



Pit Emptying Entrepreneurs in Kampala Embrace Sanitation Safety Planning

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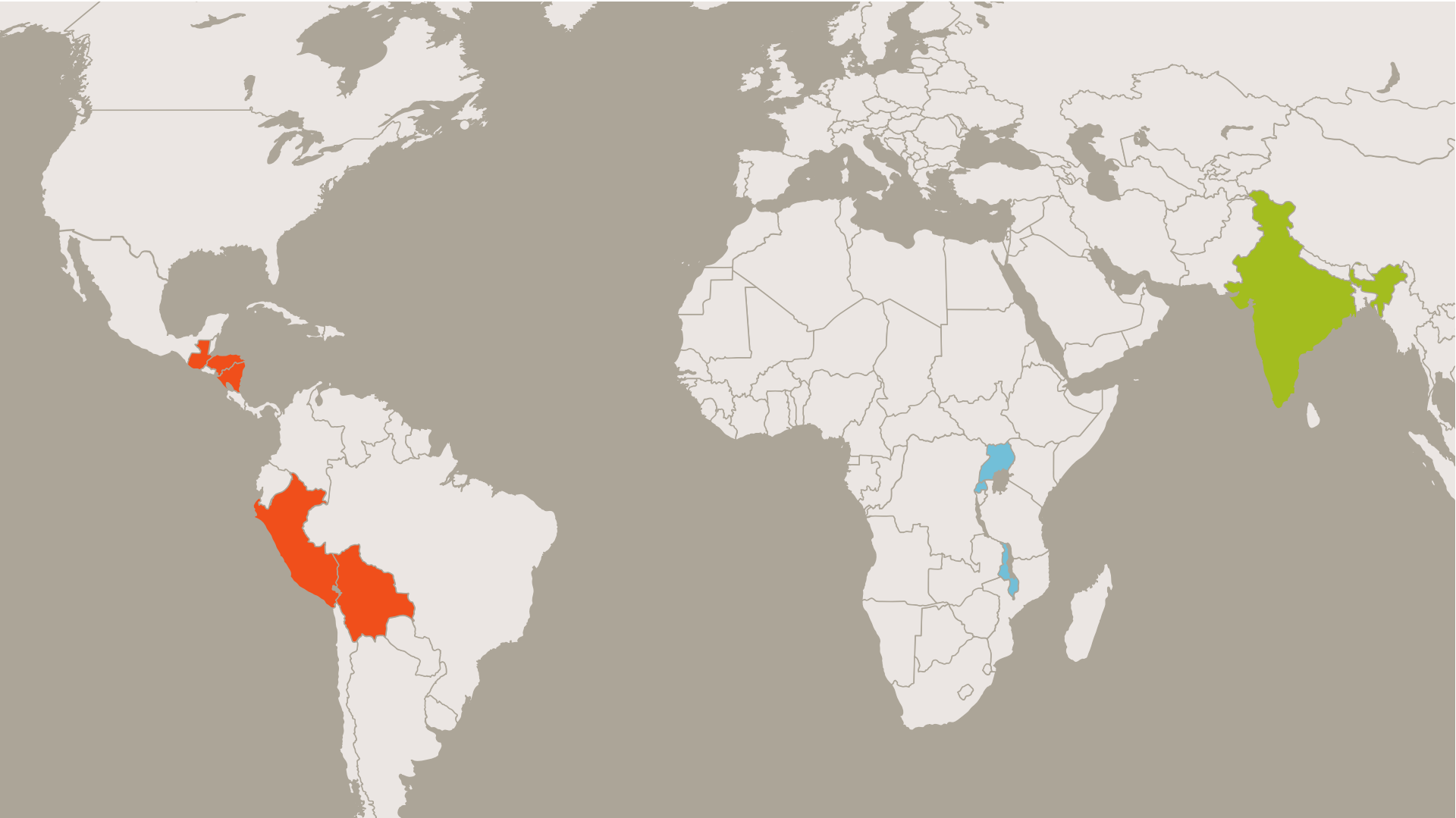
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BACKGROUND

- **2018 WHO Guidelines Recommendation 2:
Ensure universal access to safe systems along the
entire sanitation service chain**
- System management should be based on local level risk assessments along the entire sanitation chain (e.g. Sanitation Safety Planning) to ensure users and the community are protected
- Recognizes the need for protection of sanitation workers through safe working conditions

