

# “The Parivartan Slum Upgradation Programme”



A Presentation by:


**Gujarat Mahila Housing SEWA Trust  
(MHT)**



## Objectives and Partners of “The Parivartan Programme”

- **Objectives:**
  - To improve the basic physical infrastructure within the slums, and in the homes.
  - To enhance the process of community development.
  - To build a city level organisation for environmental upgradation.
- **Partners:**
  - Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC)
  - SEWA Bank
  - Gujarat Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (MHT)
  - Community
  - Private Sector

## Parivartan Programme: The Package of Services

- Water supply to individual households.
  - Underground sewerage connection to individual households.
  - Toilets to individual households.
  - Paving of internal roads; lanes and bylanes in the slum localities.
  - Storm water drainage.
  - Street lighting.
  - Solid waste management.
  - Land scaping.
  - Community development programmes are initiated after infrastructure installation.
  - An informal tenure of Ten years is provided to the community.
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## Programme Costs and Partner Contributions in Parivartan

Types of services	AMC (Rs.)	SEWA (Rs.)	Private Sector (Rs.)	Community Members (Rs.)
Physical development (Rs. 6000*)	2,000 (\$ 50)		2000 (\$ 50)	2000 (\$ 50)
Community Development (Rs 1000)	700 (\$ 17.5)	300 (\$ 7.5)		
Linkage with the main city infrastructure (Rs. 3000)	3000 (\$ 75)			
Community corpus for Maintenance (Rs. 100 /hh)	4500*(\$ 112.5)			100 (\$ 2.5)


\* All figures are per household.

\*\* An independent scheme of AMC for providing toilets was incorporated in Parivartan programme, in response to the community demand.

(Conversion rate – \$ 1 = Rs. 40)



# Basic Premise in Identification of Slums

- AMC land not reserved for public purpose
  - No objection certificate for government plots
  - Private plots: Water and drainage provision under BPMC act 180/188
  - Provision of street lights and stone pavers was undertaken by councilor even before the programme was implemented
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# Status of Civic Amenities

- Individual Water Connection

<i>Non Slum Settlement</i>	<i>Slum Settlement</i>
87%	23%

- No. of people per public water standpost: 133

- Individual Toilet

<i>Non Slum Settlement</i>	<i>Slum Settlement</i>
73%	26%

- Garbage Collection service available to only 65 percent of the slum population which was very irregular in nature.

# Role of Partners - 1: Municipal Corporation


- Identify the slums which are to be upgraded keeping in view the landuse policy
- Facilitate the partnership by bringing together the partners
- Co-ordinate activities of all the partners
- Execute or facilitate the execution of the project through private sector companies
- Provide its 1/3 share of internal infrastructure and full cost of individual toilet and linkages of external services with the slums.
- Document and disseminate the knowledge gained through implementation
- Integrate the community level infrastructure with the city level systems

## Role of Partners - 2: NGO-MFI and Private Sector

- **NGO-MFI**

- Assist the community in the formation of neighbourhood committees / associations.
- Motivate the slum dwellers to participate in the project as partners
- Link community with other partners
- Facilitate access to micro-finance institutions as SEWA Bank


- **Private Sector**

- Contribute Rs. 2000/- (US \$ 50) towards a third of the cost of the physical services
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## Role of Partners - 3: CBOs

- Form community based organisations with assistance of NGOs
- Contribute 1/3rd of the on-site cost estimate
- Contribute Rs. 100 (\$ 2.5) towards creation of maintenance corpus
- Monitor the execution of works with and liase with the AMC for effective implementation
- 500 more slums have been cleared for further implementation in Ahmedabad

## Status Quo of Parivartan Programme

- Slums have been successfully upgraded
  - 10,000 families (50,000) people have contributed Rs. 1 crore (\$ 250000)for accessing the services of the programme
  - 47 slums have been identified where community contracting approach is being considered for implementation. Works to be started in a month
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# Parivartan and Good Governance


## Sustainability

- Long term commitment
  - Special cell
  - MOU between SEWA Bank and AMC
  - Demand based implementation of programme
- Complete involvement of slum dwellers in the programme



