



Provisional Annual Report

2016 -2017



Maharashtra Social Housing
and Action League

D-2, Malati Co-operative Housing Society,
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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.

About MASHAL

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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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 Global Communities

Other Associations: Pune Municipal Corporation
State/Central Government

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

S.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.	Mr. Suhas Palshikar	Member
6.	Prof. Sneha Palnitkar	Member
7.	Ar. Rajiv Raje	Member
8.	Mr. Sharad Mahajan	Executive Director
9.	Ms. Neeta Pawar-Chalke	Member

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 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.

Past Projects

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, Kupwardand 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.

Past Projects

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.

Past Projects

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, 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

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Past Projects

2014-15 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.

Physical – location, reclamation, development

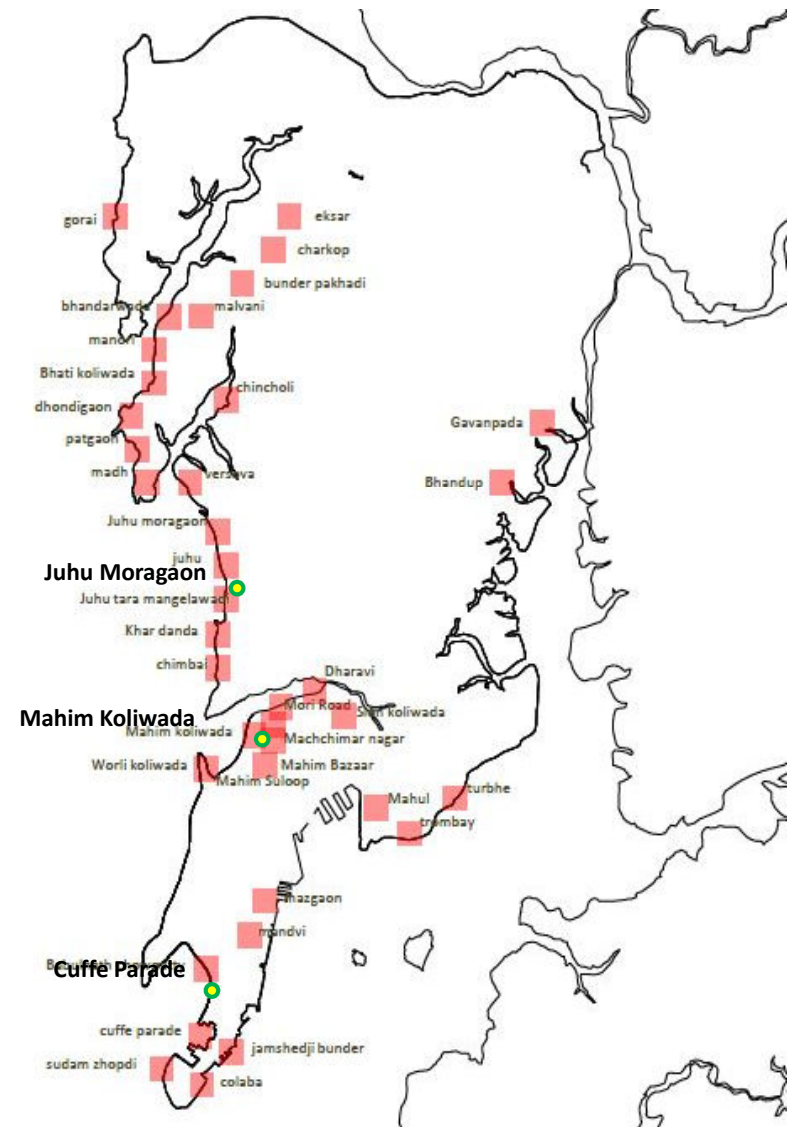
Social – housing, amenities, market

Environmental – water contamination levels, mangrove area, flood points, water current change

Economic – income level change, fish economy, supply chain

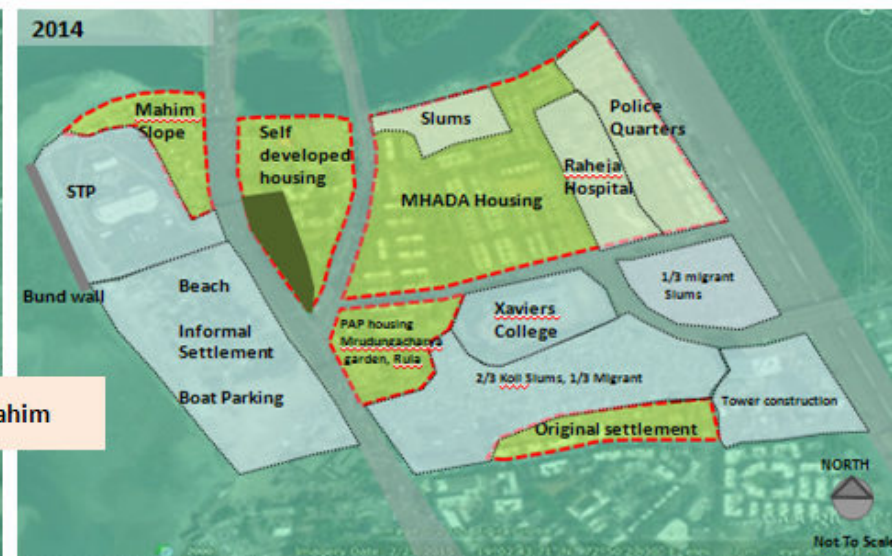
Governance – existing policies and emerging considerations

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.



