



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
Water for African Cities

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Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative

*Supporting Secondary Urban Centres
in the Lake Victoria Region to Achieve the Millennium
Development Goals*

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)

Water for African Cities Programme

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Introduction

UN-HABITAT has been implementing the Water for African Cities Programme since 1999. The programme is a direct follow-up to the Cape Town Declaration, adopted by African Ministers in December 1997, addressing the urgent need for improved water management in urban areas of the continent.

The first phase of the programme focused on three inter-linked priorities:

- Introducing effective urban water management strategies in African cities – Demand management and other related measures were implemented in seven participating cities through pilot demonstrations;
- Protecting freshwater resources from the growing volumes of urban waste – Assisting participating cities to strengthen capacity for monitoring of freshwater pollution from urban waste and to take mitigating measures;
- Enhancing regional capacity for urban water management through information sharing, enhancing public awareness, training and education.

The programme was launched in 1999, initially with funding support from the United Nations Foundation for International Partnerships (UNFIP/UNF). A growing number of multi-lateral and bilateral external support agencies have since extended their support, with a resulting increase in the scope and outreach of the programme.

The Water for African Cities programme has demonstrated in seven African countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa and Zambia) how to put in place an integrated urban water resource management strategy that could bring three key sectors: urban, environment and water, to work together. Tanzania is the eighth country to have joined the programme.

In a relatively short span of time the programme has created a new demand-side focus in water management. By cutting down on wastes and containing excessive demand, several

cities have clearly demonstrated how service coverage, especially to the urban poor, could be extended with modest additional investments.

Catchment management strategies introduced by the programme in the participating cities are demonstrating practical application of Integrated Water Resource Management at the local level. The programme provides a unique platform to bring together diverse stakeholders from the urban, water and environment sectors and community groups into action-planning, monitoring and implementation of local environment management of water resources.

The regional activities of the programme are primarily aimed at extending its outreach and benefits to other cities on the continent that are not directly participating in demonstration projects, but could gain from sharing of information and experience of good practices. Regional activities also promote synergy among the demonstration cities and the optimal use of programme resources.

The programme, has already been endorsed by NEPAD for further support. The United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 57/275 adopted in December 2002, has also called upon UN-HABITAT to further support the implementation of the Water for African Cities Programme.

Phase II of the Water for African Cities Programme, which has received wide donor support, is now fully operational, and collaborative arrangements are being developed with the African Development Bank to facilitate follow up investments to ensure scaling up of the results of the programme at the country level. Results from Phase I and from various regional consultations have led to a broadening in the scope of activities to be supported, and additional cities have joined the programme. Phase II now covers the following key substantive activities:

- ❑ Pro-poor water governance and follow-up investment to achieve MDGs;
- ❑ Sanitation for the urban poor;
- ❑ Urban catchment management;
- ❑ Water demand management;
- ❑ Water education in schools and communities;
- ❑ Awareness creation and advocacy.

A key objective of phase II of the programme will be to create an enabling environment in African cities to stimulate follow-up investments in water and sanitation. From early on, in this phase, the programme would work in close collaboration with governments and international financing institutions so that the capacity building efforts of the programme lead to concrete investments.

Millennium Development Goals on Water and Sanitation

One of the important outcomes of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, attended by over 100 Heads of State and Governments, was the endorsement of the targets and goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) put forward at the Millennium Summit in 2000, and a renewed commitment to implementing actions to achieve them.

The MDGs and the outcomes of WSSD underlined that the global water crisis is a threat to economic development, poverty reduction and the environment and, hence, to peace. The UN Millennium Declaration and the preparatory process for WSSD further affirmed the role of water as a key to sustainable development, and the urgency of immediate action.

Lake Victoria Initiative

An important initiative is now being undertaken to address some of the key issues that constrain improved access to water and sanitation by the population bordering Lake Victoria. The *Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative* aims to provide the necessary support to secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Region to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to reduce pollution loads entering the lake.

In collaboration with country governments (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), UN-HABITAT has facilitated a rapid appraisal of the current status of water and sanitation provision, by undertaking questionnaire surveys (verified by field missions) in ten secondary towns in each country with the aim of:

- Assessing the state of water and sanitation infrastructure;
- Quantifying the infrastructure investment needs to attain the MDGs;
- Identifying capacity building needs;
- Developing infrastructure investment plans for selected urban centres;
- Assessing the needs of the low-income urban population.

This initiative would from the beginning seek to ensure synergy with the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme and the Nile Basin initiative (equatorial), coordinated under the East African Community through its Lake Victoria Development unit. Additionally, the initiative would seek to establish links, in a collaborative framework with the NEPAD Water Agenda facilitated by the African Development Bank, for the region.

Rationale

Rapid urbanization in many towns bordering Lake Victoria is severely impacting lake water quality. There is a need to address the decayed infrastructure, the state of deterioration of which is exacerbated by the lack of financial resources and capacity amongst local authorities where specialist assistance and skills are not available.

The gaps in service provision are grossly underestimated. At the same time, it is wrongly assumed that water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation in secondary towns will require huge investments or capital expenditure. This is not necessarily the case, as rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and provision of capacity-building to ensure efficient operation of the utilities, as well as to provide the revenue base to operate and maintain the systems, do not require very large investments.

While the proposed investments under this Initiative target the rehabilitation and upgrading of water and sanitation infrastructure, the ultimate aim of the Initiative is to improve the living conditions of the urban and peri-urban poor. In particular, the Initiative aims to improve the livelihoods of low-income urban populations that lack adequate water and sanitation facilities.

Why is this Initiative different ?