# Parivartan and Good Governance

## Sustainability (cont..)

- Cost sharing instils sense of ownership
  - Demand based innovations in the programme
  - Financial viability
    - Contribution of 10% of revenue of AMC towards improvement of services in the slums
    - Increase in the AMC's credibility through change in role from provider to facilitator and coordinator
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# Parivartan and Good Governance


## Equity

- Cost sharing
  - Equitable cost sharing basis
  - ‘Community corpus for maintenance’ entirely maintained by the community



# Parivartan and Good Governance

## Equity (cont.)

- Integration of slums as a part of the city
    - Transformation of a slum into a colony or society
    - Integration into the mainstream of the society
    - Process of giving slum dwellers, tax payers status being initiated
  - Increased social status
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# Parivartan and Good Governance

## Transparency

- Monthly Monitoring Meeting
- Sharing of layout plans of the design
- Training to orient the communities on the technical aspects



# Parivartan and Good Governance

## Flexibility


- Concession on cost sharing to the slum dwellers

Existing service in the slum pocket	Concession from cost sharing
Water supply	Rs. 500 (\$ 12.5)
Drainage	Rs. 500 (\$ 12.5)
Individual toilets	Rs. 500 (\$ 12.5)

- Community preference given due priorities

# Parivartan and Good Governance

## Accountability

- Community contribution released only after quality services were delivered by the AMC
  - Assurance to community of non-evacuation for 10 years
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# Impact - 1: Education

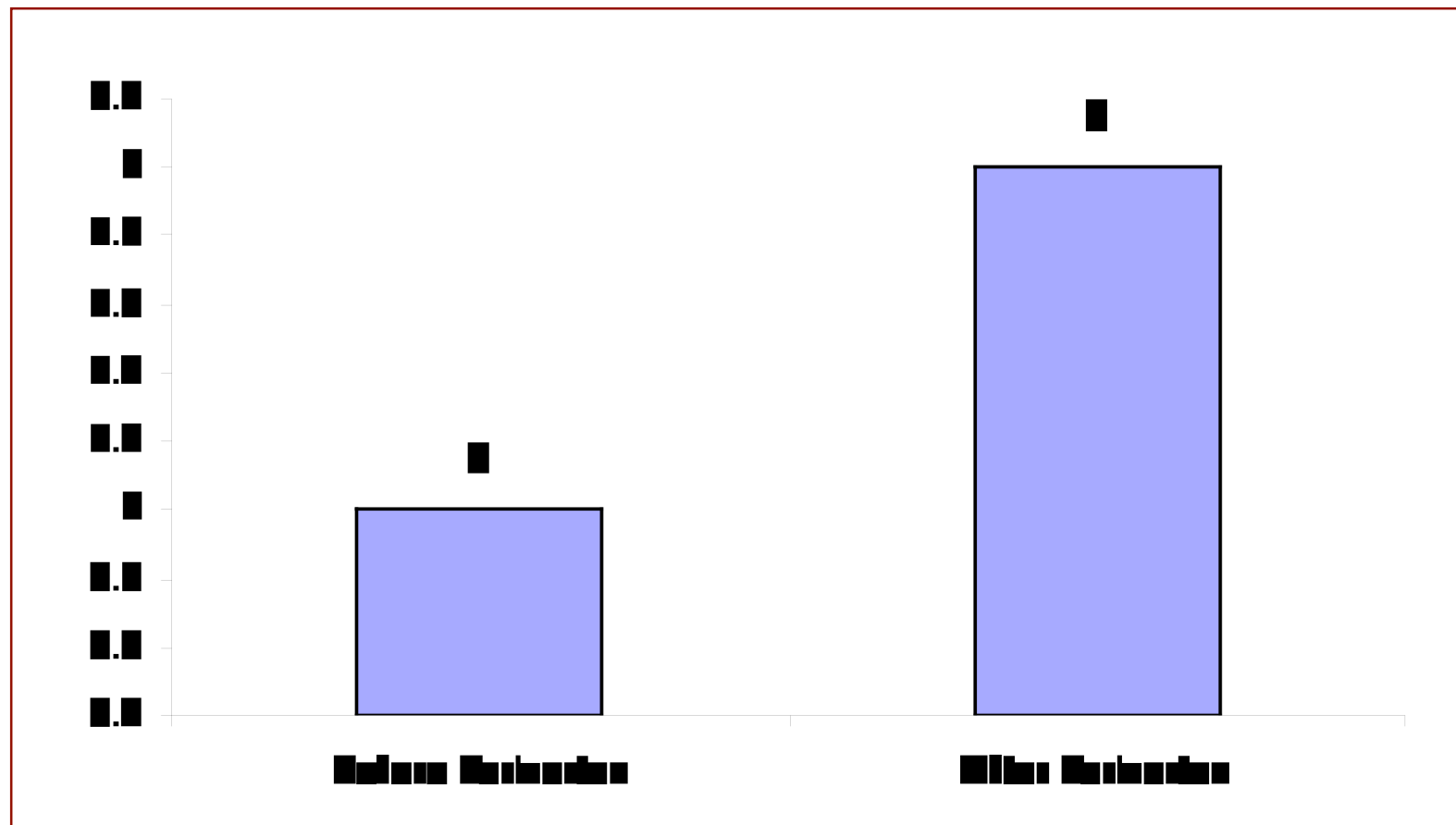
Comparison of Literacy Rate Among School Going Children of Babalablabinagar (%)

