



DRAFT FINAL REPORT OF THE PROJECT COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE FCT BY AFRICAN CENTRE FOR LEADERSHIP, STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT (CENTRE LSD) SUPPORTED BY CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA) UNDER THE CANADIAN FUND FOR LOCAL INITIATIVE (CFLI).

PROJECT NO: A-034437-003

SUB PROJECT NO: CFLI 11/12-05



Pix: shows the drawing of Kuyizhi Community map by two community members, during the community triggering.

PREAMBLE

Nigeria, like any other country within the West Africa sub-region has a chequered history of underdevelopment due largely to irresponsible governance and the unavailability of critical development information to citizens'. Though every society have capacity for independently increasing their ability to live a more satisfactory life through exploiting the resources of nature, their capacity to dealing with the environment is dependent on the extent to which

they understand the laws of nature, and the super structure arising from the creation of certain patterns of behaviours amongst citizens, including those of sanitation and waste management. The situation is made worse by the deafening grand standing of government over issues of development; a posturing that has conditioned communities in Nigeria to bad living situation with increasing environmental challenges. At a time the world has given commitment to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), issues of environmental health still reverberates in Nigeria. Kuyizhi Community in Kuje Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory falls into this categorisation. Kuyizhi Community is a small settlement of about 50 households with a population of about 1,000 persons. The inhabitants are of the Gbagi tribe and their occupation is farming. The community since the over 100 years they settled in their present location, practice open defecation that has brought health challenges like diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid fever arising from oral-faecal transmission. The African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD), following its commitment to sustainable development in Africa with focus on the giant of Africa, and driven by the fact that sustainable development will remain a mirage without a healthy environment, the need to collaborate with the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) to intervene and popularise Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) became imperative to bring a new lease of life to Kuyizhi Community residents in line with the project goal, to contribute to improved environmental health by addressing behaviour change related to sanitation and waste management through promotion of community participation and overall impact on the general health situation in the Federal capital Territory.

EXPECTED RESULTS

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| i) Expected Results (expand table as necessary) | ii) Basic indicators to confirm progress towards the achievement of these results |
| Sanitary and waste management profile of Kuyizhi Community | Actual holding of training for project staff Successful community entry |
| Enhanced participation of men and women in sanitary and waste management | Number of community facilitators trained Number of beneficiaries reached directly Number of community members that participated in the Community Led Total sanitation process |

| | |
|---|---|
| Changed behavior in sanitary and waste management in target communities | No of persons involved in open defecation |
| Community advocacy for improved sanitation and waste management | Formation of Sanitation and Waste Management Committees Number of persons trained in advocacy Number of advocacy visits Number of advocacy briefs prepared |

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

1. Training of project staff on CLTS & Waste Management.

a. Opening ceremony: Prior to the commencement of the project in Kuyizhi Community in Kuje Area Council, the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD) organised a two-day training for all project staff. The opening ceremony had representatives of the Honourable Minister of Water Resources (Dr. Obiora Agada), CIDA Nigeria (Ms. Atinuke Taiwo), Executive Secretary FCT Primary Health Centre Development Board (Dr. (Mrs) F.O. Momoh), Wateraid Nigeria (Ms. Mimi Ishan), Abuja Environmental Protection Board (Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar), Women Empowerment and Reproductive Health Centre (WERHC) (Dr(Mrs) Ejiro Otive-Igbuzor), Consultants and members of both the print and electronic media in attendance.

The Executive Director of the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development (Centre LSD), Dr. Otive Igbuzor in his address of welcome said “the area of focus of this project is environmental health, and the target Community is Kuyizhi in Kuje Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory. He stated that environmental health concerns include among other things air quality, climate change and its effect on health, disaster preparedness and response, food safety, housing, waste management, noise pollution control, occupational health and industrial hygiene, safe drinking water etc. He explained that the importance of environmental health is reflected in its inclusion in the Millennium Development Goals (Goals 7), which is to ensure environmental sustainability, adding that globally there are challenges to meeting goal 7, five years to the MDGs deadline, as the world is still a long way from meeting sanitation target. In Nigeria, the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water dropped from 54 percent in 1990 to 49 percent in 2007. That with access to basic sanitation is also very low at 43 percent. The Nigerian government asserts that with better implementation of various policy frameworks and plans for water, sanitation, environment and slum upgrading, Nigeria will be on track to achieving the MDG

7. Therefore the project intends to address problem of sanitation and waste management in the selected community of Kuyizhi. Last year, focus was on Durumi 3 and Runwan Fulani all in the FCT. Centre LSD is committed to clinical implementation of this project so as to achieve its objectives.



