



City Sanitation Planning Process Experience of engaging with Hoshangabad

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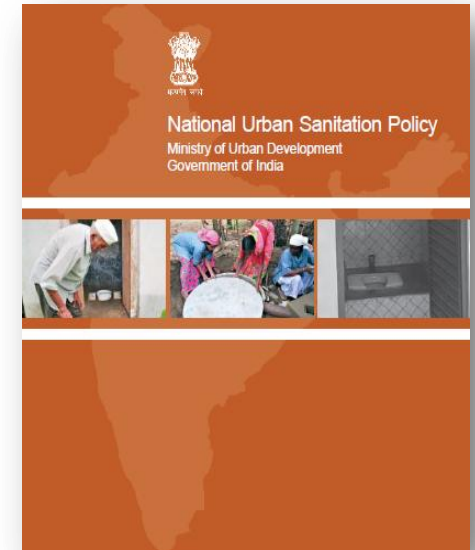
Water and Sanitation Program

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***Vision:* “All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable, ensure and sustain public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens.”**

Goals:

- **Targeting behavior change;**
- **Achieving open defecation free cities;**
- **Safe disposal of 100% human and liquid wastes;**
- **State sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans for every state;**



What is a CSP???

- A comprehensive, holistic and city wide plan addressing universal access, safe collection, treatment and disposal of 100% liquid and solid wastes.
- It is not a DPR
- Each CSP will be unique

- Think **city wide**: systematically
- Focus on **Outcomes NOT Outputs**
- Set clear institutional responsibility
- **Not technology**/infrastructure focused
- Total Sanitation for all
- Support from- **Political, state, GoI**
- Sustainability/ **O&M** is key
- Regulatory framework
- Incentives/ **M&E**
- Manpower issues

