

GRET

Professionnels du
développement
solidaire



How to make urban and sanitation planning work

Lessons learnt from West Africa, South East Asia, Madagascar and Haiti

S'engager, agir et innover pour un monde plus juste

Gret, Professionals for Fair Development

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A French development NGO

- fighting poverty and inequalities
- providing lasting, innovative solutions for fair development in the field
- working to positively influence policies and practices.

Created in **1976** - **700** professionals

Working in **30** countries

150 projects per year

30 publications per year

A budget of **24 million euros**



Drinking Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management

3

Approach:

- An equitable and sustainable access to services for all
- Inclusive policies adapted to local stakes
- An approach based on the services

58 professionals

9 countries: Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mauritania, Haiti, RDC, Congo, Madagascar, Laos, Cambodia

30+ actions going on: projects, studies, trainings, publications



Urban and sanitation planning

Questions I have been asked to address through this presentation:



1. What are the main challenges to bring sanitation programs on the municipality level to a success?
2. What are bottlenecks/what are mistakes in international cooperation that should be avoided?
3. What is needed from national/local players and the international community in the future to ensure an integrated management of used-water/sanitation (especially for the West-African region)?

Our strategical frame

Axis 1

Strengthen the actors capacities in playing a role in the production, providing and use of services

Axis 2

Organize services governance systems that are inclusive and adapted to each context

Axis 3

Develop technical solutions adapted to local demands and constraints

Types of actions

- Service owner capacity building
- Professionalization of service providers
- Support to sectorial public authorities
- Strengthening of service users organizations
- Make households change their practices
- Etc.

Types of actions

- Define service management systems
- Define financing mechanisms
- Organize value chains
- Implement follow-up systems
- Structure concertation schemes
- Etc.

Types of actions

- Experiment wastewater treatment technologies
- Document local technical innovations
- Develop experience sharing
- Etc.

Focus 1 : Strengthening the actors of the sanitation sector

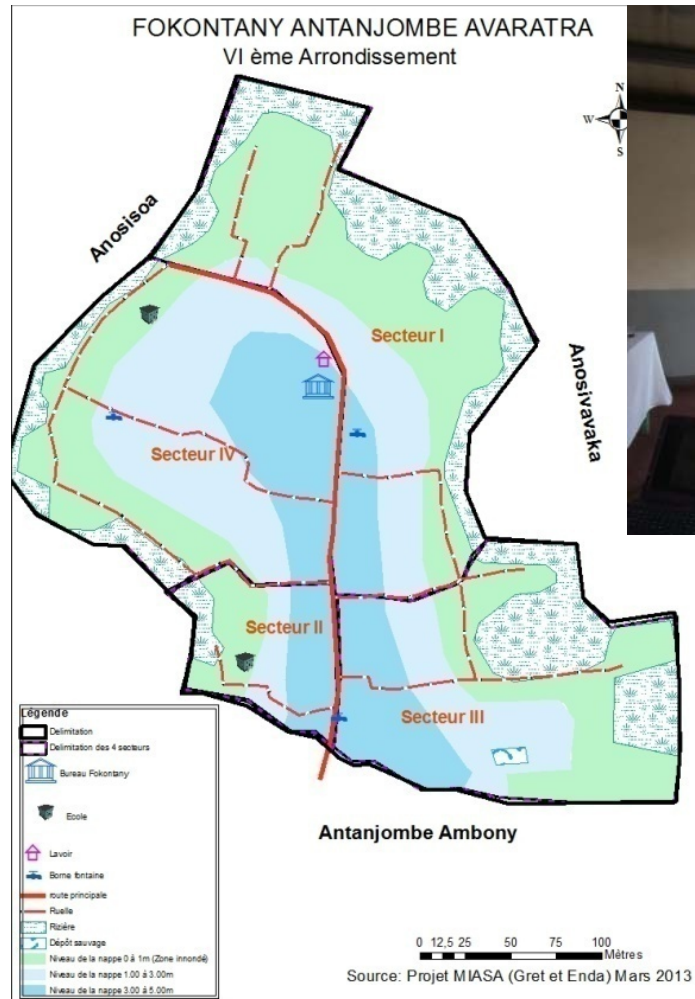
Service owner (local authority, national utility) capacity building

- Trainings
- « Learning by doing » on the long term
- Technical assistance

All aspects of the Service ownership are to be dealt with: sanitation planning, service definition, service implementation, control of the service, social role.




