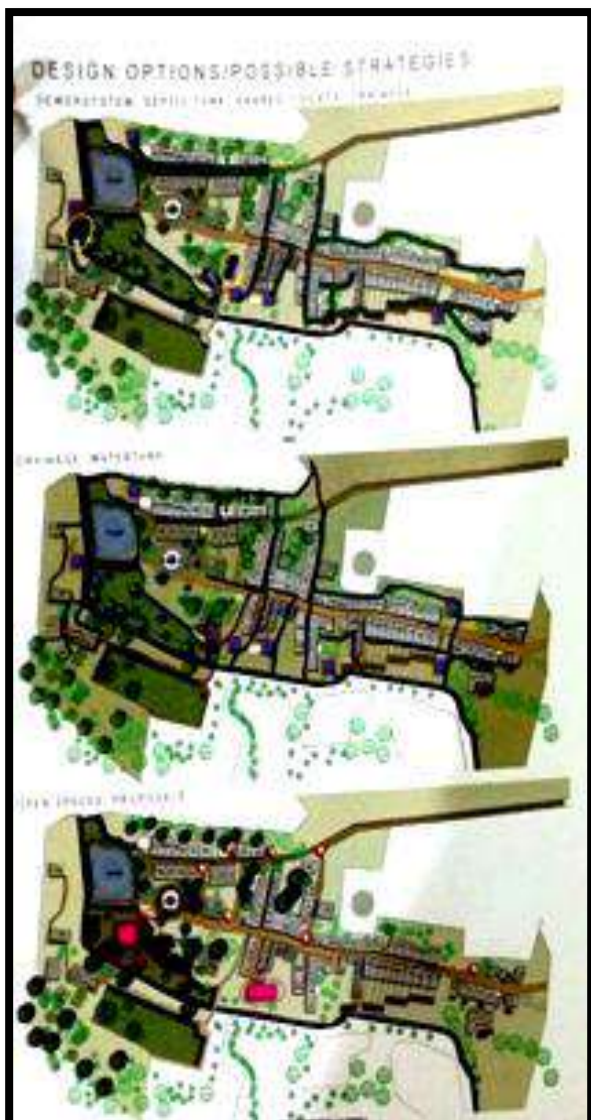


CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-17

CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-17



**URBAN AND DEVELOPMENT
RESOURCE CENTRE**

AS-14, Mahabinayak Puram, Patia 751024

Phone no: 0674-2726903



ACTIVITY REPORT 2015-17

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1. Directors Note:

I take the honour and privilege in writing this note. In urban areas slum/informal settlements are the one's who literally build, promote city habitats and infrastructure bringing so as to make cities and towns liveable. These people play a vital role in the society. But still they are deprived of many basic amenities. UDRC endeavoured a bit to bring them to the main stream and made them avail all the facilities that a common man require. We are in the process of bringing the people-centric and bottom-up approach for the mainstream population. Our approach towards them involves in suggesting the reforms in the field of housing, resettlement, water, waste and sanitation issues etc. which are very crucial in their lives. We bridge the gap between the ULB and people in order to make socio-economic, socio-political, socio-spatial and socio-technical changes in urban landscape and demographics. In the previous year we were mainly focusing on JNNURM-BSUP housing sector at Puri and Bhubaneswar where ULB struggled to address to meet project objectives. UDRC developed some really sustainable and affordable housing for the urban poor and weaker section of the society. This year our working perimeter broadened further from housing to habitat sector. This way we are mainly acting like Facilitator for the urban poor and weaker section to organize themselves and build a voice for sustainable inclusive urban environment and habitat creation.

The ultimate aim of the alliance(UDRC women and settlement people networks called as Mahila Milan and Federations) is to produce urban and development practices and policies that are inclusive of the poor. So in our decadal engagement with people, and state says that it was initially to stop forced evictions, then build voices for a permanent housing option, community skill upgradation to do their own survey so as to officiate joint enumeration process for state/ULBs then moving on to planning and mapping skills for larger planning debate within the communities, simultaneously develop skills and confidence to negotiate with the Government or other resource providers around issues of housing, land, sanitation and basic amenities and address them incrementally and sustainably. The process endeavours to make projects and programs or schemes more people driven than State driven, bottom up than top down. The biggest outcome of this year have been how efficiently to develop a language of bringing socio-spatial and technical solutions through people-driven, incremental and context and local knowledge-resource based processes. In this process every settlement needs to be seen independently with their unique characteristics, rhythm and path of change in water, sanitation and waste management sectors. And then in process it leads to present a template of typologies to ensure access, quality, sustainability in facilities and bring about practice change and create a scope for poor to show the real path of change-inclusive, safe and environmentally safe cities or urban habitats.

My sincere thanks to all my colleagues, members, partners and donors of UDRC for their trust, support and guidance without which this work would not have been feasible. It's a great pleasure for me to write that we are a kind of successful in bringing our mission to reality though there are many more horizon to realise on the ground.

**Monalisa Mohanty ,
Director, UDRC**

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2. INTRODUCTION :

Urban And Development Resource Center (UDRC) was founded in 2008. The UDRC is a not-for-profit organization (NGO) set up under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. The main focus of the organization is urban poverty of Odisha and West Bengal, India. It work in collaboration with grassroots women groups and Odisha Slumdwellers Federation/Networks which has been working since 2000.

UDRC works in alliance with Society for Promotion of Area Resource Center (SPARC), an NGO based in Mumbai, and its affiliated community based organizations, Mahila Milan and the National Slum Dwellers Federation(NSDF). UDRC supports grassroots organizations for eastern regions by providing administrative, financial, documentation and other support and linking them with formal institutions so as to influence propoor urban policy and programmes with demonstration of good governance practices. UDRC does not manage the CBOs, but serves as a platform and catalyst for a decentralized, bottom-up, women-led organizational processes, rather than a topdown manager. Urban poor communities Networks or federations seek to explore development strategies and negotiate with city authorities. Women Collectives/Sangathans in communities are decentralized network of poor women's collectives that works at the settlement level, managing savings and credit activities, slum surveys and housing and infrastructure projects.

Aim of the Organization:

The aim of the organization is to address urban poverty and produce urban and development practices and policies that are inclusive of the poor.

Mission of the Organization:

The mission of the organization is to build the capacity of organized communities of the urban poor, especially women and in informal settlements in Odisha and West Bengal to stop forced evictions and development and other resource providers around issues of housing, sanitation, land and basic amenities and other urban development facilities.

Vision of the Organization:

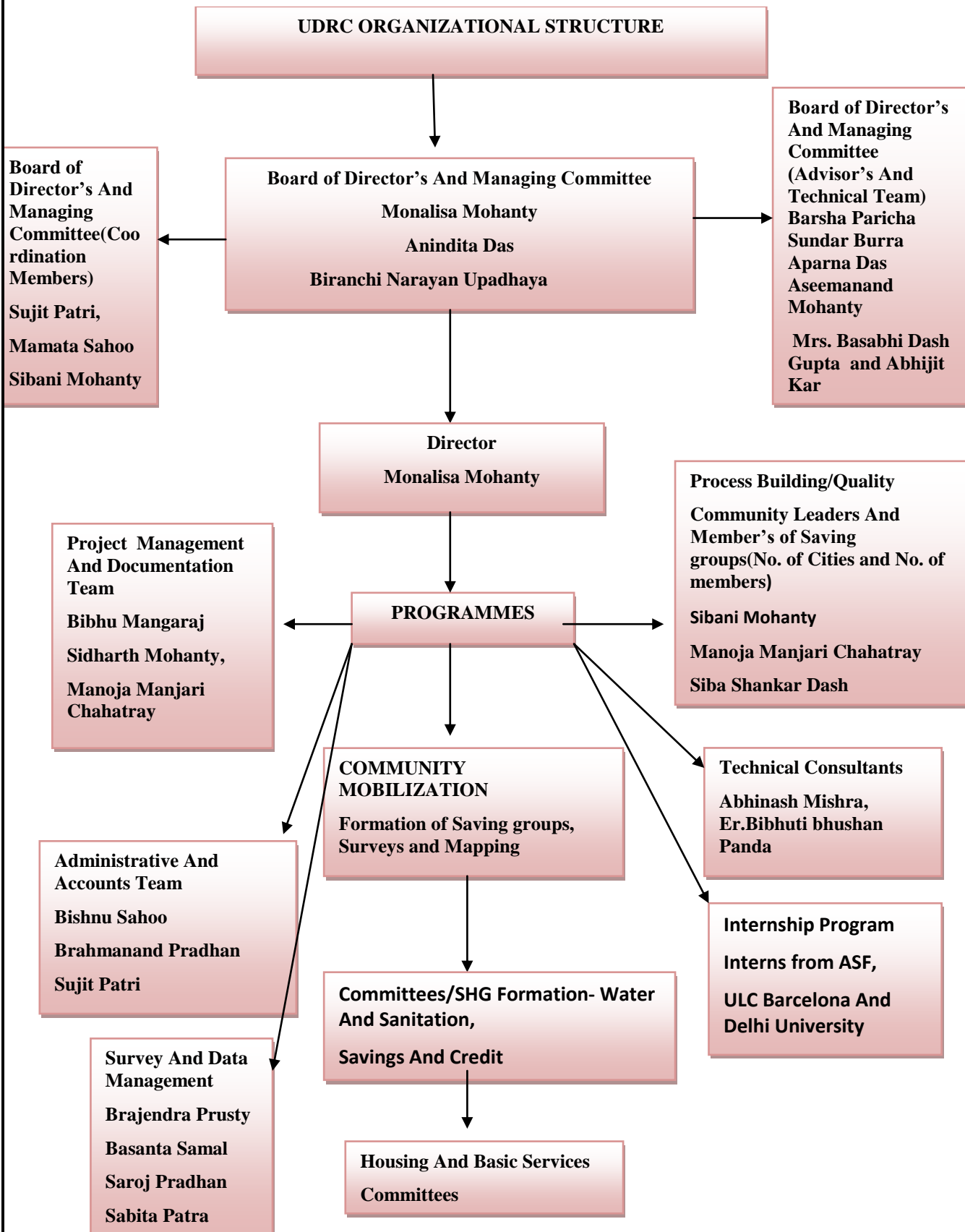
To provide solution for urban problems and push for a bottom up agenda where the urban poor become partners with the city and states with providing basic services like housing, sanitation, livelihood etc.