Past Projects

2014-15 Study of Socio Economic Outcomes due to Land Reclamation in Development Projects implemented during 1970 – 2011 in Mumbai



Past Projects

Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) (2009 – 2016)

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.

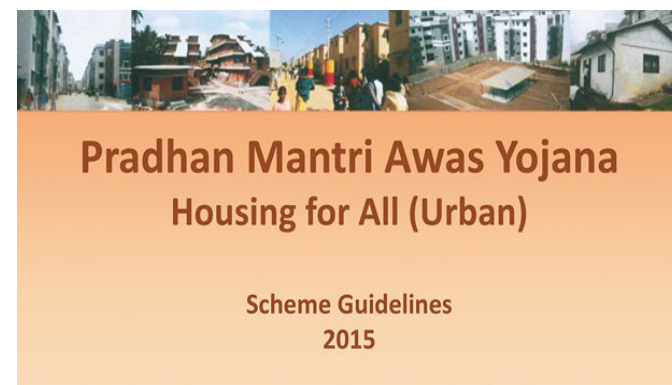
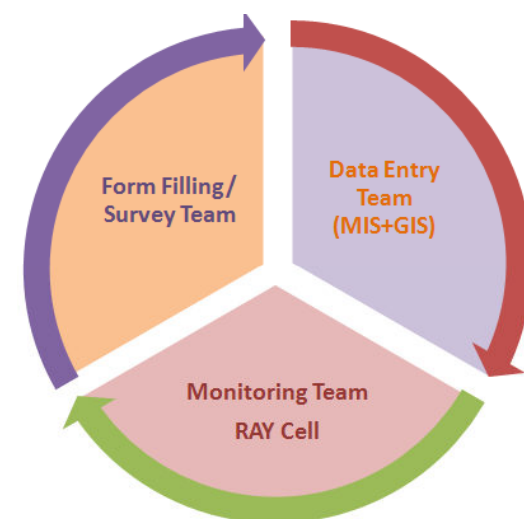
The main objective of RAY is:

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	1,06,243 HH out of 1,52,791 HH
No. of slums completed	392 slums out of 477 slums
Slums opposed for survey	85
No of slums mapped	475 out of 477 slum pockets
Bill Raised to RAY cell	Rs.49,78,875
Bill Received from RAY cell	Rs. 2986345(Till March)

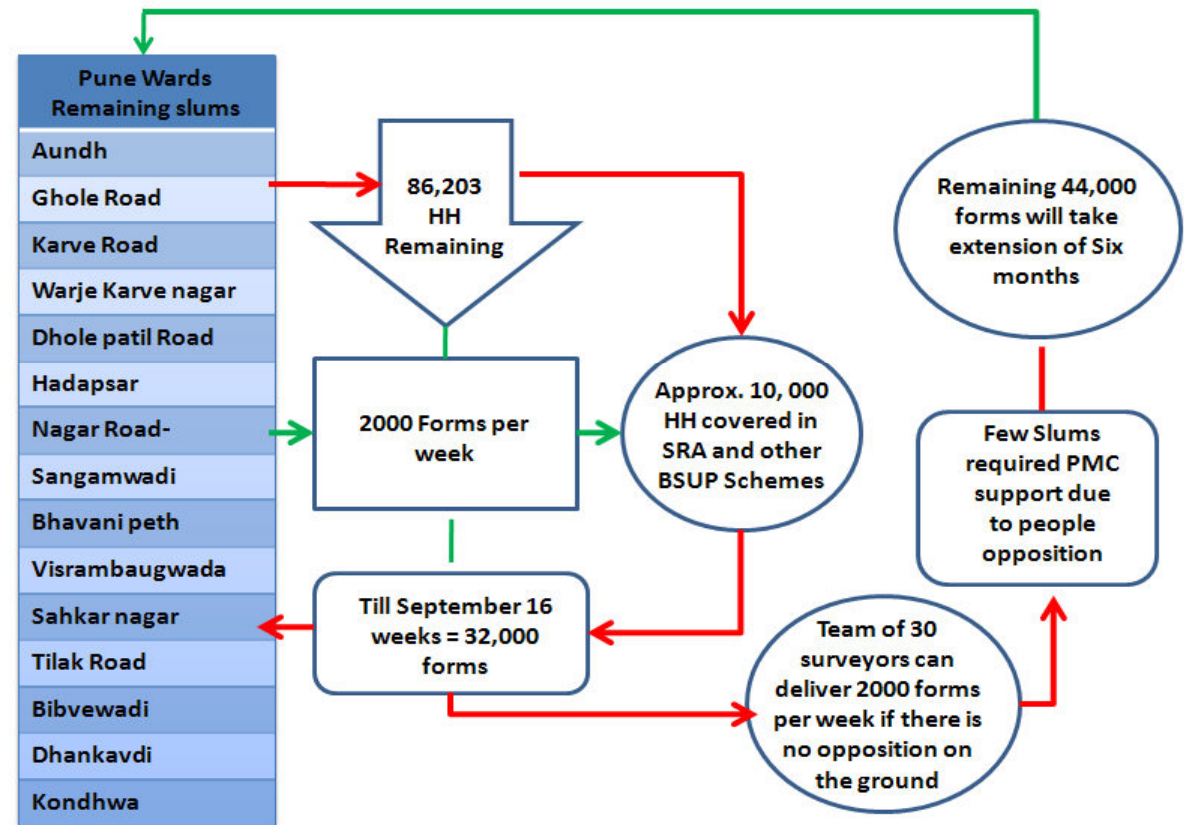


Past Projects

Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) (2009 -2016)

