Mahila Housing Trust (MHT)

Investing in collectives of women from informal sector living in urban slums to advance inclusive and responsible urban development

MHT

OUR VISION

Women shaping responsible urban development

OUR MISSION

To strengthen grassroots collectives of women to serve as ecosystem catalyzers for fostering development of sustainable cities

OUR THEORY OF CHANGE

When grassroots collectives of women are equipped with knowledge, skills, technology, and partnerships with socio-technical organizations, they become powerful ecosystem catalysts, driving the creation of sustainable and resilient cities.

MHT is a link between

GOVERNMENT

SERVICE PROVIDERS

COMMUNITIES

for delivery of basic services

MHT programs

Water, Sanitation, and hygiene

Climate Change Resilience

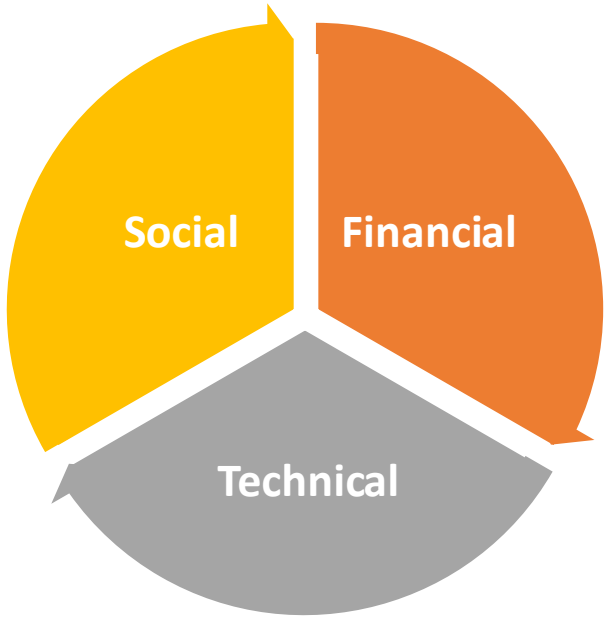
Affordable Housing and Land Rights

Skill Development and Livelihoods

Inclusive Urban Governance & Planning

Approach

Mobilize and Organize informal sector women, establish credibility, and build capacities.

