Presentation from the 2011 World Water Week in Stockholm

www.worldwaterweek.org

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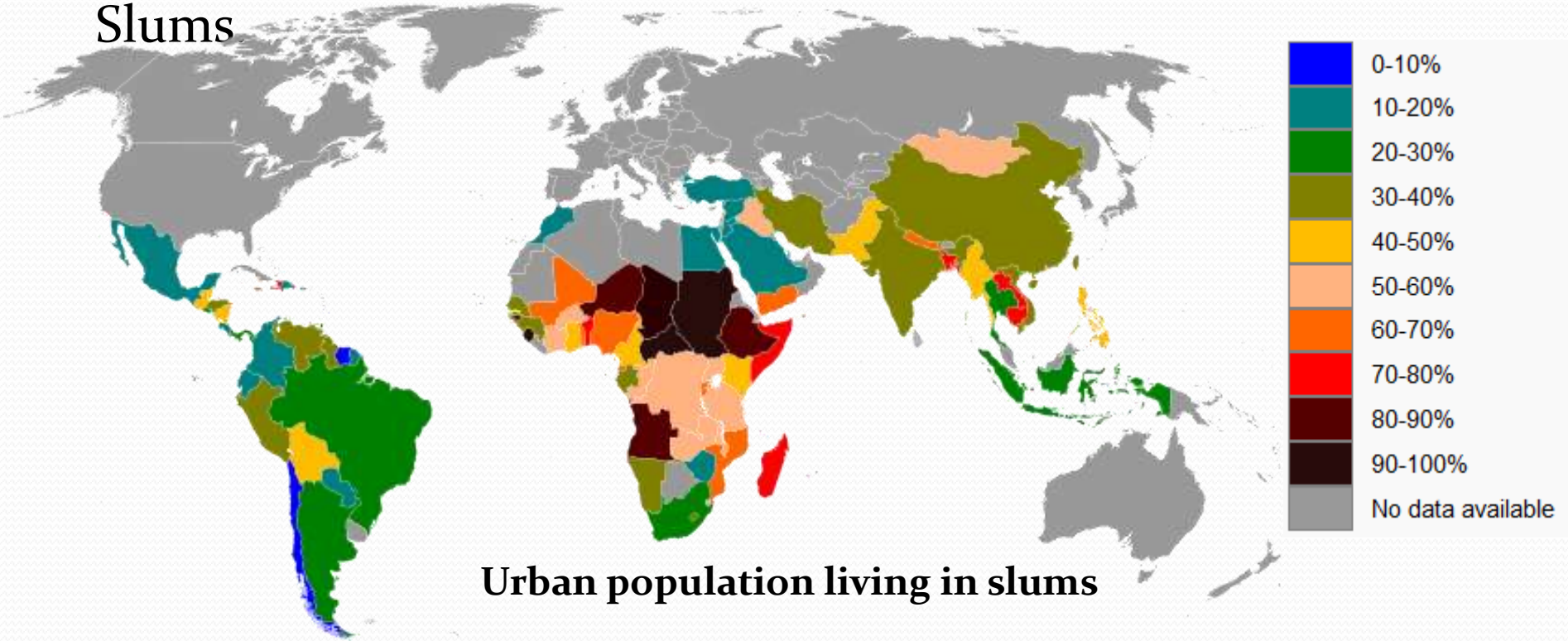
REACHING THE POOR
SLUM NETWORKING PROJECT
AHMEDABAD, INDIA

CEPT UNIVERSITY
AHMEDABAD, INDIA

Prevalence of Slums Around the World

- More than a billion people live in Slums in cities
- World's urban slums population, projected to increase from 33% in 2003 to 45% in 2025.
- Cities like Bombay has 55% of its population living in Slums



Urban population living in slums

water and sanitation in slums-what do we know?

