



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

# NATIONAL ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN FRAMEWORK

2016/17-2019/20



*Choo Changu! Heshima Kwangu!*







REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

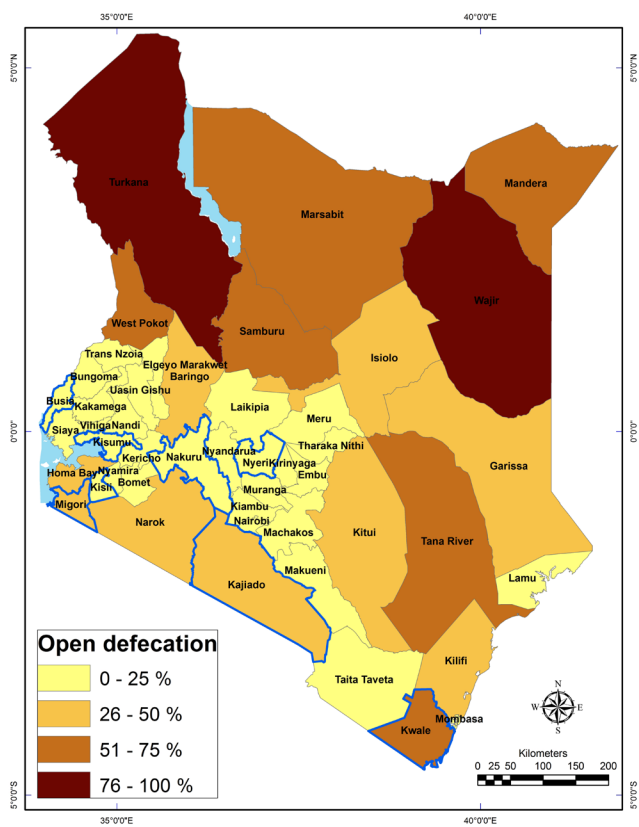
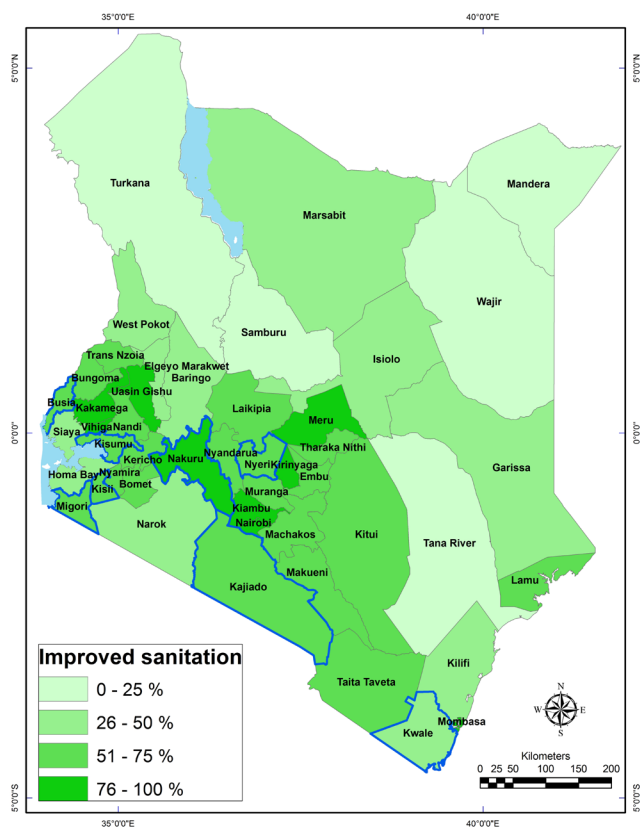
# **NATIONAL ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN FRAMEWORK**

**2016/17-2019/20**

## Map of Kenya with all the 47 Counties



## County Access Improved Sanitation and Open Defecation Situation in Kenya



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CDF</b>	Constituency Development Fund
<b>CLTS</b>	Community-Led Total Sanitation
<b>CSC</b>	CLTS Steering Committee
<b>CHEWS</b>	Community Health Extension Workers
<b>CHVS</b>	Community Health Volunteers
<b>CHMT</b>	County Health Management Team
<b>SCPHO</b>	Sub-county Public Health Officer
<b>DWO</b>	Sub-county Water Office
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>HWTS</b>	Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>JMP</b>	Joint Monitoring Programme (WHO / UNICEF)
<b>KES</b>	Kenyan Shillings
<b>KWSP</b>	Kenya Water and sanitation Program
<b>MOPHS</b>	Ministry of Public Health Services
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MWENR</b>	Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NHSP</b>	National Hygiene and Sanitation Policy
<b>PHAST</b>	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
<b>PHA</b>	Public Health Assistants
<b>PHO</b>	Public Health Officer
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rural Appraisal
<b>RBM</b>	Results Based Management
<b>SWAp</b>	Sector Wide Approach Programme
<b>TSC</b>	Total Sanitation Campaign
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>VIPP</b>	Visual Interpretation in Participatory Planning
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WRMA</b>	Water Resources Management Authority
<b>WMC</b>	Water Management Committee
<b>WSP</b>	Water and Sanitation Program



## FOREWORD

Access to sanitation in Kenya continues to be a major challenge. The 2009 census puts the *overall access levels at 65% with rural coverage at 56% and Urban at 79%*. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) which considers those using shared facilities as lacking access, the update for 2015 puts the overall coverage at 31% with rural coverage at 36% and urban at 18%. These figures indicate that over 8 million Kenyans still defecate in the open which result in prevalence of diseases such as diarrhea, amoeba, typhoid and cholera.

In economic terms, Kenya loses KES 27 billion annually due to poor sanitation. The Government of Kenya initiated a nationwide Community Led Total Sanitation campaign to end open defecation. A clear ODF rural Kenya Roadmap 2011-2013 was developed with an aim to achieve this goal - 100% ODF Kenya by 2013. This was partly also to accelerate the achievement of MDG 7 (b) which the country has largely missed. However by the end of the period, out of total of 59,915 villages in the country, a dismal 1,273 (2%) had been ODF certified. Apart from the burden of sickness and death, inadequate sanitation threatens to contaminate Kenya's water sources and undermine human dignity. Open defecation costs Kenya US\$ 88 million per year –yet eliminating the practice would require less than 1.2 million latrines to be built. At over US\$ 17 per person each year, open defecation is the most costly unimproved sanitation practice.

The National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework has come at an opportune time and takes into account the reality that sanitation is a devolved function in the new Constitution, therefore at County and local levels, the Campaign will entail mapping and securing commitment from partners and supporting them in developing work-plans and securing resources for attaining ODF Kenya by 2020. The Campaign Framework emphasizes the importance of working with the private sector to respond to the demand created through the Campaign. The Campaign Framework has been aligned with the Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (KESHP) 2016-2030 and the Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework (KESSF) 2016-2020 respectively. It is therefore an instrument aimed at fast tracking the country to achieve 100% ODF status by 2020 through developing capacities of key sanitation stakeholders, developing an effective monitoring and evaluation system, mobilising partners and the media to support the campaign goals, facilitating and assisting County Governments in achieving their respective ODF targets, engaging and enabling the private sector to respond effectively to the demand created for sanitation materials and products and mobilise resources to allow counties to achieve their ODF targets, by 2020.

This Campaign Framework will therefore guide the stakeholders in implementation of the Campaign to ensure that Kenya becomes open defecation free by the year 2020 and also meets the development targets set in the Kenya Vision 2030. Finally, it is important to note that the ambitious targets set to be achieved by the year 2020 can be realized if all stakeholders, State institutions, civil Society, NGOs, Private sector, communities and citizens bring synergy in the implementation of the Campaign.

I sincerely wish to thank the World Bank Group's Water and Sanitation Program Africa Region (WSP-AF) for providing financial and technical support to the Ministry of Health for the development of this National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework.



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It is from the very vibrant and selfless engagements of various stakeholders throughout the country including the 47 County Governments of Kenya that we have put forth a target of eradicating open defecation in Kenya by 2020 as work towards ensuring universal access to improved sanitation by 2030.



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## GLOSSARY

**Adequate sanitation** - refers to one that provides privacy and separates human excreta from human contact (As per the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme guidelines).

**Basic hand-washing facilities** - are those where hand-washing facilities, with soap and water, are available in or near sanitation facilities and where food is prepared or consumed.

**Basic Sanitation** - refers to defecation systems that do not adequately eliminate contact between humans and feces. These include pit latrines without a slab or with open pits. Basic sanitation facilities are those that effectively separate excreta from human contact, and ensure that excreta do not re-enter the immediate household environment. Each of the following sanitation facility types is considered as basic sanitation for monitoring progress toward the household sanitation targets, if the facility is shared among no more than 5 families or 30 persons, whichever is fewer, and if the users know each other:

- A pit latrine with a superstructure, and a platform or squatting slab constructed of durable material. A variety of latrine types can fall under this category, including composting latrines, pour-flush latrines, and ventilation improved pit latrines (VIPs).
- A flush toilet connected to a septic tank or a sewer (small bore or conventional). Household access to basic sanitation facilities alone is not sufficient for safe management of excreta. Each of the above is only considered to be safely managed where excreta is safely transported to a designated disposal/ treatment site, or treated in situ before being re-used or returned to the environment.

**Behaviour Change Communication** - The processes of using communication approaches to promote and create supportive environments that sustain the adoption of positive behaviours and/ or to eliminate or reduce the practice of negative behaviours.

**Capacity Building** - A term often used loosely and interchangeably with institutional development and institutional strengthening. Capacity building in this context refers to training and other actions that enable personnel in organizations to develop the necessary skills to carry out required tasks. It also refers to the development of staff within institutions at various levels to enhance their capacities and skills.

**Communication** - The transmission of information or knowledge between two or more points.

**Community Led Total Sanitation** - An innovative methodology for mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation (OD). Communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of open defecation and take their own actions to become open defecation free (ODF). Emphasis is put on facilitating increased awareness of the current sanitation condition in the community and the associated impacts on health and well-being; and generating a sense of disgust resulting from open defecation. This is intended to lead to self-mobilisation of the community to stop open defecation and to improve their sanitation facilities by building and using latrines.

**Environmental Sanitation** - Interventions to reduce people's exposure to diseases by providing a clean environment in which to live; measures to break the cycle of diseases. Usually includes the hygienic management and/or disposal of human

and animal excreta, refuse, and wastewater; the control of disease vectors; and the provision of washing facilities for personal and domestic hygiene including food safety, and housing and workplace sanitation.

**Excreta** - Human faeces and urine.

**Hand-washing facility** - A hand-washing facility is a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate hand-washing. It may be fixed or movable.

**Hardware** - Infrastructure, technology, construction materials and physical products e.g. pipes, latrine slabs, septic tanks, water tanks, pumps and filters.

**Health** - A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

**Health Communication** - A dynamic communication processes that fosters increased understanding between deliverers and recipients of health messages in order to deliver effective health messages that are acted on.

**Hygiene** - The set of practices such as frequent hand washing with soap that help ensure cleanliness and good health.

**Hygiene Promotion** - The word hygiene infers cleanliness, relating to health. Good hygiene is the practice of keeping oneself and one's surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of disease. Hygiene promotion means encouraging people towards behaviours that embody these practices and are the basis of cleanliness and good health.

**Impact** - The extent to which a program or project has made a long term change.

**Improved Sanitation** - Hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Includes the following latrine types pit latrine with slab, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, composting latrine, pour-flush latrines discharging to a pit latrine, septic tank or piped sewer system. MDG definition of an improved sanitation facility: An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It included the following facility types: flush or pour-flush toilets to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit; Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine; pit latrine with slab; composting toilet. A simple improved pit latrine that has all of the following features:-

- Latrine floor should be raised, smooth and impervious for it to be easily cleaned.
- It should leave no cracks. Where there's no slab the floor should slope towards squat hole to facilitate effective draining of water during cleaning.
- The slab should be cleanable, raised and impervious.
- There should be a well fitting lid that does not allow flies into the pit
- Superstructure should offer maximum privacy with a roof to prevent rain from damaging the latrine floor
- The latrine should be at a distance of at least 40m from water sources and pit depth should be a minimum of 2m above the highest ground water levels.
- In urban/peri-urban areas, the facility should be embedded in a functioning sanitation system, where the excreta from the toilet is properly stored, transported, treated, disposed or reused in a manner which is not hazardous to human health and not detrimental to the environment and should not contaminate water sources.

**Interpersonal communication (IPC)** - is any face-to-face interaction that takes place with a target audience with the objective of changing

their behavior. IPC formats can include one-one-one, small group interactions, and larger forums.

**Open defecation** - Defecation in which excreta of adults or children are deposited (directly or after being covered by a layer of earth) in the bush, a field, a beach, or other open area; are discharged into a drainage channel, river, sea, or other water body; or are wrapped in temporary material and discarded. The practice of defecating in a field, a forest, behind a tree, in the street, in a water body (lake, river or pond) in an open drain, or out in the open; that is not using in a latrine or covered pit.

**Outcomes** - The medium term results of the activities.

**Outputs** - The short term achievements of the activities.

**Sanitation** - The provision of services and facilities, such as latrines, for safe disposal of human urine and faeces, as well as wastewater disposal, garbage collection and disposal and insect and rodent control.

**Sanitation Demand** - The motivators behind and barriers against people constructing their own latrines. Each household and community may have different needs, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs that influence their decision to construct or not construct a toilet at home. Understanding the demand for sanitation means learning what the perceived motivators and barriers are to constructing toilets at the household and community levels. Creating or increasing sanitation demand in a community refers to creating the conditions such that more people choose to construct toilets, that is

creating sufficient motivators or removing barriers (or providing alternatives) so that constructing toilets becomes attractive to people.

**Sanitation marketing** - is a sanitation improvement approach that uses the best social marketing and commercial marketing practices to scale up the demand and supply for improved sanitation products and services among the poor

**Social Marketing** - is the use of marketing techniques to promote the adoption of products or behaviours that will improve the health or well-being of the target audience or of society as a whole

**Software** - The training, education, awareness, skills and knowledge transfer activities aimed at promoting sanitation demand.

**Strategy** - The technical or negotiated and approved means and structures through which certain targets may be achieved. A policy refers to the “what” while a strategy refers to the “how to do the what”

**Total Sanitation** - is where all people or all community members demand, develop and sustain a totally sanitized, hygienic and healthy environment for themselves (in partnership with drivers and stakeholders) by erecting barriers to prevent the transmission of diseases, primarily from faecal contamination. It is applied at all levels from household, village, parish, sub-county to sub-county levels. Total sanitation is complete eradication of all indiscriminate and (1) unhygienic practices in the disposal of (2) excreta, (3) drainage and (4) litter.





## INTRODUCTION

Almost half of rural Kenyans do not have access to even basic sanitation. In terms of improved sanitation,<sup>1</sup> access has barely improved since 1990 with a small increase from 25 percent in 1990 to 29 percent in 2013.<sup>2</sup> The national open defecation rate is about 14 percent, which masks massive regional disparities. In some counties for example, open defecation remains the norm with such counties as Turkana (82.2%), Wajir (76.7%) and Samburu (73.4%) being the hardest hit. It is against this backdrop that the new Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (KESHP) 2015-2030 sets the country on the trajectory of achieving and sustaining ODF status and ensuring universal access to improved sanitation by 2030. In the medium term, the new Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework (KESFF) 2015/16-2019/20 aims to eradicate open defecation by 2020.

This National ODF Kenya (NOK) 2020 Campaign Framework builds on the ODF Rural Kenya Campaign Roadmap 2011-2013. The ODF Rural Kenya Roadmap 2013 aimed to achieve ODF status in rural Kenya by 2013 by scaling-up latrine coverage and ensuring sustainable use of the same. The Roadmap provided direction on key activities along with resource requirements for Kenya to achieve ODF status by 2013. The Roadmap was guided by the National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy 2010-2014 and the National

Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene policy 2007. The environment within which the campaign was designed however, fundamentally changed in the context of devolved government context. As a result, even though the campaign had overall aim to eradicate open defecation in rural Kenya by the end of 2013, there has been no significant progress in the implementation of the activities as had been envisaged.

This National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework builds on the ODF Rural Kenya Roadmap 2013. It aims to eradicate open defecation and to declare 100% villages and Kenya ODF by 2020. The 2020 Campaign will be implemented within the devolved government structure with each of the 47 County Governments setting and implementing its own County ODF 2020 Campaign Action Plans (COCAPs). The COCAPs will be implemented through the decentralised units at the sub-county, ward and village levels. Communities and households will be put at the heart of the ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign.

The Counties ODF Kenya Campaign 2020 Action Plans therefore provide critical platforms for the implementation of both the Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (KESHP) 2016-2030 and the Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework (KESFF) 2016-2020.

**14%** The National Open Defecation rate

**82.2%** The Open Defecation rate for Turkana County

<sup>1</sup> Improved sanitation includes flush, pour flush toilets connected to a piped system, septic tanks, VIP latrines and pit latrines)

<sup>2</sup> Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Kenya country info, 2013

## EFFORTS TOWARDS OPEN DEFECATION FREE STATUS

The Government of Kenya initiated a nationwide Community Led Total Sanitation campaign to end open defecation. A clear ODF rural Kenya Roadmap 2011-2013 was developed with an aim to achieve this goal - 100% ODF Kenya by 2013. This was partly also to accelerate the achievement of MDG 7 (b) which the country has missed. However, by the end of the period, out of total of 59,915 villages in Kenya, only 9,126 villages (15%) had been triggered, 3,956 (7%) claimed ODF status, with only 2,567 (4%) verified and a dismal 1,273 (2%) ODF certified.<sup>3</sup> MOH/UNICEF also reveals that despite the efforts towards ODF Kenya; only 27% (16,227 villages) of villages have partnerships for community level engagement albeit with operational problems including partial involvement with Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) elements. The report recommends the need to increase number of partners to cover more areas while ensuring that partnerships at the village levels engagement include the entire process from triggering to certification as shown in Figure 1 below.<sup>4</sup>

Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation targets have eluded Kenya despite government commitment. Kenya made a primary commitment to reduce by 63% the proportion

of the population without access to improved sanitation by 2015. Further, in the long term the Government is committed to achieving universal improved sanitation coverage as elaborated in the country's development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030. To achieve this, Kenya needs to increase the acceleration rate from the current 0.75% to 3% -5% per year. However, at the current acceleration rate of 0.75%, it would take the country over 133 years to achieve universal access.

In taking forward the National ODF Kenya (NOK) 2020 Campaign Framework, the India's Maharashtra approach would be of a good reference for counties in their campaign efforts. The approach involves local governments, directing incentives at communities, and providing for rewards to local governments on post-achievement of open defecation-free areas. Their 'public good' dimension of sanitation that enlists government intervention in recognition of its reach and mandate, especially at the local level, resonates well with Kenya's devolved system of governance that now lays sanitation service delivery function on the county government. Among other roles that may be picked by our devolved structures include:

- Facilitating the mobilisation of communities for collective action;

**Figure 1: CLTS Steps Toward Achieving Open Defecation Free Status**



<sup>3</sup> Realizing ODF Rural Kenya: Achievements and the Road ahead. MOH/Unicef Report, March 2014

<sup>4</sup> Ibid



- Helping lower units to develop local action plans including planning mobilisation strategies;
- Thinking of and ensuring low cost technology options;
- Providing incentives for demand;
- Developing the supply market;
- Monitoring the implementation process, and achieving sanitation outcomes;
- Harnessing their strategic positioning to ensure long-term benefits and sustained collective behaviour change through local monitoring processes; and
- Legitimising local action and accelerates scaling up through their inherent convening and enforcing authority.

Tables 1 and 2 below provide summary of key principles of CLTS approach and the requisite elements of success towards ODF status as per Maharashtra experience.

