



RÉPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE

MINISTÈRE DE L'EAU ET DE
L'HYDRAULIQUE VILLAGEOISE

Strategic plan for universal access to drinking water and sanitation in Togo

Target Vision and Operational Plan for Drinking Water and Sanitation



Executive Summary

- 1 Targeted vision** – Togo is facing a **low drinking water supply rates (60% nationwide)** and a sanitation sector that is still very embryonic. To remedy this situation, the country has adopted a very ambitious **Water and Sanitation Strategy for 2030** :
 - **100% access to drinking water by 2030: +3.3MM Togolese** served in **urban**, **+2,7MM** in **semi-urban and rural**
 - **Open Defecation Free: 5MM of Togolese** with access to improved latrines
 - **+2MM urban dwellers** connected to **sewerage system** and **60% of urban water treated**
- 2 Implementation of projects** – **Today ~210bn FCFA are committed** in the 2022-24 Public Investment Program in support of this strategy, but these budgets only **partially meet the 2025 targets**. If these budgets are kept in the next PIP 2025-27 and 2028-30, **It is assumed that 420 bn FCFA** (=2 x 210 bn FCFA) will be allocated to the water and sanitation strategy over the rest of the period.

However, **the additional portfolio needed** is estimated at **+1450 bn FCFA, with an acceleration by 2025 (+ 1000 bn FCFA**, 400bn FCFA for water and 600bn FCFA for sanitation) and **an additional budget of +450bn FCFA for the period 2025-2030** (100bn FCFA for water and 350bn for sanitation)
- 3 Budget and scenario** – Considering the scale of the effort, **7 strategic scenarios were proposed** by combining 3 axes (portfolio orientations, envelope size, priority projects), as **an alternative to the maximalist scenario** (1450 bn FCFA) :

Following the presentation of these scenarios, **a scenario of 750bn FCFA by 2030 was defined** (optimised to 600 bn FCFA), combining the achievement of universal drinking water coverage (~500bn FCFA/ optimised to 475bn FCFA) and basic sanitation (~ 250bn FCFA/ optimised to 130bn FCFA)
- 4 Private sector involvement** – **The use of the private sector to finance these infrastructures** can be significant for **urban sanitation infrastructures** (e.g. wastewater treatment plant) or **semi-urban drinking water infrastructures**.

The opportunity to involve the private sector appears more immediate in the context of operating existing infrastructure and improving its performance: Togo's recent regulatory guidelines suggest **exploring a partnership with the private sector for the operation of drinking water**.

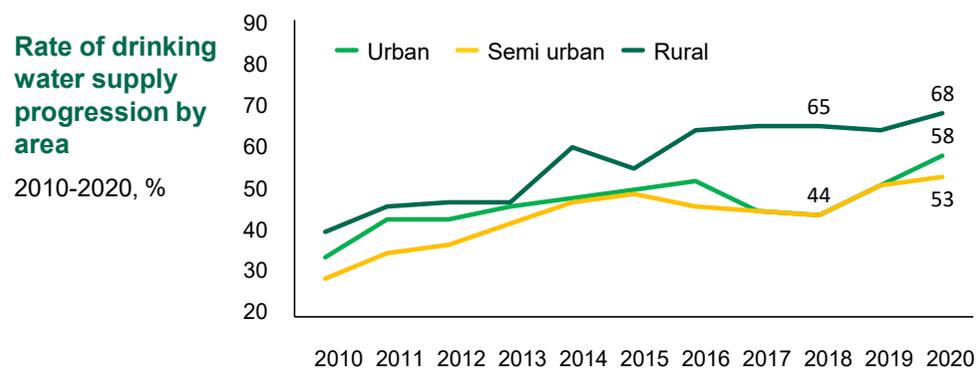
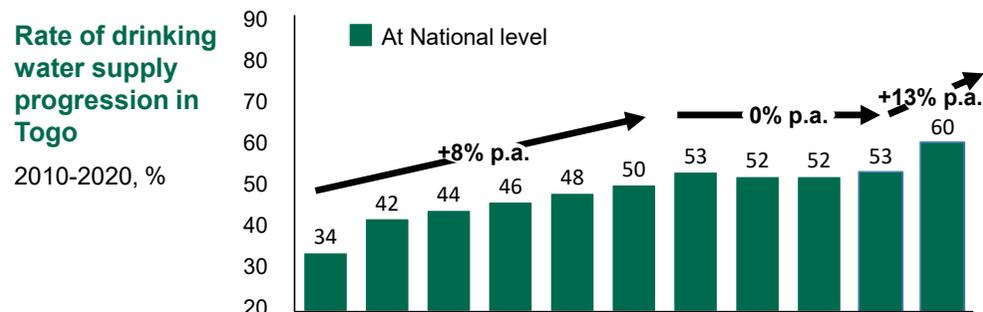


**Target vision and
operational
implementation**

- 1 Target vision**
- 2 Implementation of the projects
- 3 Budget and scenario
- 4 Private sector involvement

The rate of access to drinking water in Togo is 60% in 2020 and access to sanitation remains limited with 45% of the population practicing OD¹

Drinking Water



Note that the coverage rate is defined as the availability within 500m of a water point

Sanitation

45% of households with access to improved latrines (2017)

25% of water and sanitation coverage in schools (2013)

