Overview of DSK's FSM Activities

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Background and problems

- Dhaka a city of 15 million pop
- DNCC approximately 5 million pop
- Very limited sewerage
- Pit, Septic Tank and open defecation are polluting Rivers and water bodies
- Private sector apathy
- DSK action pilots on FSM
- Dhaka lacks formal fecal sludge and septage management policy and procedures

FSM Scenario in Dhaka

- In Dhaka FS produced is 2,740,893 cubic meter per day.
 - 80% going untreated (Aftab, Opel, Bashar)
- Sludge treatment at Pagla, Naryangonj on 300 acres of land (1980), upgraded in 1991
- Sewerage system covers less than 20% of the population in Dhaka
- No dumping site for FSM
- Private operators dispose FS to low land, drains and canals
- Widespread pollution of rivers and open water bodies in Dhaka
- Public Health threat and environmental pollution
- No GO initiative for FSM

Vacutug: Technology and Human Resources

- Mechanical resource:
- Vaccutug Machine mounted on a small Truck
 Capacity -2000 liters
- Human resource:

Driver-01 Operator-02

DSK, capacity :5000 m³ of FS/annum

FEES: 1400 Tk for 2000 liter

1USD=TK78



Market Penetration

- Engagement with Manual emptier
- Customers bring customers
- Mobile response
- DWASA contractors
- Leaflet distribution
- Video Clip
- Coordination with DNCC & DWASA

DEWATS: Bauniabadh Low Income Community Housing: Sanitation Scenario

 Effluent from the sludge digester was carried out to nearby open water body.

 No separate sewage treatment system existed in the community.

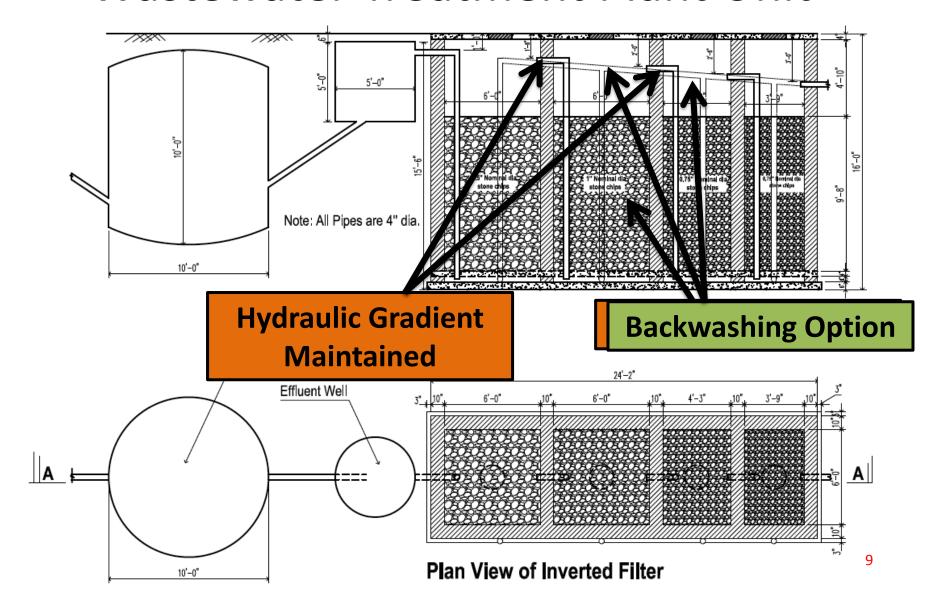




Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Plant Unit (DEWATS modified)

- Design was made using the initial wastewater analysis data collected on January 14, 2013 with appropriate factor of safety.
- Unit consisted of four consecutive up-flow filtration chambers filled with stone chips.
- Stone chips size was varied between chambers.

Layout of Proposed Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Plant Unit



Summary

- The results indicated significant improvement in wastewater quality (76% reduction in BoD and COD).
- However the treated wastewater still needs to meet the discharge quality standards set by DoE (ECR, 1997).
- Several wastewater sampling and quality analysis is important to assess the variations in wastewater quality in the design stage.

BMGF: City Partnership Round -1

- To establish a detail analysis of (DNCC) policies, procedures, budget, roles and decision process related to Sanitation service delivery and status at present.
- On the basis of gap to arrive at a Sanitation regulatory frame work
 - Policy incentive for private sector engagement
- A detail PP on the basis of proposed regulatory framework
- DSK FSM service strengthening

Deliverables

- A review report on DNCC policy procedures related to Sanitation services prepared.
- Prepare a communication strategy for Vacutug service also available.
- A business plan for DSK FSM service prepared.
- A video clip for public awareness building produced.
- A gap analysis and a proposed framework or guideline to establish a standard FSM service and Septage management in Dhaka. Report at hand.
- A detail project proposal by DNCC+DSK for second phase, translating FSM regulatory framework into action. PP was submitted.

Challenges

- Absence of FSM Policy and procedures
- Septic Tanks are connected to storm water drains (No demand)
- Rivers and open water bodies are getting polluted beyond treatment
- There is no binding to clean STs and bar to connecting to storm water drains
- Low awareness
- Manual cleaning relatively cheap
- Soil condition with low porosity
- Heavy Traffic Jam in Dhaka
- Long distance towards dumping site

General Way Forward

- A momentum has been created in Dhaka to take FSM agenda forward
- GoB has formed a committee to draft a FSM regulatory framework led by ITN-BUET
- GO supported public campaign on FSM is critical.
- Incentives to FSM service providers also important.
- Public health and preservation of environment is critical.
- Availability of FSM treatment facilities.
- Tariff structure to encourage FSM payments by city dwellers