

Catalysing self-sustaining sanitation chains in informal settlements – 3K SAN



3K-SAN project



- European funded multi-disciplinary research project
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 - Law (Rosalind Malcolm & Thoko Kaime)
 - Centre for Environmental Strategy (Jonathan Chenoweth)
 - Makerere University (Uganda)
 - Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (Rwanda)
 - Victoria Institute for Research on Environment and Development (Kenya)

3K-SAN project



- In the slum settlements of African cities limited progress has been made with sanitation provision
- Past research has shown a willingness of the poor to pay for sanitation, but:
 - extent of willingness to pay is not known
 - models are needed that can ensure sanitation chains are sustained in the medium-term

3K-SAN project



- Project is analysing regulatory frameworks, financing and marketing strategies for sustainable sanitation chains in informal settlements of:
 - Kigali (Rwanda)
 - Kampala (Uganda)
 - Kisumu (Kenya)

Three main areas



- **Demand stimulation** will address the complexity of the householder's decision-making process
- **Market adaptation** will assess the sanitation labour and materials supply markets and finance options
- **Governance** will cover policies, regulation and enforcement, as well as the role of socio-cultural norms in sanitation.

Case studies:



– Kigali:

- Gatsata
- Kimisagara

– Kampala

- Bwise III
- Namuwongo-Soweto
- Kisenyi

– Kisumu

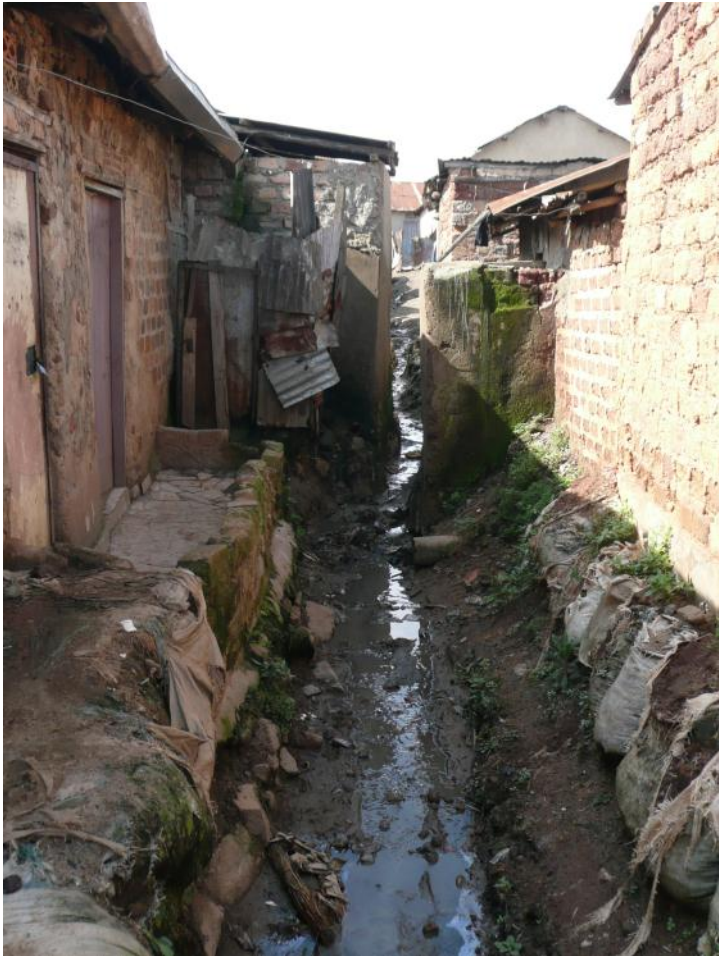
- Nyalenda B
- Manyatta B
- Obunga



Kigali:



Kampala:



Kisumu:



Methodology

- Completed:
 - Transect walks
 - Survey of 5,600 households
- On-going and planned:
 - Stakeholder interviews
 - Stakeholder workshops have been undertaken in the eight study sites
 - Focus groups



