

EWS-KCCA partnership for the improvement of Non sewer system coverage and Faecal sludge management of Kampala city

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Outline

- ❑ **Brief presentation of the city and the mentee**
- ❑ **Non sewer systems and FSM challenges**
- ❑ **Activities conducted within the RASOP Program**
- ❑ **Main results (including sanitation projects obtained with others donors since the beginning of the projects, financing perspectives, etc.)**
- ❑ **Difficulties encountered in setting up the partnership**
- ❑ **Lessons learnt**

Kampala, Uganda



Uganda



189 Km²



Population 1.5 million

Daytime Population 3 million



Kampala



60%

live in informal settlements

CAPITAL CITY

- Uganda's Capital and one of the fastest growing cities in sub-Saharan Africa

GEOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

- At the Peripheral of Lake Victoria
- A city of hills and valleys with natural wetlands and streams

URBANISATION

- Rate of urbanisation is 5.2%.
- Expansion of Informal developments over the past years

POPULATION

- 1.5 million resident population
- Estimated to double during the day

ECONOMIC POWER CENTER

- Contributes over 60% of country's GDP
- Hot spot for industries, commercial and business enterprises

SOCIAL-CULTURAL HUB

- Hub for Cultural, religious, recreation and entertainment



KCCA's MANDATE

- To administer and mobilize local revenue and provide **public services** in the city¹.
- To promote and control **physical development** in the city¹
- To promote socio-economic development in the city
- Ensure Provision of safe water and sanitation in communities¹
- To maintain the city in a clean and sanitary condition²

on behalf of the Central Government

1 - KCC Act 2010

2 – Public Health Act 2000

Sanitation in Kampala: Overview

Access to On-site Sanitation (91.5%)

