

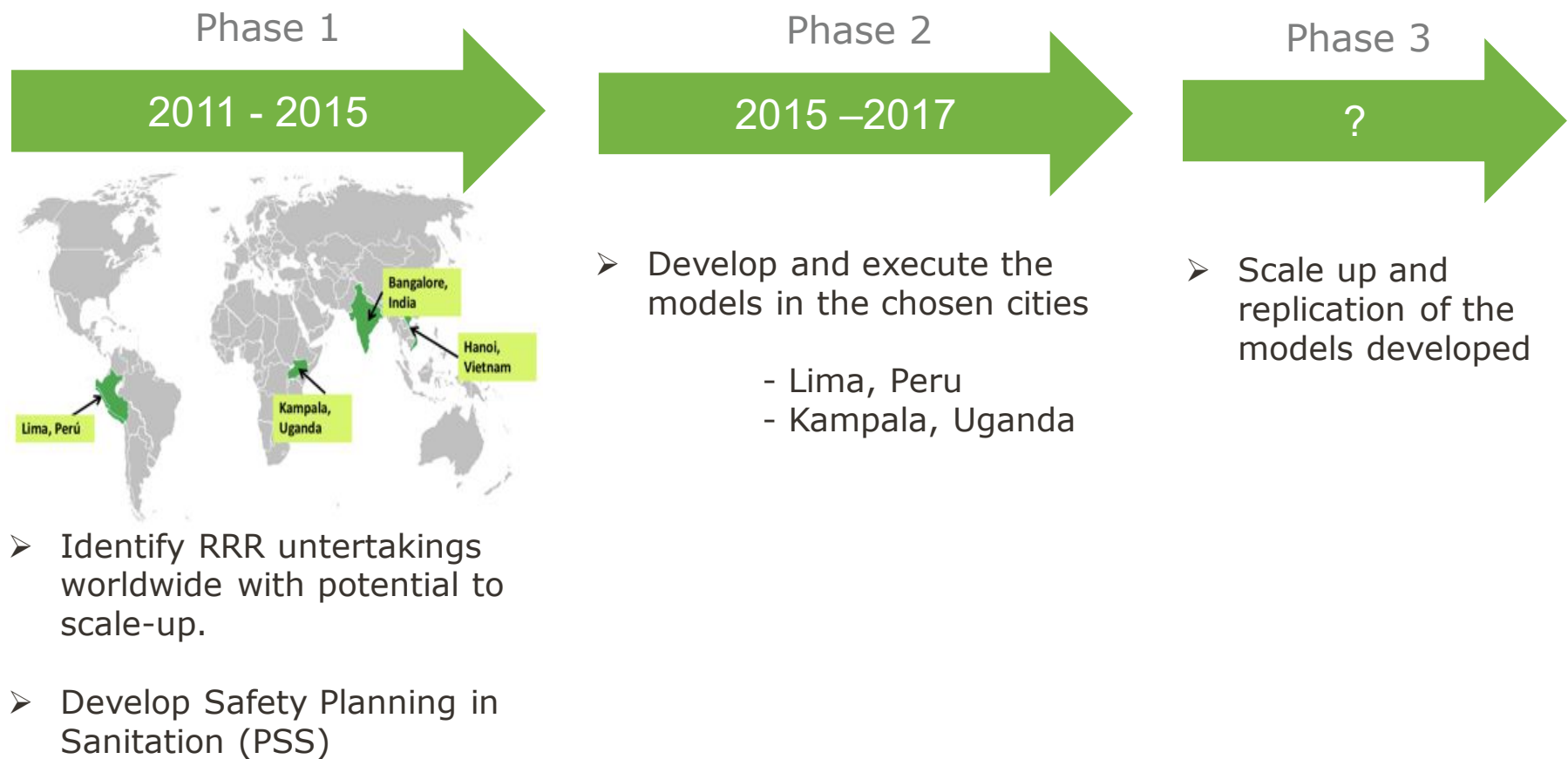
Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse (RRR) Project Phase II

