



NATIONAL WIDE SCALING UP OF CLTS IN ZAMBIA ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES & LESSONS.

**A PRESENTATION TO A HIGH LEVEL CONSULTATIVE CLTS
NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (NBA) WORKSHOP.**

NAINITAL - INDIA

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ZAMBIA

BACKGROUND

“People who are well do not need a Doctor”

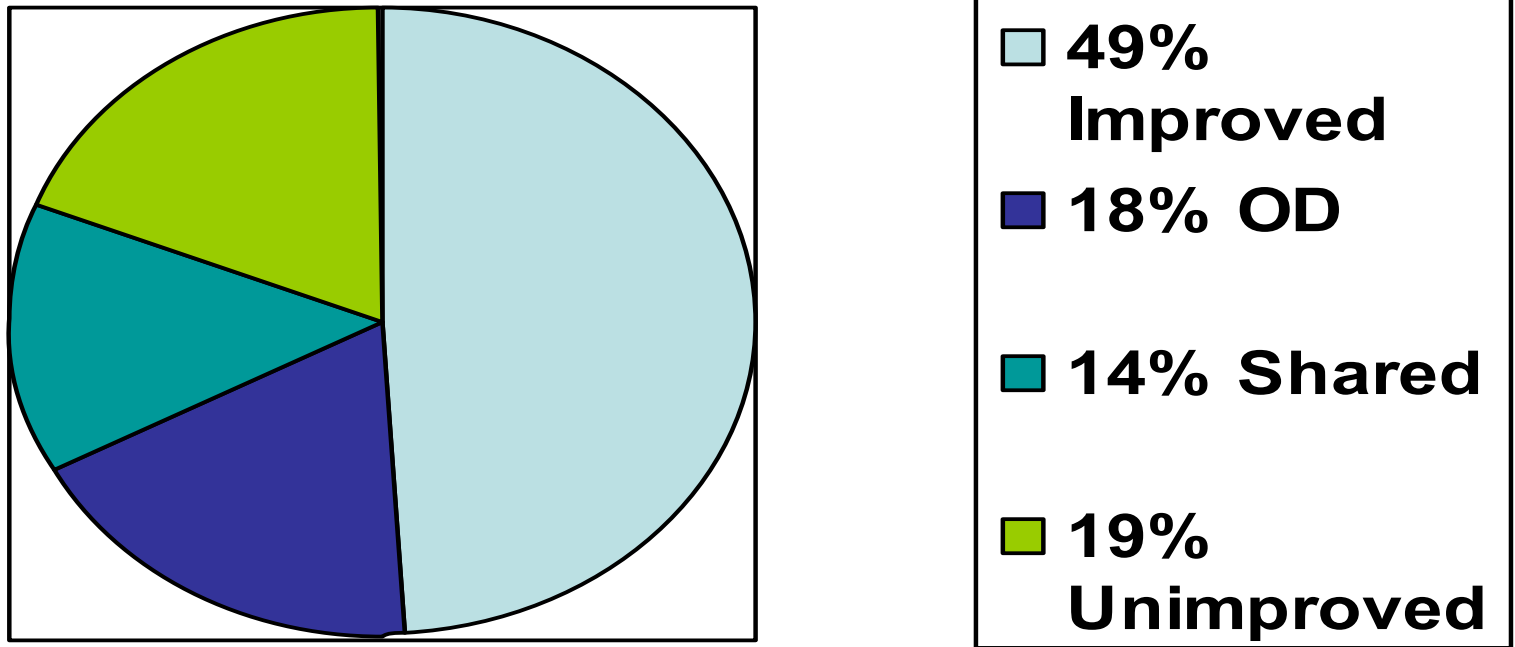
WHY CLTS?

➤ SNOPSIS OF SANITATION PROBLEMS IN ZAMBIA

▪ Economic & Health Impact of Poor Sanitation

- Zambia loses US\$ 194 million annually due to poor sanitation. This sum is equivalent to US\$ 16.4 per person per year or 1.5% of the National GDP.
- Faecally transmitted infections (FTIs) due to open defecation cost the country US\$ 71 million with 6,600 under fives dying of diarrhoea every year.
- US\$ 16 million is lost each year in access time. Each person practicing OD spends almost 2.5 days a year (2.5 days x 2,132,780 OD population = 14,608 years) looking for a shrub, anthill or nearby bush. This is equivalent to the life expectancy of 209 Zambians.

Zambia Sanitation Coverage.



