

Urbanization and Equitable Service Delivery: An Analysis of Water Supply in Korail Slum, Bangladesh

By. Nazmi Ahmed
nimi1110@ufl.edu

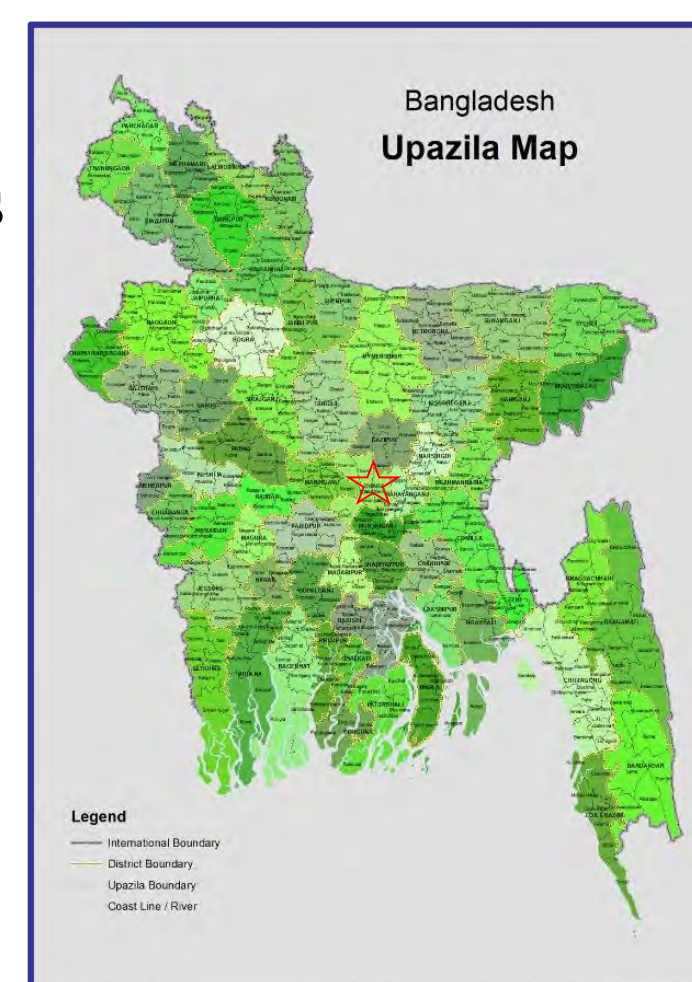


Inspiring Excellence

“নিরাপদ পানি পান করবো সুস্থ্য সুন্দর জীবন গড়বো” - Neerapod pani paan korbo, shushtho shundor jeebon gorbo. We will drink safe water, we will live healthy and beautiful lives

Introduction: Population and Provision

- Challenges for expansion of basic water services= **Rapid urbanization, population growth, and limited space**
- 500,000 people move to the capital, Dhaka, from coastal and rural areas each year**
- Most of the migrants who come to Dhaka end up in the slums, home to an estimated 3.5 million people – 40 percent of the city's population.**
- Slums are notorious for “influential” water vendors [Muscle Men] and illegal connections to water supply networks. Problems include: availability, affordability, and quality of supply.
- Dhaka Water Supply and Sewage Authority (DWASA) set development target to bring legal water supply networks to slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh by December 2017.**
- Through bottom-up approaches that consists of collaboration of stakeholders including service provider- DWASA, local NGOs- Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), WaterAid UK, Community Based Organizations (CBO) in slums.



