



Glossary

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word	definition
adaptive management	a continuous process of assessing what works (and what does not) and feeding the learning from that process back into the plans for next steps
anthropometric data	measurements of human body size and shape
basic sanitation	use of improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households
capacity	sufficient number of people with the necessary knowledge and skills, both as individuals and among partners and institutions to implement a programme
capacity appraisal	process of assessing the human resources available in terms of numbers of people and their capabilities
capacity development	process through which individuals, organisations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time
community based behaviour change (CBBC)	efforts made at community level to change people's sanitation and hygiene habits and prevent disease

community-led total sanitation (CLTS)	a method for mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation by triggering collective behaviour change
enabling environment	a set of conditions that support the effectiveness, scaling up, sustainability and equity of rural sanitation programmes
evaluation	systematic and objective examination of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of activities in the light of programme objectives
external support	assistance provided from outside the community
formative research	studies and investigations before a programme is designed and implemented, or while a programme is being conducted, to help define and understand target populations, and refine and improve programme activities
horizontal learning	learning from other people at a similar level to yourself who have had similar experiences, as opposed to receiving top-down instruction (vertical learning), for example, learning within or across peer groups, organisations or communities
implementation strategy	set of interventions / set of implementation approaches adapted and combined for specific contexts
improved sanitation	facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human faeces from human contact
internal support	support provided from within a community or group
learning	process of using knowledge and information (often to achieve organisational or programme objectives)
lessons learned	understanding the reasons for past successes and failures
limited sanitation	use of improved sanitation facilities shared between two or more households

MEL	see monitoring, evaluation and learning
monitoring	continuous assessment that aims to provide actors with detailed information on the performance and progress of ongoing activities
participatory design	design process that gives a central role to users and community members who work with designers and engineers so that traditional knowledge and skills are combined with professional expertise
programme management	process of managing all of the components of a programme, with the intention of improving its performance
proxy data	measurements of a variable that are used to represent measurements of another variable, which it may not be possible to measure directly
safely managed sanitation	use of improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site
shared sanitation	sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type shared between two or more households (JMP, pre-2017)
situation analysis	collection of existing secondary data from multiple sources
social cohesion	willingness of a community or population to cooperate with each other, share and collaborate, and be socially inclusive
social heterogeneity	characteristic of a mixed community or population where the people have different values and beliefs, which may be indicated by different languages, religions or traditional practices
social homogeneity	characteristic of a community or population with shared

	and uniform values and beliefs, often with the same language, religion
social norms	behaviours that people conform to because they see that most other people in their community do the same, or they believe that other people do the same, or they believe that other people expect them to do the same
sustainability support	provision of capacity and resources for the support and encouragement of sustained outcomes, services and institutions
unimproved sanitation	use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
WASH governance	range of political, social, environmental , economic and administrative systems in place to regulate the development and management of WASH services

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