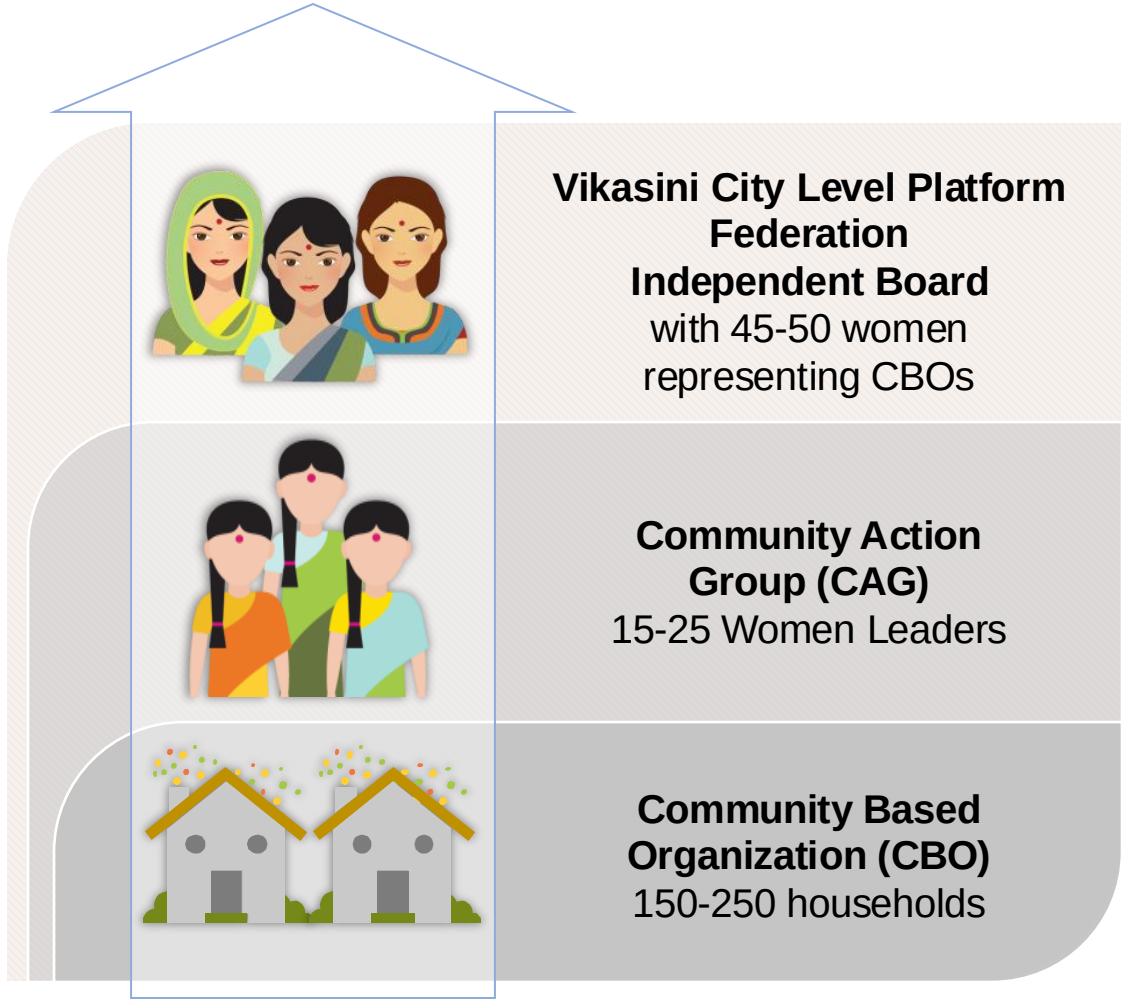


Bring in financial resources to support pro-poor community/area/ city level interventions.

Bring in expertise and relevant technical solutions.

Developing Social Capital

Ensure formation of Community Based Organizations (CBO) and Community Action Groups (CAG) at slum level to address Social, physical, and environmental issues women face, and take charge of their own improvement process.



Equitable Water Resilience in Amalner, Maharashtra, India






MAHILA HOUSING SEWA TRUST
MHT
Dignified Home, Dignified Work, Dignified Life

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Focusing on women-led development, MHT contributes towards:

A Strong Partnership

Detailed Project Reports (DPR)—Developing New Regime for Water Resource Management at Amalner

Sr.	Approach	Source	Recommended structures	USD
1	Retention /recharge	Tapi River	Construction of subsurface dyke/dam – 2 units Development of recharge shaft and sump well	**203,117**
3	Recharge	Bori river	Repairing and strengthening of the existing dam 2 units Development of recharge pit /shafts	**180,036**
4	Recharge	Dug wells	Rain roof water harvesting structure on 17 dug well	**92,326**
5	Reuse	Tadapura	STP plants at Tadepura slum to recycle 1.5 MLD Strengthening and development of the drainage network in slum area Installation of pumping station STP installation Pipes network for treated water distribution	**697,063**
6	Reuse	Bori river		
7	Resource conservation	Mini water supply	2 mini water supply schemes in lane of slum with storage capacity.	**66,936**
8	Resource conservation	ATM based water shop	2 water ATMs at Tadepura slum, Near Bori river	**20,773**
9	Energy conservation	Tapi river	Installation of solar plant on net metering basis at 2-3 location. Capacity 1 MW	**562,036**
10	Community awareness towards water utilization	Amalner town	Motivation and awareness Meeting ,workshops, community and city level competitions Development of IEC material	**115,407**
Sub total				**1, 937, 694**
Administrative cost 10% of total project cost				**192,731**
Total cost				**2, 130, 425**

Social Capital

Formation and capacity building
CBOs, CAGs and Vikasinis (City level cadres); 44 water managers trained on Water Management and Climate Resilience.

Water managers identified local water sources, prepared water resilience plans with the community members.

Benefits
CAGs helped local government with water tax collection, one of the reasons due to which it changed its stance regarding providing water connection in slums.

Tangible Improvements

19 wells rejuvenated with Roof Rain Water Harvesting system. 5.7 MLD water available to meet water needs of city.

Total solarization of water treatment plants--115.43 KW capacity.

Off grid solutions: Solarization of wells in two slums with 7.5 KW capacity (mini water supply system).