Antananarivo - Madagascar





Diawara - Senegal



- Water and Sanitation planning ; Sanitation master plan
- Priorities:
 1. Water
 2. Solid waste
 3. Rainwater
 4. Wastewater
- Long term (10 years)





Professionalization of local service providers (public, private)

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- Trainings
 - « Learning by doing » on the long term
 - Technical assistance



All aspects of a sanitation service have to be dealt with: technical solutions, management schemes, communication, relations with service users, financial management, etc.

Sanimarts managers in Mauritania and Madagascar



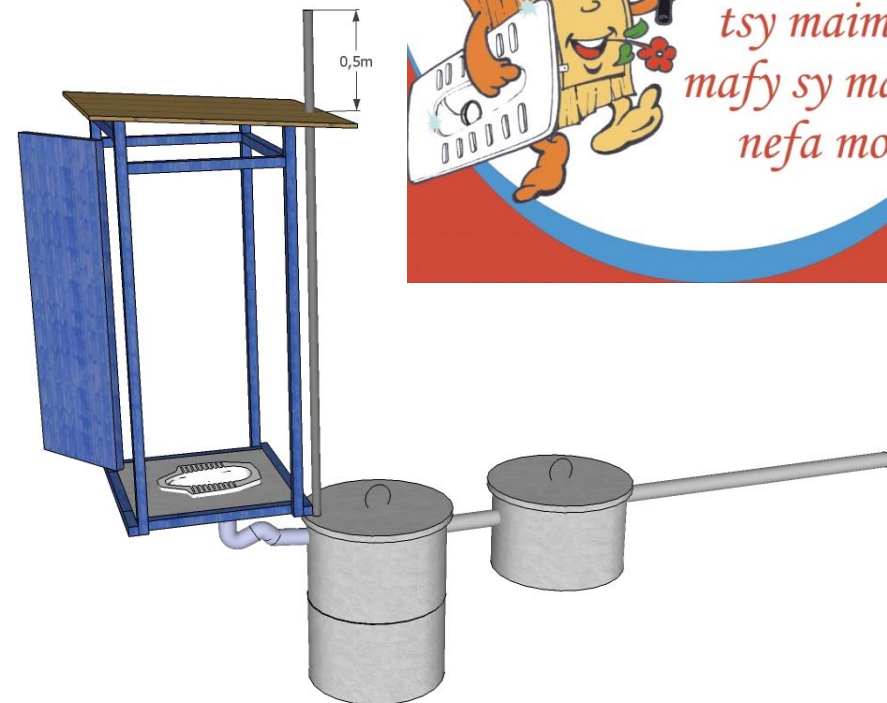
haut.org

Madagascar

Misokatra
Manomboka ny
Eo amin'ny
Mpanentana:

Diotontolo

*Mivarotra
Lavapiringa
tsy maimbo,
mafy sy mateza
nefa mora*

A cartoon character with a yellow body, wearing a green hat and holding a brush and a washing machine. The character is smiling and looking towards the viewer. The background is a red and white circular design.

