



# Webinar Sustainable Urbanization and Capacity Development Approaches – Indian and Chinese Experiences

13 September 2017, 9:30 – 11:00 CEST









**Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TUrbOCliC)** 

Cross-sectoral group of the TUEWAS and SNGA network of GIZ





## **Programme**

- Welcome and Moderation: Ms. Eva Ringhof, CDIA Program Coordinator and Joint Speaker of TUrbOCliC
- Building Capacities for Improved Urban Sanitation Services: A Case of Municipal Solid Waste Management in India - Ms. Vaishali Nandan, Senior Advisor and Joint Speaker of TUrbOCliC
- Can cities prepare their own plans? Experience from Training and Handholding Approach on City Sanitation Plans with Medium-sized Cities in India — Ms. Sarah Habersack, Technical Advisor for Support to the National Urban Sanitation Policy
- Building Capacity Partnerships in the Chinese-German Cooperation Dr. Marie Peters– Project Manager with the Sino-German Urbanization Partnership
- Integrated Capacity Development Approach for Kaili City's Transport Hub Project Ms. Chenzi Yiyang, China Project Coordinator, Cities Development Initiative Asia (CDIA)
- Interactive discussion with audience





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## **Building Capacities for Improved Urban Sanitation Services**

#### A Case of Municipal Solid Waste Management in India

Vaishali Nandan, Senior Advisor, GIZ 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2017





## GIZ Project – SNUSP II

#### Support to M/o-HUA in implementation of SBM

**Objective:** "Indian states and their cities take effective measures to avoid pollution caused by wastewater and municipal solid waste."









## Municipal Solid Waste Management Regulatory Framework

Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2000

> revised: Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

#### **Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs**

Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management, 2000

> revised and updated version 2016

Based on learnings from 16 years experience Aligned with SWM Rules, 2016











Ano Manual Propagation Propaga August 2016 – MSWM Manual Launched by MoUD during the Swachh Sarvekshan June 2016 – final revised MSWM Manual presented to MoUD 2016 – revised SWM Rules. 2016 incorporated

2015 – peer review of MSWM Manual by ADB

May 2015: draft revised Manual submitted to MoUD

2014-15: Final Expert Committee Meeting and 15+ core group meetings

July 2014: National Stakeholder workshop, Vigyan Bhawan

2013-14: 3 Expert Committee and 3 working group meetings

2013: Constitution Expert Committee for Revision of MSWM Manual

2013: Signing of Scope of Work between MoUD, CPHEEO & GIZ

14.09.17 Page 7





#### **Expert Committee for MSWM Manual by M/o-HUA**

#### Expert Committee formed by M/o-HUA

- Members
  - Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs,
  - Ministries of Environment Forests & Climate Change, New & Renewable Energy, Agriculture, Fertilizers, CPHEEO, Central Pollution Control Board, Planning (TCPO)
  - State UD Department (AP), State Pollution Control Board (Karnataka)
  - Municipal Corporations (Delhi, Surat, Gangtok)
  - State Pollution Control Board (Karnataka)
  - Experts from IIT Delhi, EPTRI, NEERI, XLRI, AIILSG, Consultants, NGOs, private sector and ICLEI-SA
  - International Agency GIZ

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#### Municipal Solid Waste Management Manual of M/o-HUA

Part I: An Overview: Salient Features of the MSWM Manual (60 pg)

Part II: A Comprehensive Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management (550+ pages)

**Part III: Compendium**: National rules and guidelines, detailed technical specifications, sample state strategy, international cases. (350+ pages)



Alignment with SWM Rules 2016



Case studies from India and abroad









#### **Training & Capacity Building Approach for MSWM**

#### Aim:

Support all 4041 cities and towns in India in planning and implementing a proper MSWM system in line with MSWM Manual and SWM Rules 2016.

#### Target groups:

Decision-makers and experts at state and city level confronted with challenges of MSWM planning and implementation:

- Target group 1: Key decision-makers like Municipal Commissioners, Senior Officers from ULB and State Departments;
- Target group 2: Elected Representatives
- Target group 3: Administrative staff and engineer from WM units of other technical services related to waste management







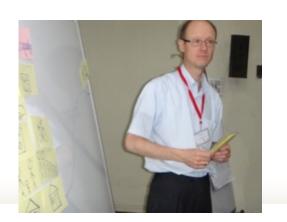
#### Concept and structure of the Training

#### Structure:

- Module based, flexible duration: ½ to 4 days.
- Modules to be compiled according to target group/goal; 15 modules developed.
- Training Material- ToT and Training

#### Method:

 Interactive, practice-oriented training with close links to ,real work' experiences and challenges of trainees.















