Using a CLTS approach in peri-urban and urban areas

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Strengthening and broadening CLTS at scale
Webinar 6th October 2016
CLTS Knowledge Hub and Urban CLTS

- Database on U-CLTS programmes
- Action learning for Plan’s Pan African Programme
- Global summaries focusing on themes and trends
- Three day workshop June 2016
- Learning Paper and Learning Brief
- Waterlines paper
The urban challenge

• Unimproved, basic and dirty latrines, open defecation and the unsafe and unhygienic management of faeces pose a serious challenge to human health in towns and cities.

• Access to improved sanitation fell by 3% since 1990.

• Urban poverty will only be significantly reduced when those living in poverty are able to influence decision makers and given the space to design and implement their own initiatives (Satterthwaite and Mitlin, 2013).

• Growing number examples of U-CLTS across Africa and Asia.
Challenges to a CLTS approach

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<th>Institutional</th>
<th>Community</th>
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<td>• Greater # of actors across the sanitation chain</td>
<td>• Heterogeneous, busy and transient</td>
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<td>• Lack of coordination between actors</td>
<td>• Difficult to define communities</td>
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<td>• Tendency towards ‘infrastructure’</td>
<td>• Space constraints and high population density</td>
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<td>• Absence of political will</td>
<td>• Insecure land tenure and informal settlements</td>
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<td>• Little guidance, regulations, protocols and procedures for an urban CLTS approach</td>
<td>• Low incomes and high price of appropriate technologies</td>
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<td>• City-wide sanitation plans not incorporating community-based initiatives</td>
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Examples

• Egypt
• Eritrea
• Ethiopia
• Ghana
• India
• Indonesia
• Kenya
• Madagascar
• Mauritania

• Mozambique
• Nepal
• Nigeria
• Tanzania
• Uganda
• Zambia
Initial Findings

• Approach differs
• It’s been used with varying degrees of success
• Context differs within and between countries/cities
• Context changes!
• Urban sanitation challenge is more than rural approach can bear
• Wider stakeholder involvement makes it harder to manage
• Shit enters communities – it isn’t just produced there
The Addis Workshop
Principles NOT methods or tools

• **Participation** – *community members are at the heart of the process*

• **Empowerment** – *communities make their own decisions and encouraged to take their own actions*

• **Collective behaviour change and collective action** – *the process focuses on all, everyone must change unsafe sanitation practices*

• **Community ownership** – *both directly or symbolically*

• **Triggering to create demand** – *a set of tools used to evoke powerful emotions and confront the negative impacts of open defecation and poor sanitation*

• **Natural Leaders** - *activists who emerge and take lead of the process*

• **Open Defecation Free is an objective** – *it is not considered a success unless all have appropriate sanitation facilities and use is sustained*
U-CLTS Steps

1. Stakeholder and situational analysis
2. Stakeholder engagement
3. Triggering
4. Post-triggering follow up
5. Technology options and solutions
6. Facilitating supply
7. Safe management of faecal sludge
8. Beyond ODF and wider service provision
9. Monitoring, verification and certification
Stakeholder and Situational Analysis

• Get buy-in from strategic players
• Building and maintaining relationships
• Mobilising action among duty-bearers
• Changing mindsets

Stakeholder Engagement

• Gain a thorough understanding of context
• Identify range of relevant stakeholders
• Design intervention, triggering etc. accordingly
• This information will change
Triggering

- Fast, exciting and enticing
- Tool designed based on practicalities
- Part of a larger BCC campaign
- Can be used to unify demand and identify local champions

Post Triggering Follow-Up

- Maintaining momentum
- Capacity development and supporting natural leaders
Technological options and solutions

• Options should consider:
  • Technology justice – should be accessible to all and socially acceptable
  • Catalogues of technology options
  • Participatory designs – with community and municipal staff

Facilitating Supply

• Enabling access to appropriate and affordable products and services
• Barriers faced are multiple as to are actions necessary. i.e. getting products to market, developing financing options, pro-poor design development etc.
Safe management of FS, beyond ODF and wider service provision

• Ensuring safe management across the sanitation chain
• Should not be placed entirely on communities
• Symbolic ownership can be built in other ways
• Wider service provision related to other sanitation and hygiene related services i.e. SWLM

Source: IRC
http://www.ircwash.org/blog/calculating-shit-volumes-can-be-messy-business
Monitoring, verification and certification

• Identify specific units
• What is monitored difficult to standardise
• Innovative ways of monitoring can be explored i.e. participatory monitoring and use of ICT
• Celebrate small steps along the way
Potential?

- Potential provided:
  (a) Designed based on local context
  (b) Embedded into sanitation plan
  (c) Agreed upon by stakeholders

- Demonstrating scale:
  - Nepal – 30,000 ODF in 6 months
  - Kenya – programme reached 190,000 people
  - Mauritania – 32,000 people

- Support in policy documents:
  - Indian workshop on citizen participation in urban sanitation
  - UCLTS Guidelines produced by the Government of Tanzania
Moving Forward

- U-CLTS will take a different form depending on the context
- Continuing to build a body of evidence from different urban contexts
- Capacity development for relevant stakeholders
- U-CLTS must be incorporate into municipal sanitation strategies and master plans
- The co-production of services is encouraged
Further questions...

- Why are we asking for community participation?
- Are there more effective tools that complement CLTS principles?
- How can we ensure municipalities and/or local government take a leading role?
- How to link CLTS activities into city/town wide sanitation master plans
- How to link with service provision?
Questions for you?

• What type of resources would you find useful?

• What should they contain?

• What resources are already out there?

• What benefit could a toolkit on urban-CLTS bring?
Thanks!
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Questions?