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

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“নিরাপদ পানি পান করবে সুষ্ঠ 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-Dudhtha Shantity 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Water Connections</th>
<th>Illegal Water Connections</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 BDT for 1000 L availability 24 hrs./ day</td>
<td>300 BDT for 5 minutes of water every other day; 600 BDT for 10 min, etc. 1 koshi (25L)= 5 BDT</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 USD= 84 BDT**</td>
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Host: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)

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

1. 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
2. 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.

Analysis and Results

Physical Characteristics of Water Source Ward 19 | Ward 20

Taste: 96% No Taste, 4% Brackish Taste
Smell: 96% No Smell, 4% Rotten Eggs

MDP Practicum Objectives

General Objective: Contribute to an improvement in water provision (SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation) for people living in the urban slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Specific Objective 1: To assess the current water provision system in Korail Slum with an aim of finding the gaps and possibilities for improvements
Specific Objective 2: To identify potential sustainable method(s) of providing water services to informal settlements

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Huge Disparity in Water Affordability between two wards
   2. Ward 20 has connections into Ward 19’s legal connections
   3. Stakeholders main focus was providing “water connections” to “people or community”.
   4. DWASA Quality of water is being degraded due to illegal connections from neighboring slums.
   5. CBO 19 President informed us of a CBO Network that meets “only twice a year” but “does not get much done”
   6. Continuation of programs and workshops that serve to teach people about their water supply and hygiene habits

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