



MANAGING URBAN WATER, WASTEWATER AND SANITATION – LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES AND THEIR APPLICABILITY

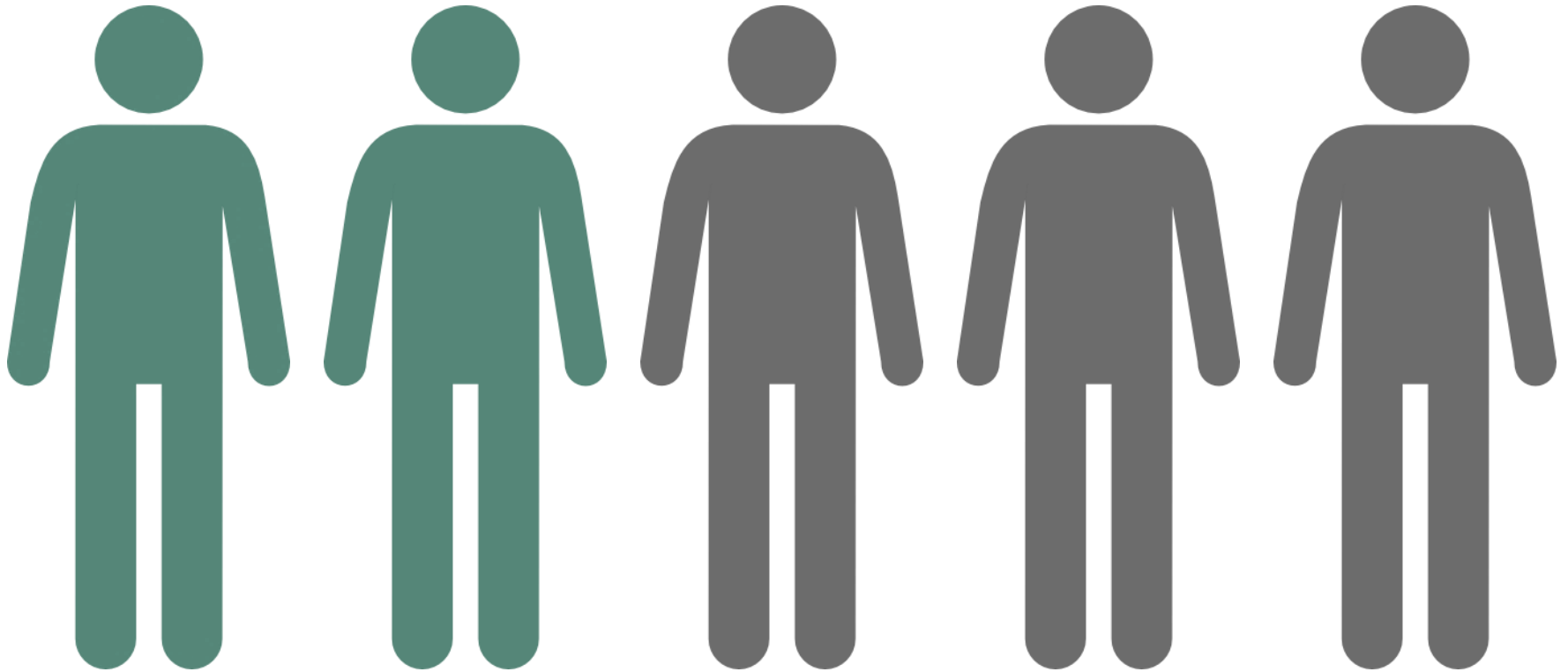
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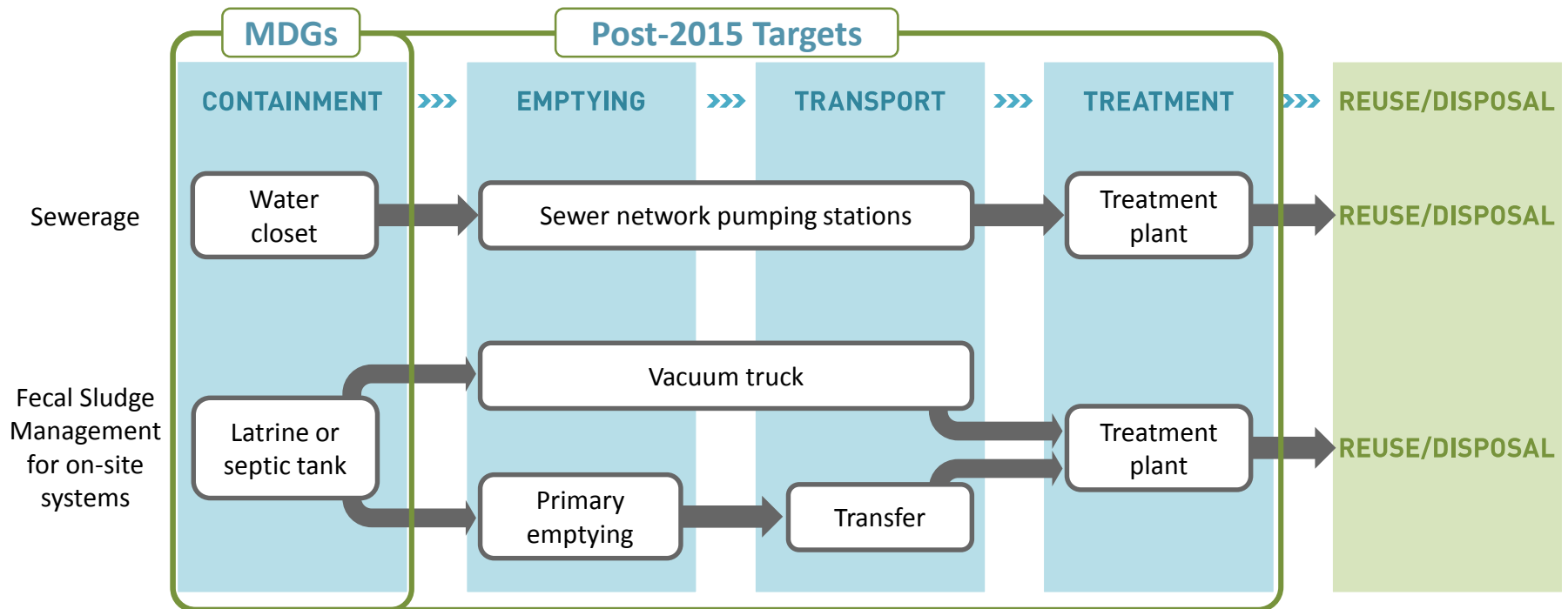
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Safely managed sanitation around the world