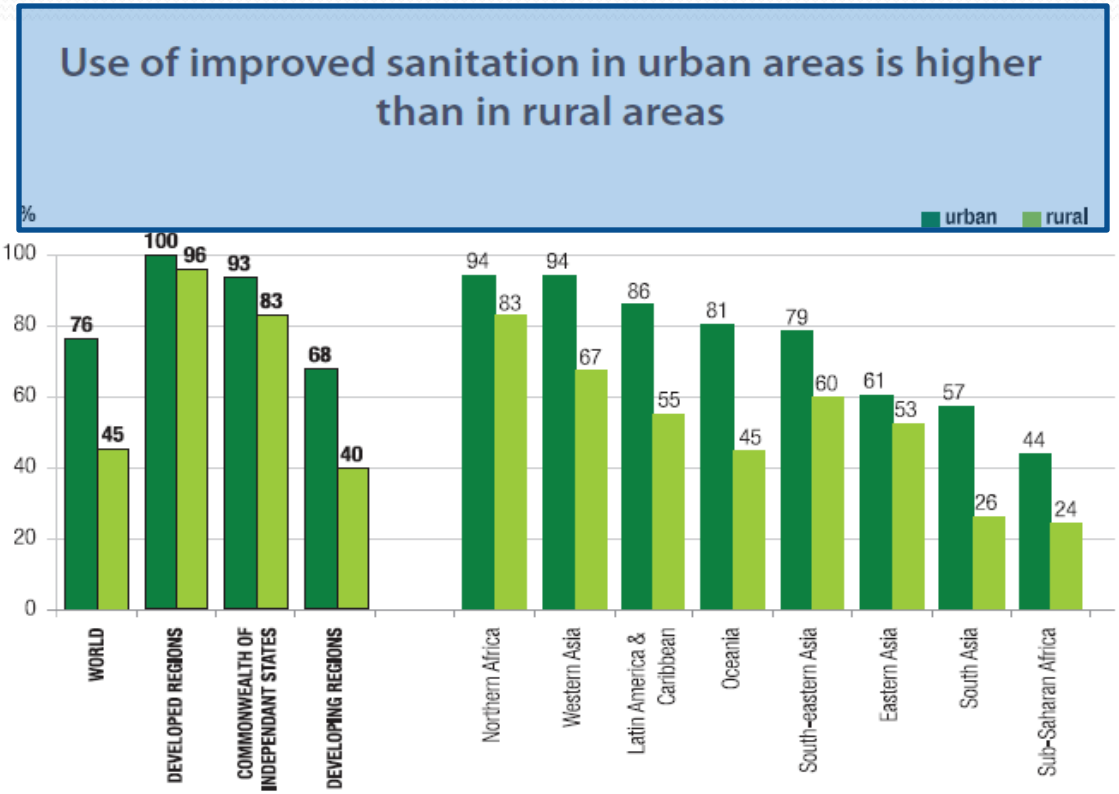


Figure 13 Urban-rural use of improved sanitation, in MDG Regions, 2008

- Urban poor often worse off than rural population
- In many urban areas slum dwellers are denied access to basic services

WATER IN CITIES

SHARED SANITATION

296 (such) seats in community toilets

Ahmedabad: A City Wide Pro-Poor Water and Sanitation Programme

- Seventh largest city in India
- located in Western India in Gujarat State
- Population – 5.5 Million
- 30% live in Slums
- City government's efforts to provide universal access to water and sanitation through Slum Networking Programme

Pro-poor policies of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | Present

Slum Survey (1974)

- Slum Census carried out in 1976
- Family card was issued to all the slum dwellers
- No of pockets – 1200
- No. of Huts – 82177
- Resolution: All these slum dwellers are eligible for legal individual services

Toilet Scheme (1980-81)

- 80:20 Individual toilet scheme was introduced
- State/AMC contribution 80% and 20% by beneficiaries
- Scheme reaches to approx. 3000 families in slums over 10 years of period due to rigid specification and complex procedure

Individual toilets scheme full subsidy(1990)

- 80:20 scheme was modified and introduced 90:10 scheme
- AMC contribution 90% and 10% by beneficiaries
- Scheme reaches to approx. 14000 families till date

Slum Networking Project (1996)

- Objective: Integrate slums with City & city infrastructure
- Main Component: Physical infrastructure, Land tenure for 10 years, community development etc.
- Scheme reaches to 47 slums with 10000 families over 13 years
- Won Dubai International Award

AMC-NGO Slum Survey (2001)

- Pocket level survey carried out for all slums
- Service level: Water Con: 35% & Toilet: 34% in slums

NOC Scheme (2002)

- To reach slums where Services not provided.
- Unique Scheme to overcome the issue of tenure and ownership

Nirmal Gujarat Sanitation Program (2006 onwards)

- With the goal of becoming open defecation free city, this scheme was introduced by state under urban year and Nirmal Gujarat
- Approx. 45000 individual toilets has been constructed

Biometric & Total station Slum Survey (2009)

- First city to carry out city wide HH level biometric & total station survey for all slums (JnNURM reform)

SLUM NETWORKING PROGRAMME

"To integrate the slums into the main stream of the city through a citywide approach – connecting them to the main networks – and through active partnership of the Slum Dwellers, private sector, NGOs and City Government"

