INCREASING ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES OF KAMPALA

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CWIS Learning Webinar – 29 July 2021
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About Kampala Capital City

Access to toilets:
42% unimproved, 1% OD

Faecal Sludge Generation:
1200 cm per day.

Collection Efficiency:
61%

FS Transportation:
137 trucks and 23 Gulpers

FS Treatment:
1 WWTP; 1 WW/FSTP; 4 Ponds
1. Household Containment mainly a responsibility for Households
2. Unlined Pit Latrines the predominant sanitation technology
3. Unimproved toilets in low income communities > 80%
Building Blocks for the Household Toilet Improvement Program

1. Kampala Sewerage and FSM Ordinance 2019
2. Minimum Standards for OSS Technology Options
3. Focus on low income communities
4. Identification of barriers to Improved Sanitation in low income communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defn of UnImproved Toilet</th>
<th>Kampala OSS Standards</th>
<th>JMP Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One that is not lined</td>
<td>- Pit latrines without a slab or platform,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Disposing of waste into environment</td>
<td>- hanging latrines or bucket latrines</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Not Emptiable</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Technology and Market Assessment identified barriers to Improved Sanitation in low income communities

- Over half of residents are in the lowest (national) wealth quintile
- 67% of people are not satisfied with at least one aspect of their toilet
- Cost of Toilets (Affordability)
- Construction materials are procured by customers themselves, from a minimum of 5 different suppliers, some outside their area of residence

- 3 Market segments
  - High Income
  - Med – Low Income
  - Vulnerable
Structuring the Household Toilet Improvement Program

2. Development of (low) Sanitation Technology Options
   - Product Type
   - Product Cost
   - Willingness to Pay

3. Aggregation of supply chain
   - Technical / Quality assessment
   - “Aggregator” or “Coordinator” for construction phase
     - Currently Water for People
     - Trained Masons / Contractors
     - Coordinates other SVC actors i.e. concrete ring suppliers
4. Affordable financing
   ➢ Testing financing / subsidy options to match market segments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Market Segments</th>
<th>High-income</th>
<th>Med - Low-income</th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Free Gifts / incentives (Sato pan)</td>
<td>• Partial (USD 140) subsidy +</td>
<td>• Whole (100%) subsidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>free gift (Sato Pan)</td>
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<td>• Access to favorable bank loans</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• “lease to own” or Repayment in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>installments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Marketing and Promotion

- 20% Own contribution
- UGX 540,000
- 18 months Installments

Get a Weyonje toilet and pay back in flexible payments.

KCCCA Kampala Capital City Authority
For a Better City
Results to date

1. Financing / Subsidy scheme was launched Nov 2020
2. Todate, Over 200 Household applications for financing / subsidy received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toilets Built</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Landlords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bathrooms stalls</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installment Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number of Stances</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installment Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Bank _Financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</table>
Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Agreements with banks for favorable loans to HH have been long overdue

- Many HH live in congested areas, making transport of materials and construction difficult

- The strict sanitation standards and the high water table in many parts, which forces toilets to be elevated above the ground, raised final prices to HH

- Many construction companies and masons find sanitation work unprofitable, and some are unreliable and do low quality work

- HH are wary of borrowing from banks for sanitation upgrades.
  - Gurantee funds feasible in mature markets
  - Consider alternative lenders such as SACCOs

- The installment scheme has been popular with HH.
  - A repayment-enforcement mechanism to be considered.
  - Continuation of this under a revolving fund.

- Demand creation is best done through a marketing campaign led by dedicated team (CATs), rather than ad hoc by masons

- Scope for cost reduction by say using Precast concrete toilets

- Still a need for targeted one off subsidies to get HHs onto the Sanitation ladder and to accelerate market efficiencies
THANK YOU