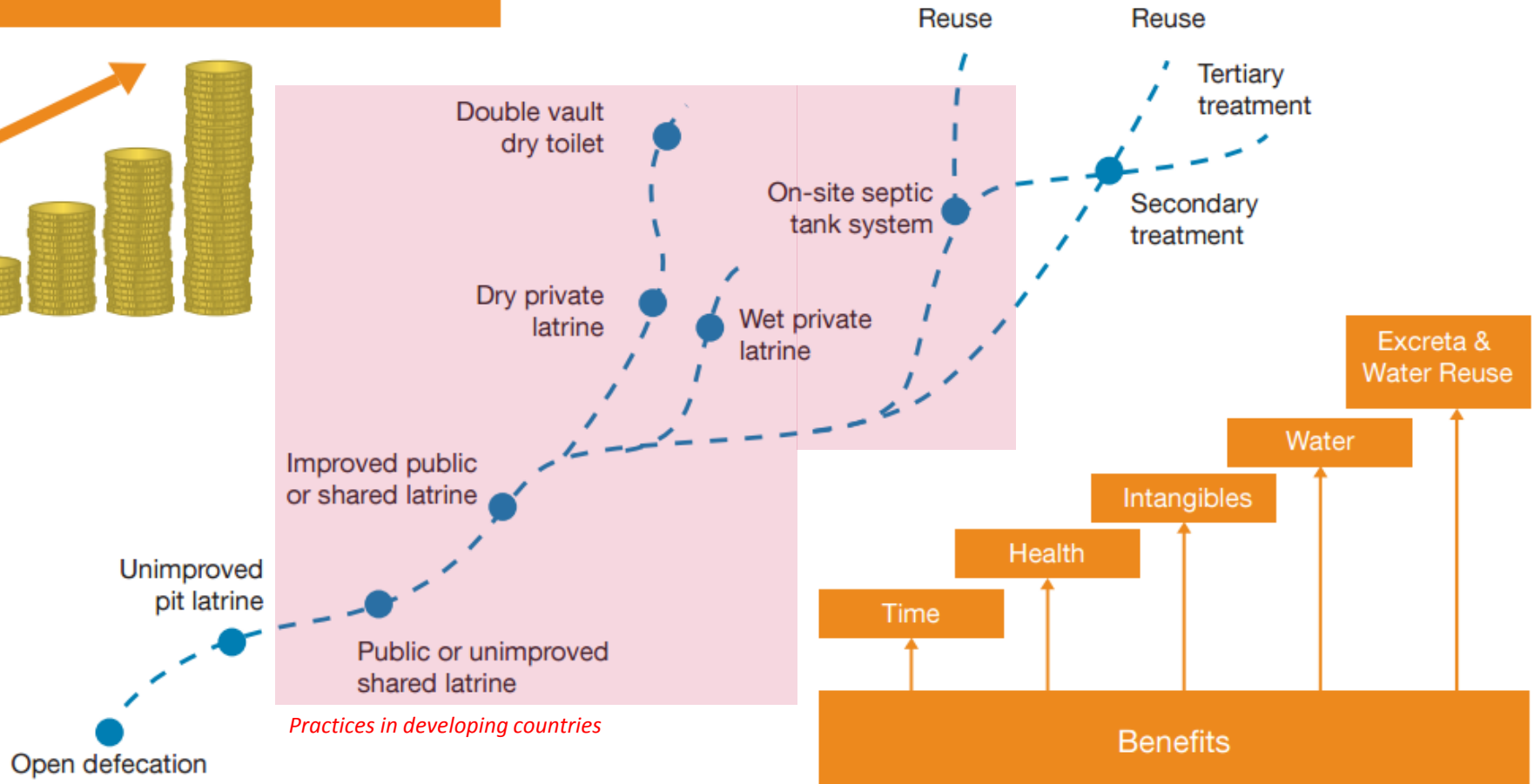
39% (~40%) OR 2 IN 5 PEOPLE USED A SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICE

The Way the World is Measuring Progress in Sanitation is Insufficient.