1 wastewater treatment plant in operation (2021)

7% of the population has access to sewerage systems (2015)



+ 45%

of the population practicing open defecation (2012)



98%

of untreated urban wastewater (2012)



1,3%

of the population affected by runoff-related damage (2012)

Togo aims to radically transform the water and sanitation sector by 2030

Maximizing the use of existing infrastructure and extending the network in urban areas, while ensuring the sustainability of water resources

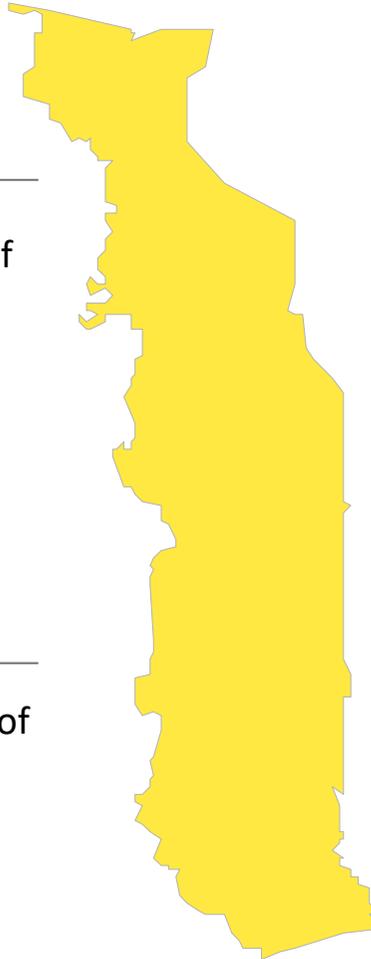
+ 700k individual connections in urban areas¹

+3.3MM of Togolese people served

Implementing a national development plan to strengthen drinking water infrastructure in semi-urban and rural areas

~3,800 upgraded and new drinking water infrastructures in rural and semi-urban areas

+ 2.7MM of Togolese people served



Ensuring access to sanitation for all in order to stop open defecation

100% ODF² village

+5MM of Togolese with access to improved latrines

Modernizing and expanding collection networks while developing wastewater treatment in urban areas

60% of urban water are treated

+2MM of urban people are connected to wastewater network

Strengthening flood risk management capacities

7 Ponds developed in flood-prone areas

¹ On the basis of one private connection per household

² Open Defecation Free

A total of 9 programs structure the country's ambition for water and sanitation by 2025-2030

XX Population concerned by 2030 X Program

Current Value → Target 2025 → Target 2030

Controlling the water ecosystem in Togo to guarantee access to drinking water for all, especially the most vulnerable, and developing sanitation

Drinking water component

A water supply strategy that ensures access to safe drinking water for everyone, everywhere

~3.3 MM 2.7 MM

1 Maximizing the use of existing infrastructure and extending the network to urban areas, with the goal of maintaining sustainable water resources

Greater Lomé - coverage rate

58% → 80% → 100%

Urban - coverage rate

58% → 75% → 100%

2 Implementing a national development plan to strengthen the infrastructures in semi-urban and rural areas

Semi urban - coverage rate

53% → 85% → 100%

Rural - coverage rate

68% → 95% → 100%

Sanitation component

A sanitation system that guarantees the control of the sanitary and environmental impact of wastewater and rainwater for all

~5 MM ~2 MM ~150k

3 Ensuring access to sanitation for all in order to achieve 100% ODF¹ villages

Rate of household with access to improved latrines

45% → 70% → 100%

4 Modernizing and expanding collection networks while developing wastewater treatment in urban areas

Rate of access to wastewater evacuation

7% → 15% → 20%

% of urban wastewater treated

2% → 37% → 60%

5 Building the flood risk management skills

People affected by run-off water damage per 100k inhab.

1350 → 850 → 350

Private sector involvement

Support and structure the private sector involvement in the extension of infrastructures and their exploitation

6 Identifying opportunities for private sector involvement at the local level

7 Structure 1-3 priority Public-Private Partnerships identified

Governance component

Structuring the water sector between different ministries and local authorities

8 Ensuring the delegation of public service being effective until the last kilometer

9 Simplifying and formalizing the sanitation governance

1 Open Defecation Free



**Target vision and
operational
implementation**

- ① Target vision
- ② **Implementation of the projects**
- ③ Budget and scenario
- ④ Private sector involvement

Today ~210 billion FCFA are already committed to projects but these do not allow the 2025 objectives to be reached

Objective 2025 ■ Late ■ Partial ■ Achieved

A Drinking water component

120 bn FCFA included in the 2022-24 PIP



① Optimize the use of existing infrastructure and extend the network in urban areas, while ensuring the sustainability of water resources

② Implement a national development plan to strengthen infrastructure in semi-urban and rural areas

