

Annual Report 2012-13



Empowering betterment.
for a wholesome tomorrow

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FROM THE DESK OF PRESIDENT

Dear friends,

Let me start by extending a warm welcome to all our stakeholders .It gives me a sense of deep pride and achievement to reflect on MASHAL's progress today. Since its inception in 1985, MASHAL has successfully been the reason behind healing many lives by working hard towards its goals of a better people's society. Under able guidance of late Shri Gerry Pinto and late Dr. Mukand Ghare, Mashal, worked hard and achieved the impossible.

MASHAL has seen considerable growth in terms of the number of projects undertaken and we believe that we have not reached our goal yet. We believe that housing programs are not an end but a relevant need in the process of community development and there are many out there who still need a helping hand from MASHAL. We have now expanded our activities in the field of Livelihood of urban poor and in the field of better governance.

Running a full-fledged and goal-oriented NGO for over 27 years is far from an easy task. The problem of funds, permissions, diligence, time constraints serve as a high hurdle in the smooth flow of work processes. The survival and growth of NGO depends on many external factors. Two of the most important factors are sensitivity of top Government officers and politicians as Mashal do believe in working with government and acceptance by the poorer section of the society for which the organization works. We undertook ambitious Insitu Slum Housing Project with people's participation under BSUP / JN-NURM with Pune Municipal Corporation. No doubt it was a great learning experience. Mashal did construct and handed over 1500 houses to poor slum dwellers, managed to receive + Rs. 45 Cr from the Central Govt, the State Govt and from PMC and also received + Rs. 5 Cr from beneficiaries. We were greatly helped by elected representatives, positive minded Govt and ULB staff, slum dwellers and by Habitat for Humanity who gave us Rs. 3.5 Cr as interest free loan for 3 years! Our spirit has always risen above the problems because our endeavor is to succeed in all that we aim to do.

We gather our strengths from the undying spirits of our founding fathers, present board members and hard working teammates. It is because of them and their untiring efforts that we have been able to rise above all odds to make headway. By successfully taking ahead key projects like the Insitu Slum Housing, Utthan, Dharavi Rehabilitation Project, Samaruddi Project aiming at solving livelihood issue of urban poor and Rajiv Awaas Yojana related survey project, amongst many others. We have reached new heights and realized new difficulties.

I have no doubt that Mashal's performance has been commendable. We look forward to your support in achieving the mission set up by Mashal.

Your's sincerely,

Prof Utpal Sharma,
President, Mashal

About MASHAL

MASHAL a non-Governmental organization was conceived in the year 1985, by a group of likeminded people who believed in community development through people's participation and recognized adequate shelter and a healthy living environment with access to services as basic human right. MASHAL strongly adheres to the concept of people's participation which forms an essential component of any development program and is continuously striving through sustained efforts to involve people in key areas of need identification, formulation of action plans and implementation of the same. It believes that, housing programs are not an end but a relevant and initial intervention in the process of community development.



ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP

MASHAL was established in 1985, registered as a non-governmental organization under the Society Registration Act, 1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. MASHAL staff consists of professionals in the field of Architecture, urban and regional Planning, Engineering, Social work and rural development. Apart from its core group, MASHAL also draws upon the services of groups of experts who assist and render their expertise to MASHAL in the field of development.

The general superintendence, control and direction of MASHAL are vested in the Board of Trustees headed by the President Prof. Utpal Sharma, Vice President Dr. Sudha Kothari and Shri. Ashok Kulkarni, Treasurer Shri. Shankar Ramnathan and other members of the Executive Council. MASHAL accepts donations endowments from individuals, firms, funding agencies from within and outside the country. These are exempt from Income Tax under sec. 80G of the Income Tax Act of 1961. MASHAL is also registered under the Foreign Contribution Act of 1976 enabling it to receive funds from abroad.

