





Structure of presentation

- 1. Context Freetown
- 2. Context Manual and Mechanical emptiers
- 3. Pilots and results
- 4. Lessons learnt
- 5. Next steps and refined approach













THE CONTEXT

Freetown

90% of population require FSM services

At least 100,000 m³ of raw faecal sludge is produced each year

10% is disposed of here (the official disposal site!)

The rest (90%) is dumped illegally in and around Freetown





THE CONTEXT

Manual Pit Emptiers (MPEs)

- Serve about 36% of Freetown
- Work informally
- Dump FS locally, illegally
- Poor regulation
- Dangerous work environment, stigmatisation and substance abuse
- Limited skills/education or interest to improve, expand or legitimise their business







THE CONTEXT

Mechanical Emptiers (SMEs)

- Most are unregistered & unregulated
- 63% of population report using vacuum trucks
- 8 vacuum trucks operational
- Estimated to cover only 15-20% of market
- Poor access to financing for investment
- Potential annual revenue \$4m









Initial Pilots

- Improve working conditions and efficiency and reduce illegal dumping: 2012-2015
- 2. Testing of improved manual emptying equipment: **2012-2015** and **2016**
- 3. Provision of transfer stations (temporary FS storage): **2012**





Pilot 1 - Improve working conditions, efficiency, reduce illegal dumping (2012-2015)

Description:

- Support of 5 10 MPE groups
- Trainings, capacity building
- Provision of protective gear
- Provision of specialist equipment: barrels and tricycle for transport to disposal site

Progress / Result:

- Trainings had little effect practices didn't change
- Protective gear was not much used, disappeared
- Transport equipment was not used at all







Pilot 2 – Testing of improved manual emptying equipment (2012-2015)

DIAPHRAGM PUMP

Description:

- Reproduced locally in Freetown
- Tested from 2012 to 2015 in various settings

Progress / Result:

- Not suitable for thick sludge (pit latrines) or solid waste content
- More time-consuming than (unhygienic) bucket method
- Not useful for MPE groups to be used regularly







Pilot 2 – Testing of improved manual emptying equipment (2016)

GULPER2 & SLUDGE DIGGER

Description:

- Selected after detailed desk review (early 2016), reproduced locally
- Field testing finished in Dec 2016

Progress / Result:

- Suitability of equipment depends on conditions (sludge type, solid content, depth of pit)
- Both types of equipment can improve working conditions of MPEs
- Plan to make both equipment available to MPEs (through Freetown City Council)







Pilot 3 – Provision of transfer stations (2012)

Description:

- 3 transfer stations were constructed in 2012
- Different designs and management models

Progress / Result:

Never went operational due to:

- Political resistance
- Lack of legal frameworks
- Lack of community acceptance
- Disagreement about proposed management structures







Lessons learnt

- Need to consider holistic sanitation chain, involving all services and stakeholders
- Closely involve MPEs in selection (manual equipment)
- Institutional support and adequate legal frameworks are essential to allow MPEs (and SMEs) to operate effectively
- Public engagement and involving local and political leaders is paramount for success
- MPE groups are not sufficiently able/interested to formalize, improve and expand their business. There is currently no viable business model.





Next Steps

- Tailor support to MPEs in the short term to improve working conditions while being aware that this is not sustainable
- Shift focus from MPEs to **business support for SMEs** (vacuum trucks) where there is a business model and demand for FSM (73% of Freetown households are accessible to trucks!)
- Work with one SME to operate (at least 1) transfer station
- Link MPEs to SMEs to integrate their services (manual labour) into SME businesses with a focus on inaccessible pits
- Work with Freetown City Council to develop enabling environment (governance, regulation, monitoring, business friendly)
- Communication/Marketing strategy aimed at generating demand amongst target 'customers' – middle/upper class and raising awareness of services amongst broader Freetown residents.