**Table 1: Key Principles of the CLTS Approach**

Key Principles	Intervention
Collective action	Mobilising the community rather than establishing household contacts
Local choice	Accommodating a variety of technological options and getting people to access affordable technologies
Setting up appropriate institutional frameworks	Giving local governments a central role in scaling up and sustainability
Incentives	Directing incentives to the community and rewarding outcomes, rather than subsidising household toilets
Market development	Promoting the availability of sanitary materials and allowing private suppliers to respond to the demand

**Table 2: Key Elements for Success**

Elements	Explanation
Political will	The strong political will of the Government is driving the rapid scale-up of the total sanitation campaign. Patronage by the President of India and at ministerial levels has led to committed and appropriate budgetary allocations for implementation of the programme at scale
Glamorising sanitation	The presentation of the awards by the President has raised the profile of sanitation and given villages an incentive to attain ODF status. The increase in number of stakeholders and national momentum in support of sanitation improvements has brought the issue to popular attention and helped create motivation for behaviour change
Capacity building and communication	Effective and creative communication and capacity development of local governments and institutions has proved essential to success
Inclusive and multifaceted approach	The campaign has been successful due to its engagement of wide range of community institutions, including households, schools and preschools; improving structural elements such as supply chains; building local capacity; engaging the media; and establishing the Clean Village Award incentive system

### 3. OPEN DEFECATION SITUATION IN KENYA

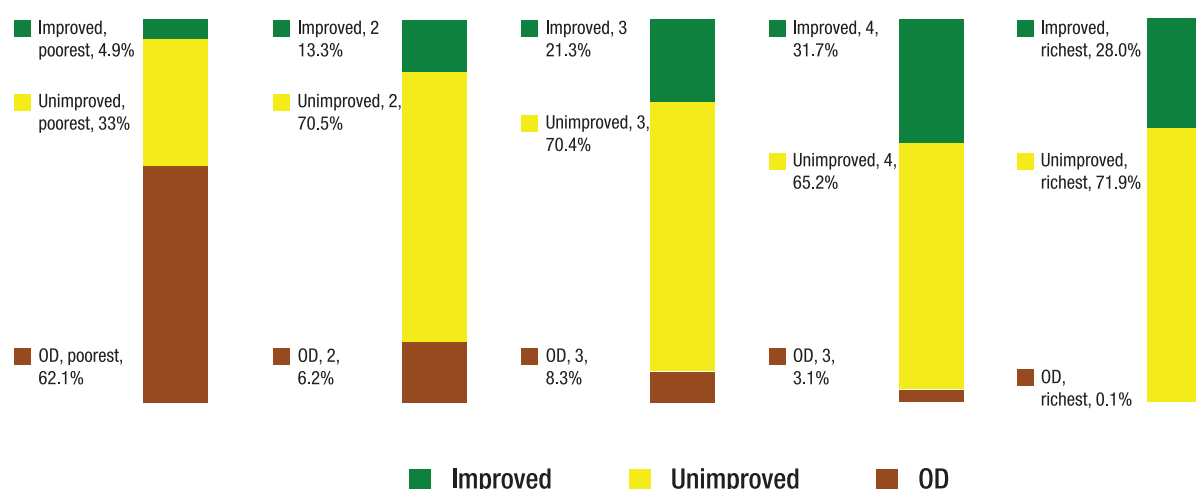
The national open defecation rate in Kenya is about 14% with significant regional disparities. Most affected are the northern counties of Turkana (82.2%), Wajir (76.7%) and Samburu (73.4%). These are sparsely populated areas inhabited mainly by pastoralist communities. Even in counties with lower rates of open defecation, children's faeces are often not contained, due to parental perception that children may fall in latrines, and also the perception that children's faeces are harmless. Some adults also continue to routinely defecate in the open at night and during the rainy season.<sup>5</sup> Therefore the true rates of open defecation may be higher. During the April 2014 National Sanitation conference, sanitation financing was cited as one of the bottlenecks to attaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities in Kenya. The county governments committed to mobilise adequate resources towards this end.

Typically, open defecation is linked to poverty. More than 60% of the poorest wealth quintile practice open defecation as compared to less than

1% in the wealthiest quintiles. Broadly as shown in Figure 2 below, access to improved sanitation is higher in counties ranked as having a low poverty gap index while counties with a higher poverty gap index have lower rates of access to improved sanitation and higher rates of open defecation.

The OD situation has far reaching consequences on the health of the people more so the children and the economy. Thirty-five percent of children in Kenya suffer from moderate to severe stunting. Childhood stunting which can affect both educational and long-term productivity outcomes has been linked to poor sanitation and in particular open defecation. Besides the burden of sickness and death, inadequate sanitation threatens to contaminate Kenya's water sources and undermine human dignity. Open defecation costs Kenya US\$ 88 million per year –yet eliminating the practice would require less than 1.2 million latrines to be built. At over 17 USD per person each year, open defecation is the most costly unimproved sanitation practice.

**Figure 2: Open Defecation And Poverty**



<sup>5</sup> Ipsos Synovate. "Formative Research Conducted for 'Selling Sanitation' initiative." Unpublished, 2013. Nairobi: World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program and International Finance Corporation.

## KEY ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN

The National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign is an inclusive, participatory and transformative process aimed at overall societal change with respect to sanitation. It therefore encourages implementers to engage decision makers at national and county levels as well as natural leaders, community activists and community resource persons in addition to non-traditional allies such as Members of County Assemblies (MCAs), ward and village administrators, chiefs and assistant chiefs, traditional leaders, teachers and youth among others.

The National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign builds on achievements made through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) campaign, which has led to increased adoption of the basic pit latrine technologies. Thus the Campaign while focusing on the messages of pride and dignity with even basic toilet facilities, will also aim to motivate the target audiences in both rural and urban areas to invest in improved sanitation facilities and to upgrade their basic latrines to improved cleanable and sealable toilets.

### 4.1 Campaign Goal and Objectives

The overall campaign goal is to eradicate open defecation and declare all counties and Kenya ODF by end of 2020. The specific objectives of the campaign are to:

1. Develop capacities of key CLTS stakeholders in all 47 counties by 2017.
2. Develop an effective PM&ER system for more effective evidence based approaches to achieve campaign targets.
3. Mobilise partners and the media to support the campaign goals.

4. Facilitate and assist county government in achieving their respective ODF sub counties, wards and villages targets.
5. Engage and enable the private sector to respond effectively to the demand created for sanitation materials and products.
6. Mobilise and allocate adequate resources to enable county governments to achieve their ODF sub counties, wards and villages targets.

### 4.2 National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Action Framework

Broadly, the National ODF Kenya (NOK) 2020 Campaign Framework consists of the national level campaign activities and county level campaign activities. The national level ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign aims to provide an enabling environment for the Campaign and to support and facilitate counties and non-state actors' campaign activities described below.

#### 4.2.1 Training and capacity building to facilitate up scaling of ODF Kenya campaign in all counties

The need for adequate facilitation and monitoring capacities at the various levels of government are critical to achieve the campaign goal with quality. The country wide scaling up of sanitation will require:

- Training of 4000+<sup>6</sup> PHTS/PHOs and some 500 NGO staff as facilitators. The training of 4000+ PHTS/PHOs alone will require over 100 weeks of continuous 1 week duration CLTS training (assuming a batch of at least 30 trainees);

<sup>6</sup> Nationwide there are 4000+ PHTS/PHOs.

- Training of 3000+ community ODF Campaign resource persons
- Training of 100 MOH and County Government M&E staff

Besides a large (40,000+) number of CHVs/ natural leaders/local administration (village chiefs and assistant chiefs)/ school teachers/members of HMTs/HMTS/other government functionaries/ elected representatives/private sector/local NGOs/ CSOs have to be provided with basic orientation in CLTS and sanitation marketing. The national government will support the county governments with the requisite capacity to enable them to cascade the same to the decentralised units in their jurisdictions.

To manage this huge training responsibility with its associated logistics, planning, financing, quality control and monitoring requirements it is proposed that a fully-fledged training unit be established under the Hub and at the county level. The training resource persons (as lead and support trainers) should be seconded to the Hub on full time basis with necessary adjustments in allowances. The Hub will also have the responsibility to undertake quick training needs assessment of key players and review, develop or upgrade the necessary training resource materials.

#### 4.2.2 Review, development and printing of training materials

The training material for the training of key sanitation facilitators (e.g. PHTs/PHOs/SCPHOs/ NGOs field staff) exists and consists of:

- a) A CLTS Training Manual;
- b) A Trainers Guide
- c) Improved sanitation toolkit

Since each trained key facilitator is expected to orient/train others during the post training implementation process (such as orientation of CHVs, training of local NGOs/CBOs/FBOs staff)

it is important that each key facilitator be provided basic skills and a step by step guide to facilitate him/ her in fulfilling this responsibility professionally. Hence all key facilitators must be provided not only a Training Manual but a Trainers' Guide as well. This will require review and re-printing of at least 3000 copies of the Training Manual and Trainers' Guide.

Besides the above-mentioned existing training materials, the following additional material will be required to be developed:

- a) Basic Orientation in CLTS approaches for senior managers (**at least 1000 copies**). This orientation will include the following topics, besides others as identified by the Training Needs Assessment (TNA):
  - How to mobilise allies/ other groups (e.g. Local NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Market Associations, Farmers Committees, Boy Scouts, Football Clubs, etc.) to support CLTS
  - How to engage local media to support CLTS
  - How to mobilise private sector and community resource persons in up scaling CLTS
  - CLTS and/or diarrhoeal disease data collection/monitoring and reporting
- b) Hands on training in CLTS for community resource persons and CHVs/Natural leaders (**5000 Copies of Orientation Material and 3000 copies of Trainers Manual**). This hands on training may include the below topics besides others as identified by the Training Needs Assessment:
  - Understanding sanitary versus unsanitary latrines; faecal-oral route, basic hygiene especially hand washing, facts about child faeces and proper handling and disposal of children excreta, training of children in proper

use of latrines, use of ash/pit cover/ children potties, installation of a tippy taps and hand washing with soap/ash, sanitation ladder and how to move up the ladder, Household water treatment and safe storage etc.;

- Use of CLTS tools/materials;
- Understanding pre-triggering, triggering, post triggering and post ODF responsibilities of CHVs/ Community resource persons/Natural Leaders;
- CLTS as means of livelihood, understanding basic entrepreneurial skills, business promotion through promotional ads/media etc.
- Capacity building on Sanitation marketing, behaviour change for sanitation improvement and the BCC tools for the improved sanitation campaign. In order to achieve this:
  - ▶ IPC tools (community flip chart) will be developed for community based communicators like Community Health Volunteers, natural leaders and partner staff members of local and community based NGOs to conduct community based behavior change communication
  - ▶ Public Health Officers & Public Health Technicians will be trained on community dialogue techniques and can train frontline workers on how to use the community flip chart
  - ▶ Community facilitators will need to have been trained on a community dialogue technique like “Education Through Listening” (ETL)

- ▶ This tool can be used in isolation or in conjunction with other mass media communication tools developed to promote Improved Sanitation such as brochures and posters

- Others as identified during the course of implementation and as approved by the Hub.

Facilitation and monitoring knowledge and skills at the various levels of the Campaign delivery chain will also be needed to achieve the Campaign goal.

#### **4.2.3 Inter-county exposure and exchange visits**

The Hub will establish a national sanitation exposure and exchange programme to arrange and facilitate inter county exposure and exchange visits for county teams including county, sub county and ward campaign teams and natural leaders to learn from others<sup>7</sup> real life experiences. Such visits will be expected to also catalyse establishment of community of practice for effective implementation of the ODF Kenya Campaign at the community/ village levels. It is proposed that at least one inter county exposure and exchange visit be arranged for every county during the campaign period.

#### **4.2.4 Knowledge management**

It is expected that a variety of innovative ideas, lessons and experiences will emerge from the ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign at various levels. These innovations, lessons and experiences will not only be in the technical arena but also in the arena of local resource and community mobilisation, behaviour change, promotion and enforcement etc. It will be therefore highly necessary to ensure timely documentation and dissemination of these innovations, lessons and experiences to the right audiences. To this end, the Hub will regularly

<sup>7</sup> A term used to denote those villages where CLTS was highly successfully as a result of widely known efforts of a natural leader/community resource person and where the people have shown willingness to host such field visits from other counties.



document, package and disseminate the Campaign activities, innovations, knowledge products, lessons and best practices through appropriate channels. It will also upgrade the CLTS website to become the official web platform for the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign. The S.S.H.I.T. Monthly Newsletter will be produced and widely circulated through e-mail and print versions.

#### **4.2.5 Develop national ODF Kenya 2020 campaign communication strategy and conduct a national multimedia communication campaign**

The National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign will undertake an extensive multi-media campaign to create mass awareness on the benefits of improved sanitation and the effect of open defecation on health and economy. In this regard, all forms of communications will be applied. This will include interpersonal communications, mass media and social media. A National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Communications Strategy will therefore be developed. The objectives of the Campaign Communications Strategy include to:

- a) Create a demand for improved sanitation within the target audience; and
- b) Educate the target audience on the dangers of open defecation to health and economy and the benefits of improved sanitation to technology options.

The Campaign will be driven primarily by interpersonal communication, radio and TV and will be delivered in both Kiswahili and English. Translation of the messaging into local languages will be possible through local FM radio and TV stations.

While interpersonal communication channel will target behavior change within communities as it addresses individual barriers to adoption of positive behavior, the use of Radio and TV channels will be used as the most cost-effective media to reach both

rural and urban Kenyan households. Kenya has high radio device ownership at 73% among rural audiences and reports a 95% rate of people who are listening.

The communication campaign will be supported by other media channels including the social media using mobile platforms, use of IEC materials such as fliers and posters as well as the use of national and community events.

**Multimedia communication channel:** This will involve a combination of mass media and interpersonal communication activities to increase message exposure to the target audience across their day. Media placement will be shorter as a result of the other supporting activities.

**Community engagement activities:** This will seek to address individual barriers and is expected to present a high chance of behaviour change even though the approach can only reach a small population at a time. The use of interpersonal communication activities will nevertheless need to be sustained over a longer duration of time to ensure saturation of the communities and households.

**Mass media:** Mass media is a low intensity behaviour change intervention that has high reach and would be good for raising awareness of this Campaign. To run mass media only, high frequency over a longer duration will be required to ensure message uptake from the target audience. This will be supplemented with Poster placements for message linkage as well as visual appeal.

#### **4.2.6 Sanitation market development and affordable supply of sanitation materials**

This aspect of the Campaign aims at increasing consumer awareness of and access to available sanitation solutions and technology options. It will build on the Behaviour Change component to enable target audiences to build or upgrade their basic latrines to improved cleanable and sealable



facilities. The Campaign activities will hence focus on facilitating the linkage between consumers/ households and private sector actors/entrepreneurs in developing and delivering appropriate and affordable sanitation products and services. Private sector actors include plastic and concrete manufacturers, distributors as well as stakeholder organizations that support local small businesses to provide sanitation products and services to both rural and urban households. To create awareness and ensure availability of these sanitation solutions, these private sector actors shall conduct sanitation marketing activities. The Ministry of Health/ National Environmental Sanitation Coordination and Regulatory Authority (NESCRA) will also provide toolkit listing different approved technology options with indicative costs to enable the consumers pick whatever would suit them.

Sanitation marketing activities will support the social marketing campaign for behaviour change as well as providing technical support to the private sector in their commercial marketing activities. The aim will be to create an enabling environment for private sector engagement by providing technical support on linkage between demand creation and supply of sanitation solutions.

Sanitation market positioning will be based on an analysis of local conditions. It will therefore be advisable to introduce the products and the campaign in areas with a high coverage of unimproved latrines and in an area with existing markets and supply channels. This could happen at the time of triggering alongside CLTS or after CLTS has started. The idea will be to offer technology options to households at different price points at the time they make a decision to build or improve their toilet facilities.

The role of actors at all levels of intervention-national, county and local will be targeted at creating an enabling environment for private sector businesses to thrive and at the same time providing quality assurance to households. In this respect, the Hub will be responsible for:

1. Capacity building in sanitation marketing
  - Developing training modules on sanitation marketing and communication for behaviour change.
  - Training in specific technical and business management skills for sanitation entrepreneurs.

- Protect the consumers from sub-standard products.
- Articulate the role of the private sector and markets in national sanitation policies and strategies.
- Coordinate engagement of different actors in Sanitation Marketing.
- Develop policies and guidelines on use of targeted subsidies, including social subsidies, to reach poorer households.
- Play an active role in designing communications, behaviour change, and demand promotion campaigns.
- Develop, monitor and ensure quality standards for sanitation products and services, and develop a system for regulation and oversight of the private sector.
- Facilitate the private sector and sanitation business associations.
- Coordinate national-level knowledge exchange on sanitation marketing and links with CLTS.

#### **4.2.7 Provision of technical backstopping support to the county ODF Kenya 2020 campaign**

Subsequent to the formal endorsement and official adoption of this National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework the next important task will be to facilitate and assist County Governments and NGOs in preparing their respective County and Implementing Partner ODF Kenya 2020 Action Plans (format provided in part 2). It is expected that this process on average will take three to six months. These plans will be subject to revisions after consultations with the National Hub. These plans will be used by both national and county level stakeholders for resource mobilisation as well. To support the implementation of County ODF Kenya 2020 Action Plans, MOH will designate about 8 County Cluster Focal Persons to provide technical backstopping to the counties.

#### **4.2.8 Hold annual national ODF Kenya 2020 campaign review forums**

The Hub and the Campaign Steering Committee will arrange an annual National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign meetings. The annual review meetings will bring together all the counties, CSO implementing partners, development partners and other stakeholders to review the campaign activities at both national and county levels and to chart out plans for the following year based on the progress, experiences, best practices, challenges and lessons learnt from the current year.

#### **4.2.9 Annual national ODF award ceremonies**

To maintain the tempo it is proposed that during the duration of this campaign, every year the President or the Minister in-charge of Health will honour the top Campaign achievers and champions in an annual gala. The ceremony will be well publicised from the onset and at least two months before the date of the ceremony a media build up will start.

The counties may also plan similar events to celebrate their achievements, top achievers and champions but two months before the national award ceremony. In all the celebrations key individuals, community resource persons, CHVs, PHTs, SCPHOs etc. will be recognised for their extra ordinary efforts and awarded with special certificates etc.

#### **4.2.10 Planning, monitoring, evaluation and research**

The National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign mode of implementation requires more focused attention to planning, generation of adequate data for effective monitoring allowing immediate course correction to ensure timely accrual of results. To this end a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit (PM&ER) will be established within the WASH/CLTS Hub. This unit will be responsible for among other things:



- Develop, update and disseminate national campaign work plan and regularly monitor it to ensure timely initiation and completion of planned activities;
- Update/improve and regularly receive and collate the progress monitoring reports from all counties and other stakeholders. Regularly (weekly and monthly basis) summarise and present to the Hub Senior Management Team and the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Steering Committee for timely course correction and evidence based decision making;
- Facilitate/capacitate the county level progress monitoring/data bases for effective monitoring of the Campaign at the county and decentralised units (sub county, ward and village) levels;
- Ensure that adequate data collection and progress reporting systems exists at all levels;
- Develop and update database/GIS to facilitate data compilation and updating;
- Regularly receive, analyse the 3rd party certification data and take timely action to ensure that time lag between ODF claim and certification remains between 1-3 weeks;
- Regularly receive, analyse the process monitoring data and take timely action to ensure that the feedback provided is taken in a timely manner and that necessary adjustments made/actions taken to ensure highest quality of facilitation and higher rate of ODF villages in each county;
- Provide regular technical backstopping to the 3rd party certification and process monitoring teams to ensure high quality of outputs;
- Conduct regular review meeting at the national level and ensure review meetings at the agreed interval are held at the county

and decentralised (sub county, ward and village) levels;

- Ensure that the MOH's top management and the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Steering Committee is periodically provided fullest feedback and reports on the state of the implementation of the National Campaign Strategy and County action plans along with recommended actions developed in consultations with key members of the Hub;
- Initiate/commission/conduct midterm and end of campaign evaluations and disseminate findings;
- Identify areas of potential research, and conduct research leading to more effective sanitation promotion, in collaboration with other stakeholders.

### 4.3 County Level ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Activities

The county level ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign aims to facilitate the implementation of the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework within the County Campaign Action Plan framework. The provisional County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Action Plans for 31 counties is presented in Appendix 4. The County ODF 2020 Action Plan Template and Sub County ODF Implementation Plan Template are presented in Appendices 1 and 2. The County ODF Kenya 2020 Action Plans and targets will take into account the county OD status. The ODF Action Plans shall include information on locally available sanitation technologies and solutions (products, slabs, Hume-pipes etc.) which are likely to be adopted by communities; relevant training and supply chain measures to support promotion of those locally acceptable technologies; and the use of soft and hard, financial and non-financial incentives/disincentives for villages, sub locations and locations in their efforts to eradicate the unsafe practices in the disposal of excreta.

Figure 3 below shows the county and national government decentralised units through which effective planning and execution of ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign activities shall be implemented.

- Stakeholder Mapping: who is/will do what, where and how as part of the campaign commitments. Stakeholder mapping will also include information on stakeholders producing/selling various types of latrine technology/solutions appropriate to the localities
- Process for the formulation of County implementation plan with roles and responsibilities as per details provided in the national sanitation strategy
- Template of the County implementation plan.
- Template for a work plan and budget.

