CLTS Secretariats in Timor Leste and Indonesia;
- Accelerating the attainment of ODF communities and sustaining the status by combining CLTS with sanitation marketing and behaviour change promotion, which has been pursued in almost all of the countries;

- Development of a CLTS toolkit that will include training modules, guideline, verification checklist in Myanmar;
- Launching smart CLTS monitoring system through mobile SMS and web based system that provides real time data in Indonesia and although at an earlier stage, also in Timor Leste;
- Conducting studies to assess the sustainability of ODF communities as carried out in Timor Leste;
- Creating a more diverse CLTS team in Indonesia and implementing CLTS together with other community based programs such as Water Safety Planning in Lao PDR as efforts to address limited human resources;
- Advocacy for stronger commitment and engagement of high ranking government leaders through national sanitation forum in Cambodia and advocacy with district parliaments in Indonesia.

## The Way Forward



As stated by Dr. Kamal Kar, strong commitments have been generated among the participating countries through the Conference. However, it is imperative to use this momentum and pave the long way before the South East Asian Region could declare ODF status.

It is expected that follow up efforts will be taken up in each of the participating countries to further the steps which were identified during the Conference to accelerate sanitation in the region. The Sustainable Development Goal no 6 includes elimination of open defecation as a key target. It is expected that countries will pursue this through the CLTS approach in synergy with other approaches such as sanitation marketing and behaviour change communication. It is also expected that the opportunities for multi sectoral partnerships particularly with Health and Nutrition will be



utilized for scaling up and accelerating ODF achievements. This has been particularly found useful in the past because of the natural link between ODF environments and reduced incidence of microbial diseases like cholera, hepatitis etc. that are among the top priorities in any Southern Asian country.

The CLTS Foundation has offered support to each country as well as to the Region to undertake and fast track sanitation efforts. Among other things, the Foundation is well established to help develop and operationalize an extensive institutional triggering effort and use the CLTS Rapid Appraisal (CRAP) tool that has been utilized in Africa. Initial discussions have taken place between the Foundation and each of the country team as side meetings during the Conference. It is expected that these will be followed up in the respective country in the not to distant future. Continuing efforts will also be made to engage the key development partners including UNICEF, World Bank, WSSCC, Plan International, Water Aid, SNV at the country and regional levels. (Do we expand on this?)

## Introduction

### Background

In August 2017, Dr. Kamal Kar, Chairperson of the CLTS Foundation visited Cambodia to explore the possibility of organizing a Regional CLTS Conference jointly with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and key partner agencies on Fast Tracking ODF South East Asia. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), the agency mandated with rural sanitation and hygiene improvement in Cambodia, and Plan International Cambodia welcomed the initiative of the CLTS-F and agreed to jointly convene the Conference from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017. HE Yim Chhay LY, Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Council of Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) accepted the invitation to officially inaugurate the Conference. Subsequently, key MRD's partners particularly UNICEF, SNV and Water Aid in Cambodia, also joined hands to support the Conference.



Figure 1 Dr Kamal Kar during the inauguration of the conference.

The CLTS-F provided a pedestal to a large number of participants across different levels from the South East Asian countries while also provided some opportunities for representation from countries in South Asia.

The Conference seeks to address the following questions:

- What lessons does South East Asia's experience in sanitation during the MDG period hold for sanitation policy and practice for achieving an ODF South East Asia region by 2030?
- What constituted the crucial factors for the success and failures of sanitation across the different nations? What are the key challenges that the respective countries face going forward?
- What are the top 3 learnings from the successful sanitation experiences of countries in South East Asia, Asia and Africa that could pave the way towards the achievement of ODF regions?
- What are the critical building blocks to be established and strengthened to scale up sanitation in these countries?



Figure 2 Dr. Kamal Kar interacting with Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia, HE Yim Chhay Ly

The objectives of the conference are:

1. To discuss country experiences, distill key learnings and take stock of the present status of sanitation
2. To explore strategies for fast tracking progress in these countries towards achieving an ODF Region by 2030
3. To tackle post ODF challenges and devise solutions for sustainability
4. To deliberate on strategies which require adoption and strengthening to ensure inclusion of the most vulnerable and marginalized
5. To identify new training and capacity building needs in order to strengthen implementation on the ground

## 6. To identify innovations from the field and discuss ways to scale up sanitation

Designed as a 3-day event, the Conference sought to be a platform for sharing global experiences through interactive discussions on the key questions outlined earlier. The first day focused on discussing the existing sanitation scenario of the region and taking stock of the individual country efforts. The second day included a series of plenary sessions, panel and parallel discussions to deliberate on different themes of sanitation. The third day focused on the countries' reflections on main efforts towards ODF achievements and what are still needed to fast track the achievement of ODF countries that will contribute to the attainment of ODF Region.

The Conference Agenda and The Technical Session Plan are presented in Annex I and II, respectively. All of the presentations can be accessed through the following link

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/174WGi-roKv0We3xav4TddttBcBQ\\_alua](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/174WGi-roKv0We3xav4TddttBcBQ_alua)

### The Participants

The Conference brought together 80 participants, with the majority coming from Cambodia and 5 other South East Asian (SEA) countries i.e. Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines and Timor Leste. The conference also witnessed representation from South Asian countries (India, Nepal and Pakistan). The number of participants are as follows:

	Number	
	Government	Partner Agencies
Cambodia	23	23
Indonesia	2	2
Lao PDR	3	4
Myanmar	3	1
Philippines	1	1
Timor Leste	2	1
India		2
Nepal		1
Pakistan		1
Regional /Global		2
CLTS Foundation Team		6
	34	46
Total	80	

## DAY I: How have we been doing in SEA Region?

### Official Opening

Following a welcome remark from Dr Kamal Kar, the Conference was officially opened by HE Yim Chhay Ly, Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) and Chair of the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development, Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). HE Yim Chhay Ly expressed his appreciation to the CLTS-F for the initiative to convene the Conference in Cambodia and to the partner organizations for their continuing support to the Government's efforts to improve sanitation and hygiene. The RGC had just concluded the Second National Sanitation and Hygiene Forum and WASH Conference (13-14 November 2017) which was successfully convened in Phnom Penh through a strong collaboration between MRD and its development partners. On this occasion, the Prime Minister, Samdech Hun Sen, provided a number of key recommendations for the sector to achieve its vision of universal coverage by 2025. One of the recommendations was for families in rural villages to work together to promote sanitation and hygiene which is the cornerstone of the CLTS approach.

The DPM highlighted the significant progress from 18% coverage in rural sanitation in 2007 to almost 60% by 2017 in Cambodia. This has been achieved under the leadership of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) with strong collaboration with the Sector Partners. He stressed on the importance of continuing efforts by MRD towards the vision of universal coverage including implementation of the recommendations from the Prime Minister and strong cooperation with all relevant agencies.

### Session I: Setting the Agenda

Inadequate sanitation and hygiene has remained a persistent problem in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region and several countries have been unable to achieve their Millennium Development Goal (MDG) sanitation targets and continue to have high open defecation rates. Around 83 million people in the region still practice open defecation, with three countries from this region (Indonesia – 51 million, China – 14 million and Cambodia – 7.4 million) being among the 12 countries in the world with the largest populations practicing open defecation.

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is an approach promoted globally including in the 6 participating SEA countries as well as Vietnam, China, Mongolia and the Pacific countries of Kiribati, Mongolia, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea. Some countries started CLTS implementation as early as 2004 and yet more than 10 years later, the scale of achievements was limited mostly at village or community level with only a few number of districts or even sub-districts that have achieved ODF status. The ratio of ODF versus triggered communities continues to be low and the period between triggering event and ODF attainment has been inconsistent.

## Objectives of the session

1. To set the objectives and context for the conference through Key note addresses
2. To present a situational analysis of the region
3. To share country experiences and reflections of MDG experiences focused towards finding best practices to fast track ODF South East Asia

## The Session

### Key note presentations

The Session started with two key note presentations from Dr. Kamal Kar and Mr. Chander Badloe, UNICEF Regional Adviser, EAPRO. Mr Badloe highlighted, among other things, the key findings of the Second Regional CLTS Review, commissioned by UNICEF in 2015.



Figure 3 Chander Badloe giving an overview on sanitation in SE Asia

- Among the Review findings were:
  - CLTS continues to play an important role in achieving reduction in open defecation and the uptake of sanitation in the region, but accurately quantifying that contribution remains difficult;
  - CLTS is a particularly appropriate sanitation approach because it aims for village-wide elimination of open defecation – a requirement for combating environmental enteropathy which is a significant cause of stunting among young children
  - Among the major challenges to scaling up CLTS is the fact that Governments are not doing enough to finance CLTS – in many cases,

governments are not backing CLTS by funding implementation, monitoring and knowledge sharing.

