

Monitoring Environmental Sanitation
by city-dwellers in Vila Machado, a
peri-urban *bairro* of Metro São Paulo

Maria-Lucia Borba/PROCAM-USP

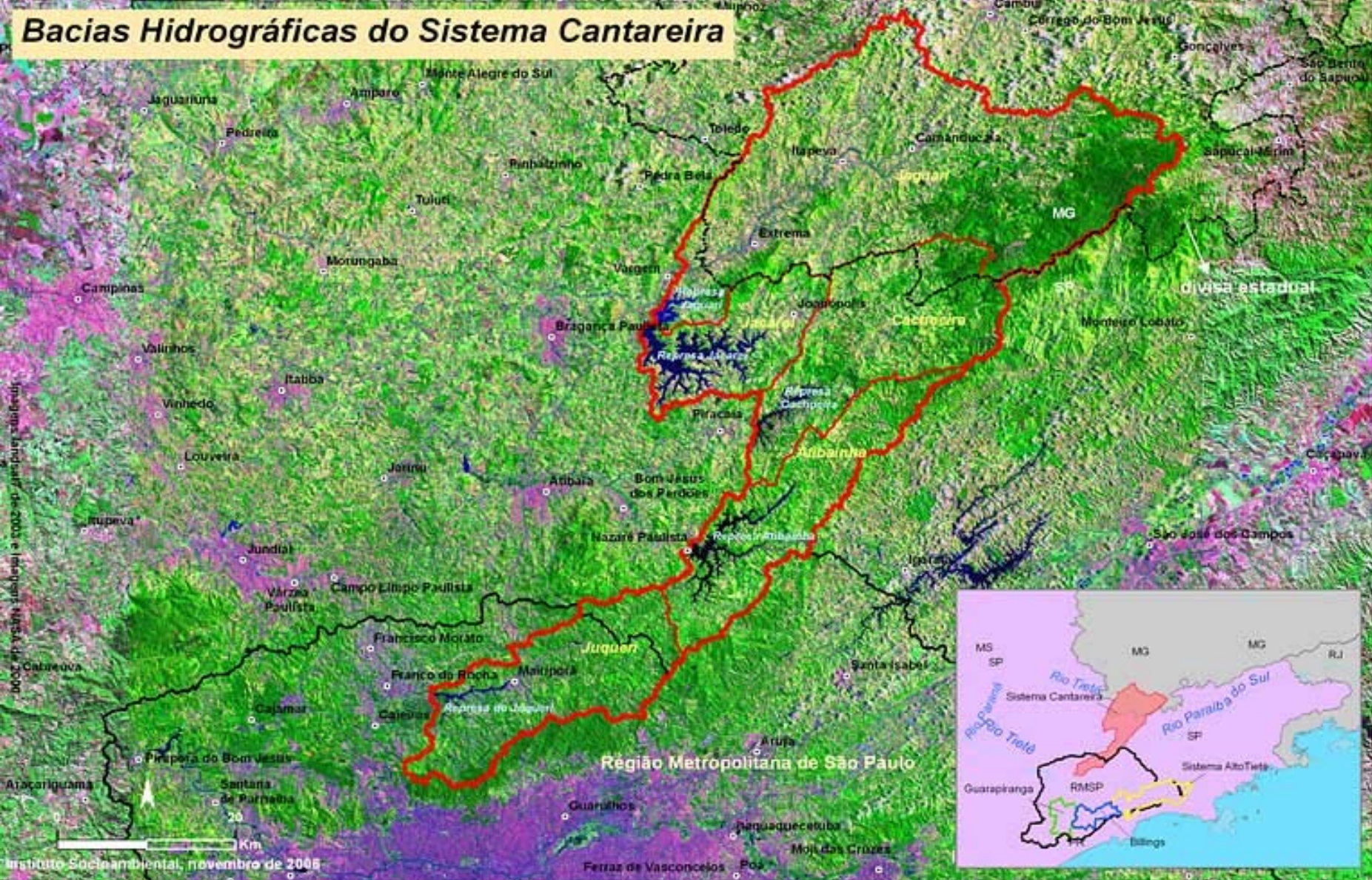
<http://www.usp.br/govagua-alfa>

D.V. de Souza/SABESP

C.R. Dardis/SABESP

www.sabesp.com

Bacias Hidrográficas do Sistema Cantareira



THE CANTAREIRA WATER SYSTEM

Cantareira Water System Hydraulic Scheme



THE CHALLENGE : TO PROTECT 33m³/second OF TREATED WATER TO 9 MILLION PEOPLE

VILA MACHADO

Vila Machado



THE PROJECT

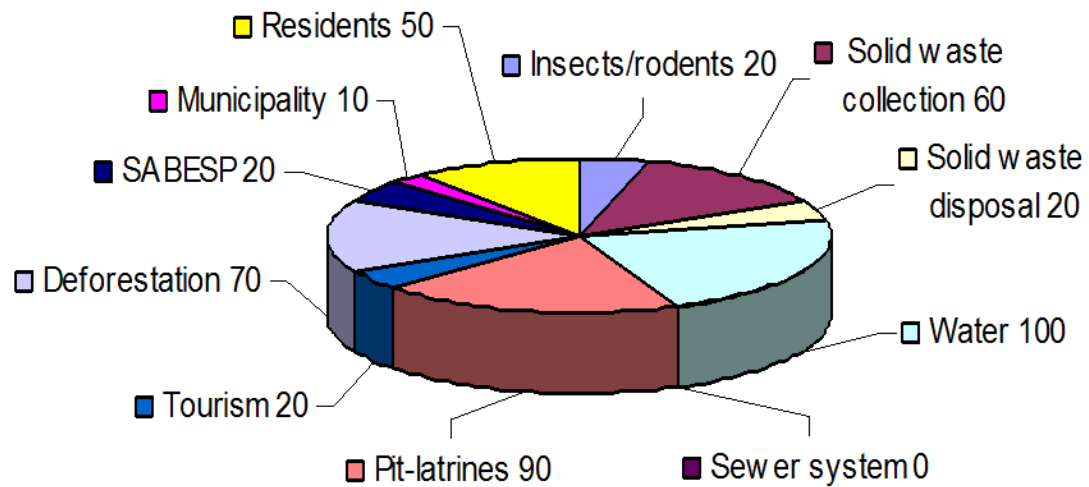
- Residents demand a sewerage network



- SABESP is interested in protecting the water source and started a pilot-project aiming at:
 - Reduction of polluting sources
 - Regulation of land occupation and use
 - Involvement of residents in a shared-management process

