

# Urban Citizen Led Total Sanitation (UCLTS) and Technology Justice: The Nakuru Experiences

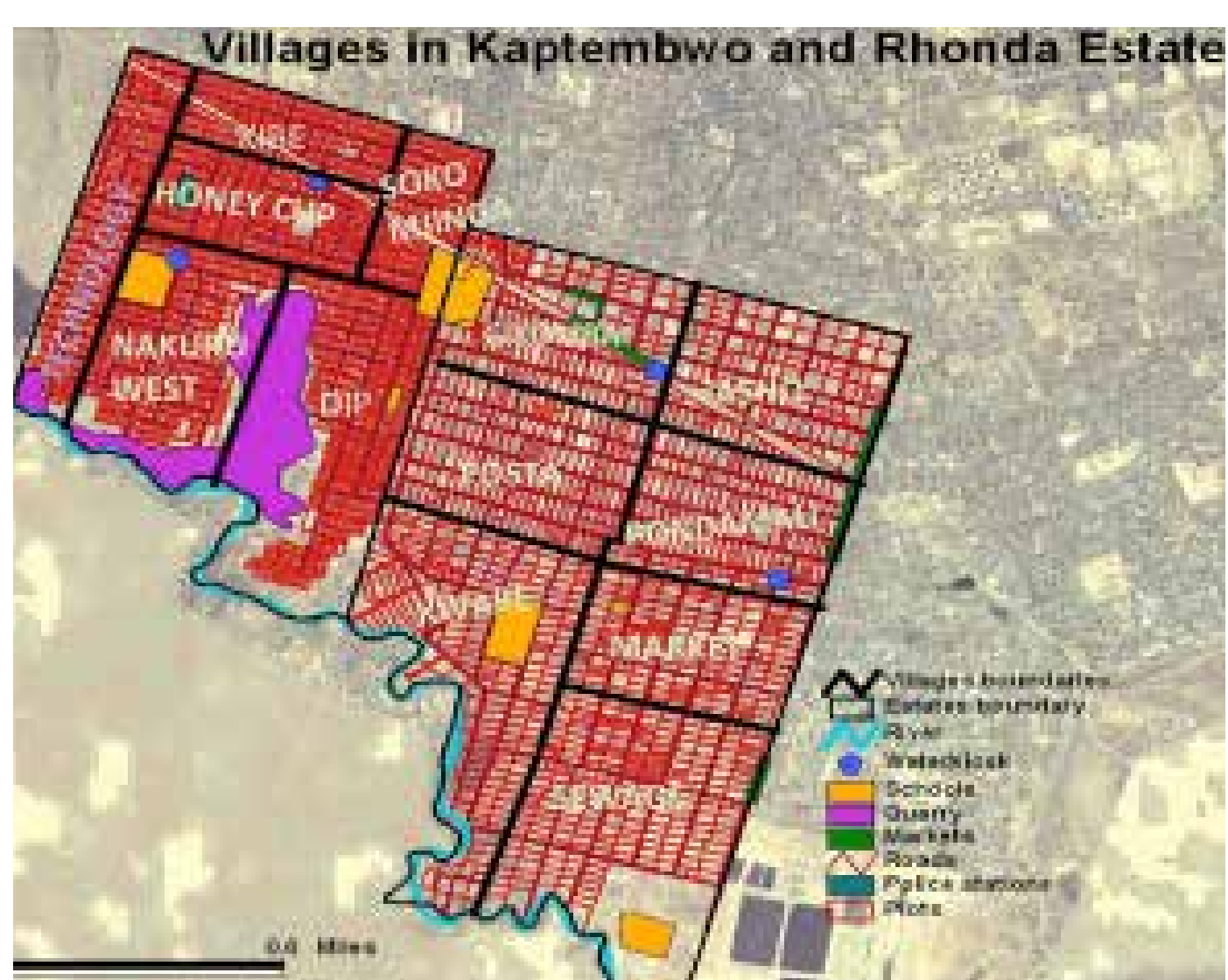
## CITIZENS DEFINITION OF TOTAL SANITATION

Project team facilitates urban residents in target settlements to define "Total Sanitation" in own context. For Rhonda and Kaptembwo low income settlements, citizens' definition was:

- Access to adequate and clean toilets and bathrooms per residential plot
- Access to regular supply of clean drinking water at household level
- Waste water management from the residential plots
- Solid Waste Management service provision by licensed service providers
- Availability and functional storm water drains
- Absence of Open Defecation including absence raw sludge overflows in the settlements from burst sewers

## INTERVENTION AREAS IN NAKURU URBAN

- Rhonda and Kaptembwo low income settlements
- Current population approximately 140,000 people
- Baseline(2012) access to any form of sanitation 95% out of which only 15% is acceptable vis - a - vis the regulation standards
- Open Defecation level 5%



## PRE -TRIGGERING STAGE

Project team work with the communities and stakeholders in:

- Stakeholders mapping processes and striking rapport and buy-in for partnerships to address Total Sanitation components funded and not funded in the project design
- Community led baseline surveying (household and Schools levels respectively)
- Community led GIS mapping (identification of sanitation hot spots, sanitation coverage)
- Shared understanding of "Total Sanitation" by community perspective in urban context
- Appreciating project focus components from citizens def. of Total Sanitation (Funded only for toilets and bathrooms and positive hygiene promotion community support)
- Training stakeholders and selected community leaders on UCLTS process steps
- Voluntary formation of village and neighbourhood committees to champion change

## TRIGGERING STAGE

Key activities in this stage involved:

- Community mobilization using natural leaders and Community Health Workers
- Segregated triggering of residents in target settlements (Land lords/ ladies and tenants)
- **Triggering Steps:** (Mapping the settlement with its key features/ infrastructure, community led calculation of shit production, naming defecated shit flow pathways both into toilets & in the open, analysing negative impacts of shit on diseases and hospital bills incurred, mapping OD areas through a walk of shame in villages, ignition triggering involving provoking residents to eat faeces contaminated food to induce embarrassment and disgust among residence on discovery that they eat their own shit unknowingly and community led action planning to build toilets for all to eradicate OD)
- Making existing County Government/NEMA/Water Utility regulations known by residents through sensitization/awareness sessions to enhance compliance
- Community led sanitation designing process vis-à-vis Council regulations
- Formal approval of acceptable and suitable sanitation designs (Authority & Community)
- Hygiene promotion for positive behaviour change (households and Schools)



## POST TRIGGERING STAGE

Project team in Nakuru facilitate citizens (plot owners) to access;

- Nakuru County Government approved sanitation designs for new facilities constructions
- Services of trained local artisans for sanitation constructions
- Sanitation financing from K-REP bank and leveraging of own resources for investments
- Regular technical advice and support on regulations compliance
- Innovative smartphone citizen led monitoring of changes (being introduced at present)
- Peer review session on progress through village and neighbourhood committees
- Assessment and declaration of villages ODF upon meeting sanitation access coverage by Ministry of Health Officials (Sanitation Section).
- Continued maintenance of a clean settlement by the residents

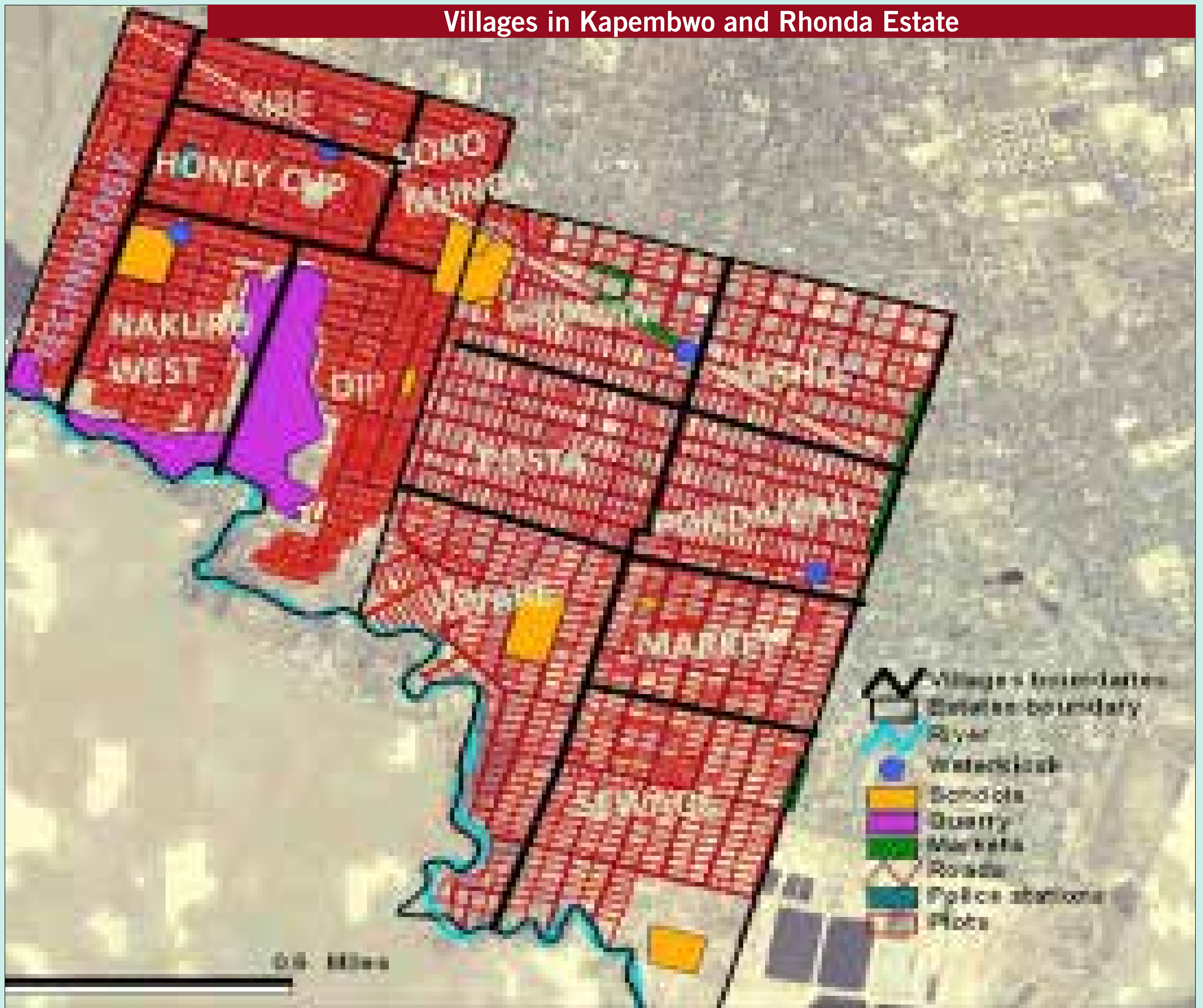
Delivering sanitation to the urban poor

PRACTICAL ACTION  
Technology challenging poverty





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