

# THE POLICY & PRACTICE FORUM 2023

*SF PI Meeting*

SFD in GIZ

April 25 - 27, 2023

## Contents...

- Positioning of SFD within GIZ
- SFD in Costa Rica
- SFD in Benin
- SFD in Northern Irak
- SFD in Zambia
- Strategy to further disseminate SFD at project level

## GIZ has been a long-term supporter of the SFD Promotion initiative:

- Participated in the creation of the SFD PI alongside other key stakeholder
- Contributed to the development of the approach, tools and webportal
- Hosts, manages and maintain the SFD portal
- Supports the quality control and publishing of SFD
- Contributes to the positioning of SFD in the sector and the global agenda
- Promotes its use in the GIZ Water and Sanitation project portfolio



## CoTriSan in Costa Rica

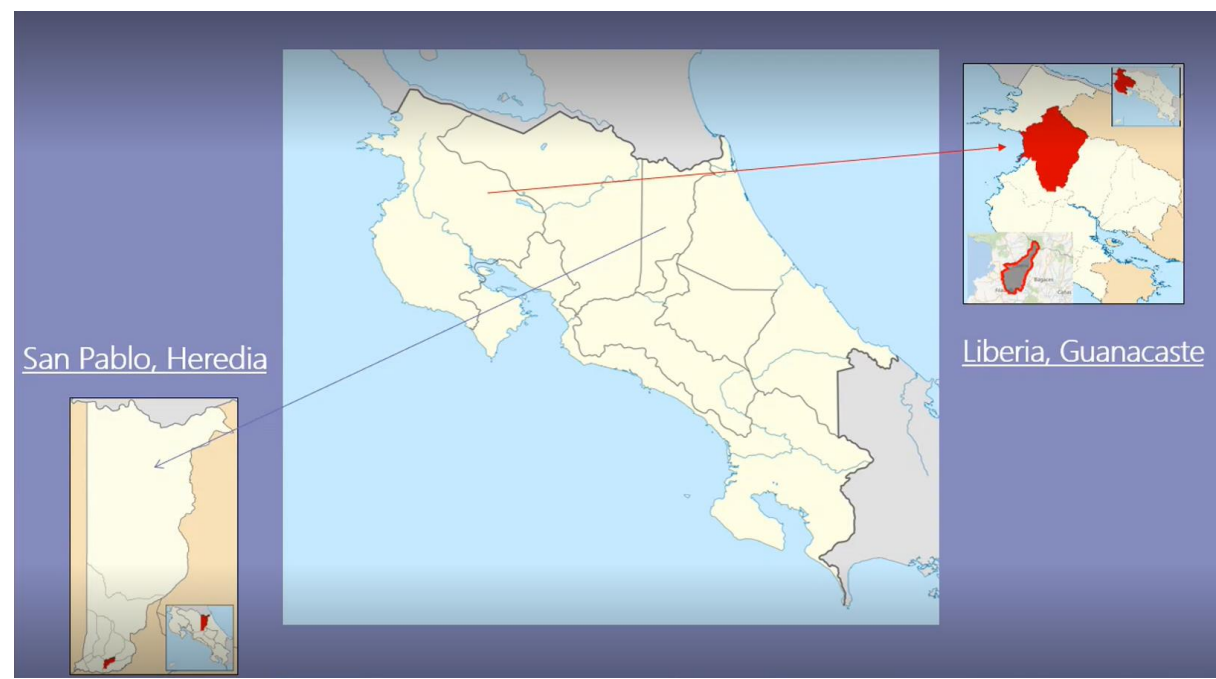
**Activity description:** Analyze the sanitation services in two pilot municipalities complemented with capacity building and awareness raising activities for the stakeholders involved

### Area of intervention:

- Liberia (67.000 inh.)
- San Pablo (30.000 inh.)

### Objective 1:

- Encourage scaling of SFD assessment in other municipalities
- Inform a sanitation strategy for the counterpart agencies (Ministry of Health and Water and Sewerage Authority)



Resumen ejecutivo
Liberia Costa Rica
Producido por: GIZ

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**1. Gráfico SFD**

Liberia, Liberia, Costa Rica  
Version: Reviewed  
SFD Level: 3 Comprehensive SFD

Date prepared: 2 May 2022  
Prepared by: GIZ

22%

78%

**2. Información del Diagrama**

**Nivel SFD:**  
El presente reporte corresponde al Nivel 3 – Integrado.

**Producido por:**  
María Laura Gatto D'Andrea, consultor internacional independiente.  
Maritza Marín Araya, apoyo técnico Local.

**Colaboradores:**  
GIZ

**Estado:**  
Versión final.

**Fecha de elaboración:** 10/06/2022

Nacascolo. El distrito de Liberia es el de mayor extensión, cubriendo un área de 561,57 km<sup>2</sup>.

El distrito ha experimentado un acelerado crecimiento demográfico y urbano en los últimos años. Según el último censo efectuado en 2011, el distrito contaba con una población de 54.656 habitantes.

El distrito de Liberia se encuentra influenciado por la vertiente del Pacífico, distinguiéndose dos temporadas climáticas claramente diferenciadas: una lluviosa (de mayo a noviembre) y una seca (de diciembre a abril). Liberia se ubica sobre el acuífero y cuenca del río Tempisque, una de las áreas de drenaje de mayor relevancia en la provincia de Guanacaste y en el país. La cuenca se encuentra en un estado de degradación importante a causa de su sobreexplotación, lo cual se refleja en su comportamiento ante lluvias intensas, así como en la época seca, donde los caudales de los principales ríos y quebradas disminuyen drásticamente. La principal fuente de abastecimiento de agua potable en el distrito es el agua subterránea.

