Consolidated Activity Report 2008-12

2017 Water Scenario
BARAGARH SABARA SAHI

Open Well = 8
Stand Post =73
Govt. water supply =19

Dustbin
Compost Bin
Toilet
Public Tap
govt. HH supply
Open Well
Tube well
Public tap
Open Well
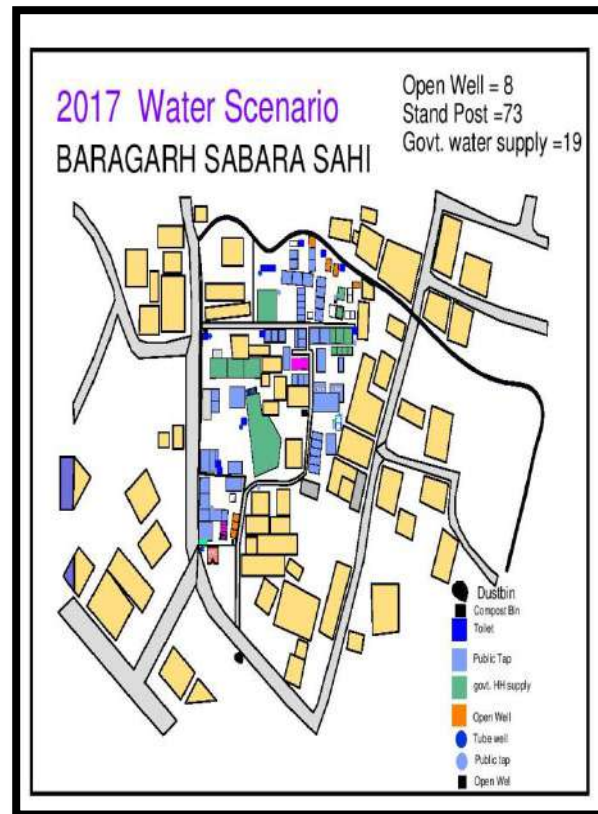
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From the Desk of Chairperson...

It is my privilege and honor to present before you the Consolidated Annual Report of the Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC) for the year 2008-12 to bring out our achievements and learning in process driven people interventions and solutions in our urban poverty alleviation work. Urban development agenda and programmes with the strategic role and leadership of women of slums reached out to the excluded communities of urban **slum settlements** of cities in Odisha and West Bengal. UDRC's alliance model of integrated development and with diverse portfolio of programs seeks to address range of problems of marginalized and disadvantaged urban communities which truly transformed dreams of few into reality. Although the state of Odisha is one of India's least urbanized states, its cities are growing rapidly. Slums have emerged rapidly, as former villages were engulfed by way of urbanization and influx of poor communities to urban centers in search of works being hit constantly by natural disasters or declining access and control over resources. The new settlements were formed by the migrants who moved to urban areas to work to fill cities' labor requirements while earlier villages converted to slums with ever languishing or squeezed access to land due to market and upper class neighborhood pressures. As cities/towns lack cohesive and equitable urban policies and drive to effectively manage urbanization process equitably enough especially that focuses on the shelter and infrastructure needs of the urban poor. So the ongoing urban development agenda and programs demands to take poor as partners to get the impact of emerging schemes and programs meant for poor so that it percolates down in urban Odisha and neighboring states. UDRC's alliance model for community leadership support programs seek to address a wide range of problems encountered by disadvantaged urban communities. To build the kind of leaderships necessary to transform their own image of encroachers to the architects for the city which is only possible if poor and women given the opportunities to demonstrate their own collective power of solution, precedence. This will bring in revolutionary change in current technocrat driven, top down structure of governance to democratic and collective one.

This Annual report contains our achievement and vision in our endeavour to empower socially excluded communities focussing on women of urban settlements. It focuses on the steps taken by communities' to demonstrate community solutions, partnerships with government and change the equations to make it favorable to poor and women. The information gathered from success stories because of UDRC teams' sincere and relentless endeavor for women led community driven processes has been a learning gauge to understanding of dynamics of collective processes and tools for change.I, on behalf of UDRC, here by, thank from core of my heart Executive Board Members to thank the staffs and our alliance partners of Mahila Milan and City federations for their hard work, support, guidance and encouragement provided. I also thank to all our esteemed valued partners, donors, Government of Orissa, and also our dedicated team at UDRC in taking the mission ahead.