- Complete survey : 392
- Remaining Slums $477-392= 85$
- In which :
 - Corporator Opposition 15
 - People opposition due to various reasons 36
 - Eviction of slum 10
 - SRA Schemes 17
 - Gaothan 7
- Total HH covered :
 $60,078_{HH}(2013)+ 46,165_{HH}(2015)=$
 $1,06,243_{HH}$

Mechanism of RAY



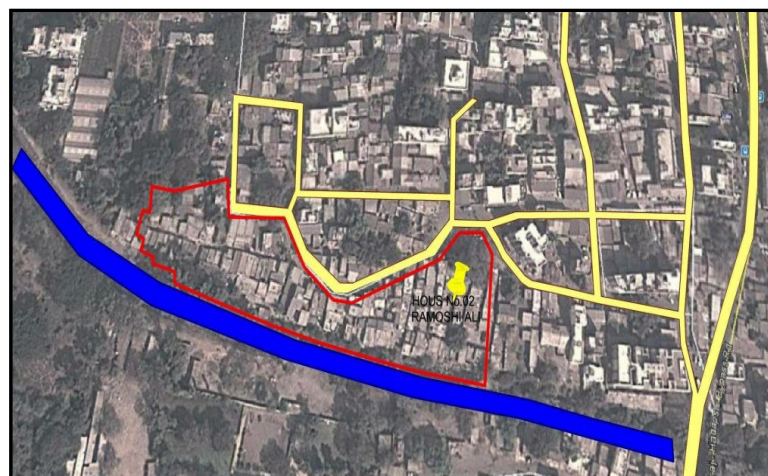
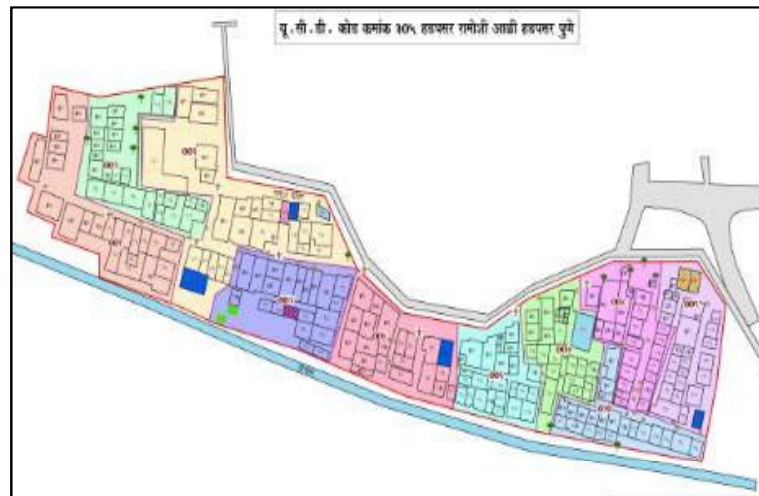
Ongoing Projects

Private Survey of slums

Mashal has been working in slums since its inception. Having the vast experience in slum survey with all the data Mashal has been approached by many private developers and other agencies for the survey of the slums.

Status :

- Unit cost: it depends on of HH & task
- Total Revenue generated: Rs. 2,87,350(2015-16)



Ongoing Projects

Socio-economic adaptation for Peri urban communities at the Arnala Village in Maharashtra (May 2015 – Nov 2015)

MASHAL is conducting a survey of socio economic and climate change outcomes, to understand the impacts of climate change and coastal risks on the lives and livelihoods of people living in Arnala village, Maharashtra. The survey is contracted by World Resource Institute (WRI). The study aims to understand the impacts of urbanization on various aspects of the village and to identify the foreseen threats due to climate change and develop strategies to adapt to changing conditions.

