

# Relocation as Transformation? The Case of Pavement Dwellers in Mumbai, India

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Nawale Abdous France/ Maira Absar Pakistan/ Susana Arellano Mexico/ Ders Csaba Hungary/  
Christina Eddings USA/ Tricia Hackett USA/ Bishop Mughogho Malawi/ Azadeh Sobout Iran/  
Katarina Soltsova Slovakia/ Ashiq Ur-Rahman Bangladesh

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### 3 Abbreviations

CHS	Cooperative Housing Society
CLIFF	Community-Led Infrastructure Finance Facility
GOM	Government of Maharashtra
HI	Homeless International
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KRVIA	Kamla Raheja Vidhyanidhi Institute of Architecture
MCGM	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
MHADA	Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority
MM	Mahila Milan
MN	Milan Nagar
MMRDA	Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Association
MTSU	Mumbai Transportation Support Unit
MUIP	Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project
MUTP	Mumbai Urban Transport Project
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NSDF	National Slum Dwellers Federation
PD	Pavement Dweller
PMIA	Participatory Monitoring and Impact Assessment
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
SPARC	Society for promotion of area resource Centres
SRA	Slum Rehabilitation Authority
TDR	Transferable Development Rights
ToRs	Terms of Reference

## 4 Executive Summary

### Purpose

The following report aims to analyse the findings from two pavement dweller relocations: one community-led and one state-led. Further, the report elucidates strategies with the aspiration of strengthening the process of future relocations so that they may truly be transformative for the lives of the urban poor – women, men, boys, and girls.

### Methodology

Prior to the fieldwork in Mumbai, secondary research was undertaken that included presentations from experts and extensive review of academic materials. The fieldtrip centred on data collection through various methods which were essentially qualitative in nature such as **formal presentations, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and workshops with teenagers.**

### Key Findings

Five **key findings** emerged. Firstly, by obtaining physical shelter pavement dwellers experienced a sense security of tenure and dignity whereby the threat of evictions, the harassment by other classes and the ability to claim ownership to their dwelling has had a transformative impact. Secondly, the procedures undertaken in both processes disregarded the shock of the relocation on livelihoods, thus creating a negative impact on economic and physical capital. Thirdly, the community-led process was strengthened due to the institutional and knowledge capacity-building. And finally, both relocation processes lacked recognition of the aspirations of the youth and the key role that public space plays in their integration in the social environment.

### Strategies

Basing on the findings, **five strategies** are proposed, two being macro-level strategies and the remaining micro-level strategies. First is the mixed residential strategy that aims to balance the spatial distribution of livelihood opportunities. Second, is the institutionalization of livelihood strategies. The third strategy proposes introduction of micro-enterprise initiatives for relocated women. Further, the fourth strategy aims to enhancing participatory design. And lastly is the proposal for the initiation of child activity centers. The strategies are envisaged to have a synergistic effect so as to strengthen future relocation processes to secure sustainable livelihoods and active citizenship.

## 5 Introduction

### The Mumbai Context

The quest to obtain the status of “World Class City” is an omnipresent notion that motivates policy makers and the private sector to strive for transformation through “inclusive economic growth, sustainable infrastructure development, and increased housing stock.”<sup>1</sup> As a result, redevelopment is a constant state of affairs as transportation corridors are expanded and informal structures are demolished to create space for residential and commercial zones. The extent to which this economic agenda is transformative for all residents of the city is a foundational tension which is addressed in the following case.

### Background of the case

#### - The Alliance

The partnership of the Alliance is the National Slum Dwellers Federation (NSDF), Mahila Milan (MM), and the Society for the Promotion of Area Resources (SPARC). The aim of the Alliance is to “develop solutions that work for the poorest and most marginalised in the city”<sup>2</sup> by addressing housing and infrastructure deficiencies. Thus, the Alliance works toward a process through which the urban poor – women, men, boys, and girls – are the key actors in the transformation of their own living conditions.

#### - Milan Nagar

In 2006, after more than 20 years of collective action that included social mobilisation, land negotiations with the state, saving and credit schemes, house model exhibitions, and community-led surveys and enumerations, 76 of the 536 families who lived on the pavement in Byculla chose to be relocated to Milan Nagar in the northeast suburb of Mankhurd. The remaining families will be relocated when the remaining allocated land is available for construction to begin. Throughout this community-led process, the pavement dwellers (PDs) were principle actors in the relocation thus transforming their own lives. The new residents of Milan Nagar participated in the design of their units, all of which included a mezzanine level.

#### - Laloobhai

As Mumbai advances toward being a world class city, the consequences for the urban poor are often direct and personal. In contrast to the active and voluntary relocation in the case of the Byculla PDs, those who lived along P.D. Mello Road in central Mumbai were forced to move as their informal structures were demolished to make way for a road widening project. In 2006, the P.D. Mello PDs were relocated to four apartment blocks in Mankhurd and assigned single room units without regard to their former spatial and social structures. This was a state-led process negotiated by government bureaucrats and professionals with no significant participation of PDs.

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<sup>1</sup> Presentation on May 12, 2009 by U.P.S. Madan, Project Manager, Mumbai Transformation Support Unit

<sup>2</sup> SPARC <http://www.sparcindia.org/> (accessed June 3, 2009)



**Figure 1 Community-led relocation: Byculla to Milan Nagar. State-Led relocation: P.D. Mello road to Laloobhai.**

## 6 Objectives of the Exercise

The objectives of the exercise were twofold. Firstly, to explore whether the aforementioned processes and strategies of relocation had different impacts on affected pavement dwellers (PDs). And secondly, to identify, assess and compare strategies employed in the two relocations, and generate and explore – with the different actors involved - strategies that will strengthen the process and impact of relocation in future in a transformative manner.<sup>3</sup>

See Appendices 1.1-1.4 for more details of study area.

<sup>3</sup> Community-Driven Housing Policy and Planning UDP Field Trip Terms of Reference

## 7 Conceptual Framework

The following definitions and conceptual framework were developed to assess and better understand the transformative impact of the relocation process.

### Definitions

**Transformation** is a process that restructures power relations through **strategic action** among actors in the city leading towards **active citizenship** and **sustainable livelihoods** for pavement dwellers - women, men, boys and girls.

**Strategic action** is collective action at scale led by civil society, groups of the urban poor, the public and private sector to redress social injustice.<sup>4</sup>

### Criteria

Two criteria were developed to assess the relocated pavement dwellers' experience.

**Active Citizenship** – Active exercise of social and political rights by pavement dwellers within society to fulfil their own needs according to their own values and to pursue shared goals by the means of collective action.

**Sustainable Livelihood** – “Capabilities and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities both now and in the future.” (*Chambers and Conway, 1992*)

### Indicators

Indicators were developed according to pavement dwellers values and are delineated in five dimensions, economic, human, political, physical and environmental.

#### Active Citizenship

Individually: Self-Actualisation (social dignity, social security);  
Appropriation of space

Collectively: Knowledge Capital<sup>5</sup>;  
Institutional Political Capital<sup>6</sup>

#### Sustainable Livelihood

Economic capital: Saving capacity, Supply of credit  
Human capital: Educational skills, Capacity to work, Access to health  
Social capital: Networking, Group membership, Access to local political leaders  
Physical capital: Access to basic infrastructures and services, Access to clean and hazard-free recreational grounds

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<sup>4</sup> Levy, C. 2007

<sup>5</sup> “Capital that has a significant role in the negotiation of partnerships and in the formation of collaborative arrangements with the state and formal financial institutions.” (McLeod, 2001)

<sup>6</sup> “The organizational forms developed by the poor to increase their capacity to escape from poverty.” (McLeod, 2001)



## 8 Methodology

The endeavour to address the terms of reference unfolded in three phases: **pre-trip research**, **field trip data collection**, and **post-field trip compilation and analysis**.

Prior to our field work in Mumbai, secondary research was undertaken that included presentations from experts and extensive review of academic materials. The political economy at a national, state, and city level was explored as well the pressing issues of land acquisition, city-wide shelter deprivation, and the complexity of inter-governmental relations and how they interface with NGOs and other non-state actors. A preliminary diagnosis was agreed upon which reflected a shared understanding of the objectives to be pursued according to the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

The field trip centred on data collection through various methods which were essentially qualitative in nature. The task was to ascertain the extent to which our preliminary diagnosis reflected the lived reality of the pavement dwellers (PDs) who had been relocated to MN and Laloobhai through processes that were substantially divergent.

A total of **76 semi-structured interviews** were conducted with the PDs of Byculla, and the residents of MN and Laloobhai. A **focus group** with the three women who are the leaders of MM was conducted in MN while a focus group of six women who are active residents was held in Laloobhai. A **one-on-one meeting** was conducted with the head of the Laloobhai Cooperative Housing Society (CHS). **Workshops with teenagers** were carried out in both locations. The workshops included drawing and participatory photography activities that aimed to get a better understanding of how the teenagers perceived their environment, social activities, and aspirations prior and subsequent to the relocation. See Appendix 2.1-2.6 for further details.

### Sample Determination

See appendix 3.1-3.2.

### Limitations

**Personal assumptions and biases.** The student researchers were unfamiliar with the context of Mumbai and whose perceptions of gender, class, culture, religion, and poverty were viewed through a lens defined by their own individual experience.

**Time constraints.** Sixteen hours were spent conducting interviews, workshops, and focus groups. This was a very limited amount of time to come to grips with the reality of the lived experience of the interviewees and workshop participants.

**Language barrier.** Most communication happened through interpreters which limited authentic interaction for the non-Hindi speaking members of the research team.

## 9 Findings

The key findings derived from the field research drew upon the conceptual framework that explored the definition of transformation through focusing on the impacts of sustainable livelihoods and active citizenship of relocated pavement dwellers (PDs). The two criteria indicated above address whether the community-led or state-led processes and strategies correlate to the emergent post-relocation challenges. In addition, the following findings are in a narrative form to extrapolate the experience, outcomes and aspirations of women, men, boys and girls reflecting their realities after relocation considering the time period as transitional. See appendices 4.1-4.4, 10.1.

### Impact on livelihoods after relocation

From the perspective of **human capital** (skills, information, knowledge), the relocated PDs in both locations face challenges accessing training facilities for self-employment and they find it difficult to access services in their new location. However, in Laloobhai teenagers enjoy education in the area because they have access to an NGO (Akangsha), while the education of teenagers in Milan Nagar (MN) was disrupted because of the absence of a nearby government school. Some of the youth are still attending school in central Mumbai which requires a two hour round trip commute.

Considering the **social capital** (networks, membership of groups) in the community-led relocation process of MN, social networks have been maintained as the families from the same area (Byculla) were relocated to the same building and women are still active in Mahila Milan (MM). In Laloobhai, social networks were dismantled because the PDs from P.D. Mello Road were dispersed into four different buildings; MM membership is very low with only a few active savers. Moreover, these differences in social networks have an impact on the access to social support or financial assistance. Quoting Hasina Khatun<sup>7</sup> *"I had the good connection with the elites when I was in pavement, who used to help me in economic crisis"*. However, in both locations the issue of security is a major concern for boys and girls due to the social disruptions and violence in the area whereas on the pavement (Byculla) the security issue was related to physical safety (e.g. road accidents).

In both MN and Laloobhai, the residents have experienced an increase in **expenses** with rising maintenance costs (200Rs), electricity (300-400Rs) and transport (150Rs) per month. In addition, the **income** generating opportunities have decreased income (affecting women disproportionately) while men are forced to commute to central Mumbai to maintain employment. Quoting Bataullah Ansari<sup>8</sup> *"I have to wake up at 3am in the morning to catch the first train at 4am and it takes one and half hours to get to work; I pay 150Rs per month for my transport costs"*. Moreover, women are finding it difficult to obtain and sustain commercial space for home-based business due to the high rent rates, the lack of available space, and the competition of vendors in the area.

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<sup>7</sup> Semi-structured interview with Hasina Khatun on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 in Laloobhai

<sup>8</sup> Semi-structured interview with Bataullah Ansari on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 in Milan Nagar

Therefore, we conclude that the procedures undertaken in both processes disregarded the impact of economic livelihoods for men and women.

In both locations there was a significant change of **physical capital** (housing, basic infrastructure: transport, water, energy) post-relocation. By obtaining physical shelter, PDs experience a sense of secure tenure and dignity whereby the threat of evictions, the harassment by other classes and the ability to claim ownership to their dwelling has a transformative impact. Challenges have emerged; for example, the interior of the buildings are not well maintained. In MN, the MM executive committee believes that in time the residents will be able to manage such issues. In addition, the design process of MN was participatory whereas the design process of Laloobhai was expert-led. The relocated PDs of Laloobhai are now modifying the interior of units at their own expense to address the lack of privacy. In Laloobhai, the crisis of water supply is a major concern for the residents as the private tankers are expensive and they depend upon the co-operative housing society to hire private tankers. The problem of services and amenities can be mentioned quoting Khadija Zakir Ansari<sup>9</sup> *"Before we had the problem of housing but everything else was fine but now housing problem has been solved but every other problem has arisen"*.

### **Socio-spatial integration**

See appendices 5.1,-5.2.

### **Impact on active citizenship after relocation**

After relocation, PDs were re-registered to vote, yet many are unaware of their local politician whereas the PDs (Byculla) are better connected with their local political representatives. In MN, people are more resilient to the stress and shock of relocation because they are in MM. In Laloobhai, there is no functional organisational body as the Cooperative Housing Summary (CHS) has been disbanded. PDs experienced harassment by other classes and post-relocation they experience social recognition and dignity. Quoting Shamusunnesa Sheikh<sup>10</sup> *"I feel like I have lived my life and now I feel my children can live with dignity"*.

