

INSPIRING INNOVATIONS IN DELIVERY OF THE SDG 6.2 IN THE URBAN SETTING

Elizabeth Wamera

Technical Expert – Water Sanitation & Hygiene

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

SWITZERLAND



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INTRODUCTION

SDG 6. Target 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**

- WSSCCs experience in peri-urban settings and advocacy work stemming from that
- **Only Sanitation funding mechanism** – safely managed sanitation services by strengthening participation of local communities and facilitating capacity building of local administrative units to operationalize policies and procedures

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

- 54% of world population is in Urban areas
- By 2050; 66% of world population projected to be urban
- Proportion of shared latrines is largest in urban areas (JMP 2016)
- 640M have sewer connections without minimum treatment level

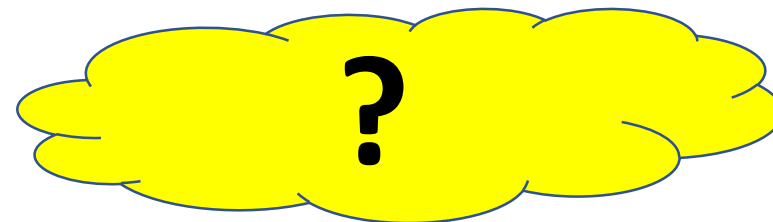
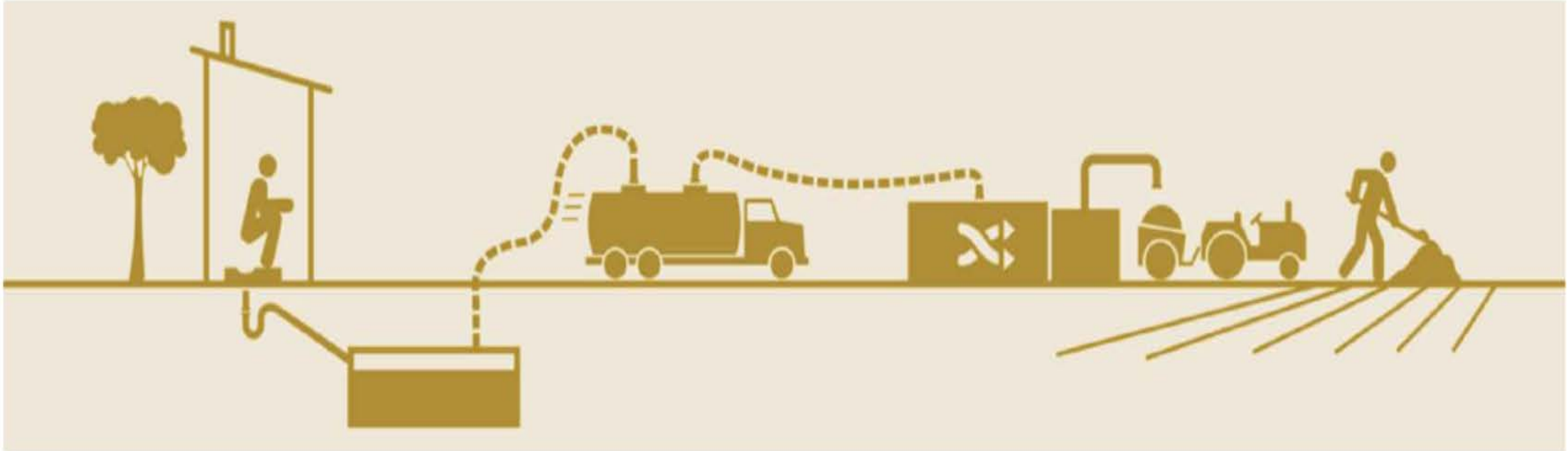
Why?

Urbanization of poverty

- 2030 projection of urban poor at 2 Billion

Feminization of poverty

Innovative interventions





WASH
FUTURES

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Conference 2018

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Nigeria Case study



- The Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Nigeria (RUSHPIN)
- Executed by United Purpose
- Started 2014
- 6 councils of Benue and Cross River states
- Behavior change at scale through CLTS
- Entire LGAs (rural & urban)
- Guiding document – Nigeria’s ODF roadmap
- ODF Nigeria by 2025

A success story;

So far RUSHPIN programme reach;

- ✓ 780,000 people hygiene messaging
- ✓ 1,500 communities
- ✓ 380,000 ODF environments

Cross River State;

- ✓ Obanliku: **1/774** LGAs in Nigeria
- ✓ Population: **~124,000**
- ✓ Baseline (2014): **1,844** latrines for ~10,279 HH
- ✓ 2017: **11,110** latrines (4,061 improved & 7,049 unimproved)

Process

- Mobilization by RUSHPIN staff from rural to peri-urban (snowball effect)
- Peri-urban by default and reprogramming was required