Septic tanks 29.8%

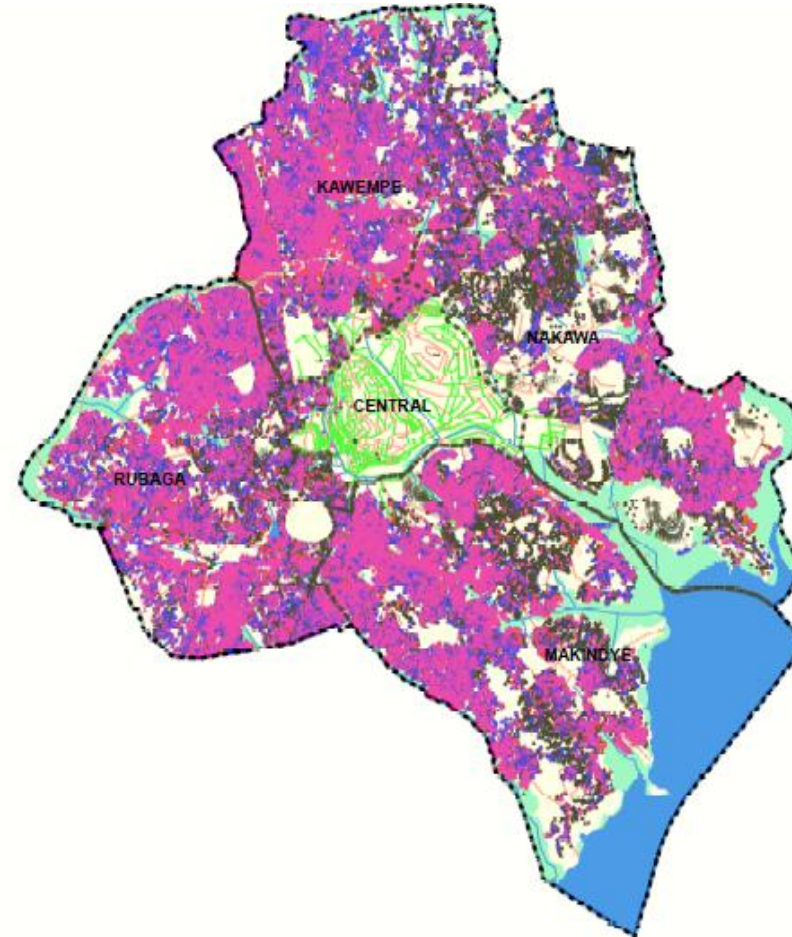
Lined Pits 29.7%

Unlined Pits 29.8%

Others 2.2%

7.6 % connected to public sewer

0.9 % no access to a sanitation facility



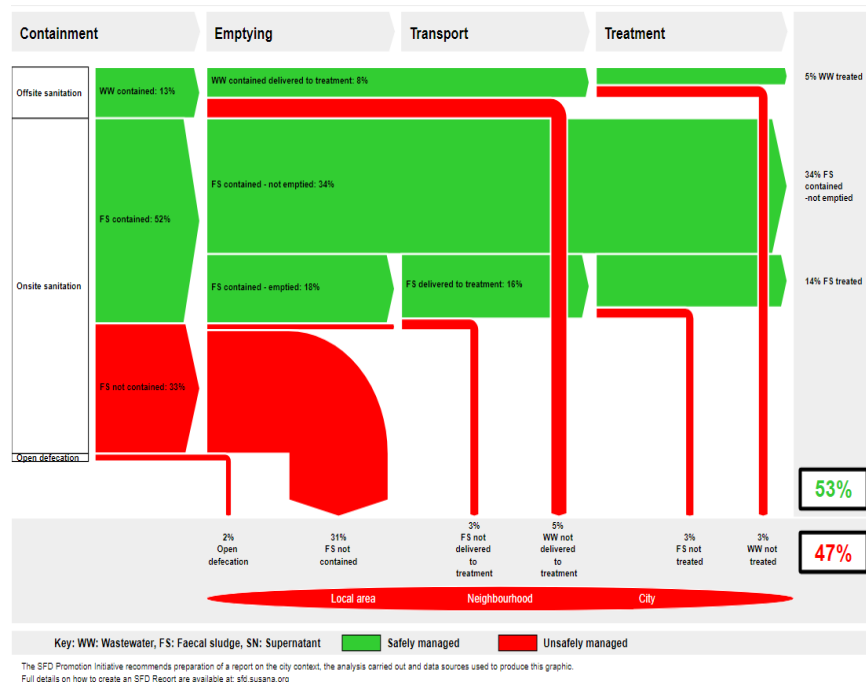
RASOP- Key Activities

- Benchmarks- City Exchange Program
- Stakeholder engagements to strengthen local and international partnerships
- Audit- Service delivery analysis along entire chain- SWOT
- Performance Improvement Plan (PIP)
- Strategic Urban Sanitation Plan
- Capacity building – FSM toolbox, SFD, FSM technologies
- Structuring PPPs in urban sanitation services