	Before Parivartan	After Parivartan
Number of children who are literate	10	15
Total number of children	60 - 70	60 - 70

- 15% of the respondents in Babalablabinagar stated that after Parivartan, they found time to prepare their children and escort them to school.
- Frequent absenteeism of children from school which resulted into dropouts before Parivartan was reduced considerably.

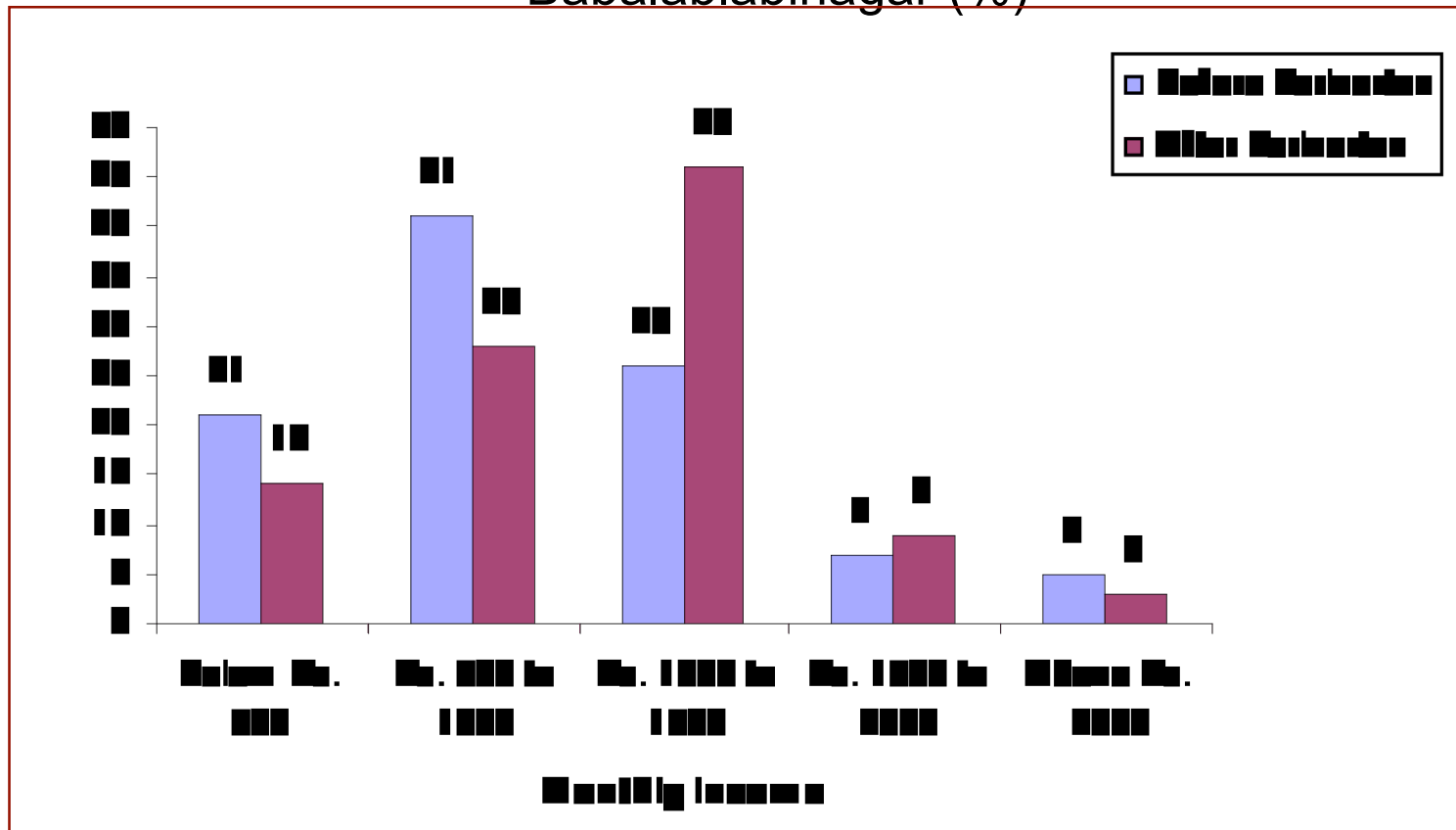