Pix: shows Participants during the flag-off of the CLTS Project for Kuyizhi Community.

Dr. Orji Ogbureke, the Consultant of the project in his presentation said 2.6 billion people worldwide are without access to proper sanitation, which risks their health, stripes their dignity and kills 1.8million people, mostly children yearly. Diarrheal kills 5 times as many children in the developing world as HIV/AIDS with 500,000 of them dying every single day. Lack of sanitation according to him is the world’s biggest cause of infection. “One gram of feces can contain 10million viruses, one million bacteria, 1,000 parasite cysts and 100 parasite eggs,” which of course underscores the need for cleanliness in our rural communities.

In his goodwill message, the Honourable Minister of Water Resources, Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) was developed in an attempt to sustain sanitation in a beneficiary community after the implemented sanitation projects terminate. The concept empowers the Community with appropriate external facilitation, to lead the process for total elimination of open defecation. There are no subsidies for latrine construction though training is provided for choice of appropriate sustainable and affordable sanitary

technologies by households. Success of the programme is measured by the elimination of open defecation and construction of improved sanitation facilities. The approach is a basic necessity to scale up sanitation and hygiene development and a means to ensure sanitation sustainability in the country. It is no longer news that the dire need for sanitation and hygiene practices is apparent, in view of the incidences of water and sanitation related diseases in our communities, among adults and children especially those below the age of five. The CLTS approach, if properly utilized will assist communities to get rid of all forms of water and sanitation related diseases. The progress of CLTS so far shows that there is an increase in CLTS coverage, 425 communities have attained ODF in 26 states. The training therefore presents an excellent waste management opportunity to further develop the capacity of trainers in order to promote increase in access to sanitation and hygiene for everyone to achieve optimal benefit of sanitation programme. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources shares the vision of rapid implementation of CLTS for the attainment of our set goals, in order to ensure that we are on track towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that is, halving by the year 2015 the number of people without access to safe water and adequate sanitation.



Pix: shows Rep. Of Minister of Water Resources, (4th from Right), Ms. Atinuke Taiwo(CIDA), Dr. Oji Ogbureke (Consultant), Dr.Otive Igbuzor and some Project Staff.

The Executive Secretary, FCT Primary Health Centre Development Board on his part said, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are major components of the MDG goal number 7, target 10, aimed at environmental sustainability and improving the level of hygiene practices for achieving reduction in morbidity and mortality caused by water and sanitation related diseases, such as typhoid, cholera. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) seem a big vision but can be realized if improved development facilities are likely to be sustainable. The demand for a strategy to scale up sanitation and hygiene has been well identified as a top priority by both the Federal government of Nigeria and Development partner, as Nigeria is currently not on track to meeting the MDGs of 70 percent coverage by the year 2015.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) representative, Ms. Atinuke Taiwo, commended the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD) for its work in development strategies at the community level, which is inline with CIDA's Canada fund program strategy. She said CIDA's focus in Nigeria is securing a future for children and youth, and stimulating sustainable economic growth. The Canada Fund focuses on social economic/technical development. The general objective of the Canada Fund is to enhance the economic, cultural and social life of the people of eligible developing countries. To achieve this, small scale projects are supported to undertake initiatives that involve technical, educational, cultural, economic and social development assistance to the local populations. CIDA's efforts to support sustainable economic, social growth focus on working with Nigerian non governmental organisations, civil society organisations and government bodies to improve how the country manages its natural resources. Recognizing these are key to long term sustainable economic growth.