- Poor strategies exist for rolling out sanitation, including reaching ODF goals. There is often a disconnect between the political targets for sanitation and the practicalities of reaching those targets through CLTS.
- The Review used the CLTS scorecard (covering enabling environment, implementation and sustainability, monitoring and evaluation), which brings advantages as it enables review of quality, what worked and what did not work and why. (The scorecard concept was developed based on the UNICEF WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool and the World Bank WSP Service Delivery Assessment scorecard.)
- Mr Badloe concluded by saying that acceleration is required as the trends of open defecation for the poorest quintile are stagnant or worse. The primary focus will be rural but it is recognized that open defecation in urban and peri-urban areas will also need attention.
- He expected that the Conference deliberate on the challenges such as addressing the probability of “CLTS fatigue” and hence the need for more integration and variants as well as aiming for mainstreaming

Remarks from Plan International Cambodia, delivered by Mr Hang Bona, Program Unit Manager, highlighted the following

- The CLTS approach has opened doors for Plan in many countries for stronger engagement within the rural sanitation sector under the Government's leadership. Plan Cambodia, along with Plan in other countries, has been entrusted to serve as the executing agency for the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) supported Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement where CLTS stands as one of the major components.
- Over the last decade, Plan in Asia has supported more than 8 million people living in more than 17,000 communities to become Open Defecation Free (ODF). Plan Cambodia has enabled CLTS implementation in almost 2500 villages through its Program Units and the Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Program which is supported by the GSF;
- Supporting CLTS promotion for more than a decade in Cambodia has provided Plan with numerous lessons. Some of these lessons have been built on and contributed to adoption of new tools such as the Participatory Village Assessment (PVA) and the Participatory Social Assessment and Mapping (PSAM) methodology. PSAM is a system's thinking, participatory methodology that is used to gain understanding of the local context, social norms and interactions, vulnerabilities, key development issues, opportunities, and potential solutions

#### **Dr Kamal Kar**

As part of setting the agenda, Dr Kar presented the following key points

- SEA, a region with countries that have universal sanitation coverage such as Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand and the rest of the region promoting CLTS, has a strong potential to be an ODF region. The realization of this potential needs to be accelerated.
- The CLTS Foundation, in collaboration with UNICEF East and South Africa Regional Office (EASRO), has developed the CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol (CRAP), a tool to assess the status and quality of community-led total sanitation in any community, country or region in a quick and comprehensive manner. He expressed hope that this tool could also be applied in SEA as part of the efforts for acceleration.
- An analysis of countries that managed to make significant progress during the MDG period shows the following commonalities
  - Sanitation Sector that is led by MOH or Public Health institutions. This has enabled a stronger focus on health outcomes rather than infrastructure development;
  - Development of national sanitation strategies and roadmaps towards ODF target
  - Existence of a wide network of natural leaders and community consultants
  - Emergence of CLTS champions at the highest level
  - An enabling environment that bring multiple actors towards the attainment of national goals rather than disconnected small scale CLTS successes
- The importance of having the right attitude ie personal, professional and institutional attitude towards achieving total sanitation;
- CLTS is an outcome-based approach. Monitoring and evaluation need to focus on the outcomes such as the number of communities that have achieved ODF and reduction of diarrheal diseases rather than counting the number of toilets built;
- The key to CLTS success is to make people understand what open defecation practice means (ie eating each other's shit) and the understanding must be a result of their own analysis
- When provision of hardware subsidy is included, the achievement of ODF will be jeopardized. This has been proven often, like in India

### Country Presentations( Timor Leste and Cambodia)

Presentation of Timor Leste (Sra.Tomasia De Souza, Head of Department of



Figure 4 Lamberto Pinto presenting on Timor Leste



Environmental Health and Sanitation Surveillance, delivered by Mr Lamberto Pinto)

- Timor Leste has set a target of 100 % sanitation coverage by 2030.
- The National Basic Sanitation Policy was launched in 2012, focussing on improved sanitation and hygiene behaviour – to be pursued through three components of sanitation improvement ie Demand creation, Supply and Enabling environment
- CLTS was initiated in 2015 in the Bobonaro District with a training facilitated by Dr Kamal Kar. He also managed to trigger the District Administrator, Sr Domingos Martins, who has now assumed the position of Head of Cabinet for the Vice Minister for State Administration.
- Bobonaro now almost reaches ODF (with 94% coverage). (As mentioned by Sr Domingos, with Dr Kar's support, the Prime Minister has come on board in promoting CLTS for sanitation improvement.
- In April 2017, the CLTS initiative was officially scaled up to 5 other districts.
- Efforts to institutionalize CLTS have been made by establishing a secretariat, led by the District Administrator, for management and coordination. A monitoring mechanism has been put in place including monthly meetings. The roles of Municipal/local body are the most critical during implementation
- Sanitation supply side improvement has been made through building the capacity of local masons and promotion of low water requiring toilet model to address the issue of water scarcity
- The commitment towards achieving ODF Timor Leste by 2020 is getting strengthened, with the vision of achieving a Hygienic Country where all households have and use sustainable toilets and practice handwashing with soap.

Presentation of Cambodia (Mr Chreay Pom, Director of Department of Rural Health Care, MRD)



Figure 5 Dr Chreay Pom, Director, MoRD

- The presentation highlighted the significant progress that has been made in strengthening the enabling environment in the past ten years demonstrated by the establishment of the national strategy for RWSSH 2010-2025, the National Action Plan 2014-2018 and various guidelines to support implementation of the strategy and action plan.
- By the end of 2015, Cambodia has not only met but exceeded the MDG target for rural sanitation 30%. The status as of 2015 is 53.7%
- The national strategy puts the emphasis on demand generation and market based approach.
- CLTS has been promoted at scale since 2005, not as a single approach but in synergy with hygiene promotion, school and community WASH activities as well as sanitation marketing. Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) has been the leading agency for implementing CLTS at the sub-national level.
- The need to promote sanitation marketing arises from the fact that the communities do not wish to start with very basic latrines. They prefer either well-built pour flush toilets (jokingly referred to as the Rolls Royce toilets costing at least \$ 250.00) or no toilet at all. Toilets owned through sanitation marketing have helped the families to sustain their behaviour of using toilet.
- Among the challenges to accelerating ODF achievements are insufficient funds from the Government, the tendency to wait for subsidies among the communities and ensuring quality of facilitation.

During the discussion the following points were raised

- The importance of encouraging governments' investment in low cost sanitation technology and attention to the issues of equity, participation and coordination.
- Stronger collaboration with implementing partners, funding from the Government and availability of affordable, appropriate toilet options are needed
- District level achievement through strong leadership of district administrators (the case of Timor Leste) has been effective in getting recognition and building commitment at the national level.
- Institutional triggering to fast track ODF attainment appears to be necessary for Cambodia
- It is important to map partners implementing CLTS approach across the country as reliance on PDRDs could be insufficient
- Attention to Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) including the need for national guidelines for this has been recognized as important for Cambodia
- Concern was expressed about provision of subsidy being conflicting with the CLTS philosophy and might hamper ODF attainment. Mr Pom responded saying that in Cambodia the subsidy strategy of the Government is not universal and only used as a last resort, targeting only poor households that have been identified through a nation poverty classification system.

### **Points of recommendations**

*from Mr Chander Badloe*

- Stronger commitments of the Governments at all levels and their development partners (at all levels) are very important
- There is an urgent need to accelerate the achievement of ODF from community to country level and to scale up without compromising quality of facilitation. The importance of gender consideration to ensure quality as gender imbalance affects the quality of the efforts;
- Continuing motivation and sharing of experiences among districts and provinces are important
- The need to ensure that the benefits, including health outcomes, reach the poorest, the excluded and the most marginalized; the need to invest in more affordable materials for toilet constructions
- The importance to focus on urban areas as well and to work towards finding a solution to the defecation problems in cities and towns, especially the mega-cities that are guiding the economy. CLTS needs to be adapted for urban situation
- There is a need for fresh-thinking and spreading the net of partners to include other stakeholders/ embers from communities who were previously ignored.
- Universal coverage cannot be attained without due attention to sanitation and hygiene in institutions WASH particularly schools and health care facilities

## **Session-2: Enabling Environment to achieve ODF**

The CLTS approach has demonstrated success in triggering communities for collective behaviour change and for achieving ODF in a village or a cluster of villages. The challenge has been in achieving ODF on a larger scale to expand community led initiatives to make an entire district or region or state ODF. It has been widely recognised that scaling up CLTS with quality requires institutional support in the form of a clear policy incorporating CLTS; policy directives and mechanisms for rolling out CLTS; a nationally uniform CLTS protocol; clear budget line for CLTS activities a clear roadmap and ODF target date; and last but not the least institutional actors to champion the cause.

