

Annual Report 2013-14



MASHAL

Maharashtra Social Housing and Action League



Empowering Betterment
for a Wholesome Tomorrow

Contextual Reference of MASHAL

India is witnessing an explosive growth in the population living in urban areas. It is estimated that nearly 30% of India's population or about 300 million people live in towns and cities. This population is estimated to reach 534 million by 2026. Along with rapid urbanization, there has been a more rapid growth in the population residing in slums. It is estimated that nearly one-third of India's urban population or nearly 100 million live in slums characterized by overcrowding, poor hygiene and sanitation, and the absence of civic services. The UNHABITAT estimates that the slum population in India will double to 200 million by 2020. Poor sanitation conditions in slums contribute to the high instance of disease in slums. Two-thirds of urban poor households do not have access to toilets and nearly 40% do not have piped water supply at home.



Government interventions – although well intentioned – have been limited in their policy framing, execution and reach out. A multi stakeholder mechanism that entails the political contribution to the development of the urban economy by an entrepreneurial and resource aware segment of the population must be encouraged.

MASHAL's efforts have been aimed at executing projects and pilots in the field of EW housing, livelihood, health, survey and data collection.

In order to address these challenges, MASHAL works in partnership with both government and non-governmental stakeholders to bring about sustainable improvements in health in underserved urban settlements.

Dear friends:

I am delighted to report that this year we have been remarkably successful in achieving our purpose and goals. We have contributed to building philanthropic infrastructure, raised substantial resources from the not-for-profit sector, engaged companies and raised the profile of living in-country. Our services continued to be used the government, by several global clients and international grant makers.

In addition, we have spent considerable time building our operational efficiency and crafted a Long Range Plan with clear goals to eradicate poverty. Our goal is supported by the pillars of "money and many." It is because of them and their untiring efforts that we have been able to rise above all odds to make headway. We have successfully taken ahead key projects like the Insitu Slum Housing, Utthan, Dharavi Rehabilitation Project, SRA Project, Samruddi Project aiming at solving livelihood issues of urban poor and Rajiv Awaas Yojana related survey project, amongst many others. We have reached new heights and realized new difficulties. None of the achievements of the year would have been possible without the efforts of all our dedicated stakeholders. The team has been committed to the aspirations and mission of MASHAL and has been relentless in delivering solutions for clients and charities.

My appreciation and thanks to our trustees, staff, interns, donors and partners. We are committed to pursuing MASHAL's mission with sincerity. I have every confidence that our organization will continue to provide solutions in the years to come and will provide valuable resources to the not-for-profit sector. Over 29 years ago, MASHAL started with nothing but the determination to make a difference. Today, the strength of thousands of supporters is driving us to raise the benchmark, challenge what's wrong and make it right - for every needy. I would like to thank you all for your contributions, time and learnings, and above all, for your belief in our efforts. We hope that you will always keep MASHAL in your heart and mind.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Utpal Sharma
President, MASHAL

From the President

About MASHAL

MASHAL is a non-governmental organization striving since 1985 to usher in development of the destitute irrespective of caste, class, sex and religion. It mobilizes and organizes slum dwellers to improve their living conditions. We execute schemes that integrate multidimensional, multilevel and dynamic understandings of poor people's livelihoods.

MASHAL also brings together aspirations of poor people with wider sectorial, inter-sectorial and macro-economic questions about policies necessary for realization of those aspirations. We have collaborations

with local, national and international organizations and establishments – whether governmental agencies or NGOs – working for similar objectives in whatever way found suitable for the achievement of the objectives to assuage the plight of the downtrodden. Our main focus in this area is on providing basic services and infrastructure to the poor, particularly in slums and informal peri-urban settlements. It conducts a socioeconomic survey of the slums in order to study the socioeconomic conditions of the slum dwellers.