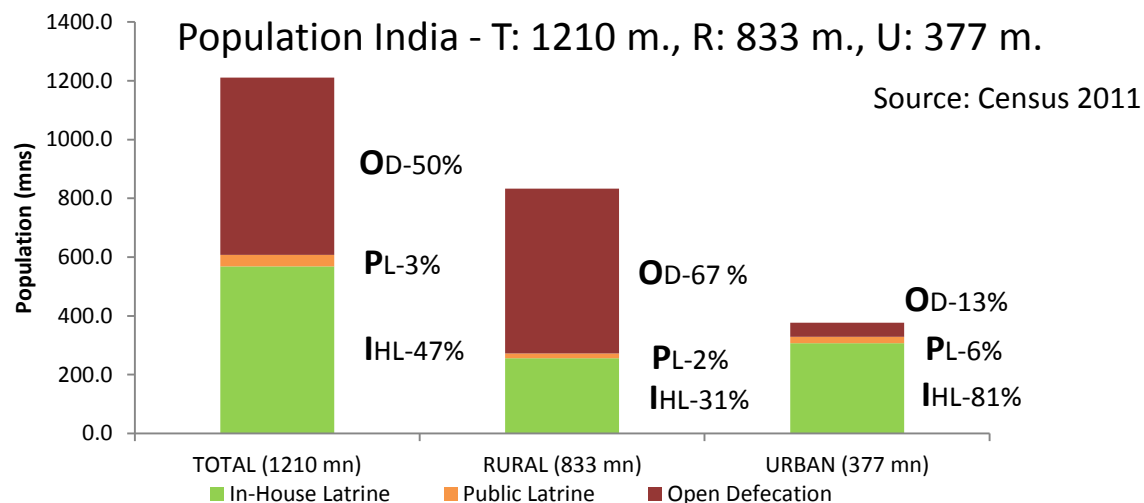
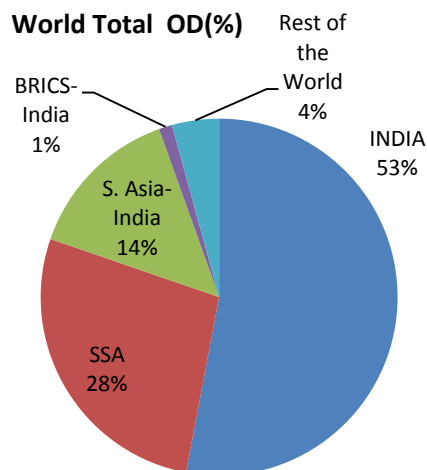
Pathway of Sanitation Improvement

Unit costs per household

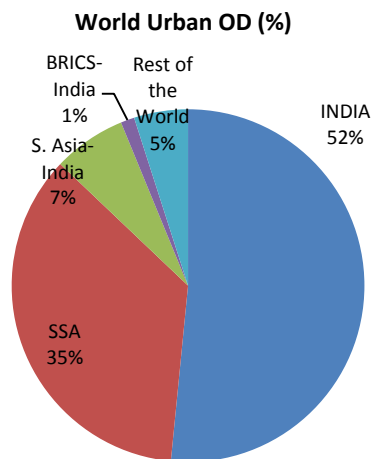


Source: WSP, World Bank Group (2015)

