

Housing.....



for a better today

THE AVAS EXPERIENCE

REHOUSING
SLUM COMMUNITIES
INSITU
PARTICIPATORY MODELS

AVAS

believes that each of the following housing models are replicable and viable alternate solutions for the insitu rehousing of slum communities in towns and cities.



**AS IT WAS,
BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED**

Hoskerahalli slum - Janashakti Nagar



The housing project of Janashakti Nagar, earlier known as Ambedkar slum, is a definitive example of a model housing project achieved by strategically guided efforts and persistent struggles.

The winner of the National Habitat Award for 2002, the people of this housing project, were at one point in time, facing threats of eviction and demolition. The authorities wanted the land cleared for the construction of the adjacent Ring Road. The people obtained a stay order against the demolition. It was after AVAS's interventions that the processes for securing land and housing rights were initiated and strengthened.

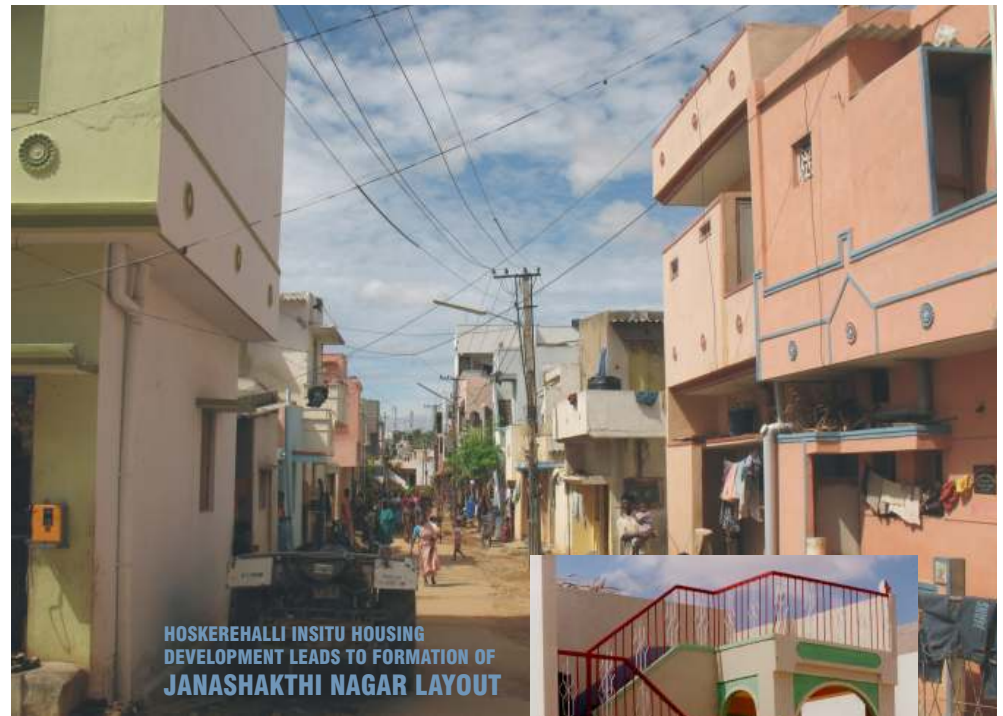
AVAS strived and persisted along with the local Community Based Organization in following up with the Bangalore Development Authority for allotment of the land. It submitted all relevant proof of the slum residents and BDA finally allotted the land to the people giving each family a plot measuring 15 feet by 20 feet.

During this time, the community successfully thwarted attempts by entities seeking bribes to allot the land to external vested interest parties, thus resisting corruption and ensured the land be allotted to the slum dwellers living there.

Motivated by AVAS's sensitization on different social issues, the community had formed savings groups and thus was able to pay for the cost of each site estimated at Rs. 3550/- per site. Given the uneven topography of the land due to hard rocks, BDA leveled the land while the people temporarily shifted to an adjacent areas. Then began the search for funds for housing slumdwellers.

While a substantial grant by the Rotary Midtown contributed significantly for the housing, the shortfall in the budget made people access loans from HUDCO. It was a milestone of sorts as HUDCO had directly sanctioned a loan for the first time to a local CBO confident of their credit worthiness. The people not only ideated the design of houses, but also built them as most

Touching lives through community efforts



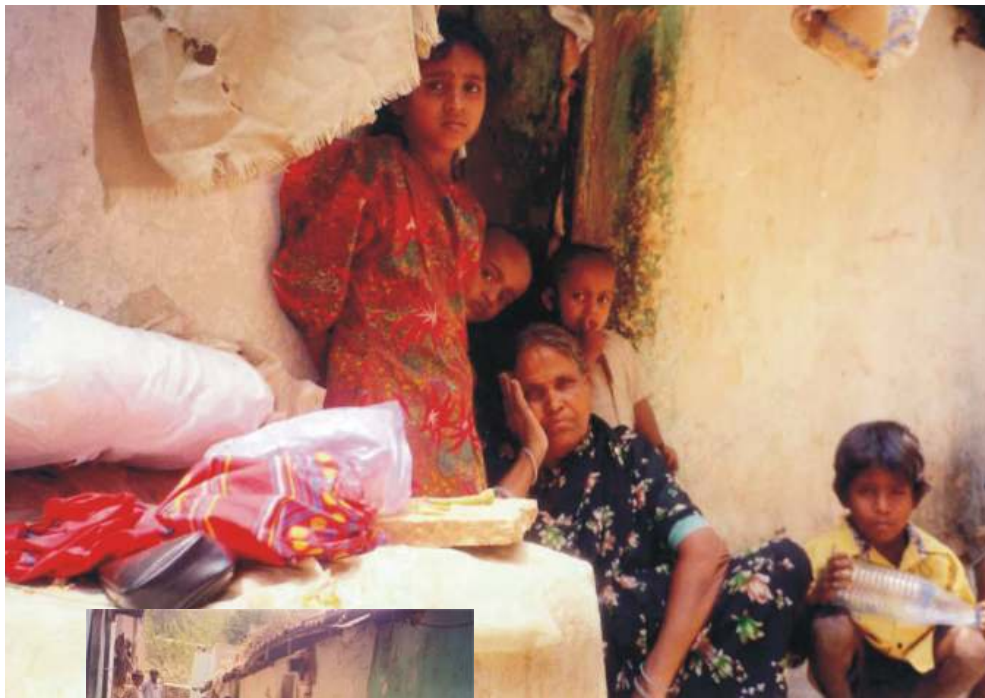
**HOSKEREHALLI INSITU HOUSING
DEVELOPMENT LEADS TO FORMATION OF
JANASHAKTHI NAGAR LAYOUT**

of them were masons and construction workers. For the first time in 35 years construction workers living in Hoskerehalli slum, who always constructed houses for others, more privileged than themselves them, were enabled to build their own houses. The resulting 100% track record in repayment proved the responsible attitudes of the poor.

