

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Nigeria

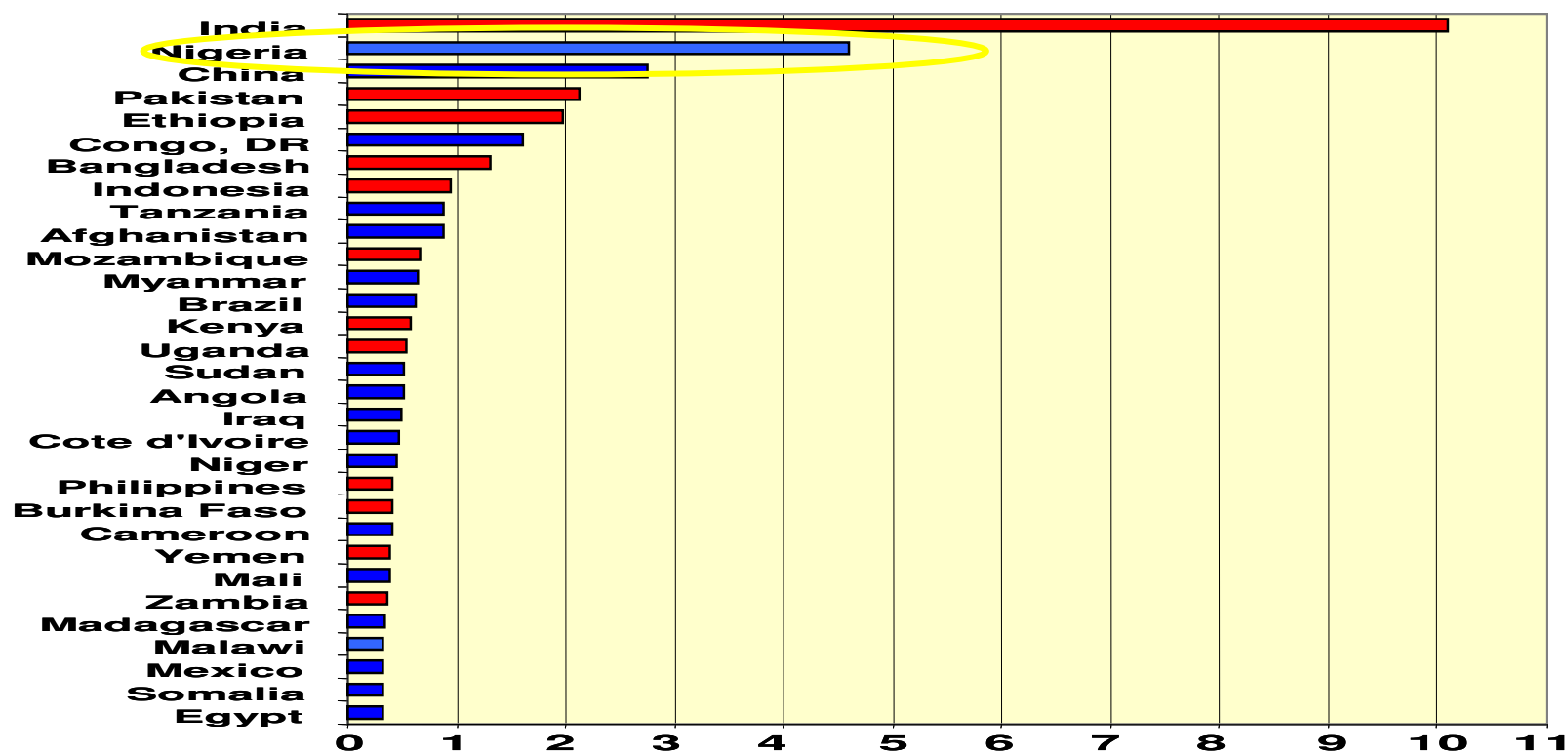


WaterAid's Vision

- WaterAid' vision is of a world where everyone has access to safe water and effective sanitation

Country statistics on Nigeria

- Top 30 countries with most deaths of children under five (millions)



What do we mean by Sanitation?

