



Sanitation

Developing sustainable sanitation services for all based on local dynamics.

Sub-theme factsheet



BENCHMARKS

Work on this subject area since 2005.

Countries of intervention :

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Haiti, Laos, Madagascar, Mauritania, Senegal.

15 projects in 2017.

More than 2.4 billion people are still living without access to basic sanitation. Despite considerable progress made in recent years, many developing countries are still falling significantly short of meeting supply needs, and profound inequalities persist in terms of access to sanitation services. Setting up appropriate, sustainable and affordable services is therefore a real challenge.

With over ten years experience in the area of sanitation, GRET defines solutions that are appropriate for the various contexts encountered (urban, rural and semi-rural). Drawing on indepth knowledge of local sectoral frameworks, and attentive analysis of needs and socio-economic, environmental and cultural constraints in the field, GRET develops an integrated approach to improving sanitation by working on the sector's three segments: access to sanitation (toilets), evacuation of waste water (sewage networks or emptying services) and treatment.

In order to improve supply of sanitation while responding to the demand of disadvantaged households, GRET is developing innovative solutions to make the service more affordable and respond technically to local constraints. It proposes and supports the implementation of management methods that are suited to local requirements. Lastly, sustainability of operation of the services is facilitated via actions to strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders: public authorities in charge of sanitation, service operators, etc.

Methods of intervention

GRET supports several sanitation projects using various methods of intervention: providing assistance to public and community-based project managers, design and co-design of projects, expert consulting and methodological support.





GRET's approach

» “A viable sanitation service is a service that responds to a real local need and is designed so that it can be operated based on locally available skills and financial means. So it must be defined based on a diagnosis of what exists and by formulating solutions in consultation with the local population and local sanitation stakeholders. Appropriate technical solutions are sometimes not sufficient to ensure sustainability of a service: it is also (and especially) necessary to propose management systems that can be mastered by local stakeholders and funding circuits covering the entire sector. Lastly, a sanitation service goes hand in hand with significant communication campaigns: awareness-raising, marketing, etc.”, says **Marion Santi, sanitation expert with GRET.**



Key stakeholders' views

“Whether via regular implementation of pilot projects or almost systematic capitalisation on its interventions, GRET contributes to developing the water and sanitation sector by supporting sectoral reforms and technological & institutional evolutions. GRET is above all a stakeholder present in the field: it works over the long term in specific geographic areas and on realistic bases, which enables it to contribute to the generation of quality local skills for the benefit of the entire sector.” **Denis Désille, water & sanitation project manager with AFD (French Development Agency)**

“We cannot work alone, because the population is not yet convinced of the importance of building toilets. So GRET takes charge of the ‘sanitation social marketing’ aspect, while people encountering problems or who do not yet have latrines come to the Diotontolo to benefit from our advice and our help, or to buy toilets.” **David Rakotoarison, manager of the Antsirabé Diotontolo toilet shop (Madagascar)**

SOME REFERENCES

- How to select appropriate technical solutions for sanitation, Jacques Monvois, Julien Gabert, Clément Frenoux, Marie Guillaume, pS-Eau edition, PDM, 2010.

- Dynamiser le marché de l'assainissement : les Diotontolo, des magasins de toilettes franchisés, Marie Guillaume, 2012.

- Domestic private fecal sludge emptying services in Cambodia: Between market efficiency and regulation needs for sustainable management, Clément Frenoux, Alicia Tsitsikalis, Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development, 2014.

Focus on three actions

Community Led Total Sanitation in the Guet Ndar district, Saint-Louis, Senegal (Acting project)

2013-2017 | **Budget:** 1.7 M€ | **Funding:** AESN, CG27, City of Saint-Louis, EU, MAEDI.



The Acting project is setting up a sanitation service in the Guet Ndar district (25,000 people). The project aims to construct a sewage network catering for 13,000 people. It plans to implement sustainable management and funding schemes for the service, and to strengthen local stakeholders (Municipality of Saint-Louis, ONAS, etc.) for effective operation and monitoring of the service.

Implementation of improvements to sanitation services, Antananarivo, Madagascar (Miasa project)

2012-2016 | **Budget:** 770 k€ | **Funding:** AFD, EU, Grand Lyon, Veolia | **Partners:** communes, Enda Indian Ocean.



The Miasa project covers the entire non-collective sanitation sector (toilets, pit emptying and faecal sludge treatment) in five neighbourhoods in Antananarivo, and focuses on community-based project management and the development of a local sanitation market. Thanks to the involvement and training of local public & private stakeholders and the development of innovative funding schemes, the project has already enabled the construction of over 500 toilets, training of 30 operators and construction of four sewage treatment plants.

Mini-sewage: a collective pilot sanitation project, Hin Heup, Laos (Mirep project)

2005-2016 | **Budget:** 4.3 M€ | **Funding:** AESN, AFD, Aquassistance, Lao government, entrepreneurs, Sedif, UN-Habitat, City of Paris.



The Mirep project aims to develop a sanitation service in Hin Heup by testing innovative waste water evacuation technologies (small diameter sewage network) and treatment technologies (anaerobic baffled reactor and sludge-drying bed). Management of the service was delegated to a local private operator in November 2010 via a 15-year management contract.

2017. Photos: © GRET.



GRET is an international fair development NGO that has been actively fighting poverty and inequalities for 40 years in the field and at political level. For more information on GRET's activities in the area of Drinking water, sanitation and waste management: www.gret.org/themes/drinking-water-sanitation