Overall Partnership

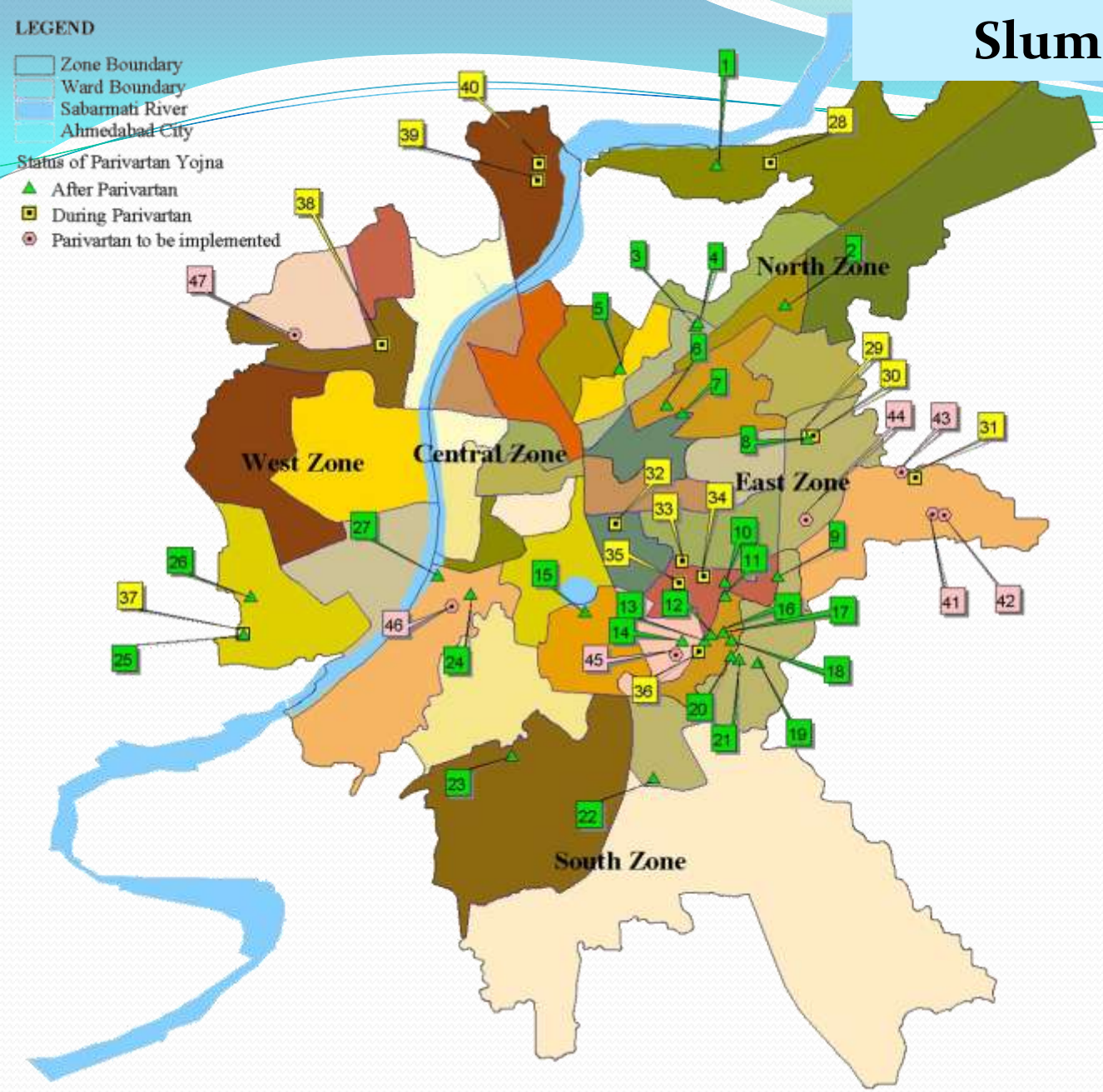
Slum Development

Financial Contribution &
Physical Efforts

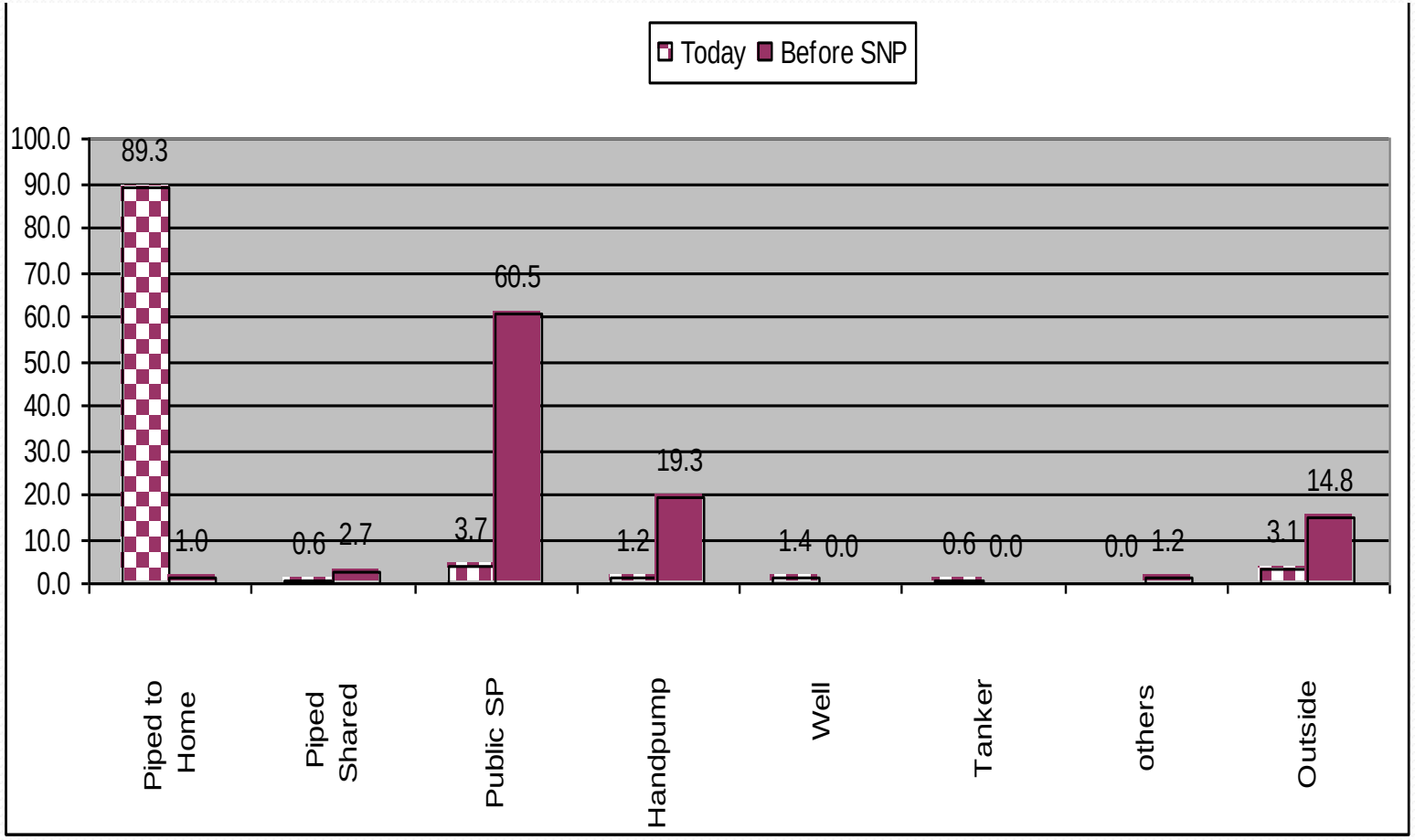
Component	Household (Per Household)	NGO	Industry	AMC	Total
Physical Development	2000		2000	2000	6000
Community Development		300		700	1000
External Linkage with City Infrastructure				3000	3000
Individual Toilet Cost				5800	5800
TOTAL	**2000**	**300**	**2000**	**11500**	**15800**

