

Appendix H

*Final Report on Water Quality Management Plan for Ganga River
Volume IV-2, Feasibility Study for Kanpur City, Part II, Non-Sewerage Scheme*

| ID | NAME | ID | NAME | ID | NAME | ID | NAME |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1 | Shivpuri | 72 | Gangapur | 181 | Besati | 303 | Tatya Bhagvant |
| 2 | Jagatapur | 73 | Karnapur | 182 | Puran Tamouli | 304 | Bingavan |
| 3 | Bibipur | 74 | Shimra | 183 | Basant Lal | 305 | Hanspur |
| 4 | Patel Nagar | 76 | Bhurepur | 184 | Kannodia | 306 | Kachhibasti Govind Nagar |
| 5 | Deviganj | 77 | Shankrapur | 186 | Saardin | 307 | Gadriyan Purwa |
| 6 | Ahirvan | 78 | Hanspur | 188 | Radhaysham | 308 | Partap Ganj |
| 7 | Mavaiya | 79 | Brij Bhushan Awasthi | 198 | Omervaish | 309 | Prem Narayan Shukla Ka Ahata |
| 8 | Sadanand Nagar | 80 | Takya Park | 201 | Kailash Mandir | 310 | Nehru Indira Malin Basti |
| 9 | Manna Adaiya | 81 | Chaprasi Area | 202 | Shivala | 311 | Ambedkar Nagar Vijay Nagar |
| 10 | Sudallapur | 82 | Akharawala | 207 | Nankari | 312 | Raniganj |
| 11 | Chaida Tatiya | 86 | Khatikana Connelganj | 212 | Gajaini Malin Basti | 314 | Kakadev |
| 12 | Gandhi Gram Harijan Basti | 87 | 104/334 | 213 | Bhim Nagar | 315 | Naveen Nagar |
| 13 | Sujatganj | 88 | 104/327-331 | 214 | Sahab Nagar Kalyan Nagar | 317 | Parmiya Purwa |
| 14 | Balla Tatiya | 91 | 104/336 | 215 | Patel Vihar Kalyan Nagar | 318 | Pahalwan Purwa |
| 15 | Dakna Purwa | 93 | 104/302 | 216 | Khaira Kalyan Nagar | 319 | Lallanpurwa |
| 16 | Shilpee Nagar | 94 | 104/299 | 217 | Madarpur | 321 | Jayora |
| 17 | Rattu Purwa | 95 | 104/433 | 219 | Khatikana Gwaltoli | 322 | Chhota Lakanpur |
| 18 | Baba Kutiya | 96 | Brijrani | 220 | Gokul Parshad | 323 | M P Mill Ka Ahata |
| 20 | Chaidee Pahalwan | 100 | Ghaira Lal | 221 | Shankar Lal | 324 | Kalyanpur Khurd |
| 21 | Khatikana Babupurwa | 101 | M Block Kakadev | 223 | Mohamad Baksh | 325 | Kalyanpur Kalan |
| 22 | Dus Dukan Pachhiyana | 102 | J-2 Ambedkar Nagar | 229 | Bena Jhabbar Kachhi Basti | 326 | Barasirohi |
| 23 | Sahab Nagar | 103 | Jai Parkash Nagar | 231 | Bena Jhabbar Bhatta | 327 | Devi Sahay Nagar |
| 24 | Gopal Nagar | 104 | K-Block Ambedkar Nagar | 232 | Shanidev Mandir Chunniganj | 328 | Maswanpur |
| 25 | Tikra | 105 | Ramsharan Ki Mandaiya | 235 | Bhaidi Khana Nawabganj | 329 | Beri Akbarpur |
| 26 | Sajari | 106 | Gajodar Singh Ka Purwa | 236 | Tiwari Ghat Gadiyana | 330 | Manni Purwa |
| 27 | Chhatmara | 107 | Ambedkar Nagar | 237 | Alainganj | 331 | Rani Ka Bagicha |
| 28 | Uchri | 110 | Tulsi Nagar | 238 | Maigjeen Ghat | 332 | 12/400 Gawaltoli |
| 29 | Ram Aasre | 111 | Sarvodya Nagar | 256 | Bajpayee Nagar | 333 | 12/480 Gawaltoli |
| 30 | Kabir Nagar | 112 | Kachhi Basti Medical College | 260 | Manohar Nagar | 334 | Brijander Swaroop ka Ahata |
| 31 | Sewa Gram | 113 | JK Cancer Kachhi Basti | 261 | Makdum Nagar | 335 | J K Ka Ahata |
| 32 | Lohiya Nagar | 114 | Sudershan Nagar harijan Basti | 262 | Vajidpur | 336 | Narayan Darjee Ka Ahata |
| 33 | Shiv Nagar | 115 | Sohra Godam | 263 | Sanjay Nagar | 339 | Chhoti Gutaiya |
| 34 | Q - Block | 116 | Goverdhan Purwa | 264 | Ambedkar Nagar I | 340 | Sant Lal Ka Ahata |
| 35 | Sanjay Nagar | 118 | Chaidi Luhar | 265 | Ambedkar Nagar II | 341 | Gudar Basti Aklove Nagar |
| 36 | Vivekanand Nagar | 119 | Indira Malin Basti | 266 | Chhbeelay Purwa | 342 | Makri Khaira |
| 37 | Mahadev Nagar | 120 | Chhangamal | 267 | Raidas Bihar | 343 | Sukuoo Purwa |
| 38 | Dharmendra Nagar | 122 | Kanjadpurwa | 268 | Jagai Purwa | 344 | Ujyari Purwa |
| 39 | Talwa mandi | 123 | B M Market | 269 | Ompurwa | 345 | Dhanupurwa |
| 40 | Dalel Purwa | 126 | Sanjay Nagar | 270 | Shiv Katra | 346 | Daulatpur |
| 43 | Sarju Narayan Ahata | 128 | Laxmi Ratan A | 273 | Safipur | 353 | Dabauli |
| 44 | Bhagwandas Ahata | 129 | Noor Mahamad | 274 | Pokharpur | 354 | Badrwapur |
| 45 | Sharab Mill Ahata | 133 | Gurudhain | 275 | Charari | 355 | Sarai Meeta |
| 46 | Gangla Parshad Ahata | 135 | Gurubachhan Singh Ka Ahata | 276 | Kaji Khera | 356 | Gambhirpur |
| 47 | Krishna Payaree Ahata | 136 | J K Cotton | 277 | Loharan Ka Bhatta | 357 | Patap Pur |
| 48 | Gurudeen Ahata | 137 | Laxmi Ratan B | 278 | Chandrika Lal Ka Ahata | 358 | Kapili |
| 49 | Shakkar Mill Khalwa | 139 | Fal Hussain | 279 | Shivraj Singh Ka Purwa | 364 | Chandari |
| 51 | Sankra State | 142 | Ravidas Nagar | 283 | Bagai Bhatti | 366 | Madiyana |
| 52 | Chabba Lal Ka Ahata | 143 | Ambedkar Nagar | 284 | Babu Purwa | 367 | Shankarapurwa |
| 53 | 84/172A | 145 | Laxman Purwa | 285 | Bakarganj | 368 | Satvari |
| 54 | 83/168 | 147 | Juhi Gara | 286 | Bagahi | 369 | Tatiya Jhanaku |
| 55 | Lakshmi Purwa | 153 | Natwan Toli Baradevi | 287 | Ajit Ganj | 370 | Jana |
| 59 | Arra | 155 | Fahimabad | 288 | Naya Purwa | 371 | Sheikhpur |
| 60 | Timbee | 157 | Mohamad Ali | 289 | Munshi Purwa | 372 | Motipur |
| 61 | Khejpur | 163 | Chammanganj | 292 | Chhoti Juhi | 373 | Alokapur |
| 63 | Chandipur | 164 | Bhansiya Ahata | 293 | Juhi Banburia | 374 | Sukhnipur |
| 64 | Lakshmanpur | 166 | Gammu Khan | 294 | Juhi Parampurwa | 375 | Paivandi |
| 65 | Baraimpur | 167 | Shaukat Ali | 298 | Naubasta | 377 | Kulgaon |
| 67 | Barra | 172 | Molviya Yakub | 299 | Todhakpur | 378 | Rooma |
| 68 | Baba Nagar | 174 | Khatikana I | 300 | Pahadpur | 380 | Gadanpur |
| 69 | Teekapur | 175 | Khatikana II | 301 | Bhudpur Machhriya | 381 | Khajuria |
| 70 | Karhee | 179 | Rolling Mill | 302 | Delhi Sujapur | | |
| 71 | Lalpur | 180 | Ramswaroop | | | | |

Appendix I

Appendix I : Ground Water Quality : Kanpur

| S. No | Location | Type of sample | E.C micro siemens/cm at 25°C | pH | Cl | NO ₃ | SO ₄ | F |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|
| 1 | Kanpur/KNP | H/P | 373.0 | 8.2 | 28.0 | 0.9 | | 0.5 |
| 2 | Bilhaur/KNP | H/P | 453.0 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 | | 0.9 |
| 3 | Ghatampur/KNP | H/P | 879.0 | 8.3 | 85.0 | 47.0 | | 0.6 |
| 4 | Chaubepur/KNP | H/P | 521.0 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 0.4 | | 0.8 |
| 5 | Bidhnu/KNP | H/P | 309.0 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 0.4 | | 1.1 |
| 6 | Mahrajpur/KNP | H/P | 582.0 | 8.2 | 21.0 | 7.3 | | 0.9 |
| 7 | Rajpur/KNP | H/P | 1150.0 | 8.2 | 107.0 | 105.0 | | 0.9 |
| 8 | Rasulabad | H/P | 1260.0 | 8.2 | 142.0 | 6.2 | | 0.7 |
| 9 | Sarh/KNP | H/P | 1020.0 | 8.2 | 28.0 | 1.0 | | 1.2 |
| 10 | Patara/KNP | H/P | 855.0 | 8.2 | 142.0 | 21.0 | | 0.6 |
| 11 | Narman/KNP | H/P | 522.0 | 8.2 | 14.0 | 0.6 | | 0.9 |
| 12 | Bithargaon/KNP | H/P | 567.0 | 8.2 | 64.0 | 2.1 | | 0.6 |
| 13 | Bhadwara/KNP | H/P | 3100.0 | 8.2 | 376.0 | 770.0 | | 0.0 |
| 14 | Bithoor/KNP | H/P | 1110.0 | 8.1 | 163.0 | 11.0 | | 0.4 |
| 15 | Samadhi Naubasta/KNP | H/P | 780.0 | 8.3 | 50.0 | 4.9 | | 0.9 |
| 16 | Ramadevi/KNP | H/P | 948.0 | 8.2 | 85.0 | 4.4 | | 1.0 |
| | Desirable Limit | | | 6.5-8.5 | 250.0 | 45.0 | 200.0 | 1.0 |
| | Permissible Limit | | | no relaxation | 1000.0 | 100.0 | 400.0 | 1.5 |

Source : Ground Water Year Book Uttar Pradesh & Uttranchal, CGWB, Ministry of Water Resources
October, 2004

BDL : Below Deductable Limit

Appendix J

Appendix J Requirement of CTC in the slums of Kanpur

| S.No | Slum Area | Approx Population (Year 1991?) | Revised population (2.5 % annual increase) Year 2001 | Population carrying Open Defecation 24.8 | Willingness to pay 41 | No. of Seats Required 30 | Type of CTC | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 5 seater | 10 seater | 20 seater |
| 1 | 104/299 | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 104/302 | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 104/327-331 | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 104/334 | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 104/336 | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 104/433 | 1200 | 1499 | 372 | 153 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 12/400 Gwal Toli | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 12/480 Gwal Toli | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 12/485 Harijan Basti | 600 | 749 | 186 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 83/168 | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 84/172 A | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Ahamad Husain Ka Ahata | 350 | 437 | 108 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Ahata Near Maulvi | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Ahirawa | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Ahirva | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Ailenganj | 2250 | 2810 | 697 | 286 | 10 | | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | Ajit Ganj | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Akharawala Hata | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Aloka Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Ambedakar Nagar | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Ambedakar Nagar | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Ambedakar Nagar First | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Ambedakar Nagar Second | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Ambedakar Nagar Vijay Nagar | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Anavar Ganj | 3750 | 4683 | 1,161 | 476 | 16 | | 1 | 0 |
| 26 | Arra | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Ashok Nagar (Kalyanpur) | 2250 | 2810 | 697 | 286 | 10 | | 1 | 0 |
| 28 | Aspatal Ghat Parmat | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | B.M. Market | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Baba Kutiya | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 31 | Baba Nagar | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Babu Purwa | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Badalu Prasad | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Badri Prasad | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Bagahi | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Bagahi Bhatti | 1875 | 2342 | 581 | 238 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Bairam Pur | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Bajpai Nagar | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Bakar Ganj | 1650 | 2061 | 511 | 210 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Baktori | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Balla Tatiya | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 42 | Bangali Ghat | 800 | 999 | 248 | 102 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Barasirohi | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 44 | Barduva Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | Barmadai Purwa | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | Barra | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 47 | Basant Lal | 1350 | 1686 | 418 | 171 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | Benachavar Bhatta | 1300 | 1624 | 403 | 165 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | Beri Akabarpur | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Bhagavandeen | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | Bhagawan Das | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Bhagemi Godam Basti | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Bhalla State | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Bhawandeen | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | Bhedhi Khana Nawab Ganj | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | Bhesiya Ahata | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 57 | Bhim Nagar | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Bhola Purwa | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 59 | Bhudapur Machariya | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 | Bhurepur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | Bibi Ji Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Bibipur | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | Binmava | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 | Birhana | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | Bisati | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | Braja Bhooshan Avasthi | 1625 | 2029 | 503 | 206 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 67 | Brarjaitpur | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 68 | Brij Rani | 850 | 1062 | 263 | 108 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 69 | Brijendra Swaroop Ka Ahata | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | Buli Pahalvan | 850 | 1062 | 263 | 108 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 71 | Chabba Lal | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 | Chabile Pur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | Chaduaa Basti Purana Kanpur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 74 | Chain Shukh | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75 | Chaman Ganj | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 76 | Chandari | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 | Chandi Pur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 78 | Chandrika Lal Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| S.No | Slum Area | Approx Population | Revised population (2.5 % annual increase) | Population carrying Open Defecation | Willingness to pay | No. of Seats Required | Type of CTC | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | (Year 1991?) | Year 2001 | 24.8 | 41 | 30 | 5 seater | 10 seater | 20 seater |
| 79 | Changamal | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 80 | ChapaKhana | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 81 | Chapera | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | Chaprasi Area | 1150 | 1436 | 356 | 146 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | Chasari | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | Chawal Mandi | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | Cheda Tatiya | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | Chedi Lal | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87 | Chedi Lohar | 600 | 749 | 186 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 88 | Chedi Pahlavan | 1050 | 1311 | 325 | 133 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 89 | Chhatmara | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | Choona Bhatiya | 1750 | 2186 | 542 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | Chota Lakhanpur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | Choti Ghutaia | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | Choti Juhi | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | Chudi Bazar | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | Civil Line Railway | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 96 | Daboli | 2650 | 3309 | 821 | 337 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 97 | Dalan Pur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | Dalel Purwa | 875 | 1093 | 271 | 111 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | Daulat Pur | 3775 | 4714 | 1,169 | 479 | 16 | | 1 | 0 |
| 100 | Dehali Sujanpur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 101 | Devi Ganj | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 102 | Devi Sahai Nagar | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 103 | Devideen | 650 | 812 | 201 | 82 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 104 | Devideen Ka Ahata | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 105 | Dhakna Purwa | 2275 | 2841 | 705 | 289 | 10 | | 1 | 0 |
| 106 | Dharmendra Nagar | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 107 | Dhobi Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 108 | Dinwa Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 109 | Durga Singh | 1150 | 1436 | 356 | 146 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | Dus Dukan Pachiyana | 600 | 749 | 186 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 111 | Faqruddeen | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 112 | Gadanpur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 113 | Gadariyan Pur | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 114 | Gadarpur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 115 | Gadriyanpur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 116 | Gajju Purwa | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 117 | Gajodhar Singh Ka Purwa | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 118 | Gambheer Pur | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 119 | Ganda Hata | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 120 | Gandhi Gram Harijan Basti | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 121 | Ganga Ganj | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 122 | Ganga Panki | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 123 | Ganga Pur | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 124 | Ganga Vishnu Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 125 | Genesagar Kachchi Basti | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 126 | Ghanupurwa | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 127 | Ghaseete Babu Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 128 | Ghera Lal | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 129 | Godam Ka Hata | 600 | 749 | 186 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 130 | Gokul Prasad | 350 | 437 | 108 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 131 | Goodar Basti Eklavay Nagar | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 132 | Gopal Nagar | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 133 | Goverdhan Purwa | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 134 | Gudan Godam | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 135 | Gudiya Ghat | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 136 | Gulab Babu Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 137 | Gulam Ali | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 138 | Guru Prasad | 625 | 781 | 194 | 80 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 139 | Gurubcahan | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 | Gurubcahan Singh Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 141 | Gurudeen | 1100 | 1374 | 341 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 142 | Gurudeen | 600 | 749 | 186 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 143 | Hansh Pur | 650 | 812 | 201 | 82 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 144 | Hansh Pur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 145 | Hanumandra Nagar | 1750 | 2186 | 542 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 146 | Hazi Mushtak | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 147 | Ibrahim | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 148 | Indira Malin Basti | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 149 | J.K. Kesar Kachchi Basti | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 | J.K.Ka Ahata | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 151 | Jagai Pur | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 152 | Jagai Purwa | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 153 | Jagannath Kahram | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | Jagatapur | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 155 | Jagdamba | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 156 | Jahid Hushain | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 157 | Jahid Hushain B | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 158 | Jai Prakash Nagar | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 159 | J-Ambedakar Nagar | 2250 | 2810 | 697 | 286 | 10 | | 1 | 0 |
| 160 | Jameel | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| S.No | Slum Area | Approx Population (Year 1991?) | Revised population (2.5 % annual increase) Year 2001 | Population carrying Open Defecation 24.8 | Willingness to pay 41 | No. of Seats Required 30 | Type of CTC | | |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 5 seater | 10 seater | 20 seater |
| 161 | Jana | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 162 | Jayora | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 163 | Jeevan Lal Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 164 | Juhi Banburia | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 165 | Juhi Garha | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 166 | Juhi Param Purwa | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 167 | Kabir Nagar | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 168 | Kacchi Basti Medical College | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 169 | Kachchi Basti Govind Nagar | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 170 | Kachchi Saray | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 171 | Kadliya Ka Ahata | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 172 | Kailash Mandir | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 173 | Kaka Dev | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 174 | Kalibadi | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 175 | Kalideen | 3500 | 4371 | 1,084 | 444 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 176 | Kalideen Ka Ahata Near yatim Khana | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 177 | Kalyanpur Kala | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 178 | Kalyanpur Khurd | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 179 | Kalyanpur Narvar | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 180 | Kanjad Purwa | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 181 | Kanjaran Purwa | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 182 | Kannodia | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 183 | Kanpur Tenari | 1275 | 1592 | 395 | 162 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 184 | Kapili | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 185 | Karhi | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 186 | Karna Pur | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 187 | Kashi Pandit | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 188 | Kausik | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 189 | Kazi Kheda | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 190 | K-Block Ambedakar Nagar | 4000 | 4995 | 1,239 | 508 | 17 | | | 1 |
| 191 | Keya | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 192 | Khajepur | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 193 | Khajuria | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 194 | Khatikana Babu Purwa | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 195 | Khatikana First | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 196 | Khatikana Gwal Toli | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 197 | Khatikana Karnel ganj | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 198 | Khatikana Second | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 199 | Khayora | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 200 | Kheda Kalyanpur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 201 | Kishan Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 202 | Kisori Lal | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 203 | Kotwalesher | 1750 | 2186 | 542 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 204 | Krishan Payaree | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 205 | Kul Gav | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 206 | Kuli Bazar Gadiya | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 207 | Kuriyana | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 208 | L.K.Cotton | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 209 | Lal Pur | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 210 | Lala Maharaj | 1125 | 1405 | 348 | 143 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 211 | Lallan Purwa | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 212 | Lamui | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 213 | Laxman Pur | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 214 | Laxman Purwa | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 215 | Laxmi Purwa | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 216 | Laxmi Ratan B | 1850 | 2310 | 573 | 235 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 217 | Laxmi Ratan A | 2250 | 2810 | 697 | 286 | 10 | | 1 | 0 |
| 218 | Loharan Ka Bhatta | 4100 | 5120 | 1,270 | 521 | 17 | | | 1 |
| 219 | Lohiya Nagar | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 220 | Ludheriya | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 221 | M.P. Mill Ka Ahata | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 222 | Madhav Ram Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 223 | Madiyana | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 224 | Mahadev Nagar | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 225 | Mahaveer Nagar | 2250 | 2810 | 697 | 286 | 10 | | 1 | 0 |
| 226 | Maikulal Ka Ahata | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 227 | Makadi Khada | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 228 | Makdun Nagar | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 229 | Makku Shahid Ka Bhatta | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 | Mammu Khan | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 231 | Mangali Prasad | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 232 | Mangali Prasad | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 233 | Maniya Singh | 1100 | 1374 | 341 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 234 | Manna Mariya | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 235 | Manni Purwa | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 236 | Manohar Nagar | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 237 | Masawanpur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 238 | Masjid Haza | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 239 | Mati Ulla Lari | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 240 | Maulveeya Yaqub | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 241 | Mavaiya | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 242 | Maviya | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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| S.No | Slum Area | Approx Population (Year 1991?) | Revised population (2.5 % annual increase) Year 2001 | Population carrying Open Defecation 24.8 | Willingness to pay 41 | No. of Seats Required 30 | Type of CTC | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 5 seater | 10 seater | 20 seater |
| 243 | M-Block Kakadev | 1150 | 1436 | 356 | 146 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 244 | Meigjen Ghat, Bairow Ghat | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 245 | Mohamad Baksh | 1125 | 1405 | 348 | 143 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 246 | Mohammad Ali | 1200 | 1499 | 372 | 153 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 247 | Moti Pur | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 248 | Munshi Purwa | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 249 | Muturya Hussain | 625 | 781 | 194 | 80 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 250 | Nagendra | 375 | 468 | 116 | 48 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 251 | Nanak Nagar | 700 | 874 | 217 | 89 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 252 | Nankari | 725 | 905 | 224 | 92 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 253 | Narayan Darji Ka Ahata | 400 | 500 | 124 | 51 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 254 | Natwan Toli Baradevi | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 255 | Naubasta | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 256 | Naughari Bibi Ka Hata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 257 | Navarang | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 258 | Naveen Nagar | 1750 | 2186 | 542 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 259 | Naya Purwa | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 260 | Nehru Indira Malin Basti | 1750 | 2186 | 542 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 261 | Nighada | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 262 | Nithura | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 263 | Nizamuddin | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 264 | Nonoyan Purwa | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 265 | Noor Mohammad | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 266 | O. P. Singhaniya | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 267 | Om Prakash | 1100 | 1374 | 341 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 268 | Om Purwa | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 269 | Omar Vaishya | 875 | 1093 | 271 | 111 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 270 | Padad Pur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 271 | Pahalwan Purwa | 250 | 312 | 77 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 272 | Paibandi | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 273 | Panki Kala | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 274 | Panki Katra | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 275 | Paramia Purwa | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 276 | Parmat Dhobiyana | 800 | 999 | 248 | 102 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 277 | Patel Nagar | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 278 | Patel Nagar Kalyanpur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 279 | Patel Nagar(Bithur Road) | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 280 | Phal Hushain | 1200 | 1499 | 372 | 153 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 281 | Phiamabad | 4000 | 4995 | 1,239 | 508 | 17 | | | 1 |
| 282 | Pokhar Purwa | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 283 | Prachal Sabha | 1100 | 1374 | 341 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 284 | Prahlad Ka Ahata | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 285 | Pratap Ganj | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 286 | Pratap Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 287 | Prem Narayan Shukla Ka Ahata | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 288 | Puran Chand | 350 | 437 | 108 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 289 | Puran Lal | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 290 | Puran Tamauli | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 291 | Q- Block | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 292 | Radheshyam | 1300 | 1624 | 403 | 165 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 293 | Radheshyam | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 294 | Radheshyam | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 295 | Raj Kali | 200 | 250 | 62 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 296 | Raja Ka Purwa | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 297 | Raja Ram Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 298 | Ral Kishor | 225 | 281 | 70 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 299 | Ram Asre Nagar | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 300 | Ram Prasad | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 301 | Ramdas | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 302 | Ramehabu | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 303 | Ramrai Saray | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 304 | Ramsharan Ka Maravia | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 305 | Ramswaroop | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 306 | Ran Mohan | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 307 | Rani Ganj | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 308 | Rani Ka Bagecha | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 309 | Rattu Purwa | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 310 | Ravat Gaoa | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 311 | Ravi Das Nagar | 825 | 1030 | 255 | 105 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 312 | Redas Bihar | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 313 | Rolling Mill | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 314 | Ruma | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 315 | Sadanand Nagar | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 316 | Sadik Ali | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 317 | Safi Pur | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 318 | Sagardin | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 319 | Sahab Nagar Kalyanpur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 320 | Sahab Nagar Kalyanpur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 321 | Sajari | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 322 | Sajay Nagar Machariya | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 323 | Sakera State | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 324 | Sakra Pur | 900 | 1124 | 279 | 114 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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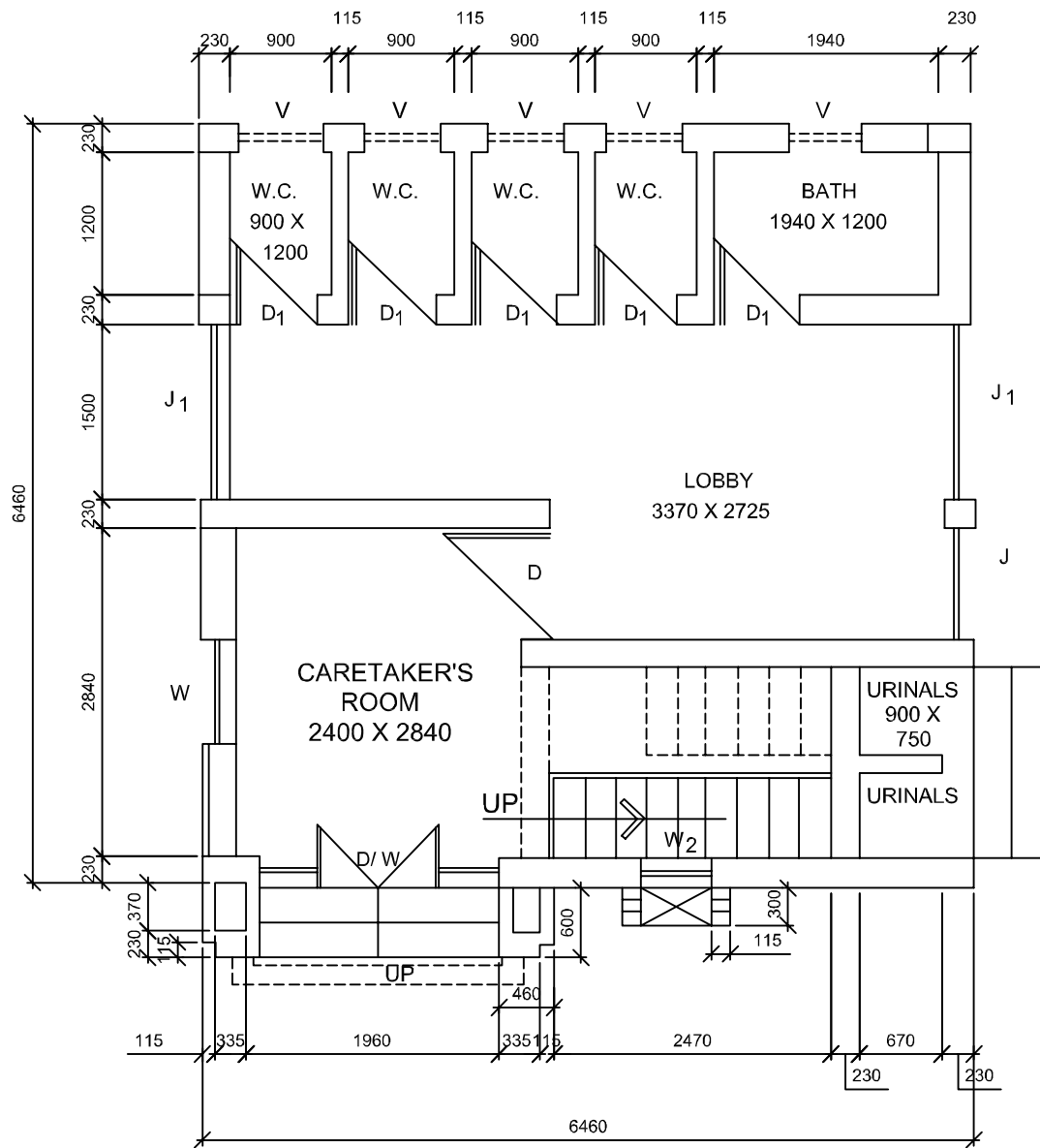
| S.No | Slum Area | Approx Population (Year 1991?) | Revised population (2.5 % annual increase) Year 2001 | Population carrying Open Defecation 24.8 | Willingness to pay 41 | No. of Seats Required 30 | Type of CTC | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 5 seater | 10 seater | 20 seater |
| 325 | Salalu Mistri | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 326 | Sanjay Nagar | 1275 | 1592 | 395 | 162 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 327 | Sanjay Nagar | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 328 | Sankar Purwa | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 329 | Sant Lal Ka Ahata | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 330 | Sarab Mill | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 331 | Sarai | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 332 | Sarai Meeta | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 333 | Sarju Narayana | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 334 | Sarvodya Nagar | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 335 | Satwari | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 336 | Savili Dara Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 337 | Seva Gram | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 338 | Shakkar Mill Khalwa | 1750 | 2186 | 542 | 222 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 339 | Shanidev Mandir Chunniganj | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 340 | Shankar Lal | 1100 | 1374 | 341 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 341 | Sheekat Ali | 3750 | 4683 | 1,161 | 476 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 342 | Shekh Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 343 | Shesh Narayan Laxmi Narayan | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 344 | Shilpi Nagar | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 345 | Shimra | 600 | 749 | 186 | 76 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 346 | Shiv Katra | 3000 | 3747 | 929 | 381 | 13 | | 1 | 0 |
| 347 | Shiv Mohan Awasthi Ka Hata | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 348 | Shiv Nagar | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 349 | Shiv Narain | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 350 | Shivala | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 351 | Shivpur | 625 | 781 | 194 | 80 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 352 | Shivraj Singh Ka Purwa | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 353 | Siraki Gohal | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 354 | Sohra Godam | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 355 | Sudharshan Nagar Harijan Basti | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 356 | Sudhallapur | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 357 | Sujatganj | 1150 | 1436 | 356 | 146 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 358 | Sukhadev Prasad Ka Ahata | 700 | 874 | 217 | 89 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 359 | Sukhani Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 360 | Sukhan Purwa | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 361 | Sukka Purwa | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 362 | Sukkhudevi Ka Ahata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 363 | Suman Singh Ka Hata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 364 | Sunnu | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 365 | Takiya Park | 620 | 774 | 192 | 79 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 366 | Talwa Mandi | 2000 | 2498 | 620 | 254 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 367 | Tara Chand | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 368 | Tarwala Ahata | 2500 | 3122 | 774 | 317 | 11 | | 1 | 0 |
| 369 | Tatiya Bhagvant | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 370 | Tatiya Jhanaku | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 371 | Taymad Nagar | 1500 | 1873 | 465 | 191 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 372 | Thakur Ka Hata | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 373 | Tika Pur | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 374 | Tikara | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 375 | Tirambi | 500 | 624 | 155 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 376 | Tivari Ghat Gadiyana | 800 | 999 | 248 | 102 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 377 | Todhak Pur | 800 | 999 | 248 | 102 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 378 | Tulsi Nagar | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 379 | TulsiyaPur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 380 | Uchari | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 381 | Ukhiyari Ourwa | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 382 | Vahimudeen | 1250 | 1561 | 387 | 159 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 383 | Valmiki Basti | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 384 | Varadevi | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 385 | Vinayak Pur | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 386 | Vishnu Swaroop Ka Ahata | 750 | 937 | 232 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 387 | Vijay Nagar | 1800 | 2248 | 558 | 229 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 388 | Wazid Pur | 1000 | 1249 | 310 | 127 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 389 | Yusuf Ali | 300 | 375 | 93 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 412,890 | 515,642 | 127,898 | 52,460 | 1,708 | 112 | 36 | 3 |
| | TOTAL CTC REQUIREMENT | | | | | seats | | 92 | |