Environmental Sanitation

Solid Waste

Industrial waste

Water Sanitation

Hygiene

Excreta Disposal

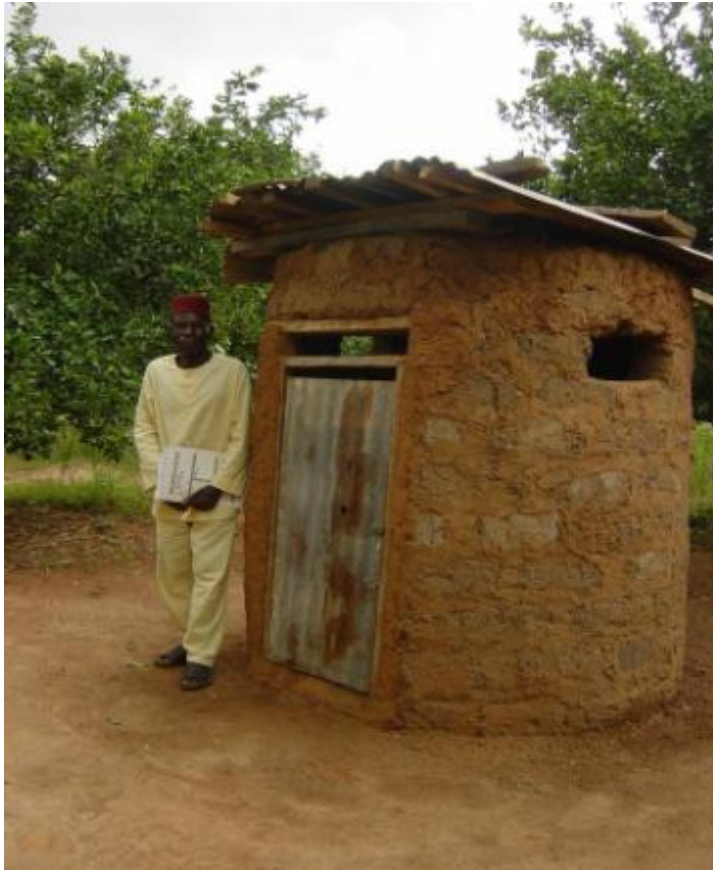
Sewerage, Sludge, Storm Water

Leachates from dump sites

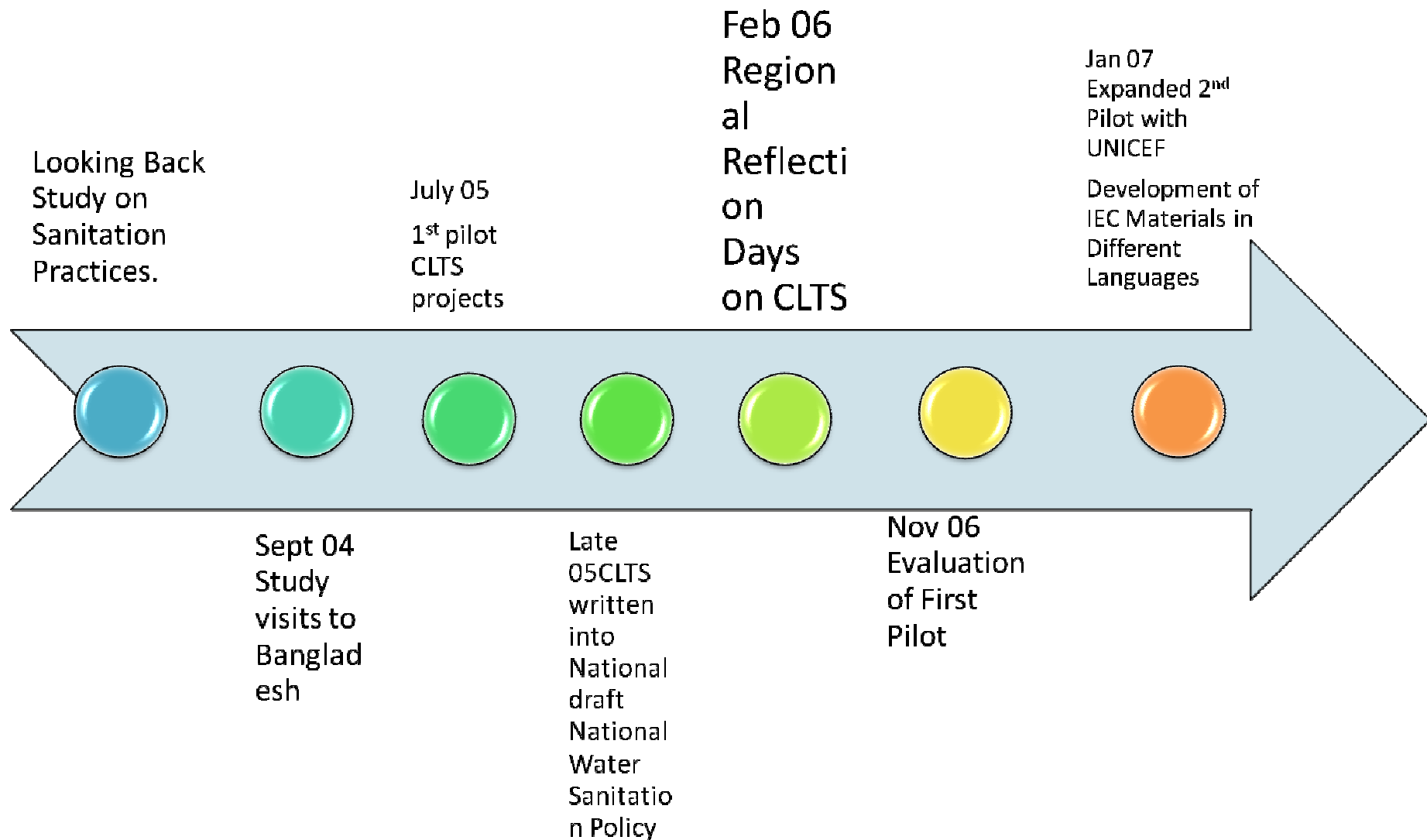
What is CLTS?

