



National Mission for Clean Ganga

Roll out Process for CSPs in States

Sensitisation Workshop cum Regional Conclave
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National Mission for Clean Ganga

Structure of the Presentation

- What is CSP Strategy? Benefits emphasis on Septage Management and other waste (Solid/Biomedical)
- Elements of CSP (Focus on Capacity Building)
- Process of CSP strategy – Steps
- CSP implementation through Capacity Building- Steps
- What does CSP achieve

Experiences from sanitation sector in cities

- Lack of a well designed planning process, a city-wide and systemic perspective, partial data sets.
- Lack of attention towards institutional, financial and social aspects of technological choices.
- More points**

Need for CSP

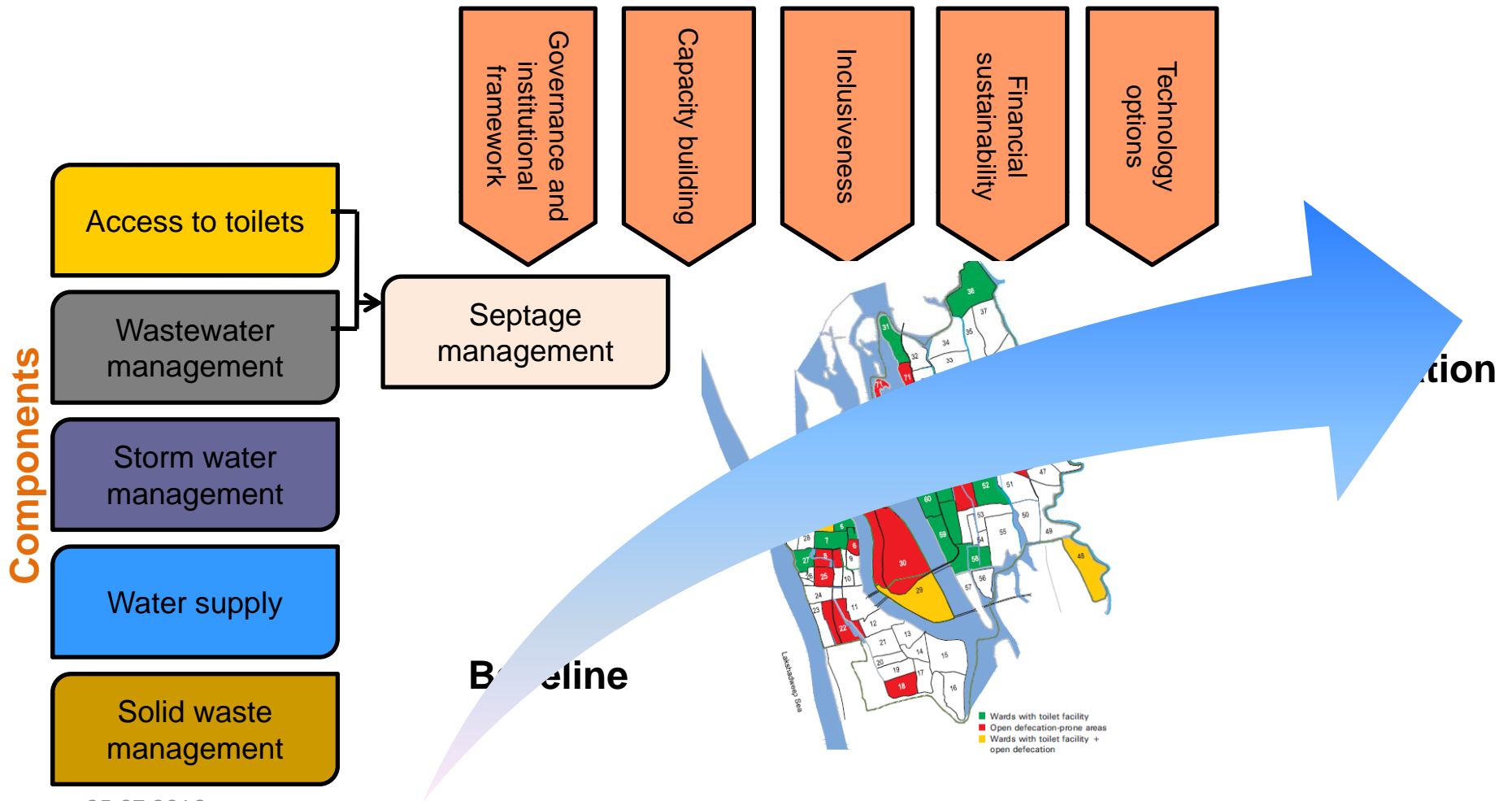
CSP details out how to plan and deliver sanitation outcomes of the city defined in NUSP to ensure a well collaborated approach engaging all relevant stakeholders.

What is CSP Strategy with special reference to Septage Management

- The City Sanitation Plan was introduced by NUSP as a city-wide vision document for the sanitation sector.
- Complete understanding of current sanitation situation in your city
- Understands urban sanitation as a system beyond toilets.
- Getting your stakeholders on board and raise awareness for sanitation
- Policy Framework: NUSP, SBM, Smart Cities, AMRUT
- Not only an investment plan – but planned approach towards city wide sanitation

