

Introduction to CWIS Approach

Power Point Presentation Handout For Participants

July, 2023

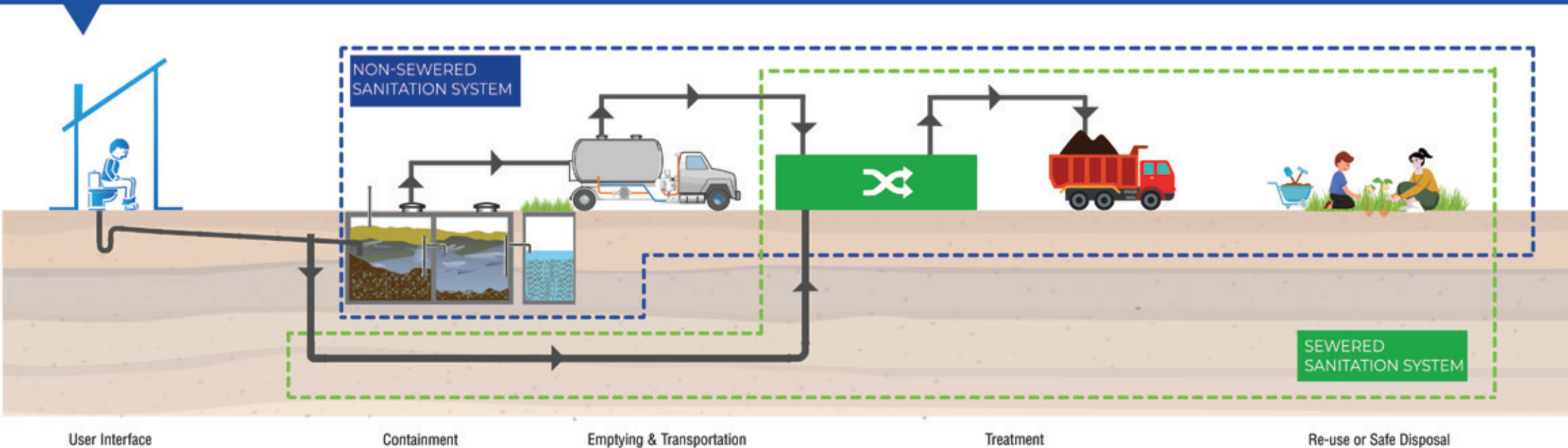


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Introduction ▼

This document, power point presentation Handout for participants, is a supporting document for the participants while conducting the "Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach" training. This is a compilation of all the slides to be presented in the training along with the space to take notes on particular slide.

Objective ▼

The main objective of the document is to serve the participants as a notebook along with the reference for participants on the slide being presented. To this, it also guide participant on what is being presented and how.

How to Use? ▼

The document consist of slides from all session along with the space to take notes on each slide. A space for taking notes is allocated adjacent to each slide so the participants can note any key points as the trainer or presenter describes the content of the slide.

Material and Learning Application ▶

This material is prepared by Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO) with the support of "CWISAN Thematic group" for Training Material Development and is to be used for training purposes only. Materials used in the package are for the reference to understand the concept and or to show the practices around the globe and at national level. The package development team do not claim for the materials used in the package as of their own but is the sole property of the respective organization.

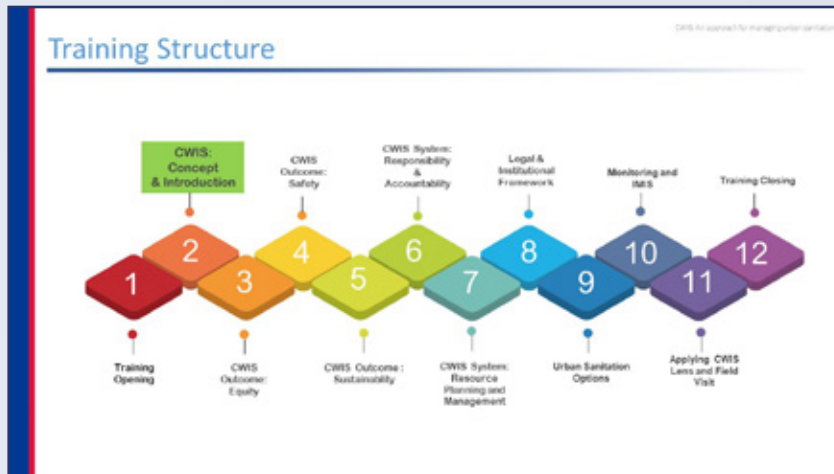
SESSION 2

Citywide Inclusive Sanitation- Concept and Introduction

Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5

Learning Outcomes

- Discuss on sanitation movement in Nepal
- Describe the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach (principles and framework).

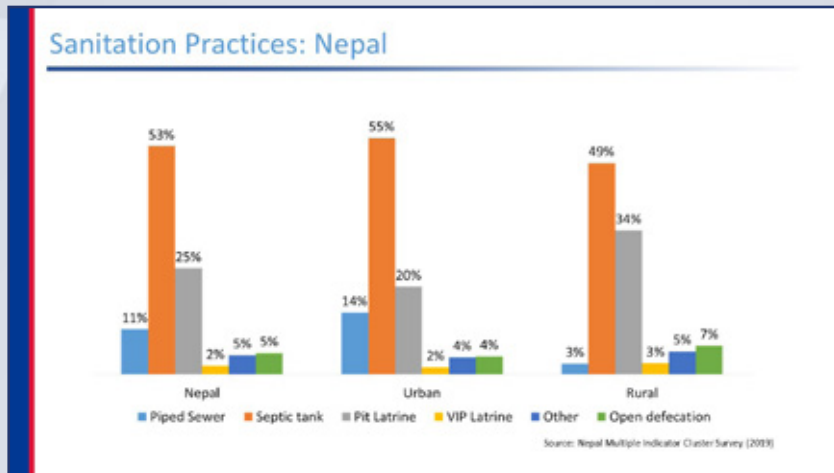
Slide 6

Presentation Outline

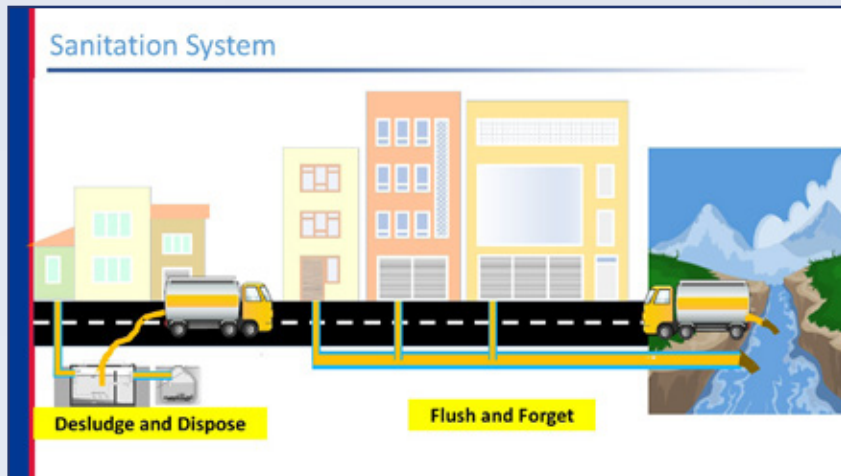
- Sanitation movement in Nepal
- Legal provisions related to urban sanitation
- Current sanitation practices

- CWIS- concept
- CWIS principles and framework
- CWIS perspective in sanitation service chain

Slide 11



Slide 12



Slide 13



Slide 14



Slide 17

Effects on Health and Safety

DALY
Disability Adjusted Life Year is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the cumulative number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death

YLD + **YLL**
Years Lived with Disability + Years of Life Lost

Healthy life | Disease or Disability | Early death | Expected life years

One DALY = one year of healthy life lost

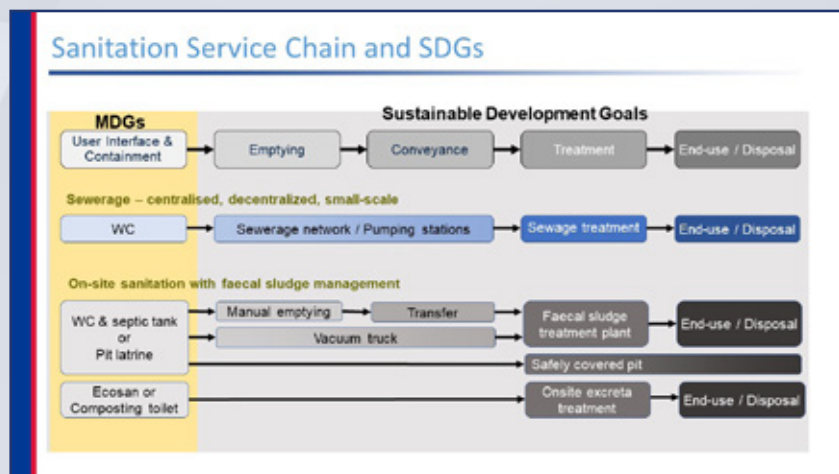
- Global Burden of Disease (GBD) studied the top 10 risk responsible for DALY
- DALY increases due to poor WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and is in the second list after malnutrition.

Slide 18

Sanitation Service Chain and SDGs

The diagram illustrates the sanitation service chain from a user to a field worker, involving a truck and a tractor. A blue speech bubble is positioned above the truck. The background is a light red color.

Slide 19



Slide 20

Sanitation and Urban Sanitation

Sanitation

- Defined as provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces
- Also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal (WHO)

Urban Sanitation

- Sanitation related to the urban context
- Can be categorized as solid waste management, fecal sludge management, or wastewater management

Slide 21

Why focusing on FSM?

Which one is more serious for public health?



The slide contains two photographs. The left photograph shows a large, unsorted pile of waste, including plastic bottles, cardboard, and other debris. The right photograph shows a person wearing a white shirt and blue boots, using a blue pipe to clean a drain that is overflowing with water and debris. A blue speech bubble is positioned above the right photograph.

Slide 22

Technological updates



The slide features four images. Top-left: A garden with various plants and a person standing nearby. Top-right: A large-scale agricultural plot with rows of plants. Bottom-left: A community toilet facility with several people standing outside. Bottom-right: A wastewater treatment plant with various equipment and pipes labeled: Exhaust Filter, Boiler, Sludge Steam Filter, Dryer, Heavy Treatment, Inflow, and Sludge Pond.

Slide 23



Slide 24

Facilities under Urban Sanitation

- Public Toilet
- Sewerage system for wastewater management
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- FSTP
- Dustbin or waste collection bin
- Drainage for rain-water collection
- Waste collection Station



Slide 25

Let's think for a moment..

Why do you think municipalities has constructed these infrastructure ?

Protect Public Health

As a social service provider, it is our major responsibility.

Slide 26

Why is this happening ????



Slide 27

Let's think and answer...

- Is there any person/organization appointed for the operation and management of these facilities ?
- Is there any guidelines or performance indicator for the operation of these facilities ?
- Is there proper resources management for the facilities ?
- Are these facilities useful/accessible for all ?
- Are the facilities safe to use ?
- Are the facilities or services sustainable ?



Slide 28

Citywide Inclusive Sanitation

An approach to provide safe and sustainable urban sanitation services to all residence

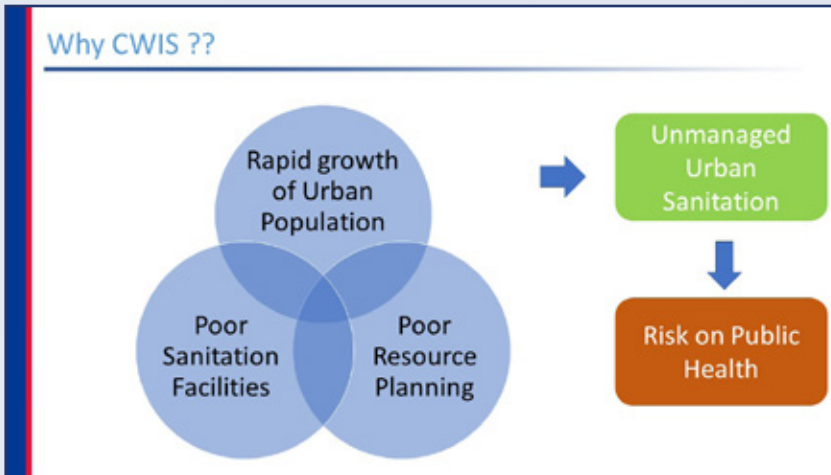


Responsible and accountable service authorities with proper resource planning and management

Slide 31



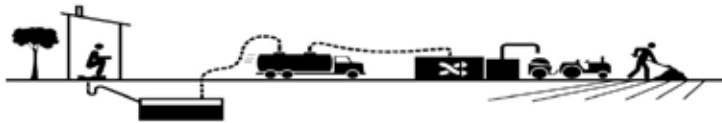
Slide 32



Slide 33

Changes in aspect of Sanitation

- Addressed all Sanitation system
- Include sewered and non-sewered technology
- Proper coordination in planning and management including the sectors of Solid waste, sewerage, drinking water, land management
- Result based analysis
- Include all community people



Slide 34

Principles of CWIS



Slide 35

Principles of CWIS

- 01. **Everyone** in an urban area, including the urban poor, benefits from equitable safe sanitation service
- 02. **Gender and social equity** are designed into planning, management, monitoring
- 03. Human waste is **safely managed** along sanitation service chain, starting with containment
- 04. **Authorities** operate with a clear, inclusive mandate, performance targets, resources and accountability
- 05. **Authorities** deploy a range of **funding, business** and hardware approaches – sewer/d/ non-sewer/d to meet goals
- 06. **Comprehensive long-term** planning fosters demands for innovation and is informed by analysis of needs/resources
- 07. **Performance** and accountability systems incentivise service improvements in planning, capacity and Leadership
- 08. **Performance** and accountability systems incentivise service improvements in planning, capacity and Leadership
- 09. **Performance** and accountability systems incentivise service improvements in planning, capacity and Leadership
- 10. **Performance** and accountability systems incentivise service improvements in planning, capacity and Leadership

In pairs
5 minutes

Logos: ITN-BUET, ENPHO, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Slide 36

