
National Urban Sanitation Strategy

Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)



Lessons from Development of National Urban Sanitation Strategy

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in the absence of a policy/strategy...



2001 Peri-urban and Rural Sanitation Strategy,
1997 Environmental Sanitation Strategy,
1997 Water Supply and Sanitation Policy

Drivers for **urban** sanitation in the absence of clear policies and national strategies



Room for creativity – trail and error Faecal Sludge

Management Approach, Decentralized Waste Water Treatment, simplified sewer project, ecosan approaches

Economic prosperity and master planning triggers

larger investment projects Lusaka Sanitation Project, Millennium Challenge Account project follow master plan of Lusaka Water (majorly conventional sewer)

Delegation of mandate leverages potential

For urban context in Zambia mandate for WSS is delegated from Local Authorities to Commercial Utilities that can delegate further to Water Trusts.

Application of sanitation surcharge

For larger Utilities up to 2% of revenues are foreseen for investment into sanitation for sanitation investments.

Drivers for **urban** sanitation in the absence of clear policies and national strategies



Drivers for **rural** sanitation in the absence of clear policies and national strategies



National Rural Programme and sanitation strategy

exists since 2009 and defines how sanitation shall be implemented in Zambia, however outside the strategy the following approaches were beneficial



Innovative monitoring and information systems shows impact visible and helps to set priorities.

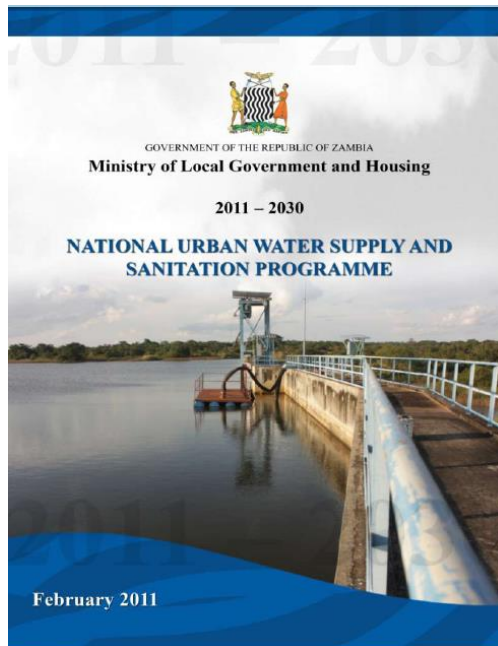
Traditional leadership has strong impact on behaviour change and motivates and follow up at local level.

Tested and standardized approach for CLTS enables scaling up of activities.

But, still clear guidance is needed!



...that's why Zambia embarked the development of a **National Urban Sanitation Strategy** which operationalizes the Urban WSS Programme



Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH)