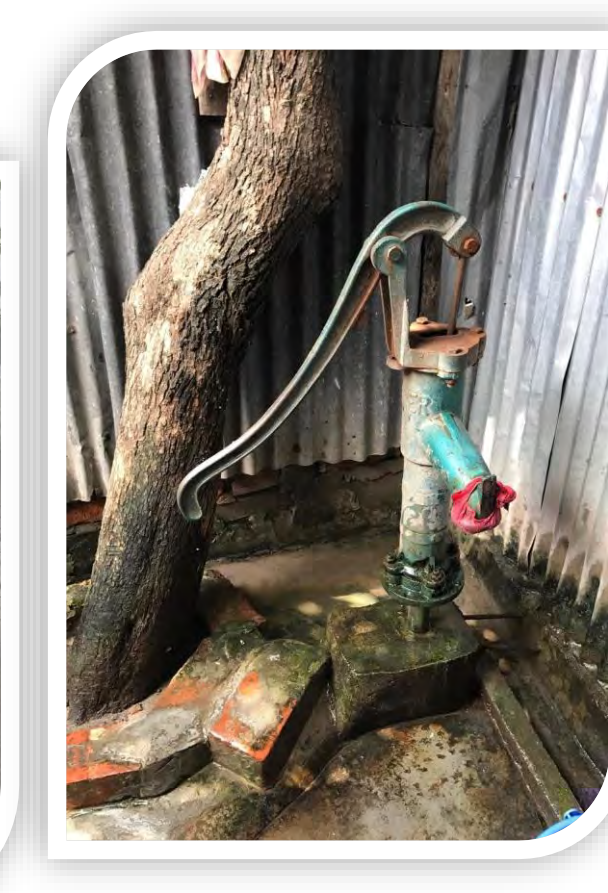
Korail Slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Population: 60,000+
Area: 100 acres

- Largest Slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh**
- Inhabitants live below the poverty line and work in extremely low income jobs.**



Central Korail Ward 19	Korail- Beltola Ward 20
Legal Water Connections	Illegal Water Connections
10 BDT for 1000 L availability 24 hrs./ day	300 BDT for 5 minutes of water every other day; 600 BDT for 10 min, etc. 1 kolshi (25L)= 5 BDT
1 USD= 84 BDT**	