To maximise the benefits of the technical solution (durability & sustainability)

THE PROCESS



THE BASE : GOVERNANCE



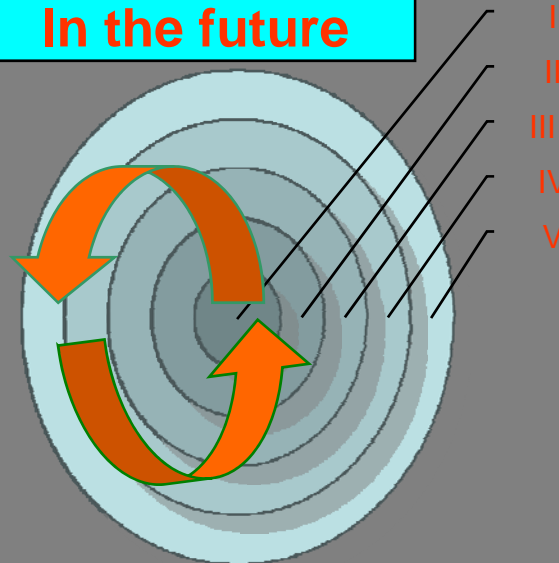
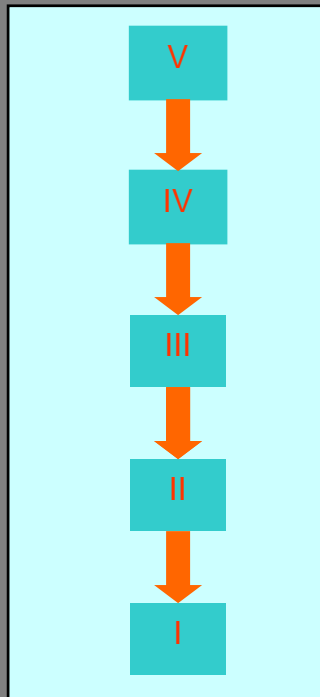
THE APPROACH

The Household Environmental Sanitation Approach - because very important decisions are taken in the household & surroundings

Decision Making

In the past

In the future



- I Household & surroundings
 - II Neighbourhood
 - III Local authorities, water sanitation utilities
 - IV Municipality
 - V State & Federal Government
- (adapted from Schertenleib & Morel)

Shared-management

- Favours interaction among levels of decision making;
- Estimulate partnerships to share responsibilities;
- Estimulate associativism among residents;
- Negotiation and capacity for conflict resolution.

