

Tackling Slippage

Frontiers of CLTS: Innovations and Insights 14

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Tackling Slippage

- What is slippage?
- Framework for looking at slippage patterns
- Slippage factors
- Case studies:
 - Philippines
 - Tanzania
- Recommendations



Poll: Audience Profiles



What is slippage?

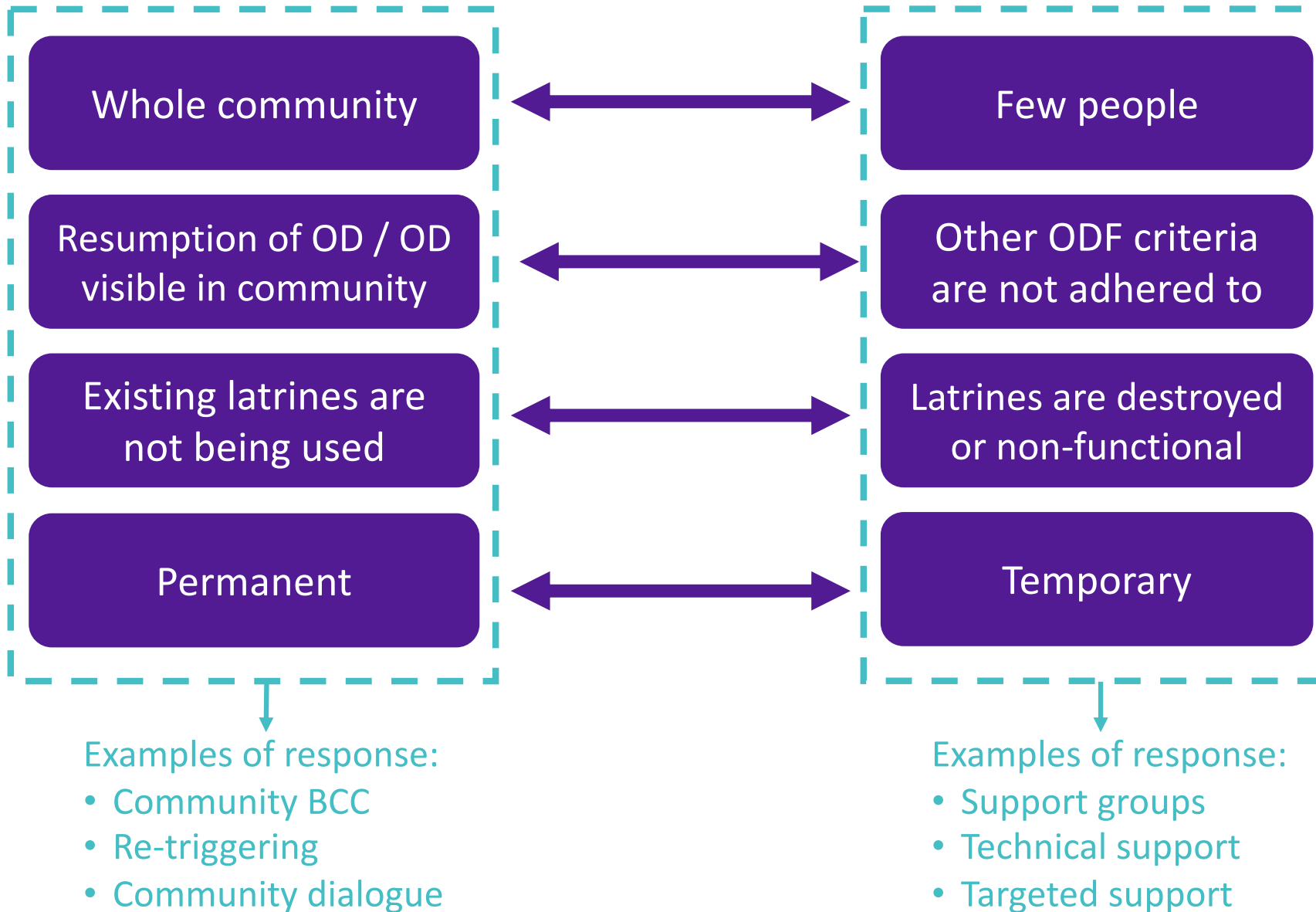


“... the return to previous unhygienic behaviours or the inability of some or all community members to meet all ODF criteria.”