112/2 + 36 = 92
5 seater is not recommended.

95

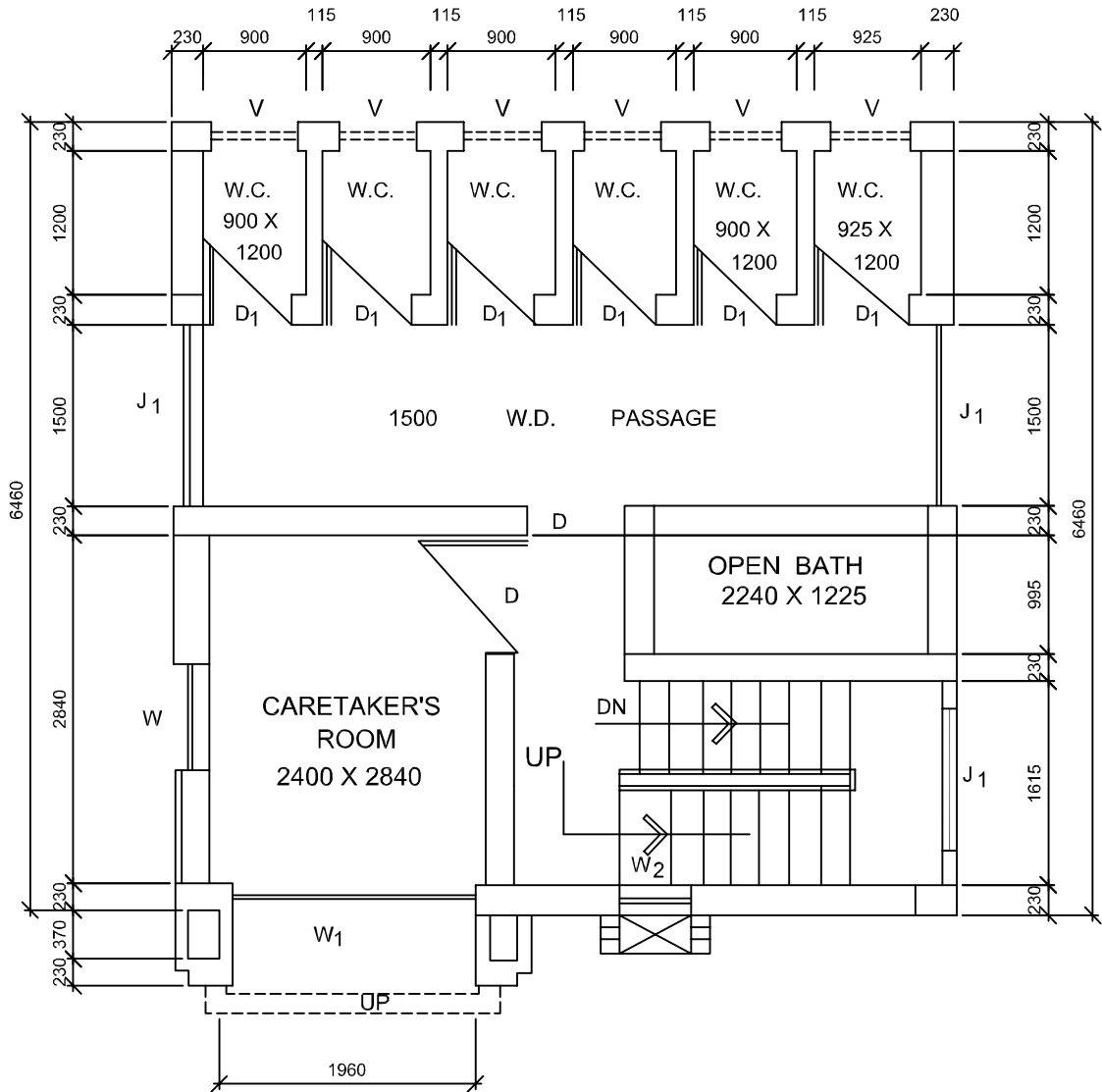
Appendix K

SCHEMATIC LAYOUT FOR 10 SEATER CTC



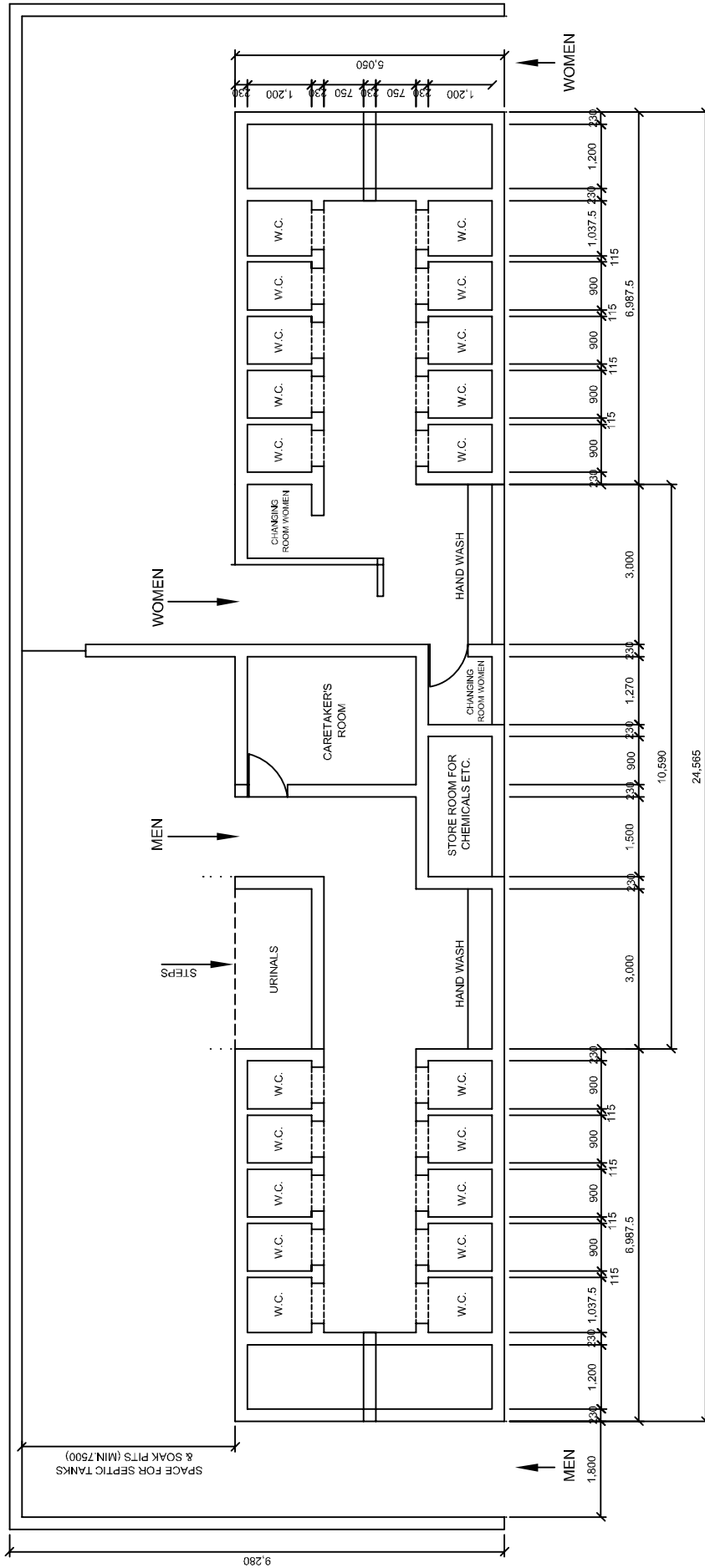
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCHEMATIC LAYOUT FOR 10 SEATER CTC

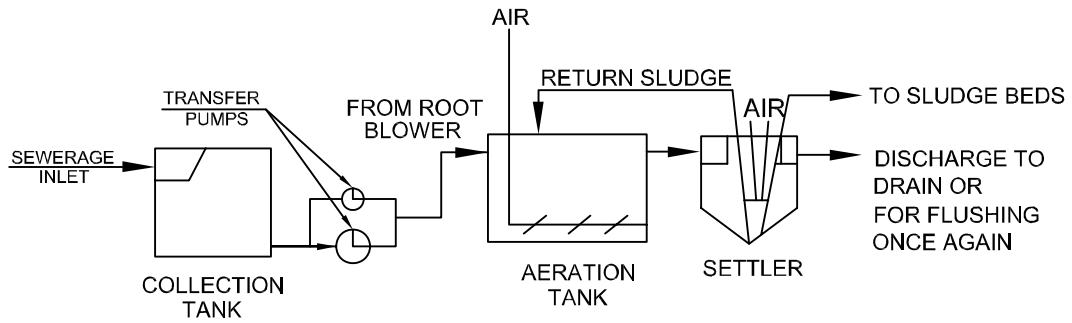


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

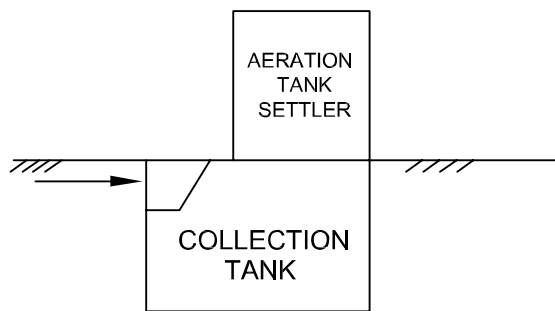
SCHEMATIC LAYOUT FOR 20 SEATER CTC



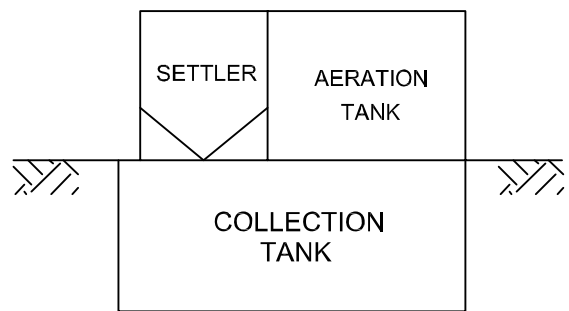
PROCESS FLOW FOR TREATMENT PLANT CTC



PLANT LAYOUT (GROUND LEVEL LOCATION)

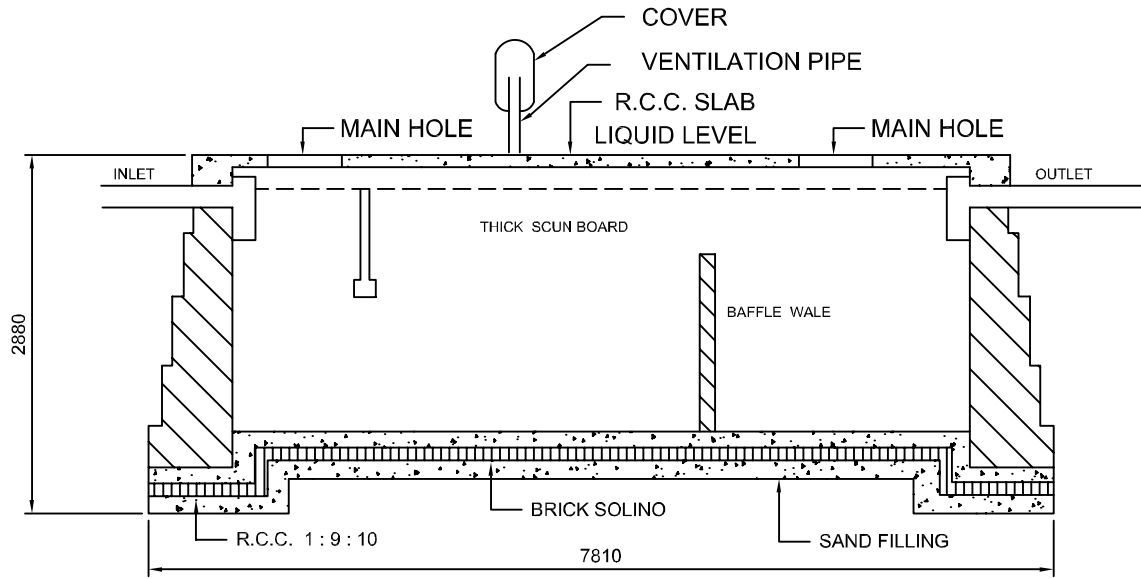


SIDE ELEVATION

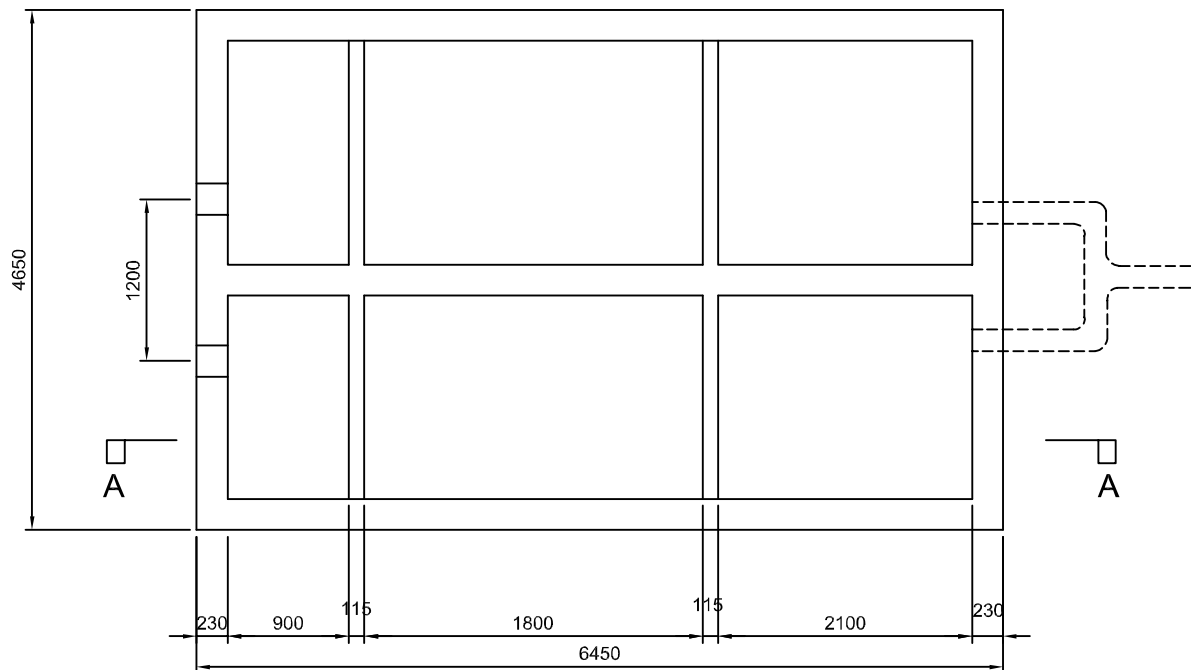


FRONT ELEVATION

SCHEMATIC PLANT LAYOUT FOR MINI - STP



SECTION A - A



SCHMATIC PLAN FOR SEPTIC TANK

Appendix L

Table 5.3 : Anticipated Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

| Sr. No. | Environmental attribute | Potential impacts | Nature of Impact | Magnitude of Impacts | | | Mitigative measures | Implementation & Monitoring |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|----------------------|--------|------|---|--|
| | | | | Low | Medium | High | | |
| A. Physical Resources | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hydrology | Ground water table Depth of Groundwater varies from 2 to 20m. | Significant impact if soak pits are developed and potential leakages occurs from the latrines or sewer lines. | | X | | Proper lining and measures for avoiding the leakages should be undertaken. Provision for developing CTCs connected to sewer | During construction and operation phase |
| B. Environmental Resources | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Surface Water quality | Runoff from the CTCs leading to increase in BOD. | Direct/Local/irreversible | X | | | Careful siting of CTCs, during operation of the CTCs the wastewater should have either preliminary treatment, or should be connected to the sewerage system. | Pre and Post construction activity |
| 4. | Soils and Geology | Wastewater from Dhobighats during operation leading to increase in COD, BOD, oil & grease, etc. Wastewater leakages from septic tanks/soak pits | Direct/Local/irreversible Direct/Local/irreversible | X X | | | Should be connected to the local drains or sewerage systems and not allowed to flow or leak into the open areas Avoiding leakage, which are prone to the soil erosion. Rehabilitation and stabilization of disturbed land. | Post construction activity During and after the construction activity |
| D. Human Environment | | | | | | | | |

| Sr. No. | Environmental attribute | Potential impacts | Nature of Impact | Magnitude of Impacts | | | Mitigative measures | Implementation & Monitoring |
|---------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|------|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Low | Medium | High | | |
| 1. | Health and Safety | Exposure to chemicals in Dhobighats. Disease due to sanitation | Direct/Local/continuous | | X | | Reduction in disease due to improvement in sanitary condition. | After the construction phase. |
| 3. | Socio-economics | Beneficial impacts from creation of CTCs which shall reduce open defecation. | Direct/regional | | | X | Overall industrial and economic growth of the region. | During operational phase |
| 4. | Resettlement | Not anticipated | | X | | | No mitigation required | |

Appendix M

Preliminary Design Details for Mini STP for 5,10 & 20 Seater CTCs

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Process to be followed | : | Extended Aeration |
| System Description | : | Consisting of: A - Civil Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection tank below ground ▪ Aeration tank on top of the CTC in RCC ▪ Solid / liquid phase separator in RCC near Aeration Tank ▪ Sludge Drying beds B – Electro Mechanical Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer Pumps ▪ Air Blowers ▪ Air Diffusion system |
| Design Flow | : | 5 Seater 6 – 7.5 m ³ /d 10 Seater 12-25 m ³ /d 20 SEater 24-30 m ³ /d |
| Input Parameters | : | BOD = 300-350 mg/l COD = 600-300 mg/l S.S = 200-300 mg /l Oil & Grease (O&G) = 10-20 mg/l |
| Output Parameters | : | BOD < 20 mg/l COD < 200 mg/l S.S < 100 mg/l O&G < 10 mg/l |

The aeration tank, settler, the sludge beds and the blowers shall be located on the roof. The transfer pumps can also be located on the roof itself. The collection tank also will be at below ground, beneath the toilet seat with access from out side the Building.

