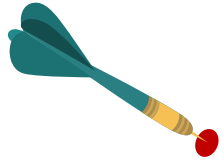


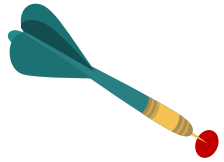
Part 1 – Sanitation Diagnostics

1.1 What is Citywide Inclusive Sanitation?

Inclusive urban sanitation – Capacity development for consultants



Identify the main elements of Citywide Inclusive Sanitation



Explain how Citywide Inclusive Sanitation differs from conventional urban sanitation approaches

- Urbanisation and housing
- Urban sanitation and public health
- Equity and sanitation
- Citywide Inclusive Sanitation and the SDGs
- Using a mix of sanitation technologies

Urbanisation and housing



Mumbai, Maharashtra

Urbanisation



Kibera, Nairobi

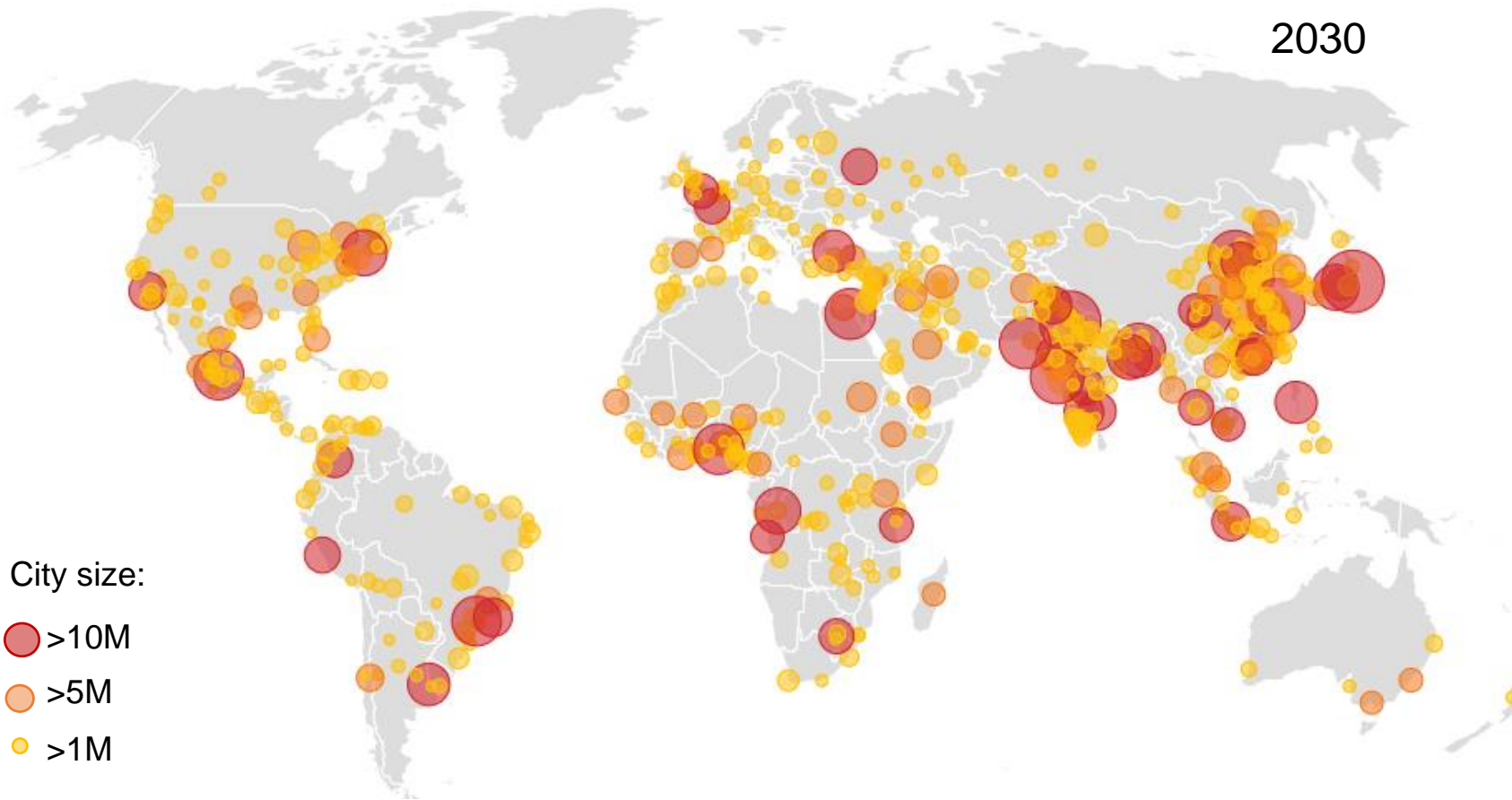
© D. Crosweller



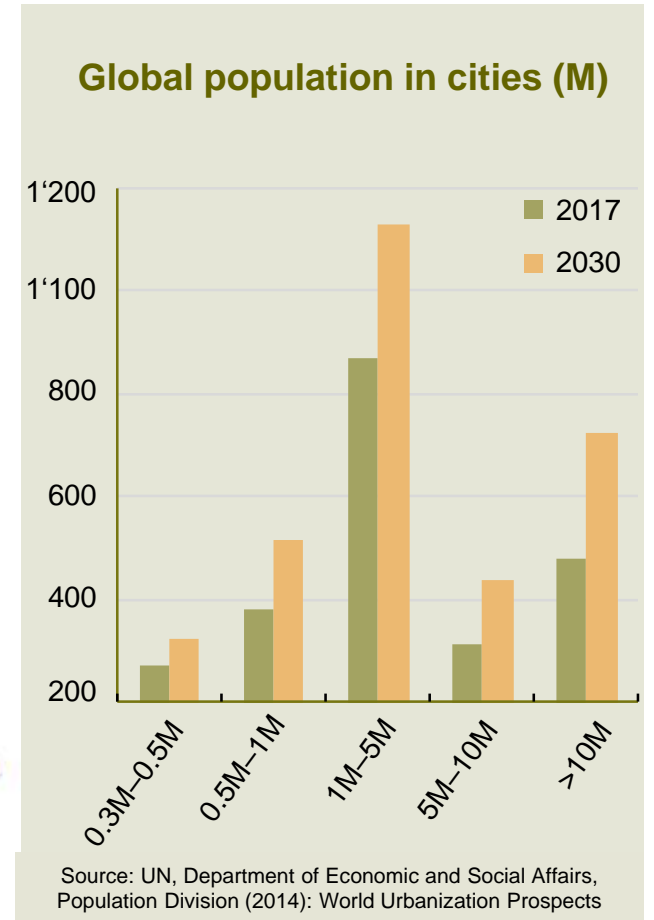
Dhaka

© WSP staff

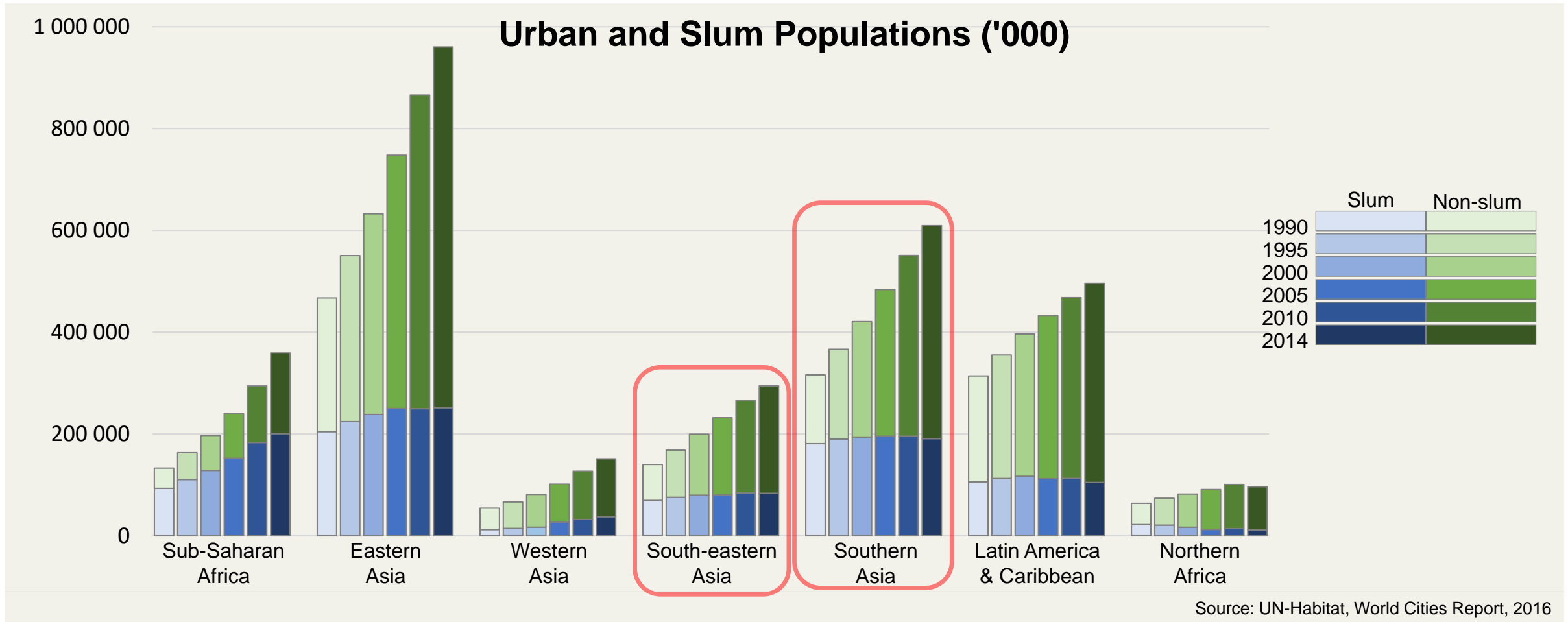
Big cities are growing...