Present cost is approximate Rs.28,000/-per household

Slum Networking Sites



ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER



- **Shift from Shared services to premise level piped supply**

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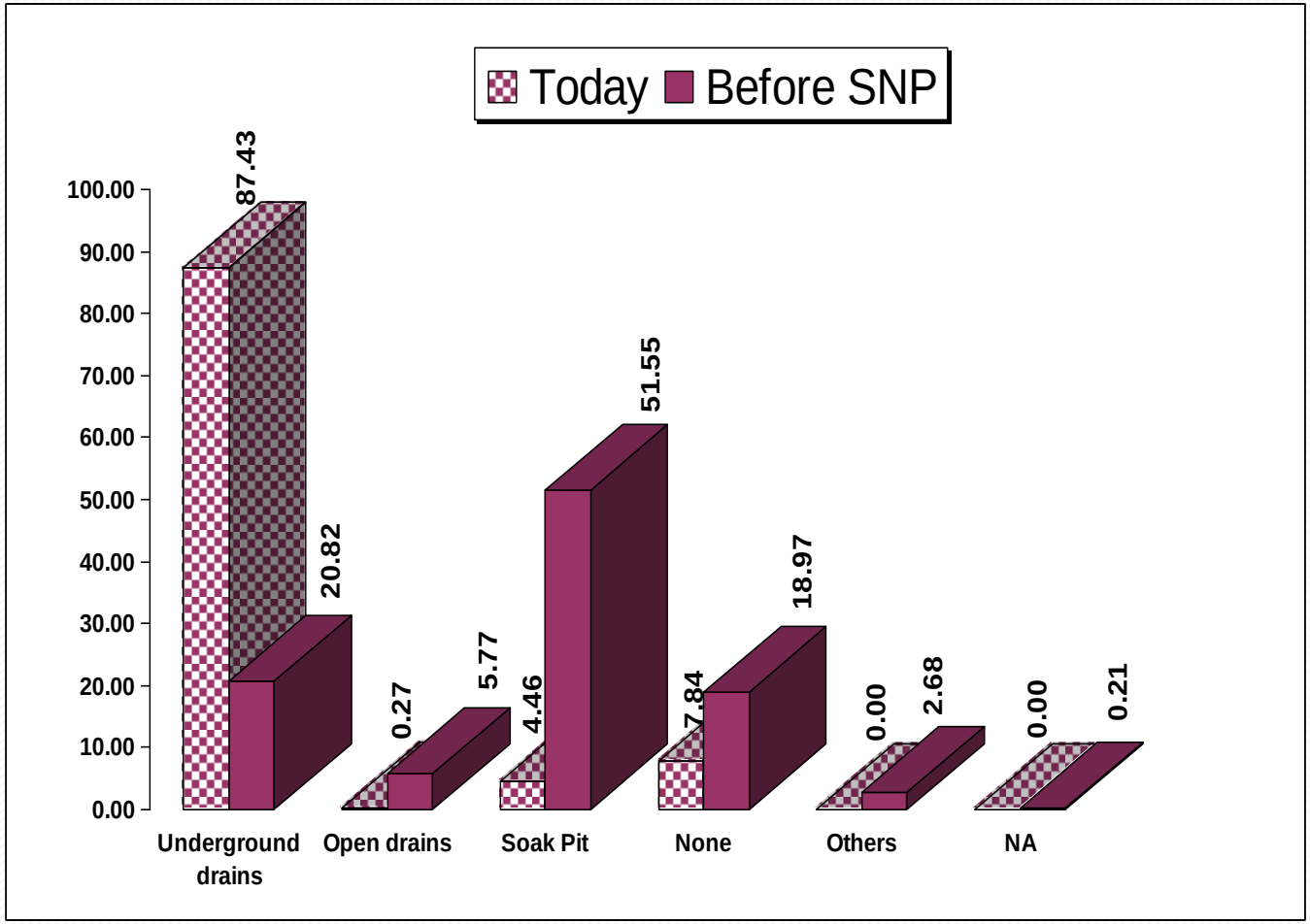
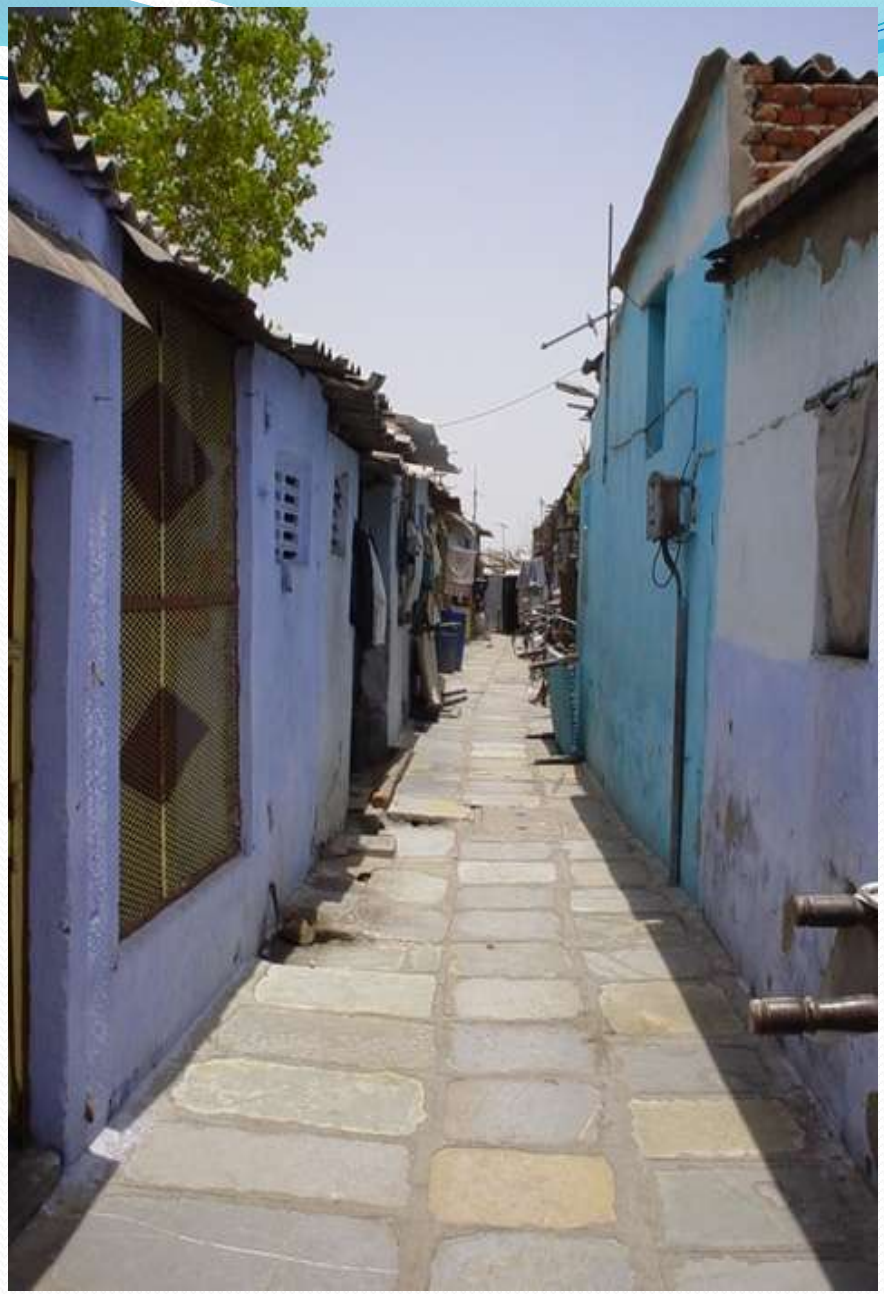
ACCESS TO DRAINAGE