CWIS Framework

CWIS OUTCOMES

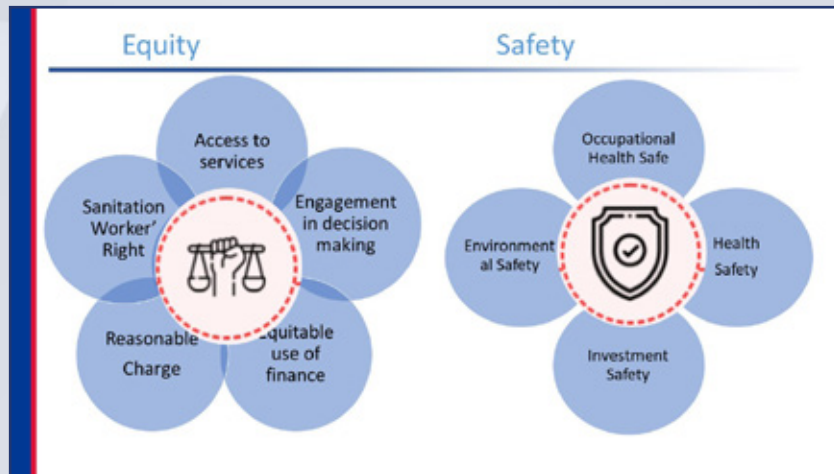
- EQUITY
- SAFETY
- SUSTAINABILITY

CWIS FUNCTIONS

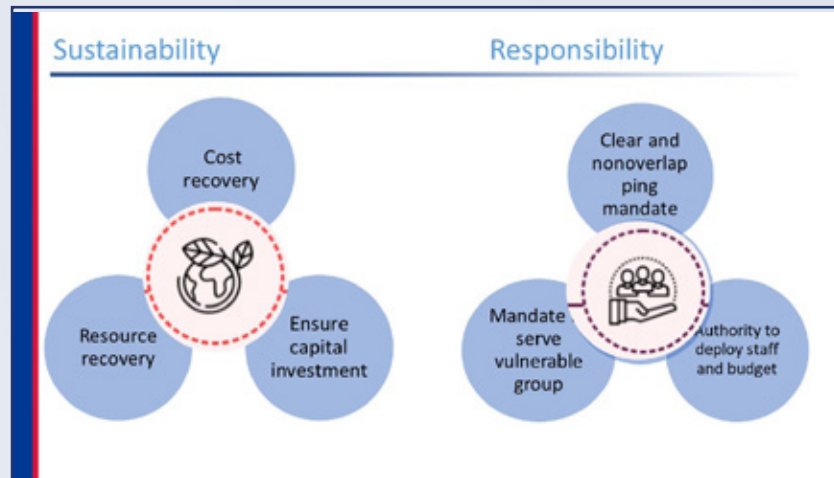
- RESPONSIBILITY
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

National/State Level
City Level

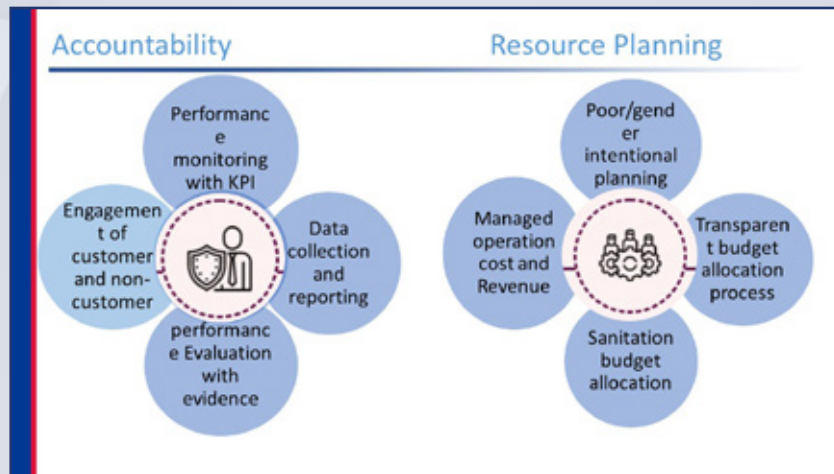
Slide 37



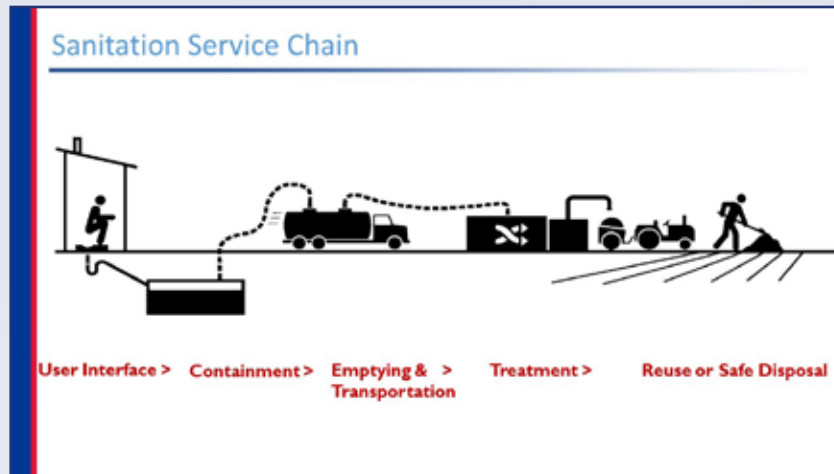
Slide 38



Slide 39



Slide 40



Slide 41

CWIS is equally applicable for.....

- FSM
- Wastewater
- Solid Waste
- Public Toilet
- Drainage




Slide 42

Applying CWIS lens in Public Toilet
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iOJaOtEI9xY>



Slide 43

Applying CWIS lens, Identify the intervention to address



6 Groups
5 minutes

The slide features an illustration of three people (two women and one man) sitting around a table, engaged in a discussion. To the right of the illustration is a red clock icon. The text '6 Groups' and '5 minutes' is positioned between the illustration and the clock icon.

Slide 44

Applying CWIS lens, Identify the intervention to address

Service Outcomes	EQUITY	SAFETY	SUSTAINABILITY
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Slide 45

Key Messages

- Safely managed sanitation is next target in sanitation sector
- CWIS is an approach to meet the safely managed sanitation for all
- CWIS is a public service approach to planning and implementing urban sanitation systems
- CWIS approach can be used through the sanitation value chain to ensure service provision with safe, equitable and sustainable
- Easy and simple actions can be taken to ensure safety, equity and sustainability
- This approach can be applied in all sanitation services

Slide 46

References

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iOJaOtE19xY>

Slide 47

Thank you!
धन्यवाद !



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Technical Support

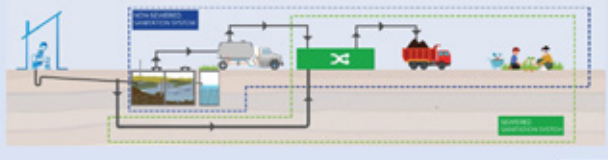


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SESSION 3

CWIS Service Outcome- Equity


Slide 1



Training on “Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach”

Equity

Resource Person



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Water Supply
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management

Slide 2

Instruction for Intro

1. Inform participants that they are going for a small role play.
2. For this, participants will get a scenario and a chit of paper with a role in it.
3. Inform further that as per the role assigned to them (through a chit), they are to move around the hall and stand as per the corner/ station that has been set up.
4. Ask participants if they are clear on the activity.
5. Provide a cut pieces- chit with different roles to each of the participants and ask to imagine themselves.
6. Present the case scenario.
7. After the case scenario, ask participants what kind of participation will be there in the meeting.
8. Ask participants to move around the hall and stand in the station where they think their participation level will be.

- Once all the participants have placed themselves to a station, present the slide with question and discuss with participants

Slide 5

Before Starting...

Stations

- Active Participation
- Passive participation
- Could not attend due to busy schedule
- No information

Slide 6

Summary

- In which station the number is maximum ? Why ?
- In which station the number is minimum ? Why ?
- Don't you think this work is relevant to all the stakeholders ?
- How would the situation be like ?

Citywide inclusive Sanitation involve all the stakeholders and assure for their meaning participation.

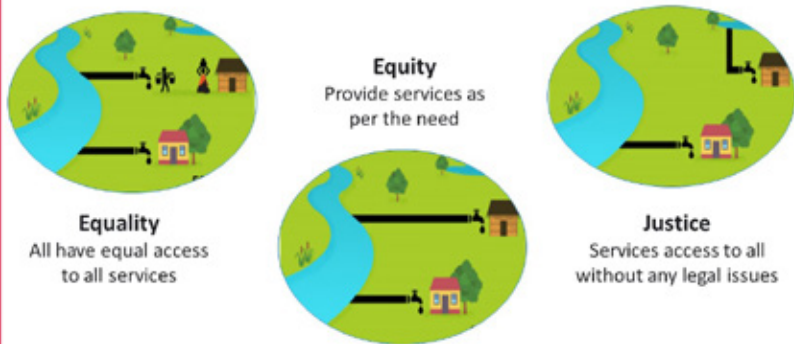
Slide 9

Presentation Outline

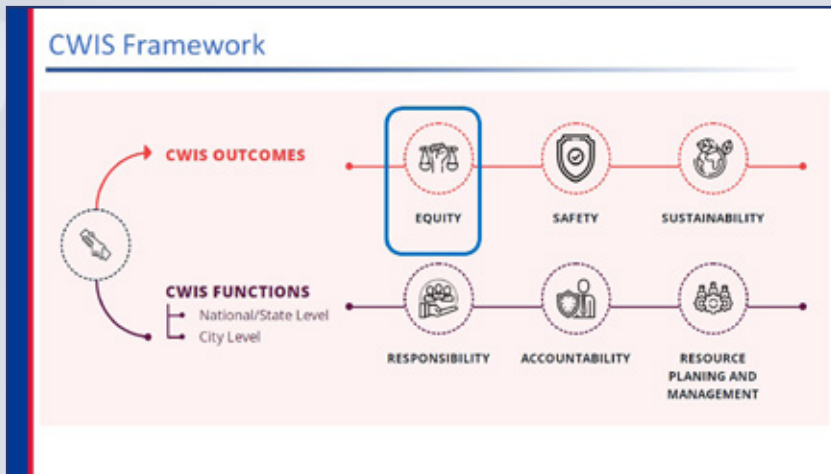
- Equity, Equality and Justice
- Equity in CWIS framework
- Access to sanitation services

Slide 10

???



Slide 11



Slide 12

Equity in CWIS Framework

Equity

- Service reflect fairness in distribution and
- Prioritization of service quality, prices, and deployment of public finance/subsidies

• Constitution of Nepal- Sanitation is basic human right

• SDG- Sanitation for all; accessible to all

Slide 13

Equity in CWIS Framework

- ✓ Do all have equal access to sanitation service ?
- ✓ Do those infrastructure and services friendly to all ?
- ✓ Are those services and facilities affordable to all ?
- ✓ Does the municipality have managed any subsidies for low-income, remote, and marginalized group ?
- ✓ How about the female participation in decision making ? How about the participation of LGBTIQ, physically disabled, Dalits, and poor people in decision making ?
- ✓ How about people perspective towards sanitation workers ?

Slide 14

Access to Sanitation Service | Equity



Proportionate of urban and low income communities in access to toilet and safely management

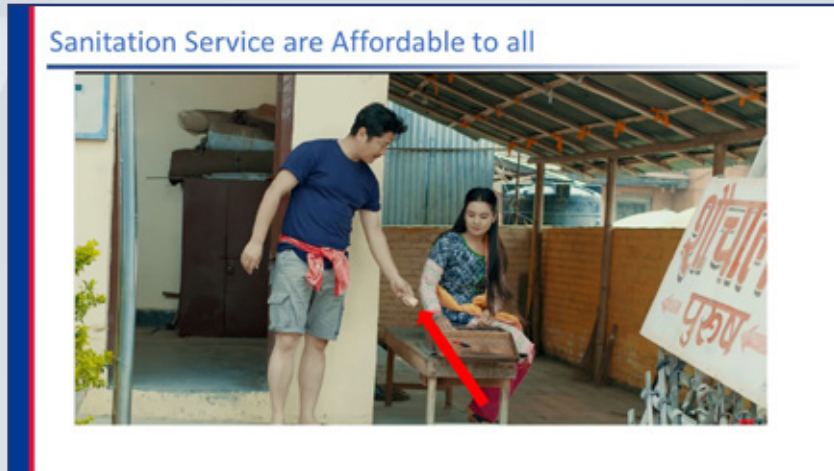
Slide 15



Slide 16



Slide 17



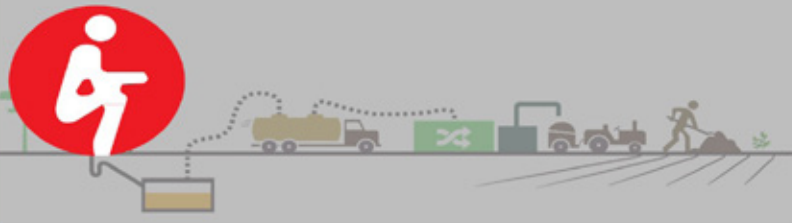
Slide 18



Slide 19

Stakeholders' Engagement

In the Sanitation Service Chain, the person sitting in the pan (toilet) is the major part, but s/he is not considered.



Slide 20

Perspective towards Sanitation Worker



Slide 21

Results

RONB Routine of Nepal banda 13h · 🌐

Sad News: Chitwan ko Rampur ma safety tank safa garne bela 2 jana ko death vayeko cha. Suru ma ek jana faseko awatha ma bachauna jada arko ko pani death vayeko khuleko cha. 😞

👍❤️ 21K 899 Comments 32 Shares

👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share

Slide 22

Problems and Issues

- Lack of rules and regulation or weak planning
- Gender Equality and Social discrimination
- Geographical discrimination
- Professional discrimination



Slide 23

What is the Solution? How to get the Solution ?

- Rules and regulation with proper planning
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Gender and Social Inclusion
- Social mobilization
- Subsidy to needed




Slide 24

Access along user friendly



Slide 25

Social Inclusion



Aiming Gender equality and social inclusion in our services, we should conduct situation analysis, and must have positive attitude and willingness to do.

Slide 26

Social Mobilization



A colorful graphic of people holding hands in a circle, and a photograph of a community meeting.