MASHAL endeavors for the development of an ecofriendly society and to enable the slum dwellers to live in hygienic conditions by providing basic amenities such as drinking water, street lights, roads, drains, community bathrooms, storm water drains and community halls wherever possible. MASHAL team members are sincere and dedicated to champion the cause of the marginalized and underprivileged in society. We will persistently combat to break out of the vicious circle of urban impoverishment by taking the slum for what it is: an urban habitat that has deteriorated and must be rehabilitated and organized jointly with the full participation of its inhabitants. It is now in a long journey towards welfare of the society.



About MASHAL: Basic Facts

Name:	Maharashtra Social Housing Action League
Acronym:	MASHAL
Organization ID:	Non Government Organization (NGO)
Address:	D-2, Malati Cooperative Housing Society, Near Sahara Hotel, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune – 411016 Maharashtra, India
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Email:	mashalngo@gmail.com info@mashal-pune.org mashalpune@mashal-pune.org
PAN No.:	AABTM2835L
VAT No.:	27045223473V
SHOP ACT No.:	38535
TAN No.:	PNEM2153B
Website:	www.mashal.org.in
Legal Status:	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
Area of Focus:	Social/Cost Effective Housing
Target Group:	Slum Inhabitants of Maharashtra
Membership with Other Associations:	Global Communities Pune Municipal Corporation State/Central Government

MASHAL was established in 1985, registered as a non-governmental organization under the Society Registration Act of 1860 and the Bombay Public Trust Act of 1950. MASHAL staff consists of professionals in the fields 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 President Prof. Utpal Sharma, Vice Presidents 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 and 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.

Committee Members

S.No.	Name	Designation
1	Prof. Utpal Sharma	President
2	Dr. Sudha Kothari	Vice President
3	Shri. Ashok Kulkarni	Vice President
4	Shri. Shankar Ramnathan	Treasurer
5	Ms. Rita Panicker-Pinto	Member
6	Dr. Meera Mehta	Member
7	Mr. V.W. Deshapande	Member
8	Prof. Sneha Palnitakar	Member
9	Ms. Neeta Pawar-Chalke	Member
10	Sharad Mahajan	Executive Director



Vision

Community development through public 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 initiatives in addressing issues of urban and rural poor communities in organizing housing, livelihood and quality of life. Emphasis shall be on people's participation in all activities supported and promoted.

Research Into Urban Housing: To conduct research in the related fields and document people's actions towards improving housing in urban slums, basic services and quality of life.

Participatory Implementation of Housing Schemes: To plan, coordinate, monitor, implement and evaluate any area based schemes for improving housing and other basic services in coordination with people, local authorities, financial institutions and other social organizations in a participatory manner.

Providing Expertise: To assist other organizations in taking up 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 the poor on livelihood and other development issues.

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

Organization

1985: Slum redevelopment project, Indira Nagar, Santacruz, Mumbai

This project was funded by TDH-Germany and 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.

1991: Slum relocation project, Patil Estate Zhopadpatti, Pune

MASHAL helped the slum dwellers who were evicted from Williumnagar and given an alternate area of about 15' x 10' for reconstruction, in evolving suitable layout plans and appropriate construction methods.

1992: Redevelopment scheme, Adarshnagar Slums, Yerawada, Pune

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

1993-94: Work in Areas Affected by the Latur Earthquake

Earthquake resistant housing project, Budhada-Latur

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

Village reconstruction project, Lohara and Villapur, Osmanabad

The housing design based on people's participation utilized 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.



Sanitation improvement program, Transit camps, Latur and Osmanabad

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 two pit latrines in the transit accommodations for hygienic conditions and to prevent health hazards.

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.

1996-2009: Preparation of Annual Status Report on the Environment for local authorities

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. These reports document the existing situation of the cities in terms of their demography, infrastructure, environment and related issues. Beginning with the preparation of the first of their kind for Pune Municipal Corporation in 1995-1996, MASHAL has aided in the preparation of the Environmental Status Report for the Corporation of Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad for 1996-1997 and is in the process of preparing them for Nanded, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Navi Mumbai, Bhivandi, Sangali Miraj, Kupward and others.