The collection pump is considered for retention for minimum 16 hours with overflow drain connection of sewer line.

| S No | Item Description | Unit | Material of Construction | 5 Seat | 10 Seater | 20 Seater |
|------|--|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Estimated Flows | m ³ | - | 6-7.5 | 12-15 | 24-30 |
| A. | Civil Works | | | | | |
| 1. | Collection Tank | m ³ | RCC | 4.5 | 9.0 | 18.0 |
| 2. | Aeration Tank | m ³ | RCC | 4.5 | 9.0 | 18.0 |
| 3. | Settler (conical Bottom with launder) | m ³ | RCC | 2.2 | 3.5 | 7.0 |
| 4. | Sludge beds | m ² | Brickwork | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| B. | Electro Mechanical Equipment | | | | | |
| 1. | Transfer pumps (2 nos) | No. | CI | 1.0 m ³ /hr | 1.0 m ³ /hr | 2.0 m ³ /hr |
| 2. | Blowers (2nos) | No. | CI | 10.0 m ³ /hr | 20.0 m ³ /hr | 40.0 m ³ /hr |
| 3. | Electric Control Panel for two Blowers and two pumps | No. | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. | Power Equipment Kwh/d | Unit | | 45 | 50 | 65 |
| D. | Water Requirement | - | - | Nil | Nil | Nil |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|---|------|------|------|
| E. | Capital Cost | | | | | |
| E-1 | Civil (Rs. 000's) | - | - | 90 | 160 | 315 |
| E-2 | Electro Mechanical (Rs. 000's) | - | - | 270 | 370 | 470 |
| F | O&M Cost Per month | | | | | |
| F-1 | Power (assume @ Rs 3.5 per unit) | Rs | - | 4800 | 5400 | 7000 |
| F-2 | Manpower (one local person as Caretaker) | Rs | - | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| F-3 | Maintenance spares (monthly average) | Rs | - | 500 | 500 | 600 |

Estimates life of the RCC structures = 40-50 years

Estimated life of E&M equipment = 15-20 years of property maintained

Appendix N

I. GUIDELINES FOR SUPERVISING THE CONSTRUCTION

- 1) Water supply, sanitary and electricity fixtures and other materials used should be of the quality specified in the design or of relevant standard specifications.
- 2) Prescribed specifications and drawings should be adhered to. The work should be neat and workmanship should be good.
- 3) If the work done departmentally or through labour contract, quantities of various materials used should be as per the specified requirements.
- 4) Cement should be used in specified proportion in the concrete, brick work and plaster.
- 5) RCC work has been provided with specified reinforcements. Pinning is to be carried out in such a manner that there are no voids.
- 6) Flooring and the dado have been laid as per the specifications, rubbed and polished well.
- 7) Flooring should have a slight slope towards the squatting pan in the case of latrine cubicle. In the case of other areas the slope should be towards the drainage points.
- 8) Curing of all cement works should be done as per the specifications.
- 9) Door frames for hanging the doors should be fixed firmly and the doors should be provided with bolting arrangement, inside and outside.
- 10) Tube well should be bored upto the required depth.
- 11) Water reservoirs should be water tight.
- 12) There should not be leakage in the water pipe lines and drainage pipes.
- 13)
 - i) Squatting pans and traps installed should be of designs specified for a pour flush toilet and these should be fixed properly so as to provide 20 mm water-seal.
 - ii) In case the community toilet block is connected to the city sewer, master trap should be provided before the connection of the sewer.
- 14) Foot-rests should be fixed at the proper place and at an angle to make them slightly away from the squatting pan in the front.
- 15) Invert of the outlet pipe in the septic tank should be 50 mm below the invert of the inlet pipe.
- 16) Ventilating pipes of at least 100 mm diameter should be provided in each septic tank.
- 17) For commissioning, the septic tank should be filled with water upto outlet level and

seeded with a small quantity of sludge from some other septic tank in operation or digested cow dung.

- 18) If the community toilet block has been provided with septic tanks, only the toilets and urinals connected to the tank. Other wastewater should be disposed of separately.
- 19) Proper gradient should be provided in sewers and the drains. Inside surface of the drains should be made smooth.
- 20) Manholes and drains for carrying sewage should be well covered to prevent emission of foul odour.
- 21) Adequate electric light points should be provided inside and outside the community toilet.
- 22) All surplus materials should be removed and the site cleared and dressed.

II. GUIDELINES FOR LOOKING AFTER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BY SUPERVISOR

Name of Community Toilet Block _____

Name of the Supervisor _____

Date of visit _____

Time of visit _____

| Daily Check Points | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Is everyone on duty at the time of the visit? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Have the instructions given earlier been complied with? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Have the deficiencies noticed in the earliest visit been removed? Are the latrine seats, urinals, wash hand basins, tiles, mosaic dado, floors, etc. clean? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are they not becoming yellow or getting coated? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Have all the doors proper bolting arrangement? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do the building and doors/windows etc. need any repairs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is there adequate quantity of water available during all the 24 hours? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Does the pumping plant functioning properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is there any leakage of water or seepage at any place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is there any chokage or obstruction in the flow of excreta or waste water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are the septic tanks or soakage pits were over flowing? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are all light points in working order? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Do the electric wiring, boards, switches, etc. need any repairs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Have soap powder and cleaning materials available at the community toilet block? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Has soap powder being given to users for washing their hands? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is the community toilet block clean (both inside and outside)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Are there any cob-webs in the community toilet block? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are there any scribbling on the walls, doors. etc.? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is there any foul smell at any place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Has the plantation done in the premises of the community toilet block being looked after well? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Has the box with locking arrangement for collecting the user charges been available and placed at the appropriate place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is the daily income from user-charges was as per target? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If not, give reasons for shortfall? | <hr/> | |
| Have the complaint and suggestion book and complaint box been available at the community toilet block? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Have the complaints and suggestions recorded in them been attended to? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Monthly Check Points

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Does the community toilet block need white/colour washing and painting? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2a. Have the sign boards and boards displaying use-instructions been fixed at the appropriate places properly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2b. Do they need re-painting | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III. GUIDELINES FOR USERS OF THE COMMUNITY TOILET

1. Stand in queue if other users are waiting
2. Ask the attendant to clean the toilet before use, if it is not clean.
3. Sit in such a position for defecation, that the human waste falls, as far as possible inside the squatting pan and does not foul the sides.
4. Fill the mug provided in the latrine with water for ablution and flushing.
5. Before use, pour a little quantity of water to wet the pan so that excreta slide smoothly into the pit.
6. Use water or toilet paper for anal cleansing. Do not use any other material like stone, mud, thick paper, grass etc. for anal cleansing.
7. Pour water from the mug to flush the excreta after use.
8. Wash hands, using soap powder after defecation at the assigned place.
9. Do not throw lighted cigarette butts in the pan.
10. Take bath quickly, if others are waiting.
11. Do not wash clothes in the bathroom. Use the washing area.
12. Do not make any scribbling on the walls or doors of latrine.
13. If you have any complaints or suggestions, enter them in the complaint register available with the caretaker or drop them in the complaint box.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL BODY TO CHECK OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

1. Is the toilet block being operated and maintained well? Have water and electricity been available?
2. Are users satisfied with the service?
3. (i) Are all the intended users availing the facility? If they are not, which section of the community is not using and why?

(ii) Do health and sanitation education Programmes need to be stepped up to motivate those who are not using the facility?

(iii) If 'per person per use' payment system is a deterrent, are the users willing to pay on a monthly basis for the facility?

(iv) Any suggestions for use of the facility by all the targeted users?
4. If the toilet block is not functioning due to any reason like chokage of sewer, non-availability of water supply etc., have the deficiencies been removed expeditiously?
 5. (i) Is round the clock attendant service (where applicable) ensured?
(ii) Is the staff posted adequate?
6. Has the complaint book been available at the toilet block? Are there any complaints about the operation and maintenance of the toilet block and whether these are being attended to quickly?
7. Are there any problems or constraints? Are there any suggestions to resolve them or for improving the functioning of community toilet block?

Appendix O

Feasibility Matrix

| Feasibility Factor | Maximum Feasibility Evaluation Score (FES) | Check List | Various Scenarios | Proposed Action |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Availability of Land | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ownership of the space or area identified ✓ Land free from all encumbrances ✓ Adequacy-of-area criterion – adequacy of space for the construction of a community toilet complex (CTC) comprising the number of toilet seats determined on the basis of demand-and-need analysis ✓ Farthest-distance criterion – the distance between the farthest dwelling unit in the area covered by proposed CTC does not exceed 500 metres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land belongs to the project implementation agency (PIA); ▪ Land is free from all encumbrances ▪ The two criteria of adequacy-of-area, and farthest-distance are satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allot 5 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land belongs to the project implementation agency (PIA); ▪ Land is not free from all encumbrances ▪ Under a legal dispute ▪ Occupied by illegal squatters ▪ Partially or fully occupied by dwelling units ▪ The two criteria of adequacy-of-area, and farthest-distance are satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If land under legal dispute, then identify alternative space, and/or evaluate the feasibility of individual household latrines (IHLs); allot 0 points to the FES ▪ If land occupied by illegal squatters, then clear land under the existing legal/institutional framework; allot 2.5 points to the FES; proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor ▪ If land is partially or wholly occupied by dwelling units, then initiate processes under the existing legal/institutional framework to prepare rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) plan, calculate the costs involved and estimate the time frame; allot 1.5 points to the FES; proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor keeping in mind that the proposed project can only be initiated after taking possession of the land after completion of the R&R processes |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land is owned by a central/state government department/agency other than the PIA (e.g. Railways) ▪ Land is free from all encumbrances ▪ The two criteria of adequacy-of-area, and farthest-distance are satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtain no-objection certificate (NOC) from the concerned department/agency ▪ Allot 4 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |

| Feasibility Factor | Maximum Feasibility Evaluation Score (FES) | Check List | Various Scenarios | Proposed Action |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land is owned by a central/state government department/agency other than the project implementation agency (e.g. Railways) ▪ Land is not free from all encumbrances ▪ Under a legal dispute ▪ Occupied by illegal squatters ▪ Partially or fully occupied by dwelling units ▪ The two criteria of adequacy-of-area, and farthest-distance are satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtain no-objection certificate (NOC) from the concerned department/agency ▪ If land under legal dispute, then identify alternative space, and/or evaluate the feasibility of individual household latrines (IHLs); allot 0 points to the FES ▪ If land occupied by illegal squatters, then clear land under the existing legal/institutional framework; allot 2 points to the FES; proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor ▪ If land is partially or wholly occupied by dwelling units, then initiate processes under the existing legal/institutional framework to prepare rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) plan, calculate the costs involved and estimate the time frame; allot 1 points to the FES; proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor keeping in mind that the proposed project can only be initiated after taking possession of the land after completion of the R&R processes |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land is owned by a private person/ institution/ organization. ▪ Land is free from all encumbrances ▪ The two criteria of adequacy-of-area, and farthest-distance are satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate dialogue with the owner and check official records to ensure that for the land under consideration ▪ is not embroiled in any legal dispute ▪ the ownership title is as claimed ▪ Prepare the time schedule for and estimate costs of land acquisition and initiate processes to acquire the land under the existing legal and institutional framework ▪ Allot 2.5 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land is owned by a private person/ institution/ organization ▪ Land is not free from all encumbrances ▪ Under a legal dispute ▪ Occupied by illegal squatters ▪ Partially or fully occupied by dwelling units ▪ The two criteria of adequacy-of-area, and farthest-distance are satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location to be considered unfeasible ▪ Proceed to identify alternative location; evaluate the feasibility of providing IHLs |
| Sewage (waste-water) disposal | 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of the closest point on the existing sewerage system ✓ Location of the closest point on the existing open storm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cost of construction of an on-site waste-water disposal system is lower/higher than the cost of laying a sewer line to the closest point on the existing sewerage or open storm water drainage system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate the feasibility of connecting to the closest point on the existing open storm water drainage system |

| Feasibility Factor | Maximum Feasibility Evaluation Score (FES) | Check List | Various Scenarios | Proposed Action |
|--------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | water drainage system ✓ Soil conditions and ground water status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cost of construction of an on-site waste-water disposal system is higher than the cost of laying a sewer line to the closest point on the existing sewerage or open storm water drainage system ▪ The cost of connecting to the open drain is lower than that connecting to the sewerage system ▪ The distance between the point of connection to the drain and the point at which the drain is being intercepted to connect to the city's waste-water collection system that conveys waste water to the city's sewage treatment plant(s) is less than 20 metres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Choose the option of connecting the waste-water disposal system of the CTC to the open drain ▪ Allot 4 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cost of construction of an on-site waste-water disposal system is higher than the cost of laying a sewer line to the closest point on the existing underground sewerage or open storm water drainage system ▪ The cost of connecting the waste-water disposal system of the CTC to the nearest point on the existing underground sewerage system is lower than the cost of connecting to the existing open storm water system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Choose the option of connecting the waste-water disposal system of the CTC to the existing underground sewerage system ▪ Allot 5 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cost of construction of an on-site waste-water disposal system is higher than the cost of laying a sewer line to the closest point on the existing underground sewerage or open storm water drainage system ▪ The cost of connecting the waste-water disposal system of the CTC to the nearest point on the existing underground sewerage system is higher than the cost of connecting to the existing open storm water system ▪ The distance between the point of connection to the drain and the point at which the drain is being intercepted to connect to the city's waste-water collection system that conveys waste water to the city's sewage treatment plant(s) is more than 20 metres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Choose the option of connecting the waste-water disposal system of the CTC to the existing underground sewerage system ▪ Allot 5 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cost of construction of an on-site waste-water disposal system is lower than the cost of laying a sewer line to the closest point on the existing underground sewerage or open storm water drainage system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluate the feasibility of setting-up an on-site waste-water treatment and disposal system considering the existing soil and ground water conditions |

| Feasibility Factor | Maximum Feasibility Evaluation Score (FES) | Check List | Various Scenarios | Proposed Action |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing soil and ground water conditions considered suitable for setting-up an on-site waste-water treatment and disposal system comprising a septic tank and a soak pit ▪ Existing soil and ground water conditions are not considered suitable for setting-up an on-site waste-water treatment and disposal system comprising a septic tank and a soak pit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Choose the option of on-site waste-water treatment and disposal system comprising a septic tank and a soak pit ▪ Allot 3 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor ▪ Choose the option of on-site waste-water treatment and disposal system comprising a mini sewage treatment plant (STP) ▪ Allot 2 points to the FES ▪ Proceed to evaluate the next feasibility factor |
| Water and Electricity Supply | 5, 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of water either through piped supply or through bore-well ✓ Availability of electricity through normal city supply or diesel generator set | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Piped water supply is available, and is adequate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allot 5 points to the FES |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Piped water supply is available, but not adequate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide for bore-well and pumping arrangements to supplement piped water supply ▪ Allot 4 points to the FES |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No piped water supply is available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide for bore-well and pumping arrangements ▪ Allot 3 points to the FES |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No water supply is available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location to be considered un-feasible ▪ Proceed to identify alternative location; |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate electricity supply is available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allot 5 points to the FES |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electricity supply is available, but inadequate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide for diesel generator back-up ▪ Allot 3 points to the FES |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No electricity supply available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide for diesel generator ▪ Alternatively, evaluate the feasibility of providing dual-fuel generator (this will be dependent on the number of toilet seats in the proposed CTC) ▪ Also, evaluate the feasibility of setting up a solar energy based electricity supply system ▪ Allot 2 points to the FES |

Appendix P

Appendix P : PROPOSED CTC COMPLEX UNDER GOVT SCHEMES IN THE CITY OF KANPUR.

| S.No | Name of the Area | Area Name | Ward No | No of Seats. | Land Available | Location |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Daboli West | Govind Nagar | | 10 | Yes | Nr Canal, Sant Ram – Open Land |
| 2. | Nauriya Kheda | Do | | 10 | Yes | Res of Munshi Lal – Open Land |
| 3. | Slum Settlements Govind Ngr-West | Do | | 10 | Yes | Nr- Ruhani Inter College |
| 4. | Slum Settlements Govind Ngr-East | Do | | 10 | Yes | In Front of DBS |
| 5. | Slum Settlements Govind Ngr-North | Do | | 10 | Yes | 10 Mtr far from Nibu Lal House |
| 6. | Kabir Nagar- 1 | Do | | 10 | Yes | Nr Sheila Sharma Res |
| 7. | Kabir Nagar- 2 | Do | | 10 | Yes | Nr Lalta Prasad – Open Land |
| 8. | Ram Asrey Nagar | Do | | 10 | Yes | Nr Shri Raja – Open Land |
| 9. | Naya Purwa- Kidwai Ngr | Do | | 10 | Yes | Land By Shri Gani Khan |
| 10. | Ravidas Puram Phase2 | Do | | 10 | Yes | Between Building – Open Land |
| 11. | Jumai Malin Basti Panki | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 12. | Baduapur | Do | | 10 | Yes | By- Ram Singh- Open Land |
| 13. | Sarai Meeta | Do | | 20 | Yes | Do |
| 14. | Laxman Purwa Bara Devi Juhi | Do | | 20 | Yes | Open Land |
| 15. | Natwan Tola, Juhi | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 16. | Chedi Singh ka Purwa | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |

| S.No | Name of the Area | Area Name | Ward No | No of Seats. | Land Available | Location |
|------|---|------------|---------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 17 | Ambedkar Nagar, Nirala Ngr | Do | | 10 | Yes | Inside Slum Open Land |
| 18 | Gopal Ngr Slum- Canal | Do | | 20 | Yes | Nr Canal Bridge |
| 19 | Panki Kalan | Kalayanpur | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 20 | Jai Prakash Nagar, | Do | | 10 | Yes | Nr Kabristan – Open Land |
| 21 | Panki Ganga Ganj | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Area |
| 22 | Panki Sujanpur | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open land |
| 23 | Gambhirpur | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 24 | Banjara Basti- Kakadev | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Area |
| 25 | Pandu Nagar- Dabal Pulia | Do | | 10 | Yes | On Green Belt |
| 26 | Nehru Indira Basti- Pandu Ngr | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 27 | Ramcharan Ki Madhiya, Pandu Nagar | Do | | 10 | Yes | Reconstruction. |
| 28 | Sarvodaya Nagar- Railway Line Malin Basti | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 29 | Sharda Ngr- Rail Crossing | Do | | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 30 | Rawatpur Village. | Do | 7 | 10 | Yes | Near Slum – Open Land |
| 31 | Plot No 12- Vijay Nagar | Sisamau | 19 | 10 | Yes | Nr Main Road and Crossing. |
| 32 | Shastri Nagar- Pili Building | Do | 61 | 10 | Yes | Near Slum open land |
| 33 | KNP FazalGanj | Do | 80 | 10 | Yes | Open Land – Verma Cell |
| 34 | Sharab Mill Hata- JK Jute Mill | Do | 13 | 20 | Yes | Open land and Reconstruction |

| S.No | Name of the Area | Area Name | Ward No | No of Seats. | Land Available | location |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 35 | Doodh Bangla | General Ganj | 54 | 10 | Yes | Open Land |
| 36 | Sai Purwa Jhakarkati | Sisamau | 13 | 10 | Yes | Open Land inside Slum |
| 37 | Verma Cell JK Jute Mill | Sisamau | 13 | 10 | Yes | Reconstruction |
| 38 | Jana gaon | Cantt | 9 | 10 | Yes | Open Area |
| 39 | Rail Bazaar, Faithfull Ganj | Cantt | | 10 | Yes | Ramlila Maidan |
| 40 | Dwarikapuri | Aryan Nagar | | 10 | Yes | Open Ground |
| 41 | 9/50 Naya Purwa | Aryan Nagar | | 10 | Yes | Open Ground |

Appendix Q

Appendix Q : Break-up of Costs for Civil Works of Main CTC Building

| Item | (Amount in INR) | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 5-WC | 10-WC | 20-WC |
| Excavation | 1,800 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| Plain cement concrete below foundations, floors etc. (M10) | 5,200 | 8,500 | 17,000 |
| Brickwork (230/115 mm at foundation level and in superstructure) | 55,000 | 90,000 | 165,250 |
| Reinforced Cement Concrete works for various elements (M20) | 30,000 | 50,000 | 90,000 |
| Reinforcement and other steelworks | 57,000 | 95,000 | 160,000 |
| Plastering | 12,760 | 22,000 | 38,500 |
| Floor and Dado Finishing using ceramic tiles/"Kota" stone | 35,000 | 60,000 | 110,000 |
| Doors and Windows | 1,800 | 2,750 | 5,500 |
| Sanitary works including fittings, fixtures, drains, pipes, chambers etc. | 57,000 | 94,000 | 175,000 |
| Painting | 7,000 | 12,000 | 20,000 |
| Sub-total | 262,560 | 437,250 | 787,250 |
| Miscellaneous works and contingencies (10%) | 26,256 | 43,725 | 78,725 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL COST FOR CIVIL WORKS (MAIN CTC BUILDING) | 288,816 | 480,975 | 865,975 |
| Rounded off | 289,000 | 481,000 | 866,000 |

