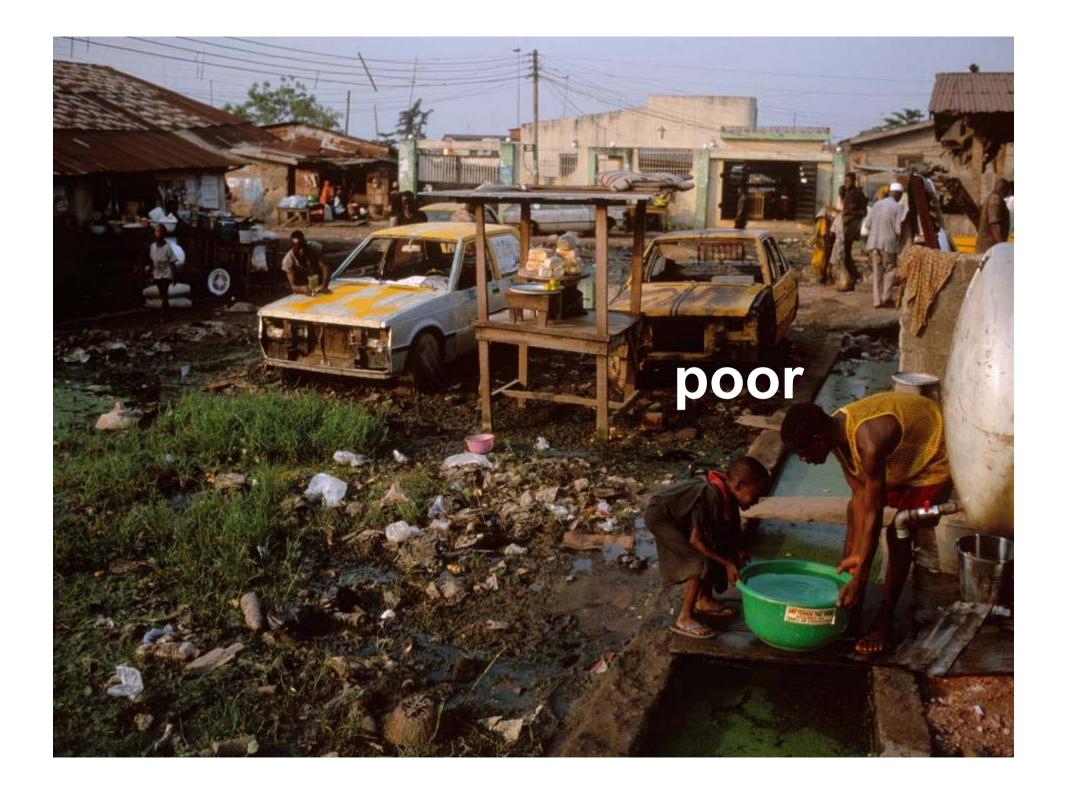


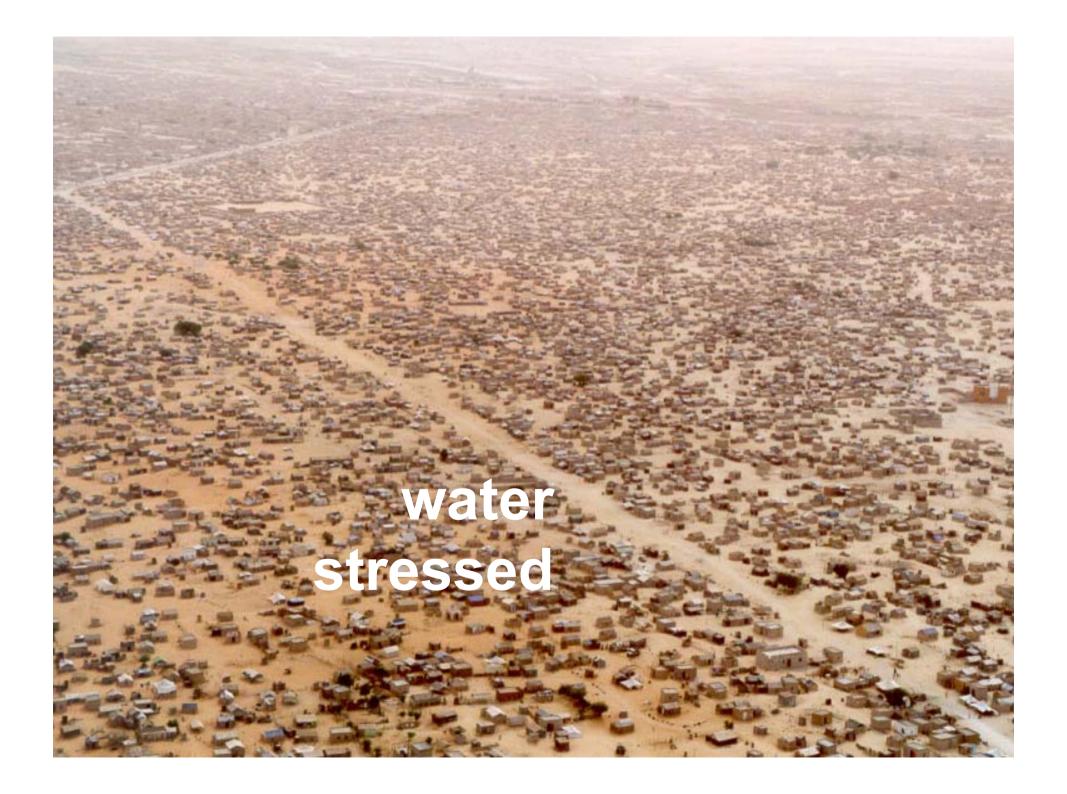
# Being strategic: holistic urban development and infrastructure planning

