Building capacity for good urban sanitation planning

Ethiopia

Population - 100 million (2017) (= Kenya + Tanzania)

Land size – 1.1 million sq.kms (= UK x 4)

52% access improved water (2012)

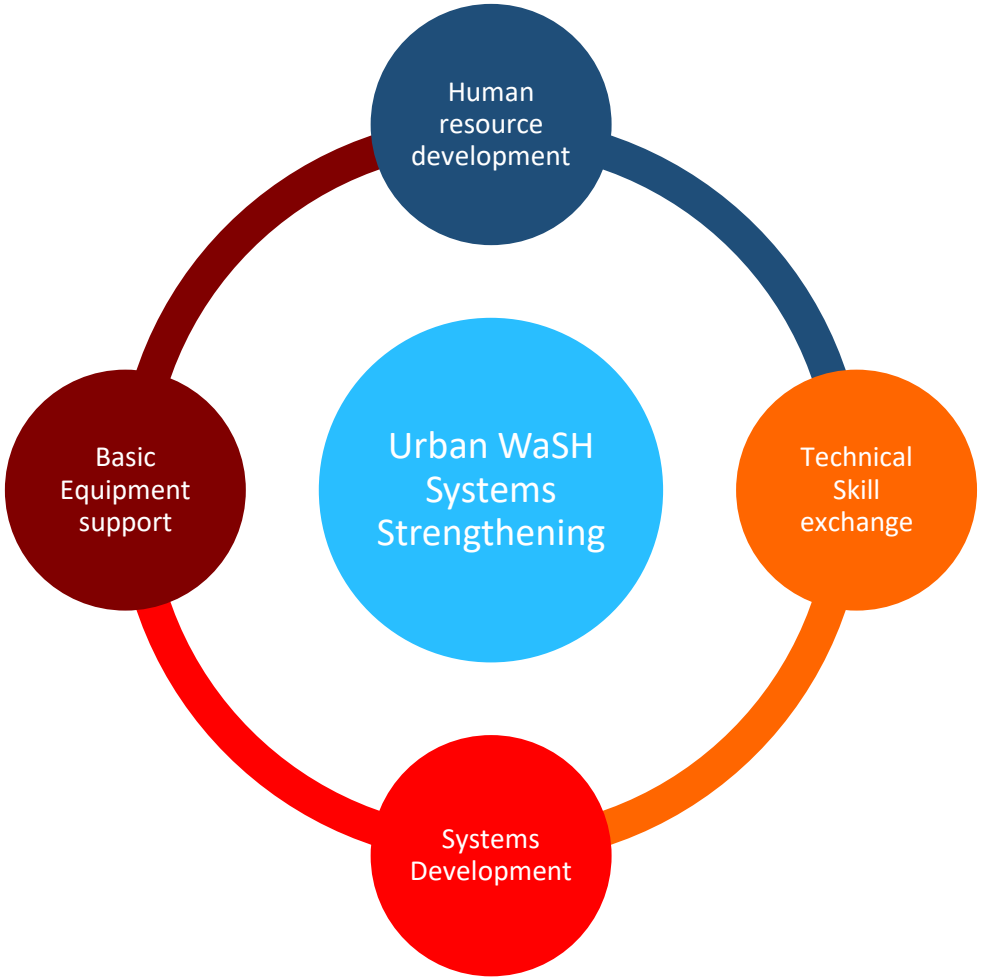
44.5 million people lack access to improved water

24% access improved sanitation (2012)

