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WEBINAR INFORMATION





- 'Chat' box: please use this for general requests and for interactive activities.
- 'Q&A' box: please use this to send questions to the panelists.
 (We will answer these during the discussions)

Please Note: Attendees' microphones are muted. We cannot respond to 'Raise Hand'.

MODERATOR & SPEAKERS





Andre Dzikus UN-Habitat HQ (Moderator)



François Bernard Brikke IWA HQ



Shipra Narang Suri UN-Habitat HQ



Naomi Hoogervorst UN-Habitat HQ



Sam Drabble WSUP United Kingdom



Kenneth Omondi Nyaseda State Dept for Housing and Urban Development Kenya



Abishek Narayan EAWAG Switzerland

AGENDA

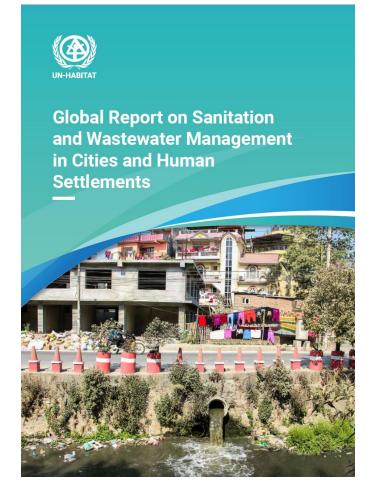


- Welcome, housekeeping rules, introduction (5 mins)
 Andre Dzikus, UN-Habitat
- Remarks from IWA (3 mins)
 François Brikke, IWA
- Keynote speech: Sanitation and Wastewater Management: How do they fit in Urban Planning? (7 mins)
 Shipra Narang Suri, UN-Habitat
- The Way Forward Bringing Sanitation and Wastewater Management to the Heart of Urban Development (15 mins)
 Sam Drabble, WSUP
- Poll (5 mins)
- Q&A & Panel Discussion (45 mins)
 All speakers and moderator
- Key messages and Close (10 mins)
 Andre Dzikus, UN-Habitat

INTRODUCTION: SCALING CITYWIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION SYSTEMS (CWIS) PROJECT

- UN-Habitat has been implementing the "Scaling Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Systems (CWIS)" Project with support from BMGF since 2020.
- As part of this project, UN-Habitat launched the Global Report on Sanitation and Wastewater Management in Cities and Human Settlements during the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly held in June 2023.
- With 18 cities and 5 inspiring in-depth case studies, the Report demonstrates that cities are beginning to develop the economic, institutional and regulatory measures required to ensure the agriculture sector and wider society can benefit from treated wastewater.
- This webinar will focus on Chapter 10 of the Global Report on integrating wastewater and feacal sludge management services with wider urban development and slum upgrading processes





https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2023/06/water_report_web.pdf











Sanitation and Wastewater Management: How do they fit in Urban Planning?

SHIPRA NARANG SURI, UN-HABITAT







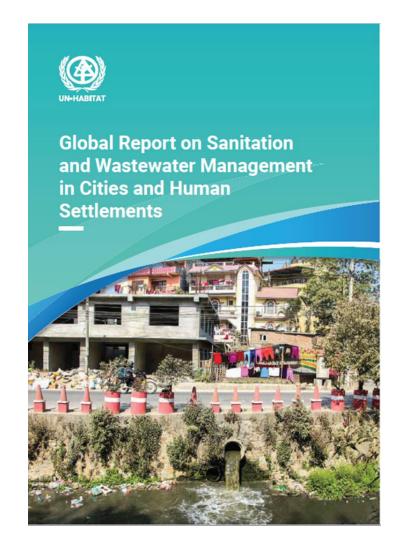


INTRODUCTION TO THE GLOBAL REPORT



Background:

- Initiative falls under UN-Habitat's mandate to work towards resilient and sustainable cities
- Report provides a global reference on wastewater and faecal sludge management in urban settings
- Report aims to raise political
 visibility of this issue, highlight bestfit practice and provide technical
 guidance for regional, national and
 city-level decision makers

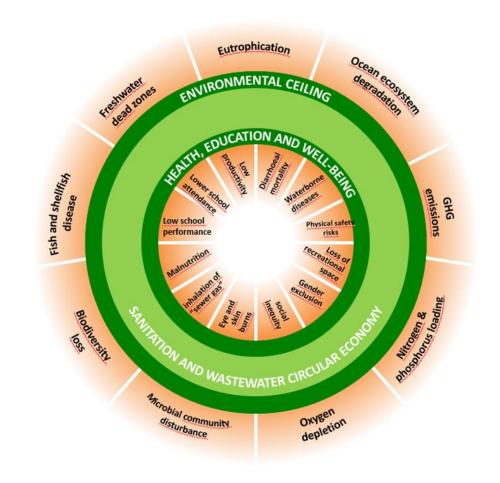


KEY MESSAGES



Background:

- Halfway through the SDG era, governments and other actors still lack critical data on the status of wastewater and fecal sludge treatment, globally and at the country level
- Urbanization is further intensifying the challenge of wastewater and faecal sludge treatment
- Sanitation is a public good, and sanitation services must be organized into public service systems. This involves financial planning, clear responsibilities, accountability frameworks, and capacities for data management
- By highlighting the cost of inaction, the report provides the rationale for a strong and urgent public response to the urban sanitation challenge



GLOBAL MAPPING: 18 FOCUS CITIES



Eastern and Southern Africa

Nakuru, Kenya Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Kampala, Uganda

Western Africa

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Lomé, Togo Dïoïla, Mali

MENA

Amman, Jordan

Latin America

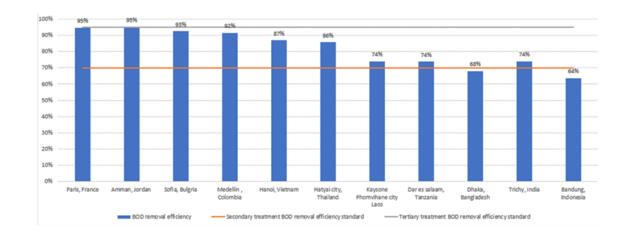
Medellin, Columbia

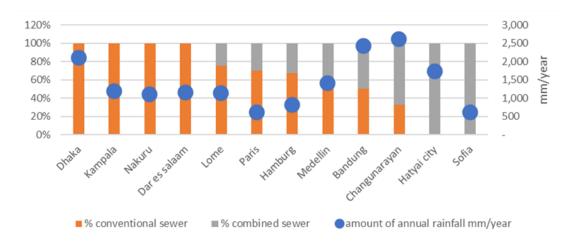
Europe

Paris, France Hamburg, Germany Sofia, Bulgaria

South / South-East Asia

Dhaka, Bangladesh Hanoi, Vietnam Bandung, Indonesia Hat Yai, Thailand Changunarayan, Nepal Kaysone Phomvihane, Lao PDR Trichy, India





IN-DEPTH CASE STUDIES



Resource Planning and Management: Medellin, Columbia Long-term planning and financing of citywide wastewater and sanitation services

Responsibilities: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso Extending services to informal settlements

Accountability: Dhaka, Bangladesh
Sanitation and wastewater management in megacities –
institutional and regulatory aspects

Piloting a new tool to enhance sanitation data management and inform sanitation investment planning