B Sanitation component

~90 bn FCFA included to the 2022-24 PIP

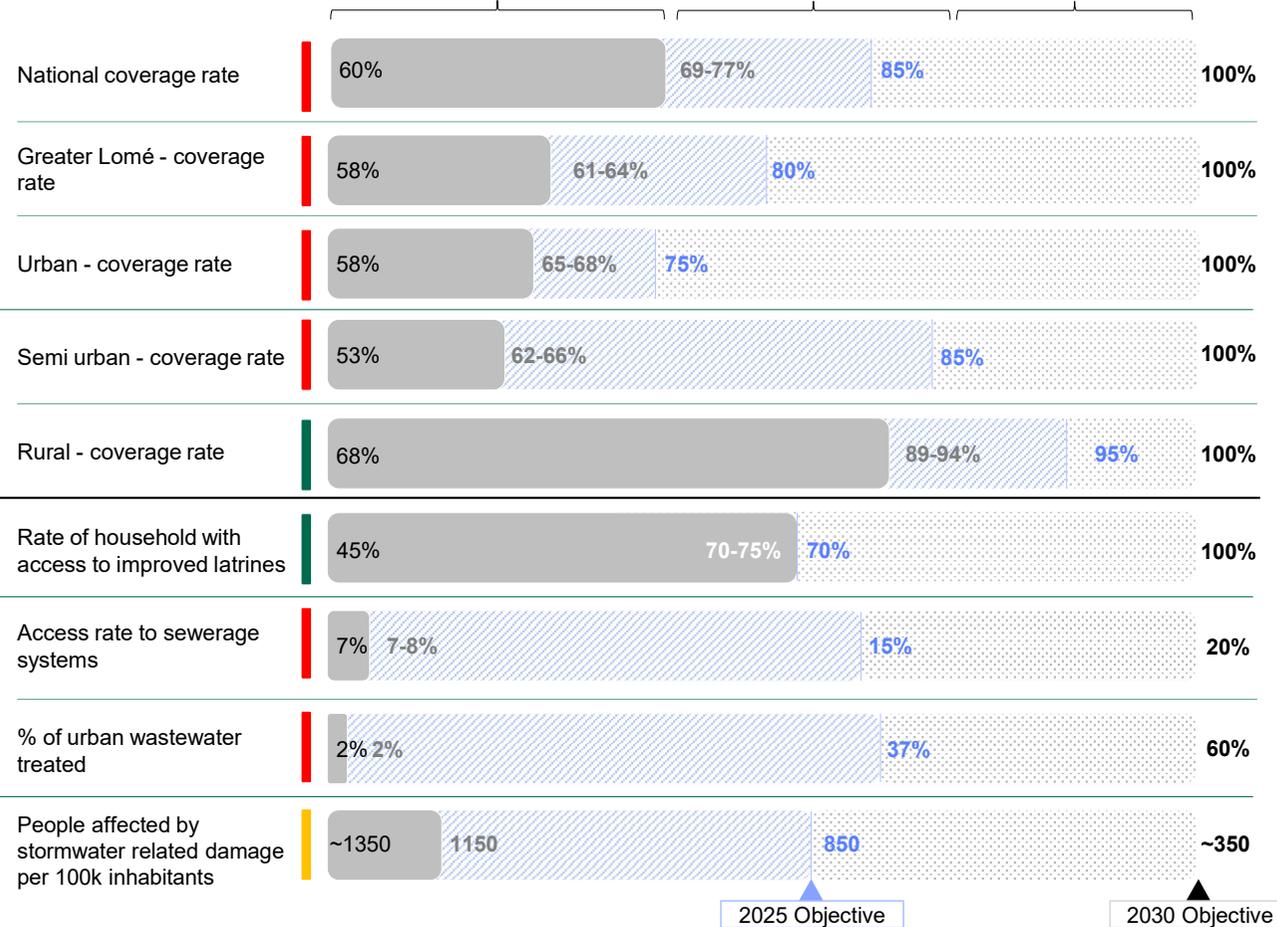


③ Ensure universal access to sanitation to end open defecation

④ Modernize and extend the collection network while also developing the treatment of wastewater in urban areas

⑤ Strengthening flood risk management capacities

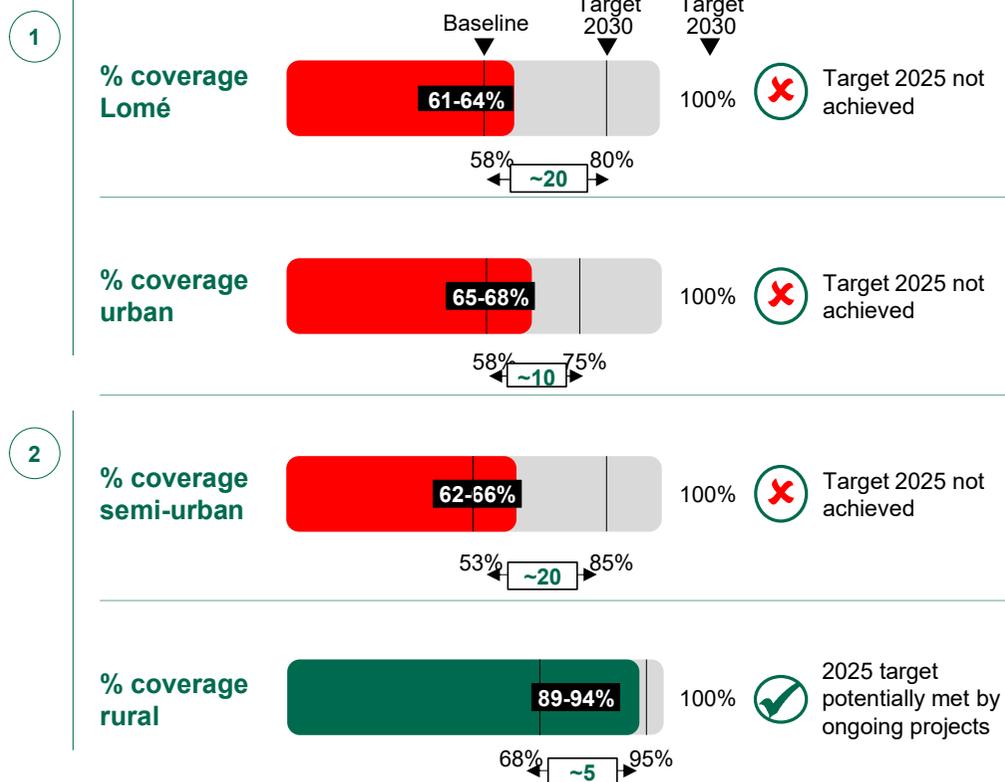
Attainable impact thanks to projects included in 2022-24 PIP Additional impact to be achieved by 2025 Additional impact to be achieved from 2025 to 2030



