ROAD MAP TO OPEN DEFECATION FREE COUNTY

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BUSIA COUNTY

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Busia County is one of the four Counties that form Western Region.

It is bordered by the Republic of Uganda to the West and North, Bungoma County to the North East, Kakamega County to the East and Siaya County to the South.

The County is divided into seven Sub-Counties namely:- Bunyala, Busia, Butula, Nambale, Samia, Teso North and Teso South.

The County falls within the Lake Victoria Basin. The altitude varies from 1130 to 1375m in the Central and Northern part. Some parts are relatively plain with shallow swamps. There are a number of rivers like Nzoia and Suo that drain into Lake Victoria.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub County</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>No. of wards</th>
<th>No. of locations</th>
<th>No. of sub locations</th>
<th>No. villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bunyala</td>
<td>78,117</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butula</td>
<td>142,682</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samia</td>
<td>109,467</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matayos</td>
<td>130,359</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nambale</td>
<td>110,798</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teso North</td>
<td>138,089</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teso South</td>
<td>160,466</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>869,978</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>179</strong></td>
<td><strong>1624</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trainings

- Had 2 trained PHOs on the CLTS methodology.
- 20 sanitation promoters from 5 sub counties trained on CLTS methodology -2009.
- 62 Public Health officers/technicians trained on CLTS methodology in 2010.
- 4 additional TOTs trained in the county in 2011.
- 17 officers were trained in March 2015 on online M&E reporting on CLTS.
Identification

- Sept 2008 - Two (2) PHOs trained in Kisumu on CLTs from Busia county.

- June 2008 - PPHO, Western wrote to DPHO, Busia on failure to achieve 50% district latrine coverage target at mid-term and was compelled to write to CPHO and give the way forward.

- July 2009 - DPHO, Busia identified 3 villages (Mlimani in Nambale, Buduma “D” in Butula, Murende in Matayos) to trigger, where one village (Mlimani) succeeded to go ODF and the other two villages failed.

- Mlimani village was the first to be declared ODF and named millennium village.
The picture of triggering session presided by the then District commissioner for Nambale District, Busia
ORGANOGRAM

Proposed institutional, coordination and monitoring arrangements

National CLTS coordinating and Knowledge Hub Unit

County PHO

WASH – coordinator

Stakeholders

Provincial administration

Divisional PHOs

Third party

Private sector

CHEW/PHO

CHWs

Natural leaders

CLTS Committees

HHs

HHs

HHs

HHs

HHs

HHs
Strategies

- Deploy 12 Competent PHO/PHTs to handle 5 villages each
- Deploy 10 Competent Natural leaders to handle 4 villages each
- Constitute CLTS stakeholders and form committee at village level
- Create an award for competition to facilitate results
- Setting specific timeline for all activities to be done from trigger to ODF status
- Committees at all levels of the organization structure - Bi-weekly assessment and direction
- Use of school and school children to disseminate messages on CLTS approach
Success

- Oct 2009 - Mlimani village became 1st ODF in Busia county, western province
- Oct 2010 - Phase 1 CLTS of 79 villages (83.6%) become certified ODF in August 2011
- 23 villages and 3 sub locations (Sikinga, Lwanyange and Kisoko) – Phase 2 attained ODF status in early 2011
- Remaining villages in the entire county attained ODF status.
ODF celebration in Busia District
(Emasinde, Namolwe & Madende villages)
Partners

• The following partners supported this activity
• UNICEF
• AMREF Finnish-Ink
• World vision
• USAID Kaves
Activities being implemented

• Sanitation Marketing
  – Capacity building of the artisans & CHVs on concept of improved sanitation
  – Sanitation marketers (CHVs, trained artisans) marketing the improved sanitation systems to the households;
  – Sanitation marketers & trained community members making the interlocking bricks and selling to the clients for construction of improved sanitation systems;

• Sanitation and Hygiene promotion
  – CHVs & Public Health team, reaching the households & institutions with sanitation & behaviour change messaging
Activities cont’

• Evidence based documentation and learning
  – Dissemination of learning through the County WASH forum as well as the national Inter Agency Coordination Mechanism (I.C.C) and the relevant Technical Working Groups (TWGs)
    – Experiences and lessons learnt are shared through the K-SHIP Real Time Learning Facebook platform

• Coordination
  – Chaired by the County Public Health Officer (CPHO) and all partners/stakeholders are represented
  – Aimed at avoiding duplication and also for accountability

• Advocacy
  – To raise the profile of sanitation in the county for prioritisation of Sanitation and Hygiene interventions by county government/stakeholders
  – Create a buy-in to Sanitation Marketing in the county
Sanitation facilities
Looking ahead

• Continue to strengthen partnerships with other WASH partners and other relevant stakeholders to advocate and lobby for increase funding for sanitation in Busia county
• Build sanitation business models for artisans and CUs
• Continue to promote Sustained behaviour change interventions