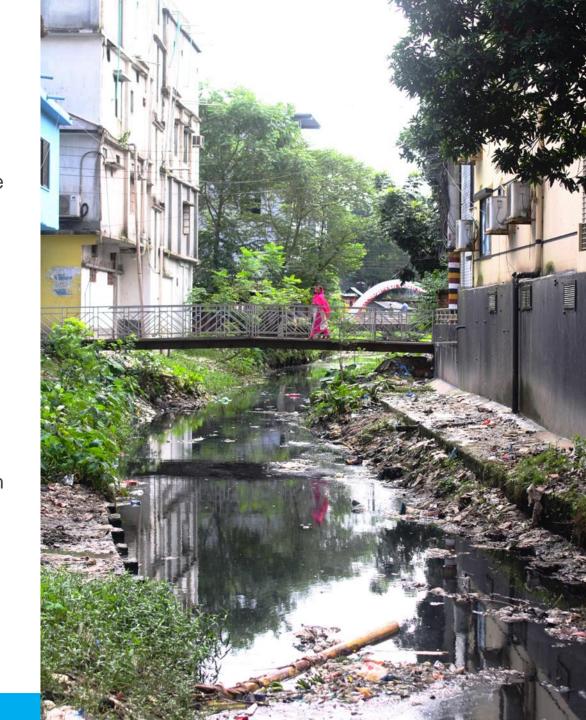
Climate resilience and emerging innovations: Hanoi, Vietnam

Implementing climate-resilient wastewater management systems



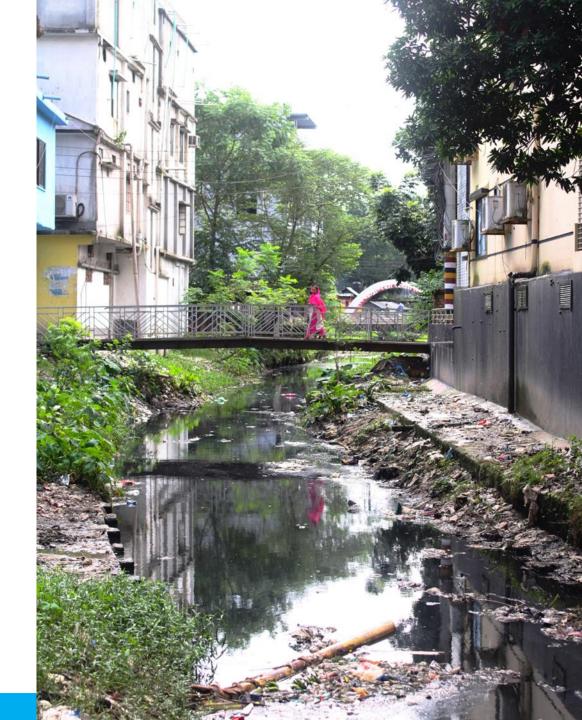
THE WAY FORWARD

- Cities need to invest more, across the sanitation service chain, and invest more smartly, with specific attention to the environmental context as well socio-economic conditions and climate change risks
- Wastewater and faecal sludge management services must be integrated with national and local urban policies, strategies and plans, including slum upgrading processes
- 3. Roles and responsibilities with regards to sanitation, from policymaking to service delivery across the sanitation service chain, have to be clarified so that actors have clear mandates to deliver on
- 4. Financial and human resources must be allocated to regulation design and enforcement, without which service providers will not have incentives to invest as they should
- 5. National monitoring systems for sanitation, wastewater and faecal sludge management services must improve radically, with countries supported in developing credible public data systems incorporating all sanitation outcomes
- 6. Cities need to adopt measures for safe wastewater and faecal sludge valorization, even ahead of the full development of sanitation services, to mitigate health and environmental risks associated with this resource



