

Imprint

Published by
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Sector Programme Sustainable Sanitation

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn
Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 61 96 79 4220
Fax +49 (0) 61 96 79 80 4220

E sanitation@giz.de
I www.giz.de/sanitation

More information
<http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

Edited by
A. Kanathigoda

Design, Infographics, Illustrations
creative republic, Frankfurt am Main/Germany

Printed by
Druckreif, Frankfurt am Main / Germany
Printed on FSC-certified paper

Photo credits
© Shutterstock

As at
July 2015

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

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

Addresses of the BMZ offices

BMZ Bonn
Dahlmannstraße 4
53113 Bonn
Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 0
Fax +49 (0) 228 99 535 - 3500

BMZ Berlin
Stresemannstraße 94
10963 Berlin
Germany
Tel. +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 0
Fax +49 (0) 30 18 535 - 2501

poststelle@bmz.bund.de
www.bmz.de



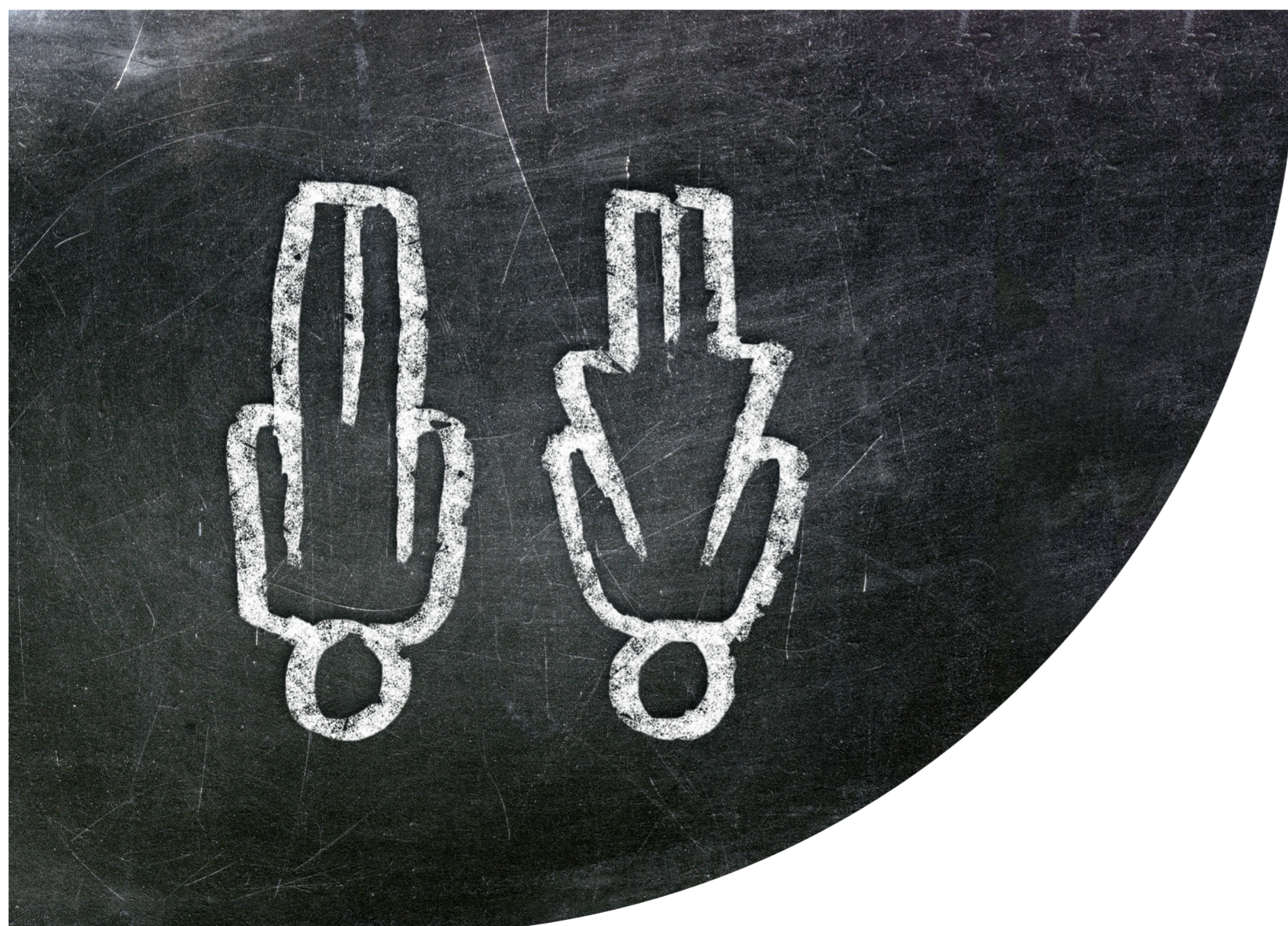
Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Sustainable Sanitation