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

The PMC administration is decentralized as per the 74th Amendment of the Constitution of India. A number of decisions are now taken at ward level. There are fourteen administrative wards in PMC. There have been various departments that operate at the city level. The present area under PMC boundaries is 243.96 sq. kms. To help ward- and department-level administrations, MASHAL approached PMC with the idea of preparing a Map Based Information System. The proposal was approved, where PMC's departments and ward offices provide factual information and MASHAL converts the information into digitized maps.



1997: Slum reconstruction project for flood affected people at Pimpri

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 among 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 extensive interaction with the slum dwellers.

MASHAL has successfully started the slum sanitation project for the PMC in which over 300 community toilet 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 the toilet blocks to 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 the initial years with the help of local CBOs.

2004-07: Slum mapping and GIS based biometric socioeconomic base line survey

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

2007-08: CDP and DPR for Pune, Nasik

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 Nasik, 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.

2008-10: Dharavi Rehabilitation Project

Mumbai is the financial capital of India with a population of approximately 15 million. Over 60% of its citizens reside in over 2,000 slum pockets across the city. Dharavi is one of the biggest pockets in this metropolis where nearly 60,000 slum families/establishments occupy 239 hectares of land in a compact settlement pattern. Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP) appointed MASHAL to undertake GIS based Bio-Metric & Socioeconomic 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 had 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 a competitive basis.

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

2012: 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, socioeconomic profile, housing infrastructure provision and rehabilitation status of slum pockets in Pune. One booklet covers Pune City and the other 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 the 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 programmes.

2008-12: UTTHAN

MASHAL 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. CHF International financially supported the UTTHAN project. 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.

Housing Projects

In-Situ Slum Housing Under JNNURM for PMC

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 slum dwellers 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.

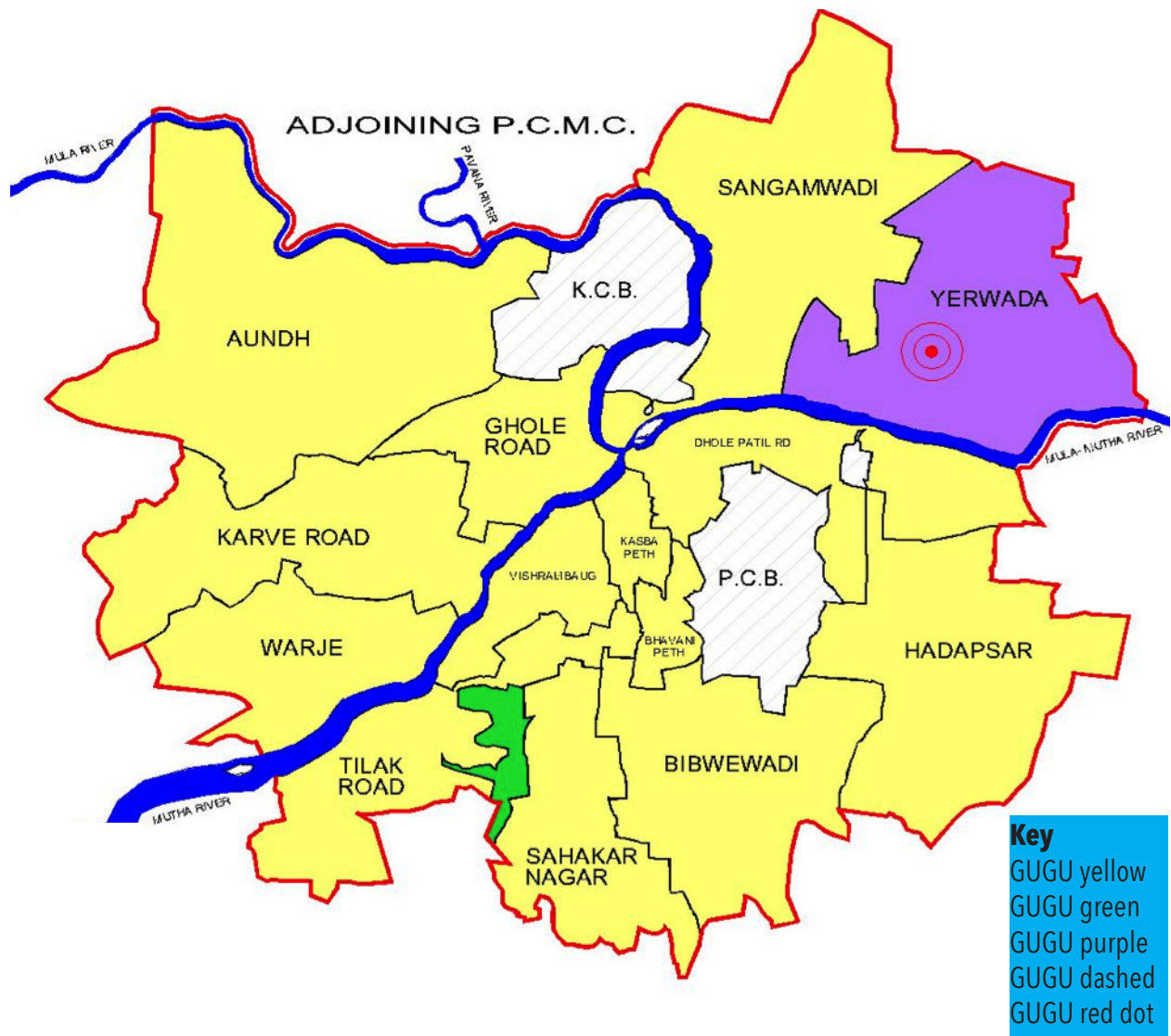
Funding Allocation per House:

50%	Central Government	10%	PMC
30%	State Government	10%	Beneficiaries

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 of 1/03/2014:



MASHAL's Housing Projects Touch the Lives of Many



PMC Total: 4,000 Houses for Rs. 120 Crores

Project Under BSUPII/JNNURM of All Involved NGOs

S.No.	Particulars	(A) Details of Work Orders and Building Permissions				
1	NGOs (Admin. Zone)	MASHAL (Zone II)	SPARC (Zone II)	VRP (Zone II)	Beneficiaries (Zone III)	Total for Organization
2	No. of Houses Ordered	2010 (100%)	1125 (100%)	470 (100%)	395 (100%)	4000 (100%)
3	No. of Orders	4 work orders	2 work orders	2 work orders	1 work order	9 work orders
4	Project Area	Yerawada/ Sangamwadi	Yerawada	Yerawada	Taljai	Yerawada/ Sangamwadi/ Taljai
5	No. of Files Submitted for PMC Approval	2010 (100%)	1125 (100%)	407 (100%)	212 (53.67%)	3817 (95.42%)
6	No. of Files Approved by PMC	2010 (100%)	1068 (94.93%)	432 (91.91%)	212 (53.67%)	3722 (93.05%)
(B) Progress of works on site						
1	Demolition Completed	1965 (97.76%)	895 (79.55%)	366 (78.54%)	191 (47.87%)	3416 (85.42%)
2	Plinth Completed	1957 (97.36%)	828 (73.6%)	365 (77.65%)	190 (47.87%)	3340 (83.5%)
3	RCC Slab Completed	1938 (96.41%)	681 (60.53%)	356 (75.74%)	180 (45.56%)	3155 (78.87%)
4	Brick/Plaster Work Completed	1874 (93.23%)	624 (55.46%)	260 (55.31%)	130 (32.91%)	2888 (72.2%)
5	Houses Completed	1542 (76.71%)	518 (46.04%)	165 (35.10%)	120 (30.37%)	2345 (58.62%)
6	No. of Houses Allotted	1542 (76.71%)	518 (46.04%)	165 (35.10%)	120 (30.37%)	2345 (58.62%)
7	Received PMC Completion Certificates	1227 (61.04%)	80 (7.11%)	14 (3%)	NIL (2.97%)	1184 (33.02%)

