

F_SM_A

faecal sludge management alliance

OVERVIEW

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

<u>Organisation's annual expenditure</u>	<u>Normal/expected annual membership fee</u>
<u>Under \$1m</u>	<u>\$200</u>
<u>\$1-5m</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
<u>\$5-10m</u>	<u>\$2,500</u>
<u>\$10-50m</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>
<u>\$50-\$100m</u>	<u>\$7,500</u>
<u>Over \$100m</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>

- Strategic Partners
 - Min of 50,000 euro per year to core operations



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www.fsm-alliance.org



FSM15

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

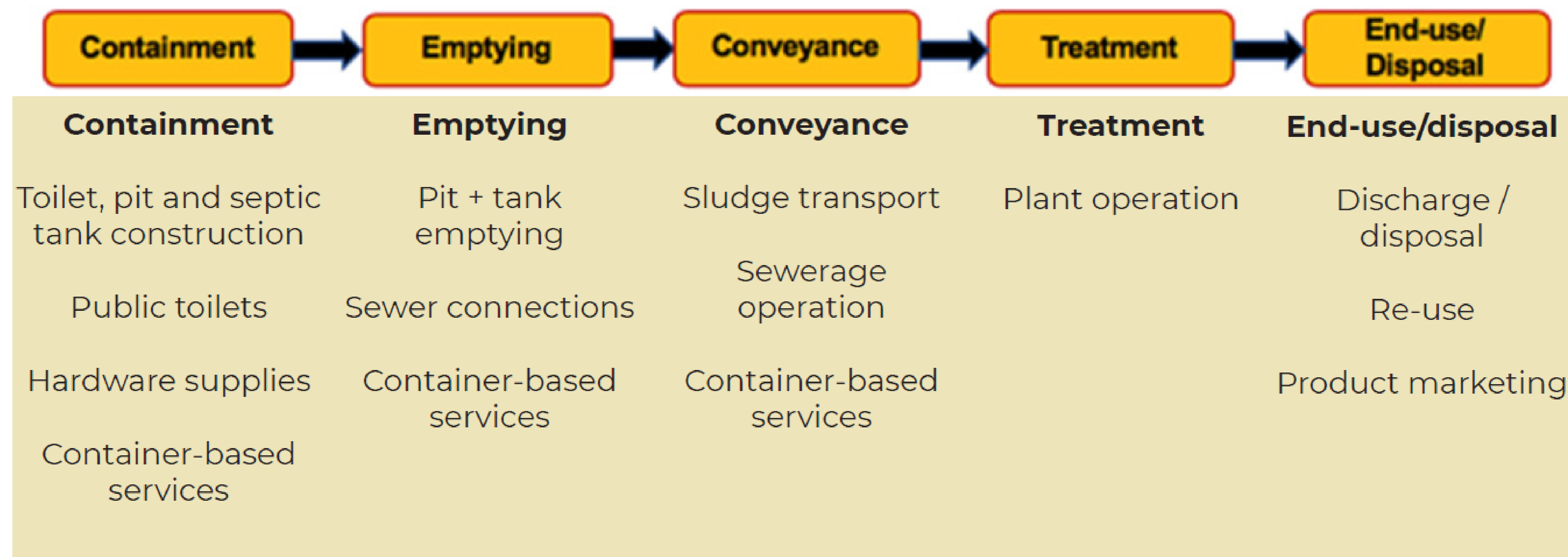
The private sector is active across the entire sanitation service chain, from containment to resource recovery.

	Containment	Emptying and Transport	Treatment	Resource Recovery
Micro / Small	Builders + hardware suppliers	Informal pit emptiers	Small DBOT firms (Andhra Pradesh)	Agriprotein Technologies (eThekwini)
	Hardware suppliers	Manual / semi-mechanical pit emptiers (Blantyre, eThekwini, Kampala, Lusaka)		
Medium	Public toilet operators	Mechanised emptiers (Colombo, Dhaka, Leh, Kampala, Kigali, Sinnar, Wai)	Loo watt, Sanergy, Sanivation	Loo watt, Sanergy, Sanivation
	Septic tank construction	and desludging (Greater Colombo)		
Large	Construction of school toilets, O&M	and desludging (Eastern Province, South Africa)	Blue Water Co (Leh)	Delvic (Dakar) Safi Sana (Accra)
	Container Based Sanitation: Loo watt, Sanergy, Sanivation	Loo watt (Antanarivo), Sanergy (Nairobi), Sanivation (Naivasha)	Delvic (Dakar) Safi Sana (Accra) Larger DBOT firms (Andhra Pradesh)	
	Laguna Water	Laguna Water (Philippines) Manila Water + Contractors (Philippines)	Laguna Water 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 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

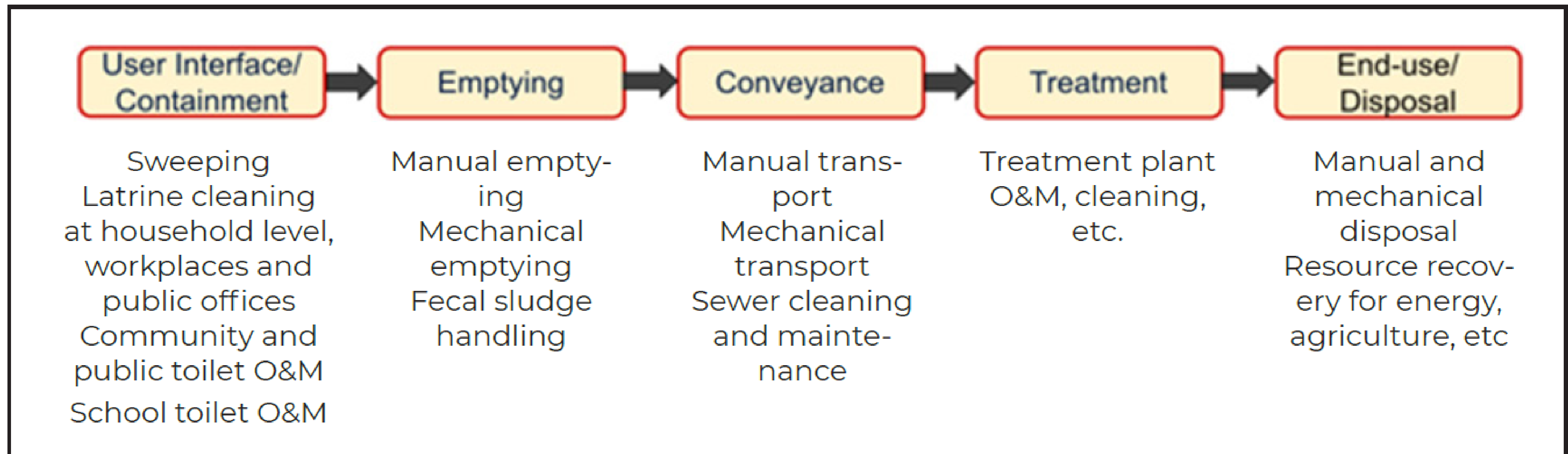
What aspects of FSM should be regulated?



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



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

