

URBAN DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTRE

PROJECTS Implemented:

1. **UDRC Alliances** (Pre 2015): In Odisha UDRC Alliances implemented following projects besides savings and credit, Exchange activities with SPARC(Support of DFID, CIDA, Homeless International, CLIFF, FOrd Foundation) SRTT, NFI- APPI)

2. **Current PROJECTS of UDRC Alliances (Post2015)- National Foundation India(NFI) – APPI Project. The Project Rationale is:**

- The poor of informal settlements live in inhabitable conditions for decades. This section of population provide not just valuable services to the city but also in fact are the actual builders, developers, cleaners, service providers even to the extent the cities/towns run literally with their cheap labour, it is pity government or formal institutions are not willing to acknowledge their role, still considers them encroachers or burden to the cities! Their contributions are often grossly ignored by city dwellers due to their lack of organised voice. City planners or engineers also do not see value in engaging organized communities in city planning which leads to major projects being unacceptable or facing major challenges to implement on the ground.
- These communities are mostly settled on encroached land or badly served own land and in some cases in rented houses located at low-lying, abandoned or vulnerable, scarcely served pockets of the city. Besides scarce basic services these poor inhabitants keep on spending much more in securing their huts from natural as well as manmade calamities in fear of being evicted either from market or administration pressures/forces or as impact of climate change. Poverty as well as lack of access to affordable housing or basic service options or credit links prevents them improvise their conditions in an incremental way with small investments towards their housing or for a safe and secured living.
- **Small and Simple solutions with community and city level impact**

3. Sustainability/Community driven Process and Solutions (NFI)

| Sl no | Location | Activity |
|-------|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Siripur Sabar Sahi | Community level Plantation, Construction of 2 nos. Of community toilets and 3 DFWT tanks , 14hh received Work Order for construction of IHHL and full complete-2. |
| 2 | Bargarh Sabar Sahi | Construction of an DFWT tank, 25hh received Work Order for IHHL construction and full complete-5. |
| 3 | Patia Jali Munda Sahi | Installation of composting dustbin, Training given & handed over the smokeless Chullah, Boring was installed and main pipe connection made to the settlement and 23hh received Work Order for construction of IHHL. |
| 4 | UDRC Office | Experiment of Plastic brick is done and Demo of Cost less filter |
| 5 | Godam sahi | Toilets construction under SBM facilitated by UDRC for releasing work order and sanctioning of loan. 2 IHHL built and credit given to 6hh. |
| 6 | Bargarh Sabar Sahi | Installation of Composting Machine to treat the solid wet waste of the community. |

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|----|-----------------------|--|
| 7 | Maa Mangala Sahi-46 | Credit provided by UDRC and 13 nos. IHHL built. |
| 8 | Shantipalli | 36hh received Work Order and full complete-4. |
| 9 | Baragarh Bhoi Sahi | 18hh received Work Order for construction of IHHL and Half stage-1. |
| 10 | Patia Jali Munda Sahi | Construction of bath place for women at open-well platform. |
| 11 | Baragarh Sabar Sahi | The Flooring of the Anganwadi centre and toilet repairing with water and sewerage connection of Anganwadi centre |
| 12 | Baragarh Sabar Sahi | Supplying of sports materials .i.e Seesaw and Slider, renovation of Swing which was in damage condition for the school children of Baragarh Sabar Sahi Primary School. |
| 13 | Patia Jali Munda Sahi | Construction of 2 seater children's toilet with septic tank |
| 14 | Champapokhari, W-45 | Installation of Water ATM by BMC. |
| 15 | Rasulgarh Sabar Sahi | IHHL Work started. |
| 16 | Patia Jali Munda Sahi | Construction of urinal space for women with waste water treatment tank i.e. ground water recharge pit with waste water recycling. |
| 17 | Patia Jali Munda Sahi | Repairing And Cleaning of 2 no. of U.P. school toilets, the surroundings and the swerage tank. |
| 18 | Patia Jali Munda Sahi | Installation of plastic terafil filter at Anganwadi centre and supply of outdoor sports materials for School children |

4. **TATA Project- Odisha Urban Habitat Improvement Strategy**

This initiative will target demonstration of community led WATSAN and basic service improvement solutions in a total of 1200 households in the slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (600HHs in each city). The households will be targeted through 4 groups of 300HH each in an incremental manner, labelled as Group I, Group II, Group III and Group IV. The plan below articulates the activities and deliverables that will be carried out in the Year I of the project.