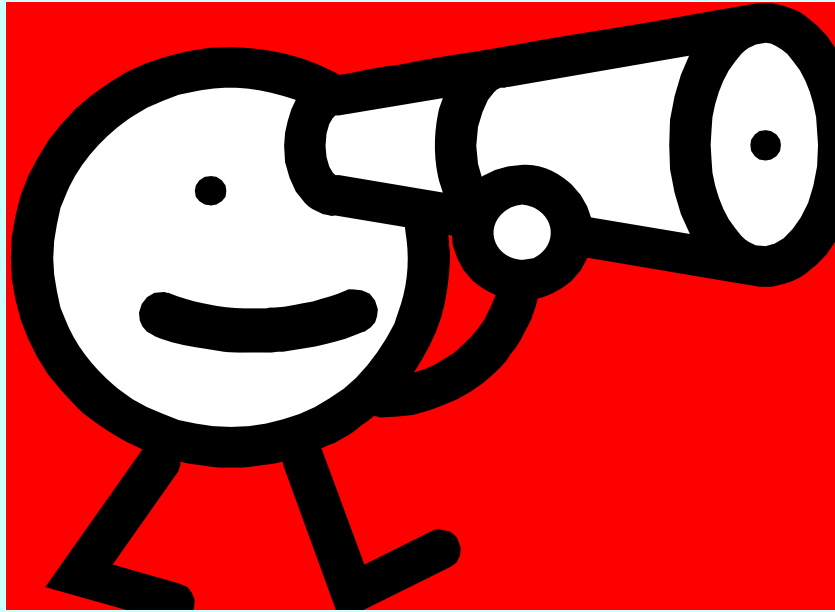
Conditions for shared-management

- Residents are informed
 - of policies and strategies;
 - of the possibilities of alternatives to the conventional sewerage system;
- Technicians and Local Authorities are:
 - Capacited for such and approach;
 - Ready to contact and to work with residents



SHARED-MANAGEMENT – A STRATEGY OF GOVERNANCE

AND MONITORING BY CITY DWELLERS – THE TOOL TO IMPLEMENT SHARED-MANAGEMENT:



- Continuous & systematic observation of conditions;
- Corrective action when problems are found;

•Support from technicians and local authorities are essential.

TO MAXIMISE THE BENEFITS OF THE TECHNICAL SOLUTION

Residents' demands and some examples of topics to be monitored, indicators and corrective actions by residents, SABESP and Municipal Authorities

Demanded interventions	Topics to be monitored	Indicators	Corrective action by residents if needed	When corrective action is not possible locally
Sewer system alternative, by SABESP.	Alternative sewer system functions well.	No sewage on street; No wastewater on street; Communal sewer system area protected.	Resident discuss with neighbour who do not comply with rule.	Residents: SABESP to undertake 'chase sewage source' operation.
Regular solid waste collection, by the Municipality.	Solid waste collection is regularly done.	Municipality truck arrives at 09:00 hours on Wednesdays and Fridays.	If truck has not arrived, designated resident contacts project representative from Secretariat of Public Works on the following day.	Contact to be made directly with the Public Works Secretary cabinet.
Solid waste adequately disposed, by residents.	Solid waste is adequately deposited.	Solid waste is deposited in a display place in front of house before 09:00 hours on Wednesdays and Fridays.	Resident discuss with neighbours who do not comply with rule.	Sanction by the Public Works Secretary to be applied to those who do not comply.

Lessons learned regarding shared-management

- The importance of the interaction technician-residents -local authorities.
- Acceptance of the suggested technical solution possible.
- A not difficult negotiation process when dully informed by technicians.
- Residents will engage, but not when left alone.
- Residents will engage when their demands are taken into consideration.

Lessons Learned regarding shared-management

- Political party implications.
- Participation is mostly understood as ‘calling local authorities’.
- A learning process by residents.
- A learning process by technicians.

Lessons learned regarding the participatory methodology

- A lengthy process – typical of the dynamics of the public sector.
- Curiosity and interest.
- Need of careful preparation.
- Youngsters dare to suggest more effective action.
- The presence of SABESP.
- Findings already being disseminated.

Conclusions

- Participatory activities led residents to establish concrete priorities.
- An emerging movement towards a new institutional culture is happening in SABESP.
- Monitoring by city dweller: a strategy to include residents in a shared-management has already been accepted.
- The importance of the interaction Residents + Technical staff + local authorities

SCALING UP

- Establishing partnerships for shared management
- Monitoring by city dwellers as a tool of shared-management

HOW TO ENSURE SCALING UP?

- Through SABESP, due to the extended provision of services
- Through the Local Municipal Authorities as they recognise the economy in the use of public funds

THANK YOU!

Óbitos de menores de 1 ano por mil nascidos vivos, Brasil e regiões, 1997-2005