Appendix R

**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR
NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: _____

B: Address: _____

C: Approximate Population: _____

D: Any CTC present in the area:

| | Yes | No | If |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Present then what capacity | 5 Seater | 10seater | 20 seater |
| Is there a requirement for new CTC? | Yes | No | |

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: *(Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)*

Option 1. _____

Option 2. _____

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: KDA: Other: Private:

Current land use. _____

Is it marked for some other purpose? _____

Available land area (in sq. m) _____

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. _____

If by Pipeline then What time to what time _____

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:

From what time to what time. _____

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

Appendix S

Appendix S Results of Rapid Survey for Land Availability (Kanpur)

| S. No. | Name of the slum | Population | Any CTC present in the area | Requirement of New CTC | Proposed Location of CTC | Availability of Land | | Utility | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | Land Owner | Current Land Use | Water Supply | Electricity Supply | Waste Water Disposal |
| 1 | Gwal Toli | 1,00,000 | Yes (20) | Yes | Near Sisamau Nala | NN | Nala | Through Pipeline & Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 2 | Nai Chungi, (Near Ram Rai Ki Sarai) | 10,000 | No | Yes | Ram Rai Sarai (Saraiyan) | NN | No use | Through Pipeline | Yes | Sewer Line Open Drain |
| 3 | Deviganj, Post Chakeri, | 10,000 | Yes (12 seater) | Yes | Deviganj Pond (Near Phoolmati Mandir) | Other | Pond | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 4 | Naramau, Kanpur Dehat | 8000 | No | Yes | 1. Near Petrol Pump (Kamlapat Primary School) 2. Left side space of Kanpur Border | | No use | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 5 | Ghoukheda, Chakeri Airforce Campus | 8000 | Yes (11 seater) | Yes | 1. Pond opp. Shree Mulai Kurils house 2. Pond opp. Lodheswar saini's garden | ADA | Pond | Through Boaring | Yes | Open Drain |
| 6 | Kalyanpur Kala | 10,000 | No | Yes | Samudayik Kendra's Opp. front portion | NN | No use | Through Pipe Line & Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 7 | Bhairon Ghat & Mohan Lal Park | 250 | Yes (10 seater) | No | 1. Sulabh Complex (near Bhairon Temple) 2. Sulabh Complex (in Rani Garden) | Private | CTC in present there | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 8 | Babu Purva | 50,000 | Yes (20 seater) | Yes | In Khatipana Sulabh Complex Ayutganj (Near 47 & 48 Block) | NN | No use | Through Pipeline | Yes | Open Drain |
| 9 | Baghi Bhatta | 10,000 | Yes (5 seater) | Yes | Beside of Baghi Police Chauki | NN | Government Toilets | Through Pipeline & Hand Pump | Yes | Sewer Line Open Drain |

| | Sahab Nagar | 9000 | No | Yes | Kaccha Pond, Sahab Nagar (Near Jawahar Lal School) | Private | Pond | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----|---|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 10 | Sahab Nagar | 9000 | No | Yes | Kaccha Pond, Sahab Nagar (Near Jawahar Lal School) | Private | | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 11 | Juhi Narain Purva | 3000 | Yes 21 seater) | Yes | Sulabh Complex (in Hamir Road line) | NN | Sulabh Complex | Through Pipeline & Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 12 | Juhi Ram Purva | 5000 | Yes (10 seater) | Yes | Sulabh Complex (Near Shree Ratan Inter College) | NN | Sulabh Complex | Through Pipeline & Hand Pump | Yes | Sewer Line Open Drain |
| 13 | Ghola Ghat, Nai Basti, Cantt | 8000 | Yes (10 seater) | Yes | Sulabh Complex (Opp. Sant Marrus Convents School) | Other | Sulabh Complex | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 14 | Loharan Bhatta & J.K. Temple | 15,000 | Yes (50 seater) | No | Sulabh Complex | Other | Sulabh Complex | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 15 | Naya Purva, Marble Market Road | 5000 | Yes (10 seater) | Yes | Marble Marble Road (disputed land) | Other | For Cultural Programms | Through Pipeline & Hand Pump | Yes | Sewer Line Open Drain |
| 16 | Bajpai Nagar & Sundar Nagar | 9000 | No | Yes | | | | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 17 | Fazalganj | 15000 | Yes (20 seater) | Yes | Sulabh Complex | Other | Sulabh Complex | Hand Pump | Yes | Open Drain |
| 18 | Jajmau | 1, 50, 000 | yes (10 seater) | Yes | Bhudia Ghat, Maqdoom Nagar | NN | No use | Hand Pump & Pipeline | Yes | Open Drain |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | |

**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Gawal Joli
B: Address: ~~Cawas~~ Gawal Joli, (Beside Chunni Chauri
Bus station)

C: Approximate Population: 100,000 People
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. Near Sisaman Nala
Option 2. -----

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.

LNN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. Nala
Is it marked for some other purpose? No
Available land area (in sq. m) 8000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Through Pipe line & Hand Pump.
If by Pipeline then What time to what time 7 Mtr - 6 to 8 Am
even - 6 to 8 Am.

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. Six hours in a day (deduction)

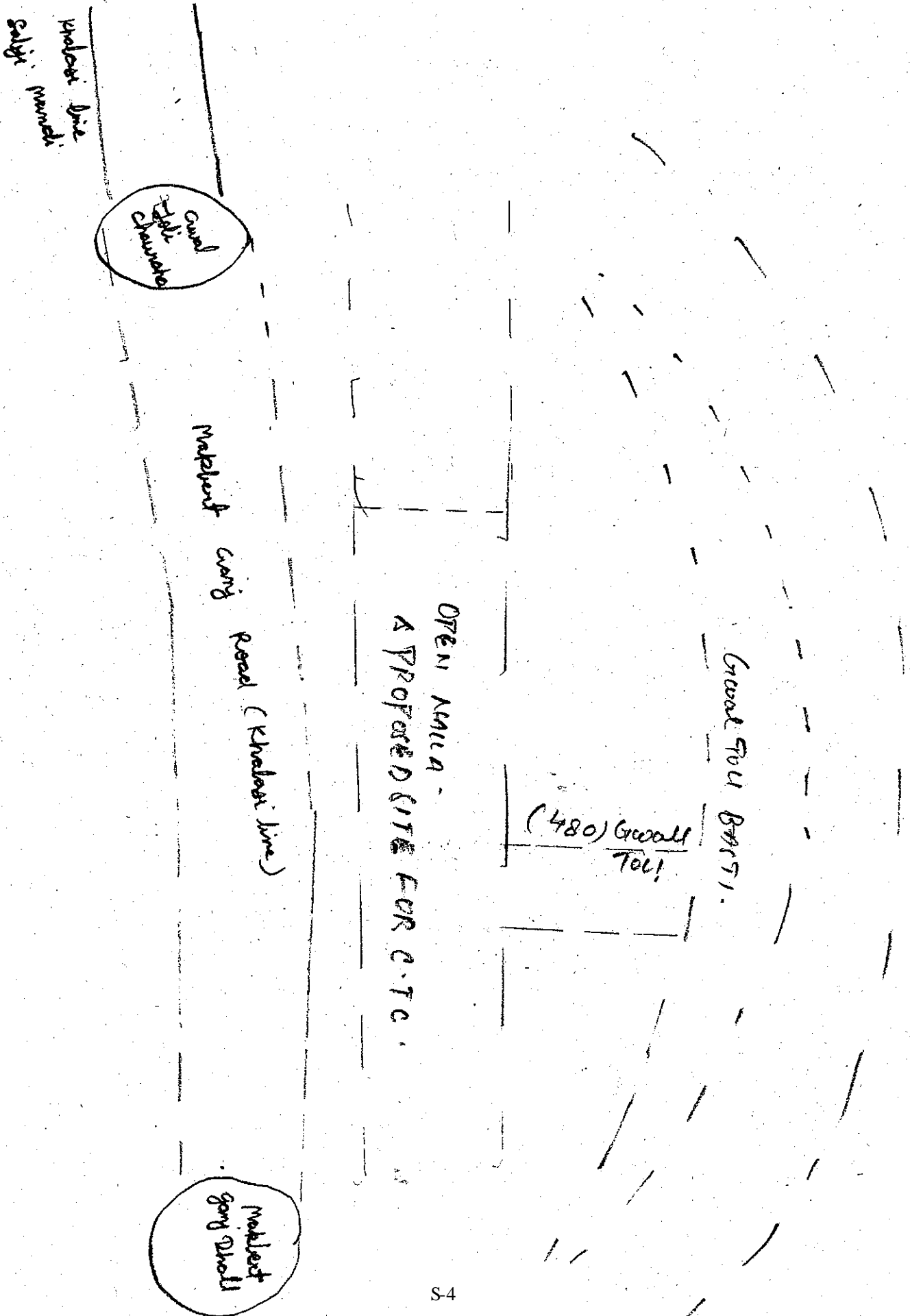
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

Name of Sabhasad - Durgesh Yadav
Add - Ahiraanra Gawal Joli
Mob No - 9415483339

1) इस क्षेत्र में तीन सुलभ कंपलेक्स पहले से हैं, जिनकी स्थिति कुतबपुरी है तथा उनके सुधार के साथ-साथ इस क्षेत्र की जनसंख्यानुसार एक बड़े सुलभ कंपलेक्स की आवश्यकता और है तथा क्षेत्र में काफी दूर तक जनसंख्या मलिन करती में रहती है।



FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.

A: Name of the Slum: Nai Chungi
B: Address: ~~Chungi~~ Nai Chungi, (Near Ram Rai Ki Sarai)

C: Approximate Population: 10,000 People
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Ram Rai Sarai (Saraiyam)
Option 2. _____

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. No use
Is it marked for some other purpose? No
Available land area (in sq. m) 6000 Sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. through Pipe line
If by Pipeline then What time to what time Morn-6 to 8
even - 6 to 9.

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. Six hours in a day (deduction)

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

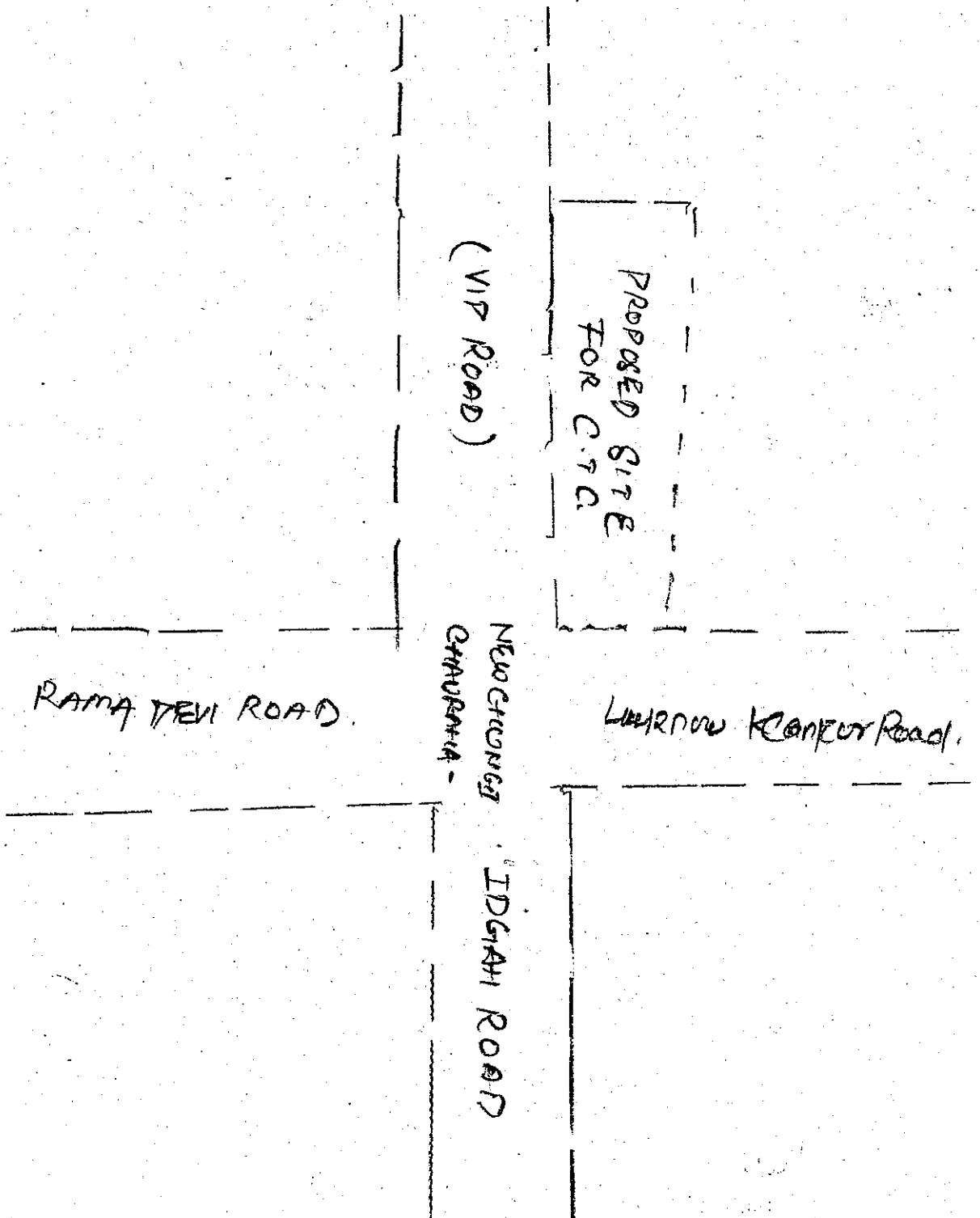
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- 1.) इस क्षेत्र में कोई भी सुलभ कॉम्पलेक्स नहीं है तथा इस क्षेत्र में काफी गरीब लोग रहते हैं जिनके लिए सुलभ कॉम्पलेक्स की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।
2.) इस क्षेत्र में पेयजल की भी अत्यधिक किल्लत है। तथा पेयजल आपूर्ति में भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

Name of Sabhasad - Shree Hoji Abrar Ahmad
Add - 94/80 Dargah Sharif Road
Tajman

Mob No - 9839974873

Home - 2461380



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN LUCKNOW CITY.
KANPUR**

A: Name of the Slum: Deviaganj
B: Address: Deviaganj, Post - Chakeria, Kanpur - 8

C: Approximate Population: 10,000 people

D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes +2 No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC?

Yes No
E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Deviaganj Pond (Near Dax Bhadrmati Mandir)
Option 2. ---

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private: Gram Samaj

Current land use. Govt Pond

Is it marked for some other purpose? No

Available land area (in sq. m) 10,000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump

If by Pipeline then What time to what time ---

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. Reduction of electric in morning - 8 to 12.

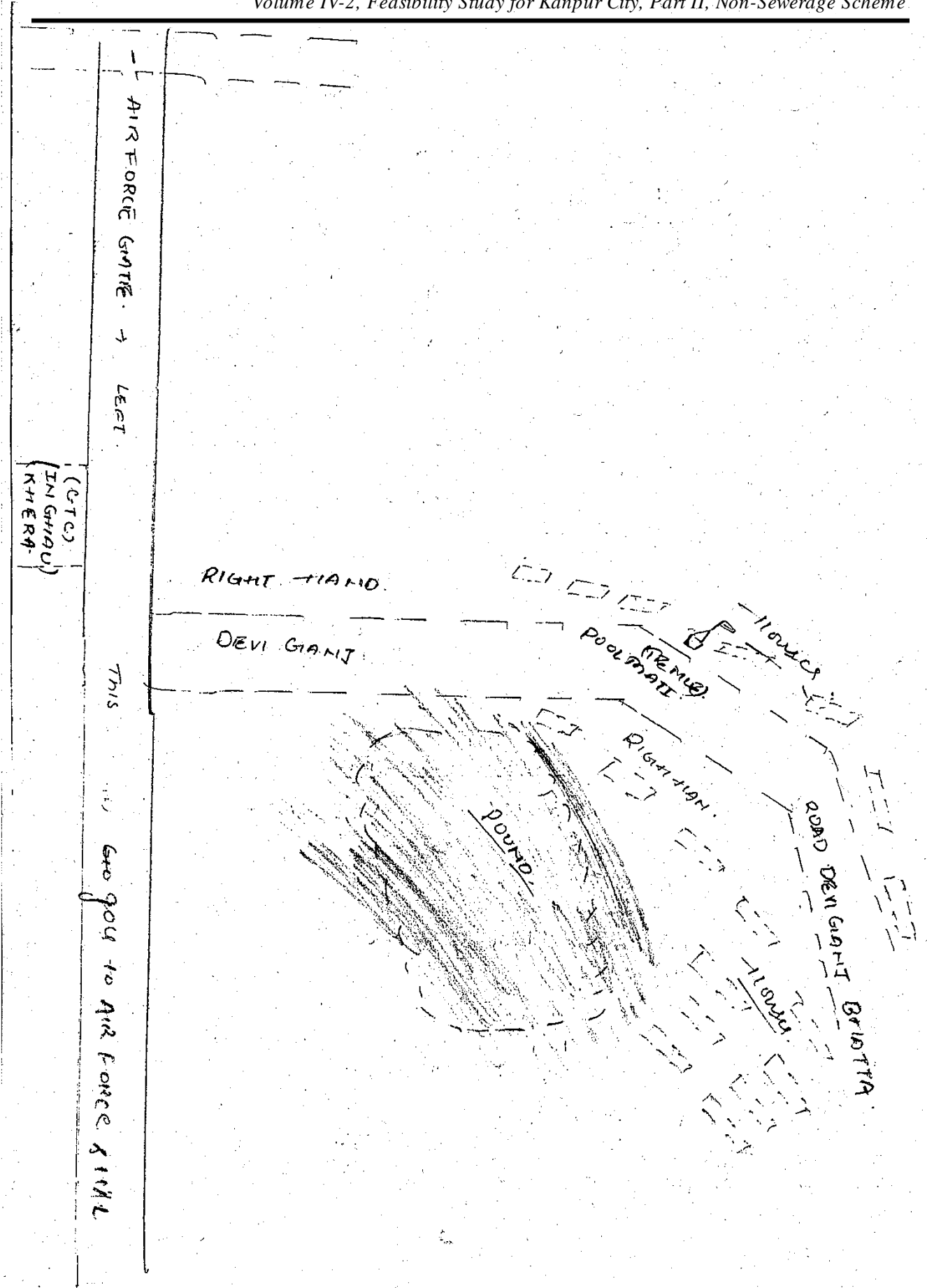
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

Name of Sabhasad - Smt. Anjali Verma
President of Deviaganj Vikas samiti - Phamraj Swami
mobile No - 9415 38113

1) देवीगंज में दो सुलभ शौचालय दो कोनों में हैं जिससे बायू के लोगों को इस्तेमाल करने में दिक्कत होती है इसलिये यहाँ पर एक सुलभ की आवश्यकता और है।
2) एक सुलभ कामप्लेक्स (डूडा) के अन्तर्गत, जो देवीगंज B में है उसकी स्थिति उतनी अच्छी नहीं है तथा उसके आस-पास भी बहुत जगह है जिससे उसी शौचालय को और अधिक सुधार कर बनाया जा सकता है। (प्राथमिकता)



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
 FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN LUCKNOW CITY.**

KANPUR

A: Name of the Slum: Naramau
 B: Address: Naramau, Kanpur Dehat, L.M. Co.
CT ROAD

C: Approximate Population: 8000 people

D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
 If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10seater 20 seater
 Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

- Option 1. Near Petrol Pump (Kamlapat Primary School)
 Option 2. Left Side Space of Kanpur Border

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:

Current land use. No use (Primary School)

Is it marked for some other purpose? _____

Available land area (in sq. m) 3000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump
 If by Pipeline then What time to what time _____

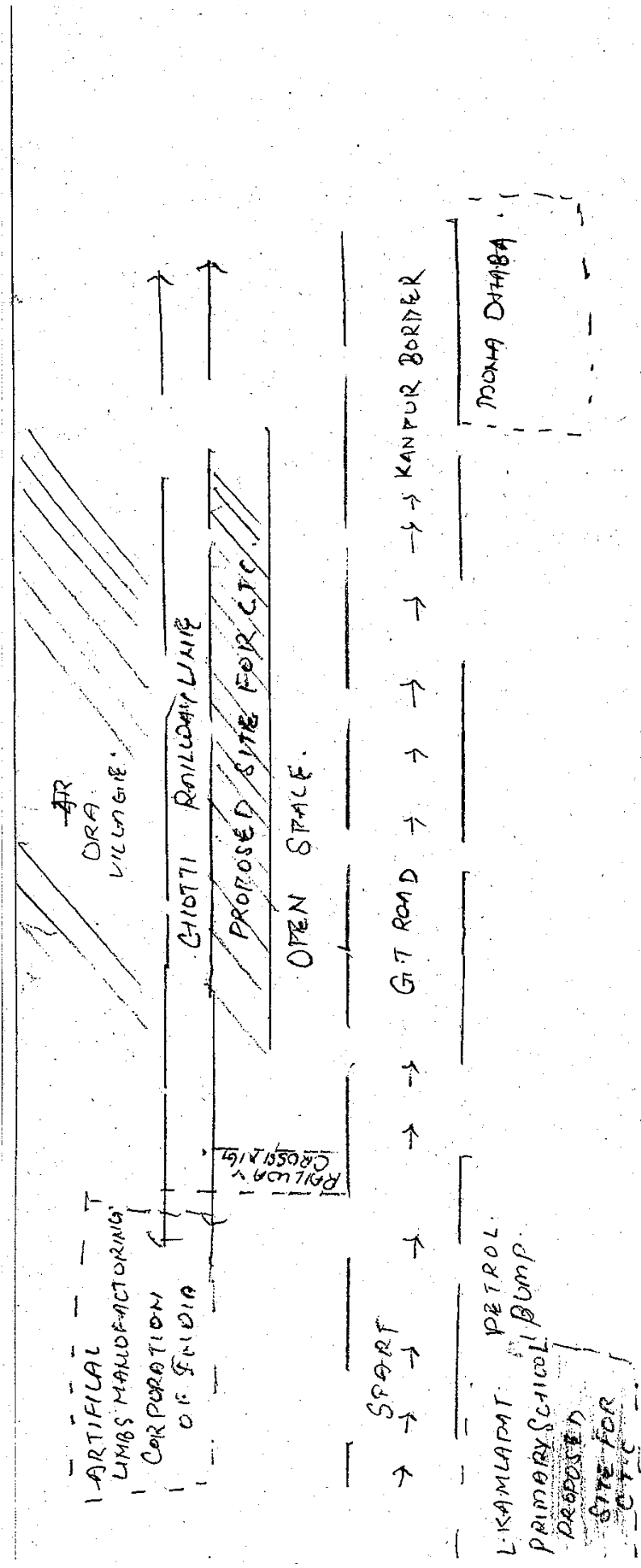
H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
 From what time to what time. Twelve hours in a day in a week.