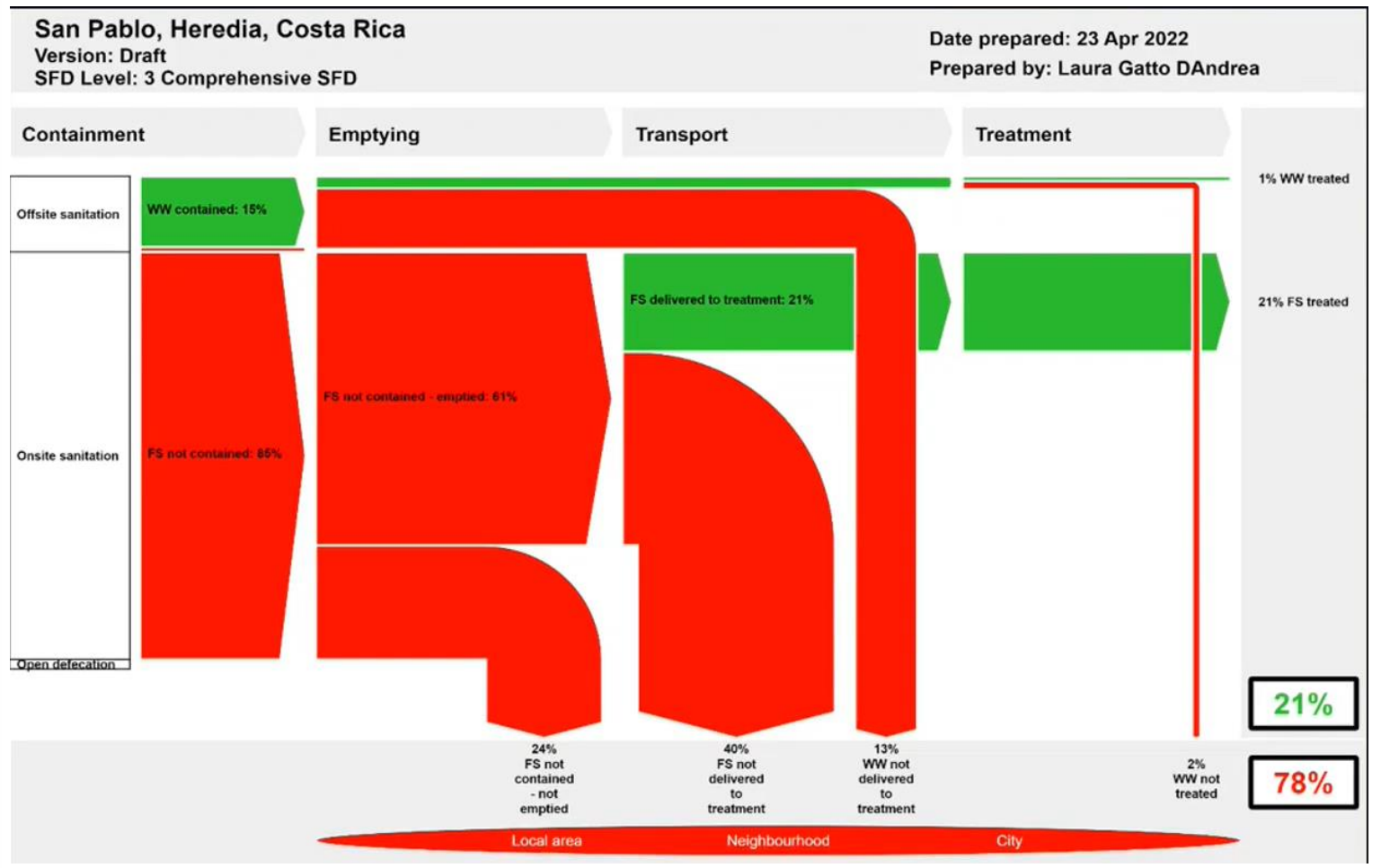
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**3. Información general de la ciudad**

Liberia es el distrito primero y ciudad cabecera del cantón de Liberia, en la provincia de Guanacaste, Costa Rica. Se ubica en la esquina noroccidental del país.

El cantón de Liberia se divide en cinco distritos: Cañas Dulces, Curubandé, Liberia, Mayorga y

Última actualización: 30/12/2022



## AGIR-Eau in Benin

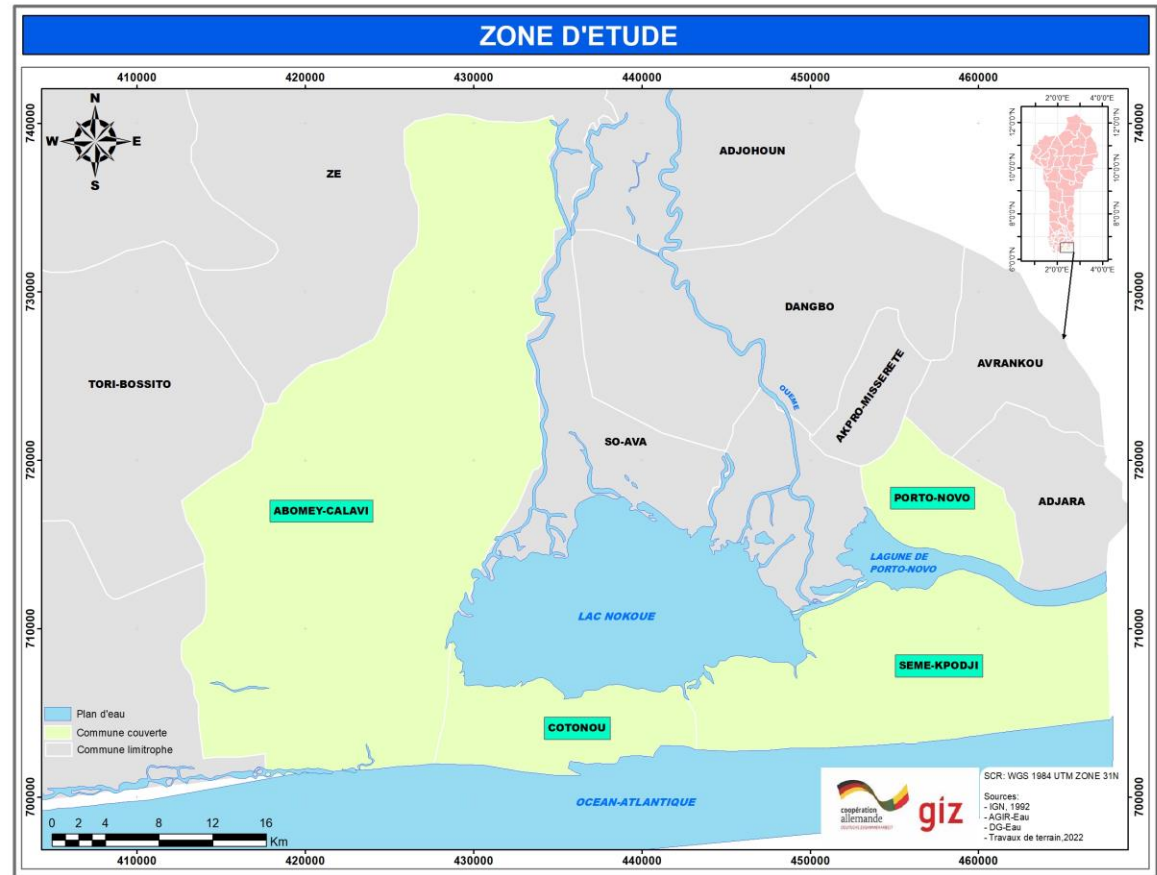
**Activity description:** Carry out a baseline analysis of the sanitation services complemented with capacity building and awareness raising activities for the stakeholders involved