Slide 27

Some Good initiations	
Local Government	Some Examples related to Planning
Narayan Municipality, Dailekh	Establish Breast feeding room
Suklaphata Municipality, Ward no. 8, Kanchanpur	Declaration of equal wages to male and female for same work
Panauti Municipality, Kavre	Declaration of equal wages to male and female for same work, Declaration to provide allowance for unmarried female

Slide 28

Subsidy in Equitable Sanitation Service



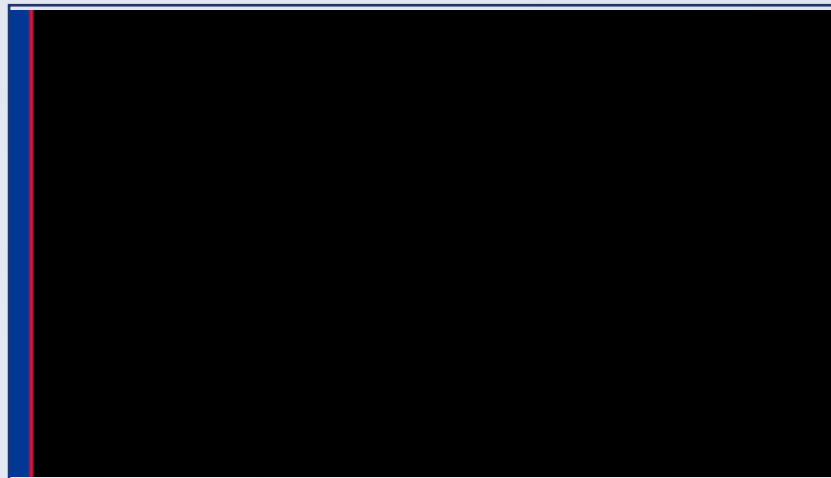
Slide 31

Equitable Sanitation Service



Perspectives towards Sanitation Workers

Slide 32




Slide 33

Group Work



Groups
5 minutes



Slide 34

Key Message

- Sanitation for All- Equal access as defined by the constitution of Nepal as basic human right
- Active participation of all stakeholders in decision making and throughout
- Equitable services to all (including gender, caste, geography, disable) in sanitation
- Equitable sanitation services with support to meet Sustainable Development Goals and National Goals on Sanitation

Slide 35

References

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NecZFRcLCuw>

Slide 36

Thank you!
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Government of Nepal
Ministry of Water Supply
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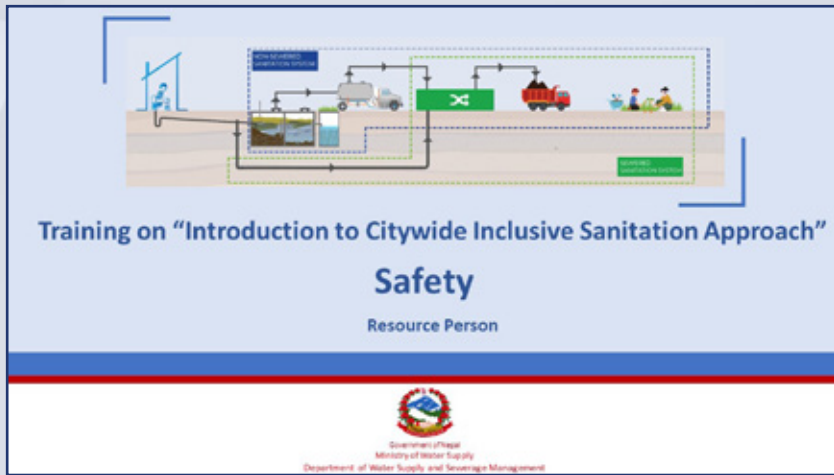


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SESSION 4

CWIS Service Outcome- Safety

Slide 1



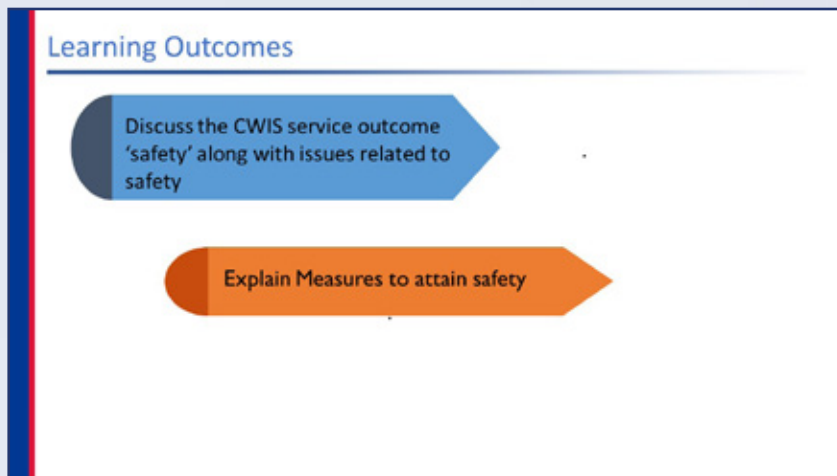
Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5

Presentation Outline

- Concept and Measurement Indicators of CWIS component- safety
- Public Health and Safety
- Environmental Safety
- Financial Safety
- Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) for Sanitation Workers

Slide 6

CWIS Framework



Slide 7

Safety

- Services safeguard customers, workers, and communities from unsafety and health risks by reaching everyone with safe sanitation
 - Residents and city users have access to adequate toilet facilities
 - Toilet facilities and waste services are managed to protect public health and environmental outcomes
 - Waste disposal and treatment facilities are sufficient and operational

Slide 8

Safety Indicators

- SF-1: % safely managed sanitation (citywide Individual Household Latrines/ IHHLs)
- SF-2: % safely managed sanitation for LIC IHHLs
- SF-3: % safely managed liquid waste for shared facilities (shared HH toilets + Community Toilets/ CTs)
- SF-4: % of public spaces that have adequate sanitation facilities (Public Toilet/ PT)
- SF-5: % of educational institutions where Fecal Sludge/ Wastewater (FS/WW) generated is safely transported to TP or safely disposed in situ
- SF-6: % of healthcare facilities where FS/WW generated is safely transported to TP or safely disposed in situ

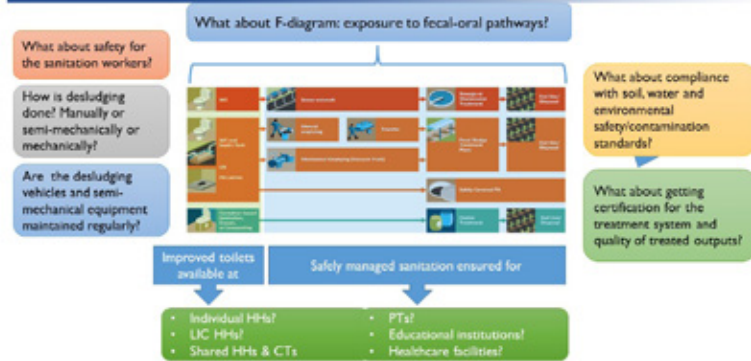
Slide 9

Safety Indicators

- SF-7: % of **desludging services** completed mechanically or semi-mechanically (gulper)
- SF-8: % of **desludging vehicles** which comply with maintenance standards
- SF-11: [Indicator Area] **Sanitation worker safety**
- SF-9: % of **water contamination compliance** (on fecal coliform)
- SF-10: Incidence (per 1000) of **fecal-oral pathway diseases**
- SF-12: Presence of **certification mechanism** for which treated WW/FS has to qualify

Slide 10

Safety Questions



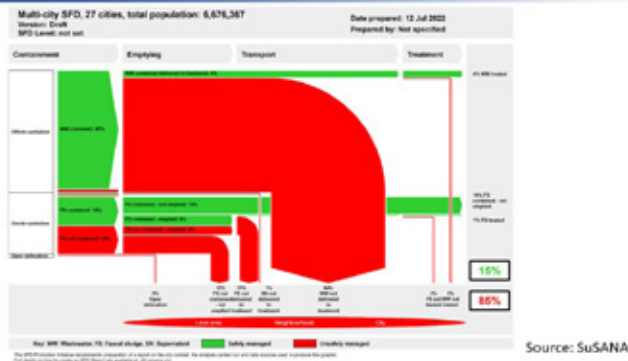
Slide 11

Safety in terms of...

- Public Health
- Environment
- Financial Investment
- Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) for Sanitation Workers

Slide 12

Shit Flow Diagram (SFD) of Nepal



Slide 15

Measures for Public health and safety

- Ensure public health and safety through risk-based management and proper planning of **sanitation systems**
- Reduce adverse **health impact** from the use of wastewater, excreta and greywater, while...
- Maximizing the **benefits** of their use in productive agriculture and aquaculture



Slide 16

Environmental issues hindering safety

- Leakage from septic tank
- Contamination during transportation (including transportation after desludging and sewerline)
- Desludging and open disposal
- Open Defecation



Slide 19

Measures for financial safety

- Establish institutional capacity
 - Clarification of legal and regulatory systems and institutional roles
 - Capacity-building for regulation
 - Allocation of budgets for regulation and enforcement
- Develop regulation
 - Incremental approach over five or more years
 - Be realistic about enforcement capacity and incentives
- Address critical regulatory needs
 - Containment
 - Mandatory safe disposal
 - Licensing/contract



✓ Improves safe sanitation
✓ Helps generate business


Slide 20



Slide 21

Health and Safety Issues

Physical hazards	Chemical hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collapse of the septic tank/pit wall• Slips, trips, and falls• Exposure to sharp objects contained in sludge (glass, metal, blade, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suffocation from harmful gases from septic tank (methane, ammonia, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, etc.)• Fire



Slide 22

Occupational Health and Safety

Slide 23

Measures for OHS

- Mandatory to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to avoid any
- To avoid hazard while carrying out de-sludging services
- To avoid direct exposure to Faecal Sludge.
- Avoid unsafe working practices like entering into containment
- Avoid smoking while carrying out desludging services



The image shows three workers in full personal protective equipment (PPE) standing next to a blue desludging truck. The truck has text in Hindi on its side: 'नगर स्वच्छताई का दृजाली सेवा' (Municipal Cleanliness Service). The workers are wearing yellow hard hats, yellow gloves, and full-body white protective suits. The truck is parked on a street.

Slide 24

Measures for OHS

Immunization for Health and Safety	Training Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Desludging workers should be immunized for: (Tetanus, Hepatitis A & B and Diphtheria)• First-Aid equipment• Emergency eye wash facilities• Emergency contact numbers• Deworming Tablets (once in three months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training program for desludging operators including emptier on health and safety measures• Training program on use of PPE• Training program on use of First-Aid

Provide medical/health/life insurance to the sanitation workers

Slide 29



4 Groups
5 minutes

The illustration shows four stylized human figures (two women and two men) sitting around a table, engaged in a discussion. To the right of the figures is a red clock icon. The text '4 Groups 5 minutes' is positioned between the figures and the clock.

Slide 30

Group Activity

- Group Work
- Public Health and Safety
- Environmental Safety
- Financial safety
- OHS
- Into 4 groups
- Provide a case scenario on FSM
- One topic to each group and carry out discussion inline with topic
- What actions can be done to ensure Safety in-terms of CWIS ?

Slide 31

Key Messages

- Safety: Services safeguard customers, workers and communities from safety and health risks by reaching everyone with safe sanitation
- Services ensure access to toilet and safely managed sanitation
- The ultimate goal of safety is the public health outcome or public health safety through environmental safety, financial safety of investment in sanitation and occupational health and safety of all the sanitation related workers.

Slide 32

References

- <https://youtu.be/Apw-dYWJmjs>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Dx9PWJSEyo>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bqhUAO--1Y>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQF8v2uEcfo>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nH0MeZguXeY>

Slide 33

Thank you!
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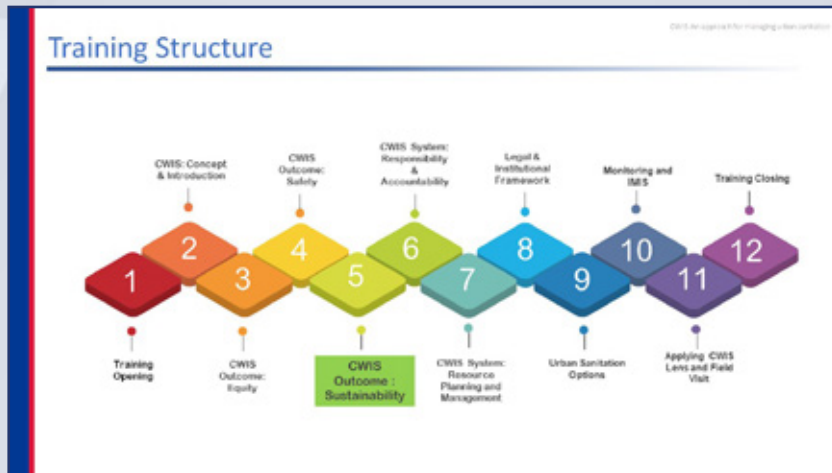


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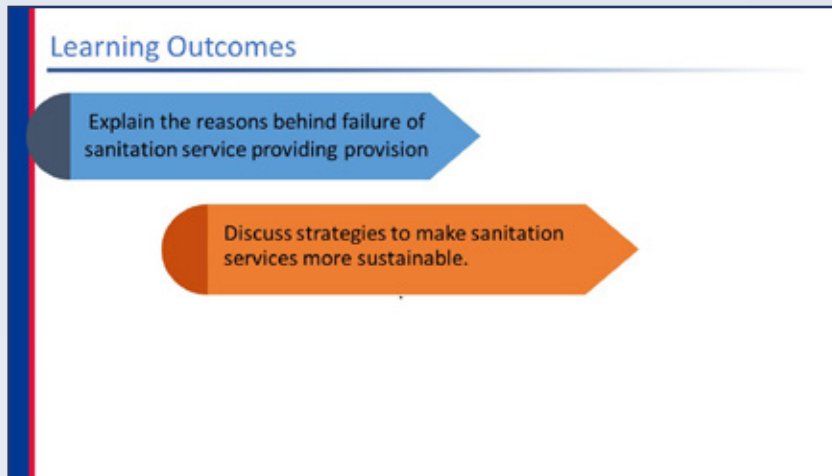
SESSION 5

CWIS Service Outcome- Sustainability

Slide 3



Slide 4



Slide 5

Presentation Outline

- Present scenario of sanitation services/facilities
- Reasons behind the unsustainable sanitation services/facilities
- Interventions for sustainable sanitation service
- Key messages

Slide 6

Do you want to use this public toilet?