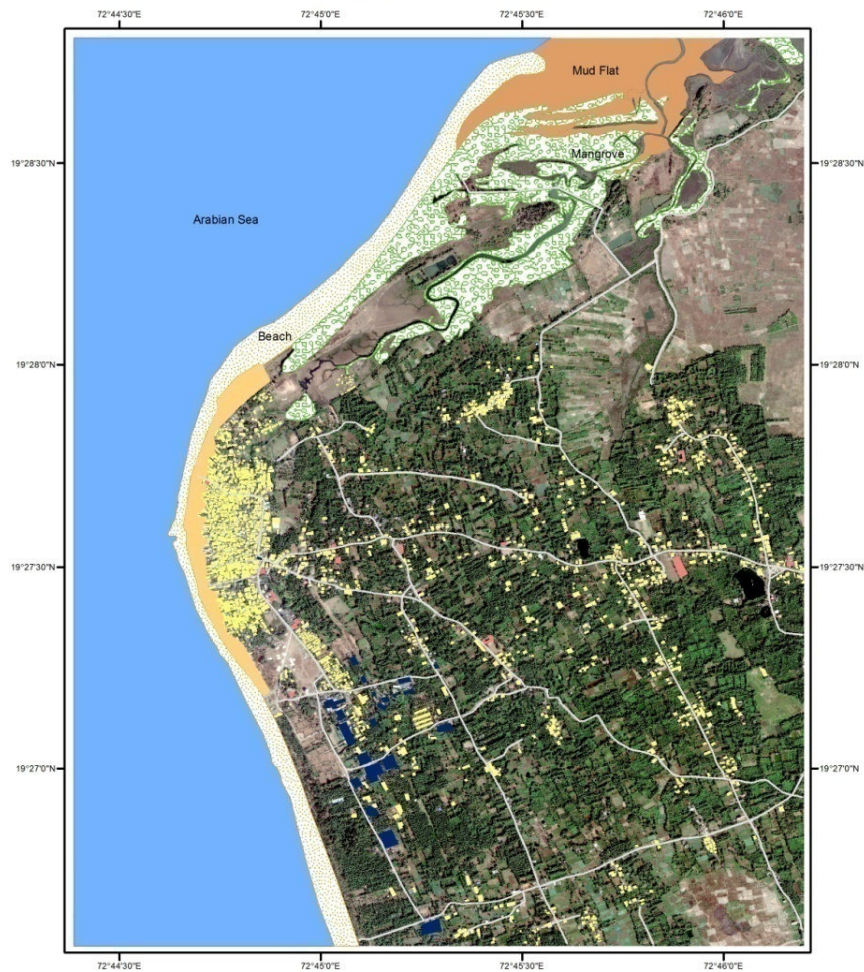
The survey entails to document the information on various components like socio economic, livelihood characteristics, climatic change impacts, availability of public and social infrastructure etc. The survey was conducted for total 350 households in the fishing and agriculture (150 each) communities in Arnala.

Along with the survey, five Focus Group Discussions were conducted with the two communities. The FGDs were conducted with the fisherman and women from fishing community and farmers, women and youth from agriculture community. The information collected through the survey is interpreted on the Geographic Information System based maps.



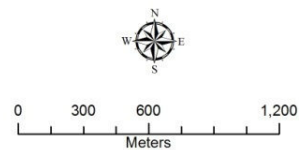
Ongoing Projects

ARNALA BASE MAP



Legend

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Residential Houses | Mud Flat |
| Temples and Schools | Road Network |
| Hotels | Agricultural Activities and Vegetation |
| Boat Parking | |
| Arabian Sea | |
| Arnala Beach | |
| Mangrove | |



Ongoing Projects

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

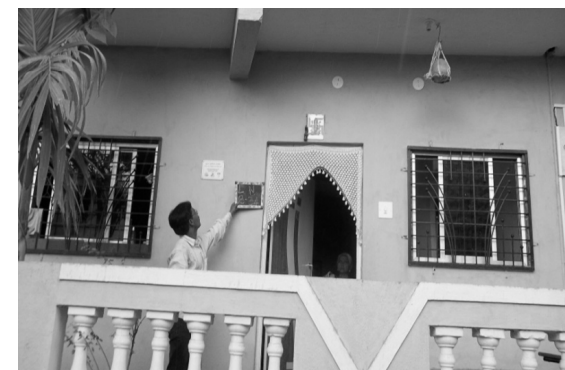
The Pune Municipal Corporation is the first ULB to have piloted the in-situ up gradation model and has emerged as a forerunner in championing a project methodology that gives credence to the voice of the poor. A key mandated requisite was the acceptance and participation of the communities in the process 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 24/03/2016:



Ongoing Projects

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

TABLE NO.1

STATUS OF INSITU SLUM HOUSING PROJECT WITH PEOPLES PARTICIPATION FOR ALL NGOS FOR PMC UNDER BSUP(II) JN-NURM.						Date: 05/05/2017
TOTAL HOUSES SANCTIONED BY THE CENTRAL GOVT. - 4000 HOUSES						
Sr.No.	PARTICULARS →	Progress of work of concerned NGOs(All figures are number of houses)				
	Name of the NGO	MASHAL	SPARC	VRP	SEWA	TOTAL
1	No of houses allotted	2218 (55.45%)	1095 (27.37%)	683 (17.07%)	Cancelled	4,000(100%)
2	SD/PGD deposited with PMC (Rs.)	Rs. 2.18 Cr.	Rs. 0.88 Cr.	Rs. 0.18 Cr.	Rs. 0.06 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 (81.86%)	697 (63.65%)	354(51.83%)	-	2706 (70.97%)
	b) Works as per Resolution 420	403 (18.13%)	398 (36.34%)	315(46.12)	-	1267 (29.03%)
5	Building Permissions received	2213 (99.59%)	1095 (100%)	683 (100%)	-	3991(99.77%)
Progress of work on site						
1	Demolisation Completed	2214 (99.81%)	1006 (91.87%)	649 (95.02%)	-	3869 (96.72%)
2	Footings Completed	2211 (99.68%)	1002 (91.50%)	649 (95.02%)	-	3862 (96.55%)
3	Plinths Completed	2211 (99.68%)	1000 (91.32%)	648 (94.87%)	-	3859 (96.47%)
4	R C C Slabs Completed	2202 (99.27%)	939 (85.75%)	641 (93.85%)	-	3782 (94.55%)
5	Brik Work/Plaster Completed	2182 (98.37%)	900 (82.19%)	624 (91.36%)	-	3706 (92.65%)
6	Door/Windows Completed	2126 (95.85%)	796 (72.69%)	588 (86.09%)	-	3510 (87.75%)
7	Houses Completed	2112 (95.22%)	768 (70.13%)	578 (84.62%)	-	3458 (86.45%)
8	Completion Certificate Received	2052 (92.51%)	186 (16.98%)	395 (57.83%)	-	2633 (65.82%)
9	Amount Received from PMC	Rs. 47.41 Cr	Rs.17.18 Cr	Rs.12.05 Cr	-	Rs. 76.29 Cr
10	Amount Received from Beneficiaries	Rs. 6.85 Cr (92.82%)	2.25 Cr (22.82%)	1.65 Cr (15.75%)	-	Rs. 10.75 (100%)