The details of Registrations are as follows:

1. **Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950** Regd. No. Maharashtra/ 2164/85/ Pune, Dated-6th, Sept.1985
2. **Society Registration Act, 1860** Regd. No. F/2930/Pune, Dated-2nd April, 1985
3. **Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976** Exemption under 80G of Income Tax Act, 1961
Regd. No. 4542, Dated-16th, March, 1989
4. **Income Tax Act, 1961**, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi. Regd. No. 083930157
5. **MASHAL PAN CARD No. AABTM2835L**
6. **MASHAL TAN No. PNEM2153B**
7. **MASHAL VAT No. 27045223473V Dt. 19.05.2012**
8. **MASHAL SHOP ACT No. 38535**
9. **Address:** D-1, Malati Cooperative Housing Society, Near Sahara Hotel, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune- 411016 Phone: 020 25653566, 25656340. Email-mashalngo@gmail.com

Committee Members:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Prof. Utpal Sharma, President | 2. Shri. Ashok Kulkarni, Vice President |
| 3. Dr. Sudha Kothari, Vice President | 4. Shri. Shankar Ramnathan, Treasurer |
| 5. Mrs. Rita Panicker- Pinto, Member | 6. Dr. Meera Mehta, Member |
| 7. Mr. V.W.Deshapande, Member | 8. Dr. Prof Sneha Palnitakar, Member |
| 9. Mrs. Neeta Pawar – Chalke, Member | 10. Sharad Mahajan, Executive Director |

VISION

Community development through people's participation.

MISSION

Provision of adequate shelter and a healthy living environment, with access to basic services as a human right.

OBJECTIVES

Support to people's initiatives: To assist and support people's initiative in addressing issues of urban and rural poor communities in organizing housing, living environment, livelihood and quality of life. Emphasis shall be on people's participation in all activities supported and promoted.

Research into urban housing: To study to conduct research in the related fields and document people's actions towards improving housing in urban slums., environment ,livelihood, basic services and quality of life.

Participatory implementation of housing schemes: To plan, co-ordinate, monitor, implement, supervise and evaluate any area based schemes for improving housing and other basic services in the above mentioned areas with involvement of people, local authorities, financial institutions and other social organizations in a participatory manner.

Providing Expertise: To assist and lend expertise in the above mentioned fields to other organizations to take up the schemes in the above mentioned areas

Building resource pool: To prepare and publish literature, reports, films, media material etc, in connection with the above objectives.

Training: To conduct training programmes for the promotion of the above mentioned objectives.

Livelihood: To work in the field for poor on livelihood, environment and other development issues.

Resource Management: To assist and render expertise to public bodies in resource management and good governance.

PAST PROJECTS

a) Slum redevelopment project, Indiranagar, Santacruz, Mumbai - 1985

This project was funded by TDH-Germany aimed at encouraging and empowering the slum dwellers to participate in the housing reconstruction project. A committee was formed by the slum dwellers that formulated and organized proper sanitation programs, which benefitted the dwellers immensely.

b) Slum relocation project, Patil Estate Zopadpatti, Pune - 1991

MASHAL helped the slum dwellers who were evicted from Williamnagar and given an alternate area of about 15'x10' for reconstruction, in evolving suitable layout plans and appropriate construction methods.

c) Redevelopment scheme, Adarshnagar Slums, Yerawada, Pune – 1992

This scheme is an ideal example of people's capacity and participation to solve their own housing problems, without expecting cross subsidy or dependence on formal institutional finance.

d.) Activities in Earthquake-affected Areas**i) Earthquake resistant housing project, Budhada-Latur-1993**

MASHAL evolved a few earthquake resistant housing techniques using local materials like stone, mud, bamboo and GI sheets etc. which were technically approved by CBRI, Roorkee and IIT, Powai. The house design generated a lot of discussions and interest within the local population and led to MASHAL's long term involvement with the people in the earthquake affected area.

ii) Village reconstruction project, Lohara and Villapur, Osmanabad-1994

The housing design using material and based on people's participation, evolved by MASHAL earlier in Budhada was further modified and implemented in the villages of Lohara and Pandhari in Osmanabad, when its technical support was asked for by the local NGO Chatra Yuva Bharati and Maharashtra Aarogya Mandal in the reconstruction of houses for the earthquake affected people.

iii) Sanitation improvement program, Transit camps, Latur and Osmanabad 1993-94

MASHAL with financial assistance from Oxfam (USA) helped the people rendered homeless due to the earthquake in Latur in 1993, to construct temporary bathrooms and twopit latrines in the transit accommodations for hygienic conditions and to prevent health hazards.

iv) Housing support program for destitute women in the earthquake affected area of Latur and Osmanabad.