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<sup>9</sup> Semi-structured interview with Khadija Zakir Ansari on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 in Laloobhai

<sup>10</sup> Semi-structured interview with Shamusunnesa Sheikh on 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2009 in Milan Nagar

## 10 Introduction to the Strategies

The principle goals of the subsequent five strategies are summarised as follows:

- To highlight and mainstream the strengths of both processes.
- To address the weaknesses of the relocation processes in terms of deficiencies in livelihood strategies and the vulnerability of certain groups, in particular women and youth.

## 11 The Web of Institutionalisation<sup>11</sup>

Over the course of the case study, the Web was utilised extensively as a tool to address various components in the research process. From the beginning, the Web has been a constructive framework to understand the opportunities and constraints in the relocation process in terms of its core spheres: policy, citizen, delivery, and organisation. From the Web, tentative strategies were defined in the pre-field trip research phase. Post-fieldtrip, the Web remained the principle framework for the revised strategies to be considered and formulated.

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<sup>11</sup> Levy, C. (1998) "Institutionalisation of Gender through Participatory Practice" in Guijt, I. and Shah, M.K. (eds.) *The Myth of Community: Gender Issues in Participatory Development*, Intermediate Technology Publications: London.

## 12 Strategy One: Spatial Distribution of Livelihood Opportunities

### DIAGNOSIS

This strategy considers the spatial distribution in Greater Mumbai (GM) to analyse and respond to the structural problems that produce and reproduce urban informality.

Livelihood opportunities are the most important driving forces that guide informal settlement processes<sup>12</sup> in the urban space of GM. The physical constraints of the peninsula and the downtown focused livelihood opportunities<sup>13</sup> necessarily lead to a massive pressure on urban spaces in the South, a steady expansion to the North along the main transport arteries and an “overburdened public-transportation system”<sup>14</sup> that connects Central Mumbai (CM) with the new suburban areas.

Thus housing, livelihood and transportation issues cannot be addressed separately without a spatial strategy. Also, as the *lessons of evictions*<sup>15</sup> suggest, without a sustainable solution for informal settlement processes, the goals of the Vision Mumbai are not achievable.

The following findings are relevant from the Vision Mumbai plan<sup>16</sup> and the presentations:<sup>17</sup>

- the transportation infrastructure development will open up new directions and fields of expansion<sup>18</sup> easing the spatial pressure on CM
- they support mainly the market-based resettlement processes thus the migration of middle income groups<sup>19</sup>
- relocation strategies for low-income groups do not include livelihood issues
- there are no spatial elements in the economic development strategy

### WHAT

Create a spatial balance of livelihood opportunities to ease the functional pressure on CM therefore enhancing the sustainability of the northern and the eastward expansion and also easing the pressure on the transportation infrastructure.

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<sup>12</sup> Including the settlement process of PDs  
<sup>13</sup> Appendix 6.1- strategy 1. diagram 1.1 – “Analytical Map”  
<sup>14</sup> Milind Mhaskar (additional Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA ) Transforming Mumbai into a World Class City - Resettlement & Rehabilitation Of Urban Poor, 12th May 2009  
<sup>15</sup> Several examples can be mentioned here but the most obvious one in our PD’s case is P.D. Mello Road (CitywatchINDIA (2008, Issue 4, page 5) “What Next at P.D. Mello Road?”)  
<sup>16</sup> Mumbai Transformation Support Unit (2008) Transforming Mumbai into world class city: Phase I Report  
<sup>17</sup> U. P. S. Madan (project manager at Mumbai Transformation Support Unit) Transforming Mumbai into a World Class City, Presentation in All India Institute of Local Self Government, 12th May 2009; Milind Mhaskar (additional Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA ) Transforming Mumbai into a World Class City - Resettlement & Rehabilitation Of Urban Poor, 12th May 2009  
<sup>18</sup> Appendix 6.2- strategy 1. diagram 1.2 – “Relevant Transportation Developments”  
<sup>19</sup> Appendix 6.3- strategy 1. diagram 1.3 – “Expected social consequences of the transportation developments”

## HOW

Implement a spatial strategy for Mumbai's economic growth<sup>20</sup>

Utilise the livelihood potential of the resettling middle income population<sup>21</sup> for low income groups by creating mixed income areas in Mumbai's expansion zone

Introducing a longitudinal monitoring process for the emerging pattern of suburban middle income population, along with an in-depth analysis about the nature of the symbiotic relationship between middle and low income groups, can create a knowledge base to inform a wide range of decisions for enhancing this mutually beneficial relationship in Mumbai's expansion. It can be utilised to refine formal processes, but at the same time accessible, properly managed and disseminated knowledge can influence informal development process.

## WHO

THE ALLIANCE is the ideal actor due to its considerable knowledge about the symbiotic relationship between middle and low income groups:

- to foster political commitment
- to advice the research of MTSU
- to disseminate and promote this *knowledge base* to inform the settlement decisions of the low-income groups

THE MUMBAI TRANSFORMATION UNIT (MTSU) is the ideal actor due to its infrastructure in place to take on monitoring and research tasks:

- to mainstream and inform policies
- to serve as an interface to the private sector promoting the idea of mixed income development

THE MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MMRDA) is the ideal actor:

- to disseminate and integrate this knowledge into the different stages and levels of planning process
- that can facilitate the emergence of this mixed income suburban ring by its region scale infrastructure projects

DEVELOPERS are key partners to implement the "mixed income concept" and in the refinement of "policy loop".

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<sup>20</sup> We feel that the Mumbai Vision 2003 plan holds a huge and unexplored spatial flexibility reserve – deriving from spatial mobility of the service functions - Appendix 6.4- strategy 1. diagram 1.4 "Proposed spatial strategy"

<sup>21</sup> Appendix 6.5 - strategy 1. diagram 1. 14 ""

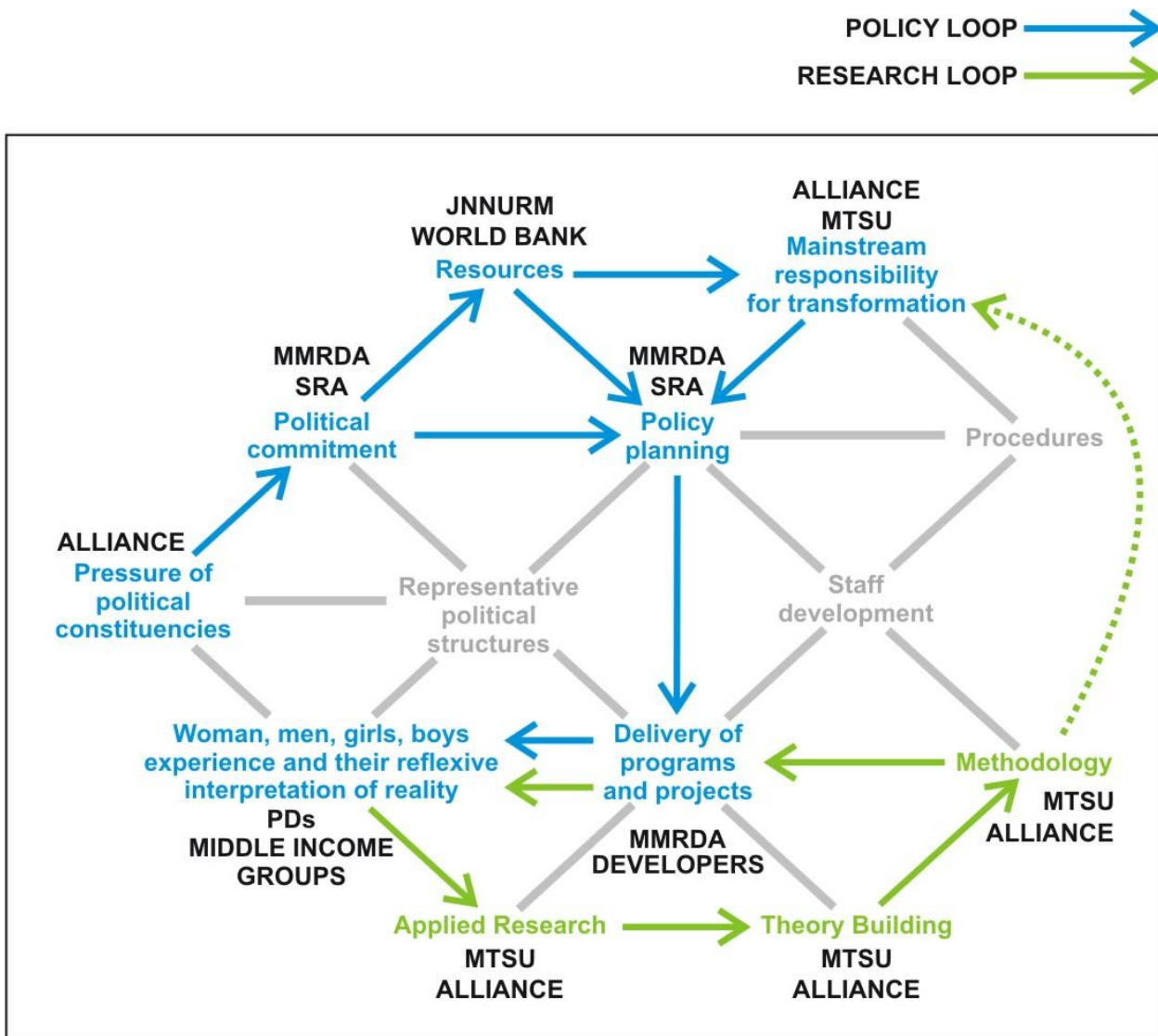
## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Process indicators:

- the monitoring process is in place
- the database is created and regularly updated
- dissemination process is in place

Impact indicators:

- number of PDs living in CM



- social mixture of commuters

## **13 Strategy Two: Institutionalisation of Livelihood Strategies**

### **DIAGNOSIS**

No direct allocation of roles and responsibilities to address post-relocation issues, such as the loss of livelihoods experienced by relocated PDs.

Relocated PDs experienced a loss of income-generating household members due to an increase in transportation costs and commuting time to Central Mumbai.

Loss of livelihoods increases the chance of PDs to re-encroach onto public land.

### **WHAT**

Incorporate livelihood strategies into Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy for PDs .

### **WHY**

Through the provision of livelihood strategies, re-encroachment on public land is prevented or reduced. Secondly, by addressing the issue of livelihoods, resilience to shocks faced by PDs may be strengthened.

### **HOW**

#### **Steering Committee**

The committee will consist of leaders of housing cooperatives in relocation sites, NSDF/SPARC, MMRDA and various private sector organisations. The committee should engage in dialogue about livelihood strategies to be incorporated in future planning, R&R policies and relocation procedures.

The committee should seek to address short and long term livelihood strategies and have a basic understanding of livelihoods undertaken by PDs, thus prior livelihood strategies are supported in the relocation site and/or alternatives may be explored.

### **WHO**

Active members of the steering committee: leaders of housing cooperatives, NSDF/SPARC, MMRDA and various private sector organisations

Motivations:

As housing cooperatives, it is in their interest to ensure that people do not abandon their homes.

NSDF/SPARC's interest is to ease pressure of playing the key stakeholder in addressing livelihood issues. Thus, the committee can openly discuss shared responsibilities and roles. MMRDA's interest is to prevent re-encroachment on public land.

### **Policy Formulation**

Policies incorporated into the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) scheme requiring developers to address livelihood issues when undertaking relocation. The inclusion of



developers is a requirement under the Dharavi Redevelopment Plan (DRP)<sup>22</sup> thus setting a precedent to incorporate such procedures into policy and planning. See appendix 7.1.

## **WHO**

MMRDA, Developers and SRA

MMRDA would be responsible for ensuring that livelihood strategies are implemented into policy.

The developers would incorporate methodologies to address livelihoods into relocation projects affecting PDs.

Motivation:

To receive incentives under the SRA scheme, policies would require developers to address livelihood strategies (e.g. to bid for a project DRP required developers to address livelihood issues).

SRA would regulate and monitor the inclusion of livelihood policies.

## **MONITORING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

While the committee will develop activity indicators for monitoring, general outcome indicators for impact assessment in the medium to long term can be based on the findings/diagnosis:

A clear allocation of roles and responsibilities for different actors i.e. who deals with the issue of livelihoods and how

No/minimum loss of income-earning members of the household for reasons related to transportation expenses and commuting times

No/minimum re-encroachment taking place due to a loss in livelihoods

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<sup>22</sup> Micro-level in-situ project