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

Introduction -

- The Samruddhi project is aimed at improving the lives of slum dwellers by providing essential infrastructure while renovating old structure, improving social institutions and forming connection of communication among stakeholders. It is implemented in 6 slums of Hadapsar area namely Lohiya Vasti, Tarwade Vasti, Shinde Vasti, Mahatma Phule Vasti, Gosavi Vasti and Sainath Vasti. During 2015-2016, Samruddhi project included renovation of community halls, schools, Anganwadies and public toilet, organizing community meetings, conducting mentor programmes, running special classes and support class in slums.
- **Objectives -`**
- Improve Youth Employability
- Early Child Care Development
- Infrastructure Improvement in Slums
- Organize Volunteer Event
- With objectives given above, we have been undertaking number of activities to achieve them. We have been using different strategies, methodologies, tools and techniques to deviate people towards their betterment. Below are given objectives with detail explanation of sub-objectives. Each sub-objective was tried to meet through various activities deployed in field.
- **Objective: Improve youth Employability**
- This objective was meant to promote entrepreneurs in slums. The intention behind this was to showcase slum dwellers that one can start small scale business. Therefore, generating employment in the slum itself was an additional support to dwellers. We started off with identification of youth who will start off with new or add on to the existing business. We worked with six SHGs in six slums under this project. Total number of stakeholders are 72 who have been benefited.



Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

- **Revolving Fund to SHGs –**
- Since, there are six slums, we required to make a list of SHGs to find out which SHG is working well and have initiated business in recent past. The criteria of selection are given below.
- Should have started a business.
- Maintenance of records since beginning of SHG.
- Assessment of SHG with community meetings.
- Should be continuing with the present business/willingness to upscale existing business.
- SHGs falling into these criteria have been chosen and were considered eligible to avail “Revolving Fund.” The first SHG was given 15000/- loan as to understand whether SHG group uses it to upscale their business. Since, we got good response and assessment report, we thought of increasing amount up to Rs. 20000 as to allow entrepreneurs’ to access other market too. This much increase in amount ensured that they have access to quality of products in their business. Additionally, a capacity building activity on maintaining record was organized to all SHG groups.
-
- **Skill Development –**
- Youth in six slums have been seen as engaged in low skill works, the work which doesn’t require much skill. Due to this, stakeholders were getting low incomes. We, while working in these slums for last two years, initiated a contact with skill development center. So that youth staying in slums could be skilled. Another fact was that they have done limited schooling due to their financial problems. Such youth could be placed in good industries for better income. Hence, we started working with Labour Net (Skill Development Agency). We organized following batches in the year (2015-2016).

SR. No.	Course Name	Slum	No. of Students
1	Tailoring	Shinde Vasti	18
2	Beauty Parlor	Lohiya Nagar	10
3	Beauty Parlor	Gosavi Vasti	17
4	Beauty Parlor	Sainath Vasti	13
5	Spoken English	Lohiya Vasti	24
6	Tailoring	Lohiya Vasti	24
		Total	

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

- There are total 106 youth who have been trained in different skills. The biggest outcome of this skilling is that youth have started their own business in slums.
- **2. Objective: Early Child Care Development**
- There are total 10 Anganwadies in six slums. Each Anganwadi was assessed during initial days. The Early Child Care Development involved activities of supporting early child care centers, Trainings to ICDS workers, facilitation and monitoring of centers, providing them with Training and Learning Material etc.
- **Supporting Early Child Care Centers –**
- Under this, sub activities like organizing support class for the children between 3-6 age group were organized. The activity consisted of participatory activities like singing songs, storytelling etc. were conducted. The curriculum stated by state government was followed to teach these students. There were total 305 children who benefited through such classes conducted in six slums. The details of number of children are given below

Sr. No	Name of slum	No. of Anganwadi	No. of Children
1	Lohiya Nagar	1	40
2	Gosawi Vasti,	3	100
3	Shinde Vasti	1	35
4	Sainath Vastahat	1	30
5	Mahatma Phule vasahat	1	40
6	Tarawade Vasti.	3	60
Total		10	305

ICDS Training: -The training required for ICDS workers have been given so that there is much specific comprehensive approach to learning's of children and community as well. While acknowledging the importance of ICDS workers, we have given following trainings.

