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### City Sanitation Planning – Kochi, Tirupati, & Nasik Proposed Process and Approach

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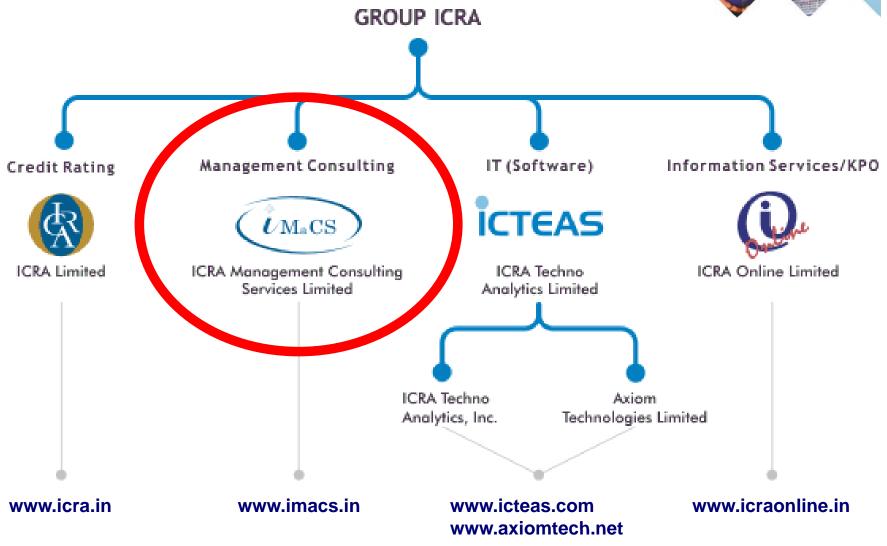


Who we are



## Group ICRA







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Our Approach



## Scope of Work (As outlined by GTZ)

- Facilitate formulation of City Task Force (CTF)
- Strengthen database of ULBs pertaining to Sanitation
  - Review available data on sanitation
  - Collect data on municipal finances with respect to sanitation.
  - Identify gaps in information and collect supplementary data in 1-2 select wards.
  - Document best practices/innovative initiatives and explore possible scale up of these
- Awareness generation and launch of 100 % sanitation campaign
  - Formulate an awareness program (supply/demand side)
    - > Demand level identification barriers
    - > Focus on low-income households
    - > Awareness creation at ULB level / Action Plan
- Technology options
  - Centralized/De-centralized
  - Total solution / Financial viability
- Capacity enhancement and Knowledge management





## IMaCS's Guiding Principles

- Taking a wide view
- Sharp focus on the Need and expected outcomes
  - Strategic framework for converging development inputs
  - Engaging the city stakeholders towards crystallising vision, strategy, actions
  - Achieving goals of National Urban Sanitation Policy
- Consistency with MoUD guidelines and ToR provided by GTZ
  - Short, medium and long term plan for the issues related to Governance, Technical, Financial, Capacity Building, Awareness and Pro-poor interventions to ensure 100% access to safe sanitation
  - Identify areas where further detailed studies (detailed project report) are required
- Build on existing / ongoing initiatives
- Enable Participation structured Multi-stakeholder Consultative Process
- Action orientation and resource mobilisation
  - Generate momentum, create local partnerships
  - Pilot Awareness program





## Taking a Urban Ecology View

## **Etymology**

#### ur-ban:

- Of, relating to, or located in a city.
- Characteristic of the city or city life.

[Latin urb nus, from urbs, urb-, city.]

#### e-col-o-gy:

- The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments.
   Also called bionomics. The relationship between organisms and their environment.
- The branch of sociology that is concerned with studying the relationships between human groups and their physical and social environments. Also called human ecology.
- The study of the detrimental effects of modern civilization on the environment, with a view toward prevention or reversal through conservation. Also called human ecology.

Greek oikos, house; in Indo-European Roots + German -logie, study (from Greek -logi, - logy]