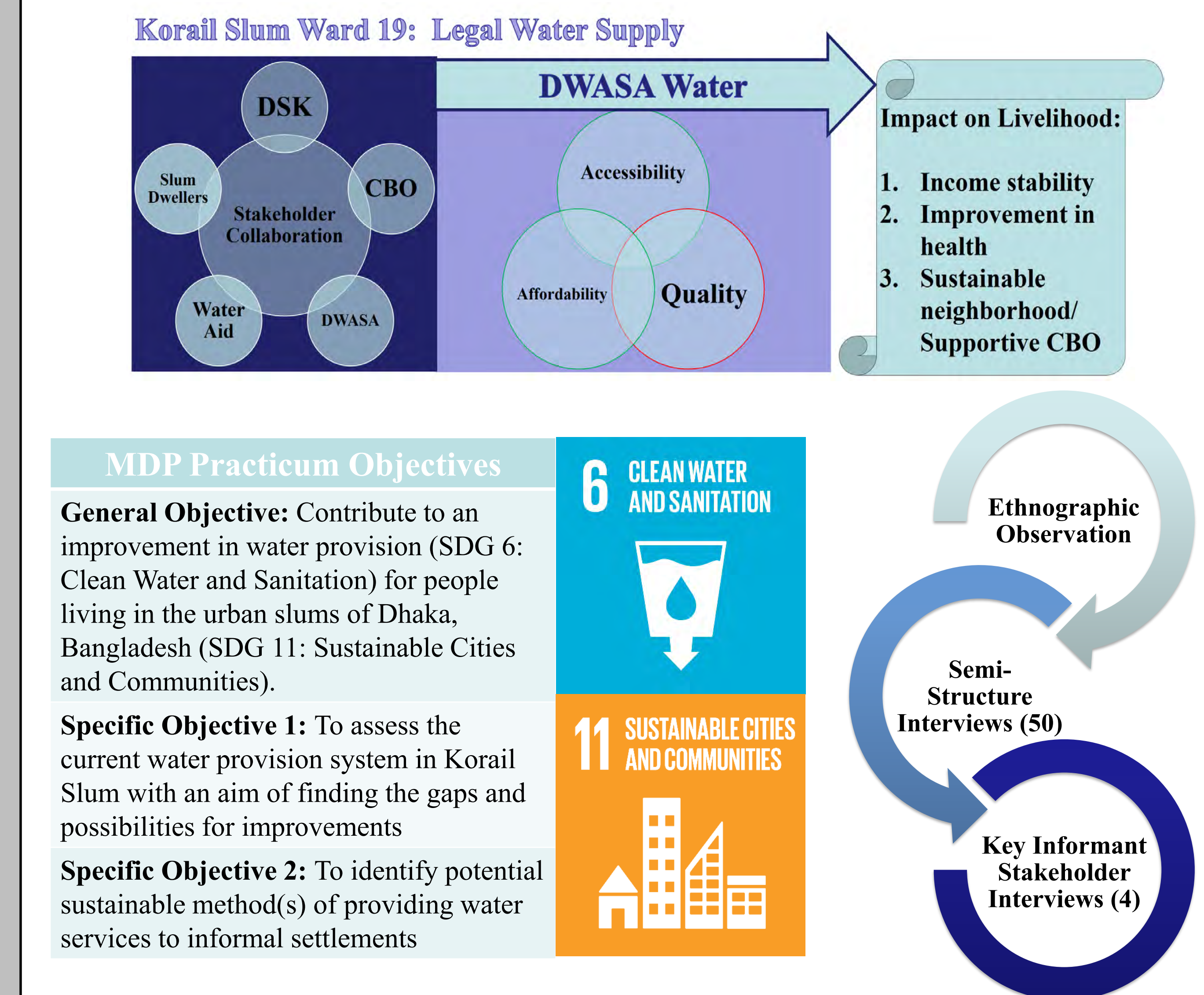


Host: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)

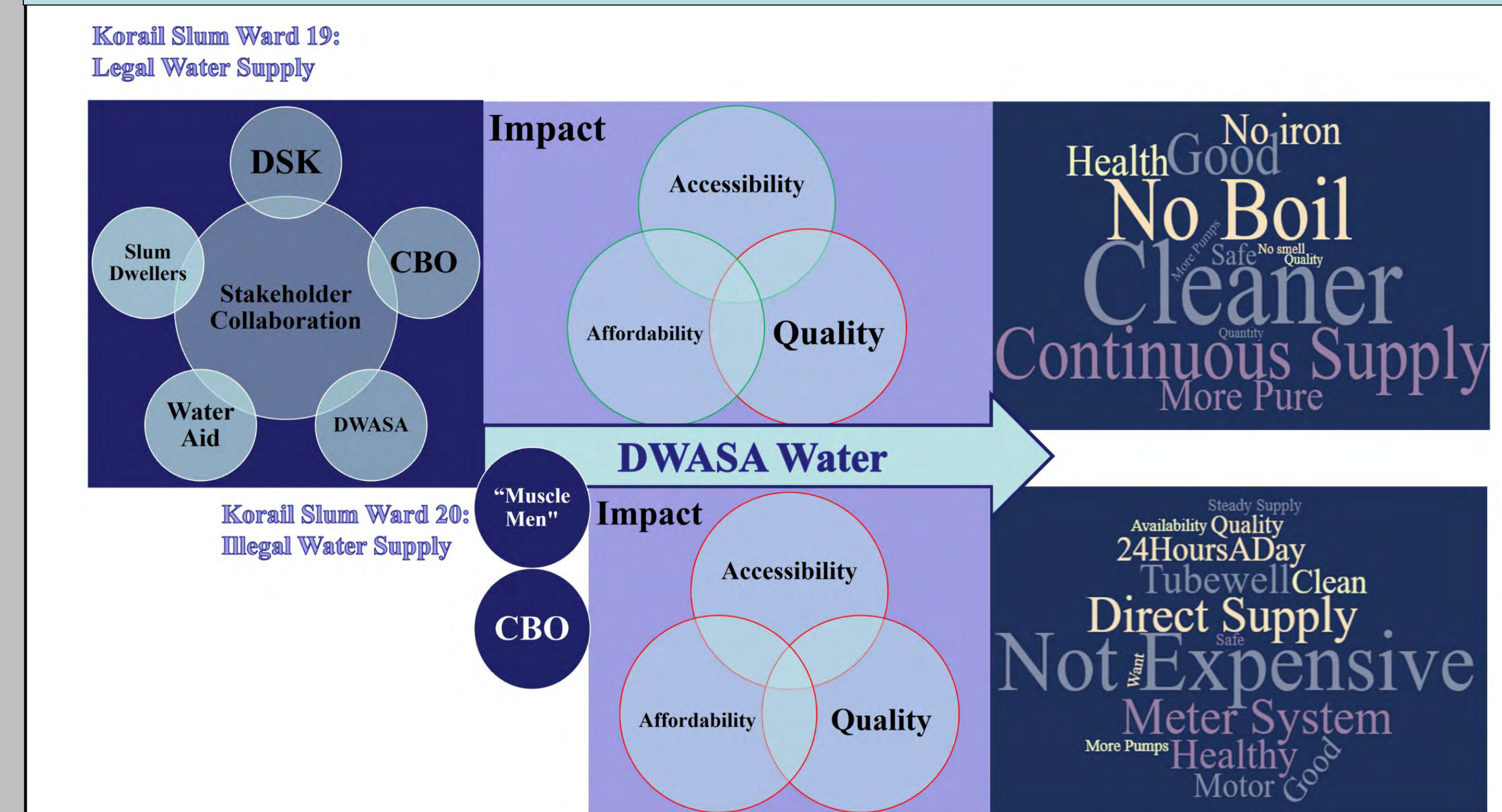
Mission: Empower People and Communities in situations of Poverty, Illiteracy, Disease and Social Injustice

- BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD)** a resource center for promoting research and creating knowledge in areas of governance, economic growth, political economy, urbanization, gender issues and sustainable development
- BRAC Urban Development Programme (UDP)** Recruited into BRAC UDP to provide information and data to produce a needs assessment on current resources available in Korail Slums and to determine gaps that can be improved upon.

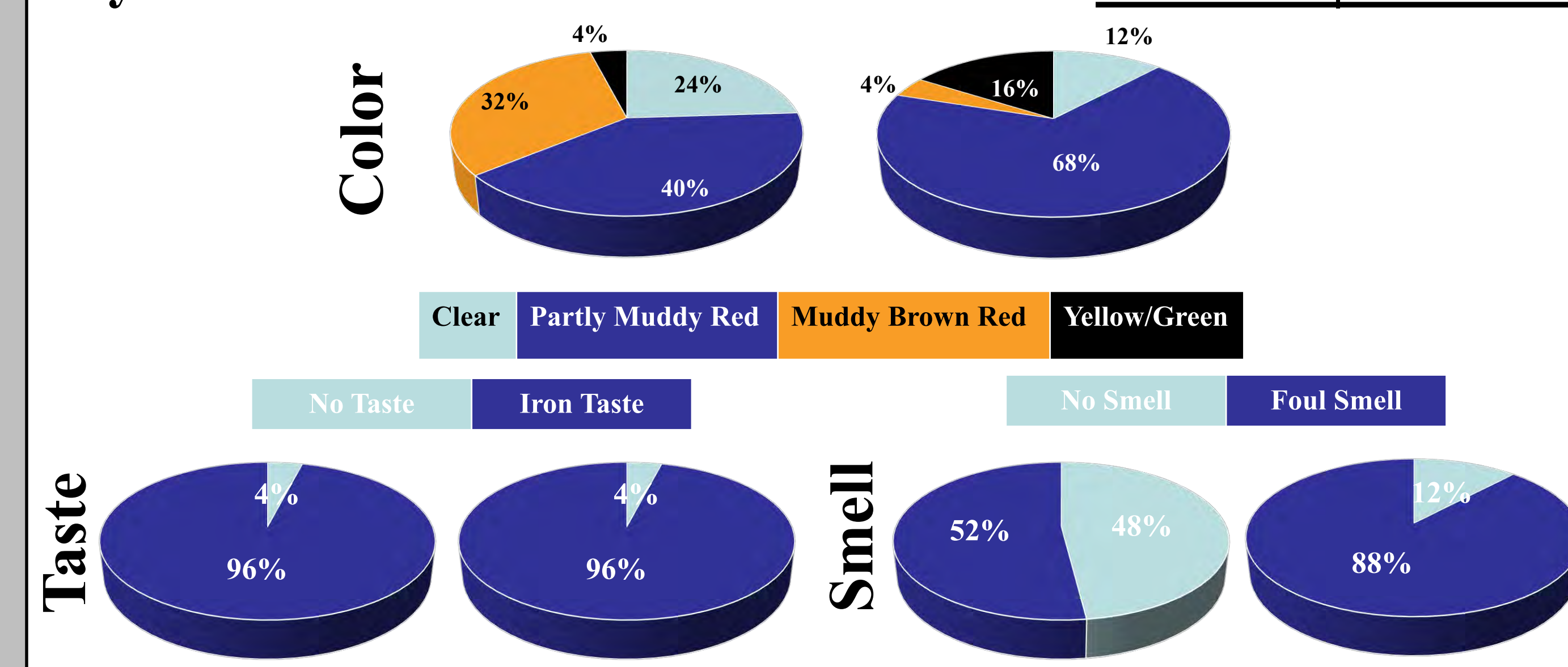
Objectives and Methodologies



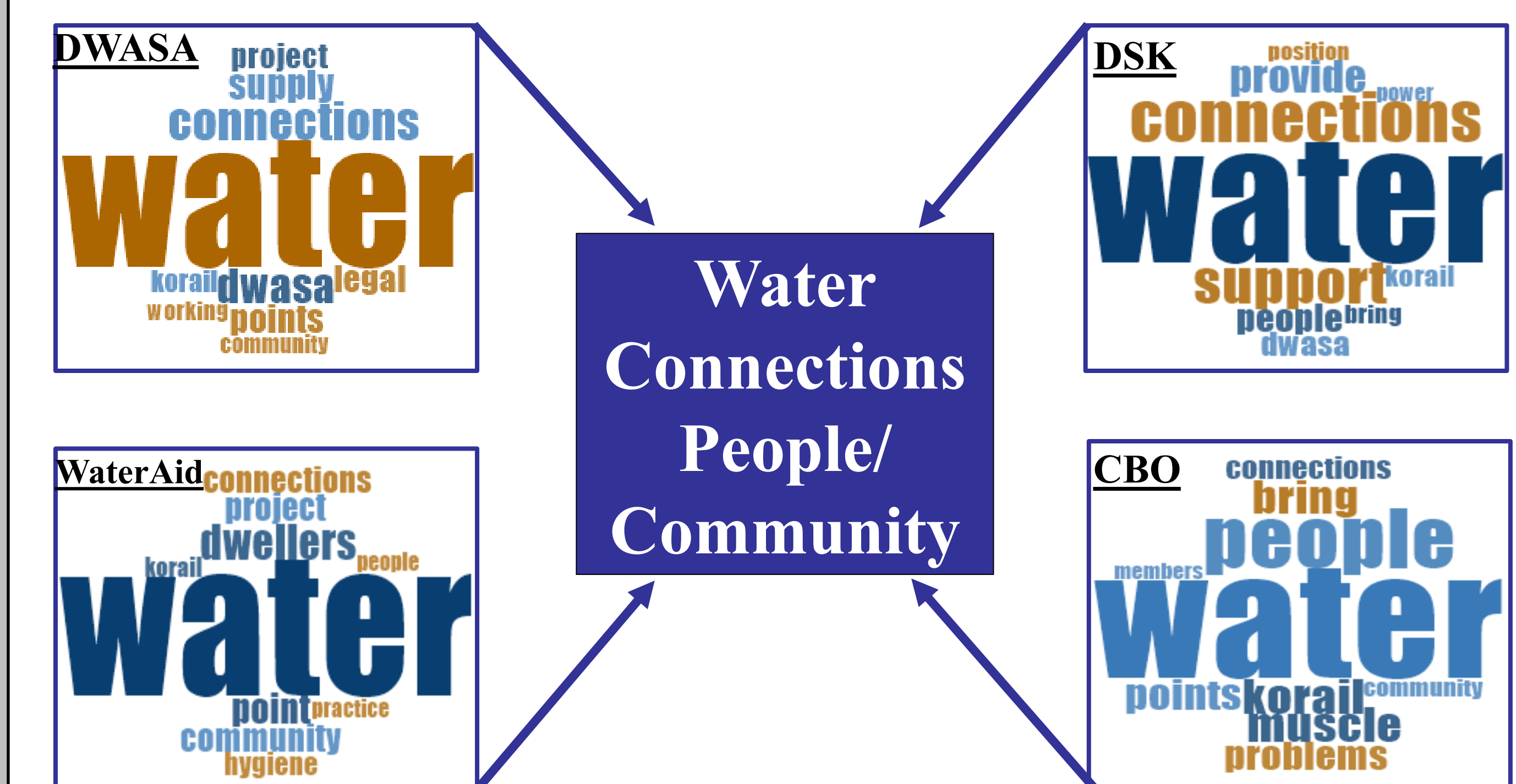
Analysis and Results



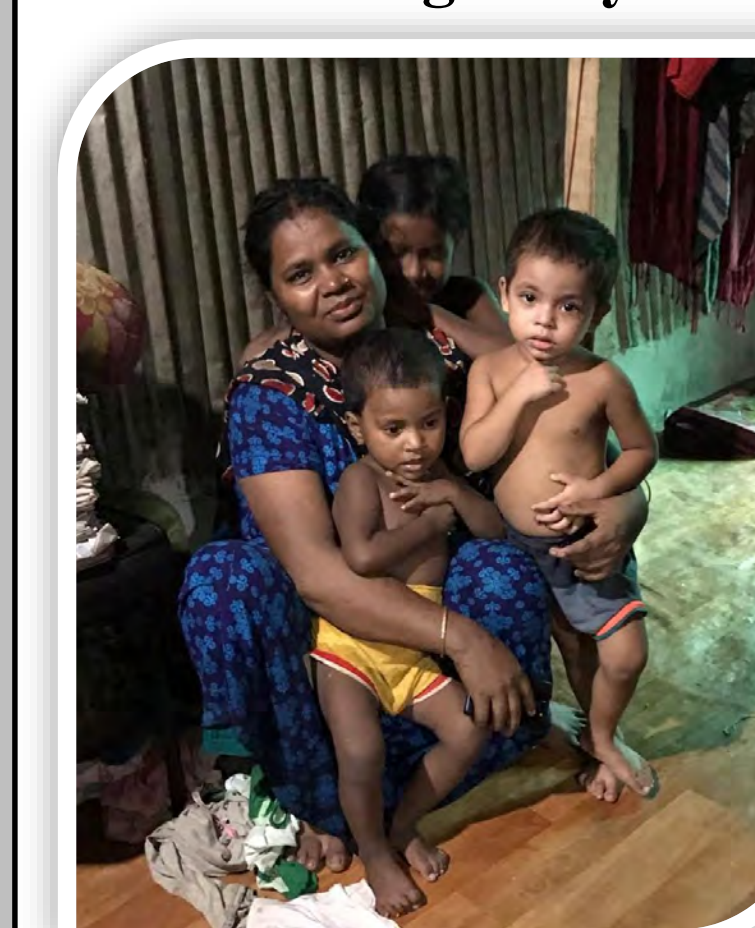
Physical Characteristics of Water Source Ward 19 | Ward 20



Conclusions and Recommendations



- Huge Disparity in Water Affordability between two wards**
- Ward 20 has connections into Ward 19's legal connections→ Similar Water Quality**
- Stakeholders main focus was providing “water connections” to “people or community”. Slum dwellers who already have legal connections want “Quality”. Slum dwellers who do not have legal connections want “Quantity”.**
- DWASA Quality of water is being degraded due to illegal connections from neighboring slums.**
 - RECOMMENDATION:** Create system for monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure
- CBO 19 President informed us of a CBO Network that meets “only twice a year” but “does not get much done”**
 - RECOMMENDATION:** Create a stronger network of Community Based Organizations especially between neighboring slums. This can serve as a platform for idea sharing and innovative motions towards a stronger larger community.
- Continuation of programs and workshops that serve to teach people about their water supply and hygiene habits→ successful if practiced regularly**



CBO WARD 19

Stakeholder Collaboration

CBO WARD 20



Acknowledgements

I want to thank the many advisers that have provided me with ongoing guidance throughout the development and delivery of this project, Shanawez Hossain (BIGD), Yousuf Ali (UDP), Ignacio Porzecanski (UF), Glenn Galloway (UF), and Andrew Noss (UF), James Jawitz (UF), Christopher Silver (UF), George O'Connor (UF).