Household surveying in Kimisagara, Kigali

Methodology



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Transect walks in Gatsata



**Household survey in Gatsata
(933 HHs)**



Transect walks in Kimisagara

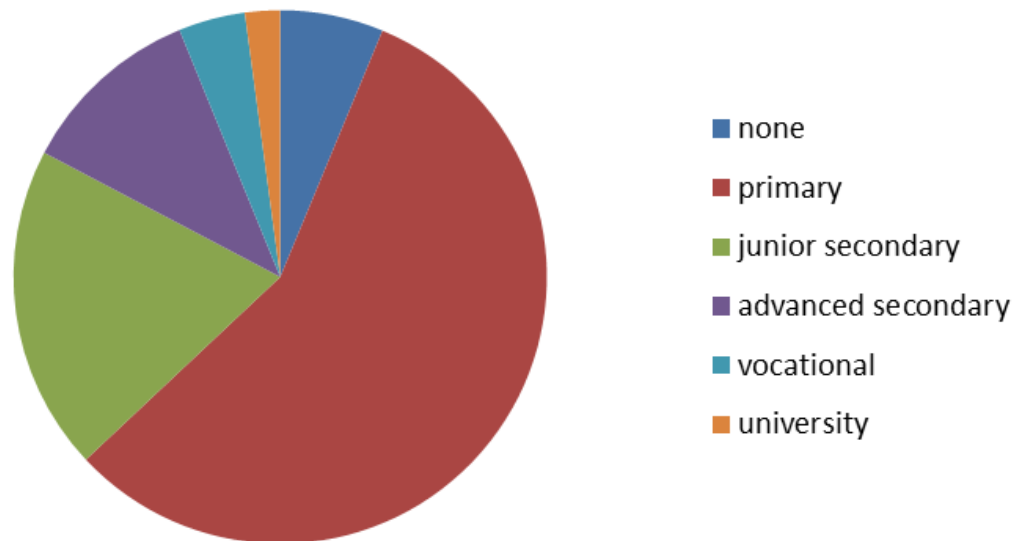


**Household survey in Kimisagara
(950 HHs)**

Preliminary results

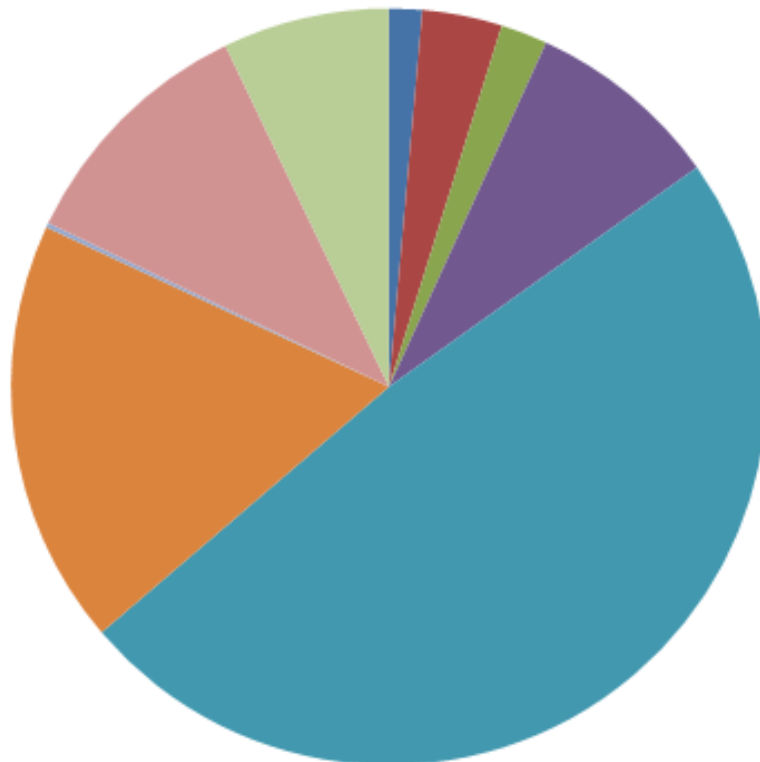
- Socio-economic characteristics of study areas:
 - 79% tenants
 - 65% of respondents self-employed

Education



Preliminary results

Type of sanitation facility



- flush toilet connected to sewerage system
- pour flush connected to septic tank
- pour flush to elsewhere
- a ventilated improved latrine (VIP)
- pit latrine with a slab
- open pit latrine without a slab
- compositing toilet
- shared/public toilet
- open defecation

Preliminary results



- Problems vary by city:
 - 39% in Kigali using open pit latrine without a slab
 - 41% in Kampala using a public or shared toilet
 - 17% in Kisumu practice open defecation and 15% using open pit latrine without a slab

None of these considered improved sanitation

Preliminary results



- 32% report that their sanitation facilities are not safe for all household members

- 66% use a shared facility, with 32% reporting a lack of privacy

- Other problems frequently reported:
 - Smell (and insects)
 - Distance from dwelling
 - Toilet not always available when needed
 - Difficult to clean
 - Flooding

Preliminary results



- 40% of households said they had an account with some sort of financial institution
 - 62% in Kigali
 - 43% in Kampala
 - 16% in Kisumu
- 36% say they are saving something each month

Preliminary results



- 42% of respondents said materials for constructing sanitation facilities were available but over half said prices were high
 - 39% willing to pay for sanitation installation but money a problem for more than half
 - While materials were available, pit latrine emptying, waste transport, waste treatment or waste disposal services were less readily available

Preliminary results



- Lack of space and topography / high water table also presented significant barriers to construction
 - Slums often on very steep land in Kigali
 - Slums often built on swampy ground in Kampala



Preliminary results



- Responsible for installing sanitation facilities:
 - 67% said it was the landlord
 - 8% did it themselves
 - 11% paid someone
 - 5% said government / NGO

Preliminary results



- Respondents showed high levels of awareness of health and hygiene issues relating to sanitation
 - 94% said health and hygiene issues important in influencing their preferred choice of sanitation
 - But only 19% said they were educated on sanitation improvement, such as construction, cleanliness, etc.

Preliminary results



- All 3 are signatories to international conventions
- Only Kenya has enacted right to sanitation

Article 43 1(b) Constitution 2010:

“Every Kenyan is entitled to adequate standards of housing and reasonable standards of sanitation.”

Note Article 22: access to justice

- Uganda and Rwanda have non-specific constitutional provisions

- But no review of legislation in Kenya to implement constitutional right
- However, active litigation
- And note problems of land tenure issues eg Kampala affecting rights of owners, occupiers etc to build sanitation facilities
- General absence in all 3 countries of specific provisions on sanitation – reliance on broad statutory obligations

Future work:



- On-going and planned:
 - Stakeholder workshops have been undertaken in the eight study sites
 - Stakeholder interviews
 - Focus groups



Conclusions



- Significant differences between case study cities in terms of key issues and problems
- Health and hygiene widely understood
- Better enforcement of sanitation regulations needed
 - Need focussed regulations and standards which are achievable otherwise enforcement counter-productive

Conclusions



- Business models needed to ensure the supply of sanitation services to the poor, such as pit latrine emptying
 - Pit emptying equipment suitable for slums required
- Education required – need for it to be socially unacceptable for landlords not to provide adequate sanitation
 - Provision of high quality public sanitation needed where appropriate

Conclusion



- Despite a range of barriers existing, low incomes are the single biggest constraint to improved sanitation
 - Need for economic empowerment of poor communities
 - In the short term government needs to provide greater resources for the very poor