

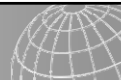


Upscaling Access to Sustainable Sanitation

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Follow-up Conference of the International Year of Sanitation (IYS)
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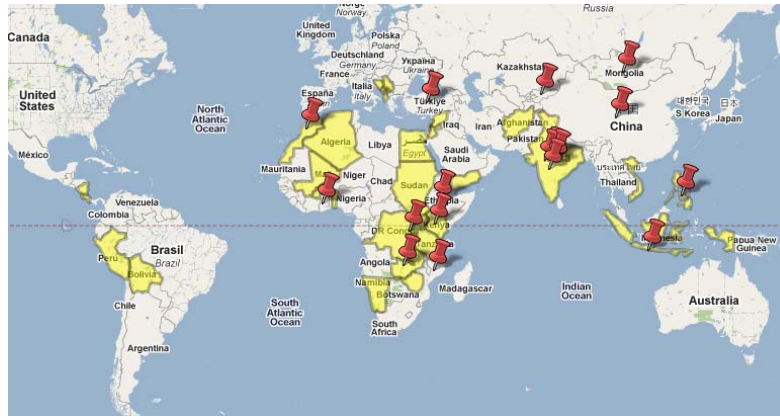
Sustainable Sanitation



(SuSanA definition of sustainability criteria, 2007)

Sustainable sanitation is key to *make an investment in sanitation viable* – all 5 sustainability criteria must be met!

Sanitation in German Development Cooperation



■ Programmes including Sanitation 📌 GTZ Ecosan projects not included in water programme

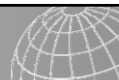
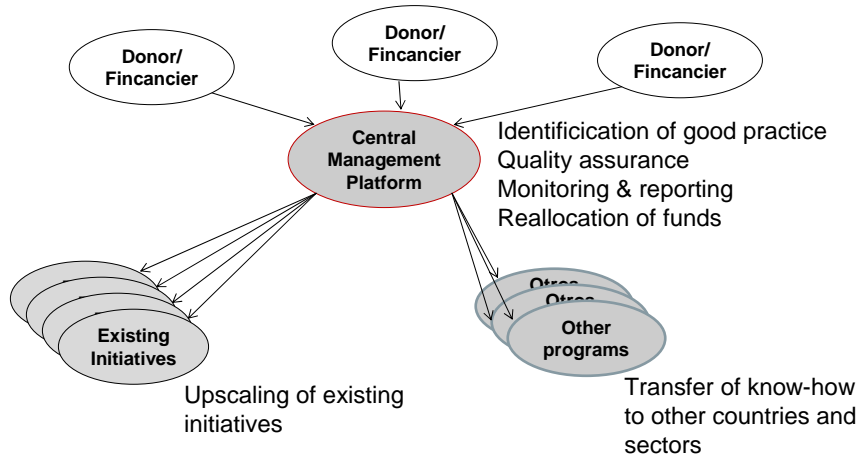
Sanitation MDG will not be reached without up-scaling

- *What is up-scaling?*
 - Reaching **objectives on a very large scale**
 - Mainstreaming of **experiences and knowledge**
 - Broad roll-out of **innovations** achieved by development cooperation projects
 - Transfer of **proven approaches** to similar contexts
 - Massive investments to **speed up** target achievement
- *Why special effort needed?*
 - Experience with Sanitation Access Initiatives still incipient
 - Good practice slow to „spread naturally“
 - Bottleneck in financing, policies and capacities to be overcome



What could a global upscaling approach look like?