CSP as a Framework

Support dimensions



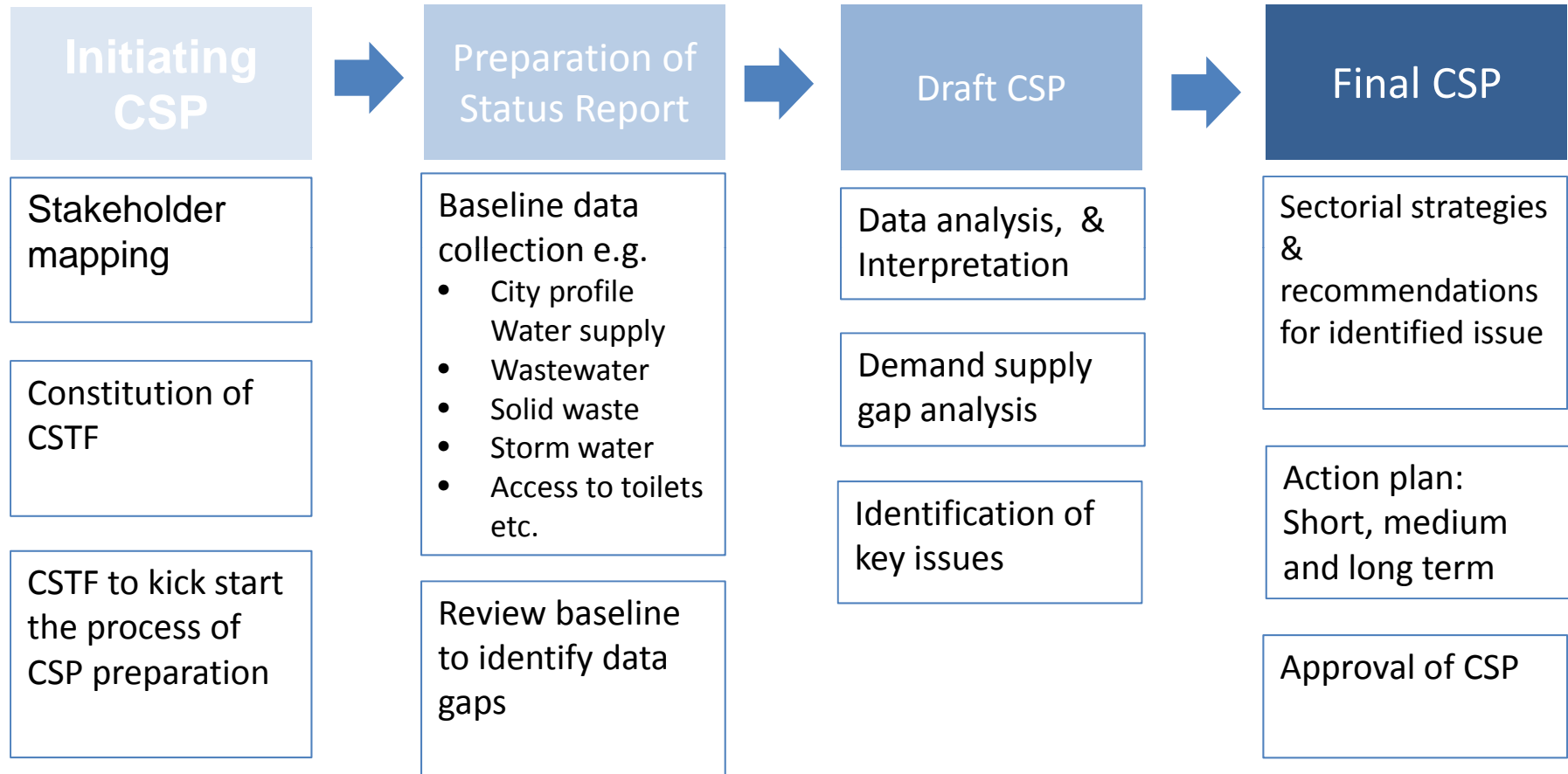
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Elements to be included in CSP

CSP details out how to plan and deliver the sanitation services in the city.

- 1. Technical Options for addressing sanitation issues/gaps**
- 2. Financial sustainability and institutional requirements**
- 3. Awareness generation and community participation**
- 4. Reaching to the Un-Served and poor households**
5. Regulatory/legal requirements
6. Planning and Financing
- 7. Capacity Building & Training**
8. Implementation management
9. Monitoring & evaluation and supervision

Steps in CSP process



Endorsement by City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF)

Importance of stakeholders participation



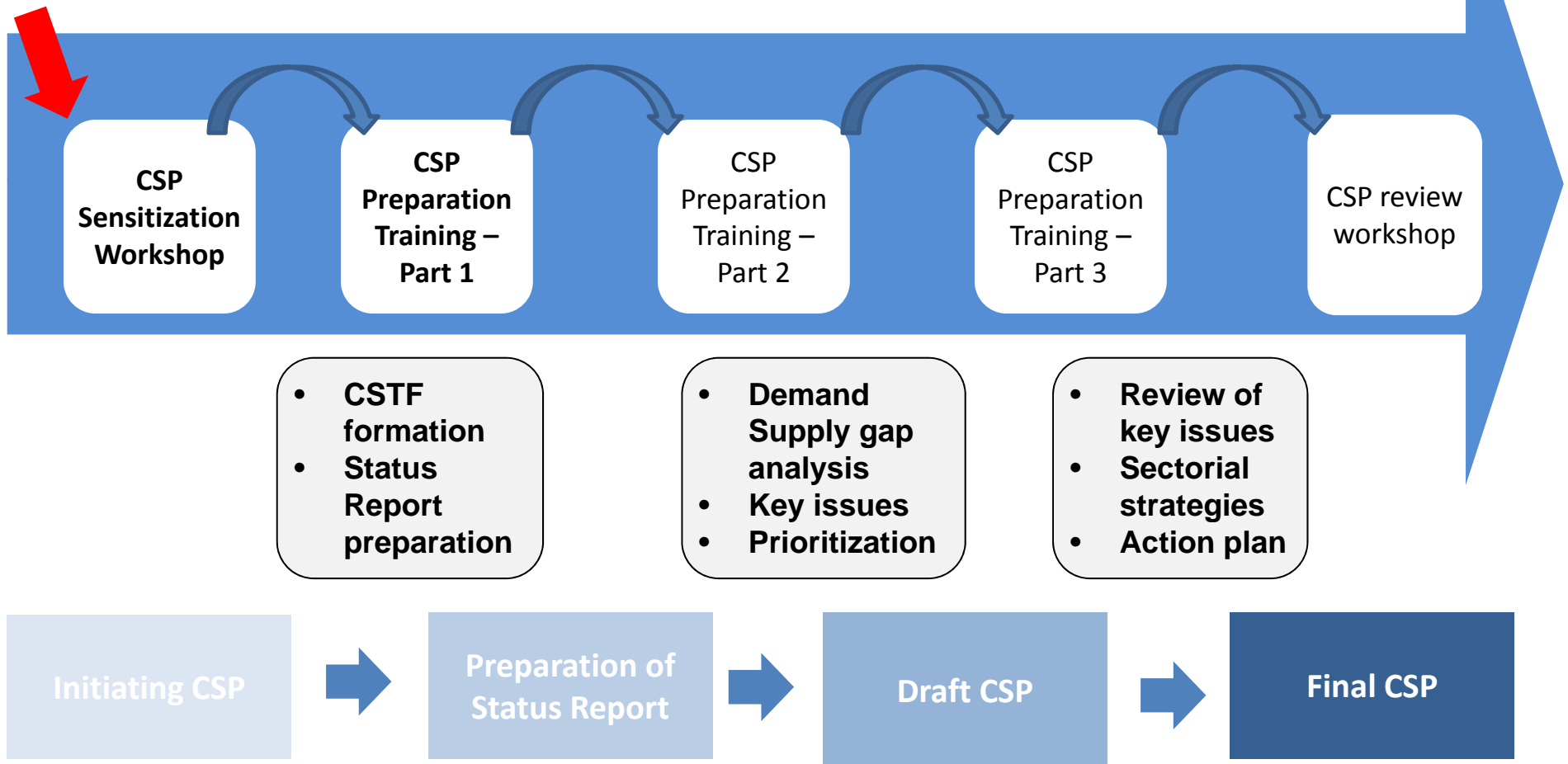
- (1) Provides **shared responsibility**;
- 2) Brings **behavior** change if community is involved ;
- 3) **Creates ownership** and **sense of responsibility** for the strategy and its joint undertaking;
- 4) Result in a **realistic decision** with a broad base of knowledge, understanding and commitment from the groups involved;
- (5) Increase the **effectiveness and efficiency of investments**.

Planning and Managing the Sanitation Sector: A Multi-Stakeholder Task

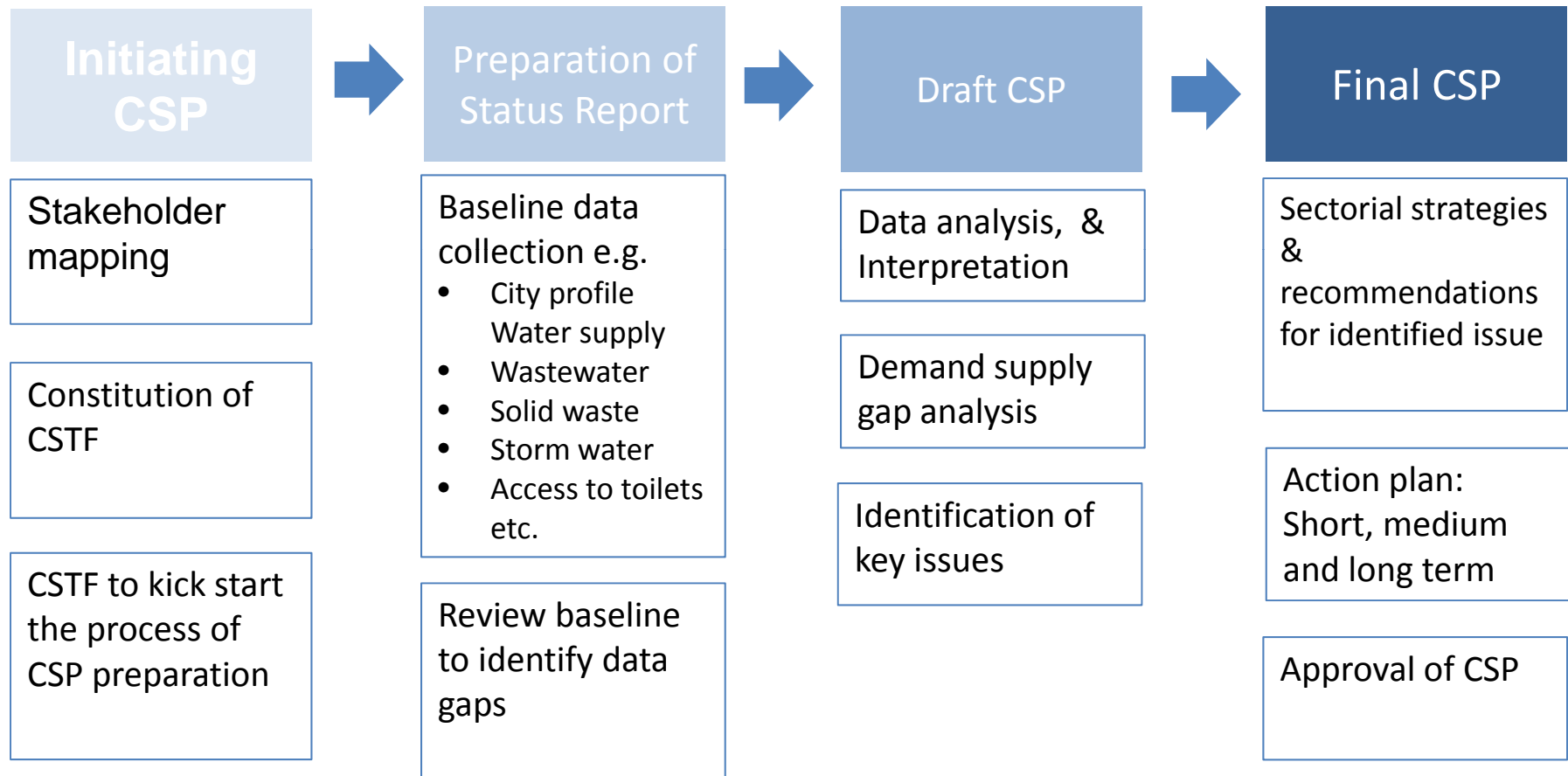


Training programme for CSP preparation process

HANDHOLDING PROCESS: Each stage is after 2-3 months



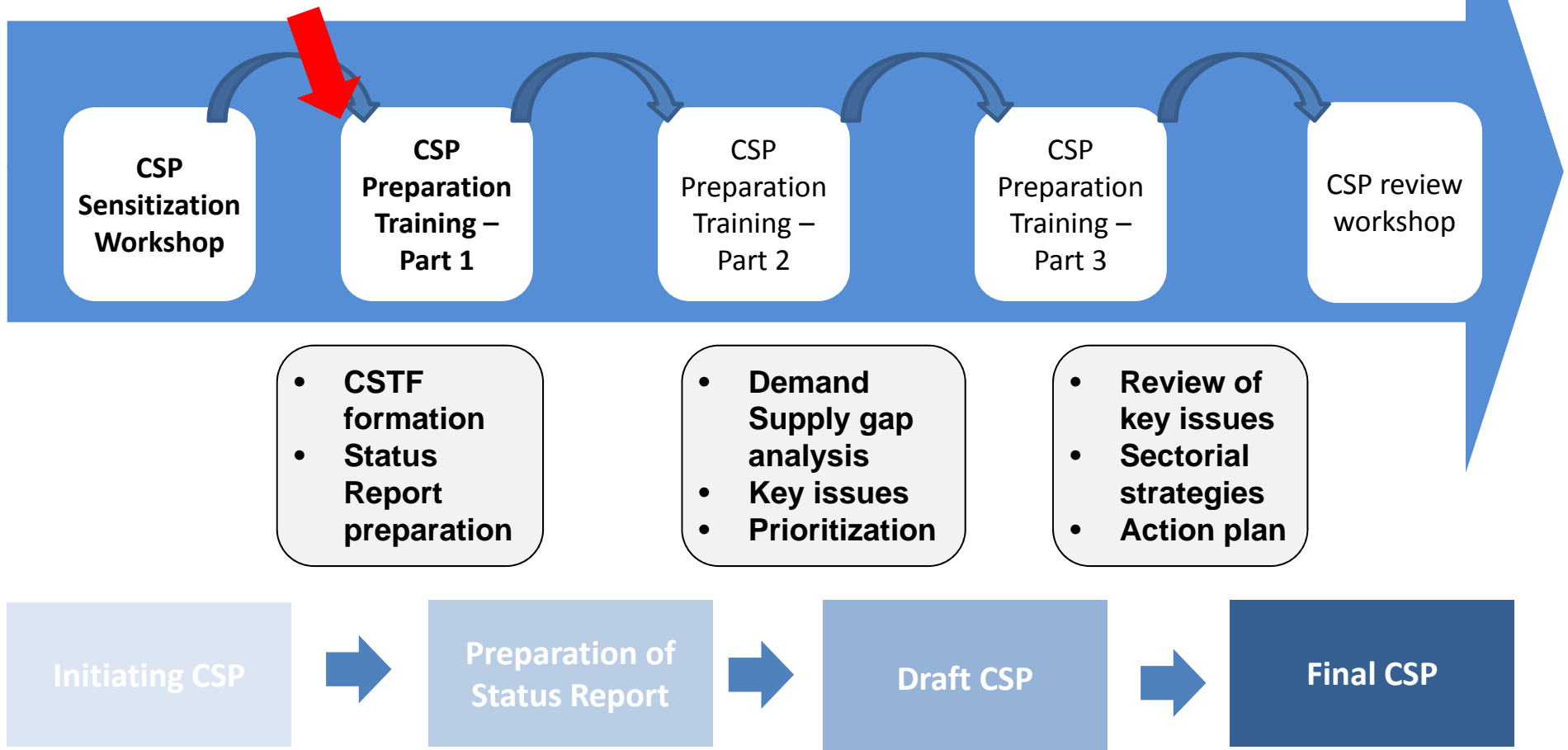
Steps in CSP process



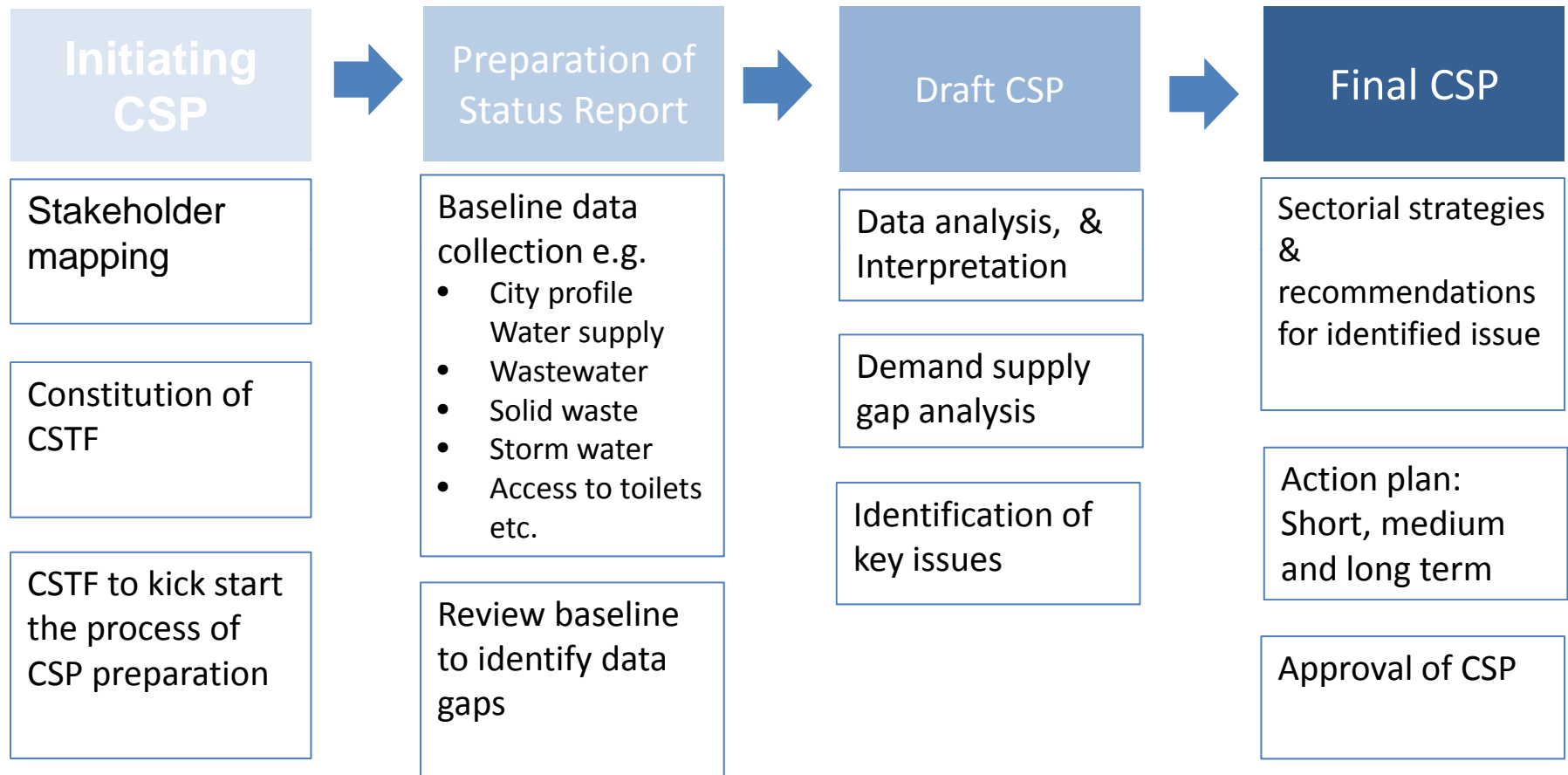
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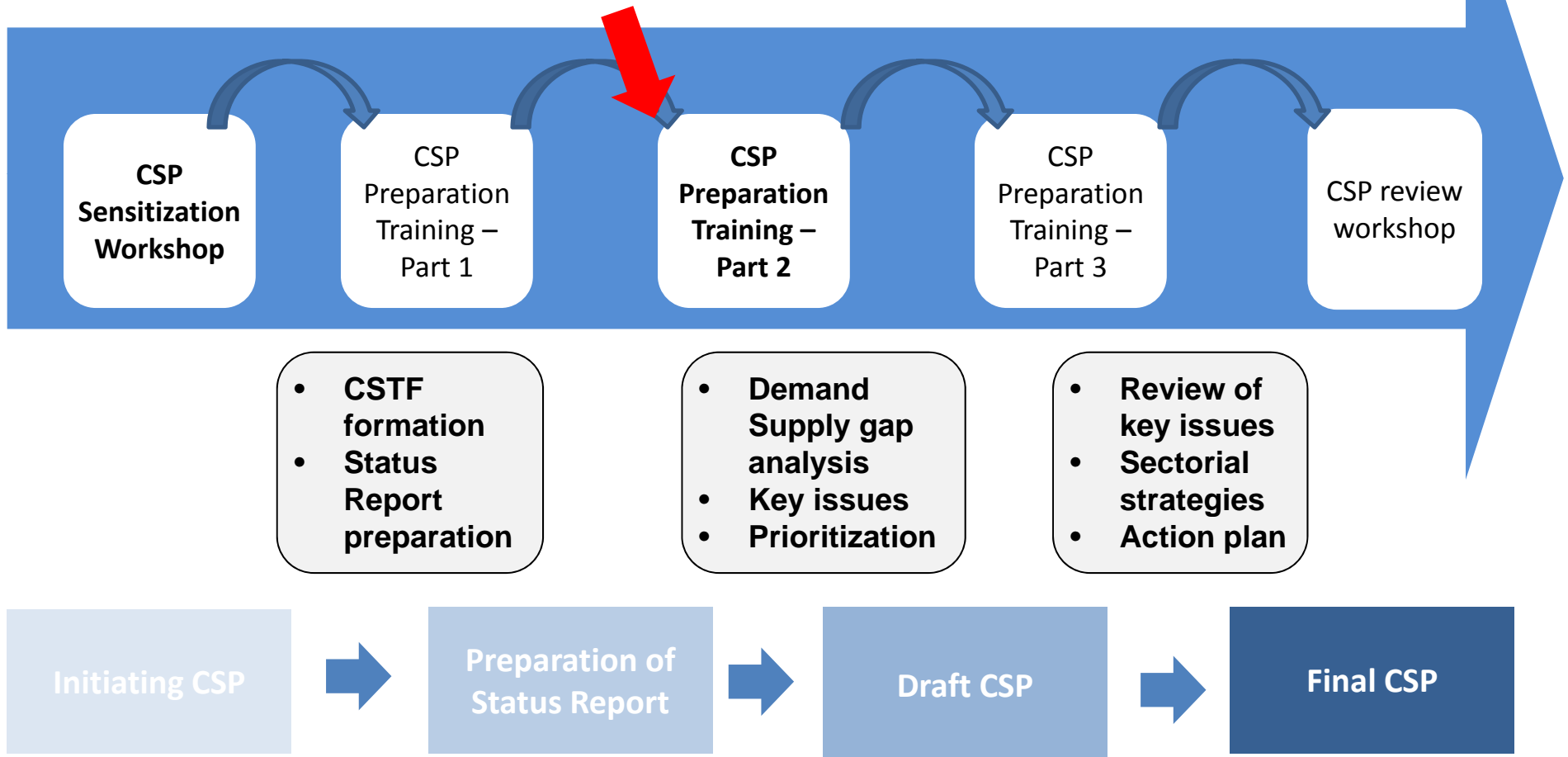
Steps in CSP process



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HANDHOLDING PROCESS: Each stage is after 2-3 months



First step: Issues to goals

Suggestions

ISSUE	GOAL
Prevalence of open defecation in certain low income pockets	Provide adequate sanitation facilities in slum settlement
Regulation and oversight of onsite sanitation and septage management is inadequate	Implement a septage management priority project with clear roles and responsibilities
Littering and waste dumping in open drains/spaces & roads	Make open drains/spaces & roads litter-free

2nd Step: Identify specific actions for each goal

Goal: To make XXXX city open defecation free and beyond ODF ++

1. Detailed survey of existing facilities and identify open defecation areas
- 2. Repair and upgradation of existing public/community toilets**
3. Construction of new public and community toilets in Open Defecation areas
4. Support private households (without toilet facilities) for construction of household toilet facilities through subsidies, grant etc.
5. Develop system for sustainable management of public toilet facilities
6. Septage Management including treatment, safe disposal and reuse
7. Stakeholder Endorsement

Categories actions into: Technical, financial, local administration, capacity development, IEC, legal provisions

3rd Step: Detail out the actions

Divide large tasks into smaller and more manageable tasks to clarify the steps that need to be undertaken

Example 1:

Action: Repair and upgradation of existing public/community toilets

1. Preparation of estimates
2. Tendering
3. Award of contract

Example 2:

Action: Door to door collection system to be implemented

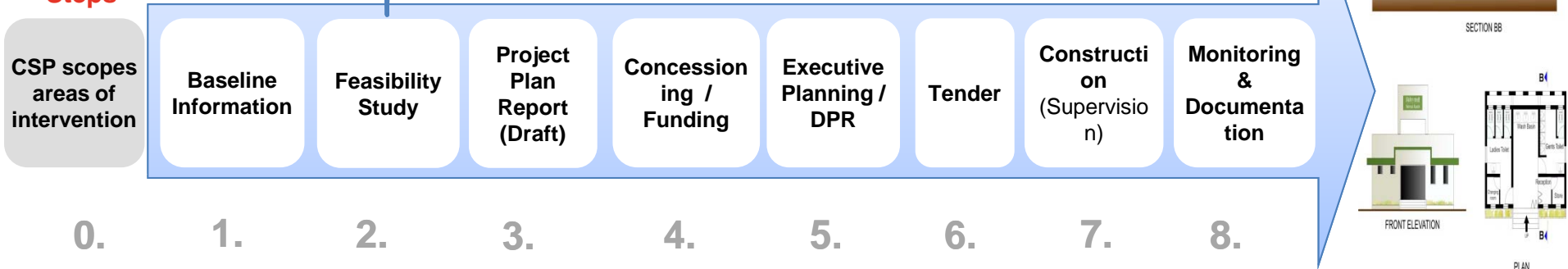
1. Assessment of current system and requirements of no./type of vehicles
2. Preparation of estimates, identification of funding source
3. Tendering
4. Procurement
5. Deployment of vehicles for door to door collection

City Sanitation Plan – Steps required for Intervention

Enabling Environment

Governance & institutional strengthening
 Capacity Enhancement
 Finance
 Technology
 Inclusiveness

Steps



0.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

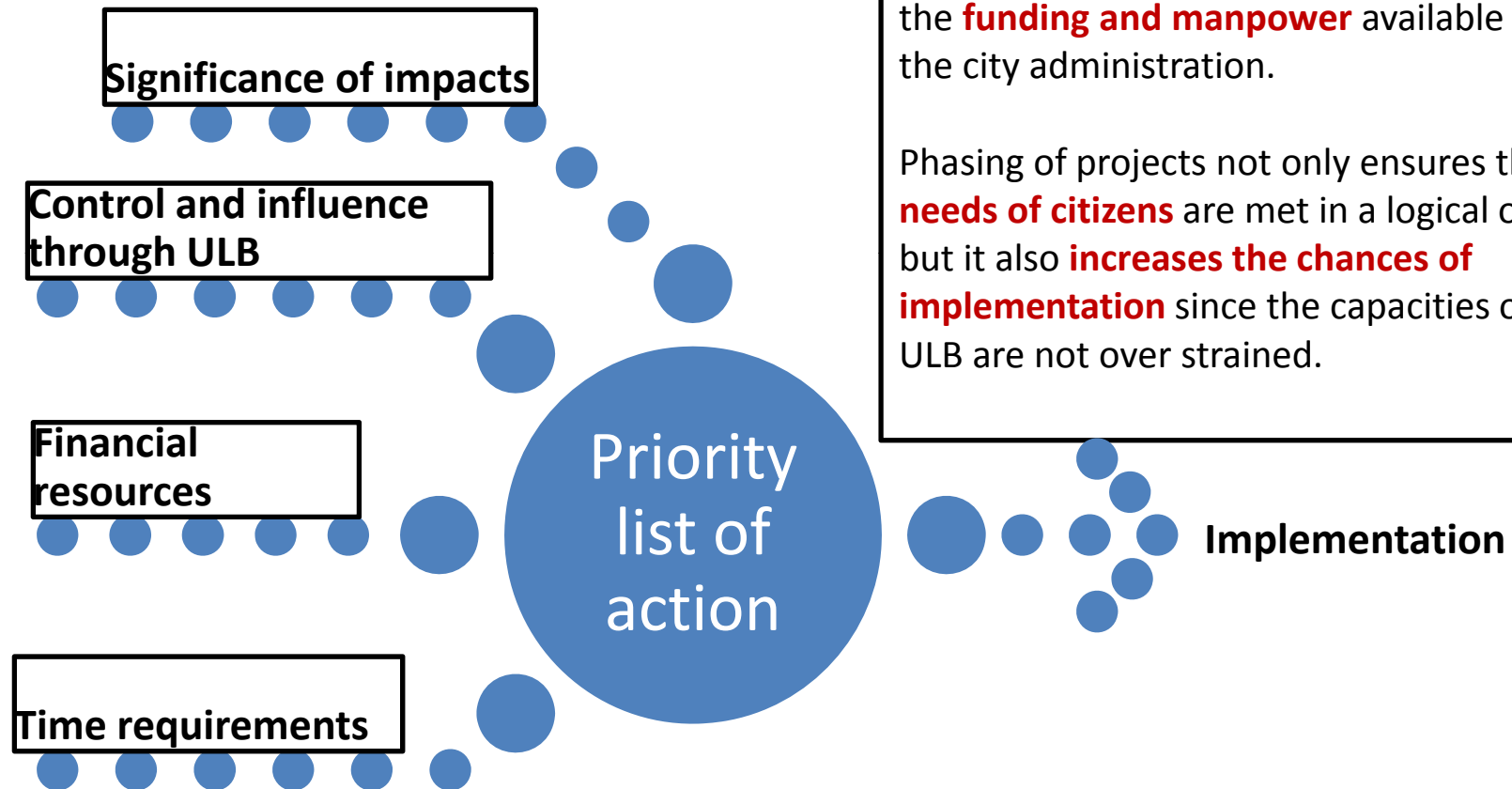
6.

7.

8.

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Possible criteria to develop a priority list of actions

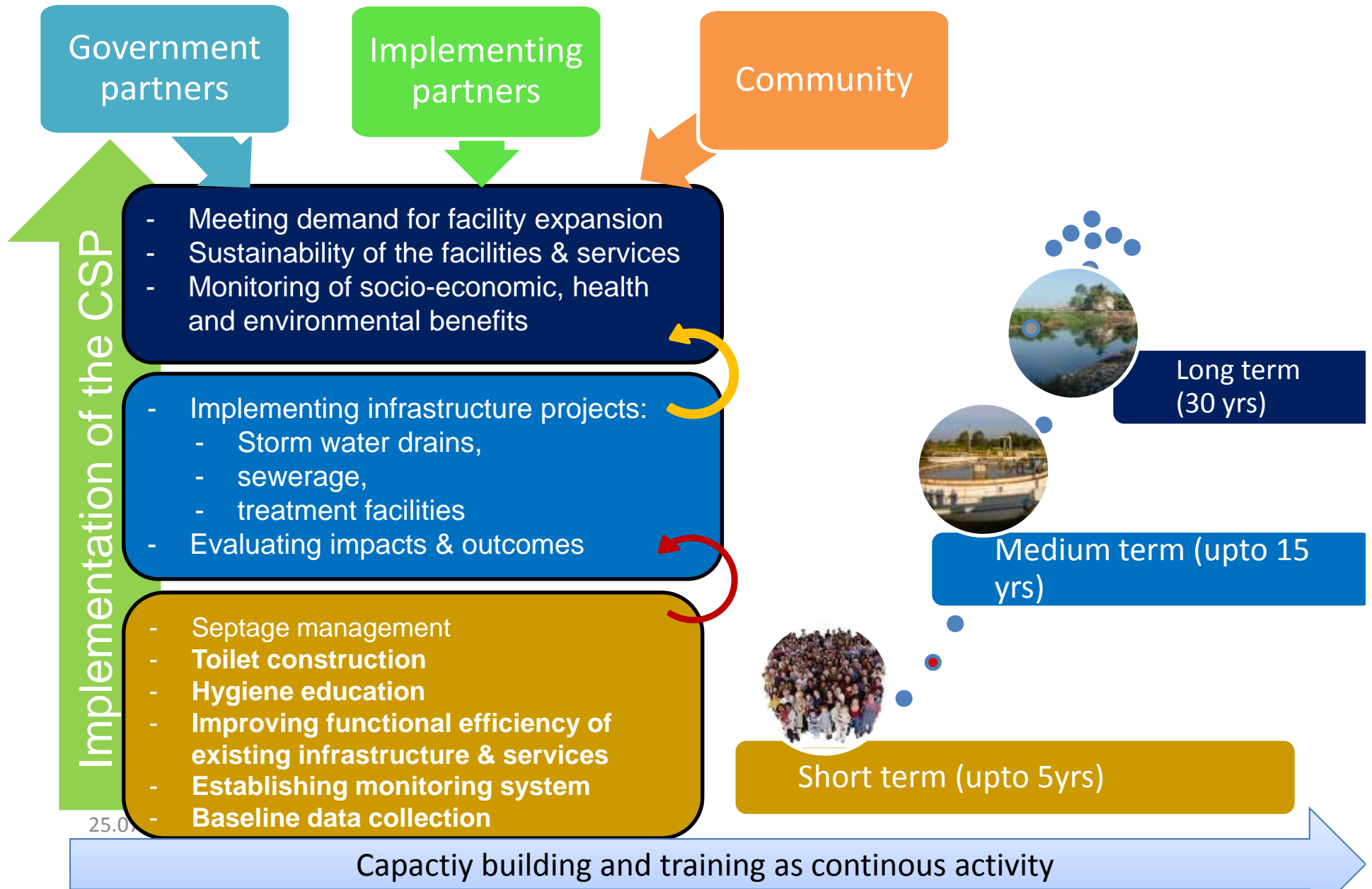


The CSP recommendations, as they are variable in **size, impact and urgency**, need to be carried out in a phased manner to match the **funding and manpower** available with the city administration.

Phasing of projects not only ensures that the **needs of citizens** are met in a logical order but it also **increases the chances of implementation** since the capacities of the ULB are not over strained.

