

Sanitation activities of GIZ and partners in eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa: Factsheet compilation (draft)

An output of the sanitation working group in the Fachverbund “SOWAS – Services on Water and Sanitation”

Countries:

Benin

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Kenya

South Sudan

Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia



BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



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Published by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Imprint

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
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Place and date of publication:

Eschborn, September 2012

Editors:

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Acknowledgements:

We thank all the contributors to this factsheet compilation, namely Norbert Hagen, Falk Negrazus, Jean-Christophe Goussaud, Sandrine Tapsoba, Desirée Nana, Jochen Rudolph, Mareike van der Ende, Roland Werchota, Patrick Onyango, Katrin Gronemeier, Tina König, Axel Klaphake, Fredrick Tumusiime, Steffen Blume, Martina Winker, Philipp Feiereisen, Rahul Ingle and Tobias Ochs for their valuable work.

Photos on back cover:

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Table 1: Basic information about the programs

Country	Population	Project name	Partners				Start date (current phase)	End date (current phase)	Duration
Benin	8,850,000	Program Water and Sanitation	National Directorate for Public Health (DNSP) under the Ministry of Health	-	-	-	01.07.2012	30.06.2014	2 years, 3 months
Burkina Faso	16,469,000	Drinking Water and Sanitation Program in Small and Middle Towns	Ministry for Water and Hydraulics	-	-	-	01.01.2009	31.12.2012	3 years, 11 months
Burundi	8,383,000	Sector-program water, sewerage and sanitation	Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Use Planning and Urban Development (MEEATU)	Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM)	Municipality of Bujumbura	Municipality of Gitega	01.01.2009	30.06.2013	4 years, 5 months
Kenya	40,513,000	Water Sector Development Programme	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	-	-	-	01.01.2011	31.12.2013	3 years
South Sudan	8,260,000	Development of Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (DUWSS)	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI)	South Sudan Urban Water Corporation (SSUWC)	Yei River County and up to 3 additional towns	-	01.06.2009	01.12.2013	4 years, 7 months
Tanzania	44,841,000	Development of the Water Sector	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI)	-	-	-	30.05.2008	31.12.2013	5 years, 7 months
Uganda	33,425,000	Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector Programme	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA)	Several town councils	28.10.2010	31.05.2014	3 years, 7 months
Zambia	13,089,000	Water Sector Reform Programme	Ministry of Energy and Water Development (MEWD)	Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)	Devolution Trust Fund	-	01.01.2010	31.12.2012	3 years

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Table 2: Budget and co-funding

Country	Approx. budget for sanitation from BMZ [EUR]	Co-funding from others [EUR]	Co-funding description
Benin	1,625,000	-	-
Burkina Faso	1,974,000	-	-
Burundi	2,427,000		
Kenya	1,796,000	2,000,000	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for "Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor in Kenya (UBSUP)". Project duration: 2011-2016
South Sudan	623,000	Includes 50 % from AfD	Since April 2011, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) also financially supports GIZ/DUWSS activities in South Sudan. Further infrastructure investments will follow in close collaboration with KfW from 2013 onwards
Tanzania	723,000	-	-
Uganda	1,920,000	-	-
Zambia	2,849,000	833,000	Since 2011 Australian Aid is co-financing the Zambia Water Sector Reform Programme, partly for a Technical Assistance package on selected issues (Sanitation and efficiency) and as financial contribution to the Devolution Trust Fund (DTF). The DTF is a financing institution (basket fund) which finances the implementation of sustainable water and sanitation supply services by commercial utilities especially for the urban poor in Zambia. Since start of its operation in 2003, in total 823,000 people have been supplied with water and 15,000 people will be supplied with sustainable sanitation service by the end of 2011. The DTF is supported financially by the Government of Zambia, KfW, EU and DANIDA.

Table 3: Number of people reached and funds spent for reaching one person

Country	People reached directly	People reached indirectly	People reached in total	Comments about scale	Approx. funds spent for reaching one person [EUR/person] ^a
Benin	Not specified	1,250,000	1,250,000	Reached indirectly in 12 municipalities where GIZ assisted to develop sanitation action plans	1.3
Burkina Faso	Not specified	300,000	300,000	Population of the 7 target municipalities	6.6
Burundi	23,000	27,000	50,000	50,000 people reached directly and indirectly via KfW financing for improved sanitation services in Gitega; people are also reached by policy advice on national level but this cannot be quantified at the moment.	(49) ^b
Kenya	800,000	Not specified	800,000	Access for 800,000 people to improved sanitation (aimed with UBSUP for 2016) jointly with financial cooperation (KfW, BMGF); 50,000 people gained access through the earlier Ecosan Promotion Program (EPP) in 2006-2010. Another 100,000 people gained access to public toilets through UPC via the WSTF in cooperation with KfW.	2.2
South Sudan	20,000	95,000	115,000	Yei: Number of inhabitants directly covered with access to sanitation: 20,000 inhabitants. Number of people reached indirectly: 50% of the population (approx. 95,000 people)	5.4
Tanzania	100,000	800,000	900,000	People reached directly: 100,000 (WASH United activities in schools in Mbeya, Mtwara and Dodoma); people reached indirectly: 800,000 (people reached in all regions of Tanzania through information materials and media campaigns)	0.8
Uganda	250,000	Not specified	250,000	GIZ only: 30,000 (Kampala), 21,000 (small towns) GIZ and KfW jointly: 250,000 people	7.7
Zambia	15,600	6,000,000	6,015,600	Number of inhabitants directly covered with access: 15,600; number of people reached indirectly: 6 Mio people (5 million urban Zambians and 1 million rural inhabitants in Eastern Province)	0.5

^a Using the column „people reached in total“ for this calculation

^b People reached indirectly still needs to be quantified

Table 4: Which level of the multi-level approach does the program mainly work on? (+++ is strong focus; ++ is medium focus and + means low focus)