Multi stakeholder participation

Communications

Special provisions for the poor

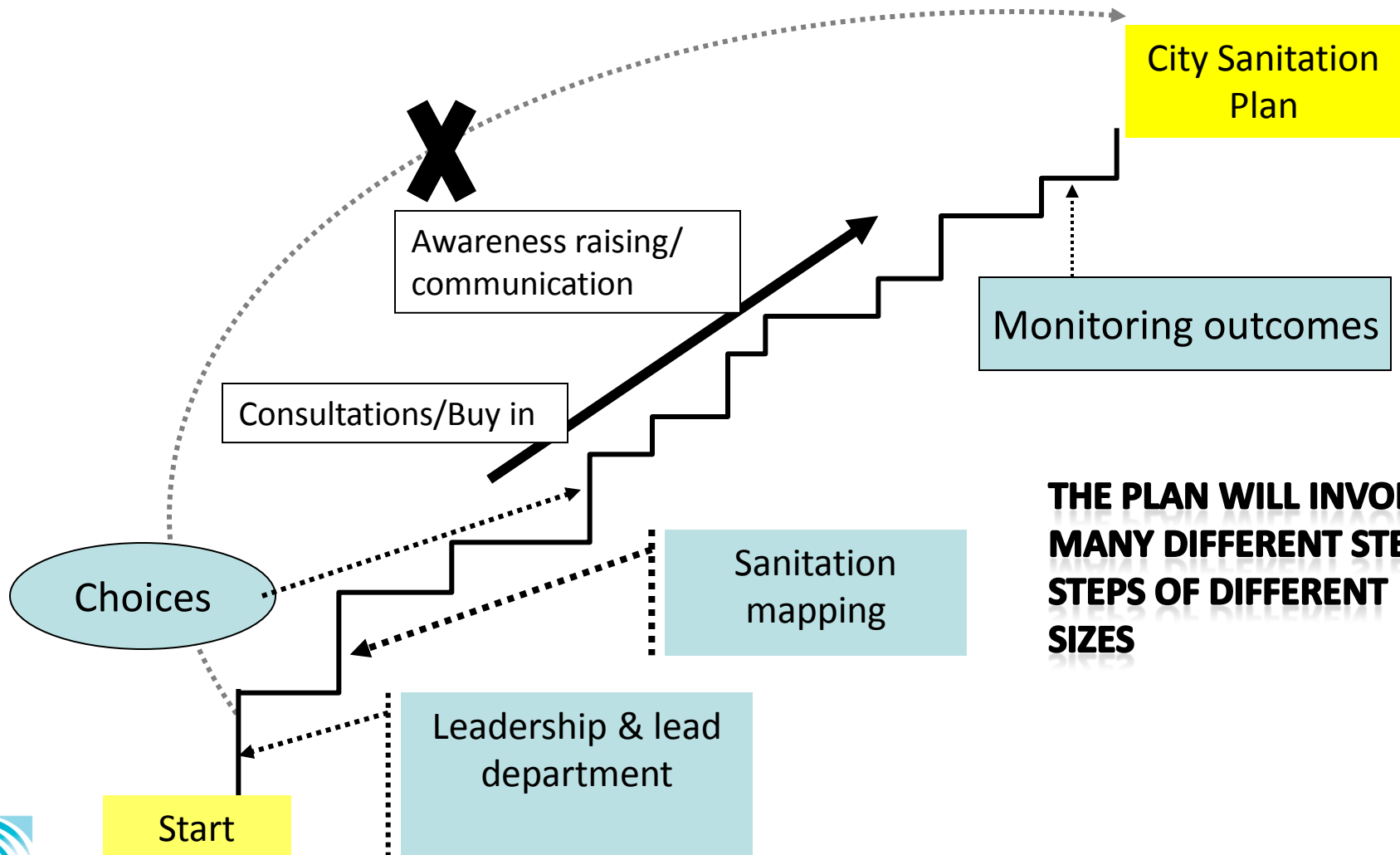
Baseline data collection

Financing

Capacity building/ Training



Develop a step-by-step sanitation plan



Mobilize Stakeholders

Launch workshop:
Form a Multi-Stakeholder City Sanitation Task Force

Appoint planning & Implementation Agency:
ULB to lead - guidance from Task Force

Hire experts to help with the CSP

Conduct a Baseline assessment

CONSULTATIONS

Collect Data
Demographic, social, financial and institutional

Include existing scheme reports and DPRs etc.

Conduct WORKSHOP to share findings
Set goal of CSP.

Start Drafting CSP

Launch Sanitation campaign



Consider the following while drafting a CSP.....

Regulatory and Legal

- Adapt or adopt (CPHEEO);
- Draft rules for A+C+C+T +D
- State government support for legal matters

Technological and O&M

- Consider life cycle cost –Total Sanitation
- Upgrade and retro fit
- Incremental Expansion
- Outcomes focused
- Cost and tariffs for service provision

Solid waste management

- Collection
- Conveyance
- Treatment
- Safe Disposal

Institutional Aspects

- Staffing
- Clear roles and responsibility
- Clear structure

Urban Poor

- Individual V/S community toilets
- Clear O&M plan
- Public toilets for floating population

Conduct
EXPOSURE
VISIT



Oversight of Task
Force and State
Government

Seek support from
MoUD

Existing schemes:
JNNURM,
UIDSSMT, Satellite
township, NRCP

State governments
own resources

Private sector
International
support agencies

Investments need to be financially sustainable - Break it down – Short, Medium, Long

Propose approximate financing costs



Monitoring
plan

Incentives-
City reward
scheme

Capacity
building needs

**DRAFT CSP AND SHARE WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS –
Reach agreement and approval**

Submit CSP to MoUD

Submit CSP to MoUD



Aspects of city sanitation planning

Set aim for Hoshangabad CSP after consultations

1. Universal access to all citizens
2. Reduce pollution in Narmada

- Assess sanitation situation
- Understand municipality strengths and constraints
- Institutional/ Social mechanisms (including monitoring) to manage and provide services sustainably
- Consider best options for city – Each city unique from next
- Calculate approximate costs for each option
- Options for poor: Public/community toilets – Floating population