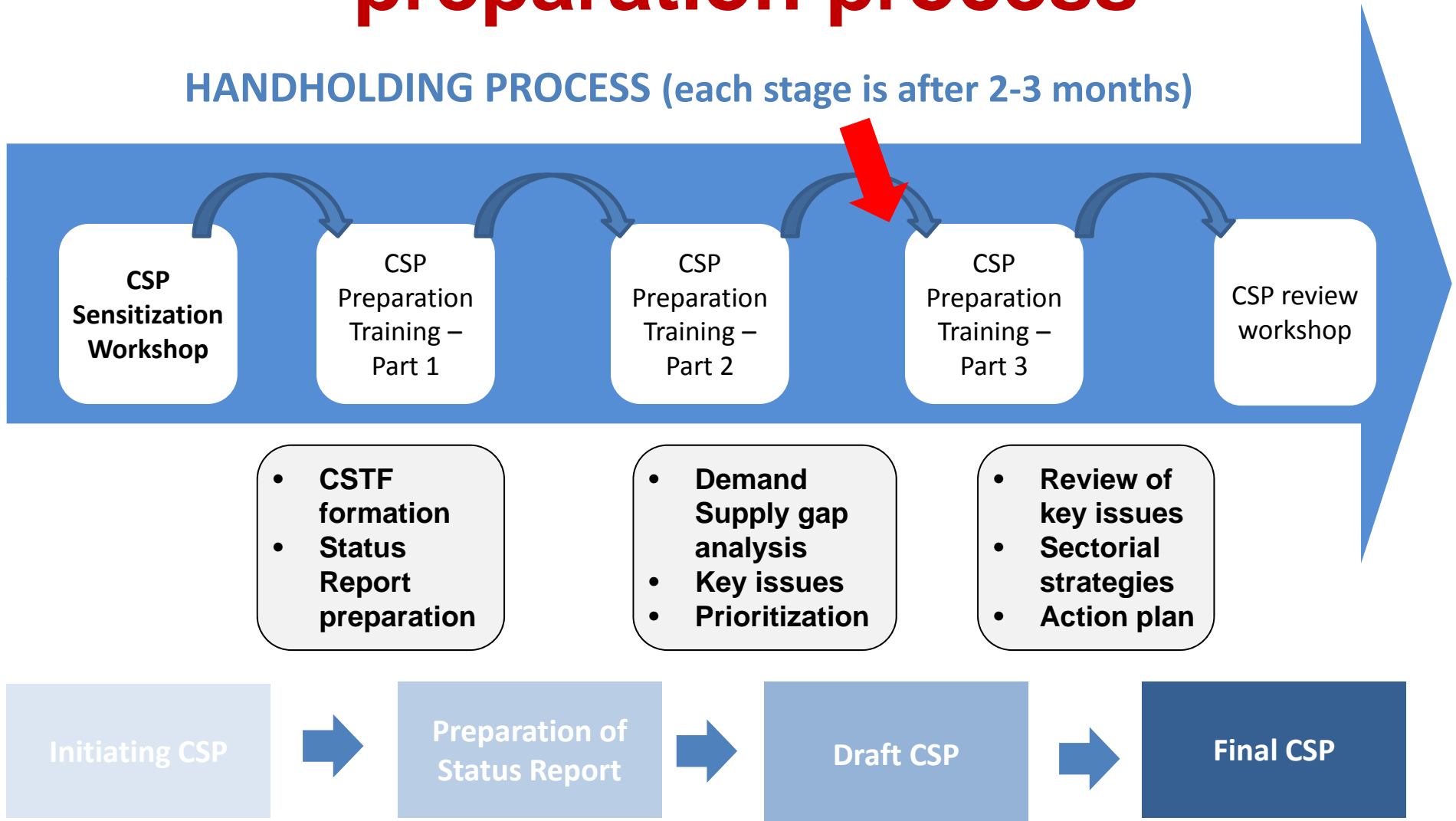
Implementation

Activities can be phased to the following:



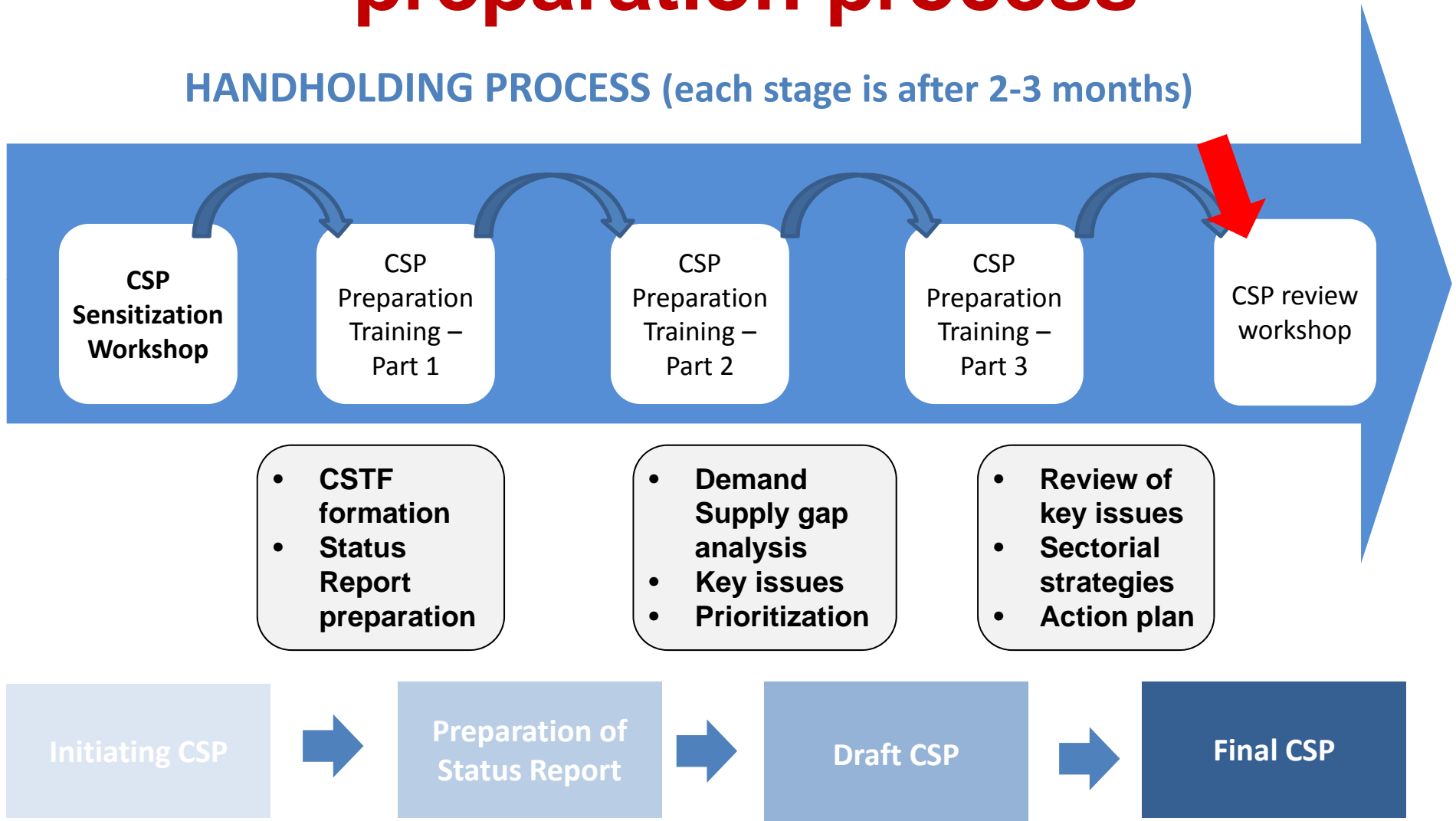
Training programme for CSP preparation process

HANDHOLDING PROCESS (each stage is after 2-3 months)



Training programme for CSP preparation process

HANDHOLDING PROCESS (each stage is after 2-3 months)



CSP as a living document

- CSP is geared for a period of 30 years with constant updation at regular intervals
- Rapid urbanization in India and rapid growth of cities
- Further development of technologies and materials used for urban infrastructures
- CSP has to be constantly coordinated with urban development in other sectors (population growth, economic development, changes in industries and businesses, changes in behaviour and consumption)

What does CSP achieve ?

Robust baseline information database

Understanding of existing system

Technological options – combined / integrated approach

Improved understanding of the Institutional set up

Financial sustainability

Awareness generation

Citizens participation

Customised solutions

CSE Handholding Process: Action plan

- Each states have put up a help desk with at least 1 coordinating nodal officer
- CSE will appoint a Senior Manager to support the field operation/coordination
- Every training will be attended by 2 city people nominated by state agency. Consultants and select trainers can also attend for future roll out of CSP plans in respective states.
- Consistency in participants in all three trainings is mandatory.
- There will be national and international exposure visits planned for participants showcasing best management practices and ToT of regional and state laboratories on septage/faecal sludge management.



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