Source: The Economist, 4 Feb 2015



...and slums too



Low-income housing



Jakarta, Indonesia

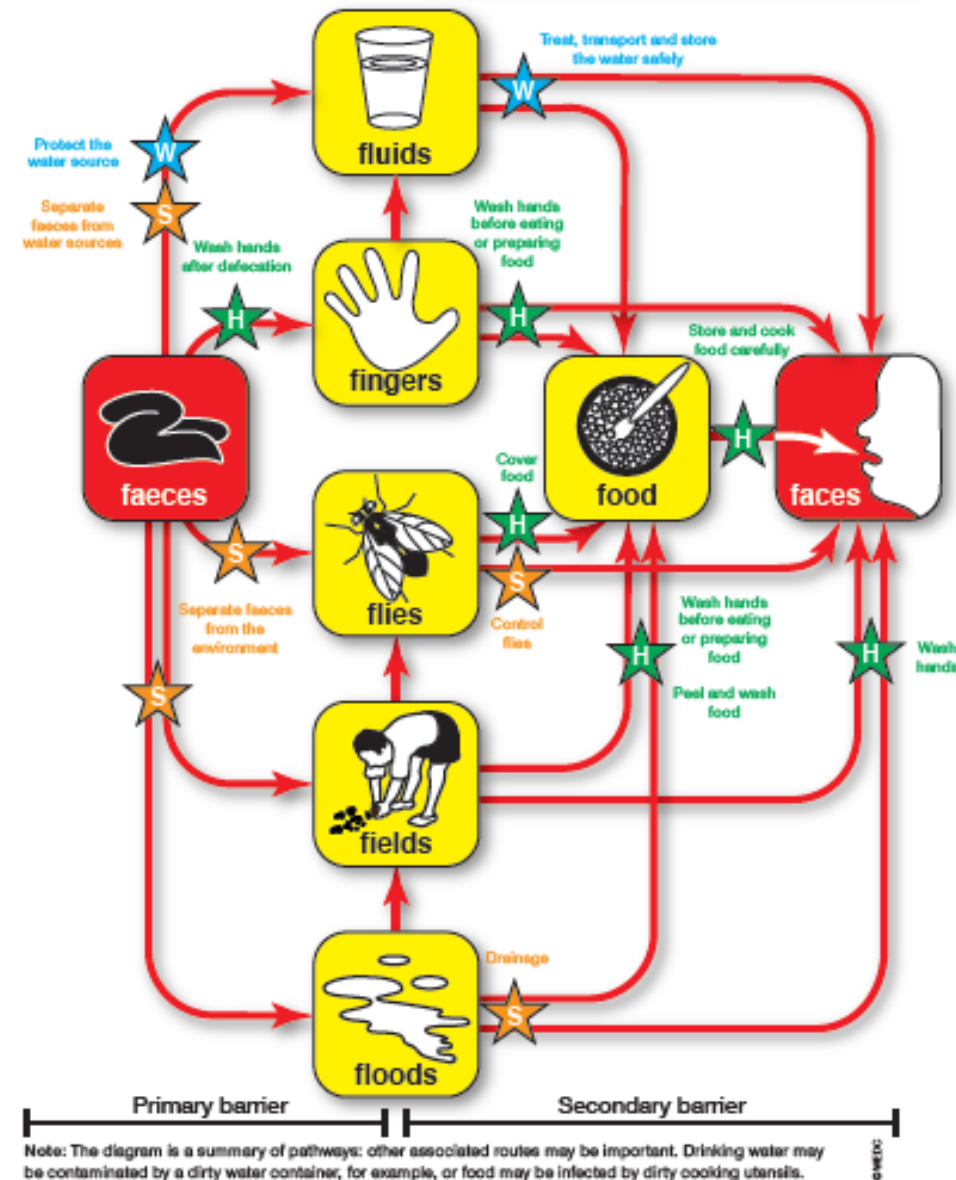


Nouakchott, Mauritania

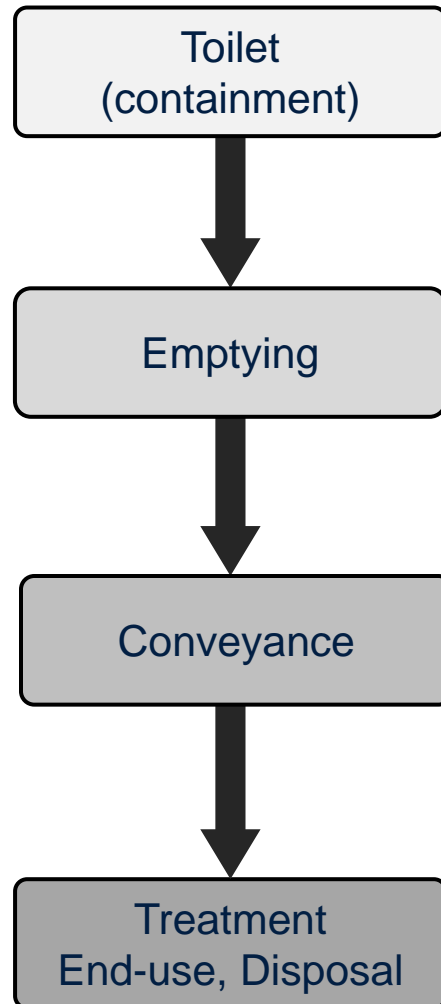
Urban sanitation and public health

F diagram

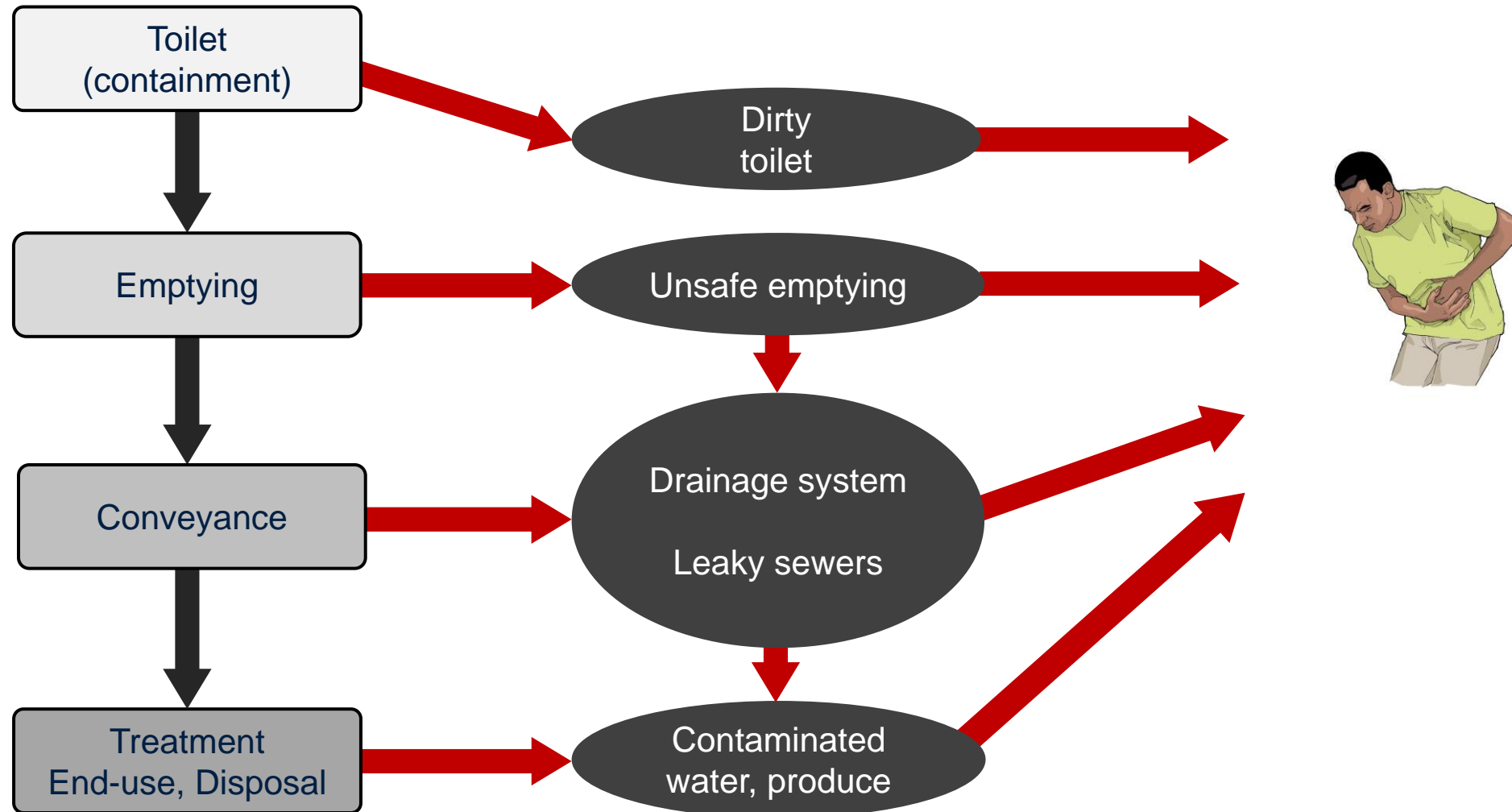
- All key words are "F"
- Shows movement of pathogens from the faeces of a sick person to a potential new host.



The urban 'f-diagram'



The urban 'f-diagram'



