

Organising the Private Sector in FSM

Experiences from Kampala, Uganda

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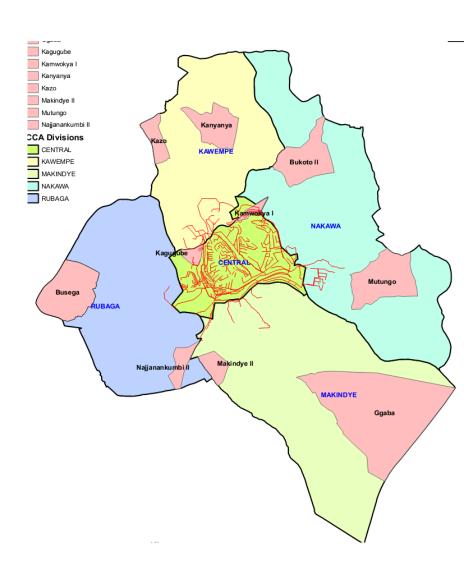






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Role of City Authority (KCCA) in Sanitation

- Committed leadership
- FSM/Sanitation Program
- Inter-Institutional Coordination









- Enforcement
- Standards
- Adequate Access

- Regulation
- Enforcement
- Health and safety
- Operational Permits

- Plan Approval
- Construction

Permits

- Pollution

Control

- Health and safety
- Pollution Control

Why Private Sector Participation

- 1) Over 90% of the city's population relies on OSS
- 2) Municipal emptying trucks unable to cover the whole city
- 3) Low FS collection efficiency (44%)
- 4) Unregulated FS C&T services
- 5) High FS C&T charges
- 6) low Awareness of emptying services
- 7) Over 60% of latrines are not emptiable
- 8) Lack of space / land for new facilities



- 1) Abandonment of filled latrines
- 2) Manual emptying



Potential FSM market

- Private Sector participation



- Improvement in access to sustainable sanitation services in the city!
- Reduction of envPollution to LakeVictoria

Organizing the Private Sector - Approach

- Since 2014
- Partnerships
- Focus on FS C&T

1) CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

2) PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

3) DEMAND CREATION

4) INCREASE IN FS TREATMENT CAPACITY

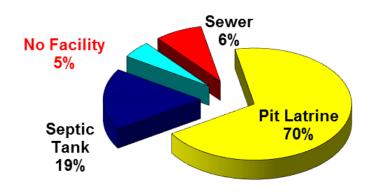
Strategy

- Public / private sector capacity
- Regulation
- Strengthening legal & Institutional Framework
- Business Development
- Environmental and personal safety
- Marketing
- Incentives
- NWSC
- Reducing haulage distances

1) Citywide Sanitation Mapping

- Potential Citywide FSM Demand
 - > Infrastructure
 - Services
- To inform zoning of the city for effective service delivery
- To be linked to Call centre services
- Awareness creation opportunity

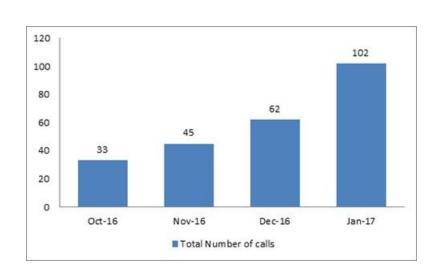




2) Toll free Sanitation Call Centre

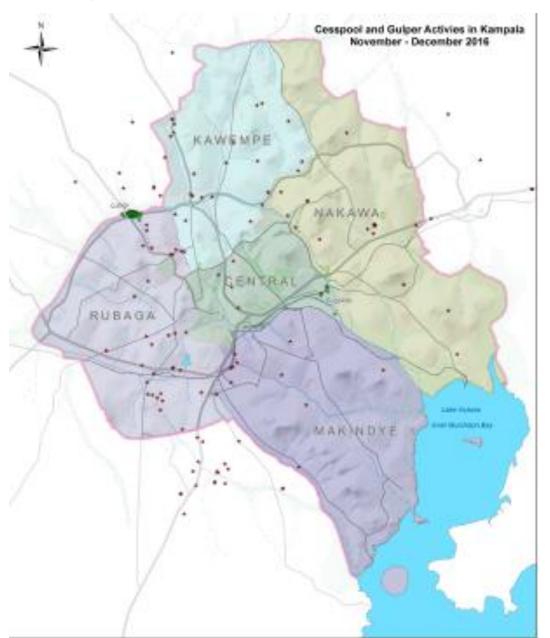
- Provide information to the public
- Link clients to the available pit emptying service providers
- Support registered private operators partnering with KCCA with marketing opportunities
- Obtain feedback from communities and general public
- Enhance research and learning through real time information capture
- Facilitate public/community engagement





3) Tracking of FS Operators

- Determine the current demand patterns for pit emptying services
- Identify areas which are frequently served and those which are not
- Ensure that the pit waste (faecal sludge) is dumped at designated Treatment Plants
- Link the pit emptying private operators to clients through the call center



4) Demand Creation

- Citywide and focused BCC campaign
- Consistent messages
- Decentralized BCC structures
- Participation of private operators in Community Sensitizations





What services are we promoting?

Cesspool Emptying Services



Gulping Services-

For inaccessible areas and low cost emptying



What has worked

- 1) Inter-institutional coordination
- 2) Regular private sector engagement
- 3) Call centre link
- 4) Consistent communication messages
- 5) Decentralization of service provision
- 6) Partnerships
- 7) Development partner support
- 8) Political Engagement

Challenges / Opportunities

- Strengthening sanitation laws
- Capital / Financing (Vacuum trucks, latrines)
- Emptying charges are still unaffordable to some solid waste, long haul distances
- Communities unaware of gulpers/semimechanized emptying
- Promotion of illegal entities
- Increase FS treatment capacity
- Innovation particularly for inaccessible areas

Conclusion

- Market for emptying services has increased
- Sanitation as a Business is Viable
- To continue to build a citywide sustainable sanitation sector