

### **Up-scaling Town Sanitation Planning in Uganda**

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### Issues with urban sanitation sector in Uganda

- Instructional fragmentation (national and local level)
- Unclear mandates and weak coordination between actors (LG, ministries, utility and private sector)
- Cost of toilets unreasonably high in small towns (range: USD 500 to 1300)
- low affordability for toilets as income levels very low (60%- USD 0.50 to 1.25, 25%
  - USD 1.25 to 2.00)
- Unlined pit latrines, a growing issue in small towns
- FSM market non-existing due to lack of emptiable sanitation systems

### Background of TSPs in Uganda

- USAID and GIZ co-funded project 'Capacity development of Town Councils to design and implement town sanitation plans'
- Project aimed at making use of TSPs as a basis for planning, coordinating and prioritizing investments
- Six small and medium size towns in Northern Uganda
- LGs, ministry and local stakeholders were involved in developing the TSPs
- Project started 2014 and will end in Sept 2017

### Strategy for upscaling the TSP Approach in Ugandan Towns

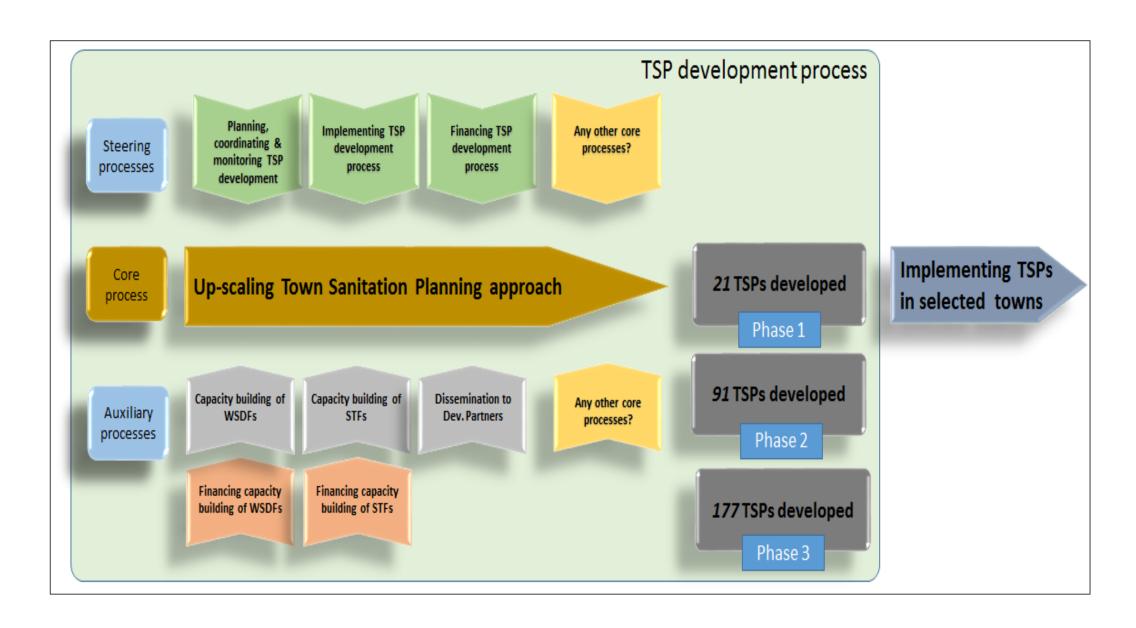
Up-scaling is based in two parts:

Part A: Up-scaling the development Town Sanitation Plans in Uganda

Part B: Financing the implementation of TSPs once they have been developed

### Part A: Operationalising the TSP approach

- WSDFs to institutionalise and spearhead the Town Sanitation Planning approach
- Make it mandatory for towns to have **TSPs to access investments** (in water and sanitation services)
- Build internal capacities of ministry to propagate TSP approach
- Build external capacities (town Council and local consultants) for TSP development