**National Urban
Sanitation Strategy**

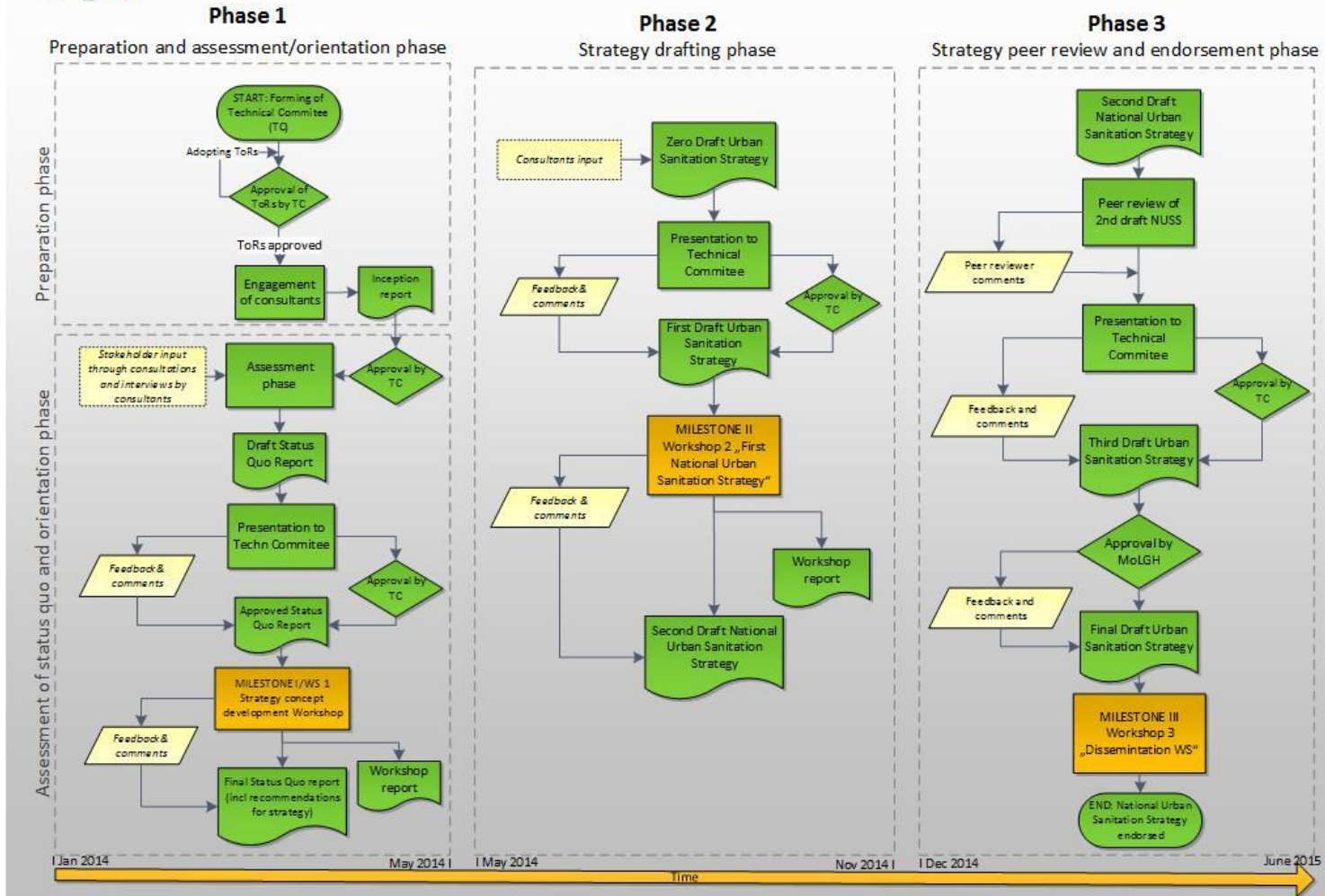


Second Draft
November 2014

How to get there?



Flowchart – National Urban Sanitation Strategy Development Process version May 2015



Main Goal of the National Urban Sanitation Strategy



In line with Zambia's Vision2030 (sustainable economic growth through improved sanitation for improved health, well-being and a secure environment) the Goal of strategy (adopted from National Urban WSS Programme) is:



To provide adequate, safe and cost-effective sanitation services to 90 percent of the urban population by 2030.

Structure of the NUSS



PART 1 - Status Overview and Diagnostic

Demographics, Sanitation service coverage, existing frameworks, key constraints



PART 2 – Strategic Framework for implementation

Vision, goal, objective, components, principles for implementation, access definitions, financing, monitoring framework

PART 3 – Guidance for implementation of the strategy

Goals, rational and objective for eight components

Challenges - general



Defining scope and boundaries of the strategy – solid waste is relevant to sanitation but how to include it in the strategy (and policy) and defined boundaries.

Revealing a realistic picture – strategy implementation detailed the massive funding need, which is yet not available in the national budget.

Facilitate decisions –service delivery mix of National Programme aims at 55% conventional sewerage, strategy developed an alternative scenario with more realistic service delivery mix.