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

- 1) यहाँ पर बिजली की उचित व्यवस्था केवल क्षेत्र ही के करव नहीं है। इस क्षेत्र में कोई भी सुलभ शौचालय ना होने से इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को काफी समस्याएँ हैं। अधिकतर लोग यहाँ पर रेलवे प्लाइन्स पर शौच के लिए जाते हैं।
- 2) बिजली इस क्षेत्र में हफ्ते में 12 घण्टे सुबह व दूसरे हफ्ते में 12 घण्टे रात के समय काटी जाती है।



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC - LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN LUCKNOW CITY.
KANPUR**

A: Name of the Slum: Choukheda

B: Address: Choukheda Chakeri Airforce Campus.
Kanpur

C: Approximate Population: 8000 people

D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No

If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater

Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

- Option 1. Pond opp. Street Mulai Kaur's House
Option 2. Pond (Opp. Lodhwar Saini's to garden)

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: K&DA: Other: Private:

Current land use. Pond

Is it marked for some other purpose? No

Available land area (in sq. m) 20000 sq. m.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Through (Boring)

If by Pipeline then What time to what time - -

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:

From what time to what time. Reduction of electric for four hours in a

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

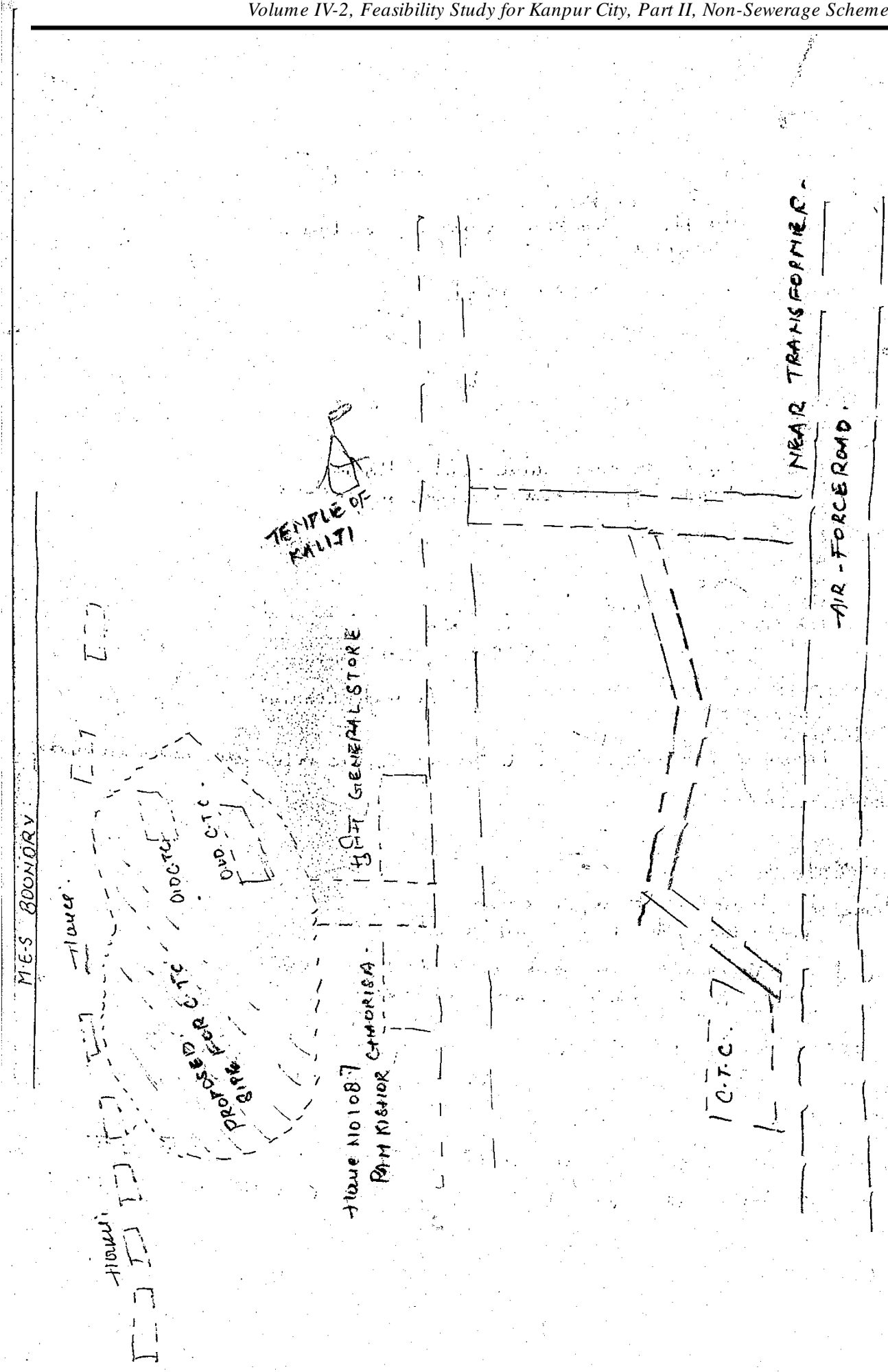
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Name of Sabharwal - Smt. Anjali Verma and.
Add - Bangali Colony, Shafipur - II

Name of Pest Warden - Ram Shankar Khushwaha
Add - 219 Choukheda, Airforce Chakeri.

1) यहाँ पर एक लगभग एक 20,000 sq. m. बड़ा तालाब है तथा यहाँ पर दो पुराने कुल्हम कंपलेक्स हैं जो अब तालाब में पानी जा जाने के कारण बर्बरक हो चुके हैं।

2) यहाँ पर जो कुल्हम है उसमें ग्राहद सीट है तथा दो सीटें हूरी हैं तथा साफ सफाई की उचित व्यवस्था है व इसमें भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है।



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN LUCKNOW CITY.
KANPUR**

A: Name of the Slum: Kalyanpur Kala
B: Address: Kalyanpur Kala, Banki Road, (Behind
Gyatri Temple)

C: Approximate Population: 10,000 people
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC?

Yes No
E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Samudayik Kendra's opp. D. front person
Option 2. -----

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.
 NN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. No use
Is it marked for some other purpose? No
Available land area (in sq. m) 9000 Sq ft

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Through Pipeline & Hand Pump.
If by Pipeline then What time to what time morning - 8 to 10
H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. Reduction is from 7 to 9pm After even - 4 to 6

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

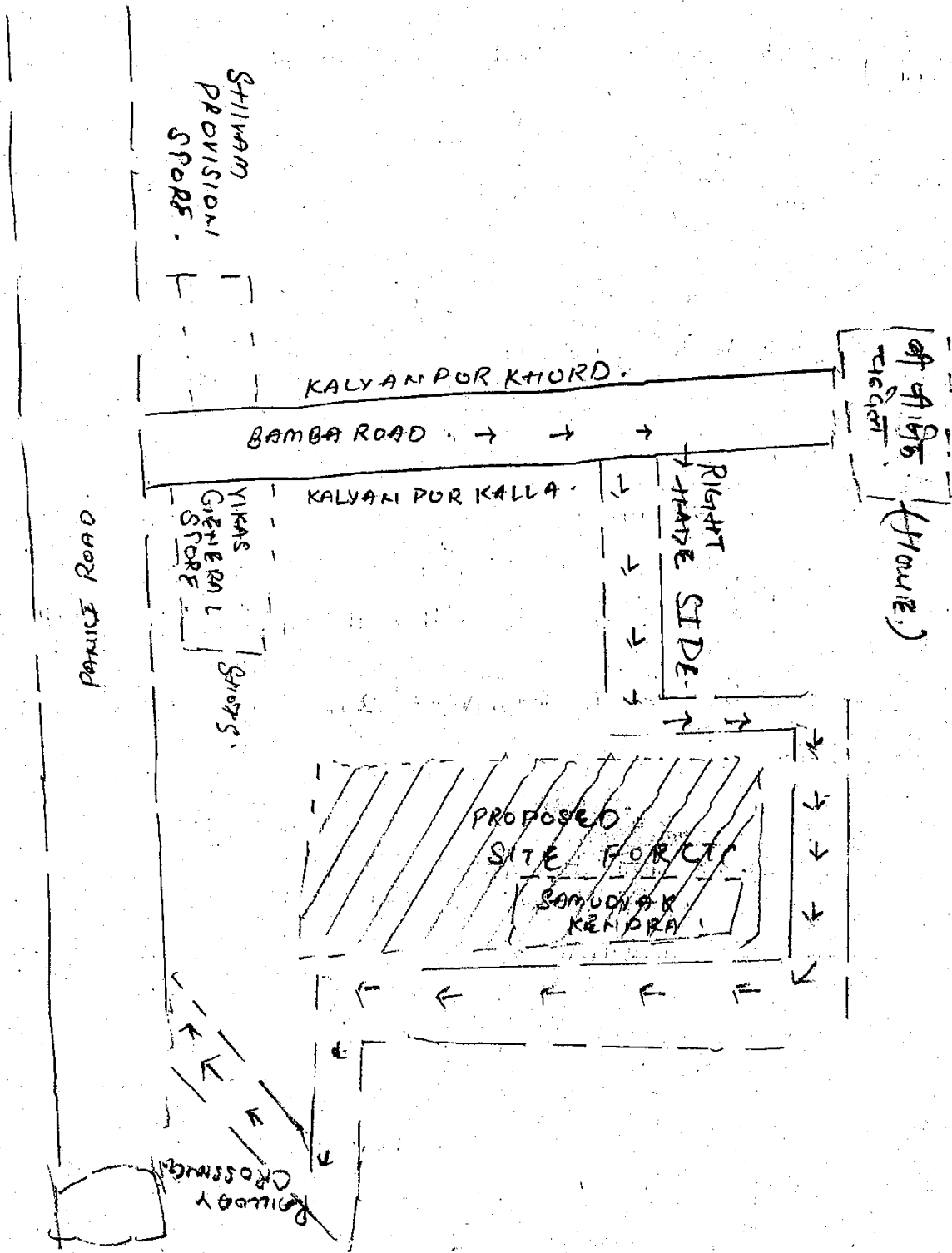
SITE MAP

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1) इस क्षेत्र में अधिकांश लोगों के घरों में शौचालय हैं, जो कल्याणपुर कला क्षेत्र की शुरुवात में हैं तथा वेदि पर अधिकांश दरिजन हैं जिनकी सुलभ की आवश्यकता है। दरिजन करती की आवृत्ति 1000 है।

Name of Sabhasad - Shovanon Singh
Add - Sarai Chauraha, Banki

Name of व्यवस्थापक - Ashok Singh
Add - 64 Kalyanpur Kala, Banki Road
Phone No. - 572279



PANKAJ ROAD

SWIMMING
PROVISION
STORE

KALYANPUR KHURD

BAMBA ROAD

KALYANPUR KALLA

GAS STORE

RIGHT
HAND
SIDE

PROPOSED
SITE FOR CTR
SAMUDHAR
KEMORA

RAILWAY
CROSSING

of 11/1/75
(House)

NORTH
← G-1 ROAD

**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN LUCKNOW CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Bhairon Ghat & Mohan Lal Park KANPUR
B: Address: Bhairon Ghat (Near Mohan Lal Park)
opp Rave Multiplex

C: Approximate Population: 250 people
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

- Option 1. Sulabh Complex (Bhairon Temple Near)
Option 2. Sulabh complex (In Ravi Garden)

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.
NN: ADA: Other: Private: FD (NEDA)
Current land use. C.T.C is present here.
Is it marked for some other purpose? Sulabh complex
Available land area (in sq. m) 2000 sq. ft.

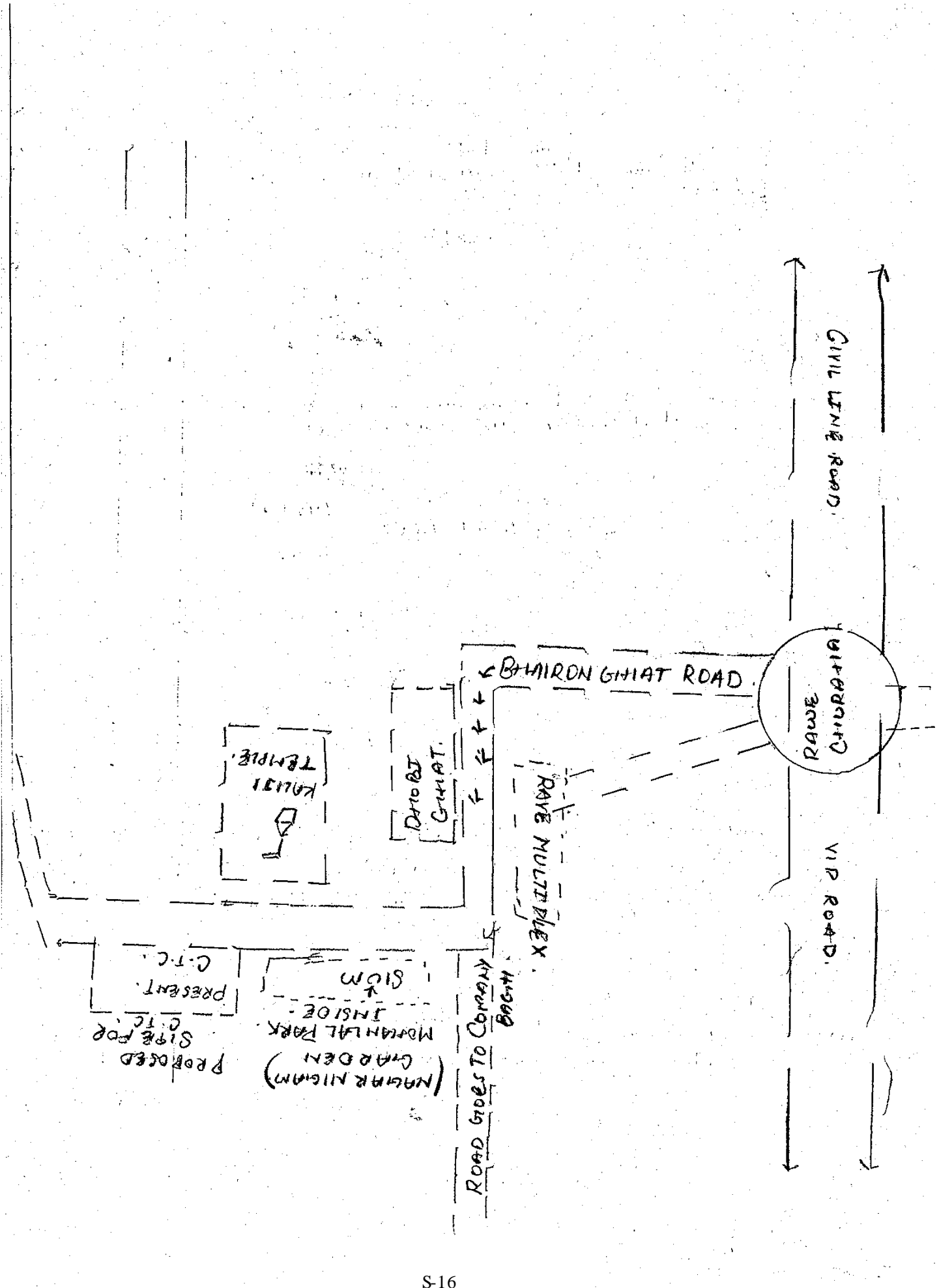
G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump.
If by Pipeline then What time to what time _____
H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. noon - 8 to 1 pm

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

- 1) यहाँ पर सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स की आवश्यकता नहीं है तथा जुराने सुलभ को वी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।
- 2) इस स्टा में दो सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स पहले से हैं तथा इन्की को सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।
- 3) Name of Sahasrad - Ram Dubari
Add - Old Kanpur
Name of complex keeper - Shyam Sundar
Mobile No - ~~338~~ 322 3816 (0512)
- 4) जुराने सुलभ (श्री मंदिर) में बीवर की बफाई की आवश्यकता है।



FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.

A: Name of the Slum: Babu Purva
B: Address: ~~Ghat~~ Babu Purva, Char Road Chowraha
Bagharganj (Transport Nagar Chowraha Near)

C: Approximate Population: 50,000 people
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. In Khatikona Subah Complex Bagharganj (Near 47 & 48 Block)
Option 2. — — —

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:

Current land use. No use

Is it marked for some other purpose? No (Only for subah)

Available land area (in sq. m) 200 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Through pipe line
If by Pipeline then What time to what time — — morning through motor

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:

From what time to what time. Six hours deduction in a day.

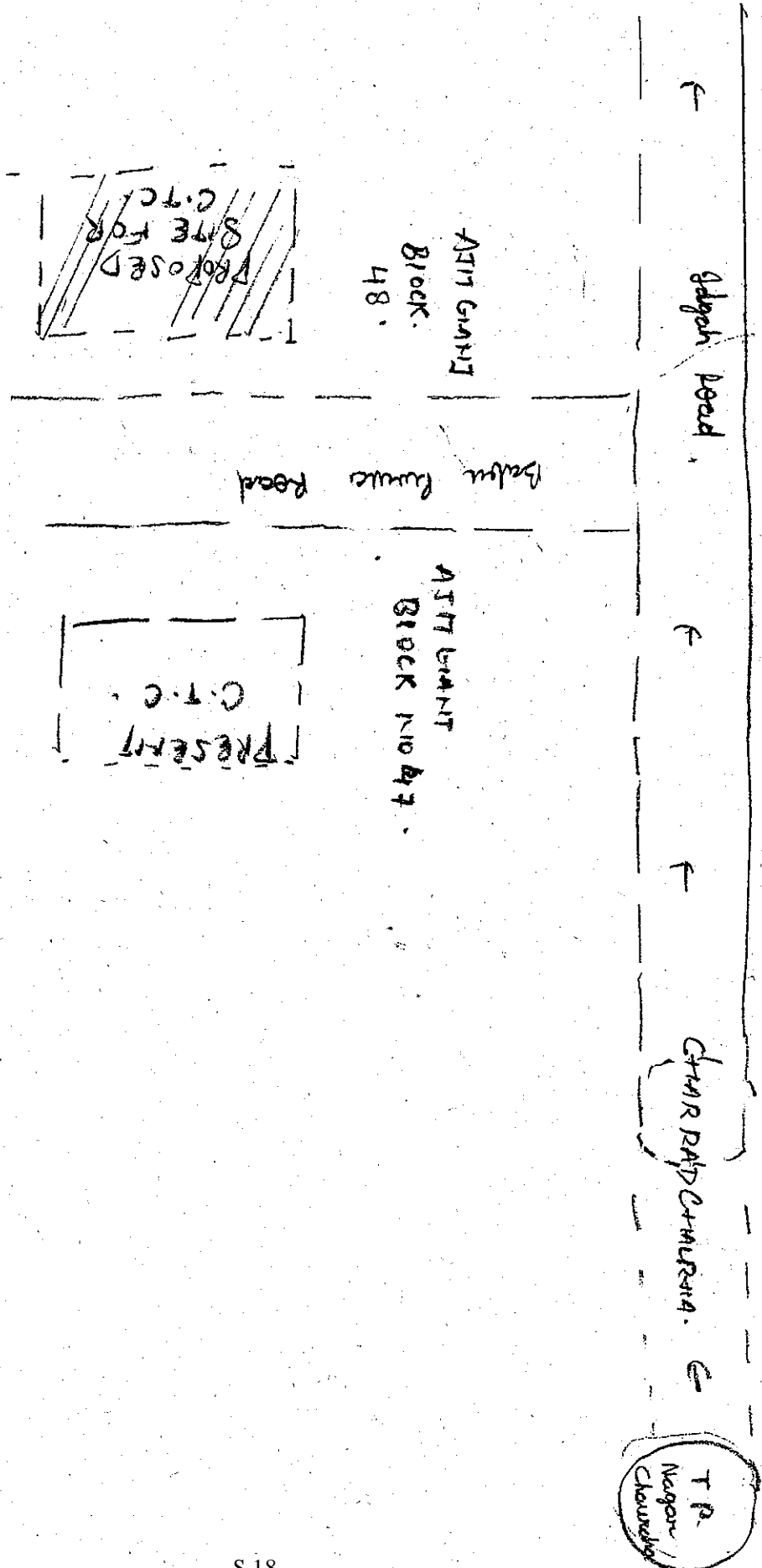
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

Name of Sabhasad - Javed Khan Phono. - 2605701 Muf - 312 8392

- 1.) इस क्षेत्र में दो सुलम कॉम्प्लेक्स स्थापित हो रहे हैं।
इसी क्षेत्र में अजीतगंज के अंतर्गत पुरानी शौचालय को
फिर से सुधारकर (बर्तकान) बनाया जायित है।



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Baghi Bhatta
B: Address: ~~Chitra~~ Babu Purva, Baghi Bhatta, Baaba
Kutia Road.

C: Approximate Population: 10000 People

D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC?

Yes No
E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Beside of Baghi Police Chauki.
Option 2. -----

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. Government Shachalaya
Is it marked for some other purpose? No.
Available land area (in sq. m) 500 sq ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Through Pipe line & Hand Pump.
If by Pipeline then What time to what time mor-5 to 7

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. mor 8 to 1 pm. (dedection)

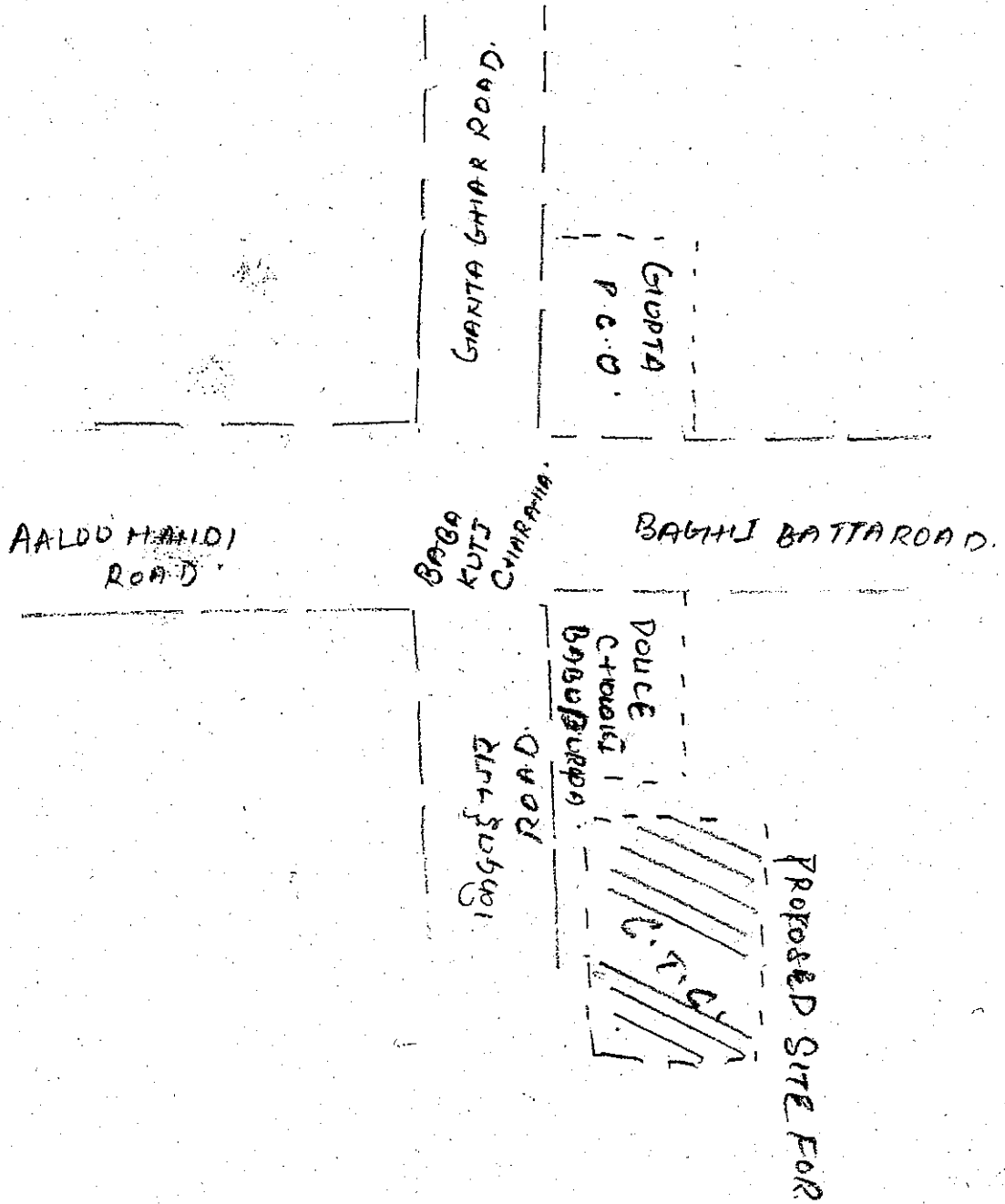
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

(Use Back of this Page if Need more Space)

Name of Sabharwal - Romi ledhi

Part-23
1) इस क्षेत्र में तीन सुलम कॉम्प्लेक्स हैं तथा बूनें की ही स्थिति अत्यंत बुरी है तथा उनमें सुधार की भी अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।
2) इस क्षेत्र में पेय जल की आपूर्ति में जो जल लोगों को उपलब्ध हो रहा है वह पीने लायक नहीं है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में कच्चा बूझदार पानी प्राप्त हो रहा है।



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN LUGKNOW CITY.
KANPUR**

A: Name of the Slum: Sahab Nagar
B: Address: Kalyanpur, Sahab Nagar, Near Jawahar Lal School, Bank Road.