global commitment to human dignity

Published by: **giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

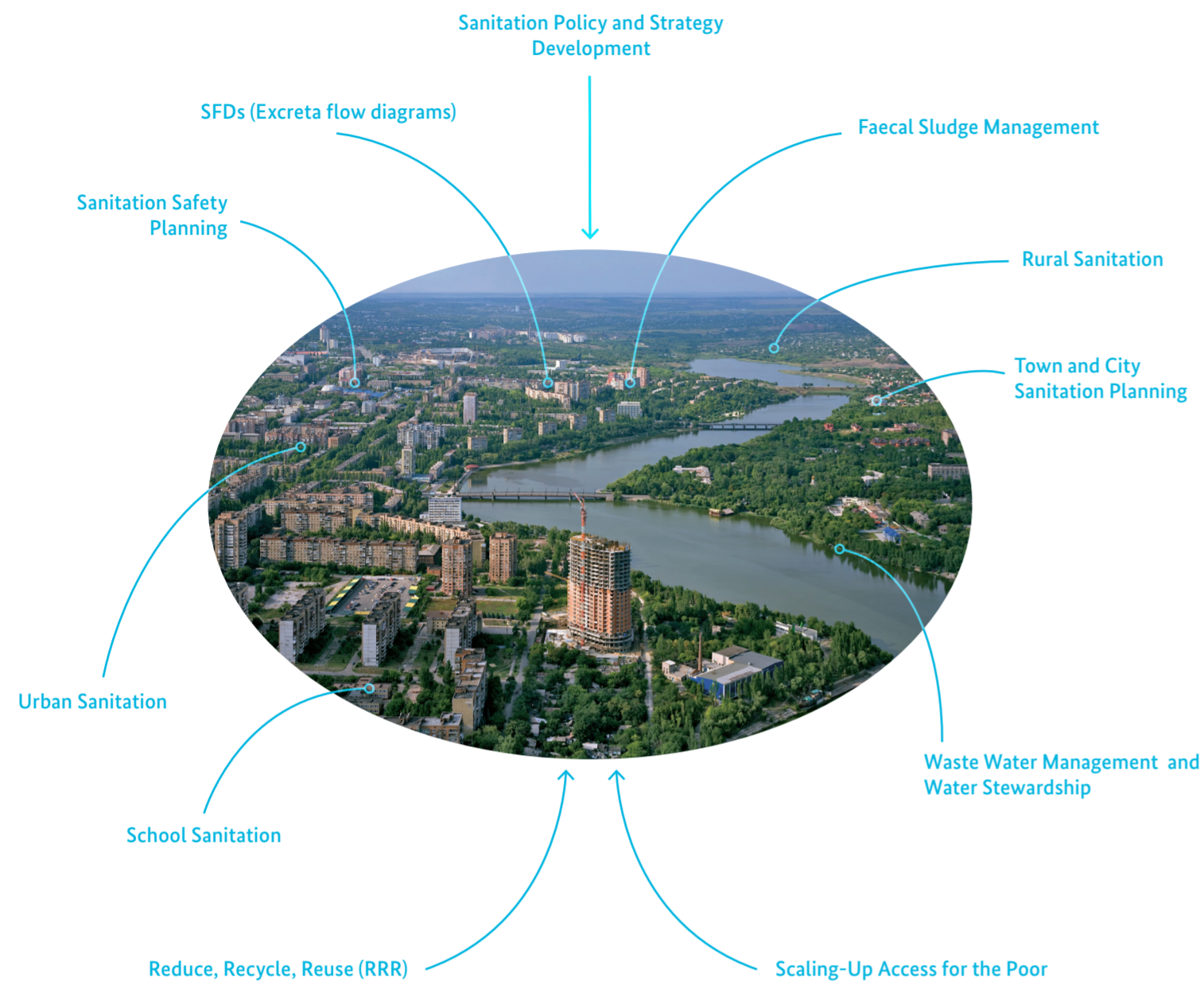


GIZ – Tailored Services for Sustainable Sanitation

Globally, 2.4 billion people are lacking access to safe sanitation that ensures health and dignity. The majority of poor people rely on hygienically questionable on-site sanitation systems with mostly inadequate faecal sludge management. The same people are often the ones most vulnerable to polluted environments, e.g. depending on contaminated water sources. 1,000 children under 5 years of age die every day as a result of diarrhoea.

Poor sanitation also has a negative impact on the economy as illness reduces productivity and pollution of groundwater, rivers, lakes and oceans endangers the environment.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the German Government and other (co-) funding partners strengthens the capacities of people, institutions and societies for sustainable sanitation to make the human right to basic sanitation a reality.



For more information on our Sanitation programmes visit:
<http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

* German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

GIZ - An Innovative Partner for the Global Challenges of Tomorrow

Expertise for Sustainable Development

The wide range of services offered by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH are based on a wealth of regional and technical expertise and on tried and tested management know-how. We are a German federal enterprise and offer workable, sustainable and effective solutions in political, economic and social change processes.

Tailored Services

We offer demand-driven, tailor-made and effective services for sustainable development, and take account of political, economic, social and ecological factors. We support our partners at local, regional, national and international level in designing strategies and meeting their policy goals.

Who we work for

Most of our work is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). However, GIZ also operates on behalf of other German ministries and public and private bodies in Germany and abroad. These include governments of other countries, European Union institutions, the United Nations and the World Bank. We are equally committed to helping our clients in the private sector to attain their goals.

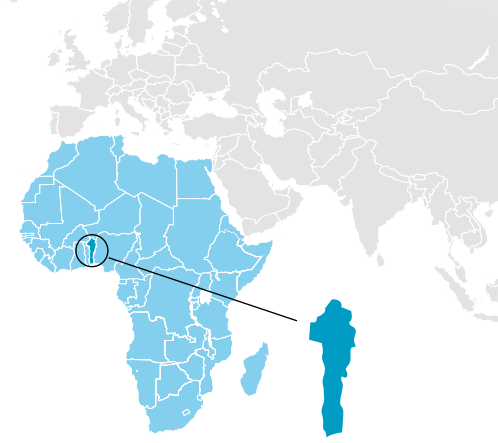
Global Reach

GIZ operates throughout Germany and in more than 130 countries worldwide. Our registered offices are in Bonn and Eschborn. We have 16,410 staff members around the globe, almost 70 % of whom are employed locally as national personnel. GIZ's business volume was over 2.03 billion as at 31 December 2014.

The Knowledge Management Platform for Sustainable Sanitation

The GIZ sector programme *Sustainable Sanitation* carries out the secretariat functions for the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA). GIZ is one of the more than 250 partners of this knowledge platform. SuSanA is an open international alliance with members who are dedicated to understanding viable and sustainable sanitation solutions. It links on the ground experiences with an engaged community made up of practitioners, policy makers, researchers, and academics from different levels with the aim of promoting innovation and best practices in policy, programming and implementation.

For more information visit:
<http://www.susana.org/en>



Sanitation Activities in Benin

The Challenge

Benin has a population of about 10 million. The project area covers six provinces all over Benin with a total population of 4.3 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 2014 only 14% 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 27% 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 90 deaths out of 1,000 live births in 2013 – 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.



Project name	Sectorial Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Programme
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	National Directorate for Public Health (DNSP) under the Ministry of Health
Duration	July 2014 to June 2017
Budget for sanitation	3,300,000 Euro
Scale	1,700,000 people reached indirectly in 16 municipalities where GIZ assisted to develop sanitation action plans

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 Hygiene and Sanitation Policy (2013), the National Strategy of Hygiene and Sanitation in rural areas (2014) 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.

Slab production using locally available materials.

© GIZ / N. Hagen, 2011



Contact person

Dr. Helga Fink
helga.fink@giz.de

Water sampling
for analysis, Benin.

© GIZ / G. Clegbaza, 2014

Our Approach

We apply a *three level approach*:

Macro level: Promote the political dialogue among the responsible authorities, assist the implementation of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Policy 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 community level.

Programme Activities

Important activities undertaken so far comprise:

- improving sector coordination and strengthening regulation as well as water quality control
- strengthening the performance of the Ministry of Health (La Direction Nationale de la Santé Publique (DNSP)) and its decentralized services
- supporting sanitation measures including planning and implementing separate school latrines for boys and girls
- behavioural changes measures aiming at improved hygienically behaviour by the population.

