WATER SECTOR TRUST FUND (WSTF)

Up-Scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP)

UBSUP Pilot Phase Experience

Prepared by the UBSUP Team









Presentation Outline

- 1. Definitions
- 2. Objectives of the pilot phase
- 3. Testing and the pilot phase Testing, pilot phase & progress
- 4. Lessons learned, challenges & mitigation measures
- 5. UBSUP pilot phase in pictures
- 6. Questions & Answers



Pilot project; a definition



Pilot project – An activity planned as a test or trial; "They funded a pilot project in 6 States"



UBSUP pilot phase objectives

Main objective

Establish a sustainable, well founded, comprehensive up-scaling concept through model programmes

Specific Objectives

- Test sanitation technologies and where necessary make adjustments that meet the needs of UBSUP clients (Customer-Aided Designs)
- Enhance the sanitation marketing concept in order to apply the most appropriate marketing techniques for best results



UBSUP pilot phase objectives

Specific Objectives (continued)

- Enrich the business concept, financing and implementation procedures with practical experiences
- Build up the Toolkit for up-scaling the UBSUP program
- Identify the possible program challenges and the corresponding mitigation measures
- Validate or invalidate the findings of the study



1. Preparatory Study: October 2011 - June 2012

- Qualitative study carried out in 5 towns (Mavoko, Murang'a, Embu, Nakuru and Ongata Rongai
- Quantitative study was carried out in 11 towns (Ngong', Ongata Rongai, Mombasa, Malindi, Garissa, Isiolo, Mumias, Nakuru, Kisii, Kisumu and Embu)





2. Testing phase: September 2012 - May 2013

- Testing of toilet prototypes was carried out in the areas serviced by Oloolaiser Water and Sewerage Company
- Oloolaiser was chosen because of its proximity to Nairobi for easy monitoring
- To capture diverse scenarios, 3 areas were selected i.e. Ongata Rongai, Ngong', Kiserian



2. Testing phase: September 2012 - May 2013

- Attention was given to one toilet technology to gauge its suitability in the urban setup
- Other technologies were not tested because they are already used in urban settings
- The results were quite good!



3. The Pilot Water Service Providers (WSPs)

- The pilot phase was carried out in collaboration with 3 Water Service Providers (Nakuru, Embuand Oloolaiser)
- Ranking matrix technique was used to select the pilot towns
- The scores in the Ranking matrix were based on:-



4. Pilot WSP's selection considerations

- ✓ Distance from Nairobi
- ✓ The population and diversity of the low income area
- ✓ The WSPs track record with respect to implementing WSTF projects
- ✓ Results of the qualitative study on the <u>willingness</u> and <u>ability</u> to pay for sanitation infrastructure and related services



4. Pilot WSP's selection considerations

- ✓ Existing demand for sanitation
- ✓ Access to a treatment facility

5. Pilot phase: Physical progress

- More than 2,000 toilets constructed during the pilot phase
- Two (2) decentralised wastewater treatment (DTF) facilities constructed (in Embu & Nakuru)
- One (1) composting bed constructed (Ongata Rongai)
- SaniGo cart developed and tested (Ongata Rongai)



6. Challenges and Mitigation

Challenges	Mitigation
1. Inability of landlords to cover investment costs of building the toilets to completion	 Development of affordable options Timely payment
2. Lack of artisans	 Robust marketing which shortens the pick-up time thus creating quick demand This way the artisans will find it more lucrative
3. Slow initial uptake	 Robust sanitation marketing and prompt payment of the 1st PCIs



6. Challenges and Mitigation cont'd

Challenges	Mitigation
4. Less attention to hand washing facilities	 KonoSafi a comic book was produced to promote school WASH Posters at every toilet Hand washing as a pre-requisite for payment of the post-construction incentive (PCI)
5. Reluctance of landlords to provide copies of land ownership documents	 Any basic prove of ownership is acceptable since the landlord invests the money to build the toilet
6. Claim of PCI against minimal improvements	 Geo-referenced pictures of before, during and after



6. Challenges and Mitigation cont'd

Challenges	Mitigation
7. Acquisition of land for the construction consume the project time	 Acquisition of land to be done before the WSPs make applications for funding
8. NEMA licensing for the construction of the DTF is time consuming	 WSTF consulting with the NEMA national office on a solution In the mean time WSPs to engage credible EIA experts in the writing of the EIA report



7. Other lessons

- i. Improved sanitation has a secondary effect of sparking off development in a low income area
- ii. It takes time for landlords to actually start the construction of toilets. This is occasioned by the lead time required to gather resources
- iii. Timely payment of PCIs is crucial for demand creation and building landlords' and households' confidence



7. Other lessons (continued)

- **iv.** Enforcement of the Public Health Act by County Health Officers contributes towards demand creation for improved sanitation. Enforcement is the 'stick' in the 'carrot & stick' approach
- v. The permanent presence of social marketers and community health workers within the low income urban areas ensures the achievement of the required demand levels



7. Other lessons (continued)

- vi. The WSPs need intensive support from WSTF to build the capacities of their sanitation units
- vii. At the initial stages artisans do not see lucrative opportunities in toilet construction and tend to pursue other areas
- viii. The County Governments play a key in ensuring project acceptability and provision of land for the DTFs. They also play a role in aligning UBSUP to the County Sanitation Master Plan



7. Other lessons (continued)

ix. The UBSUP pilot has clearly demonstrated that households and plot owners can take responsibility for improving their sanitation access through support from other stakeholders as provided in the Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010

It has further highlighted that stakeholders in the sector can play complementing roles to achieve improved sanitation service delivery as collaboration with the Public Health Departments, the County Governments among others is already yielding results

























































Thank you!