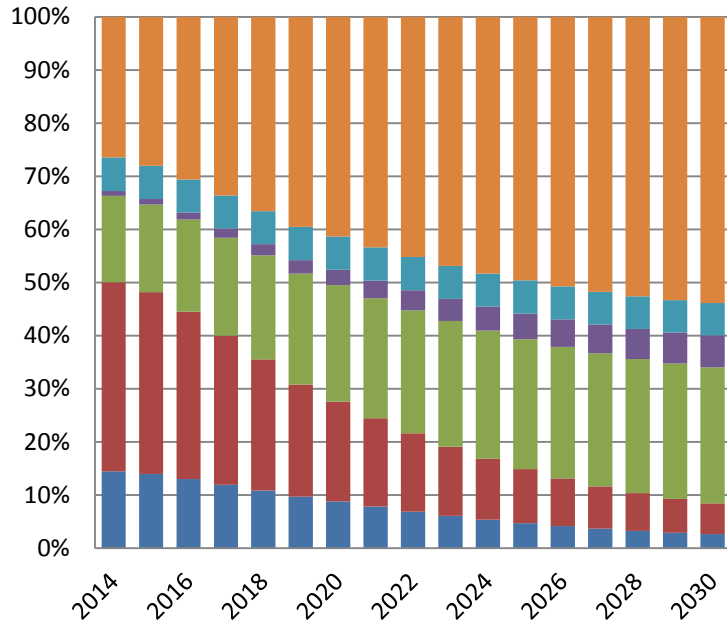
Organisational responsibilities – are key strategy elements and buy in needs time and resources.

Challenges – service delivery mix

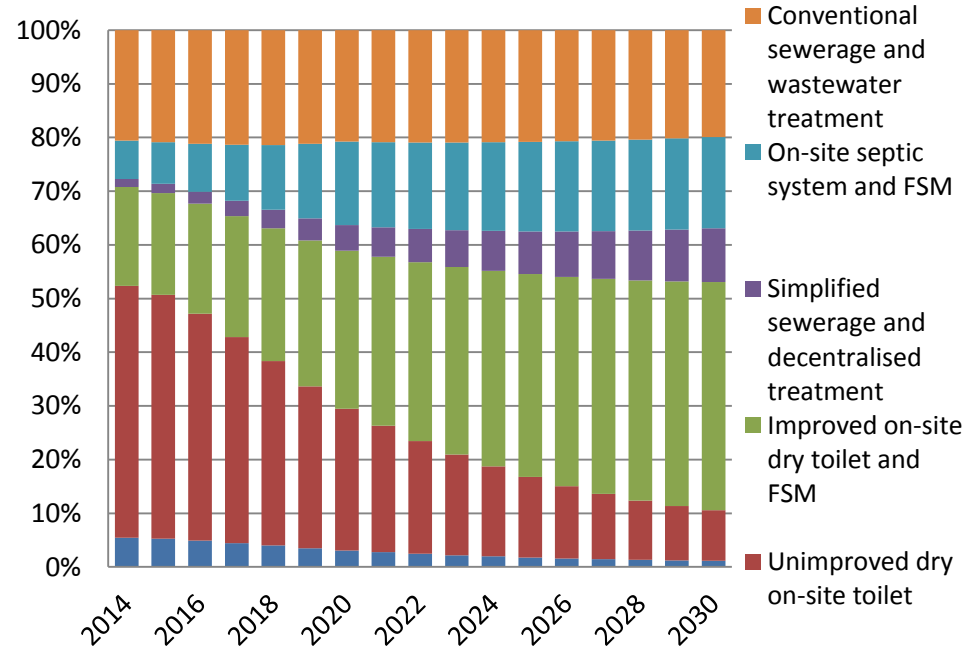


% of households with access to the different sanitation service levels

Scenario status quo (based on Nat. Programme)



