Presentation from the 2011 World Water Week in Stockholm
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.
water and sanitation in slums—what do we know?

- 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1971 | 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 |
| 1981 | 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 |
| 1991 | 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 |
| 2001 | 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 |
| Present | AMC-NGO Slum Survey (2001) | |
| | NOC Scheme (2002) | |
| | 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) |
“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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Household (Per Household)</th>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>AMC</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Development</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Linkage with City Infrastructure</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Toilet Cost</td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>5800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2000</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>2000</strong></td>
<td><strong>11500</strong></td>
<td><strong>15800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present cost is approximate Rs.28,000/-per household
ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

- Shift from Shared services to premise level piped supply
Type of facilities: SNP Slums

- Underground drains: 87.43%
- Open drains: 20.82%
- Soak Pit: 5.77%
- None: 4.46%
- Others: 51.55%
- NA: 7.84%
- Today: 18.97%
- Before SNP: 0.00%

Access to Drainage
MELADI NAGAR

Before

After
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

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

No. of Slums : 518

Example: GIS Based MIS for Slums

WEST ZONE
No. of Slums : 156

WEST
VASNA

Demonstration: Web Enabled GIS Based MIS for Slums

VASNA WARD

No. of Slums : 16

SLUM
Demonstration: GIS Based MIS for Slums: Jadiba Nagar

No. of Huts: 146

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” land 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

Websites;
www.pas.org.in
spcept.ac.in/pas

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