



Water and Sanitation Program

An international partnership to help the poor gain sustained access to improved water supply and sanitation service

Nationale Strategie zur Entwicklung und Verbreitung von *ecosan* in Uganda



Vortrag im Rahmen von
„Shit Happens und wohin
damit?“

11.12.2002





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Inhalt

1. Das „Water and Sanitation Program“
2. Wussten Sie dass?
Kurze Einleitung zur Situation im Sub-
sektor „sanitation“ in Afrika
3. Nationale Strategie zur Entwicklung und
Verbreitung von ecosan in Uganda



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WSP'S STRATEGY FOR IMPACTING THE POOR

Helping **our** clients to **help** their clients

Sector Goal or Results for our Client's Client

The poor access sustained, improved water and sanitation services

Development Objective Impact on Our clients

Practical adoption of policies, institutional reforms and effective approaches in rural, small town and urban/poor settings.

WSP Products

Policy support (PS)

Pilot demonstration projects (P)

Investment support (IS)

Knowledge management:
· Field Notes(FN)
· Studies (S)
· Learning Events

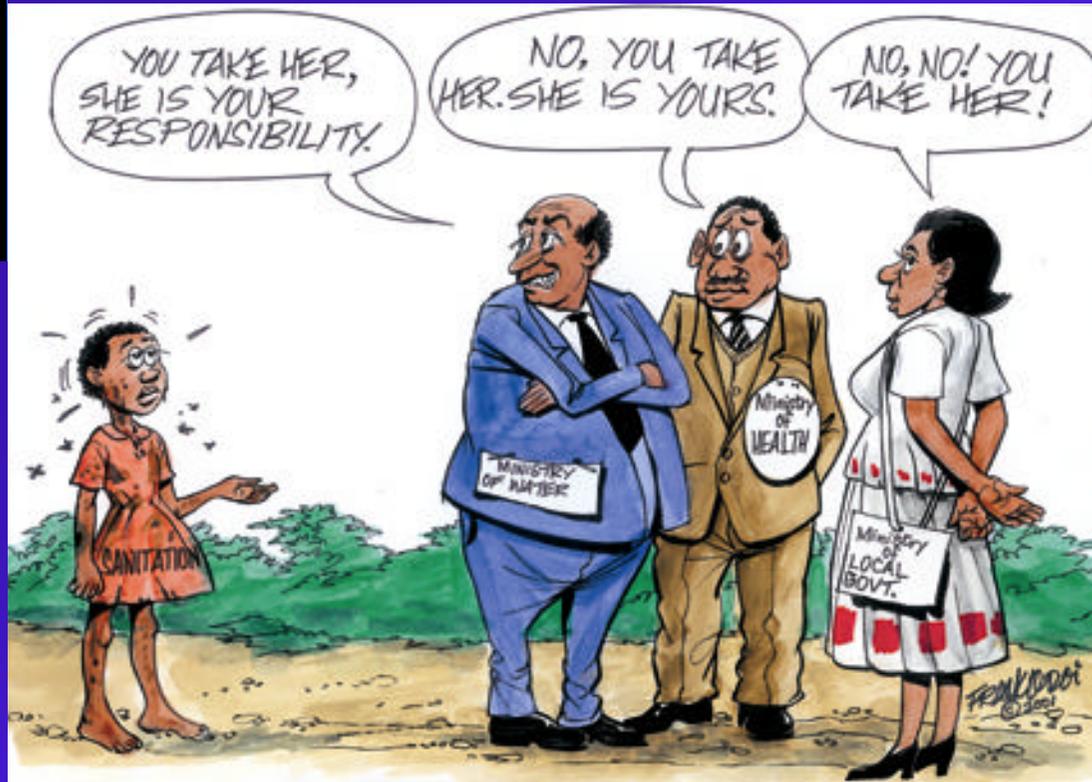
Sector networking (N)



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1) Sanitation Coverage in Africa



1) A – 25%

1) B – 55%

1) C – 66%

Did you know...?

1. How many Africans (in %) were in 2000 estimated to have inadequate sanitation facilities?
2. Maintaining current trends how many will have inadequate Sanitation facilities in 2020 (absolute figure)?