Wateraid Nigeria represented by Ms. Mimi Ishan said " as the only international NGO focusing on sanitation and hygiene in Nigeria, will like to applaud Centre LSD for creating this platform that will impact on the lives of community members and development of the WASH sector". Building and using latrines is one of the most effective ways of combating diarrhoea, which kills 1.5 million under-five children globally each year. Waste management is essential to protecting the environment in which we live and the knowledge of proper disposal of waste. "We believe that this is the beginning of greater things to come with your organisation taking its rightful place in the in the promotion of WASH in Nigeria. This initiative will place us firmly on the part of creating and sustaining an enabling environment to address the persistent challenges of the sector".

This activity was widely reported by the media as follows;

1. RayPower FM Radio - 5.00pm September 28, 2011
2. Vision FM Radio - 4pm, and 6pm September 28, 2011 & 2 pm October 29, 2011.

3. Leadership newspaper, Thursday September 29, 2011 pg 10.
4. Daily Trust Newspaper, Thursday September 29,, 2011 pg 26.
5. Nigerian Pilot, Saturday September 29, 2011 Pg 6.
6. African Independent Television (AIT), Sunday September 30, 2011 @ 8pm

B.Training of Project staff: The training of project staff for the Kuyizhi environmental advocacy project was done for two days, beginning from October 28 – 29, 2011. The Project consultants led by Dr. Orji Ogbureke took project staff through the concept of CLTS, some of the fears and expectations related to CLTS projects, do's and don'ts of CLTS, community mapping, F-diagram, shit counting ,how to embark on transect walk as well as on issues and challenges of pre-triggering and triggering of community. Trainings were also made on how to handle triggering moment and certification processes relating to an intervention of this nature.

2. COMMUNITY ENTRY PROCESS

a. Transect walk: The Consultants and the project staff embarked on transect walk round Kuyizhi Community between September 13 and 21, 2011. It entailed walking round the community to identify defecation sites and understand the sanitary habits of the community and the general environmental cleanliness of the community.

b. Meeting with Community Heads: Members of the project team led by Dr. Otive Igbuzor met with the Community Secretary, Mr. Ayuba K. Tanko September 13, 2011 who in turn took the team to the Community Head, Chief Jeremiah Irimiya. The message presented was brisk, "to learn their sanitation behaviour" and to ensure success, all inhabitants of the community, the Community Head, Chief in Council, women, religious leaders, including the visitors in their mist must be involved. He asked for the co-operation of the community people towards the implementation of the project, since there are things to collectively learn.

The Secretary of the Community Mr. Ayuba k. Tanko thanked the team for the visit and to have at least chosen their Community for the exercise. But was quick however to say that they will convey a meeting of the Community and then call the team for an elaborate meeting with the Community men and women. He obliged the project team with his telephone contact to call to confirm the new date. Several visits were made to the Community afterwards because of the challenge of phone connection, until September 21, 2011 when we held the big meeting. They appreciated the fact that the community people do not wash their hands each time they return from the toilets. They attributed this to some

kind of attitude they met and grew with. Nobody has ever come to tell them about the danger of oral faecal transmission, which they admitted is a critical factor in Community health. In attendance at the meeting apart from the project team were; Chief Jeremiah Irimiya (Community Head), Mr. Ayuba K. Tanko (Secretary), Mr. Haruna S. Pada (Youth Leader), Mr. Samuel . B. Yakubu, Mr. Nuhu Abu and Mrs. Rebecca Ayuba (Woman Leader). Others were; Mrs. Lydia Samuel, Mrs. Martha Irimiya, Helen Markus, and a host of other Community members.

September 24, 2011 was agreed upon by both parties for the community triggering exercise.

3. PARTICIPATORY SANITATION PROFILE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Baseline Survey: A baseline survey was carried out by members of the project team in Kuyizhi Community. The survey was designed to establish initial conditions against which the effects of the finished project can be compared. About 1000 persons were identified, with about 100 of them or (10%) selected through random sampling and questionnaire administered to elicit response from them. 10% of the persons were randomly selected as it was considered to be a representative sample. The two page question was divided into two parts. Part 1 dealt with the community profile, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Part 2 dealt with Household characteristics, water supply and disease prevalence.



Pix: shows three Centre LSD Staff with some Kuyizhi Community children during the baseline survey.