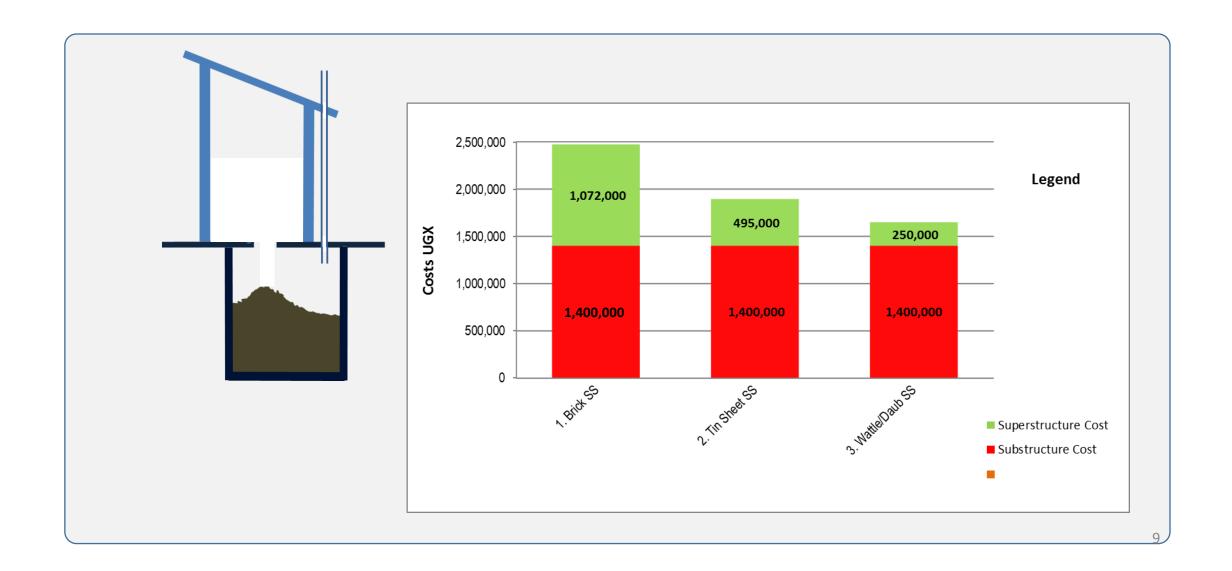
### Part B: Considerations for financing strategy

- Need to promote lined pits for safe containment of faecal sludge and support FSM
- 70% of population in urban areas need the financial support to improve their situation
- Need for subsidy for meeting capex of construction of toilet sub-structure (lined pits)
- Funding required for emptying services and faecal sludge management facilities

### Part B: Financing strategy – households

- HH to build superstructure of toilets, either self financed or if possible via loans
- Superstructure to vary according to financial affordability. Cost can vary between
   USD 100 and 250
- At current market interest rate of 2% per month HH's take min **3** years to repay costs of superstructure
- Work closely with Local banks, MFIs and SACCOs to access loans for superstructure
- State to subsidise substructure costs of flat UGX 1,475,000 (USD 415)

## Assessing affordability of HH to repay loans



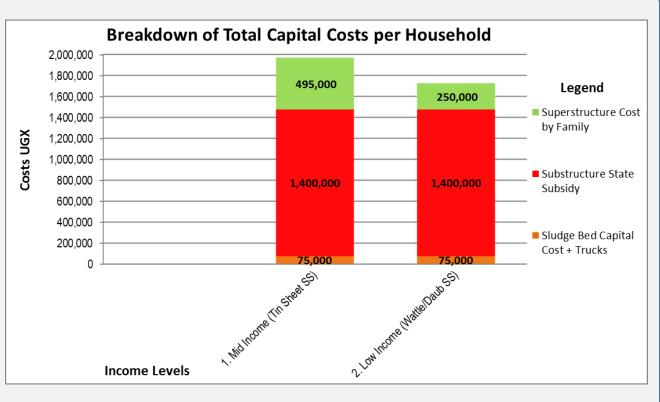
### Part B: Strategy for pit emptying services and sludge drying bed