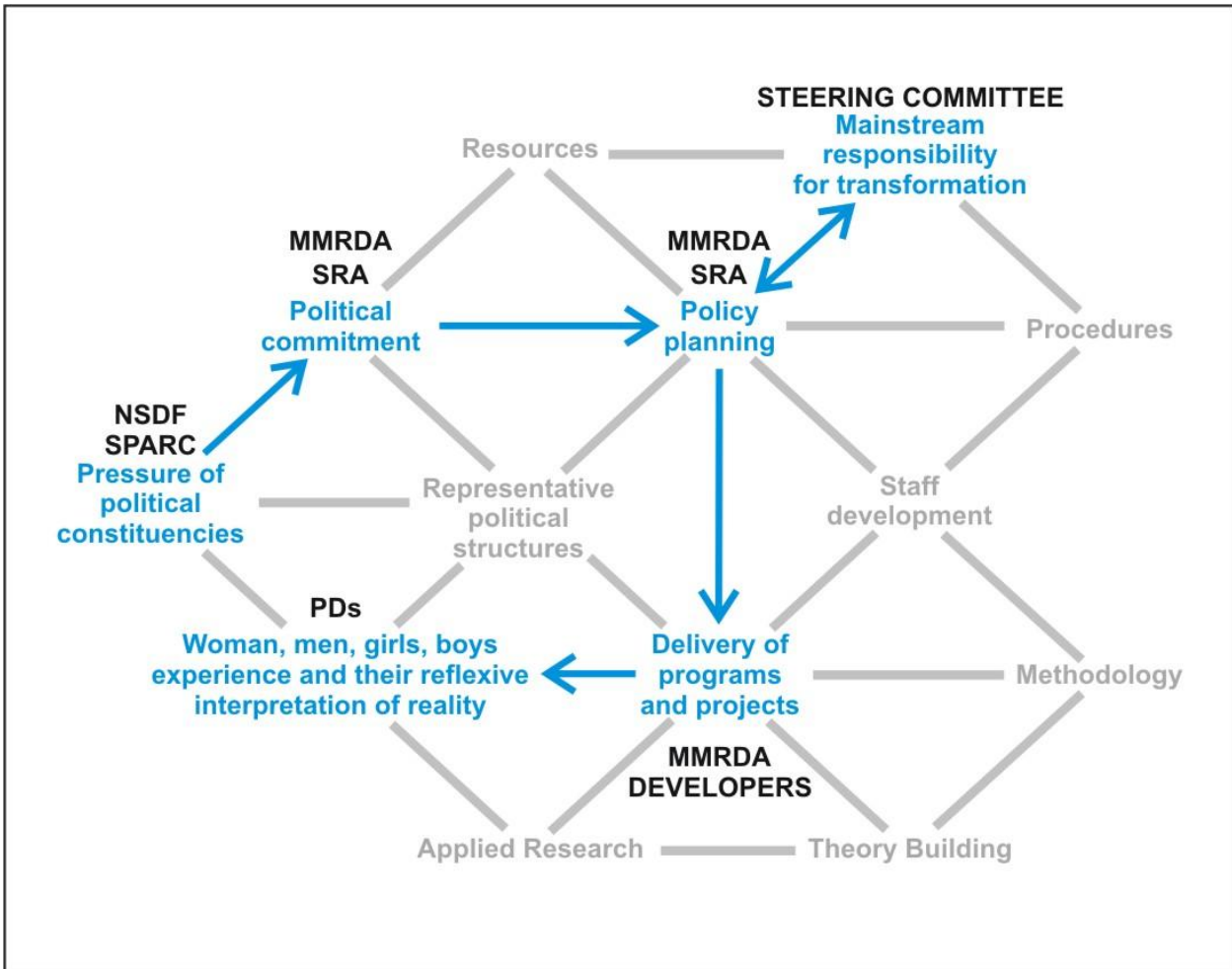


Figure 3 WEB OF INSTITUTIONALISATION – STRATEGY TWO

## **14 Strategy Three:** Creation of Microenterprise Initiatives for Women

### **DIAGNOSIS**

Household budgets have decreased post-relocation.

Rent for ground floor commercial/production units is unaffordable for relocated PDs. Those who used to own a business fail to sustain such livelihoods.

A large share of households' income is secured by men commuting for work to central Mumbai. Women's productive activities are often home-based tasks in the relocation area; thus their dependence on their spouses' income has increased.

Youth's socialisation takes place in the vicinity of commercial spaces. Lack of diversity of commercial services in relocation sites presents a limit to the fulfilment of expectations for a cosmopolitan urban environment.

### **WHAT**

Create micro-enterprise initiatives for women.

### **WHY**

To ensure that productive roles of women are sustained after relocation.

To widen opportunities for social interaction within the neighborhood and create vibrant urban areas with desired and necessary urban services.

### **HOW**

Provide commercial/production units at affordable rent

Rent for commercial units on secondary streets should be designed to increase incrementally over a period of 5-10 years. A similar programme is utilised by Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) for maintenance fees.

### **WHO**

MHADA and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) manage commercial units.

Identify livelihood opportunities in the new area; design skill development training

Collection of data about and understanding of business niches in new locations requires coordination, knowledge sharing and a capacity to develop strategic solutions.

MM women's collectives are well-suited to support such "community market research", building on MM's institutional memory (knowledge capital) developed with the land picnics. MM/Alliance have the capacity to liaise with private sector, and to coordinate training to enhance people's employability and develop business skills.

### **WHO**

Mahila Milan, the Alliance, MMRDA - to support training (provision in R&R policies)

MHADA - SJSRY funding for training.

Use of Micro Credit/Saving Schemes and governmental subsidies for start-up of new commercial activities

MM's experience with collective loans can be employed here. To qualify for SJSRY funding [See Appendix 8], MM has the potential to become a Community Development Society (CDS), mediating between community entrepreneurs, commercial banks and government bodies.

**WHO**

Mahila Milan, SJSRY, commercial banks

**MONITORING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- formal reporting to SJSRY
  - o indicator: funds disbursed disaggregated by CDS
- monitoring
  - o indicators: set by MM + engagement of households engaged in mapping, new businesses run by and employing local residents; overall satisfaction with the initiative

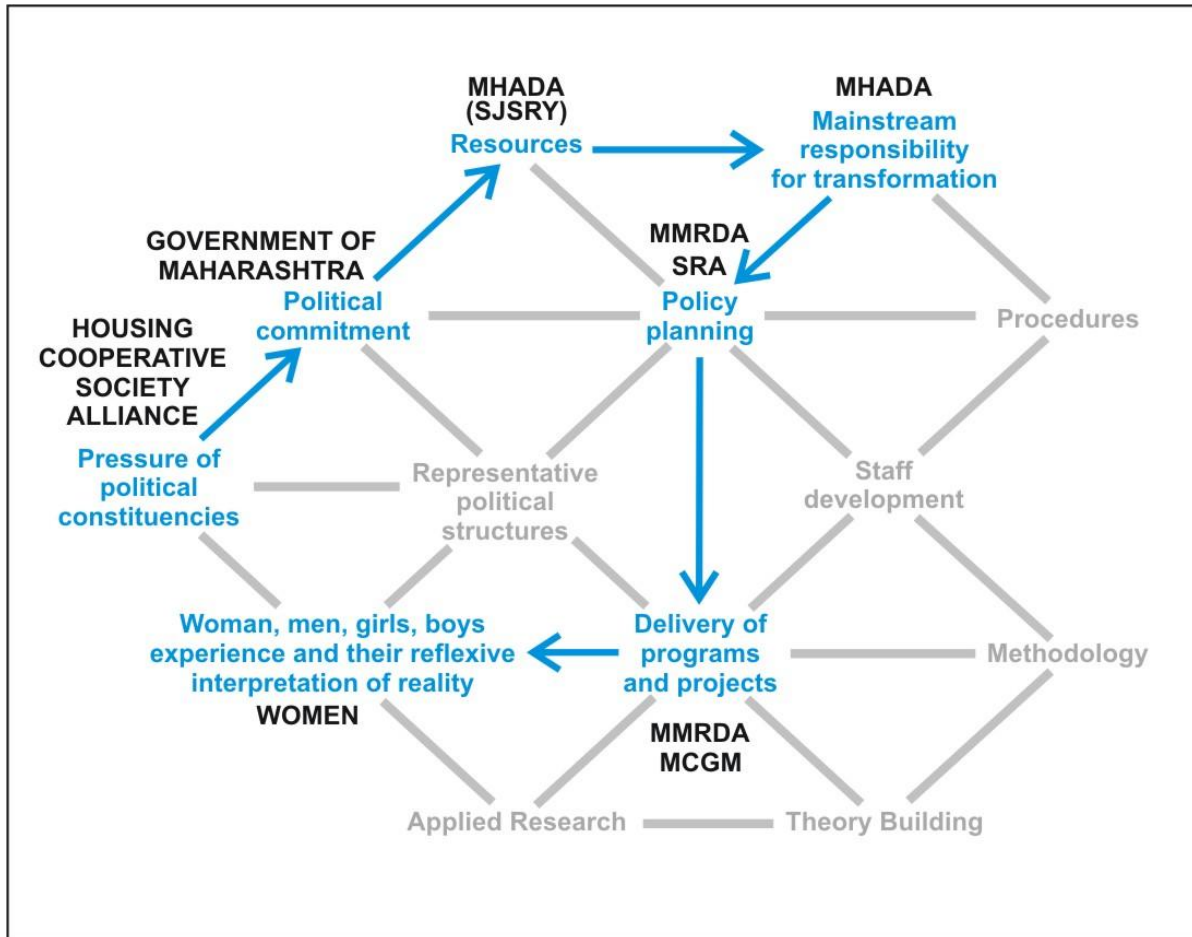


Figure 4 WEB OF INSTITUTIONALISATION – STRATEGY THREE

## **15 Strategy Four:** Enhancement of Participatory Design in the Relocation Process

### **DIAGNOSIS**

The state led process did not include participation in the design of the building and open spaces, while the community led process incorporated participatory design through the main leaders. In both MN and Laloobhai, residents would like to effectuate changes in the design of the units to accommodate better their livelihood needs.<sup>23</sup>

Workshops with teenagers revealed lack of playgrounds and green spaces. Despite open areas considered as playgrounds, teenagers are highly aware of differences in quality of the outdoor surfaces. Minor changes (pavements, wall color) can improve the use of space by boys and girls at both sites. See appendix 9.

### **WHAT**

Ensure collective action for designing residential units and strengthening social cohesion in R&R processes.

### **WHY**

Allowance of PDs to design the units, buildings and social common space according to their demand will ensure comfort and enhance livelihood options.

### **HOW**

#### **Social Mobilisation and Participation**

SPARC's expertise in social mobilisation can expand to encourage participation of PDs in the design and construction processes. Utilising new methods of participation, such as models and mappings, will reflect more accurately the social and spatial needs and aspirations of the PDs.

SPARC's role as negotiator with authorities and the new design precedent of units in MN and Oshiwara, may be utilised to reinforce the links with authorities and promote the PDs participation in the design process. NIRMAN's willingness to explore innovative solutions to their projects and their construction skills would be utilised in the piloting of the projects.

**WHO** - SPARC/ NIRMAN

#### **Research of needs and Implementation of solutions**

KRVIA's applied research work should extend to PDs and the documentation of their needs. Examples of other projects may contribute to explore new solutions. A partnership with NIRMAN would represent an opportunity to implement these ideas.

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<sup>23</sup> See appendix 9

**WHO - KRVI**

Sharing ideas for design processes and scaling up

PDs participation in design processes is fundamental for the adjustment of their livelihoods, reducing the willingness to return to the pavement, renting or selling units. A coalition of PDs, SPARC, KRVI, MMRDA and MHADA is proposed to enable sharing of ideas and develop scaling up schemes. Individual participation poses difficulties for scaling up, therefore an open scheme of self-construction is encouraged inside the units. KRVI may develop solutions to structural and technical difficulties. The coalition would establish a participatory monitoring and impact assessment scheme.

**WHO - MMRDA, MHADA**

**SRA**

Participatory design should be implemented as a policy for the relocation of PDs.

**Pavement Dwellers**

Organised to participate at all levels of design in the relocation process and create solutions that conform to their individual and collective needs.

**MONITORING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT INDICATORS**

<b>Components of PMIA</b>	<b>70% of PDs to be relocated on one site in the participation process (SPARC, NIRMAN, MM, MMRDA, MHADA, PDs)</b>
<b>Design</b>	<b>Training of PDs (NIRMAN/ KRVI/ MHADA)</b>
	<b>Consultation of PDs (SPARC/ MM/ KRVI/ MMRDA)</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>Training of PDs (NIRMAN)</b>
	<b>Quality control (NIRMAN/ MMRDA/ PDs)</b>
<b>Post strategy impact</b>	<b>Alternative options for livelihood of PDs (MM/ MMRDA/ PDs)</b>
	<b>Safety and social cohesion of PDs (MM/ MMRDA/ PDs)</b>
	<b>Appropriation of space by the PDs (NIRMAN/ MHADA/ PDs)</b>

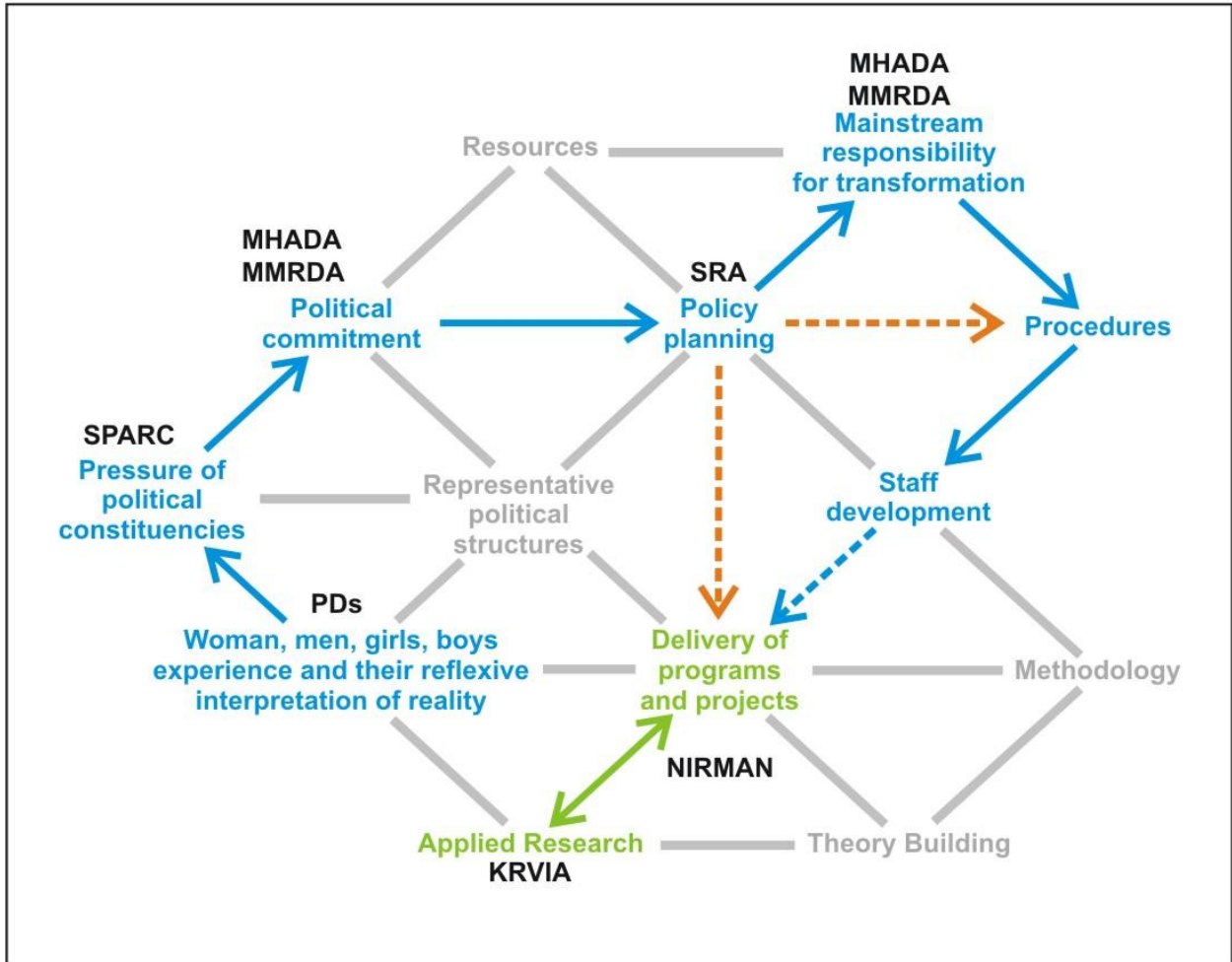


Figure 5 WEB OF INSTITUTIONALISATION – STRATEGY FOUR



## **16 Strategy Five:** Initiation of Activity Centres for Children

### **DIAGNOSIS**

Living in densely populated environments such as MN and Laloobhai has lead to difficult conditions for children's educational and social development. Our findings show that in both cases priority must be given to the both environmental and social transformation of the community in response to children's needs for free movement and recreation. Throughout interviews and workshops children have constantly emphasised the right to play through recreational activities, green spaces, road security, etc.