#### 4.3.1 Mapping sanitation/CLTS partners and securing campaign commitments

Each county will conduct a comprehensive stakeholder mapping in order to establish the key players and their potential role and contribution

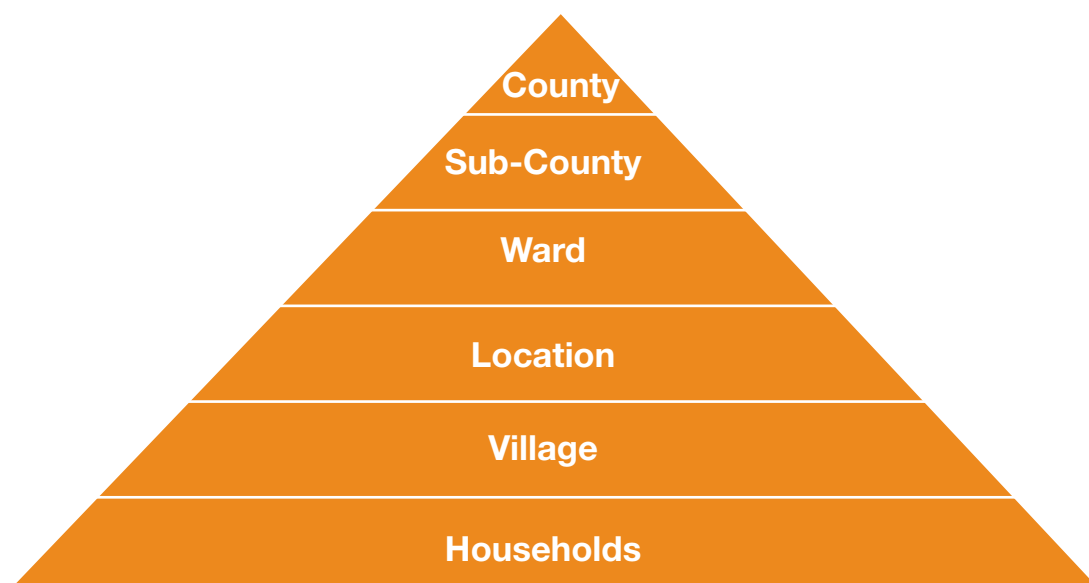
to the implementation of ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign. This will include stakeholder mapping of both demand side (CLTS triggering and ODF achievement) and supply side (producers, retailers and suppliers of various latrine solutions and technologies) in the County.

#### 4.3.2 Celebration of ODF status and rewards

It is proposed that villages that successfully achieve ODF status (as verified by both the County and 3<sup>rd</sup> party verifiers and certifiers) will be rewarded with e.g. water supply scheme. To achieve this, local communities will be encouraged to provide support in construction of locally adequate toilets for particularly vulnerable/ disadvantaged households. The other incentives may include:

- Prioritisation of village's school, health centre or market place for improved WASH facilities under ongoing programs;
- The provision of collective 'in kind' rewards to motivators that successfully support villages and wards to achieve 'defecation safe', 'litter free' or 'foul water free' status (e.g. sewing machines to local mobilisers).

**Figure 3: County Structure for ODF Campaign**



- Publicly recognising those villages and Wards that achieve ODF status (and their motivators) as explained under village level celebrations upon achieving ODF status.

The disincentives may include:

- Enforcement and prosecutions for public nuisance.
- A requirement that all villages and neighbourhoods that have achieved ODF status must place a signboard to this effect at the entrance to the neighbourhood/village.
- The provision of an 'on the spot' fine for all individuals that dispose of their excreta, litter or foul water in an unhygienic manner in public spaces.

#### **4.3.3 County ODF campaign monitoring, evaluation and research**

The county WASH Hub will undertake planning, generation of adequate data and management of the same for effective monitoring allowing immediate course correction to ensure timely accrual of results. A Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit (PM&ER) of the Hub will be established to:

- Develop, update and disseminate county campaign action plans and regularly monitor it to ensure timely initiation and completion of planned activities;
- Update/improve and regularly receive and collate the progress monitoring reports from all sub-counties/counties, ward, villages and other stakeholders.

- Regularly (monthly basis) summarise and present to the Hub and County ODF 2020 Steering Committee for timely course correction and evidence-based decision making.
- Facilitate/capacitate the decentralised units for effective monitoring of the campaign activities.
- Ensure that adequate data collection and progress reporting systems exist at all levels.
- Develop and update database/GIS to facilitate data compilation and updating;
- Regularly receive, analyse the 3rd party certification data from the villages and take timely action to ensure that time lag between ODF claim and certification remains between 1-3 weeks.
- Regularly receive, analyse the process monitoring data and take timely action to ensure that the feedback provided is timely.
- Conduct quarterly review meetings at the County and sub-county levels
- Ensure that the National Hub is periodically provided with full feedback and reports on the status of ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework along with recommended actions developed in consultations.
- Initiate/commission/conduct midterm and end of county campaign evaluations and disseminate findings.
- Identify priority areas for potential research, and conduct research leading to more effective sanitation promotion, in collaboration with other stakeholders.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN

Since Sanitation service delivery under the Constitution of Kenya is largely a county responsibility, the National Government and its institutions will provide policy and strategic support, provide technical assistance and capacity building for counties, resource mobilisation, coordination and intergovernmental relations, standard setting, monitoring and evaluation, international reporting, research and human resource development.

### 5.1 National Level Campaign Implementation Structure

The national ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign will be implemented through the National WASH/CLTS Hub. The Hub consists of the National Coordinator, Knowledge Management Officer, Sanitation Marketing Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Capacity Building Officer and Media and Advocacy Officer. To effectively steer the national ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign, the Hub will be strengthened by establishing the positions of the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Coordinator and County and Stakeholders Liaison officer. These staff will be dedicated to the implementation of the Campaign Programme. The Hub will be supported by a National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Steering Committee.

The key functions of the National Hub with respect to the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign will be to ensure a well-coordinated National Campaign Program to achieve the planned campaign goals, objectives and targets. Specifically, the Hub will attend to the following key functions:

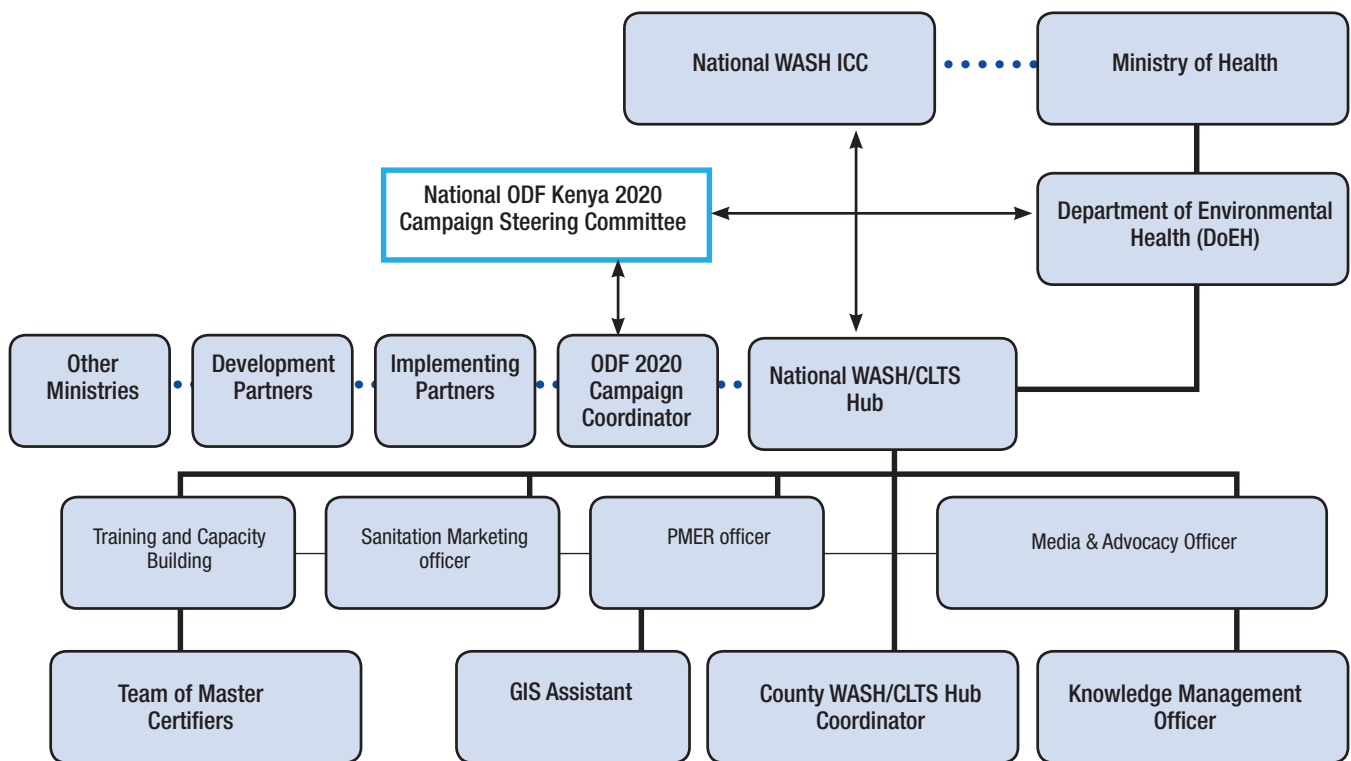
- Ensure necessary capacities are developed at various level to ensure quality scaling up of various ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign activities in collaboration with relevant agencies.

- Regularly monitor Campaign implementation and ensure timely availability of quality data for evidence based planning and course correction.
- Conduct appropriate research and studies to assist the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Steering Committee to properly guide the implementation of the Campaign in right direction.
- Document, package and disseminate the information, knowledge, lessons and best practices gained during the implementation of the Campaign through appropriate channels and products.
- Upgrade the CLTS to become the official web platform for the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign.
- Effectively engage and facilitate private sector in responding to the demand created for affordable sanitation materials and technologies through the Campaign.
- Effectively engage with the media to support the campaign.
- Mobilise resources for effective implementation of the National Campaign programme through timely development of concepts and funding proposals.

### 5.2 County Level Campaign Implementation Structure

The implementation of the ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign and sanitation service delivery under the Constitution of Kenya is largely a county responsibility. The role of County Government will be to facilitate and provide adequate allocation to support the County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign activities. The County ODF 2020 Campaign will

**Figure 4: National Level Campaign Implementation Structure**



be implemented through the decentralised units and will be cascaded to the sub-counties, wards and villages. Communities and households will be put at the heart of the Campaign action.

The implementation of the County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign will be coordinated through the County WASH/CLTS Hub. The County Hub consists of the County Coordinator, Knowledge Management Officer, Sanitation Marketing Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Training and Capacity Building Officer. The Campaign will be facilitated County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Coordinator and supported by a County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Steering Committee. The Hub will link with sanitation partners and campaign implementers at various levels to create an enabling environment for private sector, local government structures, NGOs/CSO/PHO/PHTs and natural leaders to:

- Mobilise communities for the campaign ;
- Help arrange for village-level demand promotion and consumer education events, including community introductions to new products and partner businesses
- Support CLTS activities;
- Provide access to information on the campaign;
- Promote local community and household investment in latrine construction and improvement;
- Monitor improved coverage and new latrine installations.

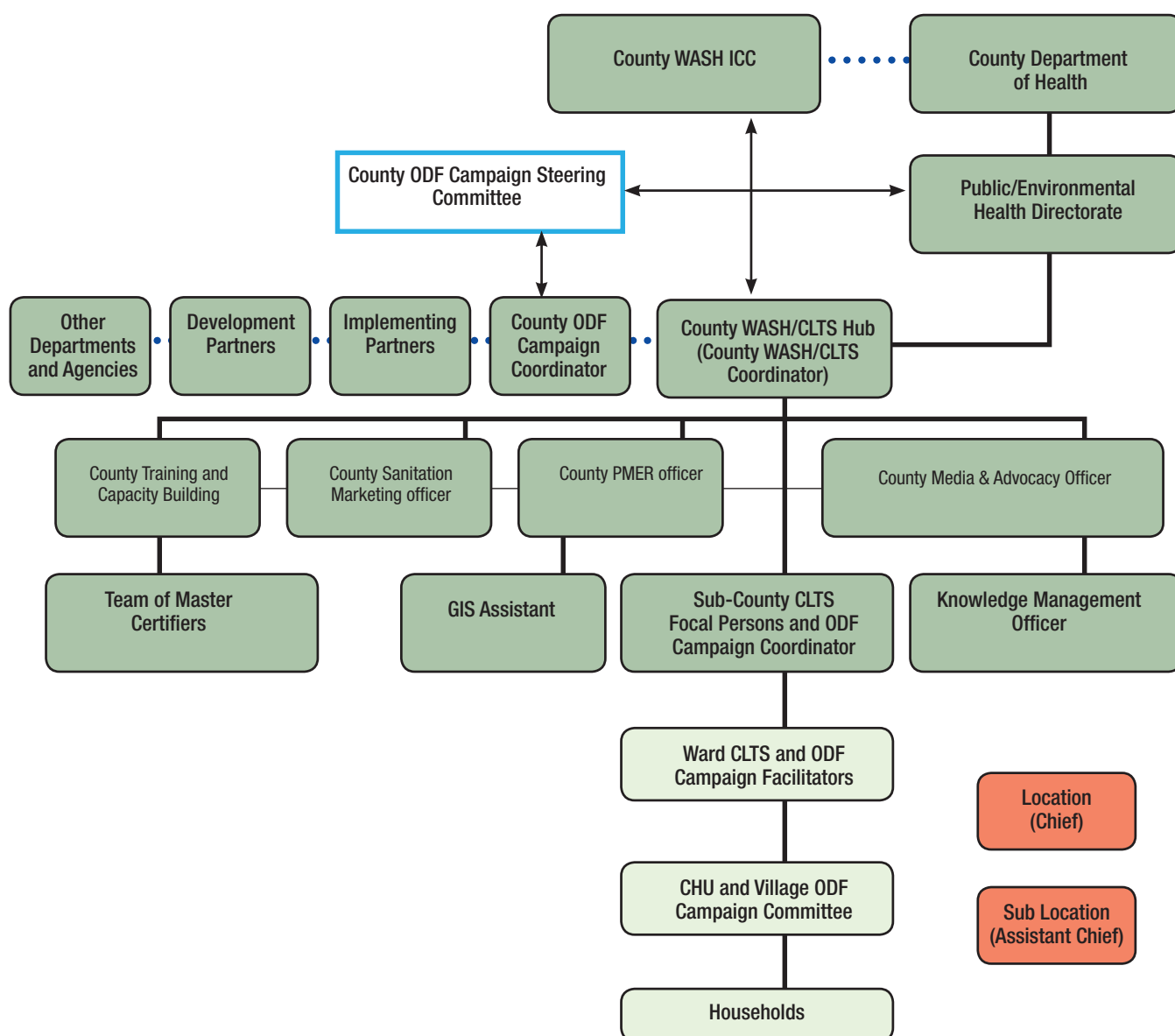
It is anticipated that some counties will require substantial ‘hand-holding’ support from the National Hub and the partner agencies.

### 5.3 County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Action Plans

The Counties ODF Kenya Campaign 2020 Action Plans provide the platform for the implementation of the National ODF Kenya 2020 Framework. Within their decentralised structures therefore, each of the 47 counties in Kenya will be expected to elaborate the National ODF Kenya 2020 Framework into County ODF Action Plans and Sub county Implementation Plans to improve access to and utilisation of improved sanitation facilities

towards an open defecation free villages, wards, sub counties and counties by the year 2020. Appendix 6 presents provisional County ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Action Plans for 30 counties. The remaining 17 counties had not submitted their Action Plans by the time this Strategic Framework was compiled. These include Baringo, Bungoma, Elgeyo Marakwet, Garissa, Kericho, Kirinyaga, Kisumu, Laikipia, Lamu, Makueni, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Samburu, Taita Taveta and Wajir.

**Figure 5: County Level Campaign Implementation Structure**





## RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCING OF THE CAMPAIGN

### 6.1 Financial Resource Requirements

To implement the the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign over the next four years, both National and County Governments will require a large outlay of financial resources. The overall investment required over the next four years (2016/17-2019/20) to achieve 100% ODF by 2020 across all the 47 counties in Kenya is estimated at KES 41.6 billion as presented in Table 4 below.

In a context of limited resources and to maximize allocative efficiencies, it is critical that resource allocation shall be aligned to the national and county priorities. The purpose will to provide an enabling framework for attracting public funding to the Campaign and while maximizing on development partner, private sector, community and household investment in the Campaign at various levels of the delivery chain.

**Table 3: Indicative Financial Resource Requirements for Implementation of the National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign For FY 2016/17 – FY 2019/20**

No	Item Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Amount (Kshs)
<b>A: NATIONAL LEVEL ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN</b>					
<b>1. NATIONAL ODF KENYA 2020 COORDINATION SUPPORT</b>					
1.1	Salary support to National Campaign Coordinator		180,000	48	8,640,000
1.2	Salary support to a dedicated Accountant at hub to maintain financial accounts/reports on weekly/monthly basis	No	30,000	48	1,440,000
1.3	Airfare for Hub's coordinator/Chief MOPHS for review/monitoring meetings in counties (based on actual)	No	17,500	48	840,000
1.4	DSA for Coordinator: Field monitoring, coordination, back stopping and supervision (5 days per month but based on actual and BTOR)	No	5,000	240	1,200,000
1.5	DSA for Coordinator's Driver for field visits	No	3,000	150	450,000
1.6	Car hire with fuel costs	No	150,000	3	450,000
1.7	Procurement of 4 wheel drive vehicle	Is			4,000,000
1.8	Refurbishment of bigger premise for the hub (to be located at a government facility)	Is			800,000
1.9	Multimedia projector for the hub	Is			100000
1.10	Digital Camera	Is			50,000
1.11	Stationery	Is	5,000	48	240,000
1.12	Communication cost	Is	2,000	48	96,000
1.13	Arrange 3 days Exposure and exchange visits (1 Per county for a team of 20, 3 days)	Kshs	15000	940	14,100,000
1.14	National Stakeholders Review Forum & Annual National Awards Ceremony by the President	No	4,000,000	4	16,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>48,406,000</b>

No	Item Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Amount (Kshs)
<b>2. CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT</b>					
2.1	Salary Support to Training and Capacity Coordinator	Ks	150,000	48	7,200,000
2.2	Secondment of Master Trainers to the 47 counties @ of KSH 60,000 per month (with no DSA and other benefits)	Kshs	60,000	2256	135,360,000
2.3	DSA for Training and Capacity Coordinator: Field monitoring, coordination, back stopping and supervision (8 days per month but based on actual and BTOR)	Kshs	5,000	384	1,920,000
2.4	DSA for Coordinator's Driver for field visits	Kshs	3,000	384	1,152,000
2.5	Car hire with fuel costs	Kshs	150,000	4	600,000
2.6	Procurement of 4 wheel drive vehicle	Ls			4,000,000
2.7	Fuel and maintenance cost	Ls	50,000	48	2,400,000
2.8	International Travel (4 persons, 1 travel per year)	Kshs	300000	8	2,400,000
2.9	Airfare (2 air tickets/month)	Kshs	17,500	96	1,680,000
2.10	Three workshops per year at national level: Training of Master Trainers, Review of training strategy etc.)	Kshs	300,000	12	3,600,000
2.11	5 Days CLTS Training for 4000 PHTs/PHOs and 500 NGOs staff	No	42,600	4500	191,700,000
2.12	2 Days Training for 1000 Community Resource Persons in CLTS basics and entrepreneurial skills	No	42,600	1,000	42,600,000
2.13	Printing of 1) Trainers Guide 2) Training Manual, 3) Dr. Kamal Kar Trainers Guide	Kshs	1000	5,000	5,000,000
2.14	Development and Printing of CHVs/ Community Resource Persons Orientation manual	Kshs	1000	10,000	10,000,000
2.15	IEC material for use during the triggering by PHTs (such as color powder, flip charts, markers etc.)	No	1000	3000	3,000,000
2.16	Printing of Panaflex Banners (1m x3m) showing community designs of sanitary latrines for use during triggering process	No	3000	3000	9,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>421,612,000</b>
<b>3. PLANNING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH</b>					
3.1	Salary of PMER Specialist	Kshs.	150,000	48	7,200,000
3.2	DSA for field visits (5 days per month but based on actual and BTOR)	No	5,000	240	1,200,000
3.3	3rd Party Certification of 3900 Sub Wards (3900 +20% repeat cases=4680)	No	10,500	4680	49,140,000
3.4	Quarterly PME Meetings		60,000	16	960,000
3.5	Quarterly PMER specific experience sharing national workshop (MoE, MoH, MoWI, MoENR, UN, NGOs etc.)	No	100,000	16	1,600,000