## Our Overall Approach

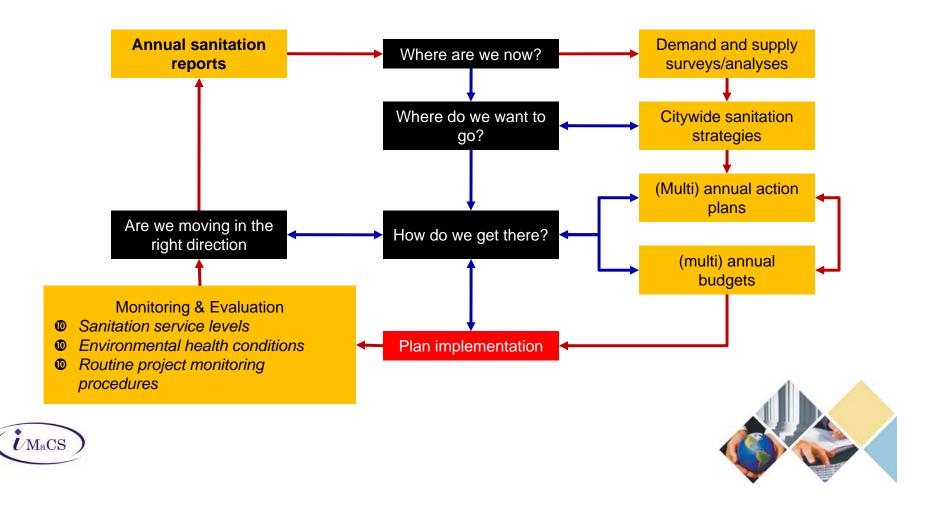
- Our approach for the CSP exercise would be to...
  - 1. Review the Baseline scenario/current status
  - 2. Develop a <u>Vision</u> and crystallize <u>outcomes</u> to be achieved in short, medium, long term
  - 3. Outline Solutions/Technology options and Actions to move from 1) to 2)
    - ...with respect to 4 <u>distinct yet inter-related dimensions</u>...
      - 1. Demographic-Social context
      - 2. Infrastructure and Services
      - 3. Institutional Capacity
      - 4. Financial Capacity
    - ...through consultative stakeholder engagement and evaluation of suitability of alternative options, solutions and best practices





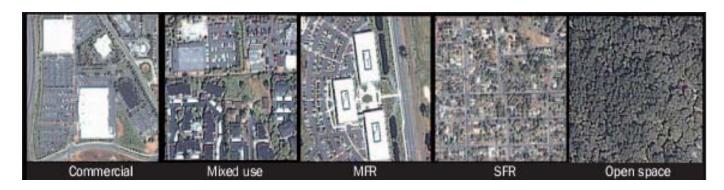
# The Three Question Framework for Strategic Planning and Project Preparation

- What is the current situation or where are we now?
- 2. What are the objectives of the planning process or where do we want to go?
- 3. What options are available for moving from the first to the second or how do we get from here to there?



## Where are we now? - Current situation

- Take account of what already exists and recognize existing facilities
- Review existing situation by undertaking
  - \* Stakeholder Consultations
  - Institutional Review: policies, plans, legislations, institutions, ongoing projects & budgets, capacities (technical, social, and financial)
  - Project area review: Sanitation audit, existing facilities; geospatial analyses







## Where do we want to go?

- Develop a <u>shared</u> vision of future sanitation situation in city/town
  - Equitable: concerned with the needs of all including the urban poor
  - Environmentally sustainable: solutions to local problems do not cause deterioration of the wider environment or use resources that cannot be replaced
  - Sustainable solutions: continues to address needs over time, focus on institutional capacities, O&M, service delivery at the core





# Getting here to there – how to move towards objectives?

#### Option Analysis

- > Consider the "do nothing" option
- What are the expectations of the people?
- Government and Institutional commitment, capacities
- > Technologies
- > People and Environment

#### Policies and Project Priorities

- Institutional phase shifts, capacity development
- \* Service Levels
- Cost recovery
- Development of sanitation facilities, while prioritizing to serve the unserved





## **Operational Phasing**

## Preparatory Phase (4 -5 weeks)

## Analysis / Consultations / Field work (12-15 weeks)

## Finalization of Outputs (4-5 weeks)

#### Inception Interactions

- GTZ, MoUD, State Governments, Cities
- Setting up the City Task Force

#### Baseline research

- State level reports and earlier assessments
- Field interactions

#### Interaction at ULB level

- Shared understanding of engagement
- Data and Information Needs

**Target ed Outcomes** 

Clarity on Role and expectations

Agree on formats and structure for

Shared Understanding of study

activities and outcomes

baseline data compilation

from the CTF

#### Situation Analysis

- Demographic / Social Context
- Accountability / Institutional
- Sanitation Infrastructure / Usage
- Policy and Project Prioriities
- Current Financing

#### Assessment of Needs / Options

- Gaps in Sanitation current and future
- Possible options to bridge gap
  - Centralised
  - Decentralised
- Shared vs. Stand-alone
- Pollution Mitigation actions
- Investment and Recurring

#### Target ed Outcomes

- Clarity on issues and gaps
- Possible set of solutions / options
  - Policy
  - Institutional
  - Technology
  - Projects

### Deliverables Consultative Workshop I - 6th week

# Deliverables Status Report - 8<sup>th</sup> week Consultative Workshop I - 12<sup>th</sup> week

#### DRAFT CSP - PREPARATION

- Baseline Information
- Action Plan
- Financial Mgmt Action Plan
- Waste water management plan
- Awareness Creation
- M&E and Capacity Building
- Identification for DPRs
- Action Plan
- Pilot Awareness Intervention
- DRAFT CSP DISCUSSION

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FINALISATION

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#### **Target ed Outcomes**

• Finalisation of the CSP

Deliverables
Draft CSP – 18 weeks
Final Draft CSP - 22 weeks
Presentation to MoUD – 22 weeks
Final CSP – 24 weeks







# Thank You