Chr. Lüthi, Eawag-Sandec

Eawag: Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology

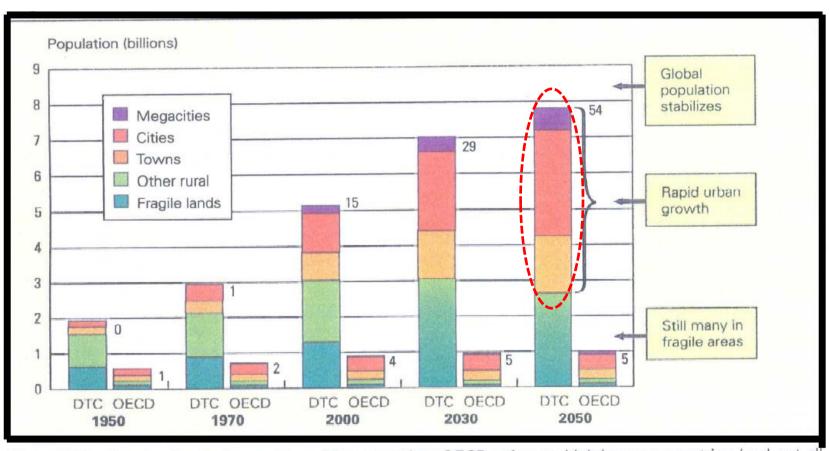








## World population forecast > 2050



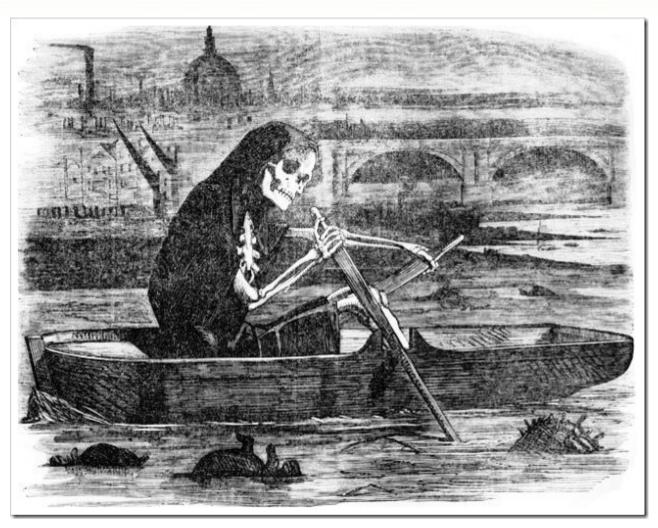
Note: DTC refers to developing and transition countries; OECD refers to high-income countries (and not all members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). The numbers to the right of the columns show the number of megacities (cities in excess of 10 million people). Towns are classified as having a population of less than 100,000 and cities, a population of 100,000 to 10 million.

Source: Authors; global population projections are based on World Bank estimates; estimates of population shifts in urban and rural areas are based on United Nations data.