C: Approximate Population: 9000 people

D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Kachha Jalab, Sahab Nagar (Near Jawahar Lal School)
Option 2. _____

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: _____ ADA: _____ Other: _____ Private:

Current land use. Pond

Is it marked for some other purpose? for plotting

Available land area (in sq. m) 6000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump

If by Pipeline then What time to what time _____

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:

From what time to what time. electric deduction for six hours.

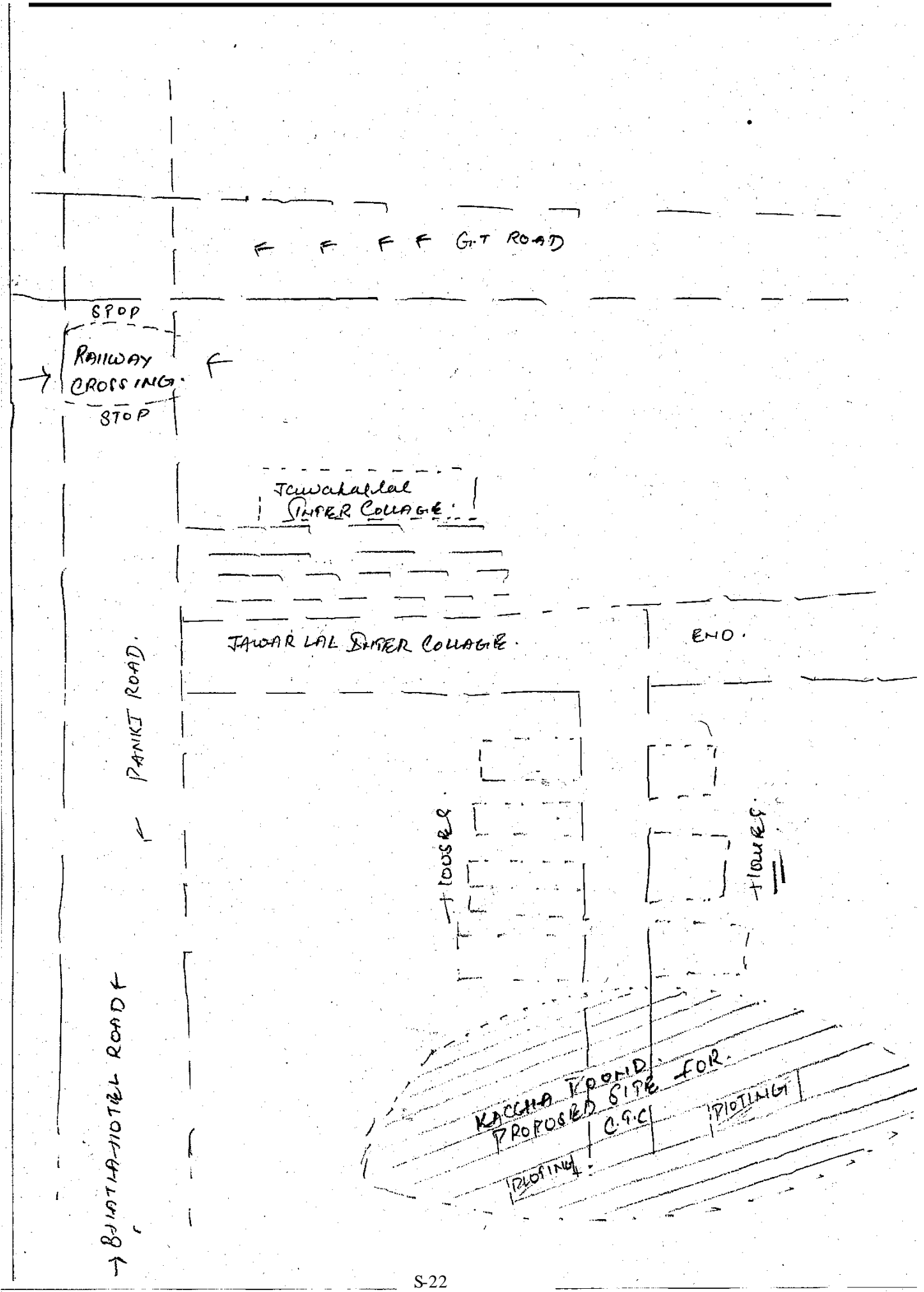
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

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Name of Sabhasad - Sobhman Singh

- 1) जो वालव इस क्षेत्र में अलवध है, वो लोगो की प्रबिबेट प्रापटी है। तथा इस वालव में प्लानिंग की गयी है।
- 2) इस क्षेत्र में बिजली सब पानी की अचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Juhi Narain Purwa
B: Address: Gate Juhi Narayan Purwa, Hamir Pur
Road, Kanpur.

C: Approximate Population: 3000 people
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. Sulabh Complex (at Hamir Road Gali)
Option 2. _____

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. _____
Is it marked for some other purpose? Sulabh Complex
Available land area (in sq. m) 2000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. through pipeline & Hand Pump.

If by Pipeline then What time to what time Morn 6 to 8 pm
H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No: After - 1 to 2:30 pm
From what time to what time. detection of four hours in a day

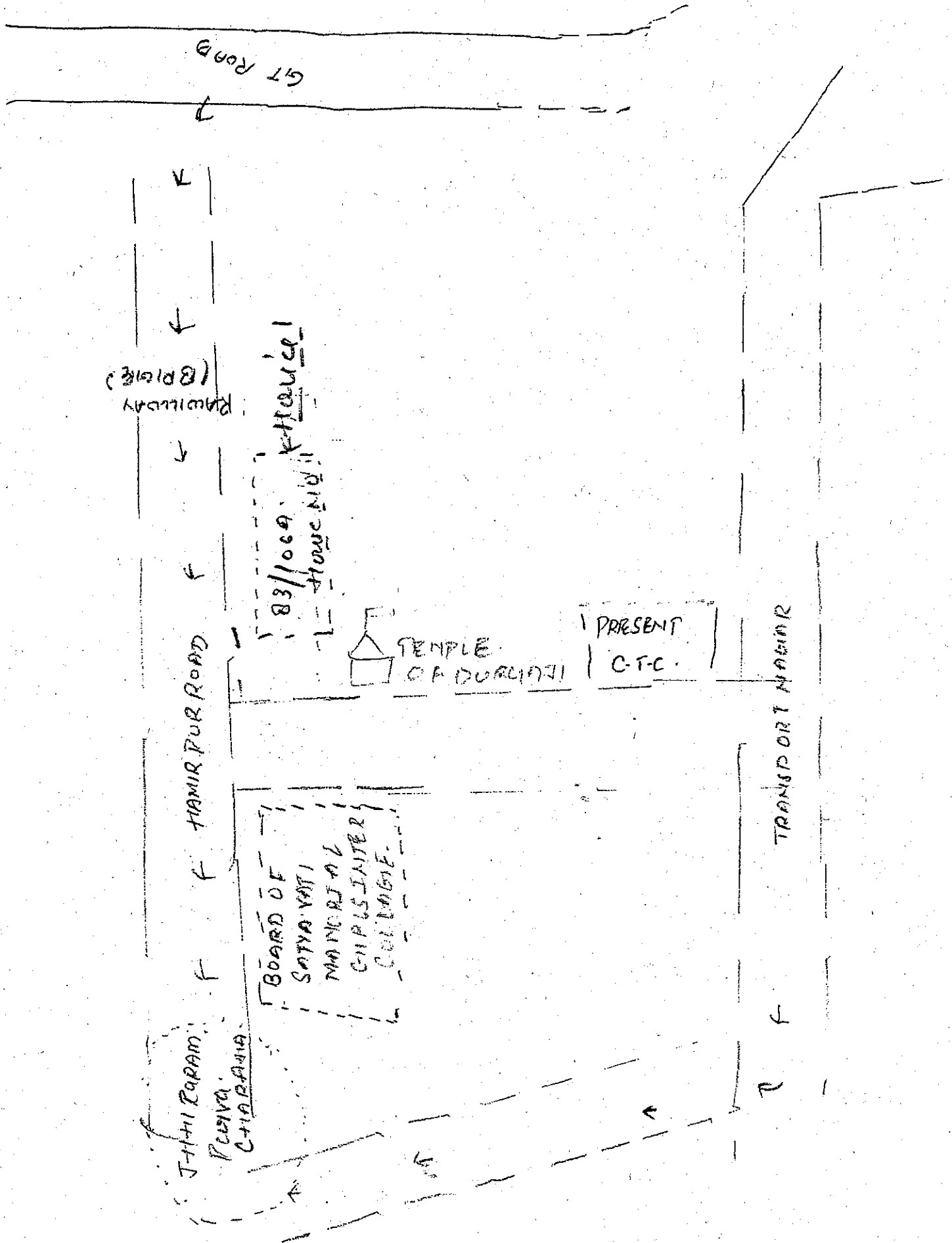
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

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1) यहाँ पर सुलभ के लिए उपयुक्त जगह की है तथा पुराने सुलभ को ही सुधार के ही आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जा सकती है।
2) इस क्षेत्र में जुही चौराहे के मधली बाजार में (नहर के निकट) सुलभ इंटर नेशनल के लिए पार सुबे पूर्ण आइड प्लान हुआ था परन्तु यहाँ के निवासियों ने उसे निमित्त नहीं होने दिया।
3) इस क्षेत्र के लगभग 70% चौराहे में शौचालय है।

Name of Sabhasad - Sajjad Ali Shah
Add- Juhi Narain Purwa, Hamirpur Road



FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.

A: Name of the Slum: Juhi Param Purwa
B: Address: ~~Chhota~~ Juhi Param Purwa (Near Shree Ratan Inter Collage)

C: Approximate Population: 15000 People
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. Sulabh Complex (Near Shree Ratan Inter Collage)
Option 2. — —

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).
Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:
— Current land use. Sulabh Complex
Is it marked for some other purpose? No
Available land area (in sq. m) 4000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Through Pipeline & Hand Pump.
If by Pipeline then What time to what time — — — morning - 6 to 8 pm.
H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No: After - 2 to 3 pm.
From what time to what time. 6 hours in a day (deduction)

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

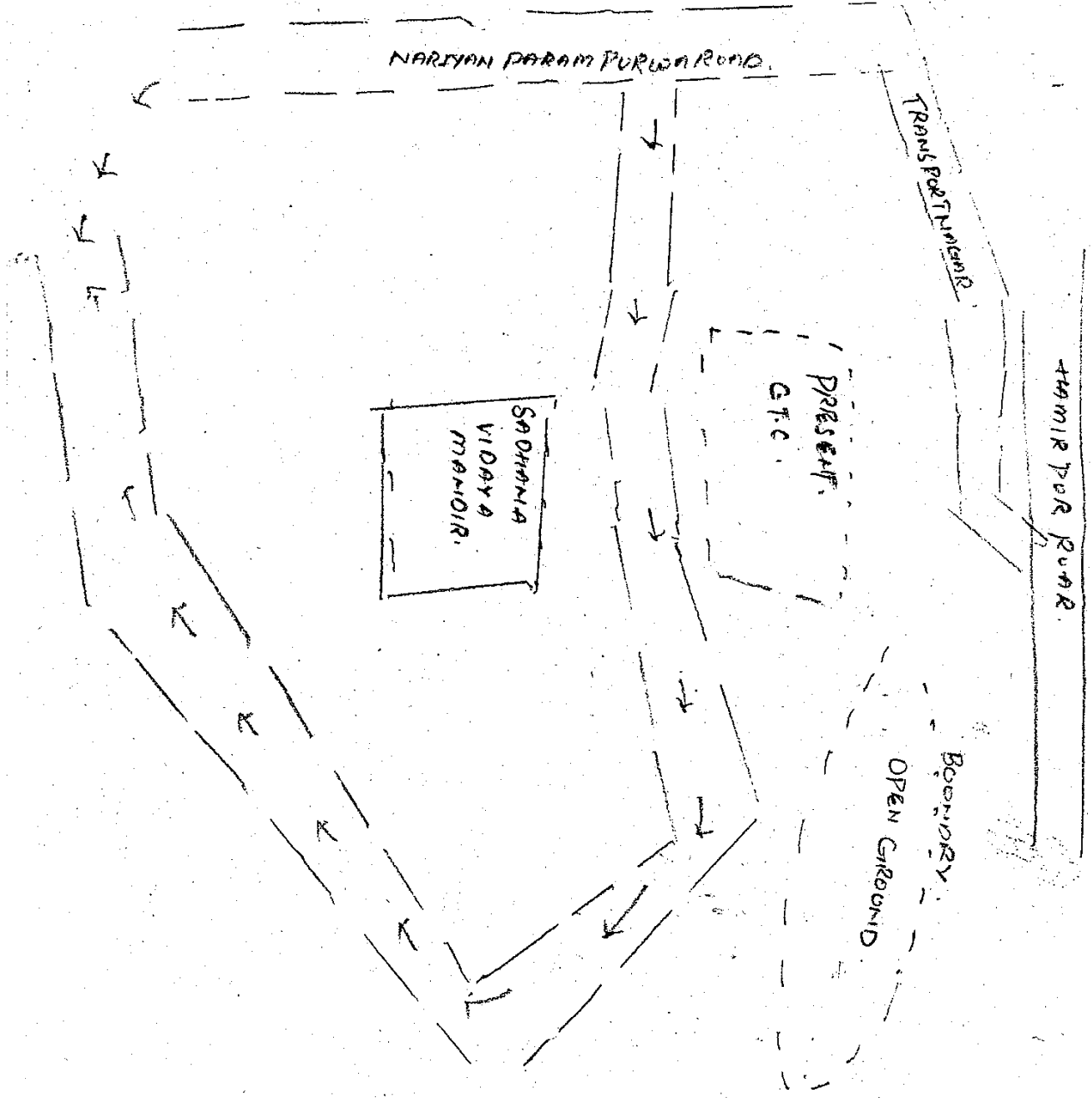
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Name of Sabhasad - Sajal Ali Shah

Addr - Juhi Param Purwa
Hamirpur Road

1) इस क्षेत्र में चार कुलम शौचालय पूर्ववत् हैं तथा (Shree रतन इंटर कॉलेज के निकट वाले कुलम कामपलेक्स में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।)

2) इस क्षेत्र के अधिकतर लोग शून इंटर कॉलेज के मैदान में शौच के लिए जाते हैं वहाँ वे शौचालय इस्तेमाल करने के लिए शुरुक (1-रू.) के कारण बहुत कम लोग इसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं।



**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Goda Ghat
B: Address: Ghoda Ghat, New Basti, Kanpur

C: Approximate Population: 8000 people
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

- Option 1. Sulabh Complex (Opp Sant Marous Convent's School)
Option 2. ---

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.
NN: ADA: Other: Private: Constitution Board
Current land use. Sulabh Complex
Is it marked for some other purpose? No
Available land area (in sq. m) 2000 Sq. m.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pipe
If by Pipeline then What time to what time _____

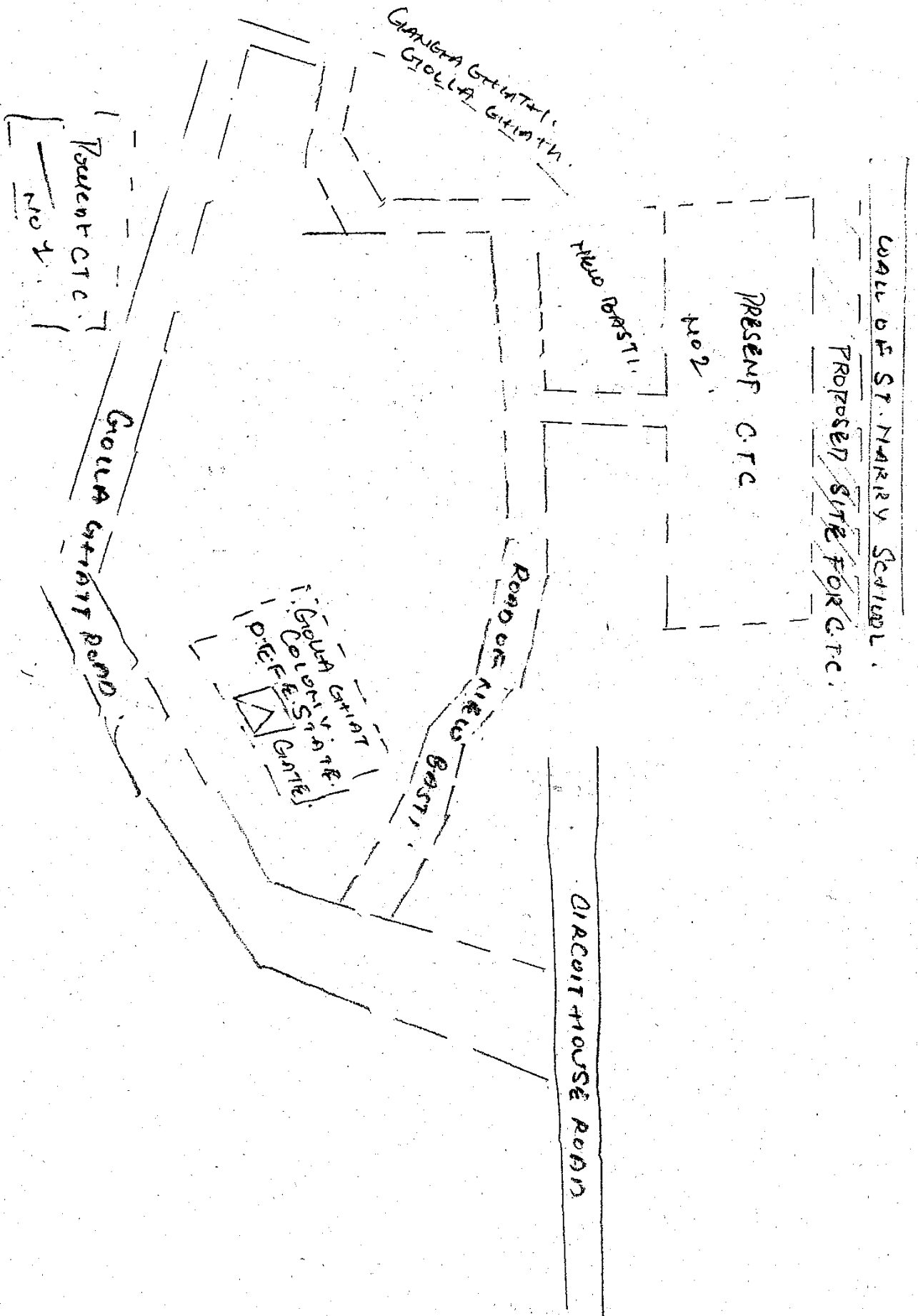
H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. 12 hours deduction in a day

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

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1) इस क्षेत्र में जो सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स है उसकी स्थिति बहुत अधिक बुरी है तथा आस-पास के क्षेत्र में भी अत्यधिक गंदगी है। तथा इस क्षेत्र में सुधार की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।



FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC - LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.

A: Name of the Slum: Laharian Bhatta & J. K. Temple
B: Address: ~~Cahau~~ Laharian Bhatta, G. T. Road (Near J. K. Temple)

C: Approximate Population: 15000 People

D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater ~~50~~ seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. --- Sulabh complex
Option 2. ---

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private: Neda

Current land use. Sulabh complex

Is it marked for some other purpose? No

Available land area (in sq. m) 6000 Sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump

If by Pipeline then What time to what time ---

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:

From what time to what time. Six hours in a day (deduction)

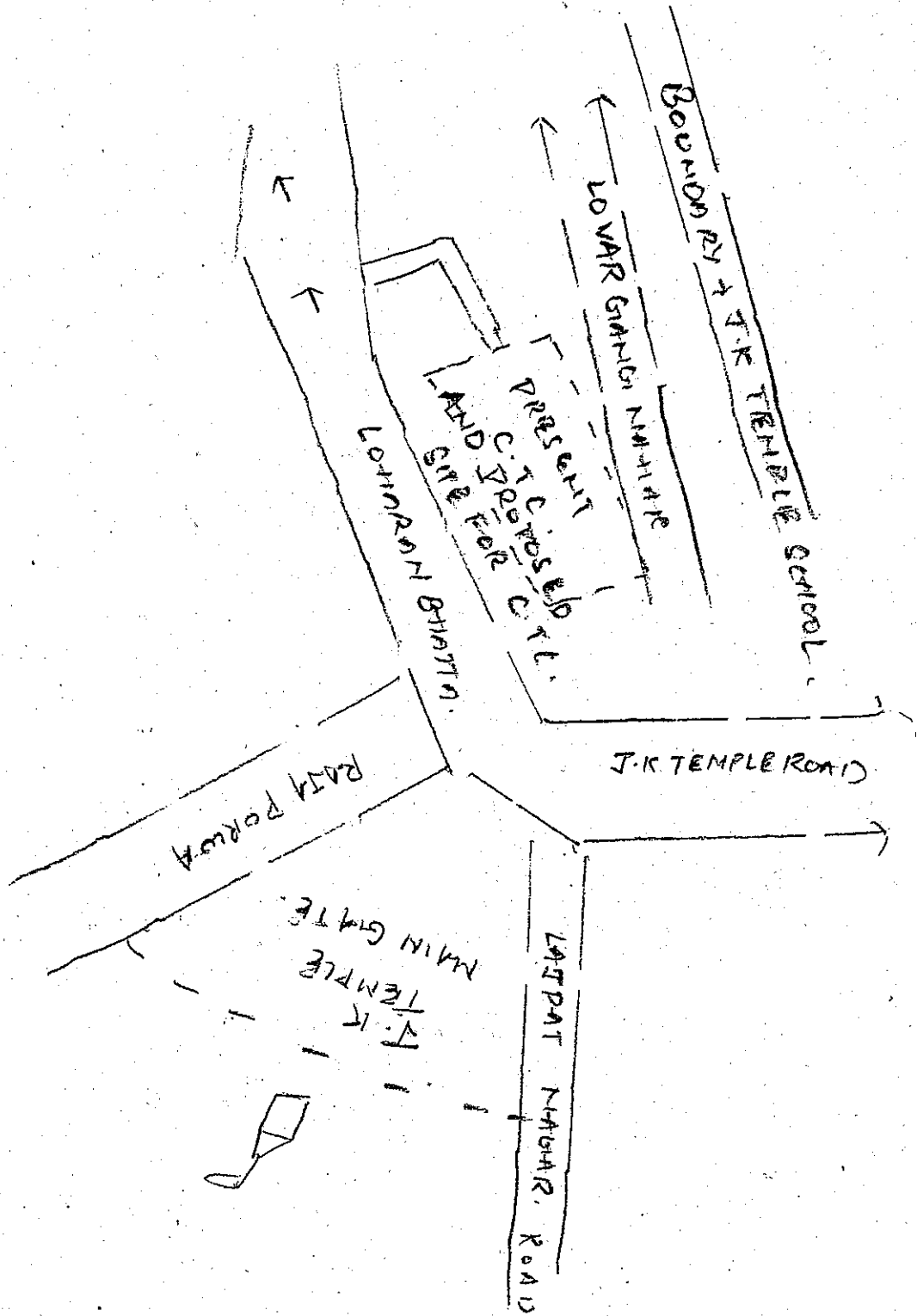
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

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Name of Sabhasad - Purumima Singh
Add - Pandu Nagar (Opp. J. K. Temple)

- 1.) इस क्षेत्र में कानपुर नगर का सबसे बड़ा सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स बना हुआ है। इस सुलभ में पचास सीटें हैं तथा आस-पास दो सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स और बने हुए हैं। इन दो में जो एक शौचालय है उसकी स्थिति बहुत बुरी है तथा इस क्षेत्र में जो कुल तीन सुलभ शौचालय स्थित हैं उन्हीं का सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।
- 2.) इसके अलावा इस क्षेत्र में पानी की स्थिति भी बहुत बुरी है तथा क्षेत्र के अधिकतर गृह पड़प खाव पड़े हैं जिससे लोगो को पानी के लिए काफी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।



FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.