The programme also supports communities in the area of

- monitoring and evaluation of public services, and request for total transparency towards the population
- technical assistance for communities
- strategic sector planning and annual budget planning based on sector objectives including the introduction of sector planning for hygiene and sanitation by the communities
- introduction of an action plan for behavioural changes at community level.

Outcomes

- Sector coordination is ensured at national and departmental level.
- Water quality is controlled for 80% of the piped water systems in rural areas.
- 160 primary schools of 8 communities have latrines/toilets with separate stances for boys and girls.
- The sector action plans for hygiene and sanitation of 8 communities take the specific needs of women, men, handicapped and poor people into account.
- The communities apply the sectorial planning for hygiene and sanitation.

Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout

creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of

May 2015

Responsible

Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors

H. Fink, G. Glegbaza (GIZ Benin), A. Kanathigoda, E. Müller
(GIZ Sector Programme Sust. Sanitation)

On behalf of

German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation
and Development (BMZ)

More information

<http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Sanitation Activities in Burkina Faso

The Challenge

Burkina Faso is the most densely populated country in the Sahel with about 18 million inhabitants. More than three quarters live in rural areas. In 2012 only 7% of people living in rural areas in Burkina Faso had access to improved sanitation and 50% of people in urban areas (JMP Report 2014, www.wssinfo.org). The under-five child mortality rate was 98 deaths out of 1,000 live births in 2013 (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, Hydraulic Resources, sanitation and food Security (MARHASA) 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 implementing the National Program for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation until 2015. The National Office for Water and Sanitation (ONEA) is in charge of water supply and sanitation in urban areas and the General Directorate of Studies and Sectorial Statistics (DGESE) conducts the strategic and operational planning of development measures and the coordination of the national Information System.

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.



Project name	Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme in Small and Middle Towns
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources, Sanitation and Food Security
Duration	October 2006 to December 2008 (phase 1) Januar 2009 to December 2012 (phase 2) Januar 2013 to December 2015 (phase 3)
Budget for sanitation	290,000 Euro (phase 3)
Scale	400,000 people reached indirectly (population of 8 target municipalities)

Our Approach

The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Small and Medium Towns (PEA – in French) is a programme by the German government implemented jointly by GIZ and the German Development Bank (KfW). The technical cooperation component (GIZ) comprises a multi-level approach of technical assistance and financing mechanism to support partners for the development of some measures. It supports the capacity development of ONEA, DGRE, DGESE and DGAEUE as well as eight municipalities in the Southwest of Burkina Faso.

Programme Activities

GIZ has contributed towards the strengthening of the sectoral dialogue for piloting interventions and overall governance of the sector, as well as towards activities such as the development of an integrated monitoring and evaluation system and the identification of national indicators for hygiene. The programme supported the publication of a sector report for the general public and the organisation of the National Forum on Water and Sanitation for which GIZ has received a certificate for the quality of its support.

- GIZ also supports the updating of sanitation database to improve data quality.
- In order to enhance the harmonisation of interventions and to create synergies between stakeholders, GIZ supported DGAEUE in the development of harmonised procedures for the promotion of rural sanitation.



Désirée Nana
desiree.nana@giz.de

*Theatrical performance on
hand washing practices in
Boromo.*

© GIZ, November 2014

Outcomes

Further outcomes are:

- A guidance note for sanitation implementation in informal settlements is available.
- A document on harmonised procedures for sanitation promotion in rural areas is validated and should be the reference for all the actors.
- All intervention areas of the programme (8 municipalities) have local strategies and tool kits for hygiene promotion at their disposal.
- From 2013 to 2014, over 35,000 people received sensitisation messages on hygiene and sanitation.
- Through the supports to the sector monitoring and evaluation system, the DGAEUE sanitation database is updated and data quality is improved.
- National indicators for hygiene have been defined and will be monitored through the database.

In the near future (2016-2018), the programme plans to support the following domains:

DGAEUE: (1) support the approach of sanitation fund transfer to rural municipalities, (2) favour intra- and intersectoral collaboration for sanitation and hygiene promotion. Dialogue with Ministries of Health and Education should therefore be reinforced, (3) adopt a new approach that will allow the monitoring of the national sanitation access rate (urban and rural combined).

ONEA: (1) proceed to industrial wastewater treatment (2) recycle faecal sludge; (3) support effectiveness of on-site sanitation transfer to municipalities in urban areas, (4) develop sanitation scaling up in informal settlements.

- For the scaling up of household sanitation in cities, ONEA has defined a guidance note on sanitation in informal settlements with the support from GIZ.
- Since 2009, ONEA adopted a Geographic Information System as main decision-support tool in its daily management and planning of investments in sanitation with support from GIZ. This tool previously used in the management of private sewerage works was adopted for professional management of municipal sewerage works in Ougadoudou.
- In order to strengthen municipalities' competencies in sanitation management, GIZ supports ONEA in identifying conditions for reorganizing its sanitation department through an audit. In this process, a strategy and tools have been developed to allow calls for sanitation proposals to be implemented by municipalities under the supervision of ONEA.

Hygiene promotion for behaviour of change through hand washing best practices is one the major activities of the programme addressed to local authorities since 2013. Indeed sensitizing actions have consisted in developing theatrical performances, radio contests, public discussions, film screenings and games of hygiene promotion in schools using the WASH-United approach, etc.

In addition, a tool kit for specific sensitisation used by municipalities has been developed for awareness rising.

The support by CEMEAU allowed the development of training modules to strengthen municipalities' competencies in management, including sanitation modules.

Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout

creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of

May 2015

Responsible

Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors

I. Ouandaogo Nabollé, D. Nana (GIZ Burkina Faso),
A. Kanathigoda, E. Müller (GIZ Sector Programme Sust.
Sanitation)

On behalf of

German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation
and Development (BMZ)

More information

<http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.



Up-Scaling Access to Sanitation

Sanitation activities in Burundi

Development objective. German development cooperation in Burundi aims at improving supply of urban & rural population with safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, taking into account principles of sustainable management of water resources.

The Challenge

Burundi's sanitation situation faces many challenges. While most households have a latrine, few meet basic standards such as a separation between excreta and the user. Sanitation facilities in schools are largely insufficient. Organised evacuation of waste water and sludge exists only in parts of the capital Bujumbura and one secondary town. Instead they reach rivers and lakes untreated being the main source of pollution of water bodies. The most important challenges are:

- scattered responsibilities in the sanitation sector between different ministries resulting in a general lack of proper leadership, weak coordination among different actors, and a poor environment for investment
- poverty of rural households, thus limited financial capacity to construct adequate domestic sanitation facilities
- absence of professional service providers. Currently, only the main two cities of the country, Bujumbura and Gitega, have low performing municipal sanitation services.

