

Sanitation in Peri-urban Areas in Africa

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Content

- Background
- Programme principles
- Programme design
- Present situation
- Monitoring
- Concluding remarks



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Background

- Right to sanitation
- Municipality primary accountable body for RtS
- Peri-urban areas often are:
 - Slum areas, not planned by municipality
 - Without basic services like water and sanitation
- Municipalities/utilities focused to sewerage → little involvement in peri-urban areas
- Absence of toilet facilities at walking distance leads to negative impact on:
 - Dignity
 - Health
 - Economic possibilities
 - Wellbeing



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Programme principles (1)

- Municipality owner of sanitation service
- Institutional setting:
 - Implementation through municipality or utility
 - Association of Small Scale Entrepreneurs
- Sanitation service:
 - Promotion of toilets and hygiene behaviour
 - Construction of toilets at household or public places
 - Emptying, transport and disposal excreta
- Potentials for ecosan and biogas



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Programme principles (2)

- Users responsible for daily cleaning and maintenance
- Income from services:
 - Fee by subscribers
 - Sale of excreta to e.g. farmers
- Subscribers fee covers
 - Loan payback, including interest
 - Service costs
 - New constructions
 - Additional services, e.g. solid waste collection



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Programme design (1)

- Support to sanitation services in peri-urban areas of
 - Arba Minch, Ethiopia
 - Nakuru, Kenya
 - Kabwe, Zambia
 - Blantyre, Malawi
 - *Segou, Mali -> other town*
 - Business approach
 - Primary target : 62 500 hh (312,500 persons)
 - Secondary target : 41 200 hh (206,000 persons)
- total: 103 700 hh (518 500 persons)



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Programme design (2)

- Dutch partners:
 - Waste
 - SNS Reaal Bank
 - Plan Netherlands
- 50% grant (DGIS/MFA)
- 50% loan (SNS Reaal Water Fund)



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Present situation (Nov.08)

- Programme started early 2008
- Great interest in Arba Minch, Nakuru, Kabwe, Blantyre and Segou to respond to sanitation needs
- Segou has capacity problems → town to change
- Arba Minch, Nakuru, Blantyre are working on business plan, Kabwe will start soon
- Business vs. project approach requires different line of thinking → extra training, extra time



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Monitoring

- Input means
- Output tangible results
- Outcome effects (overall objective)
- Impact general objectives outside span of control
- Sustainability continuation benefits after programme
- 24 Indicators
- Targets
- Who monitors what?
- [Monitoring scheme SPA project.doc](#)



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Concluding remarks (1)

- Municipalities can fulfil obligation to provide sanitary conditions
- Departure from traditional donor-recipient relation: business partners
- Paying a fee for services → municipality is accountable for quality of service
- Combination of grant and loan in payback scheme allows for extra investments
- Stimulation of (existing) small scale entrepreneurs



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Concluding remarks (2)

Municipality offers services to urban poor to improve their sanitation and hygiene living conditions



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Thank you

Questions?



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