Source: WDR. 2005



# The Great Stink, London 1858



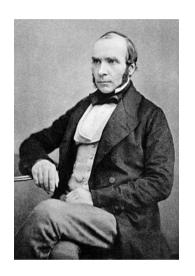
Punch, 1858 «The silent highway man»



# 16 years that laid the foundation of modern urban sanitary engineering



1842
Report on the sanitary condition of the labouring population of GB



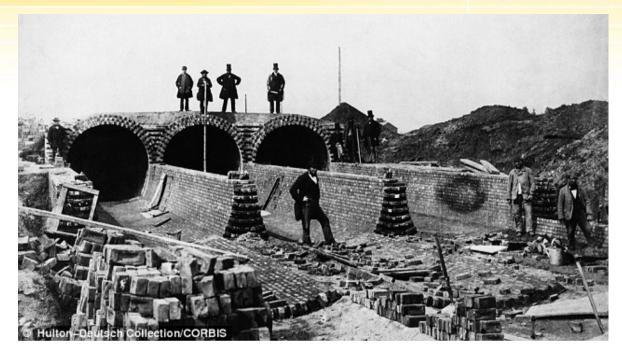
John Snow
1854
Soho cholera
epedemic

Cholera episodes

1858
The Great Stink



Thames sewer 1865



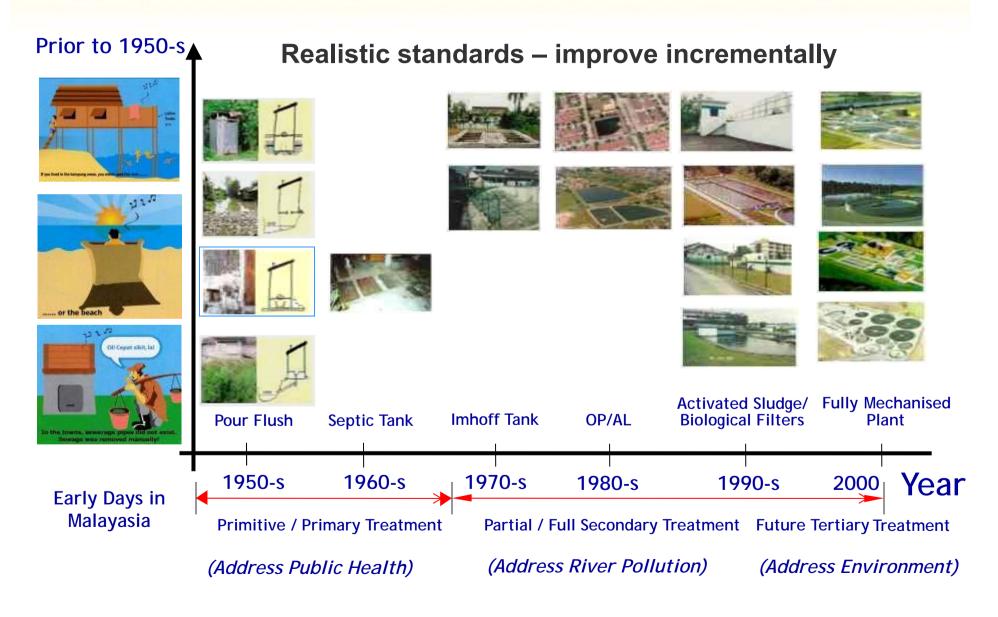
# 3 lessons for contemporary sector policy

- Political will moved it to top of the political agenda
- Massive investments through publicly-funded institutions
- Evidence based recommendations can lead to fundamental public action



Thema xy

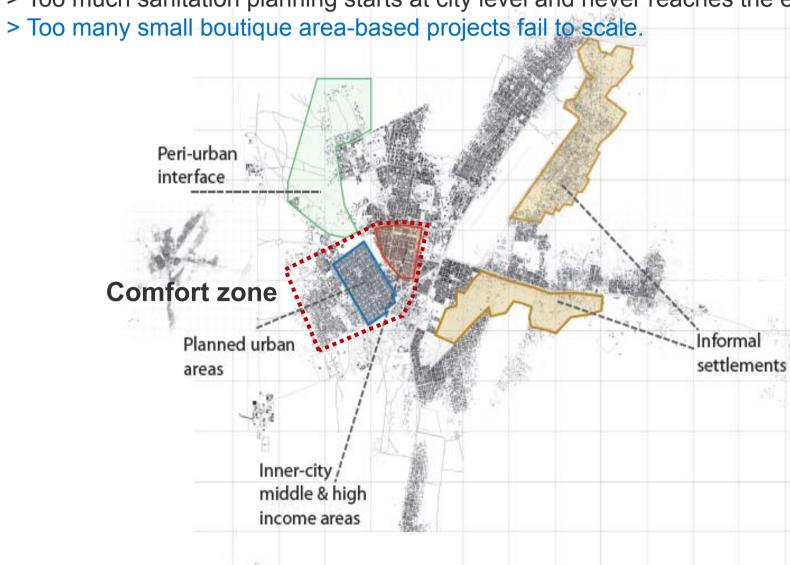
## Recent best practice: Malaysia



Thema xy

### Where do we start?

> Too much sanitation planning starts at city level and never reaches the end-users.