On the Way to scaling up Access

Sanitation: Technical Assistance by GIZ

In Burundi, basic preconditions for scaling-up are still far from being met. The main focus of GIZ interventions has therefore been on creating the enabling environment at the institutional and political levels and on investigating the potential of behaviour change interventions at the household level.



Project name	GIZ Water and Sanitation Programme				
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa				
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Use Planning and Urban Development (MEEATU): General Directorate of Water Resources and Sanitation (DGREA). • Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM): General Directorate for Water and Sanitation Infrastructure (DGIHA). • Ministry of Public Health: Department for the Promotion of Health, Hygiene and Sanitation. 				
Duration/Budget	July 2013 – December 2014 (3 rd phase) Approximately 400,000 EUR for sanitation				
Programme focus (***) strong /* weak)	***	**	*	***	*
	Macro	Meso	Micro	Rural	Urban
Population (million)	9.85 [2012] Urban population: 11.2% [2014]				
Access sanitation: Rural/urban areas	14% / 33% [Source] Child under 5 mortality [2009]: 166 /1000 births				

1. Institutional Sector Framework

Pro-Poor Orientation of sector. The development of the National Sanitation Policy with its implementing strategy were supported and finally adopted in 2013 dealing with a broad range of topics ranging from basic sanitation, air pollution to solid waste management. It includes pro-poor approaches, such as subsidizing domestic sanitation for poor households.

Legal framework and sector coordination. The National Sanitation Policy clarifies roles and responsibilities of different actors and serves as a reference. However, government institutions have not yet started completely fulfilling their assigned roles.

There is no comprehensive legal framework which would facilitate the implementation of the Policy. GIZ supports its partners in the implementation and monitoring of the policy in line with their responsibilities.

Municipal Sanitation. GIZ contributes to the development of a concept for service provision in towns based on the experience with the municipal sanitation service of Gitega. Sanitation was specifically addressed and integrated into municipal development planning.



Nabil Chemaly
nabil.chemaly@giz.de

Sonja Hoess
sonja.hoess@kfw.de

Left picture: Construction of simple composting latrines called AKASUGA in Burundian language.

Right picture: Testing of dome slabs

Both pictures: © F. Reman

2. Implementing Actors

Organisational development. GIZ provided assistance to the municipal sanitation service of Gitega (second largest city in Burundi), created in cooperation with KfW in 2010, to improve its performance and cover operation costs. Its mandate is to manage communal sanitation infrastructure and provide services. The main constraints for service delivery are (1) the status of the sanitation service that remains part of the municipality with no autonomy and (2) the limited revenue potential as demand for faecal sludge evacuation is limited due to its direct use in agriculture.

GIZ also supports capacity development of the concerned central government partner institutions.

3. Access Information System

Transparency and clearly defined indicators. GIZ provides technical assistance to the inter-ministerial monitoring committee and supported the development of national indicators for water, hygiene and sanitation. These national indicators are published annually in the joint sector review report.

Data reliability and quality. A biannual household survey at the national level has been introduced to calculate the access rate to sanitation including data on shared latrines and children use.

4. Mode of Financing

National Financing Mechanism. GIZ supports the creation and development of a basket fund to finance municipal water and sanitation projects in rural areas. This includes the development of its organisational structure, procedures, and tools such as standard tender documents, and supporting each step of implementation. The objective is to increase financing of water and sanitation infrastructure in rural areas, ensure accountability and transparency of expenditures, and enhance local ownership as a prerequisite to sustainability of investments.

The financing mechanism is currently tested on water and sanitation projects in 9 pilot municipalities in the province of Kirundo (4) and Cankuzo (5) selected based on sector criteria such as access rate to water and sanitation and cost recovery of water supply services.

5. Access to Sanitation

Different interventions to promote the improved construction of domestic latrines are tested in three rural districts, being Bugabira, Nyabitsinda and Rumonge. The aim is to identify interventions that are suitable for scaling-up. Tested interventions include awareness building, training of local masons, and subsidizing the construction of latrines.

Several interventions were designed following an exhaustive baseline study covering 750 households, looking at the status, use and cleaning of latrines as well as the underlying psychological factors influencing this. The study was carried out in cooperation with the research institute EAWAG, which also monitors the results of the tested interventions and the psychological factors which cause behaviour change.

In order to encourage households in rural areas to build latrines that are in line with national criteria for adequate sanitation, the program designed affordable types of domestic latrines and tested interventions to promote their construction with approximately 6,000 households in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health.

Financial assistance by KfW in sanitation

KfW's support to the water and sanitation program follows a comprehensive mix of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in seven secondary towns of the country. The infrastructure measures include the construction of toilets/latrines in all important public places like schools, prisons, hospitals and markets as well as the establishment of a complete chain for transport and treatment of faecal sludge. These infrastructure measures are coupled with substantial hygiene awareness programs that also put a focus on the promotion of private sanitation improvements. Moreover, KfW supports the municipal structures in taking over the operation of the communal sanitation infrastructure.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of May 2015

Responsible Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors N. Chemaly, N. Martin (GIZ Burundi),
C. Rieck (GIZ Sector Program Sust. Sanitation),
A. Kanathigoda

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

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Sanitation Activities in Kenya

The Challenge

The demand for improved sanitation in urban areas of Kenya has been growing steadily. The population living in low income urban areas are the most affected by poor access to basic sanitation. A lot of efforts and resources have been put to improve this situation but the high rate of urbanisation (estimated at 4%) and population growth (2.11%) remains as impediment. About 50% of the urban population do not have access to improved sanitation according to the Ministry of Health. Approximately 14% of Kenyans (6.5 million) do not have access to any kind of toilet and practice open defecation. It is estimated that about 20% of Kenyan schools have no improved toilets.

The national sewer coverage is less than 10% and there are no sewer systems in rural areas. The national onsite sanitation coverage is about 68% with 70% coverage in urban and 66% in rural areas.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for establishment and enforcement of national sanitation policy, while the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR) is tasked with infrastructure development. The MOH has developed a new national policy for sanitation (2015-2030). The responsibility for school sanitation is with the Ministry of Education. However, the enforcement of standards for school sanitation and hygiene again lies with MOH.

The MEWNR is responsible for providing the policy direction and legal framework for developing sewers, wastewater treatment plants and sludge management systems. County governments are in charge of provision of water services (water supply, sewerage services and onsite sanitation services) under the devolved system of government.

