

Annual Report 2014 -15



Maharashtra Social Housing
and Action League

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Contents

1. Contextual Reference of MASHAL
2. From the Desk of the President
3. About MASHAL:
4. Organization
5. Past Projects
6. Ongoing Projects
7. Human Assets as on 31.03.2015

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 EWS 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.

Organization

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 Mr. V.W. Deshpande, 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 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

Sr.No.	Name Designation
1	Mr. V.W. Deshpande, 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. Ramanath Jha, Member
8	Mr. Suhas Palshikar, Member
9	Prof. Sneha Palnitkar, Member
10	Ar. Rajiv Raje, Member
11	Mr. Sharad Mahajan, Member
12	Ms. Neeta Pawar-Chalke, 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 programs 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.

Past Projects

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 Williamnagar 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, and 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 programs.

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.

Survey Support for socioeconomic 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.

2011: 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, Programs 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

Ongoing Projects

1. In-Situ Slum Housing under JNNURM for PMC (2007 – ongoing)

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. Mashal was assigned the implementation of total 2010 houses. The following is the status of progress of work as of 24/03/2015:

TOTAL HOUSES SANCTIONED BY THE CENTRAL GOVT. - 4000 HOUSES Date: 25/03/2015							
Sr.No.	PARTICULARS ®	Progress of work of concerned NGOs(All figures are number of houses)					
	Name of the NGO	MASHAL	SPARC	VRP	SUBHAS JAGTAP	SEWA	TOTAL
1	No of houses allotted	2010 (50.25%)	1125 (28.13%)	466(11.65%)	399 (9.98%)	Cancelled	4,000(100%)
2	SD/PGD deposited with PMC (Rs.)	Rs. 2.18 Cr.	Rs. 0.88 Cr.	Rs. 0.18 Cr.	Rs. 0.00 Cr.	Rs. 0.06 Cr	Rs. 3.24 Cr.
3	Work area	Yerawada / Sangamwadi	Yerwada	Yerwada	Taljai	Yeravada	Yerawada / Sangamwadi/ Taljai
4	a) Works as per Old Resolution 2314	1819 (90.55%)	697 (61.95%)	151(32.40%)	0 (00%)	-	2706 (70.97%)
	b) Works as per Resolution 420	191 (9.45%)	428 (38.04%)	315(11.65)		-	1267 (29.03%)
5	Building Permissions received	2010 (100%)	1093 (100%)	441 (100%)	212 (100%)	-	3938(92.58%)
Progress of work on site							
1	Demolition Completed	2010 (100%)	946 (84.08%)	421 (90.34%)	202 (50.62%)	-	3579 (89.47%)
2	Footings Completed	2007(99.85%)	936 (83.02%)	419 (89.91%)	202 (50.62%)	-	3564 (89.01%)
3	Plinths Completed	2007 (99.85%)	936 (83.02%)	419 (89.91%)	202 (50.62%)	-	3564 (89.01%)
4	R C C Slabs Completed	1995 (99.25%)	787 (69.95%)	358 (76.82%)	202 (50.62%)	-	3340 (83.45%)
5	Brick Work/Plaster Completed	1952 (97.11%)	765 (68.00%)	306 (65.66%)	190 (47.61%)	-	3113 (80.32%)
6	Door/Windows Completed	1845 (91.79%)	687 (61.06%)	259 (55.57%)	187 (46.86%)	-	2978 (74.17%)
7	Houses Completed	1775 (88.30%)	684 (60.08%)	230 (49.59%)	187 (46.86%)	-	2876 (71.04%)
8	Completion Certificate Received	1648 (81.99%)	189 (16.08%)	29 (6.22%)	0	-	1850 (49.25%)
9	Amount Received from PMC	Rs. 46.94 Cr	Rs.17.18 Cr	Rs.9.28 Cr	Rs. 3.22 Cr	-	Rs. 76.62 Cr
10	Amount Received from Beneficiaries	Rs. 6.07 Cr (92.88%)	2.25 Cr (22.82%)	1.65 Cr (15.75%)	-	-	Rs. 9.97 (100%)

2. Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) (2009 – ongoing)

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	67372 HH out of 1,52,791 HH
• No. of slums	486
• Slums opposed for survey	83
• No of slums mapped	475 out of 486 slum pockets
• Bill Raised to RAY cell	Rs.49,78,875
• Bill Received from RAY cell	Rs. 15,36,741(Till March)

3. Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (2015 – 2019)

MASHAL began implementing the Slum Improvement Program in six urban slum communities of Pune, India. The Samruddhi Project is extended from its earlier phase with newly identified six slums i.e. Shinde vasti, Gosavivasti, Mahatma Phule Vasahat, Lohiya nagar, Tarwade vasti and Sainath nagar in Hadapsar ward. The objectives of the project are:

Objective 1: To improve Youth Employability

Objective 2: To develop early child care

Objective 3: To improve the infrastructure in slums

Objective 4: To construct model school and Aanganwadi

Objective 1: Improve Youth Employability • <i>Develop sustainable business model</i>	Objective 2: Early child care development • <i>Support early child care centers</i> • <i>Set up tuition classes in 6 slums</i> • <i>Set up tuition classes for 10th std</i> • <i>Mentor adolescent girls</i> • <i>Set up Digital education infra.</i>
Objective 3: Improve infrastructure in slums • <i>Improve community infra.</i> • <i>Improve system at URC</i> • <i>Organise volunteer programs</i>	Objective 4: To develop model school • <i>Construct school infra.</i> • <i>Develop soft skills</i> • <i>Conduct teachers training</i> • <i>Improve education aids</i>

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:

Under this program, new initiate have been take up to achieve the objectives. The objective supports the women in the slum to startup a home based business. To chive this objective we have started two business groups of sari selling and vegetable selling. To sustain these business activities, the project makes a loan available and also trains them through guidance and exposure visits.

In the early child care development, under the 6-14 years age group, we have initiated classes for students that need tutoring support to improve their school performance. We have initiated classes for students age 6-15 that need tutoring support to improve their school performance. After pre-testing 468 children, we 156 identified who would benefit from this educational support. 140 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 15 – 16, we are helping 46 attend tutoring classes to prepare them to pass the 10th grade exams. We have also helped three dropouts age 6-16 re-enter school. We have also initiated vocational training classes for youth ages 16-22, for girls; so far 15 students have taken benefits from the course. 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 LabourNet that organizes trainings and placements for underprivileged youth.

4. Study of Socio Economic Outcomes due to Land Reclamation in Development Projects implemented during 1970 – 2011 in Mumbai

MASHAL conducted an assessment and impact study of the three fishing communities – *Juhu Koliwada, Cuffe Parade Koliwada and Mahim Koliwada* in Mumbai. A comparative analysis of data pertaining to the three Koliwadass was undertaken in order to understand the impact of land reclamation on Koliwadass in terms of specific social, cultural and economic aspects of their life. The study identifies social, economic, environmental, and physical and governance factors and issues related to urban development and reclamation, which were systematically analyzed.

1. **Physical** – location, reclamation, development
2. **Social** – housing, amenities, market
3. **Environmental** – water contamination levels, mangrove area, flood points, water current change
4. **Economic** – income level change, fish economy, supply chain
5. **Governance** – existing policies and emerging considerations

The prime concern which arises after studying the 3 pilot areas is that of land ownership, safeguarding their land and self development of their colony with sufficient housing, amenities, infrastructure and facilities. The study recommended policy and planning level considerations for development for all koliwadass.

Human Assets as on 31.03.2015

<u>Sr.No</u>	<u>Names of Staff</u>	<u>Designation</u>
1	Neeta Chalke-Pawar	Executive Director
2	Archana Padve-Kothari	Project & Research Associate
3	Rajendra Kanase	Administrative & Account In-charge
4	Surekha Sukale	Project Co-ordinator
5	Krishna Chame	Consultant
7	Rhea Singhai	GIS & Documentation Associate
8	Navnath Dandge	Account Assistant
9	Rupali Orse	Computer Operator
10	Ramesh Kurhade	Office Co-coordinator
11	Jafar Chabaru	Office & Documentation Assistant
12	Prachi Patil	Administrative Assistant

On field staff

1	Ashwini Joshi	Field Co-coordinator
2	Mangal Gaikwad	Field Co-coordinator
3	Gopal Jadhav	Field Co-coordinator
4	Girish Dongare	Field Co-coordinator
5	Pravin Sonawane	Field Co-coordinator