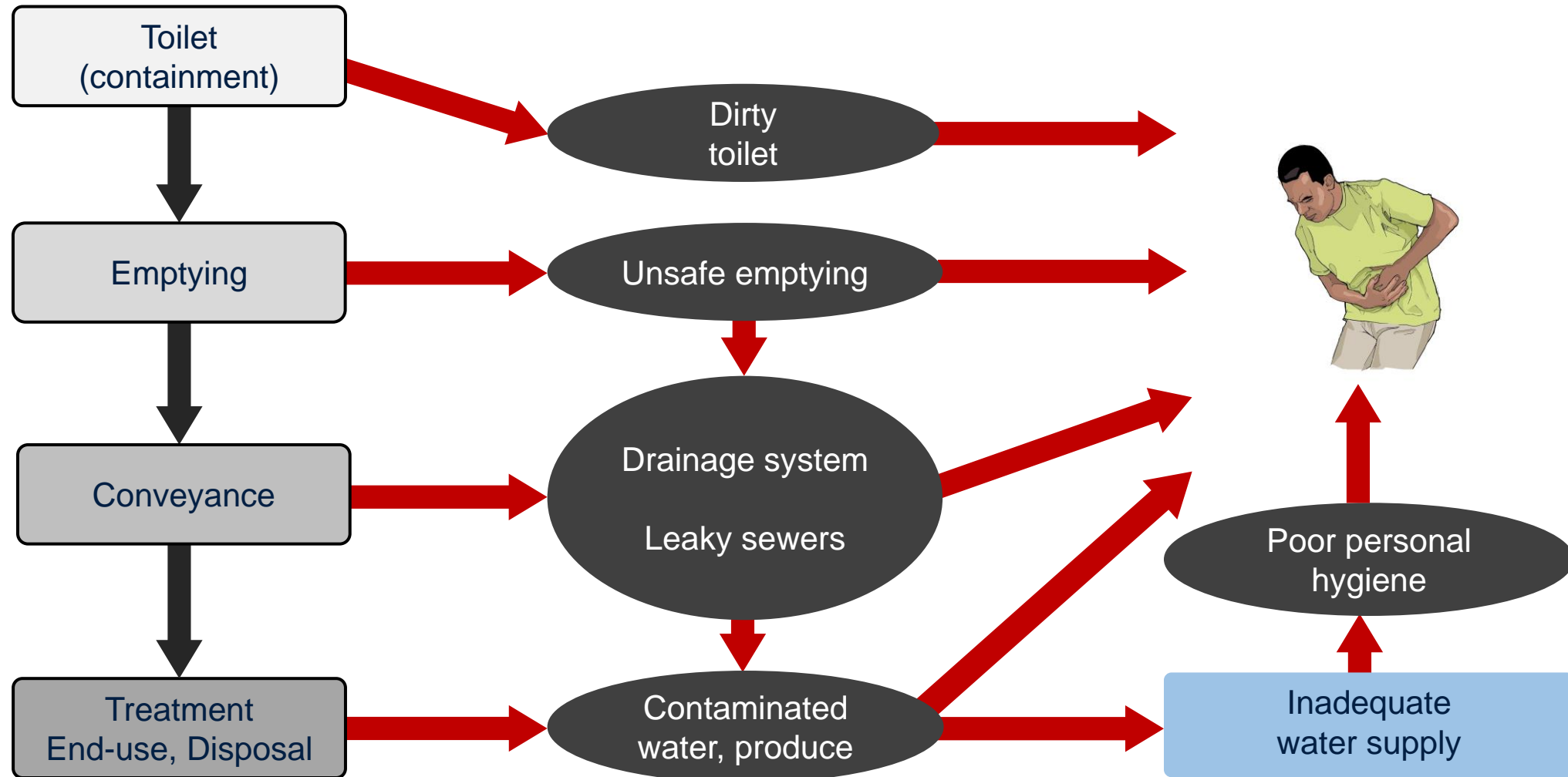


Manual pit emptying in Freetown, Sierra Leone



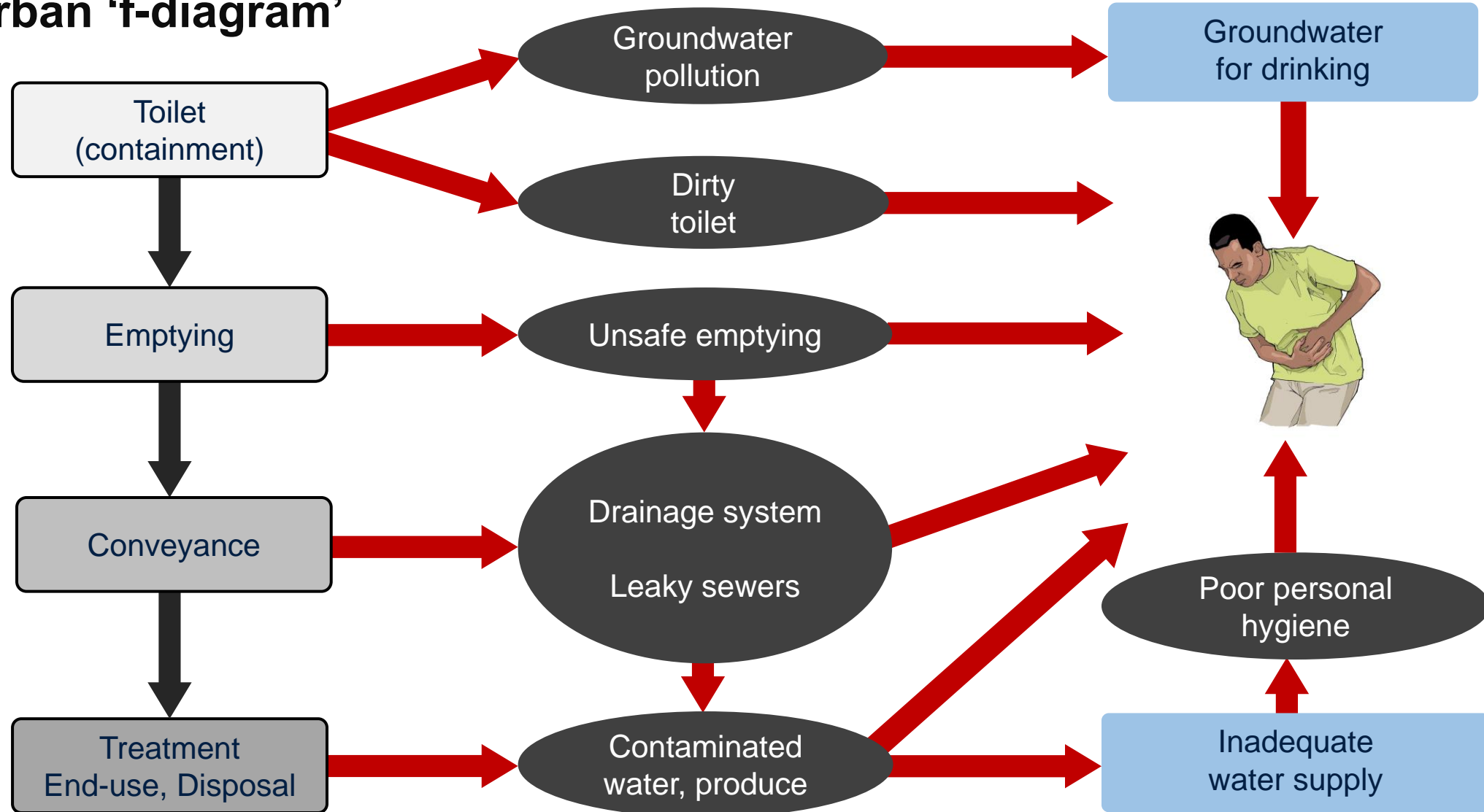
Faecal waste dumping in Freetown, Sierra Leone

The urban 'f-diagram'



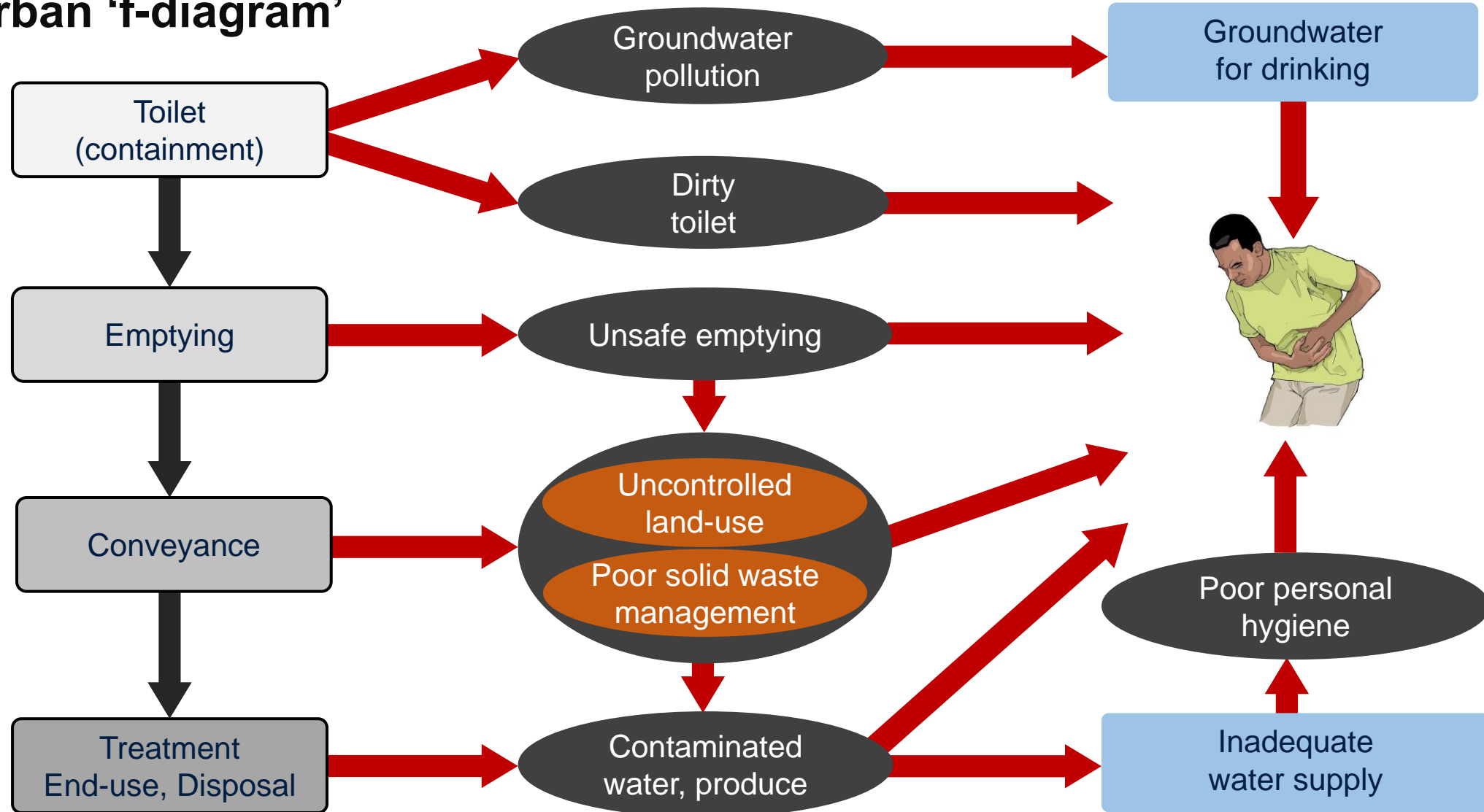
Urban sanitary services and public health

The urban 'f-diagram'



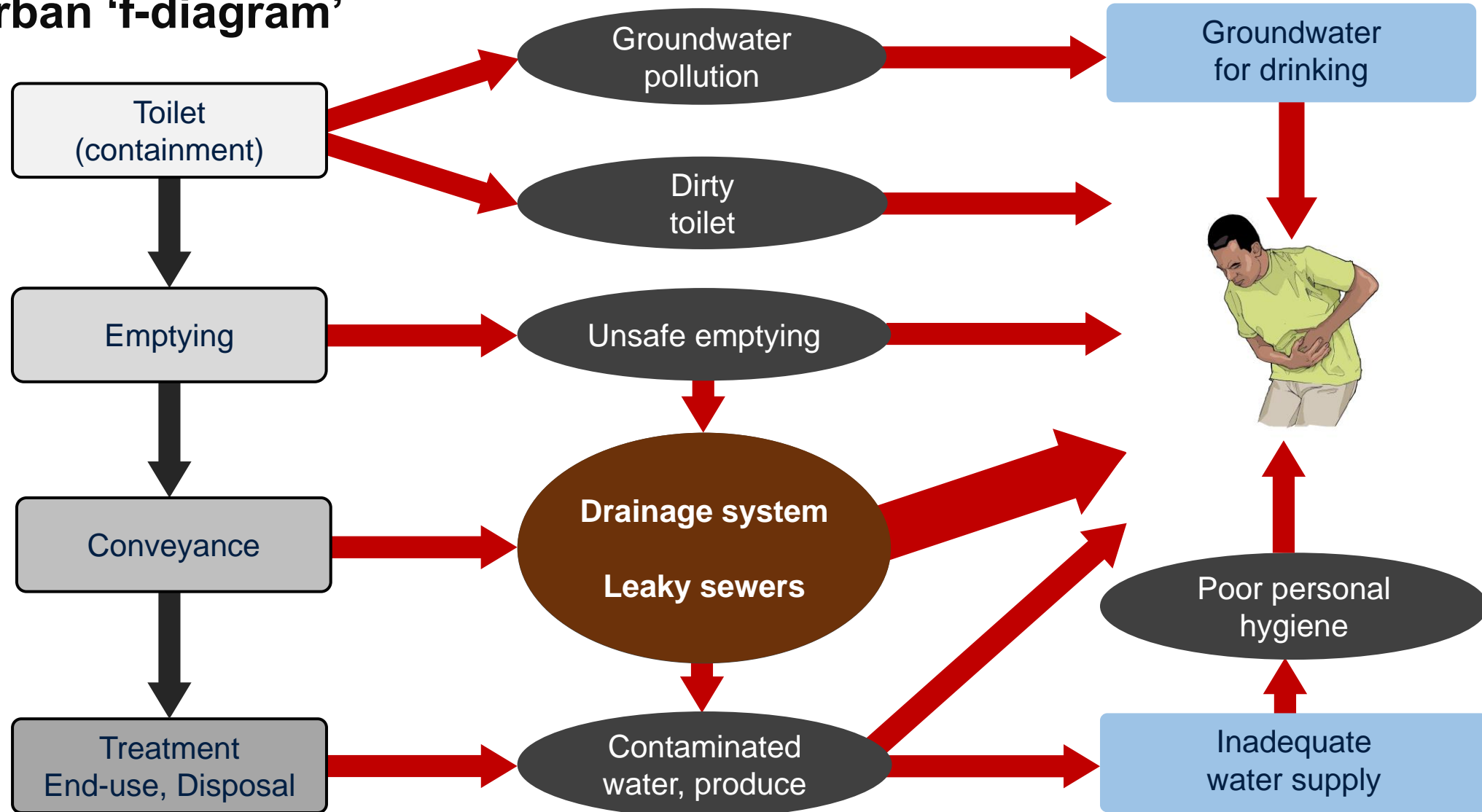
Urban sanitary services and public health