Sr. No.	Topic	Participants
1	Training on working with adolescent girls	10 ICDS Workers
2	Health diseases of women above 40 years and cure required	10 ICDS Workers
3	Malnutrition	10 ICDS Workers
4	Personality development	10 ICDS Workers
5	Life skills	10 ICDS Workers
6	Women and health	10 ICDS Workers
7	Child learning and preservation	10 ICDS Workers

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

- **Parents meeting of 3-6 age group children:**
- Parents meetings were organized to convey support required for activities happening in ICDS center. Meetings were organized in respective slums by animators. Parents meeting were followed by daily home visit either by animator or ICDS worker to ensure every family take care of their children. In order to get all children to ICDS center, we have provided ICDS centers with Training and Learning Material, graphical work on walls, seating tables etc.
- Set up Special classes for students (6-14 years) in 6 slums
- In order to support poor students to achieve good learning we started special classes in all six slums. We have directly provided special class support to 150 students. Additionally, exposure visit also organized to visit Science Park at Chinchwad, Pune.

Details of support class student (1st to 7th)

Sr. No	Name of Slum	No. Student in support class
1	Lohiya Nagar	29
2	Gosavi Vasti,	45
3	Shinde Vasti	19
4	Sainath Vastahat	15
5	Mahatma Phule vasahat	25
6	Tarawade Vasti.	17
Total		150

Parents Meeting of 6-14 age group students:

One of the major important focuses of such meeting was to gain support for our activities happening in the community. With the intention of monitoring assets renovated in community and improving their accessibility to resources, such meetings were considered inevitable to increase support and maintain assets created.

Organize tuition classes for aspiring candidates for 10th board exam

Out of six slums only three slums had students appearing for 10th class namely in Taravade slum, Mahatma Phule Vsasti and Gosavi Vasti, have managed to tutor 46 students. We had appointed good teachers from same slums to provide tutoring to 10th appearing students. They have conducted classes in slums only. Chalks, black boards, books, guides, question banks for teachers to form questionnaire for assessment etc. were the major material provided to the classes.

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

Mentoring adolescent girls in life skills

The activity is aimed at ensuring comprehensive development of adolescent girls in six slums. Activities like life skills; livelihood skill upgradation, Health issues and cures, hygiene, importance of education, sex education, nutrition etc. were organized at Lohiya and Shinde slum. Although, activity intends to develop girls socially, emotionally and politically, it could also convince the importance of girls in society at large.

Digital Education –

In order to keep students updated and familiar with the digital education, this programme was initiated. Understanding the need of students and requirement of orientation, we had decided to buy E-Learning software which can ensure easiest and funniest way of learning. It included syllabus from 1st class to 10th class. We provided this software to four schools namely – Gadital Vidyniketan School, Dada Gujar School at Tarwade Slum, Annasaheb Doulat Magar School at Shinde slum, Narmadabai Kamble School at Gosavi slum respectively.

Objective: Infrastructure Improvement in slum

Micro-planning exercise in 6 slums leading to Improvement in community level assets

Sr. No.	Slum Name	Problems Identified
1	Lohiya Slum	Two public toilets & one community hall (renovation of Anganwadi latter suggested)
2	Shinde Slum	Renovation of School
3	Sainath Slum	Public toilet Renovation, Anganwadi renovation etc.
4	Gosavi Slum	Renovation of existing public toilet, creating new children friendly park and drainage line installation.
5	Mahatma Phule Slum	Building of room for computer literacy programme, cleaning of canal flowing adjacent to slum
6	Tarwade Slum	Renovation of Anganwadi, installation of new drinking water pipe line.

There have been some requirements suggested by these slum dwellers. We could not work on all the suggestions of slum dwellers but we have ensured that many of their requirements have been met due combine efforts of multiple stakeholders.

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

• **Lohiya Slum** – The slum has 853 residents staying in it. They had public toilet, community hall and second small public toilet built in the community. These assets were in bad condition. We renovated it with following things -

- Painting for whole room
- Installation of two doors
- Installation of tubes and fans
- Installation of small “tiles and stare case”

Renovation of Public Toilet – It consisted of 10 seats for each male and female separately. We initiated our work while incorporating peoples support in it. The following work have been done in the public toilet –

- Changed tiles
- Repairing of doors
- Coloring
- Installation of tube lights
- Installed water motor
- Appointed cleaner
- Cleaned chambers

In order to run this toilet sustainably, we appointed one cleaner who was paid 2500/- per month. A 50% of total amount was directly derived from the community members. Each house using this toilet is charged Rs.40 for a month for maintenance.

Renovation of second Toilet – the second toilet existed in the same community having 3 seats for men and women separately. We renovated this public asset. The following work has been done in the second toilet.

- Installation of pans,
- Installation of dados
- Replaced doors
- Installed new chambers
- Repaired water tank
- Leveling land around toilets with construction
- Painting work inside and outside
- Installed new pipelines in toilets

Anganwadi – The Anganwadi was a simple room where charts were tied up and had no playing material to engage children. With the prior observation, we thought of renovating it. The following work has been done in the Anganwadi

- Increased room height
- Changed roof
- Painting work inside and outside
- Plaster work outside
- Art work inside of Anganwadi
- Changed door

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

•Sainath Slum –

In this slum, we renovated public toilet having 5 seats for each male and female respectively. The following work is done in toilet –

- Changed seats
- Changes tiles
- Painting (inside and outside)
- Constructed a Wall protecting entrance of toilet.

