#### **Shelter Associates**

Mrs. Pratima Joshi (Executive Director)

# The Role of Civil Society in access to energy

Monday 8th MAY 2012, World Bank Offices, Washington DC, U.S.A.

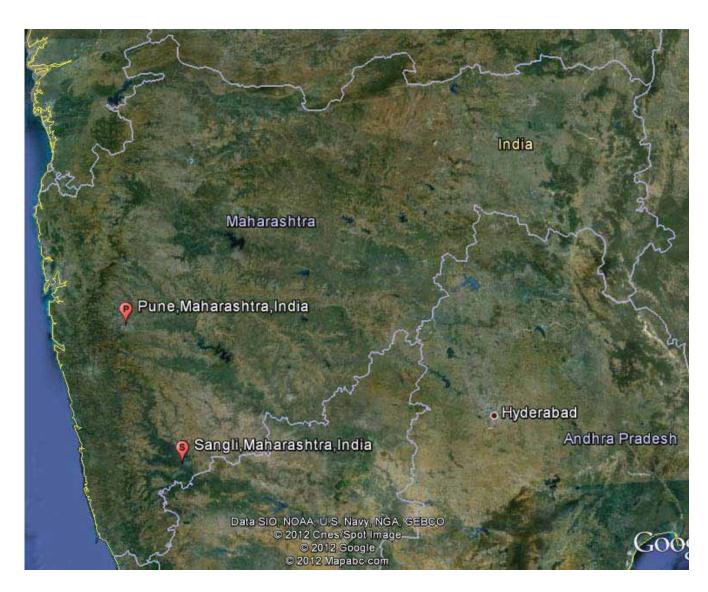
Workshop on energy access for urban and peri-urban poor Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and the Cities Alliance

www.shelter-associates.org

Flat A/17, Sarasnagar Siddhivinayak Society, Shukrawar Peth, Pune, India. 411 002.



### Case study of two cities- Pune and Sangli in the state of Maharashtra, India

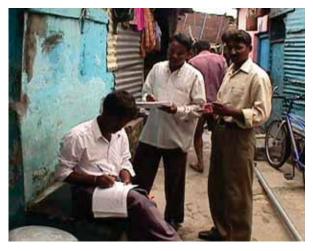


Pune is the 7th largest city in the country with a population of 3.1 million (2011 census).

Sangli is 240kms south of Pune with a population of a little of half a million (2011 census). Known as the sugar belt of the state, it has hardly any industrial growth.

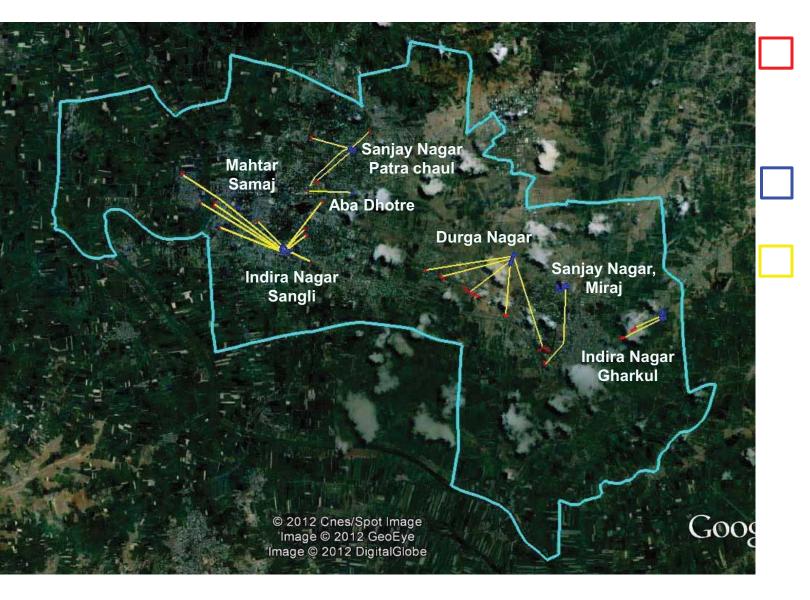






- household and settlement level surveys carried out by trained slum dwellers
- plane-table maps of every slum by professional surveyors
- Integration of spatial and socio economic data on GIS software by SA

## Inclusive Slum Rehabilitation: IHSDP in Sangli & Miraj



### IHSDP: Sangli & Miraj Community Participation



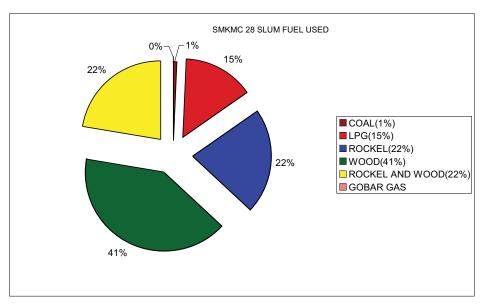
The communities are involved in all stages of the rehabilitation process, including the design of the residential units.

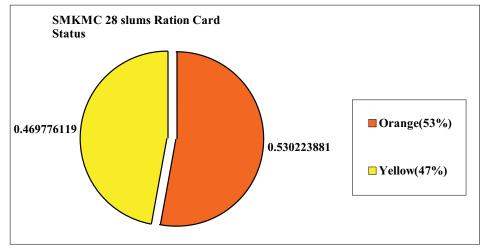
Shelter Associates formed slum committees which assisted with the process of social mobilization and will become the co-operative societies once the buildings are finished.

The co-operative societies will have the responsibility of operating and maintaining the new buildings.



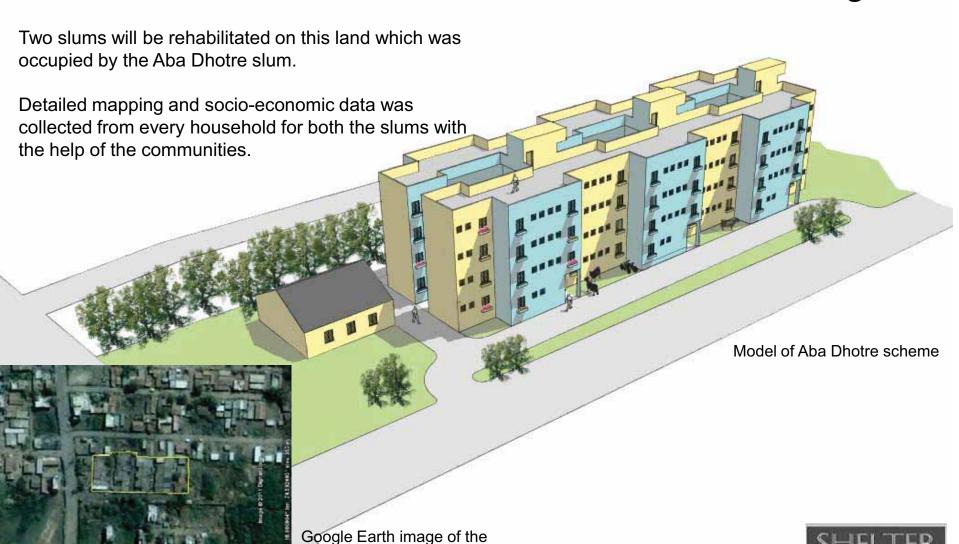
### Status of Fuel use distribution and BPL ration cards covering 3470 households across 28 slums







### IHSDP: Sangli & Miraj Aba Dhotre and Chetana slums final rehab design



Aba Dhotre slum (before construction)

### IHSDP: Sangli & Miraj The Residential Units



There are **31 Residential Units** per (G+3) building.

All Residential Units are arranged around a central courtyard.

Space is allocated on the Ground Floor for two-wheeler parking.

**Animals** can be accommodated in the recesses of the buildings.



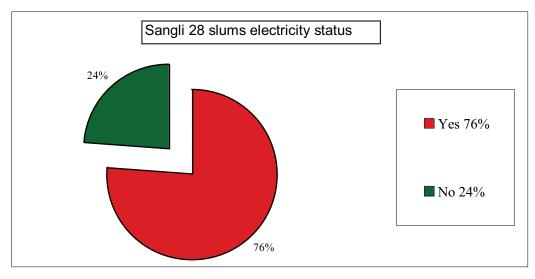
### VAMBAY (2003-4): Sangli & Miraj by SMKMC without community invovement

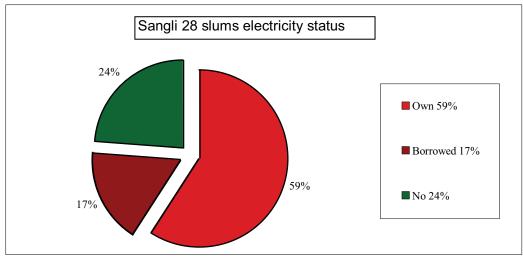




The VAMBAY project implemented in 2003 has been a great example of how a non-inclusive approach and lack of data about communities can lead to disastrous projects. The kitchens in the 14.8 sq. mts. tenements were provided with cooking platforms which were totally unsuitable for women who now spill out on the corridors and cook on traditional chullahs. Hence the introduction of smokeless chullahs was very relevant in this context.

### Status of electricity distribution covering 3470 households across 28 slums







### Cost of access to electricity and LPG fuel by households residing in slums in Sangli city

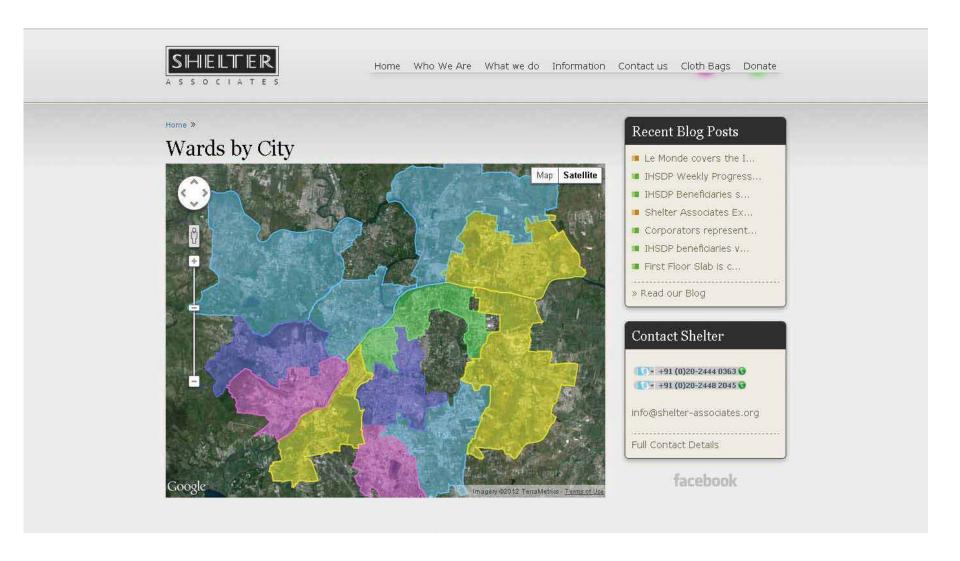
It works out to almost Rs.2500 (\$48) per household. But families who own metered connection in 15-20 sq.mts. huts, run moderate bills from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 on an average and this includes two lights, a fan, a TV and occasional use of grinder.

The capital cost of getting an LPG connection is almost Rs.4500 (\$87) which is very steep for most families whose per capita income is less than Rs. 600 (\$11.5)/ month.

However, it is our finding that the monthly expense on fuel can be higher than an LPG connection if households have to buy kerosene in the open market. The ration card allows them access to barely 4-5 litres of kerosene depending on the family size. On an average a family of five requires 12-15 litres per month and the cost in the open market is Rs40-45/ litre (\$ .8) while the ration card subsidized kerosene is Rs. 15/ litre (\$ .3)

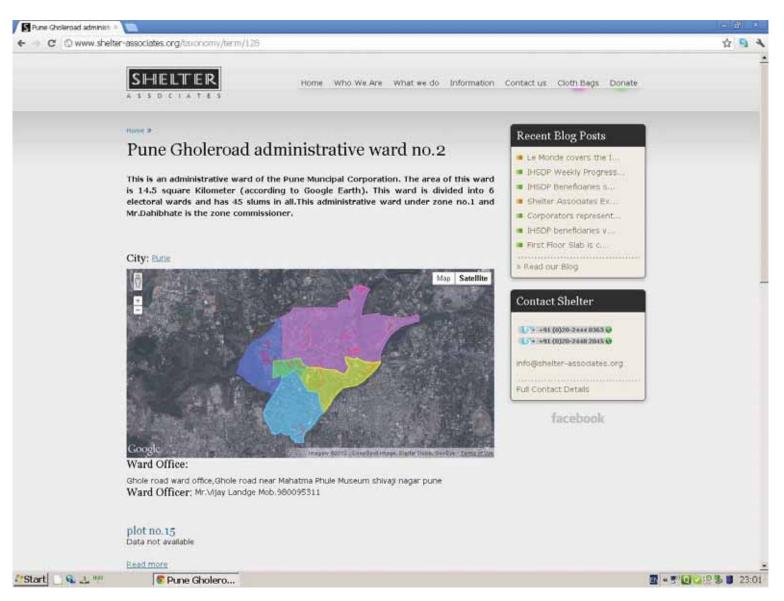


### The organization of data Slum Data Directory for Pune and Sangli

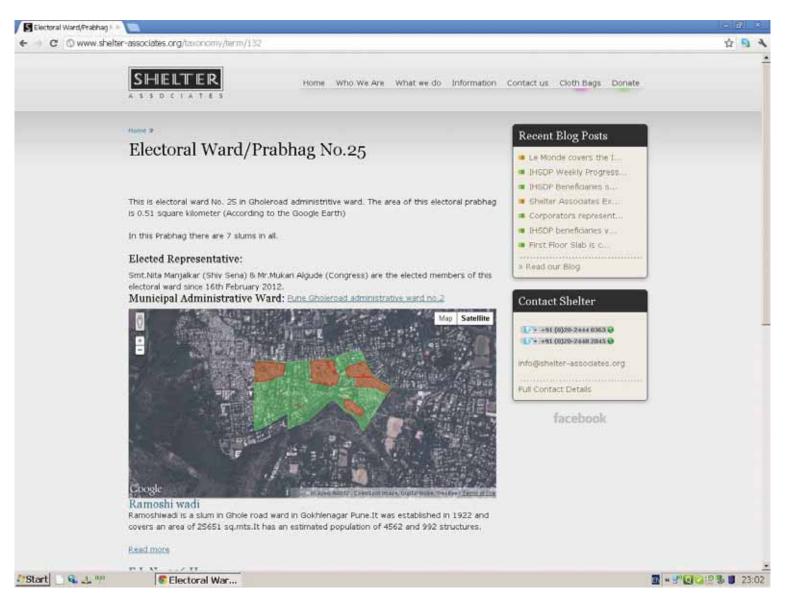


Interactive data on slums wardwise of Pune city on SA website

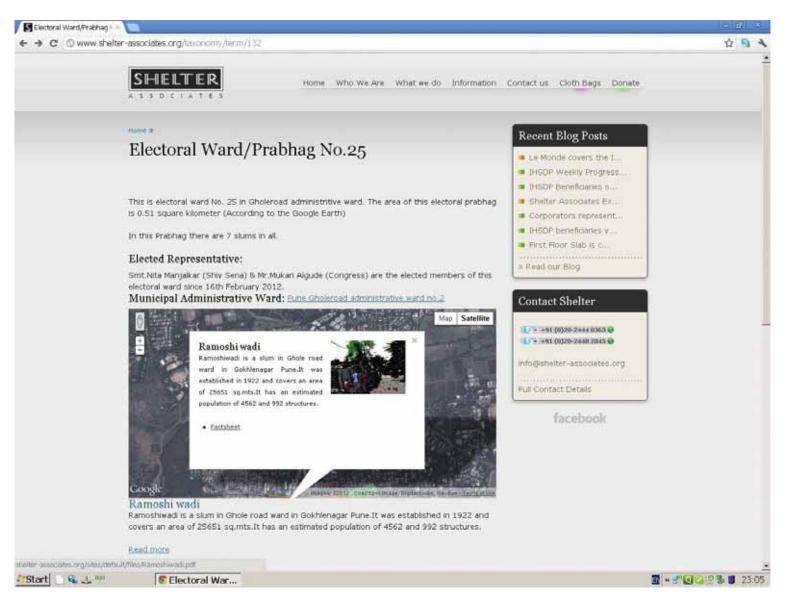
#### Pune City-The organization of data Slum Data Directory



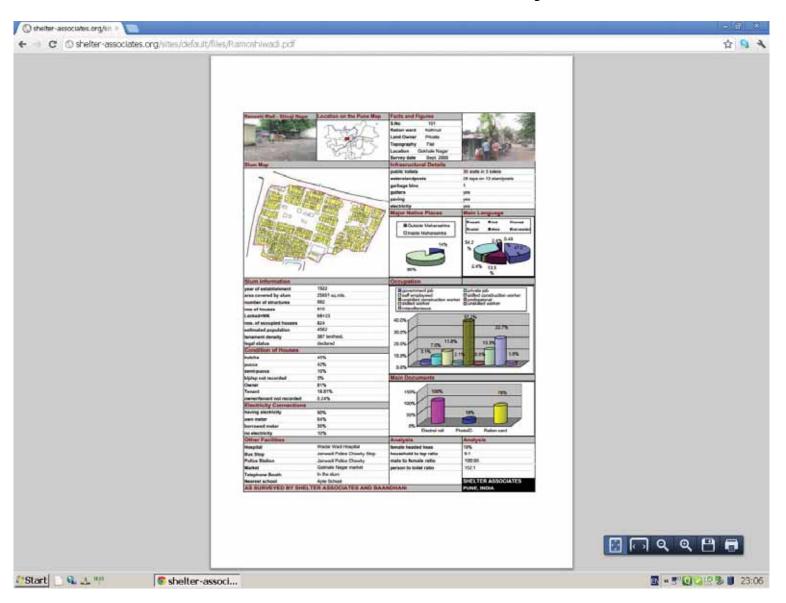
#### The organization of data Slum Data Directory



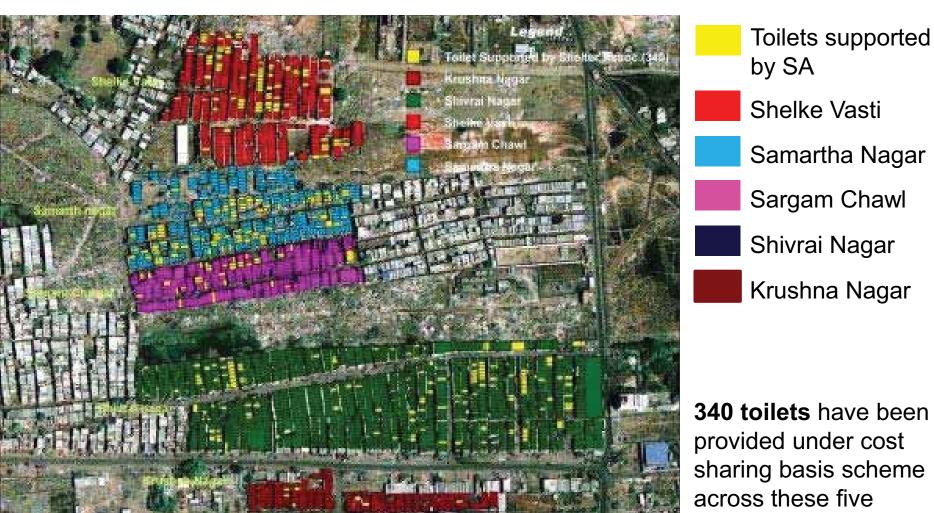
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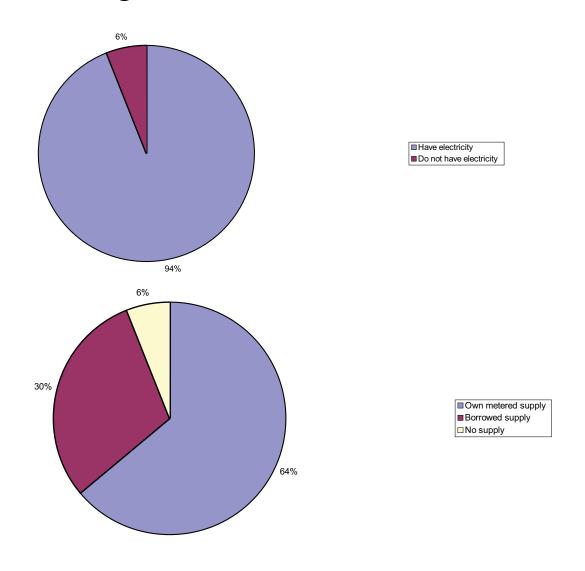
#### Settlements covered under Individual Toilets



340 toilets have been provided under cost sharing basis scheme across these five settlements

#### Pune Slum Census using GIS (2000/2001)

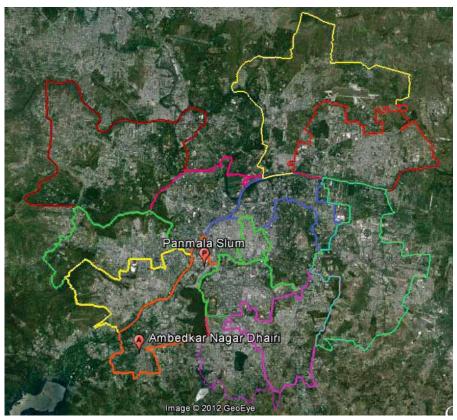
Percentage of households with electricity





### Pilot Project: Dhayari (2002) Methodology

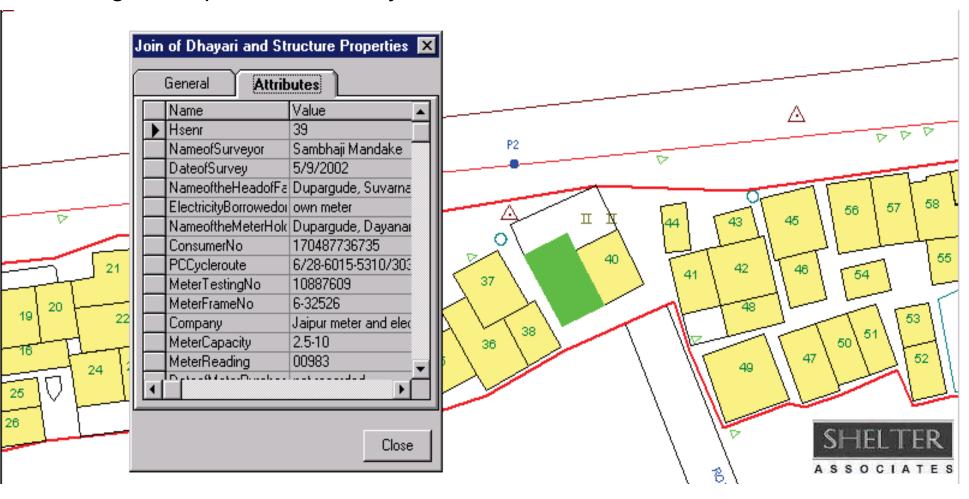
 Ambedkar Nagar (a.k.a. Dhayari) and Panmala in Pune were used as case studies for the pilot. A **survey form** was created with the help of the MSEB.



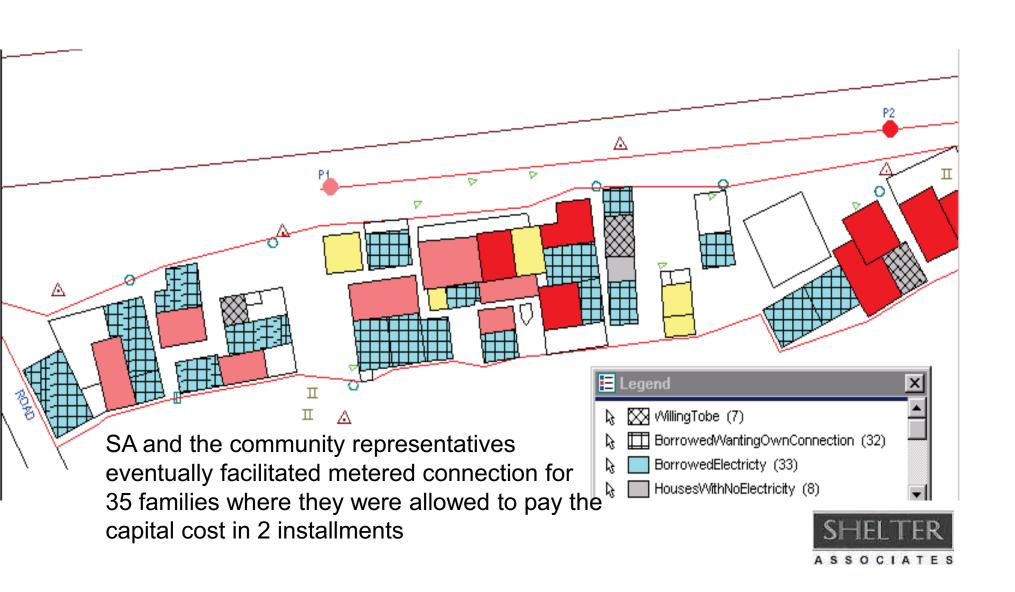


### Pilot Project: Dhayari (2002) Methodology

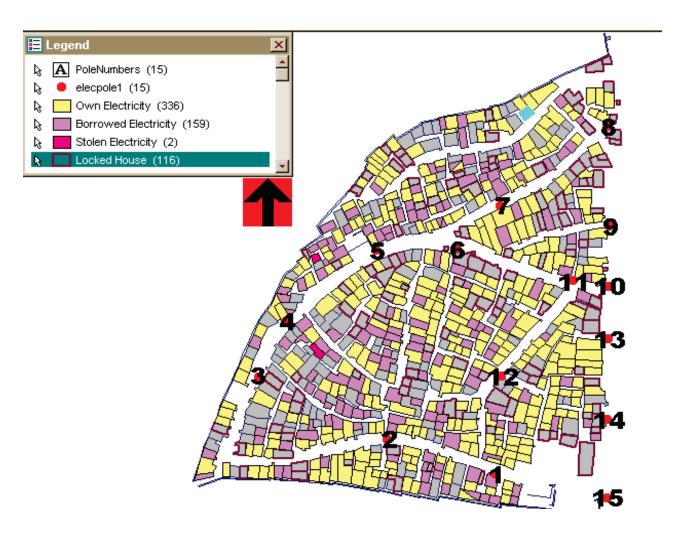
 Each slum house was assigned a unique number which corresponded with the digital map and the survey form.



### Pilot Project: Dhayari (2002) Queries

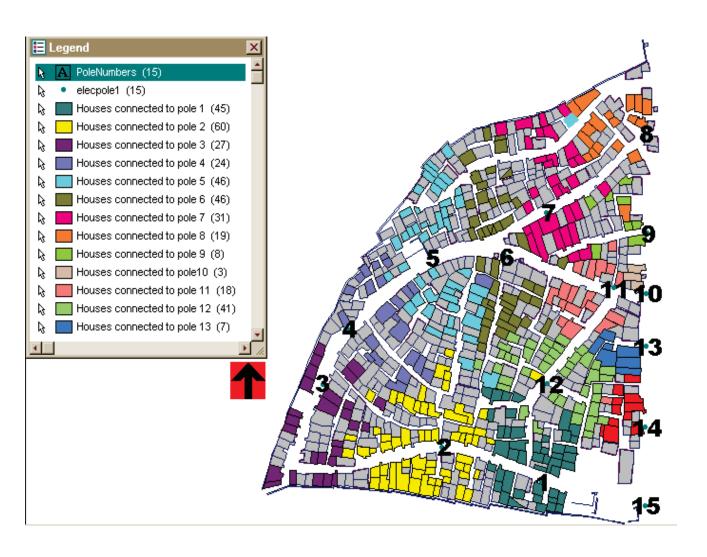


#### Pilot Project: Panmala (2002) Electricity Supply Type Query



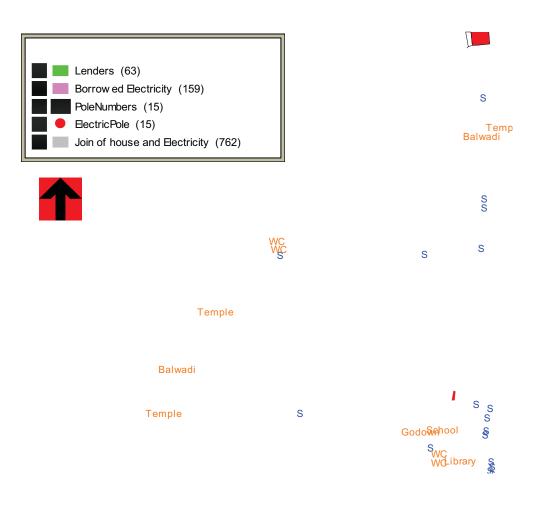


### Pilot Project: Panmala (2002) Electricity Pole Connection Query





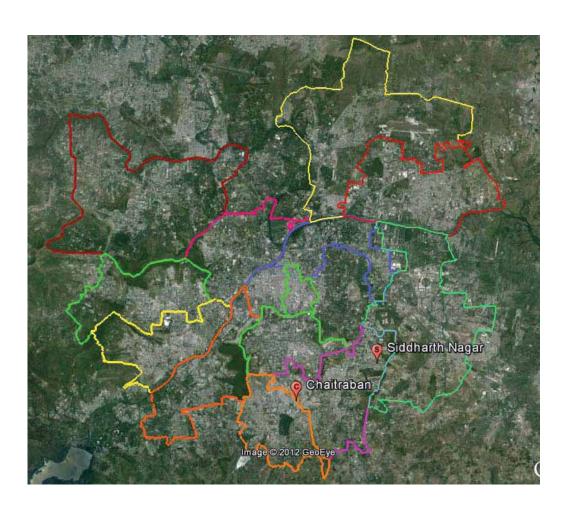
#### Pilot Project: Panmala (2002)





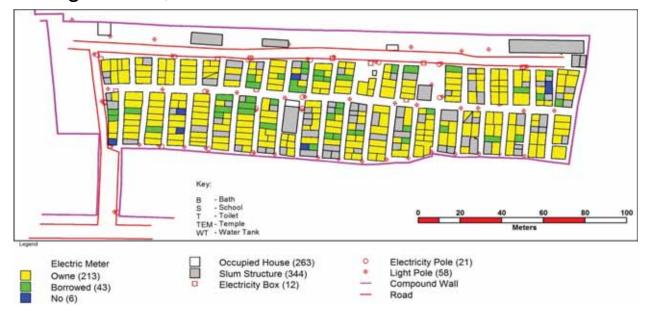
### Pune Slum Surveys (2007) Chaitraban & Siddharth

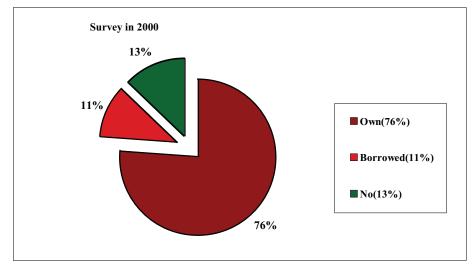
- Shelter Associates resurveyed two slums in 2007 as part of another research project. This survey included 2 slums (1153 households).