Small bore sewer system manager in Laos



Focus 2: Three axis for implementing an integrated approach



1. Take into account all segments of the sanitation chain



2. Propose actions based on a in-depth diagnostic and a local sanitation planning

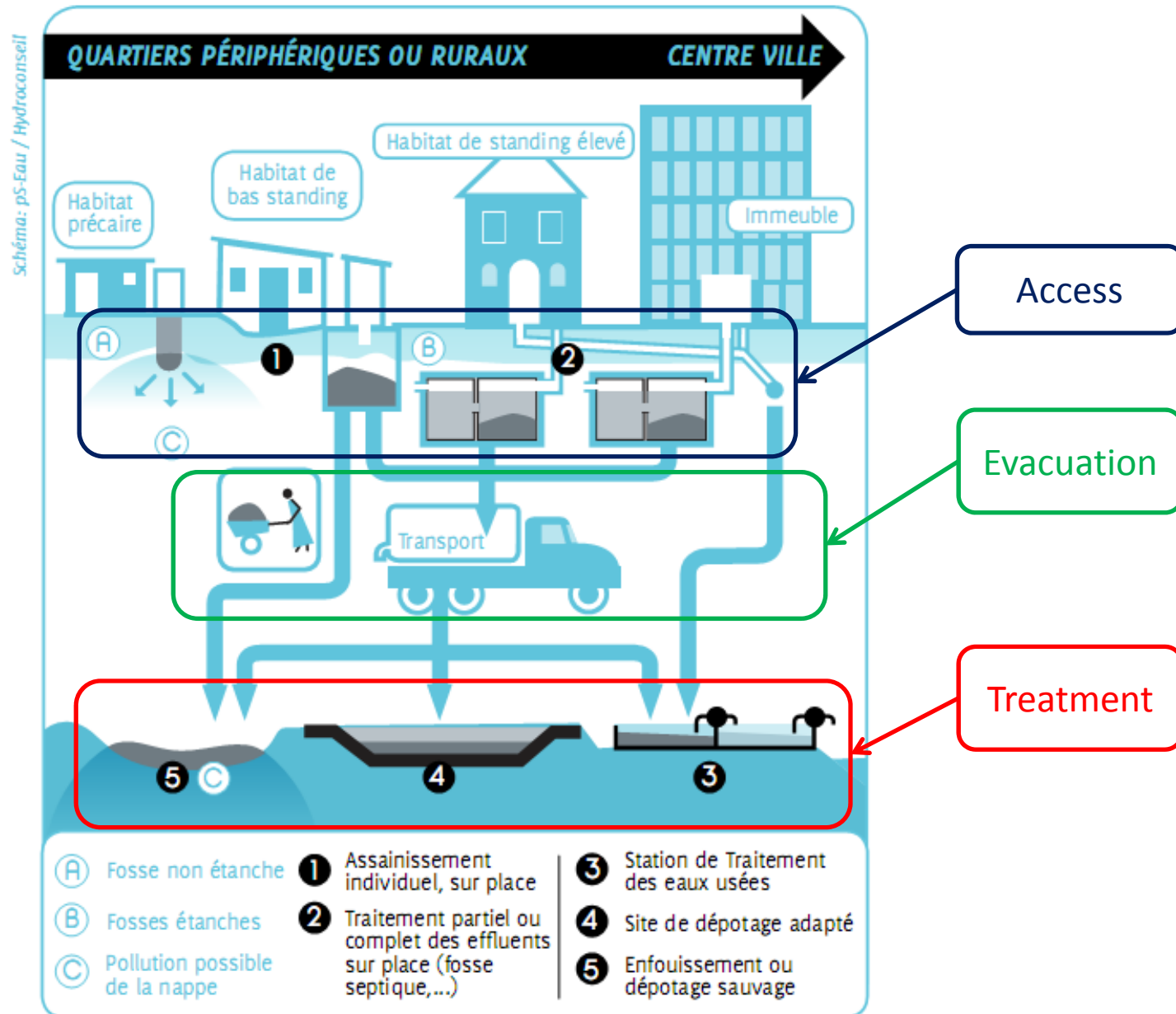


3. Take into account all aspects of sanitation:

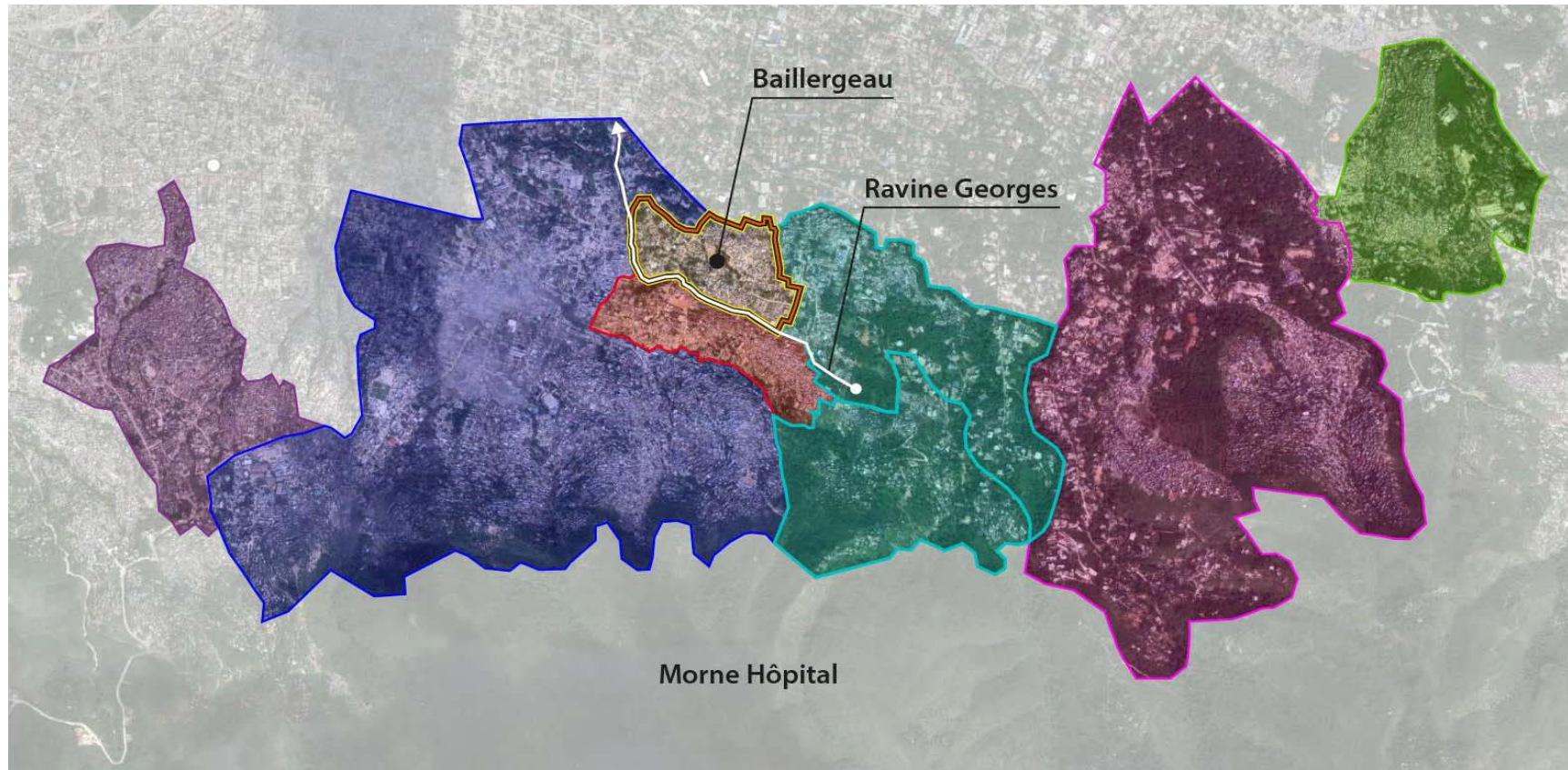
- Stakeholders
- Communication
- Technics
- Financing











