

The Challenge of Sanitation

Media Briefing on Sanitation in Africa

Nairobi-2018



Ibrahim Kabole, MD
Country Director, WaterAid Tanzania



WaterAid, works alongside other NGO's, Civil Society, Institutions, Communities and Key levels of Government to:



Develop, Resource, Implement WASH Interventions.



For Example:

WaterAid is Part of the Multi-Sectoral/Partner Cholera Control Taskforce in Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland to actualize the national cholera Road Map.

Tanzania is focusing on ways to attain an open defecation free state. But they are going for rudimentary toilets which are not safe. How is this affecting the state of waterbodies and groundwater in the region

Most of the regions are reporting cholera outbreak – ministries looking after health and sanitation are blaming the ministry on water – but there is no coordination among them to take up the issue – how do you think the country should strategize to work on this issue

The commercial city of the country is poorly sewered – most of the sewage is entering the oceans or polluting the underground water – do you think it is time the urban areas should focus on decentralized systems.



Tanzania's Commitment to an Open Defecation Free State

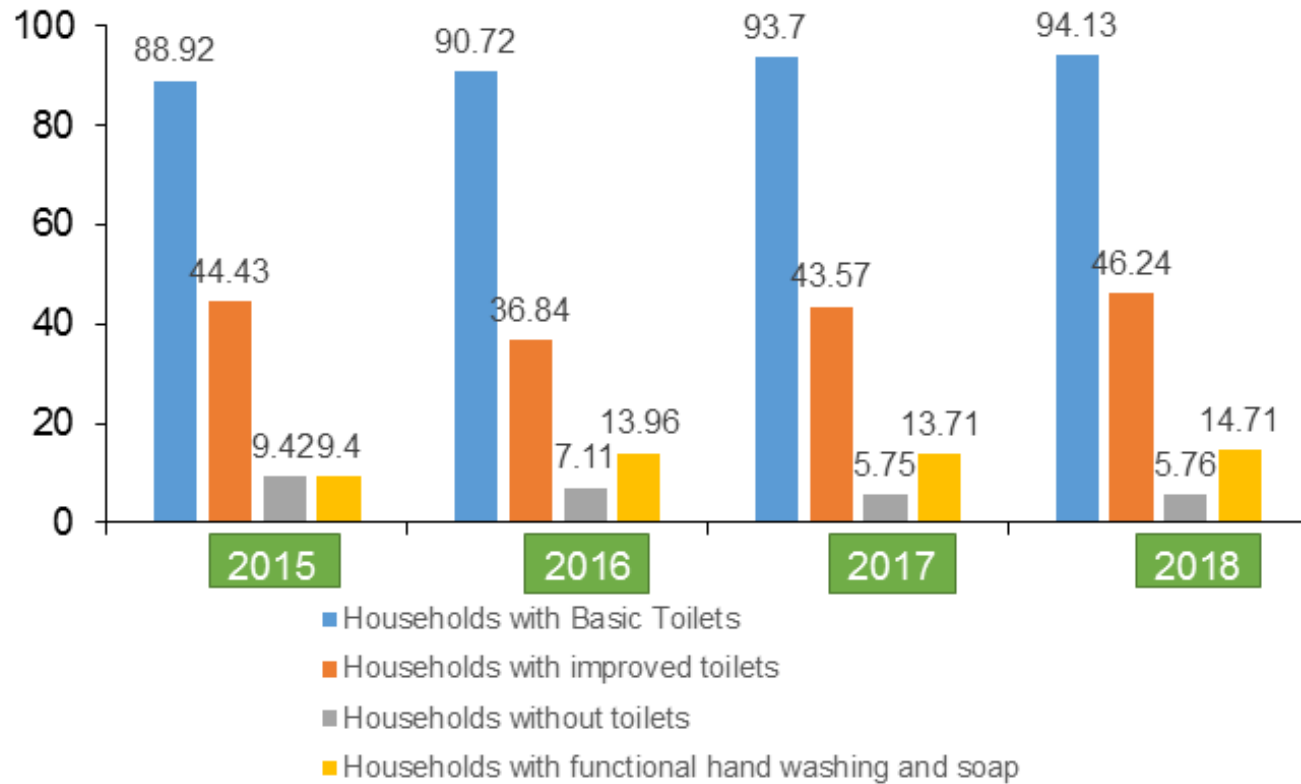


- ❖ Usafi ni Ustarabu
- ❖ A toilet for Every House Hold
- ❖ Improved Toilet-National Sanitation Campaign II (2016-22) – 4th KIA of the National Water Sector Programme
- ❖ Behavior Centered Design for Hygiene Behavioural Change



One WaterAid.
Three goals.

