



The United Republic Of Tanzania

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children

Issues, Gaps and Challenges of Managing Faecal Sludge in Tanzania: Experience from Field

**Amour Seleman
MoHCDGEC**

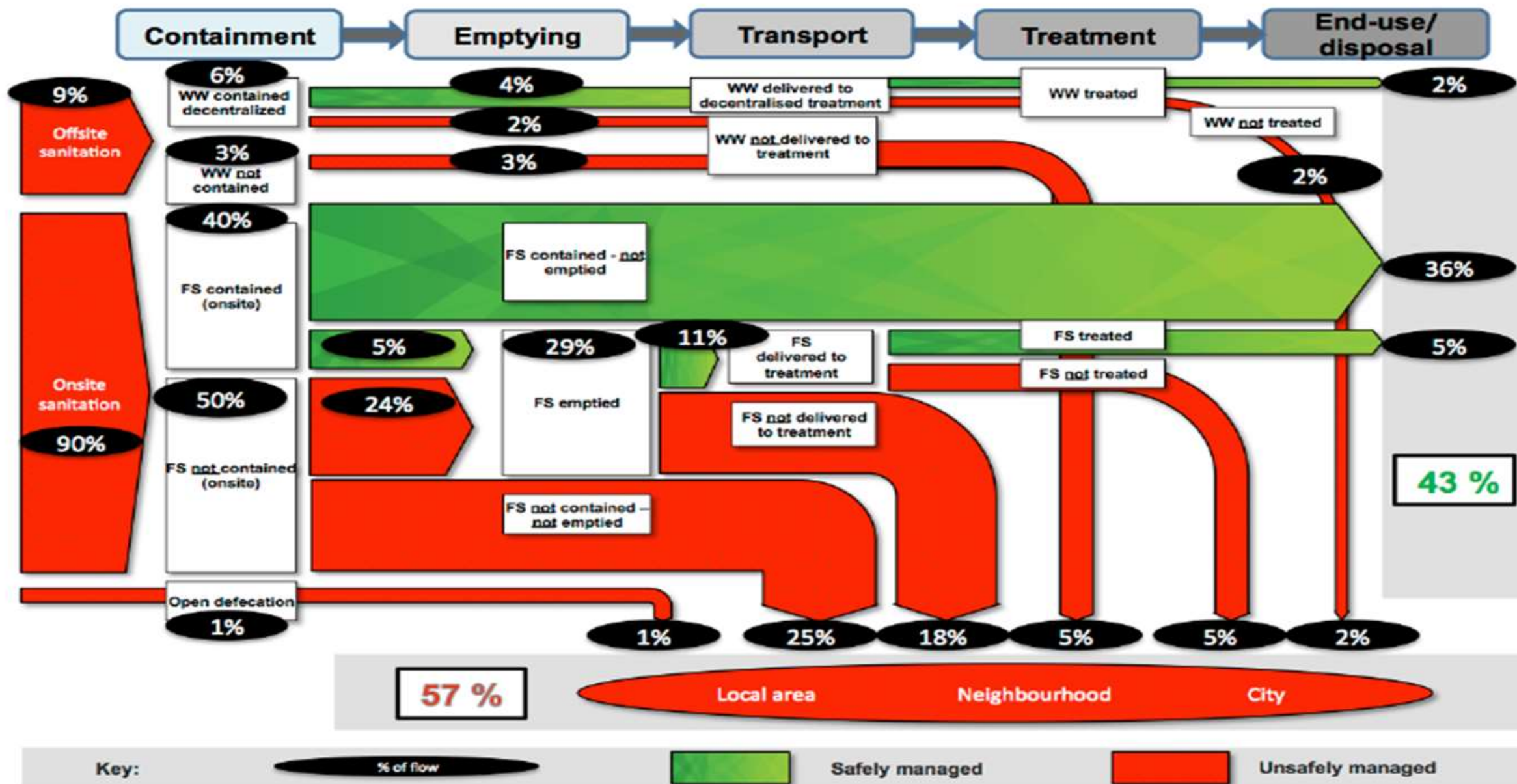
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Presentation layout