4.COMMUNITY TRIGGERING: There was actual triggering on community members on September 24, 2011. No fewer than 30 women and 25 men turned out for the exercise. The reason for the CLTS project was reiterated by the environment setters (Mr. Hussaini and Aisha) for the community members to understand the essence, and also find out the sanitary situation of the community. During the triggering process, it became clear to them what this whole exercise was about. A good proportion of the Community people stood stupefied upon realizing what this whole idea of CLTS was about, and got angry with themselves. They bemoaned the sanitary situation of the community acknowledging that only one household in the entire Community has toilet, the rest defecate in nearby bushes. They said all these while they did not see anything wrong in defecating in nearby bushes up till the time of the triggering exercise, and do not also see why it is important for them to wash their hands after defecating. As the triggering ended, they discovered that they have been eating and drinking each others faeces. Angered by the development, which they attribute to be responsible for some of their ill-health (typhoid fever, malaria and arthritis) in the community, the question of what needs to be done to stop the ugly practice became apparent. Answers did not take time to come. An action of what needs to be done by the community was immediately drawn for steps to be taken. This resulted in the following action plan;

1. Drawing of the Community map. This was done almost immediately by the people themselves with the aid of some of the Community youths.
2. We will stop open defecation.
3. We will dig holes and bury our shit as from September 30, 2011
4. Every household to have completed building their toilet by November 30, 2011.
5. We shall be doing environmental sanitation every two weeks.
6. Defaulters will be sanctioned by paying the sum of N500.00
7. We agree to select 40 persons from the Community as WASHCOM members, made up of 20 men and 20 women.
8. We will wash our hands after going to the toilets and before eating from September 24, 2011.

Further to the immediate implementation of the action plan, the Community members were made to identify 20 men and women that will constitute the WASHCOM. The list to be provided will also include some natural leaders that were identified by the project team. The names of the 40 persons that will include the already identified natural leaders will be made available to the project team by the community to be trained both as community

facilitators and as WASHCOM members. The training of Community facilitators now was fixed with the Community people to take place from October 24 – 28, 2011.

Training of community facilitators

The Community facilitators' training commenced October 24 – 28, 2011 as agreed with the Community people. Prior to the training, the project team expectation was to train 40 persons ie 20 men and 20 women, but the figure increased to 52 when the training started. This to the project team was a good development as it points to one thing, buy-in by the Community. In his opening remark before the commencement of the training, the Executive Director of the African Centre for Leadership, Strategy & Development (Centre LSD), Dr. Otive Igbuzor, thanked the Community members for the reception and for their willingness to come out of their homes for the training. He reminisced how the Centre LSD implemented similar project at Durumi 3 and Runwan Fulani Communities all within the Federal Capital Territory that were largely successful because of the co-operation the Centre got from the two Communities. Kuyizhi Community now is No. 3 among Communities that the CLTS project will be implemented, saying that “ in life, if you live in a place that is not clean, diseases and sicknesses is usually the order of the day. The programme is to ensure that wastes collected are properly disposed to bring about a clean and healthy environment. The training programme will last for four days and so we expect your co-operation both during the training and as the project continues”.



Pix: shows the training of Facilitators in Kuyizhi Community, FCT.

Expectations: The Community people were asked to list their expectations for the training, and the following were listed as their expectations;

1. Learn how to keep our compounds and village clean.
2. We want our people and our children to be fine.
3. We want to learn how to change behaviour, build our toilets and keep the Community clean.
4. Want to learn how to clean our environment and have clean water.
5. Stop open defecation
6. Learn how to cover our food well so that diseases do not get in.

Fears: Among the fears expressed include;

1. The training will disturb them from going to the farm.
2. The training will stop them from going to fetch fire woods.

The training centred on the following;

1. Decision making and conflict management.
2. Financial management
3. Trust and team building
4. Gender and poverty sensitive approaches and
5. Community monitoring and evaluation.

