

UNICEF – WATERAID CLTS SENSITISATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA REGIONAL WORKSHOP



OTUKPO, NIGERIA

MARCH 1 -7, 2009



Background

The Regional CLTS sensitization and capacity development workshop for West Africa Anglophone countries was held in Otukpo, Benue State Nigeria from March 1 to 7, 2009. The workshop attracted participants from Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria. The workshop was organized by UNICEF in collaboration with WaterAid and it was a second in the series of workshops to build capacity of sector professionals on Community Led Total Sanitation in West and Central Africa region. A total of over 61 participants attended the workshop which was facilitated by Dr. Kamal Kar and Professor Robert Chambers. 50 participants were originally planned for the workshop but additional 11 participants from Ado LGA WASH Unit were invited to join the workshop mainly to support in translation into local languages during the field visits to selected communities.

The participants arrived the venue of the workshop (Double K Resort, Otukpo) on March 1 and the workshop officially commenced on March 2. The following were the major highlights of the workshop;

Day 1 – March 2

Mrs. Olatokunbo Ogbe (Deputy Director, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources) gave the welcome remarks on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria. She welcomed all the participants to Nigeria and gave a brief history of CLTS in Nigeria. She advised all participants to take the workshop seriously and actively participate in all the planned activities towards building their capacities on CLTS.

Logistic announcements were made by Ms. Ada Oko-Williams (of WaterAid). Workshop and administrative issues were discussed and clarifications made for effective conduct of the workshop.

The ice breakers were adopted for group introduction of participants. These were facilitated by Robert Chambers. The participants were requested to form various groups based on their place of birth, duty stations, nationality and professions as a way of encouraging interactions among the various participants.

The expectations of the workshop were formulated in a participatory manner involving each participant writing their expectations on papers which were then collated. From the submissions of the participants, the expectations can be grouped into the following categories;

- Experience Sharing, learning and understanding.
- Learning about CLTS from other countries.
- Gain practical CLTS skills.
- Spreading CLTS

The objectives of the workshop were then presented by Robert Chambers as follows;

By the end of the five days workshop all participants will have;

- Understood the rationale, genesis, principles, methodology and applicability of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- Shared experiences on application, sustainability and scaling up of CLTS in Africa with special reference to West Africa.
- Will have gained adequate skills of facilitating CLTS with rural communities by triggering at least two communities each.
- Developed plans of actions of introducing/implementing/scaling up CLTS in their respective countries.
- Developed an informal net-work of CLTS practitioners in the region and in countries.

The Benue State Honorable Commissioner of Water Resources representing the Executive Governor officially declared the meeting open. He highlighted some of the government achievements in promoting sanitation development in the state. The commissioner acknowledged the effective collaboration between the State government and international development partners such as UNICEF and WaterAid in implementing Water Supply and Sanitation programmes in Benue State.

The participants were divided into country specific groups to prepare country sanitation situations using a template provided by Jane Bevan. The groups met for about 20 minutes and each group presented their report. The country reports generated a lot of discussions among the participants especially on the JMP data used for determining the sanitation coverage. This session was facilitated by Jane Bevan.

The Regional overview of Sanitation situation was presented by Jane Bevan to further highlight and clarify some issues raised during the country presentations.

There was another round of self-introduction of participants on arrival of Kamal Kar who facilitated the rest of the sessions for the day. The participants were then divided into five groups to discuss the following;

- **Think about any sanitation project (either failed or do not achieve the desired results) in your country. Discuss why the project has failed to achieve the desired results.**

Each group was expected to spend 15 minutes for the discussions.

The reports of each group were presented in plenary and the reasons for failure of previous projects can be summarized as;

- Adoption of Top down approach.
- Use of subsidy.
- Lack of Community participation.
- Technology driven.
- Donor driven.

The participants were requested to have role plays on Top down approaches and participatory approaches to programming. The participants were divided into 5 groups for

the role plays. The participants had 15 minutes to practice the role play and each group presented their plays. The role plays generated a lot of discussions highlighting the special features to look out for in facilitation of CLTS.