Funded by Oxfam (USA), this project was effective in supporting the destitute women who were affected by the earthquake and propagated the construction of low cost self help housing using local materials.

e) Preparation of Annual Status Report on the Environment for local authorities. 1996-2009

With the expertise in various fields mentioned earlier, MASHAL has accomplished the task of preparing reports on the environment of different cities in Maharashtra as asked by their governing bodies. This report documents the existing situation of the city in terms of its demography, infrastructure, environment and related issues. Beginning with the preparation of first of its kind for Pune Municipal Corporation in 1995-1996, it has successfully prepared the Environmental Status Report for the Corporation of Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad for 1996-1997 and is in process of preparing it for Nanded, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Navi Mumbai, Bhivandi, Sangali Miraj, Kupward and others.

f) Map-Based Information System (MIS) 1996-2000

The PMC administration is decentralized as per 74th Amendment of the Constitution of India. Number of decisions is now taken at ward level. There are fourteen administrative wards and ward-level committees are formed. There are also various departments like City Planning, Water supply, Drainage,

Octroi, Garden, Health, Establishment etc. which operate at the city level. The city also extended its limits by inclusion of fringe villages to its boundaries. The present area under PMC limit is 243.96 sq. kms. To help ward level as well as department level administration, MASHAL an NGO working for better urban governance –approached PMC with the idea of preparing a Map Based Information System. Build-operate and Transfer (BOT) cell of PMC approved the proposal where PMC’s departments and ward offices provide factual information and MASHAL converts the information in to digitized maps. Thus MIS is an example to be followed by other cities and is a joint effort by a local self government trying to improve governance with the help of NGO and financial assistance by concerned citizens.

g) Slum reconstruction project for the flood affected people at Pimpri-1997

Understanding the importance of people’s participation in any development project, the Pimpri-Chinchwad Corporation while initiating a slum reconstruction project for the flood affected people at Pimpri Camp asked MASHAL to involve the slum dwellers on its behalf, for active participation in the project. The main objectives of MASHAL are to create awareness and detailed understanding and knowledge of the scheme amongst the community and to motive and organize the community and to motivate and organize the community for their involvement and participation in the scheme. Apart from the social input for the project, MASHAL has prepared a comprehensive architectural design for the same based on people’s perceptions and aspirations after a lot of interaction with the slum dwellers.

h) Slum Sanitation project for Pune Municipal Corporation in 1999-2000

MASHAL has successfully started the slum Sanitation project for the PMC in which over 300 community toilets blocks were constructed for the slum dwellers in the PMC area. With help of NGOs this was financially supported by the PMC and these toilets were constructed with the support of the people. Mashal constructed toilet blocks include separate children’s toilets and caretaker rooms. Electricity and water are supplied by PMC free of cost and the management of these toilet blocks was undertaken by MASHAL for initial years with the help of local CBOs.

i) Slum mapping and GIS based biometric socioeconomic base line survey 2004-2007

MASHAL has completed the above survey/mapping for all 72 slum pockets in Pimpri-Chichwad Municipal Corporation and is currently involved in a similar project with Pune Municipal Corporation and Nashik Municipal Corporation.

j) CDP and DPR for Pune, Nashik 2007-2008

MASHAL participated in preparing a City Development Plan for Pune and PCMC for getting JN-NURM funds. MASHAL prepared detailed slum mapping for Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Nashik, which has become the basis for preparing a detailed project report to get JN-NURM funds for slum housing development. Mashal also prepared three preliminary DPRs for RAY PMC.