- Elaborate up-scaling strategy supported by national implementation concepts which include capacity building at sector institutions

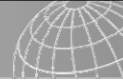


An upscaleable example

Experiences in Kenya
2006-2009

Water Sector Reform Programme, Kenya
Ministry of water and Irrigation





Current Sanitation Hot Spots

- Only 50% of urban population has sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation
- Approx. 12% sewerage coverage
- < 20% of the poor urban settlements have access to sanitation – 80% of facilities are shallow pit latrines polluting the environment
- Only 5% of the national sewerage is effectively treated (Kloss report)
- Low operational capacity of utilities to operate treatment plants
- High incidence of diseases such as diarrhoea and outbreaks of cholera



Lack of sustainable approaches and rapid urbanisation has lead to ever growing hot spots

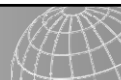
- Many projects focus on quick fixes rather than sustainable sanitation solutions
 - Shallow wells in urban areas cause contamination and pose a threat to public health (*health criterion*)
 - Latrines are built without addressing final disposal/ treatment (*environment and natural resources criterion*)
 - Low willingness to tackle „complicated“ Ecosan approaches (*socio-cultural criterion*)
- Population growth in slums >10%
- Service provision in slums is informal - breaching human right criteria



Rapid Upscaling is Required

- Focus on the urban poor (most pressing problems; greatest „value for money)
- Implementation requires measures to cope with further environmental degradation
- Involving professionals from national structure for sustainability and high service level

Concerted effort of Kenyan Government, institutions and donor community is most effective upc11



Kenya has created preconditions for upscaling sustainable sanitation

- Sanitation Concept of Ministry of Water
 - Including onsite sanitation for low-income areas
 - Environmental concept including reuse options
- Financial mechanism (Water Services Trust Fund) allows for upscaling in low-income areas
 - Involving local formal structures
- Acceptance and integration of Ecosan approaches
 - Onsite treatment (Digester for Biogas and baffle reactors)
 - Reuse of grey water / urine for small scale irrigation
- Operation by commercialized utilities to guarantee professionalism and sustainability

link to health, environment and reuse options, financial, technological and institutional sustainability ensured

スライド 9

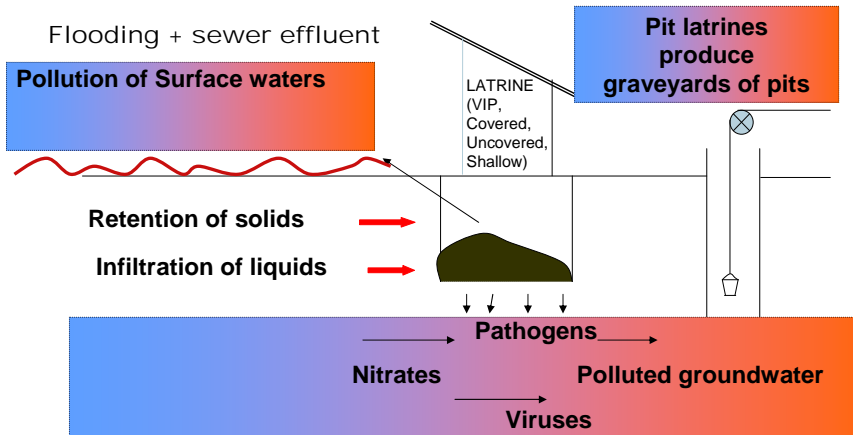
upc11 Ulrike Pokorski da Cunha, 2010/01/19

スライド 10

upc12 Das slide finde ich sehr gut, vielleicht könnte er hier verbal nochmal den link zu den pillars of sustainable sanitation machen. Vielleicht können wir uns am 25. in Tokyo alle 3 irgendwo treffen, um die Präsentation vorzubesprechen?
Ulrike Pokorski da Cunha, 2010/01/19



Pollution of Water Resources from Poor Sanitation Systems



(90% of sewer effluent and excreta is discharged into the environment without treatment)



Ongoing Technological Interventions

UDDTs (Urine Diverting Dehydrating Toilets) at schools, prisons, households etc.