PIT EMPTYING ENTREPRENEURS: GULPERS



SANITATION SAFETY PLANNING

1. System mapping & identification
2. Exposure groups at each step
3. Hazards & risk ranking
4. Controls
5. Monitoring



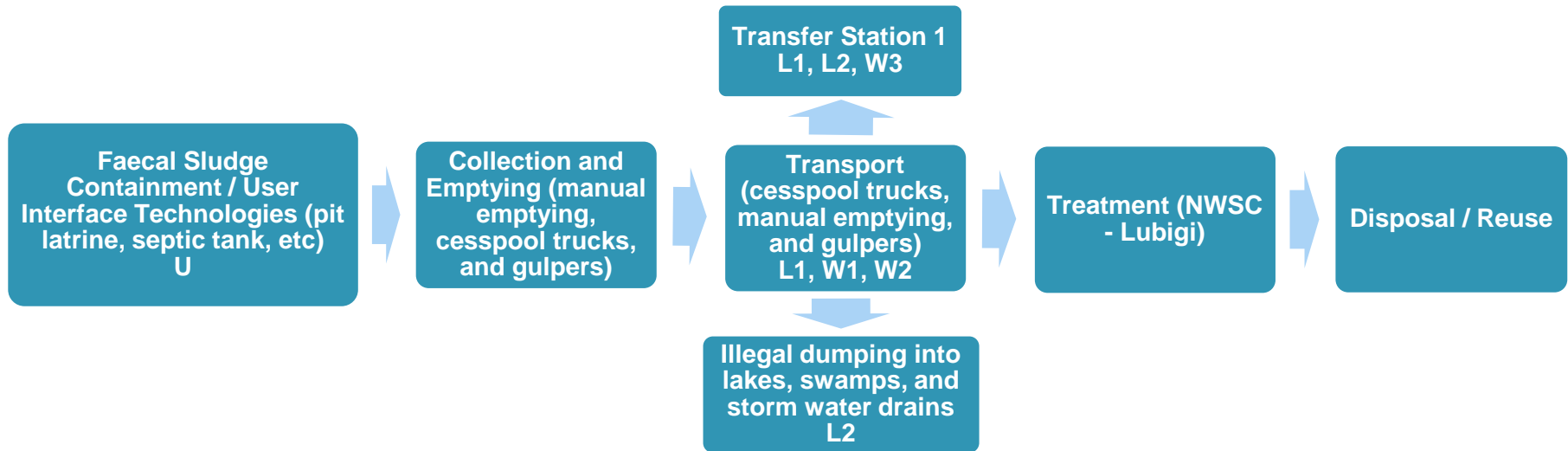
1. SYSTEM MAPPING & IDENTIFICATION

What is happening in Kampala with the Gulper Entrepreneurs?

- Inconsistent handwashing with soap at critical times
- Inconsistent cleaning of equipment after emptying activities
- Working under the influence of alcohol or drugs & smoking during emptying
- Poor personal hygiene
- Poorly built sanitary facilities
- Inconsistent use of Personal Protective Equipment
- Indiscriminate disposal of garbage and waste



2. EXPOSURE GROUPS AT EACH STEP



Exposure Groups	
W1	Workers involved in collection of faecal sludge using cesspool trucks
W2	Workers involved in collection of faecal sludge using guplers
W3	Workers involved in maintenance of the transfer stations
M	Residents or people involved in manual emptying
L1	Local community living adjacent to the latrines being emptied
L2	Neighboring community
U	Users of the facility

3. HAZARDS AND RISK RANKING

Pit Latrine

Hazardous Event	Ranking
Ingestion of excreta or sludge due to improper handwashing	H
Stepping on faeces with bare foot	H
Contact with flies or mosquitoes	H
Falling in to the pit	H
Exposure to sharps and solid waste	VH
Surface and ground water contamination	H

Transfer Station

Hazardous Event	Ranking
Heavy load	M
Exposure to bad odours and flies cause unease	M
Direct exposure to sewage	H
Spillage during dumping sludge	H
Exposure of unauthorized persons (children and community members)	H

4. KEY CONTROL MEASURES

- Provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment
- Sensitization of workers on hygiene and work place safety
- Provision of hygiene equipment (soap dispensers, handwashing stations)
- Vaccination of workers against tetanus and deworming
- Sensitization of community members on hygiene, proper use, and maintenance of facilities
- Enforcing restricted entry during emptying
- Developing standards for excreta containment facilities



5. MONITORING

- Monitoring should be conducted in a structured way inline with the SSP.
- Monitoring should be spear headed by authorities- it should be part of their routine monitoring activities.
- Monitoring should include an enforcement component to instill a sense of seriousness.



LESSONS LEARNT AND NEXT STEPS

- Entrepreneurs have basic knowledge on safety. However, the SSP process presents safety in a structured manner within the business operations.
- There is need to enforce for compliance to safety standards, the group being an informal one that is problematic.
- SSP is a structured process which has to be intentionally followed through during implementation and monitoring.
- It is better to have KCCA enforcement/Environmental health department officials offer the training other than an external NGO, to give a sense of importance.
- Planned to train enforcement officials (KCCA) in the SSP for informed enforcement.





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