

CLTS implementation in urban and peri-urban areas

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The hunter-gathering approach

Hunter-gathering is a process of rapidly collecting and collating information, experiences and contributions. In a workshop setting, hunter-gatherers self-select a topic they are most interested in championing and work together in groups to produce a short report (2-6 pages) by the end of the workshop – groups and topics will be decided upon on the first day. Each day, dedicated time is given for people to collect relevant information from one another. Over the course of the session the groups self-organise collecting contributions and feeding into other topics. Participants are asked to collect information informally through breaks and meals. They may also like to use the opportunity in plenary sessions to take notes on their particular topic and ask questions to presenters that could help them with their reports. Outputs are action-orientated, with groups asked to reflect on what should be done moving forward and recommendations for policy and practice.

The notes produced are not meant to be polished or exhaustive, and they are not peer reviewed. They are rapid explorations into priority topics, which are written and disseminated quickly in the hope that they will trigger further conversations, debate and interest. As such, they are not for citation.

This methodology is very much a work-in-progress. Comments and suggestions to strengthen and develop the hunter-gatherer process and method, as well as content and structure of the notes would be very welcome. Or if you wish to do a rapid exploration into a topic that interests you, please contact us: clts@ids.ac.uk

Experiments are underway to implement CLTS in peri-urban environments. One third of the 15 countries present at the workshop have had this experience. This report summarises the good practices of these countries.

1. Problems

- Lack of space for sanitary facilities because of densely-populated neighbourhoods.
- Informal settlements or no formal housing estates.
- Heterogeneity of urban/peri-urban populations.
- Many residents are not the proprietors of their homes.
- Public places (markets, schools, health centres, churches) are not taken into account in the implementation of programmes.



2. Solutions/ promising examples

<p>Mauritania</p>	<p>The implementation of CLTS in Rosso (rural and urban environments) for around 30,000 persons at the request of the municipality. UNICEF facilitated this process. No modification has been made to the approach. According to Mauritania, key success factors were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The town council's leadership; • The integrated and simultaneous implementation of the approach in Rosso's three environments, which created a snowball effect; • The rapidity with which the town has been sanitised allowed residents to see the changes by themselves; and • The use of the neighbourhood youth as facilitators, who carried out the monitoring by themselves.
<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>The experience of United Purpose/GSF in Nigeria was carried out on a smaller scale (Logo, Nigeria, 457 households, around 3,600 people and 1,025 households, with 4,500 people). The implementation took place in administrative bodies where they first started in a rural areas. This way, the facilitators were more experienced when they tackled the urban environment. Just like in Mauritania, the leadership of the city council played a significant role.</p> <p>Strategies and good practices used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delimitation of neighbourhoods in 40 clusters of similar size to those of rural communities, while maintaining social cohesion; • Simultaneous triggering of all clusters, otherwise the movements between the neighbourhoods would remove the element of surprise, as people would already know about the process; • Rural champion leaders are used as facilitators; • Preparatory activities with the municipalities, the authorities of different public places to ensure their commitment; • Focused approach based on the analysis of the situation. For the integration of public places, Nigeria identified each of the responsible groups and initiated institutional triggerings. For example in the case of the market: members of the management committee, mayors; for schools: teachers and principals; for churches: religious leaders; for health centres: health staff. This made it possible to ensure the commitment of these groups, in addition to that of the municipality. <p>In addition, the municipality facilitated discussions between tenants and proprietors for the improvement of sanitary facilities by the latter. They then issued a decree with penalties for any household without sanitary facilities and also the markets' environment.</p> <p>One of the changes in the approach is the non-establishment of committees with natural leaders in order to avoid neighbourhoods thinking there was money involved. They mostly relied upon key resource individuals who accompanied the process from the beginning until the end in order to be part of the monitoring committees after reaching ODF status. They are now responsible for monitoring 50-100 households.</p> <p>CLTS was complemented by communication strategies for development, for example through neighbourhood theatres, sanitation carnivals with music.</p> <p>Results: 1 ½ month - 2 months - the areas still remain ODF after 12 months.</p>
<p>Senegal</p>	<p>GSF is also implementing CLTS in an urban environment in Senegal. The areas have been subdivided into small homogeneous neighbourhoods. The difference from Nigeria is that they relied on the village development associations (<i>associations villageoises de développements, AVD</i>) and that sub-committees have integrated the AVDs. They strongly supported the masons, by supporting them to become small entrepreneurs and to supply technical sanitation services. The project also focused on the setting up of solidarity funds and financing mechanisms in order to reach the poorest people. The AVDs got access to loans for a period of four months to develop income generating activities, whose profits assist with sanitation development. They developed memoranda of understanding with the city council to strengthen household waste management.</p>