Project name	Water Sector Reform Programme
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR)
Duration	January 2014 to December 2016 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	2,000,000 Euro (BMZ) plus 1 million Euro co-funding from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for <i>Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor in Kenya (UBSUP)</i> , 2014-2016
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

Water sector institutions (Water Services Trust Fund and Water Service Providers) are supporting the development of public sanitation and plot level sanitation. The MOH and NGOs are mainly focusing on hygiene behaviour change using Community Led Total Sanitation (CTLS) approaches in rural areas. They have achieved open defecation free villages in some parts of the country. The MOH aims at an open defecation free country by 2017 and has developed a roadmap to achieve this.

Our Approach

The *Water Sector Reform Programme, Kenya* implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Government aims to achieve a substantial increase in sustainable access (scaling-up) for the urban poor to safe drinking water and basic sanitation through a multi-level approach. Access for about 1.2 million people to quality and price controlled water (fulfilling human rights) and 81,000 to improved sanitation has been achieved by 2015 jointly with financial cooperation of the German Development Bank (KfW) and the European Union. The investments have been mainly channelled through the Kenyan Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) by financing low cost technologies such as water kiosk, yard taps and public toilets, and in the future also plot-level sanitation.



One of the toilets constructed under the UBSUP programme.

© GIZ/UBSUP, 2015

Dirk Schaefer
dirk.schaefer@giz.de

*Emptying an UBSUP
UDDT toilet in a low
income area.*

© GIZ/UBSUP, 2015



Programme Activities

Sanitation activities of the Water Sector Reform Programme include the following measures:

- support to the MEWNR in the further development of the policy and legal framework, in particular alignment to the new constitution of Kenya 2010
- 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
- improvement of baseline data for all urban low income areas of Kenya using an online database called Maji Data (www.majidata.go.ke).

Outcomes

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. 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 programme which began in July 2011 and is financed by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and KfW. One of the objectives of UBSUP 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.

- 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.
- Lessons learned are utilised by sector institutions, private sector players and civil society.
- 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
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of May 2015

Responsible Dr. Arne Panesar

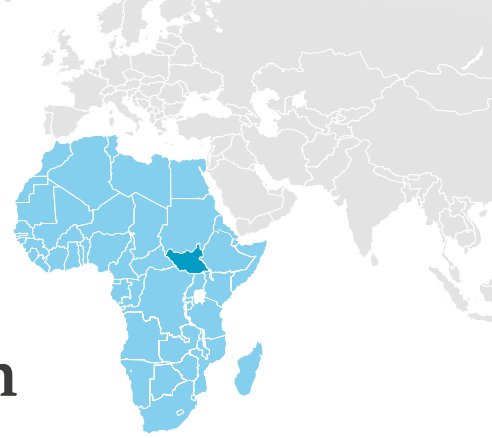
Responsible editors J. Ronoh (GIZ Kenya), A. Kanathigoda, E. Müller (GIZ Sector Programme Sust. Sanitation)

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

More information <http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Sanitation Activities in South Sudan



The Challenge

South Sudan, the world's youngest country, gained independence in July 2011. As a fragile country it faces multiple challenges on all levels. The institutional set up and legal framework are not yet fully developed, leading to very low and unregulated service delivery. Professional capacities on all levels are very low.

On national level, the Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources (MEDIWR) and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning are currently responsible for policy, planning and regulation in the water supply and sanitation services sub-sector. In 2011, only 15% of South Sudan's population had access to adequate sanitation while about 34% had access to improved water supply (South Sudan Development Plan). High investments funds are needed, as infrastructure is either nonexistent or was destroyed by conflict and construction costs are very high, due to unavailability of construction material in the country. Adding to this, unhygienic behavior and attitudes remain huge challenges, with low hand-washing practice and high open defecation rates even in urban centres, leading to water borne diseases such as diarrhea and frequent outbreaks of cholera. The under-five child mortality rate in South Sudan is 135 per 1000 live births (World Health Statistics, WHO).

Our Approach

To meet the multiple challenges, the GIZ programme *Development of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sub-sector (DUWSS)* is working in parallel on the macro and micro level. On micro level, the programme works in close cooperation with KfW in a phased approach. Selected programme towns are prepared for basic water supply and sanitation



Project name	Development of Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (DUWSS)
Partners	Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources (MEDIWR) Local Governments of Yei, Yambio, Torit
Duration	June 2009 – December 2013 (first phase) January 2014 – December 2015 (second Phase) AFD Co-financing from June 2011-December 2014 (6 million EUR)
Budget for sanitation	1,000,000 EUR (infrastructure and hygiene campaigns)

investments (mainly kiosk provision and public toilets) to quickly meet human demands. As service structures are non-existent, a model for a sustainable and professional service provider operating under the local government authorities was introduced in the sector. These service providers are financially supported until they can cover their costs through investments and work sustainably. A strong focus on pro-poor service delivery is combined with strong mechanisms to enable cost coverage of the service providers.

On the national level the experiences from the micro level are integrated in the development of institutional and regulatory arrangements. The service provider serves as reform model for service delivery in South Sudan.

Furthermore, the programme focuses on capacity and knowledge development for service delivery, pro poor sector reform as well as establishment of investment strategies and accountability capacities within the urban water and sanitation sub-sector on all levels.

Programme Activities

The programme activities can be summarized under three main work packages:

1. Preparation of investments and improving pro-poor service delivery

In preparation for KfW investments, the programme supports the partner towns in meeting the benchmarks for water and sanitation investments which are the legal establishment of water and sanitation companies, staffing and managerial staff, and development of town planning documents.



Contact person

Anke Peine
 anke.peine@giz.de

*Toilet constructed under
 the DUWSS Programme
 © GIZ*

The support to the service providers includes among others the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), on the job training for all staff and kiosk operators and support in business planning and financial modelling. For supervision and good governance aspects, the Board of Directors of the established companies and the local government are trained on their roles and responsibilities.

In context of the fragile environment, contingency plans are developed to strengthen resilience of service providers and clarify roles and responsibilities on local level in times of crisis.

2. Hygiene and Sanitation

The programme supported the rehabilitation and construction of school sanitation facilities including hand-washing facilities and campaigns in Yei. To quickly improve the sanitation situation after Cholera outbreaks, the programme engages in construction of public toilets in Yei and Juba, including the development of operator models for sustainable services.

To improve sanitation services along the whole sanitation chain, a sludge drying bed is being constructed in Yei. This improvement goes in line with testing and piloting different household sanitation technologies and construction materials for improved household sanitation. Training of artisans in construction of slabs and different toilet technologies as well as hygiene and awareness campaigns accompany the construction activities.

3. Sector reform and Regulation

On the national level the programme advises on the reform of the water supply and sanitation services sub-sector institutional framework. Thus, all experiences on local level are integrated into the strategic documents on national level, such as the Urban WASH Investment Plan and the Water Bill which defines the roles and responsibilities of the sector institutions.