Slide 7

Some more examples of sanitation services



The slide contains two images. The left image shows a rectangular concrete cover over a trench, with some pipes and debris visible. The right image is a circular inset showing a blue vacuum truck parked on a dirt road.

Slide 8

Some more examples of sanitation services




Teku, 1998

The slide contains two images. The left image shows a large open-air wastewater treatment facility with multiple rows of tanks. The right image shows a green cylindrical tank next to a building. Below the left image is a yellow box with the text 'Teku, 1998'.

Slide 13

Safe Sanitation Service for Sustainability (How?)

- Easy and Comfortable PPEs
- Safe Environment
- Safe End Products from FS
- Public Health-Centered
- Regular operation and maintenance
- Appropriate sanitation service model



Slide 14

Responsible Stakeholders for Sustainability (How?)


- National and Province Level Policy and Guideline
- Municipal Policy and By-laws Formulation
- Job Description of Individuals with Clear Mandate for Action
- Community Level Awareness
- Capacity Development in Sanitation Sector



Slide 15

Accountable Stakeholders for Sustainability (How?)

- Clarity in Benchmarks
- Transparency in Each Activity
- Documentation with Evidences
- Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism
- Promotion and Punishment Provision
- Social Auditing



Slide 16

Proper Resource Planning and Management for Sustainability (How?)

- Assessment of Available Resources
- Fund Collection for Infrastructure Construction and O & M
- Capacity Building for Stakeholders
- Business Plan
- Coordination with Stakeholders



Slide 17

Key Messages

- Initiation of sanitation service/facility is important, but its sustainability is more crucial.
- There are plenty of reasons behind the failure or discontinuity of sanitation service such as lack of ownership, not user friendly, hard to accept the treatment technology or FS products, too low- or high-class equipment, etc. and these points should be considered for sustainability
- For sustainable sanitation services, key interventions under other components of CWIS Framework are essential.

Slide 18

Thank you!
धन्यवाद !



Government of Nepal
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Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
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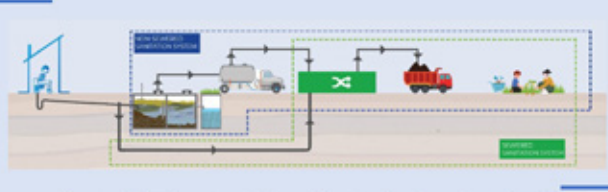


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SESSION 6

CWIS System Functions- Responsibility and Accountability

Slide 1




Training on "Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach"
Responsibility and Accountability
Resource Person



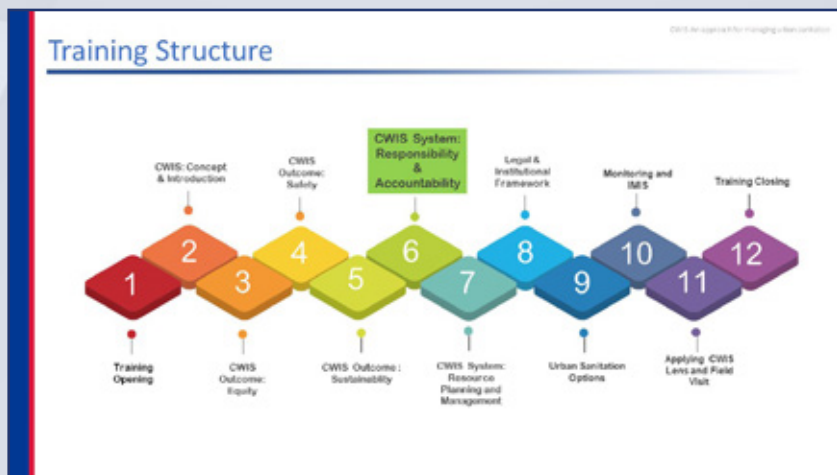
Slide 2

Before Starting...

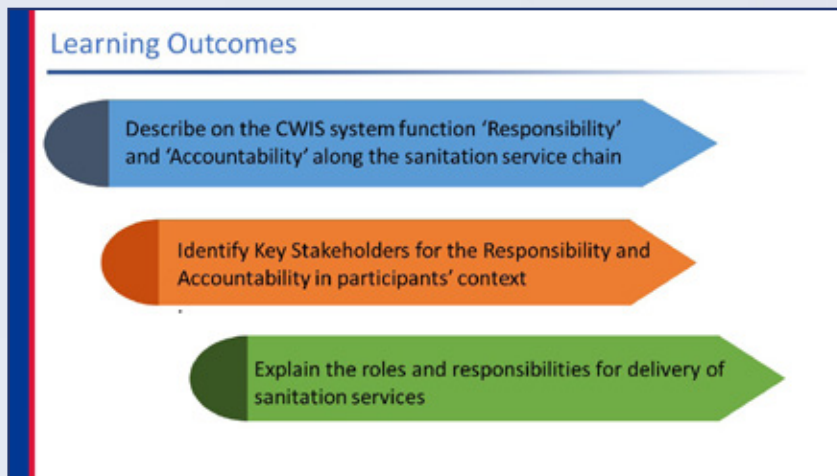
- Have you ever faced the clogging of your toilet at your home, and did you know the reason behind that?
- When your toilet (in your house) is clogged, what do you do? Why?
- When a man-hole or a drain is clogged, what do you do? Why?



Slide 3



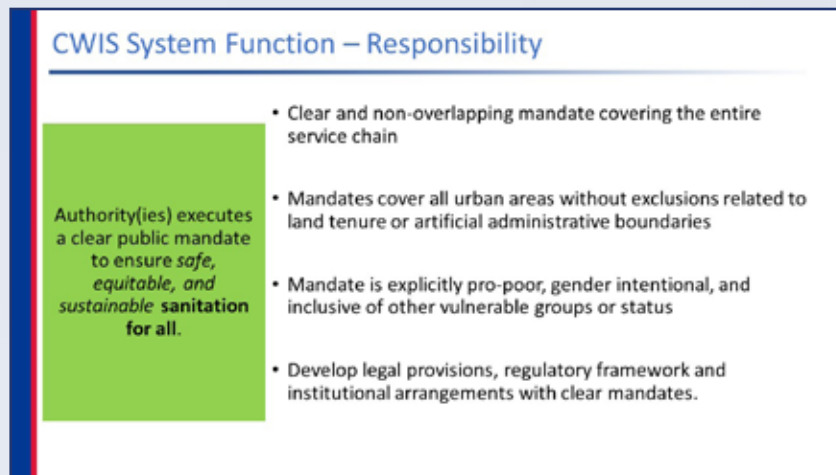
Slide 4



Slide 7



Slide 8



Slide 9

Responsibility and Serving the Poorest

- The service jurisdiction of mandates should be complete and inclusive
- Clear responsibilities for serving the poorest begin at the Constitutional level
- The definition of city boundaries is key to inclusive mandates
- Responsibilities should include all residents within the authority's jurisdiction
- Number of authorities are proactively engaging to address the specific challenges of sanitation service provision to informal settlements

Slide 10

CWIS System Function – Responsibility

Authority(ies) executes a clear public mandate to ensure safe, equitable, and sustainable **sanitation for all**.

- Mandated authorities are **delivering inclusive services**
- Authorities deploy **sufficient staff and budget** to execute their mandate
 - Sanitation budget is a **separate line item** independent of water, solid waste management, health, or environment
 - Sanitation revenue is **ringfenced**

Slide 11

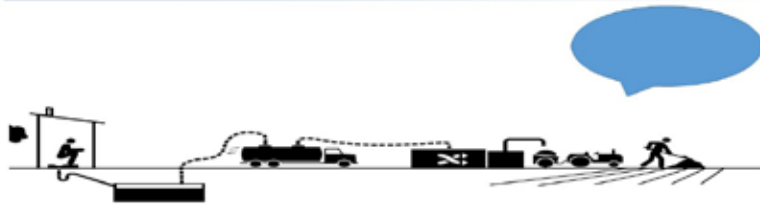
Clear Responsibilities are Necessary

- Who is to be held accountable?
- Fragmented and unclear mandates, **no single entity clearly responsible**
- Limits of responsibility is equally important



Slide 12

Responsibility Though-out Sanitation Service Chain



Who is responsible entity along the Sanitation Service Chain?
And why?

Slide 17


Role of Local Government in FSM

Stakeholders	Policy and Guidelines	Coordination	Collection & Transport	Treatment	Disposal/ end use	Regulation	Capacity Building	Monitoring
MoWSS and MoFALD	*	*				*	*	*
MoPE	*	*				*	*	*
Municipality/ VDC/Utility	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WUSCs		*	*	*	*		*	*
Private Sector/ Entrepreneurs			*	*	*			
Research/ Academia	*						*	*
DPs/INGOs	*	*					*	

Source: Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Fecal Sludge Management in Urban Areas of Nepal


Slide 18

Trainer note: Overall Responsibility for FSM




The local bodies shall be the key agency responsible for FSM services

Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Development and application of business model for service delivery



Local Bodies may seek support from different agency



Local Bodies may/ shall establish public health and environment section (as per Need) which shall oversee the activities related to planning, implementation and monitoring of FSM

Slide 23



Slide 24


CWIS Framework

Service Outcomes	EQUITY 'Fairness' in distribution and prioritization of service quality, service prices, and public finance/subsidies	SAFETY Human waste is safely managed to protect public goods	SUSTAINABILITY Resources and revenues sustain performance
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY Authority or authorities have clear mandate for ensuring inclusive, safe sanitation services	ACCOUNTABILITY Performance is transparently monitored and managed with +/- incentives	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT Resources are managed to support implementation of mandate and achieve goals across time / space

Slide 25

Accountability

- Being responsible for one's actions, products, decisions and policies.
- Being answerable for resulting consequences of one's actions.



Slide 26


CWIS System Function – Accountability

- Authorities' performance against their mandate is monitored and managed with **data, transparency and incentives.**

Monitored	}	• With clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets
Managed		• With data driven incentives and/or penalties

Slide 29


Group Work



4 Groups
5 minutes

Slide 30

Group Exercise : Institutional and Governance Framework for SSC



Sanitation Service Chain

Capture Emptying Conveyance Treatment Disposal/Reuse

Mandate

Accountability

Slide 31

Responsibility related to Accountability and RPM

- **How?**
- **How is responsibility related to accountability and resource planning and Management?**

A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is yellow and labeled 'Responsibility'. The bottom-left circle is blue and labeled 'Resource Planning & Management'. The bottom-right circle is green and labeled 'Accountability'. The circles overlap in the center, and each pair of circles also overlaps.

Slide 32

Responsibility related to Accountability and RPM

- Sanitation mandates often lack associated accountability or financing mechanisms to incentivize implementation
- Clear responsibilities are a pre-requisite if accountability mechanisms are to be effective; and
- Responsibilities cannot be fully executed unless the resourcing mechanisms are in place

A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is yellow and labeled 'Responsibility'. The bottom-left circle is blue and labeled 'Resource Planning & Management'. The bottom-right circle is green and labeled 'Accountability'. The circles overlap in the center, and each pair of circles also overlaps.

Slide 33

Responsibility related to Accountability and RPM

- Depending on the level of fiscal autonomy, local governments may be able to supplement transfers through own-revenue generation
- The resourcing gap has implications for accountability



Slide 34

Key Messages


- Mandates must provide clarity on who is responsible for ensuring different elements of the sanitation service chain.
- Formal legal mandates and actual practice must be aligned.
- Responsibilities for sewerage and non-sewerage sanitation should be integrated where feasible.
- The service jurisdiction of mandates must include informal settlements.
- Authorities' performance against their mandate is monitored and managed with data, transparency and incentives.

Slide 35

"When performance is measured, performance improves.

When performance is measured and reported, the rate of improvement accelerates."

— Thomas S. Monson



Slide 36

Thank you!
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Technical Support

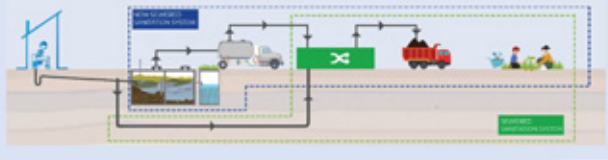


Environment & Public Health Organization (ENPHO)
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SESSION 7

CWIS System Functions- Resource Planning & Mangement

Slide 1



Training on “Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach”
Resource Planning and Management
Resource Person



Slide 2

What do we want to see in our Cities?

Service OUTCOMES	EQUITABLE	SAFE	SUSTAINABLE
	‘Everyone benefits from services, prices and public investment equitably , with a focus on ensure social and gender inclusion	Human waste is safely managed from containment to reuse/disposal	Financial, human, environmental resources can sustain services across areas and time

Slide 5

Learning Outcomes

- Explain resource planning and management along with CWIS financial framework
- Analyze the financial flows of municipality and identify the gaps

Slide 6

Presentation Outline

- Resource Planning and Management
- Financing framework development
- Components of CWIS financing framework
- Financing flows of municipality
- Financial flow throughout SSC and gap identification
- Common Gaps and Issues with Financing Frameworks

Slide 7

Resources Planning and Management

- **Resources** – human, natural, financial, equipment, assets, facilities, and more.
- **Resource Planning** - A process of **identifying, forecasting, and allocating** resources at the **right time and cost**.
- **Resource Management** - A process of **pre-planning, scheduling, and allocating** resources **efficiently and effectively** to get the best value out of them.

Slide 8


Resources Planning and Management

- Covers the identifying, allocation, distribution, spending and monitoring of resources (financial, assets and people) across time and place.
- Ensure effective allocation and use, and this requires a clear understanding of resourcing needs
- Require engagement of multiple actors
- Investment planning and prioritization processes should be clearly documented, transparent and engage relevant stakeholders

Slide 9

RPM Questions

- Are there any clear financing framework to guide allocation of resources?
- Are the decision-making process for sanitation budget allocation transparent, inclusive and informed?
- Is the cost- impact (benefit) analysis done for sanitation investment?
- Are sanitation revenue generation and operating cost managed?