Challenges;

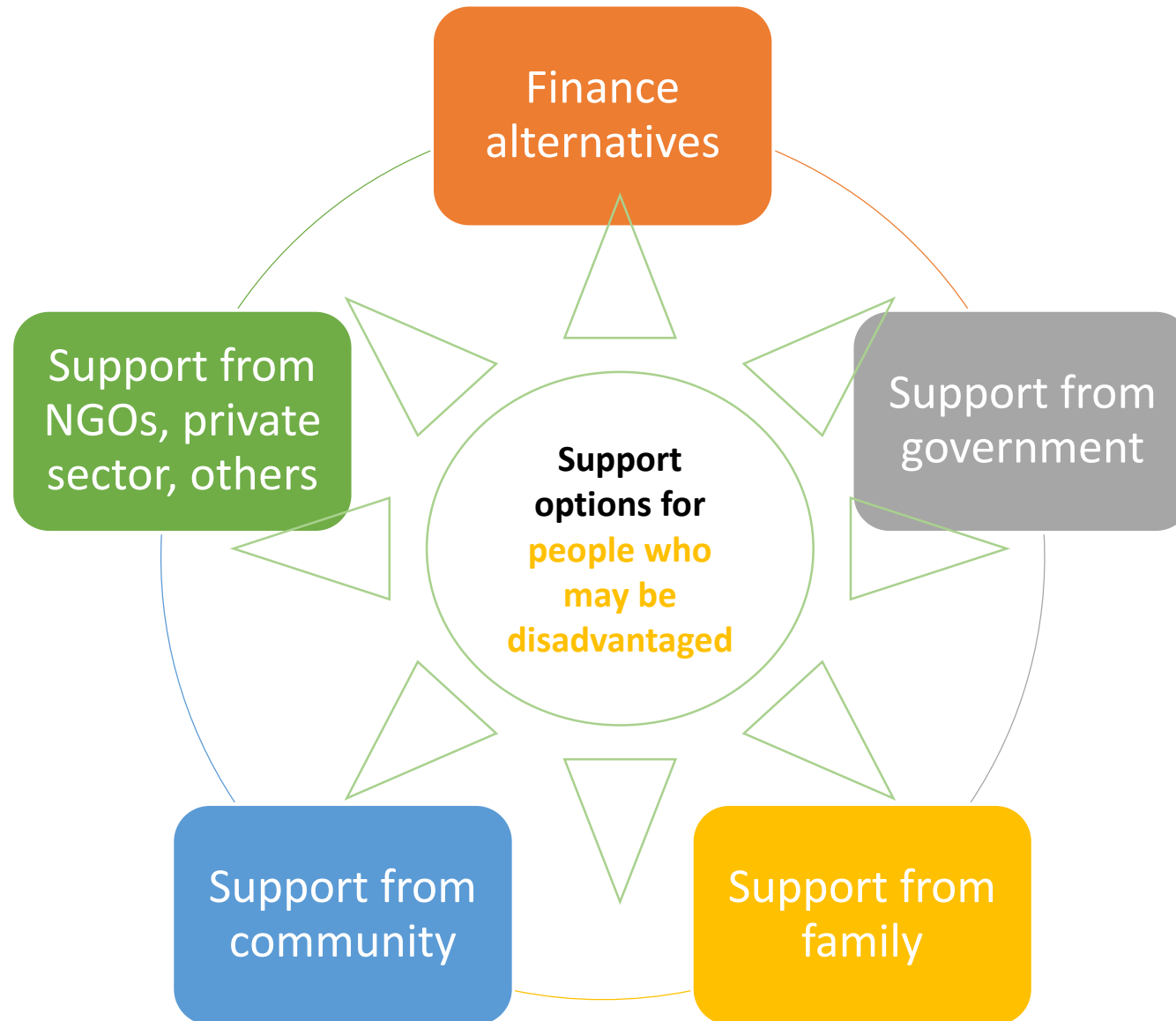
- property ownership
- Limited management of public spaces
- Mistrust of LGA officials
- Limited capacity & prioritization of the LGAs (sanitation) of public spaces

Ingredients of success;



- ✓ **Institutional triggering**
- ✓ Engagement with **landlords and private business owners**
- ✓ Establishment of **Sanitation Task Forces**
- ✓ **Embedding** local technical support officers with the LGA WASH units
- ✓ **Mob triggering** - Divide (peri-)urban towns into small clusters
- ✓ **WASH Clinics/ trade shows**
- ✓ Working with '**Champions**'
- ✓ Investing in **Community consultants**

Best practices;



Lessons learnt;