To develop and improve service to the poor population, regulatory instruments are introduced such as performance reporting, tariff guidelines, operational guidelines for kiosk and public toilet operators among others. The guidelines are introduced on local level and will be slowly transferred into national standards.

Outcomes

- Through GIZ investments with construction of 13 kiosks and provision of three water tanker trucks, the water and sanitation service providers in Yei and Yambio are currently serving 20,000 people. Furthermore 10,000 pupils in Yei have benefitted from sanitation rehabilitation or newly constructed sanitation facilities.
- By now KfW benchmarks are met in Yei and Yambio, in preparation for basic water and sanitation investments for 120,000 people.
- 4,000 people benefit from improved sanitation at market and public places in Juba and Yei.
- A Hygiene Toolkit with collection of awareness and behaviour change material was developed and distributed to local NGOs who use these for hygiene campaigns.
- The reform model service provider was proven successful. It was integrated into the reform approach envisaged in the Water Bill. A handbook for the establishment of service providers under local government, including training manual and SoPs is developed and distributed in the sector for up-scaling.
- Pro-poor service delivery is promoted in the sector and integrated in the strategic documents of urban investment planning. Regulatory tools and basic concepts such as performance reporting, management guidelines for kiosks and public toilets are developed and promoted together with international partners such as USAID, JICA amongst others.

Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für
 Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
 Bonn and Eschborn
 Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
 65760 Eschborn, Germany
 T: +49 61 96 79-4220
 F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
 E: sanitation@giz.de
 I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of May 2015

Responsible Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors A. Peine (GIZ South Sudan), A. Kanathigoda, E. Müller (GIZ Sector Programme Sust. Sanitation)

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

More information <http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Sanitation Activities in Tanzania

The Challenge

Like many other developing countries, Tanzania seriously lags behind in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for improving sanitation access. Access of households to open pit latrines or latrines without slabs was estimated at 50% for rural and 71% for urban areas according to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey in 2010, and only 25% of all households were estimated to have access to improved situation in 2013 (WSDP II, 2014). Child mortality rates attributed to unsafe water and sanitation, and inadequate WASH facilities in schools remain a huge challenge in the country.

Institutional Framework for Sanitation

Four line ministries are involved in the sanitation sub-sector in Tanzania: the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW), which is in the lead, the Ministry of Water (MoW), the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT), and the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance (PMO-RALG).

Since 2006, the Tanzanian Government has been implementing a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) to planning of water supply and sanitation services to improve this grave sanitation situation, the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). Mechanisms for improving the dialogue with development partners and between ministries are in place. In February 2012 the National Sanitation Campaign was launched, where the four above mentioned ministries are involved. In the second phase (WSDP II), which was launched in 2014, a separate component for sanitation and hygiene was established for oversight and coordination. Besides the improvement of sanitation facilities in schools, health centres and other public places, the ambitious target is to increase the proportion of the population that uses improved sanitation facilities to 75% by 2019. While this new component does help to improve coordination of activities, the existing platforms for exchange between the four ministries are not

Project name	Support to the Water Sector Development
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT), Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance (PMO-RALG)
Comissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Duration	March 2013 - February 2016

yet fully operational. Apart from the fragmented institutional framework, the Tanzanian sanitation sector also still suffers from financial and institutional capacity constraints at all levels, limited political commitment, as well as unclear policy orientation. A structured monitoring and evaluation system is still lacking. On the sub-national level, coordination both within Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and between LGAs and other stakeholders tends to be weak.

Programme Activities

The programme *Support to the Water Sector Development* implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Government aims to support the four line ministries to improve coordination and cooperation on sanitation at the national and sub-national level. It also aims to develop and implement concrete sanitation and hygiene related solutions.

GIZ contributes to improving the overall governance and coordination of the sanitation sub sector through active participation in the Technical Working Group Sanitation of the WSDP II and in the Joint Sector Monitoring. Specifically, GIZ commissioned a study for the MoHSW to support the mapping of sanitation and hygiene stakeholders and to provide recommendations on potential additional sources for financing, as well as for improved implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign in Tanzania through better coordination at sub-national level.

In March 2015, GIZ organised a study tour to Zambia for the four relevant ministries, with the aim to get a detailed understanding of different aspects of sanitation service delivery in Zambia, and specifically to learn from the Zambian sanitation monitoring system for the implementation of a similar approach in Tanzania.



EAWAG demonstrating their Blue Diversion toilet in the Moshi Sanitation Workshop.

© GIZ/Linda Engel/ Sophie Müller



Contact person

Sophie Müller
sophie.mueller@giz.de

Tanzanian delegation
visiting school WASH
facilities in Mumbwa
District, Zambia.

