City wide sanitation-
Pune Experience and
empowerment of women

Presented by
Ratnakar Gaikwad, IAS
Director General, YASHADA,
INDIA
Slums are defined as illegal housing with unsanitary and unhygienic conditions.
### Slum Sanitation Project

#### BACKGROUND

1. ULB’s accords low priority to sanitation.

2. Huge backlog of toilet facilities particularly in slum areas.

3. Systematic Survey of gap between availability and requirement not carried out.

4. Due to open defecation, un-hygienic condition created in the City.

5. Dignity of people and problems of urban poor not considered.
SCENERIO ABOUT SANITATION

1. Toilet facilities are not only inadequate but are poorly maintained by ULB’s.
2. Stakeholders/users never involved in the process.
3. Ownership of programme by stakeholders thus absent.
4. Most of the facilities created are either out of use or difficult to use.
View of existing toilet blocks
APPROACH

1. 12th schedule of 74th Amendment accords high priority to health, sanitation issues – one of the main functions of ULB.

2. Necessary to understand the magnitude of the problem through detailed systematic surveys.

3. In Pune A, B, C categories adopted
   - A- Facilities did not exist,
   - B- Facilities exist but out of use/dilapidated
   - C- Facilities exist but inadequate

4. Resources to be made available by according high priority from the municipal budget as done by PMC.
1. Sustainability of the programme should be the main criteria,

2. For this, all stakeholders have to come together including women

3. Partnership between NGOs, CBOs, Slum Dwellers/Users, Financial Institutions, ULBs should be forged,

4. This will enable – * Sense of ownership
   * Reduction of cost
   * Reduction in time of project implementation
   * Quality

5. Maintenance by users thus dispensing with liability of maintenance by ULB
1. Dialogue between PMC & SPARC initiated
2. Partnership established between NGOs, CBOs, ULBs, Slum Dwellers
3. City-wide approach was adopted
4. Providing the facilities on sustainability basis within definite time frame
5. Procedural simplifications done in issue of work orders, release of payment to NGOs etc.
6. Adequate budgetary support provided
## Pune Sanitation - phasewise Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Seat</th>
<th>Budget in US $ (figures in Millions)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>3438</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>3520</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>Due to court litigation budget was not utilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iv</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1.758</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>736</td>
<td>11608</td>
<td>14.58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Design and costing of the structures within the overall framework of schedule of rates

8. In-built provision of caretaker residence in the toilet block and baby toilets

9. A regular weekly meetings with the stakeholders for monitoring purposes

10. This resulted in the provision of about 10,000 toilet seats costing about Indian Rs. 43 crores i.e. about 9.6 Million US $ in one year as against average budgetary provision of Indian Rs. 2.6 to 2.8 Million i.e 58 to 62 thousand US $, the expenditure per year between 1991-99 (25 to 26 seats)
LESSONS LEARNT

1. Involvement of stakeholders/users led to their empowerment
2. The traditional *maibap* approach replaced through the process of participation
3. Interactive process between stakeholders enabled development of partnerships
4. Sense of ownership resulted amongst users
5. Possible to locate resources provided there is will
• Most of the slum dwellers are very happy about the changed scenario and appreciate PMC’s efforts and financial support for the cause.

• The survey noted that 92% of the respondent who are actual users of the facilities feel that user charges (Rs. 15 to Rs. 20/- per family per month i.e less than half US $) are affordable.
• The survey brought out the fact that only 47.5% of the toilet blocks have regular supply of electricity while others get electricity from street light poles i.e. only at night. This affects the pumping of water to overhead tanks.

• Saving of Indian Rs 4 crores i.e 8.9 Lakh US $ per annum on maintenance, thus total saving of Indian Rs 120 Crores i.e 26.6 Million US $ for 30 years
Empowerment of women

1. Prior to construction of new toilet blocks, women were the most sufferers.

2. In the new process they took initiatives right from the selection of site, participating in the design process, selection of material and actual construction.

3. Mahila Milan, an organization of women, constructed 110 out of 418 toilet blocks, which is almost 25% of the total blocks constructed.

4. The housewives were turned into building contractors are bidding for new projects.
SEEING IS BELIEVING:
Completed toilet blocks
SEEING IS BELIEVING : Completed toilet blocks
Toilets as clean as Cups and Saucers in our houses” - a slum dweller
Children at play in common squatting area
THANK YOU...