### **The objectives of the session**

1. To articulate the essential components of an enabling environment required to implement and scale up CLTS
2. To discuss the different mechanisms existing in countries in the region to set an institutional context for CLTS and build functional coordination mechanisms at different levels to roll out CLTS with quality
3. To capture the challenges involved in institutionalising CLTS and discuss solutions for the same
4. To discuss strategies adopted by the countries to engage and trigger institutional actors

## The Session

Chaired by Mr Viengsamay Vongkhamsao, WASH Specialist of the World Bank, Lao PDR, this session featured presentations from



Figure 6 Dr. Thanlwin Tun

1. Lao PDR –Dr Soutsakhone Chanthaphone – Director, Centre of Environmental Health and Water Supply, Ministry of Health
2. Timor Leste- Sr. Domingos Martins, Head of Cabinet for the Vice Minister for State Administration
3. Myanmar – Dr. Thanlwin Tun, Director, Department of Public Health

## Highlights of Presentations ( Lao PDR, Myanmar, Timor Leste)

The presentations and points raised during the discussions highlighted the following points

Essential components of an enabling environment to implement and scale up CLTS

LAO PDR

- National Strategy on Sanitation (MOH with UNICEF support is developing Rural Sanitation Strategy and Department of Water Supply with ADB support, Urban Sanitation Strategy)
- District and provincial plans to achieve ODF. (The example of Borikhamxay province that, with UNICEF support has achieved two ODF districts and aims to declare ODF province by 2020).
- Evidence based advocacy: the then Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)/World Bank introduced CLTS in Sekong Province and advocated for use of the government budget progressively to scale up CLTS. One district was declared ODF

#### *Myanmar*

- National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene, WASH in School and WASH in Health facilities. However, there is no sanitation policy.
- Department of Health (DOH), with support from UNICEF, is developing a CLTS toolkit that will include training modules, guideline, verification checklist

#### *Timor Leste*

- The 2010 National Basic Sanitation Policy stipulates the outcome as “an open defecation free environment”
- Manual and protocol for responsibility and accountability have been developed

*Mechanisms existing in countries to set an institutional context for CLTS and build functional coordination mechanisms at different levels to roll out CLTS with quality*

#### *LAO PDR*

- Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion (under MOH) is in charge of sanitation
- Nam Saat (the Centre for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, under MOH) and provincial health offices, assume leadership
- A WASH Technical Working Group, chaired by representatives of the government agencies (particularly Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion and the Department of Housing and Urban Planning).
- Village WASH Coordination Committees

#### *Myanmar*

- WASH Technical Working Group
- CLTS is integrated into the Young Child Survival and Development programme under DoH, WASH in schools projects, and community water supply projects

#### *Timor Leste*

- District BESl team (District water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coordination committee) involving district level departments of the MoH, Ministry of Public Works (Water and Sanitation Directorate) and MoE

- Establishment of a secretariat for management and coordination of ODF initiative
- Sanitation Working Group

### Challenges in institutionalising CLTS

#### *Lao PDR*

- Subsidy is still prevalent in many provinces. Persisting opinion that while progress is made in CLTS, it will not deliver results fast enough to increase toilet coverage
- Limited human resource capacity (at the national and local levels)
- Weak sector coordination and insufficient monitoring and evaluation system

#### *Myanmar*

- No national sanitation or CLTS policy. No policy on the use of subsidies
- CLTS is not led by government at central level. The DoH Environmental Sanitation Division (ESD) is not yet convinced about CLTS. In some townships supported by UNICEF and NGOs, township medical officers are actively supporting CLTS implementation
- The government allocates very little funds to the sanitation sector with zero allocation for CLTS

#### *Timor Leste*

- No national strategy with targets for achieving ODF communities
- The policy allows for household sanitation facilities to be subsidized where households are disadvantaged
- No fund allocated from government budget at the national or district level
- There are no harmonized and agreed criteria for ODF verification and declaration

### Strategies adopted to engage and trigger institutional actors

#### *Laos/Lao PDR*

- Launching a district wide approach, with district governments as entry points and providing them with support to map out support and monitor progress
- MOH, in collaboration with partners, has made efforts to integrate CLTS into the Government's priority programs such as Model Healthy Village.
- MOH issued an official announcement for all health workers to promote elimination of open defecation

- Integrating CLTS and the Water Safety Planning interventions as both involve the same committee at the community level ie the Village WASH Coordinating Committee



Figure 7 Participants during one of the sessions

#### Myanmar

- using health outcomes as indicators to assess impact of achieving ODF status.
- synergy between CLTS and health literacy promotion in schools
- strengthening political commitment
- establishing community feedback mechanism for creative reflection
- use of community network for health communication
- promoting multi sectoral planning, sharing, learning and adaptation

#### Timor Leste

- An institutional triggering (facilitated by Kamal Kar) that succeeded in engaging the District Administrator to take the lead around engaging local government
- introducing "village ladder" concept of 4 categories of village ie ODF, hygienic, litter free and foul water free villages
- CLTS is integrated with WASH in schools

### Session III: Building Blocks for Scaling Up CLTS

#### Objectives of the Session

To discuss the main building blocks for scaling up CLTS particularly to explore strategies or initiatives that have been adopted in the respective countries that have proven

effective in strengthening the building blocks, constraints encountered and recommendations to address these.

### The Session

The session, facilitated by Sunetra Lala of SNV Cambodia and Hilda Winarta, started by sharing the definitions of scaling up and building blocks to ensure similar understanding among the participants. Scaling up is defined as **taking up proven interventions into a higher dimension** and positioning it in a **sustainable** manner in a country's development and socio-economic agenda. Building blocks are defined as **the foundational steps** that need **to be put in place** to **move in a sustainable scale**. Without these, it will look like something has been achieved but will *not stand the tests of time*. The blocks do not have to happen in a certain order but some may be contingent upon others to happen.

### Results of Group Works

The session focuses on five building blocks ie 1) policy/strategy/guidelines;2) finance/budget;3) coordination/inter-sectoral partnership; 4) capacity development and 5) Monitoring. The results of the group discussions (a mixed group of participants from different countries) show the following examples of good practices and recommendations for strengthening the building blocks.

	<b>What works/ examples of good practices</b>	<b>Recommendations for enhancing effectiveness</b>
<i>Policy/strategy/guidelines</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>providing clear vision</i></li> <li>• <i>translated into action plans</i></li> <li>• <i>providing institutional arrangements with clear roles and responsibilities</i></li> <li>• <i>providing guidance for implementers</i></li> <li>• <i>supported by up-to-date data</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ensure ownership of government, not too much influenced by donors' interests</i></li> <li>• <i>cascade down to sub-national administration</i></li> <li>• <i>ensure dissemination and enforcement also by other sectors</i></li> <li>• <i>ensure harmonization – not conflicting among the different strategies</i></li> </ul>



	<b>What works/ examples of good practices</b>	<b>Recommendations for enhancing effectiveness</b>	
<i>Finance/budget</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>integration of CLTS into Government's priority programs</i></li> <li>• <i>mobilizing households funding</i></li> <li>• <i>carefully managed smart subsidies</i></li> <li>• <i>investing for sanitation marketing</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>strong advocacy for governments' funding for software components</i></li> <li>• <i>documentation of best practices as examples</i></li> <li>• <i>coordination of donors' support</i></li> <li>• <i>engage private sector eg CSR</i></li> <li>• <i>institutional triggering</i></li> </ul>
<i>Coordination/inter-sectoral partnership</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Government's leadership both at national and sub-national level</i></li> <li>• <i>multi sectoral coordination led by local authorities</i></li> <li>• <i>development of multi-sectoral coordination plan</i></li> <li>• <i>Provincial level Technical Working Group (Cambodia)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Promote collective community rewards</i></li> <li>• <i>establish working groups to collaboratively develop roadmaps</i></li> <li>• <i>develop clear mechanism for coordination at all levels</i></li> <li>• <i>develop the capacity of sub-national coordination committees especially in coordination and advocacy</i></li> </ul>

	<b>What works/ examples of good practices</b>	<b>Recommendations for enhancing effectiveness</b>	
Capacity development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capacity development aimed for leadership at all levels</li> <li>• specific budget allocated for capacity development</li> <li>• capacity development for strategic planning and inclusive approaches</li> <li>• development of capacities as per the felt needs of the communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure availability of human resources at all levels</li> <li>• provide refresher trainings for master trainers</li> <li>• improve selection of training participants</li> <li>• more training for community level</li> </ul>
Monitoring		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measuring ownership of latrines is the most practical – but the factor of use is also monitored</li> <li>• community monitoring system with plans</li> <li>• use of village and commune level indicators</li> <li>• monitoring handwashing with soap included in monitoring use of latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen the roles of technical working groups in monitoring</li> <li>• increase / strengthen support from partners for monitoring</li> </ul>

## Day-2: How to Fast Track ODF Achievements

A recipe for a successful CLTS initiative: Sharing from Cooch Behar, an ODF District in India, where more than 50% of population live below the poverty line (Presentation by Dr. P. Ulaganathan)

- understand people's mindset: unwillingness to build a toilet was not mainly due to weak economic condition but more due to the mindset;
- trust in the power of shit, self-respect, love for their children are effective entry points
- leaders should never assume that communities do not know how to address sanitation problems
- be patient when no immediate results are visible. Be patient also in convincing district administration – it took almost 7 months in the case of Kooch Behar
- abstain from providing subsidy for hardware as this brings out greediness among people. Instead of subsidy, the District granted funds as community incentives (common infrastructure funds)
- engage self-help groups and local banks to provide loans for building toilets
- for landless families, support public toilets and engage local companies for support through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- engage NGO partners that have strong influence. They can play the role of suppliers of toilet materials
- properly designed pits/ sub-structure is mandatory, super structure was left as the responsibility of the beneficiaries. This also helped in inculcating ownership.
- issues of water scarcity can be addressed through appropriate technology such as the Sato pan. Once the behaviour is in place, fetching water for toilet use is done regularly as fetching water for drinking
- promote the idea of toilet as a "health care facility". Doctors were asked to prescribe toilets first, before prescribing medicines.



