



SUMMARY OF SITUATIONAL ANALYSES

City-wide sanitation project meeting

10th to 12th February 2013, Dar Es Salaam Tanzania

Overview

The City-Wide Sanitation project originates as a response to the failures of conventional approaches to urban sanitation, many of which are described in SHARE's Urban Sanitation Pathfinder paper www.sharesearch.org/Resource/Details/pathfinderpaper_urbansanitation. The City-Wide Sanitation Project is being implemented in four countries: Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania. The Project employs 'action research' to develop and test an approach to pro-poor city-wide sanitation strategies that can be adopted and driven by Federations, networks of community organizations and residents' associations, and supported by public authorities and private providers.

This report provides a summary of the situational analyses that have taken place in the four cities involved in the research: Chinhoyi (Zimbabwe), Kitwe (Zambia), Blantyre (Malawi) and Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania). A situational analysis is an overview of the current situation in the research areas based on multi stakeholder perspectives, geological assessment, existing livelihoods strategies, shelter and tenure arrangements, municipal and other agency finance, policy frameworks and institutional arrangements. These details have been drawn from presentations at a meeting which took place in Dar Es Salaam from 10th to 12th of February 2013. The meeting was attended by members of Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) Federations from Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, local NGO affiliates (CCODE, CCI, PPHPZ and Dialogue on Shelter), local authority representatives, staff from the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), members of the SDI Secretariat and the SHARE Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. Furthermore, a member of the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda and staff from the SDI Ugandan NGO affiliate, Actogether, joined the meeting to share information about sanitation conditions in Uganda and interventions made to address these challenges. The meeting comprised a total of 33 participants; 19 women and 14 men.

Malawi

The Centre for Community and Development (CCODE) presented the situational analysis conducted in Blantyre (Figure 1). According to the mapping and enumeration process, approximately 200,000 households live in the settlement of Matope. The enumeration process consists in mapping the number and types of the existing water and sanitation facilities in the settlement, by means of GPS-fitted devices. (See www.sdinet.org/method-community-planning/). Most people in this settlement rely on unimproved pit latrines and those without toilets practice open defecation (Figure 2). In terms of water supply there is only one water kiosk in the settlement, which is privately-managed.

Figure 1: Blantyre Mapping Exercise

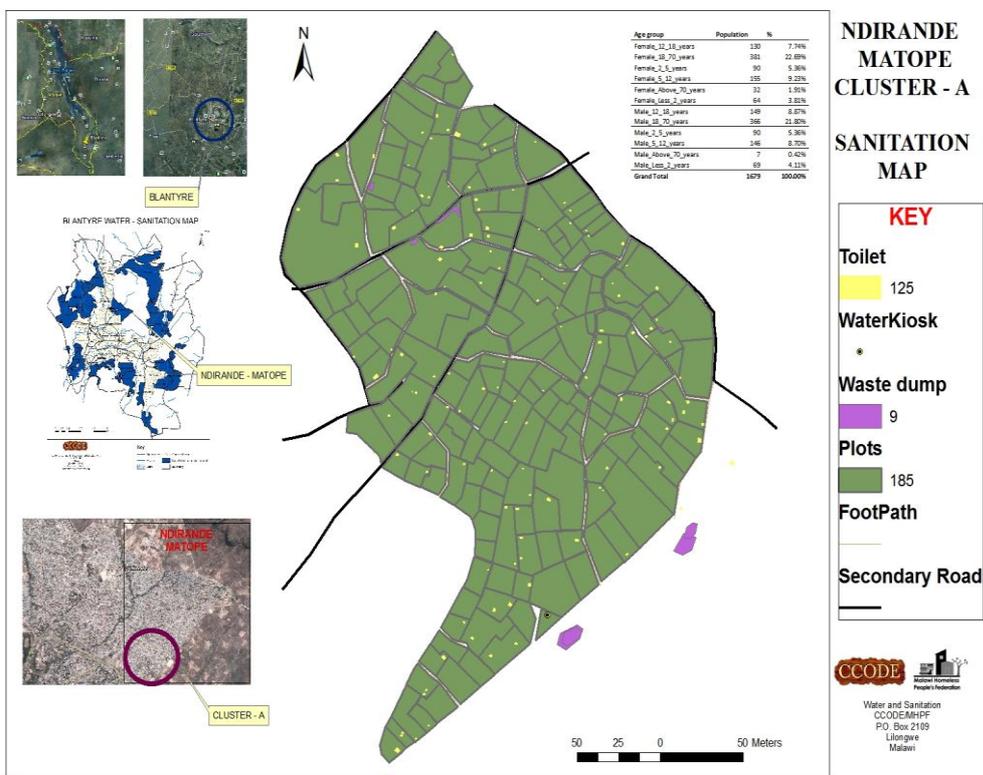


Figure 2: Latrines in Blantyre settlement



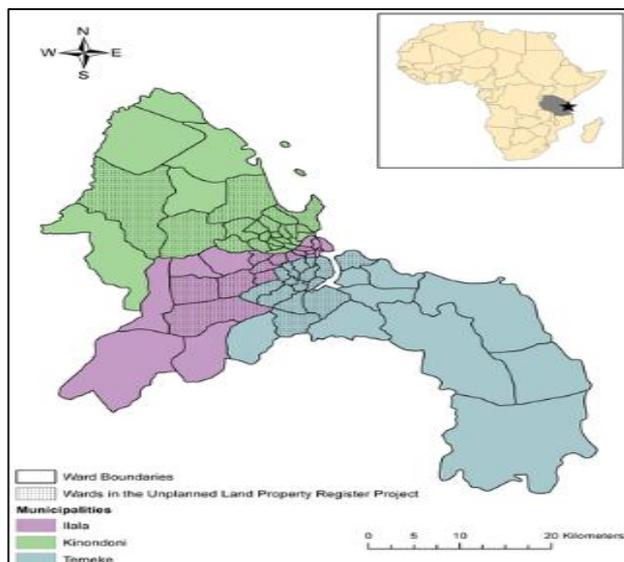
The mapping, survey and enumeration exercise conducted as part of the situational analysis was reported to have provided several benefits to the SDI Federation. These are listed below:

- It helped to raise the SDI Federation's profile with the city authorities and local Members of Parliament; as a result negotiations have begun for a health clinic to be provided in the area.
- It improved the SDI Federation members' skills in enumeration and mapping.
- Local authorities have requested that the SDI Federation conduct mapping and profiling of other settlements.
- Working relationship between communities and the SDI Federation has further strengthened.
- Additional savings groups have been generated.
- Agreements with local authorities over the obstacles to city-wide sanitary improvements faced by communities have been achieved.
- Over the course of the last year, supported by both the mapping and other SDI Federation activities including informal settlement upgrading, relations between the SDI Federation and the City Council have dramatically improved. For example, the City Council requests involvement of the SDI Federation in the 2013 budgeting sessions.

Tanzania

The Tanzanian SDI Federation conducted enumeration and mapping in three municipalities of Dar Es Salaam (Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke) (Figure 3). Dar Es Salaam is a fast growing city with four million people. The situational analysis reports that that sewerage coverage in Dar Es Salaam is estimated to serve 10% of the population, another 10% are served by septic tanks and the remaining population uses unimproved pit latrines.

Figure 3: Mapping exercise in Dar Es Salaam settlements



The main challenge identified across the three municipalities is the poor quality of existing latrines, rather than lack of coverage (Figure 4). In addition to a poor quality of construction and/or inadequate maintenance, most latrines are not emptied often or well enough. As a result there are health and environmental hazards in local neighbourhoods.

Figure 4: Existing latrine in Dar Es Salaam settlement



The situational analysis provided several benefits to both the SDI Federation and the Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI):

- Familiarisation with communities and settlements (i.e. income levels, living conditions, and water and sanitation).
- Improved understanding of solid waste disposal requirements within the settlements.
- Information gathered about the way in which sanitation challenges have affected some marginalised groups (such as children, women and disabled) more than others.
- Establishment of a forum to discuss issues concerning SDI Federation members, such as menstrual hygiene management.
- Facilitation of good working relationships between the SDI Federation and the local government.

Zimbabwe

The city of Chinhoyi has a population of 150,000. The SDI Federation and local NGO, Dialogue on Shelter, have profiled 11 settlements of which three were chosen for a more detailed analysis: Shackleton, Gadzema and Mpata. An enumeration was completed in Shackleton. The main findings of the situational analysis are reported below:

- There is reluctance to invest in sanitation by residents who rent their accommodation.
- There is mistrust between residents and the local authority, which negatively affects payment of bills and taxes which in turn negatively impacts on the capacity of the local authority to invest in improvements.

- Lack of community ownership of local facilities may lead to vandalism of existing infrastructures.
- There are resource and financial constraints within the public sector to provide and maintain water and sanitation infrastructure in low-income areas.
- The local authority fails to maintain a continuous supply of water in served areas.
- Electric and water power cuts are common in settlements.
- There is an orientation towards individual responsibility for sanitation provision; this may make collective action difficult to achieve.
- Politicisation of development issues with multiple conflicts between political parties at multiple levels of government makes it hard to progress: this delayed the enumeration and mapping process.

Dialogue on Shelter and the SDI Federation highlighted some important actions which may improve the project success in the settlements.

- Raise awareness on the fact that health problems in the settlement are a collective issue.
- Raise awareness on land tenure status.
- Mobilise communities on improving maintenance and management of water and sanitation.
- Stimulate the creation of community-driven sanitation solutions that are responsive to local context.
- Build closer relationship between community and local authorities. The SDI Federation has a good relationship with the authority that has been strengthened over recent years. The information base provided by the profiles has helped to deepen their engagement.
- Institutionalise community participation.
- Use the situational analysis findings as a tool for mobilising resource and engaging communities and local authorities.

Zambia

An earlier profiling exercise in Kitwe city, conducted by the Zambian Homeless and Poor People's Federation and the NGO People's Process on Housing and Poverty Zambia (PPHPZ) in 2010, identified 48 informal settlements within the municipality. The city's informal settlements remain largely under-serviced: common water and sanitation facilities are shallow wells and unimproved pit latrines. Many informal areas have poor drainage, which causes flooding and creates pools of stagnant water. Cholera and typhoid outbreaks are not uncommon.

The enumeration process was concentrated on one major informal settlement, Kamatipa, and found that there are 19,000 people living in 3,000 households (Figure 5). The more recent mapping of water and sanitation facilities has found that the settlement has 874 household latrines, most of which are not in good conditions, and eight water kiosks owned by the Nkana Water and Sewerage Company (NWSC). Furthermore most plots have a shallow well, which are prone to water contamination due to close proximity to unimproved pit latrines.

Figure 5: Kamatipa mapping exercise



The situational analysis was extremely important for the Zambian SDI Federation, PPHPZ and the local authorities.

- The SDI Federation learnt to identify problems and strengthen their engagement with the local authority staff and the water utility provider NWSC.
- Local authorities have learnt more about the SDI Federation and how they can work together to address issues of water and sanitation.
- The water and sanitation conditions highlighted in the situational analysis have helped the SDI Federation and PPHPZ to articulate the problem. As a result the city council has now agreed to establish a sub-committee to examine the upgrading of informal settlements. This will include the participation of NWSC, Kitwe City Council (KCC), SDI Federation groups, Copperbelt Solid Waste Management (COP Waste) and Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO).