



***“Africa is the fastest urbanising continent on the planet and the demand for water and sanitation is outstripping supply in cities”***

[Dr Joan Clos Executive Director of UN-HABITAT]

# DEWATS FOR DAR

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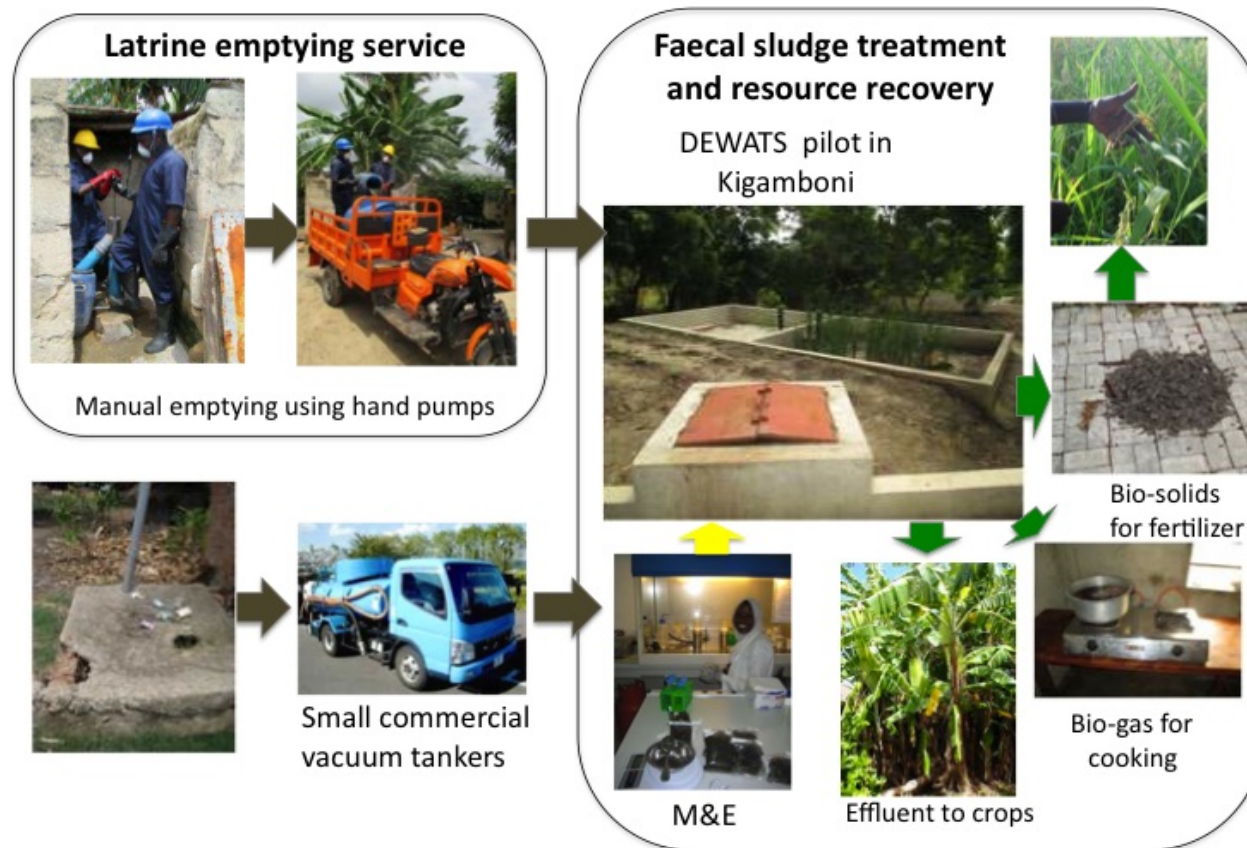
A three years project, funded by the DFID under the Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF)