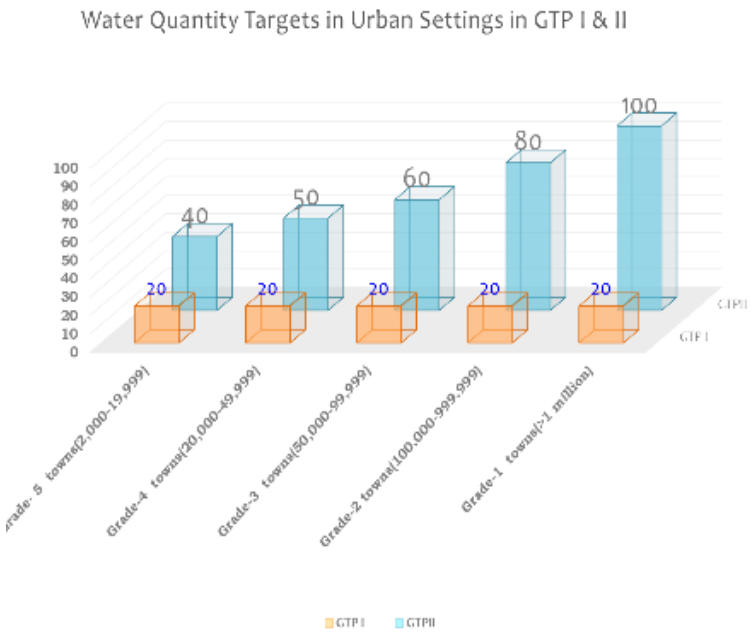
70 million people lack access to improved sanitation

www.washwatch.org/en/countries/ethiopia/summary/

Urban Utility Capacity Development with Yorkshire Water 20Towns in 4 Regions



Issues in WASH service Delivery in Ethiopia's Towns



- Growing expectations in service quality standards (GTP2)
- Rapidly expanding urban population and rising commercial demands, but widespread water shortages
- Limited accountability mechanisms for utilities upwards or downwards, absence of a formal regulator, challenges for setting cost-reflective tariffs
- Limited performance management or incentives for efficiency reforms in the utilities
- Reactive rather than preventative maintenance, and limited strategic planning
- Municipalities struggling to manage the growing volumes of waste
- Widespread HR gaps and high turnover, limited training of utility managers and staff
- Widespread issue of capital infrastructure projects without capacity building

The Approach to Capacity Strengthening in the 20 Towns project

- A multi-pronged approach to capacity strengthening
- The limits of some project capacity building components, and often limited to 'O&M training' rather than wider systems and processes

Urban Sanitation & Hygiene

- **Issue:**
  - Lack of knowledge or priority, limited coordination and collaboration between stakeholders
  - Limited coverage of regular collection services, illegal dumping/burning, no landfill. Poor environmental sanitation risked health and water quality

Approach:

- Waste characterization studies in all towns (providing data and raising the issue on the agenda), and training municipalities on waste management
- Action plans developed and approved, micro-grants provided to train MSE's and 'Bajaj' motor-trucks provided for waste collection for the MSEs
- Training on the 'Shit Flow Diagram' by Leeds University (UK) and subsequent development of solid and liquid waste management action plan, and studies commissioned in some towns
- Micro-grants provided to train hundreds of UHEWs for monitoring and hygiene promotion

Improvements:

- Considerable improvements in environmental sanitation status of the town; employment provided for hundreds of MSE staff. Increase in collection rates and some composting started
- Sanitation now a key focus area of the municipalities and utilities, with stakeholder problem solving through the urban WASH Forums

Shit flow Diagram Training with Leeds:

20Towns Urban Utility Capacity Development with Yorkshire Water

The SFD Promotion Initiative

SFD Promotion Initiative

sustainable sanitation alliance

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

WORLD BANK GROUP Water

wsp water and sanitation program

WEDC

Loughborough University

CSE

eawag aquatic research

Sandec Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

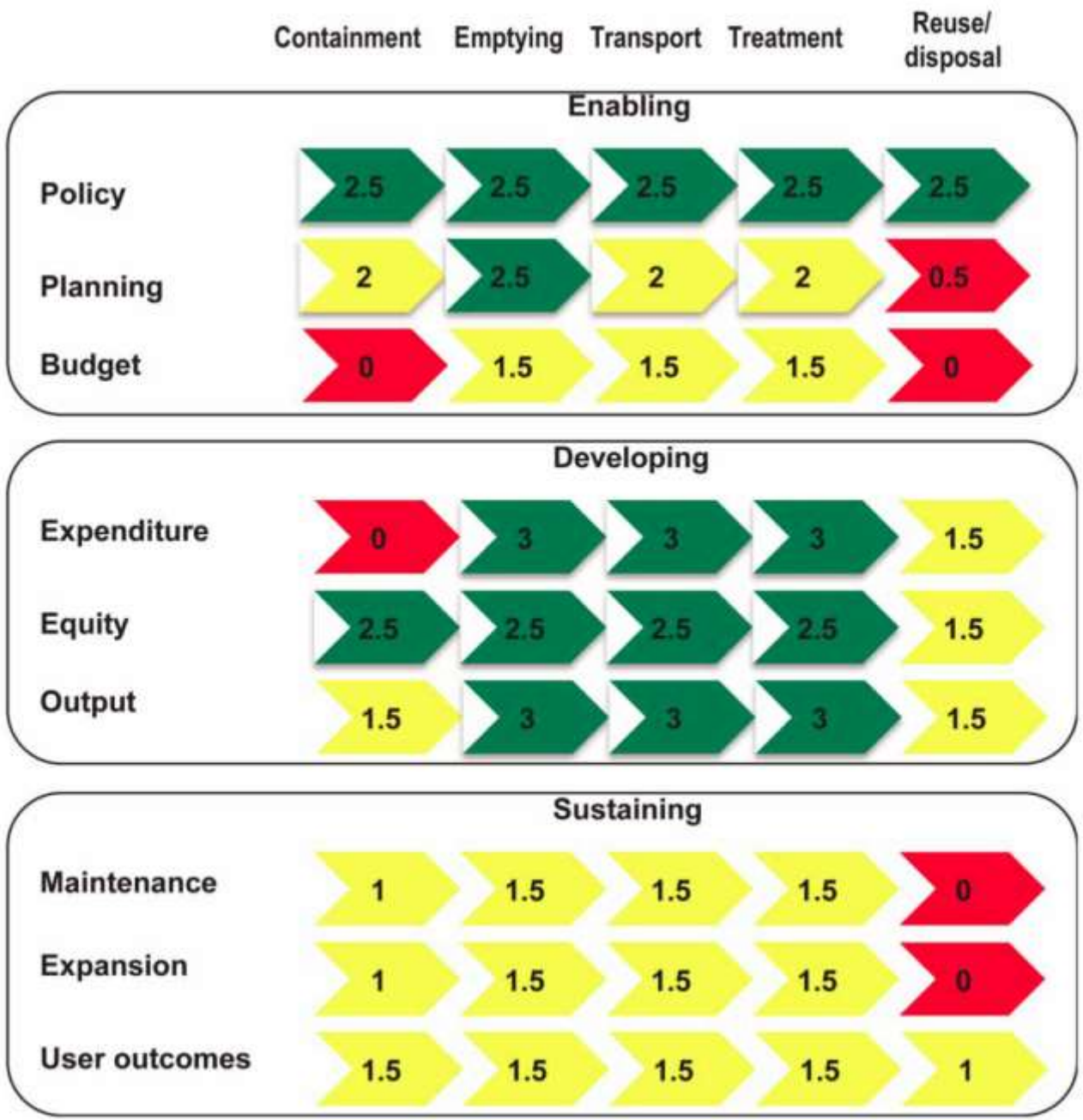


Figure 10 | FSM scorecard for Dumaguete, Philippines.

