

Report on

***Consultative Workshop on Transforming JJ Clusters
into Adarsh Bastis:
Defining and Shaping the Process of Community
Engagement***

June 24, 2016 New Delhi



**Report on
Consultative Workshop on Transforming JJ Clusters into Adarsh
Bastis:
Defining and Shaping the Process of Community Engagement
June 24, 2016
New Delhi**

A Consultative Workshop on *Transforming JJ Clusters into Adarsh Bastis: Defining and Shaping the Process of Community Engagement* was organized by the Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) and the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), in New Delhi, on June 24, 2016.

OBJECTIVE:

The principle aim of the Consultation was to facilitate key stakeholders - government, experts, civil society and community-based organizations - to deliberate and exchange insights and perspectives for strengthening



community engagement in slum development, access to quality sanitation services and the challenges they pose.

It brought together diverse stakeholders from the Government and key departments and institutions such as: DUSIB, Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and representatives of civil society and community-based organizations.

BACKGROUND:

The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) is committed to providing basic facilities to those living in slums. DUSIB, which was created in 2010 to facilitate the programme, has mapped the 675 slums that came up across the city before 2006. It has also decided that the people

living in these clusters will not be forcibly evicted without proper rehabilitation and relocation.

Given the fact, that the cut-off date for eligibility for alternative accommodation for residents of these clusters was 1st January 2015, DUSIB will plan and implement in-situ rehabilitation and re-development of JJ clusters wherever it is technically feasible. In other cases, DUSIB will shift them to the nearest possible location.

Moreover, DUSIB will ensure that the 675 slums of Delhi get all basic services and facilities like drinking water, electricity, children's parks, electrical poles, toilets, dustbins, waste management facilities and provision for cleaning of drains and streets. In the first phase, 10 percent of the total slums, about 50 to 60 slums will be improved, under the direction of GNCTD, and later developed as 'adarsh bastis' or model slums.

Concern

Presently, the residents of these clusters, which are located in urban areas, face a host of problems because of the lack of access to proper sanitation, water supply and hygiene. The most affected are the women, given their household responsibilities, the social inhibitions associated with mobility in public spaces and the fact that water collection, storage and use tend to be their responsibility. They also face a number of problems, especially in the urban context, because they have to resort to open defecation.

Under these circumstances, safety, cleanliness and easy access to community toilet complexes (CTCs) have become a necessity and they need to be collectively addressed by the community. However, the issues of urban health and sanitation are complex because many of these settlements are either clusters or unauthorized. It is, therefore, imperative to strengthen community awareness on how they can express their grievances and concerns.

In the urban context, it is difficult to collectivize and achieve the cohesiveness necessary to build consensus on possible solutions to a wide range of sanitation priorities and needs. Slum dwellers are not homogeneous by nature, and there are diverse vested interests, particularly landlords and anti-social elements that are making the most of the insecurities of the poor, who are merely looking for a roof over their heads. All these diverse groups have to be engaged with and brought into the planning process and this is best done by

strengthening peoples' participation and building their stakes in the process of change, particularly in the area of sanitation.

Slums identified for Up-gradation and Improvement

To begin with, DUSIB has identified the 52 slums (list enclosed) that will be re-developed during the first phase. The process of community engagement has already begun and in many slums, the residents are deliberating on their needs and demands, and reaching a consensus on where the services and facilities will be located.

Challenges

This shift from JJ cluster to adarsh basti will require gradual and steady transitioning. To achieve this transition, both short term and long term measures have to be envisaged and taken. These pertain to: a) living conditions; b) basic Municipal Services and; c) social services such as schools and health centres and social entitlements for the poor (details are appended in Annexure 1).

One major challenge that urban poor dwellers face is that the various agencies are working in silos and not always striving to converge and coordinate to bring together their resources and services. This has made it difficult to strengthen both accountability and community involvement.

The other challenge that women are being subjected to is the double burden of caring for the family and being a bread winner. This leaves them little time for community work or for strengthening their associations and forums, thereby weakening the quality of community participation. Therefore, a very conscious effort must be made to facilitate communities to assert their agency and develop meaningful solutions.

Main Outcomes

The Consultation concluded with both DUSIB and the NGOs deciding to enter into a formal collaboration, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government (DUSIB) and NGOs, to ensure the sharing of responsibilities and ownership of the process.

To begin with, the MoU between DUSIB and the NGOs that are spearheading the process of community engagement in the 52 selected slums is being

worked out. Once it is agreed upon and advanced, it can be used as a model for greater community participation and convergence of all stakeholders.

Key Commitments

The Delhi government has created a roadmap for transforming the clusters into adarsh bastis. A deadline of 30th August 2016 has also been set for the project and the government has identified 52 of the 675 slums in the Capital that will be developed with the impetus on sanitation. The project is being implemented by DUSIB in collaboration with various NGOs and self-help groups (SHGs).

Mr. V.K. Jain, CEO, DUSIB, stated that, "All executive engineers would be instructed to improve the selected JJ bastis within a time frame and that DUSIB was committed to slum re-development and making Delhi Open Defecation Free. This will be achieved in a phased and time- bound manner with the consistent involvement of all stakeholders." He also emphasized that, "DUSIB was committed to zero tolerance to corruption, zero tolerance to quality compromise, zero percent pendency and 100 % transparency".

Taking this forward, **Mr. S. K. Mahajan, Chief Engineer, DUSIB,** stressed on the fact that, "to develop adarsh bastis it was imperative to bring together both civil and social engineering" as the up-gradation of a basti will require "work on both the physical and social infrastructure". He also welcomed an NGO- Government partnership in the pursuit of this endeavor.

DUSIB is committed to upgrading the 52 bastis by 30th August 2016.

In collaboration with the NGOs, DUSIB will strive to ensure that:

1. Toilets are regularly repaired and maintained in good condition
2. Adequate water is supplied by the Delhi Jal Board
3. Street lighting is repaired and maintained by DISCOMs
4. Toilets are connected to existing sewerage lines
5. Solid waste management is strengthened with the respective MCDs



6. Existing Bal Vikas Kendras are repaired and maintained
7. Shishu Vatikas are repaired and kept in good condition

Consultation Report

SESSION 1

Setting the Context

Ms. Girija Sahu. Program Manager, while setting the context, highlighted the objectives of the Consultation that was jointly organized by the Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) and the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB).