Country	Macro	Meso	Micro	Comments, key words
Benin	++	+++	+	Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation Plans at meso level
Burkina Faso	++	+++	++	Municipality planning documents at meso level; sanitation strategic plans; WASH United activities at micro level
Burundi	++	+++	++	National monitoring system at macro level; key indicators for strategic investment planning of municipalities; support to the town of Gitega
Kenya	+++	++	+++	Establishment of WSTF finance schemes for urban sanitation facilities at micro and meso level; human rights aspects; scaling-up in urban context
South Sudan	++	++	+++	Support in Yei: public awareness, school sanitation at micro level
Tanzania	++	++	+	Thematic working group and contribution to water sector strategy at macro level; support to Mtwara and Mwanza; school sanitation (Mbeya), WASH United activities at micro level
Uganda	+++	++	+	Support to National Water and Sewerage Corporation at meso level; improved public sanitation facilities in small towns; support to Water and Sanitation Development Facility North at meso level
Zambia	++	+++	++	Support to Devolution Trust Fund at the meso level; DEWATS pilot projects at micro level

Table 5: Population with access to improved sanitation, shared, other unimproved sanitation or open defecation in urban and rural areas according to JMP data from 2010^a

Country	Urban area [% of population]				Rural area [% of population]			
	improved	shared	other unimproved	open defecation	improved	shared	other unimproved	open defecation
Benin	25	36	11	28	5	12	6	77
Burkina Faso	50	37	4	9 For comparison: 12% from National Survey on Sanitation (ENA) survey	6	10	8	76 For comparison: 80% from ENA survey
Burundi	49	22	27	2	46	4	49	1
Kenya	32 For comparison: Approx. 50% according to the sector baseline MajiData	48	18	2	32	21	29	18
South Sudan	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Tanzania	34	50	15	1	34	15	40	11
Uganda	20	20	58	2	7	4	73	16
Zambia	57	24	17	2	43	8	22	27

^a Source: <http://www.wssinfo.org/>

Table 6: Population with access to improved sanitation, shared, other unimproved sanitation or open defecation (in total) according to JMP data from 2010^a and child mortality data

Country	Total [% of population]				Child mortality [number of deaths of children under the age of 5 per 1000 children] ^b
	improved	shared	other unimproved	open defecation	
Benin	13	22	9	56	115
Burkina Faso	17	17	7	59	176
Burundi	46	6	47	1	142
Kenya	40	27	27	14	85
South Sudan	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	102 (data from WHO)
Tanzania	34	20	36	10	76
Uganda	10	8	70	12	99
Zambia	48	14	20	18	111

^a Source: <http://www.wssinfo.org/>

^b Source: <http://www.childmortality.org/>

Individual country factsheets

Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan,
Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia



Sanitation activities in Benin

The challenge

Benin has a population of about 8.7 million. The project area covers six provinces all over Benin with a total population of 3.8 million, out of a total of 12 provinces in the country.

There are no centralised sewer systems and wastewater treatment plants in Benin. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF indicates that in 2010 only 13% of the total population used improved sanitation facilities, whereas 56% resorted to open defecation (www.wssinfo.org). The remainder used either shared or so-called “unimproved” sanitation facilities. In the urban areas, the access rates are better than in the rural areas but even there only 25% of the urban people have access to improved sanitation, and still 28% resort to open defecation.

The lack of sanitation causes severe health problems, and cases of cholera are reported regularly in Benin. The under-five child mortality rate in Benin was 115 deaths out of 1,000 live births in 2010 – with an encouraging trend down to lower numbers (www.childmortality.org). In 2009, Benin’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was revised and two indicators on sanitation – access to basic sanitation and school toilets – were included. In primary schools the coverage with simple pit latrines rose from 60 % (2006) to 83 % (2011). However, this number does not reflect the quality and accessibility of the toilets. Faecal sludge collection is carried out in large urban centres, but appropriate treatment of the collected sludge is not taking place.

With the present trends, it will be difficult to reach the Millennium Development Goals related to sanitation: 67% of the population should have access to improved sanitation by 2015 in Benin.

The government of Benin has developed a number of sanitation policies, most notably the National Sanitation Policy (1995) and the National Strategy of Wastewater Management in urban areas (2007), to address the serious difficulties it encounters in the sanitation sector. Following the decentralisation process in the country, the responsibility for sanitation has been assigned to the local governments. However, responsibilities are still fragmented at the national level for sewage and waste management, storm

water drainage as well as hygiene education. Insufficient funding for sanitation infrastructure and hygiene sensibilisation has been allocated by the national and local governments in Benin so far.

The main challenges in the sanitation sector in Benin are a fragmented institutional framework, low capacity of the public administration, slow administrative processes, insufficient funding and a lack of awareness among the population concerning the linkage between water, hygiene, sanitation and health.

Project name	Programme Water and Sanitation, Benin
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partner	National Directorate for Public Health (DNSP) under the Ministry of Health
Duration	July 2012 to June 2014 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	1,625,000 Euro
Scale	1,250,000 people reached indirectly in 12 municipalities where GIZ assisted to develop sanitation action plans

Our approach

We apply a “three level approach”:

- **Macro level:** Promote the political dialogue among the responsible authorities; assist the revision of national sector policies and strategies following the decentralisation process; and strengthening stakeholder coordination.
- **Meso level:** Develop capacities of decentralised administrations and local governments to improve the sector’s performance and to provide adequate planning tools. In order to enable the local governments to improve their role as planners and implementers of local infrastructure and services, they are supported in developing a long-term planning process in their municipalities.
- **Micro level:** Support awareness raising activities concerning hygiene and sanitation at the community level.



Left: Slab production using locally available materials
(© GIZ / N. Hagen, 2011)

Right: Group at an urban agriculture plot in Cotonou where excreta reuse takes place, Benin (© GIZ / S. Blume, 2010)

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Partner country: Benin

Programme activities

Important activities undertaken so far comprise:

- Advice for the revision of the national sanitation policy.
- Introduction and elaboration of a concept for the Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation Plans (MHSPs).

For the new programme phase (July 2012 – June 2014) a programme component has been created that particularly addresses sanitation and hygiene issues. The concept for this intervention is based on the national strategic approach for the promotion of hygiene and sanitation. The main activities will be to:

- Facilitate the revision of the strategic approach for the promotion of hygiene and sanitation.
- Support the local governments in putting into practice their Municipal Development Plans.
- Develop the capacities of the sector administration for impact monitoring.
- Promote standardised methods for water quality analysis (e.g. household level).
- Support the partner organisations (DNSP, local governments) in budget planning, procurement procedures and budget allocations.