Scale of sanitation challenges : India in the World



Source: WHO-UNICEF JMP Report 2014

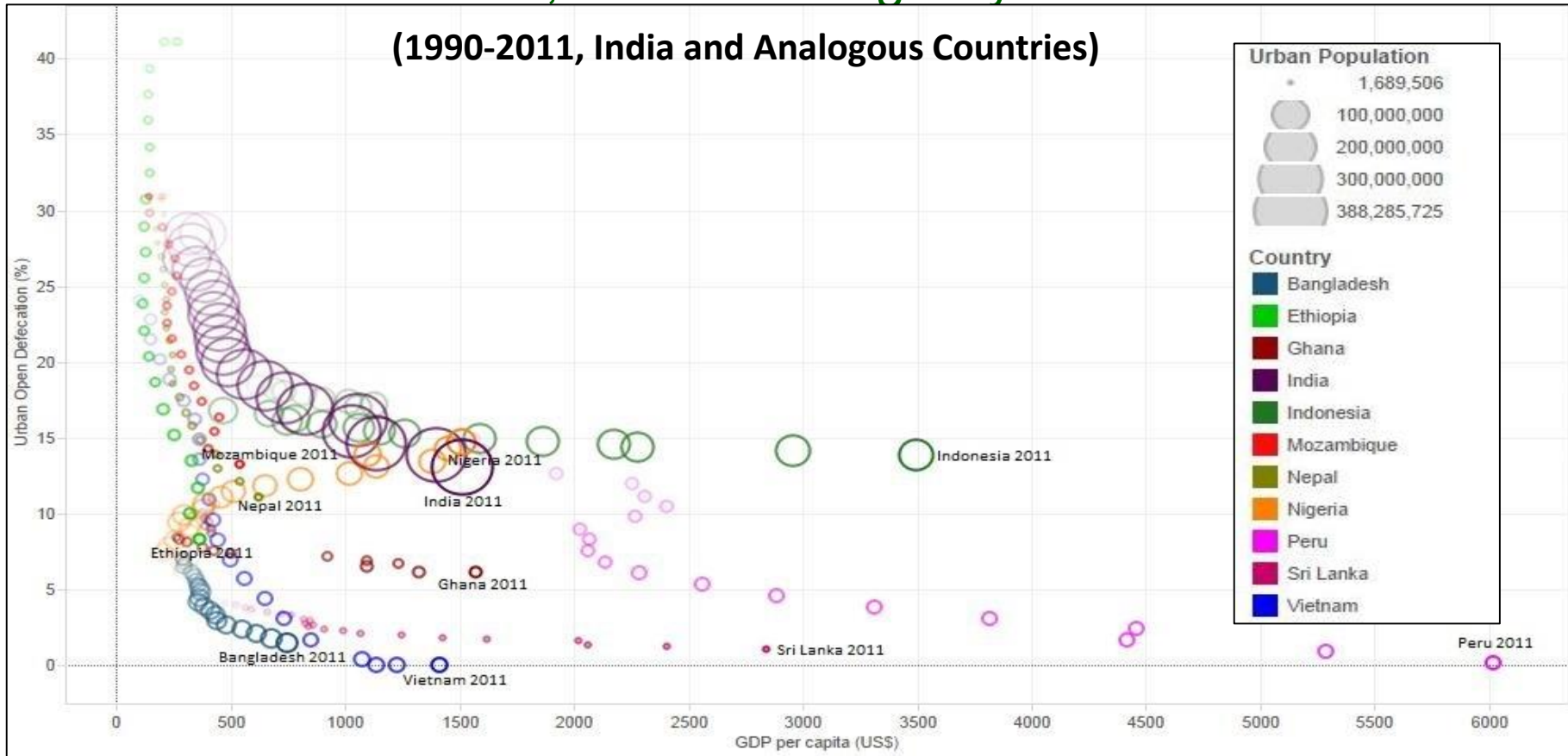


MDG Goal/ Target/ Indicator	India's Baseline - 1990	India's Target for 2015	India's achievement in 2012
Safe drinking water (T)	70	85	93
Improved Sanitation (T)	18	59	36
Improved Sanitation (U)	50	75	60
Improved Sanitation (R)	7	71	25

Source: MOPSI 2013

Open defecation in urban areas has been decreasing,
however, there is a long way ahead ...

(1990-2011, India and Analogous Countries)

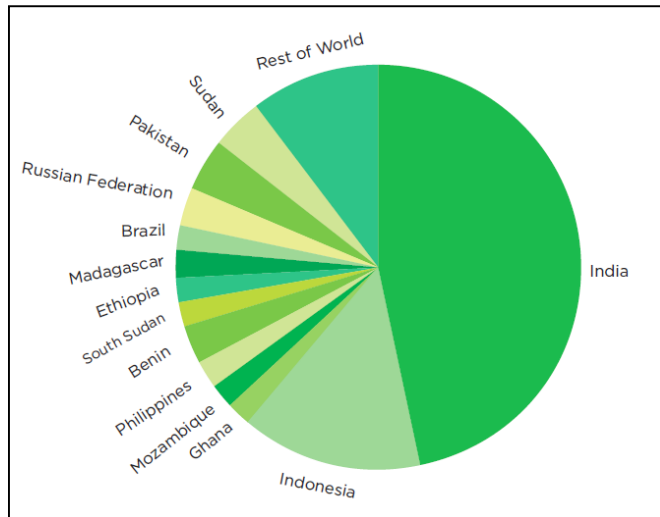


Source: World Health Organization and UNICEF (2013), World Bank (2013)

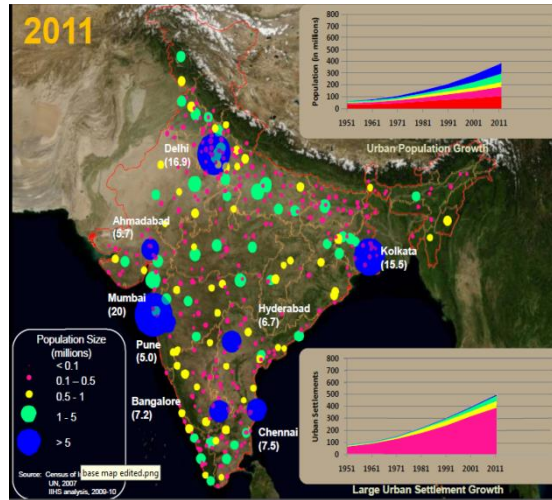
Ethiopia and Vietnam have performed well in terms of reduction of urban open defecation. Indonesia's GDP per capita has increased significantly but reported reduction of urban open defecation has been less significant. India, Nepal and Mozambique have had similar improvement in the reduction of urban open defecation, but India has seen higher growth in per capita GDP in this period.



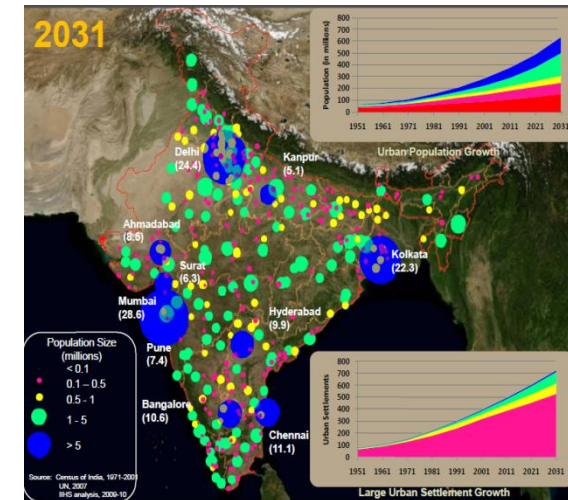
There is wide recognition of the scale of India's sanitation crisis



52 % of global urban OD



11% of global urban popl



60% additional urban popl
(221 m) Indonesia/ Brazil

...there is also increased discussion of the significance of this crisis :