The urban 'f-diagram'



Urban sanitary services and public health

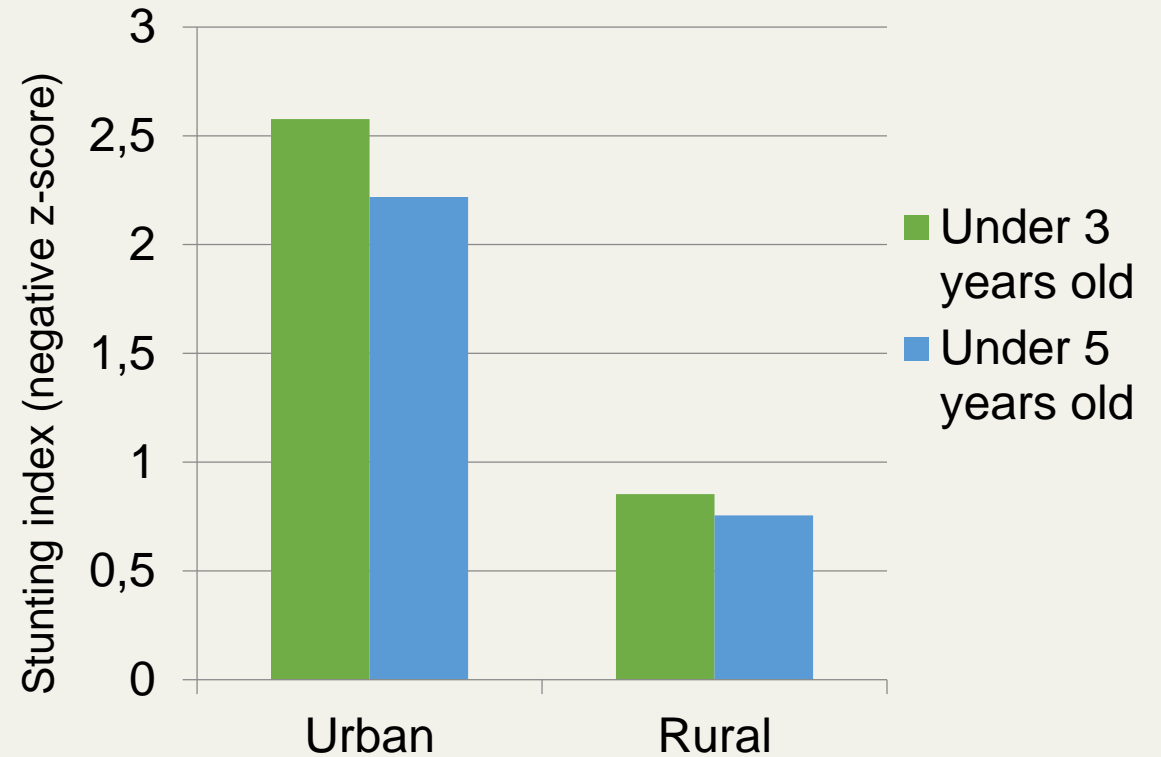
The urban 'f-diagram'



Faecal contamination is associated with stunting



Effect on Child Height of Eliminating Open Defecation



Source: Spears, D (2013) – DHS data from 130 countries

Faecal contamination is associated with stunting



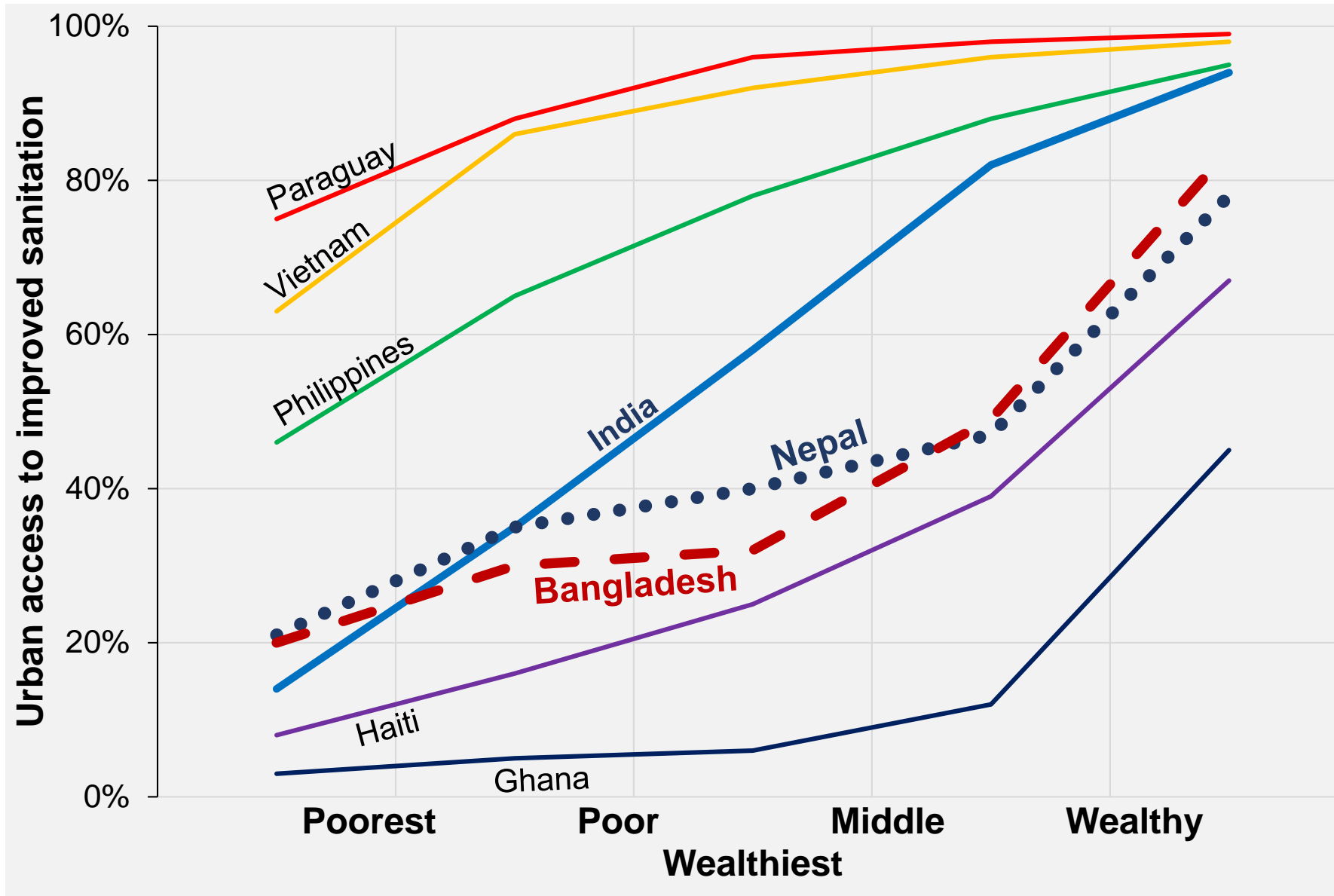
© WaterAid/ Ronny Sen

Stunting index is a good indicator of a child's future:

- low educational achievement
- reduced earning potential
- damage to national economy

Equity and sanitation

Current sanitation services are not inclusive



Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program (2015) Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 update and MDG Assessment

Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS)





Table-group 1.1-1

Instructions

In your table-group:

- Make a list of at least five key words that have been discussed in this session.
- Write them on A3 paper so that everyone in the group can see the words.

4 mins



Click here to
start timer



Table-group 1.1-1

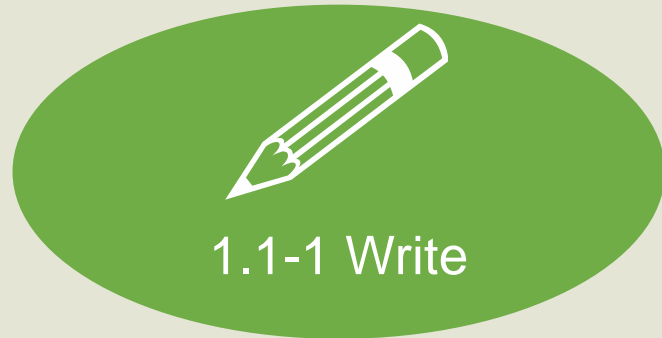
Clues for 5 words used in next activity

1. CW in CWIS without a hyphen (-)
(8 letters)
2. The S in CWIS (10 letters)
3. CWIS must be this. The I in CWIS.
(9 letters)
4. CWIS helps to achieve this in the
general public. (Starts with H)
(5 letters)
5. Linked or coordinated. Starts with I.
(10 letters)

5 mins



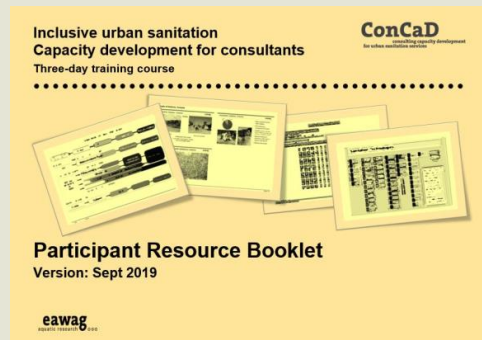
Click here to
start timer



This is an individual exercise:

Instructions

Open your Participants Resource Booklet to page 1 and follow the instructions for the word finder activity