Source: JMP, 2010

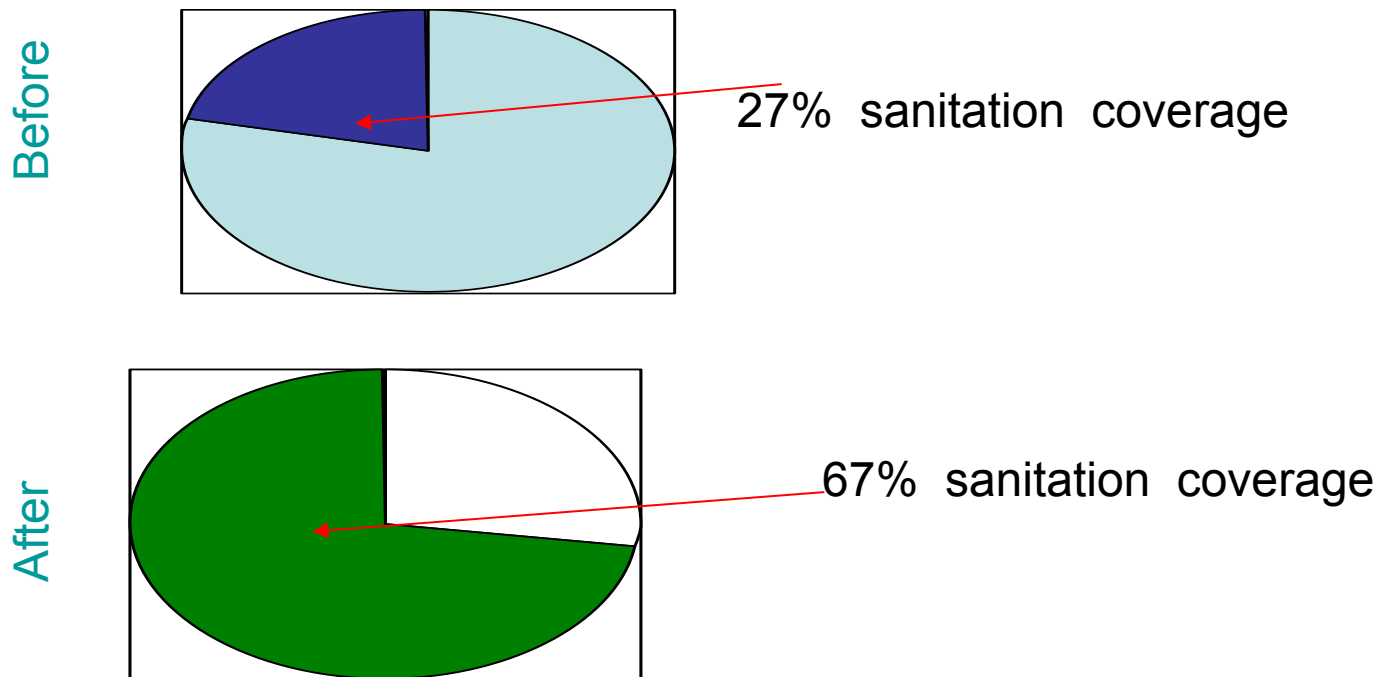
- 4 million Zambians use shared latrines
- 2.1 million practice OD
- The poorest 20% is 12 times more likely to practice OD than the richest 40%

“A life without Reflection is not worthy living”

INTRODUCTION

- CLTS was introduced in Zambia in November 2007. by July, 2009, a total of 635 villages were triggered in one pilot district (Choma). Out of this 551 villages became ODF within 3 months.
- 25,000 toilets were constructed with 150,000 people gaining access to sanitation. Overall sanitation coverage for the district increased from 27% to 67%