Goal of the Organization:

- Address the issues regarding shelter, basic services, entrepreneurship and urban poverty through the federation model.
- Articulate urban issues and help improve capacity of the urban poor to access government schemes addressing poverty alleviation, shelter and basic facilities.
- Promote a model of community-based livelihood, housing, and infrastructure planning for improvement of poor.
- Build capacities of urban poor, especially women and children to build voice, language and skills to create people- driven projects and programmes.

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3 . ORGANIZATION CHART

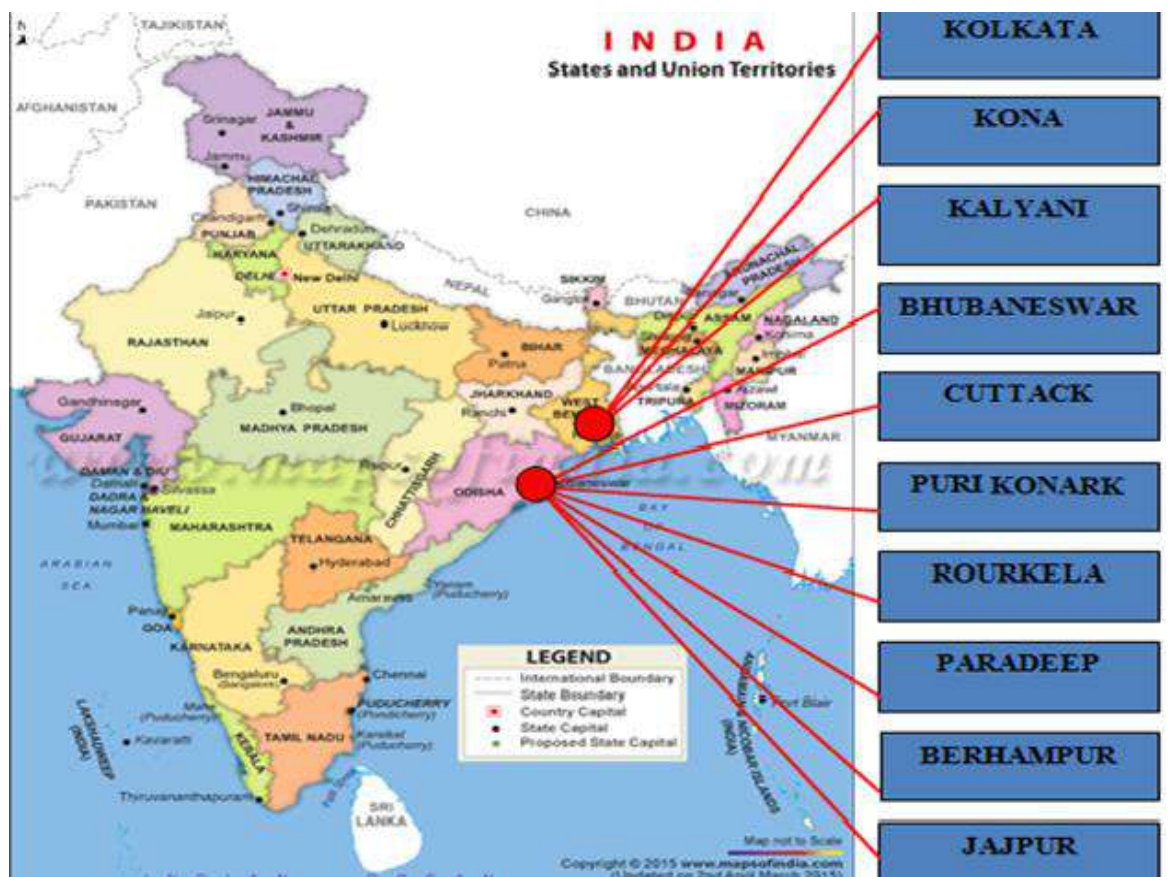


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Working Cities/Areas:

The UDRC's eastern India Alliances is active in 2007 settlements in five cities in Orissa: Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Paradeep and Rourkela. There are about 10786 members under the Mahila Milan and OSDF fold, indirectly serving at least five times that many households through their work. Likewise West Bengal (WBSDF) is active in about 20 settlements with about 2000 members, working in Kolkata & Kona cities/towns of westBengal.

The alliances of UDRC is active in 8 cities of the State of Odisha and West Bengal and 225 informal settlements of the State of Odisha along with SPARC, NSDF and OSDF. These are such as; in Odisha e.g. Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark, Cuttack, Paradeep, Rourkela, Berhampur and Jajpur and in West Bengal eg Kolkata, Kona and Kalyani.



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Projects Rationale and Outline:

There are various types of projects are being implemented by UDRC. These projects are mainly focussed towards capacity building, basic services and housing rights of urban poor. The projects are categorised under following campaigns and stream of activities;

- Economic Empowerment -Savings and Credits.
- Empowering through sense of Identity, skill development for partnerships- Slum Surveys and Mapping.
- Precedence Setting and Knowledge building-
- Universal Basic Services Campaign for poor of cities e.g. Water and Sanitation.
- Forging Partnerships through Schemes of Government From Demolition to Planning and Resettlement, Designing Model Houses, Joint Surveys, negotiating for city scale housing strategy, Dealing with Eviction and Land rights-Planning Together with communities.
- Developing tools of sustainability to build voice in governance allocations.

4.Project / Process Details:

Economic Empowerment/ Self Reliance through Savings and Credits

The federation and Mahila Milan/Sanghathans provided loans to the other poor women in need at doorstep. This system builds the financial assets of the poor, builds managerial capacity of women's groups and strengthens bonds within settlements. The savings are used to make small loans for income generation, emergencies, housing improvements, weddings and other needs.

Besides these, they also provide loan for housing improvement/repairs, toilets and water provision and business loans to entrepreneurs to do business.

The Idea behind this system is:

To support poor families to get loans at doorstep in affordable rates to slowly come out of debt, build their assets and begin planning for the future.

To maximize people's participation and to ensure that the poor do not have to dip into their slowly growing savings when they face a crisis.

To build managerial capacity and confidence in handling large sums of money which allows them to enter the public sphere and improve their position in the family, community and in the city etc.

