

# Urban slums and housing - Sharing of Experiences

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# Slums - Overview

## Definition:

“A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment with inadequate infrastructure, housing and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities”. – PMAY Guidelines

- 25% to 35% of Urban Population belongs to Urban Poor
- Deficiency in infrastructure facilities like water, drainage, sanitation and street lighting
- Inadequate housing: congested and unhygienic.
- Poor health and low levels of education
- Unorganised with minimum livelihood opportunities and vulnerable
- Nature: Tenable and Non Tenable
- Types of Interventions: Slum redevelopment- in situ, relocation in case hazardous area.
- Areas of intervention: health, education, livelihoods, infrastructure and housing.
- Prevention of slums
- Integration into City, Poor = Non Poor



A slum in [Brazil](#). Rocinha favela is next to skyscrapers and wealthier parts of the city, a location that provides jobs and easy commute to those who live in the slums.



# Causes that create and expand slums

**Rapid rural to urban migration**











# Interventions

- Urban Community Development ( UCD)
- Slum Improvement Projects (SIPs)
- Urban Basic Services ( UBS)
- Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana, EIUS, ILCS
- PMIUPEP
- SJSRY
- JNNURM
- RAY and NULM
- HFA/PMAY
- Swachha Bharat Abhiyan
- AMRUT
- Smart Cities
- Hruday

# Community Structures

- Organising communities into
  - Neighbourhood Group – Resident Community Volunteer
  - Neighbourhood Committee- Convenor
  - Community Development Society – President
  - Ward level Committee – Corporator/Councillor
- Thematic Committees:
  - Health, Education, Water Supply, Sanitation, Women & Children and livelihoods
- Convergence with line departments
- Continued capacity building at all levels

# CRITICAL ROLE OF NGOS, COMMUNITY BUILDERS AND COMMUNITY ARCHITECTS

- **Communities need to participate** in developing solutions for the future and **not just be consulted** on designs prepared by others
- In-situ improvements may involving **plot readjustment to provide for service lines and widen footpaths and roads**
- The extremely poor, marginalised and disabled have to be included

# Steps to initiate process of Community Participation

**Step 1 :** Assess Community Based Structures in the State and Cities –SHGs, Women federations, Slum Dwellers Federation, Youth Groups etc.

**Step 2 :** Create Institutional Structures as envisaged under RAY- RAY Mission, Technical Cells at the City and the State level with social development experts and strengthen CBOs

**Step 3 :** Select the Options (1 out of 2 mentioned on the next slide ) to facilitate Community Participation in all the stages of RAY

**Step 4 :** Capacity Building of CBOs on Community Participation through ULBs/Cells/NGOs

# Implementation arrangements



# Community - engineers interaction





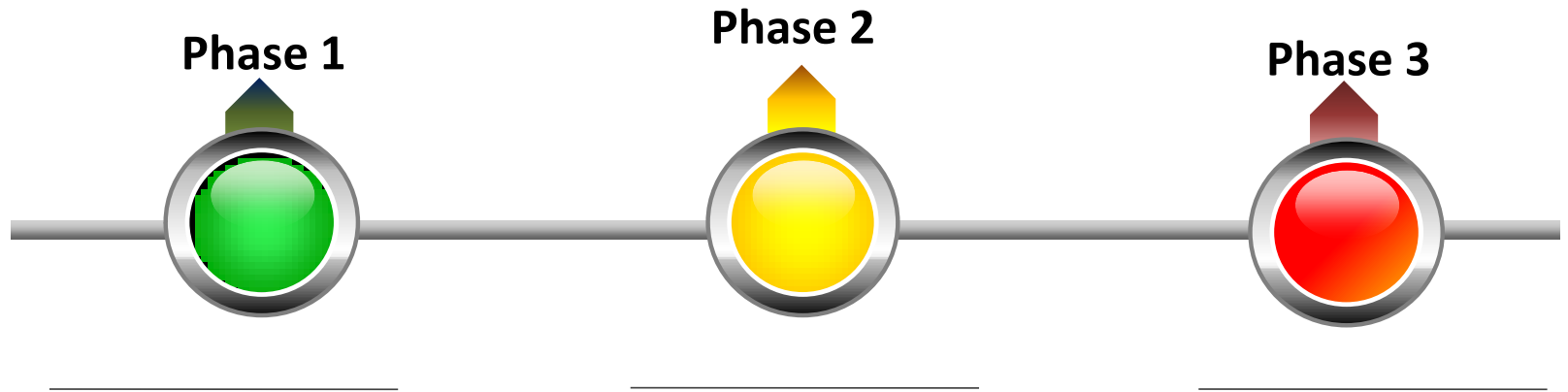
Cluster Meetings in Netaji Nagar



# Community involvement and participation

- Community participation is an important component of RAY
- CBOs are to be involved as partners in all the stages of RAY
- Involving community would lead to:
  - a. Greater Acceptance of the Scheme leading to ownership and greater sense of responsibility
  - b. Increased sustainability of project outcomes
  - c. Community view themselves as ‘partners’ rather than only beneficiaries