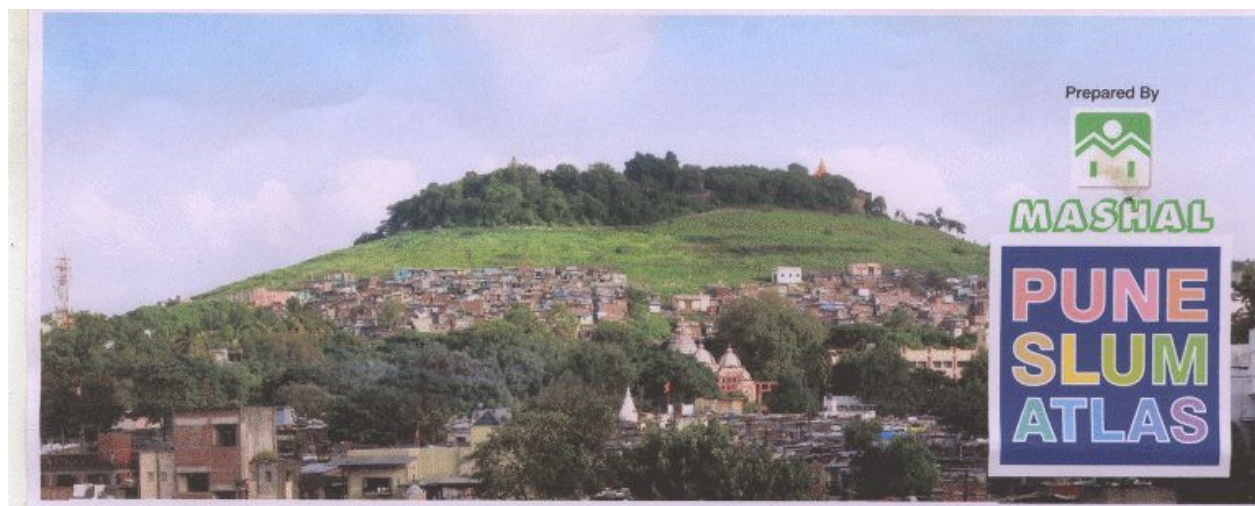
k)Dharavi Rehabilitation Project 2007-2009

Mumbai is the financial capital of India with a population of approximately 15 million. Over 60% of its citizens stay in over 2000 slum pockets across the city. Dharavi is one of the biggest pockets in the in this metropolis where nearly 60,000 slum families/establishments occupy 239 hectors of land in a compact settlement pattern.

Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP) appointed MASHAL to undertake GIS based Bio-Metric & Socio-Economic Baseline Survey (BSES) of all slum dwellers/establishment owners of Dharavi and for nearly all slum pockets on the Railway land between Western and Harbour Railway lines. DRP/SRA has advertised for the work and MASHAL responded to the tender based on its experience of similar work in Pune, Nashik and Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporations. The assignment was awarded on the competitive basis.

Dharavi is divided into five Planning Sectors for implementation of DRP. MASHAL carried out above survey for each of the above sectors independently. It used satellite image, survey maps of City Survey Department, information from SRA, RGNP, MCGM, SLR etc. to complete cadastral survey of 57,000 slum structures on total 239 hectors of land in Dharavi.

I) THE SLUM ATLAS



MASHAL has compiled a Slum Atlas for Pune, India. Compiled over a two year period, the Slum Atlas is a docket of 15 booklets that provides analytical information of the demographic, Socio-Economic profile, Housing infrastructure provision and rehabilitation status of slum pockets in Pune. One booklet covers Pune City and rest 14 booklets detail Pune's 14 administrative wards. The detailed Demographic information included in the Atlas make it a reliable reference document for professionals, academic institutes, social marketers, bilateral funding organizations, micro-finance institutes, real estate companies, political representatives and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) departments of various corporations. The vast potential of Slum Atlas has already been witnessed by the Urban Community Development (UCD) department of Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) for the identification of target groups for welfare programs.