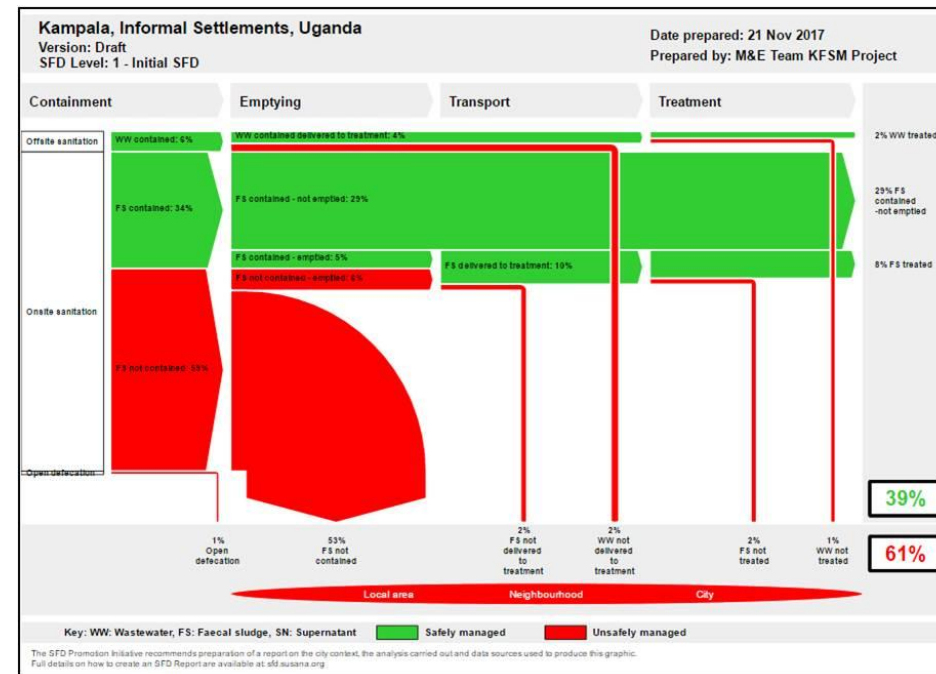


Achievements- Integration of different tools in citywide FSM planning

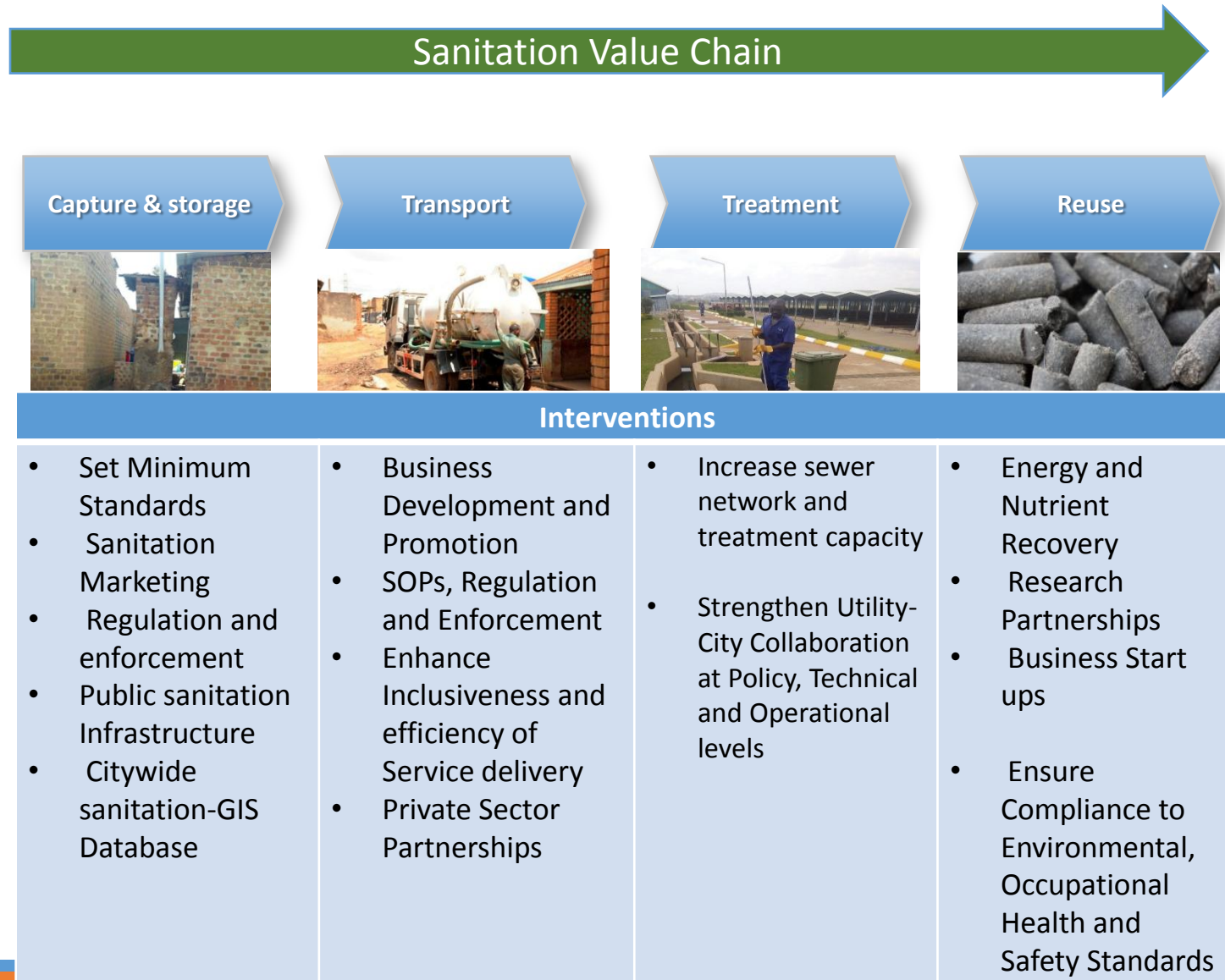
CITYWIDE



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS



Audit and PIP outcomes: Whole chain approach for citywide service delivery



SECTOR WIDE APPROACH: Multi Stakeholder Platforms

National Sanitation Working Group

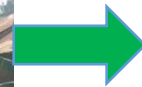
Kampala Water and Sanitation Forum

Kampala FSM Advisory/Steering Committee

- ✓ Policy Direction
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Technical Decisions
- ✓ Financing
- ✓ Investment Decisions



Remodeling service delivery: Developing Standards and models for infrastructure improvements