## Conventional master planning approach

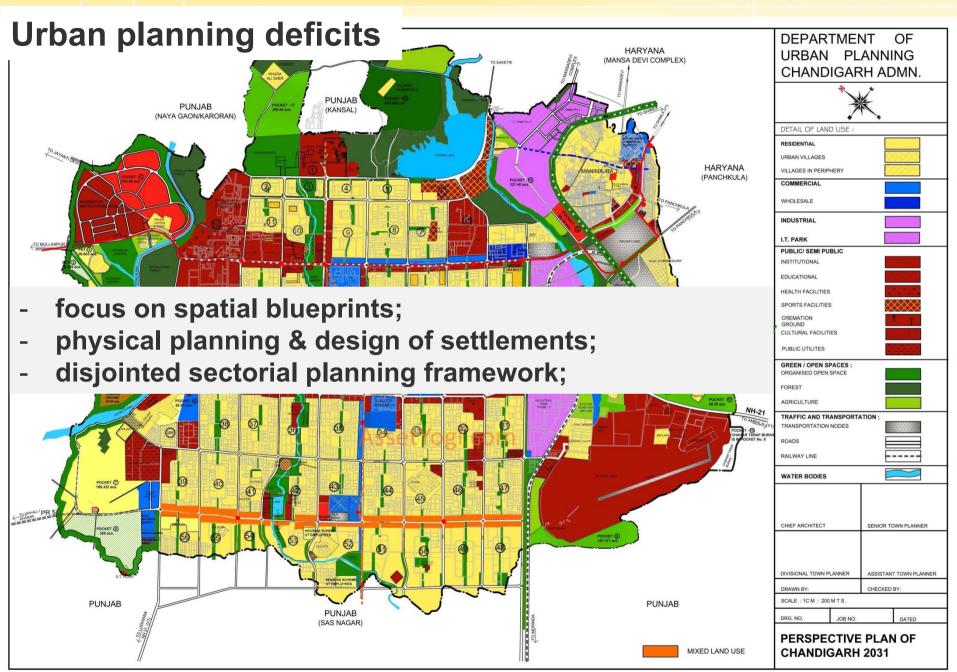
- emphasis on infrastructure and insufficient attention on improving services
- neglect of service delivery requirements for lowincome and informal settlements
- insufficient attention to the role of small-scale service providers – formal/informal interface



### **Bottlenecks**

- 1. Capacity & HR at municipal levels
- 2. Lack of planning culture
- 3. Unrealistic national discharge standards







## Recent Innovations in integrated planning

### **City Development Strategy (CDS)**

Cities Alliance

- Urban governance
- Pro-poor focus
- Municipal ownership not achieved

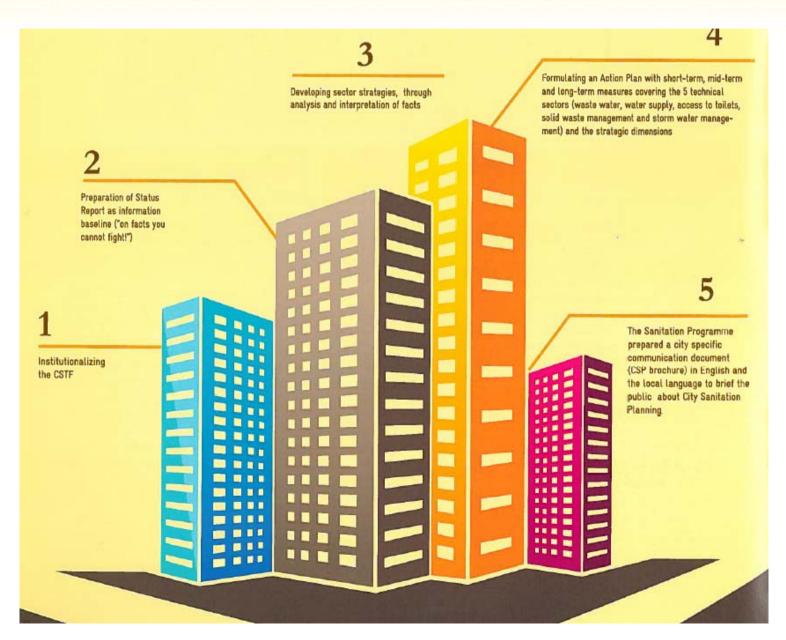
#### Sanitation21

IWA/Eawag/GIZ

- Sectoral planning document
- Incremental approach
- Sound approach, never implemented