Day 2: March 3

There was recap of previous days' activities which was carried out in a participatory manner. Additional 11 participants from Ado Local Government joined the workshop. The additional participants were to provide support in translation into local languages during the field visit.

The Lead facilitator made a presentation on Changing behaviour – The missing link. The presentation generated a lot of discussions among all the participants.

The participants were divided into 6 groups for the field visits. Ten communities were selected for triggering as part of the planned activities. Four communities were planned to be visited on Wednesday, March 4 while the remaining six communities were earmarked for triggering on Thursday, March 5. There were group discussions to work out modalities and strategies for the field work. Each group was expected to work with both adults and children for effective triggering with members having specific roles during the field work. The specific group roles during the triggering exercises include;

Adult Group

- Lead Facilitator;
- Co-Facilitator
- Content Recorder
- Environment Setter.

Children Group

- Lead Facilitator;
- Co-Facilitator
- Environment Setter.

The guidelines and activities for the triggering exercises were presented as follows;

- Climate Setting –
 - Explain objectives of the visit focusing on the fact that participants are in the community to learn about the sanitation situations. The communities have a better understanding of the situation and the participants are expected to learn from the communities and not to teach.
- Defecation Area Mapping.
- Calculation of Shit
- Calculation of Medical Expenses.
- Defecation Area Transect Walk
- Faecal Oral Contamination route mapping.
- Water and Shit

- Sharing of experiences of low cost latrine design of other communities.
- Facilitate ODF planning.
- Formation of Sanitation committee
- Identify natural leaders.
- Invite 2 or 3 community members to the venue of workshop on March 6 for presentation of Action plans and community maps.
- Leave markers and flip charts for the finalization of the community plans.
- Thank them.

For the Children's group, all the above guidelines would apply and in addition, the following should be carried out;

- Rehearsing slogans.
- Procession with slogans.
- Presentation to the adult group.
- Invite one or two children leaders for the March 6 presentation.

For the transect walk to Open defaecation sites, the following questions should be asked;

- Whose shits are these?
- Why is this shit bigger than the others?
- Why is this shit black or yellow?
- Why is this shit watery?
- Which of these shits attract most flies?
- Where do all these shits go to?

Look out for fresh faeces to be taken to the community.



Practical demonstration of PRA tools for-CLTS by Kamal Kar

There was presentation and practical demonstration of some of the PRA tools to be used for CLTS.

Day 3 – March 4

Field visits were conducted to five communities. Triggering exercises were carried out in each of the communities based on the guidelines provided. The field visits took place from about 9.00am to 4.00pm.

The following are the names of the communities that were visited on March 4;

S/No	Name of Community	Name of Group
1	Onwingwe	Nbojala
2	Watuolo	Rebumdie Reba
3	Okatukpo	Emi. B
4	Rijo	Olotubi
5	Efelo	Break up group from nbojala and KK, RC AOW



Members of Watuola community agreeing to stop open defaecation during the triggering exercise

There were group presentations on the triggering exercise based on the following format;

- Team members performance
- Tools used
- Triggering Stage
- Triggering From
- Length of Triggering
- Distribution of Time
- At what point did we leave the community?
- How did you rate the Triggering?
- Planning things differently



Processions of Children in Watuola community, Ado LGA of Benue State chanting slogans on stop open defaecation !!!

Below are samples of some of the group presentations.

Description	GROUPS		
	Ngbojala	Rebundie Reba	Olotubi
Team Members performance	Participatory	Excellent. Active participation of all the group members	Participatory & Roles exchange were flexible.
Tools used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mapping Shit calculations Medical expenses Transect walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mapping Shit Calculation Medical Expenses Faecal Oral Route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mapping Shit Calculation Medical Expenses Faecal Oral Route. Transect Walk.
Triggering Stage	Transect walk	Faecal Oral Route	Transect walk
Triggering From	Men and Women	Women	Men and Women
Length of Triggering	2 Hours	2 Hours	2 1/2 Hours
Time Distribution	Longest time – Community mapping	Longest time – Community Mapping. Least Time – Action Plan	Longest time – Community mapping
At what point did we leave the community	Scattered Sparks	Match Box in a Gas Station	Match Box in a Gas Station
How did you rate the triggering	Good	Very Good	Very Good
Planning things differently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective time management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective distribution of materials Early departure to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less time for Community mapping. Improvement on changing roles among facilitators.