No	Item Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Amount (Kshs)
3.6	Development of GIS/MIS for CLTS and printing of Monthly Progress Maps: (Cost of database: 50,000, A3 Size Color printer: 200,000, Monthly Printing of Maps: 10000*48)	Lump sum	730,000	1	730,000
3.7	Salary of MIS/GIS assistant	Monthly	75,000	48	3,600,000
3.8	Special Studies (2 studies annually)	Unit	2,000,000	10	20,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>84,430,000</b>
<b>4. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT &amp; DOCUMENTATION SUPPORT</b>					
4.1	Salary of Knowledge Management specialist	Kshs	150000	48	7,200,000
4.2	Development and Publication of National Sanitation & Hygiene Newsletter (to include: Success stories, short stories + Pictures of Best Natural Leaders + PHTS/SCPHOs for CLTS, Short stories + Pictures of Best Teachers/Student Clubs for SLTS, Sector news	Kshs	70,000	48	3,360,000
4.3	Maintaining and troubleshooting of CLTS website	LS	50,000	4	200,000
4.4	Field Documentation visits (@ 1 visit to each County/Month for 3 days)	No	5,000	1692	8,460,000
4.5	Airfare (2 air tickets/month)	No	17,500	72	1,260,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>20,480,000</b>
<b>5. MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION FOR SOCIAL Mobilisation AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE</b>					
5.1	Salary of Media, Advocacy and BCC specialist	Kshs	150,000	48	7,200,000
5.2	Field visits (@ 1 visit to each County/Month)	No	5,000	1692	8,460,000
5.3	Airfare (2 air tickets/month)	No	17,500	96	1,680,000
5.4	MM Projector	pc	100,000	1	100,000
5.5	Professional Camera with editing equipment	unit	500,000	1	500,000
5.6	Formative Research				
5.6.1	Consultant fees Days	90	20,000		1,800,000
5.6.2	Allowances enumerators	days	500	1,800	900,000
5.7	Media engagement				
5.7.1	Meals and accommodation for journalists 47 counties/4 days/10 people	days	4,000	7520	30,080,000
5.7.2	Meals and accommodation for 4 drivers	days	3,500	640	2,240,000
5.7.3	Fuel for 4 vehicles	no.	5,000	640	3,200,000
5.8	Mass media				
5.8.1	30 second TV ad space	daily	180,000	1460	262,800,000
5.8.2	National and local Radio Ads (10 radio stations)	daily	40,000	14600	584,000,000
5.8.3	15 min TV documentaries	No	500,000	75	37,500,000
5.8.4	Development of documentaries	No.	600,000	4	2,400,000

No	Item Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Amount (Kshs)
5.8.5	Media sensitization workshop	No	2,000,000	4	8,000,000
5.8.6	Print media communication	No.	250,000	24	6,000,000
5.9	DTC communication				
5.9.1	Creative agency costs	No.	2,000,000	1	2,000,000
5.10	IEC Materials				
5.10.1	T-shirts	No.	1,000,000	200	200,000,000
5.10.2	Caps	no.	500,000	100	50,000,000
5.10.3	Lesos	No.	500,000	150	75,000,000
5.10.4	Wall branding	No.	10,000	500	5,000,000
5.10.5	Vehicle stickers	No.	80	100,000	8,000,000
5.10.6	Flags for boda-bodas	No	50	50,000	2,500,000
5.10.7	Road shows	No.	25,000	1,000	25,000,000
5.10.8	Brochures	No.	50	10,000,000	500,000,000
5.10.9	Posters	No.	80	1,000,000	80,000,000
5.10.10	Intra/inter-school competitions	No.	100,000	250	25,000,000
5.10.11	Banners	No.	2,000	20,000	40,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,969,360,000</b>
<b>6. SANITATION MARKETING AND AFFORDABLE SUPPLY OF SANITATION MATERIALS</b>					
6.1	Salary Support to Sanitation Marketing Specialist	Kshs	150,000	48	7,200,000
6.2	DSA for Sanitation Marketing Specialist: Field monitoring, coordination, back stopping and supervision (8 days per month but based on actual and BTOR)	Kshs	5,000	384	1,920,000
6.3	Airfare (2 air tickets/month)	Kshs	17,500	96	1,680,000
6.4	Special studies (e.g. Sanitation Marketing Research Study and others)	Unit	1,700,000	4	6,800,000
6.5	Based on Sanitation Marketing study, conduct National and County consultation (48) to develop National and County sanitation marketing strategy	Ls	200,000	48	9,600,000
6.6	Disseminate sanitation marketing strategy at county and national levels	Ls	300,000	48	14,400,000
6.7	Implementation of the provisions of the national sanitation marketing strategy (masons trainings, revolving fund, private sector engagement workshops, incentive/ seed money schemes etc. as recommended in the strategy)	ls			340,000,000
6.8	Conduct national and county technology fares/experience sharing workshops	Ls	250,000	188	47,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>428,600,000</b>

No	Item Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Amount (Kshs)
<b>B: COUNTY LEVEL ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN</b>					
<b>7. COUNTY ODF CAMPAIGN COORDINATION</b>					
7.1	Salary support to County Campaign Coordinator		120,000	2256	270,720,000
7.2	Salary support to a dedicated Accountant at County WASH/CLTS hub to maintain financial accounts/reports on weekly/ monthly basis	No	30,000	2256	67,680,000
7.3	Salary Support to County Training and Capacity Coordinator	Ks	90,000	2256	203,040,000
7.4	Salary of County PMER coordination	Kshs.	90,000	2256	203,040,000
7.5	Salary of County Knowledge Management Coordinator	Kshs	90,000	2256	203,040,000
7.6	Salary of County Media, Advocacy and BCC Coordinator	Kshs	90,000	2256	203,040,000
7.7	Salary Support to County Sanitation Marketing Coordinator	Kshs	90,000	2256	203,040,000
7.8	Salary of MIS/GIS assistant	Monthly	50,000	2256	112,800,000
7.9	DSA for 47 County Campaign Coordinators: Field monitoring, coordination, back stopping and supervision (5 days per month but based on actual and BTOR)	No	5,000	11280	56,400,000
7.10	DSA for County Campaign Coordinators' Driver for field visits	No	4,000	11280	45,120,000
7.11	POL Cost for field Monitoring (based on actual)	Is	3,000	11280	33,840,000
7.12	Stationery	Is	2,500	2256	5,640,000
7.13	Communication cost	Is	1,000	2256	2,256,000
7.14	DSA for local journalist for documentation of CLTS experience and to generate contents on local CLTS movement (1 journalist visit/month/county)	No	3,000	2256	6,768,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,616,424,000</b>
<b>8. COUNTY LEVEL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT</b>					
8.1	Two days county level workshops conducted for development of county ODF Campaigns Action Plans	No	500,000	47	23,500,000
8.2	47 CPHO/ODF Campaign Coordinators follow up monitoring Visits (@ 6 visit/Month x 48 months)	No	5,000	13536	67,680,000
8.3	4WD Pick-ups @ 1 per county	No.	2,000,000	47	94,000,000
8.4	Fuel and maintenance cost /month x 48 months x 47 counties	Ls	10,000	27072	270,720,000
8.5	Stationery cost for 48 months x 47 counties	Ls	3,000	2256	6,768,000
8.6	Communication cost	Ls	2,000	2256	4,512,000

No	Item Description	Unit	Unit cost	Quantity	Amount (Kshs)
8.7	Monthly Review Meetings at Sub County Level (290 sub counties x 48 months)	No	25,500	13920	354,960,000
8.8	Sub counties with most ODF Wards at the County Level. Top 3 sub counties recognized.	Ksh	500,000	141	70,500,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>892,640,000</b>
<b>9. SUB COUNTY LEVEL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT</b>					
9.1	1 Day orientation of Ward and Village level key stakeholders to mobilise support for triggering	Days	25,500	1450	36,975,000
9.2	Arrange 3 day Exposure and Exchange Visit (1 Per Sub County/year for a team of 20 for 290 sub counties)	Days	15,000	17400	261,000,000
9.3	CPHO/DMO follow up monitoring Visits (@ 6 visit/Month for 290 sub counties)	No	2,000	83520	167,040,000
9.4	Fuel and maintenance cost /month	Ls	6,000	36	216,000
9.5	Stationery cost	Ls	3,000	36	108,000
9.6	4WD Pick-ups @ 1 per sub county (290)	No.	2,000,000	290	580,000,000
9.7	Motorcycle @ 1 per ward (1450)	No.	120,000	1450	174,000,000
9.8	Communication cost	Ls	3,000	36	108,000
9.9	Monthly Review Meetings at sub County level to be participated by Sub County Heads and focal persons)	No	8,500	13920	118,320,000
9.10	Wards with most ODF villages' ceremony at the Sub County Level. Top 3 Wards recognized.	Ksh	250,000	870	217,500,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,555,267,000</b>
<b>10. VILLAGE LEVEL TRIGGERING AND FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES LEADING TO ODF VILLAGES</b>					
10.1	Refreshment for PHTs/Other facilitators (such as CHV/Ward Reps) for triggering process (approx. 1.5 visits made to each of the 57000 target village.	Days	500	85,500	42,750,000
10.2	Transport cost for PHTs (for 57000 villages triggered over a max of 16.5 days).	Days	500	85,500	42,750,000
10.3	1 Day orientation provided by PHT/PHO to area CHVs/Natural leaders/Village chiefs etc.	Days	25,500	57000	1,453,500,000
10.4	Mobility and refreshment for PHT/CLTS facilitators for follow up visits (at least 4 follow up visits made to each of the 57000 target villages.	Days	800	288,000	230,400,000
10.5	ODF Village celebrations cost	No	500,000	57,000	28,500,000,000
10.6	ODF Billboards (5 per village) 57000 villages	No	15,000	286,750	4,301,250,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>34,570,650,000</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>41,607,869,000.00</b>

## 6.2 ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Financing

To fully implement the proposed campaign activities, both the National and County Governments will need to increase their budgetary allocations and to mobilise additional resources through innovative financing strategies, donor funding, private sector investment, public and private partnerships and community and household investment. The funding for the implementation of this Campaign will therefore come from various sources including:

- National Government MOH regular program
- County government allocations
- Development Partners
- Private sector players
- Local and International NGOs/FBOs
- Communities and households

It is anticipated that key development partners and International NGOs such as UNICEF, World Bank Group, GIZ, SNV, Plan International, AMREF and others that have been supporting ODF eradication programs in the past will recommit to supporting the ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign at national, county, sub county and community levels. Development Partners support for both national and county level activities will be agreed to by the respective parties from year to year based on the national and county government annual plans and budgets.

As part of the implementation efforts, a resource gap analysis shall be conducted and strategies developed to bridge the gaps. Both Ministry of Health and County Health Departments will develop ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Resource Mobilisation Strategies. Both the national and county level Campaign activities shall be executed through the national and county annual planning and budget framework.

# APPENDIX 1: TEMPLATE OF COUNTY ODF 2020 ACTION PLAN

## County profile:

- a. County map
- b. Basic facts and statistics (area, population and density, general info on water sources, water borne diseases including trends/ line graphs, existing sanitation coverage etc.)
- c. List of sub-counties with population figures and latrine coverage
- d. List of sub-county-wise urban PHTs/ PHOs (Summary in the body, list as an annex)
- e. List of sub-county-wise rural PHTs/ PHOs (Summary in the body, list as an annex)
- f. Number of CHVs per sub-county
- g. Mapping of sanitation partners by sub-county and key activities

## Goal

- To eradicate open defecation in the County by 2020
- Increase number of people using an improved sanitation facility from.....% to .....% by 2020

## Objectives

1. Facilitate the sub-counties in achieving their ODF and improved sanitation targets, through coordination, backstopping and resource mobilisation
2. Facilitate CCU in evidence-based planning through timely monitoring and reporting

**Proposed institutional, coordination and monitoring arrangements** (please provide an organogram showing County and sub-county responsibilities; proposed coordination arrangements to ensure quality of implementation of sub-county ODF plans; and monitoring and

reporting arrangements from sub-counties and to the CCU by CPHO)

## Please state your plans to engage the following with their detailed role/s:

- CHMT
- County- and sub-county-level ODF committees
- NGOs and ongoing projects
- Local media for your ODF campaign
- private sector for availability of low cost technologies latrine slabs
- Any other relevant institutions

Review and compilation of sub-county plans

## Proposed activities (narrative)

- County-wide orientation of the national ODF Kenya by 2020 plan and roadmap for the sub-county and county ODF plan
- Orientation of partners for resource mobilisation
- Formation of County ODF committee
- Orientation of private sector and local media
- Intra- and inter-County and sub-county exposure visits

**Budget plan** (matrix with explanation as necessary) indicate clear budget resources coming from own sources and your different partners for specific planned activities)

## Implementation plan with clear responsibilities and timelines (matrix)

Reporting formats (please attach the reporting formats you will use to monitor the implementation of your plan)

## APPENDIX 2: TEMPLATE OF THE SUB-COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### Sub-county profile:

- Sub-county map
- Basic facts and statistics (sub-county area, population and density, water sources, water borne diseases including trends/ line graphs, existing sanitation coverage etc)
- List of urban sub-locations with population figures and latrine coverage
- List of rural sub-locations with population figures and latrine coverage
- List of urban PHTs/ PHOs (Summary in the body, list as an annex)
- List of rural PHTs/ PHOs (Summary in the body, list as an annex)
- Number of CHVs per sub-location (List of CHVs in an annex)
- Mapping of sanitation partners by sub-location and key activities

### Objective

- Eradicate open defecation in the sub-county by...(specify timeline)
- Increase number of people using an improved sanitation facility from.....% to .....%

**Proposed institutional, coordination and monitoring arrangements** (please provide an organogram showing sub-county responsibilities; proposed coordination arrangements to ensure quality of implementation of sub-county ODF plan; and monitoring and reporting arrangements from sub-counties and to the CCPHO).

**Please state your plans to engage the following with their detailed role/s:**

- 1) CHMT

- 2) Sub-county- and location-level ODF committees
- 3) FBOs
- 4) DSC
- 5) Local authorities
- 6) Water companies
- 7) Schools/ teachers, girl guides etc
- 8) Local NGOs and ongoing projects
- 9) women and youth groups
- 10) Local media for your ODF campaign
- 11) Private sector for availability of low cost technologies/latrine slabs/RCC Hume-pipes etc
- 12) Any other relevant local institutions

### Proposed activities (narrative)

- a) Sub-county-wide orientation/ dissemination of sub-county ODF plan (CHMT)
- b) Orientation of partners
- c) Orientation of CHVs/ natural leaders
- d) Formation of sub-county- and location-level ODF committees
- e) 5-day sanitation training of PHOs/ PHTs and partner NGO staff (in coordination with CCU)
- f) Orientation of CHVs/ natural leaders and administration (pre-triggering) at sub-location level
- g) Village & sub-location wise triggering plan
- h) Training of natural leaders/ community consultants (post-triggering) at sub-location level
- i) Post-triggering follow-up

- j) ODF verification, certification and celebration
- k) Orientation of private sector and local media
- l) Intra- and inter-sub-county/ village exposure visits.

### **Proposed innovations**

Budget plan (matrix with explanation as necessary) indicate clear budget resources coming from own sources and your different partners for specific planned activities) Implementation plan with clear responsibilities and timelines (matrix) Reporting formats (please attach the reporting formats you will use to monitor the implementation of your plan).



## APPENDIX 3: ODF CERTIFICATION COSTING (KWAHO MODEL)

Getting unit (for certifying one village) cost, is done on the basis that one enumerator produces at least one village per day. Practically using the Kwaho model, the actual trekking through the village takes between 2 ½ to 3 hours to finish one village. The enumerators are grouped to walk in pairs with each pair expected to produce at least 2 villages within the duration of six hours – hence the rating of one enumerator producing one certified village per day.

Each county will therefore aggregate their villages for certification and apply the model for costing and allocating of funds. Notably for counties with Master Certifiers and using the Peer Reviewers (Enumerators from within the County) the costs per village are expected to reduce.

	Details	Quantity	Rate	Amount in KES
1	Enumerator	1	2,500	2,500
2	Enumerator airtime	1	50	50
3	Enumerator; Residence_venue Transport	1	600	600
4	Enumerator; Field Transport	1	100	100
5	Supervisor	1	3,500	3,500
6	Supervisor airtime	1	100	100
7	Supervisor; Residence_venue Transport	1	700	700
8	Supervisor; Field Transport	1	100	100
9	Report Writing	1	176	176
10	KWAHO Quality Control & Logistics	1	339	339
11	Stationery	1	22	22
12	Village Certificate	1	1,000	1,000
13	Village Elders Allowance	1	300	300
14	Subtotal			9,487
15	Overheads @ 10%	1	10%	949
<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>10,436</b>

## APPENDIX 4: ANNUAL ODF KENYA 2020 CAMPAIGN OPERATIONAL PLAN TEMPLATE

Department/Directorate/Program/Implementing Partner:																				
Campaign Goal:																				
Campaign objective:																				
Expected Outputs	Activities	Target	Indicator of achievement	Responsible person	FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/17												Unit Cost (KES)	Budget (KES)	Source of funding	
					Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4					Gov.	Dev. partner
					J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
<b>Activity 1:</b>																				
<b>Activity 2:</b>																				

## APPENDIX 5: LIST OF COUNTIES AND SUB COUNTIES IN KENYA

### COUNTIES, SUB-COUNTIES AND POPULATIONS

1. **Baringo County**  
Population: 555,561  
Sub-counties: Baringo East, Baringo West, Baringo Central, Mochongoi, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine.
2. **Bomet County**  
Population: 724,186  
Sub-counties: Sotik, Chepalungu, Bomet East, Bomet Central, Konoin
3. **Bungoma County**  
Population: 1,630,934  
Sub-counties: Mt. Elgon, Sirisia, Kabuchia, Bumula, Kandunyi, Webuye, Bokoli, Kimilili, Tongaren
4. **Busia County**  
Population: 488,075  
Sub-counties: Teso North, Teso South, Nambale, Matayos, Butula, Funyula, Budalangi
5. **Elgeyo Marakwet County**  
Population: 369,998  
Sub-counties: Marakwet East, Marakwet West, Keiyo East, Keiyo South
6. **Embu County**  
Population: 516,212  
Sub-counties: Manyatta, Runyenjes, Gachoka, Siakago
7. **Garissa County**  
Population: 623,060  
Sub-counties: TaveDujis, Balambala, Lagdera, Dadaab, Fafi, Ijara
8. **Homa Bay County**  
Population: 963,794  
Sub-counties: Kasipul, Kabondo, Karachuonyo, Rangwe, Homabay Town, Ndhiwa, Mbita, Gwassii
9. **Isiolo County**  
Population: 143,294  
Sub-counties: Isiolo North, Isiolo South
10. **Kajiado County**  
Population: 687,312  
Sub-counties: Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Kajiado South
11. **Kakamega County**  
Population: 1,660,651  
Sub-counties: Lugari, Likuyani, Malava, Lurambi, Makholo, Mumias, Mumias East, Matungu, Butere, Khwisero, Shinyalu, Ikolomani. Major Town: Kakamega
12. **Kericho County**  
Population: 758,339  
Sub-counties: Ainamoi, Belgut, Kipkelion
13. **Kiambu County**  
Population: 1,623,282  
Sub-counties: Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Juja, Thika Town, Ruiru, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Kabete, Kikuyu, Limuru, Lari
14. **Kilifi County**  
Population: 1,109,735  
Sub-counties: Kilifi North, Kilifi South, Kaloleni, Rabai, Ganze, Malindi, Magarini

15. **Kirinyaga County**  
Population: 528,054  
Sub-counties: Mwea, Gichugu, Ndia,  
Kirinyaga Central Major Towns: Kerugoya
16. **Kisii County**  
Population: 1,152,282  
Sub-counties: Bonchari, South Mugirango,  
Bomachoge, Bobasi, Gucha, Nyaribari  
Masaba, Nyaribari Chache, Matrani,  
Mosocho
17. **Kisumu County**  
Population: 968,909  
Sub-counties: Kisumu East, Kisumu West,  
Kisumu Central, Seme, Nyando, Muhoroni,  
Nyakach
18. **Kitui County**  
Population: 1,012,709  
Sub-counties: Mwingi North, Mwingi  
Central, Mwingi South, Kitui West, Kitui  
Rural, Kitui Town, Mutitu, Kitui South
19. **Kwale County**  
Population: 649,931  
Sub-counties: Msambweni, Lunga Lunga,  
Matuga, Kinango
20. **Laikipia County**  
Population: 399,227  
Sub-counties: Laikipia West, Laikipia West,  
Laikipia North
21. **Lamu County**  
Population: 101,539  
Sub-counties: Lamu East, Lamu West
22. **Machakos County**  
Population: 1,098,584  
Sub-counties: Masinga, Yatta, Kangundo,  
Matungulu, Kathiani, Mavoko, Machakos  
Town, Mwala
23. **Makueni County**  
Population: 884,527  
Sub-counties: Mbooni, Kilome, Kaiti,  
Makueni, Kibwezi West, Kibwezi East
24. **Mandera County**  
Population: 1,025,756  
Sub-counties: Mandera West, Banisa,  
Mandera North, Mandera East, Lafey
25. **Marsabit County**  
Population: 291,166  
Sub-counties: Moyale, North Horr, Saku,  
Laisamis
26. **Meru County**  
Population: 1,356,301  
Sub-counties: Igembe South, Igembe  
Central, Igembe North, Tigania West,  
Tigania East, North Imenti, Buuri, Central  
Imenti, South Imenti
27. **Migori County**  
Population: 1,028,579  
Sub-counties: Rongo, Awendo, Migori East  
Migori West, Uriri, Nyatike, Kuria East,  
Kuria West
28. **Mombasa County**  
Population: 939,370  
Sub-counties: Changamwe, Jomvu,  
Kisauni, Nyali, Likoni, Mvita Kwale
29. **Murang'a County**  
Population: 942,581  
Sub-counties: Kangema, Mathioya, Kiharu,  
Kigumo, Maragwa, Kandara, Gatanga
30. **Nairobi County**  
Population: 3,138,369  
Sub-counties: Westlands, Parklands,  
Dagoretti, Karen/Langata, Kibira,  
Roysambu, Kasarani, Ruaraka, Kariobangi,  
Kayole, Embakasi, Mihang'o, Nairobi West,  
Makadara, Kamukunji, Starehe, Mathare

