



Making the Invisible Visible: A Call For More Action

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World Toilet Day was founded by World Health Organisation on 19 November 2001 at the inaugural World Toilet Summit was held on the same day to recognized the need for an international day to draw global attention to the sanitation crisis. This observance, held annually since 2013, celebrates toilets and raises awareness of the 3.6 billion people living without access to safely managed sanitation. Of those, 1.9 billion people live with basic sanitation services, and 494 million people practice open defecation. It is about taking action to tackle the global sanitation crisis and achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6: sanitation and water for all by 2030

Water Sanitation & Hygiene Network (WASH Net) together with Network AID recognizing the crucial role effective solid and toilets waste management play in the sanitation of household, keep family and community healthy, and contribute to clean air. Solid and toilet effectively and hygienically remove waste away from the home, reducing the exposure your loved ones have to human waste and the diseases it can carry. Avoiding long-term problems; using a toilet rather than other means, such as defecating outside, emptying, collecting, transporting is an important step to raising sanitation levels.

WASH Net and Network AID acknowledges the GOSL contributions; the Freetown City Council Freetown Waste Transformers SL LTD; Waste Collection Management Association strides in managing solid and faecal waste.

World Bank Data 2020 report on (Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk) – Sierra Leone) estimate 328.2 level. In a study carried out by Sood (2004) for the Government of Sierra Leone, it was estimated that over 745 tons day-1 (averaging 0.45 kg person-1 day-1) of garbage is generated in the Freetown municipality, of which, biodegradable organic waste, mostly from residential areas and vegetable markets, accounts for over 84%. However, medical, toxic, and hazardous wastes are included, as these are currently disposed off with regular wastes. Additionally, the few Freetown industries contribute approximately 20 tons day-1 of wastes, mainly, broken bottles and glasses, waste cans, rags and plastics, and small amounts of hazardous wastes. Water & Sanitation for Urban Poor 2019 (Towards sustainable sanitation in Freetown, Sierra Leone Publication) state “Over 90% of the population of Freetown rely on on-site sanitation but only a very small proportion of the faecal waste generated is safely collected, transported and disposed of at the official dumpsite at Kingtom.

WASH Net and Network AID call on:

Council: to (1) embarked on intensive community awareness on solid and faecal waste management; (2) Identify community drop site (3) Popularize the Nuisance and Prohibited Use of Public Places Bye Laws.

Companies to: (1) provide funds to councils for solid waste management, (2) embarked on recycling.

Government: to (1) increase council allocation on waste management, (2) procurement waste management equipment for councils, (3)

END

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