



Revisiting Subsidies: Supporting the poorest through the CLTS process

CLTS Knowledge Hub and UNICEF

29th August 2017

Rational of workshop



Focus

- Strengthening the CLTS process
- Introducing support mechanisms
- Identifying and targeting those most in need
- Sequencing of activities
- Roles and responsibilities of different actors
- Different supporting mechanisms, trade-offs and risks
- Emerging principles and actions moving forward

Terminology

The least able	Those that are least able to provide sustainable and accessible sanitation for themselves . These can include, for example, those living in vulnerable areas, people with disabilities, socially marginalised groups or cash and asset poor.
Support	Support is used in order to include a wider range of options including technical guidance/assistance; facilitating access to land/space/communal resources. It is broader than subsidy which is often equated with external financial support.

Emerging Principles

- 1. Ensure the least able are intentionally included in all stages of the process**

Emerging Principles

2. Strengthen equity and inclusion in the sector enabling environment

Emerging Principles

3. Recognise that the government is the primary duty bearer

Emerging Principles

4. Aim for scale – and carefully assess trade-offs

Emerging Principles

5. Recognise that there is no “one-size-fits-all” solution

Emerging Principles

6. Celebrate ODF and recognise it is not the end of the process

Emerging Principles

7. Local support to the least able wherever possible

Emerging Principles

8. Promote area-wide outcomes that safeguard universal reach

Emerging Principles

9. Provide simple technical guidance to ensure sanitation for all

Emerging Principles

10. Include other criteria in ODF monitoring and verification processes

Panel Reflections

- **Dr Juliet Willets**
- **Dr Andres Hueso**
- **Mr Arun Baroka**

Group Discussion