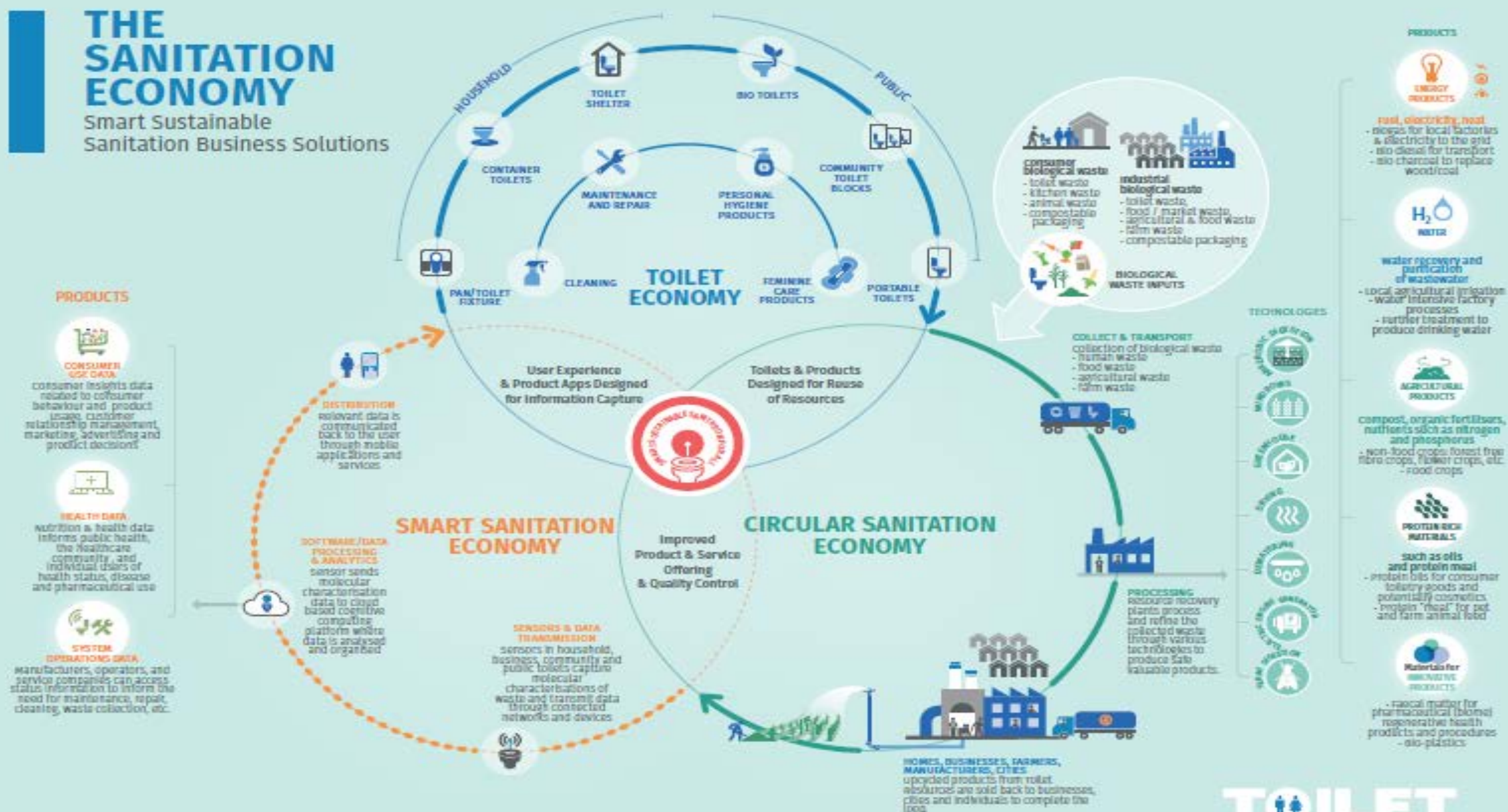
- Promotion of innovation in systems & technology
- Integrating equity and non discrimination
- Promotion of Public Private Financing mechanisms & Smart subsidies
- Promotion of social businesses, community hubs and franchising
- Incentivizing corporate behavior change amongst stakeholders
- Fostering partnerships across sectors

Toilet Board Coalition

- Founded in 2014
- Promotes private sector engagement; connecting large and small companies
- Facilitates close collaboration between private, public and non-profit sectors
- Runs the Toilet Accelerator, the world's 1st accelerator programme dedicated to sanitation entrepreneurs in low-income markets.
- Accelerating the Sanitation Economy

THE SANITATION ECONOMY

Smart Sustainable
Sanitation Business Solutions



Driving force for SDG 6.2;

Despite urban poor challenges;



- Opportunities for improved community cohesion
- Building on dignity and social movements
- Peer learning and community competition
- Getting non-WASH stakeholders involved
- Urban Sanitation as a business worth investing in

Elizabeth Ketty Wamera

Elizabeth.wamera@wsscc.org

+41791995343



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