## Impact - 2.1: Productivity & Income

Increase in Average no. of Working Hours in Babalablabinagar



## Impact - 2.2: Productivity & Income

### Income Before and After Parivartan in Babalababinagar (%)

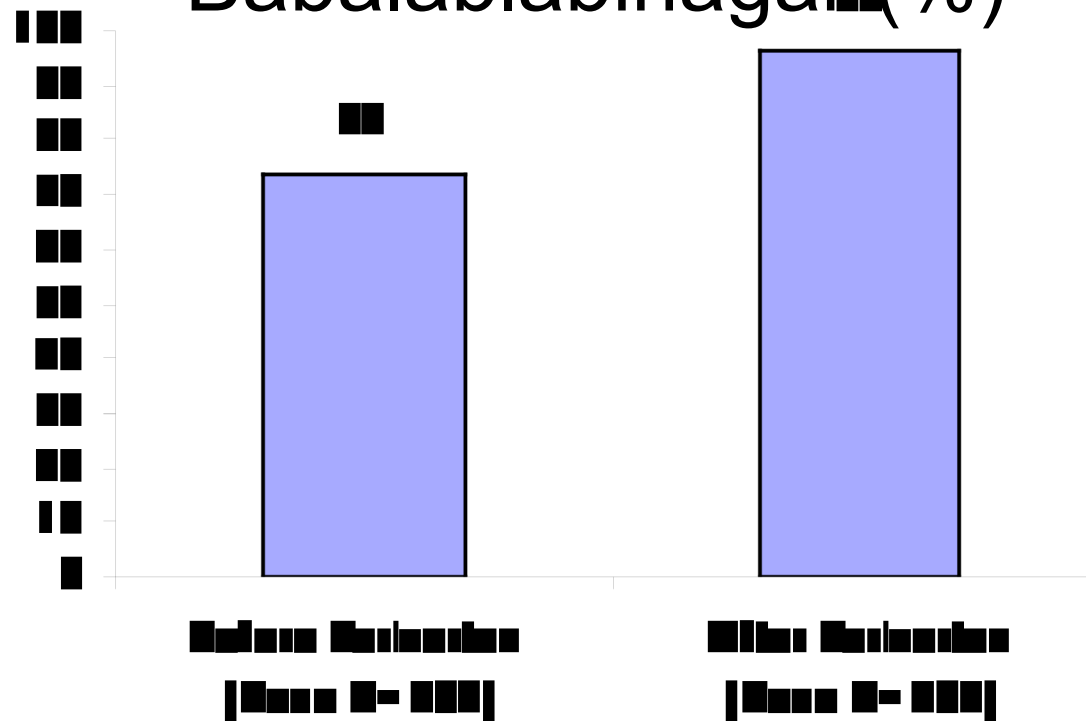


There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of very low income group (Rs. 1000 per month - \$25) and a corresponding increase in the middle income group. (Rs. 1000 to 2000).