Anganwadi – the slum had one room in which the Anganwadi was organized. The room did not have graphics, playing instruments for the children etc. Hence, we planned out our activities to add on to it. We have given following items to the Anganwadi –

- Small cupboard
- Playing material
- Graphical works on walls
- Books of songs, stories etc.

•Shinde Slum –

The slum has 801 peoples staying with 255 HHs. With micro planning process people of this slum had suggested the need of renovation work in school. There are total 266 students studying in it. We planned out infrastructure work in it. Additionally, we also proposed creation of playground in front of school with different structures on it. Details of work done in school has been given below –

- Repairing of roof of school
- Renovation of toilets
- Installation of water purifier
- Creation of playground structure
- Coloring to whole school
- Repairing storage room
- Musical and playing instruments
- Computer lab
- Library
- Installation of Chain links around school
- Graphic work inside classrooms
- Installation of tube lights and fans in class rooms

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

Gosavi Slum –

We came across the difficulty posed by the corporator of this slum. We shared our letters with him but he did not want any agency working in his area. This is why we could not work in the community though we could continue our soft skill activities. We had identified the needs of Narmadabai Kamble primary school situated in the slum. Even with the lot of opposition from the corporator, we could convince him to allow us to work in school. With prior permission, we installed one computer room having 5 computers, musical instruments and playing material. There are total 5 different schools organized in one building. The building is owned by PMC.

Mahatma Phule Slum –

This was the first slum we had identified for our project since the beginning. Much of the work in slum was done in earlier phases of project. Even though we thought of working there to improve the lives of slum dwellers. The micro-planning process revealed that people want to build new room on existing community hall and cleaning of water canal flowing adjacent to slum so as to use water in homes. Though their suggestions seemed very basic, we could not get the permission from PMC. The same was conveyed to CARD.

Tarwade Slum -

With the request from stakeholders to renovate Anganwadi, we planned our activities accordingly. The primary observation was that the structure of Anganwadi was not good at all. We identified the work required to get this structure workable. Prior to the work, parents meeting were organized. The meeting envisaged an emphasis on support to our infrastructure development activity in the slum.

The following work has been done in the Anganwadi –

Increased the height of walls

Changed roof

Constructed toilet

Constructed wash basin

Change flooring

Grill work

Installation of Safety door

Provided notice board, cupboard, table and chairs

Graphical work and painting (inside and outside)

TML material

Installation of paving block.

Installation of drinking water pipe line.

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

Urban Resource Center

The center is run in slums to provide informatory services to slum dwellers on various schemes of central, state as well as local governments. It located in slum itself to make it available to all stakeholders. Animators run the center daily for an hour in the morning. The services provided through this center are – Income certificate, Domicile, Residential proof, Non-criminal, Affidavit, Inheritance certificate, nationality, caste certificate, old age certificate etc. Information is given to stakeholders in order to make them aware the procedure of getting certificates from the government offices and requirements of documents. Total number of stakeholders used the services across six slums are 911.

Urban Resource center (URC) run by field supervisors at slums, community people can come and inquire about procedure for getting important documents like ration card, Adhar card PAN card etc.

Objective 4: Organize volunteer event for JD employees

To serve the community at large, JD volunteers are supposed to give some time to work with community/society. Hence, for JD members, implementing agency organizes one event in a quarter. Hence, MASHAL had organized two events. Both the events were organized at Dada Gujar School located in Tarwade Vasti. The first volunteer event focused on personality development aspect. The event involved discussion on achieving goals that one has and the struggle one has to do. There were totally 90 students with 10 volunteers participating from JD. Each JD volunteer discussed single aspect of career growth in detail.

The second event was organized in around personality development. This was a half day event with students from the same school (Dada Gujar School at Tarwade Slum). John Deere members facilitated voluntary session in school for 11 standard students. The session focused on Career Guidance and was attended by 93 students. This program was overwhelmingly appreciated by the teachers and students. Teacher and students were happy and demanded for more such volunteer event in their school. They leanly mentioned that such type of they of workshop was first time happened in their school

Ongoing Projects

Samruddhi supported by John Deere, India (Ongoing)

- Infrastructure Development under Samruddhi : 1. Model School

Before



After



Ongoing Projects

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

- Infrastructure Development under Samruddhi : 1. Model School



Ongoing Projects

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

- Infrastructure Development under Samruddhi : 1. Anganwadi Redevelopment

Before



After



Ongoing Projects

Individual toilet facility in PMC & PCMC Slums in Pune (Oct 2015 – Ongoing)

Through the BSUP mission, Mashal was able to partially provide sanitation facilities. Under the Sawach Bharat Abhiyan and various to achieve this there was a requirement to construct 150 individual toilet units in the two slums. Mashal through ground assessment and cognizance of the funds focuses predominantly on the more vulnerable section within the slum community and provide the facilities to the needy.

The project for construction of 150 individual toilets is funded by a company named as NOV India. The company's corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds are utilized for the construction of the toilet units. The project has commenced from May 2015 and scheduled till March 2016.



