

Implementing Faecal Sludge Management Services

Learning from emerging
and established success

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Based on FSM case studies funded by
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



20+ FSM case studies:

- Well established and emerging successful FSM systems
- Countries and individual cities
- East Asia, South Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa

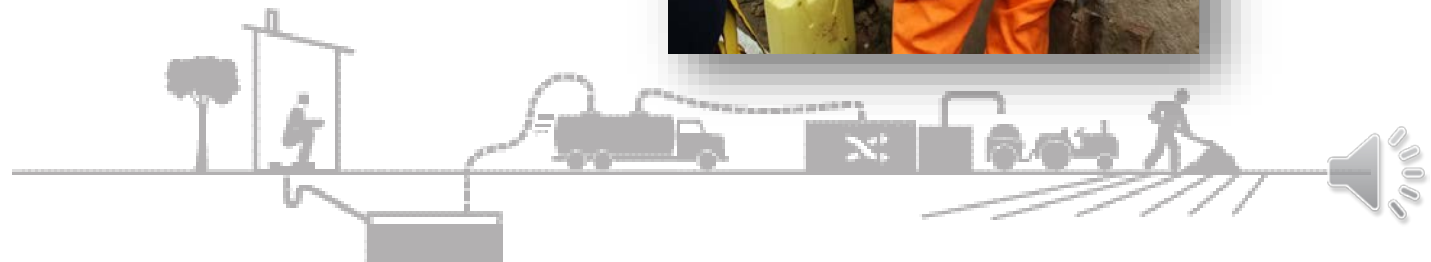
Analysis and up-to-date cross-country learning on:

- What to do
- What should be seriously considered
- What to avoid

<http://www.susana.org/en/resources/library/details/2760>



- Getting started
- Advocacy: building partnerships
- Developing FSM policy and regulation
- Building an effective institutional basis for FSM
- Developing and financing FSM services
- Practical technical solutions
- Making effective use of infrastructure
- Some conclusions



Getting started

Building up from the existing situation

4



- ✓ Establish partnerships with local government
- ✓ Collaborate with others in the same city/country
- ✓ Use and adapt existing tools, reports, lessons learned
- ✓ Collect and analyse diagnostic information
- ✓ Advocate from evidence
- ✓ Work with what exists: service providers, infrastructure etc.



