



2016

REPORT OF TRIGGERING OF 31 COMMUNITIES OF MBAIKYONGO WARD, BURUKU LGA



**BEING SUBMITTED TO UNICEF ON THE SHAWN 2 PROJECT.
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INTRODUCTION

Benue State is implementing the 2nd phase of Sanitation, Hygiene and Water in Nigeria, SHAWN II Program in 3 LGAs of Buruku, Obi and Katsina-Ala LGAs since 2014, whose broad-based objective is the attainment of 100% access to improved Sanitation and Hygiene behavior change to all communities in the intervening LGAs of the State.

For the attainment and sustenance of improved Sanitation and behavior change characterized by stoppage of open defecation and attainment of ODF status by communities is achieved using Ward Level CLTS as the most common and preferred tool.

To this end, 31 communities of Mbaikyongo Ward, Buruku LGA were triggered to dig and use latrines and also apply ODF criteria in order to end open defecation.

OBJECTIVES

- To mobilize and trigger 31 communities of Mbaikyongo Ward

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- The entire number of triggered communities in Mbaikyongo Ward will attain ODF within the approved period of 8 weeks.

CLTS ACTIVITIES

Meeting with LGA WASH Unit

The organization held meeting with WASH Unit of Buruku LGA at the inception. The purpose was to introduce the project team to the LGA and also explain the mission of the organization to the LGA WASH Unit. During the meeting, stakeholders in the ward were identified for sensitization and institutional triggering meeting. They include.....

The leaders were mobilized with invitation letters through the office of the TER Buruku (Paramount ruler of Buruku LGA) the date for the meeting was harmonized among stakeholders.

Ward Level Advocacy/Sensitization

An advocacy and sensitization meeting was held at ward level. The purpose of the meeting was to sell the project to the highest decision making body (community leaders)

in the ward and gain their support and commitment during implementation in the various communities of the ward. The ward level meeting was integrated into the normal Mbaikyongo traditional council meeting which holds every Tuesday of the week.

The organization leveraged on the existing meeting day to have a discussion with the traditional and other opinion leaders following the instructions from the District Head of the ward. According to the District Head, the council meeting was the only avenue where all the traditional and other opinion leaders could be met for important decisions to be taken.

The barrier encountered in the meeting was that because the sensitization meeting was integrated into the traditional council meeting, women and children groups were not represented in the meeting. But the organization overcame the barrier by making sure that the women and children were adequately represented during the community mobilization process.

In the sensitization meeting, the District Head of Mbaikyongo ward, Chief Nyikwagh Toryough introduced the project team to the traditional council. After the introduction, the program officer from First Step explained the mission of the project team in the area and spoke extensively on open defecation and how it effects the well-being of the community people especially children.

In his reaction, the kindred head of the Nyifon kingdom, Chief Sebastian Ugbakur received the team on behalf of the council. He said that based on the presentation, it is obvious that the people of Mbaikyongo ward defecate in the open and most are not aware of the dangers and effects of open defecation but due to the awareness they have received from First Step, all hands will be on deck to end open defecation in the area. They also showed their commitment by providing a one room accommodation in one of the communities to house all the facilitators. 34 traditional and opinion leaders participated in the meeting all were male.

Discussions in the meeting also dwelt on how the ward leaders complained the change of community names as a result ABA community was changed to ABALI community. This was so because the leader agreed that there was no community in their domain with that name.

At the end of the meeting, the traditional leaders agreed on dates and times their communities will be visited for triggering.

The advocacy visits continued throughout the period of CLTS implementation to update community leaders about progress made and present challenges encountered. Arising

from sustained advocacy and sensitization to community leaders, the CLTS process gained acceptance in the communities. The community leaders encouraged their subjects to dig latrines in all their households.