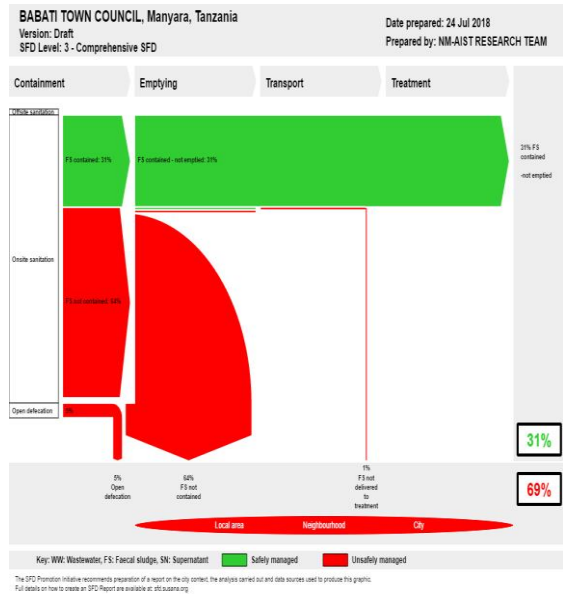
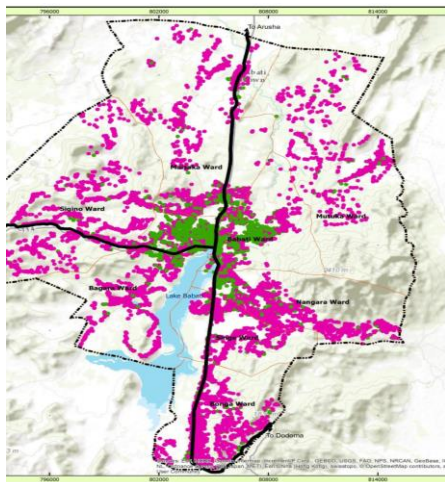
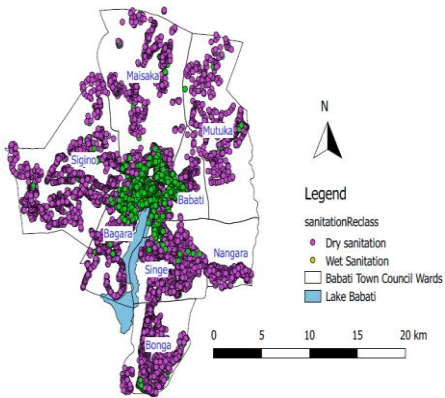
Sanitation Coverage





Poor Sanitation affects the Safety of Waterbodies and Groundwater in the region

One WaterAid. Three goals.



Dry Sanitation facilities = 61.9%
Dry Sanitation facilities = 61.9%

69% of all sludge produced by the various types of sanitation is currently **NOT safely managed** thus exposing people to **health risks**.

Integration of Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Cholera Elimination Strategies-

Whose Responsibility??
Health OR Water Ministries

Who else is Key??



WWW.WHO.INT/CHOLERA/EN

Global Cholera Situation



There are an estimated 2.9 million cholera cases and 95,000 deaths per year globally

2 billion people without access to safe water are potentially at risk for cholera

Between 40 and 80 million people live in cholera “hot spots” in Africa alone

Providing access to basic WASH requires \$40-80 per person in initial investment costs

A grayscale image of a hand with the index, middle, and ring fingers extended, representing the number three.

**One WaterAid.
Three goals.**

Global Cholera Situation

Not Leaving anyone Behind by 2030

One WaterAid.
Three goals.



People living in Cholera hotspots in sub Saharan Africa constitute only 4% of the total Population

These are Poorest Group and yet Elimination Cholera by improving WASH Conditions will have multiple benefits to other health, social and economic parameters of human development.

Addressing WASH will respond to a major Inequality Challenge sSA faces in tackling not just a single disease but other challenges to Development.



WASH and Cholera



In the 47 low- and middle-income countries affected by cholera, **only 79% and 44%** of the population uses basic water and sanitation services respectively, compared **to 94% and 79%** in low- and middle-income countries without cholera.