MASHAL Institu Slum Housing Project Under BSUP II for 1820 Houses as Per Old Agreement (3rd March 2014) Total Contribution of PMC and Beneficiaries to MASHAL:

S.No.	Caste Category	No. of Houses	Contribution by PMC (Rs.)		Contribution by Beneficiaries (Rs.)		Total Contribution (Rs.)
			Per House	Total	Per House	Total	5+7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=5+7
1	Open	986	264,000	260,304	36,000	35,496,000	295,800,000
2	Reserved	834	270,000	225,180,000	30,000	25,020,000	250,200,000
3	Total	1820	534,000	485,484,000	66,000	60,516,000	546,000,000

Cadastral and Socioeconomic Surveys

2011-14: 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 the 12th Plan (2017). The scheme will progress at the pace set by the states.

The main objective of RAY is:

Every citizen should have access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. RAY aims at achieving the vision by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner with 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 the 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 new urban families, whether by way of migration or natural population growth, 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 undertake to work in all slums of Pune. It conducted cadastral and socioeconomic surveys in all the slum pockets of Pune. MASHAL has completed cadastral surveys of 457 slum pockets and socioeconomic surveys in 213 slum pockets.

Survey Support for Socioeconomics and Perception

MASHAL had completed a survey of 300 H.Hs for PRIO-ORF (The Observer Research Foundation). This survey was conducted in three slums of Pune city. The slums were Tarwade vasti from Hadapsar ward, Indira Audyogic vasahat from Sahkar nagar ward & Shivajinagar railway station vasti from Ghole road ward 100 questionnaires were filled up from each slum pocket. Key focus of the study was on exploring state of urban poor in the overarching framework of inequality, exclusion, violent conflicts in the growing urban space.

Aims and objectives of the survey include:

- To study the social, economic and development problems faced by people living in the locality;
- To understand people's perceptions on the performance of government agencies and other groups in fulfilling needs and aspirations;
- To examine the security scenario in the areas examined.

Technical Support for Housing and Disaster Mitigation

Ram Tekadi Project Technical Support

MASHAL provides technical support to SRA projects. SRA projects work to rehabilitate hutment dwellers and encompass transit camps, infrastructure, amenities and rehabilitation. MASHAL has been offering architectural support to the Ramnagar, Ram Tekadi project. The project covers 28,996 square kilometers and constitutes building 659 tenement units. MASHAL conducted cadastral and socioeconomic surveys, as well as architectural design for the project.

Disaster Mitigation

The landslide that destroyed Malin village has been the focus of attention in terms of rehabilitation and resettlement. Habitat for Humanity and MASHAL together approached the authorities in the area and proposed willingness to assist in resettlement as well as provide intermediary first aid to victims.

Data-Based Support for Relocation of Khadda Basti Pavement Dwellers

MASHAL played a critical role in providing data- and liaison-based support to KKPKP for the relocation of pavement dwellers, primarily working with solid waste disposal and treatment, as well as the relocation of pavement dwellers to PMC-owned rehabilitation buildings constructed under the BSUP project. The project constituted the construction of 108 units.

MASHAL's Reaching Policies, Programmes and Projects to the Urban Poor

The two-day event organized by MASHAL, SRA, PMC, YASHADA and INHAF, to facilitate a dialogue between the stakeholders is being documented here. The documentation of the views of the experts, the demands of the slum dwellers and the perceptions of the government officials and NGO representative is extremely important for further decision making and understanding the current scenario. This event is organized for efforts and initiatives taken towards housing the City's urban poor.

