



# Up-scaling lessons

**Experiences from the EU-SIDA-GTZ Ecosan Promotion Project**

**Christian Rieck**  
**GIZ Sustainable Sanitation – ecosan programme**  
[christian.rieck@giz.de](mailto:christian.rieck@giz.de)



# At a glance

Financed by: EU-Water Facility

Co-financed by: SIDA and GTZ

GTZ-Water Sector Reform Programme (WSRP)

Component 5: Introduction of recycling-oriented sanitation (Ecosan)

Project duration: November 2006 until May 2010

Implementation outcomes:

1000 UDDTs at households + schools in rural areas,

16 DEWATS with biogas generation in schools, public places, prison

Implementation partners: CBOs and schools directly and via water institutions





## UDDTs at households

- Costs: 500 Euro, 20% contribution by toilet owner
- In areas where pit-latrines have problems
- Free fertiliser was of high interest for farming HH

### Approach and implementation:

- Cluster approach –20 toilets in community + school
- Active participation of CBOs with planning, implementation and O&M
- Local artisans are trained and then build the toilets
- MoU between GTZ and CBO – Roles and Respon.



# In households



Finish houshold UDDT



Backside view



UDDT design in dry northern part of Kenya with attached shower



Full faeces vault



Urine collection



Application of urine by households



# In schools



Finished UDDT at primary school



Backside view



Cubicle design with raised foot steps, ash and water container



Training of school clubs



Training of entire schools on usage



Old pit latrines at a school



# Main involved institutions and stakeholder

## Ministry of Water and Irrigation

**WSTF**

**Water Services Trust Fund**

- Standards
- Financing of household and public toilets

**WSBs**

**Water Services Boards**

- Planning for rural and urban areas
- Asset owner of public toilets

**WSPs**

**Water Services Provider**

- Facility management in urban areas
- Sanitation services as commercial activity

## Society

**Private Sector**

**Construction and consulting companies, masons**

- Construction and promotion of sanitation facilities and services

**Communities**

**CBOs and individuals**

- Demand at grass-route level
- Active participation and contribution to sanitation projects

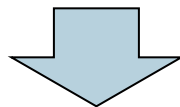
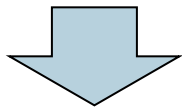


## Further outcomes

- Promotion of ecosan through multi-media e.g. TV, newspapers and radio

**National sanitation concept MWI**

**Joint implementation with water institutions**



**Water sector institutions integrate sustainable sanitation options**



Part 4/4





## Lessons learnt

- UDDT in households in rural areas worked well – they are clean; urine and faeces are used in farms
  - **Success factors:** active participation of stakeholders in planning and construction, contribution to costs of construction
- Schools have challenges with O&M – lack of willingness, budget, awareness which was caused among other things by little contribution by school and community - lack of ownership



## Lessons learnt

Monitoring after 1 years shows low replication of the ecosan systems mostly due to

- High costs of the toilets and creation of dependence on subsidies
- No sufficient triggering for behaviour change
- Low priority for sanitation spending (need money primarily for health care, education and food) – poverty



# Lessons learnt

and

- Reuse aspect was attractive but could not override other factors
- Lack of follow up – project stopped after 4 years- project needs long-term support for training, technical support for trouble shooting
- Lack of capacities and enabling policies to promote ecosan on large scale