Role play and group work was used extensively. The purpose was to make the sessions interactive and make the deliveries as practicable as possible. Recap of each day was done with the participants taking part actively. Role play showing the relationship between a leader and the lead were done, with very key lessons drawn from the exercise by the participants. In the group stage, four groups were delineated and given the picture of one animal apiece (Lion, Donkey, Rabbit and Ostrich). each to list the skills and capacity of the animal, which naturally could be helpful to the participants and the community in selecting members of the water and sanitation committee (WASHCOM). There was role play on how to make decision in a community to forestall conflict. A need prioritisation framework was adopted and it was clear to all that community decision making is shrouded in “give and take”, for consensus building to thrive. Some very interesting issues were shared by the participants. **Mr. Istifanus Ukele said “ I learnt that a leader must have foresight and focus to lead the people out of darkness. A leader must also display cleanliness before he can tell others to clean their surrounding”. For Mrs. Maritha Irimiya, “ a leader must be patient. He must be bold and courageous and must be liked by the people”. Mr. Nuhu Abu on his part said “ I learnt that when a leader says anything that is good, the followers must accept and work accordingly with it. The leader too, must be open to suggestions. He also must be protective of his followers and must display honesty, encourage co-operation among his people and should be proactive when making decisions. The things taught have opened my eyes about hygiene. I now know that I should wash my hands after going to the toilet”. However Mr. Tanko Ayuba said, “the training has opened our eyes on a wide range of issues. Before, we were blind but now we can see. The number of toilet in the Community has increased from just one when the project commenced to eleven, and more are still being built. We now know that consultation is important for effective community management. We also have known how to keep record of our finances; and more importantly our knowledge of how to choose a leader and care for the environment has been greatly enhanced and we are quite appreciative of this new learning.**

The press did an extensive report of the training as follows;

1. ITV Television Sunday October 30th, 2011 by 7.30pm & Monday October 31, 2011 at 7.00am
2. Peoples Daily Newspaper, Saturday October 29, 2011 pg 5.

3. Nigeria Pilot Newspaper, Friday October 28, 2011 pg 2.
4. Nigeria Pilot, Saturday October 29, 2011 Pg 6.
5. Leadership Newspaper, Monday October 31, 2011 Pg 31
6. Nigeria Tribune Newspaper, Thursday November 3, 2011.



Pix: shows a Community member digging his toilet in Kuyizhi Community, FCT.

To ensure effectiveness and proper engagements with sanitary and waste management activities in the Community, water, sanitation and hygiene committee (WASHCOM) was put in place with their functions clearly spelt out. The WASHCOM was formed taking into consideration the quarters that exists in the Community. The different quarters are called “ANGWA” and the WASHCOM was formed along the three ANGWAs that exist in the Community. The different ANGWAs include;

1. ANGWA BEGE
2. ANGWA SALAMA
3. ANGWA KYAUNA

AGWAs BEGE has nineteen (19) members with a leader (Mr. Samuel. B. Yakubu), a secretary (Mr. Victor Markus) and a woman leader (Mrs. Esther Josiah). ANGWA SALAMA has seventeen (17) members. The leader is Mr. Haruna . S. Pada, Secretary is Mr. Mathew Tanko with Mrs. Hanatu Bala as the secretary. For ANGWA KYAUNA, their are twenty one (21) members, with Mr. Ayuba K. Tanko as leader, Mr. Ishaku Haruna as secretary and Mrs. Lydia Samuel as woman leader.

For the central co-ordinating committee of the WASHCOM where executive of the different AGWAs are automatic members, Mr. Ayuba . K. Tanko was chosen as chairman. And Mrs. Esther Josiah chosen as the secretary. By this arrangement, Mr. Ayuba k. Tanko now emerged as the chairman of Kuyizhi Community WASHCOM.

The duties of the WASHCOM were also clearly listed for members to understand their functions. They include;

1. To organise and co-ordinate the water, sanitation and hygiene activities of the Community.
2. Ensure that the Community keep the environment and their houses clean.
3. Ensure that every household has a clean toilet.
4. Keep financial record of the water, sanitation and hygiene committee.
5. Mobilize community members to carry out water, sanitation, hygiene activities.
6. Hold regular meetings on water and sanitation in the Community.
7. Manage the finances of the Community on water and sanitation and hygiene.



Pix: shows one of the completed toilet in Kuyizhi Community, FCT.

The plan was later revisited to enable the WASHCOM monitor progress and deliveries on the plan. On October 29, 2011 the WASHCOM was formally inaugurated.

The **WASHCOM** are expected to raise funds through the under listed means as agreed by the Community members when drawing the action plans;

- a. Contributions
- b. Fines and
- c. Sanctions.