She stated that the two key objectives were: 1) To agree on the principles and processes that will guide the Plan of Action that DUSIB and NGOs will adopt to take forward the initiative of upgrading the 52 slums into model slums; with the active involvement and participation of the community; 2) To achieve this measure of agreement we had to facilitate the widest possible consultation, involving all leading agencies and civil society organizations. Therefore, while DUSIB reached out to officials from the Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), BSES, Delhi and DISCOMs, CFAR galvanized the leading NGOs.

Having set the context, she welcomed Mr. Sisodia, Deputy Chief Minister, Delhi Government, officials and NGO representatives.

Reinforcing the objectives of the Consultation, Mr. S.K. Mahajan, Chief Engineer, DUSIB, emphasized that, "there are a large number of JJ clusters which require immediate attention. However, since different agencies are responsible for services and processes the Consultation is also striving to create a common vision to foster convergence in the true sense and enable DUSIB to create a mini Mohalla Sabha to address all issues relating to slum development". In this context, he added, that NGOs were being mandated to manage the basti Vikas Kendra and strengthen the utilization of facilities such as Shishu Vatikas or open spaces for play and recreation. Last but not the least,

will be the mobilization of the community to support the initiatives aimed at solid waste management. DUSIB will take the lead in convergence of services related to water, electricity, cleanliness, solid waste management or any of the other basic services that have to be provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSALS:

- 1) DUSIB to be the nodal agency for all services.
- 2) Mini Mohalla Sabhas to be established.
- 3) Basti Vikas Kendras to be upgraded and handed over to NGOs.
- 4) Shishu Vatikas to be developed as proper parks with facilities for children.
- 5) Sensitization of all concerned stakeholders to bring about behavioral change regarding waste management. This will be done in collaboration with NGOs.
- 6) Door to door collection of solid waste management.
- 7) DUSIB has set a target of building 19,000 toilets in 2016.
- 8) An award system will be instituted for best maintained basti.

Mr. V.K. Jain, IAS, CEO, DUSIB



Mr. Jain said that DUSIB meant business and as many as 10 employees had been suspended in the last one year for various reasons, while 110 were promoted and more than 200 have been assured future opportunities. He added that DUSIB had set up technical committees and it that it met every Tuesday to work on the adarsh basti project.

According to Mr. Jain, the government had announced a Rs. 100 crore rehabilitation programme for jhuggi dwellers. And that he was given a list of 100 toilet complexes in which 4,000 toilets were available. In this regard, he added that, "a first of its kind survey conducted in Delhi had found that open defecation was a common issue in as many as 256 places. Based on this survey, DUSIB constructed 4,500 toilets. Now, the target is to construct 19,000 toilets every year".

Regarding the development of adarsh bastis Mr. Jain said that, "DUSIB will provide the platform for unified action by the community through NGO's, self help groups and key agencies such as MCD and DISCOMs".

Reference was also made to the DUSIB Act, which has developed three sets of responses to take forward the government's commitment on slum rehabilitation. The first is to ensure that they provide *in situ* improvement, which means that till relocation or resettlement takes place the bare or minimum facilities will be provided to the community where they are presently located. The second would be to ensure that relocation or resettlement will happen in and around the area earmarked for *in situ* development. This initiative is being executed on a pilot basis in 20 jhuggis clusters of Sultanpuri, Sangam Park and Rajouri Garden, where efforts are being made to rehabilitate the residents within a radius of 5kms. The third will require DUSIB to resort to relocation of the community where *in situ* rehabilitation is not possible. This will apply to settlements built on railways tracks or jhuggis situated along a highway, road or site that is required for setting up some project.

RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSALS:

- 1) Twenty (20) rescue teams deployed at night shelters.
- 2) Plan to rehabilitate people within five kms of the present settlement.
- 3) Pilot project for the rehabilitation of clusters is on.
- 4) Aim to establish self help groups.
- 5) Survey dark places.
- 6) Coordinate with other departments to resolve basic issues.

Shri Manish Sisodia, Deputy Chief Minister

The Deputy Chief Minister of Delhi, Mr. Manish Sisodia, said that, "working for the betterment of slum dwellers was one of the reasons that prompted his party to enter politics because it is impossible to imagine Delhi without people living in slums. For example, auto or rickshaw-pullers, milk vendors, newspaper vendors and the vegetable sellers who live in these jhuggi clusters are very much part of Delhi's social



fabric. Hence, the work that was being done for the development of slums or creation of adarsh bastis would benefit larger society and bring dignity to the lives of people living in slums. In fact, the essence of all that we are deliberating about is that of dignity; whether it is about open defecation, making of toilets, roads, drains, garbage disposal or sanitation”.

Mr. Sisodia, also felt that, “everyone should take on the responsibility of ensuring that children living in slums could live with dignity. Plans for adarsh basti or *in situ* development must therefore be based on this fundamental concern and it was important to consult people and facilitate them to make plans. Moreover, we must ensure that when a person wakes up in the morning they are not worried about basic services”.

Mr. Sisodia, also opined that, “to gain people’s confidence it was best to partner with the voluntary sector as the government will always be government for the people”. He went on to say that, “If the sector has been termed as voluntary it is because people experience fewer barriers when communicating with them. However, the same cannot be said for the government, given the limitations of working with it, including the transfer of experienced officials. Moreover, the biggest advantage of working with the voluntary sector was their ability to reach out to the community. Therefore, instead of asking if community engagement was possible or not, one should develop opportunities for the community to engage with such issues”.

Referring to the doubts being raised over the effectiveness of Mohalla Sabhas, Mr. Sisodia said that, “the Delhi Government had the bandwidth to divide the city into 3,000 Mohallas, where meetings would happen sooner than later”.

RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSALS:

- 1) The voluntary sector and DUSIB should take command of the scheme, both penetration and authority wise to ensure effective Mohalla Sabhas.
- 2) Mohalla Sabhas will be called, conducted and documented by the community.
- 3) All decisions must be taken by the community.
- 4) Community led Mohalla Sabhas can work to reduce expenditure.
- 5) Each Mohalla will have a budget of Rs 10 lakh during the next 6 months.
- 6) The voluntary sector could start area-specific skill training.
- 7) Mohalla Sabhas will be provided with power and expertise by the government.
- 8) Work on adarsh bastis will soon commence.

SESSION 2

SHARING NGO PERSPECTIVE

Vision of a Model Slum—Ms. Renu Khosla, CURE

Ms. Khosla stressed that a city would become slum-free when all the bastis are integrated within the city. Integration would also mean that every individual has affordable housing and proper services near their workplace. There is also a need to shift from community services to home level services to ensure productivity and health. Every household should have one tap and toilet which would also give dignity to women and improve health and productivity. Breaking the cycle of poverty by providing livelihood opportunities, credit facilities and skills would go a long way to make the city slum-free.



She then pointed out that there were four key challenges that the government has to address. The first is to resolve the issue of land ownership or patta. To address this challenge she urged the government to provide security of tenure so that people are encouraged to invest in their own development.

The second is to enable people to participate in identifying the right solutions, including engineering and construction related solutions, so that communities develop a stake in the process of up-gradation and change.

The third is to ensure that the system is able to integrate the suggestions and solutions presented by the community in the Mohalla Sabha, in on-going initiatives.

The last is to strengthen the use of data and information to enable the government to develop a digital map of bastis and sanitation facilities.

CURE has been working in 13 slums in Delhi for the past 20 years.

Convergent Delivery by Strengthening Community-led Management of Sanitation Services: Mr. Kundan Chauhan, CFAR



Speaking on the importance of community engagement, Kundan Chauhan said that, “behavioral changes and infrastructural improvements will happen or succeed in the manner they need to only if the community is mandated and supported by the government to manage services and there is a fundamental change in the relationship between provider and user.

“To crystallize such collaboration an agreement was signed between DUSIB and the community on 11th March 2016, to develop a model of Community led Management of the Community Toilet Complex, in 18 Block Kalyanpuri”. He also emphasized on the need for participatory mechanisms and structures to create a sense of ownership and fair play in the community. In this context he described the Community Management Structure set up by the Women’s Forum, in 18 Block Kalyanpuri and the coordinated manner in which the three committees that are managing the facility, reach out to users and stakeholders.

Government-NGO Partnership: Roles and Responsibilities: Ms. Jyoti Sharma, FORCE

Ms. Sharma felt that NGOs could be a good source of data for the government, and that civil society groups can supplement the work being done by the government. She also suggested the need for single point coordination from both sides.

In this regard, she said that, “when the government and an NGO organization decide to work together the first requirement is to have mutual respect and



understand of each other's strengths and limitations. For instance, if the government decides to collect household data they must consult the community organizations because it is possible that they may have the information. And having understood each other they must make an effort to build the necessary levels of cooperation and coordination, demarcate areas of work and be available at all time. Officials must also respond promptly to the queries posed by the community”.

Community Mobilization and Engagement– Mr. Justin Jebakumar, Habitat for Humanity



Mr. Jebakumar spoke of how his organization was doing advocacy to make people aware of their right to housing and that this is having an impact in some slums in Bhawana, Bhalswa resettlement colony, Jahangirpuri and Ekta Camp.

He went to speak about the importance of people's involvement and participation for a programme to succeed and said that, “the processes

that must be implemented for the holistic development of a model slum must include access to information, solutions, participation, formation of Self Help Groups and Resident Welfare Associations. The Single Window system will also strengthen much-needed communication for building trust and confidence in the community”. He also recommended the use of information technology to track and map the impact.

Habitat for Humanity works on low cost housing, sanitation and access to water.

Gender and Sanitation- Ms. Shruti, Jagori

Ms. Shruti emphasized the fact that, “when we talk about access to sanitation as women's right it is not just about physical location and proximity. It is also about design and women-friendly infrastructure because women are not a homogeneous



group; one must keep in mind factors such as age and women living with disability.

“Moreover, when we talk about hygiene and sanitation, it should not be limited to hand washing. It must also include menstrual hygiene management”. She also stressed the need for discussing the constraints of the local service provider and taking forward their concerns and recommendations.

Capacity Building of All Stakeholders - Mr. Depinder Kapur, Citizens Solidarity Forum for Right to Water and Sanitation, NIUA



Mr. Kapur commenced his presentation by stating that when one talks about capacity building the question that arises is whose capacity building is one focusing on? He went on to opine that, “unless we have a common criteria and perspective on what constitutes a robust sanitation initiative there will be confusion about the objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission. Some may equate the success of the Mission with timely garbage clearance while others may look at the issue of adequate toilets. Moreover, within each group one will find capacity gaps.”

He also spoke of how the capacity needs of community leaders, junior employees and senior policy makers differ and said that in the Swachh Bharat Mission, the AMRUT programme focuses on their capacity to monitor and manage but we tend to use budgets meant for capacity building for workshops and exposure visits and do not take into account all the analysis and knowledge that is required to understand access, distribution, consumption and affordability.

Sanitation as Cross Cutting Issue-Ms. Veena Bhardwaj, Mahila Housing SEWA Trust

Ms. Bhardwaj said their mission was to empower and mobilize women. “We believe if women are empowered, then the entire family will be empowered and so will society”. She then spoke of the exemplary work that the group is doing in Ahmadabad with workers families and the training they provide to construction workers. They also run a school for construction workers and train women to build walls, fix tiles and construct toilets as part of skill development.



Mahila Housing Trust is a Gujarat-based non-profit organization that was started in 1994. Its goal is to provide better housing and infrastructure.

Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Better Outcomes – Ms. Preet Rustagi, Institute of Human Development.