Savings Position:

Each group is having 10-20 members having the Corpus fund of Rs.3680930.00

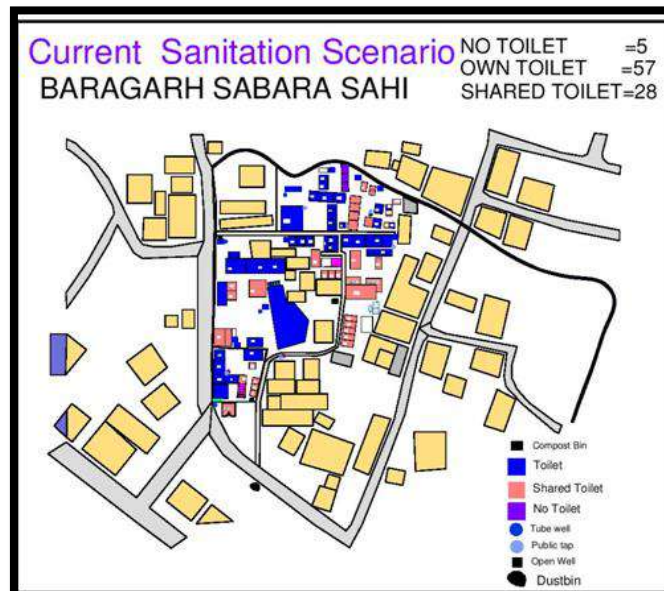
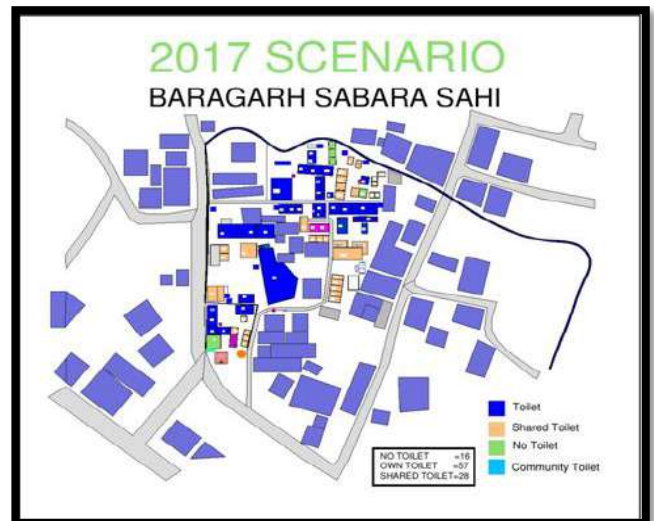
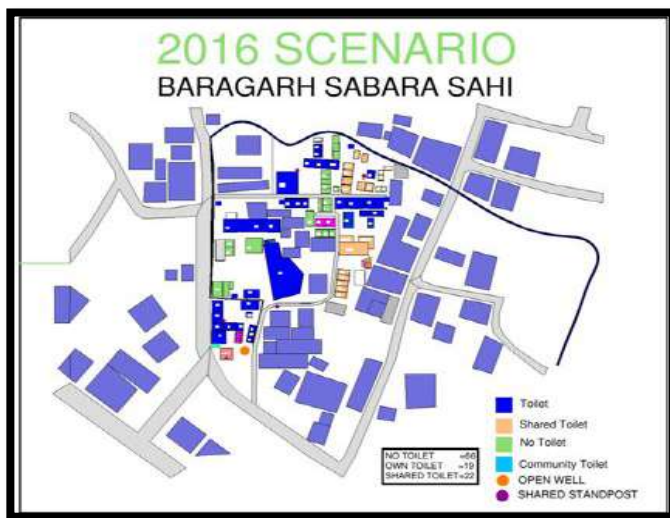
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Empowerment through Survey, Mapping and Informational Ownership process -

Slum Surveys and Mapping: As UDRC showed slum communities their city map to help them locate their slum in their city, the usual question used to be why the slum habitation even though being about 30% of the cities they are not visible or marked in the city maps or master plans.

The people who build the cities itself, are not part of city maps. This surprises them that how they have been alienated from not only the general mass of a city, but also remain invisible both in physical level and also in voice from governance point of view even though they are the ones who actually build the cities or towns.

This feeling gives them a sense of gross lacking in identity, and how it has a bearing on their grossly living conditions. Since then UDRC in collaboration with community CBOs/women groups and federations are engaged in slum surveys and mapping as a tool for negotiation with Government as well as critical tools for community mobilization and capacity building for communities they work for.



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Empowering Through Survey And Mapping:

Women collectives or Mahila Milan/Mandals/Sangathans upgrade their capacities to map, adding to the experience of doing surveys. Additional organized community groups were formed during the project. The confidence that has come by 'doing', allows women to negotiate better with government and professionals. With this data is the opportunity to prioritize the needs of slum dwellers with them being at the centre of decision making.

Legitimizing community data:

Cuttack Municipal Corporation officially requests the SPARC-UDRC alliance to share the slum data (Google Earth and QGIS files) for city use, thus providing legitimacy to community collected data almost two years after the process first began.



Slum survey by local women



Slum survey by Mahila Milan Photo of Mapping



Precedence Setting and Knowledge building towards Universal Water and Sanitation Campaign:

In an empowerment process in which first and foremost challenge was to face eviction and learn the skills and tools for negotiations for developing a strategic Win-Win situation with Government. This is possible if a situation of trust between state and communities created through NGO engagement. Due to such negotiation for about a decade at least eviction is almost prevented in major cities and towns of Odisha. Now the challenge ahead is to help Government and communities for rehabilitation and resettlement proposals and ensuring such inclusions in city planning. Priority is universalisation of basic services Campaign while addressing RR proposals. There is serious focus going on for catering to housing needs of such communities by Government but if basic service provided all slums then that is much bigger in impact as would ensure larger population coverage but also making these settlements life easier and safer when resource is scarce

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5. Housing Solutions: JNNURM Partnerships with City ULBs

A concrete and safe house creates sense of security, dignity for women and for the poor communities who take leadership in addressing housing needs of urban poor. Demonstrating housing solution journey of UDRC alliance started from the basic intervention of just stopping eviction help ULBS to find permanent answer/solution to encroachments.

Bhubaneswar and Puri cities were enlisted in Jnnurm list of cities.

The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation contracted with SPARCUDRC Housing Projects in three sites of Bhubaneswar under JnnurmBSUP scheme. Total budget per house was 1.7 Lakh where 90% center and 10% from state and rest is from beneficiaries.

But total expenditure per each house was 2.20 Lakh where rest of the money is provided by SPARC

Total area of the slum is around 1 acre and having 1250 populations. As per designing 270 Sq. Ft of the area for each household was provided where as three types of design was constructed such as;

i. Type-1: Ground floor for single beneficiaries.

ii. Type-2: G+1 design for two households.

iii. Type-3: Two households combine with one upper floor and open space.

iv. G+4: Ground plus 3 families , worked out for families who have lesser land to avoid their disqualification

In this year we were involved in G+3 housing.

The G+3 housing plan was for Nayapalli Sabar Sahi mainly came into the limelight where there were four number of beneficiaries and they have lack of space. So, this plan was changed accordingly and got the BMC approval also. The earlier budget was Rs.5,96,000 (Simplex(2nos.)-Rs.2,60,000/- and Duplex(1no.)-Rs.3,36,000/-) and it was modified to Rs.13,72,000. We worked in 3 sites of Bhubaneswar .i.e. Nayapalli Sabar Sahi, Dumduma and Bharatpur etc.

For Nayapalli Sabar Sahi the beneficiaries were 63nos., area was 270sq.ft., budget was 1.30lakh and the Escalation cost was 1.80lakh.

For Bharatpur and Dumduma the beneficiaries were respectively 134 and 51 in numbers. The budget was 1.70lakh and the Escalation cost was 2.30lakh. The Escalation cost was paid by SPARC-UDRC alliance.



Sustainability Study to invent socio-spatial tools of participatory planning

Survey And Learning:

Slum surveys for the baseline analysis have been concluded. The analysis and reporting work have been also concluded. Some critical points have been summarized below:

- 89% and 72% OD is observed in the targeted slums of Bhubaneswar and Berhampur respectively.
- Only 50% and 70% population have access to safe drinking water in Bhubaneswar and Berhampur Slums which also includes public taps for which slum dwellers have to also wait for hours.
- ULB services available in bigger cities of Odisha. But these services lack in slums also. No treatment facilities are available. Recycling processes are also limited to private vendors only.



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Forging Partnerships:

Forging Partnerships through Schemes of Government From Demolition to Planning and Resettlement -

Designing Model Houses, Joint Surveys, negotiating for city scale housing strategy, Dealing With Eviction and Land rights-Planning Together with communities and Government.

The outcome of the capacity-

Building and precedent setting activities of federations and Mahila/Women Sangathans lead to negotiation for partnerships with ULBs and Development Authorities at various levels. Based on their demonstrated credibility and financial, informational and organizational base, the community networks and federations initiated productive dialogues and embarked on joint ventures with government agencies in collaborating efforts in survey, Planning and Mobilisation of communities. Shifting from the traditional adversarial relationships between slum dwellers and the government, they have begun to see one another as partners in developing win-win solutions.