Monalisa Mohanty
Chair Person, UDRC
(Urban and Development Resource Centre)

About US: How we function as partners of Alliances –"*Alliance of UDRC-OSDF-OMM*"

The **Urban and Development Resource Centre (UDRC)** is a non-profit organization, that supports network of grassroots organisations named Mahila Milan and Orissa Slum Dwellers Federation (OSDF) in terms of administrative, financial, documentation and other support including linkages with other formal institutions. UDRC works on urban poverty, gender issues, women-led organizational process to organize and spearhead people's agenda and solutions in urban areas.

This Alliance serves as a platform and catalyst for a decentralized, bottom-up, women-led community based organizational process but not to manage the CBOs and endeavors to promote a alliance based development model to address urban poverty and mobilizes urban poor communities to explore development strategies and negotiate with city authorities for a win-win solution. The local alliance works in close alliances with SPARC, NSDF and Mahilamilan, Mumbai.

- Mahila Milan(emerged as a network of women groups around savings and credit)
- Orissa Slum Dwellers Federation (OSDF) tiers of community leaders emerged around capacity building activities around planning and RR(rehabilitation and resettlement) issues of urban poor, affiliated to NSDF/SDI

*UDRC/SPARC(***Society of the Promotion of Area Resource Centers)*** :* provides the administrative, financial, policy, negotiation and other supports necessary for these processes to be successful on the ground at regional and national level.

How Orissa Alliance emerged: A massive eviction in 1997-98 in Bhubaneswar, leaving thousands of families homeless over night, led professionals of present UDRC to request NSDF to support the Orissa communities and women to form Mahila Milan and Orissa slum dwellers federation to stop, combat the frequent eviction drives of government without alternatives or solutions. It's a Partnership model emerged at all levels National(NSDF), Regional and state levels(OSDF) for the philosophy they share and the activities they performToday Mahila milan/OSDF works inBhubanewar, Puri, Cuttack, Paradeep, Rourkela of Orissa and Kolkata in West Bengal with about 12000 of members
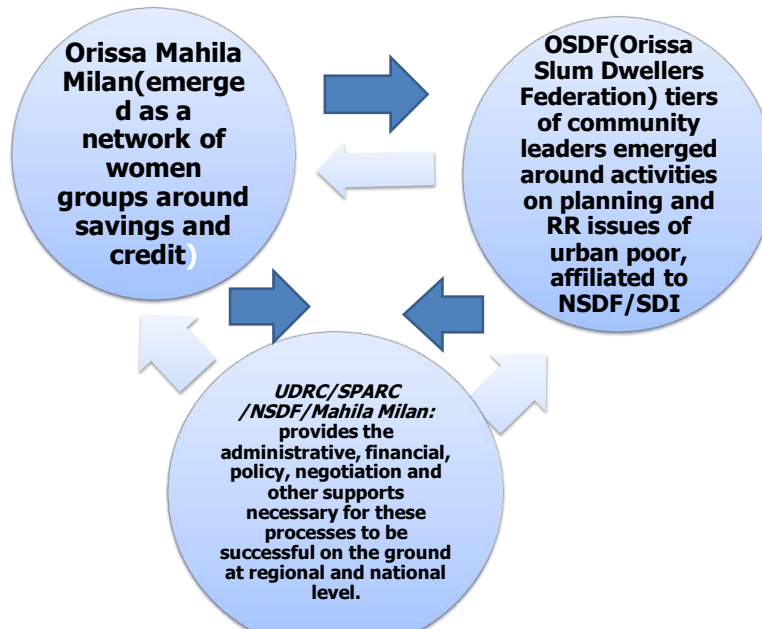
National and regional level NGO Alliance: UDRC/SPARC (Society of the Promotion of Area Resource Centers): provides the administrative, financial, policy, negotiation and other support necessary for these processes to be successful on the ground at regional and national level.

