

Workshop on Enabling Inclusive Cities

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Linda Adams
Social Development Specialist
SEUW/SERD
28-29 October 2013





**Using a partnership approach
to deliver infrastructure and
basic urban services in Yangon
and Mandalay urban townships**



**What does
exclusion look
like?**

Lack of secure water supply



Lack of safe water supply



No solid waste collection





**Open drains
filled with
wastewater
and rainfall**

Open drains and food preparation



Toilets without septic tank



Emergency services



Who are the excluded?

- Urban population living in resettled areas created in late 1980s/early 1990s in peri-urban areas
- Average income/person \$1.25/day, employed in semi-skilled or unskilled manual labor or day labor, with average education of household head being primary education
- 20-30 years neglect of infrastructure and basic services
- High levels of indebtedness and continuous cycle of dependency on money lenders
- Absence of government, donors or NGOs to improve the situation for past 30 years

Need for more systematic response

- Local solutions cannot protect against flooding or water logging
- High density population cannot manage human waste safely through on-plot wastewater treatment or solid waste through local disposal
- Local government assistance needed – storm water discharge through primary channels, integrated waste management system

Addressing exclusion



Project builds on existing self-help capacity to improve own conditions by:

- providing grant funding for basic infrastructure and services
- strengthening links to city-wide infrastructure
- integrating social accountability in urban governance and delivery of services.

Inclusive components

- Facilitate community mobilization and establishment of CBOs (CDCs) to promote social accountability
- Facilitate participatory planning processes with YCDC/MCDC and local authorities—Community Action Plans
- Community Operation & Maintenance fund.
- CDC members and township officers trained in O&M
- Multi-agency training structure embedded in URDI based on partnerships and shared responsibilities between communities, local government, and NGOs
- Site selection criteria: security of tenure, access to main services, level of environmental, and income poverty.

CDD elements

- Target beneficiary or IA is a CBO or representative local government
- Involves participatory planning and design
- Community controls some resources involving some sort of resource transfer to community or CBO
- Community involvement in implementation (direct supply of inputs or indirect through management and supervision of O&M)
- Utilizes community-based participatory M&E to ensure accountability

JFPR Grant 47187-001: Pro-Poor Community Infrastructure and Basic Services Project

Amount:	\$4 million
Duration:	4 years
EA:	Ministry of Construction
IAs:	Yangon City Development Committee, Mandalay City Development Committee



Outputs support supply and demand of pro-poor approach

OUTPUT 1: Support to planning, delivery, and maintenance of tertiary level infrastructure (*generate demand*)

OUTPUT 2: Improved community infrastructure and basic services (*supply capacity*)

OUTPUT 3: Project management, monitoring, and audit (*supply capacity*)

Thank You