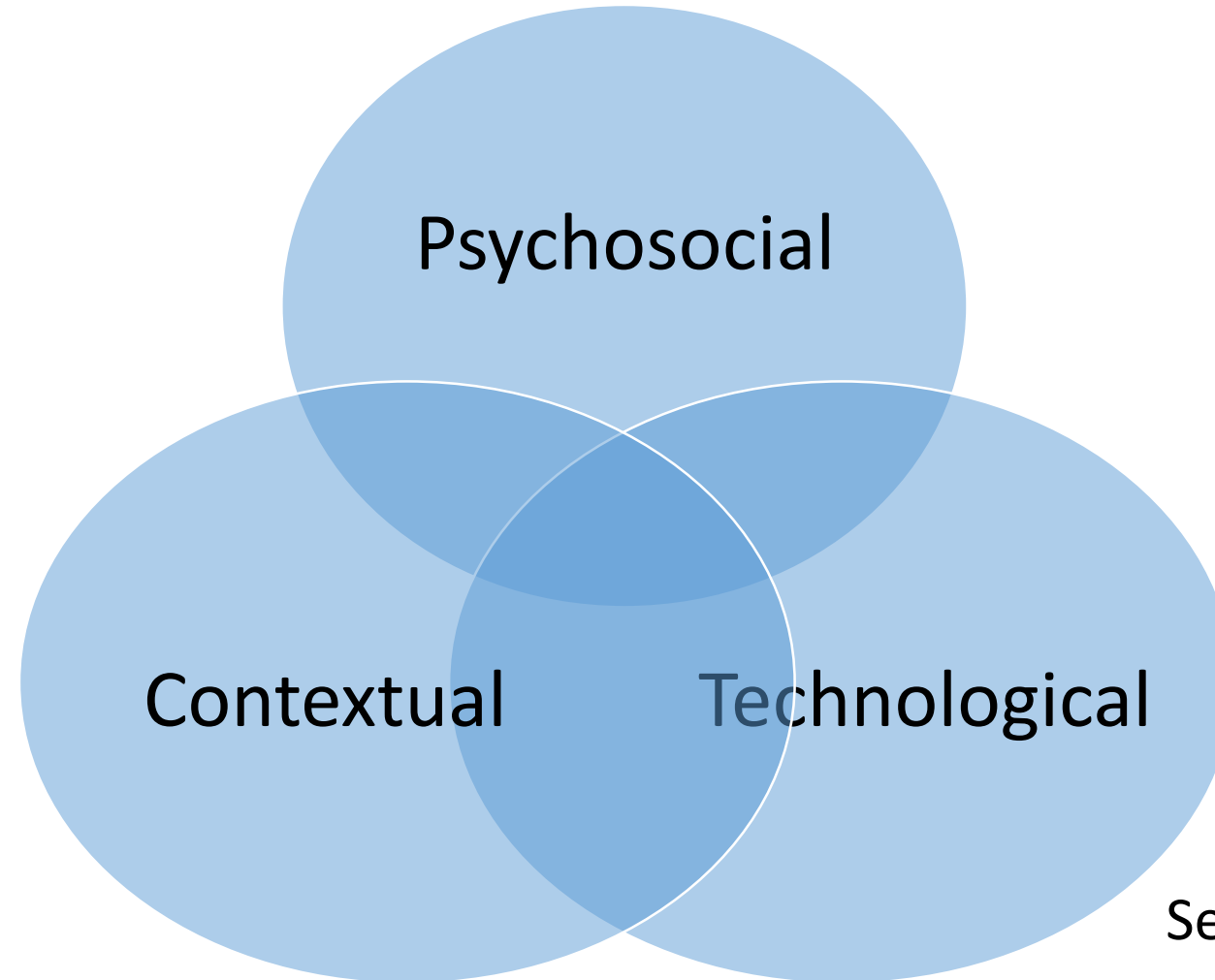
- ❖ Country situation, a case of Dar es Salaam
- ❖ Issues, Challenges and Gaps on FSM in Tanzania
- ❖ Country initiatives and Plans

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 03.09.2015
Field based assessment



Issues and challenges on FSM: A case of DSM unplanned urban settlements

Level
Societal/Structural
Community
Interpersonal/ Household
Individual and Habitual



Seleman *et al*, 2020

Contextual issues

Level	Factor
Societal/Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Low penalties TZS 50,000 (US\$ 21.9)– Inadequate awareness programme to induce demand for service– Lack of routine data on Pit emptying and FSM in general
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Plot physical inaccessibility– The use of Toilets facilities that are hard to empty with mechanized equipment (FS in 45.2% of the toilets in DSM UUSs can not be emptied with mechanized equipment)– Topography:-Steep slopes and low lying areas
Interpersonal/ Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Unclear distribution of desludging roles between land lord and tenants
Individual and Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Throwing of cultural sensitive waste into pits (used menstrual pads

Psychosocial issues

Level	Factor
Societal/Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Low advocacy for sanitation indicated by low budget allocation for sanitation. E.g. Budget for sanitation is 5% of the total WSDP budget
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Perceived low ability of community to take control measures because of wide spread of unhygienic desludging including even non residential houses– Unhygienic desludging is not a taboo issue and practicing hygienic desludging is upon individual commitment– Lack of feeling of shame among those performing unhygienic desludging
Interpersonal/ Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Aspiration for high performing desludging technology and services
Individual and Habitual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Limited knowledge on the performance of vacuum tankers– Timing of unhygienic desludging during the night or when it rains out of sight of inspectors

Technological challenges

Level	Factor
Societal/structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Weakness in existing desludging technologies– General skepticism about the performance of manual desludging hand pump leading to inadequate distribution of product e.g. the Gulper)
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Low accessibility because of lack of service in vicinity
Interpersonal/ Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Lack of clear modality for sharing costs for hiring desludging technology among tenants and land lords– Inadequate demonstration of alternative technological options for desludging
Individual and Habitual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Perceived high cost and low value because of Technology weakness and perceived low quality of service

Country initiatives and Plans

- Roll out the Urban CLTS guidelines
- Review the routine Sanitation and hygiene reporting form to include Pit emptying
- Raise awareness to LGAs and WSS Authorities on Sanitation and Hygiene Regulations that encompasses FSM
- Request LGAs through PORALG to review by-laws to review penalties along with effective law enforcement

Country initiatives and Plans...

- Strengthen collaboration with research and higher learning institution such as CSE on the search for effective technological options and business modals for FSM
- Effectively participate in development of FSM standards in collaboration with Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)
- Conduct capacity gaps and opportunities on FSM in rural areas

Thank you for your participation