Principle, Ethics and Work Culture

UDRC believes in principle of transparency, accountability and participatory practices in planning and implementation of all programmes. Members and associates of UDRC believe in not top down but ground –top programme planning and decision making with collaborative and innovative work culture that facilitates development not as product but as process or a way of life. Hence, the professional ethics advocates for a mind that is set open

and transparent as well as responsive to promote and establish community and women leaderships.

The Alliance:

Orissa Mahila Milan(emerged as a network of women groups around savings and credit)

OSDF(Orissa Slum Dwellers Federation) tiers of community leaders emerged around activities on planning and RR issues of urban poor, affiliated to NSDF/SDI

UDRC/SPARC /NSDF/Mahila Milan: provides the administrative, financial, policy, negotiation and other supports necessary for these processes to be successful on the ground at regional and national level.

Vision :
To address urban poverty by supporting peoples processes so as to make poor the primary partner to cities and towns while addressing shelter, land entitlement and basic service rights through a women centric collective governance processes.

Mission and Objectives:
Mobilizing large section of urban poor through community process, building capacities horizontally to manage own resources e.g. savings, information, organization building and negotiate with city authorities to solve issues of cities and towns by larger access and management of government schemes/facilities through the women led federation and alliance building process.

Principle, Ethics and Work Culture
UDRC believes in principle of transparency, accountability and participatory practices in planning and implementation of all programs. Members and associates of UDRC believe that top down planning and decision making is a hurdle to create feasible solutions both in society and within an organization. This trend needs to be altered to provide organization and peoples collectives as the ideal unit demonstrated sought or to be followed in the larger society through manifestation of collective decision making and bottom up processes, also by making equality, development not as product but as a process or a way of life. Hence, the professional ethics of UDRC advocates for a mind that is set open and transparent as well as responsive to promote and establish community and women leaderships and equality through equity.

Where We Work:

The Orissa Alliance is active in 207 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.
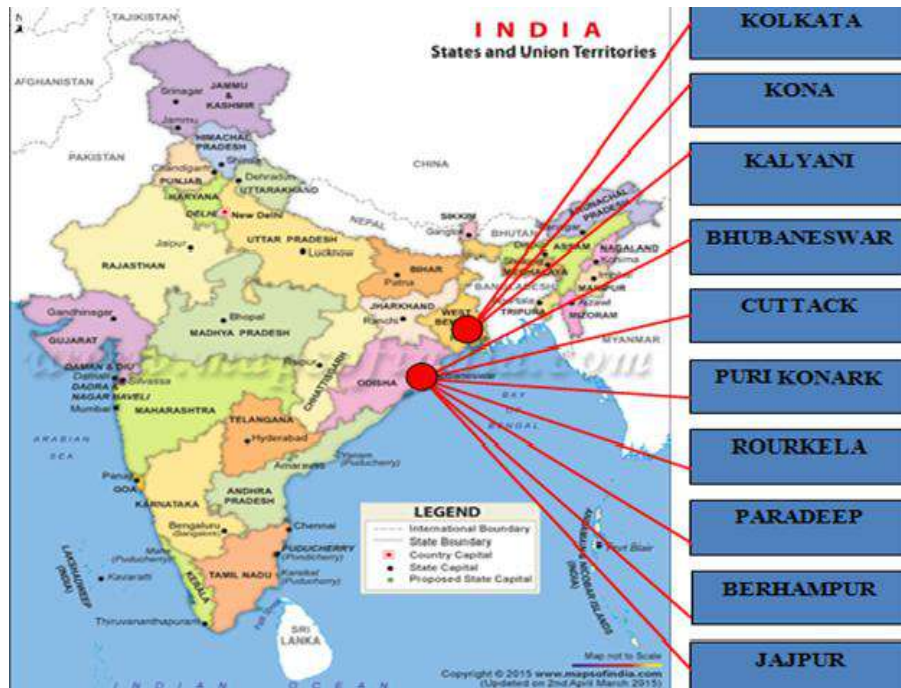
Programme Goals