The people, who initially had to trek a mile for water, were able to access water within the community with the help of Ranjini Dwaraknath Reddy Charitable Trust. Jayamma, a resident of the area, says that one of the biggest achievements is that the people have become united, as the name Janashakti indicates. This statement is testimony to AVAS's belief and efforts in sensitizing, mobilizing and empowering the community to work for its own development through in-situ housing.

Changing lives through participatory action





**WAHAB GARDEN SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED**

Wahab Garden

Of the 70 families who lived in the sixty years old Wahab Garden slum, fifty four opted for insitu housing. This was one of the few slums of yester years that was acquired under the Slum Clearance Act by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board for housing. A participatory and people oriented approach that best suited this community was adopted in which all the members chose to share the land available in equal plots of 15 by 20 feet. They also opted for a community collecting ownership of land until the housing loans were paid back in full. People built their own homes in a phased manner. This enabled arranging for the transit homes to be accommodated on constructed rooftops, as each phase got completed.

Today Wahab Garden is growing into twice the number of houses that were first planned, increasing the housing stock and adding to the asset value for the families who made additional investments into housing upgradation. Housing in Wahab Garden has had a major social impact with increased levels of education and health. As also, a more empowered and secure community. Faced with the threat of eviction over two and half decades ago, these families had no where to go



**WAHAB GARDEN
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**



until AVAS intervened to guide the community into a participatory insitu housing

Prior to housing, family members were earning an average of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- per month. They lived in a 8 feet by 10 feet space without any window, kitchen or bathroom. Sleep was sacrificed during rains. Male dominance was widely prevalent and the lack of interest among parents in their children's education led to drop outs.

Today, many of the children have gone on to become graduates with a few having gone abroad. AVAS's gradual motivation united the women to share and resolve issues – not just personal but that of the community as well. As a result, the women stand tall as they participate equally in all aspects of community development and management.

Tayamma E, leader and resident of Wahab Garden proudly says, "When once I went to Vidhan Soudha on an exposure trip from my slum I felt that I had come from a village to a city. I did not know how to come from the bus stop to home after I got off the bus. Today, not only am I meeting with officials in Vidhan Soudha but taking others to the place as well, and solving their issues."

**Touching lives
through community efforts**



**Changing lives
through participatory action**





SUDHAMANAGAR SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED



Sudhamanagar

Although the initial contact in Sudhamanagar began in 1978, AVAS's interventions to struggle for the land and shelter rights of this community of 304 families began in the early eighties. The first effort was to integrate an existing community of 184 families and another 120 families from Gulbarga huts slum into a six acre property given to Samaj Seva Trust by the Defence Department, Government of India, for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers.

Sudhamanagar housing project has important unique features to its credit. Each family was allotted a site measuring 18 feet x 27.9 feet, the biggest so far in any insitu project taken up in Bangalore City. In a first time intervention given to any urban poor community in Karnataka, HDFC, a premier private Housing Financial Institution (HFI), gave housing loans to each family. These loans were partially supported with a lien deposit by AVAS as a risk guarantee capital. Social collaterals through group dynamics was the other form of risk guarantee.

Individual families built their own homes choosing their own designs. The repayment

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through community efforts



SUDHAMANAGAR
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



completed, many of these families have extended their houses and over 500 plus families now reside in this community. Here again is a model that helped in stimulating housing that was affordable and in creating additional housing stock. The model adopted by AVAS in this insitu housing project has also successfully proven the potential for scalability and replicability. The repayment to HDFC has also been completed in a foreclosure scheme.

The impact of housing has resulted in the development of crucial social-economic indicators. For example, prior to AVAS's interventions, levels of awareness among the community to improve their lives were limited if not non-existent. The lack of emotional support and guidance took its toll on the community as a result of which several indices were adversely impacted including health, education,

infrastructure, rights as citizens and rights of women. As a result, mortality rates amongst them were high and incidences of suicides were common. Women were also harassed by the men.

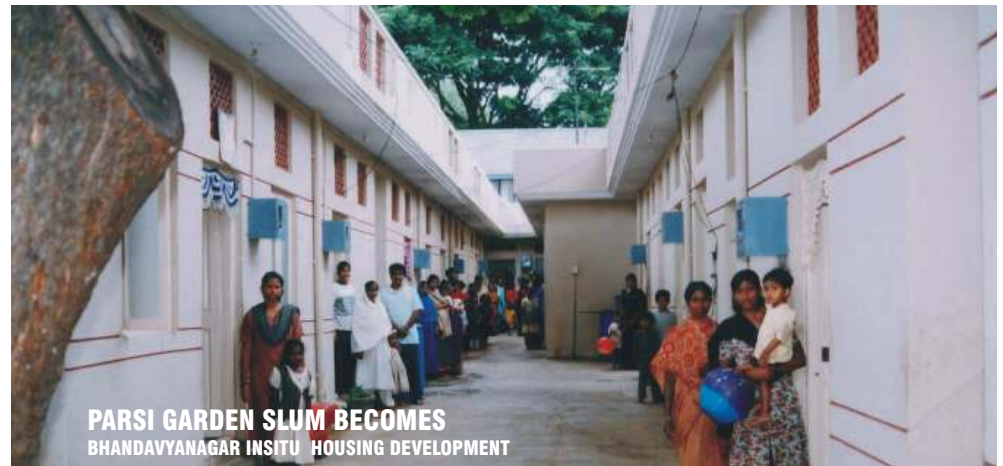
Josephine, a woman activist from Sudhamanagar, says that subsequent to AVAS's interventions, the community and especially the women, have become the epicenter for initiating change. As a result, mortality rates and suicide rates have come down. The second rung of leadership is strengthening, especially among the empowered women and youth who are taking forward the processes of development. The community has networked with other organizations to address social issues empowering it to tackle challenges on its own in future.

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through participatory action





PARSI GARDEN SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED



PARSI GARDEN SLUM BECOMES
BHANDAVYANAGAR INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



Parsi Garden slum - Bhandavyanagar



Earlier known as Parsi Garden, the 41 families living in Bhandavyanagar layout have braved several legal stays, litigations and threats of eviction to access their rights to housing. Initially, the slum was handed over to the Karnataka Housing Board by BBMP for implementation of a housing programme under the Ashraya programme. After a Court stay from neighbouring residents stalled the work, AVAS was instrumental in vacating it. This helped to clear the first major roadblock coming in the way of housing for the community. Subsequent to other developments that led to shelving the project, AVAS strived with the leaders of the local Community Based Organization to revive the project, seeking justice from the court.