Health Benefits; Miasma-water borne – sanitation related - stunting

Resource efficiencies

Climate Change
resilience

Economic Benefits

Equity and dignity – Poor, women, children, work related



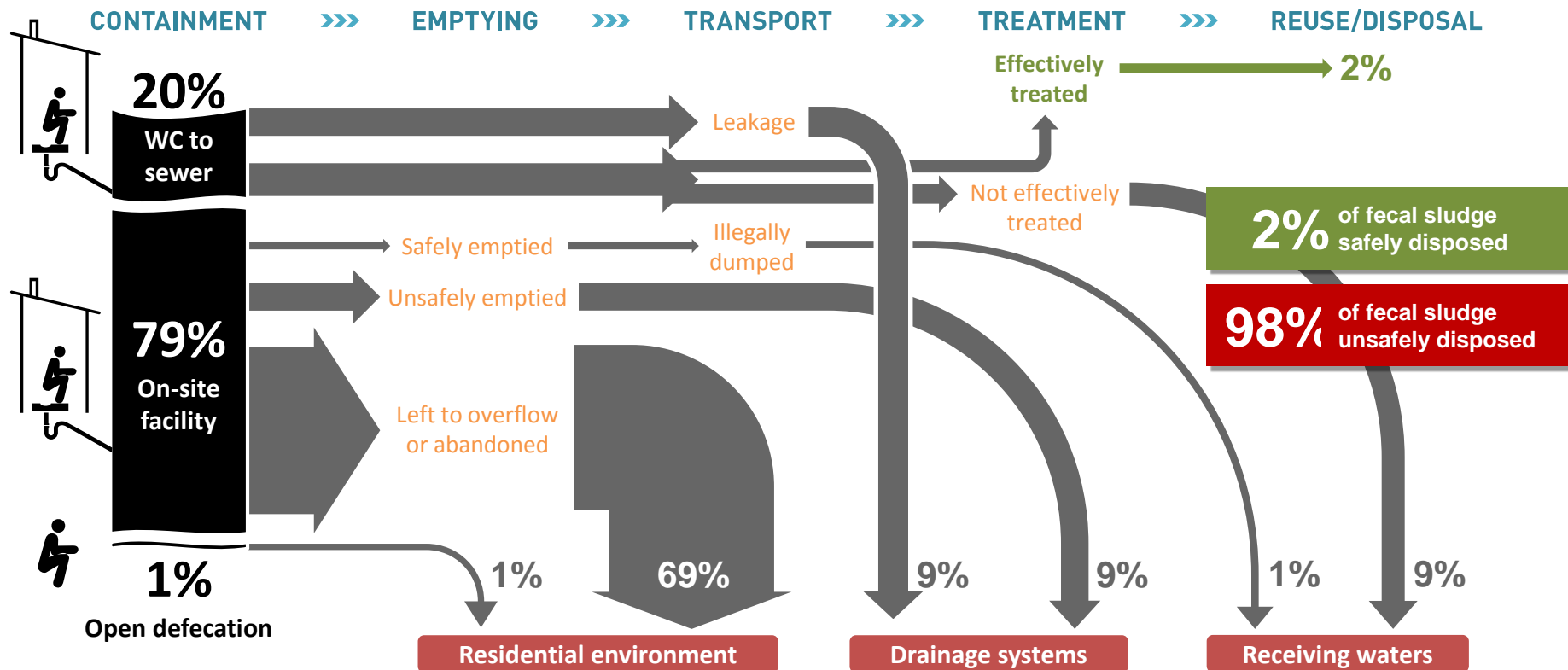
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Sources: JMP 2014, IIHS 2011

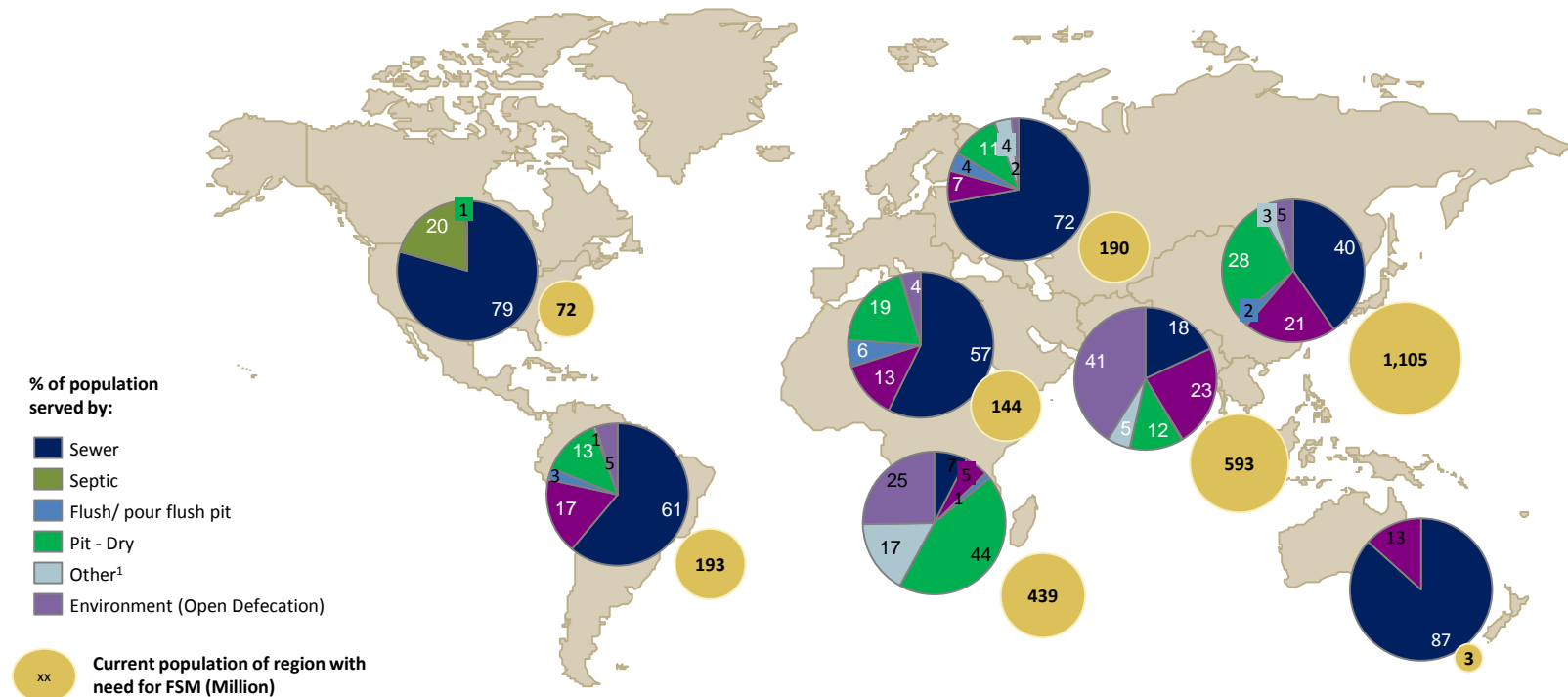
Poor FSM is akin to institutional open defecation