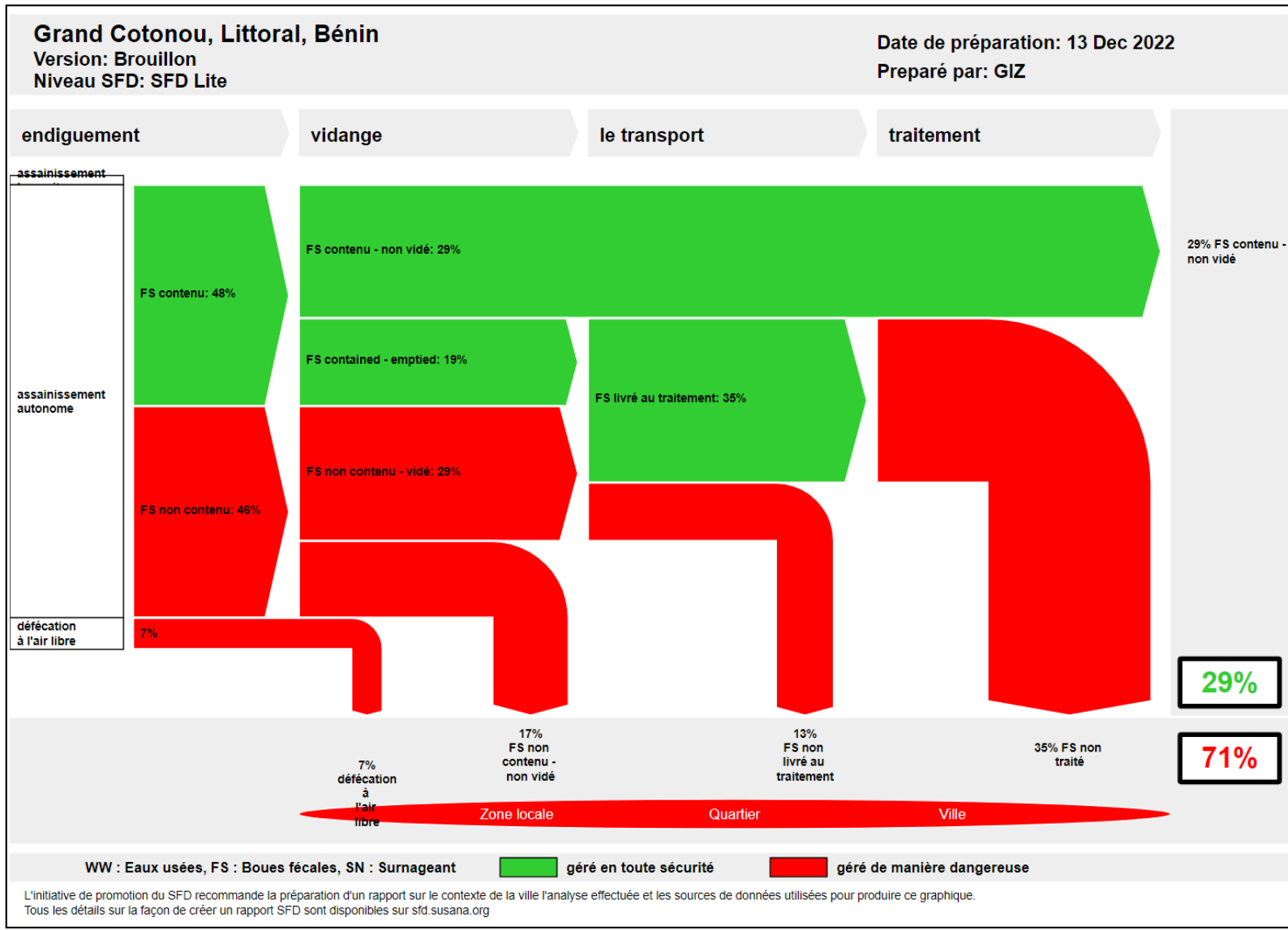
**Area of intervention:** Grand-Cotonou – (2 Mil inhabitants)

- Cotonou
- Abomey Calavi
- Porto-Novo
- Sémé-Kpodji

### Objective :

engage a dialogue with the relevant stakeholders, identify the gaps in the sanitation chain and establish SFD as a monitoring tool for the municipalities





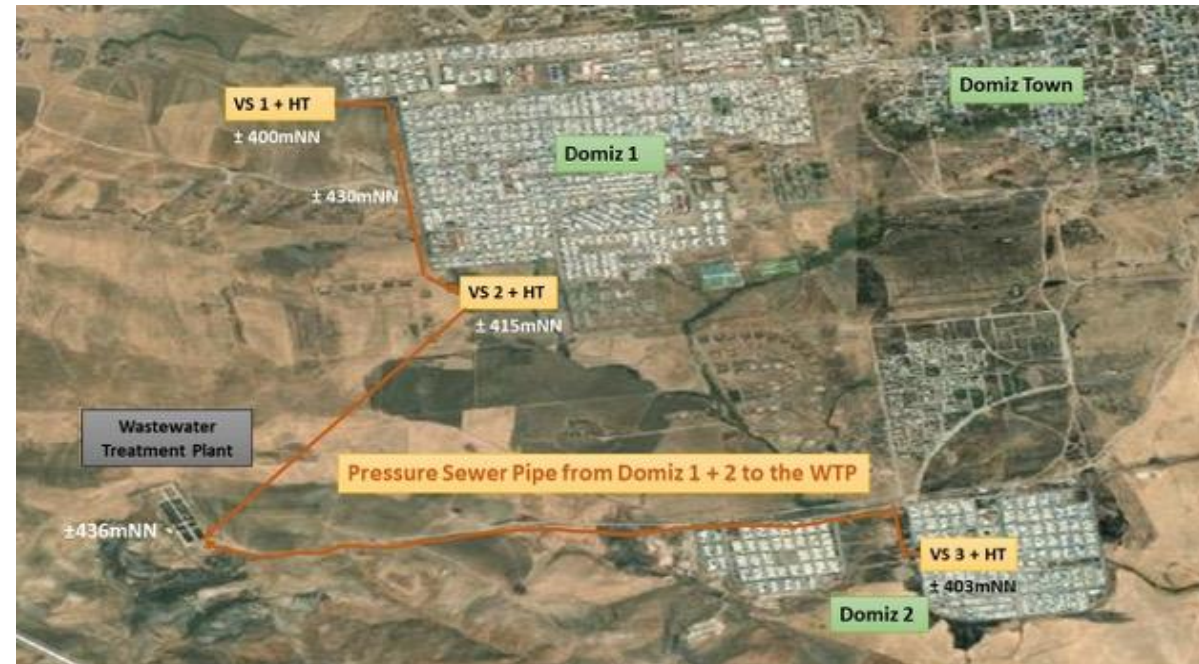
## ConNex in North Iraq

### → Development of the “Smart Sanitation Concept”

**Activity description:** Analysis of water and sanitation provision through combined use of 3 diagnostic tools: SFD, CSDA, ECAM

**Area of intervention:** 2 refugee camps and 1 host community (60.000 people relying on on-site sanitation)

**Objective:** ensure the sustainability of the future intervention in these areas



Desludging of the holding tank at 171 Old Zozan. The hole that has been left in the slab is only just big enough for the suction hose and we were unable to inspect the structure due to the restricted opening size. Our camera could not fit through.



