



KAMPALA FEACAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (FSM) PROJECT

'Improving On-site Sanitation in Kampala City, Uganda'

Project Launch-Press Release

29th February, 2016



CONTEXT OF SANITATION IN KAMPALA CITY

Inadequate access to improved sanitation is one of the greatest challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa with significant implications to health and social-economic development, largely in cities. According to a desk study carried out in 2012 by the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) of the World Bank, it was estimated that Uganda loses about US\$ 177 million per year due to poor sanitation. This economic loss was attributed to;

- i. Premature death (US\$ 147million) from diseases caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) especially children under the age of 5
- ii. Health care (US\$ 21 million) for WASH related diseases especially diarrhea
- iii. Loss of time (US\$ 8.1 million) to look for a safe location to practice open defecation (for those without access to a sanitation facility), and
- iv. Loss of productivity (US\$ 1.1 million) during sickness or while accessing health care services.

The impacts of poor sanitation are particularly more significant in Kampala City due to;

- i. The high population (1.5 million inhabitants which is estimated to more than double during the day with influx of people) which puts pressure on existing sanitation services and infrastructure
- ii. High urbanization rate (about 5%) which mostly translates into expansion of informal settlements (over 60%) with inadequate access to improved sanitation
- iii. Low coverage (less than 10%) of the sewer network (mainly confined in the central business district). This has resulted into indiscriminate disposal of untreated sewerage into the environment
- iv. Over 90% of the households use pit latrines of inadequate standards. Approximately 1.8% are estimated to have no access to a toilet at all. In addition, almost 45% of the pit latrines are abandoned after 5 years when they are either full or broken-down due to poor infrastructure, and inadequate operation and maintenance.
- v. Pit emptying services are unregulated, inadequate and largely unknown or unaffordable by the urban poor in informal settlements.

- vi. There are also some pit emptying technological limitations in terms of flexibility to maneuver into congested informal settlements and efficiency to serve settlements with simple pits.

Consequently, it is estimated that only 50% of the pit latrine waste (Faecal sludge) is safely collected, transported, disposed and treated.

CURRENT INTERVENTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

In line with KCCA's vision for transforming Kampala into a **Vibrant, Attractive and Sustainable City**, sanitation improvement has been prioritized to;

- i. Prevent environmental pollution
- ii. Mitigate disease outbreaks
- iii. Reduce mortality (death) of children and an economically productive population
- iv. Costs of healthcare on preventable WASH diseases
- v. Increase city attractiveness and ambience

Over the past 4 1/2 years, KCCA in collaboration with development partners has made remarkable investment in key sanitation improvement priority areas including but not limited to;

- i. Solid waste collection, transport, safe disposal and treatment
- ii. Construction of toilets in public primary schools, communities and health centers
- iii. Hygiene promotion and enforcement
- iv. Refurbishment, operation and maintenance of free public toilets for the high transient population, especially within the central business district (CBD)
- v. Establishment of a pilot GIS-WASH based platform for tracking sanitation progress in public primary schools and community facilities
- vi. Establishment of the Kampala Water and Sanitation Forum (with over 25 partners institutions/organizations) to strengthen coordination and involve key actors and partners regarding sanitation planning, resource mobilization, and prioritizing investments to achieve set targets.

Regarding sewerage services and infrastructure development, which is a mandate of National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC);

- i. To strengthen collective planning and collaboration in projects implementation to improve sanitation in Kampala City, KCCA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NWSC in 2013
- ii. Bugolobi Sewage Treatment Works (STW), which treats domestic and industrial wastewater is currently undergoing refurbishment and expansion, including up scaling it to be able to generate energy through biogas recovery.
- iii. A new sewer network and sewage treatment plant was completed in 2014 to serve the Lubigi catchment area, north of the City, as part of the Lake Victoria Protection Phase 1 project.
- iv. Both Bugolobi and Lubigi treatment plants are expected to increase the capacity to treat sewerage and fecal sludge collected from onsite sanitation (pit latrines and septic tanks)

THE KAMPALA FEACAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (FSM) PROJECT FUNDED BY BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

To address the challenges of sanitation especially collection, transport, safe disposal and treatment of fecal sludge from pit latrines and septic tanks (Feacal Sludge Management, **FSM**), KCCA participated in a two phase call for competitive proposals for a grant under the theme; **'City Partnerships for Urban Sanitation Service Delivery in Africa and South Asia'** co-funded by **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)** and the UK **Department for International Development (DFID)**. Kampala City was successful in securing funding for both phases as described hereunder.

Phase I

The first phase of the project (**US\$ 150,000**) was research-based (feasibility study) and focused on assessing the viability of engaging private sector in enhancing efficient service delivery to improve sanitation (**specifically safe and reliable pit latrine and septic tank emptying services**) in Kampala City.

The specific objectives of the feasibility study were to:

- (i) Profile Kampala's sanitation market and its viability for private sector participation
- (ii) Analyze the existing policy, legal and institutional framework related to sanitation and specifically fecal sludge management (FSM) to strengthen institutional collaboration in regulation of the sector

- (iii) Investigate the applicability of binding Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for private sector participation to ensure quality, efficient and reliable service delivery, and
- (iv) Develop a feasible business/financial case to promote entrepreneurship and private sector investment in sanitation services (FSM)

Phase II

Following the successful implementation of the feasibility study in Phase I, KCCA developed an innovative investment proposal in key priority areas identified to promote sanitation and hygiene in Kampala City, as well as enhancing private sector investment, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities. KCCA has now secured approximately **US\$ 2 million** from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and DfID-UK to implement the second phase of the project.

Generally, the overall objective of the investment in Phase II is to improve FSM in the vulnerable urban poor areas of Kampala city through an efficient and affordable private sector led service delivery model. Specifically, KCCA intends to:

- i. Develop and maintain an innovative IT based integrated sanitation information/database system for Kampala city to among others;
 - a) Track sanitation coverage and services delivery in real time
 - b) Facilitate planning, resource allocation and monitoring of sanitation services
- ii. Implement binding Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for Faecal Sludge Collection and Transportation (FS C&T) to ensure regulated, efficient and affordable services
- iii. Implement a citywide social and sanitation marketing campaign to trigger behavioral change and demand towards improved hygiene, sanitation solutions and products
- iv. Build capacity of service providers and KCCA for effective service provision and regulation respectively
- v. Upgrade the existing client care services to include a state of the art IT based information system to facilitate real time service based interaction between clients, communities, KCCA and service providers for efficient and effective response to demand and monitoring of service delivery

Envisaged benefits of the Project among many others will include;

- i. New business options and employment opportunities in the sanitation sector (construction of improved sanitation facilities, emptying services, manufacture and supply of sanitation products, cleaning services,

- consultants, project staff, young research assistants (fresh graduates), etc.)
- ii. Increased efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery (real time feedback and response) through state of the art interactive IT system
 - iii. More investment into sanitation through private financing
 - iv. Increased access to affordable and regulated sanitation services
 - v. Reduction in environmental pollution and disease outbreaks
 - vi. Improved health and living conditions regarding hygiene and sanitation especially in informal settlements

For any inquiries, please do hesitate to contact us on info@kcca.go.ug or check out our Social Media spaces or call +256 (0) 794 660 003/025