Community Mobilization

Sensitization meetings at the community level were organized for influential community members, health workers, and mothers' groups, civil servants residing in the communities, farmers associations, motor cycle associations women groups children and other associations working in the area on a similar project. This was done in each community before triggering. The objective is to acquaint the key stakeholders with the project concept and plans; and to solicit their inputs, participation as this would foster ownership and sustainability. The participants were motivated during discussions and were given an active role of mobilizing community members for action for during triggering meeting, which was the next day. The results of this exercise indicated that community members actively participated during triggering and follow up exercise.

Triggering

Triggering exercise was conducted in 31 communities. The most commonly used tool for this exercise was the DAM. During this tool, community members were facilitated to draw the map of their community, identify their households and defecation areas and water sources on the community map. On the maps, they marked areas where they defecate, such areas included; farms, uncompleted buildings, in the forests etc. They did so showing their defecation areas. In most of the communities, the defecation areas revealed that for the children, they defecated on the refuse dump sites behind the households, for the women, they defecated a little bit further from the households and for the men, they went further away into the bushes to defecate. Discussion with identified institutional heads such as schools, churches and markets also revealed that there are no latrines in those institutions. Their responses showed their members defecate in the bushes around their locations.

Mapping of all households was conducted; the number of adult male, adult female and children less than five years were counted. This was to confirm the actual number of households and identify all the existing institutions in each community. The organization met with community leaders in each community and explained what a household is as it concerns WASH. This is because Tiv families live together in one large compound as an extended family which consists of a man, his wife, children, children's wives and grandchildren.

Community members were facilitated to dig and use latrines to end open defecation and reduce to the barest minimum, some of the water borne illnesses in their communities.

Communities that were not triggered using the DAM, the transect walk (Walk of shame) was further used to trigger them. During the transect walk, community members expressed disgust as they saw shit on their pathways and were jumping so that they will not step their feet's on shit, they also covered their nostrils to avoid perceiving the odor from shit.

After the transect walk, a community member and the facilitators brought back to the community members a sample of shit to be used at plenary as evidence of shit seen along the community footpaths.

This tool also ignited community members to make commitments towards digging latrines because they all said they were not happy seen shit around their households.

Follow up exercise was conducted in each community 48 hours after triggering. The result revealed that most of the community members have begun construction of latrines but this needs to be followed aggressively to ensure compliance. Again we discovered that the 7 Nyifon speaking communities have own the process of CLTS more than their Tiv speaking counterparts. This was evident in the total number of latrines they have constructed. As at the time of the first round of follow up exercise, 54% latrine construction was done within the Nyifon communities while 47% latrine construction was done in the Tiv communities.

Findings revealed that the traditional leaders of the Nyifon speaking communities have owned and understood the process and importance of CLTS more than their Tiv counterparts. Another reason is the ripple effects of CLTS from neighboring Logo LGA to the Nyifon people.

The community mobilization exercise was attended by men, women and children from each of the 31 communities that were triggered. On the average, each of the households in the community was represented during community mobilization. Furthermore, women and children participated during the exercise. For the women, they asked questions that bother on open defecation and contamination of their water sources. They also made commitments to spread messages to end open defecation in their communities in group meetings. For the children, they made commitments to keep on disturbing their parents to dig latrines for them.

See appendix for number of persons who participated in the exercises including children.

Emergence of Natural Leaders

Natural Leaders emerge during the triggering process. During triggering, the facilitators asked community members who have adequate knowledge of everything in the

community to indicate by a raise of hand. After this, the first two persons that indicated interest and show willingness to work are called out and the facilitator then asks community members if the two persons can actually do the work.

The community members reserve the liberty and right to scrutinize and reject any natural leader they feel has questionable character and integrity. Mr Terhemba from Kwamna/ Ikpar community emerged as natural leader during triggering in his community, although he proved to be hard working, his community members rejected him because members of the community said he devotes more time to his “okada” business as such he will not have time to perform the task of a Natural Leader.

The Natural Leaders are then involved in drawing of the community map and indicating where households and defecation areas are located on the map with the help of the community members present during the triggering exercise.

The Natural Leaders are thereafter mandated to continuously encourage and remind community members to dig and use latrines on daily basis as the triggering team continue with work in other communities.

Two Natural Leaders emerge from each community and they are made up male and female.

Selection of ODF Committee

The ODF committee is a five member committee comprising male and female selected by community members and saddled with the responsibility of ensuring that each household within the community has and is using a latrine and is also applying ODF criteria to the latrines. The committee is selected by community members and cuts across men and women with integrity who can effectively motivate other community members to own and sustain the project. They work in collaboration with community members during triggering to produce the action plan for the community also ensure the full implementation of the action plan. The ODF committee was also made up people who were regarded as early responders. Those who indicated interest to construct their latrines immediately after they were triggered. An example these kind of persons is Mama Wundu Tangye, a 62 year old woman from Nyifon/ Waji 2 community became disgusted and expressed her shame when she said “I will no longer drink water from the well close to the river because it contains plenty of shit”, She also said “For me to stop drinking shit, I will dig my latrine”. This statement was made after triggering.

Follow up activity conducted on the communities revealed that the early responders who become ODF Committees dig all their latrines before other community members.

Lessons Learnt

The involvement of traditional and other opinion leaders in the course of project implementation increased participation by all stakeholders in the intervening communities. This was evident in the Nyifon speaking areas of the ward where large numbers of community members turned out during the triggering exercise. This also has given rise to the early response of digging 60% of latrines few days after the communities were triggered.

Challenges

Some community names were not well captured by the LGA WASH Unit during the delineation exercise. This gave rise to the resistance the project team had during the triggering process. Community members refused to participate in the process if they were called with such names. The organization was able to overcome the challenge by explaining to community members that the triggering process was not a political event but was for the purpose of ending open defecation and reducing illnesses.

Recommendation

Implementing CSOs should be involved in the delineation process to reduce the issues of disagreement in community naming.

APENDIX

FIRST STEP SUMMARY OF TRIGGERING REPORT

S/N	Community	Date Triggered	Population at Triggering Event	Adult Males	Adult Females	Male Children	Female Children	Construction Challenge	No. of Latrines at Baseline	Expected ODF Date	Names of Natural Leader
1	Abali	26/9/2016	46	10	20	7	9	Water soil logged	4	8/10/2016	1.Aese Nyor, 2.Akende Sase
2	Adgawa1	16/9/2016	79	26	24	9	20	Water soil logged	6	15/10/16	1.Gideon Gwambe, 2.Adoo Nyikwagh
3	Aguji1	19/9/2016	40	20	15	3	2	Water soil logged	9	16/10/2016	1.Mike Abe, 2.Nagu Mbakugh
4	Akperaku(Anya2)	19/9/2016	49	11	21	8	9	Water soil logged	2	5/10/2016	1.Myaga Saviour, 2.Shinyi Meeku
5	Ame1	22/9/2016	71	25	10	16	20	Water soil logged	1	30/9/2016	1.Jonathan Dooga 2.Masefan Atim
6	Ame2	22/9/2016	40	9	21	3	7	Water soil logged	9	9/10/2016	1.Vincent Vorbo, 2.Iorbee Num
7	Ateka	16/9/2016	35	14	15	3	3	Water soil logged	0	10/10/2016	1.Solomon Chia, 2.Bunde Asom
8	Dia1	22/9/2016	96	43	31	10	12	Water soil logged	4	18/10/2016	1.Amos Charegh, 2.Richard Apershi
9	Dia2	22/9/2016	65	30	20	10	5	Water soil logged	3	12/10/2016	1.Daniel Akile, 2.Nyikwagh Abaa
10	Ikuve/Mbaikuve1	23/9/2016	56	30	9	10	7	Water soil logged	2	20/10/2016	1.Mnauakaa Iorpenda, 2.Yanawan Ishmael
11	Ilim-Mbaadali	17/9/2016	111	36	49	10	16	Water soil logged	5	29/9/2016	1.Abur Ikpam, 2.Ahembe Igbo
12	Kwamna/Ikpar	20/9/2016	40	14	15	4	7	Water soil logged	13	10/10/2016	1.Terkimbi Liam, 2.Aasegh Abya
13	Mbaato	2/9/2016	30	8	10	5	7	Water soil logged	9	10/10/2016	1.Dooior Wua, 2.Terungwa Moze
14	Kwamna/Tsombo Anya1	30/9/2016	67	25	22	8	12	Water soil logged	4	8/10/2016	1.Terna Mough, 2.Aseer Mough
15	Kwamna/Mbaadali	19/9/2016	52	26	15	5	6	Water soil logged	1	18/10/2016	1.Amokaha Buter, 2.Tyiem Sugh
16	Mbadajo	27/9/2016	21	24	12	2	3	Water soil logged	6	25/10/2016	1.Zaki Vegher,

								soil				2.Aondoaseer Apinega
17	Mbakwazer	30/9/2016	40	20	15	3	2	Water soil	logged	2	18/10/2016	1.Samson Iorungwa, 2.Ageryina Anur
18	Mbamkpe1	24/9/2016	50	19	21	4	6	Water soil	logged	5	15/10/2016	1.Tyoyem Ikyaba, 2.Tyofa Nathaniel
19	Mbamkpe2	18/9/2016	48	27	11	4	6	Water soil	logged	2	21/10/2016	1.Bem Songo, 2.Ibyur Gbam
20	Mbangor	19/9/2016	85	41	16	10	18	Water soil	logged	7	30/10/2016	1.Aondoayisa Gyusa, 2.Nengeior Avaan
21	Mbashabu/Asaku	16/9/2016	80	30	40	6	4	Water soil	logged	3	20/10/2016	1.Jege Mande, 2.Lukichi Tarza
22	Mbaugbu1	15/9/2016	132	40	47	20	25	Water soil	logged	7	16/10/2016	1.Uten Igwo, 2.Lami Egwu
23	Ngikye/Mbajingi	30/9/2016	38	18	12	3	5	Water soil	logged	1	20/10/2016	1.Suega Abagi, 2.Laadi Mande
24	Nyifon/ Akye	15/9/2016	111	23	33	20	35	Water soil	logged	0	9/10/2016	1.James Moze, 2.Suega Abaji
25	Nyifon/ Isha Adgawa	16/9/2016	83	43	20	8	12	Water soil	logged	2	10/10/2016	1.Ukemo Idoko, 2.Philip Iorwakwagh
26	Nyifon/ Mbaugbu2	22/9/2016	111	22	33	20	36	Water soil	logged	2	12/10/2016	1.Samuel Adaba, 2.Dominic Agyo
27	Adeega	27/9/2016	118	40	60	8	10	Water soil	logged	4	20/10/2016	1.Matthew Deve, 2.Yamelu Denen
28	Mbaadeghe	28/9/2016	44	10	16	5	13	Water soil	logged	1	20/10/2016	1.Msen Pie, 2.Ahende Yanibo
29	Nyifon-Kama	20/9/2016	50	18	21	5	6	Water soil	logged	6	18/10/2016	1.Peter Meer, 2.Kpam Sefaku
30	Raha	28/9/2016	65	36	13	5	11	Water soil	logged	1	30/10/2016	1.Ahure Ikyondu, 2.Zaki Iorundu
31	Nyifon/ Waji2	28/9/2016	62	32	19	6	5	Water soil	logged	2	12/10/2016	1.Zaki Aii Ugah, 2.Hassan Juliku



Triggering of Nyifon/ Mbaugbu1 community



DAM demonstration in Nvifon /Akve community



Evidence of shit during DAM at Mbaugbu2 community



Mapping of community by the Natural Leader at Kwamna/ Ikpar community



Ongoing latrine by a Natural Leader at Nyifon-Kama Community



Ongoing latrine construction at Adgawa1 community