Old



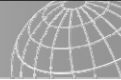
New



Capacity Development

- Awareness creation
- Hygiene Promotion
- Skills upgrading for artisans
- Commercial agriculture
- Marketing of agricultural produce
- Training stakeholders

Used in rural areas with no water supply systems



Ongoing Technological Interventions Sewer: networks, treatment; and onsite systems (DTS)



- Training SME
- Training MWI institutions, prisons and schools
- Training on O&M
- Management and Financing concepts

Combined public toilet, bathrooms, digester, water kiosk - Naivasha

Bio-digester & baffle reactor - schools and prisons

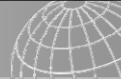
Productive Sanitation: Bio-gas, fertiliser, irrigation

Up-scaling needs more focus on onsite treatment systems
(DEWATS - Decentralized Treatment Solutions)



Up-scaling Activities

- Mainstreaming the process into Water Service Trust Fund & Water Service Board Modalities: Use govt. basket fund to finance sanitation projects all over the country
- Elaborate national implementation concept for up-scaling (Water Sector Sanitation Concept Paper Of 2009)
- Build capacity of NGOs and agencies: German Agro, Red Cross, MDG Village, CDTF
- Sensitize MPs and local authorities to allocate CDF and LATF Funds for sanitation projects

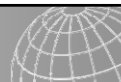


どうもありがとうございます

Thank you for your Attention!



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



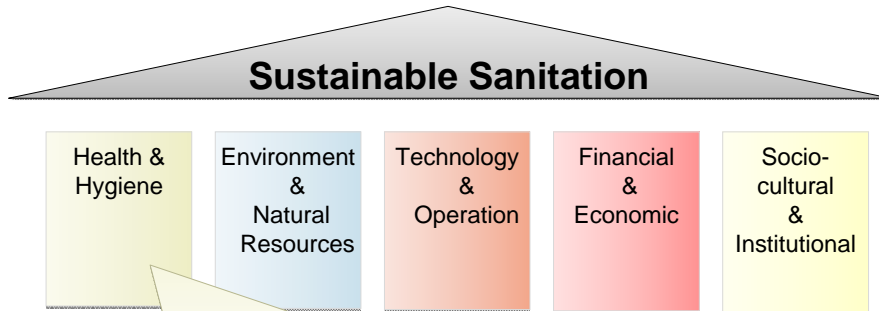
sustainable
sanitation
alliance

„Join the SuSanA network“
www.susana.org

104 participating organisations

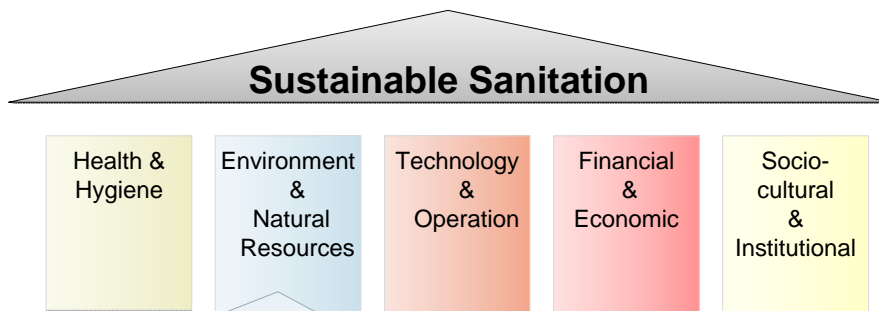


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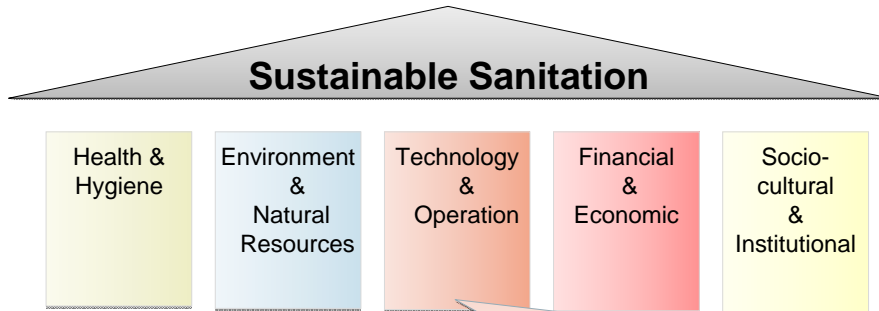
includes the risk of exposure to pathogens and hazardous substances that could affect public health at all points of the sanitation system from the toilet via the collection and treatment system to the point of reuse or disposal and downstream populations. This topic also covers aspects such as hygiene, nutrition and improvement of livelihood achieved by the application of a certain sanitation system, as well as downstream effects.

