Mapping Example from Blantyre, Malawi
Members of the Zimbabwe Homeless People’s Federation building a community ecological sanitation toilet in an informal settlement of Harare
One of the most successful examples of participatory mapping in Pakistan is that of the Orangi Pilot Project in Karachi, Pakistan.

Participatory mapping has helped build the capacity of numerous communities in the low-income neighbourhoods of Orangi in Karachi and other settings.

Participatory mapping has been used as an effective advocacy tool quite successfully in Pakistan.

A low-cost sewer system has been developed which relies mostly on community inputs.

Case Study 1: Orangi Pilot Project
Mapping used for sanitation development in Orangi, Pakistan
In the 1980s and 1990s slum dwellers built & managed some public toilets because there was no government provision.

These initiatives were preceded by a community managed slum survey and mapping to document inadequacies in provision.

Local authorities initially ignored these efforts until 1999 when the municipal commissioner in Pune invited NGOs such as SPARC to bid for contracts for public toilet construction and maintenance.

The success of the cheap and better community built and managed toilets in Pune attracted attention elsewhere.

Community designed toilets - more innovative, more privacy to women, better queues, constant supply of water for washing and suitable to children.

Toilet blocks in most cases include a community meeting space and a house for a care taker.
Aundh toilet block built by the community in Bangalore
Scaling up sanitation initiatives

• SPARC & its partners have been able to build more than 500 community designed and managed toilets that serve hundreds of thousands of people in Pune and Mumbai

• Urban poor community organisations in other parts of India and countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe are trying out similar community managed toilet blocks

• SPARC & its partners have been able to scale up their work through:
  - Working collaboratively
  - financing and cost recovery
  - Using information to drive local action
Partnerships have always been recognised as a key component in the achievement of development in communities.

Community-driven water and sanitation improvements are very limited if they are pursued by communities or one organisation acting on their own.

SDI and its partners have been able to scale up by working in partnership with local government or with other agencies and with the communities.

Community exchange programmes
SDI believes that financing and cost recovery are key issues for sustainable water and sanitation schemes.

Involving the communities in the financing & construction of public toilets, the costs have been far cheaper than if the government agencies had built them.

SDI encourages community savings, an exercise normally run by women.
YouTube Video on Pune toilets partnerships through sanitation

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F109bG4REgA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F109bG4REgA)
- This video shows how the Municipality in the City of Pune in India have realised the benefits of working in partnership with the local communities and NGOs in the operation and maintenance of communal toilets in the low-income neighbourhoods. Due to the high population density in many Indian cities and towns, the majority of people depend on communal sanitation facilities as their only alternative.

- In your own time you could also watch a video of a project I coordinated in Argentina a few years ago. 'Water was a Dream' is a film describing IIED-America Latina's involvement in the improvement of water supply and sanitation services in three low-income urban settlements of Buenos Aires. It illustrates the challenges and strategies, and examines the key issues related to working in collaboration, using mapping as a driver for change, finance mechanisms, and scaling up.

- [http://www.thewaterchannel.tv/media-gallery/489-water-was-a-dream](http://www.thewaterchannel.tv/media-gallery/489-water-was-a-dream)
What lessons have you learnt from the case studies?
Could these initiative be feasible in your country?
Do you have examples from your country which are innovative and worth sharing?
Any other comments or queries from the other parts of the lecture?


• IFAD (2009), “Good practices in participatory mapping: a review prepared for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)”. IFAD, Rome.

• UN-Habitat (2003), Water and sanitation in the world’s cities: local action for global goals/UN-Habitat.
Thank you

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