Joint Survey:

UDRC is always focusing on the urban poor in the respective cities, where they help the local authorities such as; Municipal Corporation and development authorities for joint surveys and slum profiling. Because the organization is more attached with the slum dwellers and people so the women of communities also become part of this exercise where they know everything about the local context which further help for slum development or improvement feasible. In Bhubaneswar city the organization did the joint surveys for 377 settlements where Municipal Corporation listed only 2006. In Cuttack city SPARC did for 250 settlements where as 106 were listed by the government. During joint surveys time, the government agency and the organization together develop survey format, and a municipal worker accompanied the organizational team for the collecting data in the field. Which are further helps for slum redevelopment, up gradation, resettlement and identifying the slum boundaries (RAY scheme, Ring Road Projects, IHSDP Projects in Cuttack). UDRC also has provided support to Cuttack Municipal Corporation with Biometric surveys for IHSDP projects.

Planning Together:

The organization always deals with the field and the people and how to integrate planning in habitation as prompted by people not imposed by technocrats. Here in this concept SPARC is working for slum services and development under some programmes where as the government engaged UDRC-SPARC alliances through projects such as JNNURM, BSUP, RAY, IHSDP etc. In this types of projects the organization included the local authorities as well as the public to participate during planning so that it will be clear about the public demands and what they really wants from the projects their needs etc. During planning they used to organize public meetings, discussion etc where the people used to come and tells their demands and suggestion for the projects. The organization worked for about 25 slums improvisation in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri till now and also planning for new projects like Salia Sahi etc Interns of Delhi University/Lovely College of Architecture, ASF, Sweden and Honorary Consultants of Delhi School of Planning, KRVA, Mumbai and Retdov ernment of Odisha have been very much part of this planning exercise.

PROJECTS

5. Water and Sanitation(NFI-APPI)

Awareness Meeting And Community-Interface –state with Professionals

Process:

The Awareness meetings are held by a defined process. The main objective of these meetings are to create an awareness among people regarding various implications and proper management of water, waste and sanitation. Community mobilization plays a vital part in this. At first the information regarding the meeting is given to the Committee members, leaders and the key members of the community. Govt./Health Officials and other organizations are given the intimation for health meeting or pro sports activities etc. Dates are fixed. Resolution.i.e. the outcome of the meeting is written. All the participants sign the resolution for their confirmation.

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- All the targets for the awareness are achieved with 42 Awareness Meetings. Our team has applied both the traditional awareness meeting and new procedures such as drawing competitions, street plays, rallies etc. Though the improvement is evident as they are now more sensitive towards hygiene but still there is need of more programmes which also explains the methods to achieve a proper hygienic life.
- Meetings with community and community leaders are held but it could be observed these conventional methods are only able to attract only a specific groups such as senior community leaders or educated persons. Taking a step towards increasing participation UDRC also involved various community led awareness programmes such as drawing competitions of children, rallies led by slum dwellers, hygiene practice camps etc.
- Further more the media of entertainment such as street plays are also integrated to the programme so that it would be more interesting for even a layman to participate instead of considering as just another farce of slum upgradation.
- UDRC team also engaged at a coordination level with the administration and the slum dwellers with various professionals working on different levels of social sectors for an exemplary work in the field of slum upgradation.
- Two interactive discussions are arranged by UDRC at Hotel Sidharth and UDRC office involving both governance party and community. It is a great learning process as both the party shared their issues with each other .
- Interactive meetings among the corporators, community members and administrative officials to create an understanding of the variation of schemes planning and implementation. Officials and beneficiaries also cumulatively established some solutions regarding the problems of screening, documentation etc. The necessity of such workshop is rather more so that there would not be a miscommunication among two vital actors of development. Health meetings were also undertaken to give a purview of overall health mechanism. Adolescent girls were given some valuable health tips by the health professional and distribution of sanitary pads to them for the use.



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- Many Awareness meetings held related to SBM, PMAY, Smart City related beneficiaries to connect with CLTCs and associated cells in BMC in Ward no.45 and all NFI settlements.
- Sports and happiness are key tools for involving children as well as building positive and active mindsets. So towards this direction UDRC has initiated its partnership programme this year with Pro Sports, New Delhi, which trains, mentors and supports children of under privileged background and their associated schools on different sports.
- Apart from these Awareness generation meeting there were also meetings related to toilet revolving mechanism for construction and maintenance , repair and renovation strategy exploration for defunct toilets and smart water provision meeting etc.

Formation of Committees, Corporator Meeting, Mapping And Implementation

City	Community Name	Committee Formation
Bhubaneswar	Patia Jalimunda	4
	Shantipalli	2
	Bargarh Bhoi Sahi	2
	Bargarh Sabar Sahi	2
	Siripur Sabar Sahi	1
Berhampur	Khaja Street	3
	Mochi sahi	3
	Bijipur Bada Bauri Sahi	3
	Ambapua bauri sahi	2
	Kalua bauri sahi	2
	Dhimira Bauri Sahi	2

- UDRC team has been able to build committees in each slum. On the further they are trying to include committees from each category such as women, children, youth etc. to have better intervention.
- Meetings with Corporators of each ward have been held and their vital contributions towards this programme has been almost achieved. Our field coordinators have also scheduled various community led discussions with the Corporators about the various scheme related challenges and mitigation strategies.
- The water , waste and sanitation mapping works are also completed by the Technical team with cooperation of Community in Bhubaneswar and Berhampur. The cadastral maps have been developed integrating the GIS Technology. By taking the Cadastral maps as blue print the Autocad maps were prepared for the settlements. It helped us to locate the water, waste and sanitation points in a more better and accurate way. Technical team now working with the community for supply water, drain water and garbage cycle mapping.
- A community toilet including children's toilet is built by UDRC with cooperation of community at Patia Jallimunda. A well rejuvenation and supply tank work also being concluded. Three well rejuvenation work have been concluded by UDRC with cooperation of community at Shantipalli. An attached bathroom for

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ladies is also constructed. A community toilet and a bathroom is built by UDRC at Baragarh Sabar Sahi. A community toilet is built by UDRC with cooperation of community at Khaja Street.

- A dustbin pit made at Shantipalli.
- An open well rejuvenation work done at Patia Jalimundasahi.
- An upgraded version of terrafill model as well as execution made to use as water filter for community purpose in Shantipalli after it was found out that its ground water being quite bad (Iron Content is almost 0.3 which is equal to maximum safe limit).
- A drain has been renovated by UDRC with cooperation of community at Khaja Street. Community avail the Community Toilet built by BMC with the aid of UDRC intervention which was defunct since a decade at Mochi Sahi.
- The installation work of two septic tanks at Patia Jallimunda is over and Baragarh Sabar sahi is over too.
- A waste water recharge done by doing plantation at Patia Jalimundasahi.
- A Community level plantation work done at Siripur Sabar Sahi.
- The construction of two number of community toilets and installation of two no. of Septic tanks done at Siripur Sabar sahi.
- At Patia Jalimundasahi, a Composting dustbin was installed. The work of this dustbin is to prepare the compost from the daily domestic/kitchen wastes and recycle, use it for further harvesting. People are using and maintaining the dustbin.
- The first sample plastic brick is made for experiment. UDRC is doing the experiment for its usage and sustainability. But tests need to be done using technical methods to certify that. The Cost-less filter (Sand filter) is also in experimentation mode.
- Training given on the usage of Smokeless Chullah and handed over to the Community. Here the response is not very satisfactory because the flame is very low which makes the exercise very time taking and so it does not impress much. There is need for aligning the design to increase flame so that it makes a feasible for them to use compared to stove or regular chullah even though smoke is there.
- Facilitating governance system loan given to the beneficiaries and the revolving fund is used henceforth for construction of IHHL.
- A water solution done at Berhampur by constructing a water tank with Motor facility at Bijipur bauri Sahi .
- Community availed the Community Toilet at Mochi Sahi, having hh-146 built by BMC with the aid of UDRC intervention which was likely impractical since a decade and repairing of the community toilet also being done by UDRC. About the maintenance part People have formed a toilet committee having 10 members having lead by 2 leaders. They have made a toilet fund collecting Rs.30 per household for maintenance of toilet. They have kept a Caretaker and a Sweeper. Caretaker is paid Rs.800 per month..
- Kalua Bauri sahi-There was leakage of water pipe connection passing through that community. People collecting water from that leakage pipe which lead to suffering from many diseases. And there was no other means to meet their drinking water need. One Municipality water pipe stand point (little hard water) was connected to the Slum by community initiative with UDRC Support in Kalua Bauri Sahi with some upgradation.