Advocacy training for WASHCOM

Advocacy training was held for the forty two WASHCOM members of Kuyizhi Community November 15 – 16, 2011. Modules taught include;

- a) Introduction to advocacy
- b) Types of advocacy

- c) Relationship between advocacy and WASHCOM
- d) Campaign and social change and
- e) Citizens engagement

In the two days, there were extensive group work, presentations and experience sharing by the participants. Collectively the trainees agreed on the following as the needs of Kuyizhi Community;

- a) Road
- b) Water
- c) Hospital
- d) Electricity
- e) Communal toilet
- f) Junior secondary school
- g) Economic empowerment (Grinding machine)

But upon prioritisation, they concluded that the needs of the Community are;

- a) Water
- b) Road
- c) Hospital
- d) Junior secondary school
- e) Electricity.

Key lessons shared by the participants during the training include;

1. With the awareness creation brought about by this project, the number of toilet in our community has increased from just one to thirty (30) and more are still being constructed. We have stopped eating our shit (faeces) because of this awareness. Many of us now have toilet and wash our hands anytime we return from the toilet.
2. This training has benefited my family; my husband dug a latrine for the house.
3. We now understand that we have authority to influence change in our community. We have learnt how to reach out to the Chairman of our LGA and even the Councillor representing us. But this presupposes that before we reach out to them,

the Community people must agree on what to present to the Chairman and or Councillor.

4. We can also reach out to the Chairman of the LGA through singing.
5. LGAs get money through revenue generation. Monies realised are supposed to be used to provide amenities to Communities.
6. LGA Chairmen can collect money in the name of a community project without executing the project. We can stop this practice by going to the press or stop voting for him.
7. Visitors coming to our Community have attested to the fact that Kuyizhi Community now have become a very clean community because of this project.
8. Have learnt how to co-operate in our community, and now knows how to choose our leader, as well as record of our accounts.

The advocacy training was reported in the press as follows;

1. Raypower 100.5FM November 16, 2011 by 5pm.
2. VISION 92.1Fm November 17, 2011 by 1.00pm
3. Nigeria Tribune, November 26, 2011 visit www.tribune.com.ng/.../community.../30856-sanitation-centre-trains-53-facilitators-in-kuyizhi-community
4. The Tide Newspaper, November 21, 2011. Visit www.thetidenewsonline.com

Preparation for advocacy

Some project team members including Orji Ogbureke and Monday Osasah, after the advocacy training, visited the Community December 12, 2011 to prepare the WASHCOM and the Community leadership on advocacy to some government offices and agency in a bid to address some needs and priorities of the Kuyizhi Community. Offices mentioned by the locals for such visits included;

1. The Executive Chairman of Kuje Area Council.
2. The Councillor representing Gaube Ward where Kuyizhi belong by virtue of politically delineation.
3. The management of FCT Water Board.

To hasten the advocacy processes, the project team assisted the Community to produce letter headed papers that they could use to write to the aforementioned offices to request for a possible date for the advocacy visits from the respective offices.

Advocacy visit

On December 14, 2011, the Chairman of WASHCOM, Mr. Ayuba K. Tanko and Mr. Victor Markus, a member of the WASHCOM went on advocacy visit to FCT Water Board with the guidance of the project team. The visit was ostensibly to make the agency intervene in the repair and rehabilitation of the only borehole in the Community that has packed up shortly after few days of use. The borehole was provided by the Chairman of the LGA but has not been in use because of the poor execution of the project. The Head of the FCT Water Board Mr. Dan Hassan expressed appreciation for the visit and promised sending some of its technical staff to Kuyizhi Community on Monday December 19, 2011 to check the borehole so as to ascertain what really is wrong with it. The visit was really an eye opener to them (Mr. Ayuba K. Tanko and Mr. Victor Markus) as it enabled them to demonstrate their already built skills on advocacy in engaging with the officers of the board.

Follow up on activities (M& E)

Members of the project team embarked on a rigorous follow up of activities beginning from December 12, 2011. The follow up was designed to determine the additional toilets built outside the thirty recorded before the commencement of the advocacy training, and also show them model hand washing structure that every latrine should have.