Slide 10

Financing Framework Development

Assessment & Diagnostic	Strategy & Monitoring	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sector Policies –• Priorities and Targets• Costs and Financial Needs• Identifying sources• Stakeholder Engagement• Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial Principles and Investment Plans• Financial flows and mechanisms• Resource Mobilization• Monitoring for Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appropriate use of Finance• Attainment of Investment Outcomes• Scalability of Financing Models• Sustainability of Finance

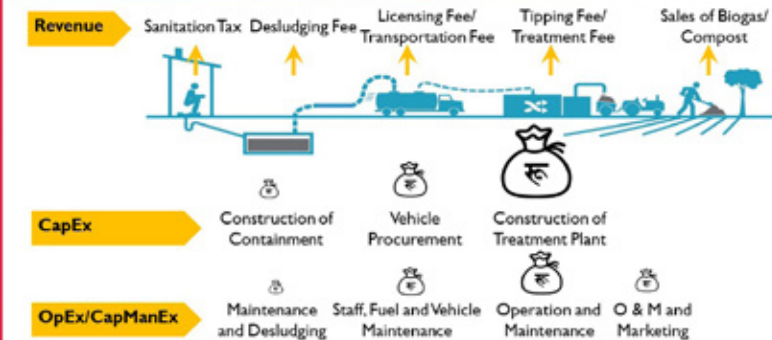
Slide 11

Components of CWIS financing framework

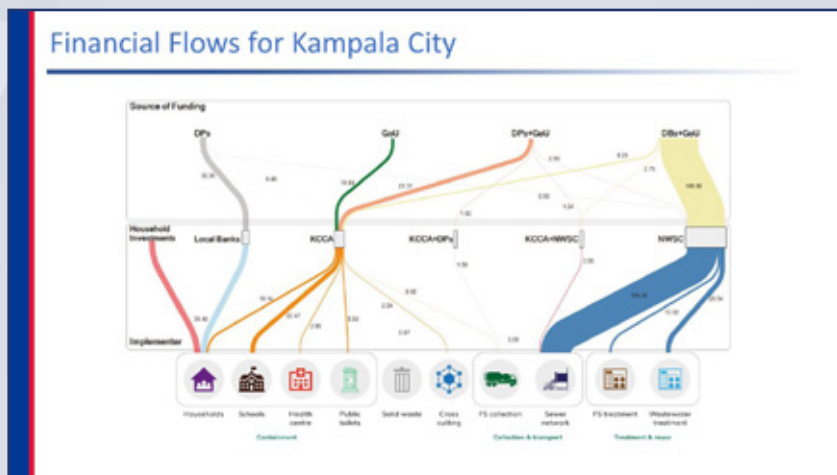
- Precondition to developing a financing framework with clear sector priorities targets and responsibilities, set out in sector strategies and policies
- Requires components that support the assessment and diagnosis of financial needs and revenue sources, and strategic elements that guide the allocation and flow of finance

Slide 12

Financial Flows: Sanitation Service Chain



Slide 13




Slide 14

Group Work


3 Groups
10 minutes

Slide 19

Group Work




3 Groups
10 minutes



Slide 20

Group work



Sanitation Service Chain

Capture Emptying Conveyance Treatment Disposal/Reuse

• Service Provision and Financing

Slide 21

What are the Gaps ?

Four Steps of Gap Analysis

```
graph TD; A[Know current status] --> B[Know your target]; B --> C[Know your Gap]; C --> D[Develop Action Plan to fill up the Gap];
```

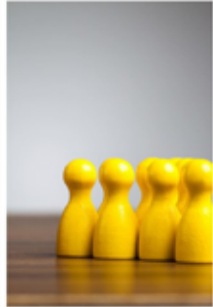
Slide 22

Group Work

3 Groups
5 minutes

Slide 23

Common Gaps and Issues



- Weak alignment between urban sanitation strategies, targets and financing
- Existing balance of finance is not always clear
- Poor understanding of future investment needs
- Government tax allocations do not reflect public service nature of improved sanitation outcomes
- Tariffs remain an important part of financing mix, but evidence suggests full cost recovery is infeasible

Slide 24


Common Gaps and Issues



- Split responsibilities can hamper cross-subsidies for non-sewered sanitation
- Private sector engagement and commercial finance present an opportunity, provided barriers can be overcome
- The misalignment of responsibilities, decision-making and incentives
- KPIs for urban sanitation are weak and insufficient to guide finance priorities
- Poor and informal communities remain marginalized in finance priorities

Slide 25

Key Messages



- Financing frameworks are key.
- Better understanding of the cost of CWIS is crucial
- Investments in software along with hard infrastructure
- Affordability remains a constraint to a balanced funding mix and viable service delivery
- Evidence based monitoring to improve performance, drive investment and address inequality

Slide 26

Key Messages



- Financing and investment decisions, asset ownership and operations often sit with different stakeholders.
- Achieving the right mix of finance is critical for long term services, as well as equity and viability of results.
- The tracking of investment results is imperative, but currently overlooked by both lenders and borrowers.

Slide 27

“Give me six hours to chop down a tree and I will spend the first four hours sharpening the axe.”

Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of USA

Slide 28

Thank you!
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 Government of Nepal
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SESSION 8

Enabling Environment- Legal and Institutional Framework

Slide 3

Instruction for Intro

Before presenting the learning outcome:

- Presenting the picture from earlier slide, ask participants, (take 2 to 3 voices for each question)
 - Importance of such structure for a strong building/ house
 - What other components need to be added to make it liveable? (P/A: wall, doors and windows, roof, plaster and paint, furniture, etc)
- Inform participants as they have responded, to make a house liveable, there are different enabling factors.
- Similarly, to work on any given/ specific topic, FSM for instance, we need a base or foundation as well as an enabling factors/ environment for the implementation of the same. Hence, we are discussing on the enabling environment required for the implementation of CWIS focusing on FSM.
- Present the learning outcomes of the session

Slide 4

Training Structure



Slide 5

Learning Outcomes

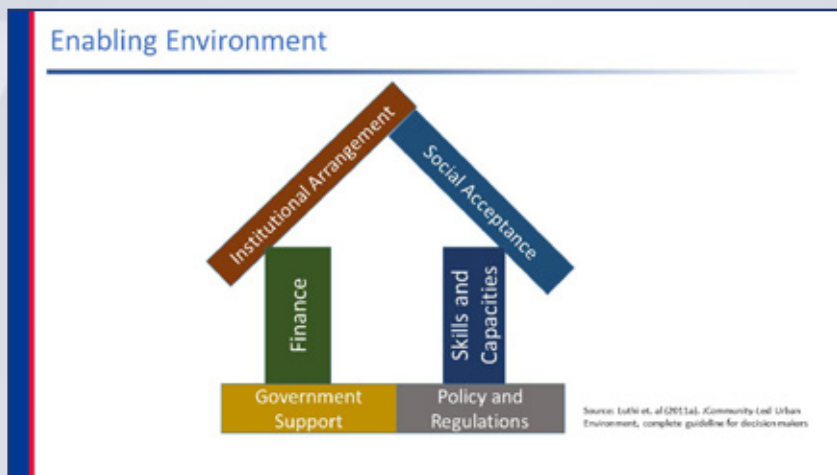
- Summarize the importance of institutional and legal framework for FSM
- Define FSM policy framework, regulations and institutional arrangements in context of Nepal
- List out SDG indicators on sanitation and relevance of FSM in Total Sanitation Guideline

Slide 6

Presentation Outline

- Enabling Environment
- Importance of FSM Policy Framework and Institutional Arrangements
- Legal Documents on WASH in Nepal
- FSM in Legal Documents
- FSM in Policy Documents
- FSM Institutional & Regulatory Framework
- FSM Bylaws in Nepal
- SDG 6 : Target and Indicators
- FSM in Total Sanitation Guideline
- CWIS guideline

Slide 7



Slide 8

FSM Policy Framework and Institutional Arrangements

An institutional framework needs to be developed, specific to local situation, in order to:

- Ensure successful implementation of FSM systems
- Foster coordination among the stakeholders by defining their roles and responsibilities;
- Provide stringent and clear laws required to protect the environment from illegal FS disposal;
- Encourage private sector engagement for effective service delivery and sanitation business;

FSM policy and institutional arrangements require strong commitment from the government

Slide 13

Legal Provision on Water and Sanitation

- Policy documents – 17;
- Legal documents – 11.

1. Land Acquisition Act 2034
2. Nepal Water Supply Corporation Act 2046 (1989) and subsequent amendments and regulation
3. Water Resources Act (WRA) 2049 (1992)
4. Environmental Protection Act 2053 (1996) and Environmental Protection Regulation 2054 (1997)
5. Water (Drinking) Supply Regulation 2055 (1998) framed to regulate water supply for drinking water and sanitation services
6. Local Self Governance Act 2055 (1999) and Local Self Governance Regulation 2056
7. Nepal National Building Code (2003)
8. Water Supply Management Board Act 2063 (2006) and regulation
9. Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission Act 2063 (2006) and regulation
10. Urban Environment Management Directives 2068 (2011)
11. Solid Waste Management Act 2068 (2011) and Solid Waste Management Regulation 2069 (2012)
1. National Policy on Solid Waste Management 2053 (1996)
2. National Water Supply Sector Policy 2055 (1998)
3. Kathmandu Valley Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy 2057 (2000)
4. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy (2004) and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Strategy (2004)
5. National Water Resources Strategy (2002) and National Water Plan (2005)
6. National Drinking Water Quality Standards (2005)
7. National Urban Policy (2007)
8. Bagmati Action Plan (2008)
9. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy (2009)
10. TYP 2007-2010, TYP Approach Paper, and TYP 2013-2016
11. Nepal Health Sector Programme – Implementation Plan 2 (2010)
12. Conceptual Wastewater Master Plan for Kathmandu Valley (2010)
13. National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011)
14. Vision Paper, Ministry of Urban Development 2069 (2012)
15. Nepal MDGs Acceleration Framework (2013)
16. Environment friendly local governance framework (2013)
17. National Urban Development Strategy (2015).

Slide 14

Policy and Legal Documents

Environmental Protection Act, 2076 (2019) and Environmental Protection Regulation, 2077 (2019):

- Prevention and control of pollution or acts harmful to environment. Regulation for WWM to dispose into water bodies. **No specific provisions for FSM.**

Nepal National Building Code 2003:

- Guidelines for construction of septic tanks. **No provisions for sludge removal, treatment and safe disposal.**

Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission Act 2063 (2006):

- Septic tanks should be properly managed by households and private sector encouraged to treat faecal sludge.

Slide 15

Policy and Legal Documents

SN	Policy documents	Areas covered
1.	National Policy on Solid Waste Management 2053 (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance public participation through increased public awareness of sanitation, focused on urban and peri-urban areas. Responsible bodies: Local bodies and SWMC.
2.	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage community participation and public-private partnerships in service delivery. Innovative on-site sanitation, like ECOSAN to be promoted. Responsible bodies: Municipalities, local bodies and NGOs, with line agencies to take a facilitation role.
3.	Kathmandu Valley Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy 2057 (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector participation to be encouraged in the management of collection, treatment and disposal of on-site system sludge. Responsible bodies: MoUD, KVWSMB, KUKL, Private sector.

Slide 16


Policy and Legal Documents

SN	Policy documents	Areas covered
4.	National Water Resources Strategy (2002) and National Water Plan (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site sanitation development within Programmes. No clear arrangements for proper management and treatment of sludge. Responsible bodies: Local bodies.
5.	National Urban Policy 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear provisions
6.	Fifteenth Plan 2076/77-2080/81, Approach Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity on WWM, FSM, need of effluent discharge standard Envisioned financing WWM/FSM and private sector engagement in the sector
7.	Conceptual Wastewater Master Plan for Kathmandu Valley (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear provisions


Slide 19

Analysis Through CWIS Lens

- **Sustainability:**
 - Public participation through increased public awareness of sanitation
 - **No clear indication for resource recovery and capital investment**
- **Responsibility:**
 - Septic tanks should be properly managed by households and private sector encouraged to treat faecal sludge
 - **No clear arrangements for proper management and treatment of sludge**



SUSTAINABILITY




RESPONSIBILITY


Slide 20

Analysis Through CWIS Lens

- **Accountability:**
 - **No provision for data collection and monitoring**
- **Resource Planning and Management:**
 - Envisioned financing WWM/FSM and private sector engagement in the sector
 - **Lack of financing framework to guide allocation of resources**
 - **No provision for effective management of resources- human, financial, natural, assets**



ACCOUNTABILITY




RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Slide 27

Municipal FSM Policies in Nepal

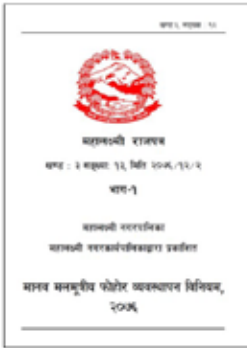
- 5 municipalities (Bheemdatt, Lahan, Lamahi, Waling and Dhulikhel) developed and endorsed Municipal FSM Policy
- Issued in 2077 (2020)
- Major coverage of policy is on-site sanitation system : safe containment, de-sludging, transportation, treatment and reuse or safe disposal.



Slide 28


Municipal FSM Bylaws in Nepal

- Nepal's first FSM bylaws developed and endorsed by Mahalaxmi municipality, Lalitpur
- Issued in 2076 (2020)
- Major coverage of bylaws is on-site sanitation system : safe containment, de-sludging, transportation, treatment and reuse or safe disposal.
- Other municipalities (Bheemdatt, Lahan, Lamahi, Waling and Dhulikhel) are in the process of FSM bylaws development.



Slide 29

Commitments



Rt. Hon. PM KP Sharma Oli signing the pledge on FSM along with MuAN President during MuAN Day, 13 March 2019

Former Hon. Minister of Water Supply signing the pledge on FSM during WASH Mela, 8 June 2019 (World Environment Day, 20th National Sanitation Week and Sithi Nakha)

Slide 30

CWIS in Legal Documentation

- CWIS guideline – in process of drafting
- N-WASH Policy- Draft version
- Wastewater Management- in process of drafting

Slide 31

Key Messages

- Most of the legal and policy documents have no clear provisions for FSM;
- As of now, FSM institutional and regulatory framework clearly indicates roles and responsibilities;
- Based on the local context and requirements, local governments (Municipalities and Rural Municipalities) have authority to formulate their own local FSM policies, guidelines and frameworks;
- We need to work together to build local capacity, exchange of knowledge and expertise to ensure proper and sustainable FSM at the local level.