**The project have three major components:**

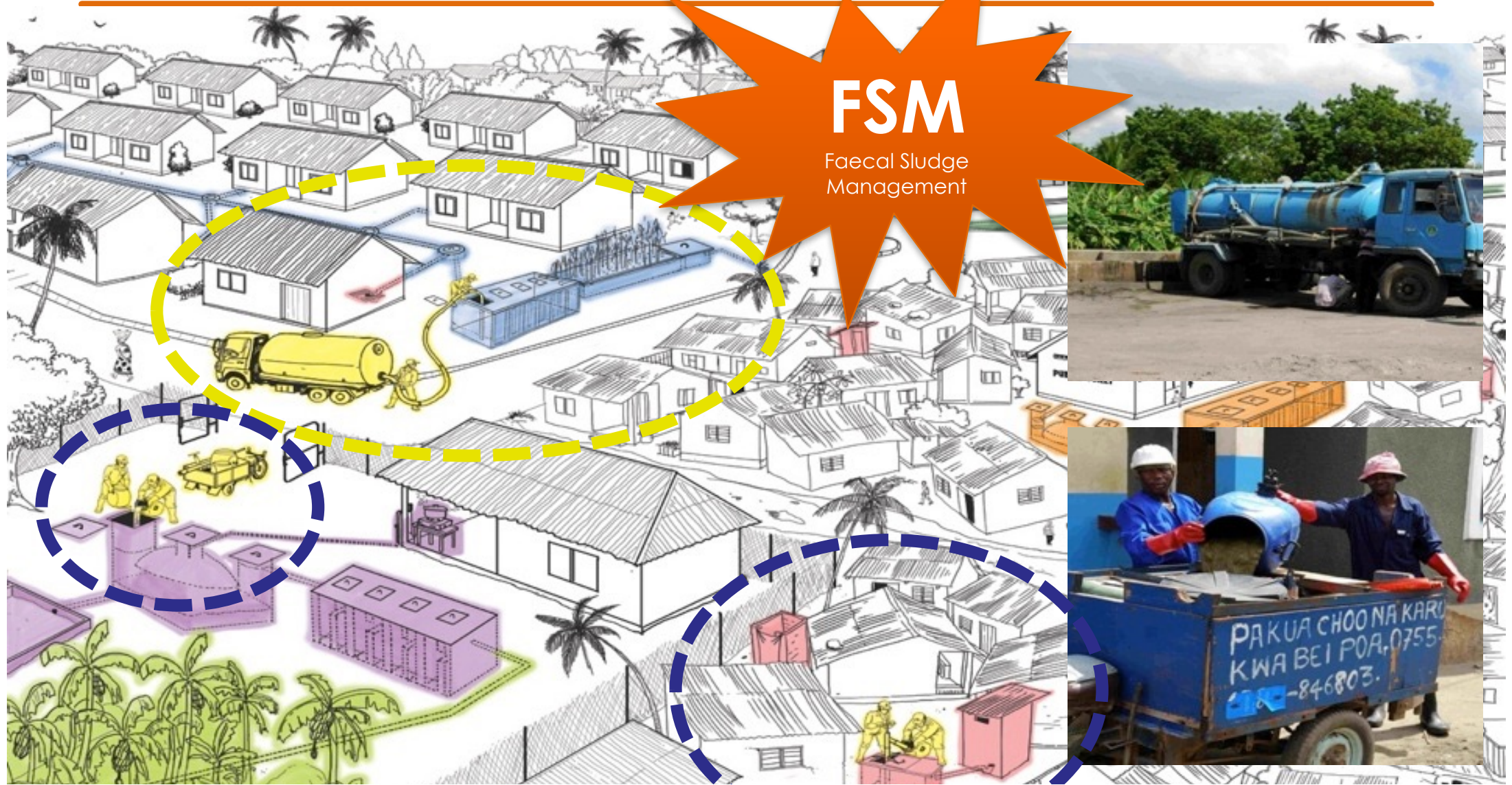
- 1) Design and Construction of Fecal Sludge Management Facilities x 3
- 2) Putting in place O&M and business model
- 3) Capacity Building to the service providers and communities

