

Meeting on Performance Improvement Plans for Class 'A' Councils in Maharashtra

4th June 2011

All India Institute of Local Self-Government Office
Mumbai

Organised by:

CEPT University

All India Institute of Local Self-Government

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Introduction

The CEPT team along with its Project Partner, All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) in Maharashtra organised a performance improvement planning meeting to support 15 Class 'A' urban local bodies (ULBs) to develop performance improvement plans (PIPs) for their respective cities. Mr. Rajiv Jadhav, Director of Municipal Administration (DMA) urged the Class 'A' Councils to extend their full cooperation for preparation of

- City Development Plans
- City Sanitation Plans and
- Performance Improvement Plans for urban water supply and sanitation (UWSS)

Main Points

Mr. Jadhav emphasised that in the next two to three years, the ULBs should focus on mobilising resources through various State and Central grants for projects envisaged in above three documents. It was emphasised that as discussed in the previous PIP meeting, the Class 'A' Councils will target following two focus areas for performance improvement planning exercise:

- Open defecation free cities
- Planning for 24x7 water supply

For the PIP exercise, the ULBs will prioritise the following actions under each sub-sector:

A. Water Supply

1. Water audit
2. Energy audit
3. Hydraulic modelling
4. Regularisation of illegal connections
5. Increase coverage to all households (including in slums)
6. Bulk and individual meters
7. Collection efficiency

ULBs should take immediate steps to detect illegal connections and regularise them. Necessary approvals for this should be sought from Governing Body and Standing Committee. The ULBs should also make attempts to convert all group connections in to individual connections. Each ULB should also plan to attain minimum 135 lpcd of water supply to adhere to the service level benchmarking (SLB) benchmark.

B. Sanitation

1. All the ULBs that have ensured 135 lpcd of supply, should plan for citywide sanitation plan. The city sanitation plan should have two distinct components of
 - a. Plan for sewerage system and
 - b. Strategies for making ULB open defecation free.
2. The ULBs should explore decentralised sewerage plans:
 - a. This can be attempted by dividing cities in to suitable zones for which decentralised

treatment options should be explored.

- b. The decentralised approach can also be popularised amongst ULBs by having restrictions on depth of sewer lines, total numbers and capacity of sewage treatment plants (STPs) and restrictions on number of pumping stations (in the technical proposal) at the ULB level.

C. Open Defecation Free (ODF) Cities

1. The ULBs should aim for 100 percent toilet coverage for which it should undertake the necessary data collection and analysis for access to toilets. The following steps can serve as a guide for ULBs attempting to achieve ODF status
 - a. Prepare a list of overall households covered by toilets.
 - b. Identify households that are not covered by individual toilets. Within this:
 - i. Identify households that can be provided individual toilets.
 - c. Those that cannot be provided individual toilets due to space constraint may require access to community toilets.
 - i. For households that need community toilets, identify the existing nearest community toilets and their condition.

- ii. Map the available community toilets at city level and mark spatially locations of new community toilets.

- d. Costs for making city ODF

D. Solid Waste Management (SWM)

1. The ULBs should ultimately target for developing a scientific landfill site for disposal of SWM.
2. Till the scientific landfill is developed, the ULBs should continue to focus on dealing with organic and inorganic waste. For organic waste, feasible projects from waste to energy should be explored. Partnerships to be institutionalised with rag pickers for recycling inorganic waste and for the remaining waste, appropriate disposal to be ensured through landfill site.

E. Storm Water Drainage (SWD)

1. ULBs to check if the city development plan has provision for SWD. A map needs to be prepared marking all the natural drainage courses as provided in the existing Development Plan
2. Plans for SWD to include open roadside drains for all major roads (or ideally covered drains)

The ULBs should establish baseline information by providing assistance for current service levels for 2009-10

and 2010-11 under PAS Project. This information should be used as baseline for planning for service level improvements.

The Performance Assessment System (PAS) Project

The 'Performance Assessment System – PAS' is a five-year action research project, initiated by the CEPT University, Ahmedabad with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It supports development of appropriate tools and methods to measure, monitor and improve delivery of urban water and sanitation services in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The PAS Project comprises three components of performance measurement, monitoring and improvement. It covers all the 400+ urban local governments in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

It is being implemented by CEPT University with support of Urban Management Centre (UMC) in Gujarat and All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) in Maharashtra.

PAS Project

CEPT University

Kasturbhai Lalbhai Campus, University Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009 Gujarat, India

Tel: +91-79-26302470

Fax: +91-79-26302075

www.pas.org.in

All India Institute of Local Self-Government

M.N. Roy Human Development Campus, Plot No.6, F-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex

Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051, Maharashtra, India

Tel: +91-22-26571713/14/15

Fax: +91-22-2657 2286

www.aiilsg.org