Jerneck et al, 2016

- Defined by the criteria used to certify ODF in the first place.
- Criteria selected make a significant difference to slippage found.
- Some criteria seem more prone to slip (HWWS, children's faeces disposal)
- Possibility of over-estimation – especially if tools used for follow-up monitoring are more detailed than those used at verification.
- Monitoring needs to separate out a temporary slip from a true trend in reversing ODF.

Patterns of slippage



Poll: Slippage factors



Slippage factors



Slippage factors :TECHNOLOGY

- Technical quality and durability
- Design
- Access to other services



Slippage factors: BEHAVIOURAL

- Social norms haven't effectively changed
- Differential access to facilities (within households)
- Beliefs around children's faeces
- Working away from home



Slippage factors: EXTERNAL

- Incoming populations
- Climate shocks or geological shocks



120 million pastoralist globally, 50 million in Sub-Saharan Africa alone



The Philippines recorded the world's highest figure associated with disasters in 2018, 3.8 million were displaced mainly due to typhoons.



In Nigeria of 2 million IDPs at the end of 2018, 541,000 were displaced during the year due to conflict



A further 613,000 Nigerians were displaced due to flooding.

Slippage factors: POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY

- Poverty and vulnerability magnify existing slippage factors
- Low initial quality and costs to rebuild
- Accessibility
- Unacceptability of sharing arrangements

