Enabling environments for inclusive city wide sanitation: a conceptual framework

World Water Week, Stockholm
29th August 2018
SESSION OBJECTIVE: DEMYSTIFY THE “ENABLELING ENVIRONMENT”

1: Introduce a new framework for conceptualising the enabling environment for urban WASH services

- Sam Drabble: Head of Research & Learning

2: Explore how the framework translates into programmatic activity at the city level

- Eden Mati: Programme Coordinator, WSUP Kenya
- Jeremy Horner: Director of Programmes
- Sibondile Ndaba: Sanitation Business Lead, WSUP Zambia

3: Explore how institutions and donors are working to strengthen enabling environments

- Danielle Pedi: Senior Program Officer, Urban Sanitation Markets, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Dr Najib Bateganya Lukooya, Ph.D: Deputy Director, Public Health & Environment, Kampala Capital City Authority
- Eng. Peter Mutale: Chief Inspector, National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO), Zambia
Why emphasise the enabling environment?

- Without systems in place to manage water and sanitation services, we cannot reach the people most in need

- **SDG 6 synthesis report** identifies three core areas where systems can be improved in cities to strengthen access

- Emerging consensus that we need to focus more on systemic challenges – the **invisible barriers** to universal access

- **Sustainable, scalable services** require strong systems!
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?

- **WSUP sector functionality framework**
  - Partially based on the UNICEF WASH-BAT “enabling factors” categories
  - Individual but closely analogous frameworks for water and sanitation
  - **Two-yearly assessments** of sector functionality in WSUP focus countries, based on **stakeholder consultation**
  - Provides a framework against which to map **capacity development** and **sector influence** interventions
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?

WSUP sector functionality framework

- Partially based on the UNICEF WASH-BAT “enabling factors” categories
- Individual but closely analogous frameworks for water and sanitation

- **Two-yearly assessments** of sector functionality in WSUP focus countries, based on **stakeholder consultation**
- Provides a framework against which to map capacity development and sector influence interventions
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?

- **WSUP sector functionality framework**
  - Partially based on the UNICEF WASH-BAT “enabling factors” categories
  - Individual but closely analogous frameworks for water and sanitation
    - **Two-yearly assessments** of sector functionality in WSUP focus countries, based on stakeholder consultation
  - Provides a framework against which to map capacity development and sector influence interventions
21 indicators across 7 areas

- Commitment
- Policy/mandates
- Financial flows
- Investment planning
- Capacity
- Attitudes/behaviours
- Sustainability

Which area would you prioritise?
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?

- **WSUP sector functionality framework**
  - Partially based on the UNICEF WASH-BAT “enabling factors” categories
  - Individual but closely analogous frameworks for water and sanitation
  - Two-yearly assessments of sector functionality in WSUP focus countries, based on stakeholder consultation
  - Provides a framework against which to map **capacity development** and **sector influence** interventions
Programmatic case study: Activating on-site sanitation markets
5-year BMGF-funded programme: 2012-2017
Focus countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Zambia
Programme learning: pivoting towards a city wide approach

**AIM**: Catalyse the market for on-site sanitation products and services

**PHASE 1**: Business-centred approach - development of innovative sanitation business models

**INSIGHT**:
- Focusing primarily on one link of the FSM chain will not improve services at scale
- Supportive policies, incentives and regulations are required to enable businesses to lower prices or reduce their operating costs

**PHASE 2**: City wide approach - aimed to address **barriers to business growth** by strengthening diverse aspects of the **enabling environment** for FSM services
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?

**WSUP sector functionality framework**

- Partially based on the UNICEF WASH-BAT “enabling factors” categories
- Individual but closely analogous frameworks for water and sanitation
- **Two-yearly assessments** of sector functionality in WSUP focus countries, based on stakeholder consultation

- Provides a framework against which to map **capacity development** and **sector influence** interventions
So what does the “enabling environment” look like?

- **WSUP sector functionality framework**

  - Partially based on the UNICEF WASH-BAT “enabling factors” categories
  - Individual but closely analogous frameworks for water and sanitation
  - Two-yearly assessments of sector functionality in WSUP focus countries, based on stakeholder consultation
  - Provides a framework against which to map **capacity development** and **sector influence** interventions
Strengthening the enabling environment for urban sanitation in Kisumu, Kenya

Presented by:
Eden Mati
Programme Coordinator, Kenya
Urban sanitation in Kisumu, Kenya

- Nearly 400,000 people live in Kisumu
- Approximately **75% of households rely on pit latrines**
- The County Government of Kisumu has **few functioning vehicles** for sludge collection and transport
- **Informal manual emptiers** are common
Working with the public and private sector

Private sector
- Gasia Poa

Public sector
- Kisumu County
- KIWASCO

Licencing Regulation
Enforcement Training

Resident → Waste collection & transfer → Treatment facilities
Example focus areas in Kisumu

- **Service provider capacity**: Developing and strengthening formal private sanitation service providers
- **Regulatory effectiveness**: Working with stakeholders to introduce regulations governing best practice for emptying and disposal
Indicator: Service provider capacity