# Implementing RRR Business Models in Kampala, Uganda

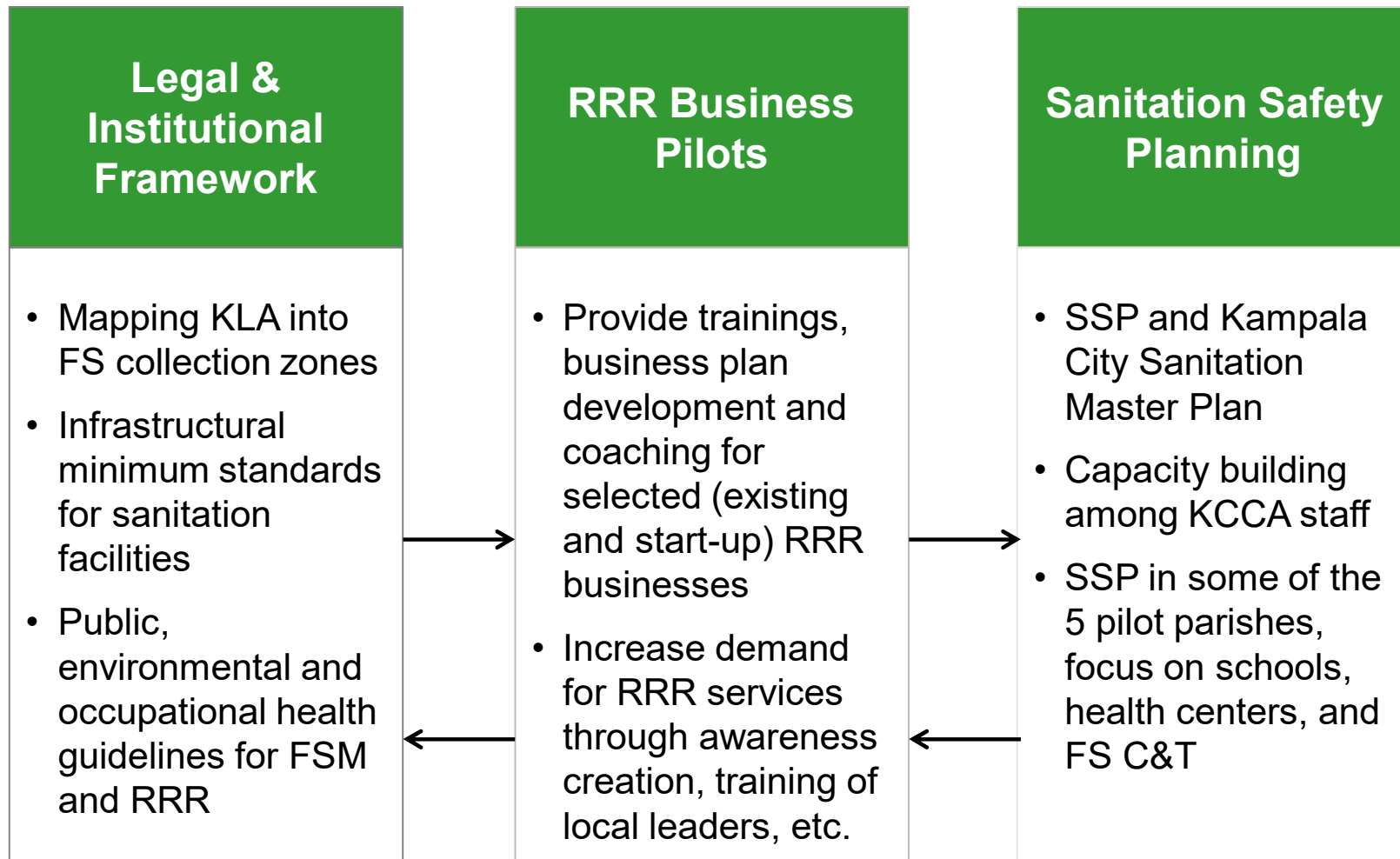


# What is a RRR project?

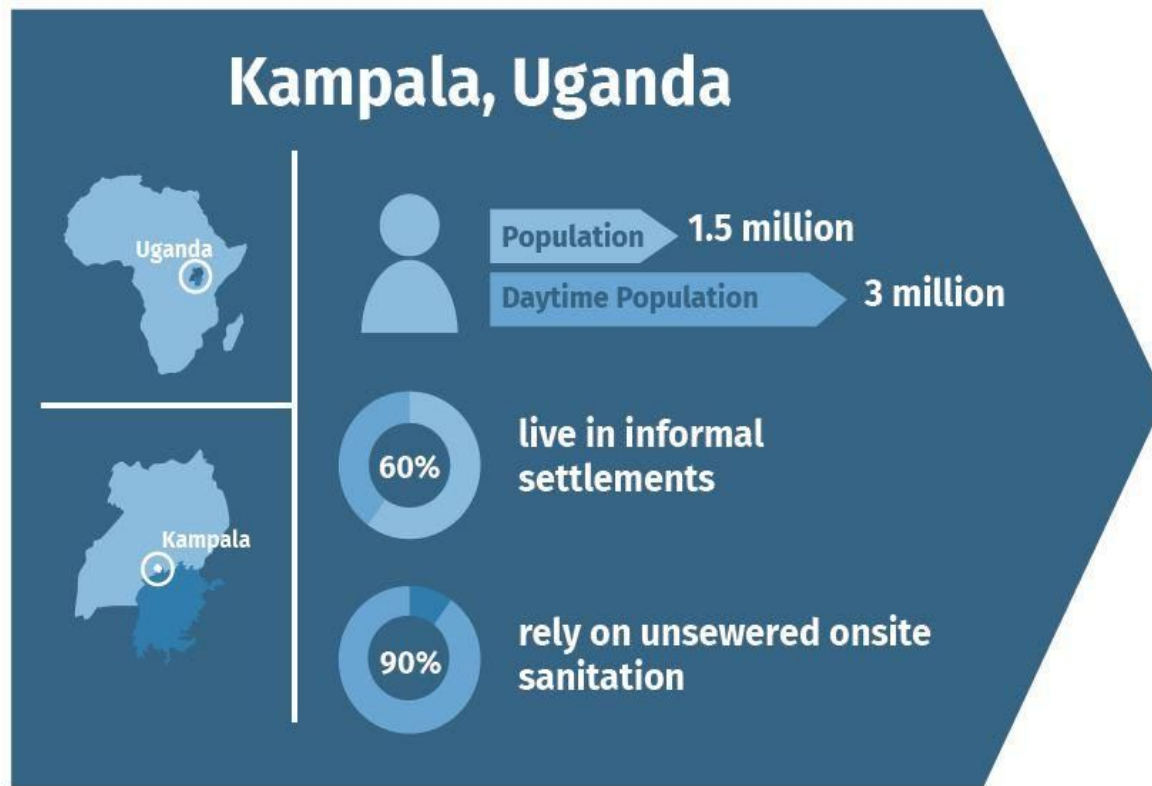
To promote the recovery and safe reuse of water, nutrients and energy from the solid and liquid waste flows.