Day 4 – March 5

There were group discussions to work out modalities for the field work and this was followed with some tips from Kamal Kar on effective triggering. The tips provided include;

- Ask (seriously) how many people that did Open Defaecation (OD) this morning.
- Involve English speakers in the communities in discussions.
- Get into community mapping quickly and not too much details or time is required.
- Do a transect walk.
- Bring shit from the transect walk to the map and food.
- Try medical expenses.
- Listen, identify and draw out early revolters.
- When they say they are too poor- say Ok continue OD.
- Ask for permission to take photographs.
- When people above discuss, thank and allow them time.
- Put papers up – stick up the paper some where.

- Draw simple direct pit latrine.
- Who will do OD tomorrow? If none, who will dig pits tomorrow?
- Photograph those people that raised hands up.

The field visits were conducted to six communities and these lasted from about 9.30am to 4.00pm. The six communities visited were;

S/No	Name of Community	Name of Group
1	Osipi	Nbojala
2	Camp II	Rebundie Reba
3	Iga Ogwu	Emi B
4	Olokuwu	Olotubi
5	Okpeje	Onyegwe
6	Ojeotaje	Oloyayenge

There were group presentations based on the following format;

- Outcome
- Challenges faced
- Lessons learnt as a group.

Below are samples of some of the group presentations.

Description	GROUPS			
	Ngbojala	Rebundie Reba	Oloyayenge	Olotubi
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No triggering exercise. • The group was divided into two and joined other groups. 	Scattered Sparks triggering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community triggered • WASH Committee formed • Slogans developed and used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered Sparks triggering
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community was bereaved. • Community not prepared for the field visit. • It was a market day in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long distance traveled to the community • The community is large and urban. • Death of two people in the community. • It was a market day. • The visit was during the school hours and participation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Community mobilization • Poor turn out. • Highlighting felt need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few community members were available • Masquerade procession distracted the triggering activities. • Poor community mobilization.

		the children was low.		
Lessons Learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need for adequate pre-triggering activities. • Community was too far from training centre. • Selection of appropriate communities is very important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility in the implementation of the plan. • Very good understanding of the community is required before triggering. • Size of the community and proximity to urban areas should be considered in selecting communities for CLTS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More zeal required. • Time is of essence. • Poor mobilization can affect triggering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of pre-triggering process was poor. • Effective community mobilization is very key to CLTS success.

Day 5 – March 6

The major activities carried out include;

- Questions and Issues on CLTS
- Presentations by Communities.
- Discussions and follow up
- Preparation of Action Plans
- Presentation of Action Plans
- Workshop evaluation

Questions and Issues on CLTS: Various questions and issues on CLTS were raised by participants for better understanding of the approach. Some of the questions and issues raised have been taken care of during the course of the workshop especially during the field visits. The questions and issues raised can be categorized as follows;

- CLTS and Hygiene
- CLTS and subsidy.
- Urban CLTS.
- CLTS and wealth ranking.
- Timing and seasonality of interventions.
- Limitations of CLTS.
- Policy, Government and Scaling up.

The above questions and issues were discussed by participants and for more information the participants were advised to consult the Handbook on Community Led Total Sanitation by Kamal Kar and Robert Chambers. The website [www. Communityledtotalsanitation.org](http://www.Communityledtotalsanitation.org). can also be consulted for more information on CLTS.

Presentations by Communities: Nine of the eleven communities visited were invited to the venue of the workshop to present their action plans and community maps. Each community was represented by two community members (a man and a woman). Major lessons learnt from the community presentations were;

- With good triggering, people will help one another. Communities are willing to identify widows and others that need help for assistance towards stopping open defaecation.
- When communities are properly triggered, they adopt innovative ways using traditional systems to stop open defaecation. For instance, some communities are ready to make open defaecation a taboo with dire consequences for those who violate the rule.
- The youth groups are willing to monitor the implementation of CLTS and provide support to those that cannot afford to construct latrines.
- The communities were able to grasp the CLTS approach very fast through own analysis.
- The roles of children in stopping open defaecation are really significant.
- Hand washing with soap/ashes has been added to the CLTS implementation in the triggered communities.
- Local monitoring system to be established to check OD before inviting for verification.
- Based on the commitments demonstrated by the communities to implement their action plans, members of staff of Ado Local government that took part in the workshop have volunteered to support the communities to achieve ODF status as indicated in their plans.



