Developing a city-level FSM capacity building programme

Paramita Datta Dey
Laura Kohler, Tommy Ngai, Sterenn Philippe, Lee Boudreau, Depinder Kapur, Jyoti Dash, Ankita Gupta
Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)

What is it?
Collaborative effort orchestrated by NIUA to support ULBs by providing the expertise of a variety of sanitation and capacity building organizations in India to support and build their capacity to plan and implement decentralized sanitation.

We have sanitation challenges!

We can help you!

ULB

[Logos of various organizations]
The first function of SCBP is to understand City (ULB) Needs.

- Assess city needs
- Develop capacity building program
- Coordinate with partners
- Provide customized capacity building activities
- Monitor the progress
We started in 6 initial Indian cities from 3 states:

- Bihar
- Uttar Pradesh
- Andhra Pradesh

Hajipur
400,146

Bhagalpur
412,209
We started in 6 initial Indian cities from 3 states: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh.
We started in 6 initial Indian cities from 3 states:
Bihar
Uttar Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh

Proddatur 163,970
Gudur 147,688
- 10,000
- 20,000
- 30,000
- 40,000
- 50,000
- 60,000
- 70,000
- 80,000

Flush/pour flush latrine connected to Piped sewer system
 Flush/pour flush latrine connected to Septic tank
Other system - Insanitary Latrines
Public latrine
Open Defecation
Objective is...

...to determine capacity gaps--specifically around managerial, technical, financial, and institutional level capacities--of key stakeholders at the state- and city- level.

The key stakeholders were identified to be the following:
- State-level officials
- Commissioners and/or city level officials
- General municipal staff
- Health department staff
- Engineering department staff
- Sanitation system emptiers
- Masons/ Installers
**Process for Needs Assessment**

**Survey Design**
- 13 SFDs
- Reviewed State-level strategies and CSP
- Consult 8 SCBP partner organizations

**9 Survey Tools**
- State-level officials
- Commissioners or city level officials
- General municipal staff / Orientation meeting
- Health department
- Engineering department
- Masons/ Installers
- Emptiers

**State & City Visits**
- 9 visits in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh
Challenges & Limitations of State/City Visits

• Attendance varied greatly
• Time was often delayed and shorter than planned
• Flow of people/representatives to and from meetings restricted interview/survey structure

Lesson
Questionnaires to guide these initial discussions rather than restrict the exchange to only those questions on the template

Benefit
Allowed us to adapt conversations to gather the most information possible within a short timeframe
Assessment Outcomes

1. Awareness
2. Technology
3. Governance & Regulation
4. Resource Limitations
• **Competing priorities** with centralized solutions
• **Knowledge gaps** at all levels of functionaries
• **Perception**
  – Centralized wastewater conveyance and treatment are more widely accepted
  – Non-network sanitation is viewed as a *temporary fix* until sewers can be constructed
• Preference for *centralized wastewater collection and treatment* (STPs)

• *Limited design capacity and examples of successful Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants* (FSTPs) in operation

• *Onsite sanitation system installation & management is variable* and does not follow standards
• **Financial instability** at the ULB
• **ULB capacity and staff turn over**
• **Limited ownership**
• **No enforcement** of septic tank/pit design standards
• **No regulation** for emptying, conveyance and treatment
Resource Limitations

• Land availability
• Limited ULB staff
• Limited finance
• Limited data
  – Unknown number and on number and type of storage facility,
  – Unknown frequency of septic tank emptying
## Findings & Recommendations at Stakeholder Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder Group</th>
<th>Challenge/Gap</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>System Emptiers, Installers &amp; Masons</td>
<td>Onsite Sanitation Technology Management</td>
<td>Lack of incentives for proper construction and system operation.</td>
<td>• Trainings/workshops to target masons and installers to ensure the proper installation</td>
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<td>• Financial models to incentivize homeowners to use legal services and incentivize emptiers to dump in the appropriate facilities</td>
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- **Stakeholder Group:** System Emptiers, Installers & Masons
- **Challenge/Gap:** Onsite Sanitation Technology Management
- **Description:** Lack of incentives for proper construction and system operation.
- **Recommendations:**
  - Trainings/workshops to target masons and installers to ensure the proper installation
  - Financial models to incentivize homeowners to use legal services and incentivize emptiers to dump in the appropriate facilities
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<td>State-level, Commissioners &amp; City-level officials</td>
<td>FSM Motivation/Interest</td>
<td>City Commissioner was not interested in FSM</td>
<td>• Behavior change activities&lt;br&gt;• More information/examples are needed to illustrate how FSTPs and STPs can complement each other; several strategies can be employed at a city level to achieve complete sanitation coverage</td>
</tr>
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Focus of SCBP Moving Forward...

- Customize capacity building program tailored to stakeholder group
- Coordinate partners to provide in depth diagnostics and resulting capacity building activities to address gaps
- Establish state-level anchor agency for regular FSM programming
- Develop social behavior change modules for FSM
- Make available design standards, established rules and regulation for undertaking FSM
Thank You! Questions?

Contact: Paramita Datta Dey
Email: pdey@niua.org

Contact: Laura Kohler
Email: lkohler@cawst.org
Appendix
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Bhagalpur</th>
<th>Hajipur</th>
<th>Unnao</th>
<th>Ghazipur</th>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated desludging cost per trip</td>
<td>INR 1600-2000 (municipality) INR 400-500 (owner/private agency)</td>
<td>INR 1000-1500 (private agency)</td>
<td>INR 750 (municipality) INR 850 (private agency)</td>
<td>INR 1000-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBM status</td>
<td>HH survey to assess sanitation needs &amp; access</td>
<td>Construction of single pit prefab concrete ring latrine (unlined bottom)</td>
<td>2380 applications received</td>
<td>Nothing started as of 12 August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land available for FSTP or DEWATs</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Potentially; land is allocated for solid waste</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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