31. **Nakuru County**  
Population: 1,603,325  
Sub-counties: Molo, Njoro, Naivasha, Gilgil, Kuresoi South, Kuresoi North, Subukia, Rongai, Bahati, Nakuru Town West, Nakuru Town East.
32. **Nandi County**  
Population: 752,965  
Sub-counties: Tinderet, Aldai, Nandi Hills, Emgwen North, Emgwen South, Mosop.
33. **Narok County**  
Population: 850,920  
Sub-counties: Kilgoris, Emurua Dikirr, Narok North, Kajiado East, Kajiado West.
34. **Nyamira County**  
Population: 598,252  
Sub-counties: Kitutu Masaba, North Mugirango, West Mugirango.
35. **Nyandarua County**  
Population: 596,268  
Sub-counties: Kinangop, Kipipiri, Ol-Kalou, Ol-Jorok, Ndaragwa
36. **Nyeri County**  
Population: 693,558  
Sub-counties: Tetu, Kieni, Mathira, Othaya, Mukuwe-ini, Nyeri Town
37. **Samburu County**  
Population: 223,947  
Sub-counties: Samburu West, Samburu North, Samburu East
38. **Siaya County**  
Population: 842,304  
Sub-counties: Ugenya, Ugunja, Alego Usonga, Gem, Bondo, Rarieda
39. **Taita Taveta County**  
Population: 284,657  
Sub-counties: Taveta, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi
40. **Tana River County**  
Population: 240,075  
Sub-counties: Garsen, Galole, Bura
41. **Tharaka Nithi County**  
Population: 365,330  
Sub-counties: Nithi, Maara, Tharaka
42. **Trans Nzoia County**  
Population: 818,757  
Sub-counties: Kwanza, Endebess, Saboti, Kiminini, Cherenganyi
43. **Turkana County**  
Population: 855,399  
Sub-counties: Turkana North, Turkana West, Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana South, Turkana East.
44. **Uasin Gishu County**  
Population: 894,179  
Sub-counties: Eldoret East, Eldoret North and Eldoret South.
45. **Vihiga County**  
Population: 554,652  
Sub-counties: Vihiga, Sabatia, Hamisi, Emuhaya, Luanda
46. **Wajir County**  
Population: 661,941  
Sub-counties: Wajir North, Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir South
47. **West Pokot County**  
Population: 512,690  
Sub-counties: Kapenguri, Sigor, Kacheliba, Pokot South

## APPENDIX 6: PROVISIONAL COUNTY ODF KENYA 2020 ACTION PLANS FOR 30 COUNTIES

COUNTY NAME: **BOMET**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **5.0%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **35 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: **FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To reduce open defecation in Bomet County from five percent to zero percent.**

Specific Objectives (Key Result areas) Social Mobilisation and Participation, Education and Media Campaign, CLTS Triggering, Training, Stakeholder and Intergovernmental Coordination, M&E.)	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria ( Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (By when to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible funding Sources (%)
1. Sensitise the county leaders (Governor, MPs, MCAs, Sub-county leaders, stakeholders, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.	1. Hold sensitisation session in the county.	1. Number of sensitisation of leaders 2. Support and cascading down of information by leaders. 3. Sensitised community members.	3 Months	220,000.00	County Government and Partners
2. Resource Mobilisation	1. Budget 2. Proposal 3. Partners/ Stakeholder support	1. Funds availability	2 months	50,000.00	
3. Capacity building for Public Health Staffs'	1. Trainers 2. Training materials 3. Training	1. Training of CLTS trainers. 2. Train 92 public health workers.	3 months	2,500,000.00	
4. Capacity building for workers from other departments	1. Trainers 2. Training materials 3. Training	Train 2000 workers	6 months	5,000,000.00	
5. Triggering and follow up	1. Trigger villages 2. Do weekly follow ups in triggered villages	Trigger 1,472 villages.	3 years	5,000,000.00	



<b>6. Village claiming, verifying and certification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train CLTS certifiers</li> <li>2. Ensure access of sanitation by all members of the public in the villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of villages claimed</li> <li>2. Number of villages certified</li> <li>3. County CLTS certifiers</li> </ul>	3 years	6,000,000.00	
<b>7. ODF declaration and celebration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Declare villages ODF</li> <li>2. Celebration in ODF villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. All the 1,474 villages declared ODF</li> </ul>	3 years	10,000,000.00	
<b>8. Monitoring and evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supervision,</li> <li>2. Report writing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Progress report</li> </ul>	3 years	3,000,000.00	
<b>9. Follow-up for villages to remain ODF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continuous follow-up for villages.</li> <li>2. Maintain the natural leaders in the villages.</li> <li>3. Retain the public health employees on CLTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of villages that remain ODF</li> <li>2. Award best performing natural leaders to motivate and recognise them</li> </ul>	2018 and beyond	4,000,000.00	
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>35,770,000.00</b>	100%

COUNTY NAME: **BUSIA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS : **8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **3 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Roadmap to achieving Busia as an ODF county by 2020.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of Achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
<b>1. Social Mobilisation</b>	1. Identification and mentorship of natural leaders	1. Number of natural leaders mentored	Immediate/continuous	25,850.00	County Government (25%) AMREF Finish INK (75%)
	2. Organisation of CLTS meetings in the targeted communities	2. Number of meetings held	Immediate/continuous	280,000.00	UNICEF (40%) AMREF Finish INK (40%) County Government (20%)
	3. Sanitation marketing. Availing affordable sanitation products to the community	3. Number of stockists	Immediate/continuous	5,000,000.00	WSP (50%) AMREF FINISHINK (50%)
	4. County road show events of two sessions per county	4. Number of event kilometres covered	Mid-March	210,000.00	County Government, WSP, AMREF FINISHINK
	1. Establishment of County WASH Hub	1. Production of WASH information	January 2015	40,000.00	UNICEF AMREF FINISHINK
	2. Designing of WASH messages for media	2. Number of media presentations	March 2015	100,000.00	UNICEF AMREF FINISHINK
	3. Production for IEC material for the public and institutions	3. Number of variety materials	Continuous	180,000.00	UNICEF AMREF FINISH INK
<b>2. CLTS Triggering</b>	1. Identification and allocation of villages for triggering	1. Number of villages allocated	January 2015	240,000.00	UNICEF AMREF FINISH INK
	2. Triggering of villages by workers. And natural leaders	2. Number of villages triggered	March 2015	1,548,800.00	UNICEF AMREF FINISHINK, County Government World Vision
	3. Follow-up of triggered villages	3. Number of villages claimed	March-June 2015	844,800.00	UNICEF AMREF, County Government, World Vision

<b>3. Training</b>	1. Training of PHOs and natural leaders in CLTS methodology	1. Number trained	March 2015	850,000.00	UNICEF AMREF FINISH INK
	1. Training of M&E officers at county and sub-county level	1. Number trained in M&E.	March 2015	630,000.00	WSP
	6. Training of master trainers in sanitation marketing	1. Number of meetings held	April to May 2015	600,000.00	AMREF FINISH INK WSP (PS Kenya)
<b>4. Stakeholder and Intergovernmental Coordination</b>	1. Seven (7) sub-county stakeholders meetings		March 2015	200,000.00	AMREF FINISH INK, World Vision
	2. Formation of sub-county coordinating committee	1. Number of activity reports	March 2015	280,000.00	AMREF FINISH INK, World Vision
	3. Establishment of county WASH forum	1. Minutes of meetings	January 2015	350,000.00	UNICEF (50%), WSP (50%)
	4. Mapping of WASH stakeholders activities in the county		April 2015	160,000.00	County Government
<b>5. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	1. Establishment of monitoring system	1. Availability of M&E framework	March 2015	54,000.00	AMREF FINISH INK, World Vision
	2. Provision of monitoring tools at all levels	2. Monthly computation of disease trends	Continuous	72,340,000.00	County Government,
	3. Incorporation of WASH indicators in health information system	3. Reports generated	April 2015	15,000.00	WSP, AMREF, FINISH INK
<b>6. Sustainability</b>	1. Sanitation products stocked in the communities	1. Number of stockists trained	May 2015	10,000,000.00	WSP
	2. Mainstreaming of WASH in community strategy	2. Number of CLTS committee members incorporated in community strategy.	June 2015	270,000.00	AMREF, FINISH INK, County Government
	3. ODF Village celebrations	3. Number of celebrations	June to July 2015	315,000.00	AMREF, FINISH INK, County Government
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>94,533,450.00</b>	

COUNTY NAME: **EMBU**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

OD STATUS: **1.7%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **40 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE:

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
1. Resource Mobilisation for ODF Initiatives	1. Identifying partners. 2. Conduct stakeholder meetings. 3. Proposal development. 4. Develop action plans.	Number of meetings held. Proposal documents developed. Plans developed.	By 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2015.	Conference package. Hall hire. Stationery. 100,000.00	County Government 70% Partners 30%
2. Capacity Building for PHOs, PHTs, CHEWs and CHWs	1. Conduct training for PHOs, PHTs, CHEWs and CHVs	Number of trainings conducted. Number of officers trained	By 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2015.	Training package for 50 PHOs and PHTs 1,200,000.00	County Government 70% Partners 30%
3. Capacity Building of Data Managers (M&E Officers)					
4. Capacity development of third Party Certifiers.	1. Conduct training for 30 third party certifiers	Number of third party certifiers trained	By 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2016.	Training package 1,000,000.00	County Government- 50%. Partners 50%
1. Up scaling Community Led-Total Sanitation (CLTS) Activities	1. Mapping of villages. 2. Identify natural leaders, 3. Conduct triggering	Number of villages triggered	2015 to 2018	2,000,000.00	County Government 50% Partners 50%
2. Monitoring and Evaluation	1. Supportive supervision.	Number of villages identified and certified	2015 to 2018.	Supervision package 500,000.00	County Government 70 percent Partners 30%
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>4,800,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **HOMA BAY**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **HEALTH SERVICES**

OD STATUS: **38.8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **17 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To eradicate open defecation in Homa Bay County by the end of 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
1. Social mobilisation and participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Stakeholder mobilisation and engagement.</li><li>Community mobilisation (400 villages)</li><li>Training on behavior change and communication.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of stakeholder engagement forums (9).</li><li>Number of training on behavior change.</li></ul>	By December, 2015	39,000,000.00	County Government, and partners supporting sanitation
2. Education and media campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Development of IEC materials.</li><li>Road shows.</li><li>Skits and dramas.</li><li>Radio talk shows.</li><li>Media campaigns – radio.</li><li>Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on hand-washing.</li><li>SBCC on the provision, use and maintenance of latrines.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of media announcements and talk shows</li><li>Number of campaigns conducted</li></ul>	2015 to 2017	13,000,000.00	National Government, County Government, line ministries and development partners
3. CLTS Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Training of workers</li><li>Triggering and follow-ups.</li><li>ODF verification and certifications.</li><li>Celebrations.</li><li>Reflections and learning workshops</li><li>Rewards and recognition.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of worker strained</li><li>Number of villages verified and certified.</li><li>Number of reflections and learning meetings undertaken.</li></ul>	2015 to 2017 December.	97,000,000.00	County Government and development partners
4. Stakeholders and intergovernmental forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quarterly meetings</li><li>Initiating interagency coordination committee.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of quarterly meetings</li><li>Number of coordination committee meetings held.</li></ul>	Continuous, initial one first quarter 2015/2016.	9,900,000.00	County government and development partners.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Training on online reporting.</li><li>Support supervision</li><li>Reporting and documentation.</li><li>Initiate the establishment of the hub for reports.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of online reporting</li><li>Number of support supervision</li><li>Number of reports/ documents.</li></ul>	2015/2016 and 2016/2017	12,000,000.00	County Government and development partners.
Contingency				1,000,000.00	
			<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET</b>	<b>171,900,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **KAJIADO**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **25.7%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **29 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Reduce open defecation from 25.7% in 2015 to 10% in 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible funding Sources (%)
Sensitize county leaders on the importance of proper sanitation	Hold a stakeholders forum for 110 leaders.	Number of leaders attending the forum.	January – March 2015	KSh500,000	WSP/World Bank
Training and retraining (refresher) of public health officers and community health workers	Hold three trainings for 150 PHOs and health workers trained on CLTS.	Number of officers trained.	January – March 2015	@KSh400,000 total for three trainings KSh1.2million.	AMREF, World Vision County Government WSP/ World Bank, SNV
Triggering and follow-up in OD villages in all sub-counties.	Trigger 750 villages. Intensive Follow- up of triggered villages.	1. Number of villages triggered 2. Number of villages followed up.	January – June 2015	KSh 2.5million lunch allowance for two officers per village , fuel and triggering materials • KSh 2million	County Government, Amref, World Vision, Nosim, Maap, NIA, DUPOTO
Quarterly CLTS review meetings.	Hold 5 Sub-county CLTS review meetings	Number of sub-county CLTS review meetings held.	January – September 2015.	@KSh75,000 total KSh 375,000.	County Govt, AMREF, World Vision, WSP/WB
Verify and certify all the claimed villages.	Conduct verification exercises for claimed villages. Conduct certification exercise for all claimed villages.	Number of villages verified. Number of villages certified.	Jan – Sept 2015.	KSh 2.3 million	County Govt, Amref, World Vision, WSP/ WB, SNV, UNICEF
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>6,875,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>



COUNTY NAME: **KAKAMEGA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **1.5%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **5 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Attain 100 percent ODF status by the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of Achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
Resource mobilisation	Prepare a concept note	Concept note written	April 2015	Consultancy fee @ KSh240,000	County Government and World Bank
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>240,000.00</b>	
Sensitize stakeholders and community members	Stakeholders' meeting	Number of meetings held	May 2015	300 lunch @KSh 1000 for 1day=KSh300,000	KWAHO, CABDA, World Bank
			May 2015	300 Transport @ KSh1,000 for 1 day=300,000	
			May 2015	Hall hire @KSh4,000 for 5 days = KSh20,000	
			May 2015	300 Stationery @ KSh150 for one day= KSh45,000.00	
			May 2015	LCD @ KSh4,000 for 5 days= KSh20,000.00	
			May 2015	3 facilitators @ksh.2,000 for 5 days =30,000	
			May 2015	Fuel @KSh 2,500 x 5 = KSh12,500	
			May 2015	1 lunch for driver @ KSh750.00 for five days = KSh 3,750.00	
	Public barazas in 2,383 villages	Number of public barazas held in the county.	June 2015	2,383 lunches for PHOs @ KSh750 = KSh1,787,250.00	
		Number of people attended	June 2015	2,383 transport for PHOs @KSh500 = KSh1,191,500	
			June 2015	2,383 x 10 lunches for community leaders @ KSh500 = KSh11,915,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>15,625,000.00</b>	

<b>Conduct baseline survey for benchmarking</b>	Mapping of villages that are OD	Number of villages of OD Number of villages of ODF	July 2015	120 lunch @KSh1,000 for 15 days for PHOs=KSh1,800,000	County Government and World Bank
			July 2015	120 transport @ KSh600 for 15 days for PHOs=KSh1,080,000	
			July 2015	600 lunch @KSh500 for 15 days for CHVs=KSh4,500,000	
			July 2015	600 transport @ KSh500 for 15 days for CHVs=KSh4,500,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>10,880,000.00</b>	
<b>Capacity building</b>	Training of Public Health Officers/Public Health Assistants	Number of PHOs/PHA strained on the six steps of CLTS approaches.	August 2015 – September 2015	176 per diem for PHOs/ PHAs@ KSh 6,000 for 5 days =KSh 5,280,000	KWAHO, World Vision
			August 2015 – September 2015	176 transport for PHO/ PHAs@ KSh1,000 = KSh176,000	
			- August 2015 – September 2015	LCD @ KSh4,000 x 4 for 5 days =80,000	
			August 2015 – September 2015	Stationery for 176 persons@ KSh150 =KSh26,400	
			- August 2015 – September 2015	Four facilitators @ KSh2,000 for 20 days =KSh160,000	
			-do-	Hall hire @KSh 4,000 for 20 days = KSh80,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>5,802,400.00</b>	
<b>Education and media campaign</b>	Develop YEC materials	Number of IEC material Number of villages with IEC materials.	Continuous	2,788 materials @ KSh10,000 = KSh27,880,000	APHIA Plus, KWAHO
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>27,880,000.00</b>	
<b>Stakeholder and intergovernmental coordination.</b>	Hold stakeholders and inter-governmental coordination meetings.	Number of coordination meetings	Quarterly	72 lunches @ KSh1,000 x 12 =KSh 864,000	APHIA Plus, KWAHO, CABDA
			Quarterly	72 transport refund @KSh 1,000 x 12 = KSh864,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,728,000.00</b>	

CLTS triggering	Pre-triggering and triggering	Number of villages pre-triggered. Number of villages triggered	Sept. 2015 to 2018	176 lunches for community facilitators @ KSh500 for four times per month =KSh12,672,000	KWAHO, World Vision KWAHO
	Follow-ups	Number of follow-ups in the village	Continuous	2,788 lunches for community facilitators @KSh200 for two times a month = KSh40,147,200	
	ODF claim	Number of village ODF claims	Continuous	No charges	
	Verification	Number of villages verified.	Continuous	2,383 lunches for 24 Sub-county teams @ KSh1,000 =KSh4,766,000	
			Continuous	Lunch for driver @ ksh. 500 for 2,383 villages = 1,191,500	
	Certification	Number of villages certified ODF	Quarterly	3 third party certifier lunches @ KSh1,000 = KSh36,000	
			Quarterly	Fuel @ KSh2,500 x 12 = 30,000	
				1 driver lunch @ KSh500 x 12 = 6,000	
	Celebration	Number of villages celebrated	Continuous	2,383 village celebrations @ KSh10,000 =23,830,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>KSh82,678,700</b>	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation in villages	Number of villages monitored and evaluate	Quarterly	Four lunches for PHOs @ KSh1,000 x 12 x 10 days =480,000 4 per diem @ KSh7,000 x 12 x two days = 672,000	County Government, World Vision, KWAHO, CABDA
			Quarterly	One lunch for driver @ KSh 500 x 12 x 10 days = KSh60,000 One per diem for driver@ KSh3,500 x 12x 2 days = KSh84,000	
			Quarterly	Fuel @KSh2,500 x 12 x 12 days = KSh360,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,116,000</b>	

Feedback	Give feedback to stakeholders	# of feedback meetings held	June 2018	300 lunches @ KSh1,000 = KSh3,000,000	County Government KWAHO, CABDA, APHIA Plus, World Vision
			June 2018	300 transport refund @ KSh1,000 = KSh3,000,000	
			June 2018	4 facilitators @ KSh2,000 x 5 = 40,000	
			June 2018	Fuel @KSh1,000 for local run x 5 = KSh5,000	
			June 2018	300 stationary @ KSh100 = 30,000	
			June 2018	Hall hire @KSh4,000 x 5 = KSh20,000	
			June 2018	LCD hire @KSh4,000 x 5 =KSh20,000	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,115,000.00</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>153,460,850.00</b>			

COUNTY NAME: **KIAMBU**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **0.3%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **4 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Eradicate open defecation in Kiambu County by the end of the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>1. Training</b>	1. Health providers) PHOs/TS/CHEWs 2. Training of the County Executive Committee (CEC) members 3. Sensitisation of the County Assembly Members. 4. Sensitisation of sub-county administrators and the ward officers. 5. Sensitisation of heads of departments. 6. Sensitisation of health club pupils. 6. Training of natural leaders.	1. Number of health care providers trained. 2. Number of CEC members trained. 3. Number of County Assembly members sensitised. 4. Number of sub-county administrators and ward officers sensitized. 5. Number of heads of departments trained. 6. Number of health clubs formed and sensitised. 7. Number of natural leaders trained.	By June 2015	Transport refund- KSh 300,000, Full board-KSh1, 800,000. Hall hire, fuel for trainers- KSh 80,000, Stationery and materials for training and reporting tools KSh100,000. Data validation from field GPS - KSh240,000, Field visits-KSh550,000	County Government, Partners
<b>2. Social mobilisation and participation</b>	1. Creating awareness 2. Purchase of plant and machinery (one double cabin pick-up vehicle, three motorcycles,	1. Number of barazas held.	By July 2015	Fuel- KSh100,000.00 Transport refund -KSh250,000.00 Lunch allowance- KSh300,000. One double cab pick-up vehicle and three motorcycles -KSh8,000,000.00	County Government, NGOs, Partners
<b>3. Education social marketing and media</b>	1. Conduct media campaign. 2. Construction of public toilets	1. Number of media campaigns held. 2. Number of public toilets constructed.	August 2015 to June 2018	Media campaigns -KSh640,000.00 Public toilets@ KSh100,000by 12 = KSh1,200,000.00	