Presentation of Action Plan by a Community member during the workshop

The following communities presented their action plans at the workshop;

Community	Declaration of ODF	Inviting Verification	Follow up by whom + mobile number	Teachers (Community focal point) mobile number
Onwigwe	30 April	6 May	Slyvanus - 08023434900	07083399346
Camp II	30 June	2 July	Godwin/Comfort 0808821713	08080739320
Okatukpo	30 April	1 May	Joe 08057432152	08030721280
Rijo	– 30 April	30 May	Godwin Udonu	07022146543

Otunkwon			08072316100	
Efelo	30 May	30 June	Andrew 08063306205	07032517832
Olokwu	31 March	1 May	Mary 07084619170	08081530669
Watuolo	30 March	5 June	Peter/Theresa 08081964119	0807964111
Ojeotaje	30 May	After 7 June	Mary Attah 08055419092	08029365186
Iga Ogwu	30 April	20 May	Mary Agbaji 07062834446	08084695522

Country Action Plans: Action plans for follow up activities after the workshop were prepared by all the participating countries. The action plans were prepared for activities to be implemented within the next six months in each country. The plans were presented and discussed in plenary (See Annex 3 for the Country Action Plans)

Follow up and Support for the Triggered Communities

As part of Nigeria Action plan, the Local government and the State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency have been designated to follow up with the nine communities that were triggered during the workshop. The National Task Group on Sanitation is also expected to follow up with these communities. The Communities are within WaterAid Nigeria intervention Local Governments and state. The WaterAid State Programme Manager for Benue state has the responsibility to share bi monthly update on the performance and progress of the communities towards achieving ODF.

The Regional Learning Centre on Sanitation

A brief presentation was made on the Regional Learning Centre on Sanitation which is in Nigeria. The centre aspires to become a regional hub for facilitation of sanitation programming and exchange of resources within the region. Specifically following up on the regional training, the RLC will support a loose network of Practitioners of CLTS from the Anglophone countries of West Africa and will work to link this network to already existing platforms, and fora on CLTS globally. This is necessary for coordination and peer support on CLTS programming in the region.

The RLC Coordinator will send out information shortly following this meeting on the modalities and how people can engage.

Announcements on up coming regional activities and meetings as the Post African Meeting and the sanitation Practitioners' meeting was also made. Details of these meetings will be communicated to the participants nearer the time.

Workshop Evaluation: Based on the developed format, the outcome of the workshop was evaluated by all participants. Analysis of responses from participants showed that;

- The expectations and objectives of the workshop were largely achieved.

- The most useful part of the workshop was the field work involving triggering of communities (60%).
- Over 56% of the participants felt that all parts of the workshop were useful and there was no activity that can be rated to be least useful while 11% rated the presentation of community action plans as the least useful part of the workshop. (Annex 1)

Some of the comments/suggestions made by participants are;

- Incorporation of other elements of sanitation and hygiene such as hand washing, waste disposal and management in CLTS.
- Systems and capacity should be strengthened for sustainability of CLTS.
- There should be more emphasis on the use of the tools for triggering during training so as to improve the facilitation skills.
- Considering the distance and time of travel, the venue of the workshop was not ideal. Too much time was used for traveling to the selected communities. For future workshop, proximity of workshop venue to the villages to be selected for field work should be considered.
- For this type of regional workshop, participants should be awarded certificates of attendance to motivate them for CLTS promotion in their various countries.