# Project activities

## The 'DEWATS for DAR' – a product system innovation

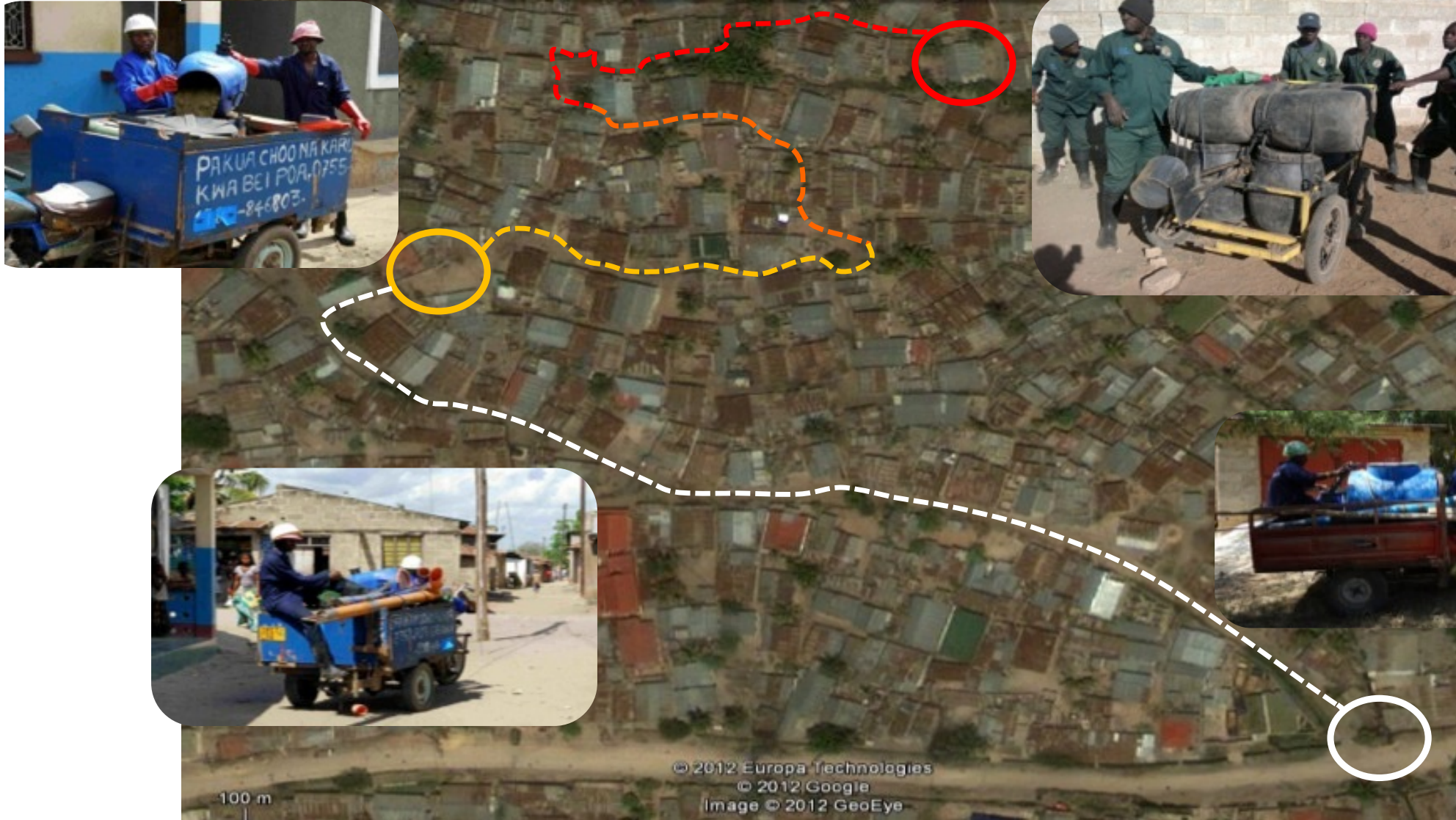






**FSM**  
Faecal Sludge  
Management









# Achievements 2019

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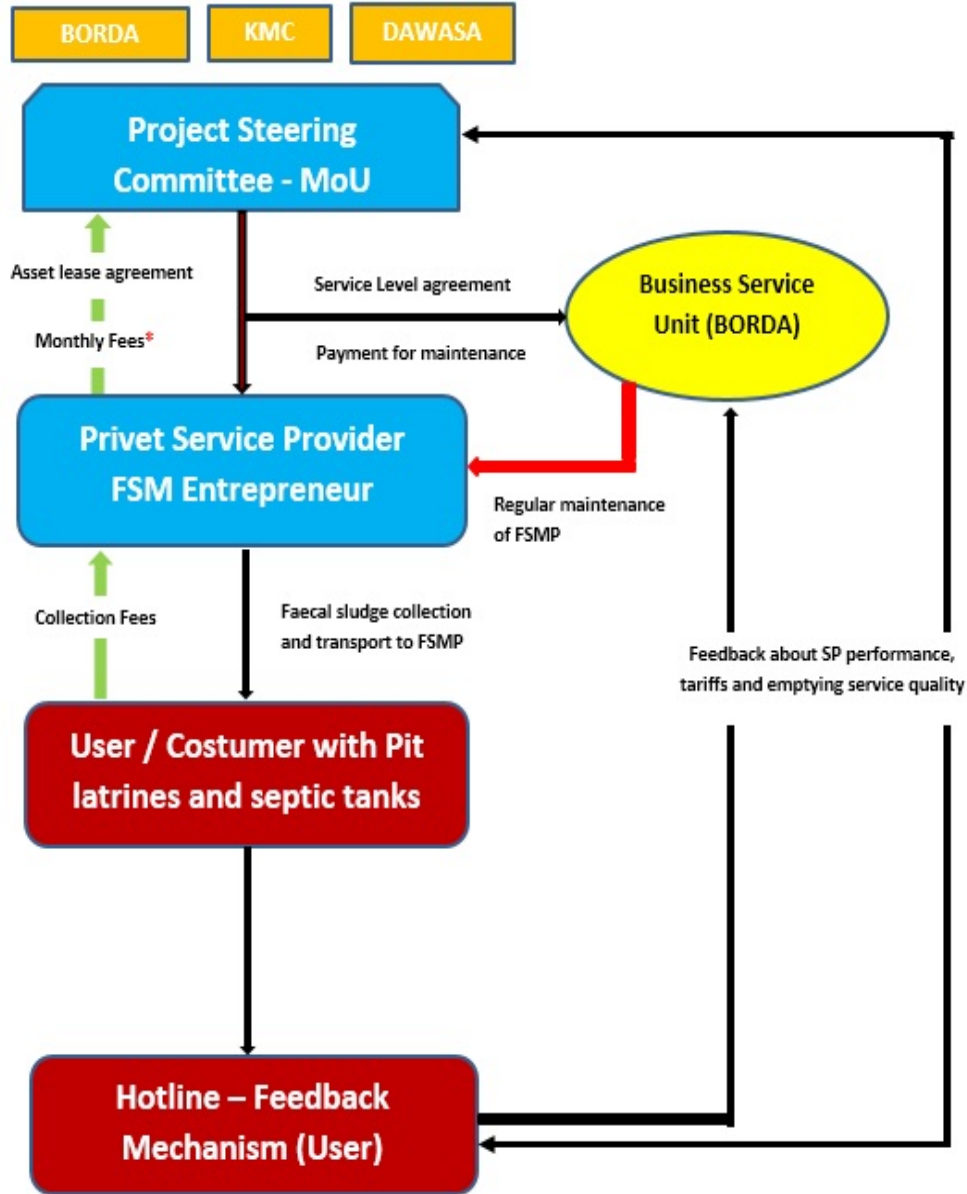
- Implementation of two decentralised faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTPs) within low-income, difficult-to-access, informal settlements of Dar es Salaam: in Mburahati subward, Ubungo and Wailes subward, Temeke.
- Service provision by local businesses have commenced at the Mburahati site, as well as the Mlalakua site (previously constructed)

# Set up

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Designed as a product innovation approach, to empower local entrepreneurs by providing

- start-up loans
- technology transfer and
- infrastructure to solve community sanitation challenges.



# Challenges

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- **Mlalakua FSTP** with local entrepreneur were unsuccessful to provide regular pit-emptying services.
  - inconsistent commitment of the SP
  - which lead to a lack of willingness to pay from the clients).
- **Mburahati FSTP**, - local entrepreneur was contracted to provide pit-emptying services.
  - Small immediate profit margin
  - Slow pay-back period of loans for emptying equipment
  - Service provider quickly lost interest and prioritised higher-paying clients such as hotels and businesses.