1- Complete sanitation chain

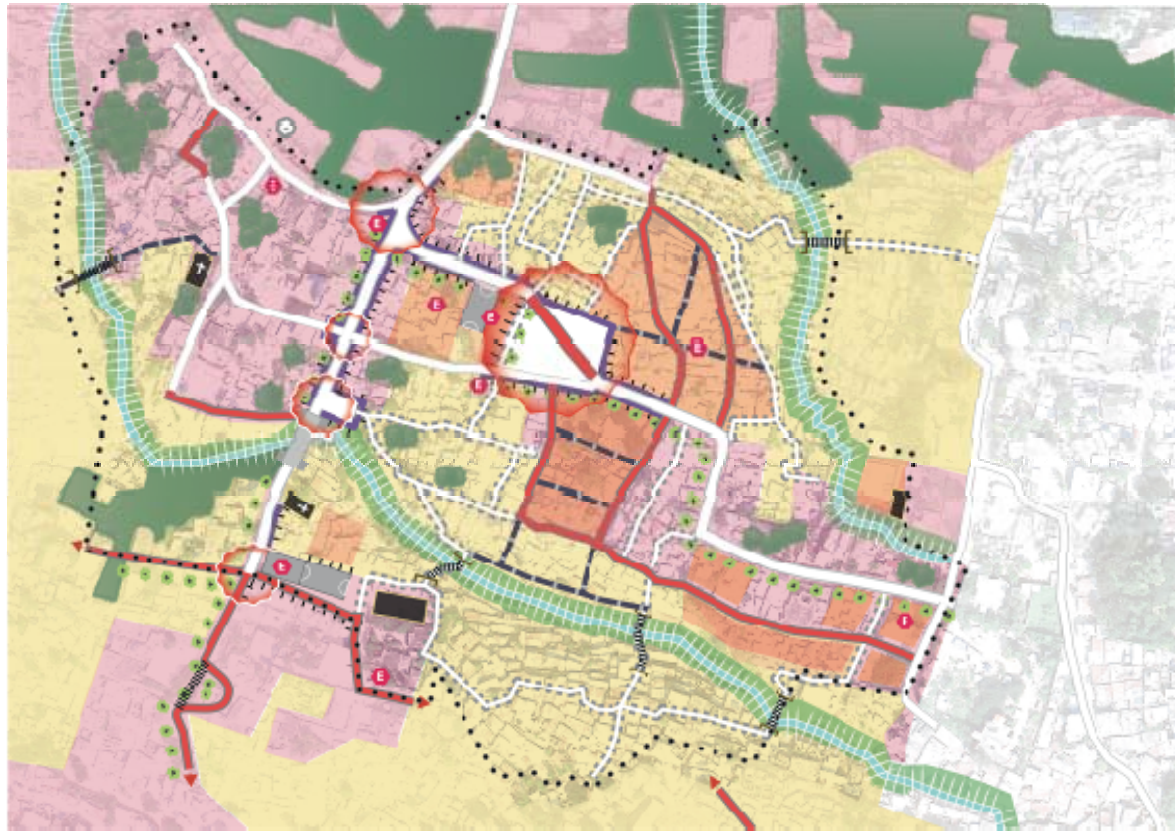


2- Local sanitation planning integrated into Urban Master Plan in Port-au-Prince - Haiti



