



Cities do have capacities!

Supporting Urban Local Bodies in preparing their own City Sanitation Plans –

A GIZ and CSE adventure



Salient features of the activity



Objective:

Cities are capacitated for developing and implementing City Sanitation Plans

- Working with 34 medium-sized towns in 3 states (Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)
- Based on the experience of GIZ-SNUSP in developing CSPs and the sector expertise of CSE
- Target groups:

Decision-makers and experts at city and state level confronted with challenges of CSP development and implementation

- Key decision-makers like Municipal Commissioners, Senior Officers from ULB and State Departments
- Elected Representatives
- Municipal Engineers at middle and operational level



Why the City Sanitation Plan?

- It's mainstream Introduced by NUSP 2008, recognized by on-going missions (SBM, AMRUT, Smart Cities)
- It covers the nexus It includes data, analysis and actions on water supply, waste water management, solid waste management, storm water drainage, access to toilets
- It looks beyond technology It includes institutional, capacity-related and financial requirements as well as promotes reforms
- It demands participation The CSP should be formulated by a City Sanitation Task Force
- It sets the tone CSP is not about detailed planning but about setting priorities and creating options for septage management



Assumptions behind the design of this approach

- City Sanitation Plans are an important tool for cities to take informed decisions
- City Sanitation Plans provide a platform for including Septage management in the political agenda
- In the past CSPs were developed by consultants without sufficient ownership of ULBs → No implementation!
- The state needs to steer and foster the process since the ULB doesn't have sufficient mandate and capacity to do it on their own.
- ULBs and the state officials do have relevant knowledge on sanitation in their cities. Make use of this knowledge!
- Trainings as a stand-alone activity are not sufficient to build capacities in a sustainable manner.

THE GIZ and CSE approach towards Capacity Development for CSP



HANDHOLDING PROCESS (by state sanitation cell)

CSP Preparation Training – Part 1

CSP Preparation Training – Part 2 CSP Preparation Training – Part 3

CSP review workshop

- CSTF formation
- Status Report preparation

- Demand Supply gap analysis
- Key issues
- Prioritization

- Review of key issues
- Sectorial strategies
- Action plan

Initiating CSP



Preparation of Status Report



Draft CSP



Final CSP



Handholding Process

Formal communication:

Circulars from State
 Department before and after each training

Knowledge products:

- Templates
- Manuals
- Background information

Personal/informal interaction:

- Help Desk at state level
- Visits to cities
- What's app group

Additional Awareness Raising/Capacity Development

- Workshop for Elected representatives
- Training of technical support staff



Output achieved

- All three states have put up a help desk with at least 1 support staff to monitor the process in cities
- Overall 31 out of 34 completed their baseline data collection on their own
- 16 out of 34 Draft CSPs have been submitted
- 28 out of 34 CSTF formed
- ToT held for trainers from GIZ, CSE, ESF, CDD/Borda and local training institutes (KILA, NIUM)
- Septage Management features as a key issues in the Draft CSPs
- Process is on-going in all three states despite transfer of officials



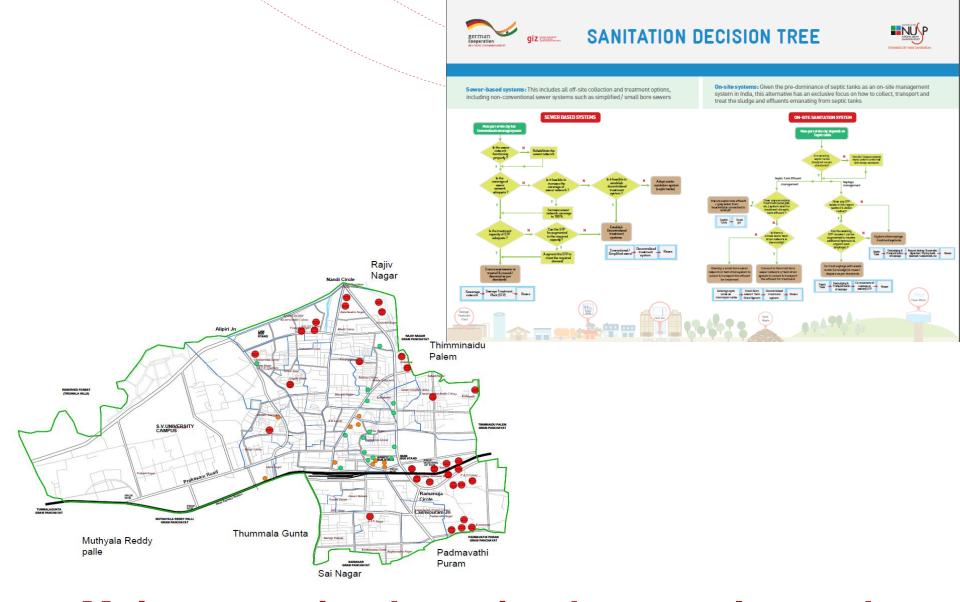


Meet Mr. Swamidas

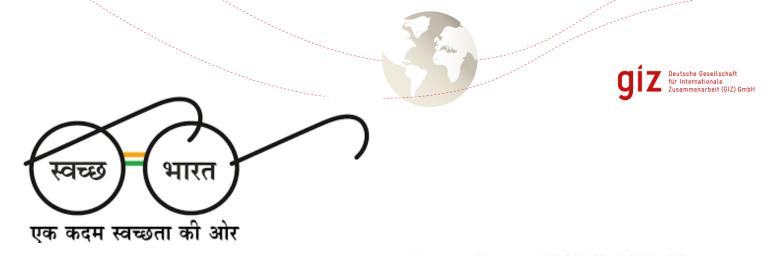
Assistant Engineer of Chittur-Thathamangalam

Population: 32 396

Champion City of CSP Preparation



Main necessity: Learning how to plan and take informed decisions







ULBs and states are reacting not creating→ Tough case for septage management



Eagerness to learn&social responsibility of individuals

→ Lack of organisational change