Key note 6.2: Planning of integrated faecal sludge systems

Key note speaker | Christoph Lüthi, Senior expert Urban Sanitation Planning, Head of Dept. Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development of Eawag, Switzerland
christoph.luethi@eawag.ch

Related course material | Chapter 17 in the FSM book;
Presentation C6U2;
Assignments and recommended reading for Course 6 Unit 2

www.fsm-e-learning.net
water stressed
Urban contexts

- Peri-urban interface
- Planned urban areas
- Inner-city middle & high income areas
- Informal settlements
Access to improved urban sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa 1990 - 2015

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<th>Improved access 1990</th>
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Source: JMP, 2015 update
Diversity of needs and priorities

AUTHORITIES: municipal, national, ethnic/religious leaders, Utilities, Police....

SERVICE PROVIDERS: public, private, manual, mechanical, in/formal...

HOUSEHOLDS: tenants /landlords

DONORS, NGOs, universities...

END-USERS: farmers, breeders, fuel consumers, ...
FSM Governance

Municipality
Local Authority

CBO/NGOs
Utility
Private entrepreneurs

.org
.gov
.com
Recent innovations in integrated sanitation planning

Sanitation21
IWA/Eawag/GIZ
- City-wide planning document
- Incremental approach
- Sound approach, never implemented

CLUES
Eawag/UN-Habitat
- Community-based planning
- Incremental approach
- Piloted in 8 countries
1. Define institutional framework for service delivery
   - Identifying stakeholders, assess key priorities and incentives
   - Define collective vision of and priorities for improved sanitation
   - Establish city sanitation task force and agree upon the planning process

2. Understanding the existing context
   - Collate and review existing information
   - Assess the capacity of existing systems and identify areas of high risk
   - Identify constraints to service provision

3. Derive strategies for sanitation system improvement
   - Adopt an incremental approach towards service delivery improvements
   - Compare decentralised versus centralised systems
   - Consider a range of technological choices
   - Plan for end-use – disposal or reuse
   - Consider operational and maintenance requirements
   - Assess cost implications

4. Formulate appropriate management arrangements
   - Consider financing and cost-recovery mechanisms
   - Consider alternative management arrangements

5. Prepare for implementation
   - Definition of short, medium and long term priorities for implementation
   - Consider funding mechanisms
   - Preparation and dissemination of the draft city sanitation action plan
   - Formalise institutional agreements for implementation and agree on monitoring plan
**CLUES**

**Action**

**Step 1** Process Ignition and demand creation

**Step 2** Launch of the planning process

**Step 3** Detailed Assessment of the current situation

**Step 4** Prioritisation of the community problems & validation

**Step 5** Identification of Service Options

**Step 6** Development of an Action Plan

**Step 7** Implementation of the Action Plan

**Cross-cutting Tasks**

**EXPOSURE & COMMUNICATION**
- expose community to facilities and pilots

**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**
- train and develop skills

**MONITORING & EVALUATION**
- develop monitoring plan & assess progress
- monitoring & evaluation of implementation
Most common FSM collection and treatment model

Take home message: integrated approach to FSM across the entire sanitation chain
Keep in touch

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