Pix: shows Mr. Monday Osasah of Centre LSD explaining a point to Mr. Tanko Ayuba during the follow-up on activities in Kuyizhi Community, FCT.

In the course of the follow up, a particular challenge was highlighted by the Community people, which is; a number of houses have not built their latrines due to financial constraints but most have dug the pits or have the latrines at one stage of completion or the other. The Chairman of Kuyizhi WASHCOM, Mr. Ayuba K. Tanko explained that to ginger compliance, considering the ignoble effects of open defecation to all inhabitants, the Committee has taken steps and has engaged in constant reminder to ensure that households who are yet to complete theirs do so immediately. Erring households assured the project team that by December 20, 2011, they would have completed their toilets. This was exactly the case on going back to the Community December 20, 2011.

In one of our follow up visits, the Supervisory Councillor for Health, Kuje Area Council Hon. Musa Kaka met with us on our way out of the Community December 14, 2011 and these were his words, **“I am very happy with the impact of your project in Kuyizhi Community. I will take a cue from this your project and contribute my own quota as well”.**

Development of advocacy briefs and press tour/briefing

An advocacy brief for the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project was developed December 23, 2011 and is being produced. A press tour and press briefing has been scheduled for January 20, 2012. The aim was to highlight the gains that accrued to Kuyizhi Community as a result of the intervention which came primarily through the Canadian Funds for Local Initiatives (CFLI).

Construction of Signboard

Centre LSD Constructed a signboard to indicate its intervention in Kuyizhi community. The major highlight on the board is the declaration of Kuyizhi Community in Gaube ward of Kuje Area Council as an “Open Defecation Free (ODF) Community. The declaration was done by Mr Ayuba Shaba, the Supervisory Councillor for Health and Environment in Kuje Area Council amidst the Executive Director of Centre LSD, Dr. Otive Igbuzor and some chiefs and traditional rulers within the environs.

Achievement of expected results

1. There was actual holding of training for project staff. A total of three project staff were trained. Those trained include; Mr. Monday Osasah, Project Officer, Mrs. Elizabeth Esu, Admin and Accounts Officer and Mr. Uche Arisukwu, Programme Assistant. Other ancillary staff trained include; Ms. Dora Onugwu, Mr. Dan Nengel and Ms. Ngozi Izuora. The training was held October 28 – 29, 2011. And there was successful community entry.
2. 57 Community facilitators were trained between October 24 – 28, 2011. This figure included 30 female and 27 male.

3. At the community entry level the number of toilets in Kuyizhi Community was just one. But currently over 300 toilets have so far been built with very few that are still ongoing. Number currently involved in open defecation is less than 3 percent.
4. The Waste management Committee (WASHCOM) has been formed to mobilize community members for sanitation. The Committee was formed and inaugurated October 29, 2011 and it has fifty seven members.

Challenges

The under listed constitute the challenges experienced so far;

1. The people expressed fear over the drawing of the community map which is a major requirement for the triggering process because of the fear of demolition. They agreed to draw the map when their fears are allayed. This however means when the map is finally drawn, it must not be displayed in any of the offices.
2. Distance was a big barrier. Going to the Community usually takes a whole day.
3. There was language barrier. This led to the engagement of an interpreter.
4. There were complaints about the amount of money paid as transport, especially during the training on advocacy by the Community people.

Key Lessons

In the course of the Community entry process, we learnt the following;

1. Patience especially during the questionnaire administration.
2. Open mindedness on the part of the community people.
3. Community was highly receptive.
4. Women participation was at its highest.
5. Co-operation of community members both during meetings and questionnaire administration was critical for success.
6. Community members were ignorant of the effect of open defecation as a challenge. Not washing their hands on return from the toilet has never been a concern to them.
7. No prior engagement with their elected representative or government agencies.
8. The intervention gave the community a sense of belonging.

9. There was competition among the “angwas” in the building of the toilets. In some cases they offer help to one another to hasten the building process.

ODF declaration

The ODF declaration in Kuyizhi Community took place January 31, 2012 at Kuyizhi Community. The declaration is based on global best practice that “ once the household in the Community construct and begin proper use of their toilet, and when it is ensured that no one defecates openly, through community leadership, the particular village or community is declared ‘Open defecation free’, ODF.