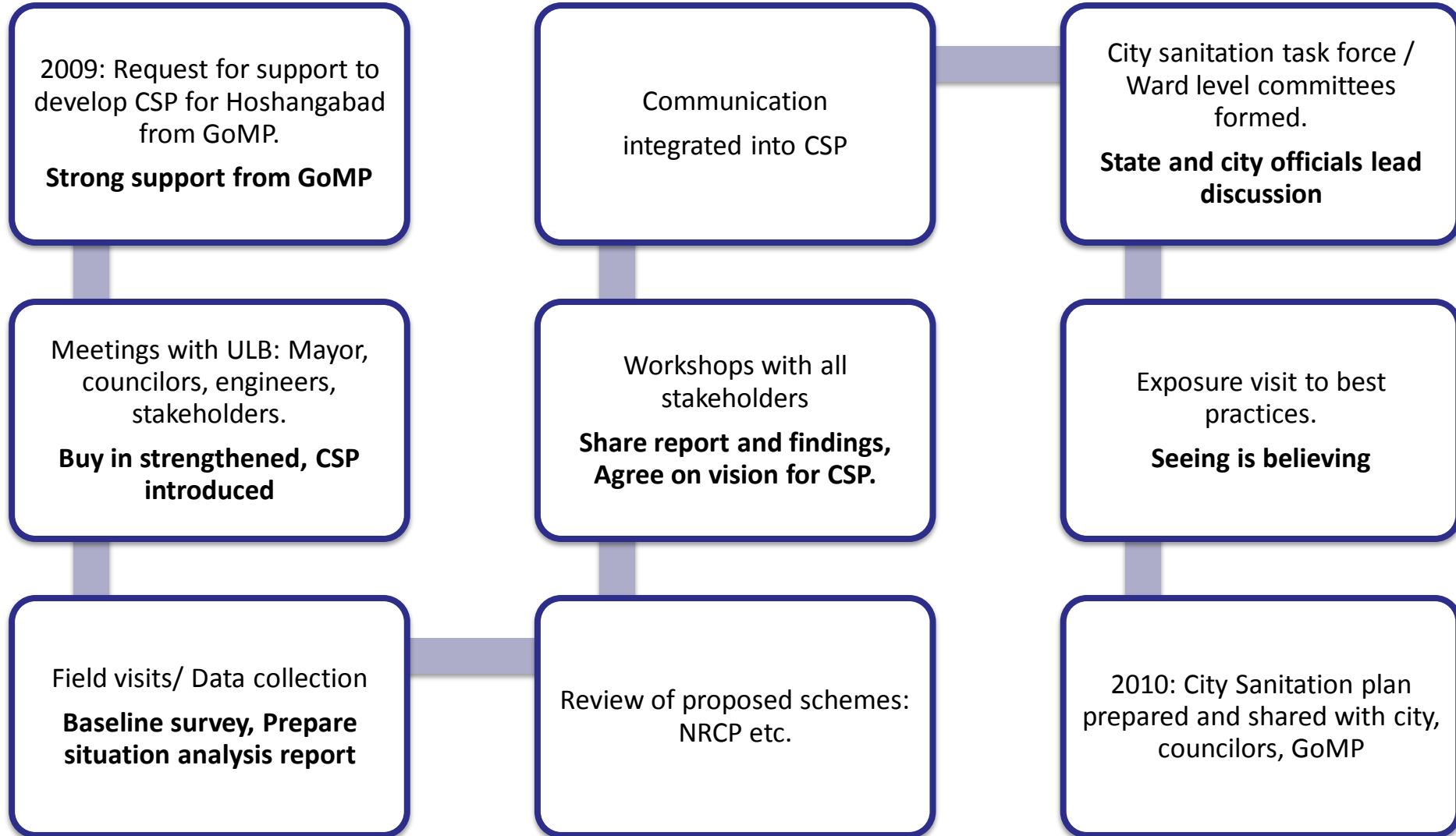


Request of Hoshangabad

1. Sustainability of the operations
2. Affordability: ULB and citizens not to be burdened



Process



Field Visits, Meetings, Study Tours, Workshops.....



Steps initiated in Hoshanagabad

- ✓ Baseline survey and initial reconnaissance (2008)
- ✓ Presentation of Situational Analysis (Jan 2009)
- ✓ Consultations with Council Members (Jan 2009)
- ✓ Discussed implications of proposed centralised sewerage and STP scheme on sustainable O&M and extension of services to households.
- ✓ Alternate options for town discussed (Centralised V/S Decentralised Wastewater Treatment) (June 2009)
- ✓ Exposure visit to best practices for replication (Feb 2010)
- ✓ Community mobilisation piloting: Formed in two wards. The women members from these committees assisted in validation of 'Baseline Survey' and identified 2,625 households that lacked sanitation facilities.
- ✓ Submitted proposal to GoI for construction of 2,625 individual toilets under ILCS

The CSP forms tenth milestone to achieve goal of city-wide sanitation for Hoshangabad.