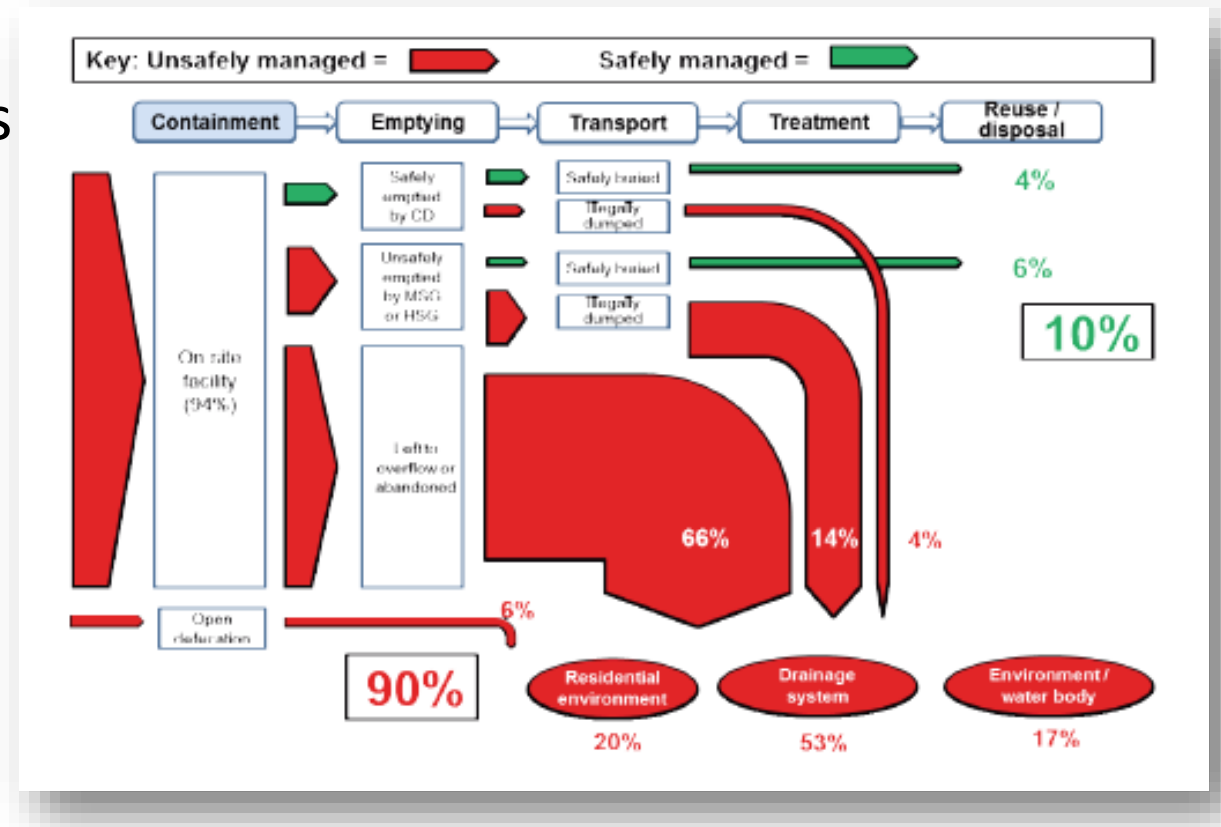
Advocacy: building partnerships

Many stakeholders, often poorly informed

5

Inform and motivate FSM stakeholders with:

- **Evidence** and learning opportunities
- **SFDs** - faecal waste flow diagrams



- High quality **communications and media**
- **Sustain advocacy** efforts – decision-makers change



Developing FSM policy

Recognise and incorporate FSM in planning

6



- **Integrate FSM** into national sanitation policy
- **Use evidence, piloting and local practice** to inform policy development
- **Involve stakeholders:** all levels of government, city officials, utilities, private operators, CSOs, etc.
- **Plan with a mix of sanitation types,** to include all neighbourhoods
- **Adopt an incremental approach** to planning, for maximum impact



Establishing FSM regulation

Setting standards within an inclusive framework

7

- **Set regulations, standards and guidelines** for the whole sanitation chain
- Base development on **stakeholder dialogue and practical experience**
- **License and monitor** FSM operators
- **Systematically enforce** – and possibly revise – relevant public health regulations

File No.HLTH-GEN/20/2016-SR AST1 HLT HOF

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER (FAC) :: GREATER WARANGAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Present: Sri Shahid Masood, B.Com.

Roc.No.HLTH-GEN/20/2016/Permit-01/2016 **Dated:27-10-2016.**

Sub: Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation – Public Health Branch – License for collection, Transportation and disposal of septage - Orders – Issued.
Ref: Your application dated 02/09/2016

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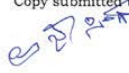
ORDER:

In accordance with all the terms and conditions of the By-laws / Regulations, Municipal Corporation Act/Rules, the special license conditions accompanying this license and applicable rules and laws of Government of Telangana, permission is hereby granted to.

Shri. Ch.Ajay Singh S/o. Satveer Singh is hereby authorised to undertake desludging of the septic tanks and pits from the individual households, institutions, commercials entities and to transport for disposal at a designated site as notified by GWMC duly following the "Operative Guidelines on Septage Management (Collection, Transportation Treatment and Disposal) in Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) - 2016".

Municipal Health Officer
Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation

To
Copy to the Deputy Commissioner-II (Sanitation), GWMC
Copy submitted to the Commissioner, GWMC for favour of kind information.
Copy submitted to the Hon'ble Mayor, GWMC for favour of kind information.



Signature valid

Digitally signed by SHAHID MASOOD
Date: 2016.10.29 08:35:52 IST
Reason: Approved
License Pbb-2016



Building an effective institutional basis for FSM

Clear mandates and strong leadership at national and local levels

8



- **Build national commitment** and accountability for city-wide inclusive sanitation – including FSM
- **Develop leadership and ownership** by local government, as an integral part of urban management
- **Define clear mandates, roles and budgets** for FSM
- **Ensure adequate staffing levels, continuity and training**
- **Work with the private sector** where appropriate



But maintain realistic expectations...

- ✗ Major change won't occur overnight – or even in the first few years
- ✗ Policy alone won't drive action
- ✗ Well-meaning but uninformed policy based on ideal scenarios may not work
- ✗ Regulations can't be established unilaterally, or quickly
- ✗ Overly ambitious standards shouldn't be adopted at the start
- ✗ The private sector won't get involved without incentives



Delivering FSM services: the four P's

Competing with the status quo

10

Effective, hygienic FSM must compete with existing manual latrine emptying and septic tanks discharging directly to open drainage – so it needs to be marketed



The four P's of marketing:



Product: private sector dynamism; local research & development partnerships



Price: targeted subsidies; facilitated payment mechanisms (regular emptying)



