



A Monthly Newsletter

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About the Project

Launch Date of the Project

18th February, 2016

Project Duration

48 Months

Project Location

Nagpur

Stakeholders

Local Government Officials, State Government, Citizens, Urban Poor, Elected Representatives, Civil Society Organisation (CSOs)

Beneficiaries

Citizens and officials working in Local Authority and organisations

Equi-City taking its Pace in Nagpur city

The session July 2016 –December 2016 was promising for the Equi-City project. The completion of 10 sensitization workshops indicates the execution of the project as per the specified project plan. Sensitization workshops were successfully conducted, which clearly calls for the redressal of some serious issues which are prevalent in these Basti/slums.

Sensitisation workshops were aimed to orient the stakeholders about the project alongside identifying prevailing issues in those neighbourhoods mostly related to basic urban services to certain extent within the scope of the project and as per the preference of the local body.

Such sensitisation workshops as

effective platforms to promote the ideas of participatory urban governance have considerably established the desired medium for citizens of Nagpur, specially urban poor, as per the core objectives of the Equi-City programme.

This session has also proved valuable to establish for City Development Forum. The session has identified around 70-80 members who will be invited for the launch of City Development Forum. The objective about project alongside encouraging them to actively take part in city governance following the ideas of promoting equitable city and respecting the diversities within.

The activities relevant to the Diversity and Equality Status Report has moved forward to

the penultimate stage. Out of the overall 8549 employees working in the NMC, the details of 8401 NMC employees with respect to diversity is identified and scrutinised for interim status report. The primary classified indicators for the Diversity status report were: Gender, Age, Position/Designation, Qualification, Religion, Caste Category and Pay Scale. The primary sample survey undertook one to one questionnaire surveys of 829 employees, which constitutes around 10% of the overall NMC employees. The preparation of Diversity and Equality Survey Report is under progress. Thus both these analysis will further help to understand the problems (if any) which exists in the NMC from the perspective of of equality and diversity.



Interaction between residents and officials during the workshops.



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The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

Experiences from Mominpura slum

The Exemplary Tale of Moh.Wazib Qureshi

Nagpur: Thirty-three years old Moh. Wazib Qureshi lives in Mominpura of Nagpur City. Along the street he might be identified as an ordinary fruit seller but for his locality he is none other than an inspiring icon who prefers to face his or others problems as a challenge. Wazib is one of the several people who are forced to live along the Mominpura Nallah which has frequent problems of overflowing. The dumped solid waste gets collected on certain points and obstructs the flow of Nallah which results into overflow of Nallah. The overflowing of Nallah is caused almost every alternate day in his locality.

The immersion of Nallah waste water into the house of the people created unhygienic condition on every alternate day for the several residing families. Stinking of house, contamination of food-vegetables and degradation of furniture are some of the problems faced by the Moh. Wazib and the other people. Considering the fact, Moh. Wazib

did not leave the house, instead he prefers to stand and work towards the redressal of the situation. Moh. Wazib along with his friends and family members has taken the initiative to regularly inspect the level of Nallah and accordingly clean the pockets, where the solid waste accumulates. Though this collective effort stands out as a small participation towards the temporary redressal of the problem, but the act of kindness for the society has setup a great example for the other people of the society. Inspired from Moh. Wazib, other people started indulging in the similar practice of cleaning and inspecting the flow of Nallah for the locality.

Today, on every alternate day, the people of Mominpura residing along the Nallah collectively stand, inspect and control the situation of Mominpura Nallah. This has been an exemplary for the people of the community as well as an inspiration.



Name: Moh. Wazib Qureshi
Age: 33 years
Location: Mominpura, Nagpur
Occupation: Fruit Seller

*"It is for my family and my family is my community."
Moh. Wazib Qureshi*

Community Service is the tool to ensure Welfare for All



Name: Moh. Irshad Khan
Age: 28 years
Location: Mominpura, Nagpur
Occupation: Butcher

*"Service to the Community is
Service to mankind and Service to
Mankind is Service to God."
Moh. Irshad Khan*

As a responsible citizen, Moh. Irshad Khan started realising his responsibilities towards his community from the age of 21. For him, the feeling of neighbourhood is the actual habitable place for a safe, secured and healthy community. "We are poor and we have nothing but this small piece of land which we call as our Home. Home which must be cherished and nurtured by your good deeds" – Moh. Irshad Khan. Being the resident of the Mominpura right from his birth, Moh. Irshad Khan along with his friends has always tried to be a strong support for the people of their locality. At the time of individual family crisis, the group has always provided emotional and financial support to families. Availing health care facility, resolving problems regarding water supply and solid waste are the some of the assistance provided by the group.

