CITY WIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION (CWIS) PRINCIPLES

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DEFINING ‘CITYWIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION’

‘A state of urban sanitation, where all members of the city have access to adequate and affordable sanitation services through appropriate centralized and decentralized systems, without any contamination to the environment along the sanitation value chain’
THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Condominial, simplified or conventional networks
- More connections, incl. for poor customers
- Expand and improve sewerage systems

Non-networked systems
- Improved toilets at scale; Sanitation for slum tenants & challenging environments
- Viable and affordable fecal sludge management
- Increase resource recovery – energy, water, nutrients

Source: Eawag
ONLY 3% INCREASE IN ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED SOLUTIONS OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS

4.8B

people globally lack access to safely managed sanitation

4.5B

57% of people living in urban areas do not have toilets which provide full sanitation services

- 16% don't have a basic sanitation service

1. Transported and treated offsite Source: JMP 2017 Report
BIG CITIES ARE GROWING ....

City size: >10M ● >5M ○ >1M ●

2030

Global population in cities (M)

AND SLUMS TOO...

Urban and Slum Populations ('000)

Source: UN Habitat, World Cities Report (2016)
CWIS SYSTEMS CHANGE

Traditional Approaches

- Planning only for centralized systems
- Wealthy districts prioritized / urban poor ignored
- Planning mostly for center of the city, limited coverage
- O&M not sustainable
- Resource recovery not considered
- No performance management
- On-site not considered

NSS/FSM Interventions

- Often standalone pilots, not mainstream
- NGO / pilot financed
- Poor communities targeted but often missed
- Informal businesses, NGOs independent from service authorities
- Business models often unable to scale
CWIS PRINCIPLES (I)

1. Everyone in an urban area, including the urban poor, benefits from equitable safe sanitation services.
CURRENT POLICIES AND PRACTICE ARE INEQUITABLE: POOR ARE THE LEAST SERVED

- Public funding heavily skewed towards sewerage while latrines and emptying left for households to pay
- Most urban dwellers with sanitation access use self-funded on-site facilities
- The majority of poor people use on-site sanitation - if they have any sanitation at all
CWIS PRINCIPLES (I)

1. Everyone in an urban area, including the urban poor, benefits from equitable safe sanitation services

2. **Gender and social equity** are designed into planning, management, and monitoring
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3. Human waste is **safely managed** along the sanitation service chain, starting with containment
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4. Authorities operate with a clear, inclusive mandate, performance targets, resources, and accountability
5. Authorities deploy a range of funding, business, and hardware approaches—sewered / non-sewered—to meet goals.

6. Comprehensive long-term planning fosters demand for innovation and is informed by analysis of needs and resources.

7. Political will and accountability systems incentivize service improvements in planning, capacity, and leadership.

REPLICATION