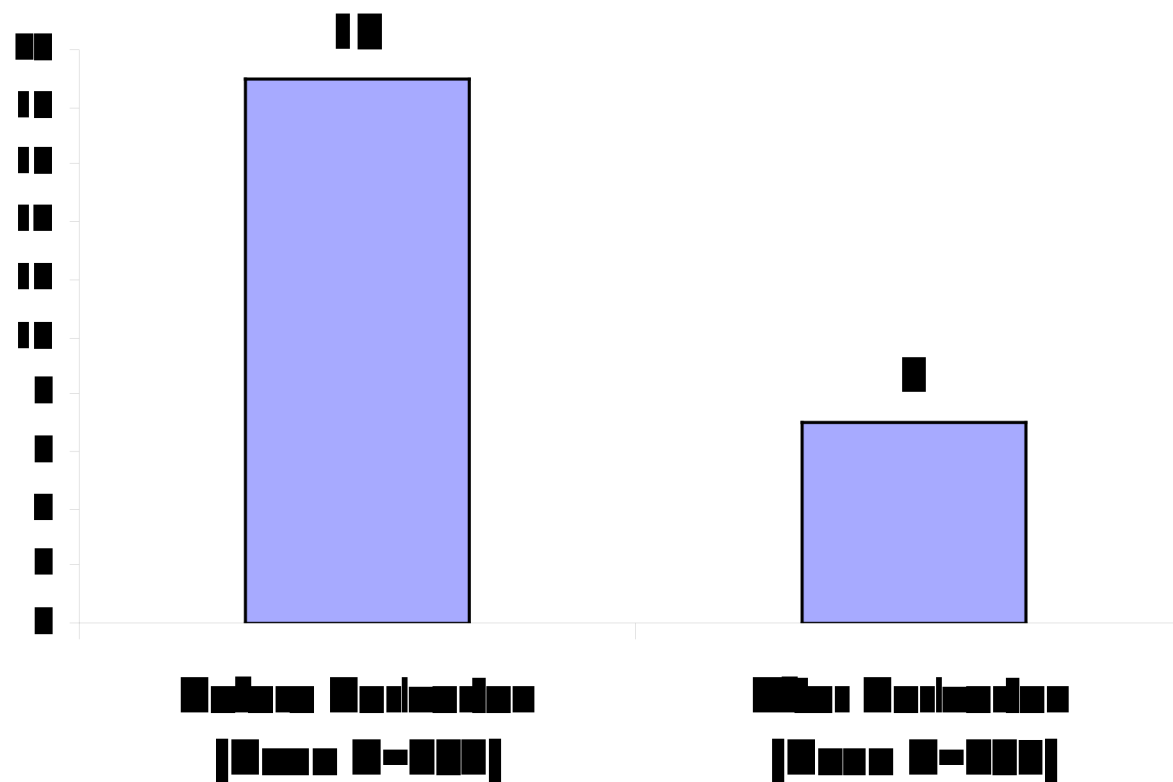
## Impact - 3.1: Health

Comparison of Respondents Taking Daily Bath  
Before and After Parivartan in  
Babalablabinagar (%)



## Impact - 3.2: Health

Incidence of Illness Before and After Parivartan in  
Babalablabinagar (%)