Type of facilities: SNP Slums





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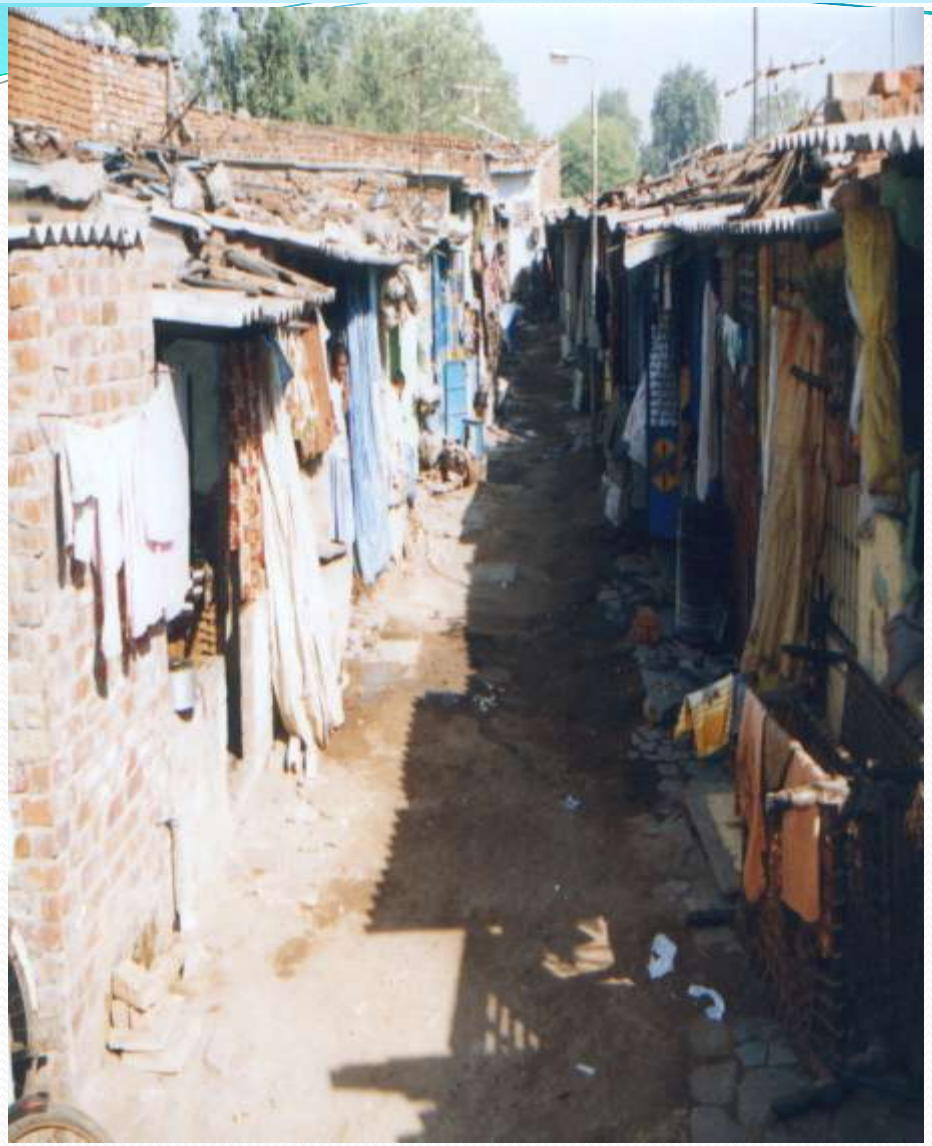
MELADI NAGAR



