

Resource Recovery and safe Reuse (RR&R)

Improving the sanitation sector while promoting Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse in Kampala



Region
Global

Partners
GIZ, Kampala Capital City Authority, Eawag, WHO

Background information

The results of the RR&R Project Phase 1 (2011-2015) found a potential for implementing certain RR&R businesses in Kampala. However, the legal and institutional framework is not strong enough.

Project objectives

- Implement economically viable RR&R business models while addressing public health and environmental implications.
- Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for sanitation management through application of SSP in selected businesses and pilot areas.
- Develop communication and outreach strategy.

Beneficiaries

Entrepreneurs of small and medium RR&R enterprises, private faecal sludge emptiers, poor households without access to sanitation, public authorities

Costs

SDC: EUR 1,500,000
Total: EUR 3,000,000

Duration

06.2015 – 08.2019

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About half of the world's population is predicted to live in water stressed areas by 2025. This scenario is further aggravated by the inadequate management of liquid and solid wastes in urban and peri-urban areas of low- and middle-income countries, leading to the disposal of untreated waste streams and associated human and environmental health risks. The recovery of water, nutrients and energy from sanitation systems is therefore an increasing priority for many governments.

Context and Rationale of the Project

Sanitation issues are some of the most significant development challenges for Uganda's capital city Kampala. Like many other capital cities in developing countries, Kampala is experiencing rapid population and economic growth. However, provision of key services including adequate sanitation services for the population has not been in tandem with these developments.

In Kampala, about 90% of the people rely on on-site sanitation solutions, which cannot be considered "improved" or "acceptable" in most cases. Pit-latrines are unlined, filled with solid waste and difficult to access for emptying services - ultimately leading to filled-up facilities that are either abandoned or directly emptied into the urban environment, which poses health and environmental risks for the city and its people.

Untreated industrial wastewater discharged directly into the environment, and insufficient solid waste management add to the fact that the city faces increasing challenges in safeguarding public health and protecting its natural resources.

The main reasons are weak institutional and legal frameworks and financial capacities for the sanitation sector, an unregulated private sector and a lack of alternatives to turn liquid and solid waste into value.

Intervention strategy and partners

It is against this backdrop that the *Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (RUWASS)*, and the subsequent *Enhanced Water Security and Sanitation (ENWASS)* programmes implemented by GIZ in Uganda support the Kampala Capital City Authority and other key stakeholders under a co-funding agreement between the German Government (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ) and the Swiss Government (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC).



Open dumping of faecal sludge in Kampala

The main goal of this joint project is to improve the sanitation sector of Kampala while promoting alternatives to classic waste disposal. The reasoning behind this is that the amount of liquid and solid waste is going to increase once the framework conditions are strengthened. However, the capacities to deal with the waste are likely to remain the same. Hence, alternative solutions to recover and reuse nutrients, water and energy from waste are needed. The interventions will focus on three thematic areas:

1. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework for Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) as well as RR&R;
2. Coaching and training of actual RR&R business entrepreneurs and supporting the implementation of a number of economically viable RR&R business pilots;
3. Promoting the adaptation, implementation and use of WHO's concept of Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) both on policy and private sector level;
4. Developing a communication and dissemination strategy to ensure uptake of experiences from Kampala to the national level to encourage replication in other towns of Uganda.

Expected Results

The expected results of the project are:

1. The legal and institutional framework for private sector engagement in Kampala's sanitation sector is strengthened;
2. Safe and financially sustainable RR&R business pilots are established in Kampala;
3. SSP is a standard planning and monitoring tool for the sanitation sector by local authorities and is put into practice by RR&R businesses;
4. The experience of piloting RR&R business models and improving FSM in Kampala is disseminated to the national and international level, to support scaling up and policy dialogue.

Additional information:

www.giz.de/en/worldwide/19263.html

www.susana.org/en/knowledge-hub/resources-and-publications/library/details/2894