<p>Fort-Mercredi, Cité Neuf, Descayettes ONU-Habitat Profils quartiers: FAU</p>  <p><i>N.B. D'autres profils quartiers ont été intégrés à l'étude de CF</i></p>	<p>Carrefour-Feuilles CECI Schéma d'Aménagement: WE/SPORA/LGL</p>  <p>En cours de validation</p>	<p>Campêche CRA Schéma d'aménagement finalisé</p>  <p>En cours de validation</p>	<p>Baillergeau MTPTC / Gret Schéma d'Aménagement: ACT/LGL</p>  <p>En cours de mise en oeuvre par UCLBP et Gret</p>	<p>Ti-Savann ONU-Habitat Profil quartier: FAU</p>  <p>Profil à intégrer dans le S.A. de Desprez</p>	<p>Desprez Gret Schéma d'Aménagement: GRET</p>  <p>Mise en oeuvre par Gret et Oxfam</p>	<p>Haut-Turgeo / Debussy Goal Etudes passées et potentiel autre quartier PARAQ</p> 	<p>Villa-Rosa AFH Etude finalisée</p>  <p>Mise en oeuvre au travers du projet 16/6.</p>
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Port-au-Prince - Haiti



Baillergeau

Schéma d'aménagement
Mai 2012



Zone 1 - Karypa, Anlas Ilypa,
Des Delann, Anlas Layan, Comanche
C'est une zone à caractère résidentiel
à usage mixte.

Zone 2 - Saint Louis, Des Delann
C'est une zone à caractère résidentiel
à usage mixte.

Zone 3 - Zone 3
C'est une zone à caractère résidentiel
à usage mixte.