Slide 32

References

- Luthi et al., (2011a) :Community-Led Urban Environment, complete guideline for decision makers
- Institutional and Regulatory Framework for faecal Sludge Management in Urban Areas of Nepal
- Sewerage Management Policy 2075
- Fifteenth Plan 2076/77-2080/81, Approach paper
- Environmental Protection Act, 2076 (2019)
- Nepal National Building Code 2003
- Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission Act 2063 (2006)
- FSM by-laws in Nepal
- Total Sanitation Guideline, 2017

Slide 33

Thank you!
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SESSION 9

Urban Sanitation Options

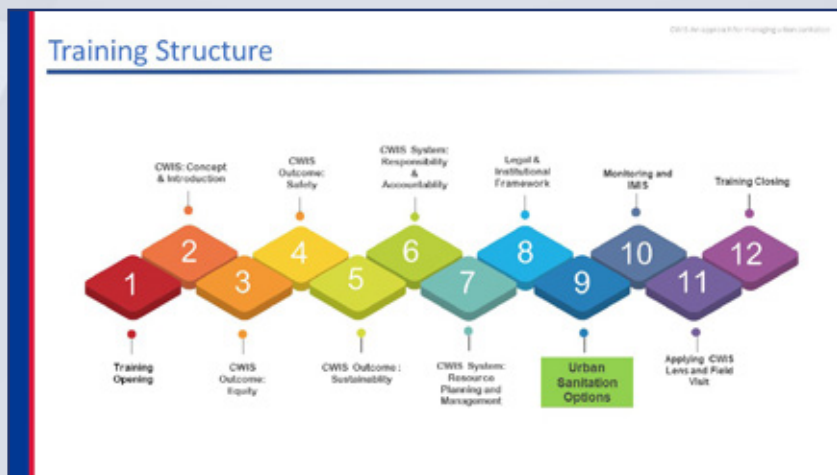
Slide 1

Slide 1 features a diagram at the top showing a cross-section of urban sanitation infrastructure. It includes a water supply line on the left, a central sewerage line with a pump station, and a collection truck on the right. A green box with a white 'X' is placed over the sewerage line. Below the diagram, the text reads: "Training on 'Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach'", "Urban Sanitation Options", "Resource Person", and the Government of Nepal logo and name.

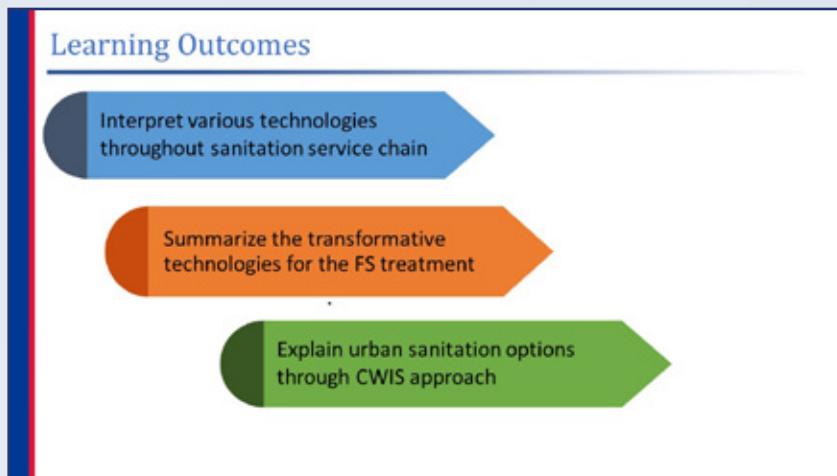
Slide 2

Slide 2 is a simple slide with a white header containing the text "Before Starting..." and a large black rectangular area below it.

Slide 3



Slide 4



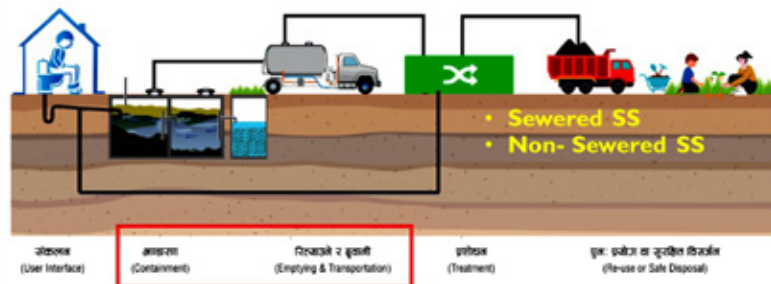
Slide 5

Presentation Outline

- Sanitation Service Chain
- Sewered Sanitation
- Onsite sanitation: Hygienic latrines and Containments
- Desludging and conveyance in Nepal
- Challenges of desludging and transportation service
- Decentralized FS treatment technologies
- Centralized FS treatment technologies
- "Reinvent the Toilet", Transformative Technologies

Slide 6

Sanitation Service Chain



Slide 11

Applicability of Non-Sewered Systems

Advantages

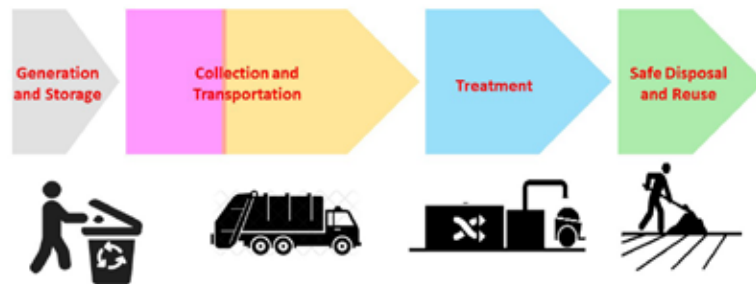
- Low capital expenses (Capex) and operational expenses (Opex)
- Financially good option particularly for settlement with scattered HH
- Better business opportunity – easily attract private sector for investment
- Good resource recovery

Limitations

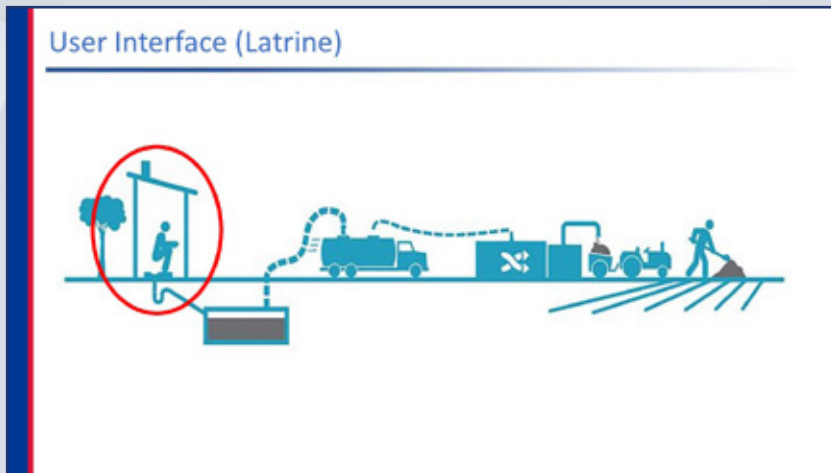
- May not be feasible for dense settlement
- Less attractive to users
- Availability of limited technical options
- Potential groundwater pollution in case of improper containment
- Accessibility of vehicle
- Affordability of desludging service

Slide 12

SWM Service Chain



Slide 13



Slide 14

Is your Latrine is "Hygienic" ?

A "hygienic latrine" is defined as a sanitation facility, which effectively breaks the cycle of disease transmission.

Criteria for a "hygienic latrine":

1. Clean with no fecal traces
2. Seal the passage between the squat hole and the containment
3. Venting out of foul gases

Slide 17

Hygienic latrine through CWIS

Service Outcomes	EQUITY user friendliness, access to toilet in squatter areas, public places and institutions	SAFETY User friendliness, clean and hygienic, water seal	SUSTAINABILITY Proper operation and timely maintenance
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY Guidelines for toilet construction, operation guideline and plan	ACCOUNTABILITY Monitoring as per guideline, performance monitoring- rewards or punishment as per the performance monitoring	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT Budgetary plan for O&M, HR management, Capacity development of HR

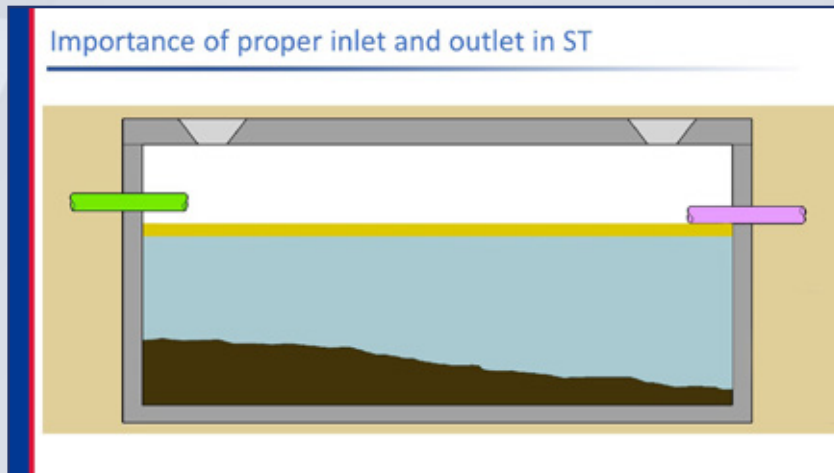
Slide 18

Confinement of Waste (In Containments)

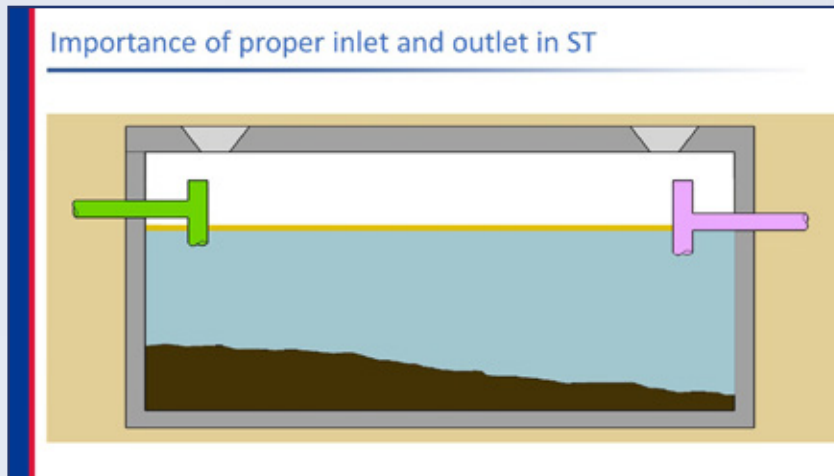
- Pit/holding tank
- Septic Tank
- Ecosan Vault
- Biogas Digester

The diagram shows a cross-section of a waste management system. On the left, a person is shown using a toilet. Below the ground level, a pipe leads to a circular pit/holding tank, which is highlighted with a red circle. From this tank, a pipe leads to a rectangular septic tank. Further down the line, there is a biogas digester, represented by a cylindrical tank with a gas outlet. The final stage is a field where the waste is being applied as fertilizer. The entire system is connected by a network of pipes and conduits.

Slide 23



Slide 24



Slide 29

Containment through CWIS



6 Groups
2 minutes

Slide 30

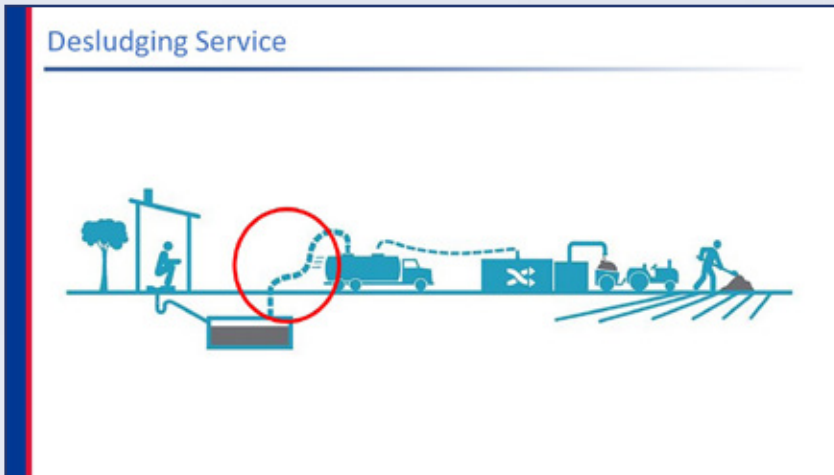
Containment through CWIS

Service Outcomes	EQUITY ‘Fairness’ in distribution and prioritization of service quality, service prices, and public finance/subsidies	SAFETY Human waste is safely managed to protect public goods	SUSTAINABILITY Resources and revenues sustain performance
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY Authority or authorities have clear mandate for ensuring inclusive, safe sanitation services	ACCOUNTABILITY Performance is transparently monitored and managed with +/- incentives	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT Resources are managed to support implementation of mandate and achieve goals across time / space

Slide 31



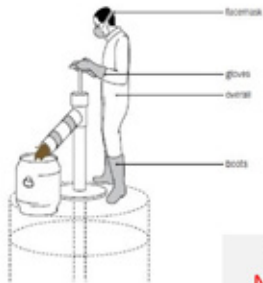
Slide 32



Slide 35

Manually Operated Mechanical Desludging

- **Gulper/II**
- Manual diaphragm
- Pump
- Nibbler
- MAPET



Face mask
gloves
overall
boots

Poop pump/Gulper
Not available in Nepal

Slide 36

GULPERS

Mechanized Gulper
Capacity: 60 Liters/min



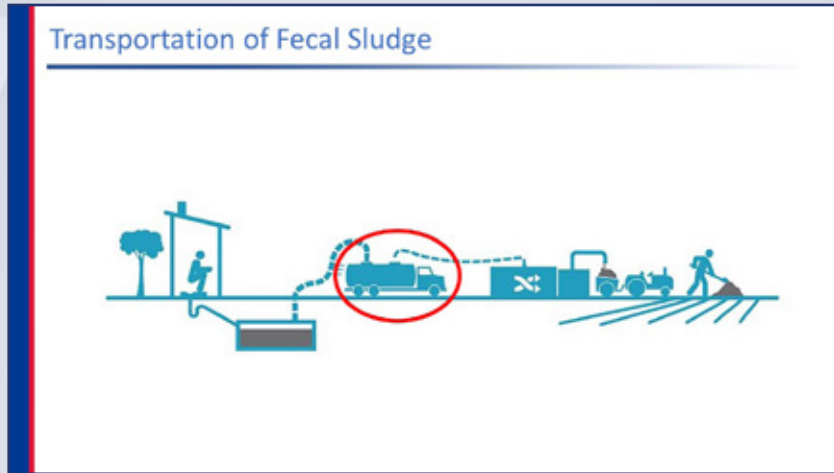
© Practical Action



Motorized Gulper
Capacity: 90 Liters/min



Slide 39



Slide 40



Slide 43


Challenges of Desludging and Transportation Service

- Technical Challenges
- Behavioral Challenges
- Social Challenges
- Rules and Regulations



