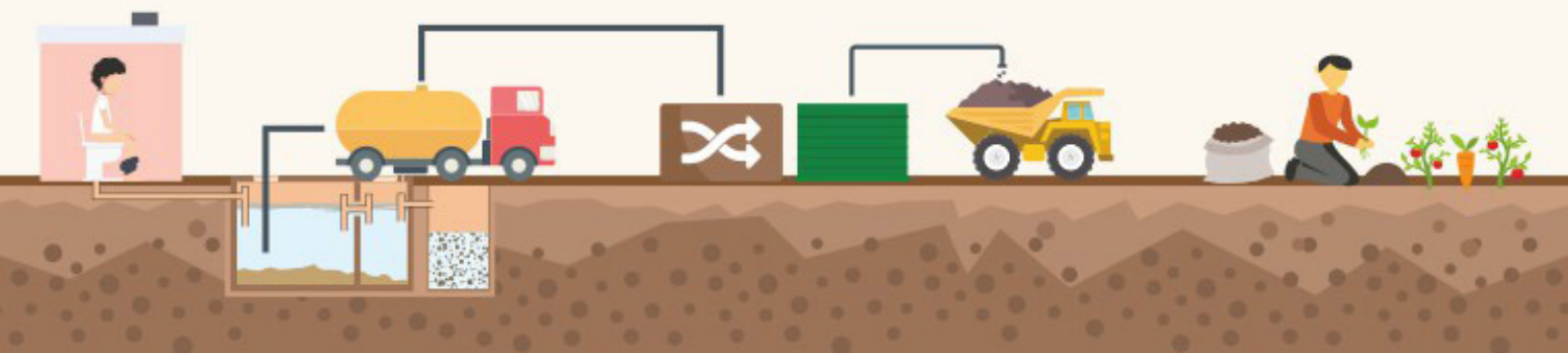


City Sanitation Service Delivery Assessment (CSDA) Memorandum

KAMPALA, Uganda



City Sanitation Service Delivery Assessment Memorandum KAMPALA, Uganda

21 April 2021

Produced By: Kampala Capital City Authority, Kampala, Uganda.

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1.Introduction

This memorandum provides a summary snapshot of the enabling environment supporting the sanitation situation in KAMPALA. This memorandum also provides an Action Checklist to help stakeholders identify and prioritise immediate and follow-up actions to facilitate the delivery and sustained operation of sanitation services.

Note: This desk-based assessment tool aims to stimulate thinking and support professional judgement, not to substitute it. Please note that this document only captures the CSDA graphics and the associated Action Checklist. It highlights the current enabling environment in the city and can be used to support stakeholder discussions on improving sanitation. For a more detailed descriptive understanding of the sanitation situation in a city, users are encouraged to develop a full report for their city (please refer to the Annex or click [here](#) to view report template for a CSDA). This would require extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders and expert analysis of the sanitation situation as summarised by the CSDA graphics presented here

2. Enabling Environment–City Service Delivery Assessment

The City Service Delivery Assessment, or CSDA, summarises the status of the enabling environment for sanitation in the city. It aims to show in a simple way. It shows the institutional barriers to sanitation service delivery which cause the unsafe faecal waste flows shown in the SFD. It is structured around 3 pillars, listed on the left of the graphic:

- **Enabling** - the policy, legal and institutional environment.
- **Delivering** - the resources and mechanisms available to improve sanitation.
- **Sustaining** - the operating environment, funding and personnel needed to provide ongoing and sustainable sanitation services.

Each pillar is composed of two building blocks specific to the pillar, and a third focusing on inclusion – the extent to which the needs of poor people, women and other disadvantaged groups are addressed.

The three columns of traffic light colours correspond to the three steps in the service chain described above for the SFD. **Green** indicates that functional sanitation is in place, but standards can be raised; **yellow** indicates areas where there is at least something to build on, but much progress remains to be made and **red** indicates areas where there is little to build on, and it is necessary to start from a basic level.

Sewered and non-sewered systems are assessed separately due to the different institutions and regulations involved, levels of development, strengths and weaknesses, and the actions needed to make improvements

Non-Sewered Sanitation



Toilet, pit or septic tank



Emptying & transport



Sludge treatment & reuse

ENABLING

Policy and legislation			
Planning and budgeting			
Inclusion			

DEVELOPING

Funding			
Capacity and outreach			
Inclusion			

SUSTAINING

Regulation and cost recovery			
Institutions and service providers			
Inclusion			

Figure 1: Non-Sewered Sanitation

3. Action Checklist for Citywide Inclusive Sanitation

The objective of the Action Checklist is to provide users with a checklist of possible ‘next steps’ arising from the CSDA to support the discussion on identifying and prioritising interventions. It aims to help users answer the question “Now we know why sanitation services are working or not – what do we do next?”. While this is not an exhaustive list of actions and will need to be supplemented by other actions tailored to the local context, the action points mentioned here can guide users to identify a series of possible priority actions to be considered. Under each thematic area, the actions have been categorized as basic, intermediate and consolidating actions which may need to be implemented at the national (N) or local (L) level, or both. In some countries the State, Provincial or Regional Government may substitute for National Government or have an additional role.