Zone 4 - Zone 4 Baillergeau

Éléments de planification



Éléments de planification

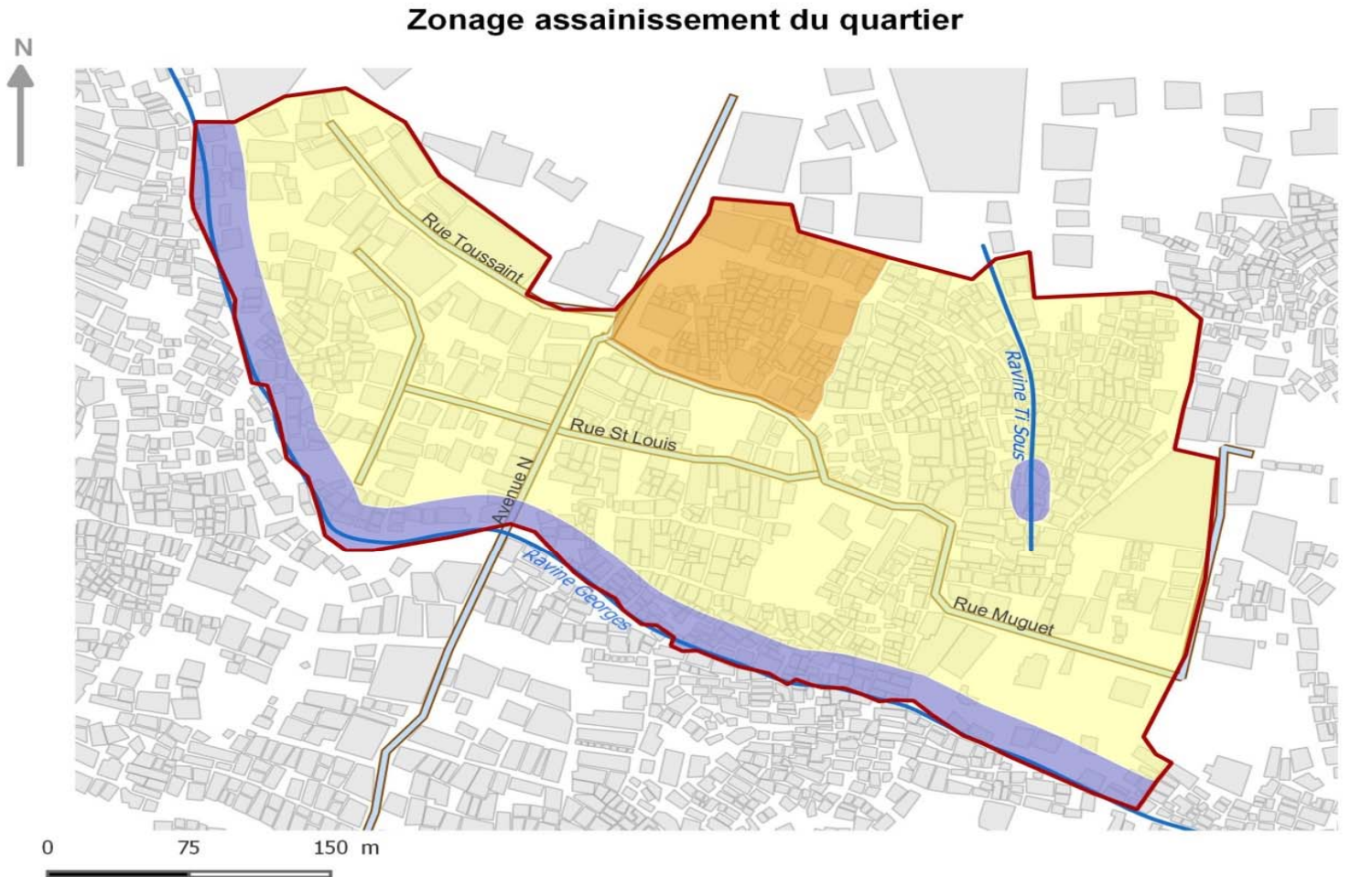


Éléments de planification



0 100 200 300 m

Port-au-Prince - Haiti

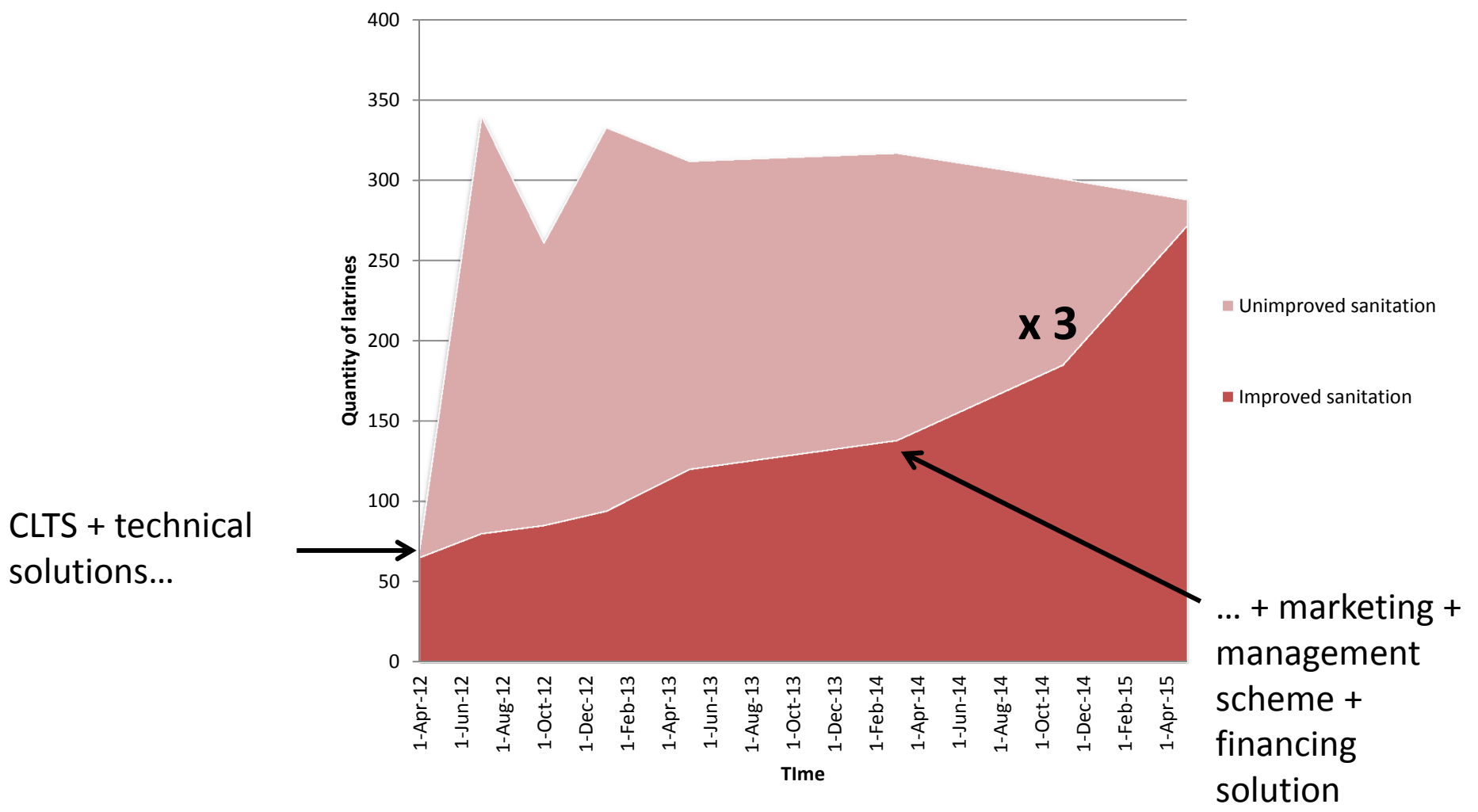


Zone imperméable en surface (argile) : Fosses profondes recommandées

Zones de nappes phréatiques proches : Fosses sèches interdites / Fosses septiques étanches

Reste du quartier : tout type d'assainissement hygiénique autorisé

3- Integrated approach of sanitation in Ndiago - Mauritania