Alternative scenario



Challenges – financial requirements

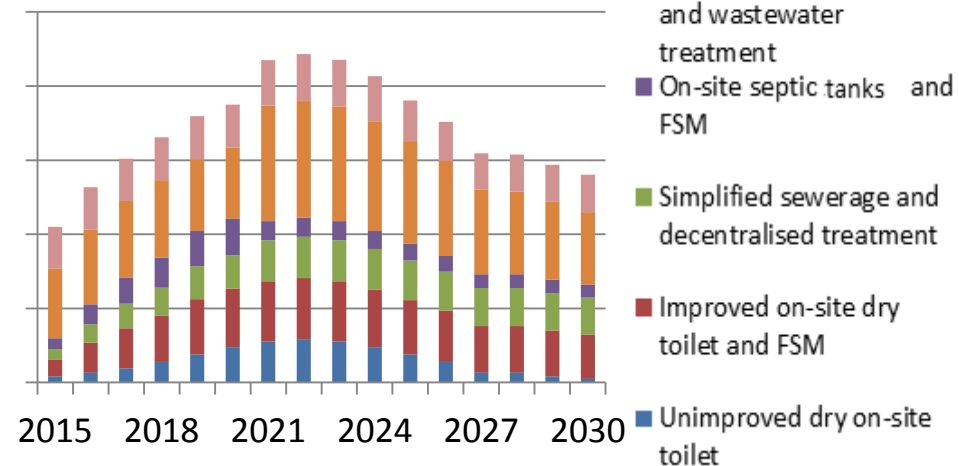
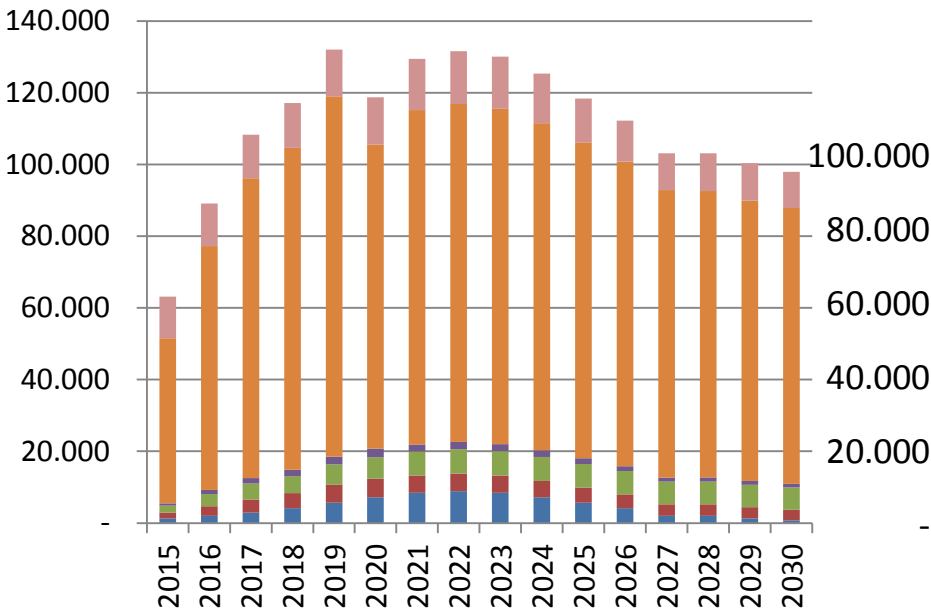


Total capital costs for service providers per service level (in thousand USD)

NUWSSP scenario

Alternative scenario

- Non-residential
- Conventional sewerage and wastewater treatment
- On-site septic tanks and FSM
- Simplified sewerage and decentralised treatment
- Improved on-site dry toilet and FSM
- Unimproved dry on-site toilet



Lessons



Strategy can inform policy – normally policy give strategy direction, but due to fact that Zambia updates WSS policy, strategy development informs policy.



Coordination by one leading agent is core to achieve common goals like a improved sanitation.

Participatory approach and well communicated goals create ownership and engagement of partners in the sector to achieve these.

Don't plan timeframe to ambiguously - initially planned to be carried out in strategy development in 9 month but actually it took more time (participatory approach).



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

ZIKOMO KWAMBILI !!