- **Basic:** Actions corresponding to red chevrons from the CSDA, where there is little to build on, and it is necessary to start from a basic level;
- **Intermediate:** Actions corresponding to yellow chevron from the CSDA, where there is at least something to build on, but much progress remains to be made;
- **Consolidating:** Actions corresponding to green chevron from the CSDA, where functional sanitation is in place, but standards can be raised.

Action points under each theme are color coded for ease of understanding:

- Foundations for citywide inclusive sanitation
- Actions for immediate impact on sanitation citywide
- Developing the enabling environment for non-sewered sanitation
- Actions for immediate impact on non-sewered sanitation
- Developing the enabling environment for sewerage sanitation
- Actions for immediate impact on sewerage sanitation

The next step is to review and discuss which of the suggestions apply in KAMPALA, and what the suggestions will mean in practice. While the table below only summarizes the relevant action points under each thematic area, they also need to be applied for the specific sanitation chain component that is being considered – for this please refer to the output shown on the Toolbox dashboard. This entire process of applying these action points should be done in consultation with various city level stakeholders and in the light of local practicalities, politics, resources and capacity.

Table 1: Action checklist across thematic areas.

This table will only show the action points which are relevant for this city.

Thematic area	Action focus	Basic actions	Level	Intermediate actions	Level	Consolidating actions	Level	
Policy, Legislation, Regulation	Overall	Review and update national sanitation policies to ensure all aspects of CWIS are addressed	N, L	Disseminate and apply CWIS policies	N, L	Strengthen regulatory powers across whole CWIS service chain	L	
		Review regulatory framework for the protection of public health and environment	N, L	Set norms / standards for public health and environmental protection	L	Regulate pollution of receiving waters	N, L	
		Design programme to equip, train and motivate environmental health staff to enforce sanitation rules	N, L	Strengthen enforcement of environmental and public health regulations	L			
	Non-Sewered Sanitation	Review and establish or strengthen legal basis for regulation of FSM services	N					
				Strengthen FSM byelaws	L			
		Formally recognize existing informal FSM service providers in regulations and legislation	L	Develop "one-stop shop" licensing arrangements	L			
		Require and enable service providers to dispose of all faecal sludge safely	L	Incentivise faecal sludge disposal at recognized sites and introduce sanctions for illegal dumping	L			
	Sewered Sanitation	Review and establish legal basis for regulation of sewerage services	N					
		Review and establish or improve byelaws, to ensure an obligation to connect to sewerage if available	L	Strengthen sewerage byelaws	L			
	Institutional arrangements	Overall	Identify all CWIS stakeholders, form a coordinating forum for	N, L	Establish institutional framework. Coordinate NSS and sewerage -	L		

4. Annex: Outline for a City Sanitation Assessment Report

If your city has an SFD and the stakeholders have worked together to develop a CSDA graphic and agree follow-up actions, the following is a suggested outline for a short report which could accompany the graphics and provide more depth than the memorandum. The value of the report will depend on the level of professional judgement, input and analysis of the contributing authors

Remove the annotations in blue text when completing the report.

1. City background information

- 1.1. Population, land-use, basic geology, topography and hydrology, etc. *Brief overview only.*
- 1.2. Basic relevant sanitation census and health data.

2. CSDA Graphic

- 2.1. Copy of CSDA graphic.
- 2.2. Process followed to develop the CSDA. *Only a brief description is needed.*

3. CSDA Findings and analysis

- 3.1. Enabling pillar: *report on the weaknesses and interpretation of the findings under each stage of the simplified sanitation chain. Write up the sewerred and non sewerred services separately, and reflect on the differences and similarities, if any.*
- 3.2. Delivering: *as above.*
- 3.3. Sustaining: *as above.*
- 3.4. Overall Inclusion findings *Summarize the main messages from the inclusion scores – these are all city-wide and the different means of delivery are not relevant.*

4. Recommendations for action

- 4.1. Priorities *based on discussions with stakeholders, summarize the main 'red' areas from the CSDA and any key 'yellow' ones which require prioritization.*
- 4.2. Agreed actions: *summarize the agreements with stakeholders on the follow-up actions identified using the SDAC table:*
 - *Set out the agreed actions and who will be doing what. Take account of staffing capacity and available resources.*
 - *Define the timeline. Be realistic and take a phased approach. Many actions may be required, but not everything can be done immediately.*
 - *Write up the sewerred and non sewerred services separately and focus on the different action points required for each type of service.*
 - *Wherever joint actions across departments or by multiple stakeholders are needed e.g. on urban sanitation policy or inclusion activities, emphasise the need for*