Burkina-Faso	The experience of WaterAid Burkina Faso in the implementation of CLTS in peri-urban areas involves 6 districts (23,000 people). Their strategies were the mapping of districts, dwellings and sanitation technologies of every household. Neighbourhoods subdivided themselves according to their affinities. They took into account the affinities/expectations of the communities and developed a sanitation product offered to households from the beginning of the process. According to them, the households ask for a sanitation product to show the scale, that is why this product has been created following a competition for an affordable and mobile product, made with local materials, such as sheet metal. Like Nigeria, they paired up CLTS with communication for behaviour change with neighbourhood forum-theatres.
Ghana	According to WaterAid Ghana, in order to work in urban environments, it is necessary to address the sanitation chain and thus offer products to households, as in Burkina Faso and work on technological options and emptying.
DRC	DRC works in peri-urban environments. It was under a national programme that the PHAST approach was adapted to the context of the country. Their strategy is based upon the training of opinion leaders who drive the process, organising neighbourhoods and communities and take charge of the monitoring up until the attainment of sanitation certification. The NGO partners provide technical support to masons and national technical services in order to offer a range of technologies. They also worked on the revitalisation of health brigades for compliance to standards and the application of penalties and sanctions. A key success factor was that the neighbourhoods led the process themselves, under the leaders' direction. DRC shared the cost of the interventions, from the diagnosis until the status of sanitised neighborhood is reached. The cost of hygiene and sanitation is USD 10. This cost is relatively similar to the cost of implementation in rural areas.

3. Emerging issues

Based on the discussions with the different countries, here we formulate the following questions:

- Taking into account the heterogeneity of communities in urban environments, how can we stimulate mutual assistance so as to reach the poorest?
- In the quality of the process, the delimitation of neighbourhoods multiplies the triggers and this implementation is more expensive. How can the scaling up of the approach be ensured and at what cost?
- How to stimulate the private sector to offer sanitation services given the potential of a market in some peri-urban areas?
- How to set up micro-financing mechanisms in order to scale up as peri-urban households aspire to much more improved and adapted sanitation facilities, which makes them more expensive?
- Concerning the peri-urban environments, we may already be at a higher level of sanitation, considering households' aspirations towards the safe management of sanitation.

4. Recommendations

- All the countries have revealed the important role played by municipalities in achieving results. They are not involved but they are at the forefront of the process as leaders or they guide the process.
- Delimitation is a key factor in the quality of the process, and it is imperative to ensure the homogeneity of urban areas, even though in peri-urban/ urban environments, the heterogeneity of neighbourhoods or of inhabitants seems strong.
- In order to generate a snowball effect, it is better to proceed as part of an administrative entity and work in all three environments.
- According to Nigeria, if they were to repeat this experience, they would supply sanitation technology options accompanied by sanitation marketing from the outset and offer services as, households were in need of these.
- CLTS by itself is limited and must be accompanied by communication strategies adapted to urban environments, for example theatres, fairs, carnivals, etc. Social and cultural activities are already ongoing in neighbourhoods.

Many thanks to the champions: Jesse (Ghana), Josué (DRC), Adama (Senegal), Nanpet (Nigeria) and Issaka (Burkina Faso)