## SFD (Shit Flow Diagram)

Domiz Town, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Iraq  
Version: Draft  
SFD Level: 3 - Comprehensive SFD  
Date prepared: 28 Jul 2019  
Prepared by: Martin O' Malley

Containment: 100%  
Emptying: 100%  
Transport: 100%  
Treatment: 43%

43%  
57%

Legend: Safely managed (Green), Unsafely managed (Red)

**Assessment of the excreta management situation**

## CSDA (City Service Delivery Assessment)

	Sewered sanitation			Non-sewered sanitation		
	VC, house connection	Sewerage	Sewage treatment & reuse	Toilet, pit or septic tank	Emptying & transport	Sludge treatment & reuse
<b>Enabling</b>						
Policy, legislation	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Planning, budgeting	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red
Inclusion	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
<b>Delivering</b>						
Funding	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Capacity, outreach	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green
Inclusion	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
<b>Sustaining</b>						
Regulation, cost recovery	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Institutions, service providers	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Inclusion	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

Figure 4: A Full CSDA output diagram

**Assessment of the enabling environment for provision of sanitation services**

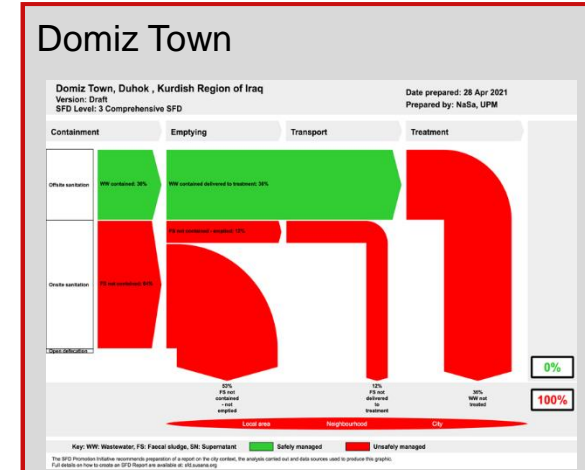
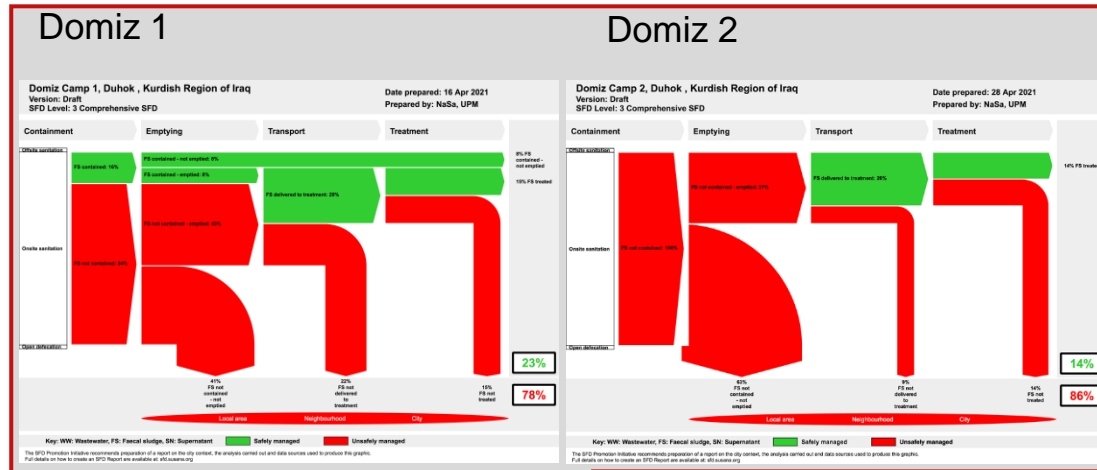
## ECAM (Energy Performance and Carbon Emissions Assessment and Monitoring Tool)

**Assessment of energy consumption and GHG emission of water and sanitation systems**

# SMART SANITATION APPROACH

Safe Sanitation (SFD)

Enabling Environment (CSDA)

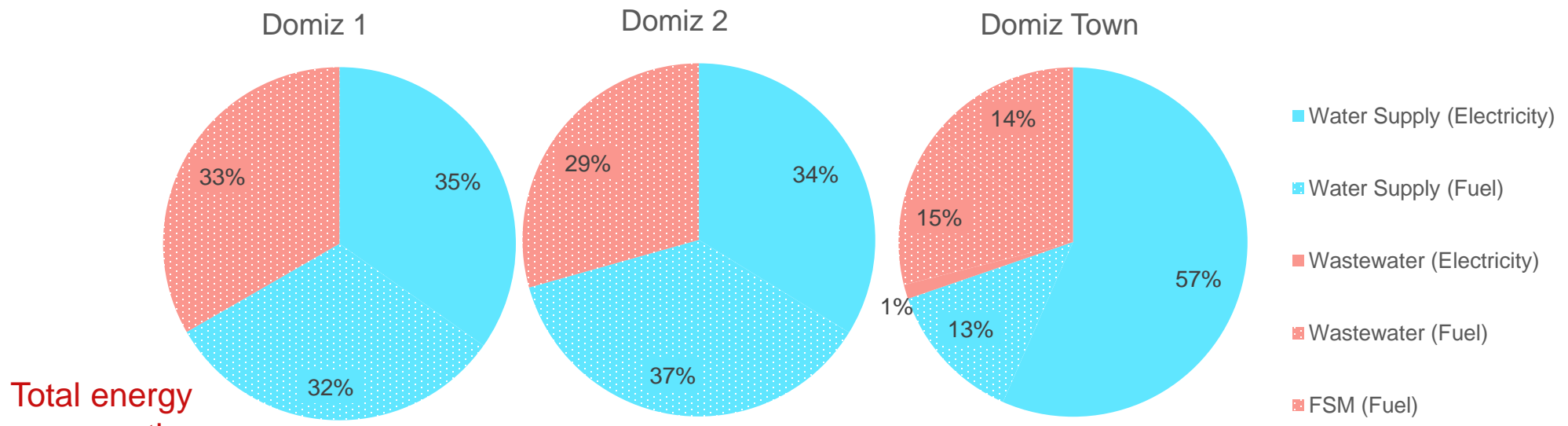


Non-sewered sanitation			
	Toilet, pit or septic tank	Emptying & transport	Sludge treatment & reuse
<b>Enabling</b>			
Policy, legislation	1.0	1.0	0.5
Planning, budgeting	1.0	1.0	0.5
Inclusion	1.0	1.0	
<b>Delivering</b>			
Funding	0.7	0.7	0.5
Capacity, outreach	0.5	0.5	0.5
Inclusion	1.0	1.0	
<b>Sustaining</b>			
Regulation, cost recovery	0.2	0.2	0.2
Institutions, service providers	0.3	0.5	0.3
Inclusion	0.5	0.5	