- Address issues of 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 community-based housing and infrastructure Planning and improvement for poor.
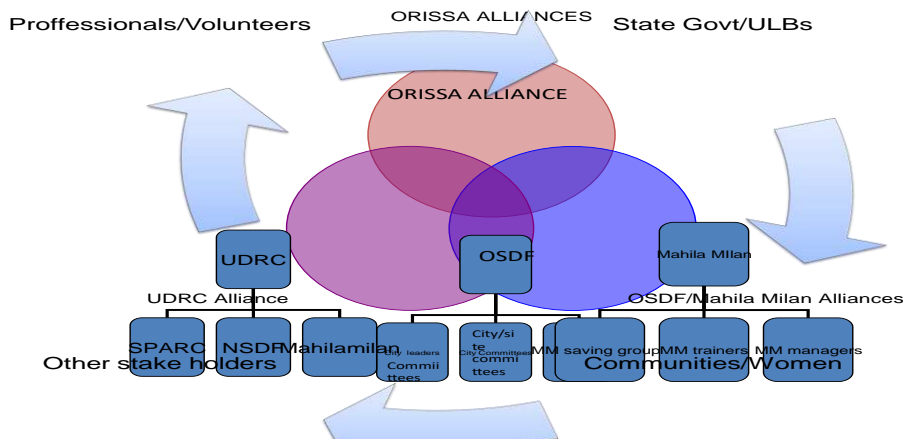
Common Issues and Focus Groups

- To address eviction of slum settlements through Resettlement and rehabilitation project
- Land right and secure tenure of urban poor
- Water , sanitation and other basic services (electricity, road, drain, sewerage, health, education etc) in slum settlements
- Secure shelter and housing
- Livelihood
- Access to credit and social security mechanisms
- Government partnership
- Precedent settings

Methodology/strategy

- Capacity building: Exchanges /meetings/skill development of urban poor at a horizontal level
- Precedent Setting Supporting project of basic amenities, land, Housing for creating base for innovation of peoples processes
- To develop Policy Analysis Unit(PAU Unit) led by all stake holders-the people and NGOs and others in local Context to build further strategic alliance for cause specific/task oriented partnership
- To develop Urban Poverty Position or Status and strategy Paper (UPSSP) Unit to bring the attention of Municipal Authorities, City Development Agencies and Urban Department and Government of Orissa itself.
- Mobilizing large section of urban poor through community process, building capacities, to manage own resources e.g. savings, information's, and organization building
- Converting the relationship of mistrust-destruction to a relationship of construction-rehabilitation-resettlement based relationship with local bodies, Govt. agencies and stakeholders.
- To prepare communities to manage demolition, and work for a win-win solution for both poor and govt.

This is a partnership model emerged from the Mahila Milan leaders collaborating with NGO and Federations at both city to regional to national levels with respective State/ Central governments and voluntary professional teams to work for devising effective participatory development models in urban projects meant for poor.

Activities Review

Our focus activities have twelve levels of intervention i.e.

(i)   Capacity building (organizing, training by their own leaders)
(ii)   Precedent setting (demonstrating dynamics of peoples process through direct implementation/precedence creation).
(iii)   Partnership building (creating partnership through collaborations with NGOs/ Government /
        community 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)   Addressing Urban Poverty and Policy Advocacy
(vi)   Housing Exhibition
(VII)   Facilitating women leadership
(VIII) Federation Model for people-led processes
(IX) Enumeration, Survey and Mapping
(x)   Peer Exchanges
(xi) Community managed infrastructure
(xii) Savings and Credit etc.
(xiii) Urban Governance Program

Savings and Credit

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.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Poor women collectives and capacity building around savings and credit management

- 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.
- Helps women to solve peoples, poverty issues by different forms of loans at door state.

Qualitative Achievements:

❖ The savings are used to make small loans for income generation, housing improvements, emergencies etc.