### **WHAT**

Initiate of activity centres for children

### **WHY**

Having 'transformation' as our main objective and in line with 'sustainable livelihood' and 'active citizenship', child activity centres can be developed as special settings for children; not only providing a space for meeting and expressing their views but also re-designing spaces from their points of view. The underpinning logic of this strategy is that a sustainable 'transformation' will be achieved if children are incorporated from its starting point. Children's social development facilitated through child activity centres can not only revive their sense of belonging and developing their social identity but may In the longer term, such initiatives may be set as precedents and develop a multiplier effect for children's participation in envisioning their perspectives at city level and children would learn how to grow into active citizens by exercising their rights responsibly from a young age at the family, neighbourhood and city levels.

### **HOW**

There is already number of unused commercial units in each residential block which can be used for activity centres. These centres can enrol a variety of children in their activities; particular focus may be on girls and children in need of special protection, while adolescent and youth leaders shall also be involved and trained as motivators to work with children and parents.

### **WHO**

Child activity centres must be organised by the community and within the community utilising community and local resources. Participation may be mobilised by MM in MN and by CHS in Laloobhai. Considering JNNURM's background in funding "civic amenities like community halls and child care centres, etc.", it can be considered as the major funding source, while related NGOs can contribute to training programmes.

## MONITORING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A space for both community and child activity centres must be provided in R and R policy. In the process of designing and organizing the space, children must be involved through mental mapping and participatory research by mobilising NGOs such as SPARC.

MM and Housing Cooperative Society as community organisations must be in charge of the maintenance of the centre, reporting back to MHADA.

Number of centres and children enrolled in, can be used as a fair indicator to demonstrate children's participation in community's cultural and social events.

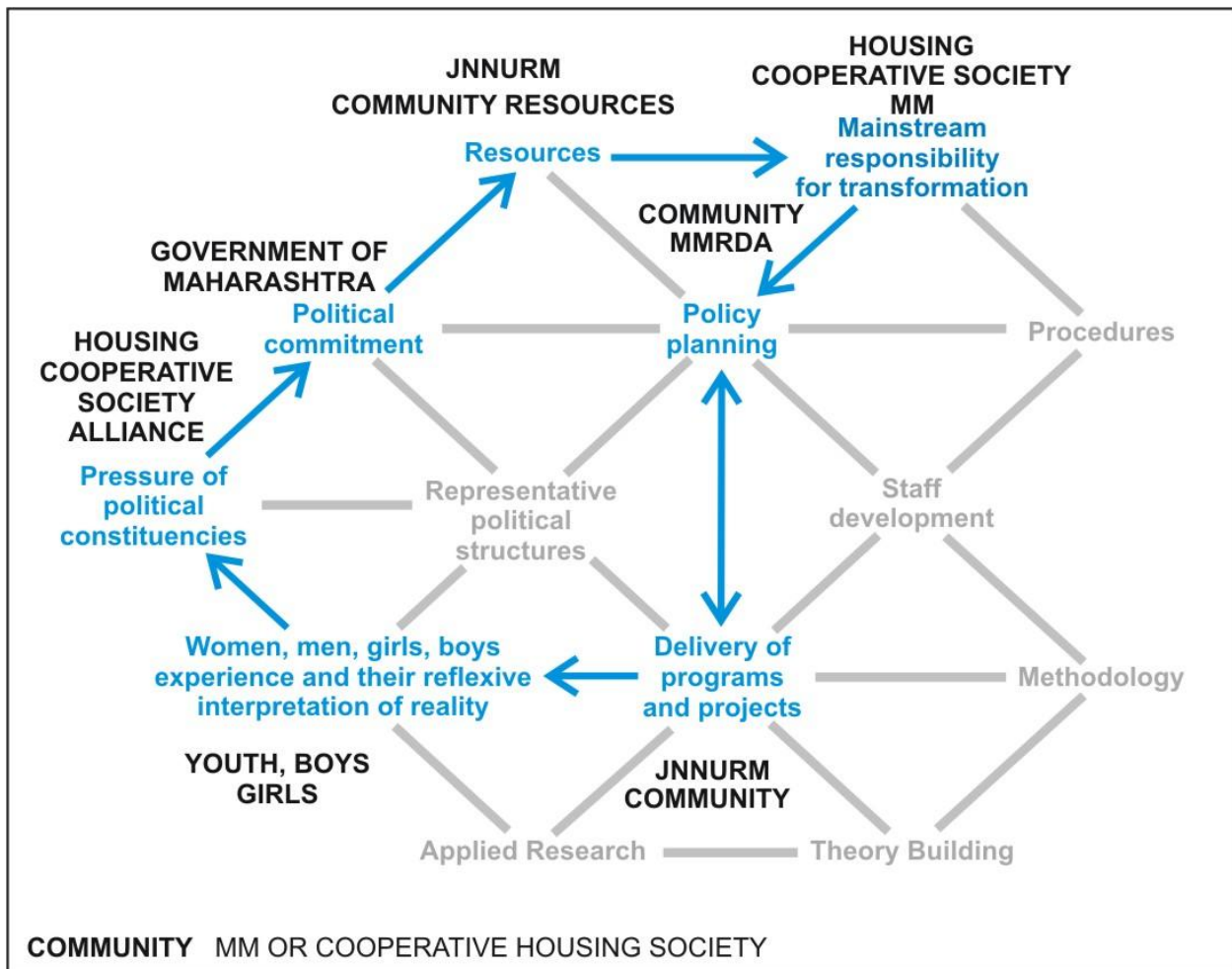


Figure 6 WEB OF INSTITUTIONALISATION - STRATEGY FIVE

## 17 How the Strategies Relate

Responding to our theoretical framework as well as to our findings we developed the following five interrelated strategies:

**Strategy 1:** Spatial Distribution of Livelihood Opportunities

**Strategy 2:** Institutionalisation of Livelihood Strategies

**Strategy 3:** Creation of Microenterprise Initiatives for Women

**Strategy 4:** Enhancement of participatory design in the relocation process

**Strategy 5:** Initiation of Child Activity Centres

The first three strategies target the multi-dimensionality of livelihood issues in the relocation of PDs. The first is at the macro-scale investigating the spatial distribution of livelihood opportunities. The second strategy focuses, also on the macro scale, on the institutional context of livelihood issues and how to integrate and mainstream livelihood policies to achieve more sustainable development.

The third strategy complements by institutionalising a micro-scale livelihood initiatives. It provides an ideal opportunity to inform the associative large scale policies.

The fourth and fifth strategies in turn focus on issues of active citizenship to enhance the conditions of social integration post-relocation.

The fourth acknowledges our finding that the physical space is a crucial medium for socialisation. The design of private, as well as public spaces, in this light plays a key role in the success or failure of the social integration of the relocated communities. Thus this strategy explores how to enhance and develop the existing institutions.

The fifth strategy in turn focuses on the institutional context of social integration targeting children, often the most vulnerable social group. Children are not only playing a key role in social integration in the short term but they should be considered the subject of long term policies of active citizenship. Hence this strategy is looking at how institutional and organisational structures can be utilised to tackle this shortcoming of the existing relocation policies.

These strategies are the result of two interrelated and interactive processes: the **conceptual framework** that defined the domain of the research and how they are interrelated. See appendix table 10.1.

## 18 Conclusions

Throughout the research process, pre-fieldwork assumptions were tested periodically to develop a concrete diagnosis. The strengths and weaknesses of the two processes, strategies were developed to transform the conditions of PDs most affected by the impacts of the relocation.

Change in the perception of PDs by other stakeholders is crucial in acknowledging the role PDs play as citizens with view of their full rights and responsibilities this includes: the appreciation of children's and youth's claims to a cosmopolitan identity, trust in relocated PDs capacity to shape the built environment so as to contribute to the strengthening of community organisation and social cohesion. Stakeholders must acknowledge the part that PDs have to play as citizens with full rights and responsibilities.

Capacity for adaptation is essential for PDs whose urban lives depend on a multiplicity of income-generating activities. Creation of an environment supportive of socio-economic diversity is crucial. The proposed strategies have been formulated to reflect periodic alliances (in time and space) specific to various political entities. Perpetual readjustment allows for the creation of new dialogue platforms and alliances. Institutionalisation of the PDs agency, via movements such as Mahila Milan, ensures the creation of a supportive structure aiming to realise the PDs transformation from silent beneficiaries to citizens with the right to claim a sustainable urban life.

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**Appendix 1.1 : The urban features of the research area**

- TARGET OF RESEARCH 
- CANAL 
- ROAD 
- TEMPORARY MARKET 
- MIDDLE CLASS SETTLEMENT 
- SLUM SETTLEMENT 
- PLAYGROUND 
- LOW INCOME SETTLEMENT 
- NEW SETTLEMENT 
- HORTICULTURE 



Appendix 1.2: Satellite Photograph of Mankhurd and study areas.

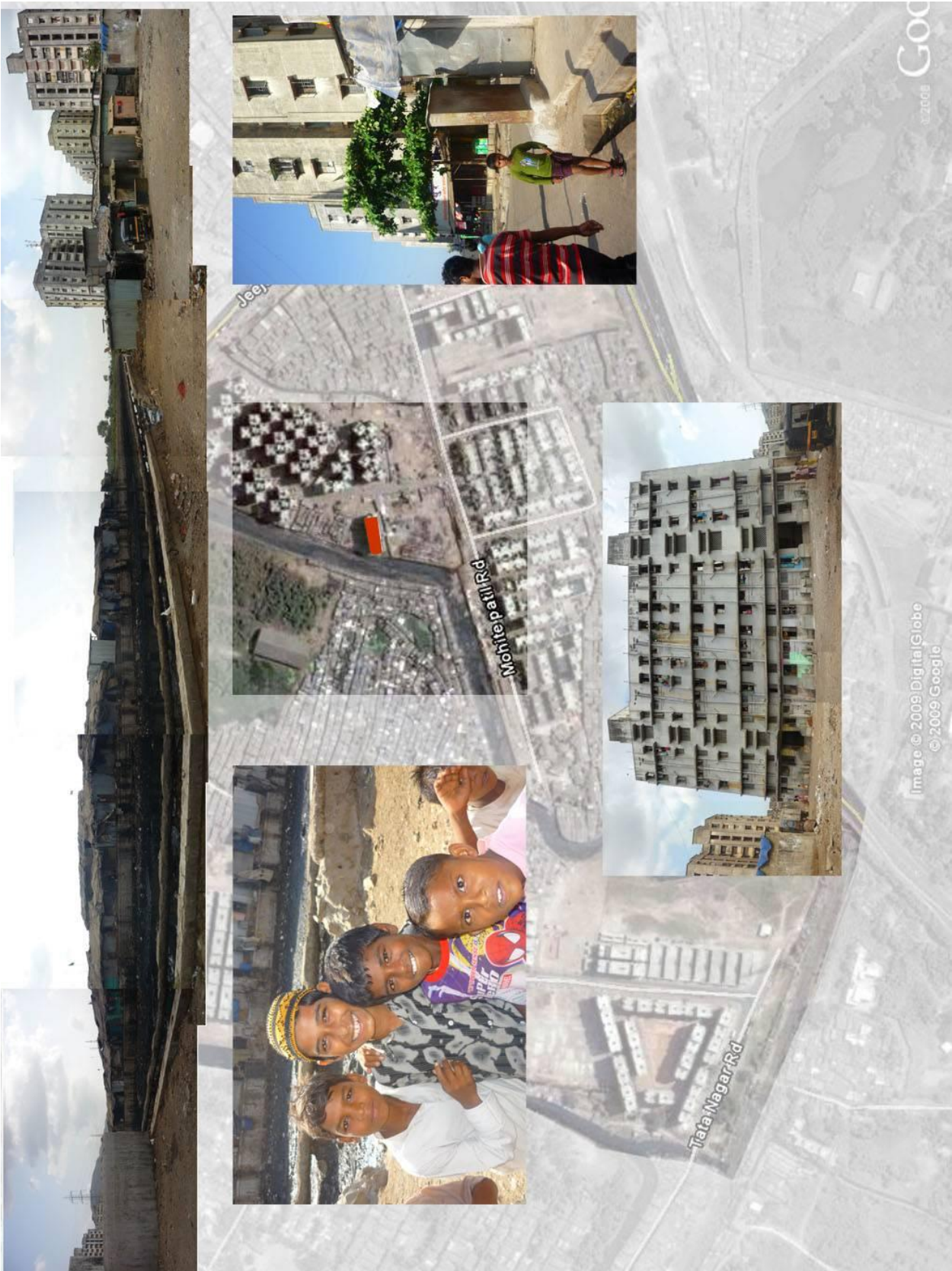


Appendix 1.3: The Built Environment of Laloobhai





**Appendix 1.4:** The Built Environment of Milan Nagar



## 20 Appendix 2.1: Methodological Tools

The tools outlined below were utilized in the field for the collection of data:

**Formal presentations** were held with a cross-section of actors including high-ranking government officials, senior SPARC staff, an activist, a journalist, a banker, and staff from an influential think tank. Each session included ample time for a lively question and answer session.