Sewered sanitation			
	WC, house connection	Sewerage	Sewage treatment & reuse
<b>Enabling</b>			
Policy, legislation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Planning, budgeting	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inclusion	0.0	0.0	
<b>Delivering</b>			
Funding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capacity, outreach	0.3	0.3	0.0
Inclusion	0.3	0.3	
<b>Sustaining</b>			
Regulation, cost recovery	0.0	0.0	0.0
Institutions, service providers	0.0	0.3	0.0
Inclusion	0.2	0.2	

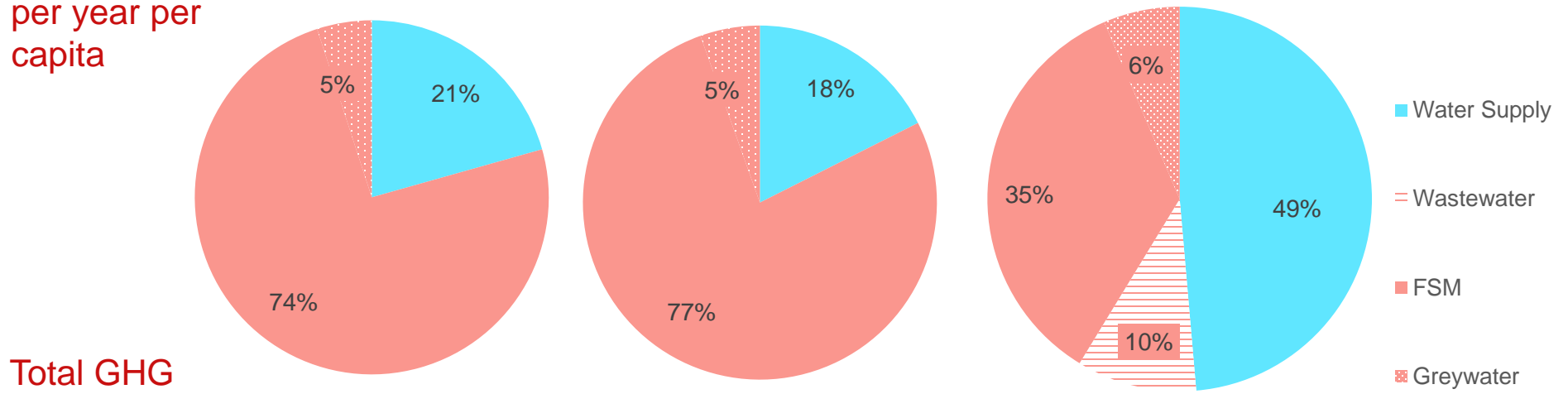
Non-sewered sanitation			
	Toilet, pit or septic tank	Emptying & transport	Sludge treatment & reuse
<b>Enabling</b>			
Policy, legislation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Planning, budgeting	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inclusion	0.0	0.0	
<b>Delivering</b>			
Funding	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capacity, outreach	0.5	0.5	0.0
Inclusion	0.3	0.3	
<b>Sustaining</b>			
Regulation, cost recovery	0.2	0.5	0.0
Institutions, service providers	0.0	0.1	0.0
Inclusion	0.3	0.3	

## Energy Consumption



Total energy consumption per year per capita

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions



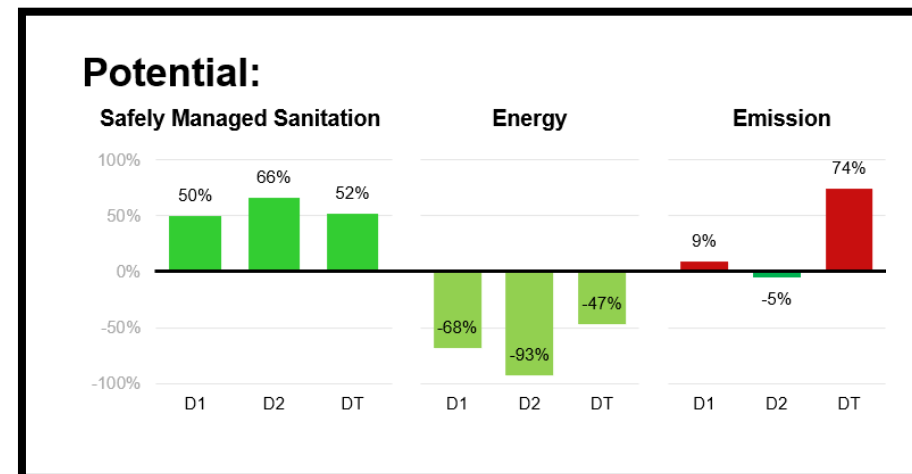
Total GHG emissions per year and capita

## Outcomes

- Development of 4 long-term planning scenarios to inform strategies and decision making
- Identification and implementation of institutional and technical measures to optimize sanitation services in the short term

Proposed scenarios and measures take into consideration the aspects of:

- **safely managed sanitation**
- **energy consumption**
- **GHG emissions**

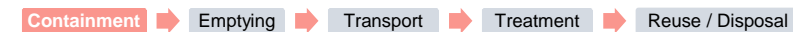


**O1** Optimization of Enabling Environment Domiz Town

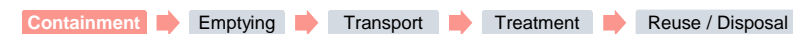
**O2** Install overflow valves for household water tanks (Domiz 1 & 2)



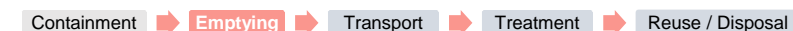
**O3** Prevent greywater discharge in OSS & cover manholes (Domiz 1)



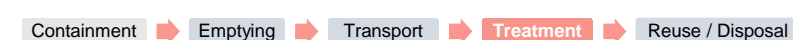
**O4** Add soak pits to septic tanks (Domiz 2)