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

City scale saving status

Table-1 The statistical details of Saving and Credit as of 2009-10				
City	**No. Of Settlements covered**	**No. Of Saving Members**	**City Fund Amount (Rs.)**	**Amount of Loan Given (in Rs.)**
Bhubaneswar	53	3749	2096759	2415900
Cuttack	53	3419	807502	717000
Paradeep	30	1789	240562	287000
Puri	22	365	163709	270000
Raurakela	26	732	56532	91000
Kolkata	23	732	2682724	254000
Total	**207**	**10786**	**6047788**	**4034900**

C R E D I T

L I N K S

SOLIDARITY AROUND SAVING LINKS

Quantitative Achievements:

- Completed slum profile survey for 770 settlements in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Paradeep, Puri, Rourakela and Kolkata.
- Completed household survey for 121 settlements covering 13686 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.

Model Houses and Housing Project

OSDF and Mahila Milan have provided financial, organizational and technical support for construction and repair of houses in slum settlements in each of Orissa's four main cities.

Actions:

- ❖ Construction and repair are funded through a combination of loans and subsidies, offeredon the basis of an individual contribution towards the cost of the house.
- ❖ The family and community develop their own-housing designs, and construction and renovation take place with local labor and materials.
- ❖ Special attention is paid to make houses resistant to natural disasters

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- To showcase low-income housing options for poor.
- To promote community-led housing process that accommodates the specific spatial needs of the household in terms of their family structure, livelihood and traditions.
- To enable families for accessing adequate shelter and invest in an important asset
- To demonstrate to government officials, potential financial partners, and to communities themselves that slum residents are capable of designing and managing good-quality housing for themselves at an affordable price.
- To promote low-cost building techniques and other technical skills for building the houses resistant to natural disasters, in light of Orissa's susceptibility to flood, cyclones and other calamities.

Qualitative Achievements:

- ❖ These houses not only enable families to access adequate shelter and invest in an important asset, but they also demonstrate to government officials, potential financial partners, and to communities themselves that slum residents are capable of designing and managing good-quality housing for themselves at an affordable price.

Quantitative Achievements:

- ❖ The Alliance has constructed 57 model houses and repaired 44 Rasulgarh, CDA Munda sahi, Chndrabhaga and Paradeep.

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

Housing Solutions: JNNURM Partnerships with (Bhubneshwar Municipal Corporation and Puri Municipality)

A concrete and safe house creates sense of security and dignity for women and for the poor communities which takes 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 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 an integrated housing projects since 2007.

Experience of partnership with BMC (Bhubneshwar 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 flavors 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.

Change in orientation of building plan create space for cattle sheds/outside kitchen

PHASES OF HOUSING AND DESIGN INNOVATION THROUGH COMMUNITY LAID PROCESSES

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.

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.

Sl No	Name of the site	Target No. of houses	No. of DU's started	No. of DU's Completed	No. of DU's at complete stage	No. of DU'sRoof Completed	No. of DU's below Roof	Community Centre
1	Bharatpur	225	113	41	39	17	16	Plinth level with 21 pillars
2	Dumduma	280	48	11	10	27	0	Plinth level with 17 pillars
3	Nayapalli sabar Sahi	73	60	22	15	17	06	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 BMC

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 participate. The work order was issued on october 2010 and contract for execution started from the month of December 2010 having a year deadline to complete the project.

Support local federations to plan, demonstrate and build capacities and partnerships for housing and Basic facility solutions. Housing under BSUP was taken up by SSNS/SPARC, Mumbai in alliance with UDRC through bidding for NGOs Puri Municipality did not get a single private bidders willing to participate for such stiff budgeted projects. The work order was issued on October 2010 and contract for execution started from the month of December 2010 having a year deadline to complete the project.