#### **Training Design: Method and Materials**

#### **Harvard Case Method: Introduction**

- Practice-oriented, interactive learning
- Bases on intensive examination and discussion of a case situations
- Stimulates active exploration and development of conclusions by the trainee, rather than ready-made teaching messages
- Encourages the trainee to make decisions and act in complex situations

#### **Elements:**

- Short introductory lectures
- Case work/exercise in groups
- Wrap-up sessions/discussions
- Individual work/reading
- Games
- Transfer elements (letter to myself)







#### E-modules for SBM e-learning platform



4 cases ented documented as e-modules in 2 languages

e-module on the manual contents







#### Training Roll out methodology

- > Region wise trainings for Training Institutes (northern, western, southern and eastern region):
  - ➤ Training for Trainers and Training for empanelled training institutes of M/o-HUA.
  - > ULBs participated as case bringers
  - > Total 41 institutes trained and 15 ULBs participated.
- State wise trainings for ULBs
  - Ongoing in selected GIZ states through state funding and conducted by trained institutes and GIZ. 20+ ULBs trained
  - Directly trainings by training institutes in respective states
- > Technical handholding for ULBs in selected GIZ states

14.09.17 Page 14











## **Thank You!**







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## Can cities prepare their own plans?

Experience from Training and Handholding Approach on City Sanitation Plans with Medium-sized Cities in India

Sarah Habersack

13.9.2017





### The objective

Medium-sized cities prepare an strategic and integrated plan for their urban sanitation sector.

The cities use this plan to select and implement projects and other interventions for improving the sanitation situation.



#### The conditions

- The Government of India has introduced the City Sanitation Plan (CSP) as planning tool for the local level as part of the National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008.
- Since then CSPs for around 200 cities in India were prepared with limited ownership and involvement of the city administrations.
- The CSP does not have any direct funding line from national or state government attached.
- GIZ had tested this tool with 6 selected cities in the previous project.
   In 2013 the partner ministry requested GIZ to upscale this tool to a bigger number of cities.
  - → A target of 40 cities preparing and implementing CSPs was included in the cooperation project design.
- 2014 Government of India (GoI) has introduced new urban sanitation programmes not making CSP mandatory



### Why the City Sanitation Plan?

- It's mainstream Introduced by NUSP 2008, recognized by on-going missions (SBM, AMRUT, Smart Cities)
- It covers the entire sector It includes data, analysis and actions on water supply, waste water management, solid waste management, storm water drainage, access to toilets
- It looks beyond technology It includes institutional, capacity-related and financial requirements as well as promotes reforms

  Baseline
- It demands participation The CSP should be formulated by a City Sanitation Task Force
- It facilitates the selection of funding sources The CSP helps the city in selecting priority project based on actual needs and then look for adequate funding.





#### The capacity development strategy



#### **OBJECTIVE:**

GIZ supports 4 state governments in rolling out a Training and Handholding Programme for elected representatives, city bureaucrats and technical staff on preparation of CSP in collaboration with national and regional training institutes

#### **Uttarakhand**

24 Urban Local Bodies in 14 Urban Clusters; Population:5.000 – 80.000 Urban Development Directorate – Doon University

#### Telangana

10 Urban Local Bodies; Population: 65.000 – 280.000 Municipal Administration&Urban Development Department – CSE&ESCI

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

10 Urban Local Bodies; Population: 50.000 -500.000 Municipal Administration&Urban Development Department – CSE&ESCI

#### Kerala

14 Urban Local Bodies; Population: 22.000 – 300.000
Local Self Government Department – CSE&Kerala Institute of Local Administration

### The capacity development strategy



#### State steering

State nominates participating cities

State selects regional training institute as partner

State invites to training programmes

State gives binding instructions to cities for CSP preparation

State supports in implementation of selected projects

#### Training roll-out

GIZ&national training institute develop training coursel based earlier CSPs GIZ and trainers from training institute conduct trainings GIZ and training institutes ensure quality control

GIZ and training institutes provide handholding in between trainings

Training institutes upscale the programme to other cities

#### CSP Preparation

Cities participate in training programme

Cities form a City Sanitation Task Force Cities complete
CSP preparation
steps after each
training and include
feedback

Local Council approves CSP

City uses CSP for preparing projects for the on-going urban investment programmes