Outcomes

- The revision of the national sanitation policy is nearly completed.
- Comprehensive MHSPs for 12 municipalities with a total population of about 1,250,000 inhabitants have been prepared with the support of GIZ, to provide the local authorities a decision-making basis for the development of their sanitation infrastructure.
- The MHSPs have become a standard tool for the municipalities and scaling-up is taking place as other donors (SNV, PROTOS, Helvetas) are currently financing 14 additional MHSP.
- A capacity assessment has been conducted with the Sanitation and Hygiene Department of DNSP, which provided a common understanding of the administration's capacity needs. The outcomes of this assessment will contribute to the design of future capacity development measures.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany
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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information www.giz.de/themen/en/7840.htm

Sanitation activities in Burkina Faso

The challenge

Burkina Faso is the most densely populated country in the Sahel with about 14 million inhabitants. More than three quarters live in rural areas. In 2008 only 6% of people living in rural areas in Burkina Faso had access to improved sanitation and 33% of people in urban areas (JMP Report 2010, www.wssinfo.org). The under-five child mortality rate was 175 deaths out of 1,000 live births in 2011 (www.childmortality.org). The widespread lack of awareness of the importance of hygiene and of using toilets remains a big challenge.

The Ministry for Agriculture and Hydraulics (MAH) is responsible for water supply and sanitation in Burkina Faso. In rural and semi-urban areas, the General Directorate for Water Resources (DGRE) and the General Directorate for Sanitation (DGAEUE) are responsible for implementing the National Program for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation until 2015. The National Office for Water and Sanitation (ONEA) is in charge of sanitation in urban areas.

In the course of the decentralisation process in 2009, competences were transferred to the municipalities, which still lack capacities and resources to effectively execute these new tasks.

The challenge of providing access to sanitation has been recognised by the government. A national campaign financed by the government to promote household sanitation was launched with 1.5 million Euros per year starting in 2011 until 2015.

Our approach

The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Program in Small and Medium Towns (PEA - in French) is a joint programme of GIZ and the German Development Bank (KfW). The technical cooperation component comprises a multi-level approach of technical assistance and financial contribution to a Technical Assistance Pool. It supports the capacity development of ONEA, DGRE and DGAEUE as well as seven municipalities in the Southwest. GIZ also supports the collection and analysis of reliable data for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

Project name	Drinking Water and Sanitation Program in Small and Middle Towns, Burkina Faso
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partner	Ministry for Agriculture and Hydraulics
Duration	Jan. 2009 to Dec. 2012 (phase 2) Jan. 2013 to Dec. 2015 (phase 3)
Budget for sanitation	1,974,000 Euro
Scale	300,000 people reached indirectly (population of the 7 target municipalities)

Programme activities

- GIZ strengthens local authorities to assign and monitor construction companies' activities in water supply and sanitation infrastructure. It also assists ONEA's training centre for water professionals (CEMEAU) in its reorganisation and the establishment of sanitation curricula. ONEA also receives advice for the development of Strategic Sanitation Plans.
- ONEA is establishing a sector information system for urban areas of the water and sanitation sector with support of GIZ.
- An international expert supported from 2010 to 2011 the monitoring and evaluation unit of DGRE to enhance data collection and processing for rural areas. The programme also supported the establishment of a baseline study on rural and urban access to sanitation. DGAEUE is being supported to implement a sanitation strategy on communication, information and education as well as a latrine promotion program through the national campaign for sanitation.
- The ecosan approach has been promoted through the Ecological Sanitation of Ouagadougou Project (2006-2009), implemented by the NGO WSA (formerly called CREPA) with technical support by GIZ. This pilot project, mainly financed by the EU Water Facility, consisted of giving grants to households in four suburbs of the capital Ouagadougou for the construction of urine-diverting dry toilets (UDDTs)



Left: Planning workshop in Houndé (© GIZ / H. Figea, 2009)

Right: WASH United activity in Kossoudougou School (© GIZ / S. Tapsoba, 2010)

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and for sensitising and training stakeholders. The project was a success and therefore the ecosan approach has been duplicated in rural areas of Burkina Faso by WSA.

Outcomes

- With PEA support, municipality planning documents for water supply and sanitation have been successfully established in eighteen municipalities. Their implementation has started and funds of the national program are now allocated accordingly.
- Sanitation Strategic Plans in seven of these municipalities were elaborated for urban areas. The implementation of these plans has started and is financed by KfW. A national survey investigated the baseline situation for sanitation access in Burkina Faso and is now publicly available online.
- The programme supported the training of about 100 municipal councillors and staff on water and sanitation infrastructure management. 20 private operators have been trained to construct and maintain newly built latrines. Another 50 participants from the seven municipalities mentioned above were trained to carry out sanitation and hygiene awareness raising campaigns.
- GIZ assisted Gaoua, Houndé and Diébougou municipalities in establishing a financial cooperation with their twin cities in France to accelerate the realisation of their water and sanitation plans.
- In collaboration with two international NGOs (Eau Vive and Plan Burkina), two large sanitation projects (Sanifaso and PASEPA) are being implemented in six municipalities until 2014. These municipalities will benefit from the construction of more than 5000 household latrines and the promotion of hygiene and sanitation in rural areas. Their capacities will be strengthened with human resources for technical services.

Partner country: Burkina Faso

- As for sanitation strategy implementation, collaboration between GIZ and Japan's Development Agency (JICA) is going on through the joint implementation of the WASH United campaign. The abbreviation WASH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene. WASH United uses the power of sport and the role model status of some of the world's biggest sport stars to generate political will and promote safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Since 2010, about 47,000 persons have been reached by WASH United activities implemented by PEA, DGAEUE and NGOs in schools and during events. Support was given to NGOs to set up experience exchange groups for civil society stakeholders in the sanitation sector.

In the near future (2013-2015), GIZ plans to support DGAEUE and ONEA in the following ways:

DGAEUE: (i) to consolidate and harmonise the national approach for sanitation in rural areas, (ii) to orientate the monitoring and evaluation system for sanitation towards hygiene and health.