WATER TANK AT PATIA JALIMUNDA



WELL REJUVENATION AND BATHROOM AT SHANTIPALLI

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COMMUNITY TOILET AT MOCHISAHI

DRAIN RENOVATION AT KHAJA STREET



PATIA JALIMUNDASAHU OPEN WELL



SHANTIPALLI DUSTBIN PIT

Bargarh Sabar Sahi Septic Tank



Compost Dustbin



Smokeless Chullah



Stand post



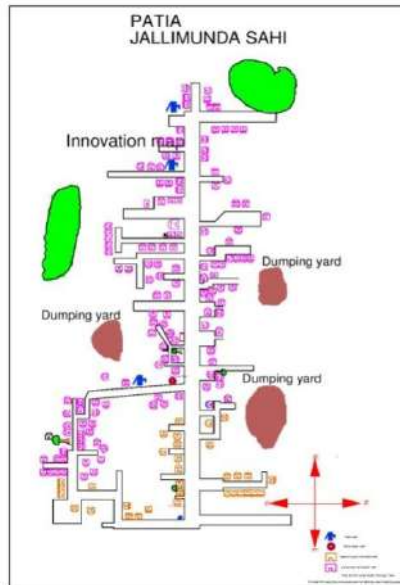
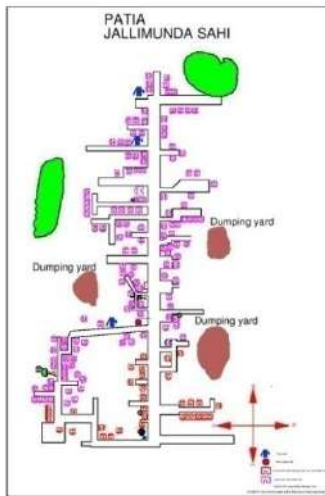
Overhead Tank at Bijipur bauri sahi



Stand post-Kalua Bauri Sahi



BEFORE-AFTER MAPPING PATIA JANIMUNDA SAHI



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WATER TEST REPORT OF MOCHI SAHI AND KALUA BAURI SAHI, BERHAMPUR

AQUACHEK
THE WATER ANALYSIS EXPERTS

TEST REPORT

Report No. : 1222-16 Date of report : 01st Aug, 2016
 Sample code No. : 1222 Page(s) : 1 of 1
 Sample collected on : 28th July, 2016 Source : Supply Water (Mochi Sahi)

Name of customer : M/s Urban & Development Resource Centre
 Address : Patia Station Road, Near Patia College, Patia, BBSR
 Ph: 9238076363

Sl. No.	PARAMETER TESTED	RESULT	IS: 10500-2012 Drinking Water Specification (General Guidelines)	
			Requirement (Average) (mg/l)	Maximum Permissible Limit (in the absence of alternate source)
Physical & Chemical Analysis				
1.	Colour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
2.	Taste	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
3.	Turbidity	NTU	1.0	5.0
4.	pH Value	7.8	6.5 to 8.5	No restriction
5.	Total dissolved solids	mg/l	500	2000
6.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	500	500
7.	Calcium as Ca ⁺⁺	mg/l	75	200
8.	Magnesium as Mg ⁺⁺	mg/l	30	100
9.	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	200	500
10.	Chloride as Cl ⁻	mg/l	250	1000
11.	Total Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.3	No restriction
12.	Nitrate as NO ₃ ⁻	mg/l	45	No restriction
13.	Sulphate as SO ₄ ⁻²	mg/l	200	400
14.	Fluoride as F ⁻	mg/l	1.5	1.5

Remarks: The above water sample conforms to IS: 10500-2012 (Second Revision), Drinking Water Specification with respect to the tests conducted.

Shantipalli Tower, Block - A, Ground Floor
 Patia Park, Bhubaneswar - 75
 Tel: 773812362
 Mail: info@aquachek.com

Authorised Signatory: *[Signature]*

Sample Collected by Party Not Done by Us

Corporate Office: 40/2, 1st Milestone, Indira Park, Bhubaneswar - 751005
 Tel: 773812362
 Fax: 9930347031
 Website: <http://www.aquachek.com>

AQUACHEK
THE WATER ANALYSIS EXPERTS

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Sl. No.	PARAMETER TESTED	RESULT	IS: 10500-2012 Drinking Water Specification (General Guidelines)	
			Requirement (Average) (mg/l)	Maximum Permissible Limit (in the absence of alternate source)
Physical & Chemical Analysis				
1.	Colour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
2.	Taste	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
3.	Turbidity	NTU	1.0	5.0
4.	pH Value	7.8	6.5 to 8.5	No restriction
5.	Total dissolved solids	mg/l	500	2000
6.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	500	500
7.	Calcium as Ca ⁺⁺	mg/l	75	200
8.	Magnesium as Mg ⁺⁺	mg/l	30	100
9.	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	200	500
10.	Chloride as Cl ⁻	mg/l	250	1000
11.	Total Iron as Fe	mg/l	0.3	No restriction
12.	Nitrate as NO ₃ ⁻	mg/l	45	No restriction
13.	Sulphate as SO ₄ ⁻²	mg/l	200	400
14.	Fluoride as F ⁻	mg/l	1.5	1.5

Remarks: The above water sample conforms to IS: 10500-2012 (Second Revision), Drinking Water Specification with respect to the tests conducted.

Shantipalli Tower, Block - A, Ground Floor
 Patia Park, Bhubaneswar - 75
 Tel: 773812362
 Mail: info@aquachek.com

Authorised Signatory: *[Signature]*

Sample Collected by Party Not Done by Us

Corporate Office: 40/2, 1st Milestone, Indira Park, Bhubaneswar - 751005
 Tel: 773812362
 Fax: 9930347031
 Website: <http://www.aquachek.com>

Group Formation

City	Community Name	GROUP FORMATION
Bhubaneswar	Patia Jalimunda	5
	Shantipalli	8
	Bargarh Bhoi Sahi	2
	Bargarh Sabar Sahi	3
	Siripur Sabar Sahi	3
Berhampur	Khaja Street	1
	Mochi sahi	2
	Bijipur Bada Bauri Sahi	2
	Ambapua bauri sahi	1
	Kalua bauri sahi	4
	Dhimira Bauri Sahi	1

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- Each slums are having almost more than one group which are having their own saving accounts, resolutions and leaders.
- In further the slums having community toilets have also established savings accounts and funds for the purpose of maintenance.
- Many Group meetings held at different projected sites of Berhampur regarding record of book keeping, savings, credit, internal transaction and bank linkages etc.
- SHGs also formed for smooth banking operation, small savings and for availing various benefits from Govt.

Exposure and orientation and training on community involvement And State level and city level advocacy workshops for Ers/officials and local bodies

- Streetplays elaborating hygiene practices are organized in slums. The participation level of slum dwellers and the impact of the programme is evident. The elaboration of bad practices in humorous way is much more impactful than discussions.
- Two hand wash practice programmes are being held at Ambapua Bauri Sahi and Kalua bauri Sahi involving children and adults to practice hygiene.
- UDRC team held a discussion with BMC Officials especially regarding the issues of implementation of SBA and availing Rs.8000 for SC/ST categories.
- UDRC Team along with UDRC project coordinator held a meeting with Berhampur Municipality Commissioner regarding the issues and scopes of the SBA and other schemes for water, sanitation and garbage management.
- UDRC team along with community visited IMMT to Study the DEWA
An Exposure programme is also scheduled for Patia Jalimunda Community about Smock less Chullah.
- Meeting with the principal and faculty of Piloo Modi college of architecture - the college has expressed great interest in working on the project in Cuttack. The plan is to conduct one studio with the students next year. The students will participate in the ASF workshop as facilitators, translators whereby they will learn the basics of participatory planning and design and this will shape the brief of their studio.
- UDRC Team along with UDRC project coordinator held a meeting with Berhampur Municipality Commissioner regarding the issues and scopes of the SBA and other schemes for water, sanitation and garbage management.



EXHIBITION AT IMMT ABOUT SMOCKLESS CHULLAH AND DEWAT
(DT.21.12.2016)

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- Meeting Piloo Mody College of Architecture - Cuttack on Dt.5/11/16 - Meeting with the Principal and Faculty of the College. This meeting was basically to look at opportunities for engaging the college students in the design work and locate opportunities for introducing the subject of slum development and planning within the architectural curriculum in Odisha.
- Engagement with ASF - Architecture Sans Frontières - The Sweden chapter of ASF has long association with SPARC and UDRC and has worked on designing of projects in the past. ASF is conducting a 12 day workshop in BBSR and CTC between 4-18 January 2017 as a part of their “Challenging Practice” program where the participants who are either students or practicing architects will document and develop possible design solution in the slums that this project will be piloted.
- The list of slums for intervention has been finalized and slum profiles, household surveys and community cadastral surveys completed. Professional cadastral surveys can begin when the contract of the project partner KRVI is finalized. The ESR to be ready by mid-February next year and shared widely: complete design solutions will be proposed by the end of the next quarter. Survey documentation will begin for the next set of households. In December, Secretary gave the inaugural lecture to international participants of a course designed by UDRC/SPARC and ASF (Architects without Borders, Sweden) to sensitize architects to urban poverty and the role of organized communities. The Piloo Mody College of Architecture graciously provided its infrastructure and some of its students took the course as well. There is promise of cooperation from the Centurion school of architecture as well.