The most important initiative taken by Moh. Irshad Khan was to sensitize

the people of Mominpura about the development of the individual toilet through Swachh Bharat Mission. Moh. Irshad Khan decided to take up the challenge of motivating the people for improving their conditions. As a responsible citizen, Moh. Irshad went from house to house for filling up their Swachh Bharat Forms (for allocation of funds for constructing individual toilets) and making sure that these forms were rightfully submitted to the NMC. It is due to these efforts by Mohd. Irshad, that he along with his group mates made a collective submission of nearly 70-90 SBM forms. As a result of which the concerned people of the locality will be receiving funds from the government very soon to construct individual toilets.

This selfless act of Mohd. Irshad and his group mates not only proved to be a beneficial cause for the people of Mominpura through community service, but also an inspiration for individual efforts.

Creating sense of sanitation with sensitization workshops

The eighth, ninth and tenth sensitization workshops were conducted successfully during the month of December, at Mangtoli slum (Zone 3), Rajiv Nagar slum (Zone 5) and Mominpura slum (Zone 6) respectively.

The purpose for conducting these workshops was to improve the existing conditions of municipal services provided by Nagpur Municipal Corporation and generate awareness regarding sanitation and hygiene, sensitize people and improve existing conditions of municipal services provided by Nagpur Municipal Corporation.

In Mangtoli slum area, the basic services like water is provided by Orange City Water Pvt. Ltd (OCW) and sewerage, sanitation and solid waste management are taken care of by Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC). In Rajiv Nagar slum, the Solid Waste Management is carried by Kanak Resources from 2003, under the supervision of NMC. Whereas in Mominpura, basic municipal services are provided by the NMC such as water supply since 45 years, sewerage network connection from 60 years and solid waste management from 2012.

The workshops were conducted into two sessions i.e. Interactive session between the Zone Commissioner, Ward Members and the people of that area and Feedback survey session.

Around 400 people were surveyed in order to assess the existing conditions of the slum. After the interaction session and feedback survey were conducted, the information regarding indicators of sanitation like availability of water, sewerage and sanitation and solid waste management in slums were recorded and analyzed.

Observations

Water Supply: From the feedback it is estimated that 78% houses in Mangtoli slum and 100% in Rajiv Nagar slum have access to metered individual tap connection. But only 40% people in Mominpura have metered tap connections. The water supply timing varies in all the three areas. In Rajiv Nagar slum it is the least which is even less than an hour, whereas in Mangtoli and Mominpura it is between 2-4 hours daily.

People's satisfaction regarding the quality and quantity of water supply is highest in Mominpura slum and lowest in Mangtoli slum. The cause for the degradation in quality of water is, due to the mixing of leakage from

sewer lines with the drinking water in water supply line. Few leakages in the water supply system is due to the aging of the water supply system which is more than 45 years while few leakages are the result of unethical and forceful water connection created by the people of the Mominpura slum itself. In Rajiv Nagar slum there is a demand for increasing the time slot of water supply to at least 2 hours daily.

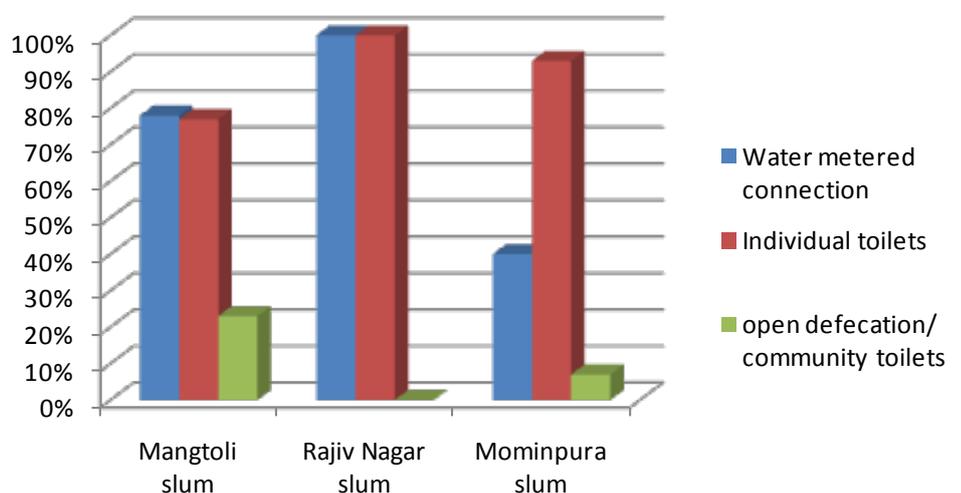
Sewerage and Sanitation: As per the survey, majority of houses in the slum have individual toilets with access to planned sewer network. The survey estimates that 77% of people in Mangtoli owned individual toilets with sewer connection while 23% of people use neighbour's toilet or practice open defecation due to the absence of community toilets in the area. The survey estimates that 93% of people in Mominpura owned individual toilet with sewer connection while only 7% of the people do not have their individual toilet.