Once again, AVAS's efforts were successful. The Court ruled in favour of the people. The Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike agreed to take back the land and allot it to the community in 10 ft by 20 ft marked sites. In order to ensure that those opposing the housing for slum residents do not come in the way yet again, AVAS provided timely financial support for the community to build a basic housing structure. This was done in

Touching lives
through community efforts

a record time of two months. Simultaneously, it took prompt proactive measures to protect the community against further stays by filing caveats in the lower court, High Court and the Supreme Court. The bridge loan of Rs. 7.80,000/- was paid back at Rs. 300/- per month per family and has been completely cleared.

Subsequently, AVAS mobilized the support of the Rotary Club of R T Nagar, Bangalore, Nurtigen, Germany and Rotary International for pucca housing. Today, the layout has not just good houses but well equipped and maintained infrastructure.

Taarun, a resident of Bhandavyanagar slum, vividly recalls the one mile trek for getting water, the long line each morning in front of the two toilets and the lighting of the kerosene lamp each evening. "Now when we switch on the electric light in the evening, we think of AVAS", says Taarun. She says that AVAS has been with the community from day one and through all the housing struggles.

The experience of families from different religions coming together to do their own housing is special to all. "We all carried the

cement, got the mud and the bricks, and the water to cure. We worked together unitedly" This coming together of families from different religions was the inspiration behind the christening of the slum to Bhandavyanagar - the place of bonding and cooperation.

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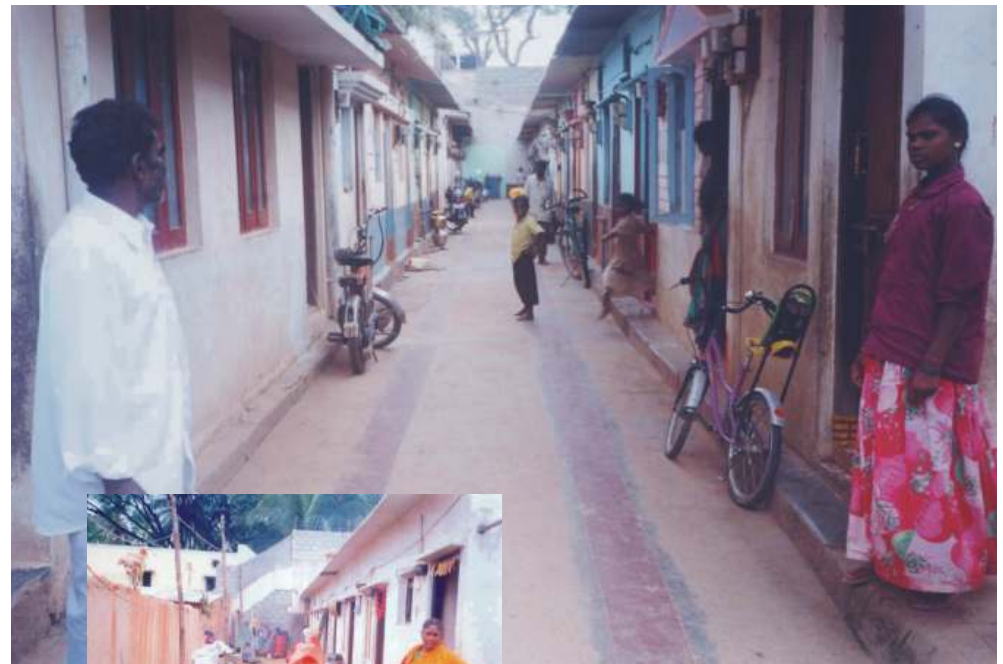
CHOWDAIAH SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED



Vyalikaval Chowdiah

In another rich neighbourhood of Bangalore City, lived a community of 42 families who were responsible for constructing the landmark of the city, the V Chowdiah hall, a cultural center of repute. Despite their contribution in construction of the hall, these families of Vyalikaval Chowdiah hall slum survived in abject poverty and utterly dehumanizing conditions. The slum was located between elite schools, and lacked the minimum facilities. The children of the poor families were victims of abuse when they used the open fields as their toilets or borrowed a pot of water from the neighbouring street. AVAS established the land rights of this community by adapting a land sharing option with the Bangalore City Corporation and getting the families a ten year

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CHOWDAIAH
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

impacting interventions, many of them are having a bank account in their names. The community in which, at one point in time, children were bathed only once a week, is now home to the spoke centre of DRISHYA, a premier educational programme initiated and supported by Dwaraknath Reddy Ramanarpanam Trust.

Subbama and many others like her feel that AVAS has given the entire community a new lease of life, the turning point of which was mobilization of the community and initiating interventions for secure housing.

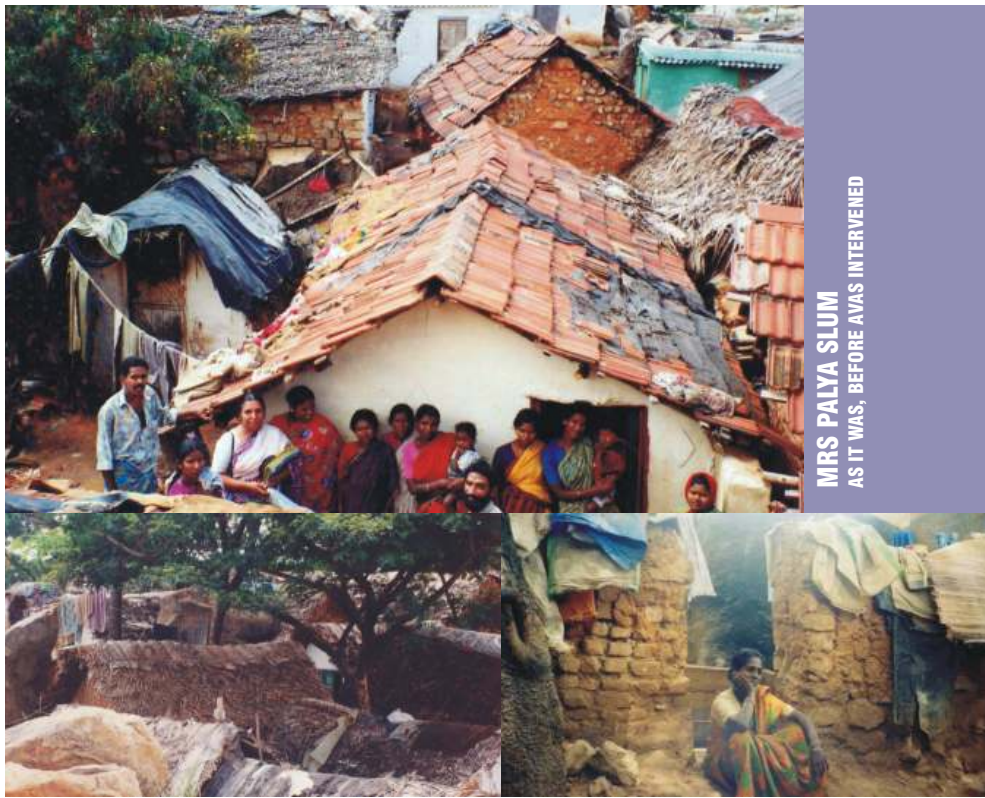
lease cum ownership at a very nominal rate of Rs. 1000/-, a down payment of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 50/- per annum per family for ten years. In this insitu project, the first priority was to protect the land rights of the community as they had faced innumerable demolition drives. Within the space allocated, money was raised through charitable trusts, (RDRCT /DRRT) and a minimum shelter was provided insitu, securing the families to their original area of residence.

