



Document from the 7th Africa Water Week,
held in Libreville, Gabon, 29 October – 2
November 2018

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practice in the provision, use and
management of water resources for
sustainable social and economic
development and maintenance of African
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Council on Water



PLENARY SESSION DAILY REPORT
(RAPPORT JOURNALIER DE SESSION PLÉNIÈRE)
‘7TH AFRICA WATER WEEK’
« 7^{IE}ME SEMAINE AFRICAINE DE L’EAU »
29 OCT. – 02 NOV. 2018

No.	AWW7-2018SS/02	Version No.	V1r0			Report Date: (Date du rapport)	29-10-2018
Date:	29 /10/2018	Time: (Heures)	2:00 PM	to	3:45 PM	Language: (Langue)	English
Theme:	Toward Achieving Water Security and Safely Managed Sanitation for Africa						
French theme	« Vers la Sécurité de l’Eau et des Services d’Assainissement gérés en toute sécurité pour l’Afrique »						
Sub-theme: (Sous-thème)	Choices, approaches and actions for safely managed sanitation in Africa by 2030						
Session No.	SS2	Title: (Titre)	Lessons learned from Uganda: Multi-stakeholder approaches to safe sanitation management in urban settings, with a focus on faecal sludge management.				
Country: (Pays)	GABON	City: (Ville)	Libreville	Location: (Lieu)	Stade de l’Amitié Sino-Gabonaise, ANGONDJE		
Rapporteur (Rapporteur):	Ms Louise Ntchorere				Technical Partner: (Technical partner)	SASI GABON	
Further details: (Informations complémentaires)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PowerPoint Presentation (YES): Sanitation for Millions, Learnings from Uganda: Multi-stakeholder approaches to safely managed sanitation in urban contexts, focus on FSM • Technical Documentation (NO) 						
Abbreviations and Acronyms: (Sigles et abréviations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internale Zusammenarbeit • KCCA: Kampala Capital City Authority • MOU: Memorandum of Understanding 						

IDENTIFICATION OF THE LEAD CONVENER AND CONTACT (IDENTIFICATION DES RESPONSABLES ET CONTACTS)

Lead Convener (Responsable):	GIZ
Co-convener (Coresponsable):	Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)
Contact:	

SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION (IDENTIFICATION DES INTERVENANTS)

Moderator (Modérateur):	No moderator
Speakers (Intervenants):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrick Mass (GIZ) • Jude Byansi Zziwa (KCCA)

SESSION OBJECTIVES (OBJECTIFS DE LA SESSION)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information on faecal sludge management experiences and difficulties in Uganda
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SESSION PLAN (PLAN DE SESSION)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation 1 by Patrick Mass on faecal sludge management in rural settings in Northern Uganda • Presentation 2 by Jude Byansi Zziwa on faecal sludge management in urban Kampala • Questions and answers
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SESSION SUMMARY (RÉSUMÉ DE LA SESSION)

- After a brief introduction, Patrick Mass of GIZ explained the purpose of the Global Program for Sanitation developed by his organization. The purpose of the programme is to securely manage, transport and reuse faecal sludge in Northern Uganda, an area where several communities host refugees from several countries. Although partly funded by a German ministry, GIZ is facing a shortage of funds. Therefore, it focuses on 6 points:
 - Construction and renovation of sanitary systems in public facilities such as schools or hospitals
 - Sustainability and maintenance of the sanitary facilities built
 - Creation and reinforcement of hygiene routines and hand washing
 - Advice and support with regard to the creation and consolidation of relevant sanitation laws
 - Support to private companies serving communities
 - Access to funding for sanitation facilities in households.

In Northern Uganda, GIZ has faced numerous difficulties, such as the extremely limited number of companies dedicated to cleaning septic tanks, the absence of a plant to treat septic tank contents, and, above all, a serious lack of interest on the part of the population. Yet, several solutions have been found, including educating people on the importance of hygiene and decent sanitation facilities, creating focus groups tasked with raising awareness and delivering messages, building sanitation facilities in public institutions, organizing marketing campaigns tailored to communities' contexts and fostering innovation to reduce costs

KCCA's Jude Byansi Zziwa outlined how the government was involved in sanitation work in the City of Kampala, explaining that the majority of the population lives in non-delineated areas while only 10% of the city is connected to the sewer system, leaving 90% to rely on septic tanks and shared toilets. The KCCA intervened in 5 critical areas:

- Memorandum of Understanding
- Inventory of private companies operating in the field
- Incentives for the creation of companies to operate in the field
- Support innovations such as the use of Gulpers in faeces transfer operations
- Creation of treatment and transfer facilities.

The difficulties encountered were notably due to inadequate funding, costs to households and increased treatment capacity.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	1	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	How do you select the members of your field focus groups and how do they work?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
It is important to find members of the community who are motivated, not by potential remuneration, but by a desire to engage in work to help their communities. They are obviously surprised when they realize that what matters is not to receive grants, but to learn about new systems, but when they adopt these systems they become their best advocates.			Patrick Mass

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES)

Question No.	2	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	How are these groups funded?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
Under the MOU, the city is responsible for their funding. However, citizens also volunteer some of their time when they understand that it is for their own good.			Patrick Mass

Question No.	3	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	How do you handle the reputation of this particular activity? For example, in Kenya this type of activity is very unpopular.		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
We created a project that hired new graduates who were paid on a monthly basis and trained in hygiene and protection. After several groups joined the project, people saw the young graduates were successful in the field, and with support from marketing aimed at de-mystifying the profession, they simply followed suit since, after all, people come to the city to make money.			Jude Byansi Zziwa

Question No.	4	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	Have you been able to find solutions regarding the use of faecal waste after it has been treated?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
In Kampala the demand for fertiliser is quite high but we are working with a university and NGOs to find other ways to use faecal waste.			Jude Byansi Zziwa
In northern Uganda, however, it is difficult to reuse it. The soil is fertile, which means that there is little demand for fertiliser. Briquettes are manufactured for use in wood fires for cooking, but the use of human faecal matter remains a taboo.			Patrick Mass

Question No.	5	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	What is a Gulper ? And how do you transport and treat the faecal sludge?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
A Gulper is a type of water pump that is used in wells. It is modified and adapted to extract faecal sludge. It is essential to use this system because many areas are not accessible even by truck.			Jude Byansi Zziwa

Question No.	6	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	What do you do with faecal sludge after it has been treated? Who pays for this service? Households or the state?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
It is used as fertiliser for now, but we are looking at other alternative uses such as in the energy sector.			Jude Byansi Zziwa
Households pay for the service, the government advises that the service is available and that it should be used. A toll-free telephone system has been set up to ensure that prices can be profitable for the company, while remaining affordable for customers.			Jude Byansi Zziwa

Question No.	7	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	Can people afford this service?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)			Speakers (Intervenants)
This is a very difficult issue for us because, as we have said several times, most people in our country are poor. We are always looking for solutions. The toll-free call centre has helped. We are keeping a close eye on costs but are always looking for new alternatives.			Jude Byansi Zziwa

Question No.	8	Author (Auteur):	Participant
Wording (Libellé):	Landlords vs. Tenants. Would it not make more sense to charge the owners of rented houses in these informal areas rather than their tenants, who are there only temporarily?		
ANSWERS (RÉPONSES)		Speakers (Intervenants)	
Awareness-raising campaigns on tenants' rights have already been organised to advise people that they can report abuses by their landlords. If the latter have not provided a decent sanitation system, you can report it.		Jude Byansi Zziwa	

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION (CONCLUSIONS DE LA SESSION)

- No conclusion.