More than half of the people are dissatisfied due to the irregular and improper cleaning and maintenance of sewer system. Due to the lack of awareness about the sanitation, no dedicated spaces for washing clothes, cleaning utensils, bathing and for similar activities is present. Thus, people find it easy to perform such activities along the streets. Also, spilling of water on roads due to these activities lead to pot holes in the roads which, latter during monsoon become the reason for water logging on roads. One of the major issues include, choking of sewer lines resulting

Highlights from Sensitization workshops:

- ◆ Mr. Shekhar Giradkar of Equi-City team welcomed chief guests.
- ◆ Virat Bhute briefed about the aims and objectives of the project and the expected outcomes.
- ◆ Brief of roles and responsibilities of people towards the betterment of their locality by the team.
- ◆ Discussion of issues of locality with people by Mr. Kaalim Ansari, like the problem of bad water quality and encroachment of the area over the sewer lines which creates major problems in maintaining sewers.
- ◆ Equi-City team members explained the workings of the Municipal Corporation to the people.
- ◆ The participants were made aware of the proper procedure to register their complaints.
- ◆ Participants were made aware about the wet and dry waste and the benefits of segregating the waste at source.
- ◆ Residents of the area discussed their difficulties with officials. Officials shared their shortcomings in delivering the services.

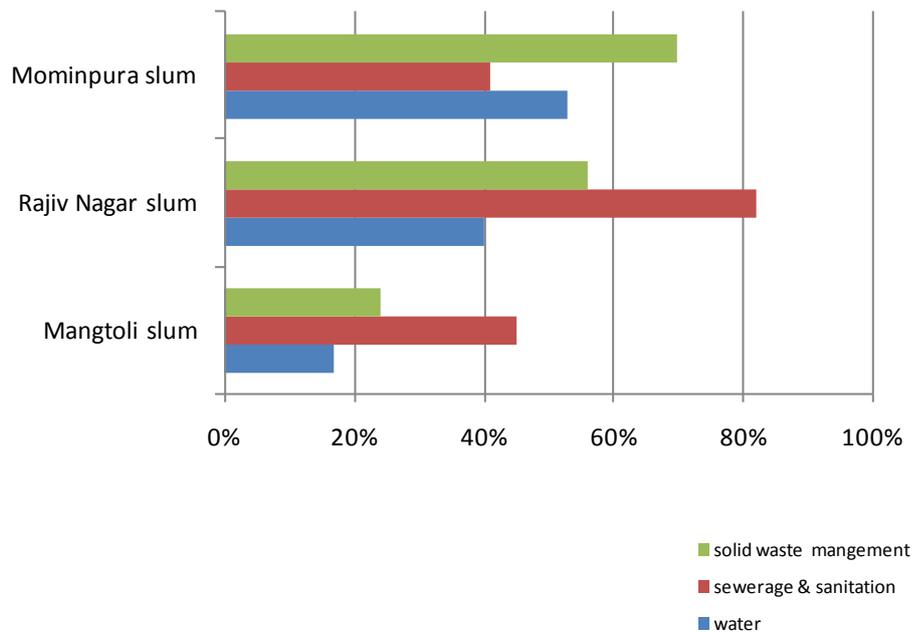
into water logging pockets in the Rajiv Nagar slum. Similarly, the most frequent problems faced by the people of Mominpura slum is



Availability of services.

Upcoming Events

Convener and core team members for City Development Forum will be finalised as per the recommendation of Municipal Commissioner.



People's satisfaction from the services provided.

the overflowing of Nallah due to unethical practice of dumping of Solid Waste into it.

Solid waste management: The storage, collection, conveyance and disposal of solid waste are under the control of Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC). The people of the area dispose their household waste on various dumping sites in the Mangtoli slum as well as in Rajiv Nagar slum. The waste is therefore collected by the Safai karamcharis from those sites.

In Mohimpura slum, most of surveyed people have access to door-to-door collection service provided by NMC. Still 70% of the surveyed people of Mominpura slum have complaints regarding the service due to the lack of regular timely provision of door-to-door collection service for solid waste. The frequency of waste collection is once in every 2 days which results in the accumulation of waste inside the slum creating insanitary conditions and threatening the overall health of the people of the slum. It also results into unethical practice of dumping

of solid waste in street corners, around Nallah and also on existing vacant plots. Majority of the people in these areas are not aware of dry and wet solid waste.

Suggestions

- ◆ The old water supply line can be replaced by the existing water supply or the leakages can be identified and repaired for restricting the mixing of Nallah waste water with drinking water.
- ◆ Provision of proper and regular door-to-door collection of solid waste can be provided in order to reduce the unethical practice of dumping solid waste. In addition, small dust bins on every street and dedicated community solid waste disposal points can be provided for the same.
- ◆ In addition, the parapets running along the Nallah can be raised and renovated at considerable height (min. 2.4 m) for preventing the overflowing of Nallah.



PARTNERS



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THE REGIONAL NETWORK OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS



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