The Process……

- Six cities were included in Phase 1
- The 20 towns were technically supported to prepared SFDs and follow up with Sanitation Business Plans

adigrat, tigray, ethiopia

Version: Draft
SFD Level: 1 - Initial

Date prepared: 23 Jun 2017
Prepared by: tigray group

Key: WW: Wastewater, FS: Faecal sludge, SN: Supernatant — Safely managed — Unsafely managed

The SFD Promotion Initiative recommends preparation of a report on the city context, the analysis carried out and data sources used to produce this graphic.
Full details on how to create an SFD Report are available at: sfd.susana.org

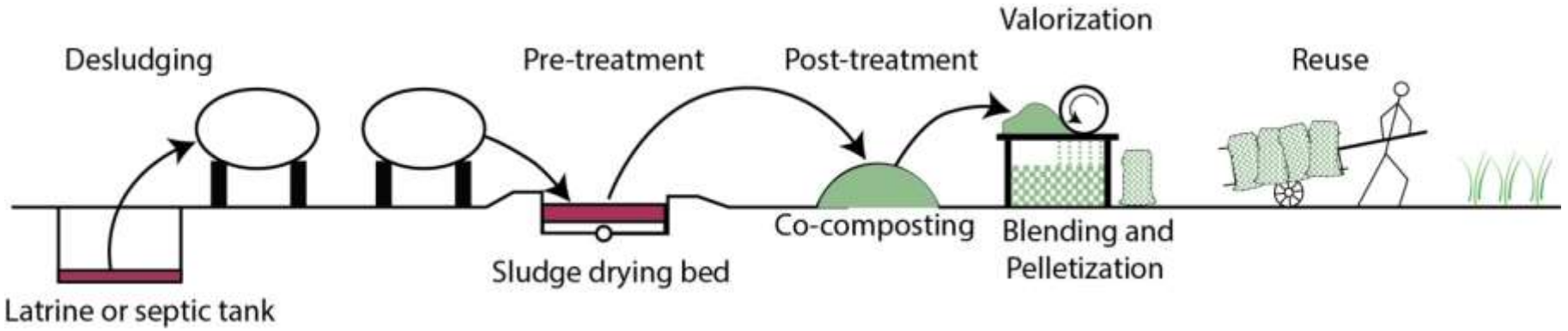
Enabling Opportunity…Global targets….New Ambition

SDG 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable ***sanitation*** *and hygiene for all, and* ***end open defecation****, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

Population using a basic sanitation facility which is:

- not shared with other households and where
- excreta is safely disposed in situ or
- transported and treated off-site

- And that means delivering a whole sanitation value chain



Key interventions identified in all 20 towns

- **Data:** Improving data collection/ MIS/ transparency (using the SFD as the first step in that)
- **Eliminating open defecation:** mostly by ensuring preparedness for future growth, and having a really robust strategy for the provision and management of public toilets
- **Building proper toilets:** Creating support and regulatory oversight to ensure all new builds meet minimum standards (a combination of stick and carrot)
- **Providing an emptying service:** Creating and financing a well organised emptying service (not necessarily buying trucks but certainly contracting in a smart way)
- **Providing treatment/ reuse:** construction and operation of a sensible treatment and disposal/ reuse processing facility (again can be by contract or direct operation)

What is needed at town level?

- Primarily capacity building
  - Basic good engineering of the sanitation value chain
  - Contract design and management (because sanitation is 90% a service business)
  - Programme management
  - Management information systems
- Use of an adequate and assured operational budget
  - Sanitation services are not cheap and are unlikely to pay for themselves 100% (your water services do not)
- Clear mandated responsibility for the overall sanitation value chain

What is needed at policy level?

- Adequate assured operational budgets
  - Sanitation services are not cheap and are unlikely to pay for themselves 100% (your water services do not)
- Clear mandated responsibility for the overall sanitation value chain
- Support for co-management of emptying and treatment of solid and “liquid” wastes (ie MSWM and FSM)
- Support for innovative contracting and services
- National benchmarking system (as for example in India and South Africa) which rewards towns who increase the % of safely managed sanitation

Thank you for listening!