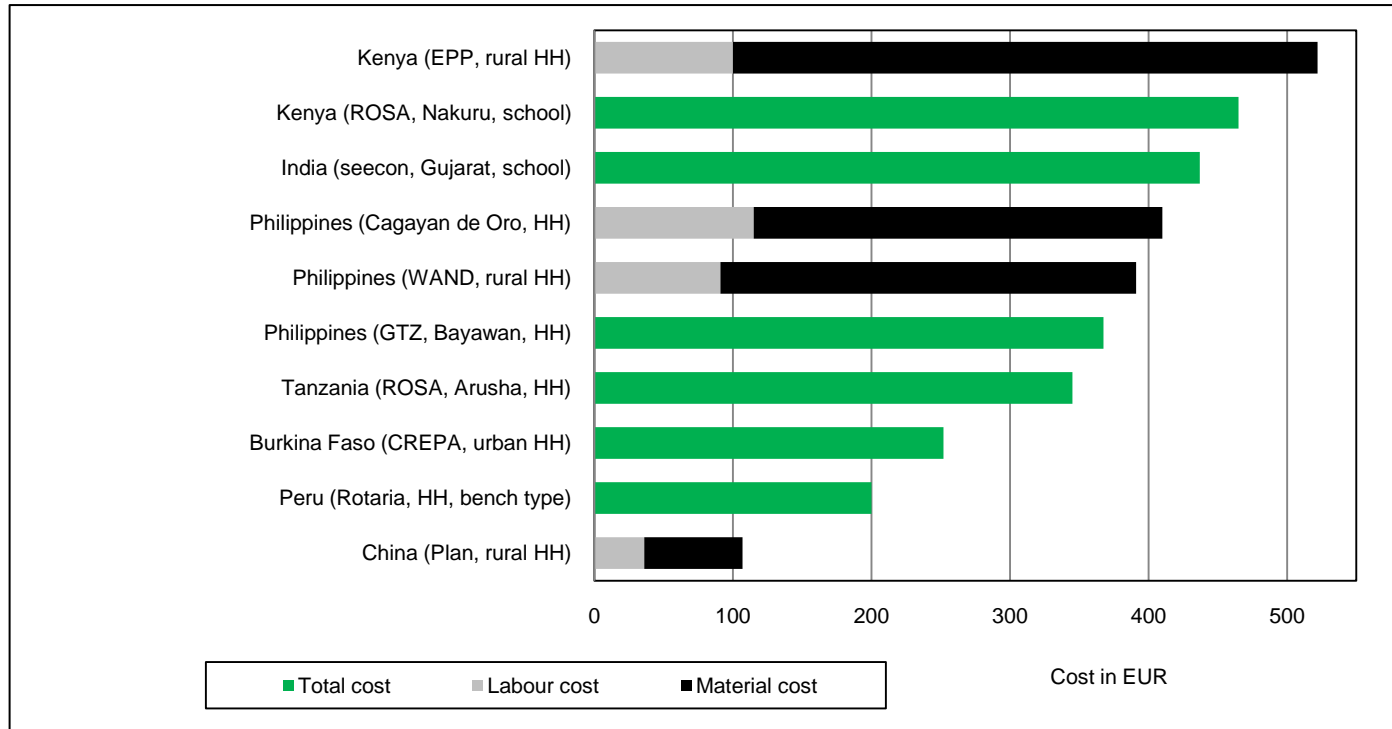
# Requirements for effective up-scaling

A combination of:

- **Focus on behaviour change** e.g. CLTS in order to:
  - Stimulate household investment / demand
  
- **Provide affordable toilet designs** and sanitation services through:
  - Sanitation marketing



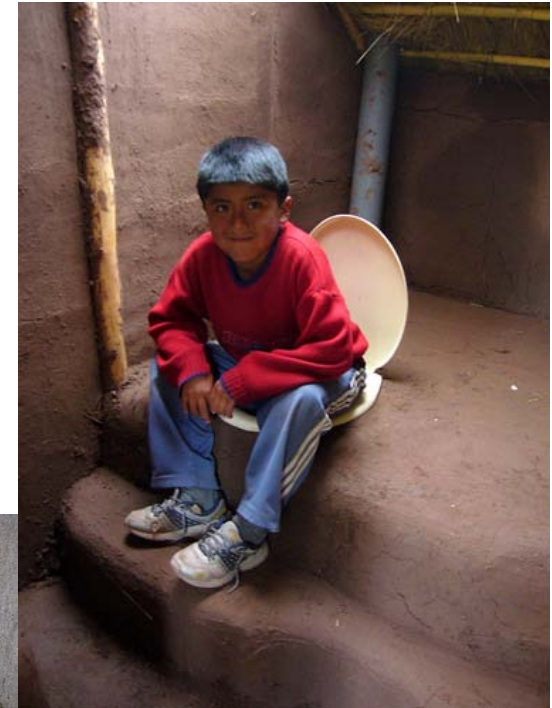
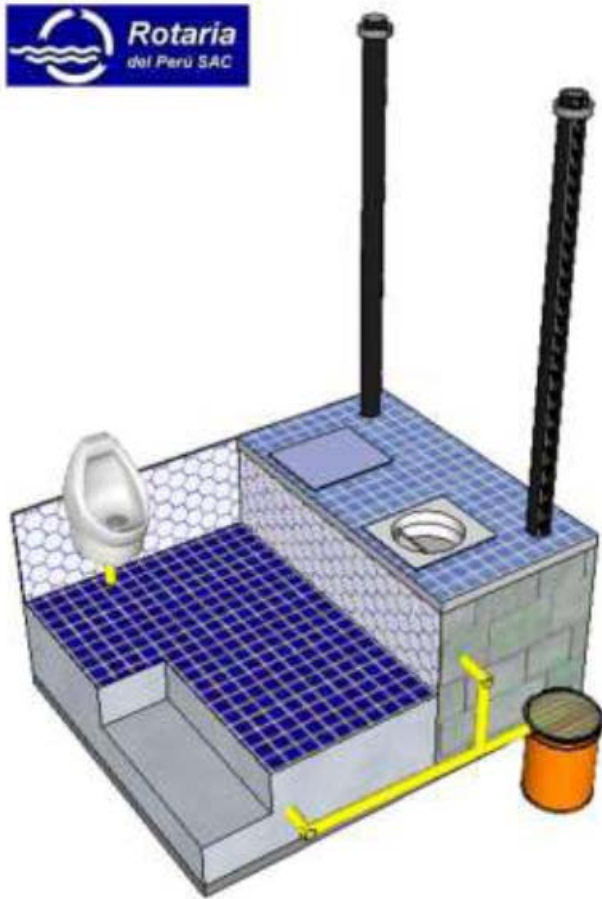
# UDDTs can be affordable



and of course a range of other technologies e.g.  
shallow pit latrines with urine diversion



# Peru, Rotaria – Bench UDDTs





# Requirements for effective up-scaling

and

- **Availability of financing options** e.g. bank loans like family bank in Nakuru Kenya (WASTE)

[SuSanA case study - UDDTs at a residential plot Nakuru, Kenya](#)



# Requirements for effective up-scaling

and

- **National sanitation strategy** that effectively coordinates sectors of health, water, agriculture, environment and local government – create synergies, agree on up-scaling approach and build capacities



## Current activities

- Monitoring and evaluation of ecosan projects by GIZ and sharing this data on
  - Ecosan Network Kenya  
<http://ecosankenya.blogspot.com/> and  
<http://www.facebook.com/ecosan.kenya>
  - SuSanA webpage [www.susana.org](http://www.susana.org)



## Further information

- SuSanA case studies  
<http://www.susana.org/lang-en/case-studies> (search for Kenya)
- SuSanA videos  
<http://www.youtube.com/user/susanavideos>
- Fotos on flickr.com  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/gtzecosan/collections/72157625627934025/>



# ASANTE SANA!



sustainable  
sanitation  
alliance

„Join the SuSanA network“ [www.susana.org](http://www.susana.org)