Energy cost savings 73% for water purification per annum (USD 6918/ Year).

Individual tap connections led to an increase in house tax collection, too.

Policy Influence

Solarizing Water Operations.

Amalner municipality has decided to look after the maintenance of the rejuvenated wells.

The municipality has identified a Climate Resilience Officer.

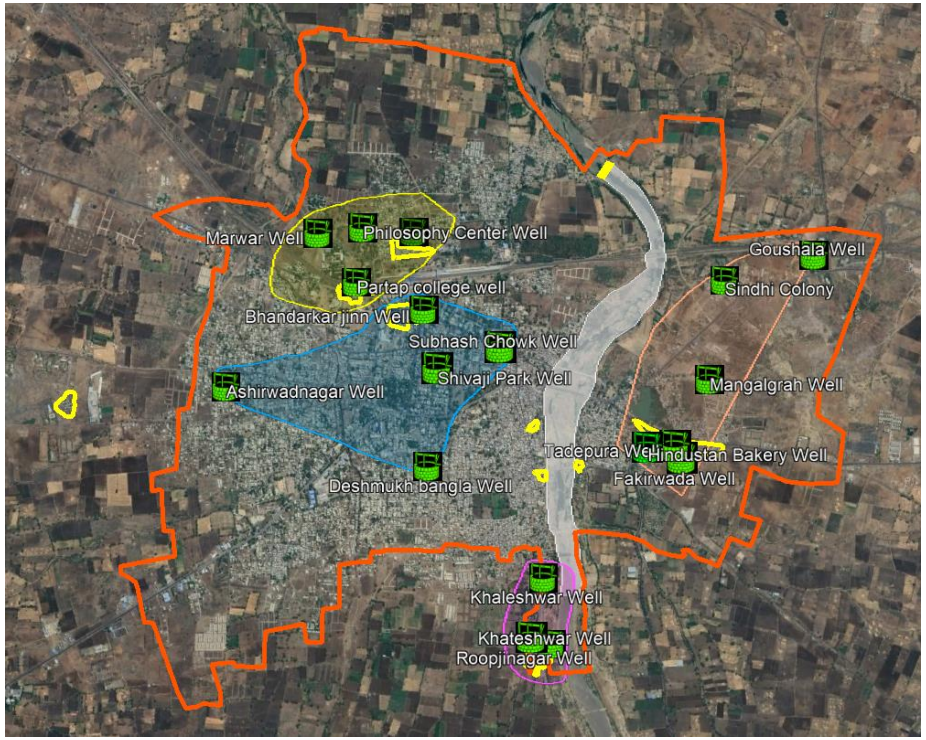
Equitable Water Resilience

More willingness to give water connections to poor. 300+ individual water connections issued.

Multiple approaches to strengthen Water Resilience:

Well rejuvenation, rain water harvesting, bore well repairs, decentralized mini-water supply systems and solarization of water treatment and Elevated Storage Reservoir.

Reducing dependency on tap connections with revived wells through Rain Water Harvesting.



Inclusive Heat Action Plan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Focusing on women-led development, MHT contributes towards:

Climate Resilience

MHT recognizes that those living in informal settlements are the most vulnerable to impacts of climate change, as they are exposed to multiple stress factors, including geographical disadvantages, financial susceptibility, occupational risks, and infrastructure deprivation.

MHT's approach

MHT support the urban poor with

Knowledge to undertake vulnerability assessments.

Equips them with available technologies.

Builds their capacities to devise locally relevant, pro-poor climate resilient solutions.

MHT empowers community-based organizations to

Implement their own resilience action plans.

Influence city planning & governance on pro-poor adaptation and resilience action.