Current approaches to the provision of infrastructure often focus on the provision of entirely new infrastructure and neglect the alternative of rehabilitating existing systems and extending service coverage by these systems to the poor. The Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative focuses on improving facilities that are already in place. By combining improvements to the existing bulk service deliveries with an increase in the rate of service connections, under a governance framework favourable to the poor, the rapid attainment of the MDGs can be achieved in these secondary urban centres.

Why is the Initiative focusing on secondary urban centres ?

UN-HABITAT's *Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities Report 2003* shows that the majority of the low- and middle-income populations in secondary urban centres do not have access to piped water supplies and that the provision of sanitation has very much been left to individual households. As these secondary urban centres grow, however, the emphasis on the provision of water and sanitation facilities moves away from household provision to city wide provision, implying the construction of a piped water system and off-site sanitation. By assisting these urban centres to develop their water and sanitation infrastructures alongside their development and expansion, the Initiative ensures that the coverage of these facilities is extended to a larger population.

Furthermore, secondary towns and urban centres are neglected in national and regional development plans. By focusing on secondary urban centres, where the pressure on existing infrastructure is greatest, the Initiative can achieve a much greater impact. In many cases, the legislative environment is adequate but due to the lack of financial and human resources, many people endure an unacceptably low-level of service provision.

The preliminary selection of secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Basin has been made on the basis of the following criteria:

- Geographical distribution;
- Size of population;
- Percentage of population not served with water and sanitation;
- Present (negative) environmental impact on Lake Victoria;
- Available level of water and sanitation infrastructure;
- Available human resources capacity at utility level;
- Progress with MDGs;

- Performance on past investments; and
- Preparedness for new investments.

The secondary centres selected are as follows:

KENYA		TANZANIA		UGANDA	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Population</i>
Kisii	85,000	Mwanza	600,000	Ggaba	10,000
Bondo	30,000	Sengerema	53,000	Mukono	50,000
Busia	55,000	Geita	72,000	Jinja	87,000
Mumias	109,000	Biharamulo	33,000	Mayuge	15,000
Webuye	60,000	Muleba	15,000	Mutukala	15,000
Siaya	48,000	Bukoba	81,000	Busia	30,000
Homa Bay	56,000	Musoma	115,000	Wakiso	25,000
Kendu Bay	15,000	Bunda	51,000	Mpigi	20,000
Migori	58,000	Nansio	12,000	Masaka	65,000
Kisumu	440,000	Tarime	16,000	Kyotera	12,000

Note: For the larger towns (Kisumu, Mwanza, Masaka, Jinja) the Initiative focuses on the low-income areas.

Where are the key problem areas?

Monitoring programmes that have been undertaken to assess the water quality in Lake Victoria tend to indicate that although the water quality in the main body of the lake is polluted to varying degrees, the narrower bays and gulfs experience very severe pollution. The close proximity of wastewater discharge and raw water abstraction result in serious risks of contamination of water supplies in these areas. The situation is exacerbated by the poor state of operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment facilities. In some secondary urban centres, untreated raw water is piped directly to local residents.

Although in 80% of the urban centres surveyed some form of piped water supply is in place, the provision of sanitation is far from adequate. The sewage treatment works are only located in the bigger urban centres, but their infrastructure is old and, in most cases, there are no adequate laboratory facilities to monitor the treatment process. This results in effluents high in nutrients and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) being discharged directly into Lake Victoria. In other urban centres where there are no treatment works, the main form of sanitation in both formal and informal settlements is the simple pit latrine (though a small percentage do have septic tanks). Whilst ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines can provide adequate sanitation, they have to be managed properly with efficient emptying and disposal systems in place. All the towns surveyed lacked adequate facilities to empty pit latrines.

The survey of solid waste management in all the towns revealed only a limited amount of household collection. The town councils in most cases are responsible for the collection of solid waste. However, the final disposal of waste is at open unplanned dumpsites, often located on the outskirts of the urban centres. In many unplanned informal settlements, further problems result from inadequate surface water drainage and an indifferent attitude towards littering and the use of drains for disposal of domestic wastes. The present Initiative seeks to identify and remedy situations where such waste contaminates water supplies, in order to



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**LAKE VICTORIA REGION
WATER AND SANITATION INITIATIVE**

LOCATION OF 15 TOWNS

GIBB Africa
Consulting • Design • Management

break the cycle of disease transmission and, in so doing, to protect the health and livelihoods of the poor.

How is the Initiative being implemented?

The Initiative is being implemented in three phases:

Phase I: Rapid Assessment

Phase I has been implemented using a novel approach developed by UN-HABITAT consisting of a rapid assessment carried out in two parts in consultation with the respective Ministries in charge of water and sanitation in each country. The first part comprised collection of primary data by means of a questionnaire designed to capture information from national and local authority levels and referenced to random household surveys. The second part of the assessment included field visits by experts to verify the data collected and assess the proposed interventions.

The overall objective of this assessment has been to collect and analyze information pertinent to the following:-

- ❑ Infrastructure investment potential in the surveyed towns;
- ❑ National policies, strategies and development plans/priorities (including PRSPs) and how they impact on town-level provision of water and sanitation services, to both the served and the un-served;
- ❑ Current and planned donor-supported projects and investment plans;
- ❑ Present governance structure;
- ❑ Capacity building needs for water and sanitation infrastructure in selected towns;
- ❑ Ability of selected towns to manage investment projects;
- ❑ Physical interventions required and estimates of costs for both physical interventions and capacity building requirements;
- ❑ Information on environmental impact studies in the Lake Basin and provision of guidance on the main environmental problems resulting from rapid urbanization and insufficient service provision

Phase II: Development of Investment plans

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19371