Figure 8 Dr. P. Ulaganathan , IAS (District Magistrate, Murshidabad, West Bengal India) sharing his experiences with CLTS

- engage religious leaders as people listen to them

### Session IV: Post ODF Sustainability

The post ODF phase refers to the sustainability of ODF behaviour change and facilities created. The session is planned to include discussions on the extent of private sector involvement, consideration and promotion of low-cost appropriate technologies, accessibility of sanitation products/materials and the role of natural leaders (NL) and community consultants in advancing social norms with visible health outcomes.

#### Objectives of the session

1. To discuss strategies to engage communities in post ODF activities such as FSM and solid and liquid waste management.
2. To discuss local innovations, issues and challenges relating to post ODF.
3. To discuss issues regarding slippage of ODF behaviour and mechanisms to cover each person in the community especially the poorest households and vulnerable communities

#### The Session



Figure 9 Dr Imran Nurali, MoH, Indonesia

Chaired by Mr Sam Treglown of UNICEF Cambodia, the session presented the experiences of the Philippines (Mr Rolando Santiago, Health Program Officer, Department of Health), Indonesia (Dr Imran Nurali, Director of Environmental Health, MOH), Nepal (Mr. Nabin Pradhan, WASH Coordinator, Plan International) and Timor Leste (Sr. Lamberto Pinto, Sanitation Program Manager, Partnership for Human

Development) and Lessons from GSF programmes (Mr. Simon Msukwa, Program Support Officer, WSSCC).

Key points from the presentations (Philippines', Indonesia, Timor Leste, Nepal, WSSCC) and discussions

Strategies and local innovations to engage communities in post ODF activities

### **Philippines**

- Local government agencies are responsible for monitoring and evaluation. They see to it that community upgrade the infrastructure themselves to maintain Zero Open Defecation (ZoD)
- Promoting healthy competition among local government units
- Suitable budget is allocated to local government to adopt means to encourage people to maintain sanitation facilities
- Embedding sanitation in the larger national development program. The national sanitation policy of Philippines is a confluence of many programmes
- The local government implements other support programmes in tandem with its ZoD programme. The national government encourages/urges the local government to support its policies. To do so, the national government of Philippines has allotted separate budgets to local governments. Associated policies have been crafted to ensure support of all local governments
- ZOD status is not only applied to communities but also to schools and offices
- The Government promoted different toilet designs based on local expertise to build, availability of local materials and suiting various geographies ie coastal areas (flood prone areas), elevated areas (where digging was prohibited), dry/waterless areas. The materials used also varied from traditional materials to cement-based ones.
- In the flooded regions, local government and PHE are planning to install waste water treatment facilities to de-sludge the pit when full, so that ZOD (Zero OD) is sustainable.
- The government has designed programmes to de-sludge pits that are full.
- Several agencies for de-sludging are available. Local government charges every households (HH) that applies for de-sludging. The charge depends on the size of septic tank.
- In urban areas, the de-sludging cost is according to the per unit cost of water supply in the settlement. In rural areas, the local government is responsible for de-sludging and they consider subsidy depending upon case to case (economic condition of HH).
- Monitoring is done through online, real time monitoring system (converging many sanitation programmes in the country)

- Philippines has recently conducted a nation-wide poverty survey. As part of mainstreaming sanitation issues in the national agenda, the government has included sanitation indicators (access, quality etc.) to ascertain level of poverty of households.



Figure 10 Preetha Prabhakaran, CLTS Foundation making a point

## Indonesia

- The CLTS target is not only ODF but also aiming for at least 85% of the toilets meet the criteria of improved toilets
- Promoting convergence with priority programs at village and district level
- Special budget allocation transfer to district government for sanitation improvement
- National advocacy and regular horizontal learning events
- Minister of Health issued a letter to all village heads on the importance of attaining and sustaining ODF status;
- Provincial and District Heads issued sanitation regulations or instructions. As of 2015, 54 provincial level regulations/instructions and 505 at district level have been issued
- Use of mobile SMS-based monitoring system that enables real time monitoring with public and national dashboard installed up to the office of the President;
- The local government has enforced regulations to ensure toilet use and penalise those who do not use toilets.
- Establishment of WASH working group at all levels – from national to village levels
- Establishment of an Association of District Heads for Sanitation that meets annually. This has served as a platform to promote commitments and horizontal learning through sharing of best practices among districts
- Increasing private sector participation to maintain sustainability using market based approach at scale by establishing Sanitation Marketing Association such as; APPSANI, PAPSIGRO etc.
  - as of 2015, 273 active members supported to sell more than 63,000 units of toilets to rural households

- 54 female-owned enterprises (19% of all members) assisted to increase women's participation in sanitation as a business
- The Government collaborated with the University of Kalimantan to develop and pilot designs of toilet models for communities in floating villages.
- Promoting diverse CLTS team members including local military, religious leaders, women's group and sanitarian for effective triggering and community mobilization



Figure 11: Hybunna Hang, Plan International, Cambodia



Figure 13 Hybunna Hang, Plan International Cambodia

## **Timor Leste**

- The National Sanitation Policy includes the stage of hygienic village after reaching ODF status. Behaviour change campaigns are among the initiatives. During facilitation towards ODF status, villages are encouraged to simultaneously plan for Post ODF sustainability activities
- Conducting a study to assess the sustainability of ODF status. It shows that 80% continued to use the toilet two years after the community achieved ODF and 20% reverted to open defecation. It also shows that households with access to water have managed to maintain the toilets. Households do not want to invest in repairs to an unimproved pit latrine. Health benefits was found to be a key driver for households to maintain their toilets.

## **Nepal**

- Sanitation improvement has become a people led movement
- The Government has launched a Total Sanitation (post-ODF) Guideline in 2016 to sustain the ODF status and to achieve sustained total sanitation for all by 2030.
- Post ODF is pursued through 2 stages: 1st Stage: Clean and hygienic zone - self declaration, verification & certification and 2nd stage: Towards total sanitation zone
- The guideline covers promotion of sanitation and hygiene behaviours, including consumption of safe drinking water, proper disposal of faecal sludge, solid & liquid waste and conserving natural water bodies
- Change in social norms, gender equality and social inclusion through gender transformative WASH approach are part of the strategies for sustaining ODF status
- The earthquake affected communities managed to restore ODF status with support from the Government and partner agencies.

## GSF/WSSCC

- Supporting communities to move up the sanitation ladder towards safely managed sanitation services
  - To identify supply-side progress and innovative techniques in GSF programmes to date (such as Biogas-enabled toilets in Nepal)
  - To identify barriers and opportunities for deepening sanitation value chains (from containment to re-use)
- Linking sanitation, hygiene, and climate change for sustainability
- Promoting equality and non-discrimination
  - GSF-supported programmes develop innovative approaches to promote Equality and Non-discrimination (EQND) which are being documented in a study
- Empowering women and girls
  - The needs of women and girls, including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), are incorporated in GSF-supported programmes



- Some programmes also include income generation activities for women (soap production) and promote women engagement in leadership roles



Figure 14 Participants during one of the sessions

### Challenges in sustaining ODF status

- Lack of human resources including lack of presence and functioning natural leaders
- Limited ability to integrate CLTS into large scale and better resourced development programs such as health and education
- In Indonesia, the capacity of sub-national WASH Working groups in many provinces in coordinating various development programs that have the potential to support sanitation is not yet well developed
- Weak monitoring and evaluation system
- Limited learning and sharing events
- Lack of capacity and/or willingness among households to invest for upgrading toilets
- Philippines is on a typhoon belt, where it is hit by typhoons more than 20 times a year, there is a high slip back after disasters. The country requires assistance in developing sanitation options after disaster.
- In Cambodia the charge of cleaning a septic tank is high around 60 USD. The government is thinking of ways to subsidize the rates

### Session V: Integrating CLTS with other approaches for an ODF SEA region

Panel Discussion presenting BCC approach (Sunetra Lala, SNV Cambodia), Advocacy (Herie Ferdian, Plan Indonesia and Sanitation Marketing (Geoff Revel, WaterShed and Viengsamay (WB, Lao PDR)), moderated by James Wicken of Water Aid Cambodia

**Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).** Sunetra Lala, SNV Cambodia shared the approach promoted by SNV to sustain sanitation and hygiene behaviour change. It goes beyond one-off triggering and reinforced this with behaviour change communication (BCC) for hygiene promotion and strengthening the enabling environment. It is an integrated approach that is not necessarily sequential. It seeks to address shortcomings that have been frequently identified in CLTS triggering such as rushed triggering sessions and inadequate attention to the communities' schedule that caused limited participation of men who are actually the decision makers within the families. The integrated approach, that also includes sanitation marketing and building the capacities of local government partners, has resulted in ODF achievements at commune and also district level.