- Supporting Gasia Poa to move into urban sanitation:
  - Developing **marketing and customer acquisition strategy**
  - Providing **financial modelling and training**
Developing **Standardised Operating Procedures (SOPs)** in Kisumu

- Raising minimum standards for emptying and disposal
- Extensive guidelines covering overall operations, emptying of waste, transport, disposal, customer acquisition
- Accompanied by **training to improve enforcement**
Looking ahead: change at the county level

- Experience gained in developing the SOP in Kisumu City is feeding into a **County Sanitation Policy and Bill** currently with the County Government for approval.
- Long-term aim to **influence other counties** facing similar FSM challenges and contribute towards the establishment of **national FSM regulations**.
Strengthening the enabling environment for urban sanitation in Dhaka and Chittagong

Presented by:
Jeremy Horner
Director of Programmes
Urban sanitation in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh is one of the most **densely populated** countries in the world
- Very low rates of open defecation **BUT** only around 60% of the population use an improved sanitation facility
- There is **no sewerage** in Chittagong, and very little in Dhaka
- 69% of human waste in Dhaka is discharged directly into surface drains
### Example focus areas in Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional mandates</th>
<th>Addressing lack of clarity about who was responsible for FSM delivery and regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private sector enablement</td>
<td>Supporting businesses to enter the sanitation sector in Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability and willingness to pay</td>
<td>Developing a pricing strategy to help sanitation businesses balance commercial viability and affordability for low-income customers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicator: Private sector enablement

- Development and replication of a public-private partnership for FSM services in Dhaka and Chittagong
  - SWEEP: lease-based agreement between DWASA and Gulshan Clean & Care
  - Profitable on an O&M basis within 5 months of start-up
Supporting the development of the Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Bangladesh:

- IRF for Dhaka – Dhaka City Corporations (North & South) take the lead, with DWASA in a supporting role
- IRF for other urban areas (including Chittagong) – City Corporations take the lead
Affordability & willingness to pay

Developing a **differential pricing strategy**:
- SWEEP customers living in low-income areas charged a **lower tariff**
- **Flexible** pricing structure
- Targeting of low-income customers a **contractual requirement**
Looking ahead: size of potential market in four cities

**Rangpur**
- Annual Market Size: US $1 million
- City Rank (by size): 11
- Sewerage Coverage: 0%
- Open Defecation: 1%
- Population: 1.6m

**Dhaka**
- Annual Market Size: US $16.5 million
- City Rank (by size): 1
- Sewerage Coverage: 20%
- Open Defecation: 1%
- Population: 16m

**Barisal**
- Annual Market Size: US $2.5 million
- City Rank (by size): 9
- Sewerage Coverage: 0%
- Open Defecation: 1%
- Population: 1.9m

**Chittagong**
- Annual Market Size: US $5.0 million
- City Rank (by size): 2
- Sewerage Coverage: 0%
- Open Defecation: 1%
- Population: 4m
Strengthening the enabling environment for urban sanitation in Lusaka

Presented by:
Sibongile Ndaba
Business Development Lead, Zambia
Urban sanitation in Lusaka

- Around 70% of the city’s population live in informal ‘Peri-Urban Areas’
- Households in these areas commonly rely on on-site sanitation facilities
- Poorly constructed pits leach into the surrounding soil or overflow during the rainy season
- Outbreaks of diseases like cholera are common
Working with community Water Trusts in Chazanga & Kanyama to develop full sanitation chain service

**LWSC:** Developing the utility’s on-site sanitation capacity

**Scaling up city wide sanitation** with national and international stakeholders
Example focus areas in Lusaka

- **Behaviour change communication**: Educating communities about the negative impact of disposing of solid waste in pits.
- **On-site sanitation support**: Providing improved on-site sanitation infrastructure for peri-urban population.
Indicator: Behaviour change communication

Annual community-level campaigns:

- Don’t dispose of solid waste in pit latrines
- Upgrade to a pour-flush toilet
On-site sanitation support

- Constructing *transfer and treatment stations* in Kanyama and Chazanga
- **Support Water Trust management** of the sanitation chain in peri-urban areas
Looking ahead: Lusaka Sanitation Project

- WSUP Advisory now providing LWSC with technical assistance for development of the FSM market across the city
- Opportunity to synthesise programmatic learning to influence city-level sanitation planning and management
Questions?
Experience and insights from…

- **Dr Najib Bateganya Lukooya, Ph.D:** Deputy Director, Public Health & Environment, Kampala Capital City Authority
- **Danielle Pedi:** Senior Program Officer, Urban Sanitation Markets, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- **Eng. Jilly Chiyombe:** Director for Infrastructure, Planning & Development, Lusaka Water & Sewerage Company
- **Eng. Peter Mutale:** Chief Inspector, National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO), Zambia
With support from:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

UNICEF

UK Aid

THE STONE FAMILY FOUNDATION

Funded by COMIC RELIEF
Thank you for attending!

Find out more at [www.wsup.com](http://www.wsup.com)

Visit our stand, get in touch on twitter [@WSUPUK](https://twitter.com/WSUPUK) or email [erl@wsup.com](mailto:erl@wsup.com)