

# Institutional strategy for implementation of Ecological Sanitation in Urban Ouagadougou – March 2008

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# Background:

- CREPA already has a successful project in place for implementation of UDDT in urban Ouagadougou.
- Toilets, collection system and reuse in place.
- Institutional aspects were lacking. However, there are documents on national level that are functioning – need of introduction of terminology related to collection of excreta at household level.
- Transition to municipal structures and even district level.
- Need for support in how to define responsibilities and in identifying gaps and potential improvements in policy and legal documents.

# Deliverables

- A clear and detailed description of procedures of each institutional role:
  - Institution responsible for the legal framework, “Reglementation”
  - Monitoring, “Regulation”
  - Management“. Gestion de l’ensemble de la systeme ecosan”.
- Contents of legal framework as well as a municipal policy for management of an ecosan system.
- Contents of a proposed monitoring system
- A proposed functional institutional arrangement

# Key aspects when establishing an institutional setup for ecological sanitation

- Introduction of ecological sanitation often comes when there is already a sanitation system in place, be it malfunctioning or not. This means that institutions, regulations and behaviours must be adapted, which is a challenge.
- Regulatory framework should basically be criteria based, not technology based. This means, for example, that there may be different choices of technology to choose from as long as the result is that certain criteria are achieved.
- Local governments have a key role as facilitator and regulator, finding ways to promote innovation while holding service providers accountable and achieving a degree of protection to the environment and health
- To be effective the system of sanitation service delivery needs:
  - presence at the local level (a relationship with households and communities);
  - skills to work with communities and households;
  - experience and willingness to work with local civil society and/or private sector partners; and
  - ability to innovate and adapt solutions.

# Municipal level: Clarification of responsibilities

- **Implementation**

- Introduction of barrier concept, WHO
- Involvement of agricultural department
- Private enterprises as entrepreneurs – how to assure correct implementation?
  - Masons, transporters, management of hygienisation, reuse in agriculture

- **Monitoring and control**

- Based in an existing structure for monitoring
- Sufficient resources to implement the monitoring.
- The structure should be prepared to enforce the legal system. This means that there should be a possibility to impose fines on enterprises who do not comply with regulation.
- The structure can be either based in environment or in health departments.
- Smooth communications with other departments of the municipality.
- Education and certification of PME's and farmers

## More key points:

- Go for simplicity! Do not build complicated and expensive systems!
- Agriculture as a driver! Creates demand and business opportunities.
  - BUT do not forget quality – education and certification.
- Important to create enabling environment in legal instruments!
  - Start off with identification of possibilities. "at least it is not prohibited..."
  - Develop and refine what is already there!
- Important to define economic potential and responsibilities. Fiscal roles, delivery of services, private enterprises.



Photo: Linus Dagerskog



Photo: Linus Dagerskog





One eco- station per  
sector

(320 hh)/station

Photos: Linus Dagerskog







Delivery to urban farmers



Photo: Linus Dagerskog



## Application Birg koom



Photo: Linus Dagerskog