## **Example: 5 Stage CSP process (India)**





## The way forward

- 1) Sound strategies & processes
- 2) Develop human and institutional capacities
- 3) From compartementalised to integrated planning



Source: Sanitation 21, IWA



## **Getting Sector Governance Right**





## **Community engagement**

**Ownership** – through participation communities gain ownership of the development process

**Efficiency** – through community contributions (e.g. mobilizing funds or sweat equity)

Better design and technology choice

**Social change and empowerment** - participation boosts social capital.

...difficult to replicate city wide

Nala, Nepal





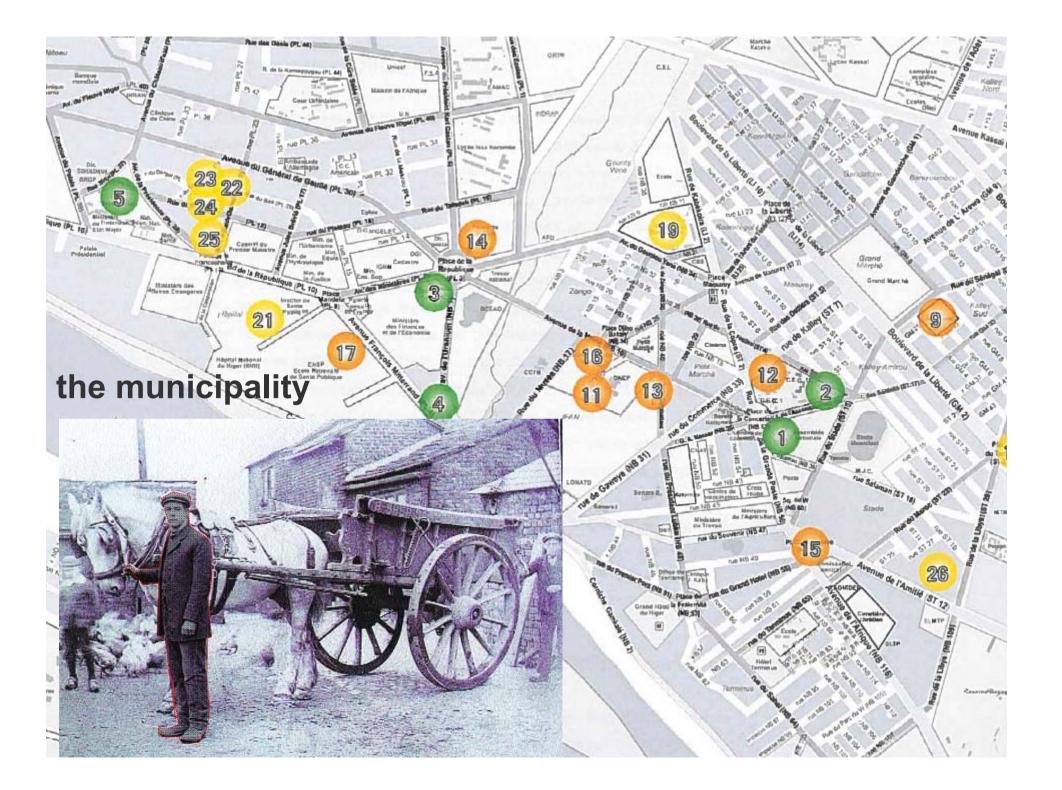
## Some promising approaches



- Delegated management
- Community contracting
- Transfer of public sector assets to communities

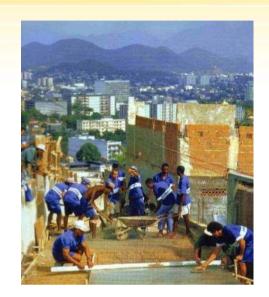








## the utility



- Foster partnerships > NGOs/private sector
- Strategic planning: vision
- Foster innovation in mgmt & financing mechanisms
- Establish pro-poor units

Private Sector



## private sector service providers

- empowered
- able to scale their operations
- provide pro-poor services
- follow rules & regulations



Microenterprise: 1,6 employees



Formal enterprise: <30 employees



# Bringing it all together

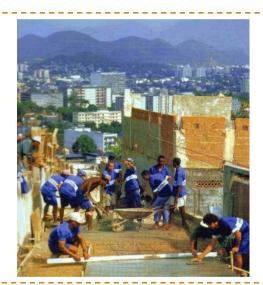


# Municipality Local Authority











CBO/NGOs



**Utility** 



Private entrepreneurs





Windhoek, Namibia