- Sludge direct to the environment when no service chain



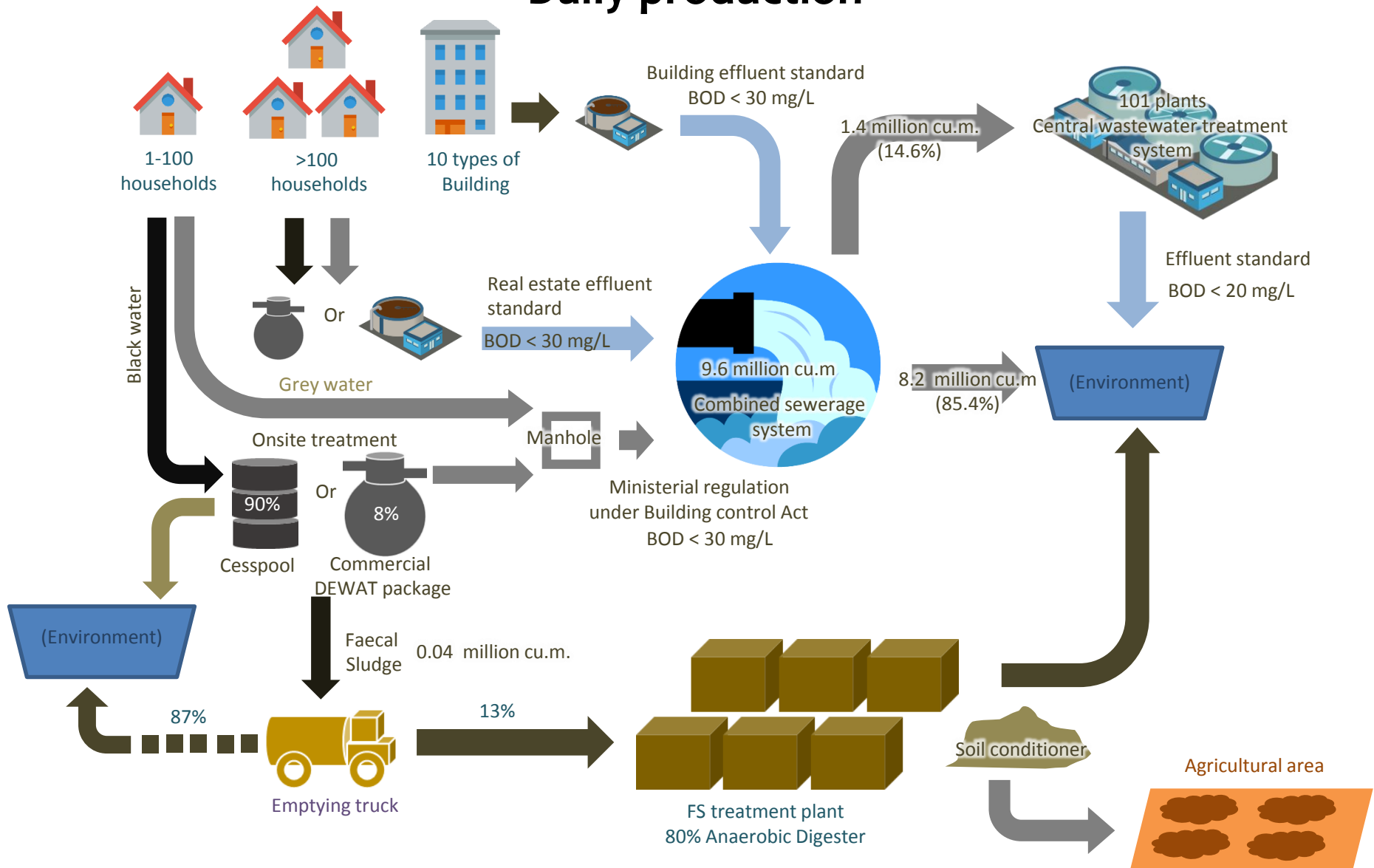
Source: WSP analysis, using BMGF funded research

~2.5 BILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE TODAY NEED FECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (FSM)

