Abstract: Third International Conference on Ecological Sanitation

Title	**Ecosan pilot project for intergrated peri-urban Ecosystem; case of Lusaka –Zambia**
Keywords	peri-urban, Eco-model, venerable
Author(s)	Obed C. Kawanga[1]
Address	Central Statistical Office, Agriculture and Environment P.O.Box 31908, Lusaka, Zambia,
Telephone	260-01-253655
Fax	
Mobile	260-01-097850809
E-mail	Okawanga2001@yahoo.com
Abstract ID no	O/1

Ecosan pilot project for intergrated peri-urban Ecosystem; case of Lusaka – Zambia

The paper discusses findings of the baseline survey conducted in April 2004 and the practical experiences of an Ecosan pilot project at community level in one of Lusaka's peri-urban areas. The project implemented through Ecosan principles with the intentions to develop an Eco-model for the integration of peri-urban areas. It also discusses strategies that empowered poor communities with cost sharing skills to run communal water sources and waste management through community structures.

The paper brings out how implicit experience and tacit knowledge translated into shared experiences and explicit knowledge resulting into effective community structures for implementing Ecosan programs. The paper points out negative and positive experiences on how Ecosan programs are implemented through community participation, considering gender perspectives, cultural background as well as the socio-economic situations of the venerable groups the poor.

Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia; a fast growing town in sub-Saharan Africa and the Population of Lusaka is estimated at 1.9 million. The peri-urban population ranges from 40% in small towns to 80% in cities, although local authorities regard these settlements as "illegal" or "squatter" compounds they continue to grow without planning controls. There more than 33 peri-urban areas in Lusaka in which most population are found.

At independence (1964) the population of Lusaka was 195,700. The sewer network and sewage treatment plants were built in the late 1950s, with the most development being in 1980 when an extension was made. These facilities were designed using the population at that timeserving. Manchinchi and Chunga sewage works design capacity 36,000 and Garden maturation ponds 36,000m^3/day. To promote safe and sustainable management of the environment Ecosan principles are to be introduced in peri-urban areas so that wastewater treatment systems in urban settlements could partially if not wholly contribute to effective environmental management and reduce the environmental hazards to human ecology.

[1] Founder President for Network for the Environmental Concerns and Solutions (NECOS-Zambia)