ONEA: (i) to strengthen the institutional organisation of ONEA's sanitation department, (ii) to implement the sanitation strategy and activities in formal and informal settlements, (iii) to develop information systems for management of sanitation strategic plans.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information www.giz.de/themen/de/23195.htm

Sanitation activities in Burundi

The challenge

Burundi is one of the poorest countries with one of the highest population densities in the world. Due to political instability (Burundian civil war from 1993 to 2005), much of the country's water and sanitation infrastructure has been destroyed by theft, vandalism and a lack of maintenance. The sanitation situation is dire, and Burundi lags far behind in achieving the MDG sanitation target.

Burundi's sanitation situation is currently as follows:

- According to national measurement standards, 35% of the rural population and 34% of the urban population had access to improved sanitation in 2009 (INEA 2009).
- In the two main cities Bujumbura and Gitega, only 9% of the households are connected to centralised sewer systems.
- The under-five child mortality rate in Burundi is 142 per 1000 live births (www.childmortality.org).
- Investment in sanitation represented only 1% of the total public expenses in the water and sanitation sector in 2010 (Annual Sector Review 2011).

Donor contributions to the water and sanitation sector increased significantly since the end of the conflict in 2005, but the programmes are generally more oriented towards water supply than towards sanitation. While water supply has a sufficient regulatory and institutional basis, responsibilities in the sanitation sector are still highly fragmented, and coordination activities are only starting now. The main government actors are the Ministry of Public Health, responsible for hygiene and basic sanitation, the Ministry for Water and Environment (MEEATU) as well as the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), both responsible for water supply and sanitation. However, all three have a lack of significant implementation capacity.

With the ongoing decentralisation process, the responsibility for sanitation is being transferred more and more to the municipal level. Only the city of Bujumbura (via the municipal service pro-

vider SETEMU) and the city of Gitega (via the communal service provider SETAG) have regulated sanitation services, including sewage systems and wastewater treatment, faecal sludge removal and treatment as well as solid waste management.

Other stakeholders in the sanitation sector are non-governmental organisations who are constructing latrines and promoting hygiene as well as few private companies specialised in pit emptying or managing public toilets. There is an increasing number of organisations getting involved in solid waste collection and in the promotion of natural fertilisers based on human excreta, such as promotion of urine as a fertiliser and use of dried faeces for gardening in Gitega.

The recent activities in the Burundian sanitation sector are promising, but regulation and the operational setup must be adapted as soon as possible in order to organise and coordinate the sector efficiently.

Project name	Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Burundi
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Use Planning and Urban Development (MEEATU); Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM); Municipalities of Bujumbura and Gitega
Duration	Jan. 2009 to June 2013 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	2,427,000 Euro
Scale	50,000 people reached directly and indirectly via KfW financing for improved sanitation services in Gitega; people are also reached by policy advice on national level but this cannot be quantified at the moment.

Our approach

To improve sanitation in Burundi, the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme by GIZ (PROSECEAU in French) works on im-



Left: Joint KfW and GIZ visit at toilets at the Lycée Regina Pacis (© GIZ / M. Winker, 2012)

Right: Emptying of vacuum tanker at official dumpsite (© GIZ / M. Winker, 2012)

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Partner country: Burundi

proving the political, institutional and legal conditions through a water sector reform and by supporting the Burundian partners in strategic planning and coordination.

Programme activities

- Establishing national monitoring systems for the sanitation sector to support planning of hygiene promotion and sanitation infrastructure and to evaluate the development of the sanitation sector.
- Strengthening sector coordination through regular meetings of the “sector group on water and sanitation” and annual sector reviews. The sector group comprises of all government and non-government stakeholders and is led by the MEEATU.
- Support MEEATU in the elaboration of the national sanitation policy and its institutional development.
- Support the sustainable operation of a number of sanitation infrastructure projects financed by the German Development Bank KfW in Gitega.
- GIZ is active in capacity building within the municipality for the management of these sanitation systems.
- Support of municipalities, such as Gitega as well as many smaller ones, in organisation and management of their sanitation services, in the development of financing schemes for the sanitation sector and in defining their strategy for waste management, faecal sludge management and promotion of natural fertilisers.

Outcomes

- GIZ has published key indicators for sanitation covering all 129 municipalities of the country. These indicators serve as a basis for strategic investment planning. GIZ has initiated an annual evaluation and planning process led by MEEATU, which publishes all activities and

expenditures in the water and sanitation sector (joint Annual Sector Review). This will serve as a basis for a sector wide approach to the planning processes. A national hygiene and basic sanitation policy has been issued by the Ministry of Public Health and will be approved soon. A national sanitation policy under the lead of the MEEATU is in preparation.

- With GIZ support, the municipality of Gitega has built up a sanitation service (SETAG) which is managing the public sanitation infrastructure (public toilets with showers), a vacuum truck for septic tank emptying and a small centralised treatment plant in a suburb. Operation and maintenance plans have been adopted to assure the sustainability of the sanitation system. Gitega has also introduced sanitation fees which are not linked to the water billing system.
- Faecal sludge treatment capacity has significantly increased in Bujumbura and Gitega due to the following activities:
 - Rehabilitation of the wastewater treatment plant in Bujumbura (in 2008, financed by KfW and implemented by SETEMU).
 - Rehabilitation and construction of a small sewerage network and three small faecal sludge treatment plants in Gitega (2012, financed by KfW), accompanied with GIZ support to the municipal management capacities.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information www.giz.de/themen/en/23208.htm

Sanitation activities in Kenya

The challenge

The urban sanitation crisis in Kenya is growing leaving especially the poor without access to basic sanitation. Only about 50% of the 8 million Kenyans living in low income urban areas have access to improved sanitation (Maji Data: www.majidata.go.ke). Approximately 11% of Kenyans (6 million) do not have access to any kind of toilet and practice open defecation. 20% of Kenyan schools have no toilets.

Average connection rates to sewer systems in urban areas are less than 20%. The treatment efficiency of the 47 wastewater treatment plants in the country is low in terms of organic matter removal (around 20%) and the discharge from these plants is therefore heavily polluting the environment and surface water bodies.

The under-five child mortality rate in Kenya is 85 children out of 1000 live births (www.childmortality.org). Recent research shows that the urban poor population fares far worse than rural people or urban non-poor people on most health indicators which are related to sanitation.

The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (MoPHS) is in the lead for sanitation and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) is responsible for infrastructure development. The MoPHS published a national policy for sanitation in 2009. Based on this the MWI has elaborated a sanitation implementation concept for the water sector institutions. The responsibility for school sanitation is with the Ministry of Education.