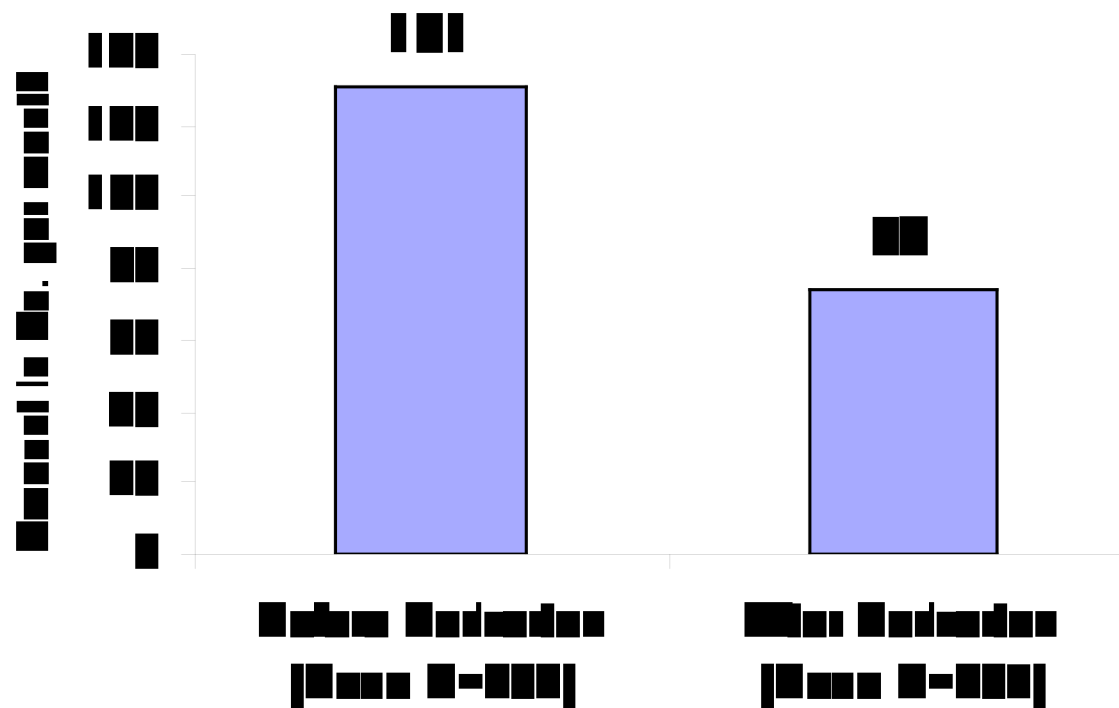
# Impact - 3.3: Health

Types of Illness and Their Prevalence in Babalababinagar Before and After Parivartan (%)

Types of Illness	Before Parivartan	After Parivartan
Diarrhoea	10	5
Cough	10	10
Acute Bronchitis	10	5
Tracheitis	5	5
Acute Otitis Media	5	-
Measles	5	-
Scarlet fever	5	5
Whooping Cough	5	-
Polio	10	10
Other Illness	-	10
	100	100

## Impact - 3.4: Health

Average Monthly Expenditure Towards Health Before and After Parivartan - Babalablabinagar (in Rs.)

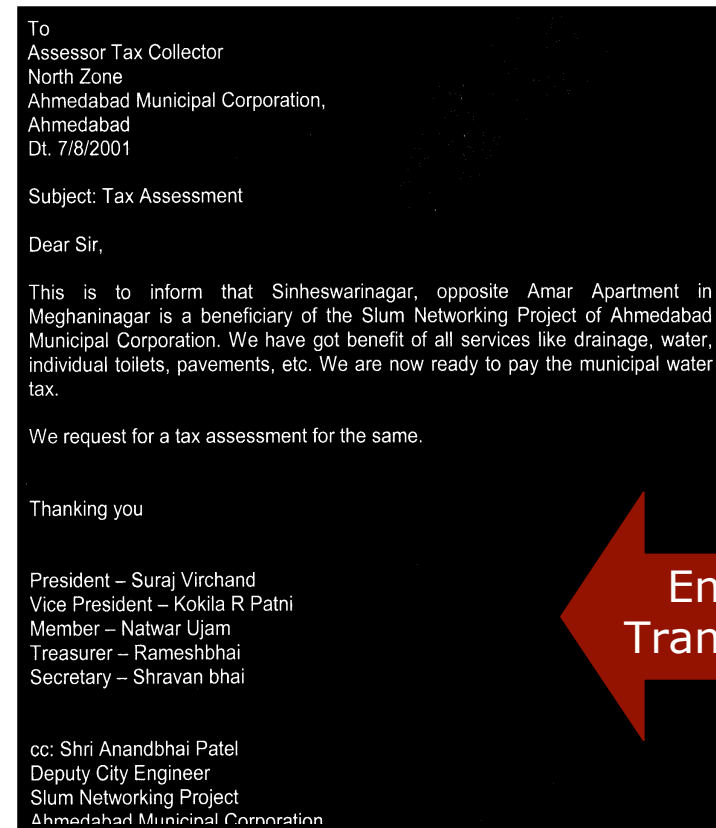
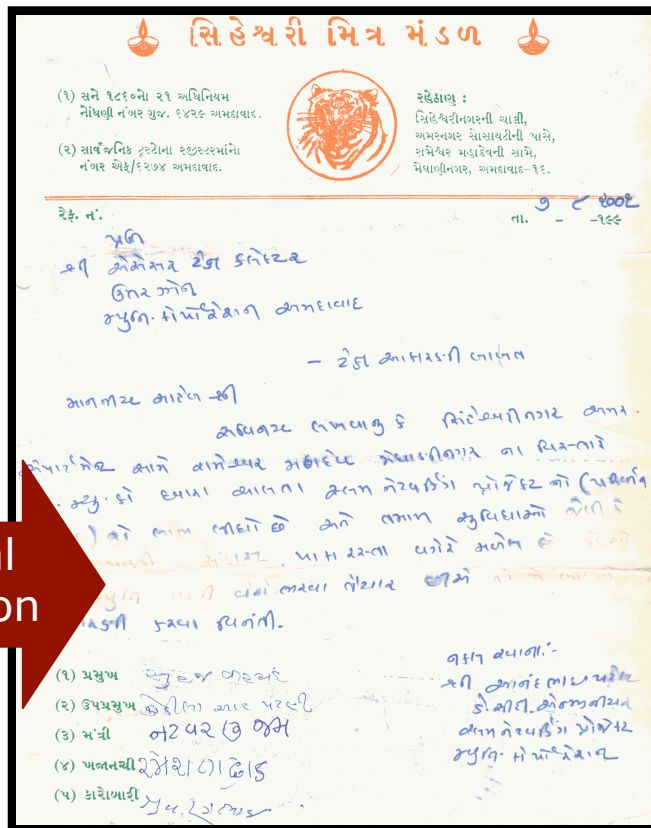