<b>3.CLTS triggering</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Triggering of 1,060 villages.</li> <li>2. Formation of CLTS committees</li> <li>3. Follow-up and verification.</li> <li>4. Commemoration of the Global Hand-Washing Day.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of villages triggered.</li> <li>2. Number of CLTS committees formed.</li> <li>3. Number of verifications done. Number of follow-ups conducted. Number of Global Hand-Washing Days held.</li> </ol>	By July 2017	Triggering 1060 villages- KSh8,480,000.00 Formation of CLTS committee -KSh240,000.00 Fuel - KSh126,000.00 Lunch –KSh.365,000, Commemoration of Global Hand-Washing Day- Sh850,000	
<b>4. Stakeholders and intergovernmental coordination meeting</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. County review meetings.</li> <li>2. Sub-county review meetings.</li> <li>3. Ward review meetings.</li> <li>4. Exchange visits.</li> <li>5. Holding of sanitation conference.</li> <li>6. Holding ICC meetings.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of county review meetings held.</li> <li>2. Number of sanitation conferences held.</li> <li>3. Number of exchange visits conducted.</li> <li>4. Number of ICC meetings held</li> </ol>	July 2015- June 2018	Hall hire- KSh180, 000. 00 Transport refund- KSh520,000.00 Lunch allowance – KSh360,000- Exchange visits - KSh790,000, Sanitation conference- KSh5,000,000, ICC meetings - KSh3,600,000	County Government, WASH partners
<b>5. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purchase of data handling equipment (two laptops, two desktop computers, two printers and a photocopier</li> <li>2. Monitoring of activities by six CHMT three times/ quarter</li> <li>3. Follow-up and verification( using two vehicles).</li> <li>4. Certification. 5. Documentation per sub-location.</li> <li>6. ODF celebrations per sub-location.</li> <li>7. CPHO follow-ups and supervision once a month fuel.</li> <li>8. Celebration of the World Toilet Day</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two laptops, two desktop computers, two printers and a photocopier.</li> <li>2. Number of verifications and follow-up done.</li> <li>3. Number of documentation done.</li> <li>4. Number of ODF celebrations held per sub location.</li> <li>5. Number of CPHOs follow-ups. Number of celebrations held.</li> </ol>	By June 2015-June 2018.	Data handling equipment-KSh 880,000.00 Fuel -KSh220,000.00 Lunch-KSh 300,000.00 Documentation and follow-up – KSh 26,500,000.00 ODF celebrations 530 @KSh100,000 = KSh53,000,000, three World Toilet Day celebrations @KSh750,000- KSh2,250,000	County Government, WASH partners
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>117,521,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>



COUNTY NAME: **KILIFI**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **34.0%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **33 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To achieve ODF Status in Kilifi County by the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of Achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>1. Establish ODF status in 1,612 villages in the seven sub-counties</b>	1. Carry out ODF situation analysis in 1,612 villages	Status of ODF established in 1,612 villages	By 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2015.	770,000.00	
<b>2. Conduct social mobilisation and advocacy</b>	1. Conduct dialogue meetings. 2. Hold public barazas 3. Conduct stakeholder meetings	1.1,500 dialogues conducted 2.1,500 barazas held 3.1500 stakeholder meetings conducted	By December 2015	24,734,400.00	
<b>3. Conduct CLTS triggering in 1,000 villages</b>	1. Carry out social mobilisation 2. Carry out CLTS triggering sessions. 3. Conduct post-triggering follow-ups	1. Social mobilisation in 1,000 villages carried out 2. Triggering sessions in 1,000 villages held. 3. Post-triggering follow-ups conducted	From October 2015 to June 2016	27,799,900.00	
<b>4. Train 60 PHOs/PHTs/CHEW and natural leaders on CLTS processes</b>	1. Conducting pre-training mobilisation 2. Train 60 PHOs/PHTs/CHEWS and natural leaders on CLTS processes	1. Pre-training mobilisation done 2. 60 PHOs/PHTs/CHEWs and natural leaders trained	By 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2015	485,008.00	
<b>5. Coordination of CLTS activities in Kilifi County</b>	1. Carry out support supervision 2. Conduct review meetings 3. Conduct monitoring and evaluation	1. Support supervision carried out 2. Review meetings conducted 3. Monitoring and evaluation conducted	By December 2016	873,800.00	
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>54,663,108.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **KISII**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **0.8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **19 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Attain 100 percent ODF status by the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of Achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>Sensitise 245,049 households</b>	1. Stakeholder meetings. 2. Holding barazas and social gatherings 3. Organise school health talks.	1. Number of stakeholders meetings held. 2. Number of barazas held. 3. Number of school health talks held.	2015-2016	2,440,000.00	FIF, County Government, partners.
<b>Trigger 3,438 villages</b>	1. Triggering 2. Formation of village committees. 3. Carry out post-triggering follow-ups	1. Number of villages triggered. 2. Number of village committees formed. 3. Number of follow-ups carried out.	2015-2017	51,570,000.00	County Government, FIF, partners.
<b>Ensure 3,438 villages have attained ODF claim status</b>	1. Village self-claim 2. PHO/PHT verification.	1. Number of self-claim villages. 2. Number of villages verified by PHO/PHT.	2015-2018	6,876,000.00	County Government, FIF, partners.
<b>Ensure 3,438 villages have been verified ODF by SCPHOs, CPHOs</b>	1. Village visits by SCPHO. 2. Conduct water quality tests. 3. Invite third party certifiers.	1. Number of villages visited by SCPHO 2. Number of water sources tested. 3. Number of verification reports.	2015-2018	17,190,000.00	County Government, FIF, partners.
<b>Train 250 community health volunteers on improved sanitation marketing strategy</b>	1. Train community health workers on sanitation marketing	1. Number of CHV straining sessions.	2015	3,310,000.00	World Bank WSP
<b>Monitor and evaluate sanitation progress of the CLTS process IN</b>	1. Establish 3,438 village organisation units in the CLTS online M&E portal. 2. Frequent updating of triggered villages	1. Number of village organisation units established on the CLTS site. 2. Number of reports updated in the CLTS database.	2015-2018	135,000.00	County Government, FIF,
<b>County support supervision</b>	1. Carry out visits during PHO triggering sessions. 2. Motivation of SCPHOs/ PHO stop actively participate in the CLTS process. 3. Performance appraisal of PHOs/PHTs based on individual micro-plans.	1. Number of visits done by county team during village triggering. 2. Number of PHOs appraised during the supervision process.	2015-2018	1,440,000.00	County Government, FIF,
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>82,961,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **KITUI**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE**

OD STATUS: **30.9%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **9 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To attain ODF status in Kitui County by 2020.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of Achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
1. Social mobilisation and participation	1. Meeting village elders by PHOs 2. Holding barazas with SCPHOs. 3. Meeting leaders,	1. Minutes of meetings 2. Number of barazas held.	By the end of March 2015.	Lunch, fuel, stationery. 800,000.00	County Government 40% Partners 60%
2. Media campaigns	1. Radio announcements. 2. Production of IEC materials	Number of new latrines constructed	1. Intermittent radio announcements throughout the year. 2. IEC materials by April 2015.	Three radio announcements (two per month) 552,000.00 IEC materials 1,000,000.00	County Government, partners
3. CLTS triggering and follow-up, verification and certification and celebrations in 3,600 villages	1. Hold pre-triggering and triggering, follow-ups, verifications and certification sessions in 3600 villages @ KSh20,810 per village	Reports and photos of triggering sessions.	March to June 2015	Lunch, fuel, stationery, colours for marking. 74,916,000.00	County Government, Partners
4. Training of 15 PHOs/PHTs on CLTS	1. Train 15 CLTS practitioners for five days	Training narrative and photos where necessary.	March 2015	Stationery, per diem, hall hire, conference package and printing of certificates of attendance 1,230,000.00	Partners
5. Holding quarterly stakeholder Forums	Hold SHFs every quarter for 30 persons	Minutes of meetings.	March, June, September and December 2015	Lunch, stationery, hall hire, transport refund. 1,800,000.00	County Government, Partners
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Formulation and production of reporting tools, supportive supervision, OJT and mentoring.	Presence of reporting tools, reports.	January - December 2014.	1,200,000.00	County Government, partners
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>81,498,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **KWALE**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **HEALTH AND SANITATION/PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **51.2%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **23 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

**OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: Increase ODF Status from 11 percent to 100% and improved sanitation from 18.4 percent to 80 percent by 2020 in Kwale County.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	A	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
1. Hold a sanitation forum for advocacy that would lead to joint stakeholder identification of bottlenecks. Ensure ownership of identified bottlenecks and way forward	Hold a workshop for 1 ½ days.	Workshop held. Participants list.	February 2015	800,000.00	County Government, WSP
2. Obtain a county direction on sanitation future options in various locations and situations	1. Preparation of ToR 2. Recruitment of consultant. 3. Prepare a County rural and urban sanitation master plan.	County Rural and Urban Sanitation Master Plan.	July 2015 – June 2016	2,000,000.00	County Government, KWSCRCP
3. Establish a 'Sanitation Hub' at the county to ensure coordinated implementation of sanitation activities	Post a full-time officer to coordinate 'The Hub' activities.  Purchase two computers and computer accessories (printer), Internet connectivity, office shelves notice board and furniture.  Capacity building from National Hub.  Support of part-time coaching consultant (WSP).	- Officer posted.  - Office 'Sanitation Hub' operational.  - Training of County Hub staff done.	July – December 2015	1,500,000.00	County Government, WSP Ministry of Health, KWSCRCP
4. Hold a two-day environmental sanitation and hygiene inter-agency coordinating committee (ESH-ICC) quarterly meeting.	1. Procurement of venue and conference package for meeting	- Quarterly meeting held. - Participants List - Report	July 2015 –June 2018	2,000,000.00 annually x three years  Total 6,000,000.00	County Government, KWSCRCP

<b>5. Roll out (repeated) the Ministry of Health Improved Sanitation Campaign</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare a Terms of Reference (ToR)</li> <li>2. Recruitment of firm to roll out campaign (repeated) multi-channel communication option (combined mass media and IPC) in sub-counties and for county. Needs sustained repeats for effectiveness, every six months for three years.</li> <li>3. Development of an innovative business model to strengthen the supply chain for improved sanitation products and services.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-channel communication option (Combined mass media and IPC) per sub-county done.</li> </ul> <p>ODF Kwale.</p>	2015 - 2017	<p>@ approx. KSh5.6m (approx. US\$64,367 ) per sub-county. About \$230K for county. Needs sustained repeats for effectiveness.</p> <p>Approximately 22,400,000.00</p>	County Government, KWSCR
<b>Hold a third party certification and establish a county third party certification team</b>	<p>Train county third party teams.</p> <p>Conduct third party verification to ODF claimed communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County third party teams trained</li> <li>- 50 self-claimed villages third party certified</li> </ul>	February – June 2015	5,800,000.00	County Government, WSP KWSCR
<b>Capacity-building of the county in monitoring and evaluation in order to strengthen this function, including the EH web-based county training</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train the county M&amp;E team including the EH web-based county training -Five-day M&amp;E training for the 20 M&amp;E officers (four at county level, four for each of the sub-counties, Msambweni, Lunga Lunga, Kinango and Matuga)</li> <li>2. Purchase six computers each with printer, photocopying machine, scanner, Internet connection for the county/sub-counties 'M&amp;E officers</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- County M&amp;E team trained.</li> <li>- County and sub-county M&amp;E system established and functioning.</li> </ul>	<p>February 2015</p> <p>July to December, 2015</p>	6,500,000.00	County Government, WSP KWSCR
<b>Support the 100% Kwale ODF Rural Campaign</b>	<p>Support CLTS teams outreach to cover all villages, locations, wards and sub-counties for follow-up.</p> <p>Strengthen follow-up and supervision of ODF communities.</p> <p>Support third party certification process.</p> <p>To support community ODF celebrations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kwale County ODF.</li> </ul>	Up to 2017.	<p>UNICEF 2014 estimate for 100% Kwale ODF KSh 27,724,760 reduce training costs remains</p> <p>27,000,000.00</p>	County WSP Plan KWSCR PPPs

<b>Creation of 20 Community Health Units (CHUs) to ensure long-term sustainability of sanitation and hygiene interventions.</b>	Community mobilisation and awareness creation.  Election of 25 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) by the communities.  Election of Community Health Committee (CHC) of seven to nine members.  Training of CHVs and CHCs using training manual developed by Ministry of Health (two-week training for CHWs, 10-day training for CHCs).  Purchase 200 bicycles and 20 motorbikes.  Production and supply of reporting materials.  Support CHUs in their monthly review meetings and monthly allowances.	20 CHUs operational.	July 2015 to June 2016	40,000,000.00	County Government, BTL KWSCRIP CHD
					County
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>112,000,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>



COUNTY NAME: **MACHAKOS**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE: **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH UNIT**

OD STATUS: **2.8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **5 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To declare Machakos County ODF by 2020.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievements)	Time Frame (Date achieve)	Resources Requirement and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>Capacity build and update CLTS facilitators in the county.</b>	Train a total of 40 CLTS facilitators. Update 28 trained CLTS facilitators.	Number of CLTS facilitators trained. Number of CLTS implementing the approach. Number of CLTS facilitators updated.	July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hall hires.</li> <li>Stationery.</li> <li>Transport reimbursements.</li> <li>Conference packages.</li> <li>Per diems.</li> <li>Facilitation allowances.</li> </ul> 2,095,800.00	County Government and partners
<b>Carry out education and media campaign to the community in the county.</b>	Place advocacy messages in local media stations. Print and distribute IEC materials. Carry out local barazas at village level. Update CHVs.	Number of mass media advocacy messages delivered. Number of IEC materials printed and distributed. Number of CHVs updated.	April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printing IEC materials.</li> <li>Local station coverage.</li> <li>Fuel.</li> <li>Transport reimbursements for CHVs.</li> <li>Lunches for officers.</li> </ul> 2,789,100.00	County Government and partners.
<b>1. Carry out social mobilisation and participation in the county.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize the community during action and dialogue days.</li> <li>Carry out 10 road shows.</li> <li>Do micro teachings at health facilities.</li> <li>Health education in schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of community aware of importance of sanitation.</li> <li>Number of road shows done.</li> <li>Number of school health talks held.</li> <li>Number of micro teachings held.</li> </ul>	April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hiring of road show trucks.</li> <li>Lunches for officers.</li> <li>Fuel</li> <li>IEC materials.</li> </ul> 700,000.00	County govt. & partners.
<b>2. Enhance inter-sectoral collaboration.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold quarterly stakeholder meetings.</li> <li>Disseminate activities planned at CHMT meetings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of quarterly stakeholder meetings held.</li> <li>Number CHMT briefings done.</li> </ul>	July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hall hire</li> <li>Conference packages.</li> <li>Stationery.</li> <li>Transport reimbursement.</li> <li>Airtime</li> </ul> 3,000,000.00	County Government and partners
<b>3. Implementation of CLTS approach aiming at declaring the county ODF.</b>	Pre-triggering of 2,278 villages in the county.	Number of villages pre-triggered.	July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel and allowances. @ KSh2500 per village.</li> </ul> 5,695,000.00	County Government, partners.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Triggering of 2,278 villages in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages triggered.</li> </ul>	July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel and allowances</li> <li>Materials @2500/= per village.</li> </ul> 5,695,000.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following up of 2,278 triggered villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages triggered.</li> <li>Number of villages retriggered.</li> </ul>	July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel &amp; allowances @ 16,420 per village</li> </ul> 37,404,760.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verification of villages claiming ODF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages verified.</li> </ul>	January 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel and allowances @KSh4,420 per village</li> </ul> 9,980,360.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certification of villages ODF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages certified ODF.</li> </ul>	July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel and allowances @ 3620 per village</li> </ul> 8,246,360.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ODF celebrations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of celebrations held.</li> </ul>	July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refreshments.</li> <li>Billboards</li> <li>Fuel.</li> <li>Allowances @ 1350 per village</li> </ul> 3,075,300.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-triggering in villages by carrying out surveys on improved sanitation.</li> <li>Dissemination of survey report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households with improved sanitation appliances.</li> </ul>	July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultancy hire.</li> <li>Hall hire</li> <li>Transport reimbursements.</li> <li>Conference packages.</li> </ul> 3,000,000.00	Development partner.
<b>4. Monitoring and evaluation of roadmap to ODF.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printing of reporting tools.</li> <li>Analysis of reports received.</li> <li>Dissemination of achievements.</li> <li>Supervisory visits at sub-county and village level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of printed tools distributed</li> <li>Number of monthly reports present.</li> <li>Number of data review meetings held.</li> <li>Number of supervisory visits done.</li> </ul>	Continuous up to the end of the roadmap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printing costs.</li> <li>Fuel.</li> <li>Purchase of computers (IT).</li> <li>Hall hire</li> <li>Conference packages.</li> <li>Transport reimbursements.</li> <li>Lunch allowances.</li> </ul> 9,871,000.00	County Government, partners
			<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>91,552,680.00</b>	

### County level activities

1) Training	<b>KSh2,095,800</b>
2) Review/Reflection	<b>KSh,789,100</b>
3) Supervision and Monitoring	<b>KSh700,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>Sh5,584,900</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>KSh97,137,580</b>

COUNTY NAME: **MANDERA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **66%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **44 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Prevention of fecal oral diseases through increased latrine coverage and improved hygiene in Mandera County.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Requirement and costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
1. Mobilisation of stakeholders for resource allocation.	1. Director Water and Environment	No of stakeholders willing to provide support.	June 2015	Conference package 250,000.00	County health department
2. Capacity building of resource persons	1. County Public Health Officer.	Number of persons trained as CLTS practitioners.	October 2015.	DSA and conference package, Training materials 3,000,000.00	County health department, partners.
3. Mapping and triggering by sub-counties.	1. Sub-County Public Health Officer. 2. NGO field staff.	Number of villages attaining ODF status.	March 2016.	DSA, Transport 2,500,000.00	County health department, partners
4. Monitoring and evaluation.	1. Sub-County Public Health Officer. 2. NGO staff.	Number of villages followed up Data on new HH with latrines and hand-washing facilities.	June 2016.	DSA Transport 1,500,000.00	County health department, partners.
5. ODF certificate and celebration.	1. County health department. 2. Partners.	Number of ODF villages	June 2017.	Billboards and posters 3,500,000.00	
6. Inter-agency coordination.	1. County health department 2. Partners.	Number of review meetings conducted.	June 2017	1,200,000.00	
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>11,950,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **MARSABIT**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **64.6%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **15 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To reduce morbidity and mortality related to poor sanitation.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Requirement and costs (KSh)	Possible funding Sources (%)
1. Health education and media campaign.	1. Conduct 10 public barazas in the county	Number of baraza conducted	December 2015	200,000.00	County Government
	2. Radio spots/ session.	Number of session conducted(12)	February 2016	144,000.00	
2. Training of health workers on CLTS.	1. Train 30 PHOs on CLTS	Number of PHOs trained.	June 2016	800,000.00	partners
	2. Train 30 CHEWs on CLTS.	Number of CHEWs trained.	February 2017	800,000.00	
3. CLTS triggering of villages	1. Trigger 40 villages/ sub county/year.	Number of triggered villages.	December 2018	KSh 50,000 x 40 villages x 4 x 3 years = 24,000,000.00	Partners / County govt.
4. Stakeholder coordination at county and sub-counties.	1. Conduct quarterly CLTS stakeholder forum.	Number of forum conducted.	December 2018	130 ,000 x 4 x3 1,560,000.00	County govt.
	2. Sensitization workshop for stakeholders on CLTS	Number conducted.	May 2015	200,000.00	
5. Monitoring and evaluation	1. Follow-up of triggered villages.	Number of triggered villages followed.	June 2018	480 villages x 20,000 x 3 months x 3 years = 86,400,000.00	County Government, partners
6 Third party certification	Train certification team of 30.	Number trained.	June 2016	200,000.00	Partner
7. Certification, celebration and rewarding of villages.				10,000 x 480 = 4,800,000.00	County Government, partners
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>119,104,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **MERU**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **HEALTH (DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH)**

OD STATUS: **2.5%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **43 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **90% ODF by end of 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Requirement and costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
1. Training of the officers (90%)	1. Budget. 2. Identify trainees. 3. Conduct training.	Percentage of officers trained.	Second quarter of 2015/2016	5,000,000.00	County Government.
2. Social mobilisation of public participation.	1. Public barazas.	1. Number of barazas. 2. Attendance rates.	Third and fourth quarter of 2015/2016	1,000,000.00	County Government.
3. Stakeholders and intergovernmental coordination forum	1. Identifying stakeholders. 2. Holding meetings with stakeholders.	Number of meetings.	Second and third quarters of 2015/2016	5,000,000.00	County Government.
4. CLTS triggering	1. Visit villages for triggering.	Number of villages visited and triggered	Continuous.	5,000,000.00	County Government
5. Education and media campaign.	1. Radio shows. 2. Road shows. 3. Barazas.	1. Number of radio shows. 2. Number of road shows. 3. Number of barazas	Continuous.	2,000,000.00	County Government
6. Monitoring and evaluation	1. Field visits. 2. Data collection	1. Number of visits 2. Reports submitted.	Continuous.	3,000,000.00	County Government.
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>21,000,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **MIGORI**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT IN CHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **33.1%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **14 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To declare Migori County ODF by the end of the year 2020.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activity)	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resource Requirement and Costs	Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
Scale up Social mobilisation at county, sub county, ward and community/village level.	Carry out social mobilisation at county, sub-county, ward and community levels.	Number of social mobilisation campaigns carried out at county, sub-county, ward and community levels.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Lunch allowances for personnel and local administrators, PAS hire, fuel, posters/fliers, IEC materials.	6,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
Strengthen partnership linkages and stakeholder coordination at county, sub-county, ward and community/village levels village levels.	Stakeholder and partner mapping. Holding stakeholder meetings. Joint annual work planning and budgeting	Number of partners mapped. Number of stakeholder meetings held. Annual work plan and budget developed	2015/2016.	Accommodation/ lunches, stationery, hall hire, LCD hire, airtime, fuel.	1,200,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Establishing sanitation hub. Quarterly stakeholder review meetings.	Sanitation hub established. Number of quarterly stakeholder meetings held	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Lunch allowances for personnel, hall hire, LCD hire, stationery, airtime, office space, office equipment and facilities, computers, printers, shelves.	2,400,000.00	County Government, partners.
Strengthen advocacy and media campaigns at county, sub-county, ward and community/village levels.	Identify the most listened to media houses. Develop appropriate community targeted sanitation messages. Pretesting and testing of the sanitation messages. Disseminate the messages through media houses	Number of most listed media identified. Number of community targeted messages developed and disseminated. Number of messages pre-tested and reviewed.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Stationery, lunches, hall hire, accommodation.	3,000,000.00	County Government, partners.