Another ~ 2.5 MM people would need to be served by 2025 to meet the targets

X-Y% Estimated level achieved by ongoing projects (x) Programs Goal achieved Target partially achieved by ongoing projects Target not achieved

Estimated achievement of objectives through ongoing projects



Remaining need to be covered by 2025

Another 1,4 MM people to be served

Another 800 k people to be served

Another 200 k people to be served

Types of new possible projects

- Extension of the TdE network in Lomé :
 - BP: Private connections (1 connection for 15 people)
 - BF: Drinking fountains (1 BF for 70-350, with an average of 300)
- Extension of the TdE network at DPEN/DPES¹ level :
 - BP: Private connections (1 connection for 15 people)
 - BF: Drinking fountains (1 BF for 70-350, with an average of 300)
- No existing infrastructure ⇒ Creation :
 - Mini AEP: semi-urban centres >7000 inhab.
 - Mini AEPM: semi-urban centres 3000-7000 inhab.
 - AEPS: semi-urban centres <3000 inhab.
- Existing infrastructure ⇒ transformation of FPMH in mini AEPM and mini AEPS
- No existing infrastructure ⇒ Creation :
 - Mini AEPS: rural areas 1000-1500 inhab.
 - PEA: rural areas 250-1000 inhab.
 - FPMH: rural areas <250 inhab.
- Existing infrastructure ⇒ transformation of FPMH in PEA and AEPS

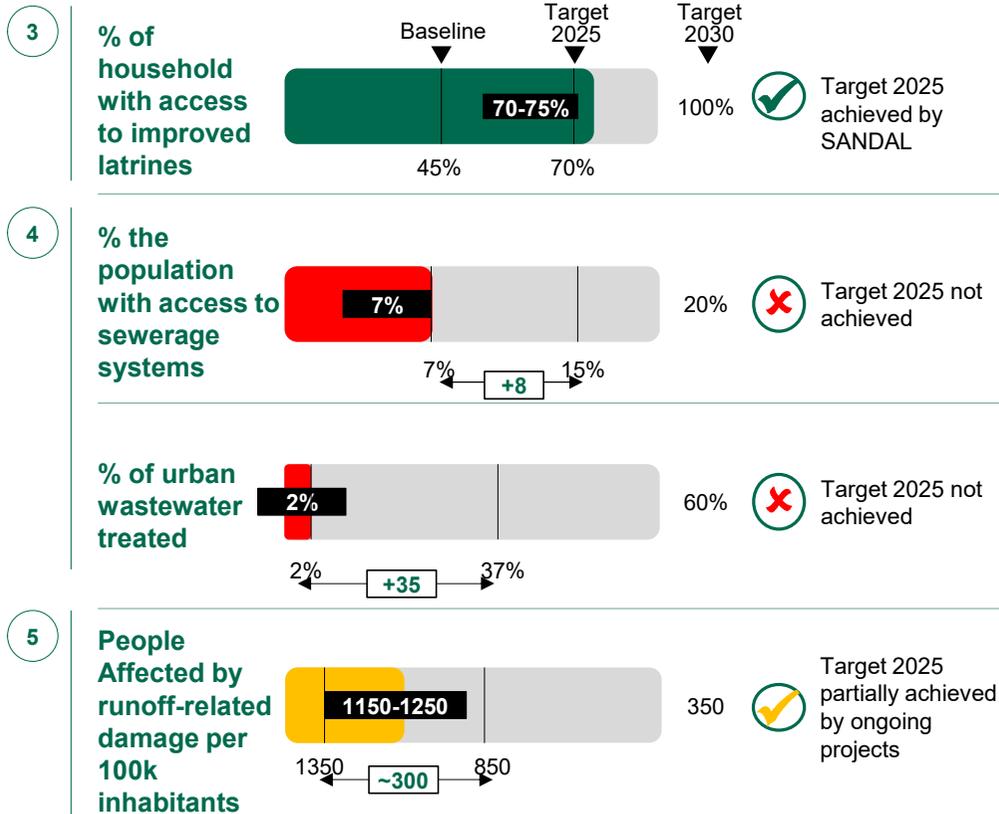
¹ Northern/Southern production management
 FPMH : Drilling with human operated pump PEA : autonomous drinking water stations AEP : Drinking water supply system AEPS : Simplified drinking water supply system AEPM : Medium drinking water supply system