- An empowering people oriented approach to sanitation delivery
 - Focus on stopping open defecation. Safe excreta disposal – **any** technology will do.
 - No subsidy
 - **Facilitation** – Not education.
 - Sanitation is a **collective** responsibility.
 - ‘walk of shame’ **triggers** & peer pressure sustains

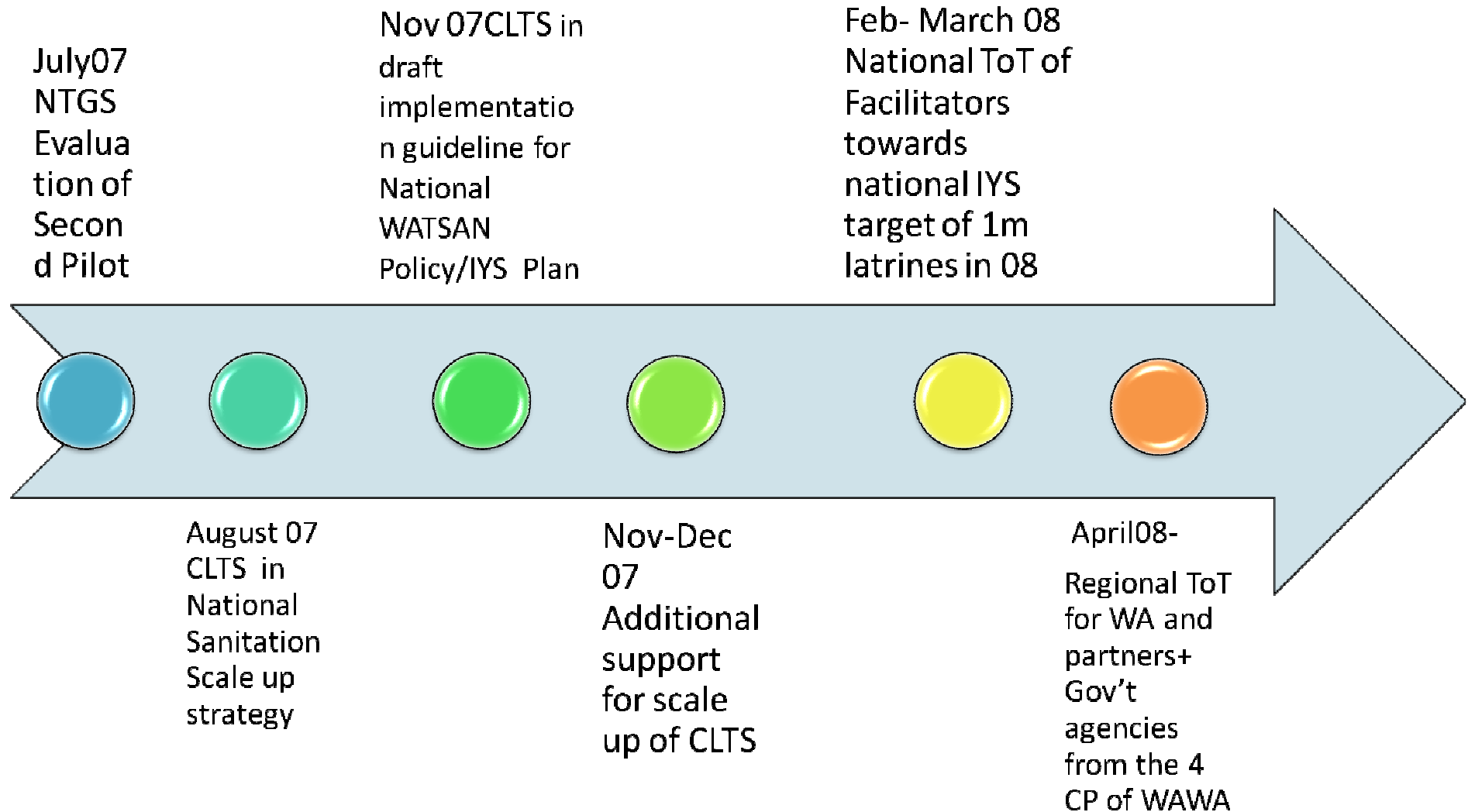
latrines & hand washing



CLTS Time line in Nigeria



CLTS time Line in Nigeria.