What are bottlenecks/mistakes in international cooperation that should be avoided?




Short-term funding cannot succeed in implementing a sustainable sanitation service

- cf. land tenure, environmental administrative procedures, validation from all stakeholders, appropriation, population consultation, etc.

Five years are a minimum.

Program approach.

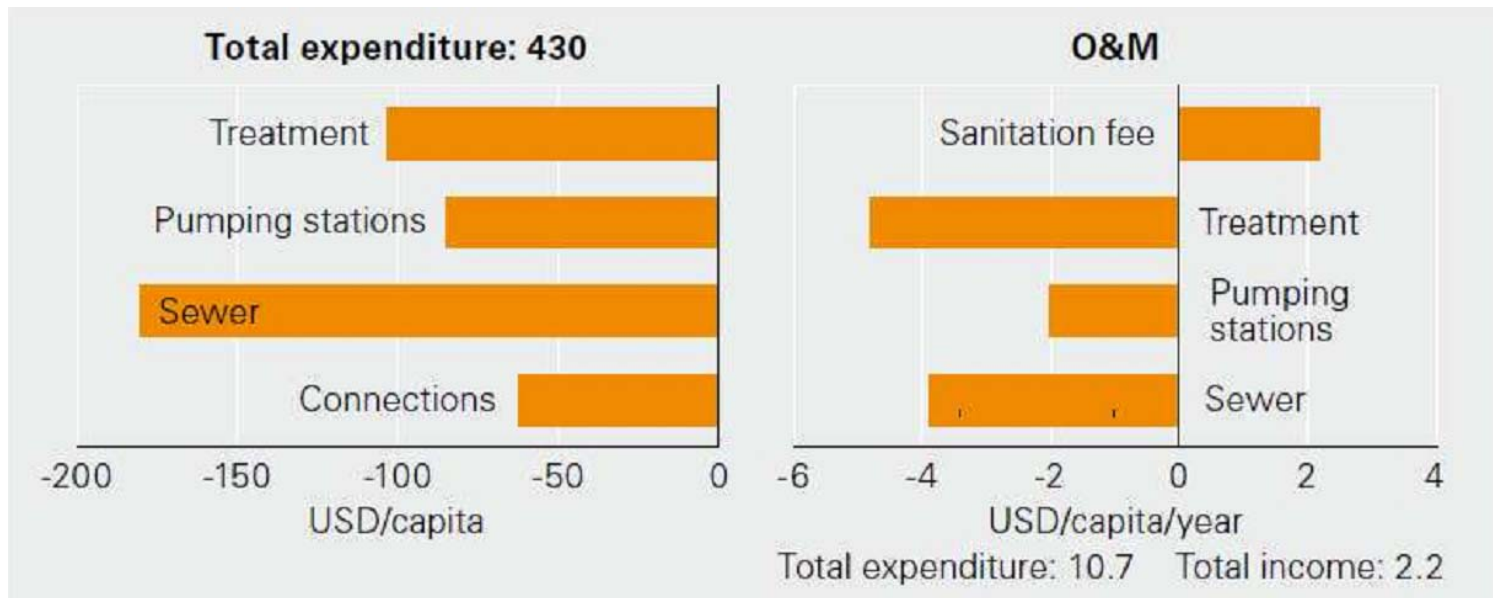
- E.g.: France



Funding is still too focused on infrastructure building and not enough on human resources and soft activities.