## The training design

#### **HANDHOLDING PROCESS** (by state sanitation cell)

CSP Preparation Training – Part 1

CSP Preparation Training – Part 2

CSP Preparation Training – Part 3 CSP review workshop

- CSTF formation
- Status Report preparation

- Demand
  Supply gap
  analysis
- Key issues
- Prioritization

- Review of key issues
- Sectorial strategies
- Action plan

**Initiating CSP** 



**Preparation of Status Report** 



**Draft CSP** 



**Final CSP** 



### **Handholding Process**

#### Formal communication:

Circulars from State
 Department before and after each training

#### **Knowledge products:**

- Templates
- Manuals
- Background information

## Personal/informal interaction:

- Help Desk at state level
- Visits to cities
- What's app group

## Add-on Capacity **Development**

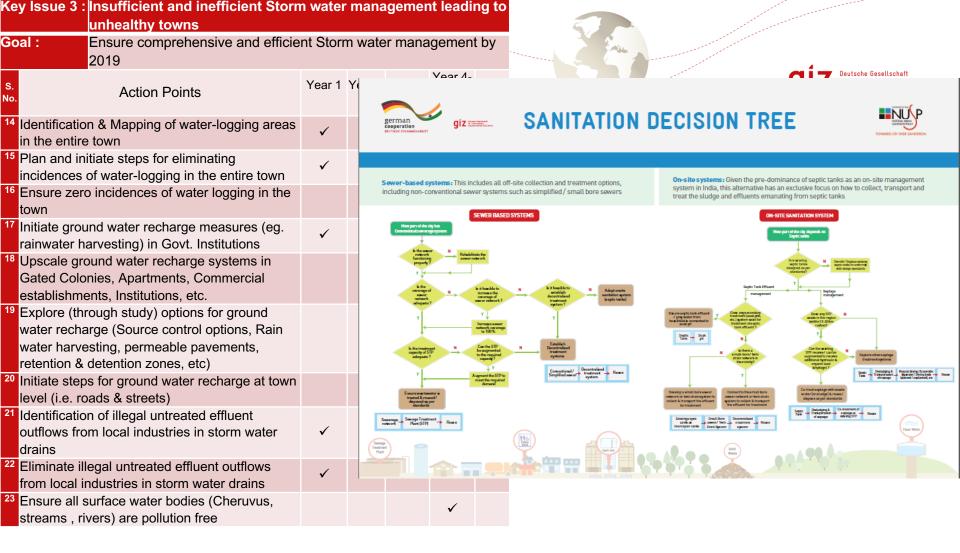
- Workshop for Elected representatives
- Training of technical support staff at state department

#### **Achievements**





- All states have included CSP according to the prepared manual in their sanitation programme for all cities
- All cities have formed multi-stakeholder task forces
- All cities have complete their baseline data collection
- So far 24 out of 48 have completed the CSP → min. 40 are expected to be completed shortly
- So far 3 concrete investment projects have been prepared based on the CSP; 15 projects have been aligned with CSP
- Training Institutes KILA and CSE have upscaled to training programme to additional 20 cities without GIZ funds
- After 2 years Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has reintroduced CSP as mandatory tool for accessing funds under urban sanitation programmes



## Biggest challenge for ULBs was to move from data collection to development of strategies



Training methods were highly appreciated, but learning transfer was a challenge → Limitations of the system boundaries





Unique exercise for trust building and awareness raising – The magic of personal interaction





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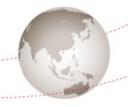




## **Building Capacity Partnerships in the Chinese German Cooperation**









#### **Project Background**

## **Initiated in May 2013** by Chancellor Angela Merkel and Premier Li Keqiang





中国住房和城乡建设部 Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD)

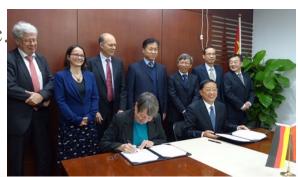


德国国际合作机构 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Implementation Partners: CSUS, CAUPD, CSTC, etc.

Project Volume: EUR 4.88m

**Project Duration:** 06/2016 - 07/2020









#### **Project Objective**

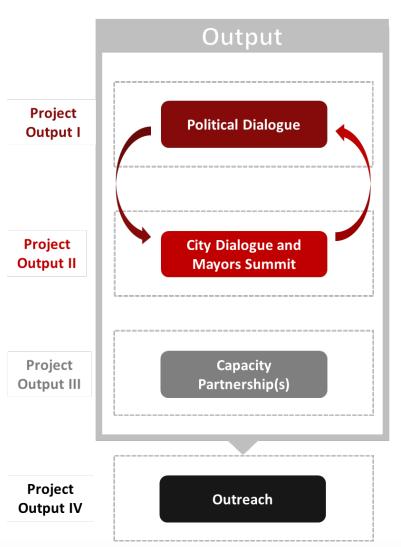
The "Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership" Project contributes to the implementation of a climate-friendly, integrated and sustainable urbanisation in both countries.