- Sludge Drying Beds to cover cluster of **5 6** towns within **30** to **50** km radius for economies of scale
- Capex for construction of sludge drying beds + cesspool trucks (3 nos x 4000 litres)
  - + 2.6 Acre land ≈ **UGX 900,000,000 (USD 250,000)**
- Capex to be funded by Ministry/donors
- Per capita Capex (substructure subsidy, emptying and treatment services)≈ USD 60

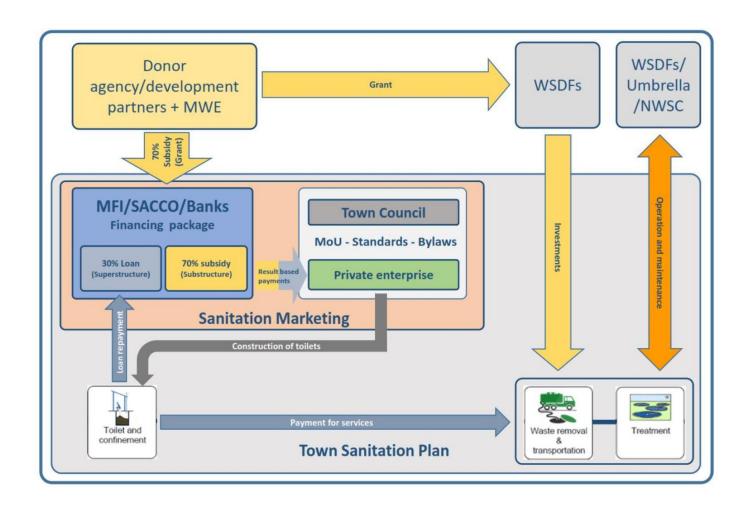
## **Total Capex**

Town	Households Year 2017	State Subsidy for substructure UGX	
Kamdini	1,960	1,913,940,000	
Aduku	1,660	1,620,990,000	
Loro	2,720	2,656,080,000	
Ibuje	220	214,830,000	
Apac	3,160	3,085,740,000	
Oyam	2,600	2,538,900,000	
Total	12,320	12,030,480,000	
Capex s	Capex sludge bed & trucks		
	Total subsidy	12,952,357,762	
		ie. US\$ 3,597,877	

Per capita Capex ≈ \$ **58.40** 



### Part B: Financing across the sanitation chain



### Part B: Opex for pit emptying services and sludge drying bed

- Current annual emptying charges for family by private operator ≈ UGX. 50,000
   (USD 12<)</li>
- Proposal: Sludge emptying service and operations of sludge bed to be combined and run by state agency (WSDFs/ Umbrella) or National Water and Sewerage
   Services
- Annual opex for emptying services and treatment system ≈ USD 75,000
- Annual emptying charges for family ≈UGX.22, 000 (USD 5)

### Challenges / weaknesses

- Strategy does not consider financial consideration for software intervention and will rely on LGs to support this
- Approaches for targeting subsidies to the deserving population is to be established
- Strategy relies on purely state run agencies
- Any more?

# Any questions?



## Part A: Up-scaling the development TSPs for Ugandan Towns

Щ	Share of the Total Population	Total Population	Number of Urban Centres	Population
.3	33.3	2,473,006	4	More than 250,000
2.5	12.5	926,831	7	100,000 - 250,000
.7	15.7	1,164,443	16	50,000 – 99,999
.5	11.5	851,015	24	25,000 – 49,999
3.6	18.6	1,382,409	91	10,000 – 24,999
.5	8.5	628,160	117	Less than 10,000
00	100	7,425,864	197	Total
6	Source: UBOS, 2016			