To achieve the 2025 targets, there is a need to strengthen the development of wastewater and rainwater sanitation through collective system in urban areas and individual system in rural areas

SANITATION

X-Y% Estimated level achieved by ongoing projects **(x)** Programs **■** Goal achieved **■** Target partially achieved by ongoing projects **■** Target not achieved

Estimated achievement of 2025 and 2030 targets through ongoing operational projects



Remaining need to be covered by 2025

Types of new possible projects

- Target achieved by SANDAL, i.e. access to improved latrines for ~2.3 MM people
- ~650 k people by 2025¹**
 - Connection to the collective sewerage system in the main cities (150k people in Lomé, 50k people in Kara and Sokodé): 250km with ~1m covers 1 person for 1 MM FCFA
 - Construction of ~13 000 watertight or septic tanks in other urban, semi-urban and rural areas: ~1 pit covers 30 people for 2 MM FCFA
- ~1,6 MM People by 2025¹**
 - Construction of 2 wastewater treatment plants in the areas connected to the collective network in Lomé and Sokodé: 1 plant covers 100-150k people for 35 billion FCFA
 - Construction of ~16 faecal sludge treatment plants outside the network, with communication to the population and development of sludge disposal: 1 faecal sludge treatment plant covers ~85k people for 8 billion FCFA
- ~45k people by 2025¹**
 - Construction of gutters and pipes for rainwater collection
 - Construction of ponds to retain water
 - Construction of pumping stations in order to drain water to the treatment plant

¹ Estimated 9.3 million inhabitants in Togo in 2025



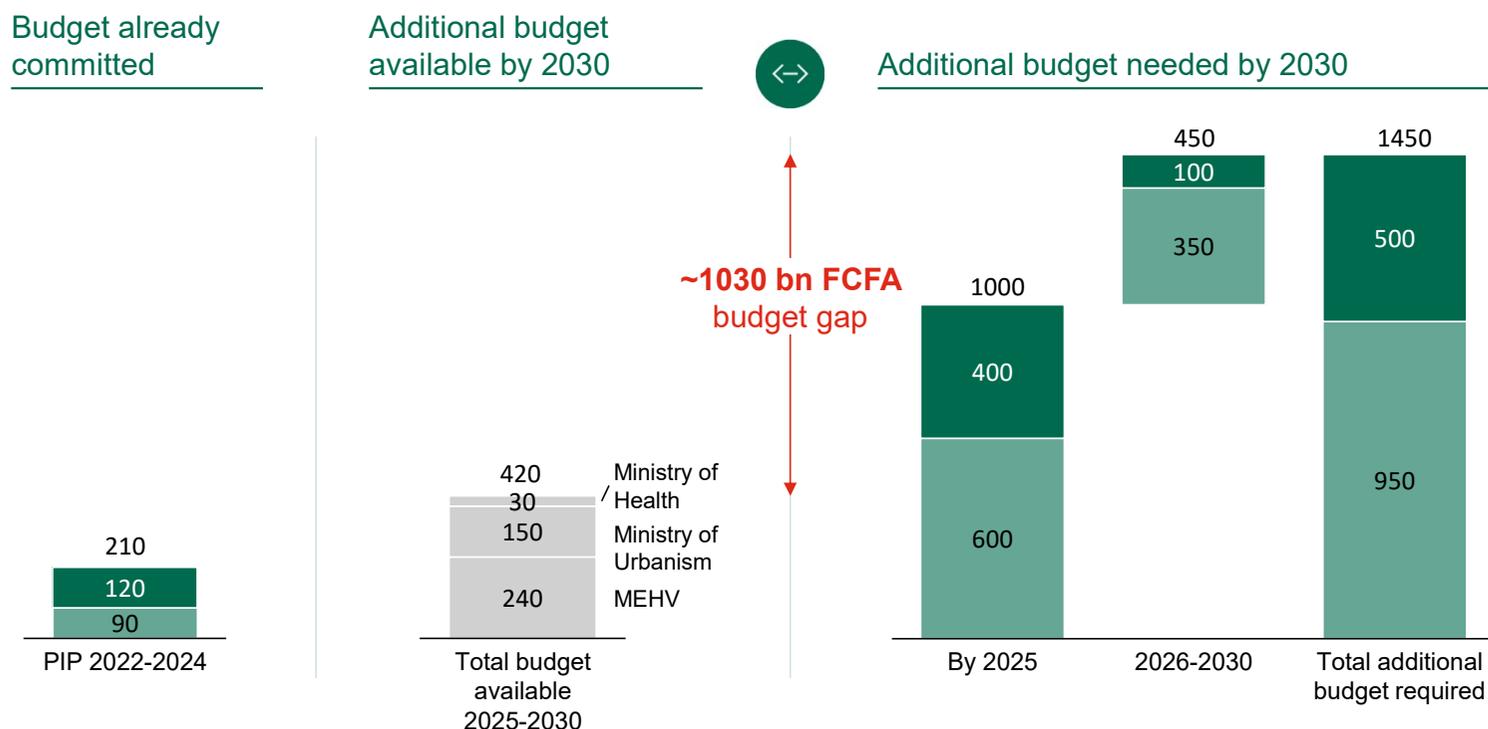
**Target vision and
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- ① Target vision
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In total, achieving the objectives represents +1000 billion FCFA by 2025 and +450 billion FCFA by 2030, i.e. 1030 billion FCFA more than available