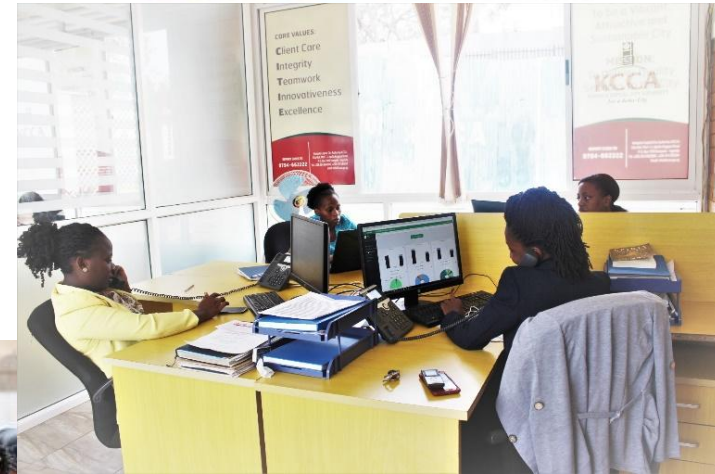


Standards and Learning Models



Citywide Sanitation Marketing

- Engagement of City Leadership
- Community Led approaches targeting landlords
- Door to door campaigns, education and enforcement
- Media Campaigns
- Call Centre Services
- Model Zones/Wards-Peer to peer learning approach



Collection and Transport: Pit emptying Business Development

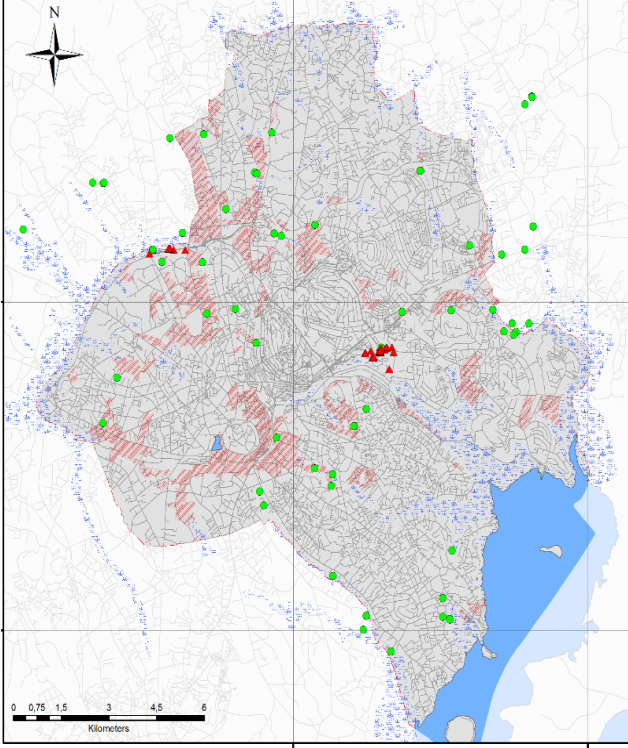


Pit emptying Business Development

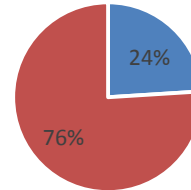
- Capacity building
- Regulation of Pit Emptying business (MOU with SOPs)
- Occupational health and safety
- Pro-poor inclusive service delivery incentives



Pit emptying Business Development

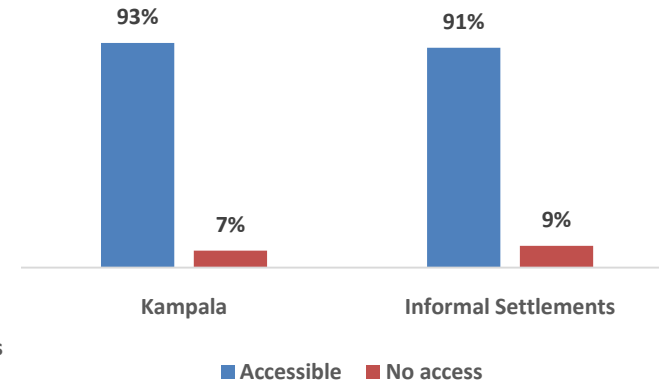


Emptying in formal vs informal settlements in Kampala



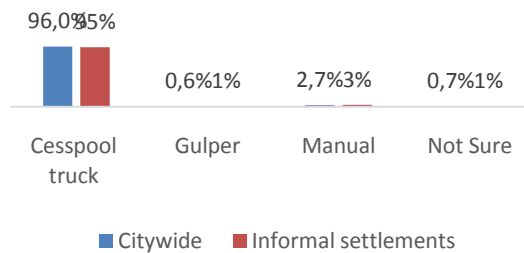
■ Informal settlements ■ Formal settlements