**Figure 15** Group work activity

**Advocacy for Budgeting.** Herie Ferdian, Plan Indonesia, described an advocacy initiative conducted as part of the STBM (the Indonesian term for CLTS) Project in East Nusa Tenggara Province, supported by Plan Indonesia with funding from the Government of Australia. The advocacy seeks to strengthen the local Government's commitment demonstrated by preparedness to replicate the STBM initiatives supported by Plan in 150 pilot villages, with funding from the Government's own budget, in a number of additional villages. The advocacy targets include the Provincial and District parliaments as the institutions that approve development budget allocations. The advocacy efforts resulted in the allocation of budget for replication in an additional 250 villages.

**Sanitation Marketing.** Viengsamay Vongkhamsao, World Bank, Lao PDR, shared the sanitation marketing approach, promoted in 2 provinces in Laos, that is still at an early stage. The approach aims to build on the community's demand created through CLTS

and to address the fragmentation of sanitation supplies. In Laos, there is a dearth of sanitation suppliers at district level.

With the support of the World Bank, 1 supplier has been set up per district. For marketing purpose, toilets have been promoted as a necessity that offers convenience, safety and comfort. Sales force was established for marketing. Use of district Government's staff has been considered inappropriate as it causes conflicts of interests. However, the roles of village chiefs have been considered important. Districts have helped protect the communities as consumers by issuing a letter. The initiative has succeeded in providing a One Stop Shop for toilet products. Efforts to sustain the approach are still on-going including establishing an association of suppliers and franchise models.

**Sanitation Marketing.** Geoff Revell, WaterShed Cambodia, suggested that we do not get too rigid in viewing CLTS and Sanitation Marketing (SM). There has been a wrong perception about CLTS being equal to demand generation and pit latrines while SM equal to supply and pour flush latrines. It is not that simple. We could instead think of a Venn diagram where the two initiatives come together. His experience shows that integrating sanitation marketing and CLTS has made the implementation more effective. There are evidences of better toilet usage. A lot of demand generation activities under SM have been inspired by CLTS. It is important to coordinate the two initiatives to prevent duplication of efforts, wastage of resources and mixed messages to the community at large. CLTS aims for total sanitation. SM could help speed up and bolster the sustainability of this achievement. It is important not to cause confusion among the local authorities.

**Holistic Behaviour Change Promotion.** Dr Kadambari, Balkawade, IAS Chief Executive Office (CEO) of the Nagpur Zilla Parishad of the Government of Maharashtra, India, presented through a still video, a series of behaviour change promotion activities conducted under her leadership aiming to make sanitation as everybody's business. These include mobilizing children to generate demand using postcards and giving them opportunities to report this back and to spend a day with the CEO, mobilizing local government staff through visits to the communities, volunteering for sanitation, sanitation promotion through cultural and religious activities.



Figure 16 Dr Kadambari Balkawade, CEO, Zilla Parishad, Nagpur, India

Discussions on SM raised the following points

- Consideration of the **local context** is important. In promoting CLTS in India it was found that when materials are procured from external sources rather than by the communities themselves, it jeopardizes the efforts of building the communities' ownership. Geoff commented that the concept of community owning materials is not always necessary. In Cambodia, sanitation market has been organised by local producers. It is important to avoid monopoly by one big supplier. Sunetra added that it is also important to mobilize all resources in local areas
- Local suppliers need support to maintain their motivation in the sanitation business. In the case of Laos, the number of suppliers per district needs to be considered carefully. Demand creation through triggering or other methods are needed.
- It is important for CLTS facilitators and supporting agencies not to be seen as advertising one particular type of toilet or a specific product.
- Nabin raised the concern that sanitation marketing in Nepal is still seen as a short term engagement that is not motivating local entrepreneurs. Products of the local entrepreneurs could not compete with the imported products from India that are cheaper, more durable and widely available in Nepal.
- Sr. Domingos (Timor Leste) commented that engagement of local masons is important. In Timor Leste, local producers are not interested in investing in sanitation products. Production costs in are also high as most things are imported.
- Dr Kar mentioned that Sanitation Marketing has undergone transformation. He supports the efforts to mobilize local entrepreneurs
- Both CLTS and Sanitation Marketing need good understanding of the local context

## Session VI: The Way Forward for Fast Tracking ODF Achievements in SEA

The Session features country wise discussions on gaps identified, action points and support needed from the Region

### Results of country's deliberation

<b>Cambodia</b>	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited national budget for sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• standardized MIS</li> <li>• understanding of national strategy and national action plan still limited</li> </ul>
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• empower Provincial Working Group (PWG) and District Working Group (DWG) to lead in developing ODF plan for the province and district, monitor regularly using MIS, promote sharing of experiences</li> <li>• Increase national budget allocation to support CLTS, SC-WASH, HP and M&amp;E system</li> <li>• support Governors to influence communes for use of commune budget for CLTS</li> <li>• address the needs of communities in challenging environment</li> </ul>
Support Needed from the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regular sharing of experience including exchange visits and annual regional conference</li> <li>• mobilizing resources for sanitation</li> </ul>
<b>Indonesia</b>	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all District heads fully committed to the universal sanitation coverage</li> <li>• Lack of coordination of the various programs with potentials to support ODF achievements</li> <li>• Lack of capacity in certain provinces in coordination and implementation</li> <li>• Not all primary health centres have sanitation officers</li> </ul>
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the 2019 Universal Access Target a priority of all District Governments</li> <li>• AKKOPSI to facilitate support for all Regents and Mayors to develop District/City level policy/roadmap to achieve Universal Access 2019</li> <li>• Refresher Training on SMART STBM Monitoring for all Sanitation/Hygiene Officer in Puskesmas (Primary Health Center), for more consistent use</li> <li>• Promote innovative Financing to Scale Up STBM : District Fund, Village Fund, Private Sector (CSR), MUI (National Islamic Board), Zakat (Islamic Welfare Fund)</li> <li>• Provincial and District Government to make ODF District and Provincial Strategy</li> <li>• Create verification guideline for ODF Province</li> <li>• Provide ODF Certificate and Trophy from Ministry of Health for Provincial Government who achieve ODF</li> <li>• Create STBM application system and appreciation for scout and military officer in Village Level</li> <li>• Finalize and reinforce guideline for Eco Masjid/ Mosque, Eco</li> </ul>

	Masjid is Islamic Religious Place (Include Islamic Boarding School) and other public facilities
Support Needed from the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate linking the country with global organizations committed to sanitation</li> </ul>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of CLTS facilitators at district level still inadequate</li> <li>no national roadmap towards ODF nation</li> <li>no institutional triggering to gain political support</li> </ul>
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and apply the 5 building blocks to scale up CLTS-ODF;</li> <li>Institutional triggering to gain political support from high level;</li> <li>Consultation meeting with all stakeholders working in the area of WASH to develop a roadmap including investment plan</li> <li>Develop comprehensive long term action plan and budget and to set the clear road map to achieve 100% National ODF by 2023;</li> <li>Technical support for the policy development</li> <li>Guidance for the scaling up strategy and action plans.</li> <li>Develop annual and five year workplan and budget at all level to submit to government and development partners</li> <li>Strengthen coordination among WASH stakeholders and clearly contribute in the CLTS investment plan;</li> <li>Improvement of the Monitoring and Evaluation system</li> </ul>
Support Needed from the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support for the policy development</li> <li>Guidance for the scaling up strategy and action plans</li> </ul>
<b>Myanmar</b>	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No written policy on Sanitation</li> <li>No district wide approach yet</li> <li>Not target date for ODF nation</li> <li>No post-ODF monitoring</li> <li>No other innovative approach like sanitation marketing</li> </ul>
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultative Meeting on mainstreaming Information on ODF</li> <li>review and revise the existing data of ODF (in line with operational definition of SDG indicator 6.2) (Myanmar context)</li> <li>Formation of ODF committee at different levels (central, state and regions, district, township, rural/village) (committee headed by parliamentary members</li> <li>develop strategic plan for ODF Myanmar (2018-2030) in line with SDGs, National Strategy for WASH in rural area and also with national health plan</li> <li>advocacy meeting on ODF Myanmar with respective social ministers from state and regional governments</li> <li>share the experience of the conference including Regional ODF situation to all State and Regional Health Directors</li> </ul>
Support Needed from the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support for the policy development</li> <li>Guidance for the scaling up strategy and action plans.</li> </ul>

