

Urban Sanitation Service Chains

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Urban sanitation – A time bomb!

- Urban population will more than double by 2030 (sub-Saharan Africa & Southern Asia)
- New arrivals settle in poor informal areas
- Open defecation & use of shared unimproved sanitation has increased
- High population density with added pressure on limited space
- Not just faecal material but wastewater



<http://www.globalenvision.org>



www.worldbank.org



Why is sanitation poor in low-income urban areas?

- Informal, unplanned and ‘illegal’
- Difficult physical conditions (waste water issue?)
- Limited space
- Unconnected to existing networks
- Heterogeneous & transient population
- Unsuitable & inappropriate technologies
- Competing priorities – sanitation lower on the scale.....



Common types of sanitation facilities

- Flying toilet /(Peepoo bag!)-<http://www.peepoople.com/>
- Majority are pit latrines
 - Basket
 - Tyre
 - Drum
 - Block
- Pour-flush latrines





Who provides sanitation to the urban poor? (Informal sector – Small Independent Providers); NGOs...

Typology of SIPS	
Latrine construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pit diggers ➤ Untrained masons ➤ Informally trained masons ➤ Formally trained masons
Pit emptying / Sludge transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manual 'emptiers' (including manual pump) ➤ Small vacuum 'emptiers' (e.g. Vacutug) ➤ Large vacuum truck operators
Public facilities management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Owner/operators of sanitary complexes (latrine and/or showers and laundry facilities)
Vendors of materials for latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retailers of latrine construction materials.



Manual pit emptying



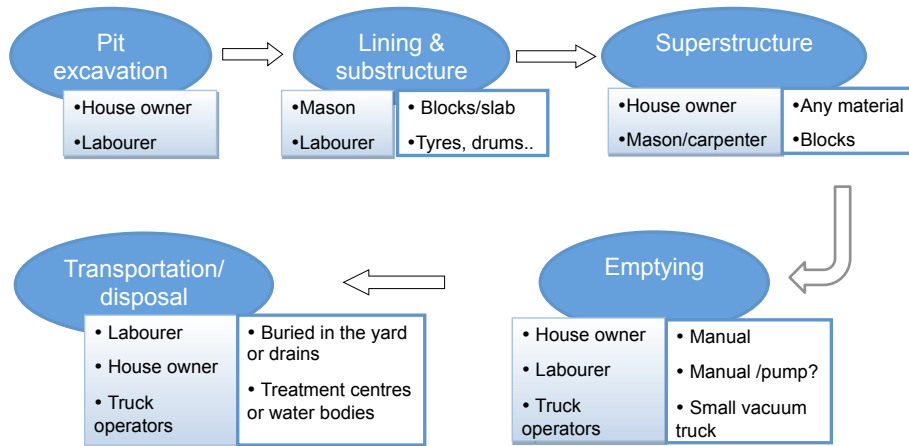
<http://www.kwaho.org/loc-d-kibera.html>



Mechanised pit emptying - Vacutug



Sanitation service chains



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Is there a demand for improved sanitation?

YES and NO

- Yes to demand but not so positive on uptake
 - High cost
 - Inappropriate technologies
 - 'Downstream' maintenance
- Good news - Demand & uptake can be generated!!!
 - Using CLTS / Sanitation marketing

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Can CLTS be applied in urban areas?

- Yes but with challenges
 - Identify homogenous communities within the chaos
 - Identify and target leaders
 - 'CLTS' approach may need modifications
 - Combine with marketing – focus on appropriate sanitation options
 - Support 'downstream' services!!!!!!!!!!
 - You may have to create access to credit?



Sanitation marketing/CLTS in urban settings

- Formative research
 - existing conditions & why? (barriers)
 - People's perception, drives, desires/attributes
 - Willingness and ability to pay
- Develop strategy
 - 'Upstream' services (Identify/develop appropriate sanitation options and supply mechanism)
 - 'Downstream' services (emptying, transportation & disposal – identify existing entrepreneurs)



Sanitation marketing/CLTS in urban settings

- Trigger change
 - Target leaders
 - Use photos and videos of existing sanitation
- Lunch/promotion
 - Organise a lunch
 - Use local theatre groups and ‘foot soldiers’
- Monitor/review



Improving urban sanitation

- Almost impossible without Municipal support!
- SIPS cannot do it alone! Need for partnership to enhance their capacity
- More research needed to develop appropriate, affordable latrines, and pit emptying methods
- Access to sanitation credit facilities



Food for thought!

- Is the era of pit latrines in low-income urban areas over ?
- Is the presence of a slab equal to 'improved' sanitation?
- Is it really feasible for households alone to overcome these challenging physical conditions?
- How much is land tenure a de-motivating factor?