A: Name of the Slum: Naya Purwa
B: Address: ~~GATE~~ Naya Purwa, marble market Road
Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur.

C: Approximate Population: 5000 People
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Marble Market Road (disputed land)
Option 2. _____

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:

Current land use. For Cultural Programms

Is it marked for some other purpose? No

Available land area (in sq. m) _____

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. through Pipe line & Hand Pump.

If by Pipeline then What time to what time mor - 5

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No: After 12, depend on electricity

From what time to what time. six hours in a day (deduction)

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

SITE MAP

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Naya Purwa's Sabhasad - Smt - Rani Laxmi
Chitra Sharma

Add - 118 M Block, Kidwai Nagar.

mob - 9839 330969

1) इस क्षेत्र में दो सुलभ शौचालय पहले से हैं।

2) समाजद जो से बात हुआ कि इस क्षेत्र की जगह बगुन की है
तथा वे लोगों से बात करके अपने सम्पर्क करने पर सहा
जगह की जानकारी दे सकेंगी।

**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Bajpai Nagar & Sundar Nagar
B: Address: ~~Shree~~ Bajpai Nagar & Sundar Nagar
Kanpur.

C: Approximate Population: 9000 people
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes LN No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. _____
Option 2. _____

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.
NN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. _____
Is it marked for some other purpose? _____
Available land area (in sq. m) _____

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump.
If by Pipeline then What time to what time _____

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:
From what time to what time. Six Hours in a day (redaction)

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1.Sewer Line ✓ 2.Open Drain

SITE MAP

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- 1) उपरोक्त दोनों क्षेत्रों में 75% घरों में शौचालय नहीं है।
- 2) इस क्षेत्र में पेयजल की भी आपूर्ति बुरी है।
- 3) समासद से सम्पर्क करने पर पता चला कि उनके विभाग में वे जागे सम्पर्क करने पर ही बता सकेंगे।

**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Fazalganj
B: Address: Gates Kacchi Madayia, Hamirpur Road

C: Approximate Population: 15000 People
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 120 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future))

Option 1. Sulabh complex (Fazalganj)
Option 2. -----

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.

NN: ADA: Other: Private:

Current land use. Sulabh Complex

Is it marked for some other purpose? Sulabh Complex

Available land area (in sq. m) 2000 sq. ft.

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump.

If by Pipeline then What time to what time -----

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No:

From what time to what time. Six hours in a day (deduction)

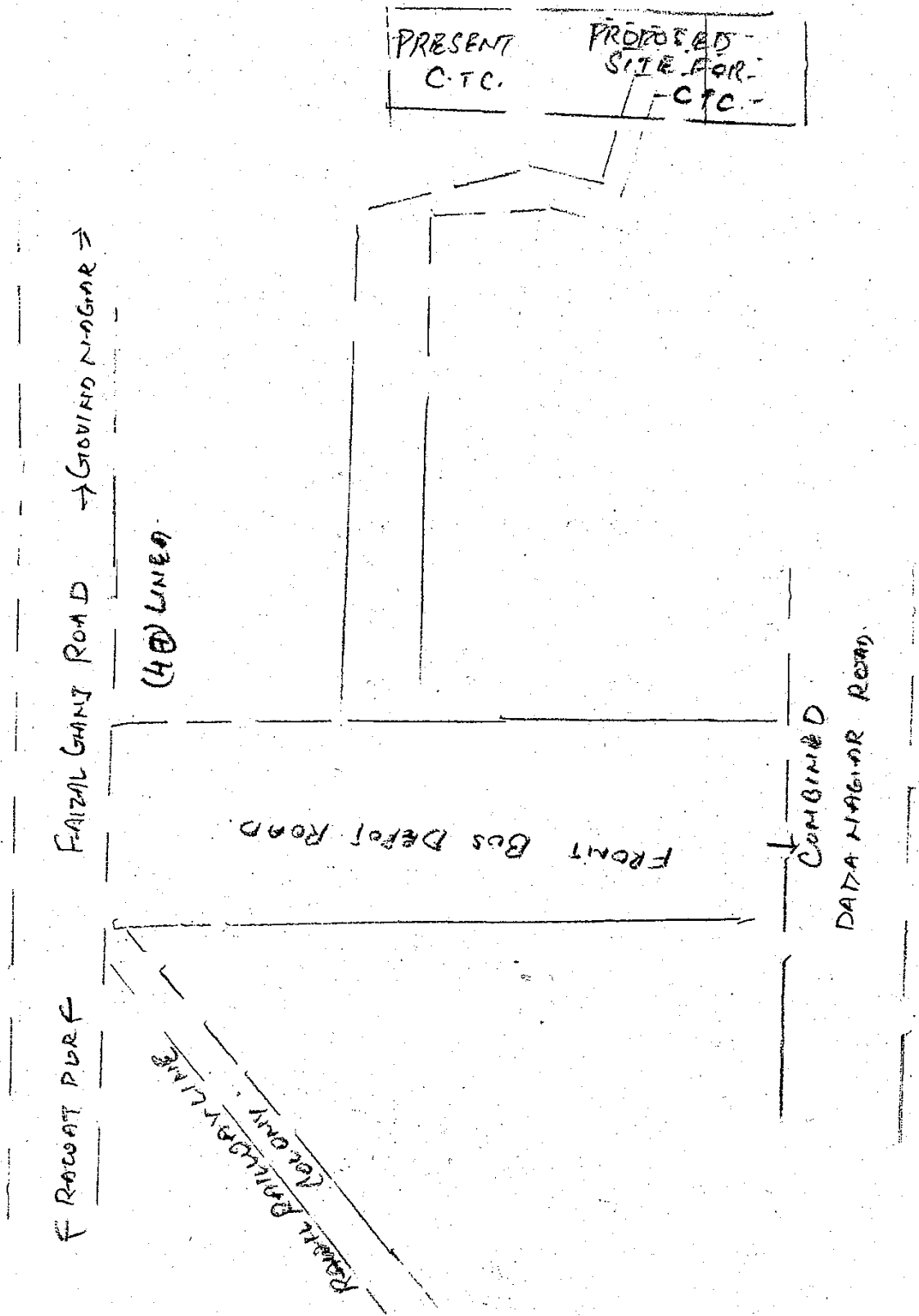
I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

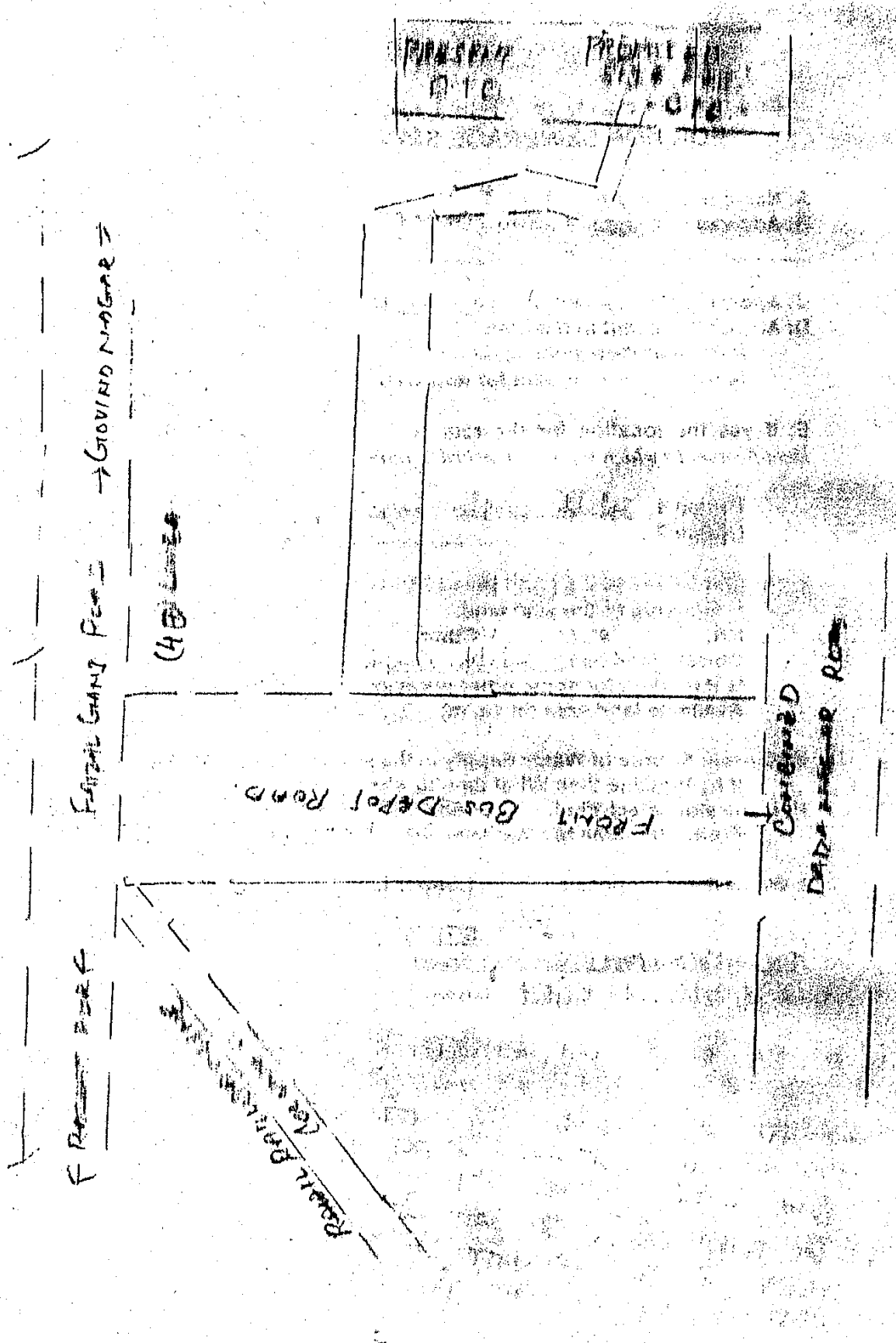
SITE MAP

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Name of Sabhasad- Sushil Kumar

- 1) इस क्षेत्र में जो सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स है, उसके स्थिति अत्यंत बुरी है तथा यहाँ पर सुलभ हेतु कोई जगह नहीं है। यहाँ पर जो सुलभ कॉम्प्लेक्स बना है उसके पीछे खाली जगह पड़ी है तथा उसी को सुधार कर बढ़ाया जा सकता है तथा यहाँ पर अधिक लोगों को सुलभ के लिए आवश्यकता है।
- 2) जो सुलभ उपस्थित है उसी को सुधारकर (जैसे- पानी की उपस्थिति) के लिए न बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस सुलभ के सोवर के गड्ढे भी भर चुके हैं।





**FEASIBILITY STUDY CTC – LAND IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
FOR NON SEWERAGE SCHEME IN KANPUR CITY.**

A: Name of the Slum: Jajman
B: Address: Jajman, Kanpur.

C: Approximate Population: 1,50,000 People
D: Any CTC present in the area: Yes No
If Present then what capacity 5 Seater 10 seater 20 seater
Is there a requirement for new CTC? Yes No

E: If yes the location for the required CTC: (Mark the nearest landmark for identification by which it can be reached in future)

Option 1. Bhudia Ghat - Marg, doom Nagar
Option 2. -----

F: Current Status of the Land (Need 250 Sq Mtr in case of 10 seats).

Ownership of the said land.
LNN: ADA: Other: Private:
Current land use. No use
Is it marked for some other purpose? No
Available land area (in sq. m) -----

G: Current Source of Water Supply in the slum. Hand Pump & Pipeline

If by Pipeline then What time to what time Morn- 6 to 8

H: Is the slum electrified. Yes: No: even- 6 to 9

From what time to what time. Six hours in a day (deduction)

I: Wastewater Disposal: 1. Sewer Line 2. Open Drain

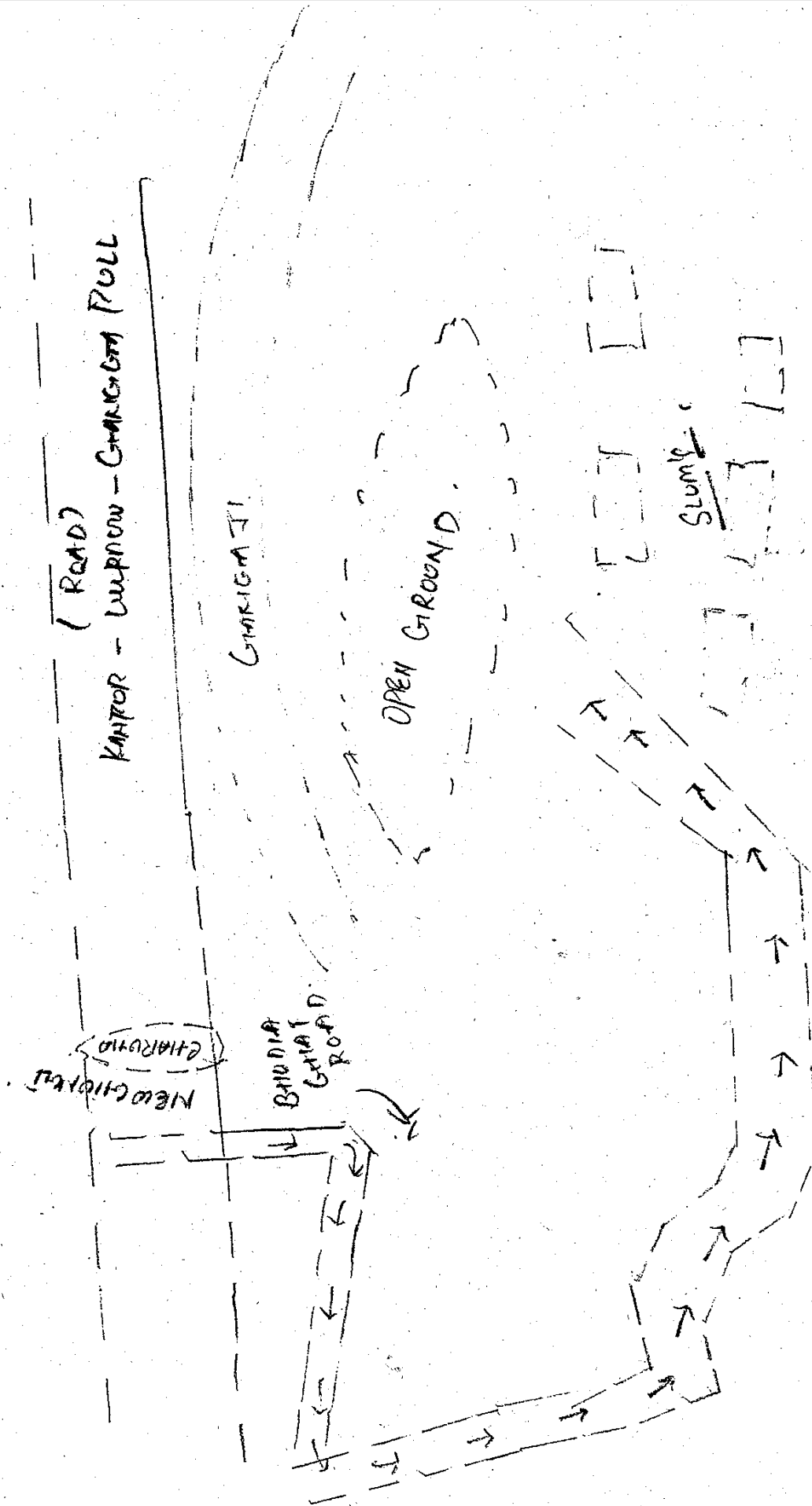
SITE MAP

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Name of Sabharwal - Abraar Ahmad

Add - 94/80 Dargah Sharif
Road, Jajman. Mob - 9839974873, Home - 2461380

1.) इस क्षेत्र में इस समय तीन शौचालय हैं तथा उनकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है तथा उनमें भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है तथा इसके अलावा इस क्षेत्र के समासद जी के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में कम से कम पांच और शौचालयों की आवश्यकता है।



**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)
NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE (NRCD)
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

**THE STUDY
ON
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
GANGA RIVER
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA**

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME IV FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR PROJECT CITIES

**VOLUME IV-2 FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR KANPUR CITY
PART III PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMME**

JULY 2005

**TOKYO ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS CO., LTD.
CTI ENGINEERING INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.**

FINAL REPORT
ON
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR GANGA RIVER
JULY 2005

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| CBO | Community Based Organisation |
| CMO | Chief Medical Officer |
| CPCB | Central Pollution Control Board |
| CTC | Community Toilet Complexes |
| DUDA | District Urban Development Authority |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GUP | Government of Uttar Pradesh |
| HIG | High Income Group |
| HRD | Human Resources Development |
| JICA | Japan International Co-operation Agency |
| KJS | Kanpur Jal Sansthan |
| KNN | Kanpur Nagar Nigam |
| LCS | Low Cost Sanitation |
| LIG | Low Income Group |
| MC | Municipal Corporation |
| MIG | Middle Income Group |
| MLD | Million Litres per Day |
| MPS | Main Pumping Station |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NRCDD | National River Conservation Directorate |
| PCM | Project Cycle Management |
| PIC | Project Implementation Committee |
| PLA | Participatory Learning and Action |
| PMC | Project Management Consultant |
| PP/PA | Public Participation/Public Awareness |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PS | Pumping Station |
| RRA | Rapid Rural Appraisal |
| SCC | State Co-ordination Cell |
| SPS | Sewage Pumping Station |
| STP | Sewage Treatment Plant |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| UP | Uttar Pradesh |
| UPJN | UP Jal Nigam |
| YAP | Yamuna Action Plan |

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

PART III PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMME

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

For the sound operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, generally, 'Public Participation' is indispensable. The construction and operation of such systems alone will not attain desired improvement in environmental sanitation, public health, surrounding environment and abatement of pollution of river water bodies. Therefore, greater public awareness on the health and environmental impacts, importance of those systems and facilities among communities, and the encouragement of their positive participation in the share of the obligation is essential. This would help work out problems related to operation and maintenance and long term sustenance of these systems and facilities.

Therefore, in this study, the JICA Study Team shall elaborate programmes on related activities and campaigns to promote public participation and heighten public awareness (PP/PA) for the four cities. This has been based on participatory techniques and the concept of the hygiene education which has been prepared by the study team earlier, specifically responds to each event proposed in the 'Feasibility Study of Sewerage Scheme' in the four cities.

Based on the above, the JICA Study team discusses the programmes on PP/PA for *Kanpur* City is elaborated in the document.

CHAPTER 2
PROFILE OF KANPUR CITY

CHAPTER 2 PROFILE OF KANPUR CITY

2.1 BACKGROUND

Kanpur is situated in the middle of the Ganga valley, on the Southern bank of the river Ganga. It is located on 26°,30' N latitude and 80°,20' E longitude. Most of the area where the city is situated is fertile and well cultivated. The city covers an area of 1040 sq.km and lies at an altitude of 126m above sea level. The municipal area of the city is 672.56 sq.kms. *Kanpur* has its older closely-built core about a kilometer away from the river Ganga. Between this core and the Ganga river lies the industrial zone on the west and the administrative zone on the east.

It is the biggest city of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and eight biggest in India. *Kanpur* is the most important metropolis of the state. In 2003, the city had a population of 28, 19,827¹, which made it the fifth most highly-populated city in India. Among the big towns of UP, the growth of *Kanpur* has been phenomenal. It has registered an increase of over five times from 1,97,170 in 1901 to 9,71,062 in 1961 in the course of six decades. This is mainly due to its most central location in the state. *Kanpur* has benefited from its In this city, in spite of a low percentage of irrigated area, the density is high and that is obviously due to great industrial Concentration.

2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

2.2.1 Social and Cultural Features

Social and Cultural Features of *Kanpur* City are summarized as follows.

- There are two major religious communities: *Hindu and Muslim*. *Hindus* are 72% of the total population while *Muslims* are 20% of the population. Other religious communities like Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists are also present but their percentage is insignificant.
- *Hindus* are divided into different castes and these caste identities are very strong. Important castes are *Brahmin, Thakur (Kshatriya), Bhumihars, Vaishya, Yadava* and Scheduled Castes and OBCs.
- *Muslims* are divided into two sects: Shias and Sunnis but *Kanpur* does not have significant Shia population.
- In *Hindu* tradition rivers in general and Ganga in particular is regarded as sacred. People bathe in large numbers in river Ganga at the time around *Sharad Purnima, Makar Sakranti, Ganga Dushera* and *Kumbh* (though *Kumbh* is celebrated mainly in Allahabad but people all over India bathe in Ganga at any location)
- *Kanpur* as such does not have a religious flavour and it is mainly an industrial town. It one of the most industrialised cities of the state and formally known as 'The Manchester of Asia'
- Because of the presence of industries there are a large percentage of migrant population that are from various parts of the city.
- These industrial workers live in settlements that are generally devoid of sanitary conditions and so they are an important section to consider.

2.2.2 Social Stratification

As has been mentioned in the interim Report of JICA study there are three main classes along which the society is divided into any city i.e. High, Middle and Low income classes better known as HIG, MIG and LIG. The sewerage facilities and PP/PA programmes targeting the same will mainly influence the MIG and HIG classes and to some extent the LIG classes that live in authorised settlements. The

¹ JICA Study Team, TEC Co. Ltd, CTI Engg. International Ltd; 'The Study on Water Quality Management Plan for Ganga River in Republic of India; Interim Report, Volume III-2, Sewage Master Plan – Kanpur City'; May 2004

rest of the city people, which will comprise the LIG living in slums and unauthorised settlements will be targeted under the non-sewerage component.

On Consultations with Officials and some prominent person's in the city some general behaviours that are observed among the various sections of society towards infrastructure being provided by the government and their willingness to contribute to efforts for further up-gradation of these facilities are summarised below. The discussions included people from all walks of life prominent public personalities, government officials, representatives of NGO's etc.

- The HIG people are least interested in contributing for their surroundings and display habits of throwing garbage on the streets rather than the dustbins in their houses.
- In the HIG housing societies common spaces for Garbage collection marked by the municipal authorities are generally encroached upon.
- Because the HIG people are well provided with sewers inside their houses so they are least bothered about their surroundings.
- MIG represent the largest section of the society and show huge grunt towards government agencies. They have lost trust in the working of these government agencies.
- The upper and middle income group (MIG) people are the strongest lobby against government officials and any program that has to have an impact on their mind sets has to be routed through these official agencies.
- In the parallel there is also a need for capacity building of the government agencies so that the credibility with people can be restored and a relationship of faith is established.
- It has also been observed that adequate and safe water supply is the first priority among service for all the income groups in the society.
- The upper (HIG) and middle income group (MIG) people are though most vociferous in commenting against government officials.
- The slum inhabitants are seen as the group that is most interested in paying if the facilities are provided adequately and are properly maintained. These people have also lost faith in the government functionaries but are not a vociferous group because they are unaware of their rights.