PURI BSUP HOUSING status at Present						
Sl No	Name of the site	Target No. of houses	No. of DU's started	No. of DU's completed	No. of DU's at Complete on stage	No. of DU's below Roof	No of DU's upto plinth level
1	GOKHA SAHI	111	21	6	13	5	2
2	MISHRA NOLIA SAHI	13	2	–	2	–	–
3	Mangala Sahi	40	4	-	-	-	2
	Total	164	27	6	15	5	4

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 sight have been started in BBSR JNNURM sites.
Bhubaneswar Infrastructure scope-Partnerships:

COMPONENTS	GOKHA SAHI	PURI Municipality		BBSR Municipality		
		MANGALA SAHI	MISHRA NOLIA SAHI	NAYA PALLY	BHARAT PUR	DUMDU MA
Road	1305 mtrs	1035 mtrs	167.50mtrs	750 mtrs		
Drain	550 mtrs	345 mtrs	47 mtrs	450 mtrs	986 mtrs	
Water supply	435 mtrs	345 mtrs	41 mtrs	1150 mtrs		
Sewerage	300mtrs	270 mtrs	41 mtrs	450 mtrs		
Garbage Bin	06 nos	07 nos	02 nos	400 mtrs		
Jogging Track	200 mtrs	_	_			
Plantation	520 nos	453nos	___			
Compound Wall	550 mtrs	600 mtrs	_	400 mtrs		
Park	1500 sq mtr	35 sq mtrs	_			
Electric Link[63 kva transformer]			01 nos	22 no. (1)		
Community Centre				1 No.	1 No.	2 Nos.
Transit				10		
Community Toilet						5 Nos.

Community consultation on design prepared by ASF team of Sweden

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 fulfill 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.

Community consultation on design UDRC team

Water, Sanitation and Electricity

The water and sanitation provisions for the urban poor are woefully inadequate. This leaves slum residents with no choice but to defecate in the open endangering personal safety and health especially for women and children. As per UDRC study about 70% of urban poor do not have access to even a single toilet block in coastal cities and towns of Orissa.

Qualitative Achievements:

❖ This is to demonstrate the community led sanitation 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.

The Orissa Federations and Mahila Milan have started the construction of community toilet at Salia Sahi in Bhubaneswar and completed installation of a bore well for 100 families. Community toilet at Balijhara settlement Paradeep for the benefit of 1700 people. The construction, maintenance of community toilets are being supervised by the Mahila Milan of the respective community.

Water Pump (salia sahi) being constructed by Community to demonstrate a community led precedent setting endeavors

Quantitative Achievements:

❖ The Orissa Federations and Mahila Milan have completed construction of community toilet blocks at Mundasahi, Patasahi in Cuttack for 150 families and at Pentakata in Puri to meet the sanitation need of about 500 families.

❖ A tube well installed at Subash Nagar, an unauthorized settlement in Bhubaneswar

❖ Constructed a people-managed and maintenance drain in the unauthorized slum of Jalisahi in Puri to deal with the area's serious drainage problem of 40 families.

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

Subash Nagar Tube well

Jali Sahi Drain

Ms Anna & Ms. Helena From ASF Sweden helped UDRC team during Nov.-Dec. 2011 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. The are the learning lessons need to be carried out and taken care of while planning for slum communities as proposed to be undertaken under RAY SCHEME.

Smt. Urmila Sahoo presents the BSUP project from Bhubaneswar through PowerPoint before CMC/BMC officials and GLTN teams.

Power point presentation

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.