<b>Philippines</b>	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data about ZOD are not easily available - information system on ZOD.</li> <li>• a unified approach including standardized incentives and guidelines on scaling up ZOD programs and on ZOD certification</li> </ul>
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convergence of investments with other partners</li> <li>• Develop of a national protocol and reporting mechanism</li> <li>• Documentation of good practices</li> <li>• Institutionalization of programs and strategic plans based on local experiences</li> <li>• Intensify capability-building for LGUs on WASH</li> <li>• Provide clear incentives scheme for effective sanitation programs</li> </ul>
Support Needed from the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration among SEA countries that will establish a platform for knowledge sharing, education and human resource pooling for awareness raising and knowledge building.</li> <li>• Capacity building and technical support in the development of WASH and sustainable sanitation policies, plans, programs and activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Timor Leste</b>	
Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial issue- Limitation of Gov. budget allocation</li> <li>• Political decision making</li> <li>• Lack of advocacy to relevant ministerial decision maker body</li> <li>• Lack of dissemination of sanitation policy to district authorities</li> <li>• New Government structure- changing priority</li> <li>• Quality of CLTS facilitator</li> <li>• Monitoring system- ODF dashboard</li> <li>• Communication and ODF tracking system</li> </ul>
Action Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review ODF implementation strategy and map out ODF partners plan and target</li> <li>• Organize National workshop with relevant institutions, national and local authorities, to increase commitments for Fast-tracking ODF</li> <li>• Training of partners and district Gov. facilitators to facilitate the ODF scale up in others districts</li> <li>• Finalize mwater dashboard to use for ODF tracking system</li> <li>• Organizing mwater dashboard management training for National and district Gov. staffs and partner staffs</li> </ul>
Support Needed from the Region	Declaring ODF districts and country

## Day 3 - POINTS OF CONCLUSIONS

- As stated by the Minister of Rural Development of the Royal Government of Cambodia in his closing speech, the Regional Conference has been timely considering that the last EASAN (East Asia Sanitation Conference) was held in 2012.
- The Conference posed a strongly challenging question of why the progress towards ODF countries, and even towards ODF districts and ODF provinces within the countries, in SEA has not been as expected and how to fast track these achievements towards an ODF SEA.
- Presentations and discussions during the Conference have shed some light. To some extent some of the underlying factors are the ones already known. These include, among other things the lack of commitments, lack of funding, lack of capacities, weak monitoring and evaluation systems etc. These are nonetheless important to be raised and reaffirmed for continuing attention and efforts to address.
- It should also be noted that the Conference has enabled an extensive participation of governments' officials from the sub-national level. Their voice has been quite strong in this Conference. They have expressed appreciation as to most of them, it has been the first opportunity to participate in an international conference

### Common major challenges

- Lack of Government's commitments that lead to the lack of national budget for sanitation is one of the key constraints in all countries.
  - Dr Kar observed that funds allocated for achieving ODF status in various countries are still mostly from external agencies and not the government's. This means that the responsibility for achieving ODF results does not yet fully lie on the government but on the donor agencies, which is a major concern
  - Viengsamay raised the concern that sanitation still has a weak voice politically in many countries.
- Lack of ability of the WASH Sector in generating interests of other sectors to support sanitation which has led to lack of human and funding resources as highlighted by Andrew Hill, Deputy Director of Plan Cambodia
- Inadequate Management Information System for consistent tracking of progress towards ODF
  - Preetha of the CLTS-F reminded that it is essential for the government at the national level to be aware of what is happening at the grassroots. Countries need to establish specific targets and to monitor the progress in a systematic manner
  - the example of SMART STBM (Indonesian term for CLTS) from Indonesia and water from Timor Leste could be considered for replication by other countries
- Lack of efforts to measure the health outcomes
  - declaration of ODF settlement is still equivalent to assessing toilet coverage
  - in countries where the leading agency is MOH, this has been done. However, improvement is needed to produce evidence for advocacy purposes

### Initiatives taken by the participating countries in the efforts to address the challenges

- Cambodia's: Establishment of Provincial and District Working Group to strengthen coordination;



- Indonesia's: SMART STBM to strengthen MIS and to engagement of “non- traditional partners” including the military, mosques etc in mobilizing human and funding resources;
- Laos': integration of CLTS into the Government's priority program, Model Health Village, and linking CLTS with Water Safety Plan (WSP) activities to maximize the use of limited human resources.
- Myanmar's: development of a CLTS toolkit that will include training modules, guideline, verification checklist
- Philippines': various efforts for empowerment of local governments in promoting ZOD
- Timor Leste's: introducing different categories of village sanitation achievements to promote post- ODF sustainability and to aim for district wide ODF



Figure 17 Dr Kamal Kar and Dr Ouk Rabun, Minister of Rural Development, Cambodia

## Recommendations for fast tracking ODF at country and regional level

### Strengthen Government leadership and commitments

- Sr Domingos Martins stated that leadership and commitments of the local and central governments are the most crucial.
- Dr Kar reminded of the good examples demonstrated by Bangladesh and Nepal. Initially relying on the roles of numerous NGOs in the countries, the Governments subsequently took charge and significant progress almost immediately followed
- There is a need for effective institutional triggering and strong advocacy. The CRAP tool could be utilized to support this.
- Empower local governments: As demonstrated by Indonesia and the Philippines, decentralisation and the capacity of local governments is crucial for the success

of CLTS. They have authorities to allocate development funds and to issue relevant local regulations;

- Apply upfront commitments from governments as one of the criteria for support from partners with clear definition and implications, as already adopted by UNICEF and World Bank

### **Increase resources (human and funding) for sanitation**

- There is a need for efforts to “piggy back” on large scale projects led by other sectors
- The SDG era provides more opportunities for multi sectoral partnership. There are already opportunities such as Nutrition Improvements that need to be pursued further. In Laos, the National Nutrition Convergence Plan includes the element of WASH and CLTS. Sanitation has also been included in the poverty reduction agenda
- Go down to the local level and unlock those available budgets
- Dr Kar: supporting agencies such as WSSCC should start targeting the Region rather than focussing on a few selected countries and excluding other countries that could also benefit from a smaller amount of funding support that could effectively serve as catalyst for larger funding from the Governments, private sector and other agencies. This could help accelerate the ODF achievements in all countries and ultimately in the Region.

### **Strengthen MIS**

- Indonesia's experience in promoting mobile SMS and web-based MIS, with support from the World Bank (WB), could be considered for replication. Dr Imran shared that this has enabled real time data to be accessed through mobile phone and monitoring through a website could be done at all levels, in Indonesia it has been linked to the office of the President. Devi Setiawan, (WB,) added that the online SBTM tool can be used to see which district has the potential to become ODF and at what rate. The website can also inform about the activity or lack of activity of the health workers

### **Reinforce the Role of CLTS in Elimination of Open Defecation – now an SDG target**

- Put sanitation in a bigger picture. The SDG-era is an opportunity to draw other actors and also to promote integration
- CLTS can no longer stand alone. Dr Soutsakhone: “initiative to share resources by integrating CLTS and other interventions such as Water Safety Planning has proved useful. Coordination of different actors including the private sector, which is often overlooked, is crucial”
- Strengthen the commitment to achieve ODF as a milestone which should no longer be confined to community level – it is now high time to achieve ODF Districts, Provinces, Countries and Region.
- Develop, review and strengthen context specific strategies
  - The good practices shared by India and Nepal may not be applicable for Cambodia but could inspire contextualized solutions
  - Strategies are needed for typhoon affected areas, for communities living in challenging environment

- Promote appropriate technology through collaboration with private sector and relevant institution. Indonesia has initiated collaboration with universities.
- Collaborate, integrate, promote synergy with other approaches including Sanitation Marketing, Behaviour Change Communication
  - James Wicken: the joint efforts should be promoted to **Speed Up** and sustain ODF attainment
- As observed by Mr. Tathabrata CLTS-F, it is essential to develop a special focus for disaster prone areas, where a special methodology and intensive commitment is necessary.
- Promote horizontal community learning activities

### **Closing Remarks of the Minister of Rural Development, HE Dr Ouk Rabun**

- We used to have a regional sanitation conference, EASAN (East Asia Sanitation Conference) which has no longer been convened since the third EASAN in 2012 Indonesia. I therefore believe that this Conference has contributed significantly to addressing the gap in a regional level deliberation of Sanitation and Hygiene.
- CLTS has made a significant contribution to improving the sanitation situation in rural Cambodia and I believe also in the countries represented here. However, we have also learned from more than 10 years of experience in promoting CLTS, that more efforts are needed to improve the effectiveness of the CLTS process and also to sustain the open defecation free status that has been achieved
- I trust this Conference has generated good lessons learned and specific recommendations for enabling these approaches to have good synergy that will lead to sustainable open defecation free communities for everyone in all countries including those who are the most vulnerable.