Accessibility of the cesspool trucks



■ Accessible ■ No access

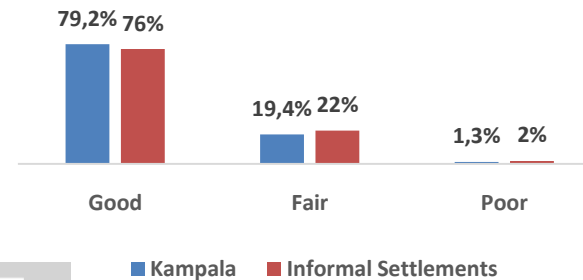
Emptying methods used citywide vs Informal settlements



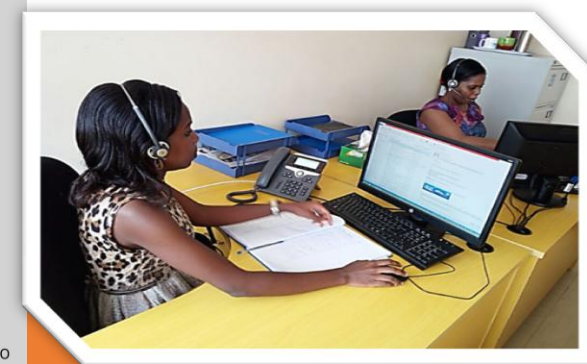
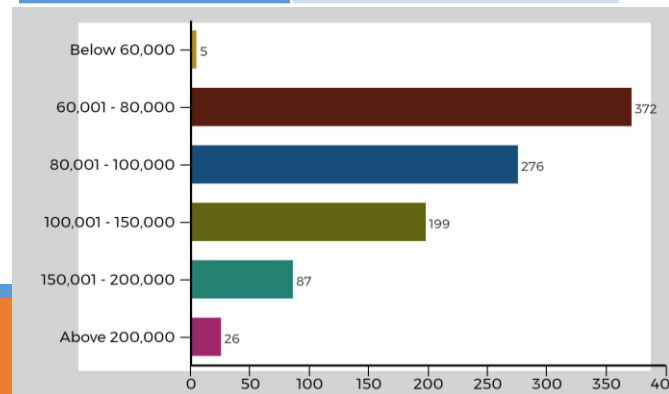
■ Citywide ■ Informal settlements

TRUCK VOLUME	COST (UGX)
3m ³	80,000
4m ³	100,000
6m ³	140,000
8m ³	180,000
10m ³	200,000 to 250,000

Quality of emptying services



■ Kampala ■ Informal Settlements



Pit emptying Business Development

Private Sector Participation (SLA) Approach

Process	Formalisation → Capacity Building → Legalisation → Service model definition				
Key Stages	Initial Engagement	MOU	Certification	Licensing	SLAs
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs assessment and capacity building ▪ Inventory ▪ Policy and regulatory framework ▪ Operational framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Define roles ▪ Operational standards ▪ Inclusive service delivery ▪ M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business development target training *(O) ▪ OHS ▪ Environmental and social safe guards ▪ Operational regulatory requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration ▪ Business documentation ▪ Environmental and social safeguards ▪ Issue of license 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting operational territories ▪ SLAs ▪ Procurement ▪ Contract signing

Resource Recovery and Reuse Options: **Current Learning Models for Scaling Up**



Challenges during implementation

- ✓ Coordination of activities
- ✓ Roles- Consultant, Mentor, Mentee, AfWA in project implementation
- ✓ Anchorage with existing programs, projects and activities
- ✓ Role of AfWA in driving the sanitation agenda for municipalities and cities

Lessons Learnt

- ✓ **Governance:** Building Strong Political Will and Capacity
- ✓ **Vision setting:** Clear Targets with defined Implementation mechanisms and roles
- ✓ **Adapting knowledge and technology to local context-** Strong political-technical commitment, developing models, local capacity building and public participation
- ✓ **Building Partnership Confidence:** Accountability, Transparency, Involvement and Efficient Feedback
- ✓ **Private Sector Development & Participation:** Evidence based Demand-Supply information, Risk allocation, Clear obligations, Incentives, Efficient targeted engagement and Transparency

Thank you