ASF VISITS



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TRAINING ACTIVITIES:

- UDRC team has attended IMMT Conference and Dashapalla for a training programme exhibition for innovative solutions regarding sanitation. UDRC team engineering visited a conference on Smokeless Chullah and Dashapalla to study two pit low cost toilet as invited by the SWADHA.
- UDRC technical team discussed with professional architecture Mrs Basabhi to design low cost systems for basic facilities. The team also visited IMMT to study the scopes of implementing terrafill water filter in FRP tanks.
- UDRC team visited Delhi discussed issues such as low-cost toilet, funding issues etc. UDRC team also visited Kachhapua to study decentralised waste water treatment system.
- Team of UDRC visited the Urban Micro Business Centre to explore scopes for creating livelihood for slum dwellers. Also studied mechanism of creating energy from waste using easy accessible technologies. Professionals from UDRC also visited various sites of Banki to explore and exchange knowledge with HDI.
- Exposure & Orientation training on community involvement & action including WASH at IMMT from 20th Dec to 22nd Dec.
- An Exposure programme is also done for Water Quality Test Demo with the Community at four Settlements of Bhubaneswar. These are-Bargarh Sabar Sahi, Shantipalli,Siripur Sabar Sahi and Patia Jalimundasahi.
- An Exposure and orientation training programme is also conducted on Septic tank with the Community at UDRC office premises.
- There was a Symposium at PMCA(Piloo Mody College of Architecture),Cuttack. ASF(Architects Sans Frontiers) and the SPARC together with their partnering organization UDRC and ASF-India organised the 3 days Symposium, which is the part of the workshop “In situ Studio Bhubaneswar”.
- The ASF team with local Piloo Mody Architectural students produces many architectural designing and solutions for the urban poor in context to water, waste and Sanitation at various slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack towards the exposure to community people.

**Symposium on basic service planning in
slum settlements-dynamics for people
process and consultations**





Delhi and Kachhapua Visit



Banki Visit



Livelihood scopes for slum dwellers

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- Many meetings, follow ups and dialogues were held between the communities and local bodies /Engineers/officials/HM of schools for issuance of caste certificates ,for doing the Govt. linkage to renovate Sulabh toilet at Bargarh Bhoi Sahi and for sports activities respectively.



State level and city level advocacy workshops for Ers/officials and local bodies

- An workshop conducted at Hotel Nandan International, Berhampur involving the Govt. officials, Cos, NGOs, Health officer and Community people discussing various issues in context to water, waste and sanitation.

Workshop at Berhampur



- Household toilet survey was carried out at all the projected sites of Bhubaneswar such as- Patia Jalimunda Sahi, Bargarh Sabar Sahi, Bargarh Bhoi Sahi, Shantipalli and Siripur Sabar Sahi etc. to have an accurate data of toilets of more than 915 households.

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VARIOUS IMPLEMENTATIONS MADE BY UDRC

SL No	CITY	SLUM NAME	Technological Solutions	Number of beneficiaries (HH)	Quantity	Cost(Rs.)	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
1	BHUBANESWAR	PATIAJALLIMUNDA	WATER TANK WITH PUMPING FACILITY	50	1	39382	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
2		PATIAJALLIMUNDA	TOILET(ANGANWADI CHILDREN)	50	1	27980	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
3		PATIAJALLIMUNDA	WASTE WATER RECHARGE USING PLANTATION		1	NA	LABOR AND PLANTS
4		PATIAJALLIMUNDA	WELL REJUVINATION	70	1	12810	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
5		PATIAJALLIMUNDA	DFWT SEPTIC TANK	50	1	13000	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
6		PATIAJALLIMUNDA	COMPOSTING DUSTBIN	25	1	2800	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
8		SHANTIPALLI	DUSTBIN	59	1	3760	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
9		SHANTIPALLI	TWO WELL REJUVINATION AND BATHROOM	65	1	20580	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
10		BARAGARH SABAR SAHI	BATHROOM	30	1	26935	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
11		BARAH SABAR SAHI	TOILET	30	1		30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
12		BARAH SABAR SAHI	DFWT SEPTIC TANK	30	1	13000	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
13		Siripur Sabar sahi	Plantation			5460	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
14		Siripur Sabar sahi	Community toilets and septic tanks		2, 2	35000	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
15		BERHAMPUR	KHAJASTREET	COMMUNITY TOILET	30	1	35000
16	KHAJASTREET		DRAIN RENNOVATION		1	9000	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
17	BIJIPUR BAURI SAHI		WATER TANK WITH MOTOR	30	1	31905	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
18	MOCHISAHAI		RENOVATION OF COMMUNITY TOILET	35	1	10759	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
19	AMBAPUA BAURI SAHI		CONSTRUCTION OF IHHL TOILET		3	50000	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST
20	BIJIPUR BAURI SAHI		CONSTRUCTION OF IHHL TOILET		3	34800	30% COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION THROUGH LABOR COST

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7. WATSAN Improvement Demonstration(TATA)

The Proposal:

To take up demonstrations for improving access to WATSAN (Water and Sanitation) for 1200 households in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack city.

Features of the proposal:

- 600 households to be covered across slums each in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (About 6-7 slums each in BBSR and Cuttack).
- Areas of intervention include – access to safe drinking water and water for potable and non-potable purposes, access to safe sanitation (elimination of open defecation), scientific and safe disposal of faecal sludge and household waste water and improved drainage systems to counter flooding
- Implement pilot technological solutions to issues of water, sanitation and waste treatment and test them for scalability.
- Participation of the resident communities throughout the project life-cycle to create local capacities that become champions of taking this up with the city for scaling up
- Participation of the resident communities to take up maintenance of the installed infrastructure
- Leverage the efforts and resources of the state in programs related to improved access to WATSAN¹. For e.g. SWACCH BHARAT
- The proposal will work in tandem with the state policies on provision of basic amenities and habitat improvement, and will seek convergence and will basically aim at demonstrating strategies that support scaling up the provision of basic services on a city-wide scale.

Objectives of the proposal:

- The basic objective of the proposal is to support city administration in delivering WATSAN services to the city's slum dwellers through pilot projects that demonstrate scalable methodologies with people's participation- to make the pilot slums open defecation free, and ensuring each house has access to safe drinking water.
- To design and test strategies to improve access to safe water, sanitation and drainage in the slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and therefore improve the health and quality of life of the slum residents.
- To test and demonstrate innovative technological solutions towards the issues in WATSAN.
- To undertake innovative strategies where communities in slums are organized, and participate in the intervention and therefore become important representatives of slum communities that work with the city and its elected representatives, to achieve the state goals in improved access to basic services and therefore improved health, on a city scale.

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Water and Sanitation(WATSAN):

Odisha Urban Habitat Improvement – work plan:

Initiative 1 – WATSAN and basic service improvement demonstration

Introduction:

This initiative will target demonstration of community led WATSAN and basic service improvement solutions in a total of 1200 hh in the slums of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack(600hh in each city). The households will be targeted through 4 groups of 300hh each in an incremental manner, labelled as Group I, Group II and Group III and Group IV. The plan below articulates the activities and deliverables that will be carried out in the Year I of the project and we were contracted only for the 1st year (3 Quarters) work.

Work plan:

Progress highlights: Year 1

- Completion of facilitation of implementation of WATSAN and basic infrastructure for Group-I – first set of 300 HHs
- Completion of Master plan for Group-II – second set of 300HHs.
- Existing situation report (ESR) for Group-III – third set of 300HHs.

WATSAN and basic service improvement demonstration – details of activities

- **Preparatory Activities** : Focussed group discussions, designing methodology for data collection, meeting with officials of ULBs, understanding subsidies available and procedures for application.
- **Data Collection** : Slum Profiling, Household Survey, Total Station Survey, Spatial survey documentation.
- **Data Analysis** : Socio-economic data analysis, existing spatial patterns and GIS mapping of city infrastructure for designing its convergence with the settlement infrastructure
- **Designing of basic service infrastructure:** Assessment of road network, shared and common spaces, technical design of water, sanitation and drainage provisions.
- **Community meetings for design deliberation and approval** : Exhibitions, creating mock up full scale models where possible, deliberations and meetings.
- **Designing of Procurement and Financing strategy:** Applications to various subsidies, financing for demonstration, mode of material procurement, panning of teams from the community that will provide labour, quality control, supervision and other services, form cooperatives.
- **Facilitation of implementation of basic service infrastructure** : Facilitation of actual implementation of the basic infrastructure services which will include activities such as assuring receipt of subsidy, helping families access credit facilities, demonstration of technology innovations as planned in the design, supporting communities manage and monitor infrastructure upgrades
- **Impact assessment and learning documentation:** Assess the change in the levels of access, change from the baselines as detailed in the ESRs, document learning during each stage from data collection through implementation to inform next groups, make course corrections.

