Sanitation Solutions



















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OVERVIEW

SANITATION SOLUTIONS

CCI has come up with different sanitation approaches in respond to urban sanitation challenges. These were developed based on the local context, affordability to the urban poor in informal settlements and scalable. The aim is to make sure that there is a different sanitation options to all regardless of being in informal settlements.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Sanitation projects implemented by CCI are community led with strong engagement of community members. This is done throughout the project; from identification, planning and implementation. The communities are capacitated to collect data through settlement profiles Mapping and Enumeration, using the collected data for identification of the challenges, planning for possible solutions and implementation.

Community capacity building is one of the key aspects of community engagement. This is done in two main areas; technical through training on construction skills and on social aspect training is done on project management and hygiene promotion. This enables community ownership, identification of realistic sanitation solutions based on local context and ensures sustainability.







AFFORDABILITY

One of the challenges of access to improved sanitation is the issue of affordability. In addressing this challenge CCI together with Federation in place the following mechanism:

- Beneficiaries' contribution: Beneficiaries are encouraged to contribute materials for construction, labour and cash for those who can manage in order to reduce the loan amount. The materials are not necessarily new; they could be the used materials eg. Already used Iron sheets to be reused for roofing a toilet.
- Choice of technology and materials: Local available materials are more preferred in order to reduce the cost. The technology used by CCI and federation in most cases are:
- Pour flush toilets with soak away pit lined with Trapezoidal blocks. These blocks does not use require the cement mortal which reduces the cost.
- Ecological sanitation: A type of toilets



which separates urine and fieces. It is a permanent toilet; it does not require emptying hence cuts down the cost of regular emptying. It offers opportunity for the use of fertilizers from the urine and compost. It is the best option in areas of high water table where pits are not suitable the option.

- Materials: The use of interlocking breaks has also reduced the cost of construction of toilets by reducing the amount of cement that is normally used by normal cement blocks. For eg 90-100 interlocking bricks can be produced from 1bag (50kg) of cement.
- Simplified sewerage system. It reduces the cost by 50% in comparison to conventional sewerage system. This is because it uses small sewer pipes; depth of excavation for lying pipes is shallow with Maximum of 1meter. It has involved community manpower which has also helped to reduce the cost.

SANITATION FINANCING:

CCI and Federation have developed a financing mechanism through a JENGA fund which is a revolving fund. Communities are able to contribute and leverage more funding from donors and other stakeholders. The loans provided through Jenga fund (revolving fund) enables the possibility of reaching more beneficiaries and ensures sustainability.



ARCHIEVEMENTS

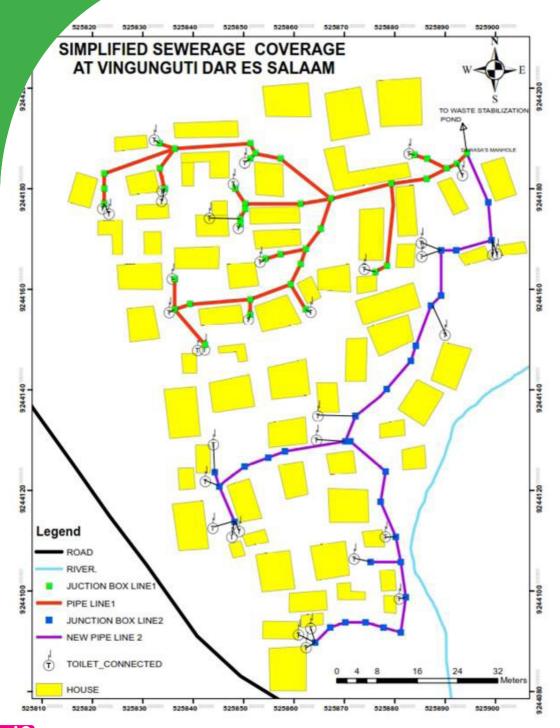
- Access to improved sanitation which has ensured safety of users, health living condition and provision of privacy.
- Capacity building to community in construction skills and management.
- It offers employment opportunity and access of income for community members through construction works and projects management.
- Increased recognition of CCI and federation works to government and other stakeholder.
- · Strengthened relationship with Municipalities.
- Service provision through solid waste collection and recycling.

CHALLENGES

- There is a challenge of affordability. Some community members cannot afford to
 - · Household's sanitation has been left to be an individual business.
 - Less acceptance of Ecosan toilets by community members.
 - Sanitation (toilet improvement) is not a priority to community. There is a
 - Low community acceptance ECOSAN toilet.
 - · Land acquisition (Public toilet)
 - · It needs large capital (Public toilet)
 - Political challenges and bureaucracy (Public toilet)
 - · Long travelling distance to discharging points. (Pit emptying)
 - The operational is too manual which makes unhygienic and tedious (Pit emptying)







LESSONS LEARNED

- Relationship between landlords and tenants in improving sanitation facilities need to be well addressed from the beginning of the project planning and implementation.
- Ecosan toilets need more awareness creation and mind sets changing for its acceptability and proper usage.
- Sanitation improvement needs more time to be used on mobilization as sanitation issues is less prioritized by community.
- If public toilets are well managed and maintained they can be a good source of income
- The performance of groups in pit emptying is not good as compared to individual. (Pit emptying). The gulper works is tedious and needs high commitment and dedication while in a group some members may not be willing to fully commit to works and leave some works to few people.
- Pit emptying has to be integrated with other activities for income generating activities eg. Solid waste collection in order to be sustainable.
- Community involvement in projects planning and implementation has helps to solve land issues for laying the sewer. (Simplified sewer). Communities were able to mobilize and negotiate themselves.









P. O. Box 31515 DSM-Tanzania Tel/Fax: +255 (0) 22 2701390 e-Mail: ccitanzania@gmail.com Web: www.ccitanzania.org