Research Projects

Assessment and Impact Study of the S.E. Koli Settlement

MASHAL is conducting a study of the socioeconomic outcomes of land reclamation in development and rehabilitation projects implemented in Mumbai between 1970 and 2011. The survey was contracted by the MTSU (Mumbai Transformation Support Unit). The survey entails documenting the population of Mumbai's fishing communities, mapping the layout of three selected villages and assessing the economic and public health conditions in the communities.

MASHAL will then conduct a socioeconomic survey of the areas, providing analysis expertise pertaining to the overall impact of land reclamation on the areas. The project intent is to expand the land mass for agriculture and horticulture as well as for urban use and infrastructure development. The survey will hopefully provide information on how to best mitigate the adverse impacts of such land reclamation on the natural coastal environment and how to protect the life, economic wellbeing, property and health of the population. We also wish to mitigate risks of natural disasters such as erosion and flooding.



Community Development

2012-15: Samruddhi Project

In May 2012, MASHAL began implementing the Slum Improvement Program in six urban slum communities of Pune, India. The Program seeks to create meaningful improvement in the living environments and incomes of the residents in these slums, home to 12,550 people.

Objective 1: Improve access to formal and non-formal education and skill training that will improve the livelihoods of slum residents.

Objective 2: Improve public infrastructure and services in slums.



Below are highlights of the activities we have accomplished thus far to meet the objectives of this program:

Improve Access to Formal and Non-Formal Education and Vocational Training:

We have initiated classes for students age 6-15 that need tutoring support to improve their school performance. After pre-testing 762 children, we identified 172 who would benefit from this educational support. 98 of these children are regularly coming for the classes and there is measurable progress in their abilities to read and write. For

the older youth dropouts, age 16 to 22, we are helping 144 attend tutoring classes to prepare them to pass the 10th grade exams. 41 of them are attending classes in their communities. Two of these youth have appeared for exams this year. We have also helped two dropouts age 6-15 re-enter school. We have also initiated vocational training classes for youth ages 16-22, for both boys and girls; so far 166 students have taken benefits from the various vocational courses. Vocational training aims to create employment opportunities for unemployed youths and women by providing different skill training on tailoring, mobile repairing, beauty parlor work etc. All of the trainings are being provided in collaboration with Yuva Parivartan, an NGO that organizes trainings and placements for underprivileged youth.

Create Home-Based Business Opportunities:

We are working with women who are participating in Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the six communities to identify new income-generating activities. 81 women have begun businesses and made retail connections with existing shops.

Partial List of Occupations:

Perfume making	Agarbatti (Incense) making
Sari selling	Toran making
Seasonal food vendor	Shewai (Vermicelli) making
Candle making	Stationary vendor
Phenyl making	Paper bowl making

Improve Public Infrastructure and Municipal Services:

We have been improving public infrastructure and services in the six slums by mobilizing government institutions and residents through our “micro-planning” process. This process helps communities map and explore their capacities, challenges and assets. Through this process we have begun generating action plans with communities in all six slums, around which they are mobilizing government funds to improve infrastructure in their communities. This model is core to our approach and helps impart a lasting legacy of community empowerment.

We have established micro-planning committees in each slum with 10 community members. Committee members have worked with the local government and resolved many issues, including: installation and repair of public toilets, construction and cleaning of drainage systems, repair of electricity connections and timely collection of garbage.

We have established Urban Resource Centers (URC) in four slums with the local government to improve information and access to government services for slum residents. A total of 960 residents have accessed the URC services and 98 individuals have benefited by opening bank accounts, Aadhar Card, Pan Card, Ration Card, Cooking Gas Connection and getting a birth certificate. By providing our support to establishing six URCs, we are helping to develop a viable model that the PMC will replicate across the city as they have plans to set up 50 URCs across Pune. Ultimately, these URCs are establishing a system through which PMC is more accessible and accountable to communities.

Samruddhi project was financially supported by Global Initiatives who received grant from John Deer Foundation. The same group has recently informed MASHAL about extending the support for next four years.



MASHAL

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