Developing Sanitation Capacity as Towns Grows
A Mozambique Experience

Programme Coordinator, Linda Baas

10th of November 2011
Sanitation in Rapidly Growing Areas
Lusaka
One Programme
Strategic Partnership Alliance

Build on Wide Range of Institutional Capacity and Knowledge

Nine Municipalities
Xai-Xai
Chòkwé
Inhambane
Maxixe
Chimoio
Manica
Gondola
Tete
Moatize

One Million People
Characteristics of towns

Population

30,000-250,000 people.
Annual average growth rate of population ranging from Xai-Xai (1.07 %) to Moatize (6.83 %)
Average household size 6.1
55% of population under 20 years
70% lives in settlements that have slum characteristics
Density of housing predominantly spacious plots, 15x30 m and larger

Urban zone  Peri-Urban zone  Rural zone
Characteristics of towns

**Economics:**
Household monthly expenditure range (94-374 USD) 50-70 %
Up to 50 % of households are engaged in some kind of small-scale farming and plenty of farmland around towns makes eco-waste a financial viable option.

**Infrastructure:**
Waterborne system in cement city in some towns, others no system.
Piped water 60-90 %
Solid waste collection coverage 20-35 %

**Technology:**
Septic tanks 1,2-12 %
Traditional and improved pit latrines:28-56 %
Unimproved pit latrine 32-65 %
No access 2-7 %
Characteristics of towns

Management / Administration

Municipalities are key managers of sanitation services (Sanitation departments and strategic planning)

Central Government and municipalities responsible for promoting improved sanitation

Household responsible for investing in improved sanitation

Urban Plans (initial phase)

Society

Predominantly urban societal dynamics
Vision of Sustainable Sanitation

- Hygiene and protection of public health of entire communities
- Protection of environment and water resources
- Socially acceptable
- Economically viable
- Institutionally and technically appropriate
- Re-focus definition of ‘improved sanitation’ to achieve improved service delivery
Frisian Urban Sanitation Programme

Main Activities
Activities
I - Capacity Development Support
Activities
II – Investments, School Sanitation
Activities
II – Investments, Public Sanitation
Activities
II – Investments,
Household Sanitation - XIPOTI

Dignity, comfort and innovative design
Activities
II – Investments, Solid Waste Management
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Activities

III – Training and Awareness Programme on Primary Schools
Dealing with three goods of service provision
Case: On-site sanitation XIPOTI

- Dignity
- Sustainability
- Easy to maintain
- Brand (self-image)

Private goods
- Environment
- Health
- Central Government Targets (MDG)

Public Goods
- Retailer
- Constructor
- Pit emptying service
- Urine collection service
- Eco waste value for agriculture

Providers’ goods

Modular system
Build on initial investment while climbing sanitation ladder.
Frisian Urban Sanitation Programme

Lessons Learnt and Key-factors of Success
Lessons Learnt

Programme

Behavior change takes time.

Sanitation involves many stakeholders.

Holistic capacity development support approach – Support the whole municipal organization in order to improve sanitation service delivery

Central Government

Strengthen coordination between stakeholder ministries (water and sanitation, health, education, environment and state administration)

Sanitation value chain is mainly focusing on capturing; not on transport, treatment and disposal or reuse
Lessons Learnt

Citizen

Limited understanding of sanitation challenge and risks

Investment in sanitation currently not a main priority

Municipalities

Priority on solid waste rather than liquid waste management

Liquid waste is mainly disposed untreated.

General low financial and human resource capacity:
• Revenues do not cover the costs of services.
• Potential for a considerable increase in revenues from taxes and fees
• Personnel administration rather than human resource management – low performance and productivity
Key-factors of Success

- Demand driven approach (request from municipalities)
- Strategic partnership mix (Mozambican/Foreign, National/Local and Private, Public/NGO)
- Wide variety of institutional capacity and knowledge
- Integration in long-term national and municipal strategies and plans
Key-factors of Success

- Investments linked to training and technical assistance
- Programme team integrated in municipal organizational structure – close to the action.
- Flexible approach
- Make sanitation attractive and desirable – Xipoti concept