Vision and Mission

Vision

• A world where all people, everywhere, enjoy equitable access to safely managed and dignified sanitation services, which recognizes and treats human waste as a valued resource, improving health, reducing poverty and safeguarding the environment.

Mission

We set the agenda, champion and promote the development of inclusive sanitation approaches, specifically faecal sludge management and non-sewered sanitation, to ensure human health and dignity, and the health of urban ecosystems.
Partners and Members of the Alliance

• Three types of main partnership within the FSMA

  • Individual Members
    • Annual membership fee: 100 euro, student fee 10 euro

  • Organizational Members

    | Organisation’s annual expenditure | Normal/expected annual membership fee |
    |----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
    | Under $1m                        | $200                                  |
    | $1-5m                            | $1,000                                |
    | $5-10m                           | $2,500                                |
    | $10-50m                          | $5,000                                |
    | $50-$100m                        | $7,500                                |
    | Over $100m                       | $10,000                               |

  • Strategic Partners
    • Min of 50,000 euro per year to core operations
Jennifer Williams
Executive Director

Jan Heinecke
Program Coordinator,
Membership and Events

Michaela Rose
Program Coordinator,
Communications and Fundraising

Eva Mary
Program Coordinator,
Programs and Administration

www.fsm-alliance.org
Outcomes

SuSanA Meeting
Kampala, Uganda
22.02.2020
Working with private sector

• Private sector role-players are active throughout the whole sanitation service chain
• Local authorities benefit from working with private sector providers
• A conducive enabling environment, partnering arrangements and business support are needed to engage the private sector
Along the Sanitation Chain
The private sector is active across the entire sanitation service chain, from containment to resource recovery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro / Small</th>
<th>Containment</th>
<th>Emptying and Transport</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Resource Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Builders + hardware suppliers</td>
<td>Informal pit emptiers</td>
<td>Small DBOT firms (Andhra Pradesh)</td>
<td>Agriprotein Technologies (eThekwini)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hardware suppliers</td>
<td>Manual/semi-mechanical pit emptiers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public toilet operators</td>
<td>Mechanised emptiers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Septic tank construction</td>
<td>(Colombo, Dhaka, Leh, Kampala, Kigali, Sinner, Wai) and desludging (Greater Colombo)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of school toilets, O&amp;M</td>
<td>and desludging</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Container Based Sanitation: Loowatt, Sanergy, Sanivation</td>
<td>(Eastern Province, South Africa)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Medium | Blue Water Co (Leh) | | Blue Water Co (Leh) | Delvic (Dakar) |
|        | Sumeet Facilities Ltd (Wai) | Various septage contractors | Delvic (Dakar) | SafiSana (Accra) |

| Large | Laguna Water | | Laguna Water | Laguna Water |
|       | Manila Water + Contractors (Philippines) | | Manila Water |

Cross-Cutting Private Sector Inputs
- Engineering Firms
- Philanthropic organisations
- Consulting and Advisory services
- Advocacy and Communications Firms
- IT, Data managers and App developers
- Funding and financing - micro-financiers, banks, financiers
- Manufacturers - hygiene products, porcelain in components, pipes, emptying tools, e-Vacs, vacuum tankers, plant and equipment, etc.
Regulating FSM: Emerging Approaches

• Regulatory frameworks are a critical part of the enabling environment for citywide safe sanitation services.
• Regulation shapes demand for safer services, which is essential for enabling the emergence of viable service providers.
• Regulatory frameworks should be pragmatic, practical and workable
What aspects of FSM should be regulated?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Containment</th>
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<th>Conveyance</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>End-use/disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet, pit and septic tank construction</td>
<td>Pit + tank emptying</td>
<td>Sludge transport</td>
<td>Plant operation</td>
<td>Discharge / disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public toilets</td>
<td>Sewer connections</td>
<td>Sewerage operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Re-use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware supplies</td>
<td>Container-based services</td>
<td>Container-based services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Product marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sanitation Workers

• Sector emphasis on the service chain often overlooks the sanitation workers who undertake the services

• Recognition and formalisation of FSM services are essential first steps towards improving their work circumstances and conditions

• There is more to sanitation worker safety than use of PPE (personal and protective equipment). Occupational health and safety (OHS) for sanitation workers needs to be understood and mainstreamed by local authorities

• Dignified, safe working conditions with appropriate pay are critical for attracting and retaining the sanitation workers on whom non-sewered sanitation depends for effective service chains
Sanitation work across the service chain

User Interface/Containment:
- Sweeping
- Latrine cleaning at household level, workplaces and public offices
- Community and public toilet O&M
- School toilet O&M

Emptying:
- Manual emptying
- Mechanical emptying
- Fecal sludge handling

Conveyance:
- Manual transport
- Mechanical transport
- Sewer cleaning and maintenance

Treatment:
- Treatment plant O&M, cleaning, etc.

End-use/Disposal:
- Manual and mechanical disposal
- Resource recovery for energy, agriculture, etc.
Behaviour Change and FSM

• Safe and efficient faecal sludge management will always include an effective behaviour change and communication program
• An FSM behaviour change campaign must be based on robust research and data
• Set specific FSM behaviour change goals, then develop messages to achieve them
• Building local capacity is necessary to shape and respond to FSM demand
• Changing behaviour requires many reminders!
Examples of behaviour change

• 6 countries presented the value of behaviour change initiatives (Bangladesh, Cote d’Ivoire, India, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda)

• Each example addressed:
  • demand
  • willingness to pay for mechanical emptying services
  • adoption of new technologies
  • acceptance of enforcement measures
  • willingness among pit emptiers to practice safe emptying
Interested in learning more?

• FSM5 Thematic Papers will be posted on the SuSanA Library and the FSM Alliance website
• Stay tuned for more information about FSM6, hosted in Jakarta, Indonesia – Feb 2021
• Visit our booth during the AfWA International Congress and Exhibition at Stand F9
• Email us at info@fsm-alliance.org
• Find us on LinkedIn