**Transect walks** in the neighborhoods surrounding Milan Nagar and Laloobhai were utilized to gain a better understanding of the spatial aspects of the study area on how those features impact

**Semi-structured interviews** were conducted in Byculla, Milan Nagar, and Laloobhai. The objective of the interviews was to gain an understanding of the impact of the process of relocation according to the definition of transformation and the criteria of active citizenship and sustainable livelihoods.

Lively drawing and participatory photography **workshops with teenagers** were held at Milan Nagar including 8 girls and 8 boys ages 10-18 and at Laloobhai including 7 girls and 6 boys ages 10-18. The purpose of the workshop was to gain a greater understanding of their lives and aspirations linked to the criteria established with active citizenship.

**Focus groups** yielded insights into the collective capacities and levels of community involvement in each location. At Milan Nagar the focus group included three women ages 48 – 61 who are members of the Mahila Milan executive committee and at Laloobhai the focus group included 6 women ages 30-60 who are active in the building

## **Appendix 2.2:** Schedule of Structured Presentations with Q & A Sessions

**Dates: May 4 – 14, 2009**

**Location: Mumbai, India**

Mr. A.K. Jockin, (President, National Slum Dwellers Federation) – “Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Pavement Dwellers”

Mr. Anirudh Paul (Director, Kamala Raheja Vidhyanidhi Institute of Architecture) - “A Critique of the Government Plan: Dharavi Redevelopment Project”

Ms. Aseena Viccajee (Systems Manager of SPARC and SSNS) – “CLIFF, Housing Finance and Nirman and the role of each in the case studies examined by the students”

Mr. Gautam Chatterjee (Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, MHADA, and Officer on Special Duty for Dharavi Redevelopment Project) – “Role of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA)”

Mr. Milind Mhaikar (Project Director, MUTP and Additional Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA) – “Role of MMRDA and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) under Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)”

Ms. Neera Adarkar (Architect and Activist) – “Mill Lands: Past, Present and Future”

Mr. Neetin Khedkar – “Lending to the Poor”

Mrs. Sheela Patel (Director, SPARC) – “Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)”

Mrs. Sheela Patel (Director, SPARC) – “The Work of the Alliance”

Ms. Kalpana Sharma (Journalist, Author) - Open session

Mr. Shirish Patel (Structural Engineer and Urban Expert) – Open session

Mr. Sitaram Kunte (Secretary, Housing Department) – “Housing Policy of the Government of Maharashtra”

Mr. S.K. Joshi (Advisor, SPARC) – “Principles of Slum Rehabilitation and Transfer of Development Rights”

Mr. Sundar Burra (Advisor, SPARC)

Mr. S.S. Shinde (MCGM) – Open session

Mr. U.P.S. Madan (Project Manager, MUTP Support Unit) – “Mumbai Transformation”

Mr. V.K. Pathak (Former Chief of Planning, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority) – “Metropolitan Planning: History and Context”

## Appendix 2.3: Questionnaire for Semi-structured Interviews

### Field Trip 2008-2009: Community driven housing policy and planning; partnership of co-operative conflict in mumbai, India

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### Questions for semi-structured interviews with pavement dwellers in Byculla (07<sup>th</sup> May 2009)

Name of the Respondent:

Age:

Sex:

Theme	Q No	Questions
Social Relations	01	How many people live here? Are you all family members?
	02	How many children?
	03	Do your children go to school? (Private or Government). Or do they work? (what do they do?)
	04	How long have you lived here?
	05	What do you like about living here?
	06	When you first migrated where did you live?
	07	Can you name 2 things about your current living arrangement that you would change?
Social Environment	08	Do you know your neighbors are you friends with them? How do you get along?
	09	Where do your children play? The girls? The boys?
	10	Do boys and girls play together?
	11	(directed to woman and girls in particular) Do you feel safe from thefts, neighborhood fights and crime?
	12	Have you faced demolition? How many times?
Livelihoods	13	Where do you work, how do you earn your living?
	14	Do you support any relatives who live
	15	Do you and other members have one main job or more?
	16	How many people work in your household?
	17	How long does it take you to travel to your workplace? How do you travel (commute)? How much does it cost?
	18	How do you like to spend your free-time?
	19	Do you take care of other people during the day? (who?)
	20	Do you get to save more or less than before you moved?
21	Do you feel you have more money than before?	
Political Engagement	22	Are you a Mahila Milan member, why or why not?
	23	Do you attend MM meetings? Do you have a role in MM?
	24	Do you take part in community activities, such as what, what about taking care of the environment of the building?
	25	Do you vote?
	26	Do you have contact with your local elected representative?
	27	When was the last time you had contact with them?
Local Environment	28	What do you like & dislike about the surroundings?
	29	Do you feel more or less safe about the relocation?
	30	How do you perceive yourself now comparing to the people who live in the slum nearby?
Relocation	31	How long have you been waiting to be relocated?
	32	Do you think that your life will change after relocation?
	33	Are you in touch with the people who have been moved?

## Appendix 2.4: Questionnaire for Semi-structured Interviews

### Field Trip 2008-2009: Community driven housing policy and planning; partnership of co-operative conflict in mumbai, India

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 Development Planning Unit  
 University College London

#### Questions for semi-structured interviews with communities in **Milan Nagar** (08<sup>th</sup> May 2009)

Name of the Respondent:

Age:

Sex:

Theme	Q No	Questions
Social Relations and Relocation	01	How many people live here? Are you all family members?
	02	Do your children still attend the school they used to or did they have to change it?
	03	How long have you lived here?
	04	Have you moved with all the people you lived with before?
	05	How did you manage the expense of moving?
	06	How long did you live on the pavement?
Household Economy	07	Has your financial condition improved?
	08	What do you miss about where you lived before?
	09	Did you bring over everything you had on the pavement?
Social Environment	10	Where do your children play? The girls? The boys?
Livelihoods	11	How many people work in your household?
	12	Is it far to get to your job? Is it more expensive than before the move?
	13	Have you kept the same jobs?
	14	Have your living expenses changed, in what way?
	15	Do you get to save more or less than before you moved?
Political Engagement	16	Do you attend MM meetings, why, why not?
	17	Do you take part in community activities?
	18	Do you vote?
	19	Do you have contact with your local elected representative?
	20	When was the last time you spoke to them?
Local Environment	21	What do you like & dislike about the surroundings?
	22	Do you feel safe from thefts, neighborhood fights and crimes?
	23	Do you feel any social status change after moving?

## Appendix 2.5: Questionnaire for Semi-structured Interviews

### Field Trip 2008-2009: Community driven housing policy and planning; partnership of co-operative conflict in Mumbai, India

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### Revised questions for semi-structured interviews with communities in Milan Nagar

(11<sup>th</sup> May 2009)

Name of the Respondent:

Age:

Sex:

Theme	Q No	Questions
Household Information	01	How many people live here? How many boys? How many girls?
	02	Where did you move here from?
Citizenships	03	When you were still in Byculla, what were your expectations of moving to Milan Nagar? How did you think your life was going to change?
	04	Given your current life, do you feel those expectations were met? Why?
	05	Did any of the following play an important role in reaching/failing your expectations? a/ Land provision, b/ financial strategies, c/ design, d/recognition and visibility, e/ social mobilisation
	06	What are the challenges for the future? How will you individually and in the community be able to solve them? Who will be involved in the solution?
Livelihoods	07	Do you feel that Milan Nagar is well connected to the rest of the city and the wider area around here?
	08	Which places around here do you go to? Why? How far are they?
	09	Do people from the building have a chance to do business in the area? Why? How could this be tackled?
	10	Do you feel safe from thefts, neighbourhood fights, crime?
	11	Where do your children play - girls/boys? Is this space good for them playing?
	12	How could you and the community improve it?
	13	Was your children's education disrupted during relocation? For how long? Why? Was that anticipated? How did you deal with it?
	14	Would you make any changes to the building / unit? Were you involved in the design of the building? How could you and the community improve it?
	15	Did you learn any important lessons for your life from the relocation?
	16	Did you gain any skills as a result of the relocation? Do you use them?
	17	What was your job before the relocation and what is it now? Did you anticipate it would change?
	18	How about the jobs of the other members of the family?
19	Do you earn more or less than before?	
20	What could you do in the community to improve your fin. situation? How would you go about it, who would you involve?	
21	Do you attend MM meetings? Why? Why not?	
22	What has been the role of MM in the relocation? And now?	
23	Are you a member of any other community group? Why?	
24	Where do you get help when you have a problem?	
25	What effect has the relocation had on your health?	
26	What legal entitlement to the flat do you have?	
27	How different are your living expenses now, from before?	
28	How are fees for water, electricity, maintenance managed? How much are these fees?	

## Appendix 2.6: Questionnaire for Semi-structured Interviews

### Field Trip 2008-2009: Community driven housing policy and planning; partnership of co-operative conflict in Mumbai, India

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#### Questions for semi-structured interviews with communities in Laloobhai (13<sup>th</sup> May 2009)

Name of the Respondent:

Age:

Sex:

Theme	Q No	Questions
Household Information	01	How many people live here? How many boys? How many girls?
	02	Where did you move here from?
Citizenships	03	When you were still in Byculla, what were your expectations of moving to Milan Nagar? How did you think your life was going to change?
	04	Given your current life, do you feel those expectations were met? Why?
	05	Did any of the following play an important role in reaching/failing your expectations? a/ Land provision, b/ financial strategies, c/ design, d/recognition and visibility, e/ social mobilisation
	06	What are the challenges for the future? How will you individually and in the community be able to solve them? Who will be involved in the solution?
Livelihoods	07	Do you feel that Milan Nagar is well connected to the rest of the city and the wider area around here?
	08	Which places around here do you go to? Why? How far are they?
	09	Do people from the building have a chance to do business in the area? Why? How could this be tackled?
	10	Do you feel safe from thefts, neighbourhood fights, crime?
	11	Where do your children play - girls/boys? Is this space good for them playing?
	12	How could you and the community improve it?
	13	Was your children's education disrupted during relocation? For how long? Why? Was that anticipated? How did you deal with it?
	14	Would you make any changes to the building / unit? Were you involved in the design of the building? how could you and the community improve it?
	15	Did you learn any important lessons for your life from the relocation?
	16	Did you gain any skills as a result of the relocation? do you use them?
	17	What was your job before the relocation and what is it now? Did you anticipate it would change?
	18	How about the jobs of the other members of the family?
19	Do you earn more or less than before?	
20	What could you do in the community to improve your fin. situation? How would you go about it, who would you involve?	
21	Do you attend MM meetings? Why? Why not?	
22	What has been the role of MM in the relocation? And now?	
23	Are you a member of any other community group? Why?	
24	Where do you get help when you have a problem?	
25	What effect has the relocation had on your health?	
26	What legal entitlement to the flat do you have?	
27	How different are your living expenses now, from before?	
28	How are fees for water, electricity, maintenance managed? How much are these fees?	

### Appendix 3.1: Sample Determination\*

The sample was intended to include primarily women in the focus groups and equal gender representation for the semi-structured interviews and the workshops. As few men were home during the interview sessions, the majority of the respondents were women.