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Quarter	Activities	Deliverables/Outputs
Q1	1) Preparatory Activities	1) Group-I – first set of 300 HHs
	2) Group-I – first set of 300 HHs	a) Existing situation report (ESR) – This will contain the socio-economic profile, Total Station Survey maps, spatial documentation and mapping access to State subsidies.
	a) Data Collection	
	b) Data Analysis	
Q2	1) Group-I – first set of 300 HHs	1) Group-I – first set of 300 HHs
	a) Designing of basic service infrastructure	a) Draft Master Plan – This will contain the open and shared spaces, infrastructure design, technologies to be piloted, and costing of the implementation
	b) Community meetings for design deliberation and approval	2) Group-II – second set of 300 HHs
	2) Group-II – second set of 300 HHs	a) Existing situation report (ESR) – This will contain the socio-economic profile, Total Station Survey maps, spatial documentation and mapping access to State subsidies.
	a) Data Collection	
	b) Data Analysis	
Q3	1) Group-I – first set of 300 HHs	1) Group-I – first set of 300 HHs
	a) Designing of Procurement and Financing strategy	a) Final Master Plan – The master plan will be updated with the financing and implementation team structure
	b) Facilitation of implementation of basic service infrastructure-begin	b) Facilitation of actual implementation work on the ground
	2) Group-II – second set of 300 HHs	2) Group-II – second set of 300 HHs
	a) Designing of basic service infrastructure	a) Draft Master Plan – This will contain the open and shared spaces, infrastructure design, technologies to be piloted, and costing of the implementation
	b) Community meetings for design deliberation and approval	3) Group-III – third set of 300 HHs
	3) Group-III – third set of 300 HHs	a) Existing situation report (ESR) – This will contain the socio-economic profile, Total Station Survey maps, spatial documentation and mapping access to State subsidies.
	a) Data Collection	
	b) Data Analysis	

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Initiative 2 – Design demonstration for in-situ housing upgrades

Introduction:

This initiative will target a total of 6 slums, 3 each in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, where in-situ upgrade designs will be drawn up. The design demonstration will be complete with basic infrastructure and incremental housing upgrade in each of these slums, keeping in mind, the housing and infrastructure programs of the Government of Odisha. The initiative will be undertaken in incremental stages of 2 slums (1 each in BBSR and Cuttack) as groups, they are labelled as Group-I – first set of 2 slums (1 each in BBSR and Cuttack), Group-II – Second set of 2 slums, Group-III – Third set of 2 slums. The plan below articulates the activities and deliverables that will be carried out in the Year I of the project.

Work plan:

Year I - Progress highlights:

1. Completion of design demonstration of Group-I – first set of 2 slums (BBSR and Cuttack)
2. Beginning of facilitation of implementation of demonstration of Group-I.

Design demonstration for in-situ housing upgrades– details of activities:

- **Preparatory Activities** : Setting up the design team, finalize approach on design, process and methodology, begin engagements to understand tenets of the housing program and other allied subsidies available for leveraging
- **Data Collection:** Slum Profiling, Household Survey, Total Station Survey, Spatial survey documentation
- **Context and site mapping:** Settlement context sketch mapping, settlement level detailed documentation, Land ownership details and boundary mapping, Measure drawing, existing infrastructure and access mapping
- **Data Analysis and Digitization:** Socio-economic data analysis, spatial vulnerability interpretation, public/common spaces interpretation, base map preparation.
- **Prepare “conceptual design”** : Context Level analysis of the Physical, Social and Planning , Access, Landscape, connectivity, settlement boundary treatment in relationship to existing houses, spaces common/public design, internal connectivity, streets and cluster arrangements, vulnerability analysis, phasing strategy, macro-level zoning of spaces
- **Community Meetings for finalizing “conceptual design”** : Share “conceptual design” with the communities and conduct workshops and participatory discussions to facilitate understanding of the conceptual designs, finalize with community acceptance
- **Prepare “settlement design” at slum and cluster level** : Designing service access, allocation of spaces for common infrastructure, subsidies available for interventions, cluster level upgrades, technical detailing of plans via community participation
- **Community meetings for finalizing “settlement design”:** Share “settlement design” with the communities and conduct workshops and participatory discussions to facilitate understanding of the upgrade plans for the settlement and cluster level, finalize with community acceptance
- **Prepare access to subsidies for basic infrastructure at settlement level:** For infrastructure, being process of application to various subsidies that can be leveraged
- **Prepare “individual household upgrade designs”:** Technical detail designing of individual upgrades with participation of individual families, fully facilitating incremental upgrades
- **Designing of Procurement and Financing strategy** : Financing models through leveraging subsidies available through housing programs of the Government, strategy to procure materials and designing implementation plan for house upgrades

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- **Access subsidies for basic infrastructure at settlement and household level:** Insure access to subsidies for infrastructure upgrades at both settlement level as well as household level (WATSAN in particular to individual households).
- **Facilitation of implementation of basic infrastructure:** Basic infrastructure upgrade may begin as a precursor to initiation to overall slum upgrades which includes basic infrastructure as well as housing upgrades. The overall program will require leveraging subsidies from different programs such as SBM, PIYUS, AMRUT, HFA etc. And will need to first target completion of access to basic services. During this activity, the residents will be facilitated to access subsidies to carry out these upgrades, support liaison work with the various Government agencies under whom the work will be carried out.

Quarter	Activities	Deliverables
Q1	1) Preparatory Activities	
	2) Group-I – first set of 2 slums (BBSR and Cuttack)	
	a) Data Collection	
	b) Context and site mapping	
Q2	1) Group-I – first set of 2 slums (BBSR and Cuttack)	1) Group-I – first set of 2 slums (BBSR and Cuttack)
	a) Context and site mapping – continue	a) Existing Situation Report (ESR) – consisting of socio-economic profile, Total Station Survey, Spatial Documentation and mapping access to State subsidies
	b) Data Analysis and Digitization	b) “Conceptual design” – consisting of base maps, major infrastructure layouts, common spaces, possible design interventions based on community priorities and requirements
	c) Prepare “conceptual design”	
	d) Community Meetings for finalizing “conceptual design”	
Q3	1) Group-I – first set of 2 slums (BBSR and Cuttack)	1) Group-I – first set of 2 slums (BBSR and Cuttack)
	a) Prepare “settlement design” at slum and cluster level	a) “Settlement design” – consisting of shared spaces design, infrastructure layouts, estimated cost and financial model only for settlement level upgrades (this excludes individual house upgrade designs)
	b) Community meetings for finalizing “settlement design”	b) “Individual household upgrade designs” – first draft of the
	c) Prepare access to subsidies for basic infrastructure at settlement level	
	d) Prepare “individual household upgrade designs”	

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Methodology:

Our method adopted a three pronged approach. First was the door to door household surveys followed by the physical survey. The third component of the method establishes a GIS database that can link the household surveys with the physical surveys. This will be presented on an open web GIS platform where some of the most critical attributes of the Household survey can be displayed as maps.

Slum Profile and Household surveys:

The first step of the process was called a “resolution”. A series of meetings were conducted with the resident communities introducing the motive and the process of survey. The community leaders and the rest of the committee of the settlement wrote down the meeting minutes and created a document of the same which signed by all persons present for the meeting.

This was followed by the process of settlement survey which began with conversation with residents about understanding and documenting their own situation. This information was collected as forms and filled in through a group discussion where questions are answered by the group, instead of individual families as in the individual survey. During the same time communities were encouraged to draw up their settlement maps on a large chart paper where they indicated their own house and other structures, infrastructures, community spaces etc. This also helped the survey teams to number houses such that no structure is missed. Basic information including the name of the head of the family, simple family details are written into what is called a “Slum Register” which is then countersigned by the residents and becomes the basis for the final list of families reducing the chance of any errors.

For the actual door to door household survey Canvassers were used. They are the young residents of the settlements who are better positioned to collect the most accurate information from the fellow residents. They were supervised by the professionals and federation staff to ensure that the forms are filled correctly and the questions are interpreted right. Forms were created in local language Following this data was entered into excel sheet or simple data entry software and then analyzed for reporting.

