

Findings and Recommendations Nakuru Rural Sanitation Assessment

Wednesday 14 Feb 2018

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Water

Status on Rural Sanitation Nakuru county

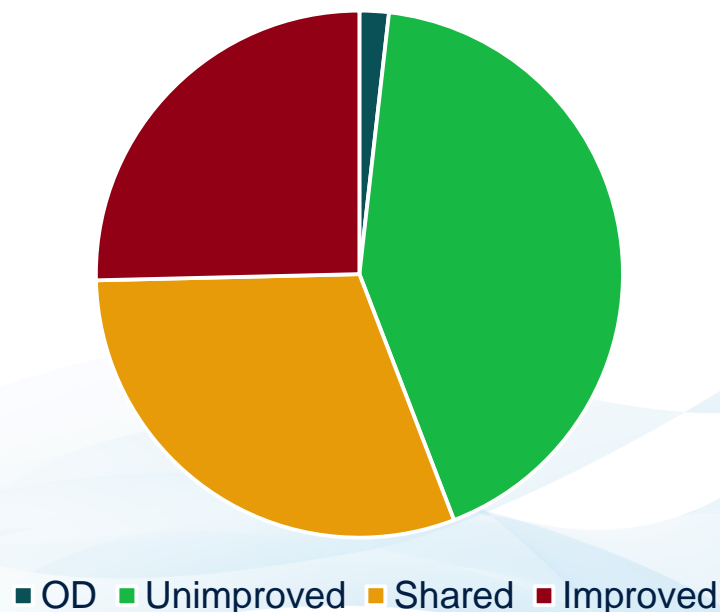
Basic data:

- Total population: 2 million, with 53% rural
- 1,060,000 rural population
- OD levels are 13%
- 87% of population has a latrine:
 - 10% shared
 - 46% improved
 - 31% unimproved
- 1692 villages of which 326 are ODF certified (20% of villages)

Administrative division:

- 11 sub-counties and 55 wards
- Ongoing urbanization

Sanitation access in Nakuru County
(KDHS, 2014)



Enabling environment – Political will and institutional arrangements

Strength	Observations
County act for Public Health and Sanitation.	Strategic Investment Plan for Environment Sanitation and Hygiene in the making.
Clear responsibility of DoPH for rural sanitation.	Need to connect the rural water supply vision/strategic plan with rural sanitation programming.
County Kenya ODF 2020 Campaign Action plan prepared and reflected in the CIDP.	

**National Environmental Health Bill not yet approved.
NESCRA not yet established.**

Enabling environment – Implementation mechanism

Strength	Observations
Stakeholder coordination with partners through quarterly meetings.	Coordination with other departments and entities for investments (CDF) and promotion (e.g. school infrastructure and community ODF mobilization)
Multi-sector cholera response protocol.	NARUWASSCO (rural WS company) role in supporting sanitation service improvement beyond towns not well defined
Quarterly stakeholder forums with partners.	Note: interest in promotion of sanitation in areas that are served (denser rural and community-schemes that are integrated)
Clear operational structure with Public Health Officers (205) and Community Health Volunteers, who also receive a stipend.	

Enabling environment – Program funding mechanism

Strength	Observations
Program-based budgeting approach with a sub-program for Environmental Health (CLTS) and Health Prevention and Promotion (mass media and BCC).	High competition for CDF; limited priority for sanitation.
Five year budget of 1.2 billion KES (2018-2022) for sanitation (rural; urban (communal/public toilets) of which 40% government funded .	Ward-level development expenditure does not prioritize sanitation (but would be used for water).
Includes investments for WASH facilities in ECDC and health dispensary (level 2).	WSTF did not reach rural Nakuru (e.g. through rural utility program).