Semi-structured Interviews	Gender	Age	Focus Group	Gender	Age
Byculla	18 women	16-68	Milan Nagar	3 women	48-60
	9 men	30-76			
Milan Nagar	31 women and men	20-70	Laloobhai	6 women	30-60
Laloobhai	18 women and men	13-70	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 Women</b>	30-60
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 women and men</b>	13-76			

Drawing Workshop	Demographic	Age
Milan Nagar	7 girls	10-18
	5 boys	13-17
Laloobhai	9 girls	11-17
	6 boys	12-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 girls and boys</b>	10-18

Picture Workshop	Demographic	Age
Milan Nagar	8 girls	10-18
	1 boys	13
Laloobhai	10 girls	10-16
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 girls and boys</b>	10-18
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 girls and boys</b>	10-18

**\*Total number of individuals involved in different research methods: 122 women, men, boys & girls**



## Appendix 3.2: Demographic breakdown by activity

### Semi-Structure Interviews

Interviewees: Pavement Dwellers (Byculla)

Date: Thursday May 7, 2009

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Floor/Unit</i>	<i>Household Members</i>
Shahin	-	Female	23, Mowlana Azad Road	03 (H, W, 01 S)
Momatoj	-	Female	37, Mowlana Azad Road	04 (H, W, 1D, 1S)
Jaitun	50	Female	31, Mowlana Azad Road	12 (R, 05D, 02S, 04GS)
Abda Khatun	-	Female	35, Mowlana Azad Road	08 (H, W, 03S, 01SW, 02GS)
Sana	16	Female	37, Mowlana Azad Road	04 (H, W, 1D, 1S)
Sekeena	40	Female	-	5(W,2S,2D)
Mohammed Nisar	-	Male	-	2 (1GM, 1S)
Abdul	62	Male	-	5 (1H,1W, 2S,1D)
Hafsa	30	Female	-	12 household members
-	60	Male	-	6 (1H,1W,2S,2D)
Zubaida	60	Female	-	7(1 M, 4S, 2SW)
Mumtaz	30	Female	-	5 (1M, 2S, 2SW)
-	60	Female	-	7 (1M, 2D, 4S)
Sajaha	13	Female	-	7 (1 M, 1 F, 4children)
Attaluah	30	Male	Jhulla Maidan	4(H,W,S,M)
Safiq	42	Female	Jhulla Maidan	5(H,W,2D,1S)

### Semi Structure Interviews

Interviewees: Residents of Milan Nagar

Date: Friday, May 8, 2009 & Monday, May 11, 2009

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Floor/Unit</i>	<i>Household Members</i>
Halima	50	Female	3 <sup>rd</sup> Fl/317	12 (H, W, 5S ,4D,01SW,
Batawllah	50	Male	3 <sup>rd</sup> Fl/315	07 (H, W, 1S, 1SW, 2GS,1GD)
Abdor	39	Female	3 <sup>rd</sup> Fl/322	14(1M,3S,3SW,7C)
Hasina	65	Female	3 <sup>rd</sup> Fl/308	20(6S,6D,3GS,3GD,1SW,H ,W)
Shahana	-	Female	1 <sup>st</sup> Fl	6 (1W,1S,2D,1H,1S)
Sahana	-	Female	1 <sup>st</sup> Fl	5 (1GM, 2D,2GS)
SB	47	Male	1 <sup>st</sup> Fl	7 (1W, 1H, 2S, 3D)
Kamru	-	Female	1 <sup>st</sup> Fl	9 (1GM, 1D, 1H, 3GS,3GD)

Khadija	80	Male	2 <sup>nd</sup> Fl	8 (1M,3S,3D,1SD)
Akntari Begum	25	Female	-	10 (1W,1H 8children)
Nisar	16	Male	1stFl	8 (H,W,GF,2S,3D)
Sallaudin	32	Male	1srFl	22, 3families He has 3S, W,M

### Semi Structure Interviews

Interviewees: Residents of Laloobhai

Date: Tuesday, May 12, 2009 & Thursday, May 14, 2009

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>BLDG/Unit</i>	<i>Household Members</i>
Mariam	40	Female	B20/304	10 household members
Asma	23	Male	B20/110	07 household members
Mohammed Shafiquilla	45	Male	B20/118	5 (1H,1W,2S,1D)
Vanita	40	Female	B20107	5 (1H,1W,2S,1D)
Tayyeba	62	Female	B20/2 <sup>nd</sup> Fl	10 members
Shamso	26	Female	B20/2 <sup>nd</sup> Fl	5 (1W,1H, 3children)
Rajeshara	27	Female	-	8 (1W,1H,2S,2SW,2child)
Bharat Anad	27	Male	B20/111	

### Photo workshop/Picture Drawing

Participants: Teenagers(Milan Nagar)

Date: Monday May 11, 2009

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Photo</i>
Naziya	16	Female	Canal/schoolhouse within building/the unit
Nazyaha	14	Female	Front door of building/family/canal
Yasmia	15	Female	-
Rukhsana	17	Female	Structure across from building/slums across from canal
Rehmati	12	Female	Slums across from canal/ground (rubble) /exterior of building
Qukhsana	13	Female	Friends/photograph taken of the outside from inside
Zeenat	18	Female	Dirt on walls in the interior of building/emergency exit/friend
Rizwaiya	12	Female	Brother/unit/exterior of building
Qazi		Male	
Jaffer		Male	
Jula		Male	
Sajid		Male	
Imran		Male	
Rajesh		Male	

### Photo workshop/Picture Drawing

Participants: Teenagers (Laloobhai)

Date: Thursday May 14, 2009

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age Range</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Photo</i>
Rehana	4 <sup>th</sup> ckass	Female	Mango seller guy, tea house, bicycle, plastic collector man, broken sanitation pipes, spitting man
Priyanka	13	Female	Bus, coconut, biscuit shop
Pooja	10-18	Female	
Rahim	10-18	Female	
Priya	10-18	Female	
Aartic	10-18	Female	
Shilpa	10-18	Female	
Rashida	10-18	Female	
Maazma	10-18	Female	
Devi	10-18	Female	
Dipa	13	Female	Milkman, lemon juice, butcher, dog, police man
Shabnam	13	Female	Big park, water tank, bicycle shop, jewellery shop
Shabnam-shaik			Pharmacy, tailor, pub
Deepali	11	Female	Greengrocer, backyard, dress-shop
Shamreen	11	Female	Pani-puri stand, building, garbage
Selva		Female	
Nadlhiri		Female	
Roopa Prabhakaran	10	Female Male	Garbage, hindu god, dog, karate advertisement
Giasuddin	12	Male	Electric post, tree, cricket racket
Ifran	15	Male	Goat, butcher, chicken biriani
W Shah	15	Male	Mountain, garden, "cricket pitch"

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**Appendix 4.1:** Photography Workshops with teenagers

**Theme:** "What do you like and dislike about the surroundings"

**Location:** Milan Nagar

"We don't like the gravel, it is not even, it collects rubbish! Other houses have concrete to play on and we would like to have a garden with grass." (girl 14, Milan Nagar)



"This is my grandmother in our new home. I like it very much" (girl 12, Milan Nagar)



**Appendix 4.2:** Photography Workshops with teenagers

**Theme:** "What do you like and dislike about the surroundings"

**Location:** Laloobhai

'I like cycling, I can repair my bike here'

'When we are ill, uncle sells us medicine' (girl 12, Laloobhai)



'This is the bus we take to school, we like this main road with lots of shops and its very busy' (girl 13, Laloobhai)



**Appendix 4.3:** Drawing Workshops with teenagers

**Theme:** "Your life before and after relocation"  
**Location:** Lalobhai

**Name:** Nazrana  
**Age:** 14  
**Sex:** Female

**Name:** Qazi  
**Age:** 17  
**Sex:** Male



**Appendix 4.4:** Photography Workshops with teenagers

**Theme:** "Your life before and after relocation"

**Location:** Laloobhai

**Name:** Rajesh

**Age:** 14

**Sex:** Male

**Name:**

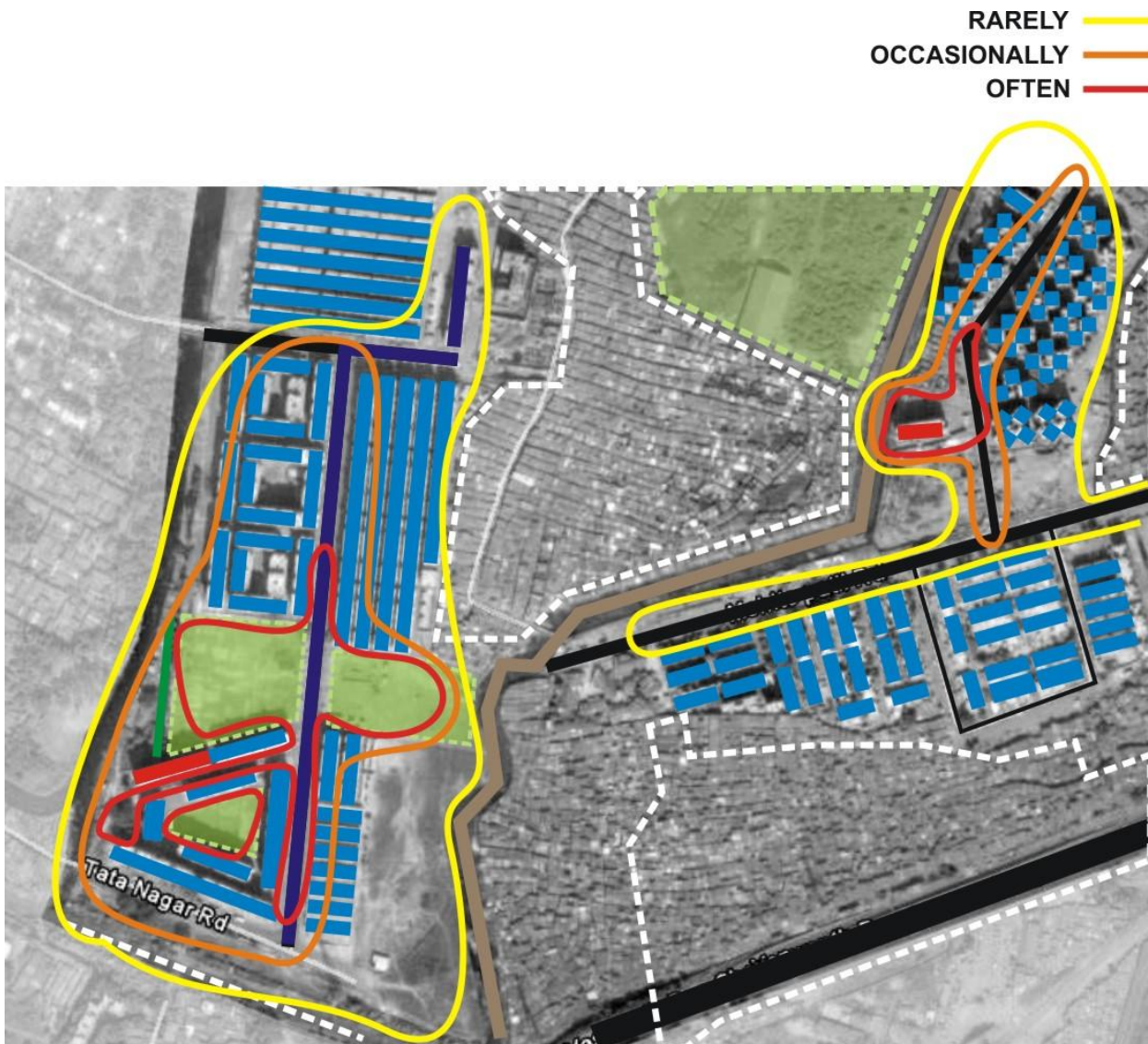
**Age:** 13

**Sex:** Female



### Appendix 5.1: Boy's social space

Public space is an important primary medium for socialisation. Thus, the appropriation of public space indicates the level a particular community is integrated into its wider social context. Our findings clearly indicate a considerable gender difference as well as a higher level of social integration in Laloobhai. These results partly reflect the quality and quantity of public space.











Appendix 5.2: Girl's social space

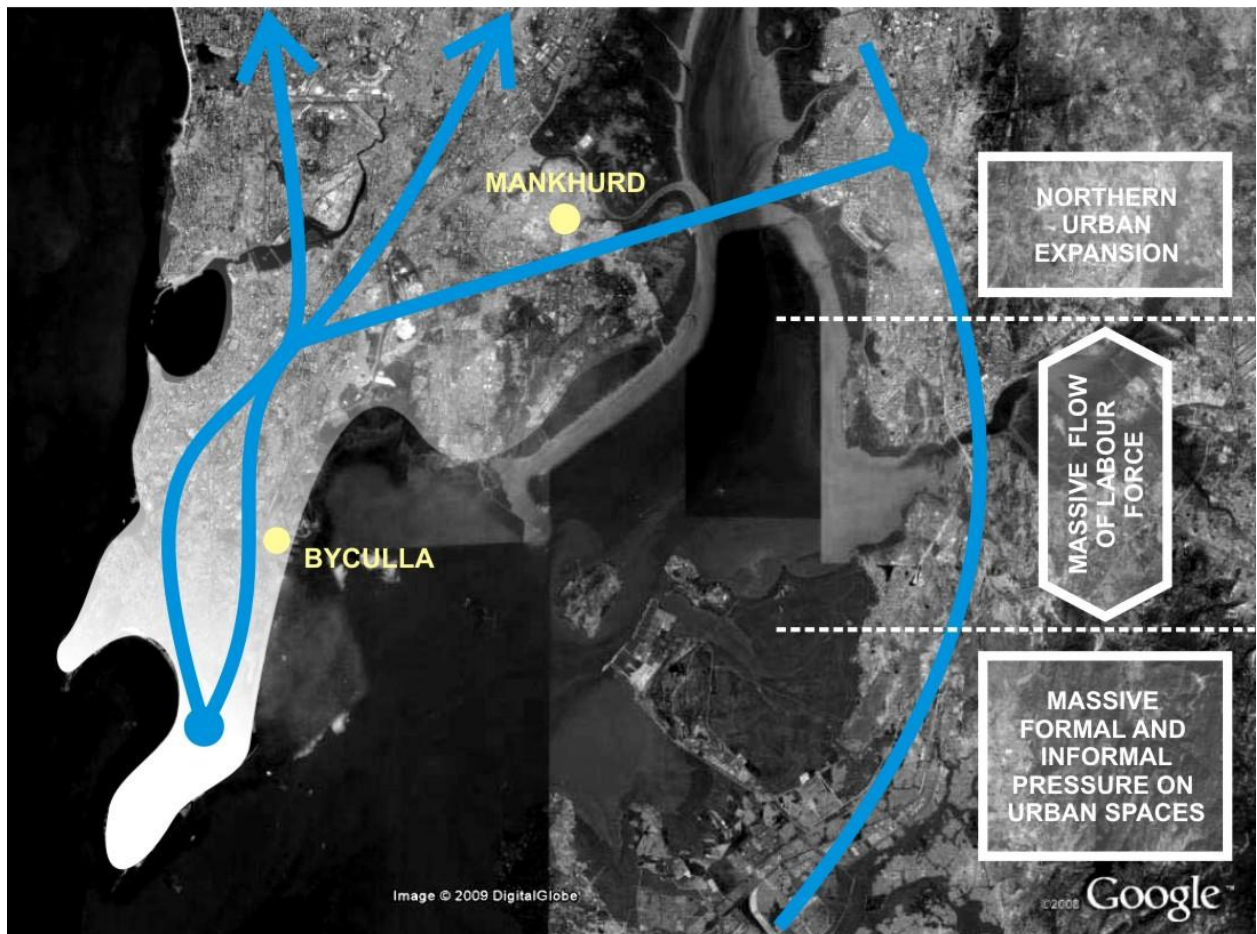
RARELY ——— yellow  
OCCASIONALLY ——— orange  
OFTEN ——— red



