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 Kisumu (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.

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
Institute of Policy Analysis and Research – Rwanda
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Potential contribution of 3K-SAN towards delivery of the MDGs

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<tr>
<th>MDG</th>
<th>How will 3K-SAN’s activities help deliver the MDGs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>Promote development of small sanitation businesses. Improve access to appropriate finance.</td>
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<td>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>Assess competing preferences for investment, including schooling, that might pose a barrier to sanitation.</td>
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<td>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>Inclusion of children’s voices in RPA. Work with service chain to identify appropriate, accessible latrines for children to increase access and reduce accidents.</td>
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<td>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</td>
<td>Include mothers’ opinions in RPA to assess their needs.</td>
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<td>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, etc.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>Assess competing preferences in environmental sanitation. Improve access to artisans for construction of various community and individual environmental projects</td>
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<td>Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</td>
<td>Highlight the fundamental role basic sanitation plays in economic and social development.</td>
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