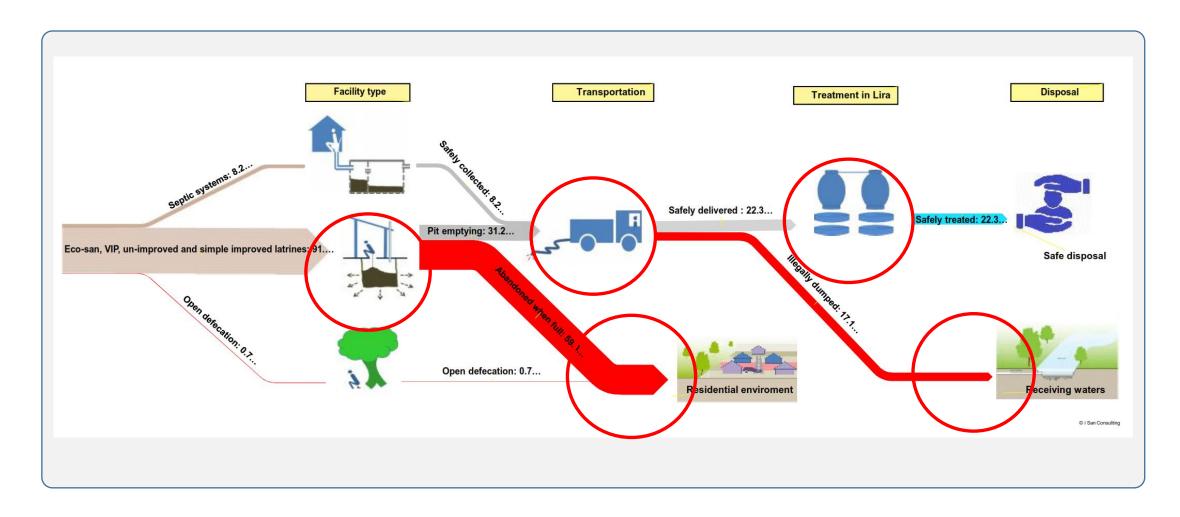
### Financing TSP development process

- Financing to be done by WSDFs and Municipals/ Town Councils (if cost sharing is applied)
- 24 TSPs under Phase 1 will cost circa UGX 1,032 million (US\$ 283,840), assuming a population of around 50,000 inhabitants per town
- Financing for TSPs in towns where water supply schemes are yet to be developed could be done along the appraisal activities of the water supply schemes
- For towns where water supply schemes are already operational, TSP process has to be funded either on a cost sharing basis or fully funded by WSDFs

### Capacity building for the TSP development process

- Strategy also proposes building internal capacity of staff from the four regional WSDFs and external consultants (to support WSDFs)
- Capacity building of WSDF staff and external consultants will incur a onetime cost circa UGX 70 million (US\$ 19,400)
- The cost of training and coaching activities for town council staff (max. 10 persons) is circa UGX 2 million (US\$ 3,300).

## Situation in Apac



## Demography in the six project towns

### Population

		Population	Households	Population	Households
Town	District	Year 2014	Year 2014	Year 2017	Year 2017
Kamdini	Oyam	8,980	1,568	9,800	1,960
Aduku	Apac	7,639	1,700	8,300	1,660
Loro	Oyam	12,441	2,383	13,600	2,720
Ibuje	Apac	1,033	200	1,100	220
Apac	Apac	14,503	2,937	15,800	3,160
Oyam	Oyam	11,857	2,430	13,000	2,600
Total		56,453	11,218	61,600	12,320
			Person	s per family	5.0

#### Monthly household incomes (Assumptions)

% Population by Incomes	Income Level	Avg. Monthly Income		US\$/day/person (Source: WB 2014)			% without WC or Lined VIP
60%	Low Income	UGX 100,000	=	0.50	to	1.25	85%
25%	Mid Income	UGX 200,000	=	1.25	to	2.00	<b>75</b> %
15%	High Income	UGX 500,000	=	2.00	to	6.00	0%

% of monthly income affordable to repay loan	=	10.0%
Commercial Bank loan interest rate on loans	=	2.0% per month
Population Growth Rate	=	3.0% per anum

