CLTS in West & Central Africa

November 2010
WCARO WASH

CLTS latrine digging in Cote d'Ivoire
Estimated population open defecating: 100 M (Total pop. 392M)

Progress towards the MDG sanitation target

- **On track**: Coverage in 2006 was less than 5 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or coverage was higher than 95%.
- **Progress but insufficient**: Coverage in 2006 was 5 per cent to 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target.
- **Not on track**: Coverage in 2006 was more than 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or the 1990 - 2006 trend shows unchanged or decreasing coverage.
- **No or insufficient data**: Data were unavailable or insufficient to estimate trends.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
CLTS in West and Central Africa to October 2010

19 countries with over 1,600 communities ODF to date
Regional CLTS data to Oct 2010

- Triggered Villages: 6,084
- ODF Villages: 1,625
- Estimated Population reached by CLTS: 3,972,181
- Estimated Population ODF: 727,460
CLTS in West and Central Africa

- Pilots now near completion
- Regional CLTS tools shared
- Francophone facilitation capacity built
- All countries planning or beginning at scale activities
- Regional review conducted
- Sanitation marketing studies ongoing
Standardisation of Regional Tools and documents for CLTS

- Workshop outline and timetable
- Workshop checklist and evaluation
- Standard contracts
- Draft TOR for National Level CLTS Coordination Team
- Proposed ODF Criteria
- ODF certification form

All of these documents are available on the WCARO WASH Intranet site
CLTS in Sierra Leone

- ‘Cascade’ training, with sub-regional emphasis
- Strong govt ownership
- Trial of SLTS
### CLTS in Mali sustainable – one year on spot checks found ODF status largely maintained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>OD practice</th>
<th>Hand-washing with soap/ashes</th>
<th>Maintenance of the latrines</th>
<th>Cleanliness of the village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gouakoulou</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Generalised</td>
<td>Generalised</td>
<td>Full clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Korikabougou</td>
<td>15% (some children)</td>
<td>Generalised</td>
<td>Generalised</td>
<td>Partly clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Somba</td>
<td>15% (some children)</td>
<td>Generalised</td>
<td>Generalised</td>
<td>Full clean</td>
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<td>15% (some children)</td>
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<td>15% (some children)</td>
<td>Partly</td>
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<td>Full clean</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>Partly</td>
<td>Partly</td>
<td>Partly clean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress since Pilot

![Graph showing progress since pilot, with bars representing different countries and categories: triggered communities, ODF certified communities, and months since first workshop.](image)

- **Guin Bissau**: 94 triggered communities, 95 ODF certified, 4 months since first workshop.
- **Senegal**: 19 triggered, 13 certified, 1 month since workshop.
- **Benin**: 67 triggered, 5 certified, 2 months since workshop.
- **Congo Brazzaville**: 25 triggered, 5 certified, 3 months since workshop.
- **Chad**: 35 triggered, 1 certified, 4 months since workshop.
- **Niger**: 308 triggered, 8 certified, 5 months since workshop.
- **Côte d’Ivoire**: 129 triggered, 15 certified, 6 months since workshop.
- **Gambia**: 15 triggered, 15 certified, 7 months since workshop.
- **Guin Conacry**: 17 triggered, 17 certified, 8 months since workshop.
- **Togo**: 49 triggered, 4 certified, 9 months since workshop.
- **Liberia**: 60 triggered, 3 certified, 10 months since workshop.
- **Cameroun**: 306 triggered, 18 certified, 11 months since workshop.
- **Mali**: 169 triggered, 12 certified, 12 months since workshop.
- **Mauritanie**: 143 triggered, 18 certified, 13 months since workshop.
- **Burkina Faso**: 77 triggered, 32 certified, 14 months since workshop.
- **Ghana**: 69 triggered, 35 certified, 15 months since workshop.
- **Sierra Leone**: 218 triggered, 40 certified, 16 months since workshop.
- **Nigeria**: 425 triggered, 62 certified, 17 months since workshop.
WCAR CLTS
Observations & Challenges

• Strong seasonality and heavy rains

• Local materials not always available – other technical options needed

• Adequate follow-up not always made – limited capacity and remote locations

• Limited government budgets for sanitation

• Average costs so far $3-5 pp
WCAR CLTS Review – main conclusions/opportunities

• CLTS roll-out has been effective and approach has adapted well to WCA context
• CLTS has clear potential to push WCA back on track towards reaching sanitation MDG targets
• Sustainability is fragile – sanitation supply chain development must follow triggering (marketing)
• Triggering: ODF ratios generally weak and could be improved by optimising geographic locations
• Renewed focus on sanitation has encouraged upstream policy and budget support in several countries
• Strong models in the region (Sierra Leone, Mali, Mauritania) – document and share best practice
Thank you!