




Nazir Ahmad Wattoo

Anjuman Samaji Behbood (ASB)

Faisalabad-Pakistan

Established in 1964 **Registered in 1975**

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**Development
through division
of
Responsibilities**

Our Mentors



Hafeez Arain **Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan** **Arif Hasan** **Fayyaz Baqir**

Objectives

To support sustainable development fact based interventions through research, documentation, policy analysis and service provision.

- Improve access to Water and Sanitation facilities on self-help bases through division of responsibilities in social & infrastructure development

Mission

Bring Social behavior change, through organizing, mobilizing, Human & financial resources for Social & Infrastructure Development

PHILOSOPHY

Proper information, technical and managerial guidance can solve the problems of masses through optimal use of local resources by the division of responsibilities approach

Prophecy

ASB believes that there should be no development with out the consultation of stakeholders.

Community initiatives are to be honored, accepted and supported by Government and development professionals.

Stakeholder Participation

- ASB's fundamental work is to facilitate the stakeholders working for their respective communities according to their role and responsibilities.

Strategy

- In order to plan development in a systematic way, available facilities, gaps and future needs are required to be properly documented which will help to prepare and implement effective and integrated development plans

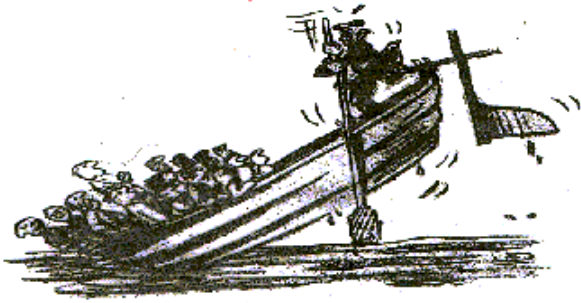
Research Shows that

- One million People has been died in Wars during the last 100 Years
- Four Million People died only in last 50 Years due to poor Sanitation
- **Only 40% Waste Water flows in to the open drains while 60% evaporates or seeps**

causing more then 70% Water born diseases.



With out Participation Conventional Development



Division of Responsibilities approach

- ❖ Creates sense of ownership and Dignity in Communities
- ❖ Reduces responsibilities of Government, ensures financial and human resources
- ❖ involvement of all stakeholders in O & M

•Total Sanitation

- Keeping in view the agenda of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), ASB is ensuring the target of total sanitation. In this regard all the residents of lane are mobilized to construct latrines, connect their houses with lane sewers and close the open drains. All the Inhabitants have to contribute their due share to make the sense of ownership and to maintain the self respect.



Division of Responsibilities



100% Community Financed completed Projects

In Water Supply and Sanitation

- 97 Communities
- 687 Lanes
- **218,191** RFT
- **10,604** Houses
- Rs. **34,474,177** Contributed by the People
- 995 Millions Govt. & people Resources Saved
- **This Component Sharing development model included in the National Sanitation policy of Pakistan.**

■ If you cannot
measure
■ You cannot manage

∅ Critical Issue is

Waste of resources rather than
lack of resources

∅ Existing physical and social infrastructure documented maps of human settlements are necessary for planning and providing social sector facilities.

∅ In absence of these Mapping is the major cause of corruption, inflated costs and severe problems of O & M.

Mapping History of Pakistan

The Survey of Pakistan last Ariel maps were produced in 1969 (before that in 1955) and updated for the larger cities in 1972-74. However, planning departments in all the districts in Pakistan are still relying on the 1969 maps. The planning agencies after 1969 update maps of those settlements, which they have planned or regularized or they are extending their services. And do not include settlements that have developed as a result of the informal subdivision of agricultural land which constitute the bulk of the informal settlements in Pakistan, which need to be integrated into the city infrastructure plan. There is no standard scale to these maps and seldom related to each other.

Need of the Day

- Data based existing infrastructure
Documented GIS Mapping is required to avoid duplication and tendency of doing everything from scratch and isolation.
- While planning, designing and execution
People's consultation/ participation be considered and their access to information be made easier

- Satellite Image of Jaranwala City
- Included Road mapping on scale of 1:2500



Lessons Learnt

- People have resources but they require
- ✓ Mutual Trust, Knowledge / Skill
- ✓ Awareness, Training & Mobilization
Which Make them independent and empowered,
this is Real and Sustainable Development
which can change their living standard

Food for Thought

- Hence People are poor because they are treated as poor
- Informally poor people are paying all the time to Government, If this money is channeled into development, the financial constraints can be overcome.
- Mechanism procedures required to be prepared in the light of National Sanitation Policy which should provide financial sustainability