Ongoing Projects

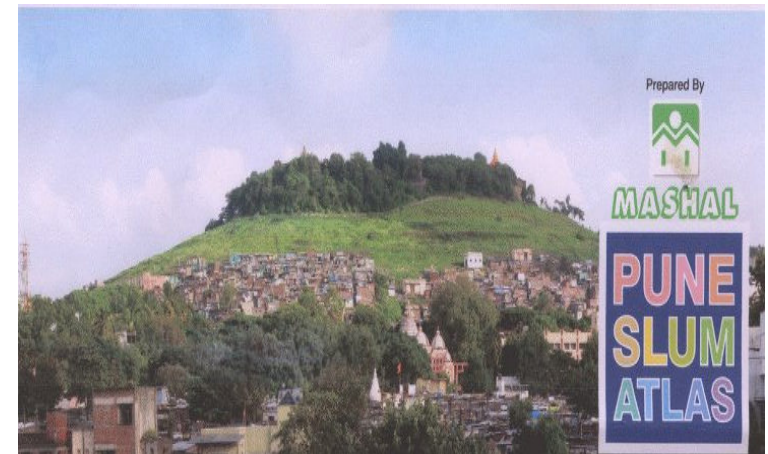
Slum Atlas and revenue generated from sale

Slum Atlas make it for 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.

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.

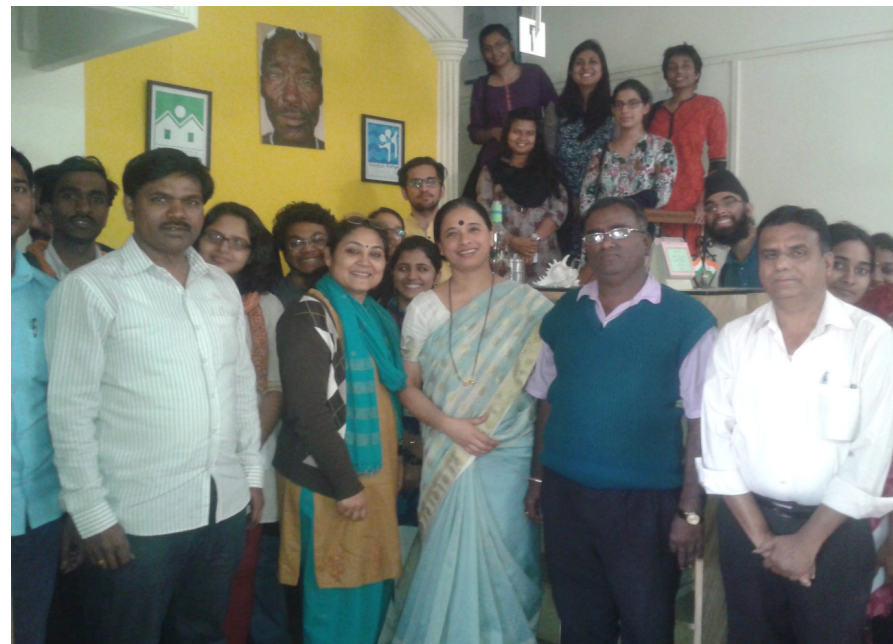
Status :

- Unit cost: Rs. 3000
- Total Revenue generated: Rs. 7,27,500 till date



Visits for Social Engagement

1. Godrej Interiors
2. DPR for Pune Smart City Plan
3. ACG Community Mapping
4. Yuva Training Program
5. Azim Premji Foundation
6. Symbiosis media college student outreach program
7. AESA Awards for Social Housing
8. ASRA meeting for alternative housing solutions for poor
9. PMC association for Pune City Connect
10. PMC meeting for Smart City Planning



Future Project

1. PCMC PMAY
 - Collection of 35000 HH slum Data
 - MIS + GIS Integration of 48 slum data
2. Biometric Yerwada
 - Street marking
 - Biometric Survey
3. Issuing of smart card in Yerawada Slum Pune
 - Smart card for slum structure occupant
 - Mapping and geo tagging of slum dweller structure
4. Sanitation in Rural Area
 - Using different alternative methods of sanitation
 - Creating the network with CSR for sanitation program
5. Data Resource Centre
 - MASHAL 'S core strength is Data
 - Making open source data availability platform in various formats for future project
6. Skill Development Centre
7. Housing for All DPR
8. Community outreach programs for sanitation

Human Assets as on 31.03.2016

<u>Sr.No</u>	<u>Names of Staff</u>	<u>Designation</u>
1	Neeta Chalke-Pawar	Executive Director
2	Rajendra Kanase	Administrative & Account In-charge
3	Madhuri Aagawane	Consultant
4	Kishore Sutar	Assistant Program Officer
5	Navnath Dandge	Account Assistant
6	Rupali Orse	Project Assistant
7	Ramesh Kurhade	Office Co-ordinator
8	Jafar Chabaru	Office & Documentation Assistant
9	Prachi Patil	Administrative Assistant

On field staff

1	Mangal Gaikwad	Field Co-ordinator
2	Gopal Jadhav	Field Co-ordinator
3	Girish Dongare	Field Co-ordinator
4	Pravin Sonawane	Field Co-ordinator