## Impact - 4.1: Social Status & Empowerment

- 94% percent respondents in Babalablabinagar and 100 percent from Sinheshwarinagar that their social status had risen.
- The same percent stated that their family lives had become more harmonious.
- Earlier women used to spend 15 Rs. to get a bucket of water. Now they supply water to the adjoining Madrasi Ni Chali.
- They do not have to compromise on their privacy and dignity.


# Impact - 4.5: Social Status & Empowerment

Photocopy of the application of the Sinheshwarinagar CBO to AMC requesting to assess them for water tax.




- IF 500 Slums are covered, (considering average 200 HHs) revenue through property tax expected per year is Rs. 2.64 Cr (at minimum tax slab of Rs. 264/-)
  - In addition Rs. 100 per HH for water tax = 1Cr..

## Impact - 5: Development of New Partnerships

- Parivartan has set stage of partnership with the Ahmedabad Electricity Company (AEC) which is a private sector company to undertake legal slum electrification
  - 90% households have been electrified and people have contributed US \$ 23000000 towards electrification.
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# Lessons Learnt

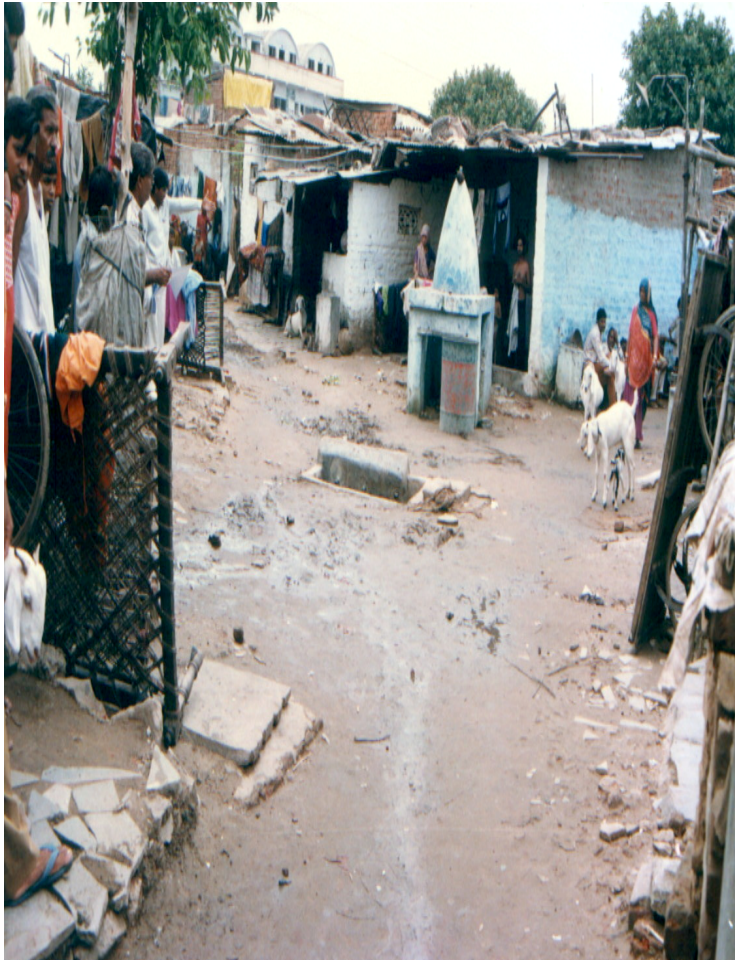
- The Slum Networking Project worked
  - The partnership concept between various stakeholders such as AMC, NGOs, CBOs and the community worked.
  - The quality of life of the slum residents improved considerably.
  - In-situ upgrading of slums is the most appropriate response for tackling large-scale problems of slum dwellers and urban managers.
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# Lessons Learnt

