STANDARDISATION AND MAINSTREAMING OF DECENTRALISED SANITATION SOLUTIONS FOR AFRICAN CITIES

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BORDA Africa

TANZANIA
25 countries, 400 specialists / 3500 decentralised systems for water & sanitation
Rationale for decentralised sanitation solutions

Percentage Urban
- 0-20%
- 20-40%
- 40-60%
- 60-80%
- 80-100%

City Population
- 1-5 million
- 5-10 million
- 10 million or more

2030
The world’s fastest growing cities

Estimated growth of urban areas, 2016-2025

- Zinder, Niger: 67.6%
- Bujumbura, Burundi: 67.4%
- Lokoja, Nigeria: 65.4%
- Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso: 61.9%
- Mwanza, Tanzania: 60.9%
- Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: 58.9%
- Nnewi, Nigeria: 58.2%
- Bamako, Mali: 57.5%
- Lubango, Angola: 56.8%
- Uyo, Nigeria: 56.4%
- Abuja, Nigeria: 56.3%

Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, 2014 revision
Urban sanitation situation
Shortcomings of centralised sewerage
Thinking beyond centralised systems
Enabling environment for scaling-up
Project Objectives

• To support the improvement of the associated regulatory framework
• To showcase decentralised wastewater treatment projects as suitable options for non-sewered areas
Project activities: M&E

- Arusha: 5 proposed Systems, 3 selected Systems
- Kilimanjaro: 2 selected Systems
- Dodoma: 1 selected System
- Iringa: 3 selected Systems
- Dar es Salaam: 22 proposed Projects, 15 selected Systems
Project activities: Stakeholder workshops
Project activities: Development of Guidelines

1. Introduction
2. Legal & Policy Framework for Decentralised Wastewater Management in Tanzania
3. Concepts of Wastewater Management
4. Components of Decentralised Wastewater Management Systems
5. Integrated Planning Approach
6. Operation & Maintenance
## Project activities: Revision of effluent standards

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<th>Country</th>
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