The following steps are recommended next:

- ✓ Presentation of CSP Technical Options to the HNPP (Mar 2010)
- Training for Council to detail CSP planning and implementation process
- Hold meetings in wards sabhas, SHGs and institutional associations
- Final selection of sanitation technical option (choose combination/phases)
- Identify gaps in rules/ legislation : draft appropriate rules and approvals
- Define/operationalize institutional set-up: Ensure sustainable service delivery
- Develop ward level action plan with commitments from ward members and mohalla committee representatives
- Dove-tail household/establishment level action plan with fund flow and wastewater treatment works plan
- Design M& E System
- Implementation (including slum sanitation- management of community toilets or individual toilet construction)



Initially before CSP

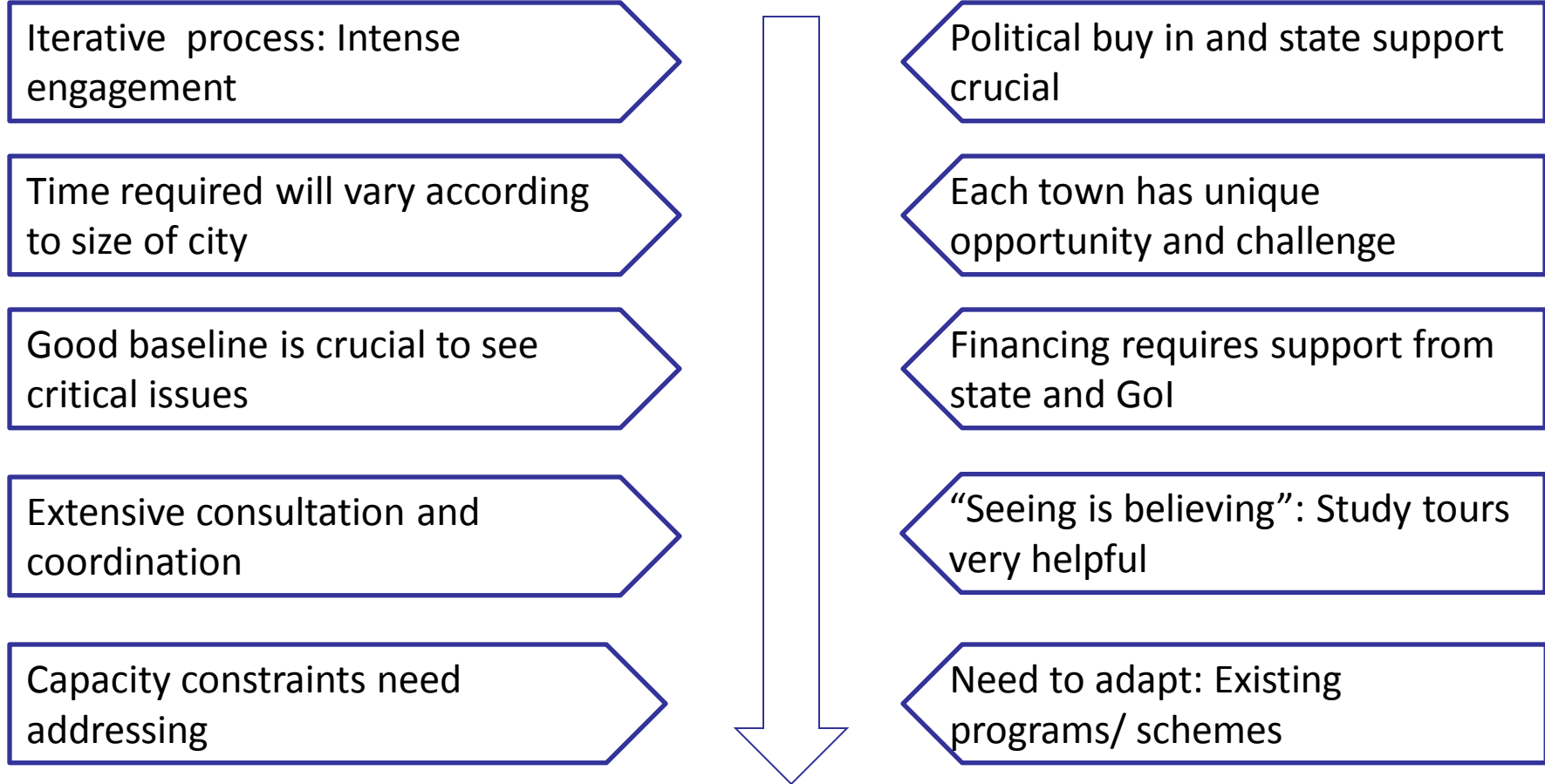
- NRCP scheme to provide sewer network (only trunk and branch) and STP at a cost of **Rs 10.3 crores**
- ULB was requesting for additional funds for laying lateral sewerage network at a cost of about **Rs 25 crores**
- No consideration of O&M expenditure to meet approx **Rs 6.6 crores** over 7 years