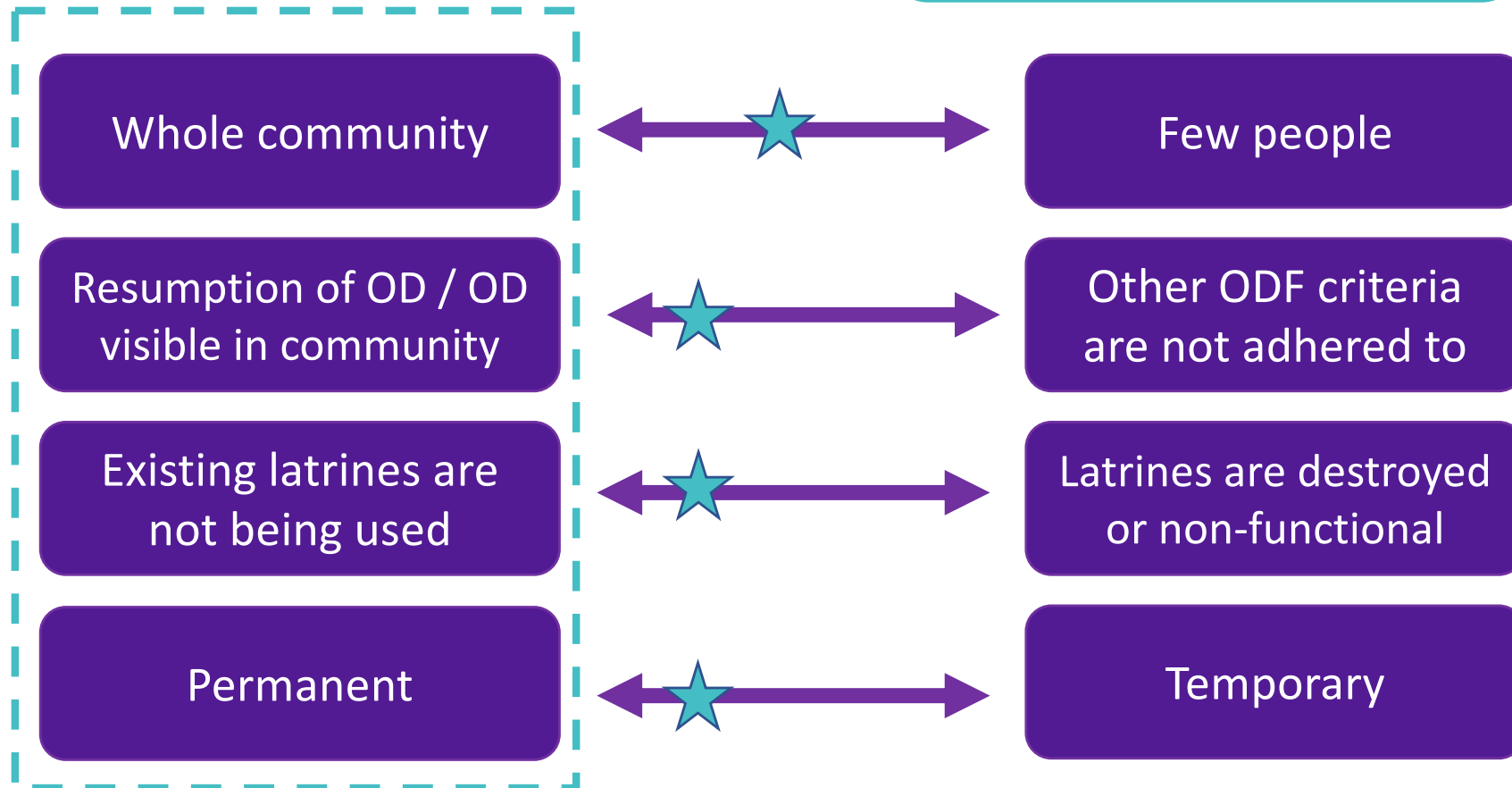


Case Studies



Philippines

Slippage factor:
Beliefs around
children's faeces

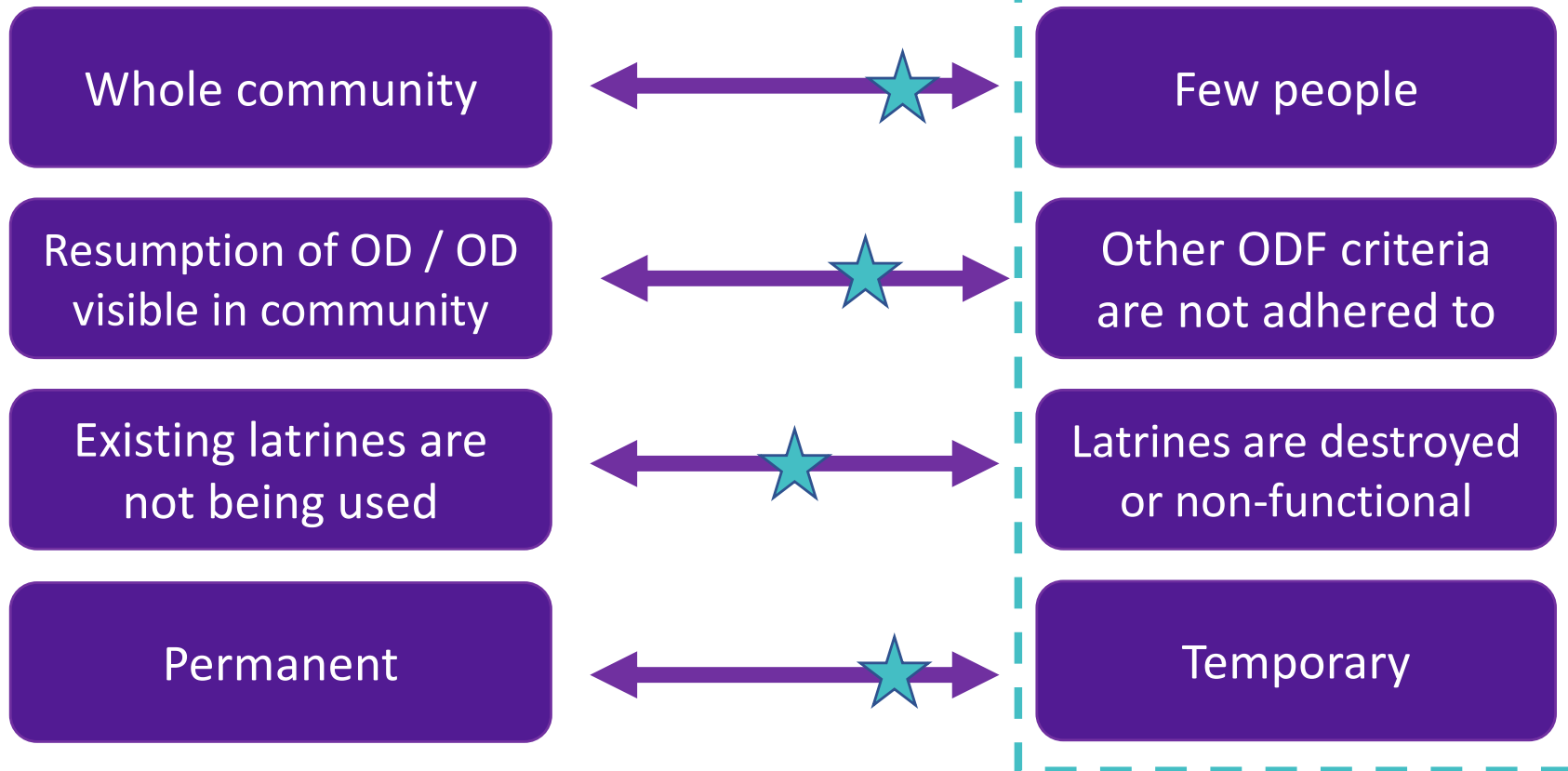


Examples of response:

- Community BCC
- Re-triggering
- Community dialogue

Tanzania

Slippage factors:
Technology - quality, durability,
Behaviour – social norms, habits



Examples of response:

- Support groups
- Technical support
- Targeted support

Philippines



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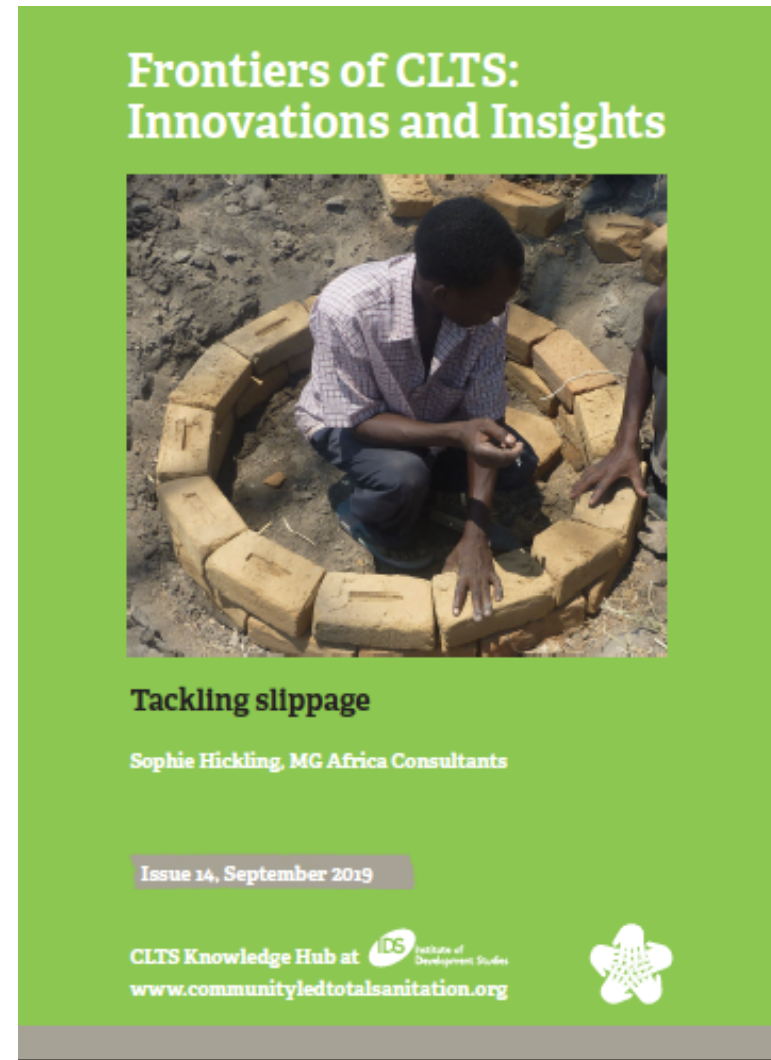
Tanzania



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Other case studies

- Technical support to address technology slippage factors in Kenya
- Specifics support to vulnerable groups who face access difficulties in Nepal
- Building resilience against external shocks in Nigeria
- Post ODF-Action plans in Mali



Recommendations

1. Be prepared for slippage
2. Establish / strengthen community structures
3. Leaving no one behind does not happen by accident
4. Ensure that monitoring systems are sensitive to slippage
5. Consider reaching ODF as the beginning



Q+A



Thanks