The MWI is responsible for sewers, wastewater treatment plants and sludge management. It encourages water sector institutions to support the development of public sanitation and plot level sanitation, namely the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) and Water Service Providers. The MoPHS and NGOs are mainly focusing on hygiene behaviour change with their campaigns. They have established some public sanitation projects but have not managed to achieve national outreach yet.

Our approach

The “Water Sector Reform Programme, Kenya” (WSRP) of GIZ aims to achieve a substantial increase in sustainable access (scaling-up) for the urban poor to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and an improvement of the water resources management through a multi-level approach and integrated water resource management. Access for over 1 million people to quality and price controlled water (fulfilling human rights) has been achieved by 2012 within a 4-year program which has been carried out jointly with financial cooperation (German Development Bank (KfW) and the European Union).

The investments aiming to improve living conditions of the urban poor through basic water and sanitation services have been mainly channeled through the Kenyan WSTF by financing low cost technologies such as water kiosk, yard taps and public toilets, and in the future also plot-level sanitation.

Project name	Water Sector Reform Programme, Kenya
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partner	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Duration	Jan. 2011 to Dec. 2013 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	1,796,000 Euro (regular BMZ program) plus 2 million Euro co-funding from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for “Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor in Kenya (UBSUP)”, 2011-2016
Scale	Access for 800,000 people to improved sanitation (aimed with UBSUP for 2016) jointly with financial cooperation (KfW, BMGF); 50,000 people gained access through the earlier Ecosan Promotion Program (EPP) in 2006-2010



Left: UDDT use training session (© GIZ / D. Mballo, 2012)

Right: WASH training session in a primary school (© GIZ / D. Mballo, 2012)

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Partner country: Kenya

Programme activities

Sanitation activities of the GIZ program include the following measures:

- Support to the MWI in the further development of the policy and legal framework, in particular alignment to the new constitution.
- Support to the WSTF: Development of a scaling-up concept for public and plot-level sanitation in low-income urban areas.
- Capacity building for Water Service Providers for scaling-up sanitation including the development of project proposals, providing funds as subsidies, monitoring supervision of construction, sludge management and maintaining a monitoring and evaluation system.
- Establishment of baseline data for all urban low income areas of Kenya in cooperation with Google using an online database called Maji Data (www.majidata.go.ke).

Between 2006 and 2010 GIZ implemented the Ecosan Promotion Project (EPP), which was funded by the European Union, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project aimed at the introduction of ecosan facilities for 50,000 users in Kenya. The EPP has implemented various types of sanitation infrastructure in mostly rural areas for households, schools and public toilets namely urine-diverting dry toilets (UDDTs), wastewater treatment with biogas plants and Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DE-WATS). Monitoring of the use of these facilities is ongoing and the lessons learnt are integrated in the urban sanitation concepts of the WSTF.

The “Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor” (UBSUP) is a 5-year program which began in July 2011 and is financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and KfW. One of the objectives of UPSUP is to provide improved sanitation for 800,000 people in urban low income-areas in Kenya. Another objective is to develop a sanitation up-scaling concept in line with the sector reforms which ensures sustainable use of facilities, sound environmental approaches and is used for the further advancement of the sub-sector.

Outcomes

- Today sanitation has a higher priority in all water sector institutions in Kenya than ever before.
- The three ministries move gradually to a common understanding of roles and responsibilities and the contributions of the different sectors to sanitation.
- The licensed Water Service Providers have an increased interest in scaling-up the coverage with adequate sanitation facilities to urban low income areas partly due to funds being made available through the WSTF. Human rights aspects for access to water and sanitation are also playing a role here in Kenya.
- Lessons learned are utilised by sector institutions, private sector players and NGOs (civil society).
- Sustainable sanitation concepts, including ecosan which focuses on reuse, are introduced to stakeholders and best practices are communicated and multiplied.
- Establishment of WSTF finance schemes for urban sanitation facilities at public and plot level with integration and capacity building of stakeholders from the public and private sectors and from civil society.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany
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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ

As at September 2012

On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Division Water, Energy, Transport

More information www.giz.de/themen/en/14696.htm

Sanitation activities in South Sudan

The challenge

South Sudan, the world's youngest country which gained independence in July 2011, has a total population of 8.26 million as per the census in 2008. In 2011, only 15% of South Sudan's population had access to adequate sanitation while about 34% had access to water supply (South Sudan Development Plan). The under-five child mortality rate in South Sudan is 135 per 1000 live births (World Health Statistics, WHO).

The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) and the Ministry of Housing and Physical Infrastructures (MHPI) are responsible to provide water and sanitation services at the national and state level respectively. Sanitation provision remains a challenge due to high construction costs owing to inavailability of building materials and lack of proper institutional framework and government programs especially for sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Our approach

The GIZ program called "Development of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector" (DUWSS) supports the strengthening of the MWRI to improve the framework conditions for the urban water supply subsector and to create an enabling institutional and legal environment for all actors in the sector. It further supports the national state owned service provider South Sudan Urban Water Corporation (SSUWC) in a reform process involving improvements of operational procedures, changes to the business philosophy and adjustments to the organisational structure towards gradual decentralisation and commercialisation of services. Taking into consideration South Sudan's status as a young and fragile post conflict state, GIZ is focusing on developing institutional arrangements, leadership, knowledge and accountability capacities within the urban water and sanitation sub-sector.

Yei is a medium sized town in the Eastern Equatoria state of South Sudan. It is located approximately 170 kms southwest of the capital Juba. Owing to its proximity to Uganda there is a

flourishing market and trade activities. Due to its relative safety, many of the returnees have settled in this city leading to urgent need of improved water and sanitation provision.

Pilot projects for water supply and public sanitation infrastructure in Yei town are currently being implemented by GIZ. The private utility Yei Town Water and Sanitation Services (YTWSS Ltd.) has been established with the support of GIZ to provide access to drinking water and improved sanitation services as well as to train people in the operation and maintenance of the constructed infrastructure.

Two more urban centres, Rumbek (Lakes state) and Yambio (Western Equatoria state), are proposed as a part of this component in 2013.