Slide 44

Desludging and Transportation through CWIS

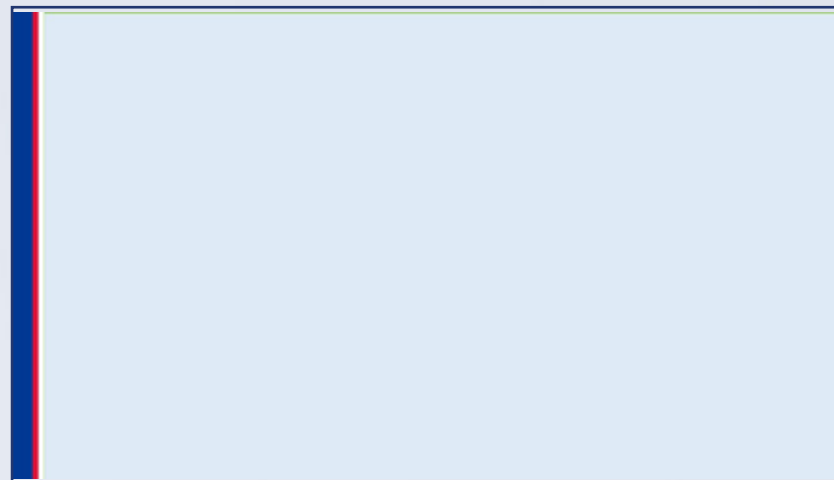


6 Groups
2 minutes

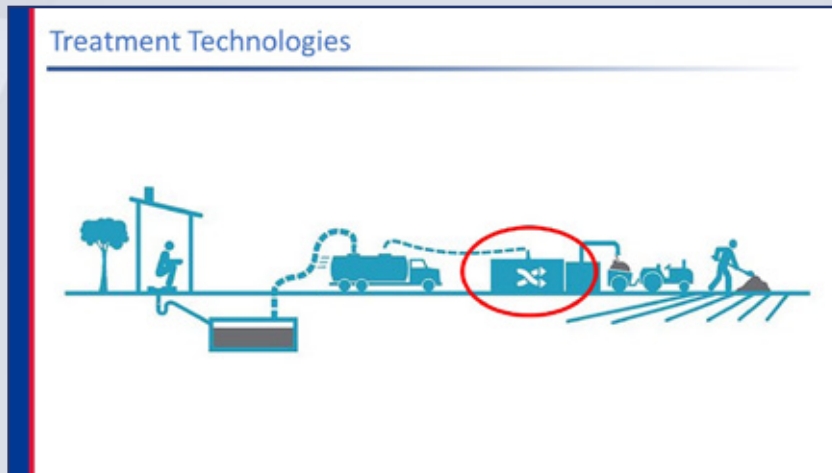
Slide 45

Desludging and Transportation through CWIS			
Service Outcomes	EQUITY ‘Fairness’ in distribution and prioritization of service quality, service prices, and public finance/subsidies	SAFETY Human waste is safely managed to protect public goods	SUSTAINABILITY Resources and revenues sustain performance
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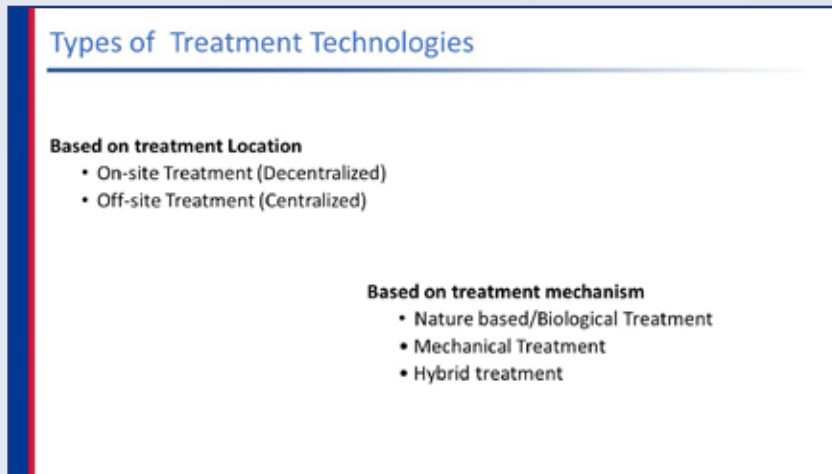
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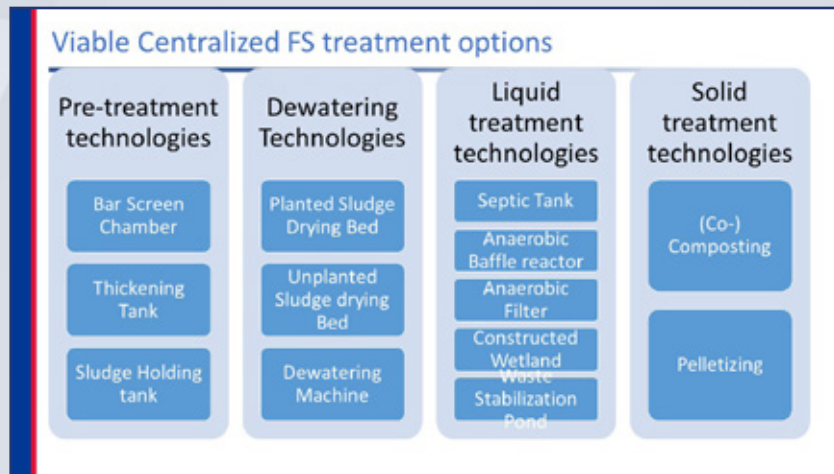
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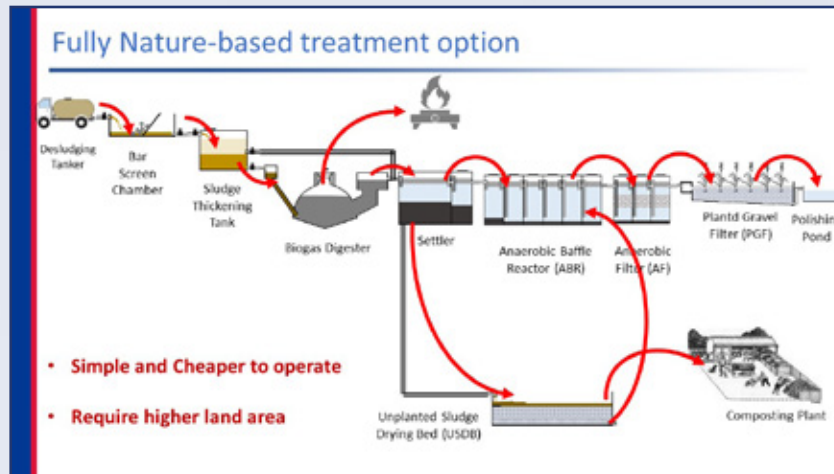
Slide 48



Slide 51



Slide 52



Slide 53

Hybrid Treatment Option

- **Basically Dewatering machine is used**
- **Reduces land area significantly**
- **Complex and Expensive to operate**

Slide 54

Fully Mechanical Treatment Option

- **Land requires minimal**
- **Complex and Expensive**

Slide 55

Innovative and Transformative Technologies

Initiated by the BMGF in 2011

Transformative Technologies that:

- Remove harmful pathogens from human waste and recover valuable resources
- Operate "off the grid" and require minimal electricity
- Cost less than US\$.05 cents per user per day
- Promote sustainable and profitable sanitation services and businesses in poor urban settings
- Can appeal to everyone, in developed as well as developing nations



REINVENT
- THE -
TOILET FAIR

Small text at the top: AUGUST 14-15, 2012 | BMGF & Meritxell Gadea Foundation
Small text at the bottom: www.reinventtoilet.com

Slide 56

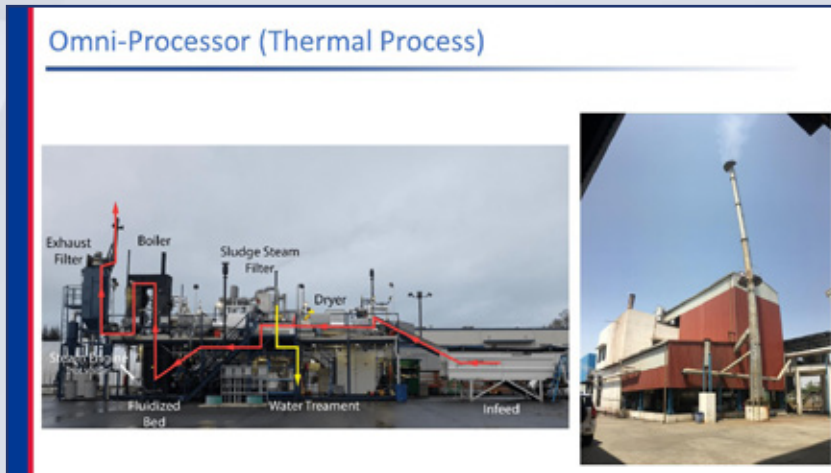
Evolving Transformative Technologies

With respect to the processes employed, the evolving transformative technologies could be divided into the following broad categories:

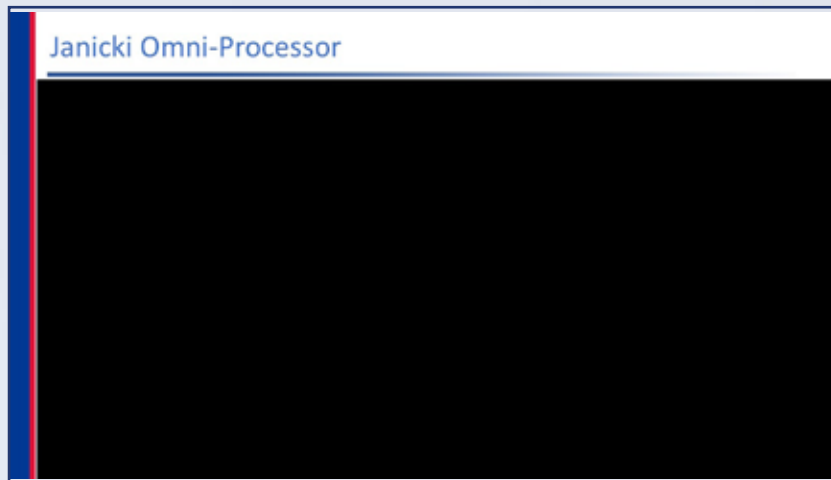
- Thermal
- Electrochemical
- Biochemical
- Mechanical
- Thermochemical



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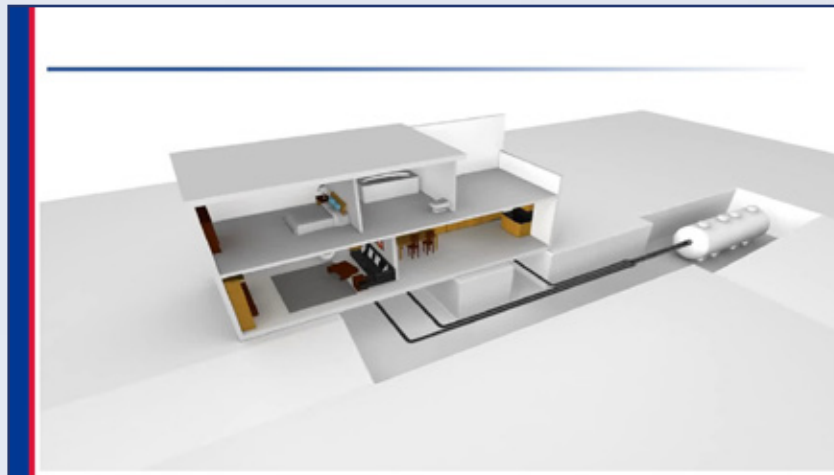
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Slide 59



Slide 60



Slide 61

Nano-Membrane Toilet (Mechanical Processes)


IWA Project Innovation Awards – Gold winner!!



<http://www.nanomembranetoilet.org/>

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Nano Membrane Toilet



Slide 63

Treatment Technologies through CWIS



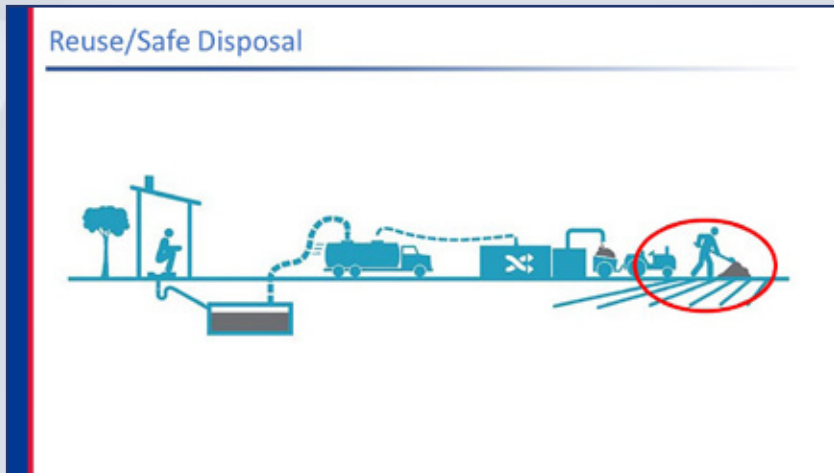
6 Groups
2 minutes

Slide 64

Treatment Technologies through CWIS

Service Outcomes	EQUITY ‘Fairness’ in distribution and prioritization of service quality, service prices, and public finance/subsidies	SAFETY Human waste is safely managed to protect public goods	SUSTAINABILITY Resources and revenues sustain performance
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Slide 65



Slide 66



Slide 69



Slide 70

References

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9H_3i2A-onw&t=8s
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-qlxyxsNqhl>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVzppWSIFU0>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRzEtOHLbK>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jGppXF7y98g>

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Thank you!
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Technical Support

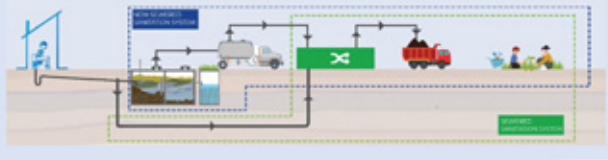


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www.enpho.org


SESSION 10

Monitoring and IMIS

Slide 1



Training on "Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach"
Monitoring and IMIS
Resource Person



Slide 2

Before Starting...