Now

- Study tour to learn about decentralized wastewater plants, community sanitation completed.
- City considering alternate wastewater treatment options.
- Funding options being considered for piloting a decentralized wastewater treatment plant.
- Construction of 2625 individual toilets under ILCS Funds begun
- Septage management guidelines issued by state
- GoMP scaled up CSP to several cities across states;



Lessons for an integrated approach



City sanitation plan



1. CSaP: City Sanitation Planning- Decision Support Toolkit

- Help City planners with techno financial feasibility analysis
- Provides a range of technical options for improved sanitation to ENTIRE households of a city.
- City can then make objective choice based on its own finances over long run

2. Slum Sanitation compendium

- Provides planners with key steps to undertake slum sanitation in city sanitation plan context
- Based on experience of slum sanitation interventions across the country including Ahmedabad, Parivartan Program



Some Questions!

- Scope of sanitation: whether and how to include solid waste management; drainage?
- Scheme legacy: *“I have a sanctioned scheme already!”* How to retrofit thinking about sanitation?
- Funding: is not available. *“We cannot raise/collect user charges? Who will give us grants? Subsidies?”*
- Technology fixation: *“there is a sewer system which needs to cover the city. Two new sewage treatment plants needed...”* Can we afford to run these even if capital is “free”? Norms?
- Institutional Weakness: ULBs have not been devolved powers, resources and capacities. *“Who will do all this?”*
- Organizational void: *“our sanitary division does solid waste collection, we have no personnel / systems for septage management...”*
- Wait, not yet!: *“How can we promise what we cannot fulfill yet?”* Is there a well-thought out sequence?
- Norms and Master Plans? Or responsive and adaptive approach?
- Process Pitfalls: re-sequencing and “retro-fitting”?





For more information refer to
Hoshangabad City Sanitation Plan, 2010.
Hoshangabad situational analysis report, 2009

