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The SPLASH Sanitation Programme aims to address urban sanitation challenges at scale in in sub-Saharan Africa by developing solutions that focus on the entire sanitation service delivery chain.

The research programme is funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), the Department for International Development (DFID), Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et Européennes (MAEE), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

In addition to the project on 'Sustainable and resilient sanitation service chains in Maputo', the other projects funded by SPLASH are:

3K-SAN – Catalysing self-sustaining sanitation chains in informal settlements. Working in Kigali (Rwanda), Kisumu (Kenya) and Kampala (Uganda) to assess the mechanisms to promote sustainable sanitation.

U-ACT – Economic Constraints and Demand-led Solutions for Sustainable Sanitations Services in Poor Urban Settlements. Working in Kampala (Uganda), the U-ACT research focus on an in-depth investigation of the economic incentives that stimulate demand for sanitation.

FaME – Faecal Management Enterprises. Working in Senegal, Ghana and Uganda, the FaME project is evaluating innovative FS-management solutions that lead to technically robust, and financially viable sanitation service chains.

MAFADY – Management of the sanitation sector in a coastal ecosystem in Douala and Yaoundé, Cameroon. The aim is to determine actions to be undertaken by the various actors to improve sanitation and hygiene in coastal areas and slum districts of large cities in tropical humid climates.



EU ERA-NET SPLASH Sanitation Research Programme

Sustainable and resilient sanitation service chains in Maputo province, Mozambique – action research and piloting for the benefit of the urban poor



Visit the SPLASH Website:

www.splash-era.net/san.res.php

If you would like to receive the Making a SPLASH! newsletter please sign up at:
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Background

Sanitation related diseases are widely prevalent in cities of sub-Saharan Africa particularly in poor communities and in informal settlements where service provision is poor. The interrelated physical, environmental and social factors mean that solving sanitation-related health problems remains challenging and sanitation interventions are often too focused on one particular dimension of the problem. A risk-based approach can help to unpack these complexities in a way in which local stakeholders can engage with the problems and identify priority areas for intervention.

Aims and Objectives

The objective of the research is to identify, develop and promote appropriate intervention strategies to mitigate environmental health risks related to sanitation through the adoption of risk-based management strategies.

In order to achieve this, the research consortium is undertaking the following activities with the aim to mitigate health risks associated with sanitation systems :

- Development and application of a methodology for risk analysis of sanitation systems;
- Identification of resilient sanitation technologies and development of strategies for their implementation;
- Capacity development of stakeholders at all levels to collectively enhance sustainability of sanitation services.

Research project activities

Sanitation system risk assessment

The risk assessment methodology is used as the basis for interaction with local stakeholders to identify hazardous events and factors that exacerbate risks.

Improve governance of urban sanitation services

The project focuses on governance, institutional and regulatory issues that impact upon the delivery of sanitation services in Maputo.

Stakeholder engagement with stakeholders

Engagement with local stakeholders in a participatory risk assessment process to support risk based planning.

Training and capacity building

Training and capacity building activities to promote risk based planning for sanitation improvements.

Outreach and dissemination

Sharing of key outcomes from our research to decision-makers at provincial and central level through workshops and seminars in Maputo.

Expected research outputs

- **Risk-based sanitation planning tool** – to identify localities in the city and parts of the sanitation chain where risks are highest.
- **Sanitation risk reduction action planning group** – to interact and consult with local stakeholders to promote sanitation planning based on risk assessment.
- **Training tools and capacity building activities** – to promote awareness and understanding of a risk-based approach towards prioritisation of sanitation investments.
- **Sanitation risk management plan** – a combination of the above is used to prepare a plan to target interventions to reduce risks.
- **Policy recommendations for sanitation improvements** – based on the lessons learnt from the project, recommendations for wider application of the risk assessment methodology will be derived.
- **Sanitation Charter** – as a means to enlist official support from governmental organisations.



**For further information,
visit the project website at:**

<http://www.iwahq.org/261/themes/urban-sanitation-initiative/splash.html>