



A Home of our Own: a century old community finally realizing their dream through a collective



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DIRECTORS NOTE:

UDRC(Urban Development Resource Centre) is an interface or platform for the urban poor, under-privileged people who are deprived of adequate shelter, sanitation and basic services. It is my privilege and honour to present the Activity Report of the Urban Development Resource Centre (UDRC) for the year 2012-15 to bring out our activities, achievements and learning in our endeavour towards a people driven interventions and solutions in urban poverty sector as a whole. As eastern coastal states of Odisha and WestBengal are seen primarily as highly agricultural though decadal urban growth and poverty quite alarming compared to national level growth so its cities grossly lacked cohesive urban policies especially that focus on the shelter, water and sanitation needs of the urban poor. So UDRC's alliance model as an inclusive development experiment and its diverse programmes seek to address issues by building people's own capacities and skills so that they are included in all facets of urban life and prepared for larger roles and partnership for a bottom up planning, governance and development process. The whole mission here is how people driven solutions not bureaucratically drawn or imposed development models transform lives, create choices for poor and change the very equations in the city in long run.

There is certainly a lot of achievements by UDRC in these few years with all the support of our staffs, community leaders, partners and Urban Local Bodies(ULBs). Targetting urban poor and lesser privileged people and bringing them to the main stream was a huge challenge for us. Poor people who live and work in cities are crucial to economic growth and urban development. However, format market and governance systems have failed to supply affordable shelter, basic amenities, citizenship rights for the urban poor. As a result over 20% of the urban population of Orissa and West Bengal live in slums, where they often face violent demolition and are deprived of adequate shelter, sanitation and basic services. These hardships disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including women, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. As Indian cities continue to grow, there is a critical need to fill the gap in addressing shelter issues and produce inclusive urban governance frameworks. We have tried to bring these changes which will create a huge impact among people lives and bridges the gap between the people and governance system.

I thank all my colleagues at UDRC, Members of UDRC, Partners and Donors for their trust, support and guidance without which this work would not have been feasible.

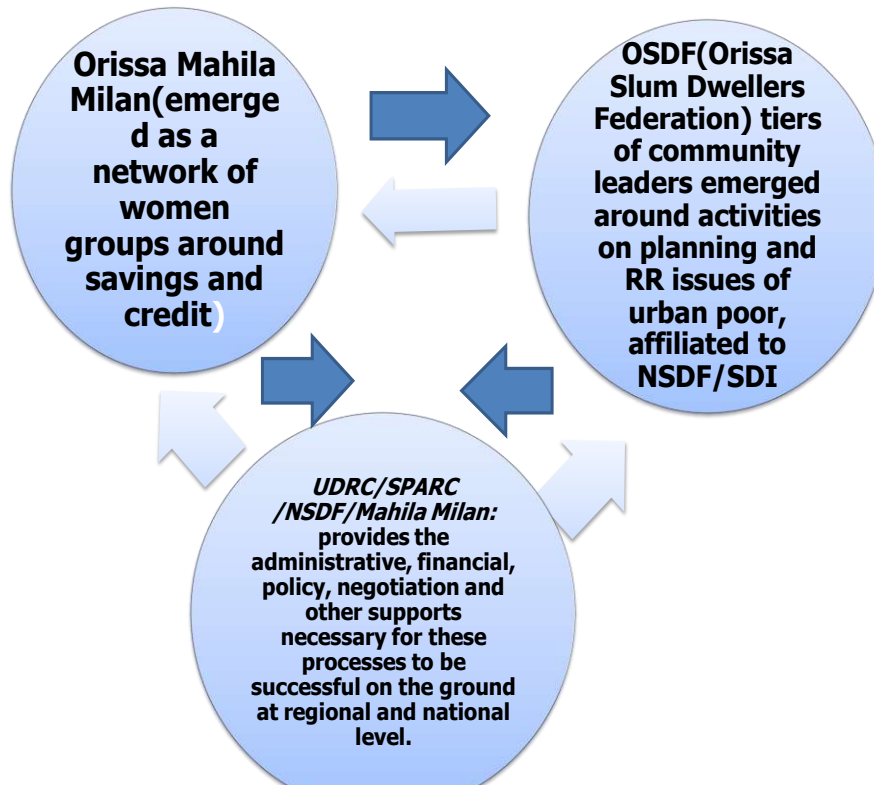
Monalisa Mohanty
Director, UDRC

(NB: As UDRC implements the work in mission mode so many of its activities are continuations of same programmes so annual report also would reflect on our earlier projects but continuing in current years too)

Introduction to Organization:

Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC) was founded in 2008. The UDRC is a not-for-profit organization (NGO) set up under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. The main focus of the organization is urban poverty of Odisha and West Bengal, India. It works in collaboration with grassroots women groups and Odisha Slum Dwellers Federation(OSDF)/Networks which has been working since 2000. UDRC works in alliance with Society for Promotion of Area Resource Center (SPARC), an NGO based in Mumbai, and its affiliated community based organizations, Mahila Milan and the National Slum Dwellers Federation(NSDF). UDRC supports grassroots organizations for eastern regions by providing administrative, financial, documentation and other support and linking them with formal institutions so as to influence pro-poor urban policy and programmes with demonstration of good governance practices. UDRC does not manage the CBOs, but serves as a platform and catalyst for a decentralized, bottom-up, women-led organizational processes, rather than a top-down manager. Urban poor communities Networks or federations seek to explore development strategies and negotiate with city authorities. Women Collectives/Sangathans in communities are decentralized network of poor women's collectives that work at the settlement level, managing savings and credit activities, slum surveys and housing and infrastructure projects.

The Alliance:



Aim of the Organization:

The aim of the organization is to address urban poverty and produce urban and development practices and policies that are inclusive of the poor.

Mission of the Organization:

The mission of the organization is to build the capacity of organized communities of the urban poor, especially women and in informal settlements in Odisha and West Bengal to stop forced evictions and development and other resource providers around issues of housing, sanitation, land and basic amenities and other urban development facilities.

Vision of the Organization:

Providing solution for urban problems and push for a bottom up agenda where the urban poor become partners with the city and states with providing basic services like housing, sanitation, livelihood etc.

Goal of the Organization:

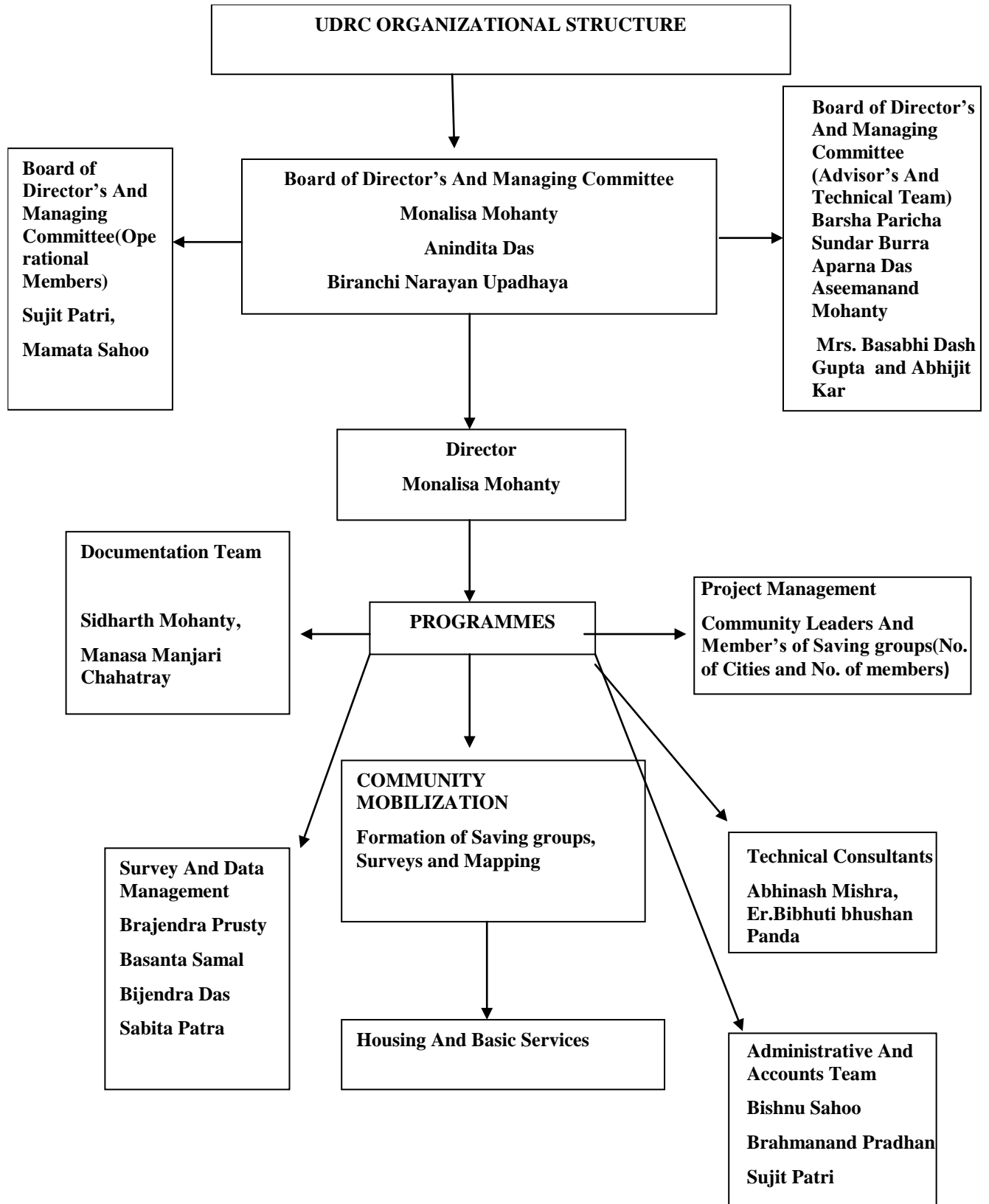
- Address the issues regarding shelter, basic services, entrepreneurship and urban poverty through the federation model.
- Articulate urban issues and help improve capacity of the urban poor to access government schemes addressing poverty alleviation, shelter and basic facilities.
- Promote a model of communitybased livelihood, housing, and infrastructure planning for improvement of poor.

Partners / Support Agencies:

The various agencies with whom the organization is working such as;

- i. Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Center (SPARC)
- ii. DFID, New Delhi
- iii. Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation
- iv. National Foundation of India(NFI)
- v. Puri-Konark Development Authority
- vi. Cuttack Development Authority
- vii. Department of Fisheries, Government of Orissa
- viii. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- ix. Cuttack Municipal Corporation
- x. Paradeep Port Trust
- xi. SEEDS, NewDelhi
- xii. BSHF, UK

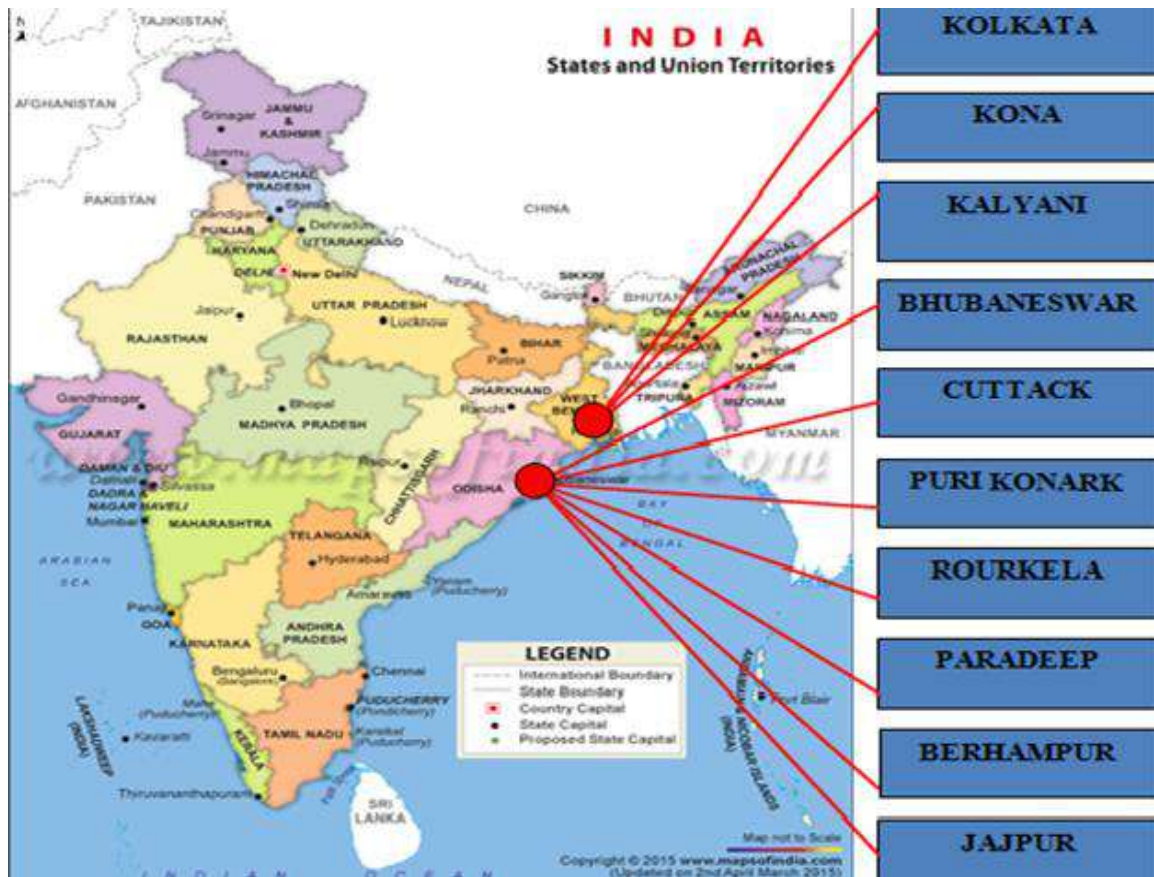
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Working Cities/Areas:

The UDRC's eastern India Alliances is active in 2007 settlements in five cities in Orissa: Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Paradeep and Rourkela. There are about 10786 members under the Mahila Milan and OSDF fold, indirectly serving at least five times that many households through their work. Likewise West Bengal (WBSDF) is active in about 20 settlements with about 2000 members, working in Kolkata & Kona cities/towns of west Bengal. The alliances of UDRC is active in 8 cities of the State of Odisha and West Bengal and 225 informal settlements of the State of Odisha along with SPARC, NSDF and OSDF. These are such as; in Odisha eg Bhubaneswar, Puri-Konark , Cuttack , Paradeep,Rourkela , Berhampur and Jajpur and in West Bengal e.g. Kolkata, Kona and Kalyani.

Figure 1: Working areas of UDRC



Projects Rationale and Out line:

There are various types of projects are being implemented by UDRC. These projects are mainly focussed towards capacity building, basic service and housing rights of urban poor. The projects are categorised under following campaigns and stream of activities;

1. Economic Empowerment -Savings and Credits
2. Empowering through sense of Identity, skill development for partnerships- Slum Surveys and Mapping
3. Precedence Setting and Knowledge building Universal Basic Services Campaign for poor of cities eg Water and Sanitation.
4. Forging Partnerships through Schemes of Government From Demolition to Planning and Resettlement. Designing Model Houses, Joint Surveys, negotiating for city scale housing strategy, Dealing With Eviction and Land rights- Planning Together with communities
5. Developing tools of sustainability to build voice in governance allocations.

Project / Process Details

Economic Empowerment/ Self Reliance through Savings and Credits

The federation and Mahila Milan/Sanghathans provided loans to the other poor women in need at doorstep. This system builds the financial assets of the poor, builds managerial capacity of women's groups and strengthens bonds within settlements. The savings are used to make small loans for income generation, emergencies, housing improvements, weddings and other needs. Besides these they also provide loan for housing improvement/repairs, toilets and water provision and business loans to entrepreneurs to do business.

The Idea behind this system is:

- To support poor families to get loans at doorstep in affordable rates to slowly come out of debt, build their assets and begin planning for the future.
- To maximize people's participation and to ensure that the poor do not have to dip into their slowly growing savings when they face a crisis.
- To build managerial capacity and confidence in handling large sums of money which allows them to enter the public sphere and improve their position in the family, community and in the city etc

Empowerment through Identity and Information building-

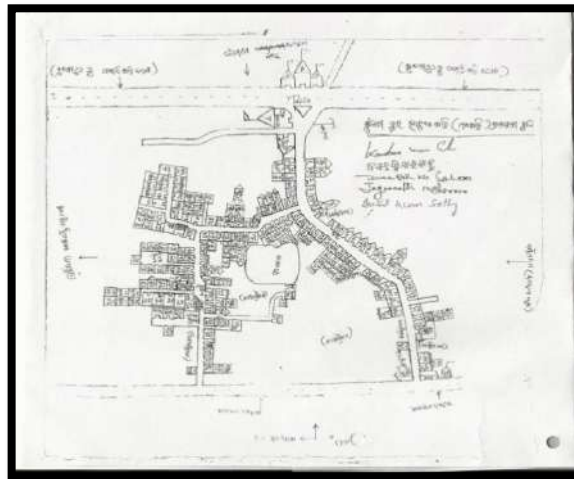
Slum Surveys and Mapping: Enumerations, mapping and slum surveys are critical tools in the process of community mobilization and capacity building. Each of the city-level federations in Orissa has completed settlement profiles for all slums in their city, which they update every two years.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- To build capacities of urban poor in collecting detailed information of slum settlements related to socio-economic conditions, housing, sanitation, amenities, demographics, income and education at the individual household and settlement levels.
- To do GPS and map including Cadastral mapping of houses in the settlements and create city level data base.
- This is a tool in the hands of poor to negotiate and plan beyond their beneficiary status to transform their role to change agents.
- To enhance a sense of ownership on their community data so that people become part of their own solutions

Qualitative Achievements:

- ❖ These surveys created detailed and accurate information data bases about slums, in which they should have total ownership in possession of own information.
- ❖ Helped the communities to articulate their situation, and to receive benefits from the Government, negotiations for basic facilities or upgrading or widow pensions etc. to be accountable to community to create a bottom up mechanism of implementation.
- ❖ This process can devise tools of empowerment, planning and sustainability assessments within the communities. This process can be basis for further interventions to generate debate and influence policy impacting bottom up mechanism for sustainable future through community led initiatives/pilots that would allow people to experiment, learn, innovate, gain confidence and influence policies as a process not as an end in itself, as has been the strategy of UDRC Urban Alliances.



The Federation introduces survey through peer exchange collect details of survey and **Mapping of a particular** economic conditions, housing, demographics, income and household and settlement (including Cadastral mapping) These surveys create detailed

Community Mapping is a tool in the hands of poor to express their voice and power to assess, question, explore community solutions

communities to the tools of and encourages them to enumeration (**Community slum**) related to socio-sanitation, amenities education at the individual, levels. They also map of houses in the settlements. and accurate information

bases about slums, which municipal bodies and governments usually lack. It provides an informational base for communities to understand their situation, to gain legitimacy in the eyes of authorities. Each of the city-level federations in Orissa has completed settlement profiles for all slums in their city, which they updated in every two years. They have also completed detailed maps and household surveys for all slums in which Mahila Milan is active. This has made OSDF/Mahila Milan an authority on slum statistics in Orissa. They used surveys to resist demolitions and support claims for resettlement; as proofs to receive benefits from the Government, such as pensions and benefits for households Below the Poverty Line (BPL); and during negotiations for basic facilities or upgrading. They have also used the statistics to challenge inaccurate government figures on slums, which has led to joint city-wide slum surveys in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, and Paradeep. This also have created a

community based for holding ownership and skills to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for upgrading and resettlement projects in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri (“Building Partnerships). The capacity building and exchanges of federation helped community committees to access the partnerships for urban projects.

Slum Mapping with the help of GIS:

Its demark the slum boundary with the help GPS machine which can be shown at Google ear th



Since last 3 years all slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack have been mapped by hand including many with GPS and surveyed at household level also.

Activities Review

Our focus activities have following levels of intervention impacts to create a base for **Empowerment Process**.

- (i) **Capacity building** (organizing, training by their own leaders)
- (ii) **Precedent setting** (demonstrating dynamics and advantages of people's process through developing pilots/ precedence creation).
- (iii) **Partnership building** (creating partnership through collaborations with NGOs/ Government / Communities for a solution based development strategies)
- (iv) **Scale up strategies** (to build a capacity of all the stake holders to transform the city scale top down mechanism to community tribune governance processes)
- (v) Building **People's voice or tools** for participation, partnerships.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Poor women collectives and capacity building around savings and credit management

- A platform to know affairs/issues of community and build solidarity for a united voice of women & poor.
- To ensure crisis loans for promoting community financial management systems and skills.
- To increase the financial assets of the poor, build managerial capacity of women's groups to negotiate with government to partner with city projects.
- To strengthen the bonds within and among the settlements for a solidarity and articulation to find a commonality in strategies.
- This is process for organizing larger city and state level collectives to participate and act as change agents for the cities and towns.

The saving and credit system has been initiated in urban Slum settlements which is considered not the end but as a means in itself to attain improved quality of life for the members and community as a whole with an idea of local resource and skill building.

Qualitative Achievements/Impacts



- ❖ The savings are used to make small loans for income generation, housing/basic facility improvements, emergency needs etc. Today they manage loan and saving.
- ❖ Helping the urban poor especially women to build managerial capacity and confidence in handling large sums of money which allows them to enter the public sphere and improve their position in the family, community and in the city.
- ❖ Improved community and women skills relating

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to finance, documentation parameters of decision making as a part of collective process.

Savings Position:

Saving and Credit as of 2014-15				
City	No. Of Settlements covered	No. Of Saving Members	City Fund Amount (Rs.)	Amount of Loan Given (in Rs.)
Bhubaneswar	53	3749	901774	3955000
Cuttack	82	3454	807502	717000
Paradeep	30	1789	240562	287000
Puri	22	365	163709	383000
Rourakela	26	732	56532	91000
Kolkata	23	732	682724	254000
Total	236	11057	8539803	5687000

Subhashree sahu is now economically independent with the support of Mahila Milan



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SOLIDARITY AROUND SAVING and CREDIT LINKS



Helping women to help each other and other community women to be economically self sufficient, decision makers of their own life and build capacities to demonstrate solutions to cities and towns.

Sanju Behera from Mahila Milan taken 25000 for Dairy Business.

Precedence Setting and Knowledge building-Universal Basic Services Campaign:

In an empowerment process in which first and foremost challenge was to face eviction and learn the skills and tools for negotiations for developing a strategic Win Win situation with Government. This is possible if a situation of trust between state and communities created through NGO engagement. Due to such negotiation for about a decade at least eviction is almost prevented in major cities and towns of Odisha. Now the challenge ahead is to help Government and communities for rehabilitation and resettlement proposals and ensuring such inclusions in city planning. Priority is universalisation of basic services Campaign while addressing RR proposals. There is serious focus going on for catering to housing needs of such communities by Government but if basic service provided all slums then that is much bigger in impact as would ensure larger population coverage but also making these settlements life easier and safer when resource is scarce.

Updating slum lists

March 2012: Cuttack Municipal Corporation officially requests the SPARC alliance to share the slum data (Google Earth and QGIS files) for city use, thus providing legitimacy to community collected data almost two years after the process first began.



Slum survey by local women



Slum survey by Mahila Milan

Photo of Mapping



GPS/GIS DETAILS

The Participatory settlement mapping project (PSMP) is a pilot project to scale up our current enumeration activities using Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic information system (GIS). The Global Land Tools Network (GLTN) has provided a grant to fund the project, and will conduct an external evaluation of the project during and after its implementation. GIS is a computer system that link data to lines points and shapes on a map. We are using Google Earth for GIS software. Global Positioning System is a device that uses satellite signals to identify and record its location. This capacity building and skill development has helped people to map each year for updating data.

Mapping the Settlement Boundaries using GPS

- Community leaders in each slum lead the mapping team around the boundary of the settlement, The mapping team records their location every few meters on the GPS device. The location recordings can then be imported to Google Earth or another Geographic Information System (GIS) to prepare a map,
- Since this mapping is faster than plane table surveying, the whole city can be mapped in only a few months.
- The biggest benefit of this kind of mapping make both community and women own the mapping and data process which historically has been a male and technocrats managed domain.

THE CURRENT STATUS OF THIS PROJECT-

- No of settlements surveyed with GPS: 340
- No of settlements mapped in Google Earth: 340.
- Profile assessment done in Q Gis : 340
- Profile attached with Google Maps: 14

Mahila Milan use surveys/mapping to resist demolitions and support claims for resettlement; They have also used the statistics to challenge inaccurate government figures on slums, which has led to joint city-wide slum surveys in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, and Paradeep.

Quantitative Achievements:

- ❖ Completed slum profile survey for 1158 settlements in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack
- ❖ Paradeep, Puri, Rourakela and Kolkata.
- ❖ Completed household survey for 125 settlements covering 29046 families.
- ❖ Completed household survey of 1025 families for Ring Road rehabilitation project in Tangarguda. Conducted Ring Road household survey and joint verification and measurement was done with Cuttack Municipal Corporation



Sharing Workshop in Mapping Exercise



Making presentation by Federation on Mapping Process

Exchanges:

- ❖ Community exchanges and meetings are based on the premise that the poor learn best from the poor. These exchanges and meetings are key for capacity-building rituals.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- To provide platform for horizontal experience sharing among members to visit each other's settlements across the city, state and nation.
- To learn about problems, achievements in different settlements and share experiences.
- To break feelings of isolation and powerlessness especially among women organization through exchanges inevitable for learning and sharing for urban poor communities.
- To empower women from urban poor communities as part of a larger collective and interdependent process.

Ms Anna & Ms. Helena From ASF Sweden helped UDRC team to do an action research on community space management mechanism as derived from the meetings held with slum dwellers of Cuttack city. They prepared and presented the dynamics of optimal space management model derived from consultation made by them with communities to demonstrate how poor household managed their household needs within limited affordable space and individual households fulfilling all their differential household and community needs. There are the learnt lessons need to be carried out and taken care of while planning for slum communities as proposed to be undertaken under RAY SCHEME.



Erica Oldberg from Journalist Association ,Sweden came on November 28th 2012 to UDRC to have details on slum rehabilitation & resettlement, sanitation in slums as taken care of by UDRC so that they can publish a journal there as a reference to their context.

Qualitative Achievements:

- ❖ Communities see themselves as part of a larger collective and interdependent process.
- ❖ Women representatives of Orissa federation made a presentation about community led governance system in International Womens Conference, New Delhi 2011 for making a scoping exercise for both social-economic and political leadership
- ❖ UDRCs Monalisa Mohanty was a guest speaker in World Urban Forum meet in Mysore and Bangalore 2011 and National Technical Advisory Group in Pune, and International Womens Conference 2010



Mike & Dharitri Pattnaik from Bernard Vanleer Foundation

Housing Solutions: JNNURM Partnerships with City ULBs

A concrete and safe house creates sense of security, dignity for women and for the poor communities who take leadership in addressing housing needs of urban poor.

Demonstrating housing solution journey of UDRC alliance started from the basic intervention of just stopping eviction help ULBS to find permanent answer/solution to encroachments. This strategy adopted by UDRC team while organizing communities around housing savings and creating a situation of negotiation with government so as to establish a win-win situation for both government and poor. Bhubaneswar and Puri cities were enlisted in Jnnurm list of cities. Alliance effort of creating sustainable for affordable model of house innovations created lot of hope and positivity for poor to get organized around land and housing. Orissa cities got 3 settlements up gradation plan sanctioned for integrated housing projects since 2007.

The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation also contracted with SPARCUDRC Housing Projects in three sites of Bhubaneswar under JnnurmBSUP scheme. Total budget per house was 1.3 Lakh where 80% center and 10% from state and rest is from beneficiaries. But total

expenditure per each house was 1.70 to 2.20 Lakh where rest of the money is provided by SPARC. Total area of the slum is around 1 acre and having 500 populations. As per designing 270 Sq. Ft of the area for each household was provided where as three types of design was constructed such as;

- i. Type-1: Ground floor for single beneficiaries.
- ii. Type-2: G+1 design for two households.
- iii. Type-3: Two households combine with one upper floor and open space.
- iv. G+4: Ground plus 3 families , worked out for families who have lesser land to avoid their disqualification

The similar projects were also implemented in Puri with Puri Municipal Corporation in three sites. The work is almost completed but still some works are pending and still going on like, window, door etc. Due to delayed clearance by the ULBs.

Experience of partnership with BMC (Bhubaneshwar Municipal Corporation)

Then through direct BMC interventions to work directly with slum families to build hundreds of houses got the late by 2 years to take off in three sites project which are already severely hit by escalation cost and lack of experience in these kind of projects from both beneficiary and BMC. Then this made corporations to float tenders for NGOs, which made SPARC-SSNS-UDRC alliance to access these projects in both the cities. The work contract started in mid 2010. But due to innumerable issues relating land and planning, unrealistic lay outs, the projects need to be started from scratch again. UDRC organized architects and engineering support to address it.

As part of alliance's principle to promote people led, women centric community process took time to get community flavours to government engineered projects. These projects being new of its kind and demands lot of energy and attention as involves community mobilization at every step even absent if earlier to the project formulated.

PHASES OF HOUSING AND DESIGN INNOVATION THROUGH COMMUNITY LAID PROCESSES





Participation in BSUP Housing Scheme

So there is about 300 plus houses have come up (in both Bhubaneswar and Puri) under different phases of construction having twenty percent of houses complete in all respect. The project monitored by a reputed construction team with expertise in structural engineering fresh architects and planners of School of planning Ahmedabad and ASF, Sweden assisted both the city housing projects.

Implemented by Government in two cities in Odisha, Bhubaneswar and Puri cities for almost 700 families contracted besides infrastructure components besides there is some additional housing in hundreds are being asked to take up as contractors left the site saying not feasible with the grant provided to them.

As this project is meant for people having land rights, so there is lot of interpersonal land disputes among slum families. Land entitlement and inherited land is a very complex subject due to which many families are not in possession of all the records in safe custody to support determining the land size considering the sale and purchase status of each family.

The process of construction is taken up with initial two phase construction progress support from SSNS-SPARC to build first two stages assuming by the time 2nd phase complete BMC/PMC money reimbursed in time. But non-release of money by both the corporation hindered the process of construction adding further escalations.

G+1 Houses catering to the needs of Beneficiaries (final stage)



Bhubaneswar JNNURM:

SI No	Name of the site	Target No. of houses	No. of DU's started	No. of DU's Completed	No. of DU's Roof Completed	No. of DU's below Roof	Community centre
1	Bharatpur	135	135	62	61	12	Plinth level with 21 pillars
2	Dumduma	225	51	12	36	3	Plinth level with 17 pillars
3	Nayapalli sabar Sahi	73	67	28	29	10	Space not Identified

So this project was taken up against all the odds to demonstrate people's process and challenges involved in dealing with actual hurdles of unrealistic city engineers plan, inability to clear dues/permissions in time delays the execution process.

Jnnurm Partnership with PURI Municipality :

Housing under BSUP was taken up by SSNS/SPARC, Mumbai in alliance with UDRC through bidding for NGOs Puri Municipality did not get private bidders willing to do these projects.

SI No.	Slum Name	Total No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Household Targeted	Houses Started	Houses Completed	Houses at Complete on Stage
1	Gokha Sahi	164	111	37	7	30
2	Mishra Nolia sahi		13	3	-	3
3	Mangala Sahi		40	12	-	12



Complete House under BSUP-JNNURM

Infrastructure under BSUP at Puri and Bhubaneswar

The planning and infrastructures layouts were so unrealistic that fresh planners took about a year in rechecking and chalking out fresh design and costing for the project. As per contract transits and one community centre for each sites have been started in BBSR JNNURM sites.

Urban and Development Department has involved us in building capacities of hundreds of officials and several mayors of cities and towns of Odisha. If this strategy were pursued at the state and national level, there could be a lot of quality engagements intensifying the project impacts at much deeper level going a long way towards the alleviation of urban poverty at regional level, which could become a success story for the states and the nation, and even for other country communities.



Community consultation Process on settlement Layout designing with the help of Technocrats/volunteering professionals

The layout given by both Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Puri Municipality did not suit to the community people and ground reality since the land pieces available to them were small to fulfil their needs, so taking the community people's opinion into account was vital and key to federations approach so all the designs subsequently got modified by round of consultations with communities and families involved.

Joint Survey:

UDRC is always focusing on the urban poor in the respective cities, where they help the local authorities such as; Municipal Corporation and development authorities for joint surveys and slum profiling. Because the organization is more attached with the slum dwellers and people so the women of communities also become part of this exercise where they know everything about the local context which further help for slum development or improvement feasible. In Bhubaneswar city the organization did the joint surveys for 377 settlements where Municipal Corporation listed only 206. In Cuttack city they did for 250 settlements where as 106 were listed by the government. During joint surveys time, the government agency and the organization together develop survey format, and a municipal worker accompanied the organizational team for the collecting data in the field. Which are further helps for slum redevelopment, up gradation, resettlement and identifying the slum boundaries(RAY scheme, Ring Road Projects, IHSDP Projects in Cuttack). UDRC also has provided support to Cuttack Municipal Corporation with Biometric surveys for IHSDP projects.

Planning Together:

The organization always deals with the field and the people and how to integrate planning in habitation as prompted by people not imposed by technocrats. Here in this concept the organization is working for slum services and development under some programmes where as the government engaged UDRCSPARC alliances through projects such as JNNURM, BSUP, RAY, IHSDP etc. In this types of projects the organization included the local authorities as well as the public to participate during planning so that it will be clear about the public demands and what they really wants from the projects, their needs etc. During planning they used to organize public meetings, discussion etc where the people used to come and tells their demands and suggestion for the projects. The organization worked for about 25 slums improvisation in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri till now and also planning for new projects like Salia Sahi etc Interns of Delhi University/Lovely College of Architecture,ASF, Sweden and Honorary Consultants of Delhi School of Planning, KRVI, Mumbai and Retd. Government of Odisha have been very much part of this planning exercise

Precedent-setting effort to Convergence of schemes:

The community-led projects transform relationships between the city and the poor. From construction of model houses and toilets to provision of drains, water facilities, and electricity, the precedent-setting activities of the Alliance have brought about a reconfiguration of the relationship between the city government, NGOs and communities.

Access to Education/Health of Children and

Women: Linkage established by Paradeep Mahila

Milan to access Mid Day Meals to school children & Sanitation by Women Leaders of Mahila Milan at Paradeep. This scheme is won for Mahila Milan's active leaderships in resettlement, sanitation management and ensuring school education, food and health. This has been taken up as a precedent setting activity for rest of the cities and communities to learn and adopt the model so as to benefit out of the schemes.



- ❖ Community leaders have had to regularly meet with municipal and other department officials to get various permissions, understand standards, submit settlement surveys and collect payments – an empowering process in itself.
- ❖ As more communities have seen the projects and gotten involved, this meant the city has had to sit up and take notice of thousands of slum dwellers all working on building a people's agenda, for example for "No Open Defecation" in their city.
- ❖ The city government has recognized the capacity of community organizations to develop their own solutions, supported by NGOs.
- ❖ Precedent-setting activities have initiated discussions on other issues related to urban poverty and opened space for dialogue on policy change, land tenure and bottom-up

housing solutions. As a result, city authorities change their attitude and role from simply being a “permission-giver” to understanding the issues from close quarters and started working with communicates as strategic partners to find constructive solutions and conducive working environment. This process brings about real change and learning through experience, both for the government and for the people.



Key Actors igniting these processes in this journey in eastern Indian cities

Water and Sanitation:

Sanitation provisions for the urban poor are woefully inadequate. Few funds are allocated for this purpose, and where government facilities are provided, they tend to be illmaintained and quickly become dysfunctional. Most households have neither the space nor funds to build individual toilets. This leaves slum residents with no choice but to defecate in the open, which threatens their health, dignity and safety, especially for women and children. Lack of sanitation facilities is one of the top concerns raised at community and federation meetings. In addition to providing loans for individual toilet construction, the Orissa Federations and Mahila Milan have taken up construction of community toilet blocks. Toilet blocks also serve as community spaces, with a space for meetings and functions on the upper floor. Demonstration toilet construction projects have provided communities with clean and safe sanitation facilities, improving their health, productivity, safety and quality of life.

Quantitative Achievements:

- ❖ This is to demonstrate the community led sanitation/drainage projects rather than engineer or contractor managed municipal or service provisions.
- ❖ The construction project lay outs have been developed to provide clean and safe sanitation facilities, improving their health, productivity, safety and quality of life as viewed, expressed, decided by communities involved in tune with city infrastructure plans.
- ❖ People driven sewerage connection is laid in Nayapally community as per revised layout prepared by UDRC appointed professionals and community in a consulted process covering about 400 metres. The whole construction was constructed and supervised by the community leaders and labourers itself Water connection has been ensured by the community(4 points are connected)

- ❖ Community toilet at Balijhara settlement Paradeep has started functionally for the benefit of 1700 people. The construction, maintenance of community toilets are being supervised by the Mahila Milan of the respective community. Puri toilet block which again after due repairs started functioning effectively by mahilamilan leaders. Drain for Jali Sahi and sewerage for Nayapally constructed with a people led planning and execution process.



- ❖ Principal Secretary Sri Injeti Srinivas, H&UD Department visited Nayapally Sabar Sahi Site for BSUP integrated Project under JNNURM at Bhubaneswar. After talking to community federations he understood the challenges in BSUP/Jnnurm and showed interest to help in co-ordination on behalf of Government for smoothing implementation processes of the project & to showcase it project in the state as a model.



- ❖ Experience sharing is key to success of these kinds of projects/schemes. There was an International Training Programme/Work shop on Planning & Management of Sustainable Cities from dated 15.1.13 to 11.3.2013 on behalf of Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi. The chair person of UDRC Monalisa Mohanty was one of the speaker in the Work Shop & shared her experiences about Community Participation towards urban places/Engineers / participants of different countries on sustainability & environment.

- ❖ Clara Lindell a delegate from Architects without Borders Sweden, (ASF), and Sweden made a consultation with OSDF/Mahila Milan of Odisha on sanitation status of the housing sites of BBSR & Cuttack as well as to study the impact of community toilets on health and sanitation of the community in slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.



There was complete infrastructure work was taken up in Nayapally Sabar Sahi, Bhubaneswar which includes water, Sewerage, Road, Drain, individual toilet provision for about hundred families as part of BSUP in collaboration with BMC (Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation)

and SPARC. Beside few support provided for Chhatarabazar behera sahi and Munda sahi for their Water and sanitation provision besides encouraging credit for women to upgrade their toilet and water provision.

Sustainable Low cost community driven solutions small interventions changing day to day life of women and community- Chhatarabazar/Munda sahi(Cuttack city)



Before

After

Community taking up infrastructure work: Drainage, Access Road, Swerage



Drain



Road



Water supply project in Slum



Water supply connection to house



Urban Governance Program (2009-12)

Society For Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) is one of the alliance of UDRC. SPARC is one of the largest Indian NGOs working on housing and infrastructure issues for the urban poor. Along with SPARC-UDRC Alliance, National Slum Dwellers Federation (NSDF) and Mahila Milan- collectively referred to as the Alliance work together to produce solutions that meet the shelter, sanitation and development needs of the poor in Indian cities. NSDF organizes and mobilizes poor urban communities, links them to a national network, supports them to set a development agenda, and negotiates with resource-providing institutions.

Mahila Milan is a decentralized network of poor women's collectives that manage credits and savings activities, carries out slum surveys and manages housing, sanitation and infrastructure projects. SPARC provides the administrative, financial policy, documentation and other support necessary for these process to be successful on the ground.

The Alliance has supported the Federation model in Odisha through the Odisha Slum Dwellers Federation (OSDF) and Odisha Mahila Milan since early 2000. Collectively the Odisha Alliance works to produce strategies by which the urban poor can access adequate and secure housing, sanitation and basic services. The Odisha Alliance is active in five cities in Odisha-Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Paradeep and Rourkela. There are about 10,000

members under the Mahila Milan and OSDF fold, indirectly serving atleast five times that many households through their work.

**RAY- Partnership with City scale survey for city scale planning:
Community Process of Enumeration and joint survey for a formal entry for people to status of illegality to Legality and entitlements:**

Rajiv Awas Yojana envisages Central Government Financial assistance to States, Cities & towns with the objective of creating cities & towns free of slums. As per MoHUPA, NGOs can play the role of an important partner who can bring innovative pilot projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum up gradation/redevelopment projects spearheaded by the community or with their demonstrable involvement & participation in design, planning & implementation. The SPARC -UDRC alliance won the bid. The alliance took up the Socio Economic Survey during January 2011 at Bhubanaswar & September 2011 at Cuttack and now the enumeration and detailed surveys are on along with other stakeholders as per the suggestion of the ULB under the guidelines of RAY. Since our basic approach is to develop a bottom-up mechanism through people led survey processes. This survey and enumeration process is continuing in both Cuttack and Bhubaneswar cities of the state.



Community led Enumeration and survey process of the house hold in RAY Process/ Format checking by the community as a part of the process

Survey work by UDRC has been started since February 2011 in both the major cities Cuttack & Bhubaneswar in Odisha with certain challenges like Political power enforcement. Sometimes lack of co-operation from community people with strong resentment due to lack of clarity & understanding about survey, occasionally highly bureaucratic to include ground reality and dynamics involved during survey or mobilisation process. Despite all these hurdles the cities have almost been covered under Socio Economic Survey.



Data Entry under Managerial Information System

Out of 436 in Bhubaneswar slums as per current approval, we completed the Socio Economic Survey of 413 slums, 413 profiles. Community Mapping is also a part of survey process to give an idea of the slum's location, certain landmarks at its periphery, the communication links to the slum etc. That too is being done by Mahila milan manually beautifully in both cities. In Cuttack we have completed the Socio-Economic Survey of approximately 271 slums out of which 10 slums are sent for DPR. Finally the MIS entry is also done.

In the process of survey from enumeration & surveying the HHs till the submission of all the data UDRC is much involved with the slum community in this community participation process. Despite all these there is still gaps. So the chapter here is not closed after survey rather it is a new beginning for the forth coming challenges for the community in assuring justice to them. Need for a facilitative mechanism at local level is a must to sensitize the community participation by making them much aware about RAY.



Laying foundation stone under RAY Housing at Munda sahi, Cuttack by Chief Minister of Odisha(which was the first resettlement site of Sprac-UDRC)

Actionable Research on Sustainability/Schemes :

National Foundation of India(NFI) has supported few of our slum Networks or Federation work in Puri and Paradeep, but in 2014-15 it supported projects relating to develop and assess sustainable tools and indicators to start for action projects.

The StudyAn actionable research proposal towards **Participatory Inquiry into urban basic services - Sustainability and coping mechanisms in the context of urban Odisha**

Sustainability assessment is a key component to any investment made in the form of human, social, technical or financial today so as to help professionals and slum communities to take informed and appropriate choices as per their situations concerned. Unfortunately, the town planners are yet to bring inclusive city planning in India. It has been a major issue that the urban planners have continuously ignored urban slums and the children in specific. Children living in slums have been treated as step kids and have not been active stakeholders of urban renewal policies and programs. . Most of poverty elevation scheme lack due percolation or impact due to simple facts of neglecting major factor of sustainability that is inclusive and bottom up processes. It is assumed that state as a major facilitator need not have to be the primary actor to encourage partnership and growth. This is to suggest people at the centre of action, Government and other private partners including NGOs etc. as contributors and facilitators to bring sustainability to the process.

This study is focused solely at two cities of Odisha, but would refer cases of importance from our decadal engagement on urban poverty work for the state in general. The sustainability assessment was taken on two important cities: Cuttack (CTC) and Bhubaneswar (BBSR). The studies of infrastructure or basic facility required for human habitation are made so as to promote a deliberate sustainable environment building. Sixtyeight slums have been covered under this analysis (32 in CTC and 36 in BBSR). And 7 sites have been studied (case study) extensively in BSSR and 5 in CTC.

Goals and Objectives:

- To study and understand the extent of water, sanitation and energy scarcity or management challenges from people perspectives (E.g. Identifying potential case studies).
- To open up further enquiry into the potential or resources so that a community scope for self reliant could be created with alternative community centric resource creation and management orientation.
- To build basis for further actionable research and precedent setting intervention strategies by experimentation and scope creation of a platform in terms of opening up of debate to give cities a direction of deepened governance mechanism.
- To understand how this sustainability approaches to urban planning can be vital for planners , NGOs and other groups lacking documented materials.
- To assist federations in developing peoples own parameter and indicator of time to time self -sustainable assessment

Methodology and strategy of the survey:

To understand, deficit, challenge, potential and options to sustainability in a more comprehensible manner, we adopted a strategy based on two levels: primary and secondary. Primary level includes primary data collection from the proposed sites, bestworst cluster level analysis, SWOT analysis, case studies and sustainability exposé organised by UDRC-ASF alliance.

UDRC and SPARC, being the Survey Agency for the City of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar under RAY scheme of Government of India, has analysed the data at gross level to give an

idea of deficit of services. It has been found that although government scheme, RAY, did something better, it has been not effective enough as it lacks important data that will boost the process. The format of RAY data provided by central government lacked crucial aspects of NBO/CLTC and others making the schedule so lengthy. Data format provided by RAY is enclosed as below:

For defining or influencing urban rehabilitation and resettlement strategies it is vital that we understand nittygritty of sustainability in process, product and investment options from people perspectives, which would empower communities for larger and meaningful participation and open up possibilities of decentralised path service provisioning in urban slums. Sustainability as a tool has the potential to influence planning and implementation process in the interest and with the primary leadership of people. Each and every slum is unique so potentials to change can also be diverse which challenges the regular mainstream standardized so also so imposed pattern of solutions. Many of poverty elevation schemes faced failure due to some simple facts of neglecting this crucial factor of contextual analysis or stake holder involvement to lead decision making rather than following one size fit all policy.

So UDRC made an actionable inquiry to really understand and build processes or templates to identify the challenges, scope and potential or options of sustainability that threatens or strengthens people driven or decentralized process of governance so as to analyze, integrate or influence current urban policy, planning frameworks or dialogue processes in eastern cities of Odisha.

This study attempts to challenge current technocrat or real estate approach or representative driven democracy. It also stresses how focus of housing stock creation alone undermines the most basic right to survival that is by making universalisation of basic facility as human right issue that slums are deprived of for decades now as reaching housing for all is difficult to achieve with the available resources which divert attention first and primarily on basic services. At the same time tools of sustainability explores the potentials in age old disadvantages of scarcity or inequity in basic services which itself is the basis *for a collective voice, initiative and bottom up revolution towards demonstrating decentralized distribution and management in water, sanitation, energy and food security*. This study helped devise such methodologies; tools suggest areas of further action research through pilot processes.

B. Goals and Objective of the actionable research proposed:

1. To study / understand the extent of water, sanitation and energy scarcity/management challenges from people Perspectives would study scope and broad coping up mechanism in scarcity/flooding time from people point of view(eg identifying potential case studies).
2. Open up further inquiry into the potential /resources/Options so that communities scope for selfreliant mechanism created with alternative community centric resource creation and management orientation.
3. Build basis for further action research and precedent setting intervention strategies for experimentation and scope creation for a platform in terms of opening up of debate to give cities a direction of deepened governance mechanism.
4. To understand how these view of sustainability approach to urban planning can be vital for work for planners, NGOs, other groups wanting to work as they lack documented material, Would help federations to work out peoples own parameters/indicators/tools of time to time for a self-sustainability assessment.

C. Methodology/Strategy : Progress

In brief it is **to understand, deficit, challenge, potential and options to sustainability by innovating tools to measure** under primary and secondary levels as follows;

Primary Data Collection- Cuttack, Bhubaneswar-

32/36 slums to be taken for sustainability situation analysis (list enclosed)

- 1) RAY Data and Ray GAP Identification
- 2) City cum Cluster based spatial Analysis/ Best Served/Worst Served slums
- 3) SWOT Analysis 14 each city), RAY Gap survey, Best-Worst cluster level Analysis, sanitation as focus sector based analysis
- 4) Sector specific worst or improved slums
- 5) Case studies (5 each city) for learning to guard or prompting pilots for larger implication
- 6) Alternate Options

- Presence of Groups and Level of Participation based slums
- Vulnerable slums from disaster point of view and rest (from both natural hazards to human-made or service based one)

Secondary Level of Information/Inquiry -

Literature study/Government/NGO Meetings/Exchange to RCDC and JNNURM sites and Meetings in NFI and Municipalities. Scope of work from Basic services to Planning, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Innovations in water/Sanitation and Energy.

Analytical frameworks, Report and way ahead-

Summing up with following milestones/Future Pilot and action research scope.

D. Study Area and Strategies for Slums Communities covered: The study was conducted in slums on the basis of their geographical locations, on cluster basis, on their best and worst situation, sector basis and comprehensive analysis to find out resource and potentials to change, besides that some interesting case studies with few examples as follows;

Bhubaneswar-

Nayapalli Sabar Sahi (Upgradation, Worst In Sanitation), Chandra Sekharpur Munda Sahi (Worst in Housing, Sanitation & TB Cases Found), Kargil Bastee (Worst in Housing & Sanitation), Rasulgarh Sabar Sahi (Upgradation Slum under Vambay, Worst in Sanitation), Raghunath Nagar (Upgradation Housing under JNNURM), Mahishi Khal (Housing Under RAY), Patharbandha (Housing Under Ray)

Cuttack:- Shankarpur Main Bastee. (Best in Housing, Sanitation & Income) CDA Munda Sahi (Upgradation, TB Cases found) Tulasipur Tanla Sahi (Under IHSDP & Worst in sanitation although community toilet provided) Andarpur (Under IHSDP & Worst in sanitation) Satichoura Bandha Tala Sahi (Best in Garbage management & Worst in sanitation).

E. Strategies prompting Enquiry process: building the concept and Tools for sustainability Assessment- Annexure 5-notes from first meeting in Delhi 2014)

- UDRC Office-RAY survey Leaders and Professionals towards People led Planning Process- Nayapally infrastructure option Analysis
- Exposures to RCDC for exploring Livelihood scope with convergence of horticulture, agriculture and pisciculture-livelihood initiatives in rural context by RCDC.
- ASFFederation UDRC format for option analysis with feasibility aspects begun (started in NFI Office and continued for 3 days).
- Compilation of literature study on options/case studies (RCDC implication on broadening urban agriculture collaboration /NP infrastructure or Garbage Planning, Feasible Income generation Livelihood Programmes from Waste.
- Positive case studies for larger implication-Water Management and Harvesting- Raghunath Nagar/Tarini Nagar Ganganagar/Kargil Basti (Bhubaneswar)/Munda Sahi (Cuttack).
- Jnnurm learnings from UDRC Sparc alliance work- People led Up gradation/Housing – Bhubaneswar-Rasulgarh sabarsahi (no sanitation), Nayapally sabarsahi.

Unique case studies-unaccountable governance-Community Toilet Satichaura / IIHSDP project(no development even after sanction of project 3 years now)-The RAY data is considered to be basis for preparing DPRs for slum Up-gradation and rehabilitation projects but in absence of some very vital data it is difficult to produce sustainable planning solutions.

Tools and Analytical frameworks of the Sustainability Assessments:

1. RAY Data and Ray GAP Identification
2. City cum Cluster based spatial Analysis/ Best Served/Worst Served slums
3. SWOT Analysis
4. Sector specific improved slums/Under Planning Slums and rest of slums
5. Case studies for learning to guard or prompting pilots for larger implication
6. Alternate Options

F.1.Extent of DEFICIT Analysis from RAY and RAY Gap Data

UDRCSPARC being the Survey Agency for City of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar under RAY scheme of Government of India, has analyzed the data at gross level to give an idea of deficit of services.

Water-

As far as Water is concerned 54% of population of slums of Cuttack do not have access to water at home but are dependent on outside their premise which is 75% in case of Bhubaneswar. So further it needs to be studied outside means what are the type of sources and how this sector can have some sustainable source of water and with new innovations of reviving wells and ponds or alternative decentralized way of water supply (assessing its feasibility if promoted at local level), which has the scope for larger implication on changing scenario of mainstream supply of water.

Sanitation –

Open defecation is as high as 40% in case of Bhubaneswar and 44% of Cuttack. But if prioritized then toilet without any normal sustainable sewerage or septic connection is as high as 66 to 68% which has severe impact on deteriorating health of communities being mostly affected by TB, Cholera, jaundice etc other water and air borne diseases besides the issues of women or children safety and dignity.

Current year both Cuttack and Bhubaneswar cities seem to be highly affected by jaundice and swine flu which are caused due to polluted water and air and now in an alarming state.

Electricity interestingly as the electricity use is 66% to 90% (Bhubaneswar and Cuttack) and need need to be verified further as what is the % which has legal connection. And rests are dependent on fire wood and Kerosene. Alternative source of energy can be explored e.g. Cookingchullah or solar options are feasible options.

F.1. Missing Information in Ray Data and NFI data analysis from RAY GAP Level and its implication on Planning:

The RAY data is considered to be basis for preparing DPRs for slum Upgradation and rehabilitation projects but in absence of some very vital data it is difficult produce sustainable planning options or solutions.

❖House Hold Data of each family member missing/Gender based occupation & Education missing eg ID Proof and details, Children and youth data missing, ID Proof and details (voter, BPL, Ration Card etc).

Health status and health related gross data missing Death, Chronic diseases data missing (only institution and distance base data available)Women with Pregnancy, lactating mothers Or adolescent girls/Children, child labour and their education data missing, Health status/

disease data missing, institution and distance based data available).

Education-

Only Illiteracy & dropout data missing Education segregated with age missing(to know child drop out, literacy rate etc) Children, child labour and their education data missing.(Only Illiteracy & dropout without any total figure for comparisons)

Gender based occupation and occupation structure data & Education data missing.

Use Of Fuel Data- for cooking data missing.

Sanitation –Community Toilets and seats and means of access missing.

Access and legal connection to Electricity is not covered.

These data is crucial for developing and influencing DPR and Planning process for rehabilitation and resettlement mechanisms.

1. Study of schemes and programmes for the urban poor in Odisha. Ex.Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) replaced on JNNURM, JNNURM, BSUP, RINN etc.
2. Identify of slum boundary with the help of GPS and identify the problems inside the slums.
3. Housing and Basic facilities Planning Proposals for urban poor in Bhubaneswar city (Salia Sahi, Nayapali Basti etc including basic services and facilities.
4. Sewerage and sanitation facilities for urban poor in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city.

Internships and Research associated:

Review and Study on schemes and programmes meant for urban poor:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
2. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which is the replacement of JNNURM programme.
3. Housing For All scheme which is lunched by prime minister in the year 2015.
4. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)
5. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)
6. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
7. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)
8. Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RINN)
9. Swatch Bharat Mission(SBM)
10. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

Introduction: It stands for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and started on 3rd December 2005 by Government of India. The aim of the mission is to encourage cities to initiate steps to bring about improvement in the existing service levels in a financially sustainable manner.

Component of the programme:

1. Urban Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), which majorly focus on subsuming the schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).
2. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which is focus on providing the entire population with safe and adequate water supply facilities. The program is mainly implemented in towns with populations less than 20,000 as per the 1991 census.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and also extended

the time limit of JNNURM till 2017. It has also declared that the pending projects under JNNURM will be covered under AMRUT.

2. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

3. Housing for all scheme

Introduction: This scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi on 17th June 2015 at New Delhi. The aim of the scheme is to provide housing to all by 2022 with basic infrastructure facilities. Housing for all people such as; HIG, MIG, LIG, EWS, Urban Poor by 2022.

4. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

The VAMBAY (Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana) was started in December 2001, to improve the circumstances of the slum inhabitants in urban areas living under the poverty row lacking sufficient refuge. This scheme was formally launched by the then Honourable Prime Minister himself on 2nd December 2001, at Hyderabad. This is the first scheme of its kind meant exclusively for slum dwellers with the Central Government gives a subsidy of fifty percent, the remaining fifty percent being approved by the Government of State. The State's share may consist of funds from any source in the form of subsidy or loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) or any other agency.

5.Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan:

The definition of basti or slum is to be taken in a wider sense to cover not only inadequacy of houses or tenements but also other basic amenities such as Water Supply, toilet facilities, disposal system etc., which make habitation liveable and environment friendly. It is for the local authorities to see that the water supply in the slum areas is suitably augmented either by providing connections or at least increasing the number of stand posts to take the availability to the minimum desired level of one public source for 20 families. A new national City Sanitation Project under the title of 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' being launched in the slums all over the Country. Existing public toilets developed by local bodies in and around slums often become nonfunctional on account of lack of daytoday maintenance. Both the cost of construction and the cost of maintenance can be significantly reduced and the Project made self supporting if the tasks are entrusted to community based organization of slum dwellers.

6.Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

Indira Awaas Yojana a social welfare programme, created by the Indian Government, to provide housing for the rural poor in India.It is one of the major flagship programs of the Rural Development Ministry to construct houses for BPL population in the villages.It was started in 1985 as part of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP); Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was subsumed in Jawahar rojgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989 and has been operating as an independent scheme since 1996, 1st January. From 1995,1996 the scheme has been further extended to widows or nextofkin of defence personnel killed in action, exservicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces who wish to live in rural areas as long as they meet basic eligibility criteria.

7. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP):

Like National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), BSUP also aim at an integrated development of slums, which includes slum-level infrastructure and housing. This scheme was officially inaugurated by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on 3 December 2005.

Components of BSUP:

The basic components under BSUP such as:

- Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.

- Projects for development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to urban poor; slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths etc; Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains; Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- Street lighting
- Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

4.End Note:

The activities of UDRC has been towards a mission driven processes, taking people at the centre so their capacity building, skill development, Pilot demonstration projects are in-built in project cycles and these tools are sustainable tools to drive the process of partnership. Many projects have been implemented in different cities with different schemes of the urban poor while the policy is being formulated in the process to understand what makes them work and what will ensure that a policy is not only on a paper or a statement without any ground implication but in good intent of accommodating the aspirations and expectations of poor and women. NGOs and CBOs of the poor should be involved in the process and the policy to ensure that they participate centrally in both. The lessons from these pilots can feed into policy, programme and the data collected.