5 mins



Click here to
start timer

City-wide Inclusive Sanitation and the SDGs

Meeting the Sanitation SDGs



Meeting the Sanitation SDGs



Sewerage – centralised, decentralized, small-scale



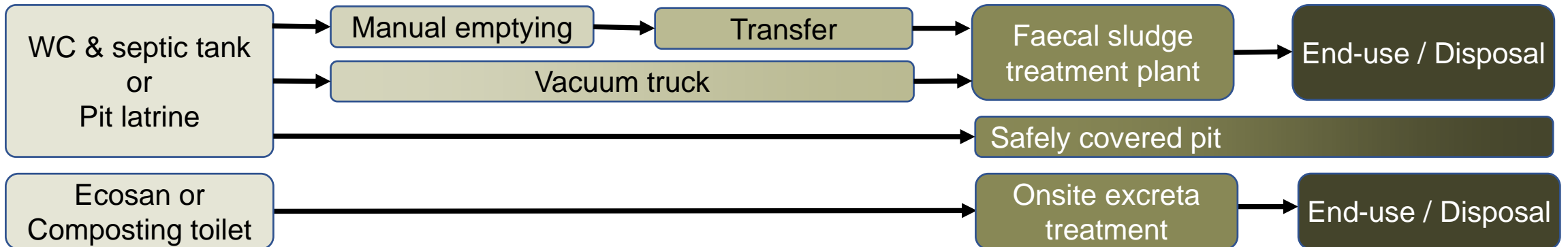
Meeting the Sanitation SDGs



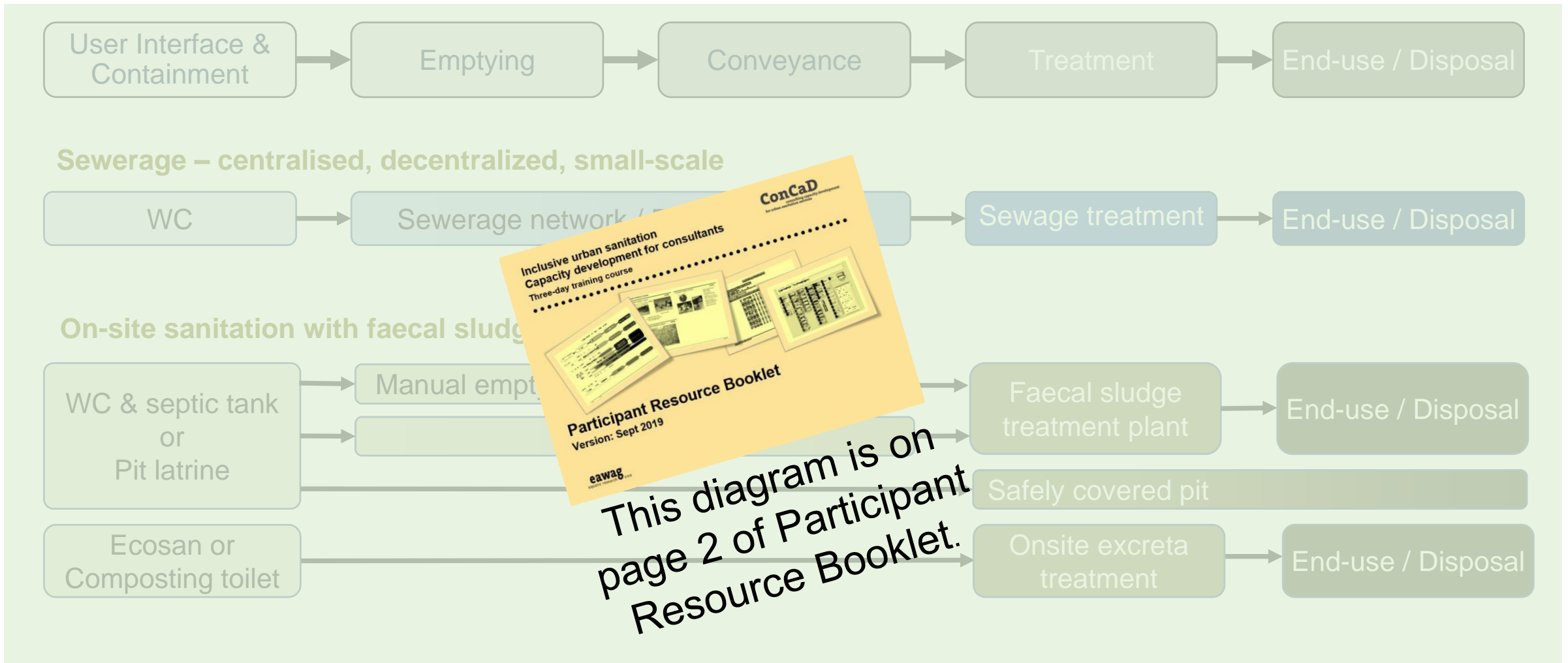
Sewerage – centralised, decentralized, small-scale



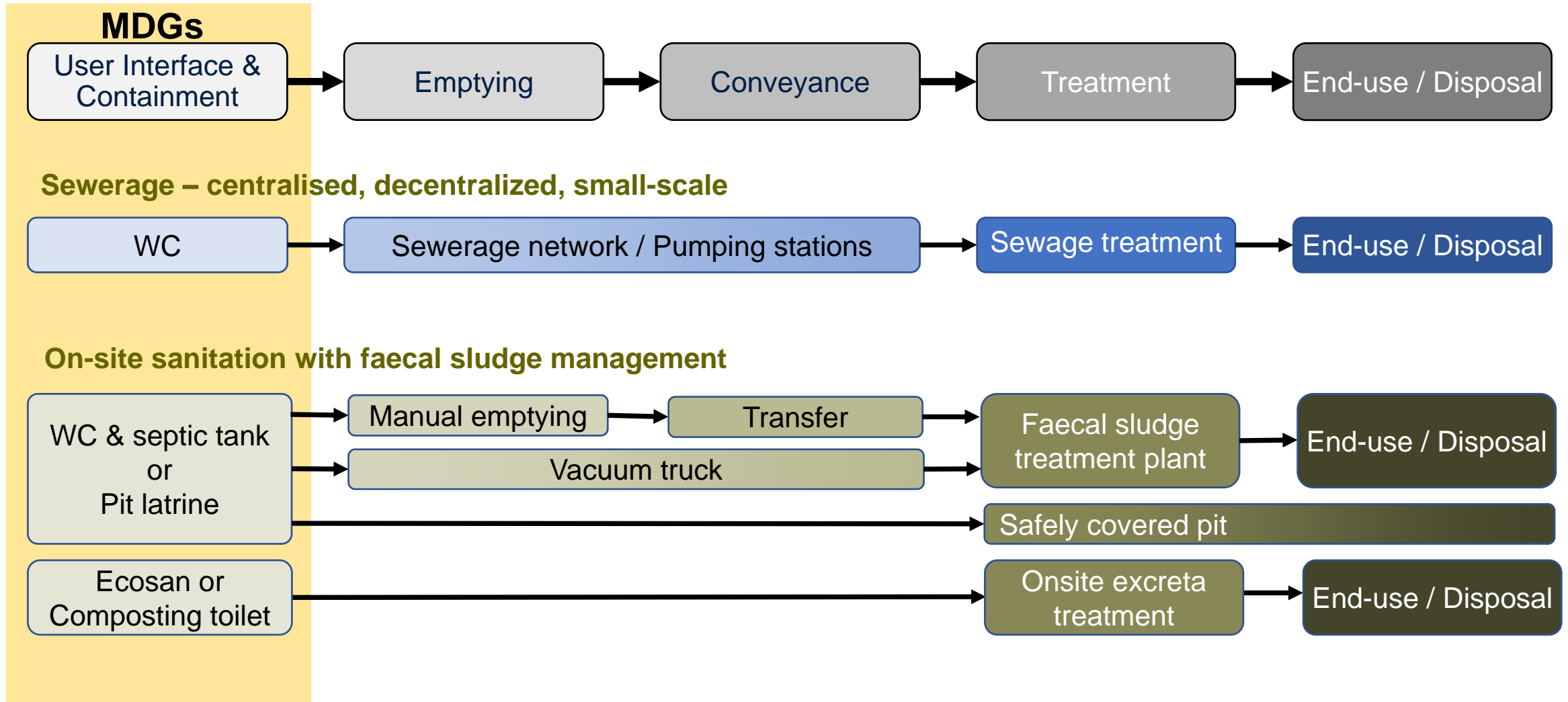
On-site sanitation with faecal sludge management



