



# TRANSFORMING LIVES IN URBAN AREAS

EU SUPPORT FOR  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## DRAINAGE AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

IMPROVING FLOOD AND WASTEWATER DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN LOMÉ,  
TOGO'S CAPITAL CITY

REGION  
AFRICA

COUNTRY  
TOGO

FOCUS  
URBAN STORM WATER AND WASTEWATER  
MANAGEMENT

### CONTEXT



The EU and its Member States consider that a holistic, integrated and place-based approach to urban development, together with a long term vision, is necessary in order to promote well-managed, liveable, socially inclusive and safe, resilient, resource-efficient and environmentally sustainable as well as economically prosperous cities of all sizes, as well as developing the capability to achieve them.

Promoting green and resilient cities is a key pillar of this approach.

### BACKGROUND



Persistent flooding, stagnant storm water, weak drainage infrastructure and the absence of appropriate waste water treatment facilities are just some of the recurrent challenges in the city of Lomé and its outskirts leading to poor overall health of the local population.

Inhabitants are vulnerable to waterborne or mosquito-borne diseases, higher rates of drowning and exposure to household and industrial waste which exacerbate poverty. The areas most affected by flooding are those where the lowest-income groups live.

### EXPECTED RESULTS



- Phase I of the Urban Development Programme for Togo (PAUT) helped curb persistent flooding in the lagoon area (Southern part of the city) improving the lives of 20,000 inhabitants.
- Construction of a new outlet and rebuilding of an existing outlet to the western part of the city, increasing the discharge capacity of the lagoon system. Building of stormwater drainage culverts into urban roads in different points of the city.
- Inhabited areas hit regularly by flood water as highlighted by the 2008 and 2010 severe floods were drained of flood water.

## APPROACH



The first phase of the project involved improving the population's access to drinking water, domestic and community sanitation and capacity building of government agencies in charge of water and sanitation.

It involved investments covering drinking water supply as well as household sanitation facilities. It allowed to enhance and strengthen existing infrastructure and improve the way they were operated. The investments were accompanied by support measures to improve the technical, institutional and financial capacities of target groups.

“ I suffered a lot of the past floodings ... I had a library that was decimated by rain water and moisture in the walls ... Now I am trying to build a new library for the lagoon community. Fortunately the EU and our policy makers have thought about us, to build a much necessary infrastructure that relieves us from the overflow of water from the lagoon. Otherwise I would not have the courage to do it again. ”

**Julien Anani** - a resident of the district Nyekonakpoé (south of Western lagoon)

## LESSONS LEARNED



Investment in storm and wastewater infrastructure significantly improves the environment of the city, and thus the living conditions of the inhabitants, their safety (many people died in the floodings) and their health. It also stimulates job creation and provides important training opportunities for local communities and young people, in particular those living and working in the area.

## MOVING FORWARD



Phase II of the programme is currently being implemented with an allocated amount of EUR 43 million. It aims to improve the lives of 300,000 inhabitants affected by flooding living in districts to the north of the harbour area located in east of the city.

Technical and financial support will be granted to enhance and maintain a system of lagoon water-ways for the city which will carry storm water into drains and a canal network for the city will be established.

The EU continues to invest in secondary cities in Togo and with the support from Phase II of PAUT; five regional areas will have Rainwater drainage Master Plans at their disposal to help better plan their urban areas.



TOTAL PROJECT VALUE  
**EUR 64.2 MILLION**

FUNDING SOURCE  
**9<sup>TH</sup> AND 10<sup>TH</sup> EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUNDS (EDF)**

TIMEFRAME  
**PHASE I: 2007 - 2014**  
**PHASE II: 2013 - 2020**

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