A1) AFRICA'S FORGOTTEN CRISIS

1. In 2000:
66% without access to hygienic sanitation -
400 million
2. By 2020:
500 million (no hygienic sanitation)
3. Global Assessment 2000 shows Africa the
**only continent with declining coverage – 10
countries < 50% WSS coverage**

Progress not keeping up with population increase
especially in peri-urban areas



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“Hydraulic law of subsidies”... (Cote d’Ivoire)

Did you know...?

A – 5%

B – 55%

C – 75%



3. What % of the subsidies for WSS are received by (a) the poorest 20% and (b) the richest 20% of the population?



Subsidies on WSS tend to benefit the richer



The **poorest 20%** receive **5%** and the **richest 20%** of the population receive **55%** of the subsidies for WSS.



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Did you know...?

Technical Sanitation Solutions...



4. How much water per person in Africa per year is (a) flushed away by the WC and how much water is (b) the minimum drinking water requirement per person and year?
5. What % of the waste water is discharged untreated into the environment?



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Water borne sanitation



4. **15.000 liters** are (a) flushed away by the WC and approximately **4.000 liters** are (b) the minimum drinking water requirement per person and year.
5. **More than 90 %** of waste water in Africa is discharged untreated into the environment.



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Nutrient value of excreta

Did you know...?

A – 10%

B – 55%

C – 85%



6. Assuming all human excreta per capita and year are reused – what percentage of required nutrients do these reused nutrients contribute to grow 250kg cereals?



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Nutrient Value of excreta

4. Recycling of faecal and urine nutrients can provide up to 85% of nutrient requirements to grow 250 Kilograms of cereals per capita and year



Table 5.5: Annual Per Capita Nutrient Recovery

Nutrients	Urine 500 litres per year	Faeces 50Kgs/year	Total Nutrients in	Nutrients for 250Kgs of Cereals
N	4.0 Kgs	0.5 Kgs	4.6 Kgs	5.6Kgs
P	0.4 Kgs	0.2 Kgs	0.6 Kgs	0.6 Kgs
K	0.9 Kgs	0.3 Kgs	1.2 Kgs	1.2 Kgs
Total	5.3 Kgs	1.0 Kgs	6.3 Kgs	7.4 Kgs

(Source: Prof. Jan Olof Drangert)

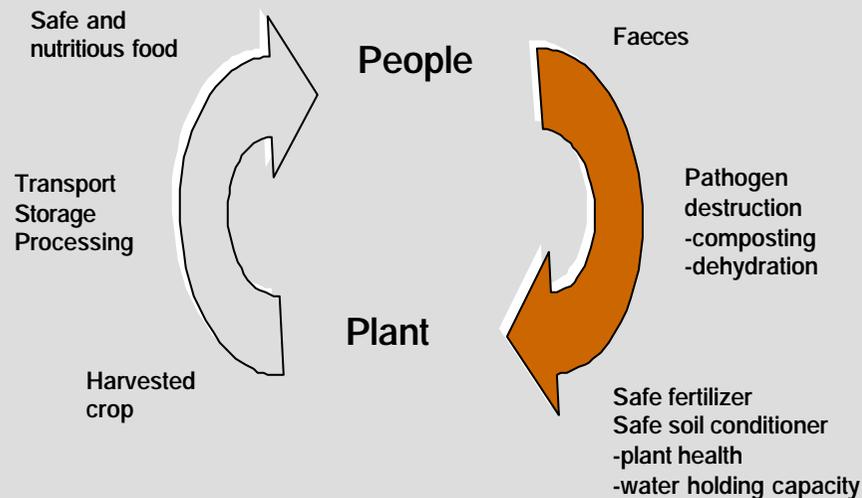


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National ecosan strategy-Uganda: Overall Objective

The organic/nutrient loop - faeces → food



Steven Esrey & Ingvar Anderson: An Ecosystem Approach to the Management of Human Waste, Recent Developments in Ecological Sanitation

- ◆ To improve the living conditions of the population in Uganda by ensuring better sanitation practices, personal hygiene and food security through better management of human excrements



Immediate Objectives

- ◆ Create Demand and Introduce an environmentally friendly sanitation technology option that eliminates the pollution of surface and groundwater resources
- ◆ Offer as an alternative, a sanitation technology option to perennially difficult areas of pit toilet construction with high water table, soft formations and/or rocky grounds, limited space (peri urban areas)
- ◆ Develop the capacity to successfully promote and implement ecosan at the various levels (main focus: District level and private sector)



