POVERTY MAPPING

A Situation Analysis of Poverty Pockets in Indore

UN-HABITAT

INDORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

WaterAid

Foreword

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has accepted the Municipal Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (MAPP) as an instrument for slum level intervention. A city wide poverty mapping exercise for identifying the poor and creating a data base of their condition is a primary requirement for this purpose.

I am happy to learn that on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, UN-HABITAT and Water Aid India in Partnership with our Municipal Corporation has for the first time carried out a city wide Poverty Pocket Situational Analysis (PPSA) for mapping the poverty and environmental infrastructural deficiencies in each poverty pocket for prioritizing interventions in our cities in Madhya Pradesh. This survey assumes greater significance for the reason that it takes into account all poverty pockets of the city instead of only those slums that exist in municipality records. This has resulted in the identification of a large number of Poverty Pockets which are still not notified and presently therefore not entitled for municipal services provisions. There is a large concentration of the poor in these areas, which underscores the importance of formalizing the non-notified and the urgent need to take the facilities and entitlements to the large concentrations of poor in these pockets.

It is understood that this survey is part of the Slum Environment Sanitation Initiative (SESI), jointly implemented by UN-HABITAT under its Water for Asian Cities Programme, along with Water Aid India, its local counterpart NGO and our city Municipal Corporation. The overall purpose of this project is to demonstrate and develop approaches for slum improvement (with focus on water, sanitation and hygiene education), which could influence investments in these areas resulting in access to services for the marginalized. The PPSA will serve as a very useful planning tool for the preparation of proposals under the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme of Government of India as well as for preparing the Municipal Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (MAPP).

On behalf of our Municipal Corporation, I reaffirm our commitment to extend all possible cooperation to the collaborative efforts of UN-HABITAT and Water Aid India for making interventions in selected poverty pockets totaling five thousand households in our city with a target of achieving zero open defecation in these selected pockets. It is my hope that this tool, lessons learnt and the follow up interventions will be an eye opener for the citizens of the city and thus help promote the full and active participation of all stakeholders in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal 7, target 10 of halving by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water and basic sanitation.

Dr. UMA SHASHI SHARMA
Mayor
Indore

Table of Content

List of Tables

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
DFID	:	Department for International Development
FGDs	:	Focus Group Discussions
GoI	:	Government of India
GoMP	:	Government of Madhya Pradesh
IMC	:	Indore Municipal Corporation
HH	:	Households
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MDM	:	Mid-Day Meals
MP	:	Madhya Pradesh
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	:	Non Government Organisation
PP	:	Poverty Pockets
PLA	:	Participatory Learning and Action
PPSA	:	Poverty Pocket Situation Analysis
SSEI	:	Slums Environmental Sanitation Initiative
ULBs	:	Urban Local Bodies
UPAI	:	Urban Poverty Alleviation Initiatives
UN-HABITAT	:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WAC	:	Water for Asian Cities
WAI	:	WaterAid India

Section 1

CONTEXT OF POVERTY MAPPING

The Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Program is a collaborative initiative between the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Governments of Asia. Launched in March 2003 via a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ADB and UN-HABITAT in Madhya Pradesh WAC is expected to leverage its experience in urban water governance and capacity building as well as ADB's operational experience and lessons from evaluation of impact in other cities. Under this program UN-HABITAT is mandated to develop a strategy for Pro Poor Water and Sanitation Governance in Madhya Pradesh for contributing to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water and sanitation and slum upgrading with a special focus on the urban poor. In India, Water for ASIAN Cities Programme is supporting the Madhya Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Environment Improvement Project in the cities of Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur.

1.1 Slum Environmental Sanitation Initiative (SESI):

A Workshop on Pro-Poor Urban Water and Sanitation Governance was organised in March 2005 in Bhopal with the key objective to bring together primary and secondary stakeholders to discuss and decide on the approach and strategy to be adopted by UN-HABITAT in the implementation of the Water for Asian Cities Programme in Madhya Pradesh. The main actions with regard to environmental sanitation to be taken by UN-HABITAT based on the workshops recommendations are as below: -

- Citywide integrated environmental sanitation and waste management programmes, including need based low-cost sewerage and on-site sanitation, aiming at improved health and hygiene behaviour change. This will be through initial assessments of the sanitation situation followed by demonstration pilots and scaling up to city wide programmes

- Mapping the urban poor in its entirety, generating high quality GIS maps and development of a city specific pro-poor water and sanitation governance strategy

As a follow up of these recommendations a pilot Slums Environmental Sanitation Initiative (SESI) in the slums of the four project cities was proposed to be executed. The project would demonstrate an integrated approach to environmental sanitation, waste management, low-cost sewerage and/or on-site sanitation, for improved change in health and hygiene behaviour.