Project name	Development of Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (DUWSS)
Partner	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) and South Sudan Urban Water Corporation (SSUWC)
Duration	June 2009 – December 2013 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	623,000 Euro (includes 50% co-financing from French Development Agency Afd)
Scale	Yei: Number of inhabitants directly covered with access to sanitation: 20,000 inhabitants. Number of people reached indirectly: 50% of the population (approx. 95,000 people)

The program aims to use school children as agents of change. GIZ anticipates that promoting sanitation and hygiene in schools will have a multiplier effect on the sanitation and hygiene behaviour in households in Yei. Furthermore, improved hygiene and sanitation in schools is expected to reduce the dropout rate among girls in the schools.

Since April 2011, the French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement - Afd) also financially supports GIZ activities in South Sudan. Further infrastructure investments will follow in close collaboration with the German Development Bank KfW from 2013 onwards.



Left: Handwashing facility constructed by GIZ in a school in Yei; (© GIZ / R. Ingle, 2012)

Right: Students playing netball – sports as a communication tool for WASH behavior change messages; (© GIZ / R. Ingle, 2012)

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Partner country: South Sudan

Programme activities

- The GIZ program aims at improving hygiene and sanitation awareness at five selected schools in Yei reaching about 5,600 pupils through the establishment of School Health Clubs (SHC), the construction of tippy-taps for the SHCs, distribution of deworming pills and distribution of girls' hygiene kits to female students aged above 12 years.
- The GIZ program will target the urban population of Yei with important hygiene and sanitation information using the existing water kiosks and public toilets as entry points. Community hygiene mobilisers will be trained in the use of hygiene awareness information material.
- GIZ will get involved in public awareness raising using media campaigns like radio broadcasts, games and quizzes via mobile phone text messaging, as well as special events such as Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day and World Water Day. Sport events such as football matches, running competitions, netball matches for girls will help to disseminate and spread the information on good hygiene behaviour to the whole population of Yei.
- GIZ will work on capacity building of local artisans for the production, dissemination and marketing of concrete latrine slabs called SanPlat. In addition public campaigns will be used to reach out to the wider community in Yei for introduction and promotion of the SanPlat that can be used for low cost improvements of existing latrines at household level.
- To improve hygiene and access to sanitation in schools, GIZ will construct handwashing facilities and new toilet blocks for three schools in Yei town and refurbishing approximately 100 existing VIP latrines in 20 schools with casual labour work. The maintenance of the toilet will be done by the school health clubs.
- A public biogas latrine at Yei market square and urine diversion dry toilets (UDDTs) for a school and at the Yei Capacity Development Training Centre are piloted to introduce new sanitation technologies to the service providers and the community.

- In Yei, GIZ has tendered the construction of a septic tank for the slaughterhouse and a sludge disposal pond to establish a pit and septic tank emptying service with a vacuum desludging tanker to be operational by early 2013.

Outcomes

- GIZ assisted the establishment of the Yei Town Water and Sanitation Services Ltd., an autonomous commercialised water and sanitation service provider in April 2012. The company is publicly owned to provide access to water and improved sanitation to the people in Yei.
- Local artisans and small construction companies have been invited to training sessions on construction of toilets to improve local sanitation expertise.
- VIP toilet blocks, UDDTs and handwashing facilities in 14 schools have been constructed in Yei so far.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/313.html>

Sanitation activities in Tanzania

The challenge

In 2010 the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) estimated that just 10% of all Tanzanian households have access to improved sanitation (www.wssinfo.org). Only 50% of schools had basic sanitation in 2007 and only one in ten schools had water supply (UNICEF). Access of households to open pit latrines or latrines without slabs was estimated at 50% for rural and 71% for urban areas (Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010).

The under-five child mortality in Tanzania is currently 76 deaths out of 1000 live births with a clear trend downwards (www.childmortality.org).

To improve this grave sanitation situation, the government of Tanzania adopted the National Water Policy in 2002 which formed the basis for a comprehensive reform. However, challenges such as financial and institutional capacity constraints at all levels, lack of prioritisation and of targeted investment planning are still hampering the implementation of these reforms. The policy environment for sanitation and hygiene lags far behind the one for water supply, despite the current efforts by development partners the Ministry of Water and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) to develop a National Sanitation Policy. The different areas of responsibilities on sanitation issues by the different stakeholders complicate cooperation in the sector.

Since 2006, the Tanzanian Government has been implementing a Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP) of water supply and sanitation services. Mechanisms for improving the dialogue with development partners and between ministries are in place. In February 2012 the National Sanitation Campaign was launched and the four ministries involved (Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Prime Ministers Office Regional Administration and Local Government) are all committed through financing various activities. However, there is a lack of a structured monitoring and evaluation system, poor management information systems, and a lack of review mechanisms for

district Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) plans and performance.

The National Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) under the MoW has the ambitious aim of providing 95% coverage with basic sanitation and hygiene in rural areas and 100% coverage in schools by 2015. Due to inadequate management and implementation capacities, procurement delays and insufficient financial management of the water sector stakeholders, not all requirements in the implementation agreements on WSDP have been met until now. The second phase is now being planned and will include the incorporation of human rights and equity principles.

Project name	Development of the Water Sector, Tanzania
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partner	Ministry of Water (MoW)
Duration	Jan. 2008 to Dec. 2013 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	723,000 Euro
Scale	People reached directly: 100,000 (WASH United activities in schools in Mbeya, Mtwara and Dodoma); people reached indirectly: 800,000 (people reached in all regions of Tanzania through information materials and media campaigns)

Our approach

- The measures regarding pro-poor sanitation mainly include School WASH and WASH United. The abbreviation WASH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene. WASH United uses the power of sport and the role model status of some of the world's biggest sport stars to generate political will and to promote safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Creating a basis for further planning of investment and network extensions of commercial utilities through data collected by a baseline study on water supply and sanitation.



Left: Water supply and sanitation focus group discussion, Morogoro (© GIZ, 2010)

Right: WASH United activities, teaching proper hand washing, Mbeya (© GIZ, 2010)

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This baseline study was implemented in the year 2010 in all urban low-income areas of Tanzania.

- Contribution to the sector dialogue on water, sanitation and hygiene matters which is mainly coordinated by the MoHSW.

