

International Water Association World Water Congress and Exhibition





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With Supply Comp in the Danake Xiner Cathlenary Area

A framework for planning of sustainable water and sanitation systems in peri-urban areas

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Aim of the framework

To provide planners with a setup of important steps in the planning process, and tools to be used in each step

Target group: plannersFocus: the planning process



Strategic Choice Approach (SCA)



Four modes:

- Shaping
- Designing
- Comparing
- Choosing



Identified models and tools

Evaluation

5 sustainability criteria (environment, health, economy, technical function, socio-cultural aspects)

31 indicators

Categorizing

Target group

Degress of focus on the planning process

Applicability to the peri-urban context

1. Wright approach 2. Choguill model 3. Sanitation 21 by IWA 4. HCES by Eawag 5. Open Wastewater Planning by WRS 6. ADB Terms of Reference 7. Gender toolkit 8. WUP toolkit 9. ADB toolkit 10. Schiller and Droste model 11. Mugabi et al. methodology 12. Sahely et al. framework 13. Urban Water toolbox 14. DEPA toolkit 15. GWP toolbox 16. AISUWRS toolkit 17. SWARD framework



Evaluated models and tools



1. Wright approach
2. Choguill model
3. Sanitation 21 by IWA
4. HCES by Eawag
5. Open Wastewater Planning by WRS
6. ADB Terms of Reference
7. Gender toolkit
8. WUP toolkit
9. ADB toolkit
10. Schiller and Droste model
11. Mugabi et al. methodology
12. Sahely et al. framework
13. Urban Water toolbox
14. DEPA toolkit
15. GWP toolbox
16. AISUWRS toolkit
17. SWARD framework



Models and tools used for modification of SCA



1. Wright approach
2. Choguill model
3. Sanitation 21 by IWA
4. HCES by Eawag
5. Open Wastewater Planning by WRS
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16. AISUWRS toolkit
17. SWARD framework

i) To identify important steps and essential aspects to consider in the planning RYSES apporting tools for reaching the aim of the different steps



Awareness raising mode



Creating demand for an improvement of the present situation

Increasing the motivation for an improvement among the future users

- CLTS (community-led total sanitation)
- PHAST (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation)



Shaping mode



Situation analysis - Checklists, Gender toolkit Logical Framework Approach (LFA) Identification of the challenges Policy building Consensus for common visions User participation Identification of key objectives SWEDISH

Designing mode Identification of options - Checklists – Terms of Requirements Household-Centred **Environmental Sanitation (HCES)** Feasibility analysis - Sanitation 21 – 'Screening' in Sanex[™] - Pros and cons from WUP and ADB



User participation

Investigation of all decision areas

WEDISH

Comparing mode



Comparison between options

- Economical aspects: Cost estimation in SANEX[™]
- *Environmental aspects*: Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Material Flow Analysis (MFA)
- Health aspects: Microbial Risk Assessment (MRA)
- Decision-making: Sustainability Criteria matrix, 'Composing and rating'/Compare in SANEX[™], STRAD and SEESAW/AISUWRS Deliberator



Choosing mode



User participation

Reaching a consensus for an option

Deciding when to take action

- Action now
- Further investigation
- Postpone to the future
- Consider future events



Conclusions



Enabling planning for a specific context by:

- Encouraging user participation
- Emphasizing comprehensive situation analysis
- Looking at possible technologies in a wide way
- Comparing options using sustainability criteria

There are lots of available support - use them.

Planning takes time - therefore, plan for planning!



Thank you!