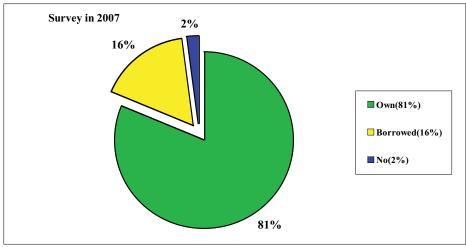




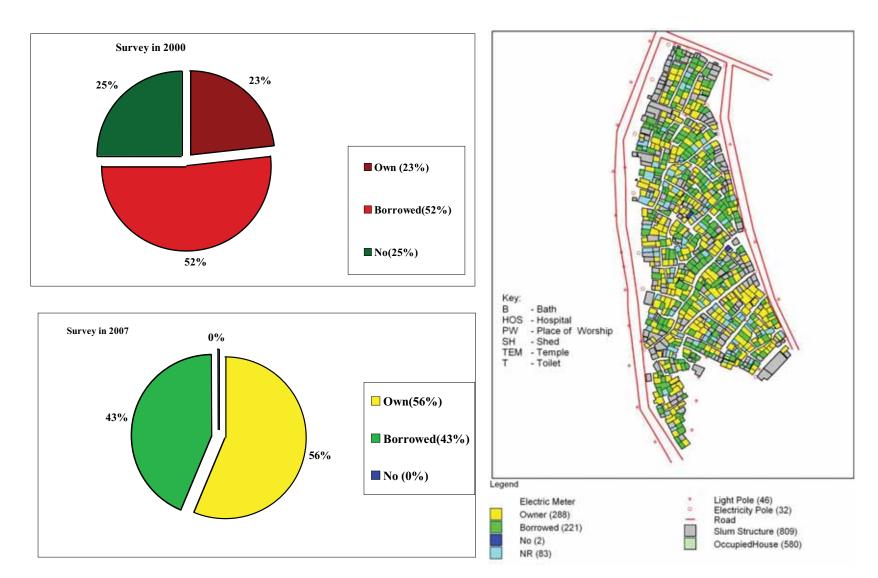
#### Siddharth Nagar Slum, Pune.







#### Chaitraban Slum, Pune.





### Computerization effort and improvement in service provision by MSEB since 2006

Since 2006-07 electronic meters have been introduced. There is a security deposit of approximately \$10 that is paid for acquiring a meter. The total cost of installation including deposit and wiring is approximately \$48 but can vary depending on the wiring distance to the hut from the distribution pole.

MSEB has contracted out the bill distribution system

Meter readings are photographed every month and the jpeg image is included as part of the bill. This service is also contracted out. The billing is computerized and payments can be made online.

There are periodic checks carried out by MSEB squads to check on the borrowers in slums. They are encouraged to get their own meters.

However use of GIS technology for provision and monitoring supply of electricity is yet to be institutionalized.



### Tariff and procedure for new electric connections in Maharashtra state

Documents required are: a) filled out application form (b) corporation tax receipt (c) Ration card/ photo Id provided by the government (d) a test report from an authorized electrician (e) an affidavit on a Rs. 100 stamp paper stating that you have never owned a meter previously.

For normal residential purpose the rate per unit is Rs. 2.57 for a slab up to 100 units consumption. It increases to Rs. 4.55 per unit for consumption of units between 100-300 units

. There is a special rate for BPL families of Rs.1.5 per unit and max units allowed is 30. However nobody can avail of this in the urban areas as the first requirement is that families should be legal owners of their homes.



#### CITIES ALLIANCE/ESMAP/DONORS CAN HELP:

Help cities institutionalize the use of GIS technology so that all govt. departments are on one platform Fund pilot projects to test and develop new models e.g Installment pay based meters,

**Shared meters** 

Bulk piped gas supply

Energy efficient lighting and appliances

Lend support to slum upgradation projects

in situ conversion from shanties to proper structures with title to obtain official "grid" connection and cooking gas supply

Link financial support to undertaking pilots at city level in developing countries with energy and clean fuel access for underprivileged connections in a few states of India