# Challenges enabling environment

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- ✓ Affordable loans from Tanzanian Banks for SP in Sanitation Business not available
- ✓ Tariffs for FSM not yet regulated (vacuum trucks & oxidation ponds)
- ✓ No national FSM regulation and guidelines in Tanzania
- ✓ Service provision in poor & difficulties to access areas is not profitable
- ✓ Law enforcement – leading to competition with illegal pit emptier (frog man) and vacuum trucks (oxidation ponds)
- ✓ Willingness and ability to pay in low income households is a challenge

- Establish **one operational SP team** who will provide pit-emptying service to the communities in the 3 FSTP locations
- Supporting the specific operational aspects and iron-outing challenges within the current business/operational model,
- Identify the “gap” between tariffs collected from households for pit-emptying services and the actual ongoing operation and maintenance costs for a faecal sludge management service, with treatment facility



- “Centralised” management of “decentralised” facilities is intended to mimic the role of the public utility.
- Bridge the gap and provide regular, professional and market oriented pit-emptying services to the communities until DAWASA are ready to take on that role.
- Service provision for just one FSTP is not profitable, and therefore not interesting to local entrepreneurs.
- “Centralised” operational model shall be tested, with scheduled services offered to each of the three communities on a weekly basis, to take advantage of economy of scale and cross-subsidisation .



People. Innovating. Sanitation.

