Reinforcing Capacity of African sanitation operators on non-sewer and fecal sludge management systems through peer to peer learning partnerships.

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OBJECTIVES

• ‘To strengthen the capacity of African sanitation municipalities and utilities towards improved access of African cities to better on-site sanitation services.’

• ‘To lay the foundation for collaboration between emptying operators within the framework of the pan African association’
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OUTCOMES

• AFWA capacity in terms of financial management, program development, knowledge sharing improved to deliver more services to its members.

• Capacity and motivation of municipalities and utilities built enough to kick off conversations that can be taken forward by dev’t banks, bilateral, private and domestic investors.

• Pit emptier associations created/ strengthened in all mentee cities

• RASOP Africa at the basis of the creation of PASA in the Bamako 19th international water congress.

• Inclusive approach of WASH services through promotion of gender/ young water and sanitation professionals/ mayors network.
OUR JOURNEY SO FAR

in five years time we want to see........

• Improved leadership capacities and skills within PASA, clear and comprehensive organizational strategies, Action plans and procedures (that are developed And being used). There is ongoing Recruitment and Engagement of New PASA members in Each African country.

• PASA members are professionalized through the provision of timely and relevant skills and knowledge development opportunities, And have facilitated Access to TRUCKS and spare parts, through increased access to sustainable financing.

• Institutional frameworks have been adapted to the needs of the sanitation sector, And there is Active participation and involvement of EMPTIERS along the entire sanitation service chain.
What was the situation among sanitation actors?

Key issues to note;

• There was no collaborative effort as sanitation stakeholders in these cities in order to address the issue of sanitation.

• The informal settlements were at risk of WASH related diseases because of open defecation and a serious intervention needed to address that challenge.

• Discharge of effluent by industries directly to water bodies that has diverse effect on aquatic life and cause a serious damage to environment.

• No treatment plants to some countries

• No emptiers associations.
Challenges faced by sanitation actors

• Lack of access to financing.

• Inadequate professional emptying skills.

• Illegal discharge of feacal sludge by emptiers directly into environment and illegal connection of effluent into water bodies by industries in some African cities.

• Sensitization of communities on environmental issues also still a challenge because of budget constrain in the authorities.

• Lack of coordination of waste and sanitation stakeholders among countries
Recommendations

• Construction of new treatment plants in every city/municipalities clustering of counties and establish feacal sludge management plants.

• Legalization of emptying business in African countries and empowering of the private sector through capacity building.

• Setting up of a strong Association of emptiers to monitor the operations of its members in every African country.

• Policy makers to regulate sanitation and embrace new appropriate technologies especially in informal settlements.

• Training of the private sector on re use of feacal sludge as this will increase on incomes generated and provide employment opportunities especially to the young generation.
Thank You