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Building on Ongoing Activities and Experiences – lessons learnt



International (1): Household centered environmental sanitation (HCES) Approach

- ◆ People at the center
- ◆ Stakeholder Involvement
- ◆ Closing cycles
- ◆ Decentralized solutions



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International (2): Nanning conference recommendations

- ◆ The systematic incorporation of ecological principles in the overall sanitation debate
- ◆ Forging stronger links with (new) stakeholders: agriculture, energy, urban planning,...
- ◆ Need for further research: hygienic aspects, economics, agricultural reuse, behaviour,...



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AMAIZI MARUNGI



South Western Towns Water & Sanitation
UGANDA - AUSTRIA



Building on Ongoing Activities and Experiences – lessons learnt

National: SWTWS Project (1)

- ◆ Much more efforts have to go into public sensitisation and promotion campaigns
- ◆ Subsidized household sanitation should be implemented, if at all, with caution.
- ◆ Need for a follow up and monitoring program.
- ◆ The aspect of safe agricultural reuse and getting farmers to appreciate the nutrient value of excreta need more attention



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Building on Ongoing Activities and Experiences – lessons learnt

National: SWTWS Project (2)

- ◆ Double vault dehydrating toilets - appropriate technology for small towns – keeping them dry is crucial!
- ◆ Demand drivers for ecosan: permanence of structures, little odour, construction above ground (rocky ground, high water table)
- ◆ There is a demand for a communal collection service (dry faeces & urine) and construction

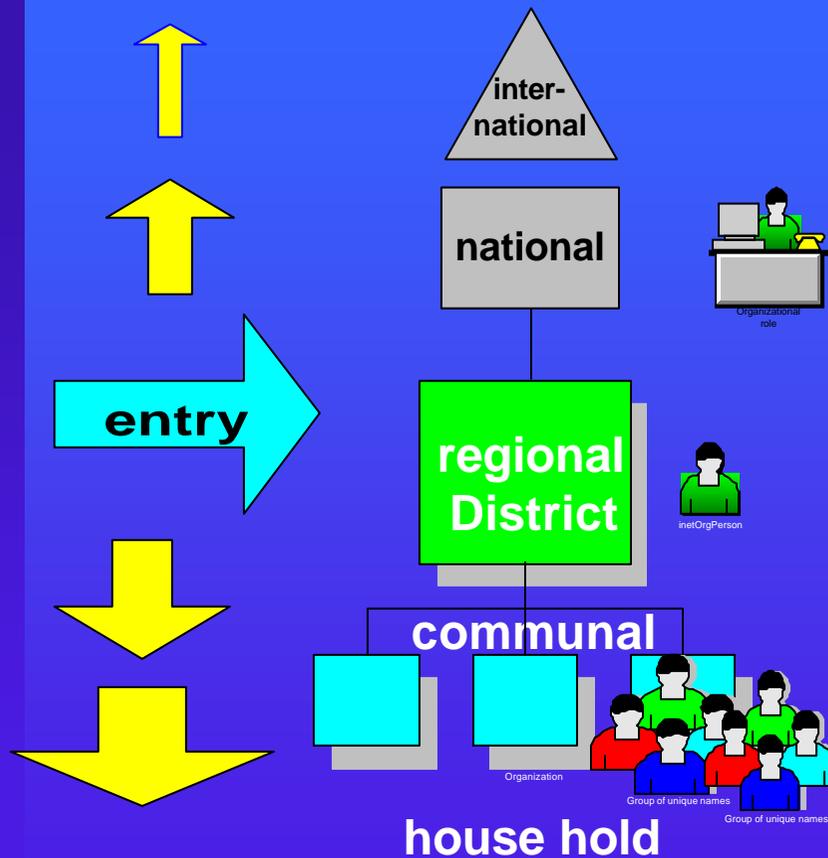


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Strategic interventions at various levels – focus at the region

2 Pilot Regions:
Kampala and the South West



Know how exchange, EcoSanres, GTZ, networking

Policy dialogue, coordination of interventions, guidelines, advocacy, curricula dev., private sector producers

