

**Promotion of access to toilets and job creation through reuse of faecal sludge,
Bouaké and Katiola (Ivory Coast)**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status: the project was approved by AWF in September 2013. The grant agreement is signed in June 2014 and implementation should start in the 2nd semester 2014. It is expected to last for 3 years. • Budget: The total project budget is EUR 1,529,378 with a EUR 1,250,000 grant from AWF (82% of total project budget), a EUR 52,500 contribution from Bouaké and Katiola municipalities and an anticipated EUR 226,878 contribution from households. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project targets the small cities of Bouaké and Katiola (resp. 753,000 and 68,000 inhabitants). It is anticipated that the entire 810,000 population of Bouaké and Katiola will benefit from the project. Projects will be prepared for the cities of Korhogo, Sinématiali, Daloa, Vavoua, Man, and Bangolo. 	
<p>The objectives of the project are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to safe, sustainable and affordable sanitation services for the population; • Implement an effective, efficient and sustainable business-led FS management system with production of affordable fertiliser with urine and FS. 	
<p>The international NGO CARE is the executing agency. This project builds on a pilot project implemented in Katiola by CREPA (now WSA), which demonstrated that linking sanitation with agriculture through the reuse of faecal sludge contributed to promoting access to sanitation, job creation, and improved revenues from agriculture (among other benefits). The <i>Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire</i> (UVICOCI) submitted a proposal to AWF to scale up the Katiola pilot, with CARE International acting as executing and implementing partner. CARE has been working in Bouaké and conducted pilot projects on community management of solid waste. It will recruit a private firm for engineering studies, training, marketing and supervision. CARE will then manage contracts and report to UVICOCI and the Government. The Ministry of Economy and Finance is the AWF grant recipient. The figure below describes the arrangement for providing sanitation services.</p>	
<p>Component 1: Promote access to toilets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of sanitation strategies for the towns of Bouaké and Katiola to support households accessing improved sanitation: institutional responsibilities, microfinance structure to help households financing the facilities' superstructure, marketing and sanitation promotion to mobilise communities. • Construction of 900 urine-diverting facilities (benefiting directly 9,000 households). • Support to CBOs in creating SMEs to promote access to sanitation services, from collection to reuse/sale of by-products through developing marketing strategies. SMEs will also be supported in accessing microfinance for developing their activities • Setting up a microfinance mechanism to provide micro credits households to get access to toilets. 	
<p>Component 2: Integrated provision of FS emptying and transport services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a study to determine contractual arrangements between municipalities and service providers for sustainable services along the sanitation value chain. • Building capacity of Municipal technical services on faecal sludge management • Building capacity of mechanical emptiers so that they enter into performance-based contractual arrangements with the municipalities • Training and capacity building of small emptying and transport businesses on technical and hygienic aspects and equipment with appropriate materials (plastic containers to for collecting urines, wheelbarrows, clothing equipment, etc.). A revolving fund will be set up to provide them with initial capital to finance their operations in the first 6 months (until revenues from the sale of by-products are generated). 	
<p>Component 3: FS Treatment and reuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting studies in relation to treatment and reuse of by-products. • Construction of FSTPs and Support to the FSTP operators in the first 3 months after construction. 	
<p>Component 4: Project management and knowledge sharing</p>	
Challenges to sustainability	Strategies developed
Lack of demand for adequate sanitation	Communication strategies to develop take-off in demand for sanitation products, including through building capacity of small businesses with support from CBOs to develop marketing strategies Studies to determine the most appropriate modalities to promote the uptake of

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	sanitation services (including emptying)	
Lack of demand for sanitation by-products as fertiliser	Marketing strategies will be put in place to promote the reuse of faecal sludge	
Lack of skills and knowledge of micro service providers	Training of women and youth in sanitation businesses (including emptying)	
Lack of access to finance for households and SMEs	Access to credit facilitated to households (although it is unclear how this credit facility will operate: which institution will operate it, what will be the repayment modalities and interest rates, if any, etc. A private company will be recruited to develop modalities). Access to finance will also be facilitated for SMEs involved in building latrines and small emptying business through the setting up of a revolving fund.	
Absence of regulation for emptying businesses	Emptying businesses (including mechanical emptiers) will enter into performance-based agreements with the municipalities to ensure quality of services.	
Lack of capacity and technical knowledge among municipalities staff	Training of municipalities staff on all aspects of access to latrines and faecal sludge management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation: The project will support the creation of 12 micro-enterprises employing at least 60 persons. • Green growth: the project aims at creating a lasting link between sanitation and agriculture through the sale of faecal sludge by-products as a fertiliser from cultivation purposes. Reuse of urine and faecal sludge should help reduce irrigation needs due to improvement in soil quality. • Gender issues: the project seeks to support women (and youth) in accessing long term employment and skills 		