	Advocacy meetings with key institutions (county assembly, treasury), partners and community.	Number of meetings held with key institutions, partners and community. Number of commitments registered from key institutions, partners	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Stationery, lunches, hall hire, accommodation	1,500,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Quarterly review meetings for advocacy of messages for media houses	Number of quarterly meetings held.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Stationery, lunches, hall hire, LCD hire, transport refund.	1,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
	with periodic radio/TV talk shows.	Number of talk shows held.	2015/2016.	Allowances and transport.	2,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Conduct annual sanitation day at county, sub county, ward and community levels	Number of annual sanitation days' celebrations held at county, sub-county, ward and community level.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Cleaning materials, fuel, lunches.	3,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
<b>Upscale triggering of additional villages in all the sub counties</b>	Establish actual number of un-triggered villages.	Number of un-triggered villages established.	2015/2016.	Fuel and lunches.	200,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Procure triggering materials.	Number of triggering materials procured.	2015/2016.	Triggering materials.	8,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Mobilisation for triggering sessions.	Number of mobilisation for triggering sessions held.	2015/2016.	Fuel and lunches.	2,664,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Carry out-triggering sessions.	Number of villages triggered	2015/2016.	Triggering materials, fuel, lunches.	8,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Follow-up of triggered villages.	Number of villages followed up after triggering.	2015/2016.	Fuel, lunches, stationery.	3,500,000.00	County Government, partners.
	SCPHO verification of claimed ODF villages.	Number of ODF claims verified by SCPHO	2015/2016.	Fuel, lunches, stationery.	1,500,000.00	County and partners.
	Carry out third party certification.	Number of villages third party certified.	2015/2016.	Fuel, per diem allowances, stationery.	5,000,000.00	County Government, partners.



	Celebrations of ODF villages.	Number of celebrations held for ODF declared villages.	2015/2016.	Billboards refreshments, fuel, lunches for CHVs, sub-county and county teams	5,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
<b>Carry requisite training of CLTS facilitators on CLTS.</b>	Training newly-recruited staff on CLTS protocol	Number of new employees trained.	2015/2016	Accommodation/ lunches, stationery, transport, hall hire, LCD hire, airtime, fuel	2,400,000.00	County and partners.
	Training of village CLTS Committees.	Number of committees trained	2015/2016.	Lunches, transport, stationery, hall hire	2,500,000.00	County and partners
	Training of additional CHVs on CLTS.	No. of CHVs trained and implementing CLTS activities.	2015/2016	Accommodation/ lunches, stationery, transport, hall hire, LCD hire, airtime, fuel	4,500,000.00	County and partners
<b>Strengthen inter-governmental coordination mechanisms.</b>	Initiate county ICC.	County ICC initiated and operational.	2015/2016.	Accommodation/ lunches, stationery, hall hire, LCD hire, airtime, fuel.	1,500,000.00	County Government, partners.
<b>Strengthen M&amp;E systems.</b>	Quarterly data quality audit.	Number of quarterly data audits done.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Airtime for modem.	120,000.00	County Government, partners.
	mentorship of county and sub county staff and M&E officers	Number of mentorship programmes done to M&E officers.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Lunches, fuel, airtime	1,200,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Monthly data entries	Number of timely monthly data entries done.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Airtime for modem.	180,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Procurement of M&E tools and equipment for county and sub-county offices.	Number of M&E equipment and tools procured.	2015/2016.	Laptops, desktop computers stationery.	1,200,000.00	County Government, partners.
	Quarterly review meetings with M&E officers.	Number of quarterly review meetings held.	2015/2016 and 2017/2018.	Lunches, transport, fuel, LCD hire, hall hire.	960,000.00	County Government, partners.
<b>Strengthen up scaling of sanitation activities</b>	Sanitation marketing ( sensitisation of communities) at county, sub county ward/ village levels	Number of sensitisation meetings held.	2017/2018	Lunches, transport, LCD hire, hall hire, IEC materials.	5,000,000.00	County Government, partners.

	Technical buck-stopping at county, sub-county, ward/village and community levels.	No. of field visits made	2017/2018	Fuel, lunches, stationery.	2,000,000.00	County Government, partners.
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>75,524,000.00</b>	

COUNTY NAME: **MURANG'A**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT: **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

OD STATUS: **0.3%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **8 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To certify 25% of villages in Murang'a County to ODF status by 2018.**

### Summary

66 villages (3%) out of 1,889 in the county have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and 1,628 Villages (86%) still need to be reached for triggering. Kenya Shillings 63 million is required to deliver and achieve 100 percent ODF status in the county. Only 15% of the villages have partnerships supporting CLTS (Community-Led Total Sanitation) implementation, while 85 percent do not have.

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activity)	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
<b>Full implementation of community strategy in the 8 sub-counties</b>	Mobilisation of community members targeting 25 percent of the villages. Each sub-county to be followed up, verified and certified ODF	Percentage of villages triggered in each Sub county: (no. of villages) Gatanga (352), Kahuro (204), Kandara (227), Kangema (206), Kigumo (241), Kiharu (179), Murang'a South (223) and Mathioya (257)	Financial Year 2015/2016 2016/2017	48,000,000.00 to cover all the villages in the sub-counties	County Government 85%, partnerships 15%
<b>CLTS implementation</b>	Mobilise more partnerships from the current 15% to scale up CLTS implementation.	Number of new partners in place	One Year 2015/2016	1,500,000.00	County Government 85% partners 15%
<b>Training human resource</b>	Train more facilitators on CLTS to support the villages.	Number of facilitators trained.	Ongoing	2,500,000.00	County Government 70%, partners 30%
<b>Sensitisation of communities on ODF.</b>	Educate communities through barazas, Schools, churches, road shows and radio. IEC materials.	Number of barazas, schools, churches, road shows and radio campaigns.	2015/2016	5,000,000.00	County Government 85%, partners 15%
<b>Supervision and follow-up</b>	Visits to triggered villages to monitor progress.	Number of villages visited.	2015/2016.	3,000,000.00	County Government 100%

<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	Check the actual activities targeted versus actual done	To ascertain whether the objectives have been met and to what extent in view of remedy	Ongoing	3,000,000.00	County Government 85%, partners 15%
<b>Coordination of stakeholders and intergovernmental departments.</b>	Involve Environment, Physical planning, Education, Public works and county administration	Participation by all stakeholders	Ongoing	2,000,000.00	County Governments 85%, partners 15%
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>65,000,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **NYAMIRA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SANITATION**

OD STATUS: **0.5%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **10 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To achieve 100% Nyamira County ODF status by the end of 2020.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities) by PHOs	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources requirement and Cost (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
<b>1. Training of PHOs/ CHEWs</b>	CLTS training manuals	List of attendance Report on training	March 2015	Transport Daily subsistence Stationery Hall hire 14,000,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>2. Sensitisation of CHWs/CHCs</b>	Highlight the objectives of CLTS	List of attendance	March 2015	Transport Daily subsistence IEC materials Hall hire 800,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>3. Communication strategy</b>	1. Community meetings 2. Roadshows 3. Local media adverts (Egesa and Minto FM) 4. Chiefs' barazas and ward administrators	1. List of attendance 2. Reports/minutes 3. Number of IEC materials distributed.	By 2018	1. Transport 2. Daily subsistence allowances 3. Stationery 4. Finances 5,000,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>4. Triggering (1,016 villages) Re-triggering (36 villages) @KSh 5,500 each</b>	1. Community mobilisation 2. Sensitisation 3. Triggering	1. List of attendance. 2. Reports.	April 2015	1. Daily subsistence allowance 2. Stationery 3. Other assorted tools 5,786,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF

<b>5. Follow-ups (1,052 villages) @KSh 12,000 each</b>	Monitoring	Reports.	June 2015	1. Daily subsistence allowance 2. Stationery  12,000,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>6. Sub-county verification (1,052 villages) @ KSh800 each</b>	Monitoring	1. Reports 2. Number verified	July 2016 to December 2017	1. Daily subsistence allowances 2. Stationery  841,600.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>7. County certification (1,052 villages) @ KSh3,000 each</b>	Monitoring	1. Reports 2. Number certified	January to December 2018	1. Daily subsistence 2. Stationery  3,156,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>8. County supervision (1052 villages) @56,000 for 22 months</b>	Supervision	Reports.	June 2015 to December 2018.	1. Daily subsistence allowances 2. Stationery  1,232,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>9. Quality Assurance</b>	1. Sampling 2. Celebration	1.Reports 2.No. of ODF villages	July 2015 to December 2018	1. DSA 2. Daily subsistence allowances 3. Stationery 2,000,000.00	NATIONAL LEVEL
<b>10. Review meetings/ stakeholders meetings/ICC KSh 1 million for 11 quarters.</b>	1.Quarterly	1. Reports	May 2015 to December 2018	1.Transport 2. Daily subsistence allowances.  11,000,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF

<b>11. Celebration @ KSh100,000 per ward (20 wards)</b>	1. Celebrating success	1. Reports 2. Number of wards	December 2018	1. Transport 2. Daily subsistence allowance 3. Refreshments 4. Billboards 5. Awards 6. DSA  2,000,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>57,815,600.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **MOMBASA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **2.3%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **24 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To make 22 villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) in 100 days after triggering**

Specific Objectives	Task And Targets	Success Criteria (Indicator)	Time Frame	Resources Requirement	Possible Funding
<b>Refresher Training for CHEWS on CLTS (5days) in 3 workshops</b>	Two CHEWs @ 45 CUs = 90 persons.	Number of CHEWs trained on CLTS	August 2015	100 persons half-board conference package @ KSh1,500 x 5 days = KSh750,000 Transport 100 persons@ 1,000 x 5 = KSh500,000 facilitators 4 @ 3,000 x 5 x 3 = KSh180,000 Fuel for one day field work 30litres @ 100 x 3 = 9,000 One day driver's lunch allowance @ 1,000x15 = KSh15,000  1,454,000.00	
<b>Selection of Villages (2 villages per 1 CU)</b>	Two CHEWs @ 45 CUs = 90 persons  45 CUs x two villages = 90 villages.	Number of villages selected in the CUs	August 2015	45 persons lunch allowance @ 1000 x 2 days = KSh 90,000 Fuel for 90 villages @ 20litres x 100 x 2days (1 village 1 day) = KSh 360,000 Five drivers' lunch allowance @ 1000 x 2 days = KSh10,000  460,000.00	

<b>Mobilisation and sensitization of the Selected Villages</b>	Two CHEWS @ 45 CUs = 90 persons  45 CUs x 2 villages = 90 villages	Number of villages mobilised and sensitised for CLTS programme.	September 2015	90 persons lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x two days = KSh180,000 Fuel for 45 villages @ 20litres x 100 x two days (one village, one day) = 180,000 Five drivers' lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x two days = KSh10,000  370,000.00	
<b>Pre-triggering and triggering (triggering one village per day)</b>	Two CHEWs@ 45 CUs = 90 persons  45 CUs x two villages = 90 villages.	Number of villages triggered on CLTS.  Number of ODF committees formed in the CUs.	September 2015	90 persons lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x two days = KSh 180,000 Fuel for 90 villages @ 20litres x 100 x two days (one village, one day) = KSh 360,000.00 Five drivers' lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x two days = KSh 10,000 Stationery for 90 villages @ KSh 5,000 = Sh450,000  1,000,000.00	
<b>Post-triggering/ follow-up (for up to three months)</b>	Two CHEWs@ 45 CUs = 90 persons  45 CUs x two villages = 90 villages.	Number of toilets constructed in the villages.	October, November and December 2015	Follow-ups done monthly (three times) 90 persons lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x 3 = KSh270,000 Fuel for 90 villages @ 40litres x 100 x three times = KSh1,080,000 Five drivers' lunch allowance @ 1000 x 3 times = 15,000  1,365,000.00	
<b>Monitoring &amp; supportive supervision</b>	90 villages  Three SCHMT and one M&E officer	Number of villages monitored and supervised monthly.	October, November and December 2015	Monitoring done monthly (3 times) 12 persons lunch allowance @ KSh 2,000 x five days x three months= KSh 360,000 Fuel for 90 villages @ 40litres x 100 x three months = KSh 1,080,000 Five drivers' lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x five days x three months = KSh 75,000  1,515,000.00	

<b>Evaluation (done by county staff and partners)</b>	45 villages  Four CHMT members.	Number of villages evaluated for attaining ODF	January 2016	Four persons lunch allowance @ KSh3,000 x 15 days = KSh180,000 Fuel for 90 villages @ 40 litres x 100 = KSh360,000 Five drivers' lunch allowance @ KSh1000 x five days = KSh25,000  565,000.00	
<b>Verification</b>	45 villages  Six persons (from county and national)	Number of villages verified and certified to be ODF.	February 2016	6 persons lunch allowance @ KSh3,000 x 15 days = KSh 270,000 Fuel for 90 villages @ 40 litres x 100 = KSh 360,000 6 Drivers lunch allowance @ 1000 x 5 days = 30,000  660,000.00	
<b>Celebrations</b>	45 ODF villages 20 person (CHEWS and SCHMT and CHMT) per unit	Number of villages celebrated to be ODF free.	March 2016.	70 persons@ KSh2000 x 45 villages = KSh6,300,000 Trophy @ KSh3,000 x 45 villages = KSh135,000 Refreshments and snacks @ KSh10,000 x 45 villages = 450,000  6,885,000.00	
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>14,274,000.00</b>	



COUNTY NAME: **NYANDARUA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **0.2%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **18 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

Specific objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time frame (Date to achieve)	Resources required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>Social mobilisation and participation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public barazas</li> <li>Community dialogue days</li> <li>Community action day</li> <li>Radio announcements</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in number of new latrines.</li> <li>Increase in latrine usage</li> <li>Increase of number of hand-washing facilities</li> <li>List of participants.</li> <li>Photographs</li> <li>Activity reports</li> <li>Media segments / advertisements.</li> </ul>	July 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Posters</li> <li>Media announcements, advertisement fees</li> <li>Fuel</li> <li>Airtime</li> <li>Vehicle maintenance</li> <li>Lunch allowances</li> </ul> <p>1,365,000.00</p>	County government 70% National government-30%
<b>Education and media campaign</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local media advocacy on CLTS</li> <li>Development of key CLTS messages</li> <li>Health promotion sessions.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of media advocacies per quarter</li> <li>Number of key CLTS messages developed and disseminated</li> <li>Number of health promotion sessions held.</li> </ul>	August, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media announcement / advertisements</li> </ul> <p>200,000.00</p>	County Government 100%
<b>1. Sensitization of opinion leaders and stakeholders on CLTS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization meetings of opinion leaders and stakeholders</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of participants.</li> <li>Number of leaders sensitized.</li> </ul>	October, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Fuel</li> <li>Hall hire</li> <li>Transport</li> <li>Lunches</li> </ul> <p>440,000.00</p>	County Government 100%
<b>2. Trainings</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of PHOs, PHTs, CHEWs and CHWs</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of health staff trained</li> <li>CHEWs and CHWs equipped with knowledge and skills on CLTS</li> <li>Effective implementation and evaluation of the CLTS activities</li> <li>List of participants.</li> </ul>	December 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meals and accommodation</li> <li>Transport reimbursement</li> <li>Fuel</li> <li>Allowances for trainers.</li> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Airtime</li> <li>Projector</li> <li>Hall hire</li> <li>Demonstration material</li> </ul> <p>1,945,000.00</p>	County Government 100%

<b>3. CLTS triggering</b>	1. Triggering of villages by PHOs/ PHTs and CHWs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of participants.</li> <li>• Minutes</li> <li>• Activity report</li> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Effective implementation and evaluation of CLTS activities</li> <li>• Reduced incidence of cases of fecal oral diseases</li> </ul>	January, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationery</li> <li>• Airtime</li> <li>• Fuel</li> <li>• Projector</li> <li>• Hall hire</li> <li>• Allowances for facilitators.</li> <li>• Allowances for participants.</li> <li>• Demonstration materials</li> </ul> 1,453,000.00	County government of Nyandarua 100%
<b>4. Stakeholders and intergovernmental coordination</b>	1. Monthly, quarterly and annual data sharing & review meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues on CLTS identified</li> <li>• Suggested solutions given</li> <li>• Gaps addressed</li> <li>• Activity report</li> <li>• Photographs.</li> </ul>	January 2016 to June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lunches for officers</li> <li>• Stationery</li> <li>• Hall hire</li> </ul> 2,040,000.00	County Government 100%
<b>5. Monitoring and evaluation</b>	1. M&E of the number of new latrines constructed 2. M&E of people disposing human waste safely 3. M&E of the number of hand-washing facilities 4. Evaluating the number of villages declared ODF. 5. Monitoring the incidence of fecal oral-related diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity reports</li> <li>• Photographs.</li> <li>• ODF Verification reports.</li> </ul>	Monitoring will be continuous and evaluation quarterly and annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationery</li> <li>• Airtime</li> <li>• Photocopier</li> <li>• Lunches</li> </ul> 873,600.00	County Government 100%
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>8, 316,600.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **NYERI**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **0.3%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **1 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **Declare Nyeri County 100% ODF**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
1. Stakeholders meeting for 100 persons.	1. Hold meeting	Number of meetings held and meeting report. Attendance list.	March 2015	Conference package and transport 300,000.00	WSP
2. Sensitize county leadership on sanitation (ODF) i.e. 10 CEC and 50 MCAs. And 10 CHMT	1. Hold advocacy meeting	Number of meetings held and meeting report. Attendance list.	March 2015	Conference package and transport.  210,000.00	WSP
3. Capacity building of 200 natural leaders on basic sanitation module	1. Training of 200 Natural leaders.	Number natural leaders trained	February 2015	Full board @ KSh5,000 Transport @ KSh1,000  3,200,000.00	WSP
	2. Sensitization of 10 CHMT on CLTS certification	Training report	April 2015.	Conference package and transport. Facilitation @ KSh2,000 for three facilitators for one day  36,000.00	County Gov.
	3. Training 10 CLTS external certifiers for five days.	Training report.	February 2015	Full board @ KSh5000 for 10 officers for six days transport @ KSh1000 for 10 officers  310,000.00	PS Kenya
4. Upscale improved latrine coverage.	1. Sanitation awareness creation at households. 2. Enforcement of existing laws.	100% of households with latrines. Number of prosecutions undertaken.	June 2015	Lunches, transport, stationery, posters  250,000	County Government
	3. Community and sanitation marketing.	Improved sanitation coverage from 75%. Sanmark report.	February 2015	10,000,000	WSP/County Government

5. CLTS M&E	1. Verification and external Certification.	Villages verified and certified.	April 2015	Lunches, transport, airtime KSh 60,000 per sub-county/county  540,000.00	County Government
6. Benchmarking.	1. Sanitation evaluation survey	Survey report.	February 2015	30,000,000.00	WSP
	2. Education exchange visit to Busia.	Visit report.	March 2015	1,100,000.00	WSP
7. Celebrate ODF Nyeri County	1. Elect bill board Conduct a county ODF ceremony	Four billboards erected at entry points. Ceremony report.	December 2015	2,000,000.00	County Government
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>37,956,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **SIAYA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SANITATION**

OD STATUS: **20.2%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **13 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 – 2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To achieve 100/% county ODF status by the end of the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
<b>1. Communication strategy</b>	1. Community meetings. 2. Road shows 3. Local Media adverts (Mayienga, Ramogi, L. Victoria, Nam Lolwe, Gulf )	1. List of attendance. 2. Reports/minutes. 3. Number of IEC materials distributed 4. Payment vouchers.	By 2018	1. Transport 2. Lunches 3. Stationery 4. Finances  6,000,000.00	County Government, World Bank, UNICEF,
<b>2. Triggering (1,312 villages) @ KSh5,500 each.</b>	1. Community mobilisation. 2. Sensitisation 3. Triggering.	1. List of attendance 2. Reports	March 2015	1. Transport 2. Lunches 3. Allowances 4. Stationery  7,216,000.00	County Government. World Bank. UNICEF.
<b>1. Follow-ups (1,312 villages) @ KSh1,200 each</b>	1. Monitoring	1. Reports	May 2015 to March 2016	1. Transport 2. Lunches 3. Allowances 4. Stationery  15,744,000.00	County Government World Bank. UNICEF.
<b>2. Sub-county verification ( 1,312 villages) @ KSh800 each</b>	1. Monitoring	1. Reports 2. Number verified	June 2016 to December 2017	1. Transport 2. Lunches 3. Stationery  1,049,600.00	County Government. World Bank UNICEF.
<b>3. County certification (1312 villages) @ 3,000 each</b>	1. Monitoring	1. Reports 2. Number certified	January to December 2018	1. Transport. 2. Lunches 3. Stationery  3,936,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF
<b>6. County Supervision (1312 villages) @ 56,000 each for 22 month</b>	1. Supervision	1. Reports	March 2015 to December 2018	1. Transport 2. Lunches 3. Stationery  12,544,000.00	County Government. World Bank. UNICEF.
<b>7. Quality assurance</b>	1. Sampling 2. Celebration	1. Reports 2. Number of ODF villages.	January 2015 to December 2018	1. Tansport 2. DSA 3. Stationery	National level.

