

B IN U COM
uilding clusive ban munities



Thematic Workshop & selected Site Visits Mumbai

20.-25. March 2016
Photodocumentation



Funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

From 20 until 25 March 2016 the Kamla Raheja Vidya-nidhi Institute for Architecture and Environmental Studies (KRVIA) hosted the first workshop in India of the BInUCom project. The objective of the event was twofold, to explore the potential case studies in India including site visits in Mumbai, and to present the learning materials prepared by DUK in the form of Thematic workshops. The event was attended by staff of CEPT (Ahmedabad), KARPAGAM (Coimbatore), KRVIA (Mumbai) and SPAV (Vijayawada), as well as the European partners from ITC/University of Twente (the Netherlands) and Danube University Krems (Austria) as coordinating partner. The event started with an introduction on Mumbai historical and urban evolution presented by Rohan

Shivkumar and Manoj Parmar. On the same day, participants visited two sites: Dhara-vi and Gautam Nagar. Dharavi, spreads over 525 acres and is an informal township within Mumbai presenting a vibrant mosaic of tens of thousands of small busi-nesses and hundreds of thousands of residents. Gautam Nagar in North Govandi is a rehabilitation and re-settlement colony where residents are tasked with managing their surroundings including internal roads, drains and common lighting facilities. On the second day, participants visited two more sites: Gorai and Nalasopara. Gorai is a Site and Services scheme, is part of the 1985 land infrastructure-servicing program by the World Bank under the Bombay Urban Develop-ment Project (BUDP), which addressed the issue of

people living in informal settlements and provided them with access to housing at an affordable cost. In Nalasopara

participants visited Shri Ram Nagar, an affordable housing colony having housing units of 3m x 6m with a rolling shutter front and inhabited mostly by migrant workers from Bangladesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand ,West Bengal and some parts of Maharashtra. Most of them work in the construction indus-try feeding the large demands for laborers in the new high rises being built. Some of them have learnt skills such as tailoring, cloth printing and supply their clothes to local shops all over Mumbai.

Since the household units are rather tiny with scant ventilation, most of the day-to-day activities spread onto the 'kaccha' roads.

The remaining days of the visit consisted of thematic workshops organized by Danube University Krems. Tania Berger, from the department for Migration and Globalization presented on issues of social inclusion and social housing, Tina Ipser, Peter Morgenstein, and Gregor Radinger from the department for Building and Environment (DUK) presented on issues such as the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) and Affordability, and Climate Sensitive Architecture. The sessions concluded with an interactive activity in the format of World Café on the topic of Sustainability. On the last day, each Indian partner discussed and presented their ideas for

their case studies. Each Indian partner is currently developing four case studies on selected topics and in co-operation with the European partners depending on their expertise. On 24 March, the participants could experience the tradition of the Holi or festival.



Dharavi, spread over 525 acres is an informal township within Mumbai presenting a vibrant mosaic of tens of thousands of small businesses and hundreds of thousands of residents. This settlement lies on what was initially marshlands straddling along Matunga Railway station, Mahim bay and the Mithi river. The initial settlers had built houses on stilts and slowly the land was reclaimed over the years. Official supports for these incremental processes were signalled when the city provided urban infrastructure and services in the mid-eighties, heralding further densification of the settlements. There is a complex network of small business-leather, pottery, stitching clothes and shoes, etc that feed the other formal business networks in the city and other parts of the world.

Gautam Nagar in North Govandi, is a rehabilitation and re-settlement colony. Although this settlement has open spaces earmarked as recreation grounds in the layout, one does not find developed gardens, playgrounds, trees, play areas or other recreational facilities. These are to be developed by the MMRDA under the rubric of public space project development in the next phase. The entire colony has a worn-out look with the common areas being used as dumping areas. The residents in the resettlement colonies are tasked with managing their surroundings including internal roads, drains and common lighting facilities. They are provided with free of cost housing and commercial tenements on ownership basis and are required to maintain their assets as residents. Earlier these residents developed and maintained individual houses in their slums. However in the resettlement colonies they lack the experience and capacity to maintain the shared public spaces and amenities provided for a colony.

The Site and Services scheme in Gorai, is a land infrastructure servicing program by the World Bank under the Bombay Urban Development Project (BUDP), 1985, to address the issue of people living in informal settlement and provide them with access to housing at an affordable cost in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. This BUDP project was done in coordination with various authorities like Mumbai Metropolitan Development Authority (MMRDA), Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), and City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) in various sites, Gorai being one of them. In this scheme affordable serviced plot were sold to families who had no formal housing, in which they would incrementally build their own houses as and when they had capacity. The project also had a component which was to be sold to cooperative societies at the prevailing market rate.

Shri Ram Nagar is a sort of affordable housing colony in Nalasopara East having housing units of 3m x 6m with a rolling shutter front. Migrant workers from Bangladesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and some parts of Maharashtra move here in search of jobs. Most of them work in the construction industry feeding the large demands for labourers in the new high rises being built. Some of them have learnt skills such as tailoring, cloth printing and supply their clothes to local shops all over Mumbai. The migrants usually start by renting out these match box units and over time make enough money to buy one. Kaccha roads, improper drainage, improper garbage collection are some of the major issues faced by the inhabitants. Since the household units are rather tiny with scant ventilation, most of the day-to-day activities spread onto the kaccha roads.

dharavi

govandi

gorai

nalasopara



Thematic Workshop and selected site visits, March 20th- 25th 2016





Thematic Workshop and selected site visits, March 20th- 25th 2016