Sanitation Coverage

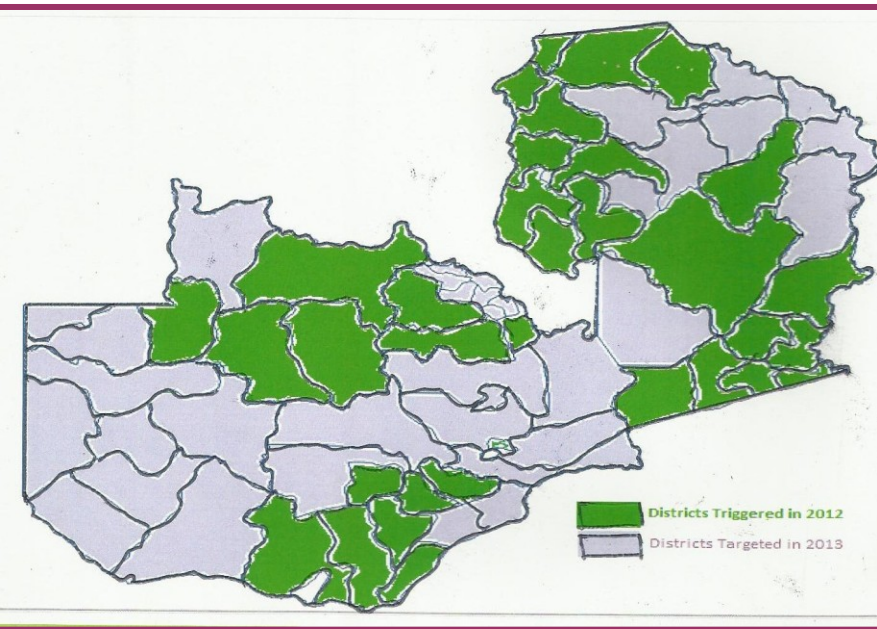


- The cost of CLTS was US\$400 per ODF village which means US\$ 14 per household using improved sanitations or US\$ 2.5 per capita.
- This was followed by the first phase of scaling up to 12 districts in August 2009 to December 2011.
- During the first phase of scaling up 1,200 villages became ODF including 2 chiefdoms namely Chief Macha with 105 villages and Chief Mapanza with 250 villages.

(In Zambia we have 287 chiefdoms & about 66 000 - 70 000 villages)

*“Those who wish
to sing always have a song”.*

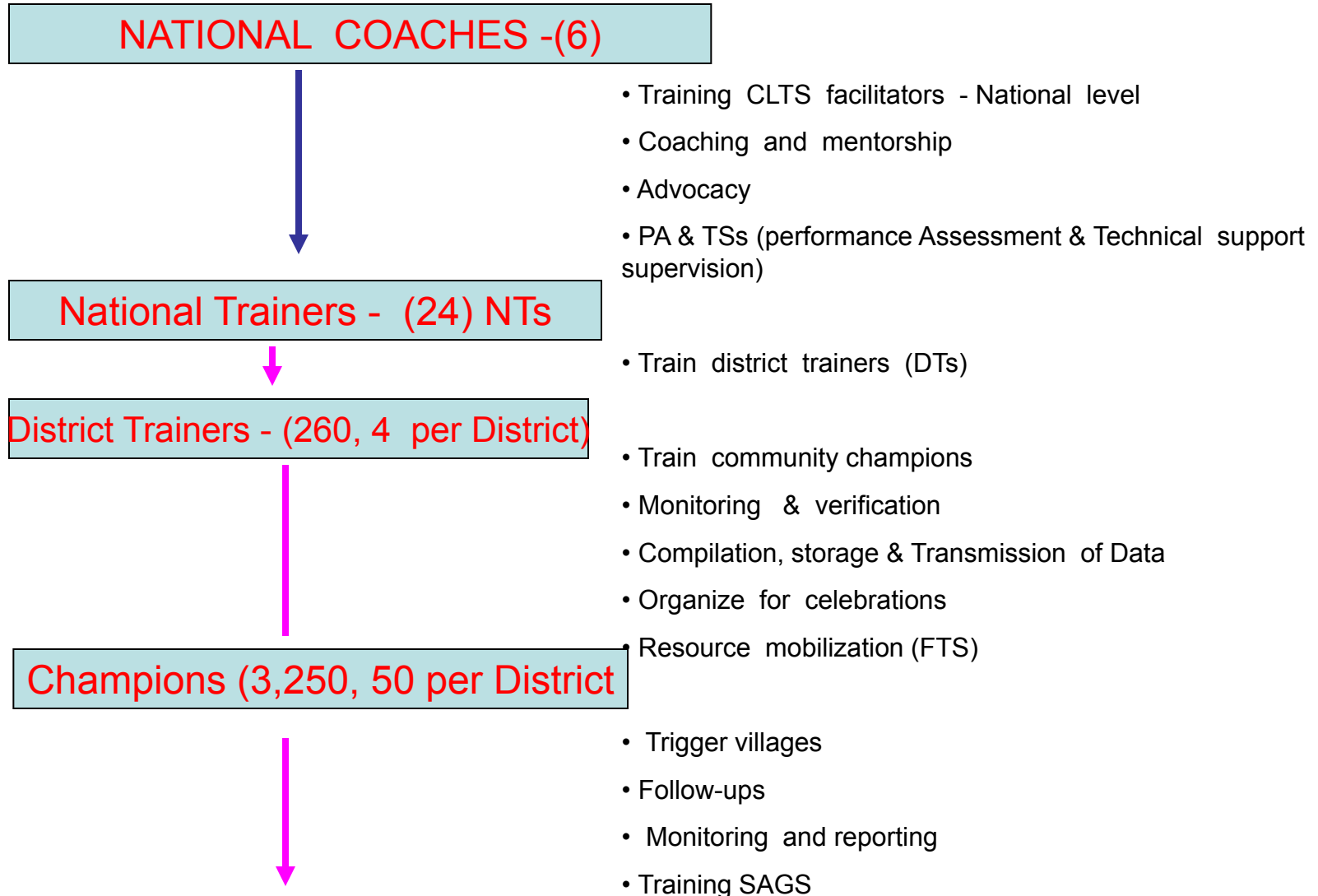
GOING TO SCALE WITH 65 RURAL DISTRICTS



“The closer the meat is to the bone the sweeter the marrow.”