# Assessing affordability of HH to repay loans at 2% interest rate

Mid income H	louseholds:	Substructure cost		1,400,000	
		Superstructure cost		495,000	
		Total cost		1,895,000	-
Low Income H	louseholds:	Substructure cost		1,400,000	-
		Superstructure cost		250,000	
		Total cost		1,650,000	
LOAN REPAYN	<b>MENT FOR SUB 8</b>	& SUPER STRUCTURE	FOR MID INCOM	E LEVEL	
Cost Ush	1,895,000	Mid Income pm.	Affordable pm.		
Bank int. pm	2.0%	UGX 200,000	UGX 20,000		
Repayment	Macro: Ctrl a	Interest cost p.m.	Repay p.m.	Balance	
Months	Loan UGXh	UGX	UGX	UGX	
1	1,895,000	37,900	20,000	1,912,900	
2	1,912,900	38,258	20,000	1,931,158	
3	1,931,158	38,623	20,000	1,949,781	
	sts are too high				
		& SUPER STRUCTURE		E LEVEL	Repayment keeps
Cost Ush	1,650,000	Low Income pm.	Affordable pm.		
Bank int. pm	2.0%	UGX 100,000	UGX 10,000		increasing due to low
Repayment	Macro: Ctrl a	Interest cost p.m.	Repay p.m.	Balance	level of repayment
Months	Loan UGXh	UGX	UGX	UGX	
1	1,650,000	33,000	10,000	1,673,000	
2	1,673,000	33,460	10,000	1,696,460	
3	1,696,460	33,929	10,000	1,720,389	
The interst co	sts are too high	to repay loan.			

## Assessing affordability of HH to repay loans at 0.5% interest rate

Mid income H	ouseholds:	Substructure cost		1,400,000	
		Superstructure cost		495,000	
		Total cost		1,895,000	
Low Income H	louseholds:	Substructure cost		1,400,000	
		Superstructure cost		250,000	
		Total cost		1,650,000	
LOAN DEDAYN	AENT COD CLIDS	TRUCTURE FOR MUD	INICONAE LEVEL		
Cost Ush	1,895,000	TRUCTURE FOR MID  Mid Income pm.	Affordable pm.		
Bank int. pm	0.5%	UGX 200,000	UGX 20,000		
Repayment	Macro: Ctrl a	Interest cost p.m.	Repay p.m.	Balance	
Months	Loan UGXh	UGX	UGX	UGX	
1	1,895,000	9,475	20,000	1,884,475	
129	14,269	Final Installment			
/ia laan ransi	d in 10 9 veers)				
	d in 10.8 years)	TRUCTURE FOR LOW	INCOME LEVEL		
Cost Ush	1,650,000	Low Income pm.	Affordable pm.		
Bank int. pm	0.5%	UGX 100,000	UGX 10,000		
Repayment	Macro: Ctrl a	Interest cost p.m.	Repay p.m.	Balance	
Months	Loan UGX	UGX	UGX	UGX	
11	1,650,000	8,250	10,000	1,648,250	
350	4,629	Final Installment			
	d in 29.2 years)				

## Loan repayment periods for superstructure, with substructure subsidy

Mid income H	ouseholds:	Substructure cost		1,400,000
		Superstructure cost		495,000
		Total cost		1,895,000
		Less government sub	sidy	-1,400,000
		Cost to family		495,000
Low Income H	ouseholds:	Substructure cost		1,400,000
		Superstructure cost		250,000
		Total cost		1,650,000
		Less government sub	sidy	-1,400,000
		Cost to family		250,000
<b>LOAN REPAYN</b>	<b>MENT FOR SUBS</b>	TRUCTURE FOR MID	INCOME LEVEL	
Cost Ush	495,000	Mid Income pm.	Affordable pm.	
Bank int. pm	2.0%	UGX 200,000	UGX 20,000	
Repayment	Macro: Ctrl a	Interest cost p.m.	Repay p.m.	Balance
Months	Loan UGXh	UGX	UGX	UGX
1	495,000	9,900	20,000	484,900
35	9,859	Final Installment		
(ie. loan repai	d in 2.9 years)			
<b>LOAN REPAYN</b>	<b>MENT FOR SUBS</b>	TRUCTURE FOR LOW	INCOME LEVEL	
Cost Ush	250,000	Low Income pm.	Affordable pm.	
Bank int. pm	2.0%	UGX 100,000	UGX 10,000	
Repayment	Macro: Ctrl a	Interest cost p.m.	Repay p.m.	Balance
Months	Loan UGX	UGX	UGX	UGX
1	250,000	5,000	10,000	245,000
36	28	Final Installment		
(ie. loan repai	1: 20			