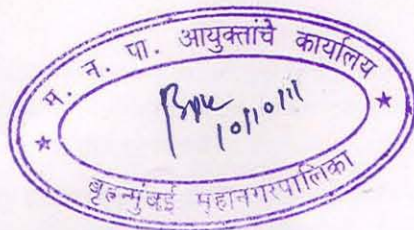


Shri Subodh Kumar
Municipal Commissioner,
MCGM Headquarters,
Mahapalika Marg,
Mumbai 400 001



4th October, 2011

Dear Shri Subodh Kumar,

Subject: Revision of the Development Plan for Mumbai 2013-2034- LIVELIHOODS

This is in follow up to our earlier letter to you dated 29th July 2011 on the subject of Facilitating and ensuring wider consultation in the formulation of the Development Plan of Mumbai 2014-2034. The DP Stakeholder group on Livelihoods believes that the provisioning in the Development Plan should be with respect to the following principles –

- Creation of inclusive livelihoods within the city including the disabled.
- Livelihoods should be the basis for creation of the new existing land use map, indicating the different patterns and types of livelihoods that exist in the city.
- Provisioning for basic services for formal and informal modes of livelihood without any discrimination based on income levels, social status, gender, caste, and religion, urban / rural or geographic residence
- Creating new categories of urban land use zones whereby the traditional informal industries get recognition and are able to grow as “open innovative clusters” producing high end value products

The stakeholder group feels that these principles can be fulfilled in the Livelihoods scene of Mumbai by the following strategies –


- Mapping and identification of informal and formal livelihood patterns
- Creation of innovative public spaces accommodating various urban Livelihoods
- Promoting open innovative clusters within the informal settlements
- Provisioning for skill upgradation
- Inclusive redevelopment policies with appropriate rehabilitation of livelihoods

Please find attached the detailed pointers attached in the form of annexes to the each of the principles discussed above. These detailed pointers have been prepared by the members of the stakeholder groups working on these issues on the ground.

The Livelihood Group strongly believes that the above mentioned processes are crucial order to produce a "People's Brief" for the Development plan of Mumbai. If you permit us we shall forward this same letter to the planning consultant group SCE who have been commissioned by the MCGM for preparing the revised Development Plan of Mumbai. We would be happy to meet you to elaborate further on the need to incorporate the Livelihood concerns into consideration for the revision of the Development Plan.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



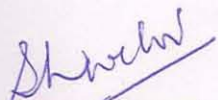
Sharit Bhowmik
Dean, SMLS
TISS, Mumbai



Jyoti Mhapsekar
Stree Mukti Sanghatana



Bino Paul
Associate Professor, TISS



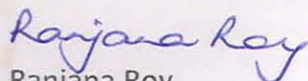
Shweta Damale
CRH



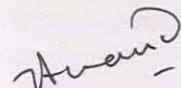
Indrani Malkani
VCAN



Indira Gartenberg
TISS, Mumbai



Ranjana Roy
Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation



Vaijayanta Anand
Nirmala Niketan



Abhishek Sawant
LEARN



Pankaj Joshi
UDRI

Annex I

Recommendations from the Livelihood Groups

- **Mapping and identification of informal and formal livelihood patterns**
 - There is an immediate need to be able to map the very dynamic Livelihood patterns that exist within the city.
 - The existing land use map should be created on the basis of the different formal and informal livelihoods in the city. For example, it is important to identify and delineate the areas that have a concentration of street hawking activities, industrial usages, informal labour markets, etc in order to be able to provision for them.
 - Efforts should be made towards mapping the livelihoods clustered around the various transit nodes in the city. For example, it is important to identify livelihood activities around areas such as the Dadar Station, Ghatkopar Station, Victoria Terminus, etc. Efforts should also be made towards trying to accommodate the different livelihoods in the existing spaces into the upcoming transit nodes such as the metro stations.
 - Informal industrial clusters should be identified and delineated on the existing land use maps for the purposes of provisioning for them.

- **Creation of innovative public spaces accommodating various urban Livelihoods**
 - A **home-based worker** is one that works 'in his or her home or in other premises of his or her choice, other than the workplace of the employer', as per the C177 Home Work Convention, 1996. In other words, not just those men or women who make articles or provide services for sale from their homes, but also those that make or provide goods and services from any place other than the employer's workplace are considered as home-based workers. Since 80% of the home based work force is women¹, **there needs to be adequate service provision even within the provided spaces such as the daycare facilities, adequate sanitation facilities, family welfare centers and any other required services.**
 - There is a need for **common spaces of working within the communities.** These spaces for home based workers should be provided in keeping in mind the fact that group work is an important aspect of home based work.