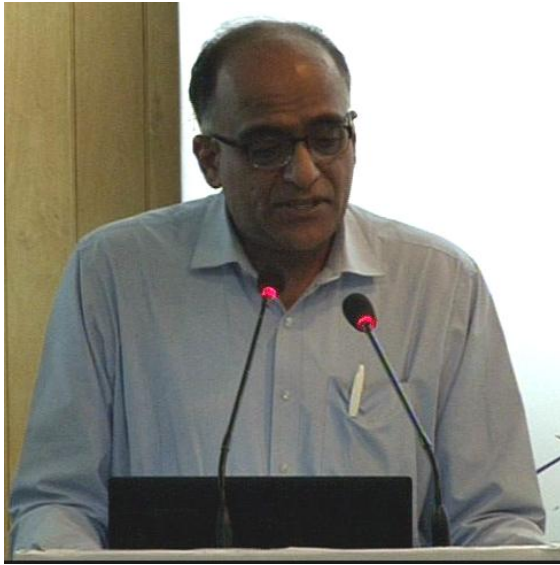


Ms. Rustagi, explained that IHD conducts research on different social issues, human development issues, poverty, livelihood, gender issues and the evaluation and gender evaluation of different programmes. Presently, they were engaged in conducting research for CFAR on water, sanitation and hygiene.

“Research generates scientific data which is important in designing and implementation of programmes and schemes”, she added.

BSES (Shri Vineet Gupta, Vice-President, Head, Business BSES Rajdhani)

Mr. Gupta explained that there are five DISCOMS in Delhi- three are with the private sector and two with government agencies. BSES Rajdhani Power is the largest power company covering an area of approximately 750 sq km in West



and South part of Delhi. It provides electricity to a total of 22 lakh connections with a consumption of 12,000 million units. It also caters to JJ clusters, which included 765 under DUSIB and 310 in its jurisdiction, some of which are non-authorized and non-notified.

He went on to speak about the transformation in the area of power since 2002 and said that, "Earlier, when we used to go to a market, the generators would be running and it would be difficult to move around because of the

fumes. But now, there is great improvement and round-the-clock power supply in most parts of the city".

He also mentioned that the company invests a lot of money in JJ clusters along with NGOs and would like to intensify its presence in these clusters. For instance, the company waived off Rs. 8 crore to the consumers in JJ clusters after 14,379 people had approached them for waiver of bills. This was done as per the government scheme. The company has also streamlined and simplified the process of getting electricity connections.

CHALLENGES:

- 1) The streets in JJ clusters are narrow so it is difficult to install a pole.
- 2) The walls of the jhuggis are not cemented so it is difficult to put up meters.
- 3) Jurisdiction of jhuggi clusters is not defined, some fall in Faridabad.

SESSION 3

Key Suggestions on steps to be taken for developing an Adarsh Basti and structures necessary for Adarsh Basti



Vimla, Mahila Pragati Manch: -“Adarsh bastis should be places where we can live with dignity. It needs to have facilities for education, cleanliness, garbage collection, dispensary with facilities and safety of women and children”.

Ahmad Raza: “When we talk about a basti, only making toilets is not sufficient. We also need safety and security for people living there, especially women and children”.

Seema: “Water and toilets are very important but communication is also very necessary. So, modern slum should have information technology such as mobile and internet connectivity.

“In an adarsh bastis, the pit and sewers should be covered and there should be proper disposal of waste material”.

Aswani Tiwari: “I have been working in a basti for the past 10 years. The duty for cleanliness of drains is with the MCD but no one cares to clean those sewers. When we



force them to clean the sewage system, they put the dirt/waste in front of houses or near the sewage system. The waste then remains there for months”.

Rinky: “The appointment of the caretaker for the toilets had improved their condition and trees had been planted in the adjoining area”.

Mritunjay: “Proper auditing should be conducted in the context of employees not getting salaries on time”.

Tabassum: “Education about cleanliness and related issues could improve the condition of the slums”.



Naved, WaterAid: “Focus on waste disposal, which could be brought about by behavioral change”.

Noorjahan : “The issues of water and electricity has been discussed for years and there was need for action”.

Shalu, NIPUN: “NGOs should address the problems and communicates them to the relevant authorities”.

Salient Steps Recommended

- 1) We need to have a baseline study and data to make concrete plans for change
- 2) We need to involve the community in developing adarsh bastis
- 3) We need to develop systems and groups



Capacity Building of community:

- 1) People need to know about their rights and responsibilities.
- 2) There is need for imparting skills.

Mr. S.K. Mahajan- Presented a Vote of Thanks on behalf of DUSIB and CFAR

Annexure 1

Adarsh Basti: Key Components

A. Living Condition

Housing for the poor must be close to their workplace and preferably within the city limits. This will ensure that people are able to get employment. Metered water connection must be provided with provision for recovery of tariff in easy installments, for both the connection and use. Individual household toilets linked to underground sewerage or septic tanks must be ensured. Metered power supply with minimum tariff for use of one light and one fan based on the level of affordability and easy plan for payment must be worked out.

B. Basic Municipal Services

- 1) Community electricity stand-posts must be made available where it is not possible to provide in-house connections.
- 2) Provision must be made for community toilets where household toilets cannot be built.
- 3) Regular and efficient solid waste management, with door-to-door waste collection and regular disposal from the settlement, to the waste collection site of the municipality.
- 4) Drains that are both concrete and covered with proper gradients and connected with city networks and underground drainage systems for waste water disposal.
- 5) Roads (RCC) connected to city roads with an efficient public transport.

C. Social Services - Schools, Health Centres and Social Programmes for the Poor

Access to schools with good quality education facilities must be ensured and they must be close to slums and low income settlements. Access to healthcare services or health posts close to slums areas with doctors, medicines and testing must be established. Social security- support must be provided for livelihood development, widow and old age pensions, assistance for people with disabilities and incentives for girl child to name a few.

Current Thrust and Priorities: Model JJ Bastis:

All the Executive Engineers have been asked to turn selected JJ bastis into model bastis by August 30, 2016 with the help of local NGOs and other departments. This will involve in-situ improvement of various facilities in the existing slums such as:

- ☛ Toilets must to be in good condition.
- ☛ Water related issue must be taken up with Delhi Jal Board to ensure that proper arrangements are made.
- ☛ Issue of nonfunctioning of street lights must be taken up with respective DISCOMs.
- ☛ Efforts should be made to connect the nearby existing sewerage for proper disposal of solid waste. If not some alternative arrangements must be made.
- ☛ Solid Waste Management must be taken up with the help of sanitation staff of respective MCD.
- ☛ Basti Vikas Kendra should be repaired and put to proper use.
- ☛ Shishu Vatikas to be provided with grass, trees and playing equipments as per feasibility.
- ☛ To coordinate all these services, a proper mechanism should be evolved to have a close liaison with all the ground functionaries of each department along with their telephone or mobile numbers.
- ☛ List of slums that are proposed to be taken up as adarsh bastis must be submitted to this office within a period of 10 days and efforts must be made so that all the requisite facilities as enumerated above are in place
- ☛ To coordinate the various activities, involvement of NGOs and other experts may be taken for achieving the requisite objectives.
- ☛ Innovative solutions may also be worked out so that the least changes are made for the maximum output.

News clipping

52 slum clusters to become 'Adarsh Bastis' soon

ANUR AGAR
anur@delhiurban.com
New Delhi, 24 June

Fifty two slum clusters in the Capital will soon be developed into 'Adarsh Bastis' offering all the basic civic amenities and hygiene to live with.

The government of NCT Delhi claimed that they are committed to improve quality of life of the poor and the most marginal communities.

According to officials, the government has extended full support to the initiative of the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) and entered both DUSIB and NGOs to go ahead with improving facilities and services.

"At the end of the day, what people look for is dignity, greater certainty about the services that they are entitled to, and last, but not the least, livelihood and skill development that meets their requirement and not something imposed from above," said Delhi deputy chief minister Mr Manish Sisodia.

Talking to The Statesman, DUSIB Chief Executive Officer, Mr Vik Jain, said that he began with DUSIB has identified 52 slum clusters for redevelopment during the first phase.

"DUSIB is committed to slum re-development and making Delhi Open Defecation Free. This will be achieved in a phased and time-bound manner with the consistent involvement of all stakeholders," said Mr Jain.

Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR), an NGO, also part of the 'Adarsh Basti' project, informed that the process of community engagement has begun and in many slums, residents are deliberating on their needs and demands and reaching a consensus on where the services and facilities will be located.

"The residents of these clusters



which are located in urban areas face a host of problems due to lack of access to proper sanitation, water supply and hygiene. Since 2013 we have been advocating with the DUSIB on the issue of community led development of the clusters through Toilet Complex (TC). After seeing our work DUSIB decided to enter into formal partnership with the Women's Forum and community based organisations," said Abhishek Srivastava, executive director, CFAR.

A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, was signed on 11 March, 2016, between DUSIB, MPRI and CFAR.

For all the working teams in the project, community participation is important.

According to the team, in the urban context it is difficult to collate and achieve the consensus necessary to build consensus on possible solutions to a wide range of sanitation priorities and needs. Slum dwellers are not homogeneous by nature and their interests are diverse. All these diverse groups have to be engaged with and brought into the planning process and this is best done by strengthening people's participation and making their voices in the process of change particularly in the area of sanitation.

Meanwhile, DUSIB has instructed all Executive Engineers to ensure that selected JJ bastis are turned into model bastis by 30th August 2016. This will be done with the support of NGOs and community based organisations and in-situ improvement of various facilities in existing slums.

The shift from JJ cluster to Adarsh Basti, the working team realises that they will require a gradual and steady transitioning and to achieve this both short term and long term measures have to be envisaged and taken.

DUSIB will ensure that the 675 slums of Delhi get all basic services and facilities like drinking water, electricity, children's park, electric poles, toilets, dustbins and waste management facilities and provision for cleaning of drains and streets.

Under direction of Delhi Government in the first phase 50 per cent of total slums about 56 to 60 slums would be improved and later evolved as Model Slums. The first of its project will involve JJ clusters from all over Delhi which include clusters like Chandra Bhatia Park, Mohali in Kirti Nagar with 2,000 slums, Sanjay Basti Tamarpur with 1500 clusters, Vasant Vihar phase 1 clusters which have 1,000 clusters, Shreey Camp in Dabholpur with 915 clusters.

NAVODAYA TIMES NEW DELHI JUNE 25, 2016

52 जेजे क्लस्टर को बनाएंगे आदर्श बस्ती

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून (ब्यूरो): दिल्ली आवास बोर्ड ने अपने सभी कार्यकारी अभियंताओं को यह सुनिश्चित करने का आज निर्देश दिया कि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में 52 जेजे क्लस्टरों को अगस्त तक 'आदर्श झुग्गी बस्तियों' के तौर पर विकसित किया जाए। इन एबीएसियों का मुख्य जोर साफ-सफाई, जलापूर्ति, बिजली, ठोस कचरा प्रबंधन और प्राथमिक शिक्षा सहित अन्य क्षेत्रों पर होगा। दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड ('डूसिब') ने कहा कि यह काम एबीएसों, विभागों और संबद्ध एबीएसियों को मदद से 30 अगस्त तक पूरा किया जाएगा। डूसिब और सेंटर फॉर एडवोकेसी एंड रिसर्च द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित एक परामर्श के दौरान दिल्ली के उपमुख्यमंत्री मनीष सिंसोदिया ने इस पहल को पूरा समर्थन दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि अंततः लोग सम्मान, सेवाओं को लेकर अधिक निश्चितता और आजीविका व कौशल विकास चाहते हैं जिनसे उनकी जरूरतें पूरी हों और ऊपर से उन पर कोई चीज न थोपी जाए। डूसिब के सीओ वीके जैन ने कहा कि डूसिब झुग्गी बस्तियों के पुनर्विकास और दिल्ली को खुले में शौच से मुक्त बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और इसे सभी भागीदारों को शामिल कर एक चरणबद्ध और समन्वयित तरीके से हासिल किया जाएगा।

MILLENNIUM POST NEW DELHI JUNE 25, 2016

DUSIB sets August 30 deadline to develop 52 JJ Clusters as 'model slums'

OUR CORRESPONDENT

The focus areas of the agencies will be sanitation, water supply, power, solid waste management and primary education among others

NEW DELHI: The Delhi Housing Board on Friday instructed all its executive engineers to ensure that 52 JJ Clusters in the national Capital are developed as 'model slums' by August.

