

# Introduction to Family Development Program Mumbai - India

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# Nature of poverty in Mumbai slums

- In Mumbai around 9 million people stay in slums. Its more than 60% of total Mumbai population.
- Mostly families are immigrants from poor states, drought prone regions in search for livelihood.
- Settle in congested slums on marshy lands, hill side.
- Mostly houses are made up of polythene, asbestos, teen sheets or partly constructed.
- Majority illegal on forest land, govt land and private land.



## Problems of the slum dwellers (target groups)

- Unorganized employment. Construction work, domestic work, hawker, security, sweeper, auto driver, etc.
- Income level is low: 3,000 to 7,000 Indian Ruppees / month (45 to 110 €)

# Problems of slum dwellers.

- No economic stability, lack of Saving and financial preparedness for emergencies.
- Constant fear of demolition of houses by Municipal Authority.
- Deteriorated health, low nutrition-malnutrition, High prevalence of disease such as TB
- No access to clean and adequate drinking water, require to purchase on high cost. (As high as Rs. 15 for 40 liter)

# Water Problems



# Problems of slum dwellers

- Lack of sanitation, drainage services  
Require to use open space for toilets.
- Lanes in a slum is always with dirty water and mud  
children play in it and become vulnerable to diseases.
- No educational facilities available in the area, inhabitants  
are required to go far, no education in mother tong, low  
quality education in Government schools

# Slums Situation



## Political and Institutional Background.

- Mumbai Municipality Corporation (MMC) is run by political party who is against poor immigrants coming from northern states who are not locals.
- Slums where these immigrants and of religious minorities live, are neglected in basic services provisions such as water, sanitation, health, Electricity, education as they are not the vote banks.
- There is always fear of being thrown out or physical attacked among immigrants from northern states.
- Rehabilitation scheme such SRA proves not useful for slum dwellers in the way it is implemented.
- Abrupt and inhuman rehabilitation of slum dwellers affected by infrastructure development projects. For eg. Congested building, without enough water and sanitation, prevalence of TB and other diseases (“vertical slums”).





By Santosh

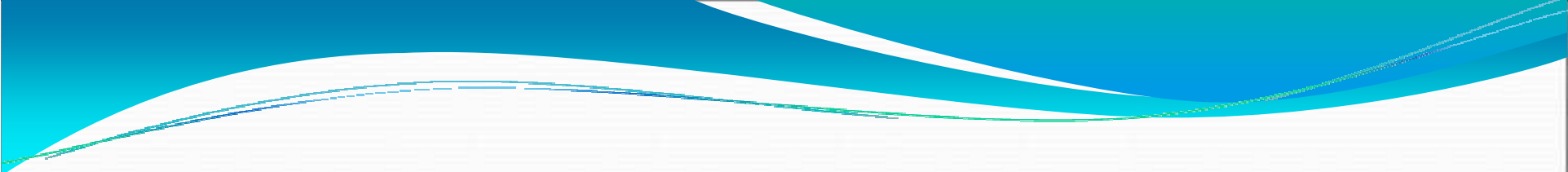
Inter Aide - Mumbai (India)

## History of the FDP Programme in Mumbai.

- Initiated in the year 1998 with NSVK (NCC-1998, Akashwani-2000)
- PATH- 2001
- KGST-2004
- Alert India-2002
- SHED-2007

## How FDP Starts in Mumbai.

- Early 1998 Inter Aide was supporting MLSM's activities such as Education- Balwadies (preschool), Nutrition, Income generation.
- Mobilizing people towards these activities was difficult as people were considering these activities as important.
- So the team felt raising people's awareness on the importance of these needs was necessary.

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- At beginning raising awareness started through group-meeting to discuss about the importance of these needs.
  - Later group awareness was not so much effective; the team found it was much more effective to sensitize people through Individual family meetings / discussions.
  - Individual family follow-up begins from there.

## Evolution of FDP / Few changes since beginning

- Process of Family Selection
- Duration
- Objectives
- Follow-up procedure
- Evaluation Process

## Present Partners , Activities and Total number of family followed 2010

	KGST	NSVK-DH	NSVK-NM	SHED	ALERT	PATH	Total
Home Visit	942	789	1713	494	694	0	4632
Guidance Center	290	636	1668	53	284	467	3398
Awareness Meeting	335	2450	3747	214	1613	0	8359
ECD	101	0	0	0	307	0	408
Other Groups	205	0	0	0	21	0	226
<b>Total</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>3875</b>	<b>7128</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2919</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>17023</b>

In 2010, 4,632 families were reached by Mumbai & Thane partners through Home Visit activity out of these 3,376 families were newly enrolled in 2010.



A total of 3,398 families visited guidance centre . Out of these 3,141 families visited guidance centre for the first time.





In 2010, the partners have reached up to 8,205 people by conducting 323 awareness meetings.



## ECD Reached up to 408 beneficiary through two partners Alert India and KGST



# Adolescent Groups: 9 Groups with 100 Adolescents



# Difficulties encountered

- Staff Turnover with Partner organizations, as experienced staff leave job for better pay.
- At the beginning it was a challenge to keep staff's motivation and manage their frustration.
- Grasping philosophy of FDP by the team members takes a long time.
- Interest / Dedication from some of the partners.
- It is not easy to mobilize people for activities such as awareness meeting, group meeting and guidance centre.
- It takes time to convince people for FDP in new area as it does not offer gifts, don't give money as other charities.

# Stepping stones of Good FDP

- Professionalism of Partner NGO
- Quality of Management of Field
- Experience Social Workers
- Regular field presence and technical support by Technical Support Team.

# Lesson learnt.

- Development of Social worker
- Quality of Management of the programme.
- Relation between social worker and family.



# Thank You!