THE WAY FORWARD

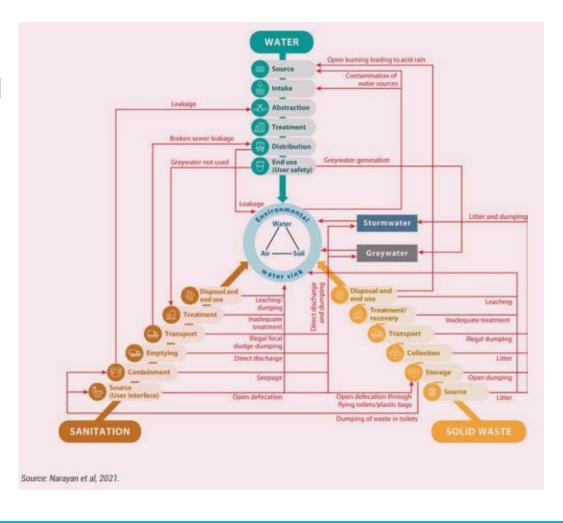
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WASTEWATER AND FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT SERVICES MUST BE INTEGRATED WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL URBAN POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANS, INCLUDING SLUM UPGRADING PROCESSES



- In urban environments, water access, sewered and onsite sanitation, drainage, SWM, street design and land tenure are all inextricably linked
- This means coordination of basic services is required to mitigate risks of service failure
- An integrated approach to basic services is fully in line with international strategic commitments
- Case studies are now emerging where sanitation improvements have been successfully integrated with wider urban development initiatives...



INTEGRATED SLUM IMPROVEMENT PLAN: MUKURU, NAIROBI



Planning process:

- Mukuru declared Special Planning Area in 2017, due to its unique environmental, health and development challenges
- Nairobi Metropolitan Services (NMS) required to develop and adopt an integrated improvement plan by 2019
- 7 sector plans developed by a coalition of 46 organizations, consolidated into the Mukuru Integrated Strategic Urban
 Development Plan-ISUD and adopted by the national and county governments for implementation. Plan formally gazetted with strong political support
- Participatory planning process led by Muungano wa Wanavijiji involving consultation with 100K households

Outcomes:

- Improvements to date include new roads, drainage, street lighting, improved water access
- Within the framework of this initiative, Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company and NMS successfully piloted simplified sewer systems in Mukuru, as a cost-effective way of leveraging the settlement's existing trunk sewer infrastructure



HABITAT PROJECT: CHAMANCULO, MAPUTO



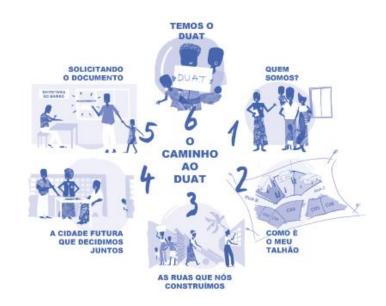
Planning process:

- Ongoing initiative commenced in 2015 in Chamanculo C (Pop 23K), one
 of the most densely populated low-income communities in Maputo
- Collaboration between municipalities of Barcelona and Maputo, and between Arquitectos Sin Fronteras (ASF) and the Mozambican Lawyers Association
- Initial focus on tenure regularization (DUAT), plot boundaries and road access
- Since 2017 WSUP has worked alongside DUAT process to support construction of sanitation facilities

Outcomes:

- Project reduced the costs to residents of formal application for tenure recognition
- Demonstrated that slum upgrading processes can improve location selection for new sanitation facilities and improve access and safety within the settlement
- Now set to be scaled-up across 18 LICs in Maputo





WHAT DOES INTEGRATION PRACTICALLY INVOLVE?



1: Advocate for <u>high-level government commitment</u> to unblocking political and bureaucratic hurdles

- Barriers may include lack of ownership of city sanitation plans among city governments, absence of a uniform planning framework, unreliable financial support, overlapping jurisdictions
- Nairobi, Maputo and and Gol Slum Improvement Project good examples of overcoming these barriers through government leadership
- 2: Create <u>structures for interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral</u> <u>collaboration</u>, supported by the integration of slum upgrading into citywide strategic planning
- As a foundational step, policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks should support integration of water supply and sewered and onsite sanitation wherever feasible (see ASPG, ESAWAS guidance)
- Wider integration can then be enabled through the creation of cross sectoral committees, to support processes of policy formation at national level, and slum and urban upgrading at city level



WHAT DOES INTEGRATION PRACTICALLY INVOLVE?