**Appendix 6.1:** Strategy 1 – Analytical Map







**SUGGESTED ECONOMIC DECENTERS**  
(SUGGESTED SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR MUMBAI VISION)

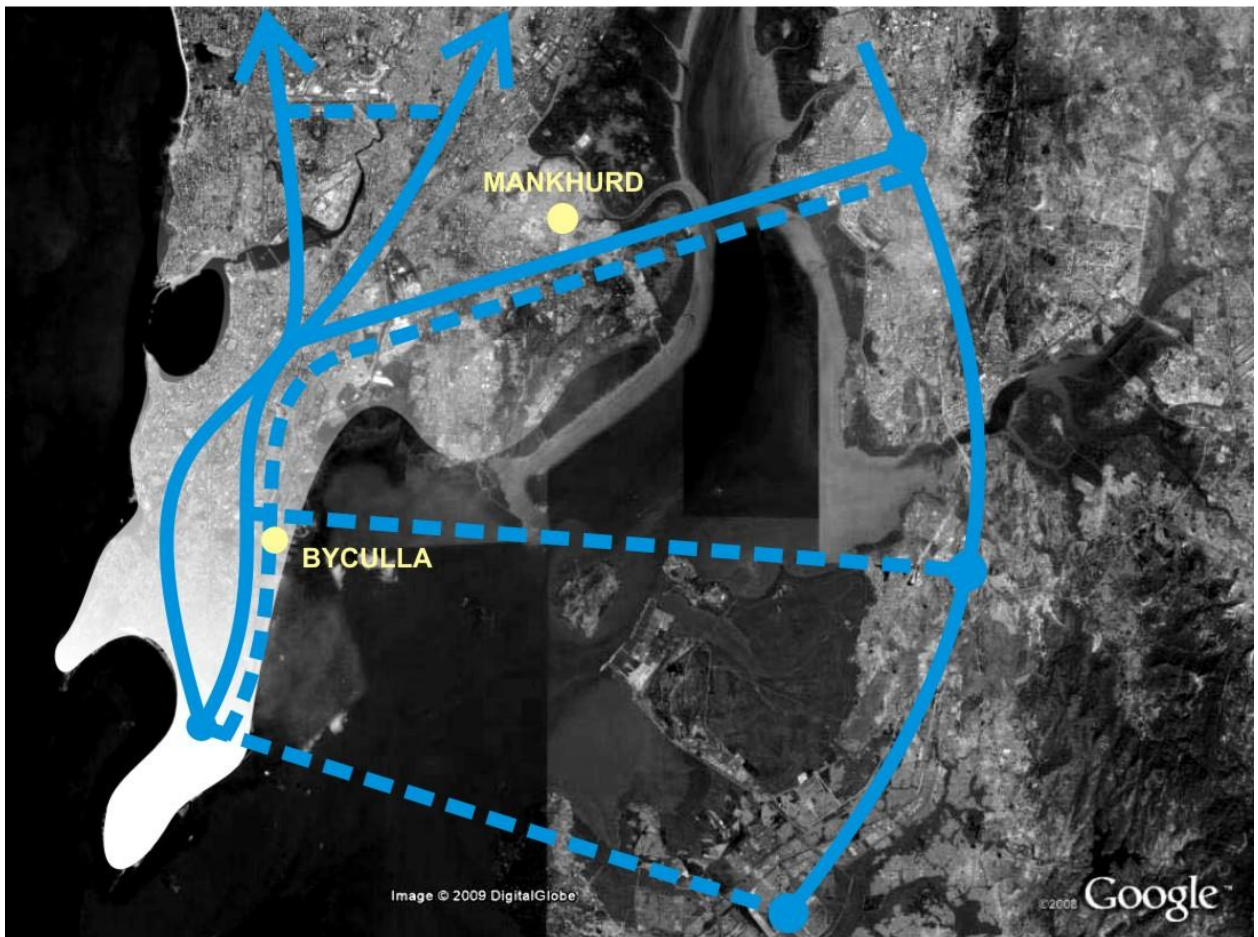
- LOW-INCOME GROUP 
  - MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP 
  - EMERGENT PATTERN OF MIXED INCOME AREAS 
  - EXISTING RAILWAY LINES 
  - PLANNED METRO5 LINES 
  - DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES 
- ⊖ ⊕



**Appendix 6.2** Strategy 1 – Relevant transportation developments







**SUGGESTED ECONOMIC DECENTERS**  
(SUGGESTED SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR MUMBAI VISION)

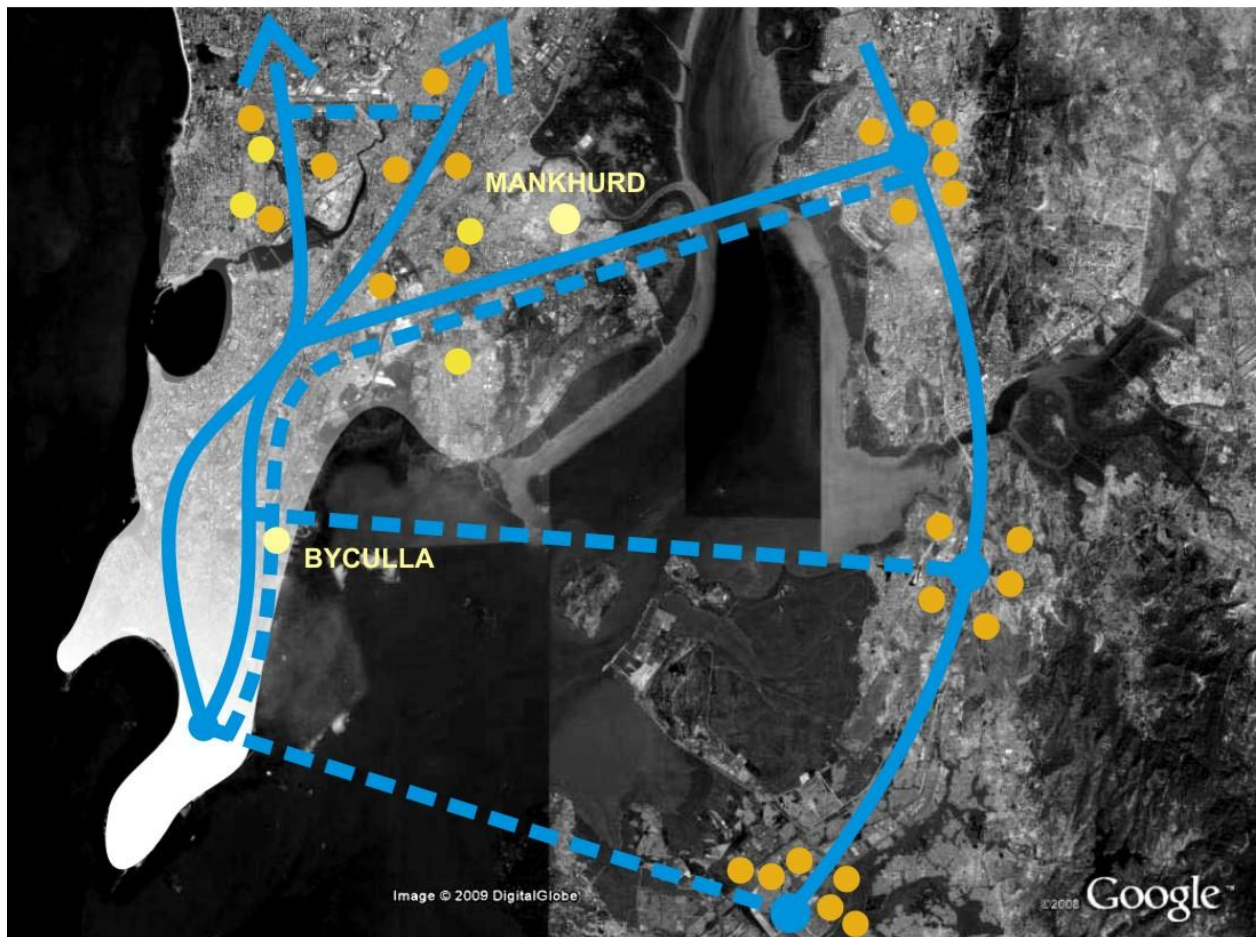
- LOW-INCOME GROUP 
- MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP 
- EMERGENT PATTERN OF MIXED INCOME AREAS 
- EXISTING RAILWAY LINES 
- PLANNED METRO5 LINES 
- DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES 



**Appendix 6.3:** Strategy 1– Expected social consequences of the transportation developments







**SUGGESTED ECONOMIC DECENTERS**  
(SUGGESTED SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR MUMBAI VISION)

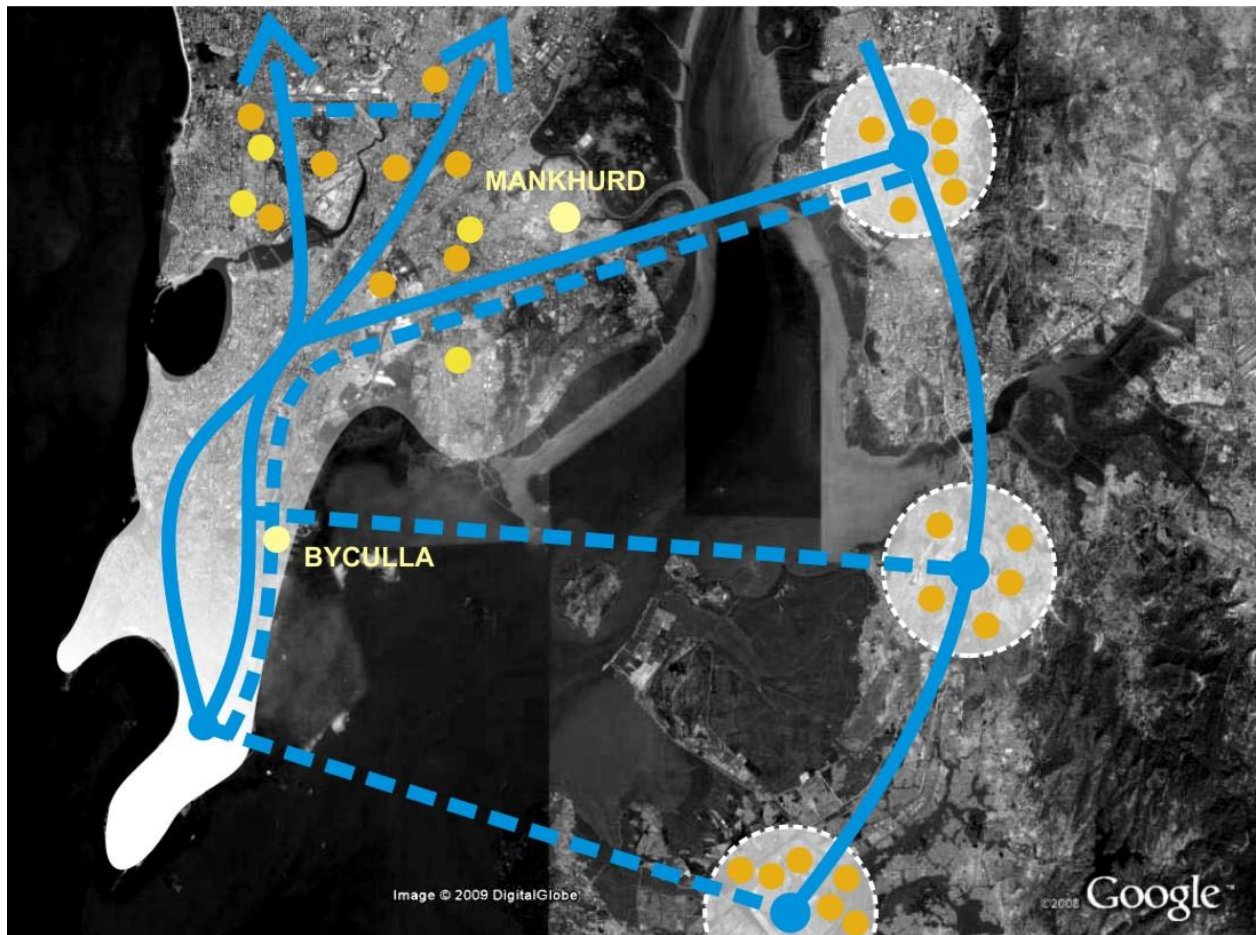
- LOW-INCOME GROUP 
- MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP 
- EMERGENT PATTERN OF MIXED INCOME AREAS 
- EXISTING RAILWAY LINES 
- PLANNED METRO5 LINES 
- DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES 