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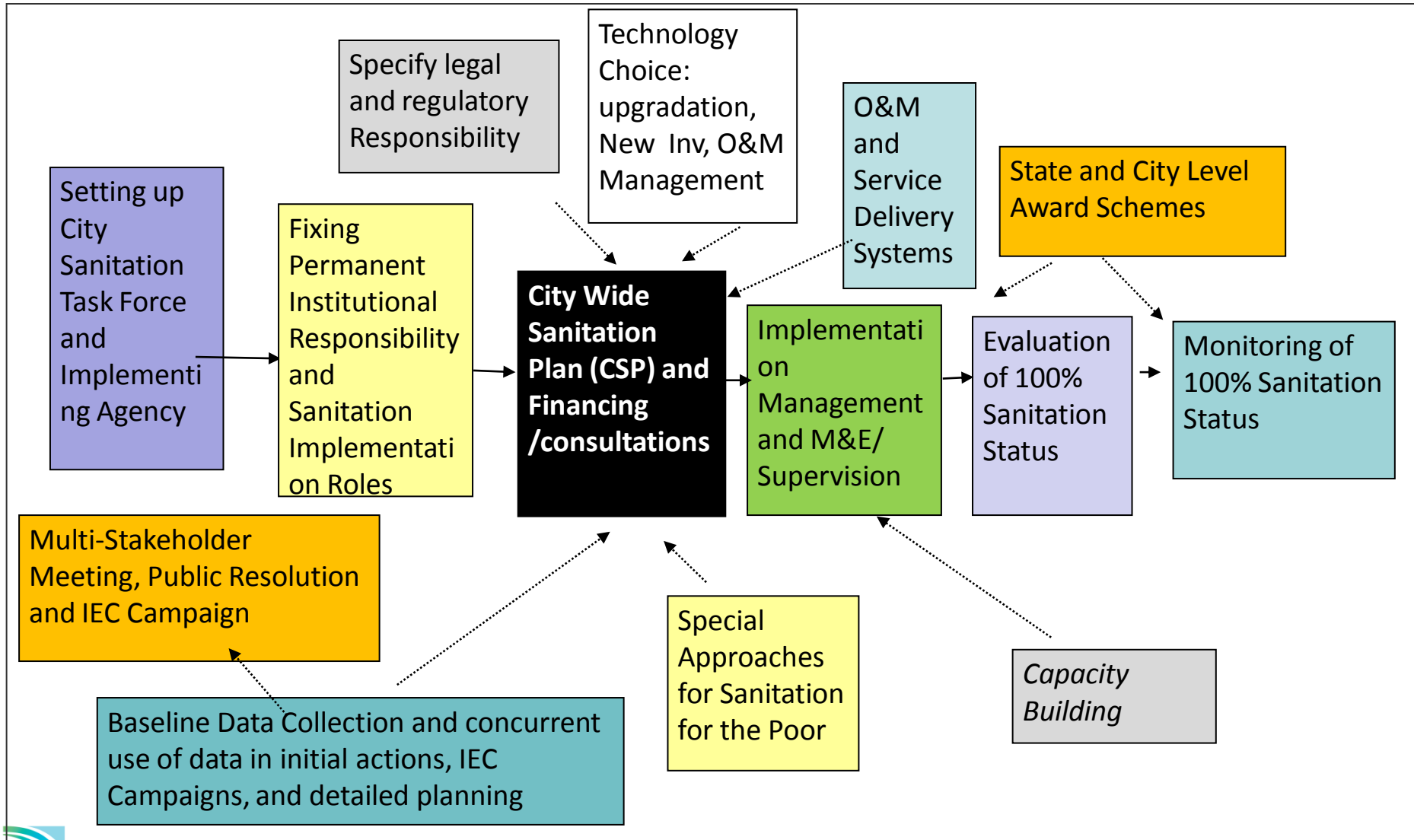
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Engaging with the City: Developing and implementing City Sanitation Plans



The City Sanitation Cycle



How to develop CSP

Some steps are simple: Do those first example: septage, Open defecation etc

Some steps are complicated: Sewage treatment plant, etc

- Step 1: Form a multi stakeholder city sanitation task force and set goal of CSP
- Step 2: Baseline Data collection
- Step 3: Awareness Raising campaign
- Step 4: Rules and Regulation: Amend laws etc to meet goal of CSP
- Step 5: Planning and Financing: Experts to look at social, financial, sync with GoI schemes, Institutional aspects etc
- Step 6: Technology options – Exposure visit
- Step 7: O&M of assets
- Step 8: Poor and Unserved
- Step 9: Capacity Building
- Step 10: Implementation: DPR etc
- Step 11: Monitoring



100% Sanitation Access and use to all - including improving existing systems, new investments, and related O&M Management systems;

Full cycle of safe collection, conveyance and treatment of sanitary wastes

Investments and O&M systems; for new development areas, markets and public places, residential and other habitations; Costs and Tariff Plan for service provision;

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Cover and plan for the whole of the city and the *FULL* sanitation cycle

Suggested Components of the CSP:

1. Plan for ensuring 100% Sanitation Access and use to all - including improving existing systems, new investments, and related O&M Management systems;
2. Plan for full cycle of safe collection, conveyance and treatment of sanitary wastes
3. Costs and Tariff Plan for service provision;
4. Investments and O&M systems; for new development areas, markets and public places, residential and other habitations
5. Plan for Development of Institutions / Organizations responsible for sanitation, and their roles and responsibilities;
6. Plan for M&E of CSP implementation, and of achieving and sustaining 100% Sanitation (use of community monitoring, etc.)
7. Plans for other aspects significant locally
 - Plan Financing from local, State Govt., GoI and other sources
 - In bigger cities, do regional level plans and integrate....



City Wide Sanitation plan- Traps to avoid

- A Master Plan or Blue print approach is often not practical – take care that CSP is realistic and adaptive.
- Examine technical feasibility, long term affordability and the needs and preferences of local residents – do not use “norms” that create infrastructure that does not work, and/or is difficult or expensive to operate and maintain.
- The CSP is not just an investment statement, but also is the institutional, social, financial and environmental requirements for sustainable city-wide improvements.

