

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 6

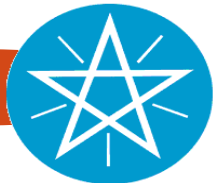
Urban Sanitation in One WASH

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5th February, 2014



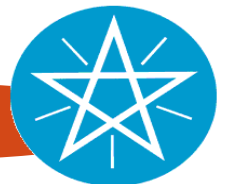
Outline of the presentation

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



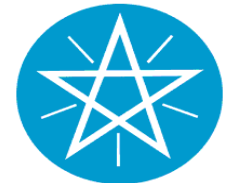
Objective of the presentation

- 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

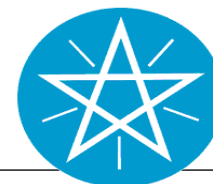


Urban Level Classifications

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

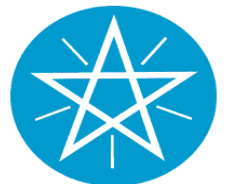
Source:- MoUDC - Urban Planning, Sanitation and Beautification Bureau
(May 2012 – Revised Edition))





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!!!!