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 has made Federation/Mahila Milan an authority on slum statistics in Orissa.
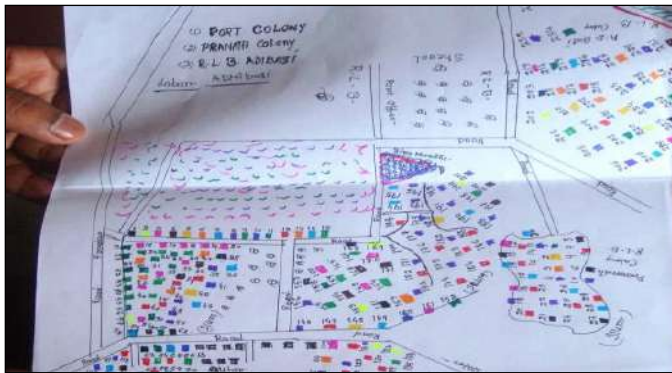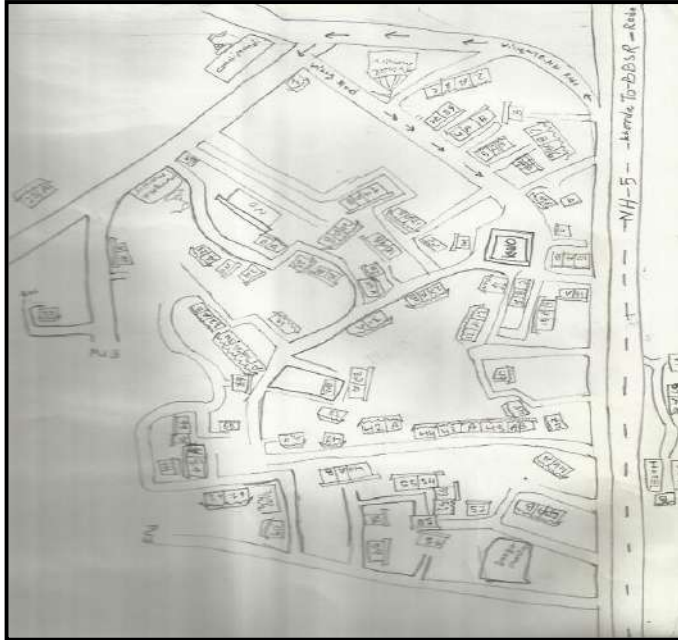
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- To collect details information of slum settlements related to socio-economic conditions, housing, sanitation, amenities, demographics, income and education at the individual household and settlement levels.
- To map including Cadastral mapping of houses in the settlements and create city level data base.
- To enhance the survey related technical skill of Mahila Milan and federation.
- Helpful in need assessment and situation analysis of vulnerable city settlements
- Helpful for city development planning

City scale Socio-Economic Survey of urban slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city(Rajiv Awaz Yojana Scheme of Government of India)

Rajiv Awas Yojana(RAY) 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 on the basis of capacity built on ground. The alliance took up the Socio Economic Survey during January 2011 at Bhubanaswar & Cuttack. 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, so survey is being carried out in principle and establish a design of path ways of people led survey processes. Out of 377 in Bhubaneswar slums as per (2008-09), UDRC alliance completed the Socio Economic Survey slums, 10 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. In Cuttack we have completed the Socio-Economic Survey of approximately 30 slums out of which 10 slums are sent for DPR.

Information and communication

(Community Mapping of a particular slum)

The Federation introduces communities to the tools of survey through peer exchange and encourages them to collect details of survey and enumeration related to socio-economic conditions, housing, sanitation, amenities demographics, income and education at the individual, household and settlement levels. They also map (including Cadastral mapping) of houses in the settlements. These surveys create detailed 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.

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

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.

Table-2 The statistical details of Enumeration, Survey and Slum as of 2010-11			
City	No. Of Settlement Profile	No. Of Settlement Household Survey	No. Of families covered under HH Survey
Bhubaneswar	378	56	21888
Cuttack	266	71	9533
Paradeep	21	2	500
Puri	40	3	227
Rourakela	331	---	---
Kolkata	105	3	283
Total	**1158**	**125**	**29046**

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

(Source: OSDF/MM as of2009-10)

SLUM BOUNDARY ON GOOGLE EARTH

The federation and community leader using GPS Tools and taking boundary point

Peer 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 though 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.

Qualitative Achievements:

❖ Communities see themselves as part of a larger collective and interdependent process.

❖ A team of seven members visited to Pune in August 2010 to participate in the low-cost model house exhibition.

Staff and federation participated in the international women empowerment exchange programme held in Nepal 2010 .

❖ 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 and emancipation by poor communities.