The focus areas of the agencies will be sanitation, water supply, power, solid waste management and primary education among others.

The task will be completed by August 30 with the backing of NGOs, departments and agencies concerned, the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) said on Friday.

During a consultation jointly organised by DUSIB and the Centre for Advocacy and Research, Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia extended full support to the initiative.

"At the end of the day what people are looking for is dignity, greater certainty about the services they are entitled to and livelihood and skill development that meets their

DECCAN HERALD NEW DELHI JUNE 25, 2016

DUSIB sets deadline to develop 'model slums'

NEW DELHI, PTI: The Delhi Housing Board on Friday instructed all its executive engineers to ensure that 52 JJ clusters in the national capital are developed as "model slums" by August.

The focus areas of the agencies will be sanitation, water supply, power, solid waste management and primary education among others.

The task will be completed by August 30 with the backing of NGOs, departments and agencies concerned, the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) said today.

During a consultation jointly organised by DUSIB and the Centre for Advocacy and Research, Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia extended full support to the initiative.

"At the end of the day what people are looking for is dignity, greater certainty about the services they are entitled to and livelihood and skill development that meets their requirement and not something imposed from above," he said.

The consultation brought together representatives of the civic bodies, discoms, Delhi Jal Board as well as donors, experts and members of civil society and community-based organizations.

"DUSIB was committed to slum re-development and making Delhi open defecation free and this will be achieved in a phased and time-bound manner with the consistent involvement of all stakeholders," DUSIB CEO V K Jain said.

DAINIK BHASKAR NEW DELHI JUNE 25, 2016

डूसिब के निर्देश, 50 झुग्गी-बस्तियां 30 अगस्त तक आदर्श बस्ती में बदलें

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड (डूसिब) और सेंटर फॉर एडवोकेसी एंड रिसर्च (सीएफआर) को दिनभर चली संयुक्त विचार-विमर्श की बैठक में आदर्श बस्ती का मुद्दा केंद्र में रहा। हाल ही में डूसिब ने 52 झुग्गी बस्तियों को आदर्श बस्ती में बदलने का फैसला किया है। डूसिब को ओर से सभी एबीएसियूज इंजीनियरों को चुने हुए झुग्गी बस्तियों को 30 अगस्त, 2016 तक आदर्श बस्ती के रूप में बदलने का निर्देश दिया है। इसमें परे सरकारी संगठन और संबन्धित एबीएसियों भी उनकी सहभागिता करेगी। बैठक को दिल्ली के उप मुख्यमंत्री मनीष सिंसोदिया ने संबोधित किया।

सिंसोदिया ने कहा कि आम लोग सबसे बड़े संसाधन हैं और दिल्ली सरकार राज्य के गरीब और शोषण पर रह रहे लोगों को जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। उन्होंने डूसिब की आदर्श बस्ती योजना को सराहा और अपना समर्थन देने का भरोसा दिया। डूसिब के मुख्य इंजीनियर एसके महानन ने कहा कि आदर्श बस्ती विकसित करने के प्रतिनिधियों के जरूर सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी पूरे करना है। इन बस्तियों को विकसित करने के लिए आधारभूत ढांचों के साथ साथ सामाजिक ढांचा भी विकसित करना होगा। डूसिब के सीओ वीके जैन ने कहा कि हम झुग्गी शोषणियों की स्थिति को बदलना चाहता है। दिल्ली को खुले में शौच से मुक्त बनाना है। इस लक्ष्य को समय के साथ इसे पूरा किया जाएगा और इस प्रक्रिया में सभी साझेदारों को शामिल किया जाएगा। कहीं भी इसमें गुंजावत से समझौता नहीं करेगा।

- बस्ती में शौचालयों की तफ तकवाई सुनिश्चित होगी।
- दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के साथ मिलकर बस्ती में पानी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाएगी।
- जल्दी से बिजली वही होने पर संबंधित डेप्युटी मैन (डीईएससीओएसएन) को सूचित किया जाएगा।
- शौचालयों के अपशिष्ट पदार्थों को सही तरीके से निष्पादित किया जाएगा। मौजूदा बस्तियों से ये संबंध नहीं हो तो उसकी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
- संबंधित नगर निगम के साथ मिलकर अपशिष्ट कचरा निष्पादित करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
- मौजूदा बाल बिरकर केंद्रों की मरम्मत की जाएगी और उनका उचित इस्तेमाल सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा।
- बिजु जाटिकाओं को बेहतर बनया जाएगा।

DAINIK JAGRAN NEW DELHI JUNE 25, 2016

52 झुग्गी बस्तियां आदर्श बस्ती में बदली जाएंगी

नई दिल्ली। 52 झुग्गी बस्तियों में केसे बेहतर सुधार देना, इस पर सुधारकों को संयुक्त रूप से दिल्ली के उप मुख्यमंत्री मनीष सिंसोदिया और सेंटर फॉर एडवोकेसी एंड रिसर्च (सीएफआर) को दिनभर चली संयुक्त विचार-विमर्श बैठक में सुबह से 52 झुग्गी बस्तियों को आदर्श बस्ती में बदलने का फैसला किया है। सभी कार्यकारी अभियंताओं को इसे 30 अगस्त तक आदर्श बस्ती के रूप में बदलने का निर्देश दिया गया है। डूसिब के मुख्य एबीएसियूज इंजीनियर एसके महानन ने कहा कि आम लोग सबसे बड़े संसाधन हैं और दिल्ली सरकार राज्य के गरीब और शोषण पर रह रहे लोगों को जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। उन्होंने डूसिब की आदर्श बस्ती योजना को सराहा और अपना समर्थन देने का भरोसा दिया। डूसिब के मुख्य इंजीनियर एसके महानन ने कहा कि आदर्श बस्ती विकसित करने के प्रतिनिधियों के जरूर सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी पूरे करना है। इन बस्तियों को विकसित करने के लिए आधारभूत ढांचों के साथ साथ सामाजिक ढांचा भी विकसित करना होगा। डूसिब के सीओ वीके जैन ने कहा कि हम झुग्गी शोषणियों की स्थिति को बदलना चाहता है। दिल्ली को खुले में शौच से मुक्त बनाना है। इस लक्ष्य को समय के साथ इसे पूरा किया जाएगा और इस प्रक्रिया में सभी साझेदारों को शामिल किया जाएगा। कहीं भी इसमें गुंजावत से समझौता नहीं करेगा।