Pix show: Unveiling of the board declaring Kuyizhi, an ODF Community

To reach this conclusion however, Centre LSD adapted the National Task Group on sanitation certification process below;

1. Notifying the community from the onset on the criteria for ODF certification and total sanitation.
2. Agreeing with Kuje LGA sanitation unit that the community has achieved ODF.
3. Confirming that the community is made up of 34 households.
4. Confirming that the 34 household have their individual latrines.

5. Confirming that the latrines are being used and are clean.
6. Confirming that hand washing materials are provided in the latrines.
7. Confirming that the community has attained and sustained environmental cleanliness; and
8. Checking and ensuring that previous open defecation areas are not at all in use by the community.



Pix: shows Dr. Otive Igbuzor, Centre LSD ED (standing) giving a speech at the ODF ceremony in Kuyizhi Community.

In a remark at the occasion, Dr Otive Igbuzor, executive director, Africa Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development, expressed concern over the poor health facilities in the area.

He said that Centre LSD had contributed its quota in the health care sector, as it had sensitised and trained the community members on personal hygiene, sanitation and the need to stop defecating in the open. Igbuzor stressed that people of the area needed potable water, road, hospital, junior secondary school and electricity. Similarly, Mr Tanko Ayuba, the Chairman of WASHCOM in Kuyizhi Community, decried the poor state of roads, lack of electricity and good source of drinking water in the community. So also was Mr Musa Iya, a health worker. He expressed concern over the state of maternal healthcare in the



Pix: shows some members of the Red Cross at the ODF event in Kuyizhi Community, donating books to Kuyizhi Community.

community. In his word, “this community needs a primary healthcare centre or general hospital to cater for nursing mothers and provide ante-natal care and immunisation services. The community needs a health centre with resident medical personnel and staff quarters. On his part, Mr Ayuba Shaba, the Supervisory Councillor for Health and Environment in Kuje Area council, said the council was doing its best to meet the needs of the communities.

“villages in Kuje are up to 300, the council has done a lot to provide amenities with the meagre federal allocation”. He solicited assistance from private partners, non-governmental organisations and donor agencies in the development of the communities.

The Nigeria Red Cross Society who attended the event, promised to assist the community in the maternal health and First Aids. They also donated books to the Community to be used in the primary School. The books include;

1. HIV/AIDS questions & Answers.
2. Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: Basic Facts
3. Children and HIV/AIDS
4. Measles Basic Messages & Frequently Asked Questions.

The FCT Water Board who were also present promised to rehabilitate the two abandoned boreholes in the Community.

The toilets 34 toilets constructed by the Community people were inspected by the media personnel who also aired the event, including;

1. Africa Independent Television (AIT) Sunday February 5, 2012 @ 8pm
2. ITV February 4, 2012 @ 7.30pm
3. Vision FM Wednesday February 1, 2012 @ 12 Noon, 6pm
4. Daily Independent Newspaper, February 6, 2012.
5. Pilot Newspaper , February 2, 2012.
6. Daily Trust Newspapers, February 7, 2012.

Profile of Communities for future intervention

1. Rige Community in Kuje Area Council
2. Nuku Community in Abaji Area Council

3. Naharatu Community in Abaji Area Council
4. Jasaki Community in Kwali Area Council
5. Chikuku Community in Kwali Area Council
6. Checheyi Community in Kwali Area Council

Conclusion

The CLTS programme has proved to be an answer to the almost intractable health challenges common in rural communities in Africa. It has proved to be life transforming because of its impact in behaviour change arising from a robust knowledge on community sanitation and hygiene. All of these properly situate the CLTS methodology as one critical mechanism towards addressing issues of disease burden in the giant of Africa and indeed in the whole of the African continent. As the project lasted, the zeal of implementation by members of the project team was indeed salutary, so also was the quick buy-in by community people. The community leadership and people demonstrated ownership and this resulted in real participation by all. In fact, Kuyizhi Community stands as a model in the further implementation of the community led total sanitation within the Federal Capital Territory. We would like to thank CIDA who through its CFLI project has brought transformation to bear in rural Nigeria, and we also solicit for a redesign of the project to cover wards instead of dealing with just one community out of several communities that make a ward.