3: Place <u>urban development departments</u> at the centre of urban sanitation service planning

- Needed to support the pro-poor targeting and expansion of sanitation services at the city level
- Governments must establish **clear mandates** for sanitation but also for urban development, local government, and housing, among others

4: Ensure institutional mechanisms for the promotion of <u>community</u> <u>participation</u> in all stages of the planning process

 As evidenced in Mukuru, large-scale community engagement is essential for delivering urban development outcomes

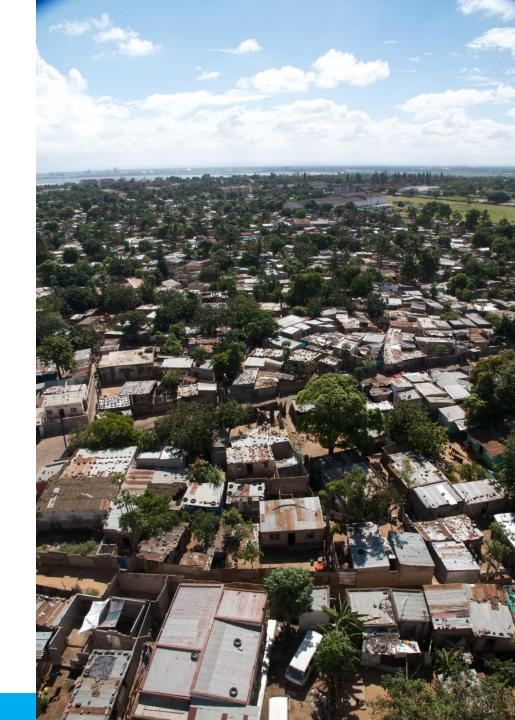
5: Create financial incentives through the creation of <u>integrated</u> funding streams

- Most external funding remains highly siloed within the sanitation sector and tied to a short-project mode of delivery
- Funding streams need to evolve to address integrated slum improvement, encouraging sanitation actors to partner with actors bringing other expertise



RECAP: KEY MESSAGES

- 1. Advocate for **high-level government commitment** to unblocking political and bureaucratic hurdles
- Create structures for interdisciplinary and multisectoral collaboration, supported by the integration of slum upgrading into citywide strategic planning
- Place urban development departments at the centre of urban sanitation service planning
- Ensure institutional mechanisms for the promotion of community participation in all stages of the planning process
- Provide financial incentives through the creation of integrated funding streams





POLL

MODERATOR: DEWI HANOUM



Q&A Discussion

MODERATOR: HEZEKIAH PIREH

PANELISTS





Hezekiah Pireh UN-Habitat HQ (Moderator)



Naomi Hoogervorst UN-Habitat HQ



Sam Drabble WSUP United Kingdom



Kenneth Omondi Nyaseda State Dept for Housing and Urban Development Kenya



Abishek Narayan EAWAG Switzerland

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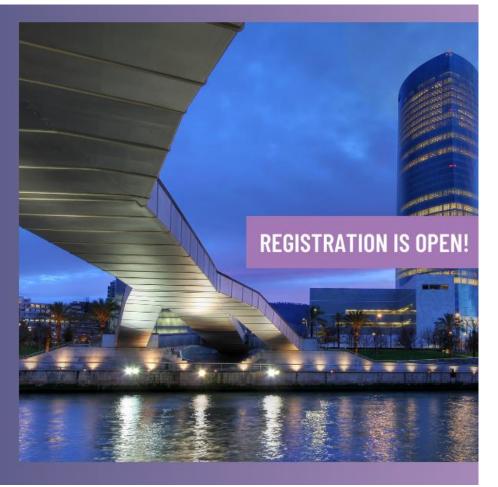
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Final remarks & Conclusion

MODERATOR: ANDRE DZIKUS





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