¹ http://www.homenet-southasia.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=73&Itemid=59

- **Street vendors/ hawkers:** A street vendor/ hawker is as a person who offers goods for sale to the public at large without having a permanent built up structure from which to sell. For our purposes, we include categories of street vendors, the stationary (in one place) and ambulatory (mobile). As of 2006, there were approximately 2,50,000 vendors in Mumbai.² There is a **great need to enumerate and identify the actual number of street hawkers in the city. Adequate spaces should be provided through hawking and vending zones as per the National Street Vending Policy.** Provisions for common storage facilities should be made for the facilities of common storage.
- **Wastepickers/ Raggickers:** Mumbai generates approximately 7025 tonnes of garbage per day. Wastepickers/ Raggickers, waste recyclers are involved at picking, clearing, sorting and recycling this waste. There should be efforts made to enumerate the actual numbers involved in this industry by registering them. According to the website of ACORN foundation, there are around 100,000 persons involved in different activities relating to waste management in Mumbai. **Space should also be provided for the wastepicking activities in every ward and neighborhood as per the regulations of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.**
- These collection centers should be provided with segregation sites of 20 ft by 20 ft and a 1000sqft storage site complete with a compactor, electricity, water, toilets, proper roof and proper vehicular access.
- **Naka workers:** A naka worker is the one who stands at street crossroads or corners and is hired on a daily wage basis for work, mainly in construction. In Mumbai, there are 100 nakas, with a range of 100-200 workers. Conservatively, the average number of workers per naka is 100. Therefore, modest estimates suggest there are approximately 500000 naka workers in Mumbai (data from Nirman). **These workers need to be identified and mapped. The spaces where the Naka workers gather could be delineated and provided with basic services, in such a way so as to prevent any obstruction to the traffic.** They would also need to be provided by the provisions of a proper roof, drinking water facilities and public toilets.
- There is a need to clearly **define development Control Regulations that would protect the rights of the construction workers** on the different construction sites across the city. This should be done keeping in mind the various principles set in the
- There is a need to recognize the fact that these and other informal sector workers provide **invaluable services to the city and in return, the city should provide for them as well.** To begin, these could be in the form of access to spaces for work. Each of the groups mentioned above have specific needs in terms of workspaces, which clearly need

²National Policy for Urban Street Vendors 2006 http://mhupa.gov.in/w_new/sug_npusv.pdf

to be equipped with basic amenities such as toilets, drinking water facilities, a shade, provisions for sitting (benches, chairs, cots etc depending on the requirements of the trade).

- **Creation of open innovative clusters within the informal settlements – Special Livelihood Innovation Zones**

- The suggestion of developing “open innovative clusters” with possible linkages to agglomeration economies within the city was also discussed. It was discussed that the spatial productivity and net benefit of the industries within the informal settlements was very high and there was need to provide for them within the purview of the DP. If SEZ could be promoted as the zones of high productivity and export and given tax benefits, the same could be done for these areas. These areas could be called “special livelihood and innovation zones”.
- There is a need to convert the current capital intensive modes of manufacturing to participative manufacturing through formalization of the informal. This would address the formulation of an appropriate industrialization strategy without delinking the livelihoods in the city.
- A front needs to be provided for the output of the home based workers within the informal settlements. There was a need for provision of space within the DP close to the places of production; this would reduce the services rendered by middlemen, which as of today come at a huge cost. This cost is borne by the home-based workers, which could be stopped if there is a space for selling their goods, in the form of a front.
- Traditional industries within informal settlements such as the Kumbharwada could be given formal recognition, possibly also promoted as ‘heritage sites’ as they came into existence much before the city itself. They also tend to have much more spatial productivity. The traditional industries of pottery employ over 2000 families working in phases to produce different products in different areas of Dharavi. Such disaggregated forms of production needs to be recognized and given their due credit for contributing to the economy of the city. It may also be added that the redevelopment plan will have to consider that industries such as pottery in Dharavi will to continue operate the way they are today, since the large ovens where clay is melted, grinding wheels where pots are given shape may not necessarily work in a formal building structure.

- The 1986 survey of Dharavi by the National Slum Dwellers Federation counted 1044 manufacturing units of all kinds, big and small³. The actual number of these today, would perhaps be much larger than this one.

- **Provisioning for skill upgradation**

- There is currently a great mismatch between skills required and the skills provided by the ITIs.
- The system caters mainly to the needs of traditional manufacturing sector, which represents less than 10 % of the total workforce. The requirements of modern high-tech industries and services sectors as well as those of unorganised sector are not properly taken care of⁴.
- There is an immediate need to upgrade the existing infrastructure and the relook at the services that are available at these institutes.
- For up gradation of skills centers for vocational guidance should also be made available.

- **Inclusive redevelopment policies with appropriate rehabilitation of livelihoods**

- A mixed redevelopment policy is the need of the hour. The current redevelopment policy does not take into consideration the social needs of the community. Public spaces for livelihood activities would absolutely essential for the same.
- A 2011 survey conducted jointly by LEARN and CRH with the tenurial status and living conditions of 1500 households in Dharavi revealed that 80% of the people living in these tenements were on rental basis and therefore did not own their homes, even though the families might have lived in the same house for several generations. It is not just about the livelihood spaces but also about a through mapping of occupations they are engaged in and the development plan to be reorganized keeping in mind the utilization of this influx of skilled people in a particular areas- giving an example in Lahu Bhai Compound there were many people who were caterers in P demello road, they did not find work for a very long time. Rag pickers in Vasi Naka had the same problem as were orchestrated for keeping their collection in the corridors of their building.
- It was discussed that the **providing tenurial rights** for houses (residence) and places of work (for instance, in case of street vendors) was not only urgent, but also of utmost

importance. This would help them to invest in the improvements of both. In the LEARN survey, it was found that 40 – 45% people living in these tenements were under rent.

- It was discussed that when these areas go under redevelopment, the people living in the rental tenements lose not only their shelter but also their livelihoods. The redevelopment policies need to provide for these too. In the new structures, the ground level and wherever possible, a few upper storeys could be allotted for their trades and occupations.
- There is an urgent need for the **provision of sanitation facilities** especially for women, children and the elderly. Such provisions will greatly support the working women.