MASHAL has been forerunner in utilizing Geographical Information Service (GIS) based biometric socio-economic surveys for Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC), Pune, Nasik and Dharavi, Mumbai. GIS is the integration of cartography, statistical analysis and database technology. It is a system designed to catch, store, manipulate analyze and chart the various types of geographically referenced data. MASHAL utilizes GIS to map the availability of housing, basic infrastructure, demographic and socio-economic data.



The Slum Atlas was published at the hands of Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri. Prithviraj Chavan, in Nov 2011.

m) UTTHAN 2008-2012

MASHAL just completed the project UTTHAN by the end of August, 2012. The project was aimed at assisting Urban Community Development Project of Pune Municipal Corporation with developing an urban poor focused GIS information system whereby strengthening the PMC service delivery to the urban poor. The data system was designed to provide a comprehensive city level urban poor profile with a methodology for periodical updating of the information. Utthan project was financially supported by CHF International.

Utthan developed a community participatory approach for pro-poor program planning and delivery. The project added to the participatory content of the urban development process through targeted and strategic capacity building interventions.

ONGOING PROJECTS

a) IN-SITU SLUM HOUSING UNDER JNNURM FOR P.M.C.

The Pune Municipal Corporation is the first ULB to have piloted the In situ up gradation model and has emerged as a forerunner in championing a project methodology that gives credence to the voice of the poor.

A key mandated requisite was the acceptance and participation of the communities in the process of slum rehabilitation. The choice proposed was supposed to be the derivative evolved as an optional model as per the cafeteria approach. It needed to showcase a model that had a bottom up approach. The model takes cognizance of the investments that have already been made by slumdweller in building their homes and therefore it focuses predominantly on the more vulnerable sections within the slum community by targeting the program at occupants of kachha huts.

MASHAL has undertaken responsibility to construct 2010 houses in the Yerawada and Sangamwadi administrative wards of Pune. Of the four NGOs, who are involved in this BSUP model, MASHAL has taken a lead role and its efforts have been highly appreciated.

The Funding allocation per house:

1. Central Government	50%	2. State Government	30%
3. PMC	10%	4. Beneficiary	10%
Total	100%		

The total estimated cost of a tenement is Rs. 3 lakhs. PMC got 4,000 houses sanctioned and shortlisted four NGOs to implement the project. The following is the status of progress of work as on 20/09/2013

• No. of Approvals -	2010
• No. of footing completed-	1947
• No. of plinth completed-	1925
• RCC work completed-	1886
• No. of Brick work completed-	1804
• No. of houses completed-	1491
• No of houses with Completion Certificates	1216
• Contribution from Beneficiaries-	Rs.5, 37 Cr
• Payment received from PMC up to RA bill no 80-	Rs. 4,51 Cr

Habitat for Humanity, India has assisted tens of thousands of families since its inception in 1983. It works in partnership with locals, grassroots, non-governmental organizations, microfinance institutions and other partners throughout India to provide decent housing.

Habitat has provided MASHAL an interest free loan of **Rs. 3, 50 Cr.** MASHAL has refunded total amount in August 2013. It is indeed an achievement for MASHAL to use the bridge finance effectively to complete 1500 houses for urban poor and to have returned a huge amount.

INSITU PROJECT- Stages of Completion of the Beneficiaries' Houses:

Footing



Plinth



Completion of House

b) RAY (Rajiv Awaas Yojana)

Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) announced by the Honorable President of India on 4th, June, 2009 for the slum dwellers and the urban poor envisages a “Slum-free India” through encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definite manner. The scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, mostly with a population of more than one lakh across the country by the end of 12th, Plan (2017). The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States.

The main objective of RAY is:

Every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. It aims at achieving the vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner, by a multi-pronged approach.