Work plan: Progress highlights:

- Completion of facilitation of implementation of WATSAN and basic infrastructure for Group-I – first set of 300 HHs
- Completion of Master plan for Group-II – second set of 300HHs.
- Existing situation report (ESR) for Group-III – third set of 300HHs.

5. **WATSAN and basic service improvement demonstration -Details of activities**

- **Preparatory Activities** : Focused group discussions, designing methodology for data collection, meeting with officials of ULBs, understanding subsidies available and procedures for application
- **Data Collection:** Slum Profiling, Household Survey, Total Station Survey, Spatial survey documentation.

- **Data Analysis:** Socio-economic data analysis, existing spatial patterns and GIS mapping of city infrastructure for designing its convergence with the settlement infrastructure.
- **Designing of basic service infrastructure:** Assessment of road network, shared and common spaces, technical design of water, sanitation and drainage provisions.
- **Community meetings for design deliberation and approval:** Exhibitions, creating mock up full scale models where possible, deliberations and meetings.
- **Designing of Procurement and Financing strategy:** Applications to various subsidies, financing for demonstration, mode of material procurement, panning of teams from the community that will provide labor, quality control, supervision and other services, form cooperatives
- **Facilitation of implementation of basic service infrastructure :** Facilitation of actual implementation of the basic infrastructure services which will include activities such as assuring receipt of subsidy, helping families access credit facilities, demonstration of technology innovations as planned in the design, supporting communities manage and monitor infrastructure upgrades
- **Impact assessment and learning documentation:** Assess the change in the levels of access, change from the baselines as detailed in the ESRs, document learning during each stage from data collection through implementation to inform next groups, make course corrections.

6. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY UDRC-SRTT-SPARC project

- Household survey completed of 7 slums in Bhubaneswar and 6 slums of Cuttack (1500) families
- Slum profile and Data entry completed for these slums
- One round of community meeting completed for survey canvassing and project introduction in each slums
- Meetings and interactions are made with many Govt. officials, like-CMC BMC and Community Organizer(CO), Mayors etc.
- In Godam Sahi 2 nos., Maa Mangala(46)-about 50 nos. IHHL toilets built at Bhubaneswar under SBM scheme
- In Tota Sahi also, IHHL toilets built at Cuttack under SBM scheme
- Status Reports submitted with planning inputs for DPR of all these slums

7. JNNURM Projects

It stands for **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM-Bhubaneswar and Purities)** and started on 3rd December 2005 by Government of India. The aim of the mission is to encourage cities to initiate steps to bring about housing improvement in participatory and sustainable manner.

UDRC has worked closely with the Government partnership. Changing design and contracts to suit community needs and ground reality and mechanisms execution from self help mechanism

to community contract system to federation led construction and execution mechanism; changing the traditional mainstream corrupt mechanisms, intermediary or Corporator or his or her appointed contract systems. Housing with own land and resettlement site land had different challenges and devising community solutions worked out 1,30,000/- per solution per DU to 1,70,000/- (10% people contribution balance from Government).

8. RAY Projects

UDRC ,being the Survey Agency for the City of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar under RAY scheme of Government of India, has analysed the data at gross level to give an idea of deficit of services. About 500 slums have been surveyed through community process of enumeration, mapping, household surveys for about eighty thousand households with population of 400000 population.

It has been found that although government scheme, RAY, did something better, it has been not effective enough as it lacks important data that will boost the process.

The format of RAY data provided by central government lacked crucial aspects of NBO/CLTC and others making the schedule so lengthy.

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9. IHSDP Projects

Introduction:

- Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP Scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions.
- The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 Census except cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).
- The scheme seeks to enhance public and private investments in housing and infrastructural development in urban areas.
- IHSDP projects for Tanla sahi, Cuttack: land by the city administration, Rs. 80,000/- Central support, balance by State and community families.

Objectives:

The basic objective of the Scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