**Appendix 6.4:** Strategy 1 – Proposed spatial strategy







**SUGGESTED ECONOMIC DECENTERS**  
(SUGGESTED SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR MUMBAI VISION)

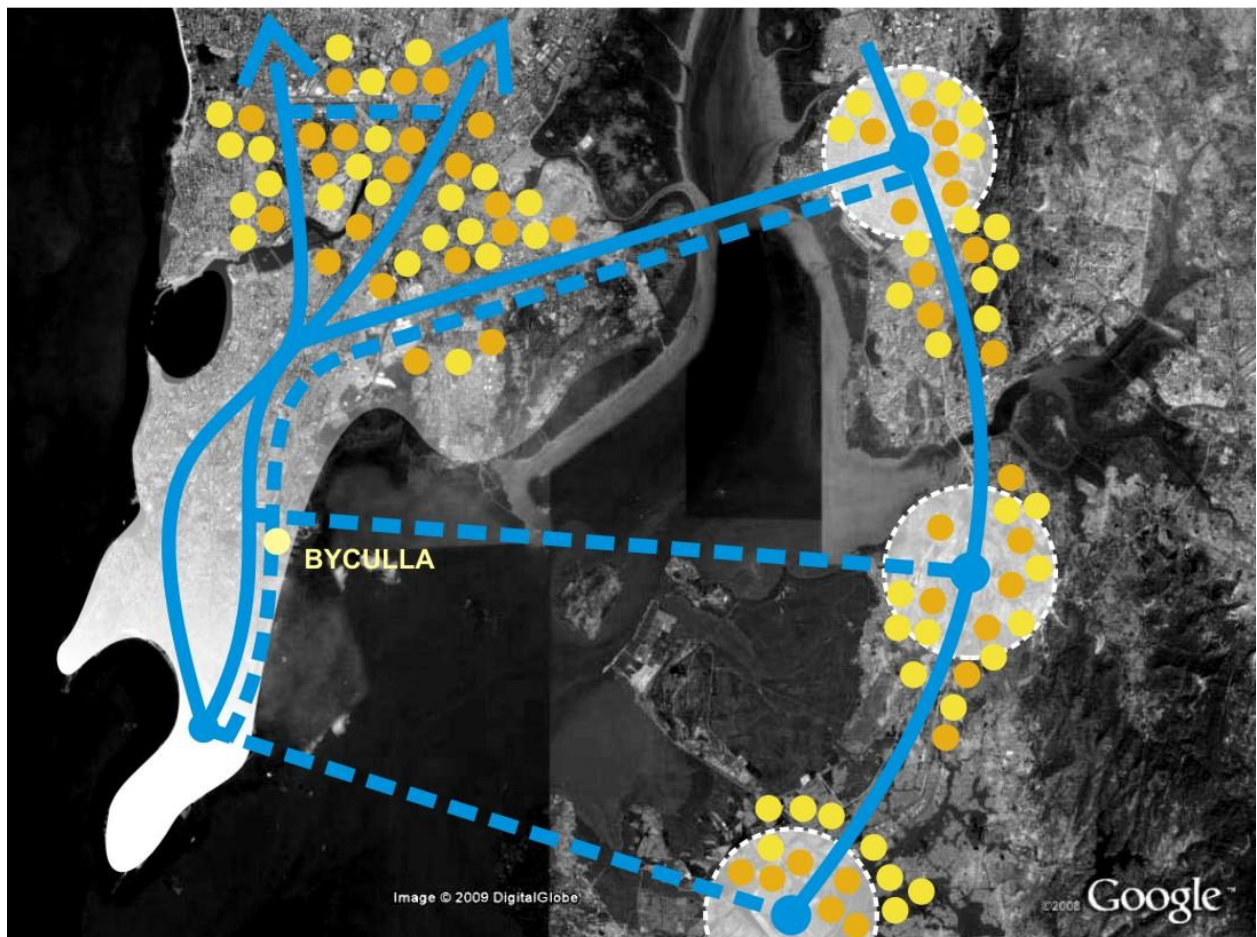
- LOW-INCOME GROUP 
- MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP 
- EMERGENT PATTERN OF MIXED INCOME AREAS 
- EXISTING RAILWAY LINES 
- PLANNED METRO5 LINES 
- DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES  ⊖ ⊕



**Appendix 6.5:** Strategy One – Proposed mixed income strategy

**SUGGESTED ECONOMIC DECENTERS**  
(SUGGESTED SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR MUMBAI VISION)

- LOW-INCOME GROUP 
- MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP 
- EMERGENT PATTERN OF MIXED INCOME AREAS 
- EXISTING RAILWAY LINES 
- PLANNED METRO5 LINES 
- DISTRIBUTION OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES 



## Appendix 7.1: Strategy Two

### Dharavi Redevelopment

#### **STEPS TAKEN BY DRP AUTHORITY (Cont.)**

- ➔ **Pre bid meeting of consortia held on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2008.**
- ➔ **Master plan presentation to DRP authority and Group of Experts held between 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 2009 and 25<sup>th</sup> Feb 2009.**
- ➔ **Presentation required to cover:**
  - a) Vision, concept, principles of design & planning**
  - b) Connectivity cognizance of city network**
  - c) Eco sensitivity**
  - d) Methodology to deal with livelihood issues**
  - e) Participatory approaches proposed**

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Slum Rehabilitation Authority

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF DHARAVI REDEVELOPMENT**

- ➔ **Redevelop Dharavi as an Integrated township of 5 sectors.**
- ➔ **Use land as resource.**
- ➔ **Allow FSI of 4.00 for insitu rehabilitation of all eligible dwellers.**
- ➔ **Implementation through Public Private Partnership (PPP) through a transparent global bidding process.**
- ➔ **Treat Dharavi residents as partners in the project.**
- ➔ **Ensure that livelihood issues of Dharavi residents are adequately addressed in the planning and implementation.**



Slum Rehabilitation Authority

## Appendix 8: Strategy Three

**Main objective of the scheme :** The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) provides assistance to eligible identified BPL (below poverty line) families by providing employment to the unemployed and under-employed poor to setup self employment ventures, and imparting training in different trades or by providing wage employment to Urban poor by way of creating Urban infrastructure.

The main components of the Scheme are as follows:

**(I) Urban Wage Employment (UWEP):** This component seeks to provide employment to the beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the respective jurisdictions of Urban Local Bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful urban public assets and infrastructure. The ratio of wage and material component is 40:60 but the urban poor rarely come forward to avail this facility.

**(II) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) :**

**(a) Urban Self Employment Programme (Subsidy) :** This programme have three distinct parts :

- Assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainfull self employment venture where the municipality has sound business potential, production and marketing of various industrial products having demand in the local market. The maximum unit cost under this scheme is Rs.50,000 and the subsidy is 15% i.e. Rs.7500/- and in case there are two partners then the subsidy would be Rs. 7500/- for each partner i.e. there would be two beneficiaries, each beneficiaries has to provide 5% margin i.e. Rs.2500/- .The self employment ventures are generally :-
- **Town Service requiring no skills :-** Tea shops, Newspaper/ Magazine shop, ice cream vendors, milk vendors, pan/ cigarette shops etc.
- **Town service requiring special skills :-** Repair of TV/ radio/ refrigerator/ typewriter/ cooler/ watch etc.

But the time for uplifting the urban poor has not been fixed by the Govt. and it is also difficult to raise them above the poverty line within a year or two, because to establish the business as fruitful needs minimum three year.

**(b) Urban Self Employment Programme(Training):** Training is the second important aspect of the Urban Self Employment component. Under this component training is imparted to the beneficiaries trades where special skill is required.

**(c) DWCUA(Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas) (subsidy):** Under this component special incentive will be provided to the Urban poor women, willing to setup self employment ventures in a group. The subsidy will be provided to those DWCUA groups having a minimum of 10 Urban poor women and the groups is entitled to a subsidy of Rs.1,25,000/- or 50% of the cost of project whichever is less.

**(d) DWCUA (Thrift & Credit Society))**

**(e) Infrastructure Support :** Special assistance will be provided for setting up of community Sava Kendras which will be used for multifarious activities such as marketing and other related activities. The Sava Kendras are administrator on a day to day basis by local CDs. (SOURCE: adapted from <http://india.gov.in/govt/viewscheme.php?schemeid=1009>)

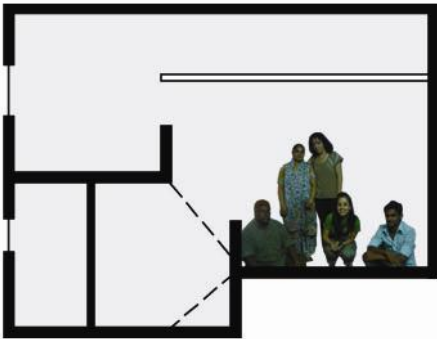


**Appendix 9:** Strategy Four  
Schematic sections of the three visited unit typologies

Byculla



Milan Nagar



Lalobhai



**Appendix 10.1: Table Linking Strategies with Key Indicators**

Strategy - spheres of influence	Indicators: livelihoods					
		economic	human	political	Physical	Env
<b>Strategy 1:</b> <b>Spatial Distribution Of Livelihood Opportunities</b>	Findings	Livelihood are opportunities concentrated in Central Mumbai		Diversity of needs (including PDs livelihoods) absent in development strategies	<b>1.</b> Physical constraints of the peninsula force Mumbai's expansion Northwards <b>2.</b> The spatial distribution of livelihood opportunities creates: <b>a.)</b> a functional pressure which cannot be accommodated by urban spaces; hence resulting in high levels of informality <b>b.)</b> urbanisation in the north and dependence on livelihoods in CM overstretches the capacities of public transportation infrastructure	
	Strategy	Introducing a spatial strategy for Mumbai's Economic development: <b>1.</b> Dispersion of economic development <b>2.</b> Recognizing the symbiotic relationship between middle- and low-income groups in terms of livelihood opportunities.		Acknowledge and support economic diversity and the possibility of symbiosis among different groups to populate newly designated urbanisation zones	<b>1.</b> Associating a spatial strategy of economic development to development of physical infrastructure so as to enable a balanced spatial pattern of usage. <b>2.</b> Creating mixed-income areas to enhance the symbiotic relationship in terms of livelihood between middle- and low-income groups.	
<b>Strategy 2</b> <b>Institutionalization of Livelihood Strategies</b>	Findings	Loss of livelihoods post relocation		Lack of commitment to livelihood in policy		
	Strategy	Create a policy environment supportive of poor people's livelihoods in post-relocation context  <small>ip Report 2009</small>		Include livelihoods in R&R and metropolitan development policies; allocate roles within committee (political commitment)		

Strategy - spheres of influence		Indicators: active citizenship - <u>individual</u>			Indicators: active citizenship - <u>collective</u>	
		security	dignity	appropriation of space	institutional capital	knowledge capital
<b>Strategy 1:</b> <b>Spatial Distribution of Livelihood Opportunities</b>	Findings				Alliance has a presence with Metropolitan agencies, but larger planning processes are not its current focus	
	Strategy				Alliance to cooperate with metropolitan agencies and private sector on greater Mumbai development	
<b>Strategy 2</b> <b>Institutionalization of Livelihood Strategies</b>	Findings				Alliance absent in networks/associations concerned with state/national policy development relating to livelihoods	Alliance - no holistic understanding of livelihoods in relocation sites which could be used strategically
	Strategy				Committee to serve as platform to advocate for and prioritise livelihoods as important element in resettlement; platform to take forward mainstreaming of livelihoods	NSDF/SPARC utilise data from strategy 3 to inform committee and advocate on behalf of community based on this knowledge

Strategy - spheres of influence	Indicators: livelihoods					
		economic	human	political	physical	Env
Strategy 3: Creation of Microenterprise Initiatives for Women	Findings	Decrease in household income	Limited awareness of livelihood opportunities in the new environment; lack of skill development to support capacity for new livelihoods		Commercial space unaffordable	
	Strategy	Identify livelihood opportunities in the new area	Alliance to engage in skill development training		Provide commercial/production units at affordable rent	
Strategy 4: Enhancement of participatory design in the relocation process	Findings	No involvement of Pds in design and construction in state led relocation			Lack of privacy, limits to adaptation of interior for pursuit of home-based livelihoods	
	Strategy	Skills gained in construction to be capitalised on in the future			Allow for adaptation of space - privacy to ensure personal/ family well-being and capacity to work	

strategy - spheres of influence	Indicators: active citizenship - individual			Indicators: active citizenship - collective	
	security	dignity	appropriation of space	institutional capital	knowledge capital
Strategy 3: Creation of Microenterprise	Findings	Loss of earning capacity for women; women depend on men	Youth's socialization takes place in the vicinity of	Alliance - no engagement in livelihood policy	Community - limited social networks to tap into new livelihood

<b>Initiatives for Women</b>			who disproportionately contribute to household income	commercial spaces but this lacks diversity in relocation sites		opportunities in relocation sites
	Strategy			Mobilise MM women to engage in identification of livelihood opportunities in the new area	Alliance to be able to engage in development planning and policy (strategy 1,2) advocating for livelihood issues	Alliance to utilise knowledge of livelihood opportunities it in developing socio-economic networks with public/private sector
<b>Strategy 4: Enhancement of participatory design in the relocation process</b>	Findings	Public space not responding to needs of local residents - hence contributes none to cohesion effect	Lack of one's house and formal status felt as destroying personal/collective dignity	Inhabitants prevented from making any changes to public built environment and interior	Existing precedent (MN) which needs to be reinforced for participation to be established in policy	PDs /residents have an intuitive understanding of the relationship between the build and social space but they are unable (no structure, demand) to utilise it
	Strategy	Encourage interaction within public space so as to enhance social cohesion	Active house ownership/tenancy as dignifying	Participation in design of public space and building design to respond to needs and aspirations	Monitoring (by coalition which includes PDs, alliance) of participatory design to feed back into policy	Development of skills of PDs in sphere of quality control; development of understanding of public space relationship to social cohesion and livelihoods
		<b>Indicators: livelihoods</b>				

strategy - spheres of influence		Economic	Human	Political	Physical	Env
Strategy 5: Initiation of Child Activity Centres	Findings		Lack of facilities to further support children's cognitive, emotive, behavioural development		Children have constantly emphasized on the right to have green spaces, lively market, road security, etc.	The need to environmental transformation of the community in response to children's needs for free moveme
	Strategy		Centres to act as loci for extra-curricular activities and social interaction			
		<b>Indicators: active citizenship - individual</b>			<b>Indicators: active citizenship - collective</b>	
strategy - spheres of influence		security	dignity	appropriation of space	institutional capital	knowledge capital
Strategy 5: Initiation of Child Activity Centres	Findings	Children/youth in relocation sites face physical violence and lack of connection with other groups	Children perceive a lack of concern for their environmental and social needs	Design and organisation of built environment in relocation sites deemed unfriendly by children; children feel a loss of cosmopolitan environment		