At present, the land ownership title deeds are ready as the ten year period for lease has come to an end. AVAS is now proposing adding a first floor for each home to absorb the growth in family members as well as create a housing asset that could be given out on rent for additional income for each family.

With very little earnings, complete lack of external interventions for support and guidance, lack of access to opportunities to change, the community lived each day as it came. In such bleak and uninspiring circumstances, AVAS sparked a hope by assuring and guiding the community. Today, after the housing and other

Touching lives
through community efforts





MRS PALYA SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED

MRS Palya



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through community efforts

Prior to AVAS's interventions, the MRS Palya slum's land status was in a state of confusion. The tract of land that it was situated on supposedly belonged to the Department of Forests, Bangalore Development Authority, City Corporation and the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. AVAS's interventions began primarily with an immediate objective to protect the 165 families of MRS Palya hilltop portion, from impending threats of eviction and demolition. The families found it hard to find employment in the neighbourhood as they did not enjoy the trust of the people. The infrastructure facilities related to sanitation, drainage, electricity and water were non-existent.

AVAS first mobilized the fragmented families, and then strived persistently on a daily basis with the highest of authorities demanding the rehabilitation of the people in the vicinity itself. The initial work included enumeration of the areas and formation of a Community Based Organization. AVAS was instrumental in drawing the attention of the Government to the plight of the people. Subsequent to intensive mobilization and sensitization of the community about their



MRS PALYA
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

rights and crucial social indicators, the first major breakthrough came when the Government finally allotted adjacent land measuring four acres to the people.

Simultaneously, capacitated by AVAS about the importance of community participation, the members began to involve themselves actively with all aspects of slum development, social entitlements, health, education. The intense struggles for funds for housing met with success as finance for the re-housing project got approved under the VAMBAY project. The project got 50% grant from Central Government as part of the housing programme, 5% was contribution from people, 5% grant came from the 18% programme in BBMP for SC/ST, and the balance 40% was sanctioned from HUDCO as a loan and routed through Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. Dwaraknath Reddy Ramanarpanam Trust gave a bridge loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to the community which came as crucial and timely support to the people. This enabled the commencement of the housing project. The housing was managed and monitored by the people, right from decision making to implementation to completion. The 180 sq ft of allotted area has increased to 265 sq ft of building area due to the mezzanine floor concept paving the way for incremental housing. In addition, there is a large balcony for each family that can be converted into an additional room. The neat row houses enjoy all the basic infrastructure amenities. The re-housing enabled

the members to find greater acceptance in society as many have secured employment opportunities now.

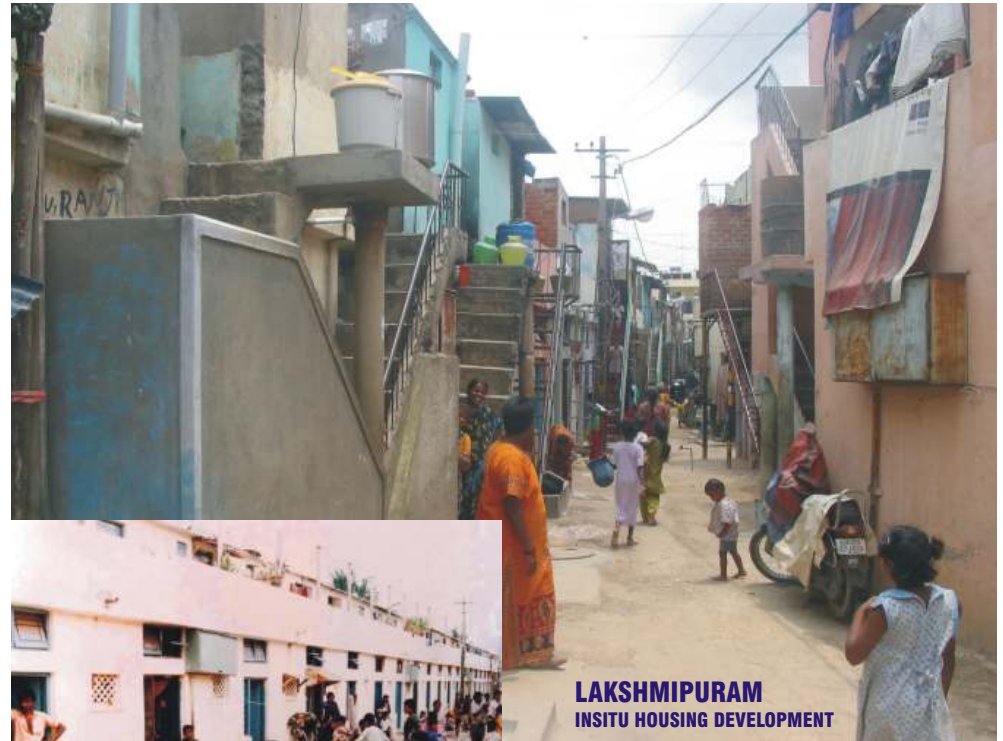
A milestone that impacted on the overall social transformation of the area was the infusion of new energy into the primary school within MRS Palya. Dwaraknath Reddy Ramanarpanam Trust provided timely and substantial aid to rejuvenate the school thereby ensuring continuity in education for the children. The Drishya Educational Project, an initiative of DRRT, has created a positive temperament of learning to acquire new dimensions. Partnership with the DRIK-CEF (Dwaraknath Reddy Institutes of Knowledge Children Education Fund) ensures that poor children will never face the malaise of poverty, of having to drop out from school due to lack of funds. Thus MRS Palya is today capacitated to take the lead for its own development, especially by increased participation of women and youth.