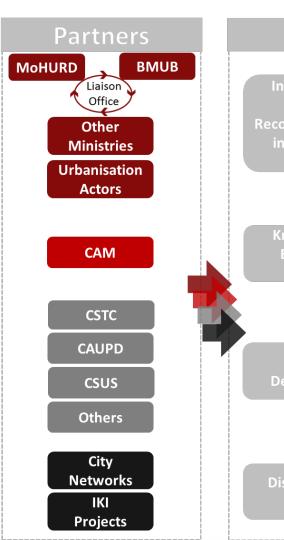
#### **Output III**

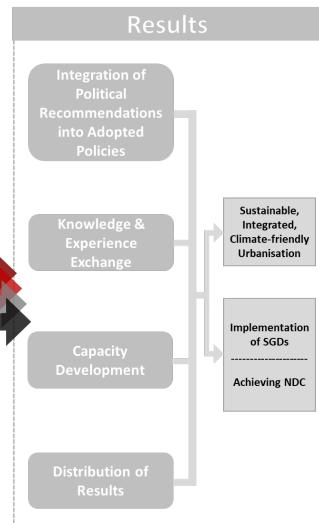
Strengthening the institutional and personal capacity required to plan and implement a climate-friendly and sustainable urbanisation.













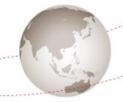




#### **Capacity Partnership**

- Formalised long-term partnership between GIZ and institutions in the partner country
- Potential partners: scientific-technical institutions, research institutions, city networks, etc.
- Topics can vary over time and depending on institution
- Potential formats of cooperation:
  - > Training demand analyses
  - > Bring in German expertise and methods into trainings
  - > Jointly design training curricula (support in topic selection & methods)
  - > Policy and technical advice
  - > Staff exchange
  - > Research projects







| Partner      | Beijing Uni-Construction Company (BUCC)  |
|--------------|--|
| Situation    | <ul> <li>Leading company in the building sector in Beijing</li> <li>Existing training center</li> </ul>  |
| Support      | <ul> <li>Knowledge support on existing training fields</li> <li>Design training curricula</li> <li>Improve training material</li> <li>Trainer team building</li> <li>Establish contacts to German institutions</li> <li>Identify topics of relevance in the building sector</li> <li>Facilitate study tours</li> </ul> |
| Format       | • Training   |
| Topics       | <ul> <li>Low energy building</li> <li>Prefabricated building</li> <li>Certification of buildings</li> <li>Adaptation of districts to climate risks</li> <li>Smart districts</li> <li>Affordable housing</li> <li>Construction monitoring from planning to design, operation and maintenance</li> </ul>                 |
| Target group | • Engineers  |







| Partner      | Research Institute of Standards and Norms (RISN)  |
|--------------|---|
| Situation    | <ul> <li>Leading institution in the development of standards and norms in China</li> <li>Compiling and reviewing the regulations and standards in building sector</li> </ul>  |
| Support      | <ul> <li>Policy advice:</li> <li>Knowledge transfer of German expertise</li> <li>Facilitate relevant German institutes and companies study the Chinese situation and promote them to involve in the Chinese market</li> <li>Develop proposals for upgrading in China</li> </ul>   |
| Format       | Working Group based knowledge exchange  |
| Topics       | <ul> <li>Standards and regulations &amp; institutional structures:</li> <li>In building and urban construction sector (background, procedure, development, implementation and supervision)</li> <li>Urban planning</li> <li>Water supply and drainage</li> <li>Heating</li> <li>Waste treatment</li> <li>Urban transport</li> </ul> |
| Target group | Policy makers   |







| Partner      | National Academy for Mayors of China (NAMC)   |
|--------------|---|
| Situation    | Professional training institution affiliated with MoHURD to train the mayors and governors on urbanisation  |
| Support      | <ul> <li>Capacity building in the field of:</li> <li>Urban development strategies</li> <li>Urban planning</li> <li>Construction</li> <li>Urban management.</li> </ul> |
| Format       | <ul><li>Training programs</li><li>Seminars</li><li>Study tours</li></ul>  |
| Topics       | <ul> <li>Sustainable urban development</li> <li>Sponge City</li> <li>Utility Channels</li> <li>Urban Management</li> <li>Characteristic Small Towns</li> </ul>        |
| Target group | Governors and Mayors  |







