

# Developing a city-level FSM capacity building programme

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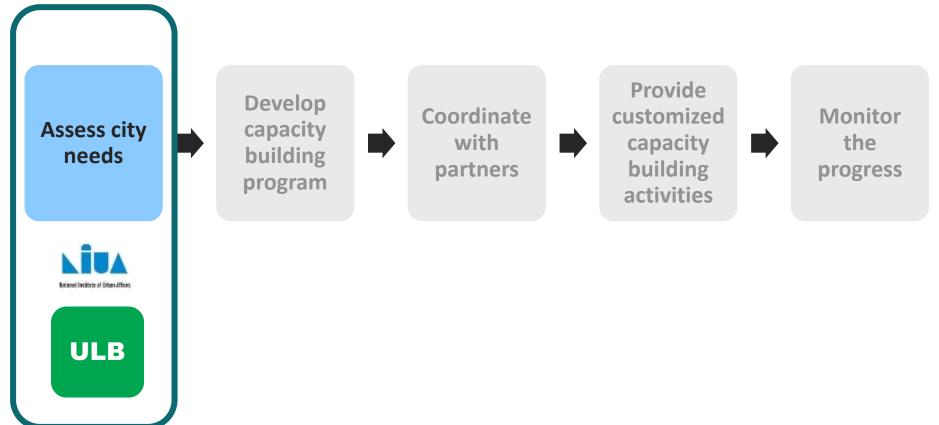
# Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)

#### 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



### The first function of SCBP is to understand City (ULB) Needs







We started in 6 initial Indian cities from 3 states: **Uttar Pradesh** Andhra Pradesh







We started in 6 initial Indian cities from 3 states: **Bihar** Andhra Pradesh





### India Outline Map

CHINA

NEPAL

RILANK.

We started in 6 initial Indian cities from 3 states: **Bihar Uttar Pradesh** 

**Proddatur** 163,970 Gudur 147,688

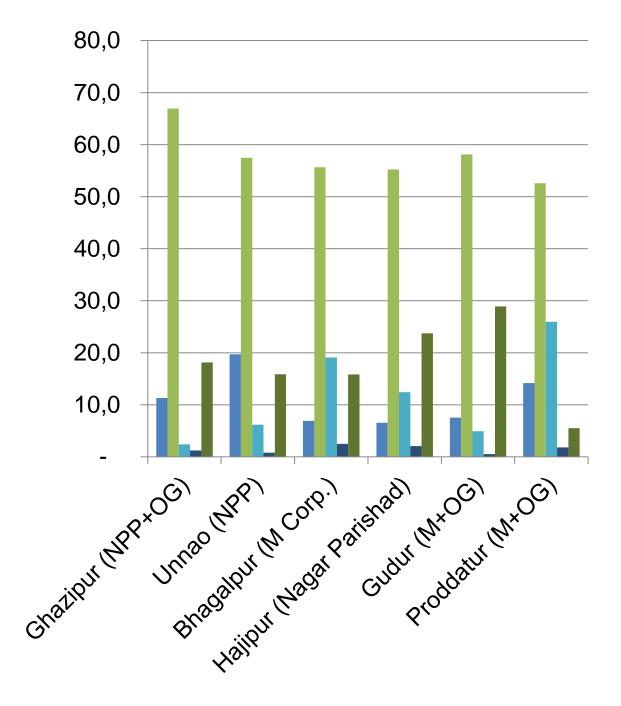
AFGANISTAN

PAKISTAN

BAY OF BENGAL







- 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





#### 13 SFDs

- Reviewed State-level strategies and CSP
- Consult 8 SCBP partner organizations
- State-level officials
- Commissioners or city level officials
- General municipal staff / Orientation meeting
- Health department
  - Engineering department
  - Masons/ Installers
  - **Emptiers**
  - 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

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Awareness
 Technology
 Governance & Regulation
 Resource Limitations

# Competing priorities with centralized solutions

- Knowledge gaps at all levels of functionaries
- Perception

156.12

 Centralized wastewater conveyance and treatment are more widely accepted

TO ANNARAM VILLAG

DISPOSAL POINT

 Non-network sanitation is viewed as a *temporary fix* until sewers can be constructed

By pass Rd

- 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



- 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

Stakeholder Group	Challenge/Gap	Description	Recommendation
System	Onsite	Lack of	<ul> <li>Trainings/workshops to target</li> </ul>
Emptiers,	Sanitation	incentives for	masons and installers to ensure
Installers &	Technology	proper	the proper installation
Masons	Management	construction	Financial models to incentivize
		and system	homeowners to use legal
		operation.	services and incentivize emptiers
1000	And the second is		to dump in the appropriate
1/2	And The I	1 Comments	facilities
	0		



# Findings & Recommendations at Stakeholder Level

Stakeholder Group	Challenge/Gap	Description	Recommendation	
State-level, Commission ers & City- level officials	FSM Motivation/ Interest	City Commissioner was not interested in FSM	<ul> <li>Behavior change activities</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	



#### 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?**



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## Appendix



	Bhagalpur	Hajipur	Unnao	Ghazipur
Estimated desludging cost per trip	INR 1600-2000 (municipality) INR 400-500 (owner/ private agency)	INR 1000-1500 (private agency)	INR 750 (municipality) INR 850 (private agency)	INR 1000- 2000
SBM status	HH survey to assess sanitation needs & access	Construction of single pit prefab concrete ring latrine (unlined bottom)	2380 applications received	Nothing started as of 12 August 2016
Land available for FSTP or DEWATs	Yes	Potentially; land is allocated for solid waste	Yes	Unknown