Changing lives through participatory action





LAKSHMIPURAM SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED



LAKSHMIPURAM
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Lakshmipuram

Touching lives
through community efforts



Many years ago, prior to the development of the Lakshmipuram Rehousing Project there was a slum of 127 families sandwiched between a storm water drain and the posh locality of Indira Nagar.

An effort by the then Bangalore City Corporation (BCC) to shift them into a readymade housing project constructed by it over 20 kms away was put in abeyance and the first ever insitu participatory housing project of Karnataka was initiated. This was at the behest of the community and AVAS, along with BCC and HUDCO funding. It was the first of the many housing projects of AVAS. High demographic density did not deter the project implementation as for the first time again, the concept of providing a mezzanine/additional space was added. This way, the families got what they aspired for as an incremental house. Design support was taken from ASAG (Ahmedbad Study Action Group)

People constructed their own homes through the local community based organization (CBO), and women played a pivotal role in decision making and monitoring of the project. Litigations



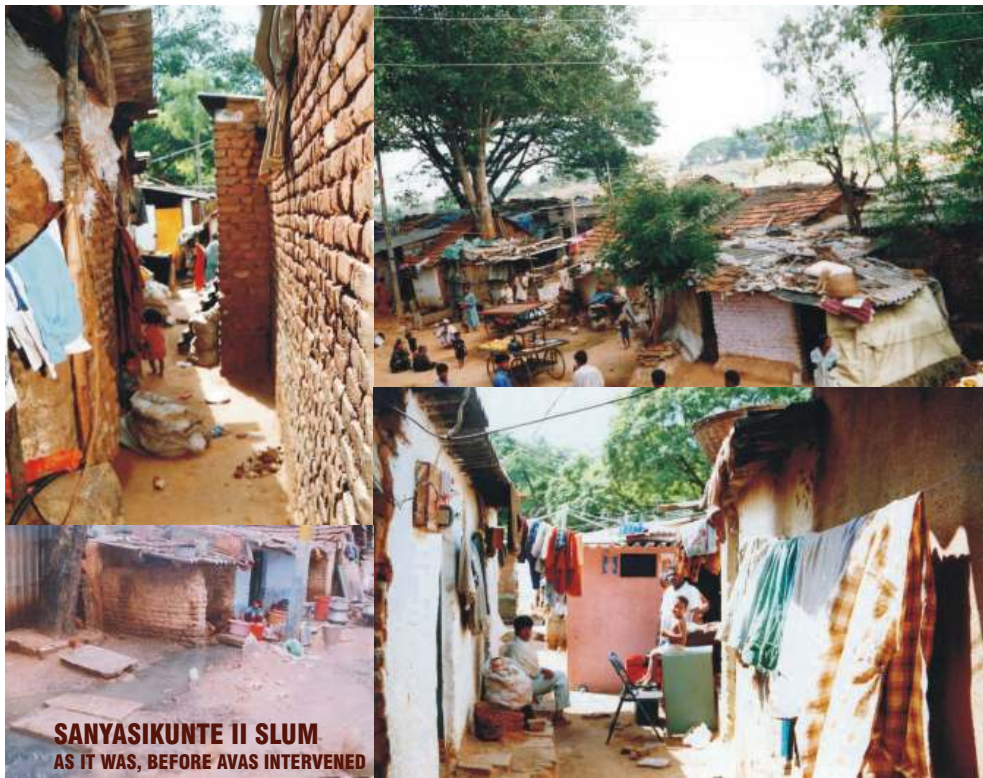
stalled the progress of construction periodically but AVAS succeeded in imploding the local community into the legal cases and establishing the right to the housing project in the Karnataka High Court. Housing completed, families have occupied their houses and will become owners upon repayment of the loan component to BCC.

T. Sarojamma recalls the time when slum residents were expected to be out of sight even when a funeral procession from the elite neighbourhood passed by their slum that was located on the way to the cremation ground. The residents would quickly stop their activities midway and drag their children to crouch wherever possible fearing physical attacks. Today, residents from these very families sell vegetables to those who taunted them, working in their houses as domestic labour, and constructing their houses. The well equipped infrastructure, and the neat layout has led to a transformation making it easier for the

neighbourhood to accept them. Time was when the parents would place their children on stools or tables when their houses got flooded due to the overflowing of drain water. Today, they watch with pride as the very same children give performances in renowned auditoriums. The new leaders are born and this cultural enrichment of children living in slums through the Dwaraknath Reddy Ramanarpanam Trust initiated Jeevanotsava Makkala Koota integrates innovativeness and cultural values. It provide opportunities to the 'next gen' in the poorer communities and making Lakshmipuram a model to emulate.



Changing lives
through participatory action



SANYASIKUNTE II SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED

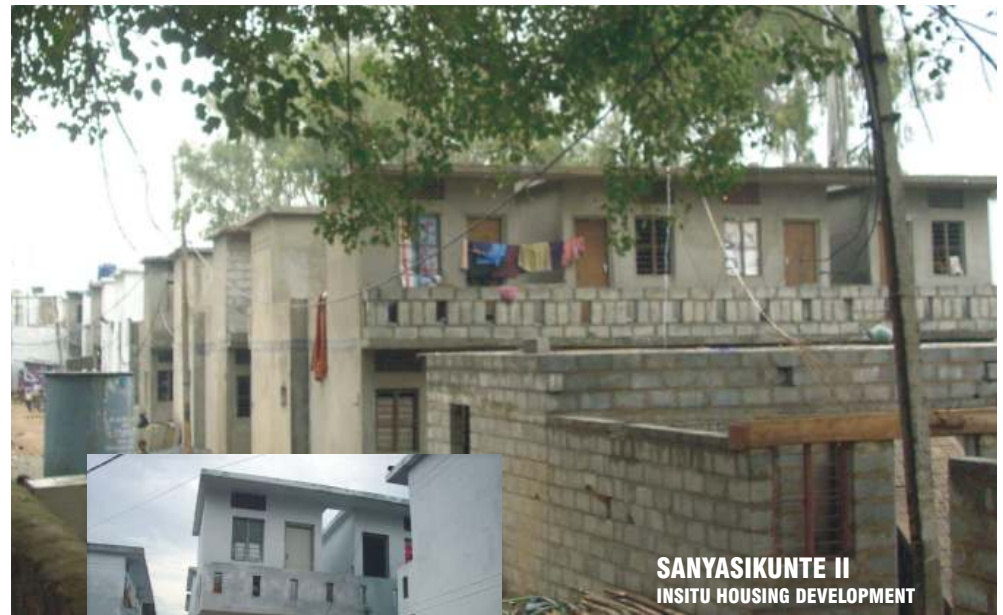
Sanyasikunte II

Sanyasikunte slum is nearly 70 years old and is located in Kemppegowdanagar. About two decades ago 206 families were moved adjacent to the Kempabudhi Tank, situated in Kemppegowda Nagar, Guttehalli, Basavanagudi, Bangalore. This is known as Sanyasikunte II slum with a population of 12000 approx.