© GIZ/Linda Engel/
Sophie Müller

Outcomes

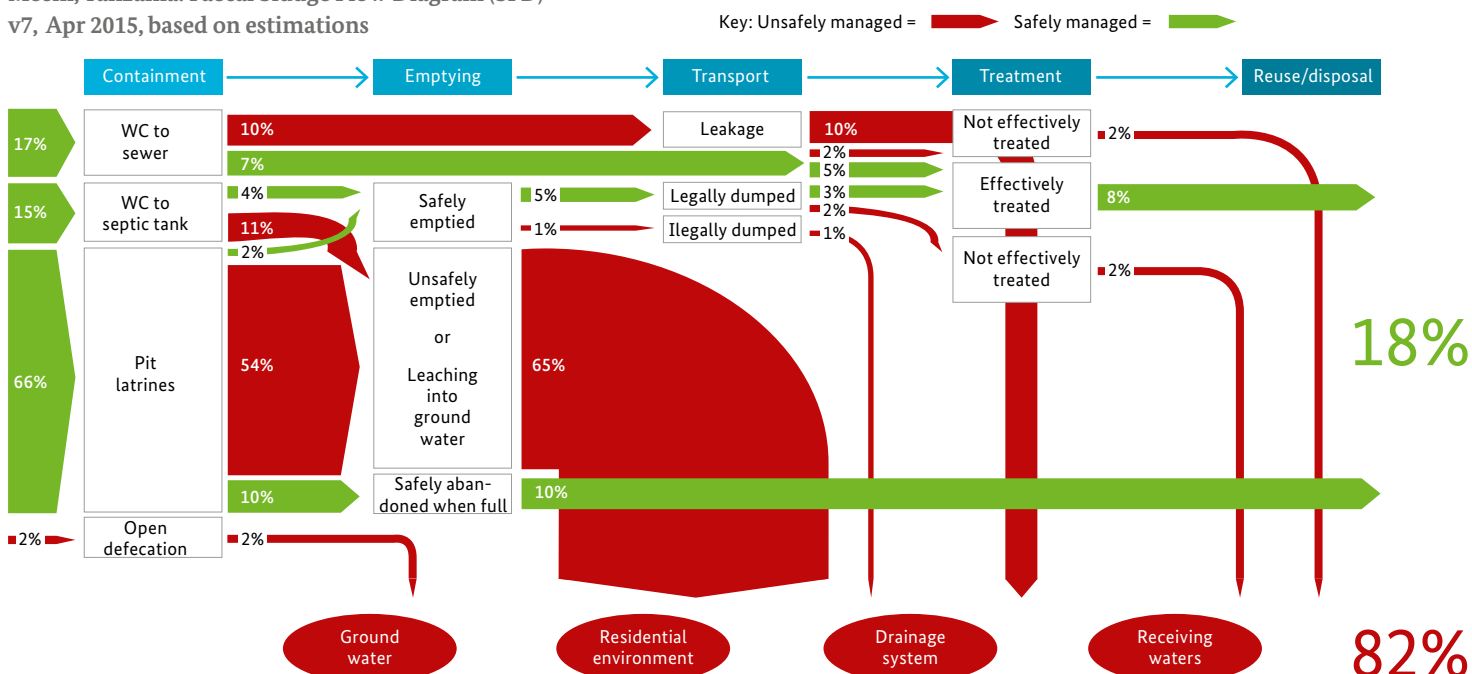
As a continuation to earlier school WASH activities, GIZ is partnering with UNICEF to start the implementation of the Fit for School approach which is aiming at behaviour change of hygiene practices through group activities. GIZ and UNICEF were tasked by the national Technical Working Group for School WASH to further develop the adapted approach for the Tanzanian context, with the aim to launch an initial phase of the *Fit for School* programme in 2015. The ambition is to replicate the success, the programme received in South East Asian countries. GIZ and UNICEF intend to implement the programme in schools in different regions throughout the country. In 2014, GIZ started activities to enhance action on sanitation at the sub-national level. These started in the town of Moshi, where GIZ has deployed a GIZ advisor in the Kilimanjaro Regional Secretariat. The aim is to support improved planning, operation and maintenance of sanitation services and to introduce sustainable

technical solutions for sanitation delivery on town level.

The experiences from Moshi are fed back to the national level for future scaling-up.

A Faecal Sludge Flow Diagram (SFD) for the city of Moshi was drafted. The diagram revealed that based on estimates of local sanitation stakeholders only 18% of the faecal sludge in the city is effectively treated. GIZ organised a sanitation workshop for Moshi Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (MUSWA), Moshi Municipal Council (MMC) and Kilimanjaro Regional Secretariat (RS). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between MMC and RS to work towards the betterment of the sanitation situation in Moshi. A steering committee was established in early 2015 to focus on establishing stable sanitation infrastructure and governance at local level. As a next step, a survey to assess the exact sanitation situation shall be conducted.

Moshi, Tanzania: Faecal Sludge Flow Diagram (SFD) –
v7, Apr 2015, based on estimations



Published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of May 2015

Responsible Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors S. Müller (GIZ Tanzania), A. Kanathigoda, E. Müller (GIZ Sector Programme Sust. Sanitation)

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

More information <http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Sanitation Activities in Uganda

The Challenge

Since 2000, annual Water and Environment Sector Performance Reports have generally shown an improvement of water supply and sanitation coverage in Uganda's urban areas. According to the Water and Environment Sector Performance Report (2014), at present an estimated 84% of the urban population have access to sanitation facilities and 72.8% to safe drinking water; however, the majority still depends on unsustainable onsite sanitation solutions, most of questionable hygiene, and only 6% are connected to a sewerage system. Overall, urban Uganda is still characterised by inadequate sanitation services and sustainable access to improved sanitation is still far from reaching the government's target of 100%.

High population growth rates and increasing urbanisation add to the fact that especially in poor urban areas and informal settlements, access to sanitation is inadequate and collection, transport as well as treatment of faecal sludge remain a great challenge.

Our Approach

The *Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (RUWASS)* programme is implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Government. It targets the urban population without access to sufficient and sustainable sanitation services, in particular the disadvantaged population in slums and informal settlements in Kampala and urban post-conflict regions in Northern Uganda.

The programme seeks to strengthen the institutional, regulatory and managerial capacities 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

Project name	Reform of the Water and Sanitation Sector Programme
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Water and Sanitation Development Facility North (WSDF-N), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), several Town Councils
Duration	June 2014 to May 2017 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	4,000,000 Euro BMZ (co-funded by USAID and DEZA)

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 institutional and operational capacity building. Key partner organisations for sanitation are: Ministry for Water and Environment (MWE), Water and Sanitation Development Facility North (WSDF-N), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Private Operators and Town Councils of Kamdini, Oyam, Aduku and Apac.

Programme Activities

GIZ's support to the sanitation sector involves the use of town sanitation plans as a basis for sanitation planning and investments to scale up improved sanitation models in small towns. The town sanitation plans provide a strategic framework to deliver medium to long-term goals of sanitation.

The approach builds on RUWASS' long standing experience in the WASH sector in Uganda to adopt an integrated and participatory town planning process. The key deliverable of the planning process is a long-term sanitation action plan that has to be endorsed by the local council/government before implementation. Sanitation action plans contain the town's priority issues, objectives and targets for improving sanitation, the planned activities, and a financial and management plan for pilot activities. Town sanitation plans seek to coordinate and integrate sanitation-related measures on the local level including town planning, sanitation marketing, behaviour change communication, involvement of the local private sector, fully-fledged stakeholder participation, and law enforcement.



Mayor and Town Clerk Aduku Town Council Signing MoU for Town Sanitation Planning Project, Aduku.



Contact person

Dieter Anders
dieter.anders@giz.de

*Group work at the 3rd
Kampala Water and Sanitation Forum.*

© GIZ, 2015

The interventions will potentially set Uganda-wide standards for a planning approach to sanitation in mushrooming small towns and will allow for faster replication.

In Kampala's sanitation sector, RUWASS with its main partner KCCA has a strong focus on stakeholder harmonisation. In 2012, they established the Kampala Water and Sanitation Forum that serves as a platform for all WASH actors to develop an integrated approach through cooperation and coordination.