Implementation coordination teams, training programs, District advocacy, local suppliers and contractors

Demand creation, Promotion campaigns, marketing, comm. collection systems, agric. reuse



Rationale for the focus at the region

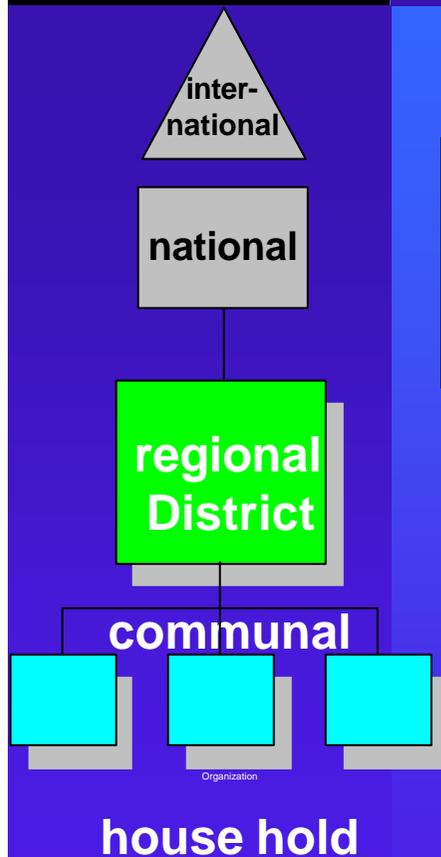
- ◆ At present limited capacity (financial and human) for follow up – focus resources where close monitoring of the process can be ensured (SW)
- ◆ Priority to get successful pilots (urban - Kampala, rural growing centers – South West) on a larger scale rather than (isolated) demonstration toilets spread over the country
- ◆ Next step: scaling up of regional pilots
- ◆ Big enough scale for the private sector to get attracted – supply chains
- ◆ Building up regional and District teams



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Strategic interventions at various levels – 4 components



- ◆ Introduction of an environmentally friendly sanitation option
- ◆ Offer an alternative sanitation technology for difficult conditions
- ◆ Develop the capacity for promotion and implementation

Information, awareness & demand creation, advocacy

Technology / system development, applied research

Demand responsive training, education and follow up

Networking, mutual learning and experience sharing



Information dissemination, awareness creation, advocacy (1)

- ◆ Production of information leaflets, videos, (mobile) exhibitions,
- ◆ Media and radio contacts
- ◆ Advocacy workshops for local decision makers (District, Sub county level)
- ◆ Professional support to develop a communication strategy for different target groups,
- ◆ Eco san innovation price
- ◆ Marketing and promotion campaigns in conjunction with the private sector



Technology & system development, applied research (2)

- ◆ Development of designs for different conditions and costs – develop design manuals
- ◆ Construction of demonstration toilets and agricultural demonstration plots,
- ◆ Thematic roundtables with producers & experts and users
- ◆ Applied research on agricultural reuse, economic (cost benefit analysis) and legal aspects
- ◆ Work out operation systems with operators or farmers (e.g loans, micro credits, trainings)
“eco san as a business”



Demand responsive training and follow up support (3)

- ◆ “Mobile” eco trainers providing tailored training in the field as well as monitoring support
- ◆ Development of training courses for implementers in the Region, tailor made seminars for farmers, local small scale entrepreneurs, operators
- ◆ Training of trainers (TOT)
- ◆ limited subsidy link to products of high quality and to establish a supply chain of ecosan products
- ◆ Development of curricula for universities, technical colleges, special program for schools



Networking, mutual learning and experience sharing (4)

- ◆ Establishment of a “eco san fund” for: exchange visits, thematic seminars, staff exchange programs, short term expert missions, training, technology experiments, eco san price...
- ◆ Cooperation with resource centers and UWASNET to establish a knowledge base
- ◆ Ecosan newsletter
- ◆ Annual ecosan Workshop or Seminar
- ◆ “Anchor” secretariat for networking and coordination at MoH and officers at MLWE, MoE
- ◆ National advisory committee on ecosan



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Fuer alle, die noch mehr wissen wollen...

Visit our web sites: Water and Sanitation Program:
<http://www.wsp.org>

The World Bank Water Supply and Sanitation:
<http://www.worldbank.org/watsan>

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