In 1991, these 206 families were relocated in this area with assurance of proper and permanent housing. It was a challenging task for AVAS to convince the community to share the available land equally amongst the original allottees. It is to the credit of the process and the people that this community took the entire responsibility of identifying the original list of families and submitting it to the authorities. This helped the community understand the nuances involved in housing. Since then, AVAS has consistently strived to establish land and shelter rights of the Sanyasikunte II slum community. It convinced authorities to take up an insitu housing project that involved the participation of the people in various processes. AVAS started its work in the slum in mobilizing basic infrastructure facilities such as water, under-



Touching lives
through community efforts



SANYASIKUNTE II
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

ground drainage, electricity and income generation activities. The AVAS team prepared topographic surveys and layout plans while Karnataka Slum Clearance Board and the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation became the implementing agencies. The unique features of Sanyasikunte II include:

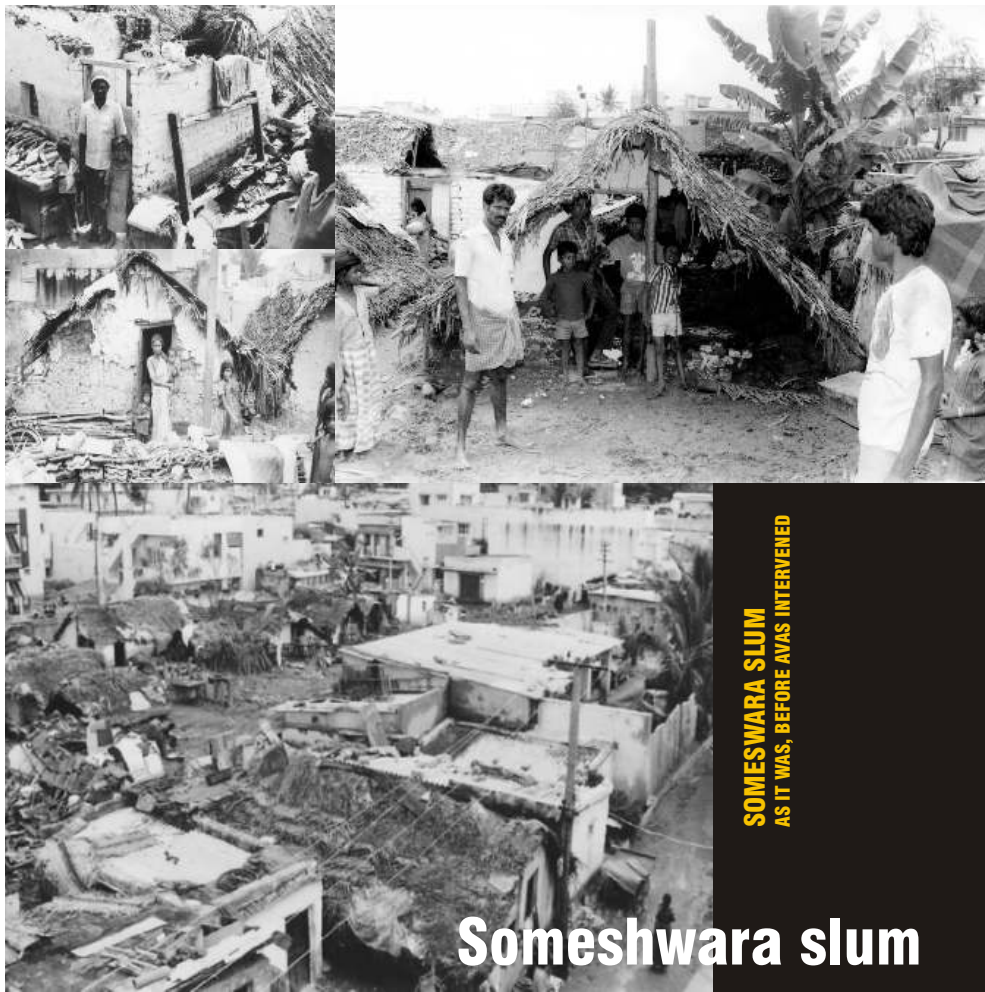
- Evolving a people oriented design within the space available accommodating individual toilets and an additional upper floor room.
- Providing a house with incremental potential, helping the growth and sustainability of the families.
- A thorough understanding on the financial aspects of the housing projects, the loans taken and repayment and saving towards down payments etc.
- Good coordination between the State Government agencies including KSCB, RGRHC, AVAS, the NGO and the people of the local community, elected representatives (MLA).
- Gender participation – women played a major role in the decision-making.

The funding was approved under the VAMBAY programme and other sources

including the MLA fund, and community savings. DRRT's support of over Rs. 12 lakhs towards this housing project has helped this deprived community to pursue its housing dreams. To date, over 180 houses are in varying stages of construction – some houses are at plinth level to completion of roof levels and even plastering in some cases. 26 houses are yet to begin. Ajantha says that change has happened beyond housing. Today, the community feels secure not just at the sight of the constructed houses but at the new found change in their children. This has been made possible due to the DRISHYA Education Project, Jeevanotsava Makkala Koota and DRIK-CEF. The parents are assured of not just a roof over their head but also a sustainable future for their children through participation in holistic learning and education programmes.