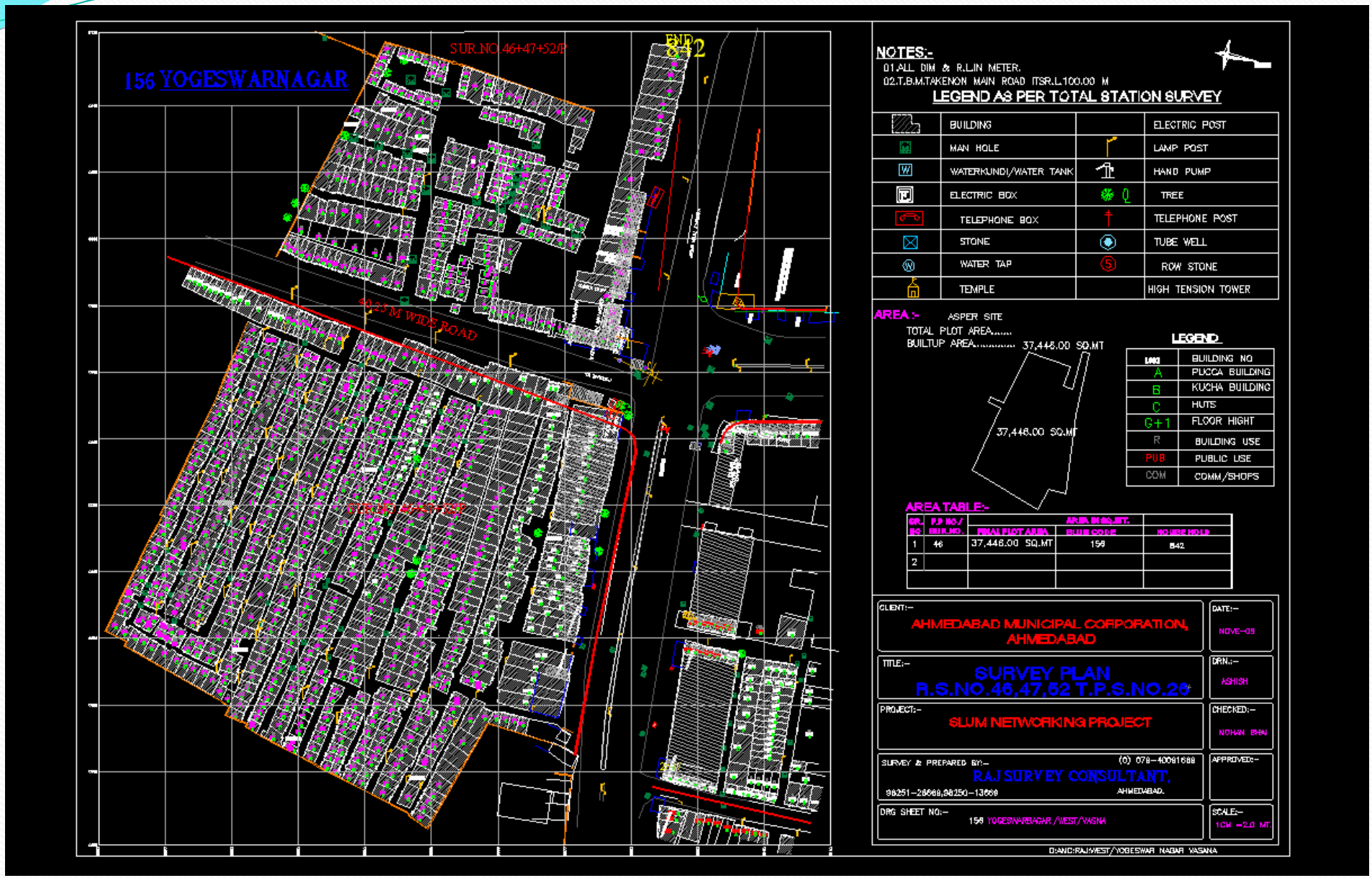
Before

After

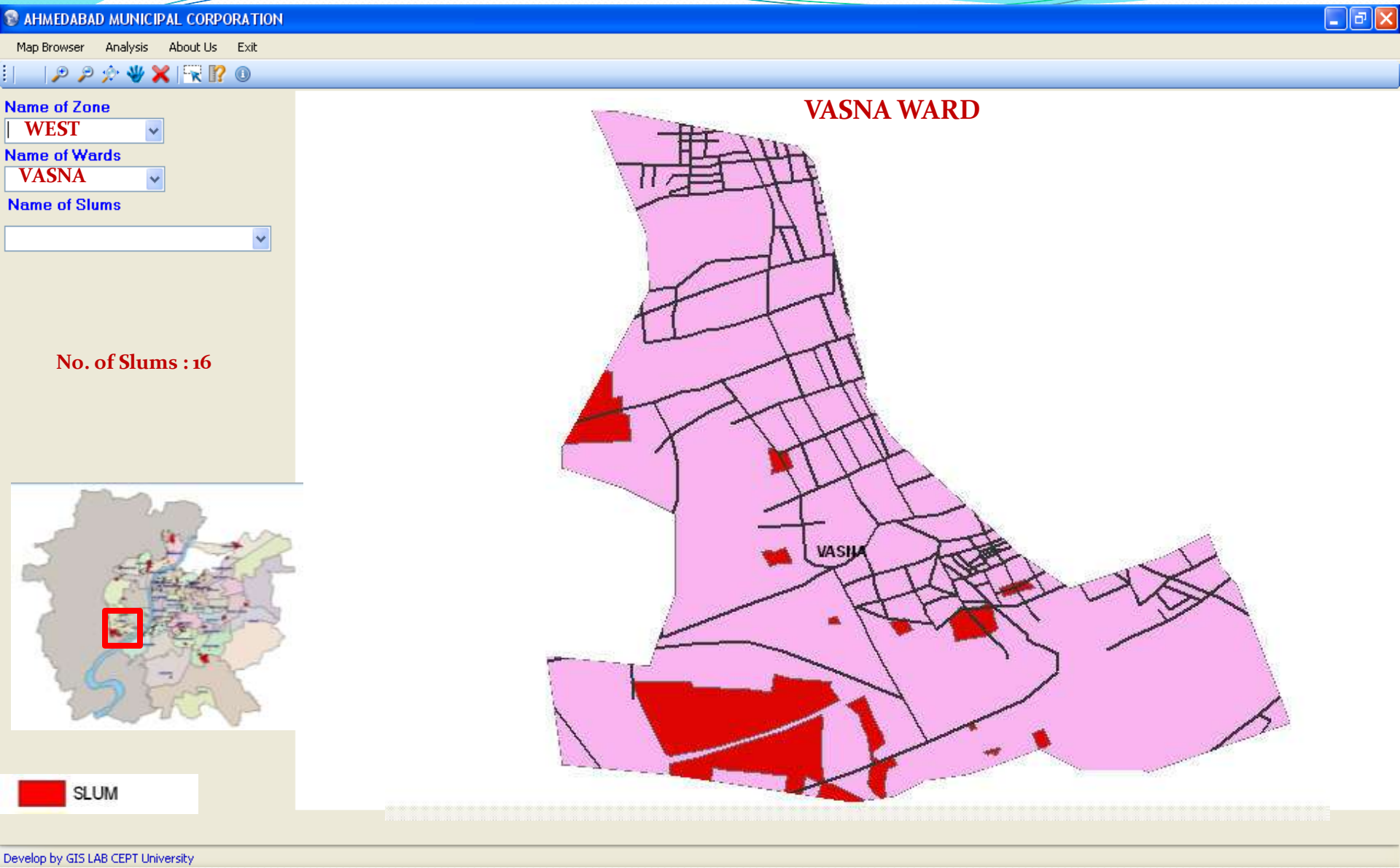
Slum Information System

- In 2008, city government embarked on a city wide strategy
- CEPT University and City Government
  - Survey of all Slum households – socio-economic, biometric
  - Total Station Survey with infrastructure mapping
  - GIS based slum information
- Based on this, a detailed programme for house level water and sanitation infrastructure in all slums will be carried out

