



Faecal sludge management in Faridpur, Bangladesh: Scaling-up through service level agreements

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Context

- FSM is part of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation
- FSM is gradually gaining more recognition e.g. SacoSan Declaration 2013
- Costs to the economy (\$4.2bn per year) and health impacts (65m cases diarrhoea) in Bangladesh are enormous.

Key findings



Four key problems



Unsafe containment of sludge at source



Lack of capacity in collection and transportation of sludge

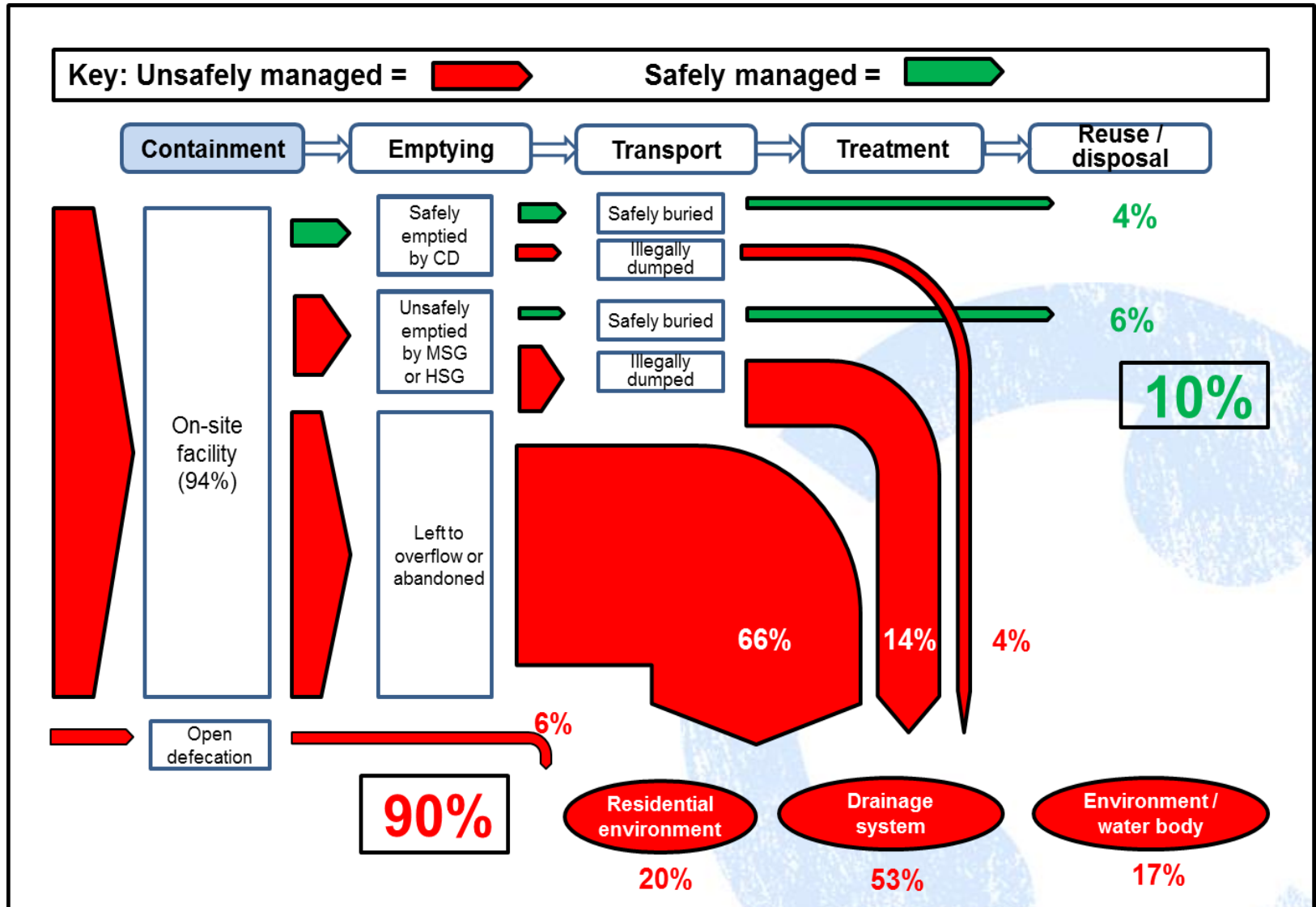


Unsafe disposal of sludge



Gaps in national capacity and co-ordination

Shit-flow diagram of Faridpur



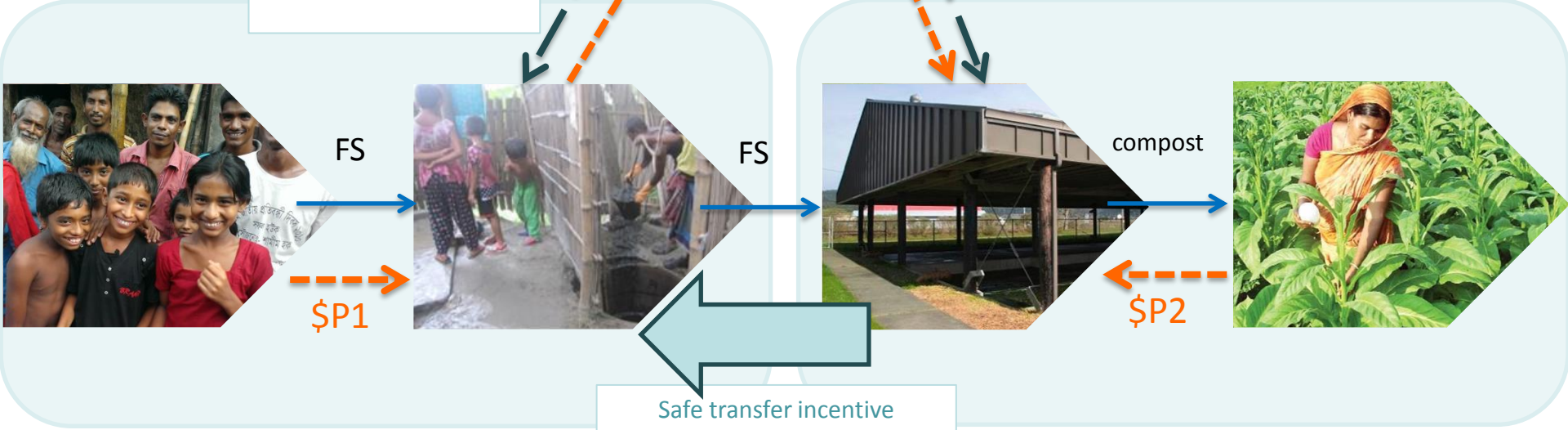
Proposed solutions



Lease: (\$L): to cover equipment capital (\$EC), TPO shortfall subsidy (\$TS), transport cost to be passed back through safe transfer incentive (\$STI)



Contract : Capped transfer to TPO from municipality



Containment	Emptying	Transport	Treatment	Disposal-Reuse
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Wrap up

Emerging challenges

- Demand creation: all households routinely getting their pits emptied
- Incentives for safe disposal: how to structure these so pit emptiers change behaviour, and cash flow works
- Business modelling as an iterative process requires new capacities

Features of a good solution:

- % unsafely treated reduces dramatically
- does not rely on unnecessarily expensive infrastructure which takes years to build
- provides services and preserves / creates livelihood opportunities for highly vulnerable populations

Thank you

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