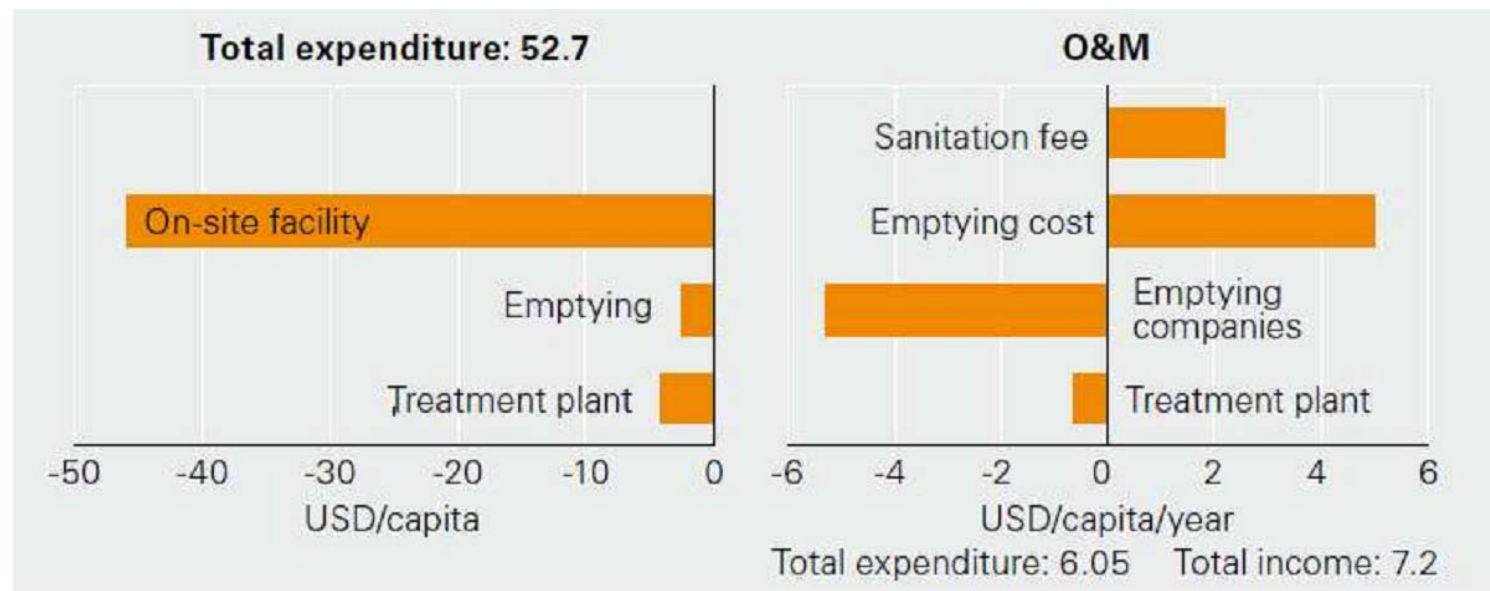
Innovative approaches of sanitation service are needed and can reduce infrastructure costs and funding.

- Decentralized FSM vs conventional sewer systems
- Sanimarts vs 90% subsidy approach



Source :
EAWAG/Sandec

Investment and operating costs for the sewer system



Investment and operation costs for fecal sludge value chain

	Acting (Senegal)	Miasa (Madagascar)
Project	Sewer system (evacuation)	FSM (evacuation + treatment)
Population served	13,000 persons	20,000 persons
Hardware in budget	67%	20%
Infrastructures cost per hh	3,000€/hh	12€/hh
Total project cost per hh	4,500€/hh	60€/hh
Ratio	75 to 1...	

What is needed from national/local players and the international community in the future to ensure an integrated management of used-water/sanitation?

- Complete chain
- Indicators and observatories on the complete sanitation chain (evacuation, treatment)
- Focus also on the small and medium size cities
- Awareness raising on the need for realistic and adapted sanitation planning and solutions
 - On-site vs off-site
 - Realistic costs for the locally available funds
 - > *SDA Rosso vs PMBV Dakar*
 - > *Sanitation technical catalogs*
 - Decentralized and modular sanitation services and solutions for a progressive approach





**Thank you for your
attention**

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