CLTS NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

(THE CLTS WORKFORCE -3,540)



SAGs - (10 per village)



- Monitor households
- Help households make a family ODF plan
- Help old and need people

Households

- Make a household ODF plan
- Implement family plan

ACHIEVEMENT, CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNT

ACHIEVEMENTS (WHAT HAS WORKED)	CHALLENGES & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
<p>1. Involvement of Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Local government & housing• Ministry of health• Ministry of education <p>- School Led Total Sanitation - SLTS covering 400 schools per year</p> <p>2. Media campaign and Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 82 media personnel & journalists received CLTS training in 2009• 8 Media houses have been involved in CLTS. <p>3. Identification, Training & use of CLTS Leadership</p> <p>- CLTS professional leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Technocrats- Civic leaders	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coordination of the initiative at the central & district levels. There has been little interaction especially between key ministers (Health, community development & chiefs & traditional Affairs).2. Non functional district & village WASHE committees to coordinator partners at the district & village level.3. Lack of follow-ups by some community champions after orientation and trigger of villages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When government takes the lead CLTS receives national character, recognition, & Mass influence.2. Involvement of NGOs & other stakeholders helps in handling subsidy pollution & indications in government.3. Using existing government structures, personnel and reporting systems promotes easy acceptance of CLTS & maximizes resource utilization.

ACHIEVEMENTS (WHAT HAS WORKED)	CHALLENGES & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
<p>(I.Q - 18%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLTS traditional leaders • chiefs (287 chiefs) • Village headmen (70,000) • Ministry of chiefs & Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) <p>{ E.Q – 32% }</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLTS Natural Leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLTS DNA Material (TEA – Time, Effort Art) - EQ - & CQ – 50% <p>4. National CLTS Implementation Structure (CLTS Workforce 3,540)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 coaches - 24 NTs - 260 DTs - 3,250 champions 	<p>4. Irregular reporting by champions and district levels</p> <p><u>Possible Solutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify performance Assessment visits (PAV) & Technical support supervision (TSS) by the coaches & national trainers • It was noticed that all the time in 2012 was spent on triggering the 32 districts wit only one follow-up visit by a drop in the ocean. 5. Collapse of latrines every rain season (single season life span latrines. 	<p>4. Triggering without follow-ups is as good as no trigger at all, it does not give any results, it's a bad practice & should be avoided.</p> <p>5. Written guidelines for verification, certification & ODF criterion are very helpful in going to scale with quality for all CLTS implementers.</p>

ACHIEVEMENTS (WHAT HAS WORKED)	CHALLENGES & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
<p>5. Development & Harmonization of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total sanitation plan with its 3 million people sanitation programme • Databases & Reporting System • Monitoring, verification & certification procedures & processes • Criterion for announcements & pronouncements of ODF status & celebrations. <p>6. Monthly Sanitation portfolio News Letter which features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 3 million people sanitation programme • Strategic partners • Programme components & Outputs 	<p><u>Possible Solutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of latrine builders • Formation of Artisan Associations • Sanitation Marketing <p>6. Low Hand washing coverage & resistance to change</p> <p><u>Possible Solutions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Local Government & Housing has developed a behavioral change communication strategy (BCCS) which is yet to be implemented. <p><u>Objectives of BCCS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to increase knowledge of families, media and policy makers on key issues related to sanitation, hand washing with soap & household water treatment. 	

ACHIEVEMENTS (WHAT HAS WORKED)	CHALLENGES & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODF villages & number of people Accessing sanitation • Verification & certification process • Top ten best performing districts for the month. • Field stories & experiences from implementers. <p>7. Sector Wide Approach (SWAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadening policy dialogue • Developing a single sector policy & common realistic expenditure Programm & minimize on duplicity & multiplicity of meagre resources. • Co-ordinated monitoring, funding, transport & human resource (FTS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote desired behavior change on sanitation, hand washing with soap and household water treatment among families in rural Zambia. • Advocacy with policy makers • Build capacity of service providers • create demand for quality service <p>7. Verification and Certification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At first there were no guidelines. The recently developed ones are used only in few districts. We are yet to see the results in full. • Delays in verification & certification - so far over 1 000 villages have been reported ODF since December 2012 but non has been verified. 	

**“LETS MAKE OUR COMMUNITIES
ODF, PLEASE”**



THANK YOU!!!