Inclusive Heat Action Plan

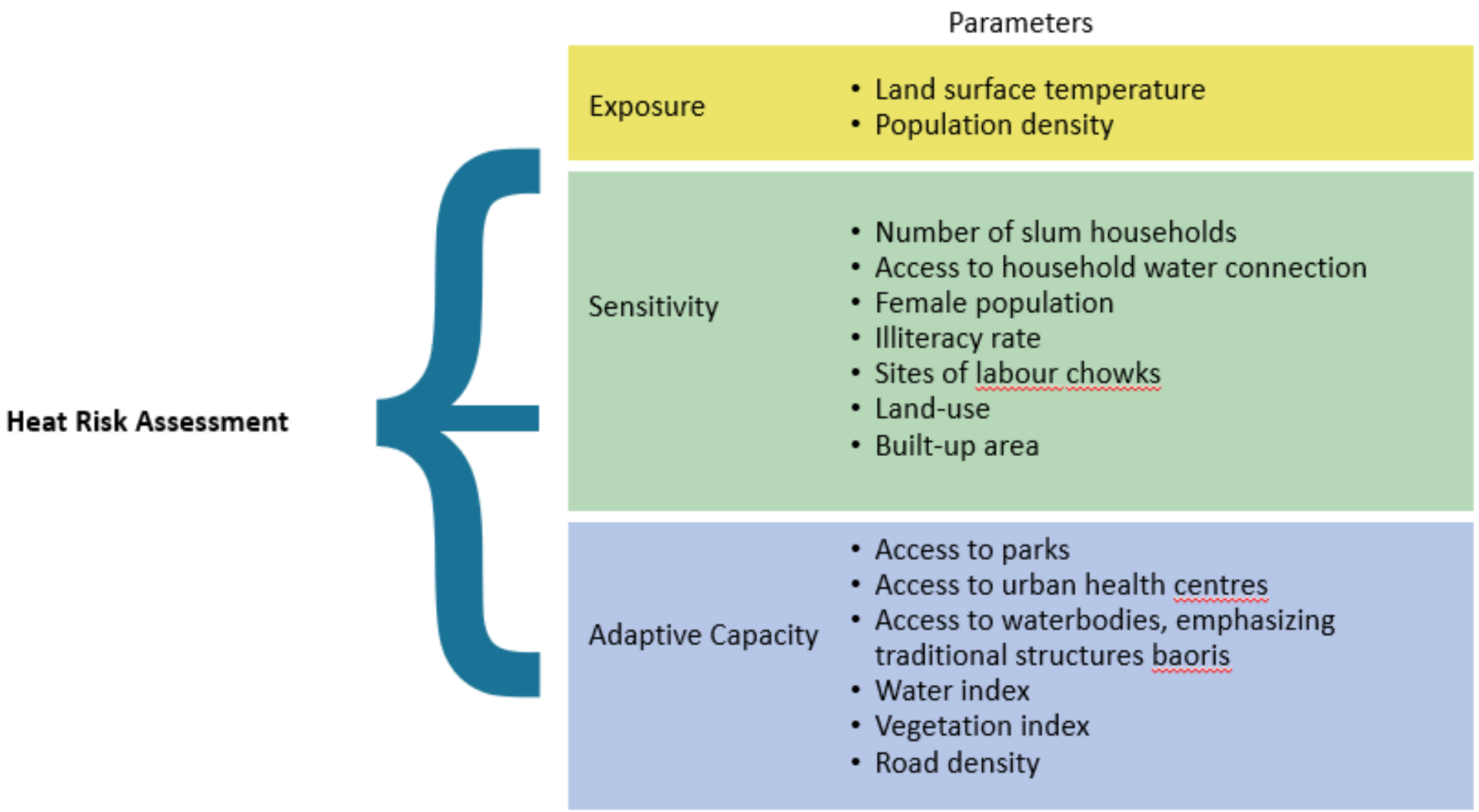
Jodhpur is one of the hottest cities in India. High-temperature areas in Jodhpur have increased from 24.2 sq. km in 1991 to 62.5 sq. km in 2019.

The Community Action Groups (CAG) demanded a Heat Action Plan.