Service Outcomes	EQUITY	SAFETY	SUSTAINABILITY
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Slide 5

Learning Outcomes

- Discuss the importance of monitoring for CWIS implementation
- Introduce 'Integrated Municipal Information System', a data-driven and interoperable system
- Explain IMIS for planning, management and monitoring and evaluation of sanitation and service delivery

Slide 6

Presentation Outline

- Monitoring and importance of monitoring
- When to carry on monitoring?
- Importance of data in CWIS
- Basic understanding of IMIS
- IMIS for
 - Planning
 - Management
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
- Interoperability of IMIS

Slide 7

Monitoring

- **Regular observation and recording** for progress updates
- **Giving feedback** to the related stakeholders (ex. local authority, donors, implementers and beneficiaries)
- The feedback and recommendations to be followed by Action points

Slide 8

Why Monitoring?

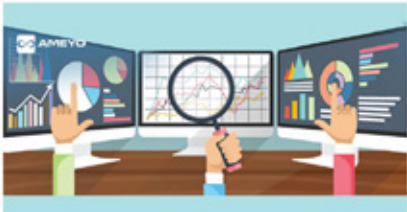
- For **Accountability and Learning** for the future
- Help to show accountability to stakeholders, aid sustainability and contribute to building an enabling environment



Slide 9

Why Monitoring?

- Provide evidence about the effectiveness, efficiency, strengths and limitations of programs, interventions and services
- Provide feedback for corrective actions to stakeholders
- Are essential for evidence-based approaches to research, programming and policy making
- Build sector knowledge and enable systematic learning



The illustration shows three people in a meeting room. One person is pointing at a large screen displaying various data visualizations, including a pie chart and a bar chart. Another person is holding a magnifying glass over the screen, and a third person is pointing at another screen. The room has a wooden floor and a white wall.

Slide 10

Monitoring- when?

- During planning : Outlining the key performance indicators
- During Implementation: Track the progress as per the targets
- Performance phase: Check the outputs versus performance indicator set during the planning.

After monitoring


- Reporting and recommendations to take actions

Monitoring is not a one-time affair, it must be carried out continuously at different phases

Slide 11

Data and Information

- What is the significance of data and information ?
- Where can we find data needed for sanitation?




Slide 12

Importance of Data in CWIS

SDG 6 and Data

UN Water SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework has identified data and information as one of the five accelerators of SDG 6 outcomes.

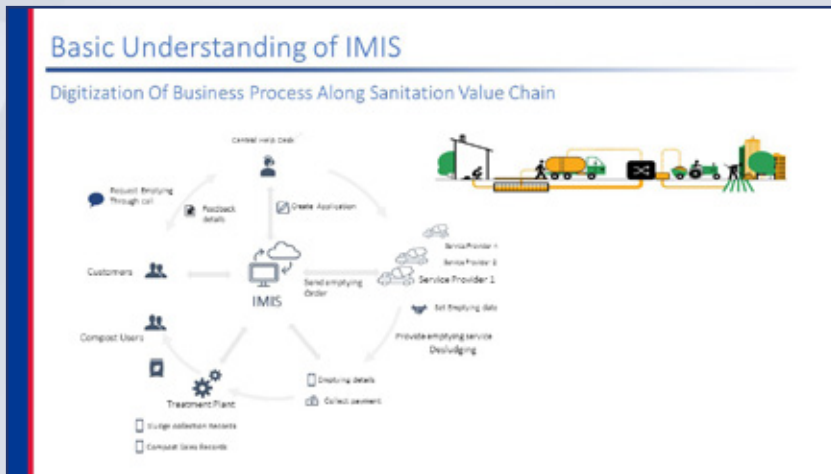


Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

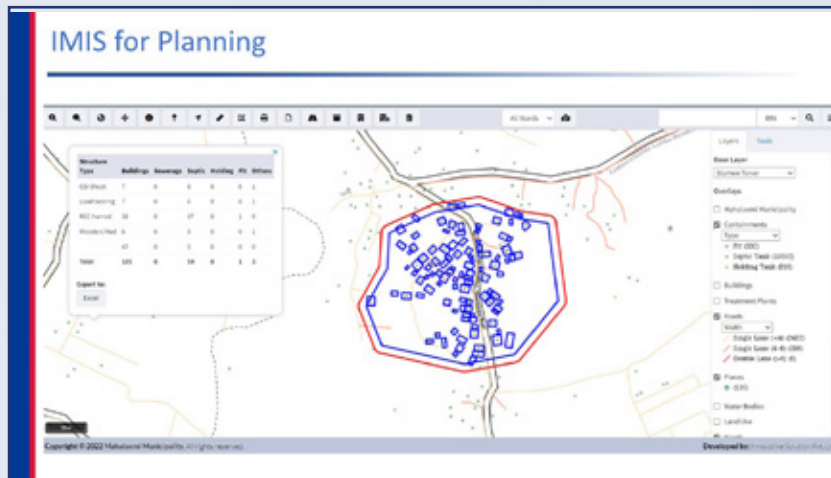
SDG 6.2 Goal: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation

Indicator 6.2.1a: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

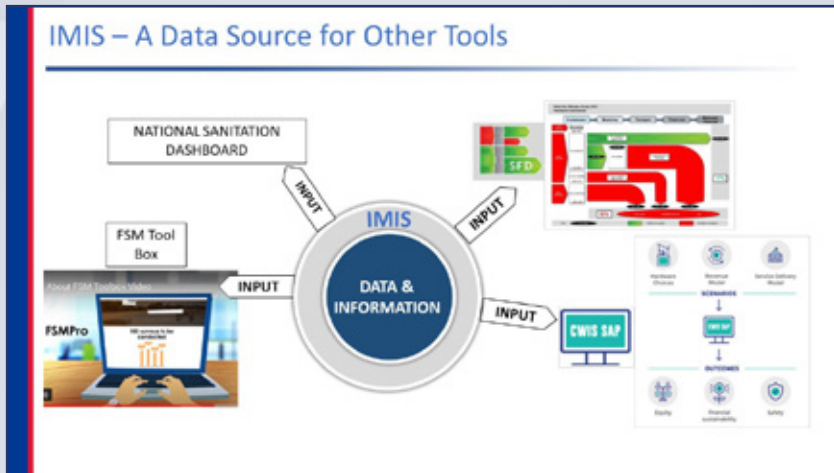
Slide 19



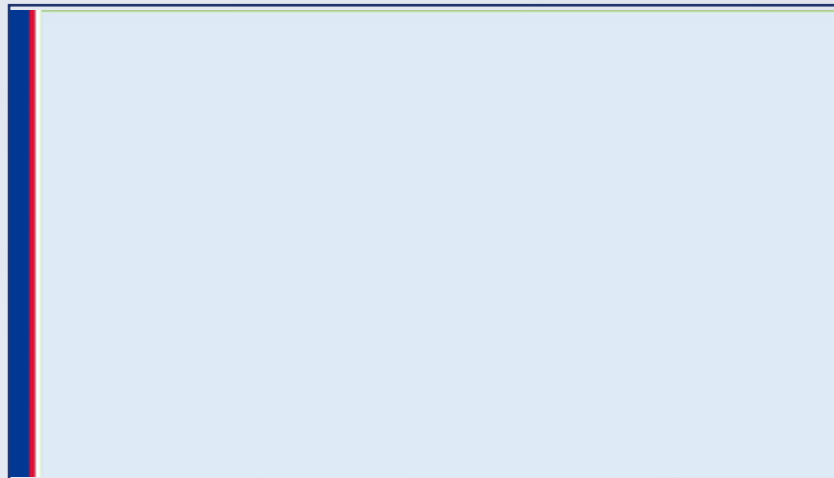
Slide 20



Slide 23




Slide 24



Slide 25

Shit Flow Diagram

- An excreta flow diagram (also often described as shit flow diagram, SFD) is a tool
 - to readily understand and
 - communicate how excreta physically flows through a city or town
- SFDs show how it is or is not managed as it moves from defecation to disposal or end-use.
- SFD is effective for advocacy and awareness raising




Slide 26

Shit Flow Diagram

SFD = starting point for analysis

- ✓ Visual summary of a city's sanitation chain
- ✓ Problem identification tool
- ✓ Advocacy tool: Involve stakeholders
- ✓ Expert judgement is required



Slide 31

Key Message

- Monitoring- Regular observation and recording for feedback to related stakeholders
- Data and Information is one of accelerators of SDG 6
- IMIS is a Data-Driven System and data from IMIS is accessible, accurate, complete, reliable, relevant and real time
- IMIS is an interoperable system capable of providing data to other platforms as well as integrating data into itself via API
- IMIS brings Innovation in overall city's sanitation system and services fostering good Governance
- Data from the system can be used for advocacy through SFD and situation analysis with CSDA for the appropriate interventions

Slide 32

Additional Reading Materials

1. Paper on "Monitoring Progress in Citywide Sanitation". Online available at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.751534/full>
2. "CWIS Guidance Note". Online available at: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/751531/cwis-citywide-inclusive-sanitation-needed.pdf>
3. Youtube video: "Monitoring & Evaluation of Water Sanitation Projects". https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpieXRRK15E&ab_channel=StrategiaNetherlands
4. WHO information on Monitoring WASH: <https://www.who.int/activities/monitoring-water-sanitation-and-hygiene>
5. "Sanitation Monitoring Toolkit" https://www.communityledtotalsanitation.org/sites/communityledtotalsanitation.org/files/UNICEF_SanitationMonitoring_Toolkit.pdf
6. <https://sfd.susana.org/>
7. <https://incsanprac.com/tools.html>

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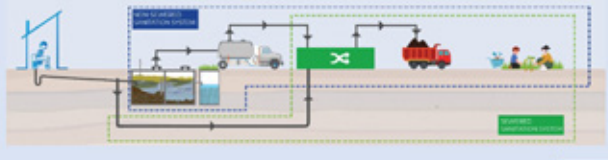


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SESSION **11**

Applying CWIS lens and Field Visit

Slide 1



Training on “Introduction to Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Approach”
Applying CWIS Lens
Resource Person



Slide 2

Before Starting...

Service Outcomes	EQUITY	SAFETY	SUSTAINABILITY
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Slide 3

Instruction for Intro

1. Ask participants if they gained something from the event/ training.
2. Ask participants what did they learn? *P/A: information on CWIS*
3. Ask participants if they are sure about it. *P/A: yes*
4. Inform participants that they are now going to verify their knowledge on CWIS and will be discussing on the applying CWIS lenses in different activities/ programs.
5. Present learning outcome and presentation outline of the session

Slide 4

Training Structure



Slide 5

Learning Outcomes

- Analyze sanitation facility/ facilities through CWIS perspective
- Describe on the next course of action after the training

Slide 6

Presentation Outline

- Guide on the Site visit
- Field visit to one of the sanitation services
- Analyze through CWIS perspective
- Presentation of the findings
- Way forward/ what is next?

Slide 7

Guide on the Site visit

- Inform participants that they will be visiting a sanitation facility and will be analyzing the facility through CWIS lens
- For the visit, inform participants that they will be divided into 6 groups as per the components of CWIS framework and will be provided a monitoring checklist to note the points along with some of the reference points.
- Inform participants as they visit the field, participants are to make notes on the measures applied and gaps in particular component assigned to the group.
- Inform that after the visit, participants will be presenting their findings to the large group.
- Now divide into groups and assign a topic to each group along with the monitoring checklist and reference points.
- Ask participants to go through the reference points in their respective groups

Slide 8

Site Visit & Evaluation {Let's Practice}


- In 6 groups
- Each group- a CWIS framework component
- Observe as per the component and take notes
- Field visit
 - 45 min observation
 - 15 min to take notes
- Present the major finding



Service Outcomes	EQUITY	SAFETY	SUSTAINABILITY
System Functions	RESPONSIBILITY	ACCOUNTABILITY	RESOURCE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

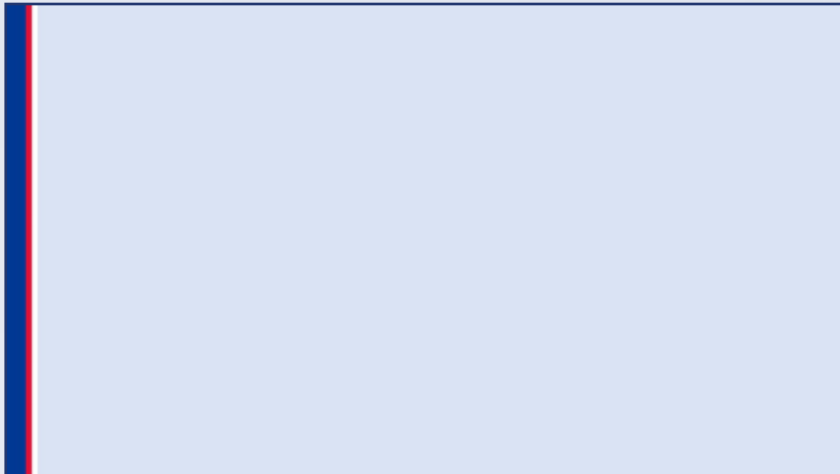
Slide 9

Finding from Presentation





Field Visit
1 hour

Slide 10



Slide 11


Group Discussion



5 minutes

Slide 12


Group Presentation



Slide 13

Next Course of Action

- Ask participants-
 - What is next?
 - How to implement CWIS in their municipality?
 - How can we support for CWIS implementation?



Slide 14

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