# Community Based Monitoring system



**Community will monitor and take necessary steps so that the benefits reach all**

# Slum Free City – Plan of Action

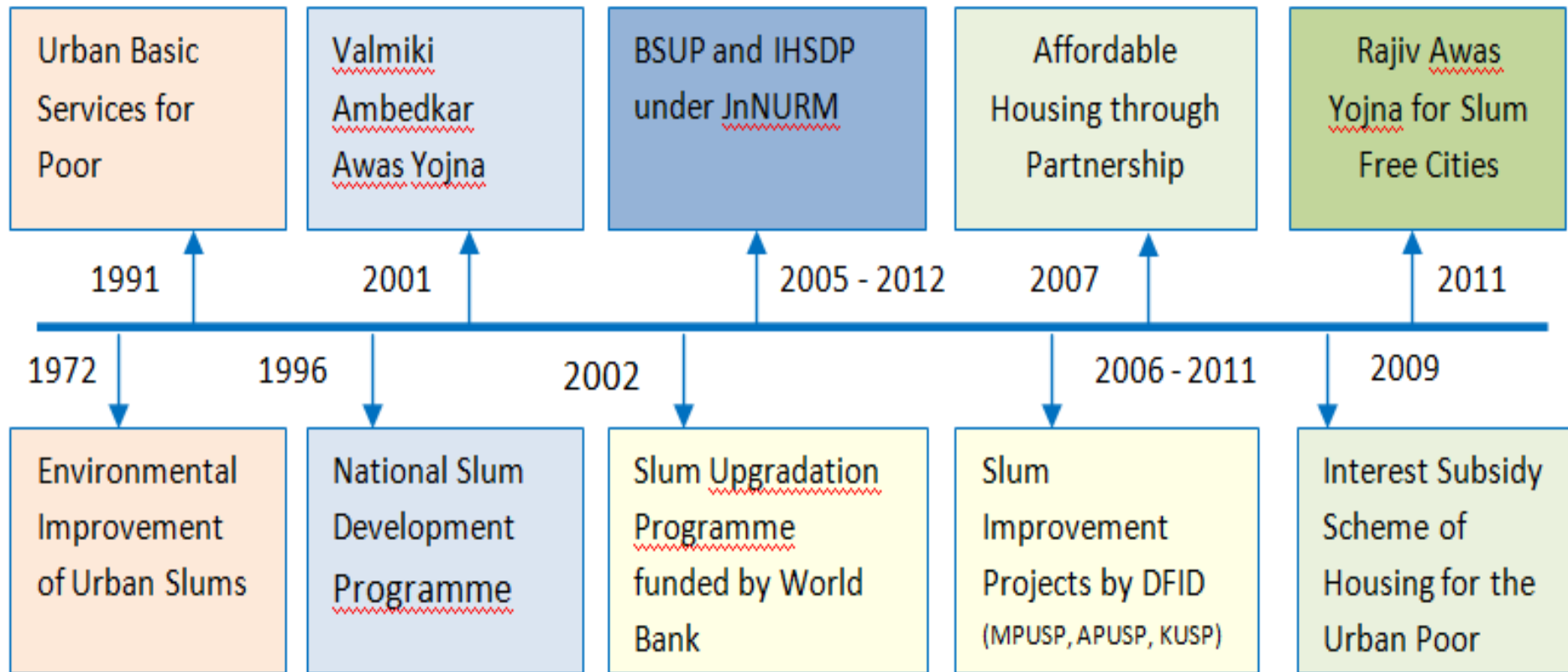
- Base line survey
- Analysis- land tenure, ownership, notified and non notified status, socio economic status, deficiency infra and housing.
- Prioritization based on poverty, infra and housing deficiency.
- Choosing the model – Insitu up gradation/redevelopment, relocation
- Projection and Plan of Action

# Housing & Infra – Issues in Implementation

- No baseline information on slums
  - Number of slums
  - Number of households
  - Land Ownership
  - Tenure status
  - Tenable or un tenable
  - Infra and housing deficiency
- The beneficiary led in-situ construction model has been most successful in terms of completion and occupancy of house barring few cases where beneficiary could not arrange additional fund for completion of houses.
- Absence of beneficiary list has been major bottleneck for occupancy of completed projects.
- Due to prolonged implementation period, drastic change in beneficiary has happened where some them shifted or constructed their own house.

- Bank linkages for beneficiary share have been an issue.
- In some cases infrastructure found to be incomplete and not functional.
- In hilly states, the issue of land has been crucial. The site development period has taken much time leading to further cost escalation.
- In few states beneficiary share has been increased as against original proposal. The 10-12% beneficiary contribution is calculated against completion cost rather original approved cost.
- Few state governments have refused to fund the cost escalation; therefore many projects are stand still and getting surrendered.
- Select states have reduced the number of dwellings to be constructed as per the available fund with reference to current cost estimates.
- Fund flow from Centre-state-SLNA-implementing agency has not been smooth which has resulted in delay of project implementation.

# Urban Poor- programmes over the years



The JNNURM is a seven year programme in a mission mode, launched by Government of India in year 2005 that focuses on improving urban governance,

## Education



## Livelihoods





Kenpung Indonesia





Kenpung Indonesia

# Change is possible . . .

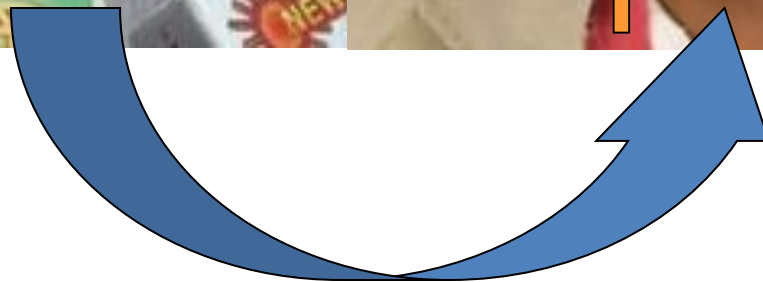


...Change is possible.



New ***ways of working*** and  
new ***partnerships***  
for the future of poor

Where there is will there is a way



Me and my sister want a better future





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**Thank you**