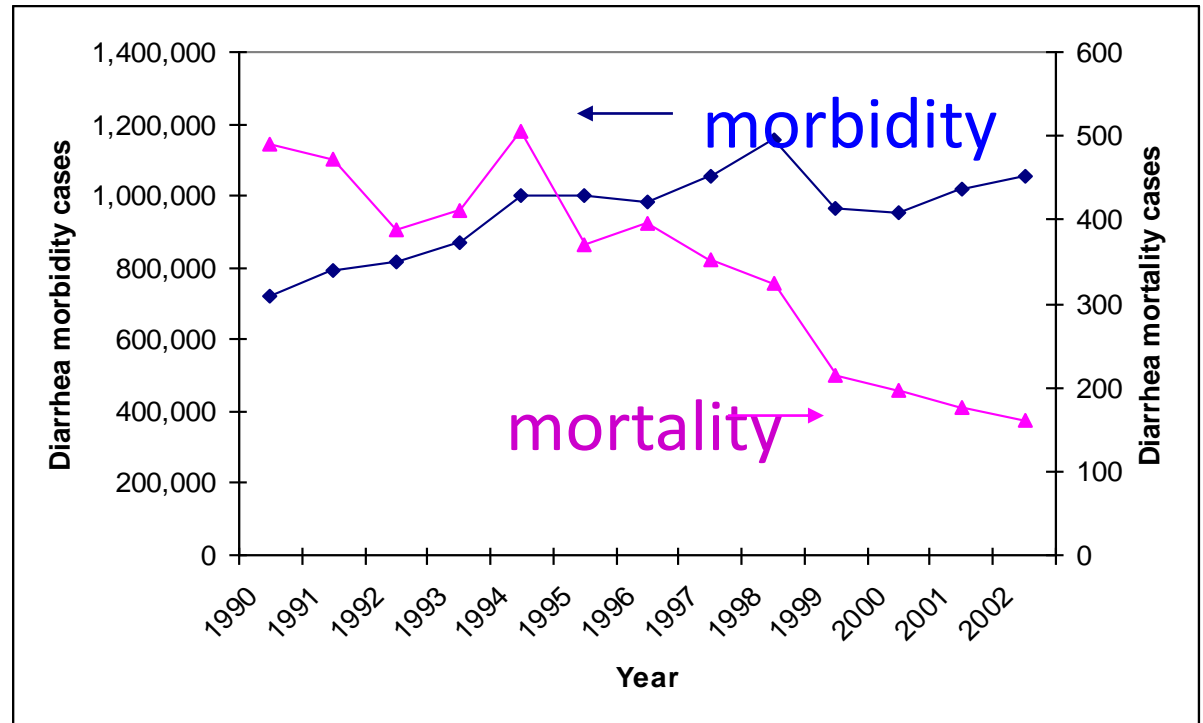
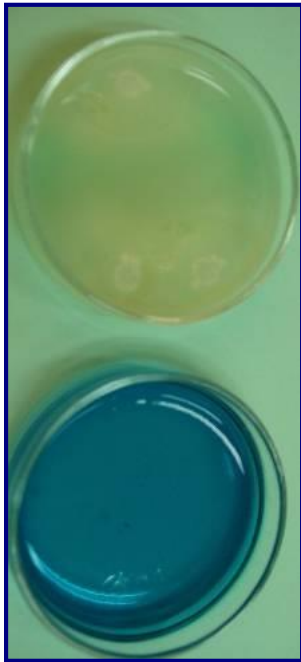


1. Open pits, pits without slabs and composting toilets included in "Other" as these do not need FSM (open pits/ pits without slabs covered up when full)
Source: UN JMP sanitation data, BCG analysis

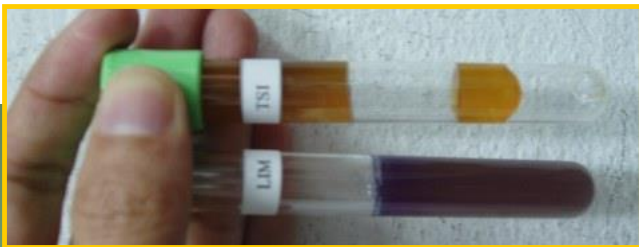
Domestic wastewater and FS Management in Thailand: Daily production



