

Are we doing the right thing? Is city sanitation planning contributing to system strengthening?

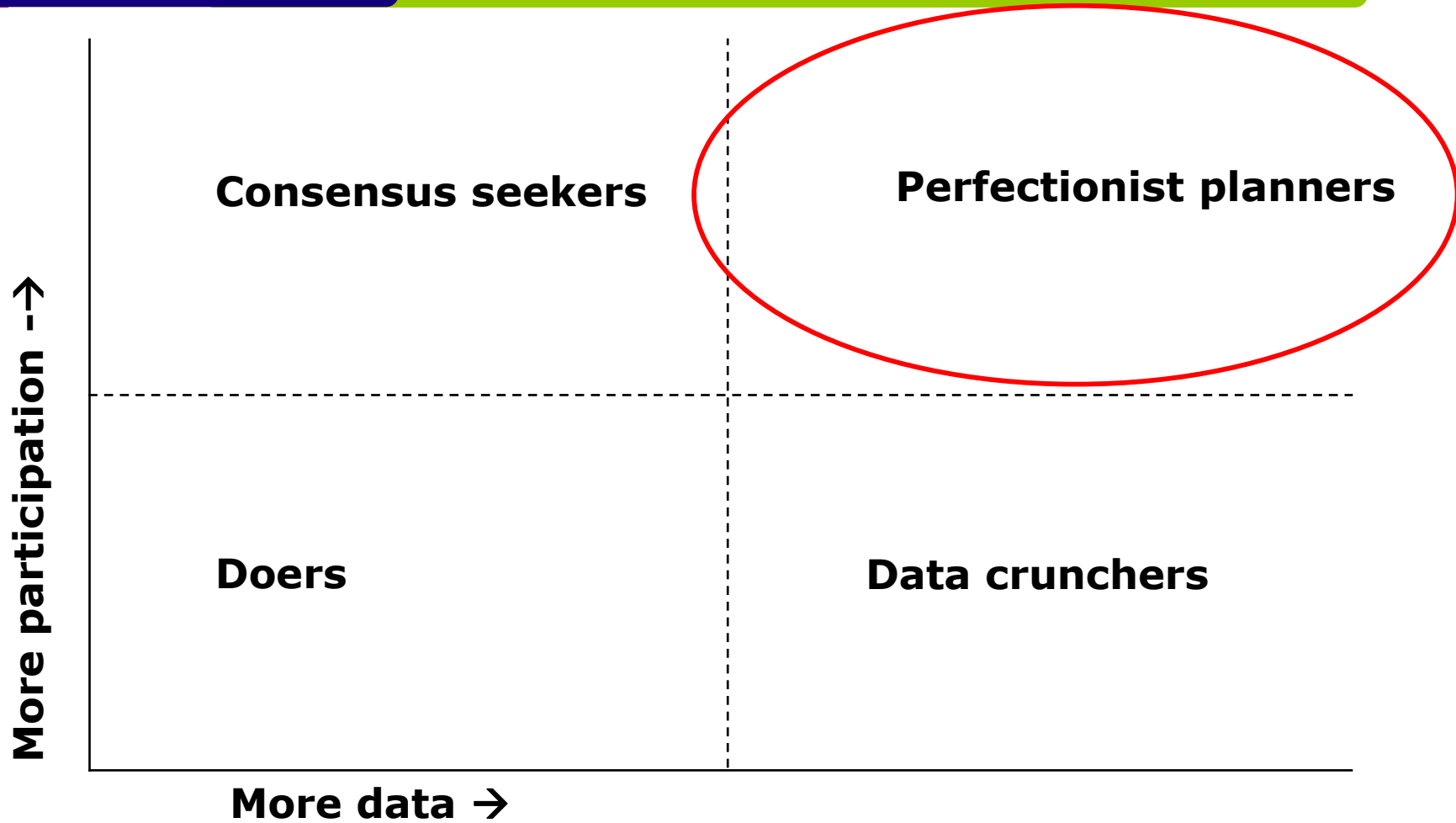


SNV-ISF urban sanitation knowledge collaboration

- Financing sanitation for cities and towns
- Exploring legal and policy aspects of urban sanitation and hygiene
- A guide to septage transfer stations
- Scheduled desludging



Our planning styles...

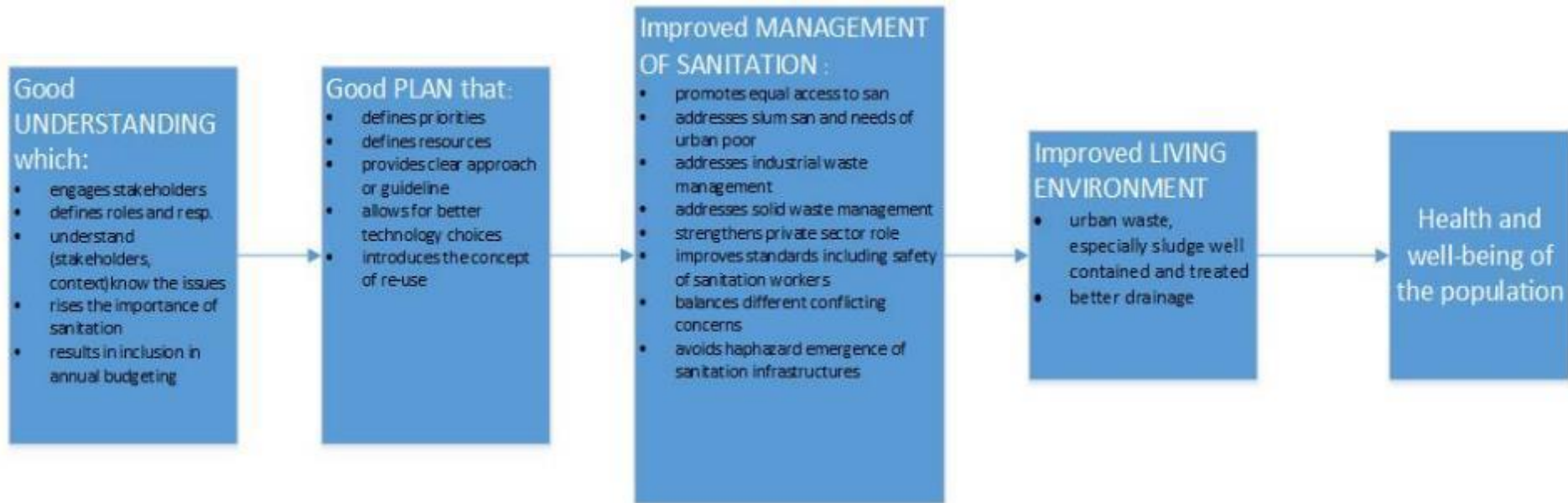


Methodology



- Review of planning theory and its application in city sanitation planning
- Desk review of approaches used in five countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, India and the Philippines) and key informant interviews
- Intent not to develop new guidance, but to generate **greater awareness of assumptions** as a step to a more reflective, action-learning approach

Findings city sanitation planning promises much, however...



Better understanding

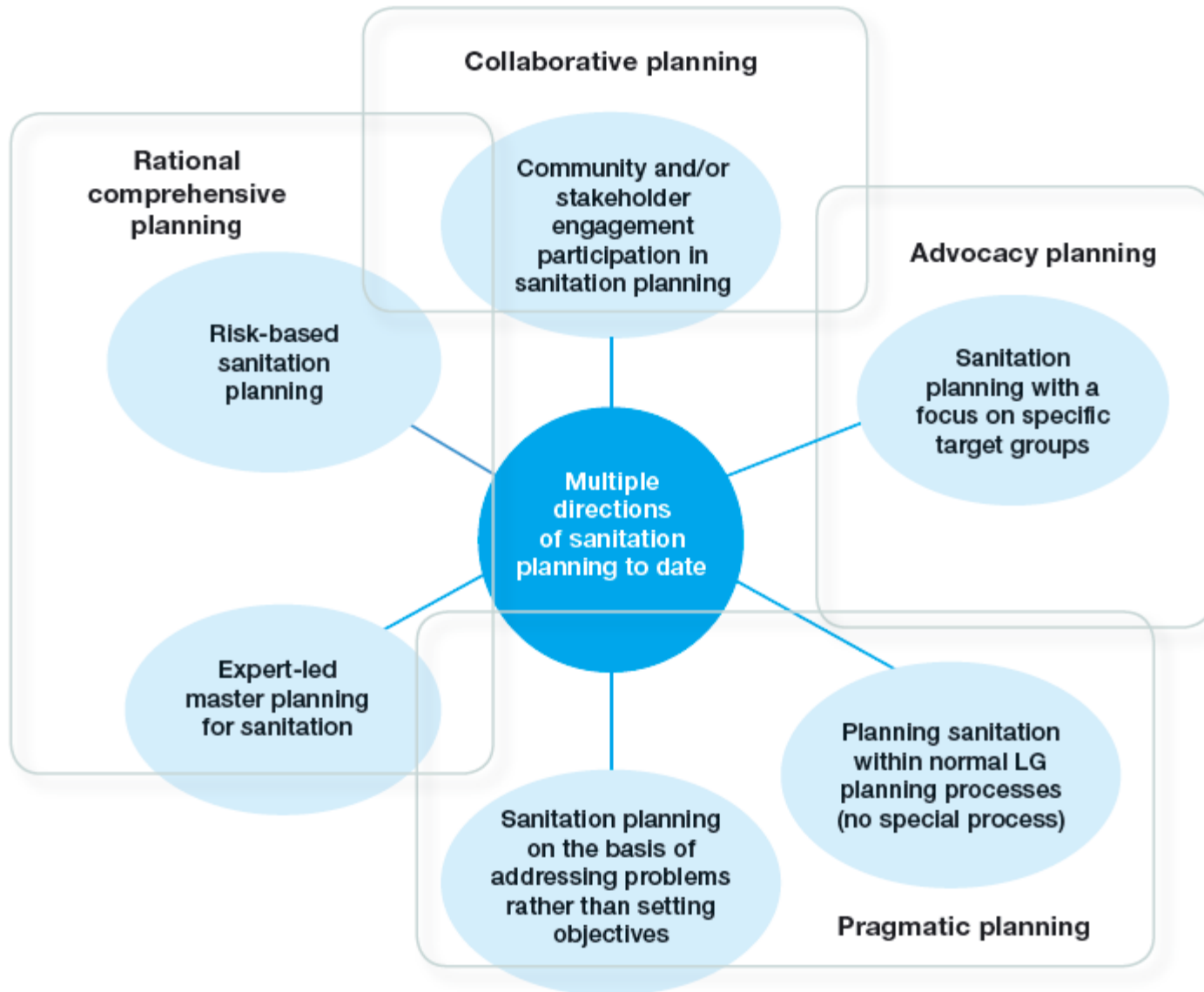
Good plan

Improved management of sanitation

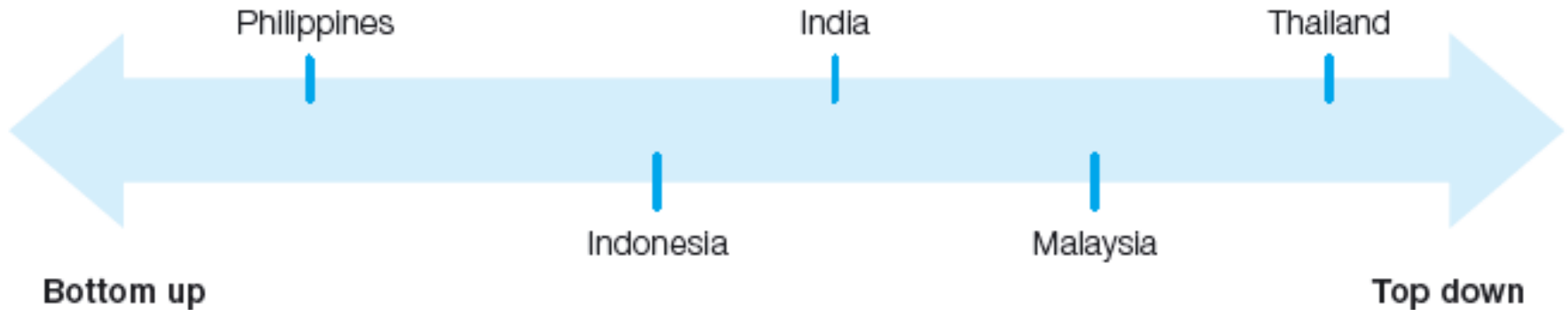
Improved living environment

Improved health

Findings – Rational comprehensive planning approaches dominated city sanitation planning



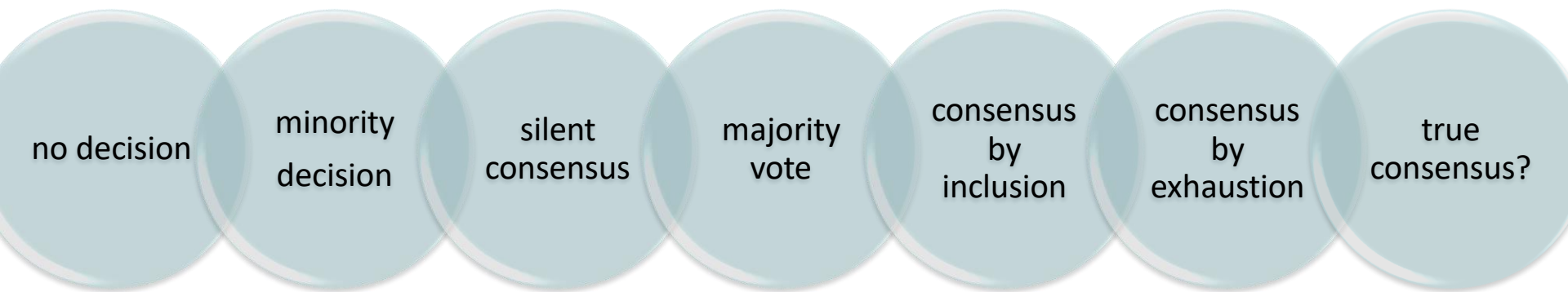
Findings – the challenge of finding a balance between top-down and bottom-up



- Interplay of national and local dynamics
- The value of pilots
- Added value of multi-stakeholder planning versus single agency leadership

Findings – assumptions about skills, capacities and motivation

- Skills, capacities and motivations for staff to engage in urban sanitation planning
- As well as for communities...
- Is there consensus?



Findings – make the plan and funds will flow?

- Creating incentives for effective planning
- Planning without finance..
- Idealistic versus pragmatic planning: path lock-in



Implications



- Move from ‘doing the thing right’ to question whether we are ‘doing the right thing’
- Greater emphasis on the political economy around the sanitation planning process, including:
 - questioning assumptions about the relative autonomy of local governments
 - strengthening connection with current available financing streams (local government budgets)
 - potentially letting go of the idea that comprehensive planning is necessarily the best first step

What next?



- Don't just toolify!
- To address the lack of evidence around the effectiveness and outcomes of city sanitation planning processes, monitoring should be included in resource allocation for the city sanitation planning.
- Re-balance resources to reduce the scale, comprehensiveness and ambition of the sanitation planning itself, and reallocating these to focus on learning and improving – with a focus on system strengthening
- Be prepared to think big and small at the same time

An overall service model including different parts of the city

example	User interface	containment	Emptying----- Transport	Treatment	Disposal – and/or re-use
City centre	HHs	Sewerage Utility			
On-site sanitation in low income areas	households	Private emptiers bring to transfer station	City trucks	Treatment site management concessionaire?	
Areas with DEWATS	HHs	DEWATS committee	City trucks?	Treatment site management concessionaire?	
Market	Public toilet care taker?		City trucks?	Treatment site management concessionaire?	
Areas with community toilets	Community management committee	Private emptiers bring to transfer station	City trucks?	Concessionaire?	
On-site sanitation in accessible areas	households		Private trucks?	Concessionaire?	