■ Drinking water ■ Sanitation

Comparison of required water and sanitation budget 2023-2030 vs. estimated available budget bn FCFA



Methodology

- **Sum of the budgets for water and sanitation over 6 years in a maximalist scenario (2025-2030), differentiated between 2023-25 et 2025-2030**
- **Comparison with current departmental budgets that can be made available over the period 2025-2030 on the basis of :**
 - MEHV : ~40bn FCFA per year
 - Ministry of Urbanism : 25bn FCFA per year
 - Ministry of health: ~5bn FCFA per year (SANDAL)

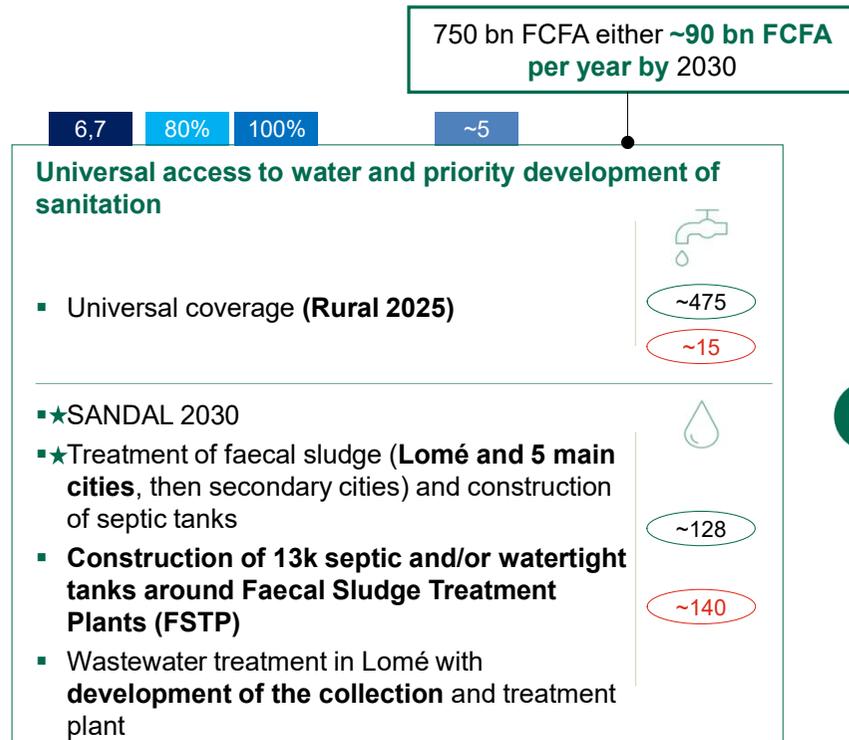
In total, 7 scenarios were explored beyond the maximalist envelope varying in term of portfolio size and orientation

 Suggested scenario

Types of scenario	Minimum portfolio 420 bn FCFA > 310-340 bn FCFA	Intermediate portfolio – < 750 bn FCFA > 610-670 bn FCFA	Intermediate portfolio + < 1100 bn FCFA > 910-920 bn FCFA
Focus rural/semi-urban 	Coverage of the 3 most vulnerable regions (Savanes, Kara, Centrale, with a high rural proportion)	Drinking Water: 100% rural and semi-urban + all urban except Lomé Sanitation: 100% rural	Low relevance of ignoring the urban in sanitation
Balance of effort by area 	Maximisation of population covered per region (cost optimisation vs number of people served)	Drinking water: 100% rural and semi-urban + only Lomé in urban Sanitation: equitable effort between areas	Universal access to water + balance effort for sanitation between areas
Focus urban 	Low relevance of focusing on urban areas for access to drinking water	Full coverage of urban areas + rural/semi-urban areas with the lowest water and sanitation coverage	Universal access to water + sanitation development focused on urban areas

With a budget of ~600 billion FCFA, the Water Focus scenario ensures universal access to water and minimum sanitation

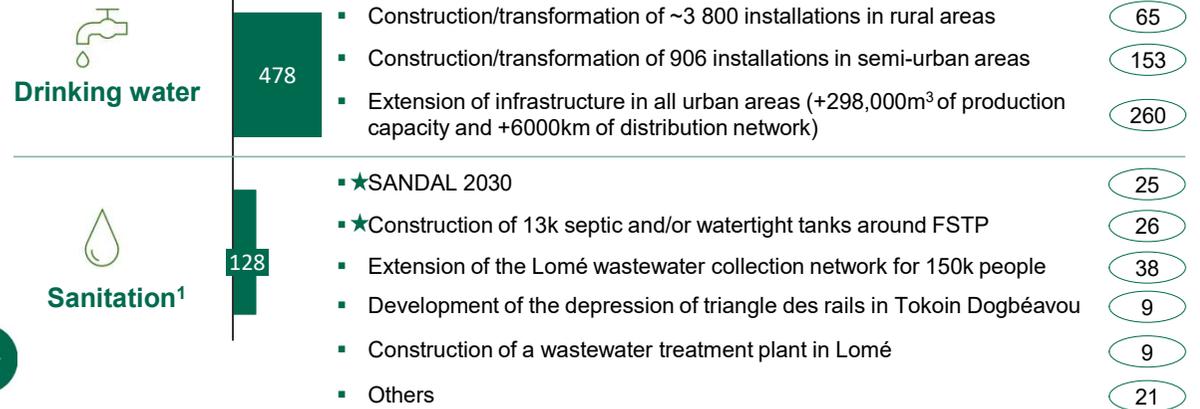
X Budget bn FCFA
 X Private budgets PPP bn FCFA
 X Population concerned Drinking water, MM
 X X National drinking water supply rate 2025/30
 X Population concerned Sanitation MM
 ★ Small-scale sanitation