### Thank you for your attention!

For more information please contact us

#### **Peter SAILER**

Project Director peter.sailer@giz.de 85275589-115





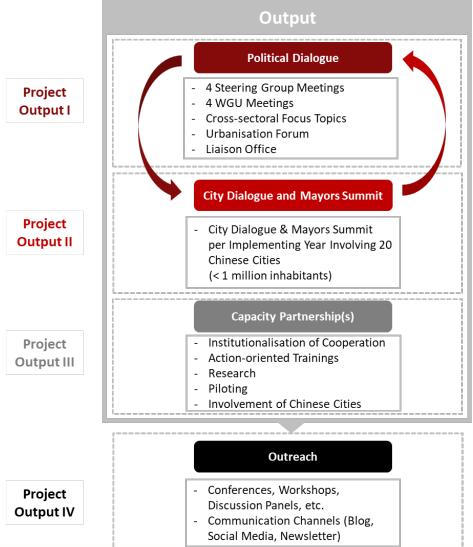
















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# Cities Development Initiative for Asia

Get Cities Prepared For Infrastructure Investments!

### CDIA's Integrated CapDev in Kaili

Chenzi YIYANG



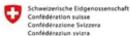






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#### What is CDIA?

CDIA is an international partnership initiative, established in 2007 by the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Germany, with additional funding support from the governments of Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Shanghai Municipal Government.



#### Mandate

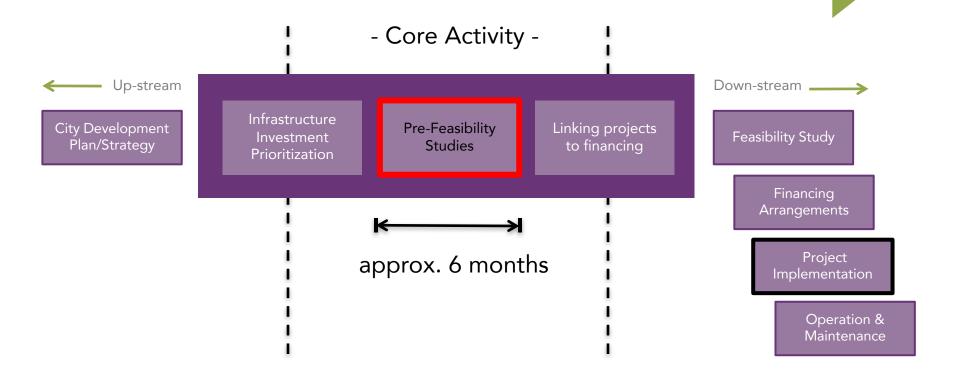
CDIA provides assistance to medium-sized Asian cities to bridge the gap between their development plans and the implementation of their infrastructure investments.

CDIA supports the identification and development of urban investment projects and links them with potential financiers



#### **CDIA Core Activities**

#### INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROJECT CYCLE









#### The Kaili Transport Hub Project

#### The City of Kaili

- A county-level city in Guizhou province, located in the southwest of China
- With around half a million urban population
- Has became a popular tourist attraction because of the minority cultural heritages in the surrounding villages

#### The Transport Hub Project

- The project was launched by the city in 2016 in order to provide better service to the local population and incoming tourists, and integrate the city bus terminal, inter-city long distance bus terminal, tourism center and commercial business.
- A Project Feasibility Study (FS) was completed and approved in early 2016 and construction engineering designs have been completed as well.
- In the end of 2016, the city decided to utilize the public private partnership model for the project. However, when the FS was produced the project was not envisioned to involve PPP). CDIA Support

#### The Integrated CapDev Approach in Kaili

- Identify the capacity gap for the project implementation
- Identify the long/short term goals and "low hanging fruits" for the capacity building activity
- Communicating with the city partner about the initial findings
- Analyze if the existing resources could cover the capdev needs
- Contracting national consultant
- On site support during the capdev
- Evaluation

I Needs Assessment

#### **Training Evaluation**

- The training received very positive feedback from the audience as been "very practical and useful".
- It was also evaluated as one of the most successful training by the CDIA ADB China project manager.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- The need assessment ensures a clear goal
- It's important to find the right trainer
- Informal training and interaction very often bring positive surprises
- · Be flexible and make adjustment
- Language could be a barrier



### Thank you!



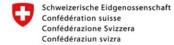












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