### **Dr Kamal Kar**

- The workshop ended with a lot of commitments and promises by the participating nations from the region to enhance all round initiatives to fast tracking access to sanitation to make the S E Asia Region as the first ODF region of the world. However, we have a long way to go and a range of support in terms of capacity building, policy advocacy, handholding for creating live examples on the ground and developing leaderships at the national level is required in the coming months and years.
- Massive support needs to be mobilized not only by the national governments but by the regional organisations/institutions like UNICEF, EAP, ADB, DFAT, Government of Australia, South East Asia Regional Office of Plan International, SNV and many others.
- The CLTS Foundation remains committed to extend all help and support to the interested countries on capacity building, advocacy, Rapid Appraisal and setting targets and road maps and many other areas for fast tracking access to sanitation



## ANNEX I: Conference Agenda

### Regional Conference

**From Communities to ODF Nations**

***Fast-tracking ODF South East Asia***

**Dates:** 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2017

**Venue:** Hotel Cambodiana, Tonle Sap Hall  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Day 1 –15 <sup>th</sup> November			
	Session: Speakers and Moderators	Sessions Design	Time
Forenoon	Registration	MRD and Plan staff	7.30 – 8.30 am
	Arrival of honourable guests and delegates		8.30 a.m.
	Arrival of HE Dr.YimChhayly, Deputy Prime Minister, Kingdom of Cambodia		Between 8.30 and 9.00 a.m.
	<b>OPENING SESSION</b> - Introductory remarks - National Anthem of Cambodia	MC from MRD	9.00 – 9.05 a.m.
	Welcome remarks: Dr. Kamal Kar, Chairman, CLTS Foundation		9.05-9.15 a.m.
	Welcome remarks: Mr Andrew Hill – Deputy Director, Plan Cambodia		9.15-9.25 a.m.
	Key Note address: His Excellency, Dr.YimChhayly, Deputy Prime Minister, Royal Kingdom of Cambodia		9.25 – 9.55 a.m.
	<b>Tea Break</b>		10.00-10.30 a.m.
	<b>Session 1: Setting the Agenda</b> Chair: Dr Chea Samnang Key note presentations: 1. Achieving ODF South East Asia in the SDGs – Dr Kamal Kar, Chairman CLTS Foundation 2. Situational Analysis of South East Asia – Mr ChanderBadloe, Regional Advisor WASH, UNICEF EAPRO Country presentations: 1. Country 1: Cambodia -Mr ChreayPom - Director of Rural Health Care, Ministry of Rural Development	Presentations and Summary with discussions	10.30 – 12.30 p.m.

	<p>2. Country 2: Indonesia - Dr Imran Nurali, Director of Environmental Health, Ministry of Health</p> <p>3. Country 3: Timor Leste - Sra.Tomasia de Sousa, Head of the Environmental Health Department, Ministry of Health</p>		
	Lunch		12.30 – 2.00 p.m.
Afternoon	<p><b>Session 2: Enabling environment to achieve ODF</b></p> <p>Chair: Mr ChanderBadloe and Dr Kamal Kar</p> <p>Country Presentations:</p> <p>4. Lao PDR -Dr SoutsakhoneChanthaphone – Director, Centre of Environmental Health and Water Supply, Ministry of Health</p> <p>5. Timor Leste- Sr. Domingos Martins, Head of Cabinet for the Vice Minister for State Administration</p> <p>6. Myanmar – Dr.ThanlwinTun, Director, Department of Public Health</p>	Presentations and Summary with discussions	2:00 – 3.45 pm
	<b>Tea break</b>		3.45 – 4.00 p.m.
	<p><b>Session 3: Building blocks for scaling up CLTS</b></p> <p>Facilitators: Ms. SunetraLala, Sector Lead for SNV Cambodia and Ms. Hilda Winarta, WASH Specialist</p>	Small group work and participatory session	4.00 – 5.45 pm
Evening	Inaugural Conference Dinner at Khmer Surin Restaurant		7 – 9 pm
<b>Day 2 – 16<sup>th</sup> November</b>			
Forenoon	<p>Recap of Day 1</p> <p>Ms. Preetha Prabhakaran - Program Manager, CLTS Foundation</p> <p>Hybunna Hang - WASH Specialist, Plan International Cambodia</p>	Discussion	8.30 – 8.45 am
	<p><b>Session 4: Post ODF sustainability</b></p> <p>Chair: Mr Sam Treglown</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>1. Philippines – Mr. Rolando Santiago, Health Program Officer, Department of Health.</p> <p>2. Indonesia – Mr. Devi Setiawan, WASH Specialist, World Bank</p> <p>3. Nepal – Mr. Nabin Pradhan, WASH Coordinator, Plan International</p>	Presentations with summary and discussions	8:45 – 10:30 am

	<p>4. Timor Leste – Sr. Lamberto Pinto, Sanitation Program Manager, Partnership for Human Development</p> <p>5. Lessons from GSF programmes - Mr. Simon Msukwa, Program Support Officer, WSSCC</p>		
	<b>Tea break</b>		10.30 - 11.00 am
	<p><b>Session 5 -Integrating other approaches with CLTS for an ODF South East Asia region</b>  Chair: Mr James Wicken, Country Director, WaterAid Cambodia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BCC: Ms. SunetraLala, WASH Sector Lead, SNV Cambodia</li> <li>2. Sanitation Marketing:Mr. Geoff Revel, Country Director, Watershare Cambodia.</li> <li>3. Sanitation Marketing: Mr. ViengsamayVongkhamsao, Sr. WASH Specialist, World Bank, Lao PDR</li> <li>4. Advocacy for Improved Financing: Mr. HerieFerdian, WASH Program Manager, Plan International Indonesia</li> </ol>	Round table discussion	11.00 - 12.30 pm
Afternoon	Lunch		12.30 – 2 pm
	<p><b>Session 6: Trainers Workshop</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovations from the Field in CLTS extension and training</li> <li>• Development of New tools</li> <li>• Challenges and Issues</li> </ul>	Open interactive session facilitated by: Dr. Kamal Kar, Mr. Hybunna Hang and Ms. Preetha Prabhakaran	2.00 – 3.45 pm
	Tea break		3.45 – 4.00 pm
	<p><b>Session 7: Country strategies for way forward</b></p> <p>Facilitators: Dr. Kamal Kar and Ms. Preetha Prabhakaran</p>	Small group work	4.00 – 5.45 pm
<b>Day 3 – 17<sup>th</sup> November</b>			
Forenoon	Session 8: Way forward and follow up Facilitators: Dr. Kamal Kar and Ms. Hilda Winarta	Presentations of Country action plans Discussions	8.00-10.00 am
	Tea Break		10 – 10.30 am
	Closing Session: ▪ Summary the results of Conference by CLTS		10.30 – 12.30 pm

	Foundation – Dr. Kamal Kar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Closing remarks by H.E Dr. Ouk Rabun - Minister of Rural Development, Royal Kingdom of Cambodia</li> <li>▪ National Anthem of Cambodia</li> </ul>		
	Lunch		12:30-2:00 p.m.
<b>END OF CONFERENCE</b>			

## ANNEX II : Technical Sessions Plan

### Day 1

### Session 1: Setting the agenda

10.15a.m.– 12.45 p.m.

Over the last decade and a half, successful examples of sustainable change in sanitation behaviour across the continents of Asia, East Asia and Pacific, Africa and Latin America have demonstrated the power of local community action for collective behaviour change to end open defecation. Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has been instrumental in enhancing sanitation access for millions of people, especially the rural population, across the developing world, during the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) era. By the end of the MDG period, CLTS was institutionalised in the national sanitation policy of more than 65 nations and rolled out as the key implementation strategy in over 40 countries across Asia, East Asia and Pacific, Africa and Latin America. While some countries made a significant progress in extending coverage, others have a long way to go in terms of quality scaling up.

Despite rapid economic growth, inadequate sanitation and hygiene remain significant problems in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region. Several countries have fallen short of their MDG sanitation targets, and continue to have high open defecation rates. Around 83 million people in the region still practice open defecation, with three countries from this region (Indonesia – 51 million, China – 14 million and Cambodia – 7.4 million) being among the 12 countries in the world with the largest populations practicing open defecation.

