

# Sustainable sanitation in rural/peri-urban areas in Africa: A survey of typical settlements, key actors and communication channels

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# Survey of typical settlements

# How NETSSAF understands rural and peri-urban

- Rural areas in West Africa are characterised by low population densities, small size, and relative isolation
- Rural areas have poor access to infrastructural facilities such as markets, banks, schools, hospitals etc. and are governed by traditional rulers (chiefs and headmen).
- Peri-urban is characterised by strong urban influences, easy access to markets, services and other inputs (urban poor areas)

# Categories of Information Needs

- Climatic and Local Conditions
- Soil/Ground Water Characteristics
- Existing Infrastructure in Water and Energy
- Other Infrastructure
- Demographic and Cultural Characteristics
- Economic and Financial Characteristics
- Institutional Characteristics
- Health Information
- Water and Sanitation Services Conditions
- Drivers for Hygiene and Sanitation

# TABLE OF CRITERIA

Criteria	Justification	Indicator for Evaluation	Methodology of evaluation and comparison
<b>CLIMATIC AND LOCAL CONDITIONS</b>			
Temperature	Impact on treatment processes (eg. dehydration, composting, anaerobic digestion etc).	Average temperature Hottest month Coldest month (°C)	1: Very High 2: High 3: Moderate 4: Low
<b>SOIL/GROUND WATER CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Type of soil	To know how much water can be infiltrated. Spread of pollution when infiltrating.	Sandy Clayey Loamy	Descriptive

# Typical Rural Settlements

Criteria	<b>Characteristics of rural settlement types</b>					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
<b>Environment</b>	Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry	Humid	Humid
<b>Settlement Pattern</b>	Dispersed	Dispersed	Nucleated	Nucleated	Nucleated	Nucleated
<b>Population Density</b>	Low	Low	High	High	High	High
<b>Religion</b>	Christian	Muslim	Christian	Muslim	Christian	Muslim
<b>Wealth Status</b>	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
<b>Agriculture</b>	Compound farming	Compound farming	Bush farming	Bush farming	Distant farming	Distant farming

# Typical Peri-urban Settlements

Criteria	<b>Characteristics of peri urban settlements</b>					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
<b>Environment</b>	Dry	Dry	Humid	Humid	Dry	Humid
<b>Settlement Pattern</b>	Nucleated	Nucleated	Nucleated	Nucleated	Nucleated	Nucleated
<b>Population Density</b>	High	High	High	High	High	High
<b>Religion</b>	Muslim	Christian	Muslim	Christian	Muslim/ Christian	Muslim/ Christ ian
<b>Wealth Status</b>	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Medium	Medium
<b>Agriculture</b>	Market gardening	Market gardening	Market gardening	Market gardening	Backyard gardening	Backyard gardening



## Conclusion

- The adoption of the systems approach in targeting sanitation technologies in peri-urban and rural areas of West Africa would require a set of multidisciplinary criteria that satisfies the components of the sanitation system which comprises the climatic and local conditions, soil and groundwater, infrastructure, demographic and cultural, economic and financial, institutional and health characteristics



# Identification of Stakeholders

# Identification of stakeholders

- Stakeholders can be distinguished as
  - Primary stakeholders
  - Secondary stakeholders
  - External stakeholders
- Stakeholder analysis – (process orientation, participation in whole process) –
- Stakeholder analysis tools

# Types of stakeholders

- **Primary stakeholders** such as direct beneficiaries (end users, farmers, urban poor etc.)
- **Secondary stakeholders** such as intermediaries (e.g. professionals, advisers, practitioners, consultants, experts, etc.)
- **External stakeholders** such as decision, policy makers (politicians, senior civil servants, etc.)

# Primary Stakeholders

1	Households without sanitation facilities (and subdivisions according to gender, age, etc.) Households with sanitation facilities (and subdivisions according to gender, age, etc.)
2	Consumers/Users of Ecosan products Users (Agriculture, Horticulture, Florist Agro forestry)
3	Representatives of public/communal institutions/infrastructures with and without sanitation facilities (Schools/Health Centers/Markets/Restaurants/Bars)
4	Private sector (local)
5	Municipalities and subdivisions
6	Opinion leaders
7	Civil Society (local)

