

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 6

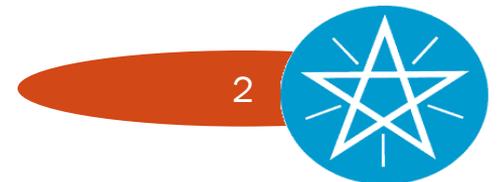
Urban Sanitation in One WASH

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5th February, 2014



Outline of the presentation

- Objective of the presentation
- Background Information
- Major facts, issues, gaps
- Opportunities at hand
- Proposed strategic direction or (undertaking)



Objective of the presentation

- To create dialogue between different urban sanitation stakeholders that will eventually improve the enabling environment, coordination, quality of service delivery, existing knowledge gap, and investment on urban sanitation.
- To generate idea through the participation of policy makers, researchers, operators and end users at such platform to find possible doable actions



Background information

- Urban settlement has a long history, and there are around 935 settlements that have recognized as urban/towns
- 850 towns have a population of less than 20,000 while 507 of them have a population of 5000 & below
- 60% of the urban population is living in about 68 towns
- Though the share of the urban population is yet around 17.3% the average growth rate is 4.1% **that is above the national average.**
- Urban centers are keen for the economic development by contributing about 60% for the growth of the GDP of the country

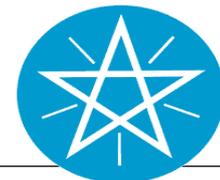


Urban Level Classifications

Five levels/ grades of urban centers are distinguished based on population size

- Level 1- Small Towns ----- with population from 2000 to 20,000
- Level 2- Medium Towns ----- with population of 20,001 to 50,000
- Level 3- Large Towns ----- with population of 50,001 to 100,000
- Level 4- Cities ----- with population of 100,001 to 1,000,000
- Level 5- Metropolitans ----- with population over one million

Source:- MoUDC - Urban Planning, Sanitation and Beautification Bureau
(May 2012 – Revised Edition))





Implications of Rapid Urbanization

- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Sub-standard housing (slum development)
- ✓ Overcrowding
- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Insecure tenure
- ✓ Increased levels of air pollution
- ✓ Water shortage and pollution
- ✓ Inadequate sanitation
- ✓ Poor solid waste management (solid & liquid)



Cont...

- ✓ Increased incidence of injuries & motor vehicle accident
- ✓ Street violence
- ✓ Noise pollution
- ✓ Inadequate service (education, health care etc)
- ✓ Hazardous working conditions
- ✓ Prostitution
- ✓ Stress



Health impact of cities on the poor & newly arrived

- Communicable diseases (Pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhea etc.)
- Malnutrition (>450 m people severely malnourished)
- Mental illness
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Alcoholism
- Drug abuse
- HIV/AIDS and STD

Major facts, issues, gaps

- According to the NWI the access rate for latrine is 80.35%, which is consistent with the finding of the Welfare monitoring 81.8%.
- Yet about 20% of the residents are defecating on open field
- There is no adequate public toilets at all the towns, the management and sustainability of existing facilities are an issue
- Capacity to dislodge liquid waste and collect solid waste is limited across the towns and
- Key innovation in the area is engagement of small and micro entrepreneurs for collection of solid waste in bigger towns.
- There are different plans, proclamations and guidelines that could improve the urban environment



Major facts, issues, gaps

- The role and responsibility of urban sanitation is divided among different line ministries, which are poorly coordinated
- All the towns have different challenges in addressing the urban waste, there is a gap on supplying appropriate technology and mechanism for different cluster of towns
- Investment on urban sanitation is too low compared to the demand on ground
- There is no systematically organized data that regularly collected to support decision making at different level
- The FMOH, MOUDC, MOWIE and other DP are working closely to develop Integrated Urban National Sanitation strategy
- The development of the IUSS is expected to furnish possible solution that will address existing challenges and barriers.



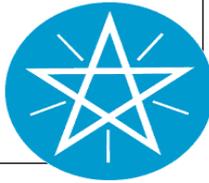
Opportunities at hand

- Availability of directives by different institutions, regulations, plans and institutions that operate to address specific part of sanitation.
- Decentralized management and decision making
- Community mobilization and engagement approach
- Technology options and experience of other countries.
- Fast growing economy and Infrastructure development
- Partners interest
- Engagement of different Universities and TVETCS



Proposed strategic direction or (undertaking)

- Urban sanitation should be a priority agenda in urban setups
- Develop MOU documents to be signed by Sector Ministries and Agencies that will delineate the duties and responsibilities
- Establish Monitoring and Evaluation system as per signed MOU documents
- Develop urban sanitation strategy
 - Establish data base of different interventions and map out the demand and supply
 - Coordinate different actors to maximize the result
 - Increase size of investment
 - Improve the operating environment that includes but not limited to legal framework, incentive for the engagement of the private sector



Human Excreta management

**OD within communal toilet
at urban Center**



**Poorly managed communal
latrine**



Drainage as a dumping site

Unlined draining common practice of small towns



Formally constructed open ditch common for most medium and above towns



Thanks!!!!