This pilot project is being executed in a tri-partite partnership model, bringing together resources and expertise from the UN-HABITAT, Water Aid India, Bhatriya Gramin Mahila Sangh (BGMS) and Indore Municipal Corporations for about 5000 households which are lacking in infrastructure facilities viz. access to water supply, improved sanitation, grey water disposal etc.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) has accepted the Municipal Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (MAPP) as an instrument for slum level intervention. The MAPP is an instrument to prioritize the slums for investment based on poverty and environmental infrastructure deficiency matrix. On the GoMP's request UN-HABITAT carried out a citywide Poverty Mapping exercise for mapping the poverty and environmental infrastructural deficiencies in each pocket for prioritizing interventions in Indore.

1.2 Poverty Pocket Situation Analysis (PPSA): Purpose and Approach

In the first phase of the UN-HABITAT and WaterAid India's SESI program, a detailed slum enumeration exercise was carried out during March April 2006 called **Poverty Pocket Situation Analysis.** The final objective of this exercise was two fold:

1. In consultation with the Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) select Poverty Pockets (PPs) covering approximately 5000 households which were poorly placed on the Millennium Development Goal 7 target 10 i.e. halve by 2015, the percentage of households with access to improved water source and percentage of households with access to improved sanitation.

2. To collate the data on all PPs on availability of environmental deficiency parameters for kick starting the MAPP process by the MCs.

This study is not a household survey but the data under this study has primarily been derived from key informant interviews/ group discussions and reflects the multiple and overlapping perspectives of different stakeholders in poverty pockets. This has been triangulated by qualitative survey using participatory exercises for community's direct feedback from six Poverty Pockets for final analysis.

As far as estimate of 'access' to infrastructures in poverty pockets is concerned, this study does not claim to be one that explores issues of the city in all their complexity and against any benchmark of accessibility. It does not look at differential access to facilities or the current status of facilities as much as the availability of facilities or lack of it, for designing interventions in the most water and sanitation facilities deficient areas. The study, however, understands access to mean the availability of useable and quality infrastructure in any given locality. The following analysis (especially the cross tabulation) and ranking has been undertaken keeping this understanding of access in mind.

Qualitative feedback however uncovers different nuances of 'access', helping us to identify areas of most concern in the perception of surveyed communities. This feedback has been interwoven with quantitative data in order to define issues of access for the following environmental infrastructure deficiency indicators have been considered:

Categorizing PPs on MAPP pockets:

1. Percentage of length not covered with pucca drains,

2. Percentage deficiency of pucca road,

3. Percentage deficiency in street lights,

4. Percentage of households not covered with piped water supply,

5. Percentage of hourly water supply available to population,

6. Percentage of households not covered with toilets and

7. Percentage of households with access to improved way of disposal of grey water.

Categorizing PPs on MDG platform:

1. Access to improved sanitation

2. Access to improved water supply

Section 2

PPSA METHODOLOGY

2.1 PPSA Indore: Poverty Pockets Mapping

Stage 1.

The process of slum mapping started in February 2006 in Indore. A format was jointly developed and adopted uniformly by partner NGO BGMS, Indore Municipal Corporation, UN-Habitat and WaterAid India for gathering the necessary data. Field teams comprised of two NGO staff and one municipal corporation staff in each team to carryout the survey.

Stage 2.

An orientation workshop was conducted in early February 2006 with all the team members to discuss and clarify the format of the survey. WAI, UN Habitat, Indore Municipal Corporation and BGMS attended the workshop and oriented the teams about the program and importance of the correct information collection through focus group discussions, transect and observations in the PPs.

Stage 3.

The survey covered 604 PPs in Indore. In the process of data collection BGMS and Indore Municipal Corporation officials verified the collected data with their signatures. UNH and WAI team members also cross-verified the data collected in the forms by NGO and Municipal Corporation field staff. Each team filled in the survey form and signed on each of them for authenticity. The data was then compiled by the partner NGO BGMS, and sent to WaterAid India for analysis and poverty pocket ranking.

The questions asked were mainly bordering on population (no of households, no of families below poverty line, total population etc.), presence of infrastructure (roads, street lights, schools, anganwadi, balwadi, health centers etc), access to water supply (hours of water supply, no of individual and community water connections, quality of water etc) and access to sanitation (individual and community toilets, open defecation practice, solid waste management etc). The data analysis provided information on PPs with least access to water and sanitation and where the number of people living below poverty line was high apart from access to infrastructure. Based on individual poverty pocket's information on these counts, PPs were categorized and ranked.

Stage 4.

In order to triangulate the quantitative data as well as to collect information on quality and status of available infrastructure and basic services impacting quality of life in PPs, qualitative survey was undertaken separately using participatory tools.

Tools used included:

- Focus Group Discussion