National domestic funds for rural sanitation limited to salaries; dependency on external partners

Water Services Trust Fund focus mostly on urban; rural infrastructure program support Rural utilities, school WASH; alignment with Kenya ODF Campaign

Enabling environment – monitoring system

Strength	Citizen Engagement:	Observations
Nakuru Kisumu Coastal colle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory process for planning and budgeting in place (ward/MCAs) • Consultation legislation with MCA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to translate to rural sanitation where bottom-up demand is weak and need for more advocacy at lower levels 	more detailed information on - usage of improved latrines of hh-level handwashing
Use of data follow-up visits	visiting villages	no specific strategy to deal with lagging wards to address; no within-county benchmarking/reward process
Dedicated M&E officer at county level for all public health		Limited HR and \$ resources for M&E HR; incentives for data collection
DHIS (national) with granular data on health status (public and medical health)		Usage and updating of DHIS?

National CLTS portal functional and regularly updated by majority of counties
Links with DHIS developed
Hosting costs not integrated in national budget
National benchmarking as important tool for motivation

Capacities for CLTS/demand creation and behavior change

Strength	Observations
Training program for CLTS well established and training done	No county-wide behavior change communication strategy using mass media and inter-personal communication tools; building
County events on handwashing and sanitation day; active county advocacy engaging (social) media	Sparse implementation of behavior change (social events) and overall lack of resources for BCC
Allocation for capacity building and peer learning and limited fundi training	No capacity/training on market-based approaches and complementary use of SBCC ; limited refresher training

National level training materials well developed but may not always reach county-level

No national level behavior change campaign with cascaded implementation (umbrella brand connecting various behaviors)

**Specific tools for cholera outbreak on handwashing developed
CLTS not integrated in national curriculum**

Sanitation products and market development

Strength	Observations
Local experimentation with product development (Naivasha)	Lack of availability of aspirational products in rural retail outlets; hardware stores in towns “too far” and need to facilitate links with future “micro-entrepreneurs”
Training of fundis for delivery and installation (Naivasha) (although fundis are highly mobile)	No product catalogue with price points of different options to support household decision making; CHVs not well placed to advise on product Plastic slab pilot: Lack of facilitation of actors along the supply chain down to rural outlets (fundis, CHVs, small retailers, manufacturer); overall lack of branding / marketing
	Affordability constraints for aspirational products, although increased demand for seated models

**Some experimentation with introducing aspirational products
Opportunity to develop direct delivery channels of Satopan to sub-county/ward...but
requirement for pre-financing needs to be addressed...
(micro-entrepreneurs will not stock up and county towns too far)**

Reaching the poor and vulnerable – including through financing options

Strength	Observations
Presence of micro-finance institutions with outreach in rural areas (branches and women groups) already with home-improvement loans and “product loans” (e.g. rainwater tanks)	No pro-active outreach / role of county PHO to encourage use of credit for sanitation improvements (focus on MFIs and focus on PHO and CHV)
Good practice examples from Naivasha sub-county in targeted approach to ensure disabled and vulnerable (sick/elderly) needs are addressed during CLTS process	No piloting of support mechanism to targeted poor and vulnerable groups; assumption that community solidarity takes care of this may be incorrect
Presence of informal saving groups	

National policy has specific focus on poor, elderly and disabled segments and allows for minimal (in-kind) subsidies to vulnerable groups
Criteria: targeted, transparent, equitable

Sanitation in Institutions - Investments

Kindergarten:

- Investments to be addressed through county budget (ECD is a county mandate);

Questions: how to capitalize on parents engagement as part of community mobilization (introduce “child safe’ products, sato-pan); Are there other ECD programs in the county? Coordinate with county ECD departments

Schools primary and secondary

- Mandate for investment in school WASH facilities seems in a **vacuum**; expected to come from parents through Board of Management?
- Could be done under the Constituency Development Fund.. The CDF is to be used for funding the national mandate

Sanitation in Institutions – O&M and supporting hygiene

Schools primary and secondary

- There are small allocations for recurrent expenditure to support O&M, including provision of soap
- Leadership and attitudes of school management towards maintenance are crucial...(but very seems mixed)

Observations:

- County-level monitoring (dep of education) to be connected for planning of school investments
- Going beyond meeting a simple ratio...(if toilets are so dirty that they are not used)
- Engagement activities with BoM seem limited; how can county integrate WASH as discussion item in regular BoM meetings (incl. e.g. introducing MHM topic)