Objectives of the session:

1. To set the objectives and context for the conference through Key note addresses
2. To present a situational analysis of the region



- To share country experiences and reflections of MDG experiences focused towards finding best practices to fast track ODF South East Asia

Design of the session	Key note addresses and Presentations
Chair	Dr Chea Samnang
Key note Presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kamal Kar (CLTS Foundation): Achieving ODF South East Asia during the SDGs (Tentative title) - 10.15 – 10.45</li> <li>ChanderBadloe (UNICEF): Situational Analysis of South East Asia region – 10.45 – 11.15</li> <li>Andrew Hill (Plan International): Plan's more than 10years of experience in supporting CLTS in Cambodia (11.15 -11.30 a.m.)</li> </ol>
Country Presentations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia: Mr ChreayPom - Director of Rural Health Care, Ministry of Rural Development (11.30 -11.45 a.m.)</li> <li>Indonesia – Dr Imran Nurali, Director of Environmental Health, MOH (11. 45 a.m. -12.00 p.m.)</li> </ol>
Discussions and Summary by Chair – 12.00 -12.45 a.m.	

**Day 1**

**Session 2: Enabling environment to achieve ODF**

**2 p.m. – 3.45 p.m.**

The CLTS approach has demonstrated success in triggering communities for collective behaviour change and for achieving ODF in a village or a cluster of villages. The challenge has been in achieving ODF on a larger scale to expand community led initiatives to make an entire district or region or state ODF. It has been widely recognised that CLTS scaling up with quality requires institutional support in the form of a clear policy incorporating CLTS; policy directives and mechanisms for rolling out CLTS; a nationally uniform CLTS protocol; clear budget line for CLTS activities a clear roadmap and ODF target date; and last but not the least institutional actors to champion the cause.

Objectives of the session:

- To articulate the essential components of an enabling environment required to implement and scale up CLTS
- To discuss the different mechanisms existing in countries in the region to set an institutional context for CLTS and build functional coordination mechanisms at different levels to roll out CLTS with quality
- To capture the challenges involved in institutionalising CLTS and discuss solutions for the same
- To discuss strategies adopted by the countries to engage and trigger institutional actors

Design of the session	Presentations
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Chair	ChanderBadloe and Kamal Kar
Country Presentations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loa PDR: Dr Soutsakhone – Ministry of Health (2 p.m. – 2.20 p.m.)</li> <li>2. Timor Leste: Senor Domingoes and Mr. Lamberto Pinto (2.20 p.m. – 2.40 p.m.)</li> <li>3. Myanmar: MOH (TBC) – 2.40 – 3.00 p.m.)</li> </ol>
Discussions and Summary by Chair – 3.00 – 3.45 p.m.	

## Day 1

### Session 3: Building blocks for scaling up CLTS

4 p.m. – 5.45 p.m.

The practice of implementation and scale-up of CLTS has varied from country to country within the region depending on specific socio-political contexts, institutional challenges and funding mechanisms. Some have been trendsetters in employing innovative implementation strategies and models to achieve faster results on the ground such as building political will among the political leadership and bureaucratic machinery through advocacy and institutional triggering, integrating CLTS within national health policies, closely working with local level implementing NGOs, building a strong constituency of Natural leaders and Community consultants within and outside the community for rapid scaling up of CLTS etc. Similarly, outcomes have differed in each of these contexts based on varying resource capacities, quality of CLTS facilitation, degree of political will, and institutional mind-sets and attitudes. It is important to develop unique strategies to implement and scale up CLTS in each of the target countries in the South-East Asia region. In most cases, for effective CLTS implementation, it is critical to establish functional linkages among key actors, develop an engagement strategy among different levels of government functioning and capture outcome and impact through locally evolved monitoring and verification mechanisms. Each of these elements are however context-specific and requires a thorough understanding and appreciation of locally embedded factors that work as motivators and enablers. This session will capture the different scaling up models developed in each of the country contexts in the region.

Objectives of the session:

1. To discuss the strategies and tools employed by countries for scaling up CLTS
2. To present the enabling factors to scale up CLTS initiatives and the challenges that have restricted progress
3. To share best practices and lessons from scaling up efforts in many countries

Design of the session	Small group work and discussions
Facilitators	Hilda Winarta and SunetraLala
Group Work and	4 p.m. – 4.45 p.m.

**Day 2****Session 4: Post ODF Sustainability**

9.30 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.

Presentations	
Discussions and Summary by Chair – 4.45 – 5.45 p.m.	

The post ODF phase refers to the sustainability of ODF behaviour change and facilities created, and includes discussions regarding the extent of private sector involvement, consideration and promotion of low-cost appropriate technologies, accessibility of sanitation products/materials and the role of natural leaders (NL) and community consultants in advancing social norms with distinct and clearly visible health outcomes.

Objectives of the session:

4. To discuss strategies to engage communities in post ODF activities such as FSM and SLWM.
5. To discuss local innovations, issues and challenges relating to post ODF.
6. To discuss issues regarding slippage of ODF behaviour and mechanisms to cover each person in the community especially the poorest households and vulnerable communities.

Design of the session	Presentations
Chair	Sam Treglown
Country Presentations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rolando Santiago – Philippines (9.30 – 9.45 a.m.)</li> <li>2. Devi Setiawan – World Bank , Indonesia (9.45 a.m. – 10.00 a.m.)</li> <li>3. Nabin Pradhan – Plan Nepal (TBC) (10.00 – 10.15)</li> <li>4. GSF – Simon (10.15 – 10.30)</li> </ol>
Discussions and Summary by Chair – 10.30 -11.00 a.m.	

**Day 2****Session 5: Integrating other approaches with CLTS to achieve ODF in South east Asia region**

11.15 a.m. – 12.45 p.m.

Over the past few years, most countries in SEA no longer implement CLTS as a stand-alone approach but in synergy with other approaches including Sanitation Marketing, Behaviour Change Promotion, advocacy, Collaboration with Micro Finance Institutions.

The objectives of this session:

1. To discuss examples of large scale or emerging integration, enablers and challenges in promoting synergies among the different approaches; including positive or less positive impacts these approaches may have brought on the CLTS approach;
2. To generate key recommendations
  - a. for strengthening the synergies among the different approaches ( perhaps do's and don't-s)
  - b. for the CLTS Foundation to consider in further enhancing the effectiveness of CLTS

Design of the session	Round table discussion
Chair	James Wicken
Country Presentations	5. BCC - Cambodia – Sunetra (SNV) – 11.15 -11.25 a.m. 6. Sanitation Marketing : Cambodia – IDE/Watershed – 11.25 – 11.35 a.m. 7. Sanitation Marketing : Lao PDR – Viengsamay (World Bank) – 11.45 -11.55 a.m. 8. Advocacy for Improved Financing - Indonesia – Herie (Plan International) – 11.35 – 11.45 a.m.
Discussions and Summary by Chair – 12.05 -12.45 p.m.	

## Day 2

## Session 6: Trainer’s Workshop

2 p.m. – 3.45 p.m.

It has been more than 15 years that CLTS was first introduced in Bangladesh in 2000 and later spread to more than 65 countries around the globe. During this time, several thousands of people have been trained on the philosophy, tools and techniques of this transformative approach. The implementation of the tools and techniques have been adapted to different country and cultural contexts in which the approach has been implemented. Many trainers have also developed several innovations on the ground in the form of pre-and post ODF tools and methodology. The objective of this session is to facilitate an open discussion of the methods and innovations largely being implemented in the countries in the region. This session will also seek feedback from front line organisations implementing CLTS on the ground and address challenges of scale up and sustainability faced by trainers of CLTS.

Design of the session	Interactive session
Facilitators	Kamal Kar, Hybunna and Preetha Prabhakaran

**Day 2****Session 7: Country strategies for way forward****4.00 -5 .45 p.m.**

Based on discussions held during the 2 days of the conference, the group will sit in respective country teams and come up with constraints that are holding them back from achieving scaling up of the initiative in their countries. Each group will also come up with recommendations and way forward for achieving an ODF nation and consequently an ODF region. The objective of this session is to enable participants to develop future strategy with other senior planners in their respective countries as they take away learnings from this conference.

Design of the session	Small group work
Facilitators	Kamal Kar and Preetha Prabhakaran

**Day 3****Session8: Way forward and Follow up****9.00 -11.00 a.m.**

Each group will present their strategies and action plan to the larger audience from the previous day's group work and a discussion will be facilitated in the larger group to discuss way forward.

Design of the session	Presentation and discussion
Facilitators	Kamal Kar and Hilda Winarta

**Day 3****Session9: Summary and Closing****1100 -12.00 a.m.**

This will include a synthesis of the discussions at the conference and official closing ceremony.

Design of the session	Key note addresses
Facilitators	Kamal Kar and Hilda Winarta

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