Total Station Survey of all Slums



Demonstration: Web Enabled GIS Based MIS for Slums



Demonstration: GIS Based MIS for Slums: Jadiba Nagar

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Map Browser | Analysis | About Us | Exit

Name of Zone: WEST

Name of Wards: VASNA

Name of Slums: JADIBA NAGAR

No. of Huts : 146

SLUM : JADIBA NAGAR

Web enabled GIS based module linked with intranet

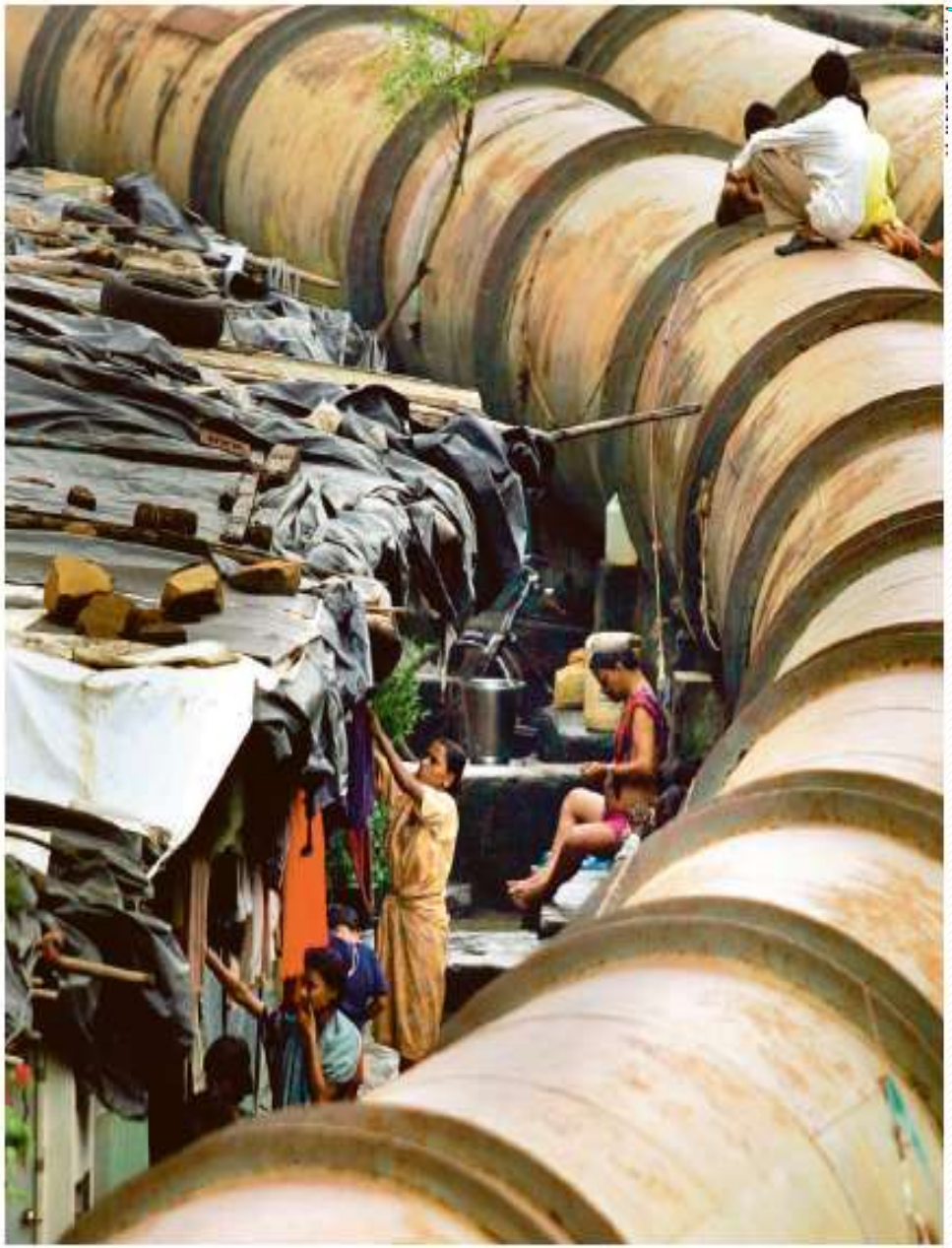
Source: Preliminary Survey Result of Biometric & Total Station Survey, AMC, 2010

Lessons Operational and Policy Issues

- City wide approach for water and sanitation provision is necessary, scale is important – move away from pilot projects
- "*de facto*" *l*and tenure provides adequate security and comfort to slum dwellers
- Delink tenure from provision of services
- Simplify procedures for slum dwellers to get water and sewerage connection
- Provision if individual facilities proved to be better (and cost-effective in the long-term) than shared facilities

Lessons -general

- Leadership – political will and 'ownership' by and local leaders essential
- Commitments – sufficient funds from local budget allocated for the cause
- Partnership – private sector, NGOs and community partnerships possible at a scale only due to local government commitments
- Monitoring at local level –pro poor benchmarking essential



Thank You

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