NAVBHARAT TIMES NEW DELHI JUNE 25, 2016

52 झुग्गी बस्तियां बनेंगी आदर्श

नई दिल्ली। 52 झुग्गी बस्तियों को आदर्श बस्ती में बदलने के लिए सुधारकों को शौचालयों की तफ तकवाई सुनिश्चित होगी। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के साथ मिलकर बस्ती में पानी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाएगी। जल्दी से बिजली वही होने पर संबंधित डेप्युटी मैन (डीईएससीओएसएन) को सूचित किया जाएगा। मौजूदा बस्तियों से ये संबंध नहीं हो तो उसकी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जाएगी। संबंधित नगर निगम के साथ मिलकर अपशिष्ट कचरा निष्पादित करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। मौजूदा बाल बिरकर केंद्रों की मरम्मत की जाएगी और उनका उचित इस्तेमाल सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। बिजु जाटिकाओं को बेहतर बनया जाएगा।

Signatory

Annexure 3

S. No	Name	Organisation's Name/Place	email id	Phone No.
1.	C P Singh	DUSIB	c p singh.delhishelther@gmail.com	9717999171
2.	Amar Nath	DUSIB	amaranth.dusib@gmail.com	9717988197
3.	N. K. Menghani	DUSIB		9717999233
4.	M K Garg	DUSIB		9717999135
5.	K. M. Goel	DUSIB		9717999213
6.	Satish Chandra	DUSIB		9717999227
7.	Anuj Agarwal	BRPL	anuj.agarwal@relianceada.com	9350261024
8.	T R Meena	DUSIB	trmeena.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999
9.	Pramod Kumar	Action India	pramodbharde14@gmail.com	9811995140
10.	Dori Lal	DUSIB	dorilal.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999312
11.	Atul Jain	DUSIB	jainatul63@gmail.com	9560596092
12.	Ajay	DUSIB	eecl1.dusib@gmail.com	9717999214
13.	Ashanda Tandy	Habitat for Human	ashatandy@gmail.com	8130113600
14.	C D Passi	DUSIB	cddelhishelter@gmail.com	9560586086
15.	Vinay Kashyap	Tata Power DDD	kumar.vinay@tatapowerddd.com	9818435644
16.	H C Dhingra	DUSIB	hanshdhingra51@gmail.com	9717999203
17.	P K Garg	DUSIB	pkgarg.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999271
18.	Mohan Gothwal	DUSIB	mgothal@gmail.com	8717999265
19.	ESM TP Thakur	DUSIB		9711982965
20.	A Sardana	DUSIB		9899992765
21.	V S Verma	DUSIB	vsverma.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999392
22.	Deepak K Kaushik	DUSIB	deepak.dusib@gmail.com	9717999138
23.	Jyoti Sharma	FORCE	jyoti@forc.org.in	9899812868
24.	Malti Devi	Mahila Housing Trust		9582313338
25.	Kamlesh Prasad	Shanti Sahyog	shantisahyog.kalkajgrc@gmail.com	9810466272
26.	Ansar Alam	North DMC	ee (p) iii	9717788655
27.	Ambika Pandit	Times of India	ambikapandit@gmail.com	9810598417
28.	Parul Sharma	Habitat for Humanity	parulsharmagrc@gmail.com	9988073784
29.	Ram Dass	DUSIB		9717999115
30.	Abhishek Paswan	Habitat for Humanity	abhishekpaswan@gmail.com	9878131401
31.	Navprabhat Singh	DSSW (DU)	navprabhat.negi@gmail.com	9911874757
32.	M. K. Kaushik	PS to Dy CM, Delhi		9654663315 23392107
33.	Bhaskar Sharma	Social Media, Delhi Govt.	bhaskar4sm@gmail.com	9643322046

34.	O P Vimal	EE/SDMC	opvimaldmc@gmail.com	9717788193
35.	Ashok Sumon	DUSIB	ashoksumondusib@gmail.com	9650298798
36.	Vineet Singh	BSES Rajdhani	vineetsingh@relianceada.com	7827101419
37.	Rajiv Kumar	DUSIB	rajivkumar.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999120
38.	Rajender Singh	DUSIB		9717999348
39.	P K Mittal	DUSIB	pkmittal.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999274
40.	Ashwani Kumar	DUSIB	akumar5578@gmail.com	9717999153
41.	S K Varshney	DUSIB	eecs.dusib@gmail.com	9717999192
42.	Sunil Gajbhiye	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd	suni.gajbhiye@relianceada.com	9350261201
43.	Virender Kumar	Dy. Director (Harting)		9717999254
44.	Rajkumar Jindal	DUSIB	rki-jndl@yahoo.com	9717999302
45.	R C Goel	DUSIB	rcgoel.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717588134
46.	J L Sharma	DUSIB	jlsharma.dusib@gmail.com	9717999117
47.	Ajay Kumar Gupta	NIC	ajayg@nic.com	9953474724
48.	Shanti Swaroop	DUSIB		9717999216
49.	Manoj Sharma	VAMA		8223907084
50.	R C Navani	DUSIB	navani.rakesh@gmail.com	9717999149
51.	Justin	Habitat for Humanity	justinj@lthind.org	987347016
52.	Jasvinder Kaur	FORCE	j.adhukar@gmail.com	8745017928
53.	Akhlesh Kumar	Chetanalaya	chetanalaya@gmail.com	9599375208
54.	Ravindra Kumar	DUSIB	ravinderakumar.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999328
55.	R S Rana	DUSIB	rsrana.delhi.shelter@gmail.com	9717999249
56.	K B Sharma	DUSIB	kbsharma.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999325
57.	Sunil Madan	DUSIB	sunilmadan64@gmail.com	9717999209
58.	S K Kathuria	DUSIB	skkathuria.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999238
59.	Veena Bhardwaj	MHT	delhi@mahilasg.org	8527170602
60.	Shalu	NIPUN	shalukaushik007.sk58@gmail.com	9599520598
61.	ER SC Gaur	DUSIB		97179923
62.	Prakhar	CURE	program@cureindia.org	9899624012
63.	Ravi Dadhich	Member, DUSIB	dadhich.ravi@gmail.com	9810198554
64.	P D Ashok	DUSIB	jeetam62@gmail.com	9650296800
65.	Madhu	Jagori	madhu@jagori.org	0386803021
66.	Pooran	DUSIB	pooran.dusib@gmail.com	8527295930
67.	Rakesh Kumar	Save the Children	rakesh@savethechildren.in	9560915961
68.	Shivender Kumar	DUSIB		9717599132