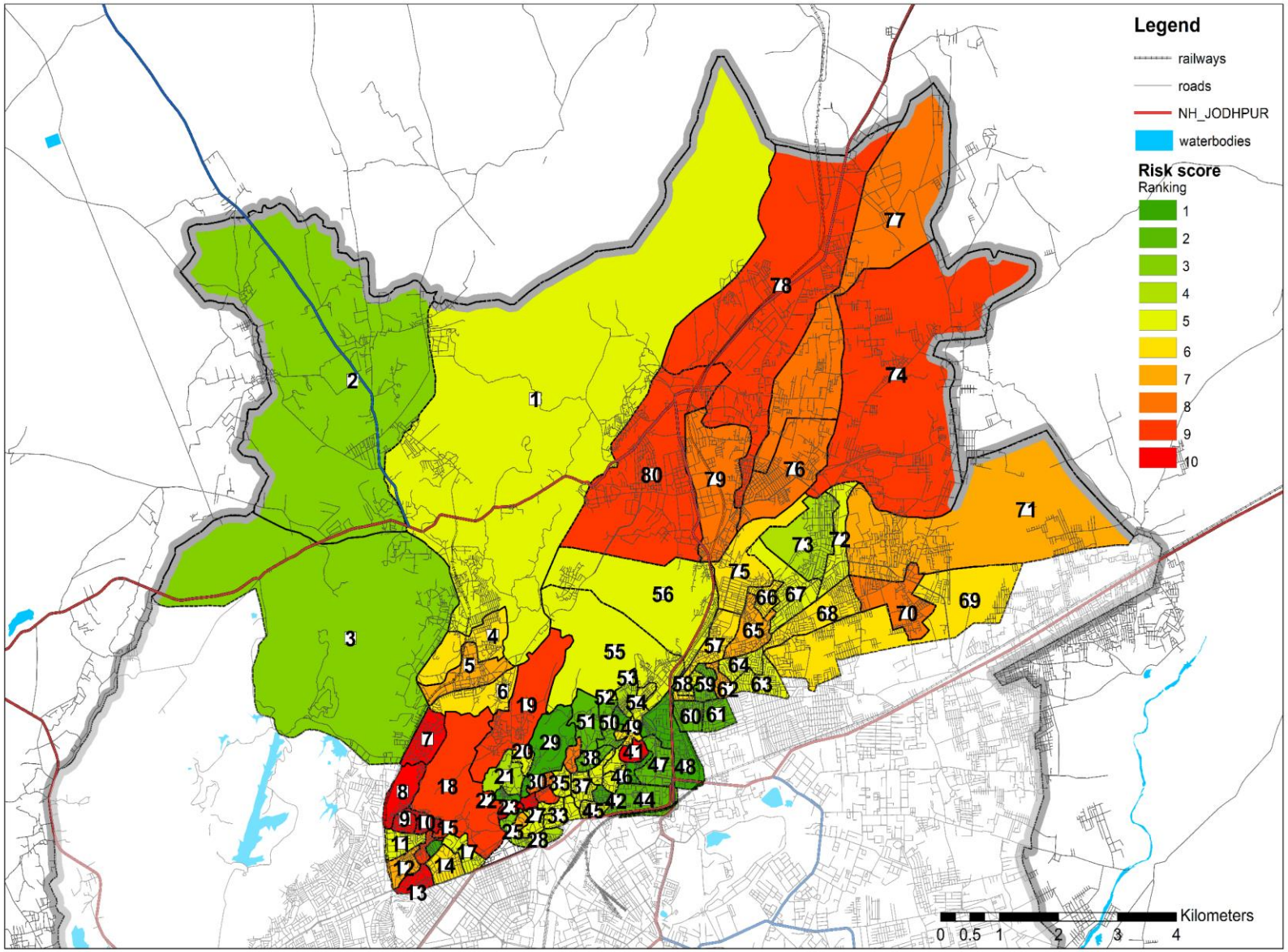
A first-of-its-kind Heat Action Plan has been prepared for Jodhpur, focusing on passive cooling features.

Heat Action Plan prepared by MHT, NRDC and Jodhpur Nagar Nigam (North) in 2023.

Heat Risk Assessment



Ward Wise Risk Scores



Risk Category	Ward Number	Conclusion
High	7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 30, 41, 70, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80	High Exposure and Sensitivity Low Adaptive Capacity
Moderate	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 14, 17, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 75	Low to Medium Exposure and Sensitivity Medium to High Adaptive Capacity
Low	2, 3, 5, 20, 21, 23, 29, 38, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59	Low Exposure and Sensitivity High Adaptive Capacity

Heat Actions

Citizen Assembly – Early Warnings

A participatory planning method for making heat early warning system inclusive.

Women, men and adolescent girls from slum communities, representatives from vulnerable groups like auto-rickshaw/taxi, labour unions and mining unions, Anganwadi workers and other NGOs actively participated in the assembly.