Programme activities

- Contribution to the Water Sector Strategy and new Water and Sanitation Law, approved in August 2009.
- GIZ, together with the German Development Bank KfW, implemented a School Sanitation and Hygiene Project in Mbeya City in 2010/11. Sanitation and hand washing facilities were constructed. Trainings for pupils and teachers, establishing school sanitation clubs and developing operation and management plans also took place.
- GIZ currently facilitates the implementation of WASH United activities. "WASH in school" activities will take place in Dar es Salaam and its surrounding areas. Through a partnership with the Tanzanian Football Federation, youth soccer will be supported – via awareness campaigns during soccer tournaments – to improve the understanding of hygiene principles. In a previous phase public awareness activities were carried out in Dodoma, the administrative capital of the country. School WASH activities took place in schools in Mbeya and Mtwara which had received water supply and sanitation infrastructure in an earlier project.



Partner country: Tanzania

Outcomes

- The Thematic Working Group "Sanitation and Hygiene", created by various development partners contributed substantially to the establishment of an interdepartmental coordination committee between the relevant ministries in 2012 and the formulation of a hygiene and sanitation guideline.
- In five poor urban areas in Mtwara and Mwanza, the awareness of the local population about hygiene and sanitation, HIV infection risks and preventive measures has been raised through displays and information at water kiosks and training of water kiosk operators and utility staff as multipliers. A first monitoring on sanitation has been conducted within the Baseline and Water Kiosk Studies in 2010 that were financed and coordinated by GIZ.
- 14 schools in Mbeya with around 5000 students in total benefited from trainings on hygiene education and awareness. To guarantee sustainability, those trainings included training of teachers and addition of lessons into the curricula. Important lessons for scaling-up were taken from these activities, especially regarding technology choices and user acceptance.
- The involvement in WASH United activities and in the stakeholder forum discussing the new sanitation policy have attracted public attention for the sanitation topic. GIZ has helped to achieve a greater awareness of sanitation and hygiene issues in ministries, schools, municipalities, water utilities and within the general population.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information www.giz.de/en/worldwide/347.html

Sanitation activities in Uganda

The challenge

Since 2000, annual sector reviews in Uganda have generally shown an improvement in coverage of water supply and sanitation in the urban areas. The Water and Environment Sector Performance Report of 2011 issued by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) estimates that 81% of the urban population in Uganda has access to sanitation facilities. While the coverage situation with regard to sanitation gives a positive impression, access for the urban poor is still far from the government's target of reaching 100% access to improved sanitation by 2015. Also, only 14 out of the 23 large towns managed by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) have centralised sewerage collection systems. Onsite sanitation technologies on the other hand are used widely.

Uganda is experiencing rapid population growth and urbanisation, and a large share of the urban population resides in densely populated informal settlements. This has resulted in low levels of sanitation coverage and an insufficient degree of service delivery. Diarrheal diseases are reported frequently in peri-urban and in urban settlements.

Our approach

The GIZ water programme's target group is the urban population which does not have access to adequate and sustainable sanitation. Special consideration is given to the disadvantaged population in informal settlements in Kampala and urban post-conflict regions in Northern Uganda.

The programme seeks to strengthen the institutional, regulatory and managerial competences as well as the efficiency of the partner institutions. It supports the implementation of the Ugandan government's reform of the urban water and sanitation sector, thereby promoting a higher degree of sustainability and a more equitable access to water supply and sanitation. This entails providing partner organisations with sector policy and strategy

advisory services, organisational development and the building of institutional and operational capacities. The political and institutional framework conditions in the water sector are being improved, and particularly urban drinking water supply and basic sanitation are addressed. Key partner organisations for sanitation are the Department of Urban Water Supply in the MWE, the ministry's investment facilities Water and Sanitation Development Facility North (WSDF-N) and in future also the WSDF-East, as well as NWSC and the Association of Private Water Operators. Further partners are several Town Councils and municipal water authorities, many of which are located in Northern Uganda.

Project name	Development of the Water Sector, Uganda
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), further partners: National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) and several Town Councils
Duration	Oct. 2010 to May 2014 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	1,920,000 Euro
Scale	GIZ only: 30,000 (Kampala), 21,000 (small towns) GIZ and KfW jointly: 250,000 people

Programme activities

The programme addresses in particular the challenges faced by the urban poor with accessing basic sanitation.

The objective is to test various approaches and to integrate effective methods for the scaling-up of sustainable and affordable basic sanitation for urban low-income areas. These approaches and methods are integrated into the operational plans of the ministry's WSDFs. More specifically, the programme supports the WSDF-N through policy and technical advice provided by long-term Technical Advisors with regard to the development of more sustainable approaches to sanitation. In addition to that, institutional support is provided to Town Councils in small towns in Northern Uganda.



Left: Education and sensitisation on the usage of school toilets in a dormitory, Bwaise / Kampala (© GIZ / S. Rosow, 2011)

Right: Sanitation marketing to create household demand, Bwaise / Kampala (© GIZ / S. Rosow, 2011)

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Partner country: Uganda

The programme is in the process of developing a new comprehensive concept on basic sanitation services jointly with the WSDF-N. Aspects of critical importance are the identification of appropriate technologies and financing modalities, health promotion, continuous sensitisation, law enforcement, user participation and monitoring.

With respect to hygiene education and promotion, the programme supports the WSDF-N in carrying out community sensitisation and hygiene awareness campaigns. Later in 2012 an innovative approach of using mobile phone technologies for hygiene and sanitation promotion activities will be introduced.

The programme also supports the MWE in the promotion of the private sector. For instance, in order to tackle the appalling sanitation situation in public places in small towns and to improve the management of non-functional sanitation facilities, the idea of "Sanitation as a Business" is being promoted. GIZ explores the business potential of public facilities and then supports the development of synergies among stakeholders. In addition to providing water supply, Private Water Operators have been mobilised in several towns to manage recently refurbished public sanitation facilities cost-effectively. This combines water supply operations and sanitation facility management for public toilets. The coordination of emptying services for private septic tanks and pit latrines through cooperation with private cesspool emptiers bears further business potential.

The creation of individual household demand for improved sanitation in informal settlements in Kampala is also one of the programme's activities. This entails sanitation marketing, by-law enforcement and the engagement of the private sector. In the framework of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), sanitation marketing makes sanitation solutions affordable to low-income households, including access to microcredits and acquisition through instalment purchase.