69.	Jitendera Gupta & Manish Kumar	Centre for Holistic Development		8395074980
70.	Madhu Krishna	BMGF	madhu.krishna@gatesfoundation.org	9711623799
71.	M K Tygi	DUSIB		
72.	Mahesh Gupta	DUSIB		9712888231
73.	Gaurav Gupta	NIC	gaurav@gov.in	9313108846
74.	Arul Kumaran	NIG MOUT	kumaran@gov.in	9818690375
75.	Sundeeep Nargani	Govt. of Delhi	sundeeepnarvani@gmail.com	9833279422
76.	Depinder Kapur	CS Forum	kapur.depinder@gmail.com	9711178181
77.	Veer Bahadur	DUSIB		9717999321
78.	Tarun Gaur	DUSIB		8826393780
79.	B M Verma	North MCD		9717788029
80.	Muskan	Rajdhani Camp		9868956402
81.	Rinki	Rajasthani Camp		9871238845
82.	Ahmed Raja	Subhash Camp		7836898328
83.	Vaishnavi	Subhash Camp, NTPC		9873887122
84.	K P Singh	DUSIB		8527393465
85.	Shruti	Jagori	shruti@jagori.org	9813126123
86.	Preet Rustagi	IHD	preetrustagi@ind.india.org	9871986945
87.	Tabassum	MPM		
88.	Meera	MPM		
89.	Premvati	Kalyanpuri		
90.	Indira	Kalyanpuri		
91.	Lalsa	Kalyanpuri		
92.	Vimla	MPM		
93.	Preeti	Sunlight Colony		
94.	Noorjahan	Kalyanpuri		
95.	Neha	Kalyanpuri		
96.	Vimla	Kalyanpuri		
97.	Noorafa	Kalyanpuri		
98.	Sulekha	Action India	sulekhamukul@gmail.com	9013084589
99.	Noorjahan	MPM, Kalyanpuri		
100.	Kusum	Kalyanpuri		
101.	Rhukshana	Subhash Camp		
102.	Anas Kidwai	AMA Solutions Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	infosamesolution@gmail.com	8447539476
103.	Praldup	CPR	partte@cpr.ing	
104.	Sunil Kumar	Centre for Holistic Development	chd@gmail.com	9811327037
105.	Megha Gupta	Centre for Urban &	megha@cureindia.org	8377989701

		Regional Excellence		
106.	O P Pruthi	DUSIB	oppruthi.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999345
107.	Yashwant Singh	DUSIB	ysdelhishelter@gmail.com	9717999208
108.	Afroj	FORCE	v392khan@gmail.com	981964917
109.	M. P. Suresh	Tata Power –DDL	mp.suresh@tatapower-ddl.com	9971392999
110.	Devendra K Pandey	Society for all Round Development (SARD)	apandey@sardindia.org	9891874993
111.	P K Singh	DUSIB	eeci.dusib@gmail.com	9717999147
112.	Arun Kumar	DUSIB	arunsinha.delhishelter@gmail.com	9560596090
113.	Rajesh Chandra Gupta	DUSIB	rc_gupta_ndl@yahoo.com	9717999332
114.	Ram Singh Tanwar	DUSIB	ramtanwar57@gmail.com	8130596145
115.	Rinku	Action India	rinkusinghout@gmail.com	9599032280
116.	K K Sharma	DUSIB	eec3.dusib@gmail.com	9717999266
117.	B S Chouhan	DUSIB	birendrachauhan.mcd@gmail.com	9953054640
118.	Shailender Dave	DUSIB	sldave.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999290
119.	B V Gautam	DUSIB	se4.delhishelther@gmail.com	9717999226
120.	Shyam Singh	DUSIB	eec10.deesth@gmail.com	8527295929
121.	V S Fonia	DUSIB	vsfonia@gmail.com	9560596062
122.	N H Sharma	DUSIB	nhse1.dusib@gmail.com	9717999146
123.	R K Batra	DUSIB	rkbatra5000@gmail.com	9717999113
124.	Rakesh Kumar	DUSIB	rrakeshkumar@gmail.com	9717999155
125.	Sudhir Kashyap	DUSIB	skashyap.delhishelter@gmail.com	9717999105
126.	Sakshi	BMGF	sakshi.gudwani.gatesfoundation.org	908290207
127.	Anil Bhan	DUSIB	anilbhan.dusib@gmail.com	9717999347
128.	Renu Khosla	Cure	renukhosla@cureindia.org	9818198612
129.	Pranav Singh	Cure	psingh@cureindia.org	9990847966
130.	Mohd. Naved	Water Aid	mohammadnaved@wateraid.org	9868786196
131.	Preeti	New Priyanka Camp		9958079633
132.	Sunita	New Priyanka Camp		9560520937
133.	Anita	New Priyanka Camp		9718339913
134.	Kaushalya	Mahila Pragati Manch		9953181612
135.	Sunita	Mahila Pragati Manch		8447424963
136.	A K Sunika	DUSIB		9310391826
137.	Biswaneet Mukherji	Feedback Foundation		9810207134

138.	Ashwini Tiwari	Feedback Foundation	ashwinit@feedbackfoundation.in	9829368549
139.	Deepak Bahl	DUSIB		9717999236
140.	M Shahfaz	IRC, India	shahfaz@mewah.org	9910825216