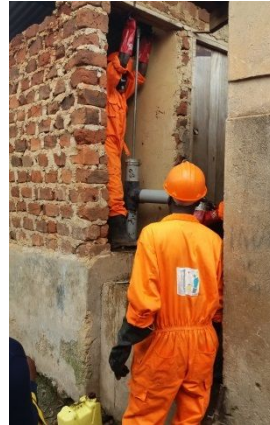
# Key Components of the project in Kampala



# Context Kampala



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- Cesspool trucks (88)
- City Authority (KCCA) trucks (6)
- Gulper entrepreneurs (5)
- Treatment plants (2, one for FS)
- RRR entrepreneurs (?)

# Component 1: Legal & Institutional Framework Results

- Formalizing the currently informal sanitation sector:
  - Inventory of all FS C&T and RRR operators in Kampala
  - Mapping of all FS C&T operators
  - Zoning of FS emptying services: designated FS C&T operators for different geographic zones
  - MoU as a pre-step towards a model Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the selected FS C&T operators
  - Sanitation Call Center
  
- Strengthening the legal framework for FSM:
  - Minimum Public, Environmental and Occupational Health Standards for FSM & RRR
  - Minimum Standards for Sanitation Technologies

# Component 1: Legal & Institutional Framework

## Lessons Learnt

- Creating enabling conditions for private sector to be formalized and upgraded to formal entities takes much more time than anticipated
- Internal dissent in the two private sector associations needed to be sorted out before an MOU was agreed. Such an MoU is a completely new arrangement for both the parties
- The implementation has shown however, that the indicators on full scale SLAs and licensing will need more time

## Component 2: RRR businesses

### Results

Empowerment of the private sector along the entire sanitation value chain

- Increasing business for the Gulper operators: piloting FS transfer stations
- Support existing businesses to expand their portfolio with a RRR component
- Support RRR start-up entrepreneurs
- Anchoring RRR in the local education system: RRR business course or course module at MUBS Entrepreneurship Center



# Component 2: RRR businesses

## Lessons Learnt

For most enterprises

- Lack of investment and right equipment are the stumbling blocks for the businesses both to start and test the market.

For larger existing businesses

- The project should consider the need of support for enterprise developments.
- Owning instead of renting trucks could significantly increase income of cesspool truck operators.
- Delays due to procurement

For start-ups

- Investment support and linkages with financial institutes is critical for start-ups
- A clearer picture of the available faecal sludge would have made it easier to inspire start-ups and existing businesses.

# Component 3: Sanitation Safety Planning

## Results

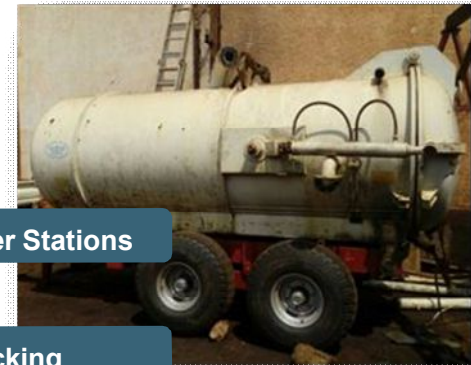
- Capacity building of SSP among KCCA's both health inspectors as well as management level staff
- Incorporation of concept and fundamentals of SSP in KCCA's environmental inspection procedures and tools
- SSP implementation for the sanitation value chain in one ward of Kampala: Kamwokya II
- All supported businesses must implement SSP

# Component 3: Sanitation Safety Planning

## Lessons Learnt

- The project is able to highlight the role of SSP in KCCA's future monitoring and regulation functions.
- The project is contributing to enhanced understanding among the three key government bodies about the extent and economic value of public health, environmental, and financial benefits arising from effective containment of fecal sludge within the sanitation service chain
- SSP needs to be more robust than in its present form
- It will play out more as lack of enforcement than lack of capacity or awareness (SSP practices)

# Key Achievements - Summary



Thank you for your attention!