Tackling the post-ODF challenge in Bangladesh through public-private partnerships

Preliminary results of Faridpur FSM business model

Noemie de La Brosse
Dr. Lucy Stevens, Rafiul Islam, Uttam Kumar Saha, Md. Nazmul Huda

Practical Action
1. A “second generation” sanitation challenge
Context in Bangladesh and Faridpur

Bangladesh Open Defecation
34% (1990)
>1% (2015)

Fast growth of On-Site Sanitation facilities

Absence of National FSM Framework

FARIDPUR
Secondary town
130,000
No sewers
Strong role of informal sector
2. Existing FSM services in Faridpur

*Shit-Flow Diagram, 2014*

Key: Unsafely managed =  
Safely managed =

- **Containment**
  - On-site facility (94%)
  - Open defecation (6%)

- **Emptying**
  - Safely emptied by CD
  - Unsaftely emptied by MSG or HSG
  - Left to overflow or abandoned

- **Transport**
  - Safely buried
  - Illegally dumped

- **Treatment**
  - Safely buried
  - Illegally dumped

- **Reuse / disposal**
  - 4% Safely buried
  - 6% Illegally dumped
  - 10% Left to overflow or abandoned

- **Environment/ water body**
  - 20% Residential environment
  - 53% Drainage system
  - 17% Environment/ water body

Total:

- 90% Open defecation
- 66% On-site facility
- 14% Residential environment
- 4% Environment/ water body

Note: The diagram indicates the distribution of FSM services, highlighting the unsafely managed practices compared to the safely managed ones. The percentages are illustrative and do not represent actual data.
The project’s objectives and characteristics

- Improving containment standards in the city
- PPP for collection and transportation
- Sludge Treatment Plant and PPP

Facilitating enabling environment for private businesses to supply FSM services
3. Inclusive business models & preliminary operation
FSM institutional arrangement and business model, Faridpur

[Diagram showing the business models and preliminary operation of FSM in Faridpur, including interactions between consumers, treatment plant operator, and municipality.]
USD 210 /month from March 2017

To be fixed once operation of TPO starts

Aug16-Feb17 = USD 4,445

Up to USD 1,603 per year

USD 6 per trip for a few years
4. Key drivers for systemic change in Faridpur
Enabling environment and challenges

Draft
Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Fecal Sludge Management (FSM):
Paurashavas

STP delays:
Political unrest and climate hazards

Estimate the revenues of the existing service providers
5. Lessons for sustainable public-private partnerships

- Awareness raising and demand generation
- Facilitating vs Doing
- Cross-subsidized tariff structure
- Engaging the PS in human waste treatment and compost marketing: new in Bangladesh
6. Take away food for thought
Outstanding questions for scaling up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adaptability and Flexibility of a PPP is essential to its uptake and scale-up</th>
<th>Optimal cross-subsidies: still in calculation</th>
<th>Deeper analysis of containment conditions required, using existing costing tools</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic role of National FSM network as a platform for innovation, knowledge and policy influencing</td>
<td>Ensure the service provided is pro-poor (not only promoting a sustainable business model city-wide)</td>
<td>Rights-based approach could help reinforce demand generation?</td>
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</tbody>
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Thanks!