Changing lives through participatory action





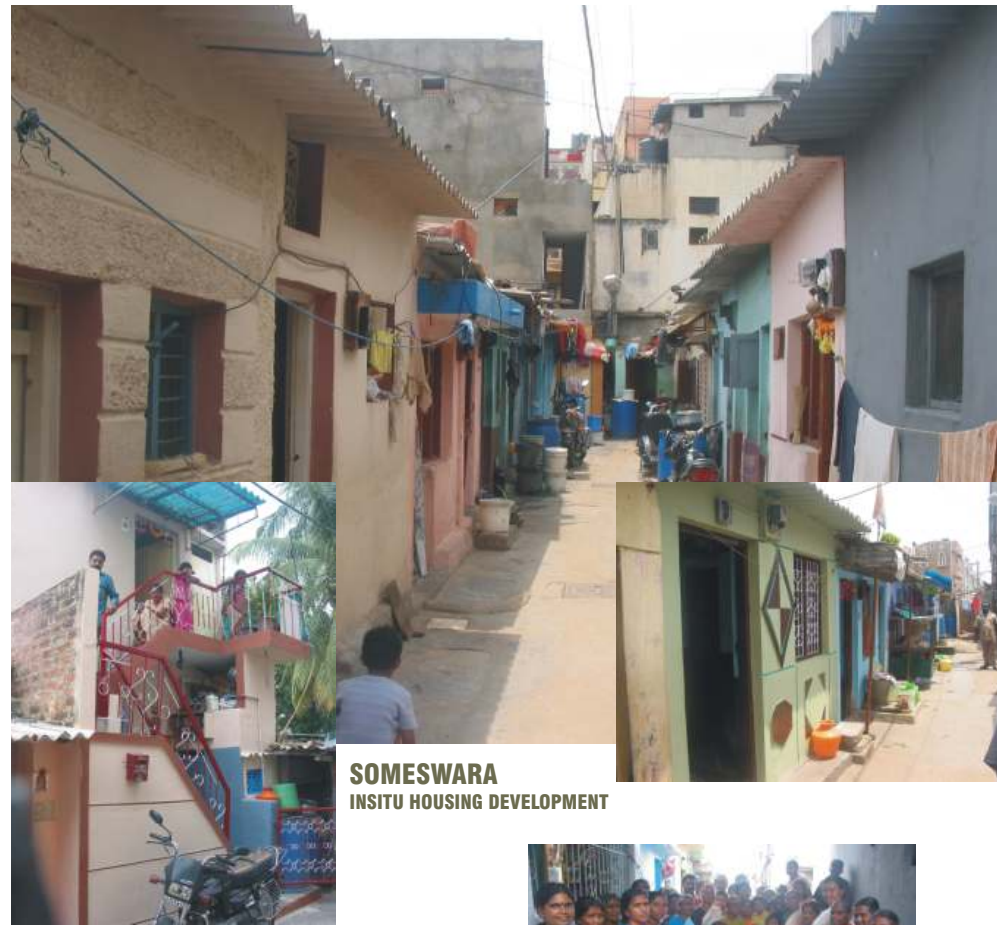
SOMESWARA SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED

Someshwara slum

Changing lives through participatory action



Adjacent to the Lakshmiपुरam slum, 46 families in Someshwara slum were destroyed in floods that ravaged the city of Bangalore. Even today as many localities in low lying areas reel under submerged waters, in Bangalore the Someshwara slum dwellers are no longer subjected to the vagaries of nature and to the impending insecurity following incessant rains. AVAS succeeded in providing relief housing for these families in coordination with Bangalore City Corporation, and became the only community in Bangalore during the 1988 floods to have achieved an insitu relief housing programme which helped establish a secure shelter for the families protecting them from demolitions.



SOMESWARA
INSITU HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The relief process enhanced the quality of the lives of the slum dwellers in more ways than before. For example, AVAS motivated the community to follow up with the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board and get concrete roads and water. The community got a mini water tank and public taps while the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board installed underground drainage. The relief housing enabled them to access basic comforts like individual toilets and electricity. The community women started savings group. AVAS networked with leading corporates to sponsor health camps and the education of the deserving. The youth, especially, have come forward to shoulder community responsibilities. They also got opportunities to participate in sports competitions. The foundations are in place for overall leadership development and holistic community empowerment.



Touching lives
through community efforts



KORAMANGALA SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED

Koramangala

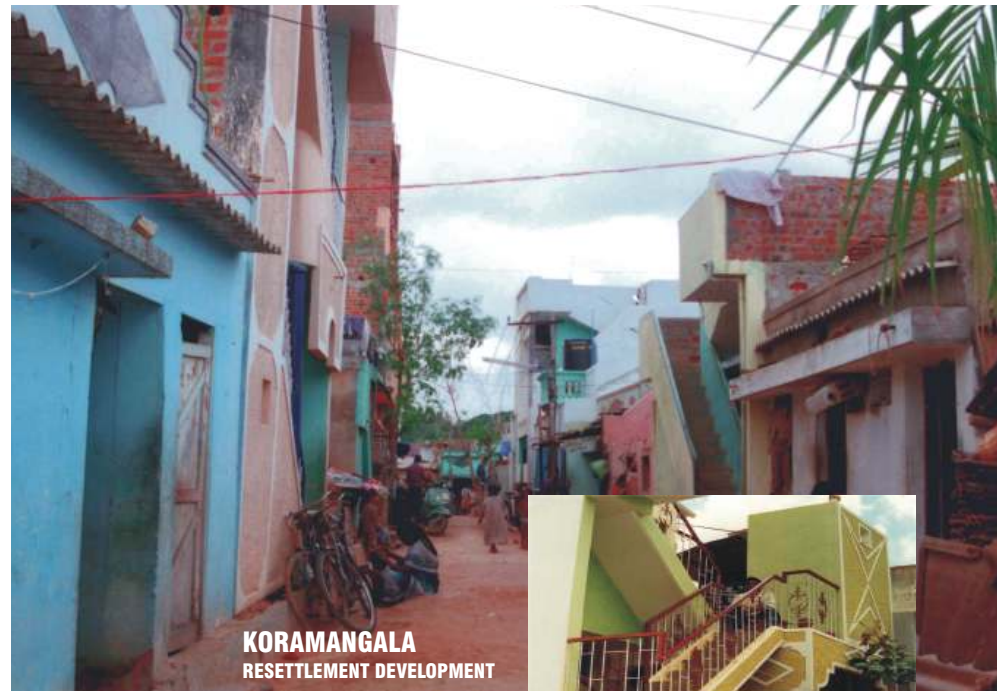


Changing lives
through participatory action

AVAS was working with 47 poor urban families near Kodihalli in the late eighties. After managing to successfully protect them from an eviction at one stage, AVAS strived with the Corporation for rehabilitating the families to a more secure area. These families then came to Koramangala where slum residents from different areas had also been rehabilitated. Thus AVAS began working with 217 families in the Shastri Nagar belt of Koramangala.