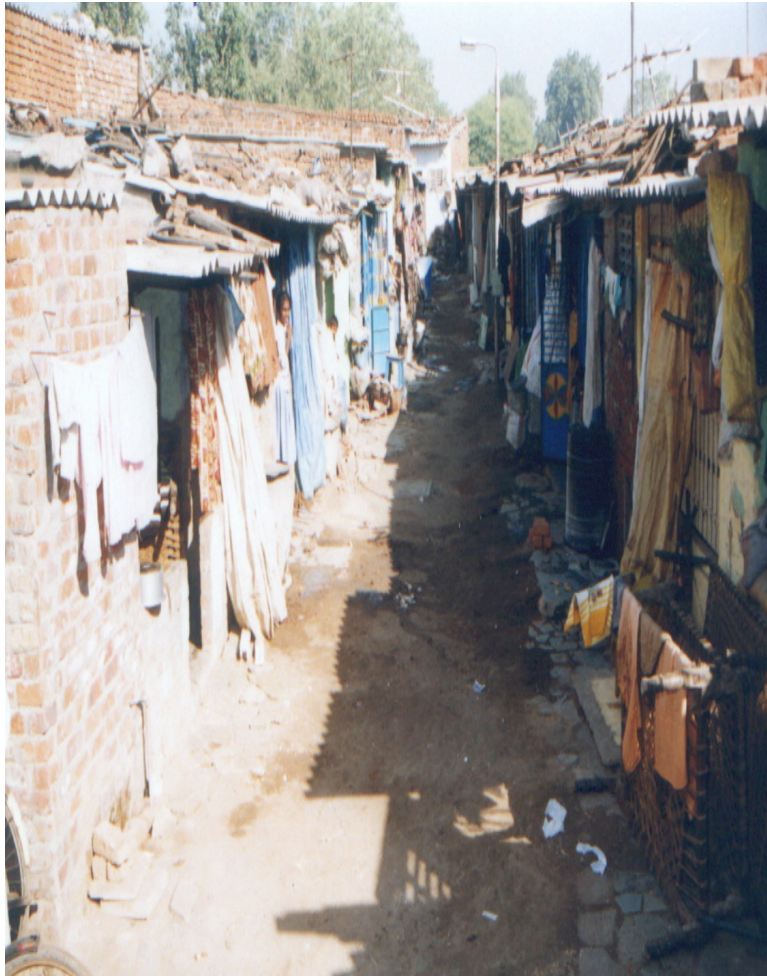
- Investment in the provision of basic infrastructure automatically attracts shelter upgrading by the slum residents.
- Land tenure for ten years has given adequate security and comfort to slum dwellers to invest money for shelter upgrading.
- Partnership with NGOs and slum dwellers are essential. The involvement of NGOs with the community during the local bodies and slum residents can work in partnership and with transparency.
- Provision of individual facilities proved to be better (and cost-effective in the long-term) than shared facilities.

# SINHESHWARI NAGAR, Naroda Road Ward





# MELADI NAGAR, Potalia Ward





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