



Frisian Urban Sanitation  
Programme



# Developing Sanitation Capacity as Towns Grow

## A Mozambique Experience

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Sanitation in Rapidly Growing Areas  
Lusaka



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## 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



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### **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



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### **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



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## 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



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# Activities

## II – Investments, School Sanitation



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# Activities

## II – Investments, Public Sanitation



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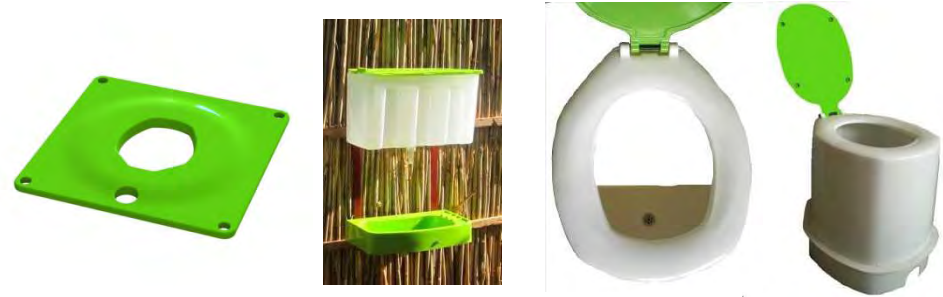
Activities  
II – Investments,  
Household Sanitation - **XIPOTI**



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Dignity, comfort and innovative design



# Activities

## II – Investments, Solid Waste Management



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# Activities

## II – Investments, Solid Waste Management



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# Activities

## II – Investments, Solid Waste Management



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## Activities

### III – Training and Awareness Programme on Primary Schools



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# Dealing with three goods of service provision

## Case: On-site sanitation XIPOTI



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Dignity  
Sustainability  
Easy to maintain  
Brand (self-image)

**Private goods**

**Public Goods**

**Providers' goods**

Environment  
Health  
Central Government  
Targets (MDG)



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







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## Lessons Learnt and Key-factors of Success



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## 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



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## 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



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## 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

WETTERSKIP  
FRYSLÂN

Vitens

provinsje fryslân  
provincie fryslân

vereniging friese  
van gemeenten



## 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 – Xipotí concept

