

Part 3 – Sanitation Solutions in Practice

Case Studies on Urban Sanitation

Inclusive urban sanitation – Capacity development for consultants

Case studies that illustrate, in practice

- **Using evidence and data** to design interventions
- How **community engagement is used** and its benefits
- How water and sewerage **utilities and city councils recognise informal service providers**, to improve services quality and stimulate sanitation investment
- The **role of entrepreneurs** and the private sector in providing improved sanitation services
- The use of **multiple sanitation options** in towns and cities
- **Improving grey water and sewage collection** and disposal improves environmental sanitation and living conditions
- New sanitation options through **container based systems**, that have potential to serve tenants and renters where the landlord does not necessarily provide a toilet.

Urban sanitation case study videos

Africa

Tanzania: DEWATS for wastewater and faecal sludge treatment



Watch video

Video available
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Questions to discuss

- How does BORDA plan to ensure sustainability? What sort of measures would be needed to make this realistic?
- Why do you think the Government of Tanzania is willing to borrow to scale up this approach? What can be learned from the reasons behind it?
- Do see a value in proposing a study tour to Dar Es Salaam? What would be the value of going there?
- What do you think the video is *not* showing or mentioning?

6:57



[Uganda: Mining millions from emptying latrines](#)



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Questions to discuss

- What lessons does this example of entrepreneurship in Kampala have for other cities? What elements could be transferred and which cannot?
- What role does the Kampala City Council play in supporting Forever Sanitation?
- Who benefits from the services provided by Forever Sanitation?

9:40



Video by kind permission of New Vision TV, Uganda

eThekweni (Durban) South Africa



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9:36



Questions to discuss

- In Durban, wastewater is treated and recycled under a PPP with an international company and then used by industry. Does this approach have potential in other countries that are short of water?
- Some sanitation services for the urban poor are provided free of charge based on cross-subsidising from wealthy areas. Why don't other countries do this too?
- Why does Durban water use Focus Groups?

[Kenya and Haiti: Sanitation solutions for tenants and slums](#)



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8:51



Questions to discuss

- How would you propose to clients promising technical solutions that are not yet in textbooks?
- What would you propose as sanitation solutions for similar slums with mostly tenants living in rented rooms and houses?
- The CBS systems may seem to be a modern version of the colonial – and foul – bucket latrines. In what ways are they different, and what are the risks of proposing to use them?

Video by kind permission of World Bank – Water Global Practice

Urban sanitation case study videos

South Asia



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10:25



[Warangal, India: a model sanitation city](#)

Questions to discuss

- Where along the sanitation chain did the focus start? Why was this, and do you think the sequence of sanitation development is the same in all cities?
- Would women value the privacy of ‘She toilets’ in your city? How do you know if they would or wouldn’t? What could be done to find out?
- What do you think we are not being shown or told in the video? Does that change the overall message?

[Devanahalli: India's first Faecal sludge treatment plant](#)



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8:00



Questions to discuss

- What were the three big issues the project had to overcome? What similarities are there to where you work?
- What solutions were found? Could these apply or be modified where you work?
- What project components need to support the physical treatment plant?
- What do you think we are not being shown or told in the video? Does that change the overall message?

Nepal: Community Led Sanitation in a small town



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14:45



Questions to discuss

- Nala is a small town, could this approach be applied to medium-sized towns?
- What methods were used to collect evidence and data?
- Do you think the 6-step CLUES* approach provides a useful basis for planning solutions with community involvement? What is needed to use it elsewhere?

* **C**ommunity **L**ed **U**rban **E**nvironmental **S**anitation

Do not be limited by social expectations

[A sanitation business succeeding against the odds](#)



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7:40



Questions to ponder and discuss

- Small and medium businesses provide FSM collection and transport across the world. How should sanitation programs maximise their potential?
- Do sanitation programs encourage everyone to be involved, or unconsciously limit the involvement of women, people with disabilities and minority groups?
- What can a sanitation project with a utility or city council do to support and develop the contributions of the private sector?

[New Approaches to Urban Sanitation in Sri Lanka](#)



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5:50



Questions to discuss

- Colombo is the capital of a middle-income country. Why have they opted for a range of non-conventional sanitation options?
- Why do cities want expensive sewerage systems, which require a lot of scarce water to operate effectively?
- What can you or your firm learn from the approach to City-wide Inclusive Sanitation taken by Colombo?

Video by kind permission of World Bank – Water Global Practice

A PPP model to serve rich and poor alike

[Bangladesh: Affordable septic tank emptying in Dhaka](#)



Watch video

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5:50



Questions to discuss

- The PPP model is between the Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority and small businesses. Could you imagine recommending a similar model where you work?
- The financial model involves cross-subsidising poor customers, and providing the service providers an incentive to serve the poor. What are the risks of this approach?
- Dhaka is a city of 16 million with a low GDP per person. If such a model can work there, can it work in other cities too? How?