Not so clear to the team: opportunities to leverage Dep. Of education in developing accountability of school management for proper WASH maintenance

Recommendations – Enabling environment expansion of collaboration and leverage funding

- Connecting rural water improvements with rural sanitation planning to use it as a driver for ODF achievement (handwashing, schools WASH facilities)
- Explore collaboration with Rural Water utility, especially in schemes they are “taking over” from communities; engage them in promotion and include rural sanitation component as part of application for the WSTF?
- Connecting infrastructure-expansion of rural WSP that support ODF with promotion activities
- Better alignment between school WASH activities and community activity (School to Community approach)
- As part of multi-sectoral collaboration explore opportunities to work together with the department of SME/Cooperatives to support income generating activities for “sanitation micro-enterprises/cooperatives”

Recommendations..cont'd

Document and assess these experiences and learn in which context they work; (what works in remote rural, what works in denser/more urban oriented rural, what works in rural with better water supply)

Understand existing poor/vulnerable targeting systems and experiment with ways to provide incentives or output based subsidies (that only cover a part of the total hh investment) to vulnerable or hard-to reach communities or segments

Better understanding the incentives and operational processes of MFIs.. look for ways to introduce formal micro-saving schemes? (to overcome non-eligibility and fear of lending)

Recommendations – leveraging financing

- Proposed National Sanitation Fund may take time to be set-up and/or reviewed in light of the mandate of WSTF
- Explore how WSTF can introduce activities for rural sanitation in collaboration with Rural utility and Dep of Public Health
- Stronger advocacy at ward level to link their assigned development “envelope” with sanitation priorities (e.g. schools, health dispensaries);
- Opportunities to better align CDF funding with County Sanitation Action Plan through advocacy
- Are there other national instruments that could be used e.g. Women fund? E.g. to support seed capital for CHVs that register as a cooperative for income generating activities as sanitation micro-entrepreneurs)

Recommendations: market development for more durable sanitation

- Facilitation of linkages within supply chain **down to last mile** (hardware stores don't reach);
- Think about a model of **micro-enterprises**, e.g. CHVs? other small retailers. Micro-enterprises need to be close to consumer; would be sourcing fundi-service and materials (e.g. sato pan)
- Mechanisms for county government to support revolving funds or facilitate **bulk purchases** by group of micro-entrepreneurs
- Explore opportunities to connect micro-enterprises with self-help groups; and MFIs
- Introducing product's benefits (catalogue for marketing) for durable/improved choices (including price information)
- Think 4Ps: **product, place, promotion, price** and experiment with market-based approaches

Recommendations: capacity development and behavior change

- Capacity development to address emerging needs such as sanitation marketing, product choice, engagement and facilitation of private actors (MFIs, CHVs/ cooperatives/micro-entrepreneurs, fundis)
- National level: optimization of usage of existing materials (e.g. latrine guidance for CHVs and fundis)
- National level: Consider Social and Behavior Change Communication Campaign for ODF 2020 and tailoring this to county-wide inclusive sanitation and hygiene promotion

Recommendations – reaching the poor

- Better understanding the incentives and operational processes of county-level MFIs.. look for ways to introduce formal micro-saving schemes (to overcome fear of lending and strict loan selection criteria); KWFT already has a “home improvement” product
- Understand existing poor/vulnerable targeting systems and how they could be leveraged for sanitation:
- Consider testing of targeted pro-poor support mechanisms, e.g.:
 - Output-based grants to vulnerable groups
 - Incentives for collective outcomes (ODF prices; materials awards for sanitation that are closely monitored)

Some ideas to explore..

- Are there any MFIs/entities that offer micro-savings schemes?

- Are there any successful schemes that worked with
W...
C...
 - **Room for experimentation and iterative learning**
 - What worked in which context and why?
 - What process and solution leads to continued usage!

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re...
 - **Science of HABIT formation supports the importance of a pleasant experience!**

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 - **Use of smart subsidies as incentives is often questioned in rural sanitation; but use of massive subsidies – including for in-house improvements – in urban sanitation is well established!**

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installments!
 - **Both serve the public good of county-wide inclusive sanitation**

Thank you!



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