



FRISIAN URBAN SANITATION PROGRAMME

Xai Xai - Chókwè - Inhambane - Maxixe - Chimoio - Manica - Gondola - Beira



INTRODUCTION

WHY IMPROVE SANITATION IN MOZAMBIQUE?

Mozambique suffers from a evident lack of good sanitary provisions. Many people live in unhygienic conditions. Only 21% have access to improved sanitation. This has major health consequences. It leads to infections and diarrhoea, which presents a particular risk to children. In Mozambique, one in six under-fives dies of diarrhoea, malaria or malnutrition. 90% of cases is due to lack of hygiene and insufficient water and sanitation provisions (WSP, 2010). Besides an unacceptably high child mortality, illness as a result of bad hygiene causes stunted growth and a lag in the development of children.

In Mozambique 'dry' sanitation prevails. Most people have a latrine, i.e. a hole in the ground which is covered by a lid. Hardly anyone is connected to a sewer system. Latrines are often in bad condition and not safe. 40% of Mozambicans have no access whatsoever to sanitary provisions and relieve themselves in the streets or in the bushes behind their homes. Faeces and urine end up directly in the environment. This is not just unsanitary, it also enables bacteria and germs to spread easily, with major consequences for public health. This is even more of a concern in urban areas, as the population density is higher. Sanitary provisions must be safe and accessible. Therefore proper latrines must be built and maintained, and access to clean water is essential for hand-washing.

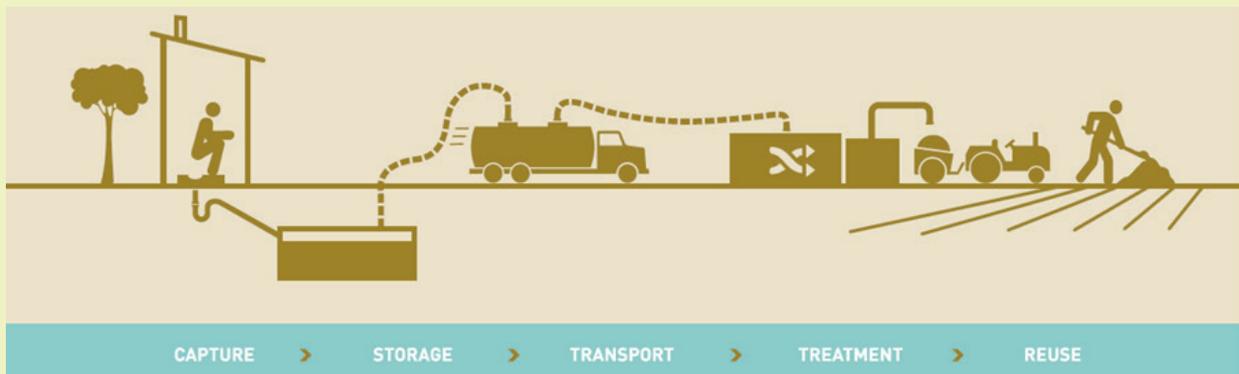
The ultimate object is that every family has its own toilet.

The faeces and urine are collected in the pits of the latrines. This waste will eventually have to be treated to ensure that the germs are no longer harmful. It can be recycled into a safe and valuable product, such as, for instance, compost.

The Frisian project is developing sanitation rules and guidelines together with other municipalities. In addition the local private sector is involved in the development of related goods and services.

OBJECT: TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE SANITATION SYSTEM WHILE INVOLVING ALL PARTIES: LOCAL AUTHORITIES, HOUSEHOLDS, PROVIDERS OF FUNDS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

Also, educational activities are organized together with the municipalities involved to counsel households and schools. To inform them not only of the risks of insufficient sanitation, but also of the advantages of improved sanitary circumstances, as there are many! Improved sanitation leads to better public health, lower



Sanitation Value Chain developed by de Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

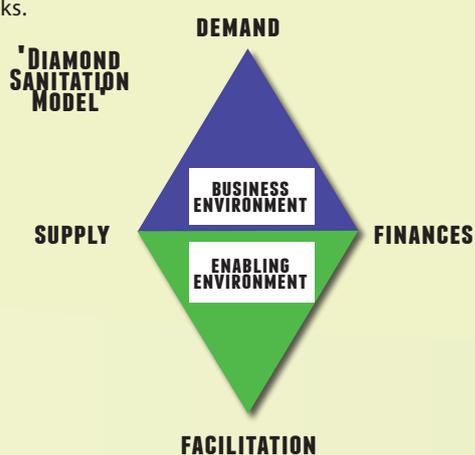
Sanitation Value Chain shows all activities and services that are necessary for a working sanitation System

health spending and increased prosperity. Parents can work more hours and children can attend school more regularly. This does not just benefit individual households, but the development of society as a whole. It is for this reason that the Frisian project is committed to improve sanitation.

WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAMME?

The project is supported and executed by a consortium of Frisian water partners: Wetterskip Fryslân, drinking water company Vitens, Provinsje Fryslân and over 20 Frisian municipalities. The project is also supported by the Department of International Development Cooperation, (DGIS) of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Mozambique, the Frisian project 'Clean Water for Mozambique' is known as Frisian Urban Sanitation Programme (FUSP).

The Frisian project has made agreements and collaborates with the national Water Department (DNA) in Mozambique, which is part of the Ministry of Public Works.



Due to the decentralized approach of the Mozambican government, municipalities have a large responsibility with regard to sanitation. In turn, the Frisian partners have many years' experience of water supply and sanitation management as well as of public administration, which is a good basis for cooperation.

The common objectives have been laid down in a cooperation agreement with all municipalities participating in the project, identifying duties and responsibilities. The Frisian project is active in eight municipalities in Mozambique, ranging from **45,000** to **560,000** inhabitants.

In four southern municipalities, *Xai-Xai*, *Chokwe*, *Maxixe* and *Inhambane*, the programme has been completed.

These municipalities are now independently improving and developing sanitation initiatives in various fields, with remote assistance provided by FUSP.

The knowhow and experience accumulated in the southern towns are used in the other municipalities participating in the project.

Two FUSP teams are active, one in the towns of Chimoio, Manica and Gondola in the province of Manica, the other in the port of Beira. The teams consist of Dutch and Mozambican consultants; if necessary both domestic and Dutch consultants can be involved.

WHAT IS THE PROJECT'S APPROACH?

The '*Diamond Multi-Stakeholder Model*' is used as a point of departure. The model was developed by strategic partner *WASTE*. According to the model sustainable results can only be achieved if all stakeholders are involved in the improvement of sanitation. Stakeholders include households, providers of sanitary products and services, local financial institutions and the authorities. The activities are aimed at reinforcing their roles and positions and improving their mutual cooperation and coordination to ensure that even after completion of the programme improvement of sanitary is continued.

THEMES

Five themes have been selected, in which projects are carried out which contribute to realization of the objective; improving sanitation in Mozambique. The themes are:

1. Development of institutional capacity
2. Household sanitation
3. School sanitation
4. Environmental protection
5. Private sector development and micro-financing

Within these themes the Frisian project focuses on institutional capacity development of the organisations and stakeholders responsible, for together they must achieve the goal of improved sanitation.

If necessary the Frisian project invests in infrastructure and monitors its use. The project cooperates with domestic and international organizations as strategic or executive partners. The **5 FACTSHEETS** provide more information about the projects and results per theme.

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