Conclusion

The workshop was held as planned and provided the unique opportunities of enhancing the capacity of participants in CLTS promotion and scaling up in Anglophone West Africa countries. The workshop was very participatory and there were interactions among various participants which promoted experience sharing among countries. The country action plans for implementation of CLTS developed during the workshop if implemented would provide a solid foundation for scaling up sanitation development in the sub-region using CLTS approach.

Annex 1: Workshop Evaluation

1. Revisit your expectations. If met, tick If not met, tick and write a short note explaining.

2. Objectives of workshop

Not Met (0%)..... Met (100%)
Please tick on the scale.

3. What did you find most useful?

4. What did you find least useful?

5. General/Any other comments.

Thank You

Some results of the evaluation

Most useful aspect of the workshop

Field Work	-	60%
PRA tools demonstration	-	17%
Experience sharing	-	7%
CLTS presentation	-	7%
Community presentation of Action plans	-	9%

Least useful aspect of the workshop

None	-	56%
Community presentation of Action Plans	-	11%
Country presentation of Action Plans	-	7%
Development of Country Action Plans	-	6%
Country presentation of Action Plans	-	4%
CLTS presentation	-	16%

Annex 2 : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S/No.	COUNTRY	NAME	ORGANISATION	TITLE	EMAIL
1	GAMBIA	PaOusman Manneh	UNICEF	Prog, Comm, Officer	pomanneh@unicef.org
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5					
6	SIERRA LEONE	Arnold Cole	WASH Specialist	UNICEF	acole@unicef.org
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16		Maxwell .T. Ricks	Min of Public Works Bong County	County Coordinator	
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26		Yahaya Mohammed	MLGRD Eenvt Health	DistrictEnvt Health	
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50	Onazi Godwin	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Hyg and Sanitation Officer		
51	Sylvanus Ikpoma	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Mob and Comm Devt Offer		
52	Mary Odeh	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Local Guide	maryodeh@gmail.com	
53	Comfort Garvis	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Local Guide		
54	Anno Theresa	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Local Guide		
55	Godwins Udonu	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Local Guide		

56		Mary Attah	Ado LGA Wes Unit	Finance and Amin Officer	
57		Bioye Ogunjobi	UNICEF	WASH Officer	bogunjobi@unicef.org
58	Lead Facilitators	Robert Chambers	IDS,UK	Consultant	r.chambers@ids.ac.uk
59		Kamar Kal	India	Consultant	kamarkal@yahoo.com
60	NIGERIAN COMMUNIT Y REPRESENT ATIVES	Samuel Ogori	Okatukpa Comm Ado LGA	Community Member	
61		Vicky Ogaba	Okatukpa Comm Ado LGA	Community Member	
62		Joseph . A. Omanchi	CAMP II Ado LGA	Community Member	
63		Rhoda Alegwu	CAMP II Ado LGA	Community Member	
64		Moses Aboh	Iga Ogwu	Community Member	
65		Onyechi Ede	Iga Ogwu	Community Member	
66		Lawrence Ogbebo	Ojetaje	Community Member	
67		Mrs Mary Abo	Ojetaje	Community Member	
68		George Owu	Onwigwe	Community Member	
69		Beatrice Oghege	Onwigwe	Community Member	
70		Otokpa Vincent	Watuolo	Community Member	
71		Agnes Jerome	Watuolo	Community Member	
72		David Onazi	Olokwu	Community Member	
73		Patience Ogbu	Olokwu	Community Member	
74	Augustine Ode	Efelo	Community Member		
75	Chris Otokpi	Efelo	Community Member		
76	Thomas Otete	Rijo	Community Member		
77	Emmanuel Ogbu	Rijo	Community Member		

Annex 3
COUNTRY ACTION PLANS

ACTION PLAN FOR GHANA

Broad Objective: *To scale up CLTS implementation in Ghana by end of 2009*

Activity	Deadline	Responsibility	Expected Output
Present Nigeria CLTS Workshop report to Technical Working Group and other Stakeholders	20 th March 2009	Kweku Quansah Theodora Adomako-Adjei	Workshop Report
Review of all on-going CLTS activities within the country	30 th April 2009	MLGRD	List of clear recommendations and a road map to scale up CLTS as a rural sanitation model in Ghana
Develop IE&C materials to support CLTS implementation	30 th June 2009	National Technical Working Group	Training manual for CLTS Advocacy materials
Establishment of Regional and District Technical CLTS Working Groups	6 th May 2009	National Technical Working Group	ToR for instituting Regional and District Technical CLTS Working Groups
Training of Trainers for CLTS capacity building	31 st July 2009	MLGRD	Core team of identified CLTS trainers trained at national level
Establish Network for CLTS	31 st March 2009	RCN TREND	Knowledge Management and Sharing Platform established

Capacity building (training ToT (core training team – will these be institutions or individuals?), and Frontline staff) training manual to guide training roll out. Logistics support – advocacy for support to roll out, IE&C materials, Technical working Group on CLTS (institute regional & district groups?) M&E

**Liberia CLTS National Action Plan
6 March-31 August 2009**

Objective: Pilot CLTS in 15 communities in 3 districts of Liberia

ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	DEADLINE	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
1. Establish a national CLTS working group	Working group operational	20 March	Yarngo
2. Determine the communities/district/counties for CLTS piloting	15 communities in three districts identified for CLTS piloting	25 March	Yeabah
3. Identify, select and train national-level trainers	Twenty-five (25) national-level trainers trained	3-13 April	National Working group
4. Information sharing at the Cluster Meeting	Information on CLTS Regional Workshop shared with other sector partners at April 2009 Cluster Meeting	6 April	Yarngo
5. Identify, select and train community and district-level trainers	Identify, select and train twenty-five (25) community and district-level trainers	15-22 June	County Working Group
6. Community implementation of CLTS	15 communities are ODF	31 August	Communities
7. Monitoring and review meetings	3 district reviews implemented At least 2 monitoring visits are organized in each community	On going	County level working group and communities
8. Documentation of process	2 media productions disseminated	30 June and 31 August	National working group

National Action Plan for CLTS for the next 6 months (March – September, 2009): NIGERIA

Activity	Time frame	Expected output	Responsibility
Developing a Strategy for Scaling –Up CLTS in Nigeria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WaterAid to share draft strategy document with FMAWR, National Task Group on Sanitation, NWRI, UNICEF, States’ RWSSAs for comments. • Comments to be collated and second draft of strategy produced based on the comments received (comments compulsory for all participants in this workshop) • 2 day meeting of stakeholders cutting across the government 	20/3/09 23/4/09 5-8 May 09	Draft strategy for scaling up CLTS shared Draft strategy for scaling up CLTS prepared National Strategy for Scaling-up CLTS finalized & disseminated	WaterAid NTGS NTGS
Support nine triggered communities in Ado LGA of Benue State.	March - September	Nine Communities attain ODF Status	Ado LGA/ Benue RUWASSA
Establish data base for CLTS in Nigeria	4-4-09 – 30-09-09	Data Base exist on CLTS	NWRI
Review CLTS Training Manual based on lessons learnt from its implementation and circulated for comments	31/3/09	First draft Manual prepared	NWRI
Conduct a National Refresher ToT based on the reviewed Training Manual	Last week of April	Adopted National Training Manual on CLTS	NWRI
Finalize and Disseminate the Training Manual	End of May 09	National Training Manual on CLTS	NWRI
Advocacy for State and LGA level CLTS uptake	March - September	CLTS adopted in more States and LGAs.	NTGS/State RUWASSAs

Note : NTGS – National Task Group on Sanitation
NWRI – National Water Resources Institute
RUWASSA – Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.
FMAWR – Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.

The Gambia

Work plan March to December 2009

Objective: Introduction of CLTS in The Gambia

Activity	Deadline	Expected Output	Responsible Person/Institution
1. CLTS Trip Report Writing	13/03/09	Mission Report Compiled and Submitted to Relevant Authorities	National Trainers on CLTS
2. Debriefing of UNICEF and Policy Makers	19/03/09	CLTS awareness created among UNICEF staff and Policy Makers	National Trainers
3. Orientation of Multisectoral Working Group on WASH	26/03/09	MSWG oriented	National Trainers
4. Orientation of TACs and training of MDFTS	April-June 2009	CLTS awareness among TAC members and frontline workers equipped with knowledge, skills in CLTS facilitation	National Trainers
5. Training of School Environmental Coordinators	April – June 2009	Environmental Coordinators trained as above.	National Trainers
6. Introduction of CLTS in selected communities	July – December 2009	CLTS introduced in selected communities	MDFTs

WORK PLAN FOR CLTS MARCH TO AUGUST 2009

OBJECTIVE: DEVELOPMENT AND SCLAE UP OF CLTS IN SIERRA LEONE

No	Activity													Output	Responsible Persons
		M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
1	Define steps for ODF certification of communities	█												Indicator: Document detailing processe3 for ODF cer4ification available Output: All ODF certification done according to a standardized process	Sub Group of UNICEF, HED, PLAN, CHIDO,Env. San
2	Three Cross visits amongst natural leaders across the aountry		█			█			█					Indicator: No of cross visit organized for natural leaders Output: Enhanced CLTS knowledge and skills for natural leaders	CLTS Task Force
3	Experience sharing workshop									█	█	█		Indicator: Workshop participants list Output: Partners review0and share experiences	MoHS, UNICEF
4	Develop and product)on of CLTS jingle	█	█											Indicator: Jingle available Output: Copies of jingle	HED, UNICEF, Safer Future, CHIDO
5	Airing of CLTS jingle on community radios nationwide		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	Indicator: No of radios airing CLTS jingle Output: Increased awareness of CLTS nationwide	CLTS Task Force
6	Panel discussion on CLTS at national level	█				█						█	█	Indicator: No of panel discussions held Ouput: Increased awareness on CLTS nationwide	CLTS Task Force

7	Panel discussion on CLTS at district level									<i>Indicator:</i> No of panel discussions held <i>Ouput:</i> Increased awareness on CLTS at District level	District CLTS Coordination team
8	Monitoring of randomly selected ODF communities									<i>Indicator:</i> No of monitoring trips done <i>Output:</i> Improved feed back on the sustainability of ODF certified communities	CLTS Task Force
9	Post triggering and Post ODF monitoring of communities									<i>Indicator:</i> No of monitoring trips done <i>Output:</i> Improved feed back on the sustainability of ODF certified communities	District CLTS Coordination team
10	Post triggering and Post ODF monitoring of communities									<i>Indicator:</i> 1.No of communities with functional monitoring committees 2. Minutes of committee meetings available	Natural Leaders, Village committees
11	Maintain Natural leaders and ODF communities data base									<i>Indicator:</i> No of ODF communities No of natural leaders <i>Output:</i>	CLTS Task Force
12	Develop a photo bank on CLTS in Sierra Leone									<i>Indicator:</i> Existence of CLTS Photo Bank <i>Output:</i> Highlights of CLTS documented	CLTS Task Force
13	Produce a video on CLTS in Sierra Leone for advocacy									<i>Indicator:</i> Existence of CLTS video <i>Output:</i> Video used improved tool for advocacy and sensitization	CLTS Sub Task Force

14	CLTS Task force coordination meetings																		<i>Indicator:</i> No of CLTS task Force meetings held, minutes of CLTS Task Force meetings <i>Output:</i> Improved networking and capacity building amongst CLTS partners	CLTS Task Force
15	Develop harmonized monitoring check list for CLTS monitoring (DONE)																		<i>Indicator:</i> Monitoring checklist available <i>Output:</i> Standard format for monitoring CLTS used by all implementing partners	CLTS Sub Task Force
16	Develop minimum guidelines for facilitating latrines construction																		<i>Indicator:</i> Document on minimum guidelines for latrines available <i>Output:</i> Common minimum guidelines on latrines available for use when necessary by CLTS implementing partners	CLTS Sub Task Force
16	Recruitment of consultant for evaluating CLTS																		<i>Indicator:</i> Study report <i>Output:</i>	MoHS, UNICEF
17	Recruitment of consultant for social marketing of sanitation (PPP)																		<i>Indicator:</i> Study report <i>Output:</i>	MoHS, UNICEF
18	TOT CLTS Workshop																			MoHS, UNICEF