

## **Path breaking BSUP-Impact Evaluation Study Completed**

*(The Study has been conducted by Dr. Punyabrata Sarkar\*, Additional Director, Socio-Economic Planning Unit, KMDA.)*

The Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM aimed to achieve 'slum free cities' across the Mission Cities in India. The basic aim is to provide shelters along with the necessary infrastructure and services to the slum dwellers where they live at present. Relocation of slums is avoided to ensure that the slum dwellers do not lose their livelihood on account of change in place of residence. BSUP provides improved shelter and basic needs such as water, access roads, drainage, sanitation etc. to people who suffer from inadequate access to these basic facilities. The BSUP scheme is perhaps the first large-scale approach to addressing the problems related to slums and thereby indirectly to the issue of urban poverty.

The interventions under BSUP aroused a lot of expectations, especially amongst slum dwellers. When a substantial investment was incurred on the BSUP schemes in the municipal towns of KMA, it was felt imperative to carry out an evaluation as to what extent the investments on BSUP had been able to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

First, a Pilot Study was carried out by KMDA in Rajarhat-Gopalpur municipal area to test the feasibility of doing such an evaluation. Based on the outcome of the Pilot Study, it was decided to extend the evaluative exercise over the whole of KMA through sample surveys amongst the sampled beneficiary households. The surveys were carried out in 10 ULB areas during July 2011-January 2012. A total of 2000 sampled households were covered by canvassing a structured questionnaire. The sample size represented 20% of total beneficiary and non beneficiary households.

The study methodology involved not only finding out the extent of physical improvement in shelter and basic civic amenities but also capturing the perception of the beneficiary family about the improvement in the living conditions. The methodology uses the concept of Basic Amenities Deprivation Index (BADI) determining deprivation level of different civic dimensions and then it applies to a popular tool of 'Double Difference' for the purpose of assessing the change in living conditions. The methodology also uses both 'Before' & 'After' and 'With' & 'Without' scenarios.

The analyses of surveyed data show that there has been substantial decline in the overall deprivation index in KMA (-0.415). With respect to 'shelter', the deprivation index had gone down to 0.000 as against 0.936 prior to intervention. For the basic amenities too, namely,

Water Supply, Drainage, Sanitation, Roads & Street lights, substantial improvements have happened in terms of considerable decline in the respective deprivation indices. The deprivation index has gone down from 0.765 to 0.394 for drainage, from 0.606 to 0.210 for roads, from 0.437 to 0.004 for latrine, from 0.452 to 0.354 for water supply and from 0.450 to 0.197 for street lights. The project has been a great success.

### BSUP SHELTER INTERVENTION



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



**KALYANI (AFTER)**



**RISHRA (AFTER)**

**BSUP INTERVENTION: WATER SOURCE**



**BSUP INTERVENTION: ROADS**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

**BSUP INTERVENTION: LATRINE**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

**BSUP INTERVENTION: DRAINAGE**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

\* [sarkarpunya@yahoo.com](mailto:sarkarpunya@yahoo.com)