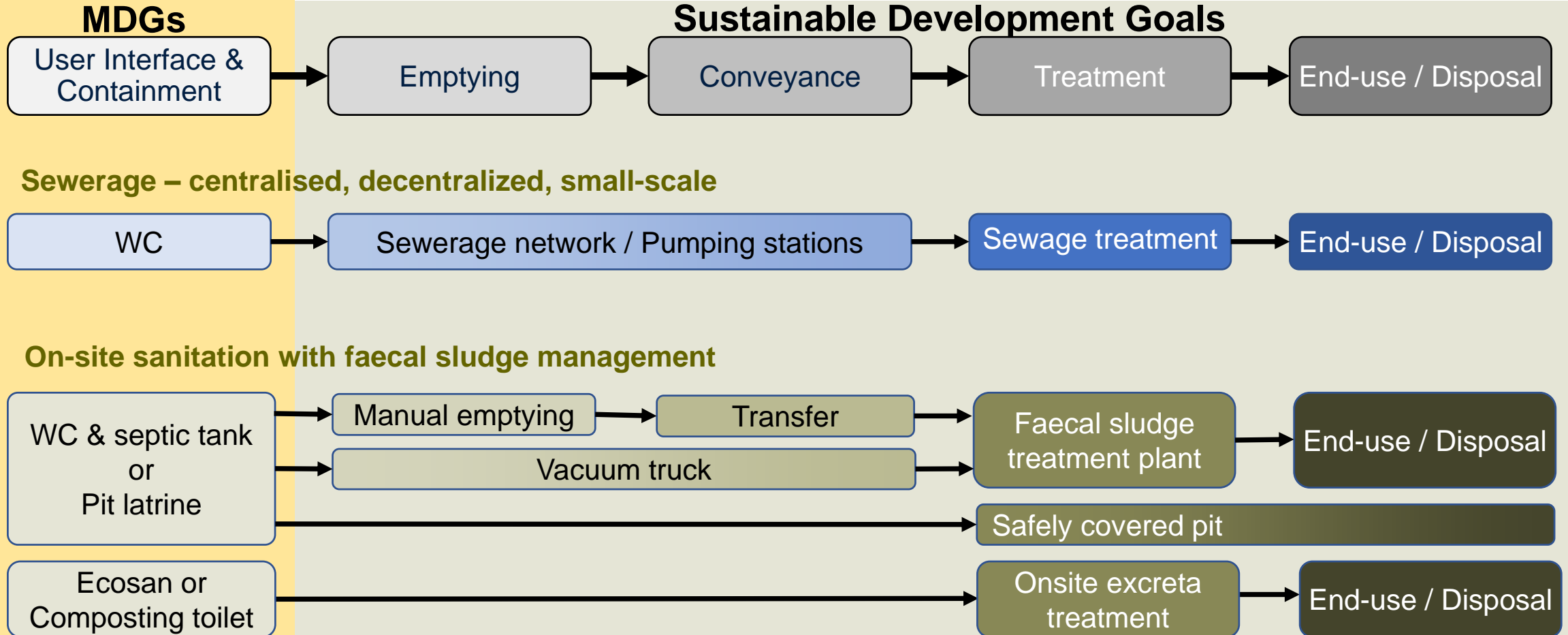
Meeting the Sanitation SDGs



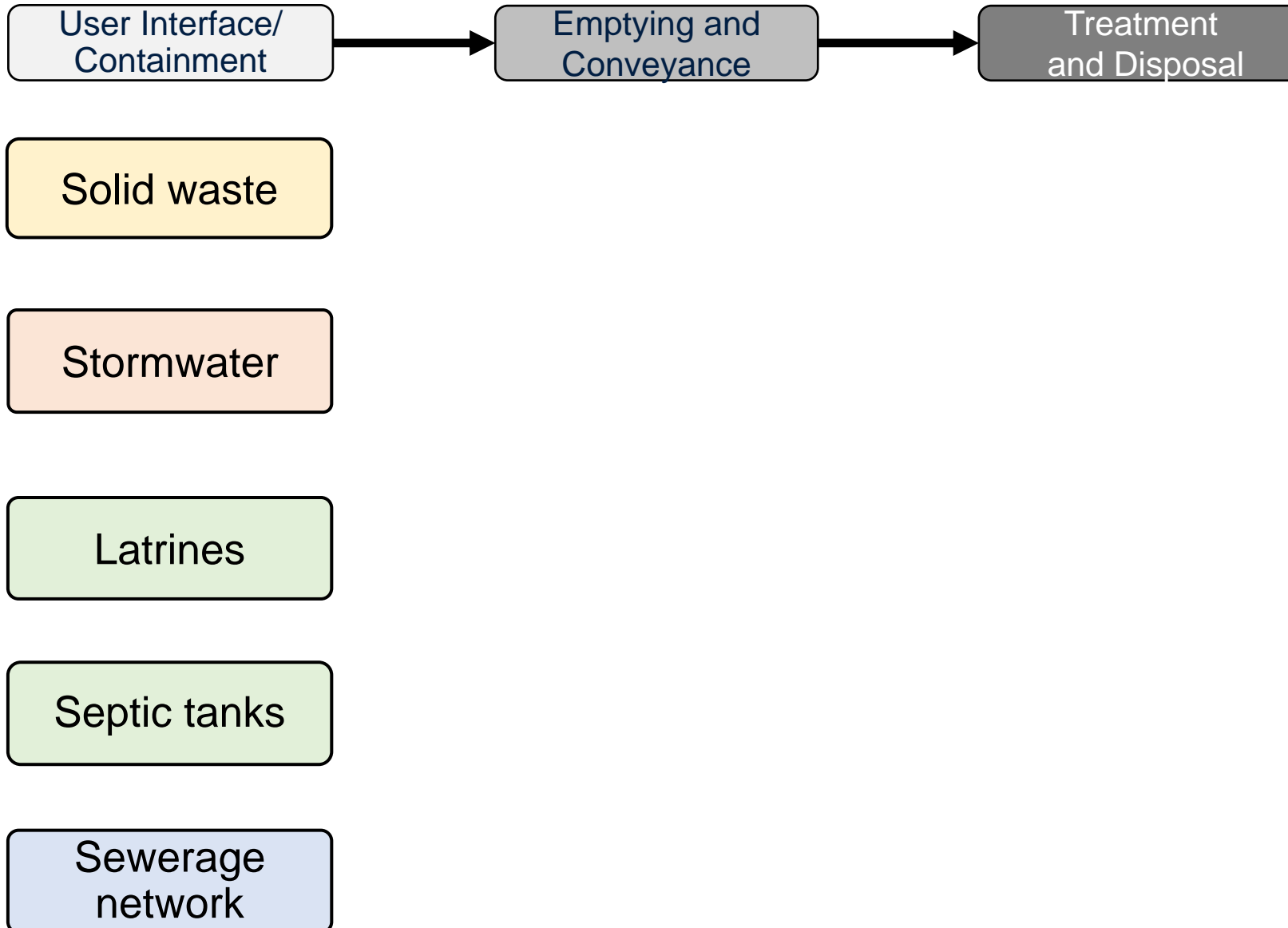
Meeting the Sanitation SDGs



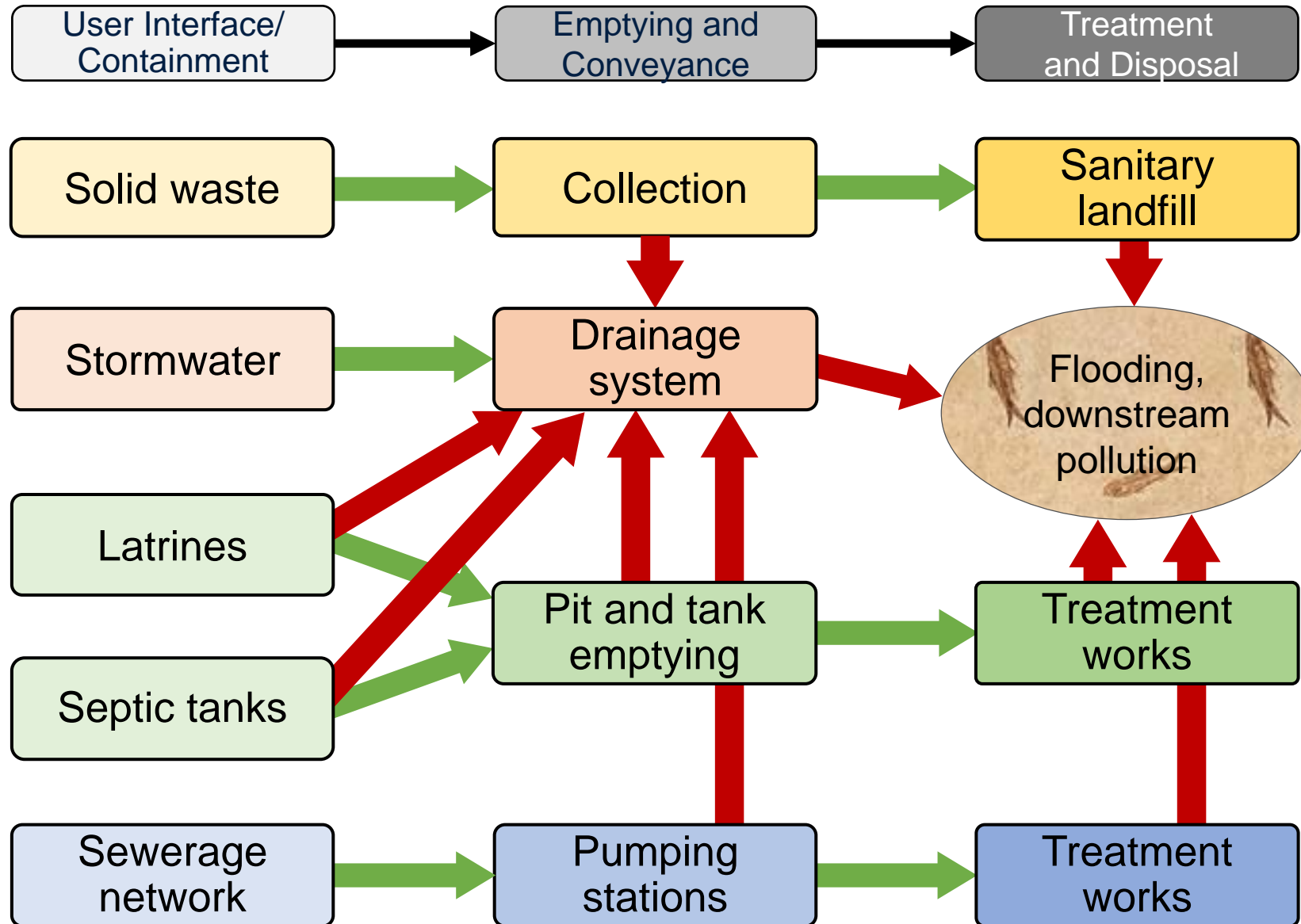
Meeting the Sanitation SDGs



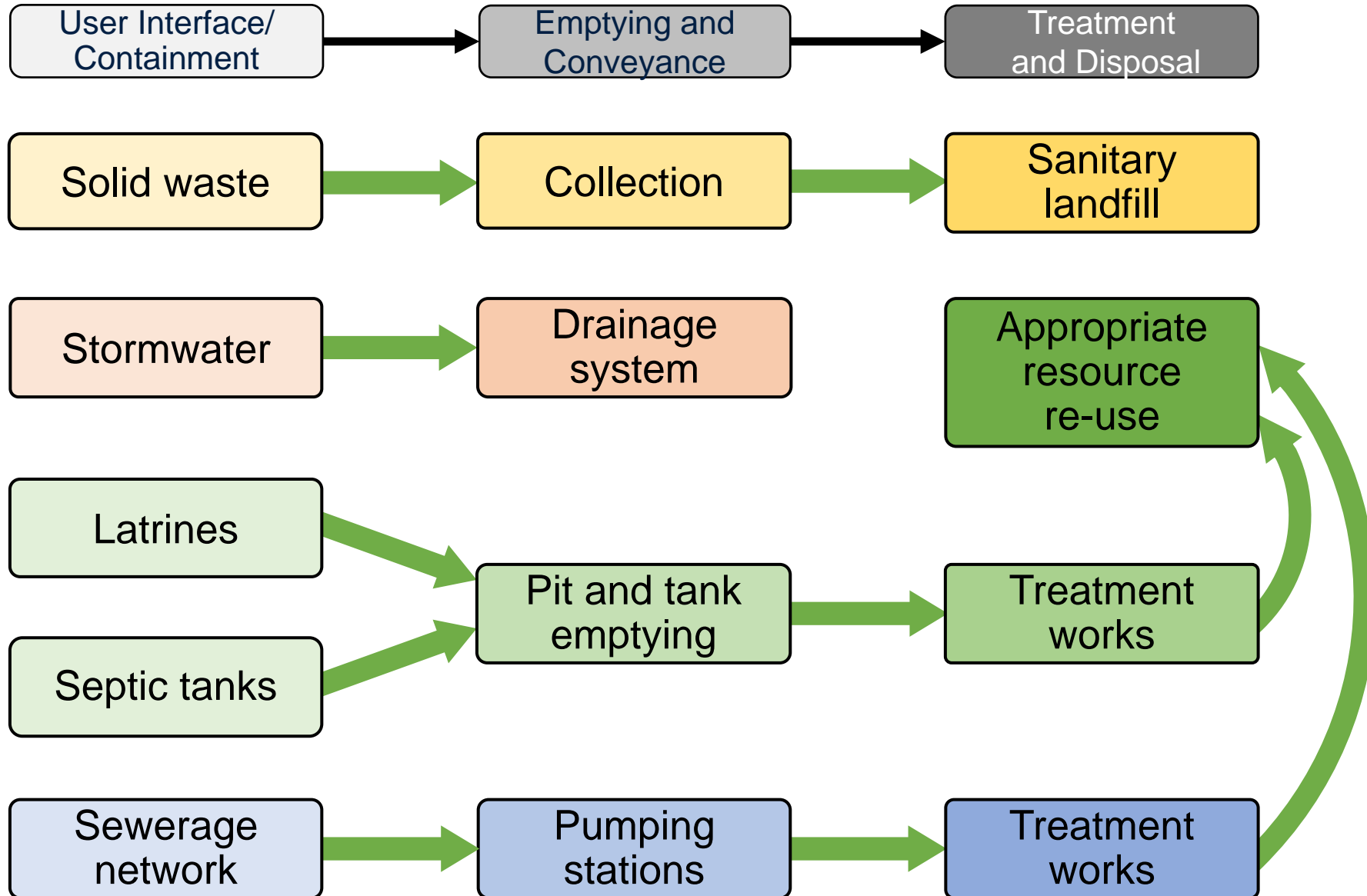
Coordinating urban sanitary services



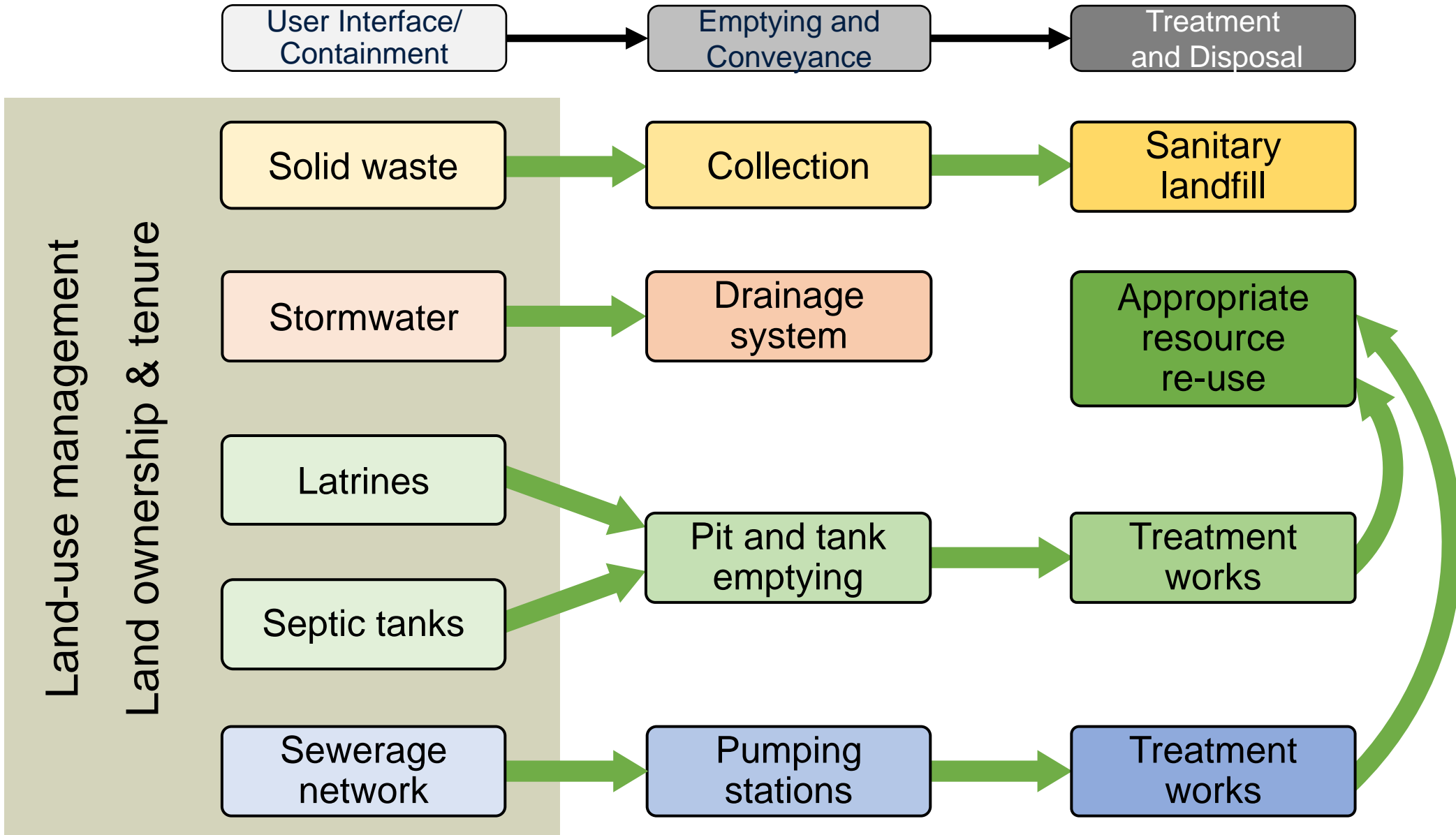
Coordinating urban sanitary services



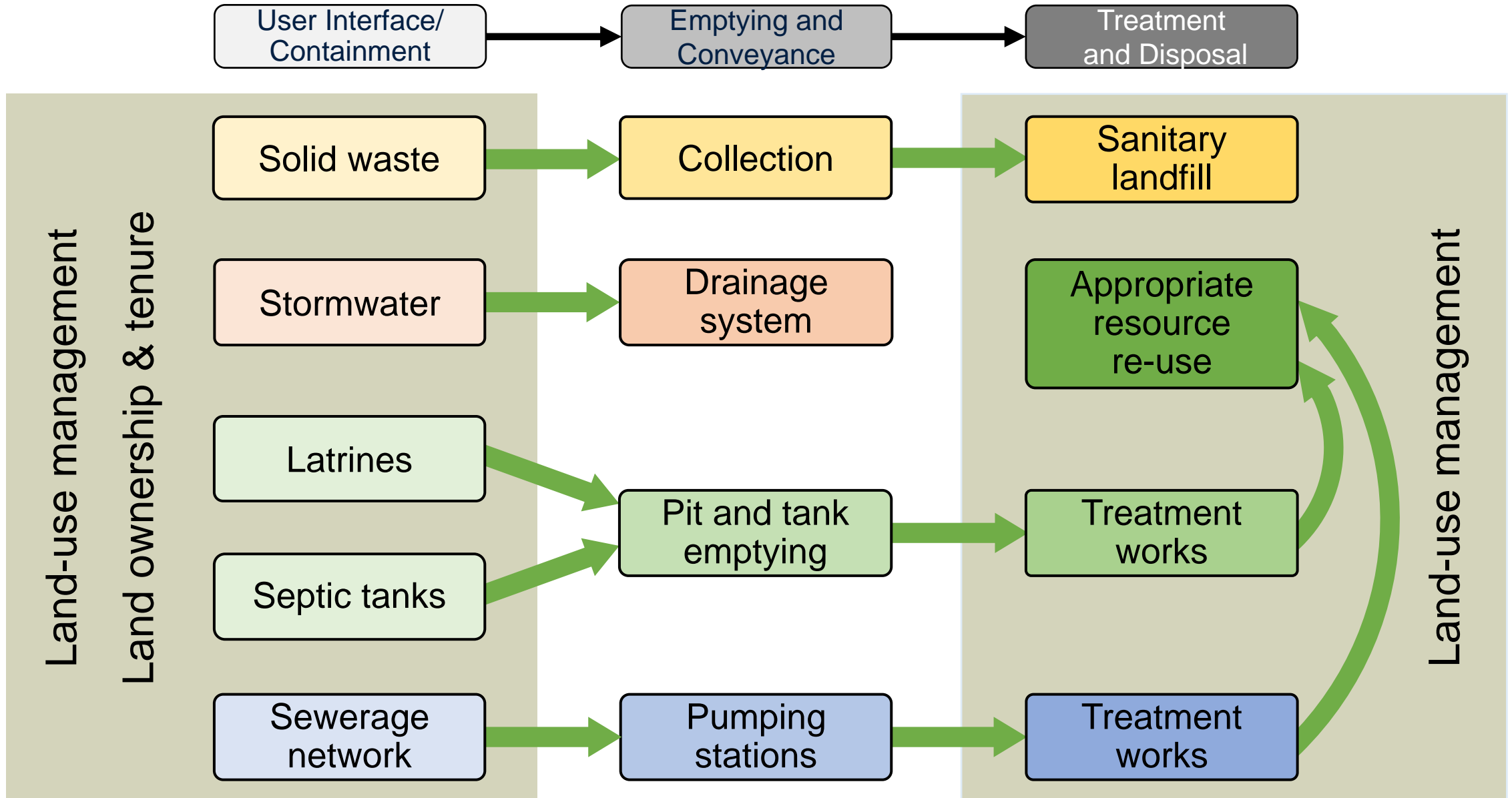
Coordinating urban sanitary services

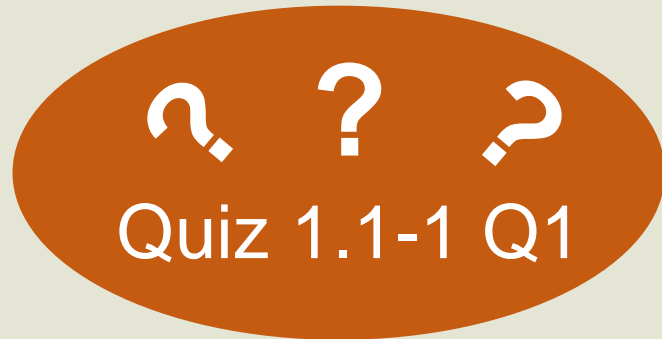


Coordinating urban sanitary services



Coordinating urban sanitary services





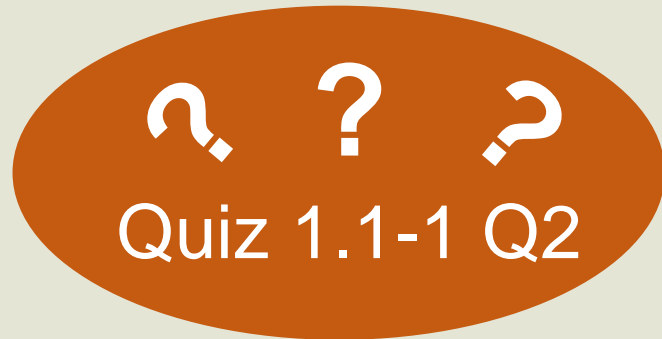
What are the benefits of inclusive sanitation approaches?

- a. Reduction in disease transmission routes
- b. Increased equity and improvements in the lives of the poor
- c. Potentially less stunting, improved educational and earning potential

1 min



More than one answer may be correct



Why does coordinated management of sanitary services have better outcomes than separately managed services?

Because:

- a. It's simpler and less expensive
- b. Sanitary services are interrelated and each one impacts the others
- c. People want to live in clean environments and cannot make all the changes themselves