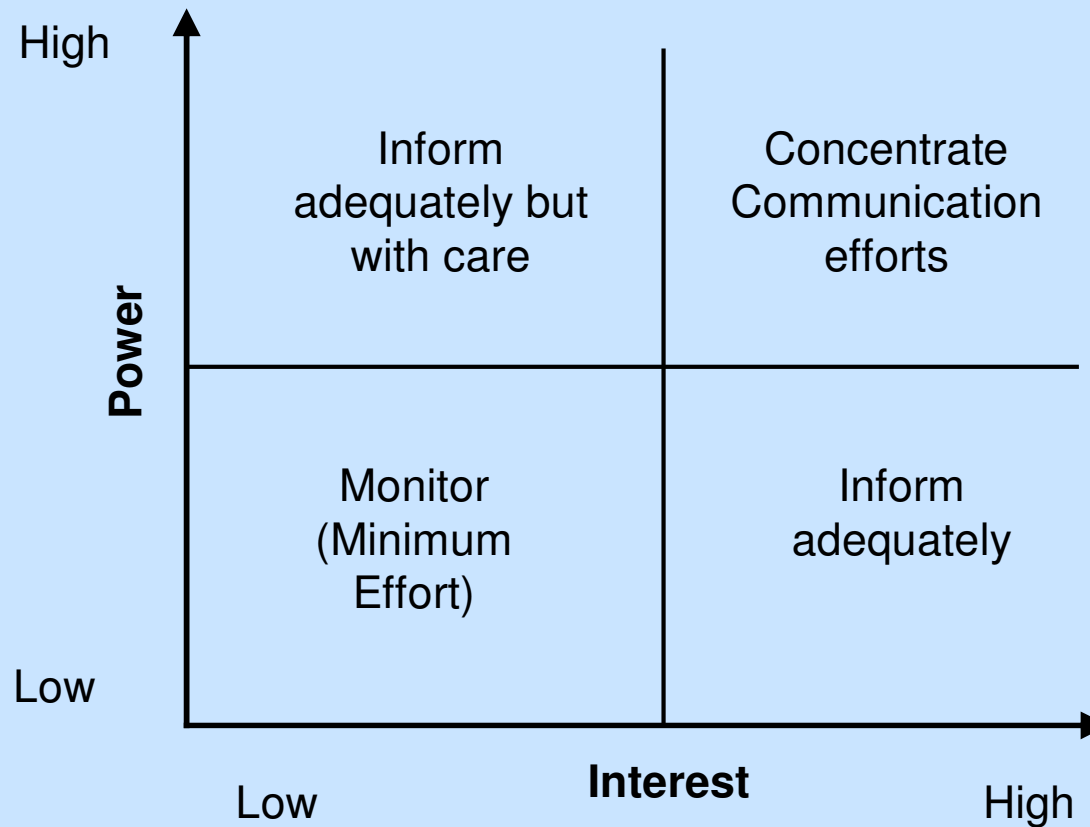
# Secondary Stakeholders

8	Ministries concerned (Water, Sanitation, Health, Environment, Education and Agriculture)
9	National and de-concentrated technical services
10	NGOs / Consulting companies (if directly involved)
11	Devolved structures (Levels above municipalities) Districts Provinces
12	Financial sector

# External Stakeholders

13	Consulting Companies (if not directly involved in the project)
14	NGOs (national and regional, if not directly involved in the project)
15	Private sector at national level (traders of fertilizers, etc.)
16	Training and Research Institutions
17	Medias
18	Donors (in relevant fields) and international organizations

# Influence/Interest Grid





# Conclusion

- Stakeholders have different interests and needs
- Stakeholder Participation requires a stakeholder analysis
- Sustainability depends on stakeholder involvement
- NETSSAF has elaborated a set of tools



# Communication Channels

# Groups of critical questions

- Perception/Linkage/Interest in hygiene and sanitation
- Implication of actors/stakeholders in the decision making process at local level
- Communication issues
- Collaboration between actors



Results

# Channels of communication SS

- Technical handouts
- Newspapers and journals
- Seminars and workshops
- Telephone and internet
- Correspondences

# Channels of Communication for PS

- Audio-visual aids
- Radio broadcasting
- Village meetings and group discussions

## Modes and channels of communication of local stakeholders

- The level of implication of key players in the local decision making process is a function of the social position they occupy in the local community. Indeed, the higher up a person or group is positioned in the power structure the more he/she is involved in the decision making process
- Local authorities, traditional leaders, the de-concentrated government services and NGOs are the stakeholders whose level of implication in the decision-making at the local level is generally high

## Modes and channels of communication of local stakeholders (2)

Type of key players	Type of Communication	
	Information	IEC
De-concentrated government services	X	X
Municipalities	X	
NGO	X	X
Traditional Authorities	X	
Opinion Leaders	X	
Civil Society	X	X
Schools		X
Health Centers	X	X
Research and Training Centers		X
Consulting Companies		X



# Conclusion

- **Communication is often structured along the needs of « project ». Therefore stakeholders' participation is often very active**
- **Low level of education can restrict participation**
- **Dependency on external/project funding**
- **Low level of synergy with other « projects »**
- **Weak capacity to resolve interest conflicts (political and administrative system, etc.)**
- **High cost involved in terms of time and money**
- **Communication approaches lack sustainability and ownership building potential**