Outcomes

- GIZ has contributed significantly to raising the sanitation profile in Uganda, putting the focus on improved sanitation for the urban poor high up on the agenda. In addition to that, GIZ has supported the development of the newly-established Kampala Water and Sanitation Forum under the lead of KCCA (Kampala Capital City Authority) and promotes a higher degree of harmonisation of activities in the sector. These efforts are complementary to KfW's support to NWSC in Kampala in the field of faecal sludge management, extensions in the sewerage system and waste-water treatment, on-site sanitation services and public toilets (KfW is the German Development Bank).
- The sanitation marketing PPP with a local manufacturer of plastic toilet units which was implemented during 2009 and 2010 resulted in a strengthened interest in sanitation products and services. This involved an under-appreciated large market segment – the urban poor.
- Through improved public sanitation facilities in small towns and enhanced stakeholder coordination, the programme will achieve better service delivery as well as long-term public health benefits.
- In the long run WSDF-N is expected to apply effective procedures for promoting basic sanitation in order to increase sanitation coverage and the sustainability of sanitation facilities in Northern Uganda.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information www.giz.de/themen/en/16463.htm

Sanitation activities in Zambia

The challenge

In 2010 only 54% of Zambia's urban population had access to adequate sanitation (for comparison: National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) Sector Report 2010/11: 54%; Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) 2010: 57%), while about 77% have access to water supply. The under-five child mortality rate in Zambia is 111 per 1000 live births (www.childmortality.org). On average less than 3% of the national budget (including foreign aid) is provided to the water and sanitation sector. In fact, significant amounts allocated to the national rural basket (a funding mechanism) are not disbursed due to limited administrative capacities in the sanitation sector.

Scaling-up of sanitation projects in low income urban areas remains a challenge in Zambia. The GIZ Water Sector Reform Programme which has been a partner to the Zambian government since 2003 is concentrating on those challenges.

Our approach

In the current programme phase (2010-2012) GIZ supports the National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) and the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP) in the Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development within the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH). GIZ also assists the Commercial Water Utilities (CUs) which are responsible for the provision of water and sanitation services to almost all of Zambia's urban population.

Complementary to the water sector reform process which started with the release of the national water policy in 1994, GIZ supports the Devolution Trust Fund (DTF). The DTF is a multi-donor basket fund which provides financial and implementation assistance to CUs to improve Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) service delivery in urban low-income areas. All DTF projects are implemented by Zambian formal Water Supply and Sanitation

(WSS) service providers which are licensed and regulated by the water sector regulator NWASCO (National Water Supply and Sanitation Council). NWASCO is also being supported by GIZ since its establishment.

Since 2011, Australian Aid supports the GIZ capacity development activities financially and contributes to the DTF as a basket funding partner.

Project name	Water Sector Reform Programme
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partner	Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) and Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development (MMEWD)
Duration	Jan. 2010 to Dec. 2012 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	2,849,000 Euro (regular BMZ program) plus 833,000 Euro financial contribution to DTF from AusAID (2011-2012).
Scale	Number of inhabitants directly covered with access: 15,600; number of people reached indirectly: 6 Mio people (5 million urban Zambians and 1 million rural inhabitants in Eastern Province)

Programme activities

- GIZ provides support to MLGH in national sanitation policy formulation and development of a joint financing mechanism for the NUWSSP.
- Support to sanitation concept development and project implementation in low income areas: GIZ supports the DTF and the Zambian NGO network leader "Water and Sanitation Association of Zambia" (WASAZA), which together with the Bremen Overseas Research & Development Agency (BORDA) has developed an approach for sewer-based sanitation in low income areas. Demonstration projects were implemented which apply Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) in order to incorporate experiences and



Left: Zambian Musician „DaliSoul“ performing health and hygiene promotion song during inauguration of water and sanitation facilities at an orphanage in Lusaka (© GIZ / S. Blume, 2011)

Right: Kariba sanitation project in Ndola (© GIZ / S. Blume, 2010)

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Partner country: Zambia

lessons learnt into further projects and the national policy dialog.

- As a possible solution for unplanned peri-urban areas, on-site dry sanitation solutions and faecal sludge management concepts are currently being developed.
- South-South know-how transfer from South Africa and facilitation of private sector engagement is an ongoing activity (for example business development trainings and establishment of pre-fabricated toilet construction factories).
- Support and capacity development to the formal WSS service providers to improve efficiency: The provision of only financial support (i.e. grants) is not sufficient. Via the utility efficiency task force, utilities are assisted in improving their operation and maintenance, and tailor-made advisory services based on the needs of each specific utility are provided. This also enables the WSS service providers to better implement and operate the sanitation projects.
- Support to the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme: GIZ supports the Eastern Province administration in activities related to water and sanitation with a provincial support team. This involves support in planning and training activities and in the implementation of a management information system.

Outcomes

- A baseline study on the status of water supply and sanitation service provision in 500 low income areas in 70 towns is available and updated in the National Information System of NWASCO on an annual basis.
- NWASCO now regularly publishes information about sanitation access in its annual water sector report.

- A sewer-based decentralised sanitation approach (DEWATS) for low income areas has been demonstrated in four pilot projects (Ndola, Mufulira, Livingstone, Solwezi) aiming at 15,600 users and will be completed in 2012. This includes a standardised baseline, comprehensive community participation approach and a monitoring system of implementation progress.
- Experiences and lessons learnt have been incorporated in the second call of DTF for sanitation projects targeting seven CUs and approx. 20,000 persons.
- A standardised “Youth Development through Football” (YDF) approach for health and hygiene education has been developed and applied in peri-urban areas. Through combining the excitement of football with health and hygiene education, approx. 1,000 children have been reached with hygiene messages.
- The capacity of the four commercial utilities that participated in the first DTF call for proposals is increased regarding planning, implementation and operation of complex sanitation projects.
- A resource centre is established within NWASCO to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge between the CUs. National sector investment planning within the National Urban Water and Sanitation Programme is improved.

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Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany
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Responsible Editor Elisabeth von Muench

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Layout GIZ
As at September 2012
On behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Division Water, Energy, Transport
More information www.giz.de/themen/en/6629.htm

Notes

Notes

