



Bringing in Pro-Poor Concerns in preparing **City Sanitation Plans** **case studies six JNNURM cities**



**In general cities are fractured :
economically and socially**

Why focus on Poor population

*Service levels in low income
settlements are drastically different
from mainstream areas.*



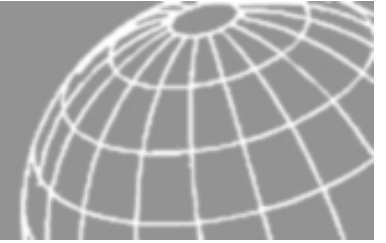
Dharavi in Mumbai

*In Delhi 31 percent of the slum dwellers do not have access to sanitation and no
sewage facilities*



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Why focus on Poor population

The growth trajectory of GDP cannot be maintained

Poverty is urbanizing- barrier to achieve *Inclusive Cities*- objective of JNNURM

Impacts on Public Health & Environment .



Rangpuri Colony, Near Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.



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Shift in the City Planning Paradigm

Recent judiciary verdicts support accommodating poor within the city

JNNURM through its submissions Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) explicitly advocates accommodating the poor

Efforts are made but still a long way to go.....





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Barriers in making services available to the poor

1. Information about the poor are missing

Where are the poor spatially located – not necessarily in slums

Action : Poverty mapping in cities.

Definition of slums is a state issue – What is declared as slum in Varanasi may not be a slum Kochi.

Action : Clarity on the state specific definitions for each cities.

How much geographical area in city occupied by poor people in a city.

Action: Locate low income settlements spatially to estimate density of these settlements

In Mumbai 55 percent of city population occupies 6 percent of the city area.



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Barriers in making services available to the poor

2. Poor are not integrated in the planning in cities

Action : what is the governance process . How much it is aligned with JNNURM? Status of Ward Committees supposed to be done under JNNURM

Most often informal areas can be interpreted as ‘illegal’ – not entitled to municipal services

Action : Make an inventory of tenure arrangements through which poor people access housing/land in cities

*Poor in cities access housing /land through **multiple tenure arrangements** . In Kolkata there are around eight kind of tenure arrangements: like Conventional Bustees, Legal refugee Colonies, Squatter Settlements, Jute lines, Private self-help housing, Old Rented walk ups, Government tenements for low income people. **Jute lines are not entitled to Municipal services** .*



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3. Barriers in making services available to the poor

Poor do not have the capacity to pay for the services

How much poor people pay for getting sanitary services ? How to measure it ?

Action : How much the poor pays for accessing sanitary services? To whom do they pay?

We can explore to factor in cost in terms of health, stigma, security.

In Delhi one of the Survey indicates that in Rangpuri Colony, located in South Delhi, households on an average pay Rs 600 per month for water and sanitation.

Community Toilet Complexes charges Rs 1 per use from the Slum dweller which works out to be Rs 300 per month on an average.



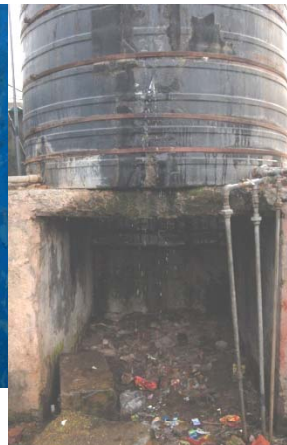
Understanding the Cleavages in the city

How much of the city is covered under conventional sanitation systems

What are the different ways citizens access sanitation - not necessarily through individual toilets



Community Toilet complex in Delhi



Water Supply arrangement in Rangpuri Colony in Delhi

Action : What are the various population segments that require attention like floating population (religious events etc, construction workers)

Action: Status of Community Toilet complexes and Public Conveniences

Action: Is there a need for new guidelines/ legislations to address this need.



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Learning from a ground level experience

Action : Identify two wards in the city. Make a total sanitation strategy and implement it

Questions : Funding mechanisms



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Thank You!