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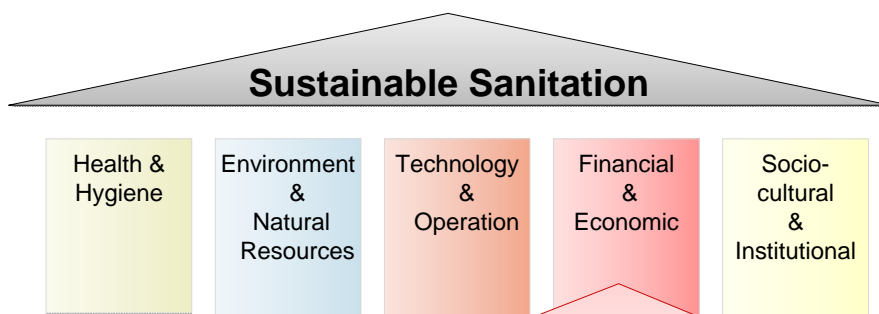
involves the required energy, water and other natural resources for construction, operation and maintenance of the system, as well as the potential emissions to the environment resulting from use. It also includes the degree of recycling and reuse practiced and the effects of these (e.g. reusing wastewater; returning nutrients and organic material to agriculture), and the protecting of other non-renewable resources, for example through the production of renewable energies (e.g. biogas).

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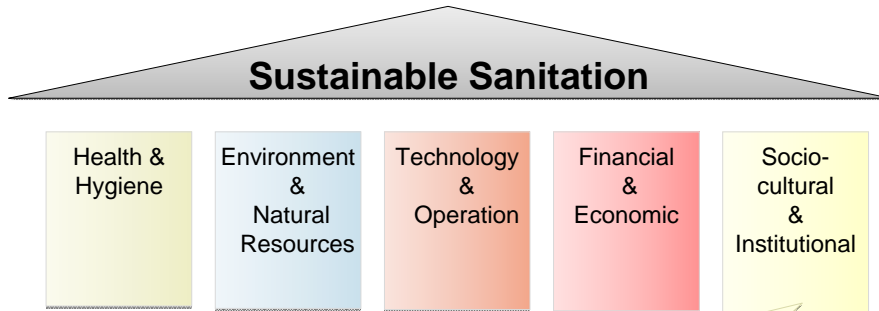
incorporates the functionality and the ease with which the entire system including the collection, transport, treatment and reuse and/or final disposal can be constructed, operated and monitored by the local community and/or the technical teams of the local utilities. Furthermore, the robustness of the system, its vulnerability towards power cuts, water shortages, floods, etc. and the flexibility and adaptability of its technical elements to the existing infrastructure and to demographic and socio-economic developments are important aspects to be evaluated.

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relate to the capacity of households and communities to pay for sanitation, including the construction, operation, maintenance and necessary reinvestments in the system. Besides the evaluation of these direct costs also direct benefits e.g. from recycled products (soil conditioner, fertiliser, energy and reclaimed water) and external costs and benefits have to be taken into account. Such external costs are e.g. environmental pollution and health hazards, while benefits include increased agricultural productivity and subsistence economy, employment creation, improved health and reduced environmental risks.

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(SuSanA definition of sustainable sanitation, 2007)

the criteria in this category evaluate the socio-cultural acceptance and appropriateness of the system, convenience, system perceptions, gender issues and impacts on human dignity, the contribution to food security, compliance with the legal framework and stable and efficient institutional settings.