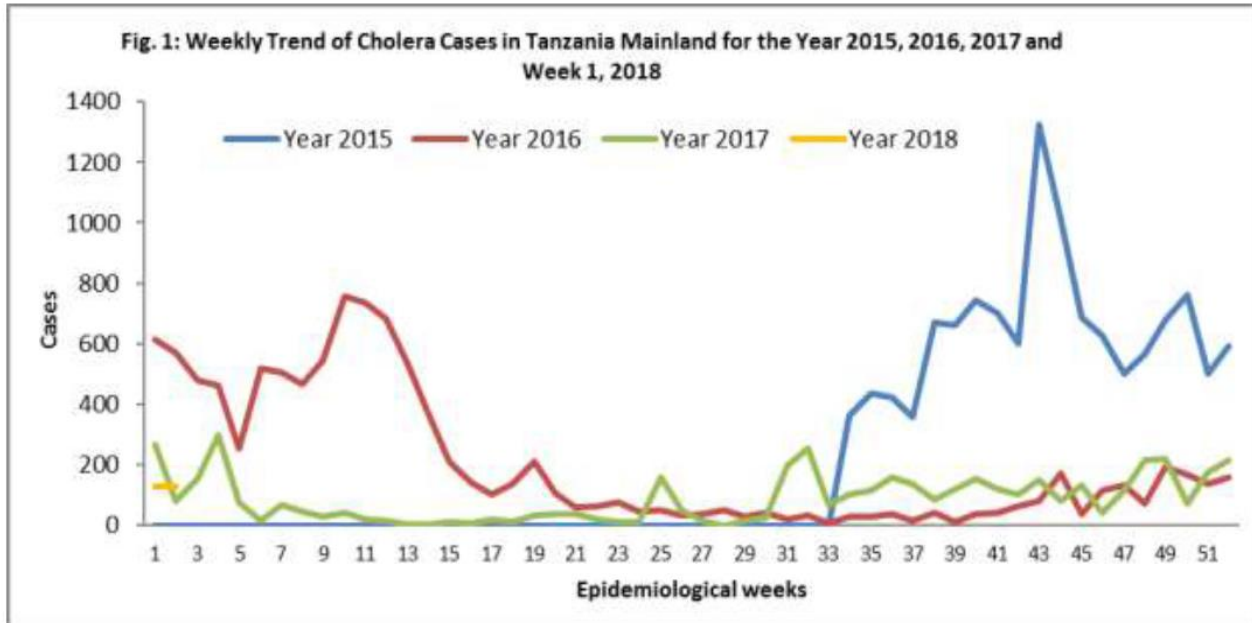


One WaterAid.
Three goals.

Tanzania

Number of cholera cases in Tanzania mainland reported by week of illness onset from 1 January through 7 January between 2015-2018.

One WaterAid.
Three goals.



One WaterAid.
Three goals.



Ending Cholera: A Global Roadmap to 2030



- 1. **Detect and respond** to outbreaks
- 2. **Multi-sectoral approach** to control cholera in hotspots
- 3. **Effective coordination**

By 2020, reduce the number of cholera deaths by 20%
By 2025, reduce the number of cholera deaths by 50%

By 2030, reduce the number of cholera deaths by 90% and eliminate cholera in 20 affected countries

2017-2020





Cholera can no longer be seen as the responsibility of the Ministry of Health alone

A multi-sectoral issue requiring a multi-sectoral response which extends beyond the health sector. We must work together to ensure progress on cholera is a measure of progress in the WASH sector.



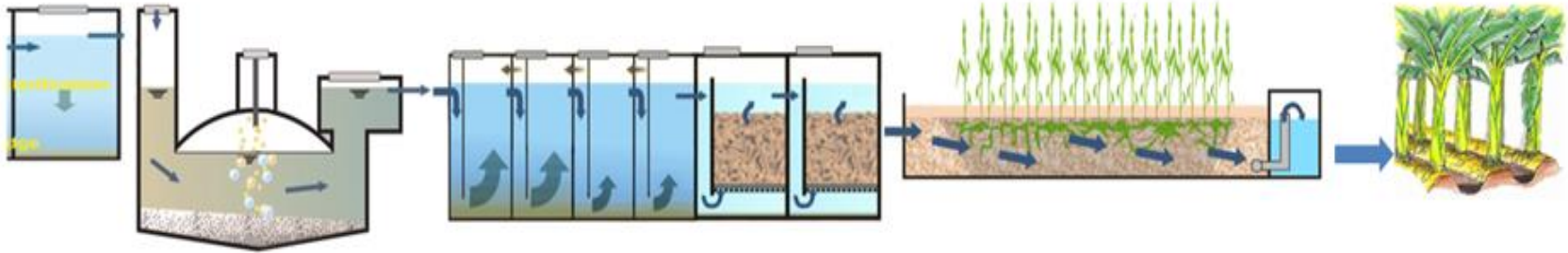
Urban Sanitation:

Centralized and Decentralized Sludge Management Systems



WWW.WHO.INT/CHOLERA/EN

Figure 4 designed layout for the FSTP



Treatment stage	Function
Balancing Tank	Incoming sludge flow stabilization and flow regulator
Biogas Settler	To retain silk, grit and organic solids and biogas production
Anaerobic baffled reactor	The activated sludge settles at the bottom of each chamber and the influent wastewater is forced to flow through this sludge blanket where anaerobic bacteria make use of the pollutants for their metabolism
Planted gravel filter	Biological treatment of the percolate from the drying bed, mainly COD, BOD, TS reduction. Evapotranspiration of up to 30% of the inflowing water
Plantation	Using the treated wastewater for agriculture use to grow marketable products



One WaterAid.
Three goals.



One WaterAid.
Three goals.