**O5** Optimize emptying frequency with level sensors and web-based monitoring system (all)



**O6** Covering the anaerobic lagoons A1 & B1 at Fayda WSP (all)



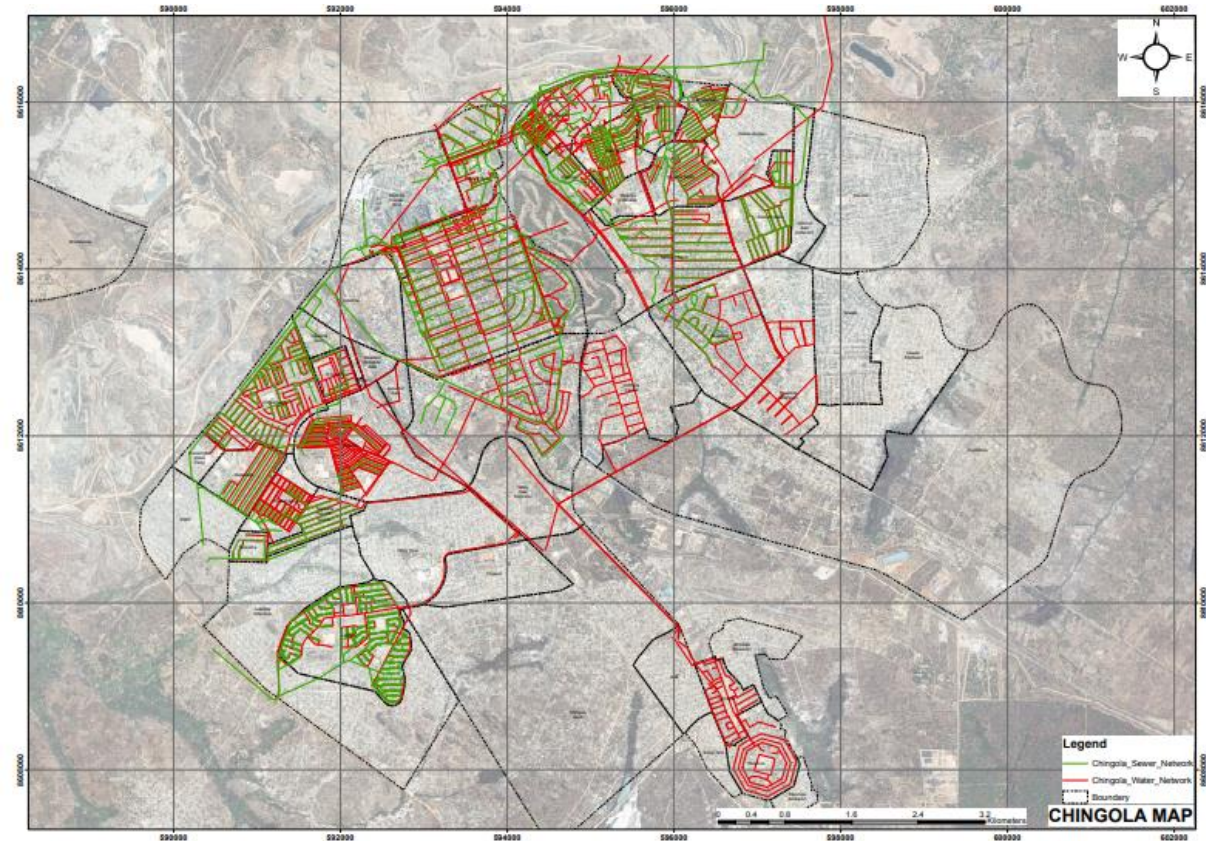
## RWSII in Zambia

**Activity description:** reporting on sanitation services, energy efficiency and GHG emission at utility level, using SFD and ECAM

**Area of intervention:** service area of 6 water utilities

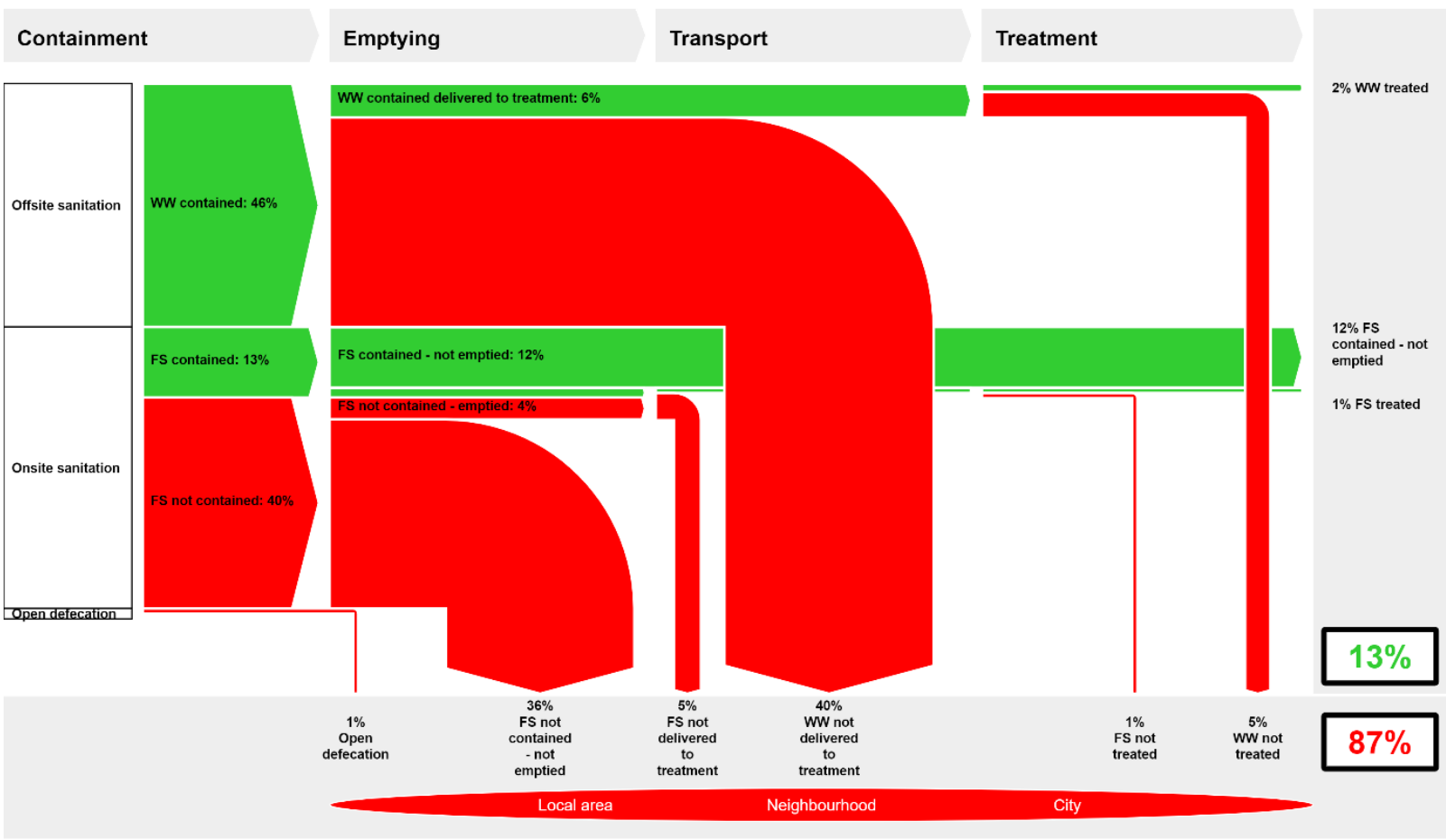
### Objective:

- support the utilities in improving their operational efficiency and defining climate mitigation measures
- Inform national sanitation strategies
- Improve national NDC reporting











**Chingola, Copperbelt Province, Zambia**  
 Version: Draft  
 SFD Level: 1 - Initial SFD

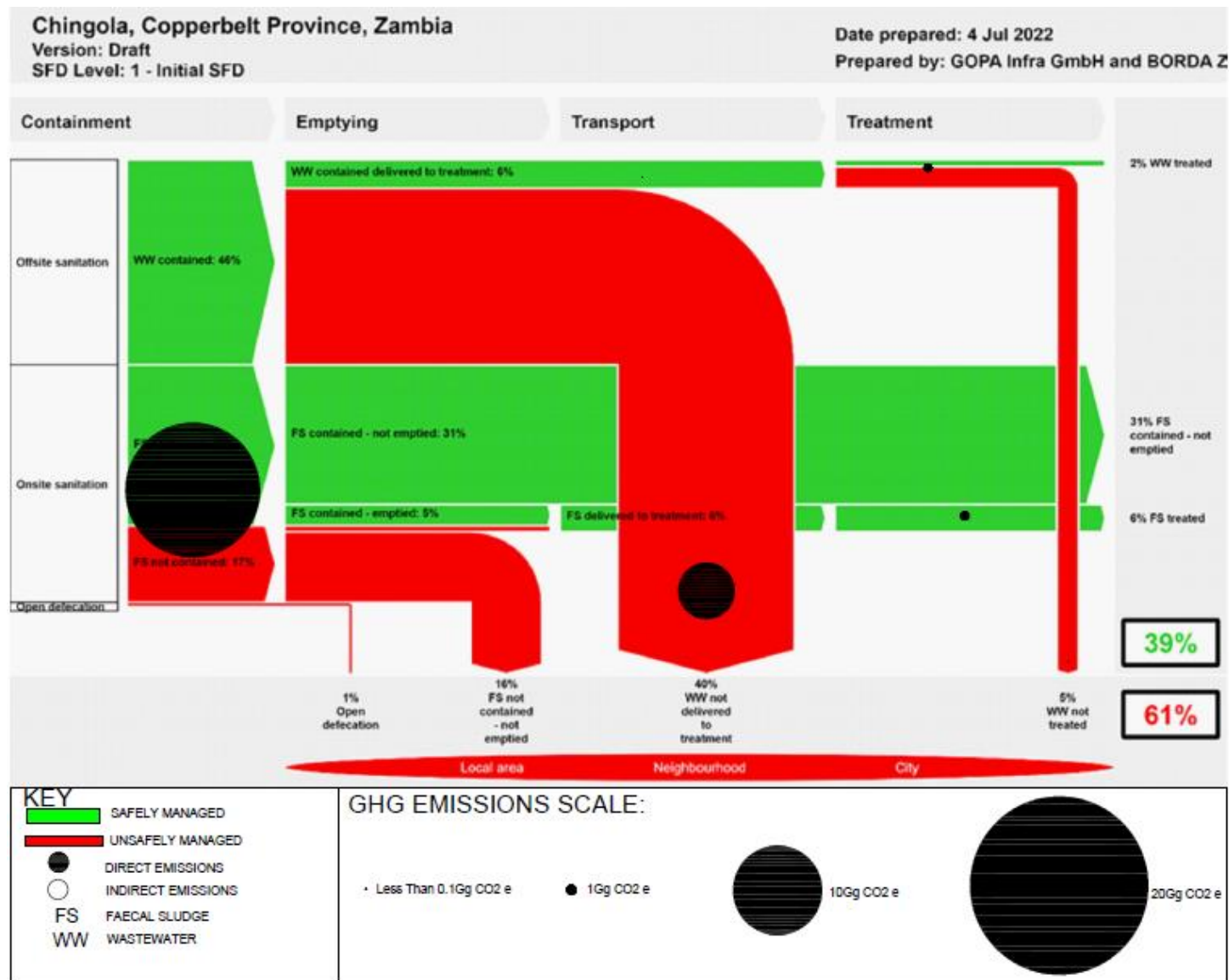
Date prepared: 14 Mar 2022  
 Prepared by: GOPA Infra



Key: WW: Wastewater, FS: Faecal sludge, SN: Supernatant    ■ Safely managed    ■ Unsafely managed

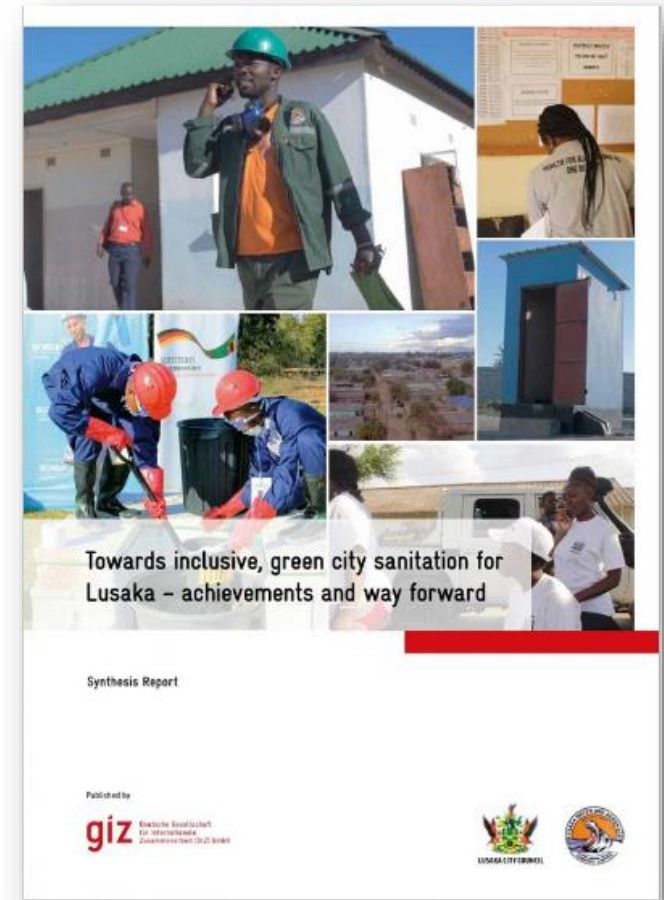
The SFD Promotion Initiative recommends preparation of a report on the city context, the analysis carried out and data sources used to produce this graphic. Full details on how to create an SFD Report are available at: [sfd.susana.org](http://sfd.susana.org)