Place: call centres for FSM services



Promotion: sustained marketing effort; application of public health regulations

Financing FSM service delivery

A mix of public and private benefits – paid for by public funds and user fees

11

- \$ **Improve technical efficiency** to reduce costs
- \$ **Use public funds** to develop FSM service providers and infrastructure – as with sewerage systems
- \$ **Consider cross-subsidies** from water and sanitation services in better-off areas
- \$ **Deliver improved value** to customers before attempting cost recovery
- \$ **Partly defray treatment costs** by sale of processed faecal sludge products







Building FSM service capacity

Partnerships for service provider development

12



-  **Build technical capacity** and business skills of service providers
-  **Facilitate finance** for service providers – grants, equipment leasing, loan guarantees etc.
-  **Strengthen cash flow** by providing complementary services: e.g. solid waste collection, toilet upgrading
-  **Enter into partnerships** for applied action research and learning



Practical technical FSM solutions may include...

13

- 🔧 **Co-location and partial co-treatment** of faecal sludge at sewage treatment plants
- 🔧 **Dedicated faecal sludge treatment facilities**
- 🔧 **Faecal sludge transfer stations** – fixed and/or mobile
- 🔧 **At-scale upgrading** of latrines to improve hygiene and emptiability
- 🔧 **Vehicle tracking devices** and other digital applications to increase efficiency
- 🔧 **Applied action research** on pit emptying





- **Incremental approach** starting with robust low-cost, low-tech solutions
- **Build faecal sludge treatment capacity** to meet demand
- **Use, upgrade or improve** existing infrastructure
- **Decentralize** faecal sludge treatment facilities to reduce transport times
- Keep transfer and treatment facilities open **early morning to late evening**
- **Consider leasing** treatment facilities



- ✗ Overload sewage works with faecal sludge
- ✗ Use old tankers or other equipment beyond its economic life
- ✗ Abandon the FSM awareness raising and marketing campaign after an initial period



- ✓ **Policy, legislation, regulations and guidelines** based on practice
- ✓ **Clear institutional mandates, local leadership and resources** for sanitation management, even where services are delivered by the private sector
- ✓ **Partnerships between stakeholders**, to build community confidence and achieve sustainability
- ✓ **Sustained community engagement, marketing and awareness raising** to ensure continued take-up of improved FSM services
- ✓ **Capacity-building for FSM service providers** – technical and business skills, equipment, capital – enabling them to meet all segments of demand



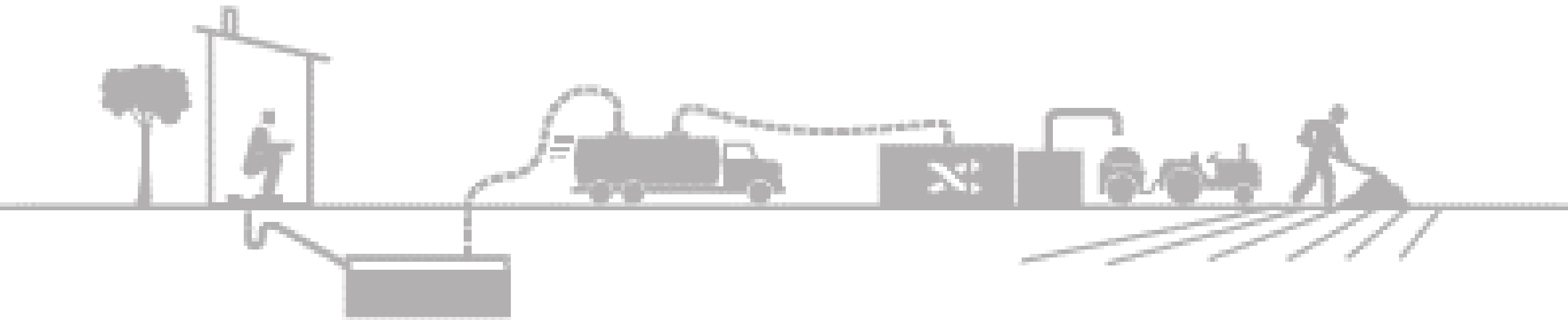
Where are we now? Next steps?

17

- Sanitation, including FSM, is a prerequisite for clean, healthy, liveable cities, and is a core city management function
- FSM at scale can achieve major sanitation improvements, especially for the poor, within a few years and at relatively low cost
- We know enough to start developing these services now, but...
- To maximise progress we need to undertake systematic learning where significant sanitation improvements are being achieved



Thank You



Isabel Blackett
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Inclusive Sanitation in Practice
for healthy, equitable cities