



Institute of Policy Analysis
and Research - Rwanda

Catalysing Self-sustaining Sanitation Chains In Informal Settlements

What is 3K-SAN?

The project will develop and evaluate strategies for catalysing self-sustaining sanitation chains in low-income settlements in Kismu (Kenya), Kampala (Uganda) and Kigali (Rwanda).

PROJECT FACTS

- Funded by the EU
- 3K-San is an interdisciplinary effort by public health researchers supported by social scientists and civil engineers.
- Empirical elements include participatory rapid appraisals, expert interviews and deliberative forums.

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT AND HOW

3K-SAN will come up with concrete proposals for how improved sanitation can be provided in low income settlements in urban areas. This will be of direct benefit to residents in these settlements and enable Governments to reach their targets for improved sanitation and health.

Project Funding

The project is funded
by the EU through
SPLASH

What are the main research themes of the project?

- Demand stimulation – what are the barriers and catalysts for demanding improved sanitation?
- Market adaptation – overcoming economic barriers.
- Regulation and cultural barriers and how to overcome them.

What is the methodology of the study?

- The study is mainly qualitative and will use participatory rapid appraisal to work with communities to identify barriers and develop acceptable solutions.
- Deliberative forums to bring the private sector and communities together to generate affordable improved sanitation.
- Interviews with key stakeholders.

Geographical and empirical scope

- Participatory rapid appraisals in Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya
- Deliberative forums in Kigali, Kisumu and Kampala
- Expert interviews in Kigali, Kisumu and Kampala

3K-San research consortium Coordinating institutions

University of Surrey, UK

Lead Organisations

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Potential contribution of 3K-SAN towards delivery of the MDGs

MDG	How will 3K-SAN's activities help deliver the MDGs
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Promote development of small sanitation businesses. Improve access to appropriate finance.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Assess competing preferences for investment, including schooling, that might pose a barrier to sanitation.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Actively engage women in the communities through RPA and in deliberative forums with service chain actors. Help women access appropriate finance and employment in the sanitation sector.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Inclusion of children's voices in RPA. Work with service chain to identify appropriate, accessible latrines for children to increase access and reduce accidents.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Include mothers' opinions in RPA to assess their needs.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, etc.	Work with vulnerable groups and target BPG and other outputs at CBOs/NGOs who work with them. Improve dialogue between the community, government and the service chain that can be used to provide solutions to other community needs.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Assess competing preferences in environmental sanitation. Improve access to artisans for construction of various community and individual environmental projects
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Highlight the fundamental role basic sanitation plays in economic and social development.



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