More than one answer may be correct

1 min



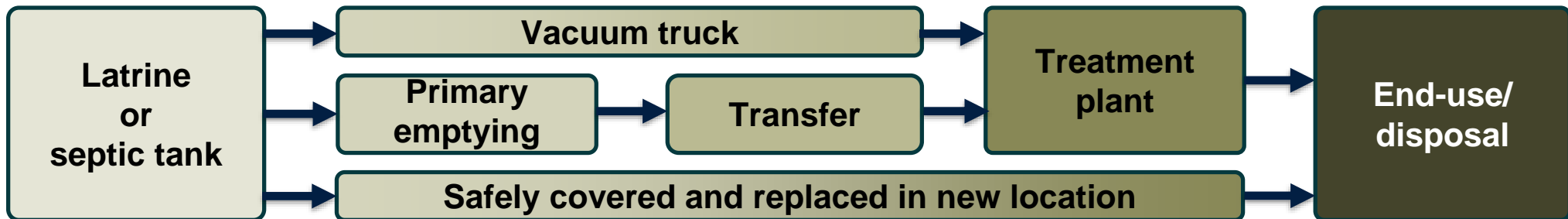
Citywide Inclusive Sanitation agenda



Condominial, simplified or conventional sewerage



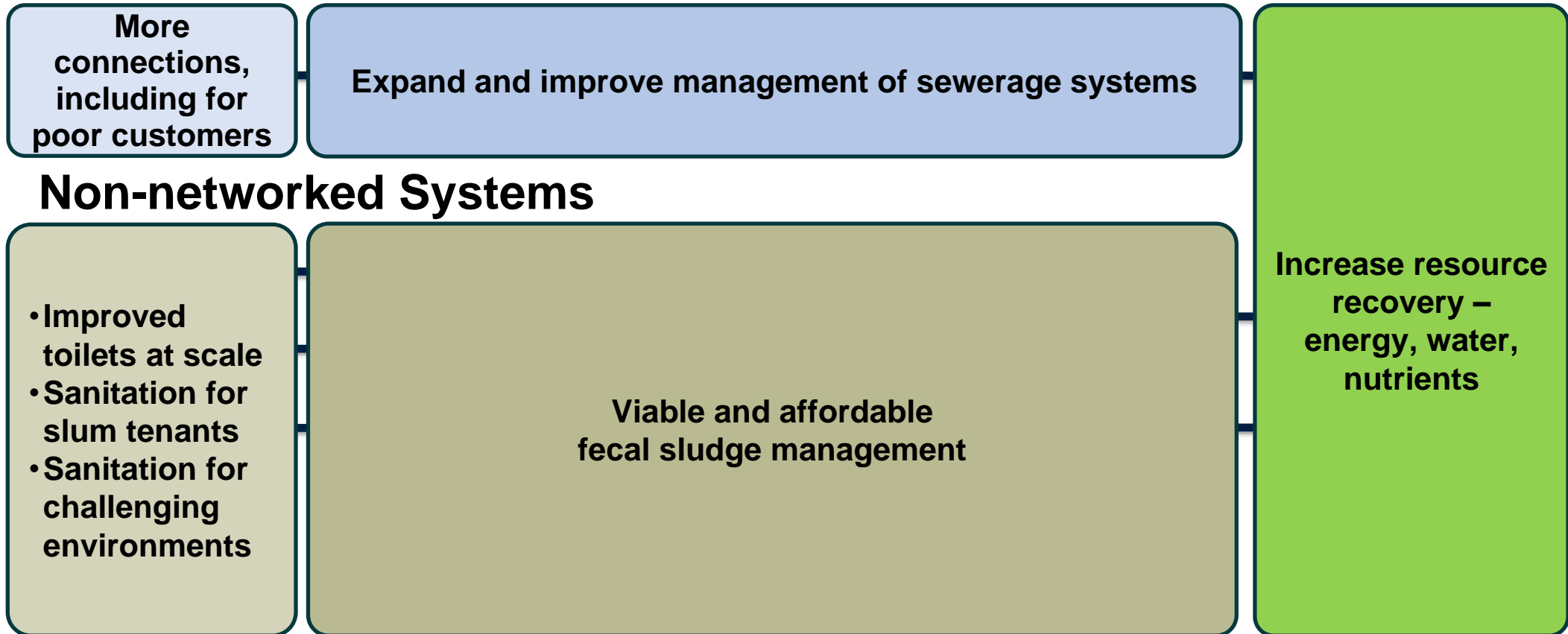
Non-networked Systems



Citywide Inclusive Sanitation agenda



Condominial, simplified or conventional sewerage



Using a mix of sanitation technologies

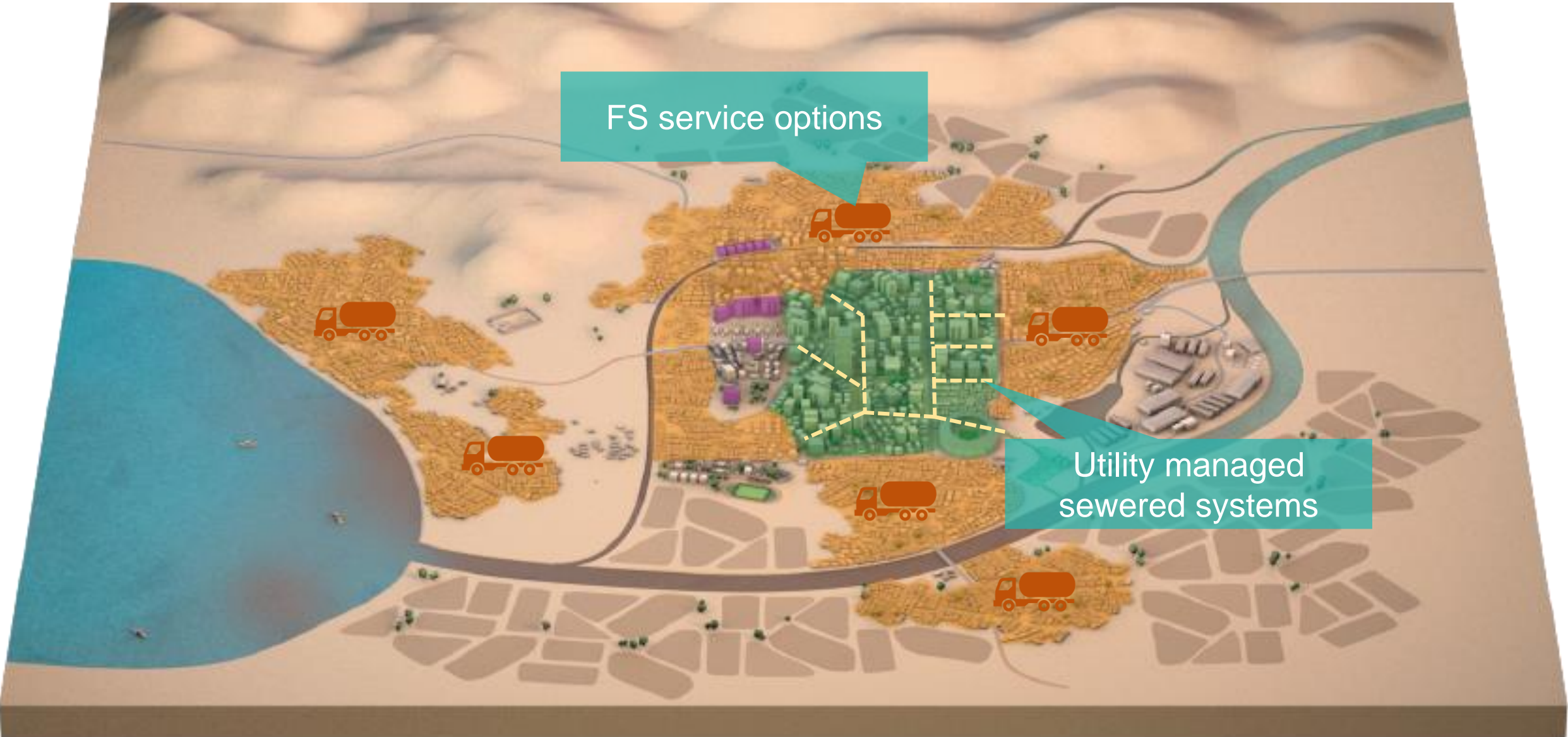
A mix of sanitation technologies and services



A mix of sanitation technologies and services



A mix of sanitation technologies and services



FS service options

Utility managed
sewered systems

A mix of sanitation technologies and services

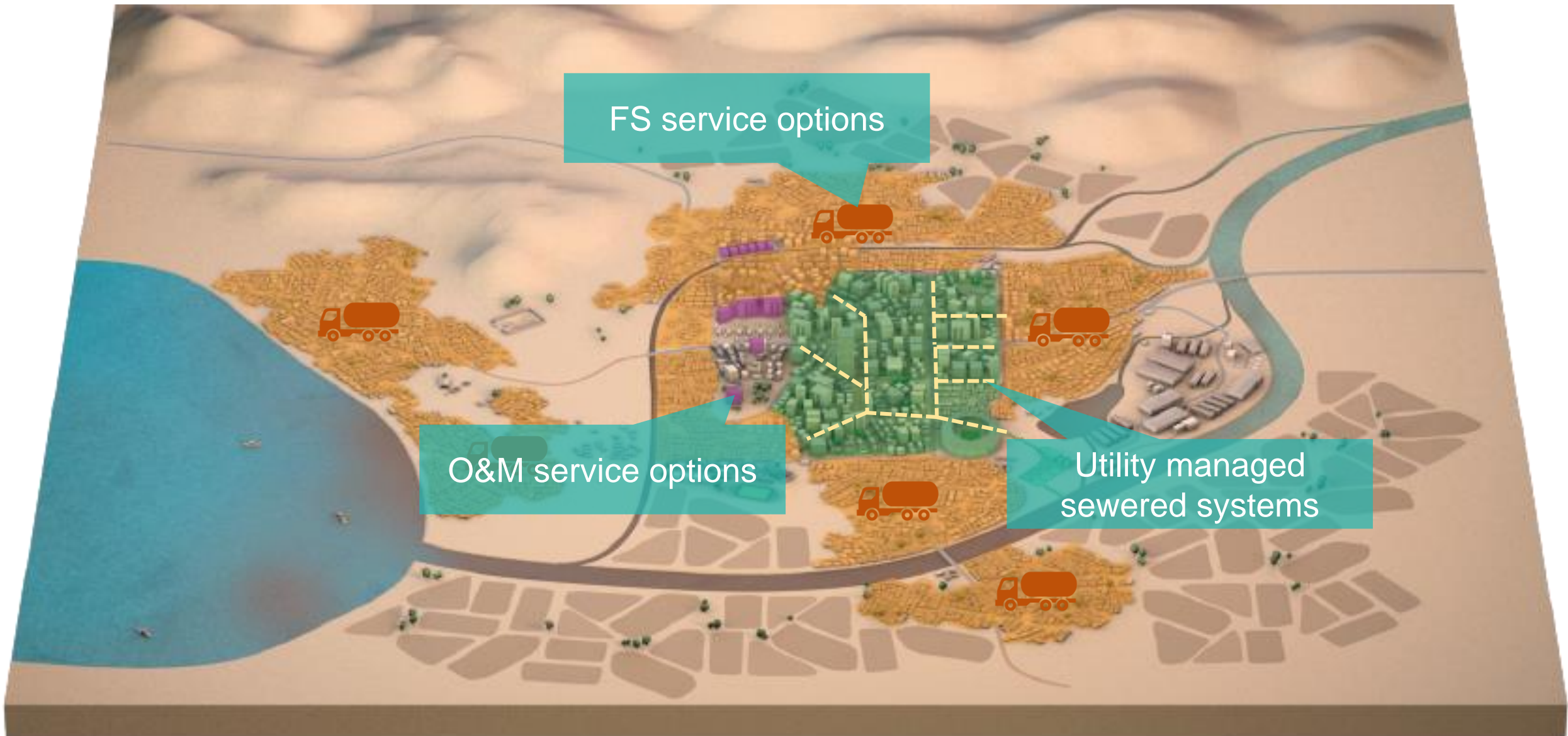




Table-group 1.1-2

Instructions

Close your PowerPoint handouts.

The trainer will give you cards with words or phrases on them. Sort these into three groups:

1. What **CWIS is**
2. What **CWIS is not**
3. What **could** describe or be CWIS under some circumstances

3 mins



For each set of cards, put the ones that you have been involved with at the top of the group.

City-wide Inclusive Sanitation is...

- ✓ Based on evidence of how, why and where sanitation services are failing
- ✓ Addressing the entire sanitation service chain
- ✓ A mix of sewerred and non-sewerred services
- ✓ Linked with solid waste management, drainage, water supply, land-use management and housing
- ✓ Inclusive of all citizens, rich and poor, formal and informal settlements

and it is **not**:

- ✗ Based on **assumptions** about what is needed
- ✗ Focused only on building **infrastructure**
- ✗ **Only** FSM, on-site sanitation or sewerage
- ✗ **Only** sanitation projects for slums

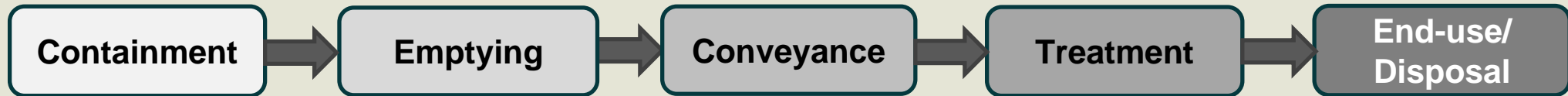
✓

Summary so far....



Activity 1.1-3 in
Table Workbook

Problems??



CWIS solutions???

5 mins



Click here to
start timer

Video: Paths to CWIS



Watch video

This animation provides an overview of how to work towards SDGs within the timeframe 2015 to 2030 for a generic city.

Trainer: Show the animated CWIS video (separate file, not embedded into this Power Point).



5 mins





- Any **unsafely managed faecal waste is a hazard** for the whole urban environment
- Poor sanitation is linked to **stunting, poor health and low productivity**
- “**Business as usual**” is failing to deliver effective, inclusive sanitation
- Safely managed sanitation can be achieved by **a mix of sewerred and non-sewerred sanitation** services
- Sanitation is **more effective when integrated** with
 - Water supply and drainage
 - Solid waste management

City-wide Inclusive Sanitation addresses:

- both non-sewered and sewerred services
- from the city centre to the unplanned and low-income areas
- responding to the ever-changing and ever-growing needs of the city