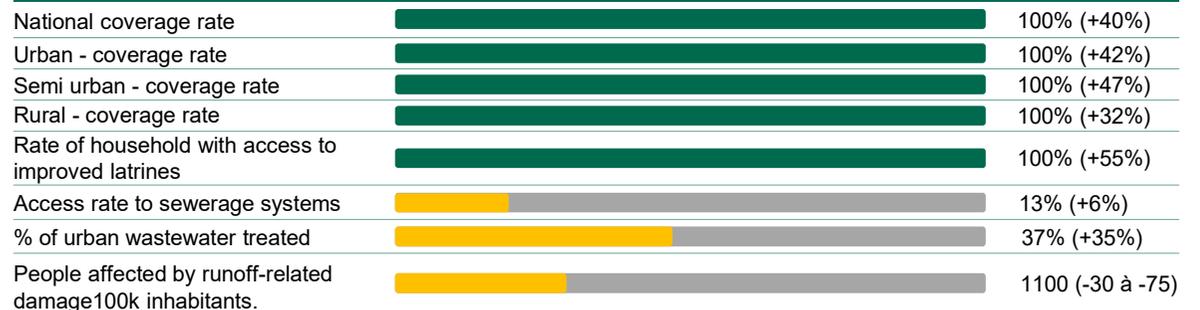
The Drinking Water Focus scenario includes universal drinking water coverage (~475bn FCFA) and major sanitation projects (~125bn FCFA)

1 Estimated private share : 27 bn FCFA

Universal access to water + urban sanitation



Indicators by 2030



Population affected, MM



This scenario prioritizes the achievement of universal drinking water coverage, including all the projects defined for ~475 billion FCFA by 2030

Rural/ Urban	Region	Operational projects under study	Number of Installations	Population served 2030, Thousands	Budget bn FCFA	Execution capacity	Social priority	Emergency	PPP Possible
R	Savanes	Project to create 63 FPMH, 761 PEA, 201 AEPS	1 025	616	22	●	●	●	
R	Kara	Project to create 32 FPMH, 401 PEA, 116 AEPS	549	340	13	●	●	●	
R	Centrale	Project to create 23 FPMH, 298 PEA, 62 AEPS	383	223	8	●	●	●	
R	Plateaux	Project to create 36 FPMH, 475 PEA, 151 AEPS	662	217	16	●	●	●	
R	Maritime	Project to create 7 FPMH, 177 PEA, 71 AEPS	255	417	6	●	●	●	
SU	Savanes	Project to create 30 Mini AEPM, 123 Mini AEPS	153	518	22	●	●	●	X
SU	Kara	Project to create 49 Mini AEPM, 116 Mini AEPS	165	575	26	●	●	●	X
SU	Centrale	Project to create 29 Mini AEPM, 70 Mini AEPS	99	356	15	●	●	●	X
SU	Plateaux	Project to create 37 Mini AEP, 104 Mini AEPM, 159 Mini AEPS	300	1 244	60	●	●	●	X
SU	Maritime	Project to create 17 Mini AEP, 63 Mini AEPM, 109 Mini AEPS	189	857	30	●	●	●	X
U	Savanes	Extension : 16 170 m ³ /day, 5 000m ³ of storage, 436 km of distribution line		298	17	●	●	●	X ¹
U	Kara	Extension : 5 000 m ³ /day, 1 600m ³ of storage, 324 km of distribution line		349	10	●	●	●	X ¹
U	Centrale	Extension : 21 200 m ³ /day, 4 000m ³ of storage, 331 km of distribution line		294	29	●	●	●	X ¹
U	Plateaux	Extension : 35 290 m ³ /day, 7 700m ³ of storage, 939 km of distribution line		465	39	●	●	●	X ¹
U	Maritime	Extension : 20 400 m ³ /day, 5 300m ³ of storage, 869 km of distribution line		671	24	●	●	●	X ¹
U	Lomé	Extension : 200 000 m ³ /day, 50 000m ³ of storage, 3 201 km of distribution line		3 678	141				
Total				3 780		478			

Note: All these projects are included in the "Drinking Water" scenario

1 PPP possible but not for CAPEX financing - see PPP section

FPHM : Drilling with human operated pump PEA : autonomous water stations AEPS : Simplified water supply system AEPM : Medium water supply system

This scenario includes key sanitation projects for 130 billion FCFA to address social priorities by 2025

★ Small-scale sanitation ■ Sanitation projects included in the Drinking Water Focus scenario