❖ UDRCs Monalisa Mohanty was a guest speaker in World Urban Forum meet in Mysore 2011 (National Technical Advisory Group in Pune, and International Womens Conference 20110

(Federation members from Pune with BBSR Federation at Nayapalli

Sabar Sahi)

Mrs. Nayana Das from Cuttack federation presented Odiya power point.
Mrs. Monalisa Mohanty,Director,SPARC-UDRC Alliances Programme,Mr Jack Macau from SDI Kenya,Ms Osa Jonshon from JLTN,Kenya ,Ms Keya Kunte from SPARC representative of BMC and CMC (Cuttack Municipal Corporation) on Federation experience sharing of **community led GIS Mapping.**
In January 2012, Mrs Joan, Selavip visited the JNNURM sites of Puri under BSUP project. She appreciates the efforts of both UDRC & Federation, puri for the construction of Dwelling Units for the slum community there at Puri in three sites.

Quantitative Achievements:

❖ Participated in more than 1000 intra-city exchanges and almost 980 inter-city exchanges and 18 state-to-state exchanges.

❖ Leader of Mahila Milan leaders which is supported by UDRC has received Women of substance Awards 2005 from RYAN Foundation and C. Subramayam Fellowship, 2009 from National Foundation for India for community leadership.

Precedent-setting effort to scale of community process urban governance towards changing the equations of state and poor:

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.

❖ 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.

Training and Exposure:

Training on survey procedure and mechanism to conduct profile and household survey

Mahila Milan members learning lady making for construction of low cost housing

Sharing experience through meetings

Promotion of low-cost housing Techniques and materials

- 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 on the basis of capacity built on ground. The alliance took up the Socio Economic Survey during January 2011at 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, so survey is being carried out in the principle of people led survey processes. Out of 377 in Bhubaneswar slums as per (2008-09) ,we completed the Socio Economic Survey of 80 slums,10 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. In Cuttack we have completed the Socio-Economic Survey of approximately 70 slums out of which 10 slums are sent for DPR.

- **City scale Socio-Economic Survey of urban slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city(Rajiv Awaz Yojana Scheme of Government of India)**

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 with UDRC alliance partner won the bid on the basis of capacity built on ground. The alliance took up the Socio Economic Survey during January 2011at Bhubanaswar and Cuttack.Now the enumeration and detailed surveys are on along with other stakeholders as per the guidelines of the ULB under RAY. Since our basic approach is to develop a bottom-up mechanism, so survey is being carried out in the principle of people led survey processes. Out of 377 in Bhubaneswar slums as per (2008-09), we completed the Socio Economic Survey of 20 slums. 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. In Cuttack we have completed the Socio-Economic Survey of approximately 30 slums out of which 10 slums are sent for DPR.

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.

Annual Goals
- Address issues of 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 community-based housing and infrastructure, planning and improvement for poor.

Key Objectives for the Period
- Enhance capacities of Alliance partners to build and strengthen community federations.
- Support local federations to plan, complete precedent-setting projects and build partnerships that produce shelter solutions for slum dwellers in Orissa's cities and towns.

The Alliance was involved in Slum and joint surveys and Mapping, peer exchanges, demonstration of model houses, water and sanitation solutions, drainage and electricity solutions etc.

Mahila Milan Saving Activity

Survey Activity

Balijhara Community Toilet

Model House in Chandrabhaga,Puri-Konark

List of associated Partners:

1. Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres SPARC, Mumbai
2. Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
3. Bhubaneswar Development Authority(BDA) Bhubaneswar, Odisha
4. Cuttack Collectorate, Cuttack, Odisha
5. Cuttack Development Authority, Cuttack, Odisha
6. Cuttack Municipal Corporation, Cuttack, Odisha
7. Department of Fisheries, Government of Orissa, Odisha
8. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Government of Orissa
9. National Foundation of India
10. Paradip Port Trust, Odisha
11. PRIA, India
12. Puri-Konark Development Authority, Odisha
13. Rourkela Municipal Corporation, Odisha
14. Oxford Brooks University/SEEDS, India