The main focus of RAY is an integrated approach aimed at bringing within the formal system those who are forced to live in extra-formal spaces and in denial of right to services and amenities available to those with legal title to city spaces, and at correcting the deficiencies of the formal system of urban development and town planning that have failed to create conditions of inclusiveness and equity so that, henceforth new urban families whether by way of migration or natural growth of population have recourse to housing with municipal services, and are not forced to create encroachments and slums and live extralegal lives in conditions of deprivation of rights and amenities.

MASHAL's target for this project was to work in all slums of Pune.

• Socio economic information collected	60,078 HH out of 1,52,791 HH
• No of slums mapped	475 out of 477 slum pockets
• Bill Raised to RAY cell	Rs.23,97,392.00
• Bill Received from RAY cell	Rs.2,19,254.00

c) Samruddhi:

This project is financially supported by John Deere Foundation through Global Community. The overall objective of this project is to improve access to formal and non-formal education and skill training that will improve the livelihoods of slum residents and infrastructure improvements in 6 slums with active community participation.

Specific objective is as below:

- To improve access to formal and non-formal education and skill Training that will improve the livelihood of the slum residents.
- To improve public infrastructure and services in slums.
- To motivate parents and children's to access to formal education.
- To increase income generation activities for unemployed youth and women.
- Providing tutoring programs.
- Community participation to improve the infrastructure and services.
- Create ownership of peoples regarding the infrastructure and services.

MASHAL is working in 6 slums for the above project. We will be expanding our activities to other slum pockets. Project Duration: 3 year, Project Cost: Rs.48, 96,000/-

d) Mashal's role in SRA projects:

Mashal has been working for over 150 SRA projects initiated by registered private developers. Organization role is restricted to survey slum pockets for projects. Ramtekdi is a slum on private land owned by M/s Kishore Thakkar and Associates. They have retained Mashal as Architecture for the project and Mashal is expected to receive Rs. +3 Cr as professional fees. This may help the organization to overcome financial difficulties and to create corpus funds.

e) Mashal contacted Sir Dorabji Tata trust for new projects and they have asked Mashal to submit detailed proposal.



Drone Making 1



Phenyl making 1

Infrastructure Development under micro planning



Before



After

Our Human Assets as on 31.03.2013

<u>Sr.No</u>	<u>Names of Staff</u>	<u>Designations</u>
1.	Sharad Mahajan	Executive Director
2.	Krishna Chame	Dy.Dir- Project Co-ordinato
3	Vrushali Kadam	Receptionist
4.	Adit Jatar	Admin Manager

Insitu Housing Team:

4.	Ramesh Kurhade	Office Co-ordinator
5.	Girish Dongare	Field Officer
6.	Mangal Gaikwad	Field Officer
7.	Ramesh Dube	Field Officer
8.	Gopal Jadhav	Field Officer
9.	Rupali Orse	Computer Operator
10.	Santosh Hendre	Field Officer
11.	Dnyanesh Mote	Field Officer
12.	Rajesh Shinde	Field Officer
13.	Nitin Dalvi	Field Officer

Ray Project Team:

14.	Swati Madane	Project Coordinator
15.	Rashami Nayar	GIS Coordinator
16.	Rahul Tengale	GIS Operator
17.	Jyoti Sakat	GIS Operator
18.	Deepak Jagtap	Social worker
19.	Nitin Kasbe	Social worker
20.	Mamta Kamlu	Social worker
21.	Jyoti Jadhav	Social worker
22.	Swapnil Mehtre	Technical Coordinator
23.	Pravin Sonavane	Field Officer
24.	Vindo Kamble	Field Officer

Samruddhi Project Team:

25.	Ashwini Joshi	Senior Field Coordinator
26.	Rakhi Gaikwad	Field Coordinator
27.	Mumtaz Sheikh	Field Supervisor
28.	Smita Shinde	Field Supervisor
29.	Archana Danekar	Field Supervisor
30.	Reshma Itkar	Field Supervisor
31.	Arachana Sapkal	Field Supervisor
32.	Rupali Kakade	Field Supervisor

ACCOUNTS TEAM:

33.	Navnath Dandge	Asst.Accountant
34.	Dinesh Chaudhary	Asst.Accountant



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