Water Sector Trust Fund Social Animators & Field Monitors Training Workshop

- What is sanitation?
- The Sanitation Value Chain
- Sanitation in urban Kenya
- Main sanitation challenges









According to you?.....

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage wastewater

Hazards can be either physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. Wastes that can cause health problems include human and animal feces, solid wastes, domestic wastewater (sewage, sullage, greywater), industrial wastes and agricultural wastes

Hygienic means of prevention can be by using engineering solutions (e.g. sewerage and wastewater treatment), simple technologies (e.g. latrines, septic tanks), or even by personal hygiene practices (e.g. simple hand washingwith soap) (source: Wikipedia)





According to the World Health Organisation (WHO):

"Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces.

The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal"

Inadequate sanitation is a **major cause of disease** world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities....

(Quote from Wikipedia, keyword: sanitation)



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For many organisations, hygiene promotion is seen as an integral part of sanitation. The <u>Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council</u> defines sanitation as:

"The collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta, domestic wastewater and solid waste, and associated hygiene promotion."

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) is a global membership organization hosted by the United Nations that specialises in sanitation and hygiene for poor people in countries with severe sanitation and hygiene needs (Quote from Wikipedia, keyword: sanitation)

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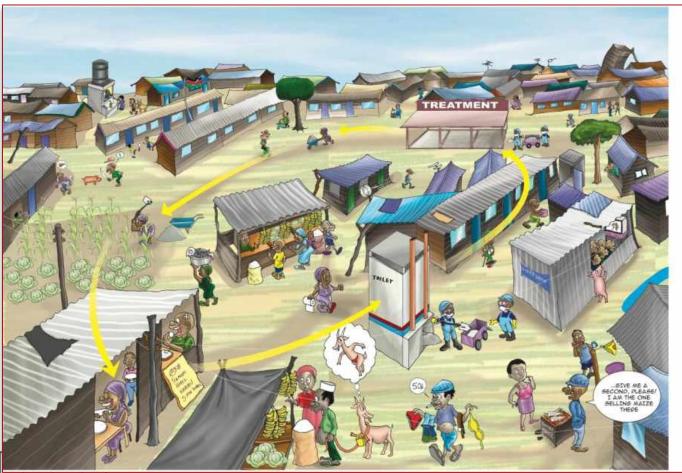
The term "sanitation" is applied to a wide range of subjects such as:

- Improved sanitation refers to the management of human faeces at the household level. This terminology is the indicator used to describe the target of the Millennium Development Goal on sanitation
- On-site sanitation the collection and treatment of waste is done where it is deposited. Examples are the use of pit latrines and septic tanks
- Environmental sanitation the control of environmental factors that form links in disease transmission. Subsets of this category are solid waste management, water and wastewater treatment, industrial waste treatment and noise and pollution control
- Ecological sanitation an approach that tries to emulate nature through the recycling of nutrients and water from human and animal wastes in a hygienically safe manner



The Sanitation Value Chain

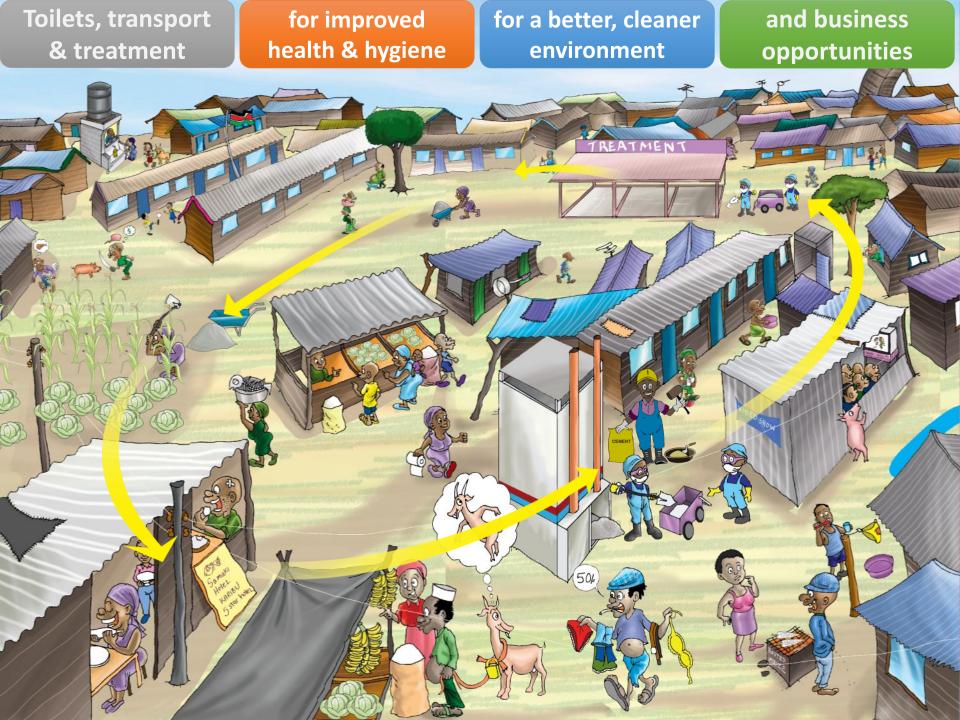
What is the sanitation (value) chain according to you?.....





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Sanitation Situation in Kenya





Sanitation access nationally according to the WHO/UNICEF – JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation(2010)

Overall access = +- 31%

47% of the urban low income area population <u>use</u> an improved toilet	28% of urban households in low income areas <u>share</u> an improved toilet	<u>8%</u> of urban households in low income areas have an improved toilet	20% of all urban households have access to a sewer
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Sanitation situation in urban Kenya

Urban sanitation coverage figures

No.	Facility	% use
1.	Traditional Pit Latrine	42.17
2.	Improved Pit Latrine	18.37
3.	Pour Flush Toilets	12.43
4.	Toilet Linked to Septic Tank	7.80
5.	Toilet Linked to Sewer	6.94
6.	Public (Fee Paying) Facility	4.04
7.	Other Sanitation Facility	3.85
8.	Ventilated Improve Pit Latrine	2.29
9.	Open defecation (OD)	1.53
10.	Flying Toilets	0.39
11.	Others (Biogas, UDT, Open Discharge	0.18

Sanitation facilities and practice used in Kenya's urban low income areas (Sourçe: MajiDața)



Sanitation challenges

Some of the main sanitation challenges are:

Toilets & water:

- Low access to sanitation at the household/plot levels
- Lack of water to improve hygiene

Infrastructure:

- Limited network of sewer systems (settlement & town level)
- Few Water Service Providers with functioning wastewater treatment plants

Policy:

- Poor designs of affordable & sustainable sanitation solutions for the poor
- Poor sanitation monitoring & tracking for reporting
- Over-expectation that waterborne solutions will be implemented in urban low income areas
- Non-prioritisation of urban low income areas by the Sector





Thank You Let us succeed together!





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