Total (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	System (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Stage (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emission source	Emission (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)
 Total GHG emissions 21,888,201	 Water supply 1,882,915	 Abstraction 219,458	Electricity (indirect) Fuel engines	219,458 0
		 Treatment 1,248,413	Electricity (indirect) Fuel engines	1,248,413 0
		 Distribution 415,045	Electricity (indirect) Fuel engines Truck transport of potable water	415,045 0 0
		 Collection 3,175,640	Electricity (indirect) Fuel engines Generation in sewers Discharge to water body (untreated)	1,136 0 0 3,174,504
		 Treatment 806,750	Electricity (indirect) Fuel engines Fuel (digester) Treatment process Sludge management Biogas (anaerobic digestion of sludge) Discharged water Truck transport of reused water	0 0 0 806,714 0 0 35.91 0
		 Onsite sanitation 16,022,896	Electricity (indirect) Fuel engines Fuel (digester) Containment Treatment process Sludge management Biogas (anaerobic digestion of sludge) Discharged water Open defecation	0 0 0 15,114,456 908,439 0 0 0 0





- **RUWASS in Uganda:** gain common understanding of FSM issues in Kampala amongst stakeholders and identify synergies amongst actors to create a road map + used in 6 towns as part of town planning processes
- **CFS-Lusaka project:** investments (KfW, EIB, World Bank and AfDB) were prioritized with the use of an SFD baseline and projected SFDs looking at 3 different post project scenarios
- **Many more (Tanzania, Afghanistan, India, etc.)**

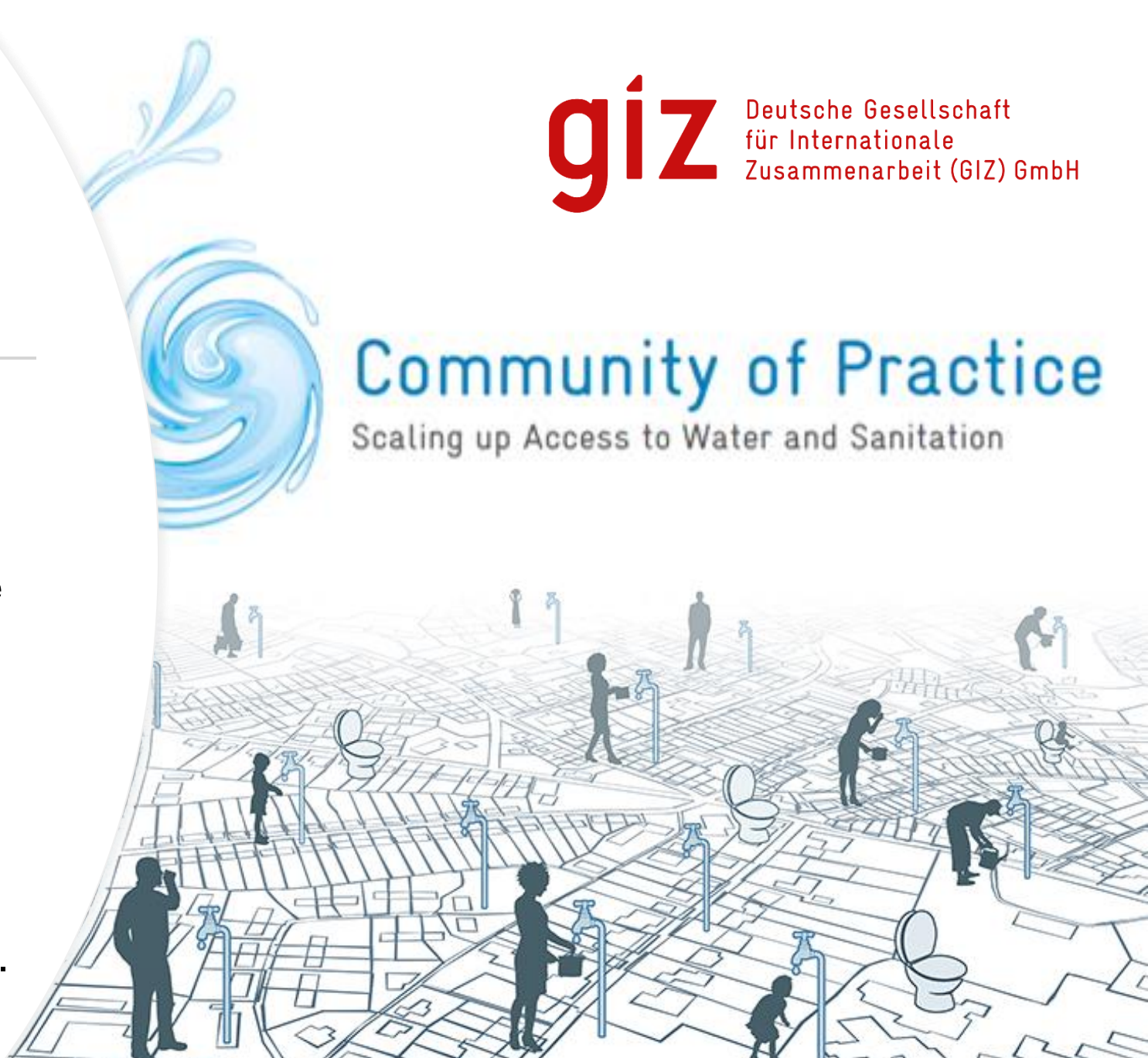


# Strategy for further dissemination

- Promote SFD on different platforms: sectoral and regional networks, community of practices, etc.
- Encourage internal knowledge exchange between projects
- Collaborate with the department in charge of appraisal mission and project proposals
- SFD as part of the standard GIZ “toolkit”
- Explore intersectoral uses: climate mitigation, inclusivity (LNOB), health, etc.

## Community of Practice

Scaling up Access to Water and Sanitation



**Thank you !**

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