AVAS took the lead to consolidate the various NGOs working in different belts of Koramangala under the banner of Koramangala Slum Development Committee. The networking enabled the building of a platform for like-minded organizations to coordinate their efforts in resolving the common issues of the urban poor communities. The initial interventions included intensive follow up with authorities for infrastructure. The efforts were made more challenging given the large geographical area of the slum and poor levels of awareness among the people. The area was serviced mostly by public toilets and paid toilets.

AVAS mobilized finances from various agencies for the families. This included getting loan from Ashraya scheme for 28 families, 57 families were given loans from HUDCO. While most families constructed their own housing, a few of them built houses from their own funds. The housing at present is in various stages of completion.



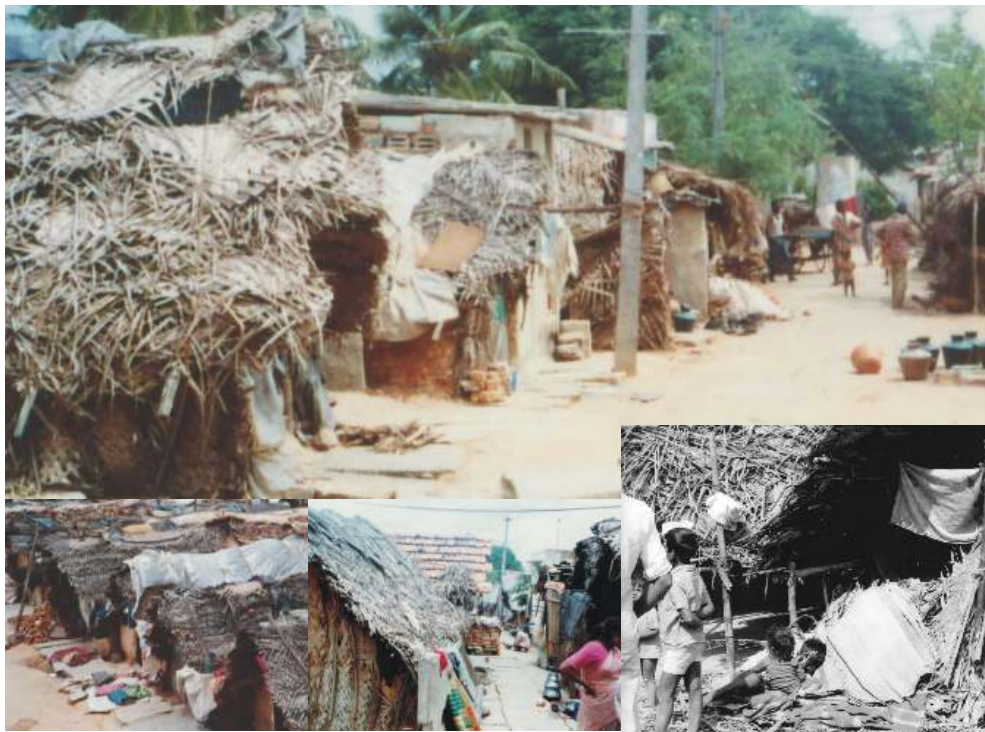
KORAMANGALA
RESETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Supporting the housing interventions is a well-equipped infrastructure for basic amenities that has budgeted for the growing demand in future. For example, a pumping station was built and four arterial underground pipes are connected to it. From these arterial pipes, the people are able to access individual connections in their respective areas. This is a big budget project routed by Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike through Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board to the people. Street lights were fixed, again a sign of a well serviced neighbourhood.

Socio-economic and learning enrichment programmes are also an integral part of the slums. Jeevanotsava Makkala Koota programme and the DRIK CEF are laying the foundation for a robust and sustainable development for children and youth. As a parent says, the children are learning new languages, and are more aware than before. The children are conscious about spending time in a productive manner. The self help groups have helped the members, especially the women to start small eateries. Overall, the housing programme has led to more knowledge and awareness among the people to improve their lives and livelihoods, secure through housing.



Touching lives
through community efforts



G Byappanahalli slum

**G BYAPPANAHALLI SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED**



Touching lives
through community efforts

Bulldozers demolished hutments in 1985 in four different localities of Bangalore. 683 families were mercilessly dumped in a little over four acres of land that was to become their future home. The basic infrastructure was grossly inadequate to bear the burden of the slum – though borewells were installed, they had become defunct. Similarly, two blocks of toilets with ten units in each block had been constructed but the lack of regular water supply made them unusable. The level of unhygienic conditions led to a breakdown like situation in health with high incidences of epidemics and mortality rates in all age groups.

It was in conditions like these that AVAS began its interventions. Although the size of the plots allotted to the family was very small, (10 feet by 13 feet), the process of facilitating housing by enabling the formation of a layout, the provision of basic infrastructure and social engineering helped people invest in their own housing.



**G BYAPPANAHALLI
RESETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

A resident recalls that prior to housing, after torrential rains on a particular day, the early morning light revealed that the slum was dotted with broken roofs and walls of many huts. Today, many homes have ground plus two floors, while others have upgraded themselves from the basic thatched huts to more secure walls and roofing structures. There are more than 1000 families accommodated in the same area. The growth and development is visible. In this model, facilitating housing by providing infrastructure is the successful approach to be emulated.

A DRISHYA spoke centre has been established and now is ready for inauguration in this area. It will bring leadership development opportunity for the children to the doorstep of this urban poor community.



Changing lives
through participatory action

By partnering with organizations concerned about the living conditions of the poor, AVAS enlisted the support of Ranjini Dwaraknath Reddy Charitable Trust and Bangalore East Ladies Circle to build a community centre. To revive the infrastructure of water distribution, upgrade sanitation facilities and ensure regular water supply, the community raised support from DRRT (Dwaraknath Reddy Ramanarpanam Trust). In addition, AVAS motivated the members to contribute a small amount and engage a person from the community to maintain the water and sanitary infrastructure.

Basically, through awareness generation on health issues including HIV/AIDS, immunization, pulse polio, and family planning, a change began to take place, taking the community towards self-management and empowerment in various social indices including health.



KRISHNAYANAPALYA SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED



Touching lives
through community efforts



GANGANAGAR SLUM
AS IT WAS, BEFORE AVAS INTERVENED



Touching lives
through community efforts

KRISHNAYANAPALYA SLUM

**REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BY KKNSS AND WOMEN'S VOICE**



INSITU HOUSING
IN ASSOCIATION WITH AVAS



GANGANAGAR SLUM

**REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
BY KKNSS AND WOMEN'S VOICE**



Changing lives
through participatory action

INSITU HOUSING
IN ASSOCIATION WITH AVAS