Results

- No open defecation in compound
- General health improvements
 - Reduced incidence of diarrhoea and vomiting
 - Reduced incidence of skin infections especially amongst children
 - Reduced body stench – easier to be next to each other
- Clean and tidy environment
- Girls' and women's dignity has increased
- Reduced risks associated with going out at night , especially for girls and women
- Improved water supply – no more fighting near water point
- Community members feel empowered
- Community members feel it is their own programme
- “We can roll out the mat anywhere and lie down and be happy”
- “Neighbouring communities want to be like us”

Evaluation of CLTS in Nigeria



Key Evaluation Questions

- Is CLTS effective?
 - a) How effective is CLTS when used as the only approach?
 - b) How effective has CLTS been when implemented in places where other approaches have been used?
 - c) How can CLTS be made more effective?
- How efficient has CLTS approach been compared to other approaches?
- Is there evidence of its 'rootedness', scaling up and sustainability?
- Are there counterfactual arguments?

Is CLTS Effective?

yes

Yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

Yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

yes

CLTS is effective...

- Where CLTS is used as the only approach
- When there is no influence of subsidy
- In Communities that are not urbanized
- When WASU/Facilitators have received the right trainings
- Where there is a reward
- When there is regular monitoring
- Where it is understood, adapted and contextualised.

Facilitation is the hub.

Lessons Learned

- Stake holders analysis is crucial as a success factor
- Work within the socio cultural context of the communities.
- Step down trainings should not be delayed
- Keep the steam within the community
- Barriers and enhancing factors are localised and vary from place to place.
- Seasonality of CLTS – The rainy season is favourable

Success Factors

- Political will - Government and its agencies involved from the beginning
- Openness of the process – sector actors involved in the trainings and pilots + evaluations
- Ownership by major sector actors and stakeholders: NTGS
- Identifying enhancers and barriers for effective targeting and delivery.
- Credibility of Facilitating agency in the country -
WANG

Limitations with CLTS

- Difficult Geological/topographical formation



Limitations to CLTS

- Existence of National Standards and specifications for Latrine construction. BF.
- Constant repair of Latrines may be required
- Sanitary status of Latrines
- Donors/ Politicians preference to fund physical facilities rather than processes.
- Seasonality of CLTS; the appropriate time to 'trigger'

Evidence of Replication

- Other organisations using the Approach. UNICEF, TASTE, Federal, States and Local Governments...
- Pilots in other WAWA countries; Ghana, Burkina Faso.

Scale Up -How

- The Local millennium Development planning Process
 - An 8 step process that includes GIS Mapping
 - Supports Equity and inclusive service delivery
 - Factual calculations of gaps and plan investments to address them
- The Regional Learning Centre on Sanitation
 - Aims to create a body of knowledge on sanitation
 - A mission to support the West African region
 - Create necessary link between policy and practice

CLTS scale up

- CLTS in the implementation Guideline of the National Water Sanitation Policy.
- Building human capacity for CLTS - National Training of Trainers from all 36 states of the country
- Step Down trainings in all states of the federation and other WAWA CPs.
- IYS plans and the 1m Latrines campaign
- Institutional Capacity Building for responsible agencies – the RWASSA
- Support and Learning mechanism – The RLC
- Partnerships and Collaborations
- Effective monitoring and Evaluation system –The JMP?

Scale up – Challenges

- Standards and Specification for Sanitation by National Governments e.g Burkina Mali, Senegal?
- Low Human Capacity for CLTS, Very few specialists
- Negative influence of other approaches
- Quality assurance and poor facilitation of the process
- Wrong application of the use of Sani centers as support mechanism
- Urban scenarios
- Lack of Political will and support by the leadership of the country
- Unfavourable policy environment

Resource Mobilisation

- Partnerships are central to resource mobilisation
- Leveraging Resources from Governments
- Institutionalising CLTS approach with government Agencies
- Advocacy/Influencing the Integration of CLTS in Programmes of both governments and international Development partners.

Way Forward and Recommendations

- Work with ALL stakeholders.
- Define a common goal for sanitation .
- Work on demonstrations and pilot programmes.
- Increased and Sustained Advocacy for Policy change .
- Create Platforms for Cross learning – the Regional Learning Centre on sanitation.

Before ... and After CLTS