Furthermore, GIZ supports KCCA under a co-funding agreement with the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC, DEZA). Main purpose is to strengthen the institutional and regulative framework of Kampala's sanitation sector as well as to create an enabling environment for the private sanitation sector. The programme assists KCCA in the formalisation process of the private faecal sludge collection and transportation (FS C&T) operators. This includes the development of infrastructural standards of sanitation facilities, Service Level Agreements as well as a division of the city into FS collection zones. The programme also supports sanitation-related resource recovery and reuse (RRR) businesses in building up an environment that is favourable and reliable; apart from promoting Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP), the programme provides financial and sanitation safety trainings for the businesses as well as assistance in the development of their business plans.

Outcomes

- Kampala's WASH actors share a common approach and coordinate their activities.
- Private sector participation in delivery of sanitation products and services has been increased and is promoted further.
- KCCA is preparing to map FS C&T operators and divide the city into FS collection zones to safely manage sanitation services including transport, treatment and/or disposal of excreta.
- The new concept of SSP is promoted to become a standard planning and monitoring tool.
- City-wide infrastructural standards that guide the instalment as well as refurbishment of sanitation infrastructure in Kampala are under development.
- Local governments of small towns are being capacitated to practice integrated and participatory town-level sanitation planning.
- Expected are significant improvements along the sanitation ladder for households, public schools and health facilities and an increased access to sustainable sanitation.

Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout

creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of

May 2015

Responsible

Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors

P. Okot, J. Rokob (GIZ Uganda), A. Kanathigoda,
E. Müller (GIZ Sector Programme Sustainable Sanitation)

On behalf of

German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation
and Development (BMZ)

More information

<http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

Sanitation Activities in Zambia

The Challenge

In 2014 only about 50% of Zambia's population had access to adequate sanitation (urban coverage: 60.7%, National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) Sector Report), while about 83.8% had access to water supply. The under-five child mortality rate in Zambia is 111 per 1000 live births (www.childmortality.org). The national budget for the water and sanitation sector (including foreign aid) is on average less than 2%. Considering that budgets for sanitation are significantly lower than for water and budget absorption is limited, only little was effectively invested into sanitation. Consequently sanitation is largely seen as a household investment.

Due to rapid, unplanned growth, sanitation problems are particularly pronounced in peri-urban areas of the larger towns and cities. Overall there is a deficit of information describing the situation with respect to collection and disposal of wastewater and faecal sludge across the country and planning for sanitation. Scaling-up of sanitation projects in low income urban areas remains a challenge in Zambia.

Our Approach

On behalf of the German Government, GIZ supports at national level the Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development, which is situated within the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) in developing a programmatic and strategic approach to sanitation with two programmes: the *National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme* (NUWSSP) and the *National Rural Water*

Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP). The advisory approach is provided through a capacity development team that builds up a knowledge hub at central MLGH.

Project name	Water Sector Reform Programme
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) and Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development (MMEWD)
Duration	June 2015 – May 2018
Budget for sanitation	1 million USD
Scale	Number of people reached indirectly: 6 million people

Complementary, GIZ supports the national regulator NWASCO (National Water Supply and Sanitation Council) in extension of the regulatory framework for urban onsite and rural sanitation and hence the development of national standards (code of practice) and guidelines for sanitation. Further GIZ supports the evaluation of the first phase of NRWSSP (2007 – 2015) and continues with its support of the development of the second phase (2015 – 2030) with special emphasis on sanitation. In a joint effort of the GIZ Water Reform and Decentralisation Programme, Local Authorities (LAs) and Commercial Utilities (CUs) are supported in urban sanitation planning.

In the last programme phase (up to mid-2015) Zambian LAs were supported under the NRWSSP through a dedicated Provincial Support Team on implementation activities of a Community Led Total Sanitation programme (CLTS) in the Eastern Province. The Devolution Trust Fund (DTF), a multi-donor basket fund that provides funding and implementation assistance to CUs to improve Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) service delivery in urban low-income areas, was also supported in the development of standardised implementation and monitoring procedures for sanitation projects.



Zambian Musician „DaliSoul“ performing health and hygiene promotion song during inauguration of water and sanitation facilities at an orphanage in Lusaka.

Children in front of DTF financed ablution blocks in Ndola, Zambia (2012)



Contact person

Steffen Blume
steffen.blume@giz.de

*Inauguration of DTF/GIZ
financed sanitation
facilities at orphanage in
Lusaka (2011)*

*Pictures:
© GIZ / S. Blume*

Programme Activities

- GIZ provides support to the MLGH in national sanitation policy/strategy formulation and implementation, development of a national sanitation concept (including standards and guidelines) and project implementation cycles.
- Sanitation demonstration projects were implemented which apply Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) in order to incorporate experiences and lessons learnt into further projects and the national policy dialog.
- Private Sector Development: GIZ implements a smart start programme that coaches entrepreneurs in the water and sanitation sector.
- 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 prefabricated toilet construction factories).
- Support to the NRWSSP: GIZ supported 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.
- Support to Health and Hygiene sensitization activities: GIZ has developed a health and hygiene approach that works through sport coaches and uses football as a vehicle to transport messages and behaviour change.

Outcomes

- Overall the national priority and visibility of sanitation as well as the leadership of the MLGH increased. The capacity of six selected CUs and the LAs in Eastern Province to plan and coordinate sanitation measures increased.
- The development of a National Urban Sanitation Strategy has been facilitated. A final draft is available by mid of 2015 for approval by the Minister of Local Government. The Strategy aims at advising policy making and guiding implementers.
- In June 2014, a district sanitation planning process started in Solwezi, North Western Province. The multi-stakeholder process aims at enhancing planning for sanitation, improving cooperation between commercial utilities, local authorities and the private sector ultimately producing *bankable* sanitation projects.
- Since 2014 the initiation of the multi-stakeholder Lusaka *Groundwater Protection Project* enhances coordination between civil, public and private stakeholders in Lusaka to protect the groundwater.
- Between 2010 and 2013, a sewer-based decentralized sanitation approach (DEWATS) for low income areas has been demonstrated in four pilot projects (15,600 users). Experiences and lessons learnt have been incorporated in the second call of DTF.
- In 2011 a standardised *Youth Development through Football* (YDF) approach for health and hygiene education was developed and applied in peri-urban areas. Through combining the excitement of football with health and hygiene education, approx. 1,500 children have been reached with hygiene messages.

Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn, Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-4220
F: +49 61 96 79-80 4220

Sector Program Sustainable Sanitation
E: sanitation@giz.de
I: www.giz.de/sanitation

Layout

creative republic, Frankfurt, Germany

As of

May 2015

Responsible

Dr. Arne Panesar

Responsible editors

S. Blume (GIZ Zambia), A. Kanathigoda,
E. Müller (GIZ Sector Programme Sust. Sanitation)

On behalf of

German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation
and Development (BMZ)

More information

<http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.