Health status in Thailand

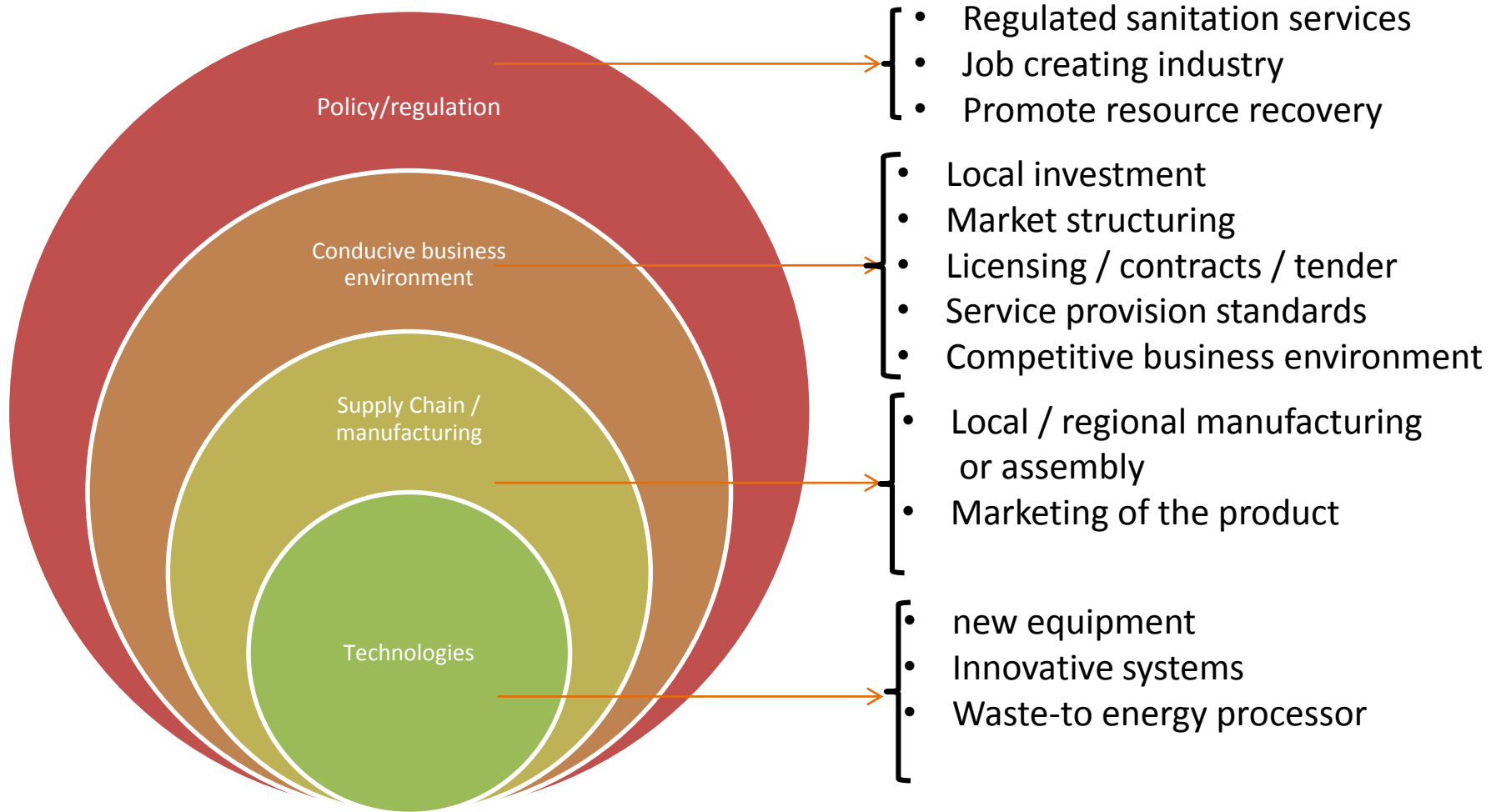


Source: Ministry of public health (Thailand), 2005



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Sanitation is not only a “Treatment” business but Infrastructure Development

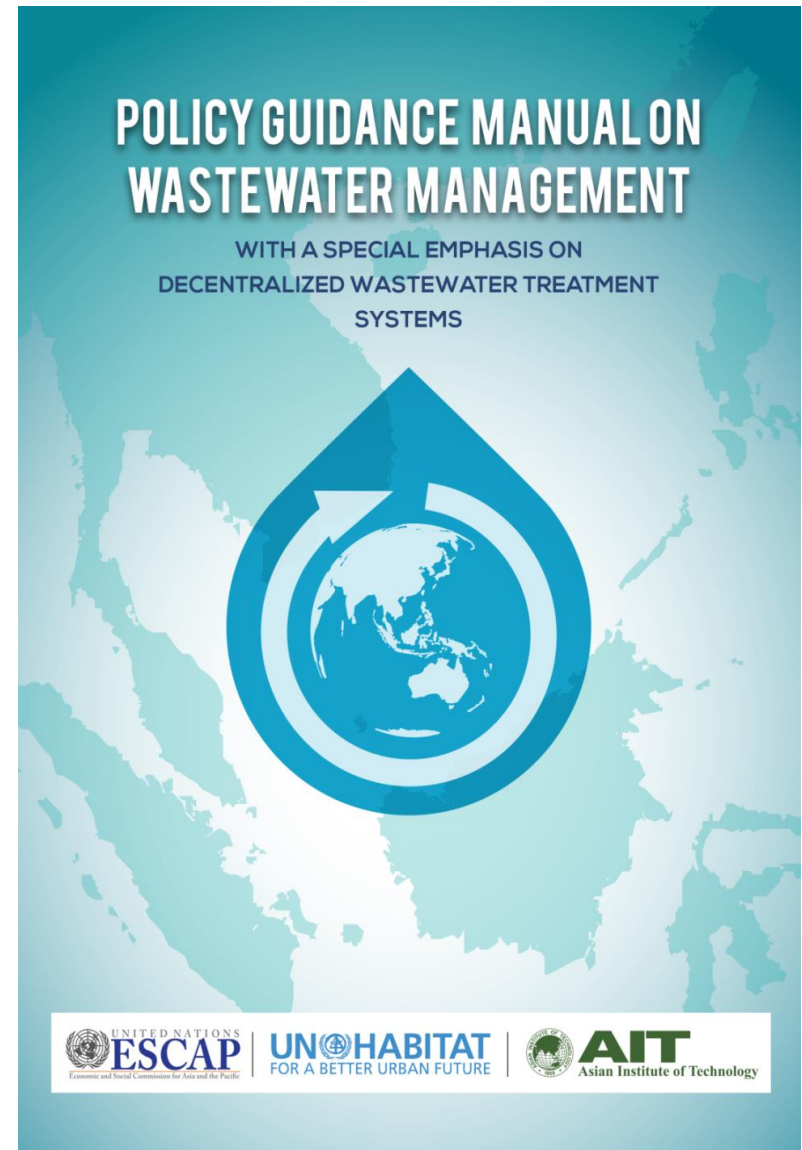


Key Messages – Urban Water Security & Sanitation

- Create **enforcement mechanisms** in supporting of sanitation policy
- **Integrate sanitation chains** into water management policy
- **Clearly define roles and responsibilities** of all concerned authorities
- Nurture innovative financing schemes for sanitation development

A Toolkit

- A simplified policy guidance on wastewater management jointly developed by
 - UNESCAP
 - UN-HABITAT
 - AIT



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