Physical Surveys:

During the course of discussion with all stake holders it was observed that for proposing any form of intervention of improvements in the areas of water, sanitation and waste, a detailed physical mapping has to be conducted and should follow the household survey. The physical survey mapping hopes to provide the first accurate physical and spatial information of each of these settlements that can become suitable base information to begin any form of design intervention for habitat improvement.

The physical survey of the settlements was conducted in two parts. Part one was carried by a team of cadastral surveyors who mapped the settlement boundaries, Individual structures/houses with house numbers, road layouts, trees, street lights, community taps, hand pumps, wells, toilets common as well as individual where seen, house extensions, man holes, open spaces with in the slums, general topographical information in form of contours, nallas, water ponds etc. Part two was carried out by a team of two junior architects who performed the task of further verification as well as collecting new information that was vital for the study. These included establishing cadastral survey accuracy by taking some dimensions on site, account for all structures on the cadastral survey and household survey, identify and mark fresh water lines as well as wells, or bore wells, identify and mark sewer lines formal as well as informal, kitchen waste lines, storm water drain lines, add hedges, picket fences, shrubs and small kitchen gardens and community spaces.

The physical survey comes together in the form of an AUTOCAD drawing for each settlement where all information is indicated in specific layers. A common layer structure and properties is applied across all settlement drawings. Fig A. illustrates the AUTOCAD layer structure and properties.

Listing, Numbering And Survey Format fill-up at Slums



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The Process :



FGDs (Focus Group Discussions) with Community Leaders and Community



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8. Closure activities by different agencies for the project Odisha Urban Habitat Improvement Strategy:

Timelines – 20/02/2017- 31/05/2017	Agency	Activities	Deliverable
20/02-28/02	SPARC/UDRC	Continue data correction of completed slum surveys and compile in final excel sheet for data delivery.	NA
	KRVIA		
01/03-15/03	SPARC/UDRC	Complete the survey of remainder 2 slums. Complete compiling report of the first set of 13 slums. Prepare a documentation on plan of action that outlines the recommended approach to address the issues of access to water, sanitation, drainage, sewage disposal, open spaces, housing, education and livelihood interventions. Support Cadastral survey where necessary- access to slums.	Draft report on the data collected by 15th March 2017. Recommended plan of action to take up the interventions.
	KRVIA	GROUP1 – first set of 08 slums: Cadastral survey	NA
		GROUP2- second set of 07 slums	
16/03-31/03	SPARC/UDRC	Complete data correction and compiling report of the remainder 2 slums and produce the final report on data on excel and data indicators on graphs, slum wise and city wise	Final report on the data collected by 31 st March 2017
		Submit the plan of action	
		Support Cadastral survey where necessary- access to slums	
		Provide HH data in excel to KRVIA for GIS linking	
	KRVIA	GROUP1: GIS linkage with HH survey.	NA
GROUP2: Cadastral survey.			

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01/04-15/04	SPARC/UDRC	Support design activities of KR VIA in the slums through community interactions and providing community support.	
	KR VIA	GROUP1: Preliminary design ideas	NA
		GROUP2: GIS linkages with HH surveys	
16/04-30/04	SPARC/UDRC	Support design activities of KR VIA in the slums through community interactions and providing community support.	
	KR VIA	GROUP1:Community consultations with preliminary design ideas	NA – GIS maps may be shared if desired.
		GROUP2: Preliminary design ideas	
01/05-15/05	SPARC/UDRC	Support design activities of KR VIA in the slums through community interactions and providing community support.	
	KR VIA	GROUP1:Rough estimation.	NA
		GROUP2: Community consultations with preliminary design ideas, and rough estimation.	
16/05- 31/05	SPARC/UDRC	Facilitate ESR report generation, with any left over or missing pieces from the communities, and provide narrative details where necessary.	
	KR VIA	GROUP1: ESR Report Preparation.	ESR for GROUP I and II submitted by 31 st May – with presentations to communities and ULBs.
		GROUP2: ESR Report preparation.	

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9. Project activity summary-Bhubaneswar

S. No	Ward	Slum Name	# of HHs	Activities
1	35	Sudhanidhiswar	136	# of HHs- 136
		Basti		Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed.
				One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction.
2	47	G-Type Basti- Unit	89	Revised # of HHs - 69
				Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed.
				One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction.
				20 applications of individual households for construction of individual toilets were facilitated
3	46	Maa Mangala Basti - Unit 7	176	Revised # of HHs - 205
				Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed.
				One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Meetings also held for IHHL subsidy, and 2-4 households are taking help for facilitation of their applications.
4	10	Rasulgarh Sabar Sahi	91	Revised # of HHs - 53
				Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed
				One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction.
5	10	Palasuni Bhoi Sahi	33	Revised # of HHs - 26
				Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed
				One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction
6	56	Adhei Khal-B	110	Surveys to begin in next quarter
7	14	Maa Mangala Sahi	63	Revised # of HHs - 114
				Slum Profile completed, Household survey completed, and data entry completed.
				One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing, and project introduction.
8	23	Godam Sahi	120	Revised # of HHs - 142.
				Slum Profile completed, Household survey completed, and data entry completed.
				Community meetings done for - Survey canvassing, Individual House-hold Latrine construction under SBM and formation of slum committee.
				IHHL - 138 families have applied, of which only 80 have got work orders.
				A committee is formed of the residents through a resolution which can be empowered to take up the maintenance of the slum assets, mainly community toilet.
9	8	Radhakrushna basti	217	Surveys to begin in next quarter
			1035	Revised # of HHs of 9 slums= 1072 HHs

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10. Project activity summary-Cuttack

S.No.	Ward	Slum Name	# of HH	Activities
1	48	Laxmanpur Harijan Sahi	63	Revised # of HHs - 58 Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed. One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Also, a meeting in the slum where CMC - community organizer (CO) (Ranjan Behera), and corporator (Nirodhkumar Panda) to discuss on the possibilities of building a community toilet. Another meeting for formation of committee which will look after the affairs in the slum such as toilet maintenance and be the communication group for the upgrades
2	38	Malgodam Behra Sahi	247	Revised # of HHs - 208 Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed. One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Also, a meeting in the slum where CMC - community organizer (CO) (Arghyaprakash Mohanty), and corporator (Anil Niladri) to discuss on the possibilities of building a community toilet. Another meeting for formation of committee which will look after the affairs in the slum such as toilet maintenance and be the communication group for the upgrades
3	56	Uttampur Tota Sahi	81	Revised # of HHs - 69 Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed. One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Also, a meeting in the slum where CMC – community organizer (CO) (Bishwa Maitry), and corporator (Sanjay Baral) to discuss on the possibilities of building a community toilet. Another meeting for formation of committee which will look after the affairs in the slum such as toilet maintenance and be the communication group for the upgrades
4	2	Bidanasi Bandha Tala	35	Revised # of HHs - 42 Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed, and data entry completed. One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Also, a meeting in the slum where CMC - community organizer (CO) (Lakshmipriya Jena), to discuss on the possibilities of building a community toilet. Another meeting for formation of committee which will look after the affairs in the slum such as toilet maintenance and be the communication group for the upgrades
5	3	Satigumpha	95	Revised # of HHs - 50 Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Also, a meeting in the slum where CMC - community organizer (CO) (Pragya Misra), to discuss on the possibilities of building a community toilet. Another meeting for formation of committee which will look after the affairs in the slum such as toilet maintenance and be the communication group for the upgrades
6	3	Do Bandh	50	Revised # of HHs - 59 Slum Profile completed, Household Survey completed One round of community meetings completed for survey canvassing and project introduction. Also, a meeting in the slum where CMC - community organizer (CO) (Pragya Misra), to discuss on the possibilities of building a community toilet. Another meeting for formation of committee which will look after the affairs in the slum such as toilet maintenance and be the communication group for the upgrades

11.End Note:

The activities of UDRC has been towards a mission driven processes, taking people at the centre so their capacity building, skill development, pilot demonstration projects are in-built in project cycles and these tools are sustainable tools to drive the process of partnership. Many projects have been implemented in different cities with different schemes to establish higher linkages of urban poor processes for better urban governance, leads to higher inclusive policies formulated in the process to understand what makes them work and what will ensure that a policy is not only on a paper statement without any ground implication but in good intent of accommodating the aspirations and expectations of poor and women. In that case all policy and scheme inputs need to be assessed from ground realities of their impact and implications. Organised communities and CBOs of the poor should be involved in the process of policy and practice to ensure that they participate centrally in both. The lessons from these pilots can feed into the data collected, programmes and policies.