8. Review meetings/ stakeholders meetings/ ICC @ KSh1 million for 11 quarters	1. Quarterly Meetings	1.Reports	Mar 2015 to December 2018	1. Transport 2. Lunches 3. Stationery  11,000,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF.
9. Celebration @ KSh100,000 per ward for 31 wards	1. Celebrating success.	1. Report 2. No. of Awards	Dec. 2018	1. Lunches 2. Transport 3. Refreshment 4. Billboards 5. Awards 6. DSA  3,100,000.00	County Government World Bank UNICEF.
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>60,589,600.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **TANA RIVER COUNTY**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **ENVIRONMENTALHEALTH DEPARTMENT**

OD STATUS: **5.7%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **22 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>1. Social mobilisation and participation</b>	1. Orientation of CHMT, SCHMT and CEO on County/Sub-county sanitation status	1. Meeting with CEO and CHMT members conducted	April 2015	150,000.00	Partners, 25%-County Government 75%
	2. Orientation of the County Assembly health committee on county sanitation	2. Breakfast meeting conducted	April 2015	150,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%
	3. Sensitization of partners, natural leaders on CLTS campaign	3. Meetings with partners and natural leaders conducted.	May 2015	300,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%
	4. Formation of CLTS teams	4. Number of teams formed	June 2015	200,000.00	Partners 25%, County Government 25%
<b>2. Advocacy meetings on CLTS.</b>	1. Community engagement/dialogue days	1. Number of community /Ward/ Loc. Meetings	July to December 2015	2,500,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%
<b>3. Launching of ODF campaign</b>	2. Identification and auditing of number of villages.	1. Community barazas conducted	January to April 2016	250,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%
	3. Analysing the triggered villages to assess status	Analysed data	May-June 2016	200,000.00	County Governments 75%, partners 25%
<b>4. Capacity building of HCWs, CHCs, CHVs, Natural leaders at all levels of service delivery</b>	1. Training of 50 HWs/ CHAs, 1,500 CHVs and traditional leaders or LIPS on effective triggering.	1. Training reports. 2. Participants list	Jul-Sept 2016	6,500,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%



5. Verification and certification of ODF villages.	1. Pre-triggering.	1. Number of villages pre-triggered	October 2016	500,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%.
	2. Triggering	2. Number of villages triggered	October to December 2016	1,500,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%.
	1. Post-triggering	3. Number of follow-ups			
	a) Follow ups	4. Number of villages verified.	October to June 2018	1,000,000.00	County Government 75% partners 25%.
	b) Verification		December 2016 to June 2018	750,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%
	c) Certification	5. Number of villages certified	December 2016 to June 2018	1,500,000.00	County Government 75%, partners 25%
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>15,500,000.00</b>	

COUNTY NAME: **THARAKA NITHI**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT: **COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE**

OD STATUS: **3.8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **21 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To deliver Tharaka Nithi County ODF status by the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success Criteria (Indicators of Achievement)	Time Frame	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>To strengthen the capacity and capability of the public health employees to provide quality and timely community-led total sanitation services (CLTS)</b>	Train 30 PHOs on principles and methodologies of CLTS.	Number of trained public health officers (PHOs)	July 2015 to September 2015	2,211,550.00	County Government, Development partners
	Train 30 PHTs on principles and methodologies of CLTS.	Number of trained public health technicians (PHTs)	July 2015 to September 2015.		County Government, Development partners.
<b>To enhance access and utilization of basic sanitation facilities across all the households within Tharaka Nithi County</b>	Conduct community triggering for 96 villages by the end of 2017	Number of triggered villages	January 2015 to December 2017.	528,000.00	County Government, Development partners.
	Conduct regular weekly follow ups on the 96 triggered villages	Number of structured follow ups conducted	January 2015 to December 2017	1,152,000.00	County Government, Development partners.
	Deliver 96 villages ODF status by the year 2017	Number of villages attaining ODF status	January 2015 to December 2017	1,350,720.00	County Government, Development partners.
	Oversee construction of latrines at household level.	Percentage increase of latrine coverage	January 2015 to December 2017	150,000.00	County Government, Development partners.
	Oversee installation of hand-washing facilities at household level	Percentage increase of availability and use of hand-washing facilities	January 2015 to December 2017	100,000.00	County Government, Development partners.

To strengthen the structures and governance of the environmental health department for sustained provision of quality community led total sanitation (CLTS) services.	Develop a three-year rolling county sanitation budget	Availability of a budget line dedicated for sanitation services in the county.	July 2015	200,000.00	County Government Development partners
	Sanitation marketing.	Increased demand and availability of quality sanitation services and products.	January 2015 to December 2017.	500,000.00	County Government Development partners
	Advocate for political goodwill	Increased recognition and support of sanitation services.	January 2015 to December 2017	100,000.00	County Government, Development partners
	Enact a county-based sanitation legal framework	Availability of a county-based sanitation policies/ Acts	December 2015	1,580,000.00	County Government, Development partners
	Enact a county-based ODF road map	Availability of a county-based ODF roadmap.	July 2015	420,000.00	County Government,, Development partners
	Strengthen a sanitation-based monitoring, evaluation and research system	A quality and reliable monitoring, evaluation and reporting system	July 2015	115,000.00	County Government Development partners
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>8,407,270.00</b>	

COUNTY NAME: **TRANS NZOIA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE**

OD STATUS: **2.7%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **35 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To attain 100% ODF IN THE COUNTY by 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities) by	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
1. Stakeholders and intergovernmental coordination	1. Meeting with stakeholders.	Number of meetings held	June 2015	Transport, stationery and lunch.	County government, allied partners(WSP)
2. Social mobilisation and participation	1. Reach the entire population	In all the 5 sub counties	July-September	Fuel, airtime and lunches	County government, allied partners (WSP)
3. Education and media campaign	1. Cover the entire county	Feedback mechanism- radio (Imani) Questionnaire	Continuous throughout the entire period.	Advertisement charges/fee, IEC materials, fuel.	County government, allied partners (WSP)
4. Training	1. Targeting 120 public health staff 2. Training of CHV's from 205 Community units	No. of staff trained	June 2016 (quarterly)	KSh4,500 per person for five days, transport reimbursement (1000/=)	County Government, partners, World Bank (WSP)
5. CLTS triggering	1,616 villages	Number of villages triggered	July 2018	Fuel, transport, lunch and assorted stationery/items	
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>35,200,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **TURKANA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **82.1%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **44 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OBJECTIVE: **Increase ODF status of Turkana County by 30% (424 villages ODF in three years)**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities)	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (By when to achieve)	Resources Requirement and costs (Ksh.)	Possible funding Sources (%)
1. Step up ACSM activities in Turkana county	1. Hold a stakeholder meeting in the county.	1. List of stakeholders present.	February 2015	70@ KSh3500= 245,000.00	CGT/ UNICEF, Practical Action, Child Fund , IRC, TULLOW, Amref, Aphia Plus Imarisha, World Vision, DOL, SSI, Save The Children, OXFAM, Red cross, Feed the children, FHF, BBC Media, Media houses
	2. Conduct advocacy for ODF in each sub-county and ward by PHOs, PHTs, PHAs and CPHO SCPHO /ward administrator	2. Report of the stakeholders meeting,			
	3. Conduct sensitization for ODF activities in the villages by PHO and ward administrators Seminars and workshops public health officers	Number of advocacy meetings held.	1 year	7*40@ KSh3500 = 980,000.00	
	4. Continuous sensitization by community health workers	Number of villages sensitized.	1 year	424@ KSh2000= 848,000.00	
2. Promote latrine provision and safe utilization	1. Pre-trigger 424 villages.	Number of participants.			“
	2. Trigger 424 villages.	Number of households sensitized.			
	3. Post-trigger 188 villages				
	4. Conduct follow-up visits for 612 villages.				
	5. Conduct supervision for ODF activities at ward, sub-county and county level.				
		Number of villages pre-triggered.	Three months	424@ KSh2000= 848,000.00	
		Number of villages triggered.	Three years	424@ KSh7500= 3,180,000.00	
		Number of villages post-triggered.	One year	188@ KSh7500= 1,410,000.00	
		Number of follow-ups conducted.	Three years	612@ KSh3,200= 7,833,600.00	
		Number of assorted supervision visits conducted.	Three years	288@ KSh10800= 3,110,400.00	

<b>3. Build capacity on CLTS implementation</b>	1. Train 100 CLTS facilitators	Number of facilitators trained on M&E	One year	100@ KSh4000= 2,000,000.00	“
	2. Train certifiers of ODF in Turkana County	Number of CLTS certifiers trained in the county.	Three months	65@ KSh5000= 325,000.00	
	3. Train M&E officers in each sub-county and county.	Number of M&E officers trained.	One year	40@ KSh5000= 200,000.00	
<b>4. Coordnation monitoring and evaluation</b>	1. Conduct quarterly review meetings at sub-county and county levels	Number of quarterly review meetings/ reports.	Three years	12*4*3@ KSh4500= 648,000.00	“
	2. Conduct monthly monitoring and spot-check in the triggered villages	Number of villages visited for monitoring.	Three years	8*12*3@ KSh2000= 576,000.00	
	3. Conduct baseline, mid-term and end-term evaluation.	Number of villages triggered. Number of villages claimed ODF. Number of villages verified. Number of villages certified.	Three	1*3@ KSh210,000= 630,000.00	
<b>5. Promote pro poor sanitation marketing</b>	Establish public-private partnerships to conduct sanitation marketing research and address the identified gaps in the poor accessing and utilising sanitation and hygiene services.	Number of public-private partnerships established	Three	250,000.00	
<b>6. Documentation and feedback</b>	1. Document and report weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually	Number of reports	Three years	30,000.00	“
	2. Analyse and give feedback	Number of feedback reports. Number of replication and informed planning.		45,000.00	
	3. Replicate best practices after re-planning			10,000.00	
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>23,169,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **UASIN-GISHU**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **1.8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **38 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

PLANNING AND ACTION LEVELS: **(a) County (b) Sub county, (c) Ward and (d) community/village**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To render all villages ODF by the end of the year 2020.**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities) by	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>1. Social mobilisation and participation.</b>	1. Mobilise community 2. Identification of villages 3. Mapping	Number of villages sensitized. Number of villages to be triggered.	April 2015	Fuel = KSh72,000 Airtime KSh500 xKSh100per officer = KSh50,000 Lunch allowances KSh525,320	County Government, partners.
<b>2. CLTS triggering</b>	1. Triggering 2. PHO 3	Number of villages triggered	August 2015	Fuel KSh72,000 Lunch allowances KSh50,000 Triggering materials KSh10,000 x 6 sub-counties =KSh60,000	County Government, partners.
<b>3. Inter-governmental coordination</b>	1. Establish WASH Hub. 2. County review meetings	Number of meetings	April2015	Airtime 1000 X3 X 12 = 36,000	County Government, partners.
<b>4. Education &amp; media campaign</b>	1. Radio presentation (local FMs) 2. Advocacy 3. Mobilisation 4. IEC material distributions.	1. Airtime allocated per day. 2. Number of schools visited. 3. Number of barazas attended 3. Number of IEC materials distributed.	December 2015	1. Airtime = KSh10,000 x3= KSh30,000 2. KSh3500 per day x two times x12 = KSh84,000 3. Printing papers KSh500 x30 =KSh15,000	County Government, partners.
<b>5. Monitoring and evaluation</b>	1. Site visits 2. Documentation 3. Review of reports and meetings 4. Production of reporting tools	1. No of review meetings held 2. Minutes 3. Availability of reporting tools	November to December 2015	1. Printing papers KSh500x30 reams= KSh15,000 2. Fuel 30 litre x100x 4 days x 6 =KSh144,00	County government, Partners.
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>1,153,320.00</b>	<b>100%</b>



COUNTY NAME: **VIHIGA**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **0.8%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **37 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

OVERALL ODF CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVE: **To eradicate open defecation in Vihiga County by the year 2020**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities) by	Success criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (Date to achieve)	Resources Required and Costs (KSh)	Possible Funding Sources
<b>1. To train PHOS/ PHTs on CLTS CHEWs model</b>	Five Days CLTS training for 91 PHOs/PHTs.	List and the number of officers trained. Training report	By August 2015	KSh 42,600 x 91 = KSh 3,876,600	County Government, partners, NGOs
Sub-total	KSh3,876,600	15%			
<b>2. Community social mobilisation during pre-triggering</b>	Visiting 1,140 villages to build rapport, have orientation with key stakeholders and mobilise support for triggering.	Number of villages visited. List of village stakeholders met. Activity report.	By October 2015 for the first batch of 380 villages	Ksh500 x 380 = Ksh190,000	County Government, partners, NGOs
			By October 2016 for the second batch of 380 villages	KSh500 x 380 = KSh190,000	County Government, partners/ NGOs
			By October 2017 for the last batch of 380 villages	KSh500 x 380 = KSh190,000	County Government, partners/ NGOs
Sub-total	KSh570,000	2.2%			
<b>3. Village level triggering and follow up activities by trained PHOs/ PHTs leading to ODF villages.</b>	Initiate triggering processes for 1,140 villages	Number of villages triggered. Activity reports Forms A.	By January 2016 for the first 380 villages	Transport cost 2x KSh500 x 380 = KSh380,000 Refreshments KSh500 x 380 = KSh190,000	County Government, partners/ NGOs
			By January 2017 for the second batch of 380 villages	Transport cost 2 x KSh500 x 380 = KSh380,000 Refreshments KSh500 x 380 = KSh190,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
			By January 2018 for the last batch of 380 villages	Transport cost 2 x KSh500 x 380 = KSh380,000 Refreshments KSh500 x 380 = KSh190,000	County Government, partners/ NGOs.

	Follow-up visits to the triggered villages (at least 4 follow-up visits made to each of the target 1,140 villages. Averagely two villages to be followed in a day, resulting into 2,280 field days).	Number of villages followed up. Follow-up reports Forms B	By March 2016 for the first 380 villages (760 field days)	Mobility and refreshment for PHOs/PHTs: 1000 x 760 = 760,000	County Government, partners/ NGOs.
			By March 2017 for the second batch of 380 villages (760 field days)	Mobility and refreshment for PHOs/PHTs: KSh1000 x 760 = KSh760,000	County Government, partners. NGOs.
			By March 2018 for the last batch of 380 villages (760 field days).	Mobility and refreshment for PHOs/PHTs: KSh1000 x 760 = 760,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
	Purchase of materials to be used during triggering by PHOs/PHTs (such as colour powder, flip charts and markers)	List of items bought Receipts	By 2015	KSh1000 x 90 = KSh91,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>Sh4,081,000</b>	<b>15.7%</b>			
<b>4. ODF verification and certification</b>	Verification by sub-county team	Verification report Number of villages verified.	Once in a quarter per year (12 quarters in each of the five sub-counties).	KSh50,000 x 12 x 5 = KSh3,000,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
	Certification by County team (6 persons) Certification by third party.	Number of villages certified. Activity reports.	Five times in a quarter per year for three years (4x3x5 = 60 field days)	KSh50,000 x 60 = KSh3,000,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>KSh 6,000,000</b>	<b>23%</b>			
<b>5. ODF village celebration costs</b>	1,140 villages celebrating upon being declared ODF	Activity reports.	380 villages once in a year (380x3 = 1140)	KSh5,000 x 1,140 = KSh5,700,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>KSh 5,700,000</b>	<b>22%</b>			
<b>6. ODF bill boards</b>	1140 bill boards procured for villages declared ODF	Procurement documents	380 billboards once every year (380x3 = 1140)	KSh5000x 1140 = KSh5,700,000	County Government, partners, NGOs.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>KSh 5,700,000</b>	<b>22%</b>			
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>25,927,600.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

COUNTY NAME: **WEST POKOT**

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT INCHARGE: **PUBLIC HEALTH**

OD STATUS: **67.1%**

2014 NATIONAL RANKING: **26 OUT OF 47 COUNTIES**

CAMPAIGN PERIOD: FINANCIAL YEAR: **2016/2017 –2019/2020**

PLANNING AND ACTION LEVELS: **(a) County (b) Sub-county, (c) Ward (d) Community/Village**

Specific Objectives	Tasks and Targets (Activities) by	Success Criteria (Indicators of achievement)	Time Frame (By when to achieve)	Resources Required and costs (Ksh.)	Possible Funding Sources (%)
1. Social Mobilisation	1. Meetings held for leaders 2. Awareness creation to the general public in each of the 20 wards using PHAs	Reports and minutes of held meetings	Continuous	3,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
2. Stakeholders meeting	1. County stakeholders meeting 2. Sub-county meetings in each of the four sub-counties	Reports and minutes of meetings	Continuous	4,400,000.00	National/county government and partners
3. Social marketing of CLTS	1. Awareness in all the 20 wards of the county	Reports and replication of CLTS in areas not yet reached	2015/2016	1,800,000.00	National/county government and partners
4. CLTS Triggering	1. CLTS triggering and social mobilisation 2. Triggering 800 (1,521) villages targeted in the county by 2018	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	5,800,000.00	National/county government and partners
5. CLTS follow-up of triggered villages.	1. CLTS follow-ups of triggered villages	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	4,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
6. Verification of ODF claims	1. Verifying of ODF claims	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	4,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
7. Certification of ODF villages	1. Certification of 400 ODF villages.	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	4,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
8. Celebration of ODF villages	Holding celebration of 400 villages.	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	2,000,000.00	National/county government and partners

9. Performance rewards to natural leaders for delivery of ODF villages	Rewarding of natural leaders for delivering ODF villages		2015/16 to 2017/18	2,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
10. Billboards and certificates for ODF villages	Erection of billboards and certification of 400 ODF villages	Reports with photos	2015/16 to 2017/18	4,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
11. Orientation of natural leaders in the CLTS approach	Orient 4,000 natural leaders	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	4,000,000.00	National/county government and partners
11. Training of ODF certifiers.	1.Train 15 certifiers for five days 2.Facilitation of three national TOTs for five days	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	600,000.00 150,000.00	National/county government and partners
12. Training of PHOs/CHEWs as CLTS ToTs	Train 20 PHO/CHEWs for five days as TOTs	Reports. Number of officers trained	2015/16	850,000.00	National/county government and partners
13. Refresher training of CLTS ToTs	Refresher train 40 CLS ToTs	Reports Number of officers trained	2015/16	850,000.00	National/county government and partners
14. CLTS implementation supportive supervision by CPHO and SCPHOs	16 Quarterly supportive supervision both by county and sub- county (five days each)	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	800,000.00	National/county government and partners
15. Monthly progressive review meetings at the sub-county levels	Monthly meetings for 30 public health officers	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	2,880,000.00	National/county government and partners
16. County CLTS quarterly review meetings	Holding 16 CLTS county quarterly review meetings	Reports	2015/16 to 2017/18	3,360,000.00	National/county government and partners
			<b>TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>	<b>KSh 48,490,000</b>	





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