	Lead Ministry	Rural/Urban	Population affected, Thousands	Budget Sanitation, billion FCFA	Execution capacity	Social Priority	Emergency	PPP Possible
Operational projects under study								
★ Sandal 2030	Health	U/R	3,120	25	●	●	●	
Rehabilitation of roads and water installations in 10 main towns in Togo	Urbanism	U	195	26	●	●	●	
Rehabilitation of roads and hydraulic installations in 10 secondary towns in Togo	Urbanism	U	79	11	●	●	●	
Development of the triangle des rails depression in Tokoin Dogbéavou	MEHV	U	24	9	●	●	●	
Lomé Urban Environment Project (PEUL 3)	T Admin	U		2	●	●	●	
Sanitation of the Agoé Houmbi area	Urbanism	U	20	5	●	●	●	
Studies and construction work for a faecal sludge treatment plant in Greater Lomé	MEHV	U	52	21	●	●	●	
Construction of a wastewater treatment plant in Lomé	MEHV	U	150	9	●	●	●	X
Rehabilitation of the embryonic wastewater network	MEHV	U		4	●	●	●	X
Development of the pond of Togo 2000	MEHV	U	18	3	●	●	●	
Construction of rainwater drainage systems in Tsévié, Dapaong, Sokodé, Atakpamé and Kara	MEHV	U	129	50	●	●	●	
Rehabilitation of old neighbourhoods and suburban areas	MEHV	U		3	●	●	●	
★ Construction of faecal sludge treatment plants in 5 main cities with EU support (PEAT 2)	MEHV	U/R	425	5	●	●	●	
★ Construction of faecal sludge treatment plants in 10 secondary towns	MEHV	U/R	850	18	●	●	●	
Extension of the Lomé wastewater collection network for 150k people	MEHV	U	38	38	●	●	●	X
Extension of the wastewater collection network in Kara for 50k people	MEHV	U	50	50	●	●	●	
Construction of a wastewater collection network in Sokodé for 50k people	MEHV	U	50	50	●	●	●	X
★ Construction of 13k septic and/or watertight tanks around FSTPs	Health	R	401	26	●	●	●	
Construction of a wastewater treatment plant in Sokodé	MEHV	U	50	10	●	●	●	X
★ Construction of 14 faecal sludge treatment plants	MEHV	U/R	1,146	108	●	●	●	
Extension of the wastewater treatment plant in Kara	MEHV	U	50	10	●	●	●	X
Rainwater collection system to be extended ¹	Urbanism	U	464	53	●	●	●	
★ Collective sanitation in two additional main cities ¹	MEHV	U	100	97	●	●	●	
Construction of 14k septic and/or watertight tanks around additional FSTPs	Health	R	420	28	●	●	●	
Total				661				

¹ Estimated share of public funding



**Target vision and
operational
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- ① **Target vision**
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- ③ **Budget and scenario**
- ④ **Private sector involvement**

To catalyse private investments certain mechanisms of coverage of risks by the state are identified



Participation CAPEX

Coverage of a part of the capital expenditures constituting the investment



Reglementation

Introduction of a regulation catalysing investment (e.g. tax system)



Adjustment of the price of water

Adjustment of the price in order to make viable the business model while supporting the underprivileged household



Subsidies

Support of the price of water in order to make viable the business model



Warranties

Warranty clause for the eventual losses of the private actor or the loans of the actor

The recent regulatory orientations taken by Togo suggest exploring a partnership with the private sector for the operation of drinking water in different areas

O/M	<i>Proposed for detailed study</i>			
	Drinking water operation urban area	Drinking water operation rural & semi-urban areas	Maintenance/ performance of urban drinking water network	Operation of a faecal sludge treatment plant
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of the operation of the water extraction and distribution infrastructures under a leasing agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation and maintenance of water infrastructure by local private actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance contract with incentive on the increase of performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of a faecal sludge treatment plant by a group of associations (e.g. Sokodé) Payment by vacuum truck operators and farmers using the sludge
Level of potential impact Key prerequisites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant improvement in the performance of existing networks Increase in debt collection rates Extension of the network Water price adjustment/support and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water price adjustment/support and control Changing the regulatory framework to transfer management to the private sector Performance contract and ability to monitor/enforce it Partitioning of markets to ensure equalization between profitable and unprofitable areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance measurement capacity Creating a regulatory framework Accurate estimation of performance gaps and confidence of the private actor in its ability to reduce them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of the Plant Regulatory framework requiring vacuum truck operators to pour sludge into the Plant Support for vacuum truck operators to stimulate sludge collection (e.g. provision of trucks) Communication to farmers to recover sludge downstream
Potential private sector share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low: investment for maintenance/marginal expansion of the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low: investment for maintenance/marginal expansion of the network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium: network upgrade investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium: plant maintenance investments
Transfer of risk to the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to high depending on the guarantees requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to low depending on the guarantees requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to low depending on the guarantees requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to low depending on the guarantees requested

Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Hydraulique Villageoise



Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Hydraulique Villageoise
Ave Sarakawa
LOME-TOGO



secretariat.ministre@eau.gouv.tg
Bolidjia.tiem@gouv.tg
Bawa.djatoz@eau.gouv.tg



+228 22 53 53 53/ 22 53 53 60



www.eau.gouv.tg





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