The LIG are a class that is most affected by the poor sanitation conditions because their economic status does not allow them to have conveniences at home, so public conveniences are the most important to them.

In addition, the public awareness survey, which was conducted by the JICA Study Team, identifies people's perception as follows.

- People in all the income groups show an interest towards participating (84.5%) in the public campaigns and perceive them to be useful but till date they have not participated in any of the activities (85.5%) that have been happening in the past.
- HIG of *Kanpur* shows the lowest ratio of 32.9% among other groups in four municipalities on Willingness to pay for the improvement.
- On the contrary the largest ratio of people willing to participate is also among the HIG class (90.1%), though a very few (11.4%) have actually participated till date.
- MIG in *Kanpur* have been the most active with a participation rate of 16.7% till date.
- The reasons to this fact that they have not been participating have not been inquired for.
- The people feel a need to be involved in awareness programmes but the preferred themes is not environment but "Sanitation", "Solid waste and Cleanliness" and "Health and Sanitation".
- As sensitivity to the issue is concerned only 30.5% of the population has been complaining to the authorities and here too the MIG (37.8%) group is the most active

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION SITUATION

2.3.1 Health Risk

The perceived health risk in the city has been estimated by looking at the data that are collected at the CMO's (Chief medical Officer) office, which is responsible for the collection of data from various areas (hospitals, urban family welfare centres, and voluntary organizations) for communicable diseases. Table 2.1 shows the number of reported cases of communicable diseases in *Kanpur*.

Table 2.1 Number of Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases in *Kanpur*

| Year | Gastroenteritis | | Diarrhoea | | Jaundice | | Khasra (measles) | |
|------|-----------------|---|-----------|---|----------|---|------------------|---|
| | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D |
| 2000 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 0 | | |
| 2001 | 20 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 2 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 364 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 633 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

Source: Health Directorate, *Kanpur*

A- Affected, D – Deaths

As compared to the reported figures for the cities of Allahabad, Varanasi and Lucknow the intensity of occurrence of disease seems to be low but the discussions with doctors seems to point to the fact that there is some discrepancy in reporting.

When inquired about the number of patients attended to each day suffering from diseases water borne diseases – 90% pointed to the fact that almost 50% of the patients attended daily were suffering from these. Gastroenteritis seemed to be the most frequent reported with diarrhoea at particular times in the year.

It was also revealed that reported cases of Hepatitis were also increasing from the past years.

2.3.2 Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Situation²

(1) Pollution in River Ganga at *Kanpur*

The Ghats of *Kanpur* which previously were famous for holy dips and prayers are now deserted as public has stopped bathing in the river due to excessive pollution. The other surface water bodies includes open drains (outfall into the rivers), ponds/ stagnant water bodies within city, water lake in Allen forest, water storage tank at Motijheel and other waterlogged areas. The scattered water logged sites in defence areas were found with growth of water hyacinth.

The water logged areas could be seen in the intermediate eastern areas of the city near COD along G.T. road, while small pockets of water logged areas were also found in the defence areas.

According to the Environmental Management Plan for *Kanpur* urban area the DO downstream (d/s) were found to be lower than upstream (u/s) and BOD at d/s found higher than u/s and increase in coli form count from 300 u/s to 1700 mpn noticed in the river Pandu due to small quantity of water available and waste water discharge. The total load discharge of BOD load is of 59163.4 kg/d and SS load of 281863 kg/d. Ganga has drifted away from the city in last 20 years and a channel has been dredged to divert the river water for drinking water intake well at Bhairounghat.

² JICA Study Team, TEC ltd, CTI Engg. International Co. ltd; *The Study on Water Quality Management Plan for Ganga River in The Republic of India, Vol-III-3, Sewerage Master Plan Kanpur City*; May 2004 (Under revision, August 2004)

The CPCB Annual Report 2000 – 2001 also mentions that the BOD value was found highest at *Kanpur D/S* followed by *Varanasi D/S* and *Allahabad D/S*. The BOD values at *Kanpur D/S* increased from 6.2 mg/l to 10.4 mg/l during 1990 to 1999.

(2) Water Supply

Present situation of water supply in *Kanpur* can briefly be described as follows.

- The total population served by the Municipal system is 2,733,800, and water demand (UPJN) exerted by the population is 589MLD.
- In this area water supply treatment capacity is 378 MLD whereas water supply is 502 MLD
- The main source of raw water is Ganga River and lower Ganga Canal.
- Intake of water from the river in 2002 was about 350 MLD (approx 83% of total municipal water supply).
- The raw water intake is located near *Bhairon Ghat* upstream of *Sisamu nala*, but due shift in the course of river it is now no longer located in main channel.
- At present intermittent system of water supply is being followed in the city which puts the consumers to considerable risks due to contamination with raw sewage and waste water in rains.
- The network was laid back in 1892 and designed to cater to 2 lakhs population thus the presence of old pipes for supply of water, becomes a problem.
- Water supply, at places, passes through drains and in old city areas are laid very close to the sewage lines.
- In times when the water supply lines are empty the sewage and wastewater is likely to flow in these through weak joint and corroded areas, thus contaminating the entire water system.
- The main problem of city water supply is contamination in transit.

(3) Sewerage and Sanitation

Present situation of sewerage and sanitation can briefly be summarized as follows.

- *Kanpur* City has five Sewerage Districts namely, City Drainage Districts, West Drainage districts, South Drainage districts, East Drainage Districts and North-West Drainage sub-Districts. Out of these drainage districts, only one sewerage zone i.e. City Sewerage Zone has been developed to some extents. Other districts are still unsewered partly or to a significant degree.
- The present sewerage system mainly covering areas on the right bank is situated in City Drainage Districts.
- The trunk main sewer having diameter more than 600 mm is laid in entire city drainage districts.
- Total length of existing trunk sewers in the city of *Kanpur* is about 73.4 km.
- There are four intermediate pumping stations installed along the right bank of Ganga River
- There are three STPs located near *Jajmau* with total handling capacity of 171 MLD (171,000m³/d) of wastewater. Two of these STPs (total capacity 41 MLD) are using UASB process to facilitate wastewater treatment and one (capacity 130 MLD) utilizes ASP method for treatment.
- All the effluents of the three STPs are pumped into an effluent channel in order to irrigate the sewage farmland with a total area of about 4,400 ha. The irrigation water is fed by gravity flow through the channel to the sewerage farmlands.
- The trunk sewer systems and pumping stations are in state of despair. Maintenance of branch and lateral sewers is limited to emergency clearance of blockages.
- Sewer blocks at many places results in discharge of sewage into surface drains which at present have taken the form of open sewers.
- In areas that are not connected to sewer system, leaching pits and septic tanks are being increasingly used.
- These systems are less of a hazard but only if proper design specifications are followed and they

are emptied hygienically.

- What seems to be the picture is that the waste is again finding way into solid waste chain of an open drain.
- The location of water extraction pumps also in the vicinity of such systems poses another problem

(4) Solid Waste

The situation of solid waste in *Kanpur* may be summarised as follows

- The “Indo-Dutch Project” study by the National Environmental Engineer Research Institute (NEERI) had estimated that the amount of solid waste discharge is 1,755 ton/day under the condition that population was 2.70million on 2001and discharge was 0.65 kg/capita/day.
- On the other hand, ‘Solid Waste Management in *Kanpur* has estimated that the amount of waste discharge is around 1,100 ton/day under the condition that population is 2 million and discharge is 0.400 kg/capita/day.
- At the primary stage, the domestic and road sweeping wastes are collected by handcrafts or put in dustbins or the small cylinders steel dustbins on streets, than transported to secondary collection depots by handcart.
- There is a large volume of waste at secondary collection depots in the city and concrete walls surround most of the depots.
- Four sites, namely Panki, Ganga Ganj, Krishna Nagar and COD by pass, used to be disposal sites.
- The present disposal site is located in the suburbs of Kaki Road, around 12 km from the central districts of the city.
- The area is around 40 acres and the landfill system is open dumping system. And it has no fence to indicate the site boundary.
- The lack of adequate number of sweeper staff for managing the city is the main problem that is stated by the Municipal Authorities.
- Despite of this fact there seemed to be no evidence to suggest any effort towards developing a public private partnership for solving the ever increasing problem of solid waste.
- Waste littered around in the streets also helps increase the menace of stray animals that can feed on these stacks.

2.4 SLUMS AND DHOBIGHATS

2.4.1 Slums in the city

The city has 390 slums having a total population of 4,32,000 (DUDA Figures) covering almost 15.4% of population. The literacy level is approximately 35.8 % (sources: DUDA). The decadal increase in slum population is given in Table 2.2:

Table 2.2 Slum Population of Kanpur (1991-2001)
(Unit:lacs)

| Year | Total Population | Slum Population |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1991 | 20.30 | 4.17 |
| 2001 | 41.68 | 4.32 |

Source: Census of India, DUDA

The reasons for slums in Kanpur can be attributed to the gap in the combination of factors as summarised below

- Kanpur being one of the major industrial and trade centre attracts migratory population who work as labour in industries
- Lack of family planning measures lead to a disproportionate growth of population in slums
- Poor economic conditions – slum dwellers can neither pay rent for proper housing nor can afford

- to buy a house
- Desire to live close to one's own community
- Involvement of religious or political groups who have vested interests in developing slums
- Inability on the part of the local administration to prevent encroachment of government-owned land

The rapid growth and development of slums in the Kanpur city area has led to deterioration of its physical environment. Majority of slums have very poor water supply and sanitation facilities; most are either un-sewered or partially sewered. With disposal of household waste water and solid wastes taking place directly into open "nalas", which in turn adversely affects drainage in these areas, leading to water logging. The poor environmental conditions within the slum areas have adversely affected the health of the residents. Financial constraints on the part of civic authorities and un-authorized nature of the slums have also contributed to non-delivery or partial delivery of basic amenities.

(1) Status of LCS and CTC facilities

There are 366 existing CTC's out of which 13 are not operational; 215 are connected to sewer lines; 84 have septic tanks and 45 have bio-gas plants.

The responsibility of construction of these CTC's is with the Nagar Nigam and DUDA. Nagar Nigam directly constructs through the engineering division and DUDA generally hires agencies like Sulab and NEDA. The operation and maintenance is mainly done through the private contractors hired by either of the agencies or Nagar Nigam itself.

In return to this people have to pay user charges. The system works out as depicted in the Figure 2.1. The problems faced at present in O&M of these may be summarised as follows

- Lack of availability of space for construction of CTCs and/or IHLs
- Limited disposal options for the waste water as majority of areas are not covered by the existing sewerage system
- Lack of sense of ownership among the residents - facilities are looked upon as something that has been provided by the government, and it is the government's responsibility to "run" the CTCs
- Almost no involvement of the residents in design, location or O&M of the CTCs
- Difficulty in maintaining facilities that are affected by poor quality of construction resulting in frequent breakdowns, and eventual non-functioning of the CTCs
- Erratic power supply leading to non-functioning of pumps and thereby inadequate water supply affecting the cleaning of CTCs
- Resistance to payment of user charges in certain pockets leading to inadequate financial resources for O&M - "why pay for poor facilities?"
- Lack of cohesiveness or coordination between different agencies in implementation of the LCS programmes
- No mechanism for obtaining feedback from the users for any improvements

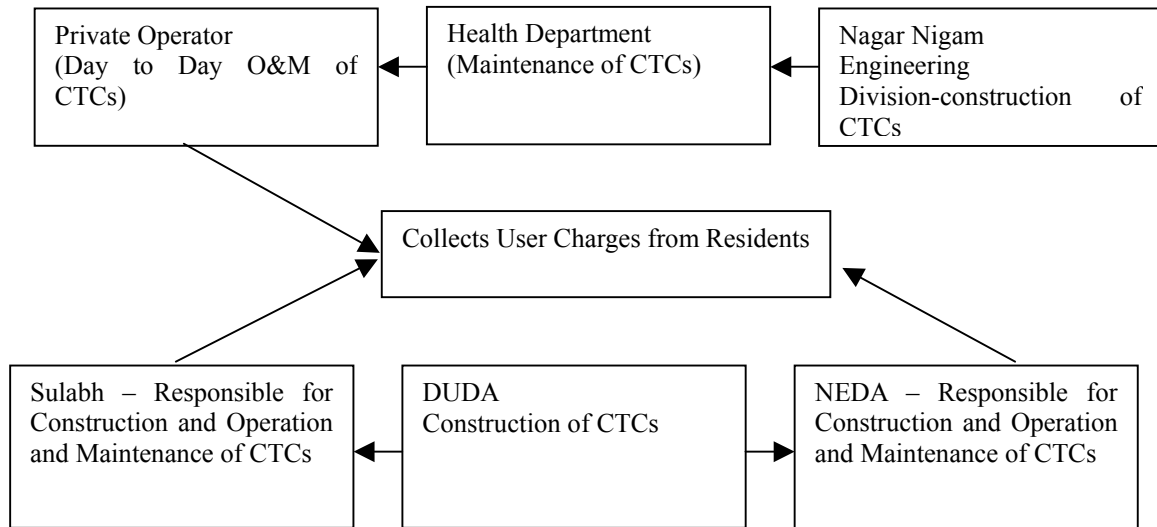


Figure 2.1 Existing Structure for O&M of CTC's

CHAPTER 3
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
FOR
PP/PA PROGRAMMES

CHAPTER 3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PP/PA PROGRAMMES

3.1 EXISTING IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE FOR PP/PA IN KANPUR

3.1.1 Present official Institutional Situation for PP/PA Activities

Table 3.1 summarizes present official institutional aspects of the sewerage scheme and related PP/PA activities in *Kanpur*.

Table 3.1 Present official institutions related with works in the sewerage scheme and PP/PA activities

| Entities | Activities on Sewerage Scheme | Activities on PP/PA |
|---|---|--|
| State Urban Development Authority (SUDA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The apex, policy making and monitoring agency for the urban areas of the UP - Provides overall guidance to DUDA for implementation of community development programmes related to water and sanitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No activity for PP/PA |
| District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of slum communities - Construction of community toilets in slums - Assistance in construction of IHLs. - Construction of drains and small bore sewers in slums; - Up-gradation of streets and roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination with Community Development Societies (CDSs) for awareness building and community participation |
| UP Jal Nigam | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of water supply and sewerage networks. - Maintenance of Pumping Station and Treatment Plants. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Resource Development Cell is in charge of PP/PA related programmes in the field of water supply and sewerage schemes, which consists of CP wing and HRD wing as follows. - Community Participation Wing (CP) conducts IEC Programmes for creating awareness among the population. - Human Resource Development Wing (HRD) conducts Training Programmes for Capacity Building, but not for general public |
| <i>Kanpur Jal Sansthan</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring potable water supply - Operation & Maintenance of Water Supply and Sewerage Networks - Collection of water and sewerage charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No PP/PA activities are undertaken. |
| <i>Kanpur Nagar Nigam (Health Department)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleaning of the sewage lines in case of blockage - Water quality Checks at | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no specific department/section handling public awareness and education on hygiene and health issues in KNN. |

| Entities | Activities on Sewerage Scheme | Activities on PP/PA |
|--|---|---|
| | consumer point | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Health Department of KNN is in charge of sanitation in the city, protection of citizens from epidemics, and protection of food handling. - The Health Department consists of three sections which occasionally coordinates health and hygiene awareness and education activities in KNN. |
| <i>Health Directorate (UP)</i> | No related activities for sewerage scheme but is a state level agency responsible to care for the health of citizens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some public awareness programme on hygiene practices is co-ordinated through the district CMO's in the state. |
| <i>Chief Medical Officer (Distt. Kanpur)</i> | No related activities for sewerage scheme but are a District Level agency responsible to care for the health of citizens. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistant CMO (urban) is responsible for conducting the awareness programme in the city as per the directions of the health directorate. - Programmes mainly concentrating in slum areas through health workers |

Sources: Interim Report, UP Jal Nigam, Kanpur Jal Sansthan, Kanpur N.N, Health Directorate, CMO

In addition, Table 3.2 summarizes problems and difficulties to be overcome for effectively implementing the PP/PA activities which are perceived by those official entities.

Table 3.2 Problems and Difficulties for PP/PA Perceived by the Official Entities for the implementation of Sewerage Projects

| Entities | Problems and Difficulties |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>UP Jal Nigam</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age-old traditions, habits such as open defecation on riverbanks and religious faith like disposal of dead bodies and animal carcass into the rivers are the biggest hurdle in having desired effects of mass awareness campaign. - The problem can be overcome by extensive IEC methods for awareness on a regular basis, which is not possible at present due to non-availability of adequate funds. - At present the Jal Nigam does not have any expert staff on matters of PP/PA. |
| <i>Kanpur Jal Sansthan</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They have till date not coordinated any PP/PA activity so are unable to comment on the difficulties faced. |
| <i>Kanpur Nagar Nigam</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds - Lack of public awareness - People's behaviour – people throw garbage directly on the road or through nallas resulting in Blockades. |
| <i>Chief Medical Officer</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The awareness provided are in very uninteresting manner in form of instructions so do not have affect. - People forget the instructions as soon as they are given to them - Concentration is not on general awareness. - Mainly the instructions given are at the time of spread of epidemic and people forget the instructions as soon as they are out of danger of the disease, even though they suffer from it every year. - Program based funds are unable to support regular awareness campaign towards hygiene practices. |

Sources: Interim Report, UP Jal Nigam, Kanpur Jal Sansthan, Kanpur N.N

In addition to that it is felt by people that the awareness programmes are more in the form of instructions given either in written or dictated at the time of outbreak of some epidemic. These information are distributed in the most uneventful and uninteresting way that people are unable to perceive them as being important enough.

It may thus be inferred that:

- the programme have to built a two way dialogue so that the faith of people can be restored on the government bodies and they have security of the fact that the services being promised will be delivered to them.
- Also the campaigns need to be interesting enough to attract attention and leave some impact on the minds of the people.
- The government bodies need to be strengthened to be able to carry out these programmes (in terms of provision of funds, new competent staff, capacity development of existing staff etc)

The observations on institutional aspects (as per Interim Report of JICA study team) show that there seems to be lack of vertical integration among the different government structures in the hierarchy. The UP Jal Nigam at the state level has the power to control the funds and management of the project. At city level then there may be conflicts among Jal Sansthan and Municipal Corporation. Interaction among the different government agencies whatsoever for the purpose of implementation of the programs is recommended to effect higher levels of coordination. To create public awareness about the '*Water Quality Management Plan for River Ganga in the Republic of India*' and its sustainability, a project officer has to be able to network with different government departments such as health and others, so that the idea can be approached as an integrated effort.

For the public awareness program the lowest level relevant structure may be the Health department of the Municipal Corporation. The Health department has two major functions – sanitary and health services in the municipal area. The sanitary wing is responsible for collection and disposal of garbage. The health wing provides free medical service to the people. The male and female health workers of the health wing of the municipality work in close contact with the people and that too at a vulnerable time (i.e. spread of epidemic etc) when a message regarding health will seem to be most sensible. They have the potential to encourage public participation with the respect to programs relating to health.

Apart from that there are other set of problems that can be identified the construction maintenance of Community facilities in low income settlements. They are

- Lack of availability of space for construction of CTCs and/or IHLs
- Limited disposal options for the waste water as majority of areas are not covered by the existing sewerage system
- Lack of sense of ownership among the residents - facilities are looked upon as something that has been provided by the government, and it is the government's responsibility to "run" the CTCs
- Almost no involvement of the residents in design, location or O&M of the CTCs
- Difficulty in maintaining facilities that are affected by poor quality of construction resulting in frequent breakdowns, and eventual non-functioning of the CTCs
- Erratic power supply leading to non-functioning of pumps and thereby inadequate water supply affecting the cleaning of CTCs
- Resistance to payment of user charges in certain pockets leading to inadequate financial resources for O&M - "why pay for poor facilities?"
- Lack of cohesiveness or coordination between different agencies in implementation of the LCS programme

3.1.2 Present Situation of Community and Private Sector for PP/PA Activities

(1) Community Structures in *Kanpur*

It has been identified that at present there does not exist any Community structure in the city that is strong enough and can be taken as a base to spread the message.

1) Resident Associations

It has been identified that at present there does not exist any Community structure in the city that is strong enough and can be taken as a base to spread the message.

Some individual efforts are made at the level of residential associations where people are coming together to pool in money and employ sweeper at the society for regular cleaning and collection of solid waste. But these systems have not been institutionalised in any form and operate at a very miniscule level. Examples of these are very few and the existing ones are also only in the areas with recent development and not in the core (old) city.

2) Durga Puja Samities

Durga Puja is an important festival for the Hindus and is celebrated with lots of Vigour. Each resident society organises celebrations at this festival time for which they have Durga Puja Samities.

The main function of samities is to collect money and organise the function. They are otherwise dormant for the whole of the year and become active only during Puja time.

3) Clubs

These are the appropriate means to reach the HIG class people who re otherwise difficult to get, especially to participate. A few influential clubs in the city are: Cawnpur Club (one of the oldest), Golf Club, Ganges Club, *Kanpur* Union Club, Flying Club.

(2) NGOs and CBOs in *Kanpur*

1) NGO's in *Kanpur*

It is estimated that several hundred NGOs are existing in the city but a comprehensive list of the same could not be obtained.

Though the need for co-operative relation is felt by the authorities as well as by the NGOs/CBOs there does not seem to exist any at present.

A few NGO's known in the city and working in the fields of Environment and Sanitation are thus listed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 NGO's working in Kanpur and their areas of expertise

| Name of NGO | Areas of Expertise |
|--|--|
| Eco-Friends | - Solid waste Management and Sanitation – advocating Better Practices - Environmental Sanitation - Advocacy for causes of better environment |
| SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) | - Economic empowerment of Women's – encouraging formation of Self Help Groups and establishing small scale enterprises - Micro Finance and Micro-credit - Enhancing Livelihood means through promotion and marketing of local art and craft - Training and Awareness programmes |
| Vatsalya | - Community Development - Reproductive Child Health Issues - Female Foeticide |
| UPVHA (Uttar Pradesh Voluntary Health Association) | - Health and Hygiene awareness - Medical Camps - Female Health (RCH) |
| Jagruti Bal Vikas Samiti | - Education - Children of Migrant Workers |
| Shiksha Sopan | - A NGO involved in education of rural children in Kanpur |
| Parivartan | - Income generating and other associated activities among women - To promote autonomy through empowerment. |
| Niryatak | - Income Generation - Art and Craft |
| Action for Women & Rural Dev | - Women's Empowerment - Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) |
| The Spastics Centre | - Rehabilitation Centre & Sp. School for CPMR |
| Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti | - De-addiction Centre |
| Hasrat Mohani Charitable Society (CBO) | - Livelihood Generation – Runs a Craft Training Centre - Women's Empowerment |
| Lok Kalyan Sansthan | - Empowerment - Child Issues |
| Harijan Vikas Avam Samajik Utthan Samiti | - Works in weaker section of Society - Runs De-addiction Centre |

Source: Information gathered through discussions in the city

2) CBOs' in Kanpur

The various community-based organizations form the last, but probably the most critical link between the authorities and programme implementing agencies. These organizations are involved in community development activities and therefore, play the role of "catalyst". Their position is vital to the success of future low cost sanitation programmes in the target cities. In Kanpur these have been organised by DUDA and exist as a four tier system.

- Community Development Societies (CDSs') – comprising of 2000-2500 families
- Neighbourhood Committees (NHCs') – comprising of 200-250 families
- Resident Community Volunteers (RCVs') – comprising of 20-25 families
- Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs') – comprising of 20-25 families

Community Development Societies

CDSs or Samudai Vikas Samitis comprises of 10 NHCs' representing a total of 2000-2500 families. These societies or samitis are created among communities to empower women in

the decision-making process and enable them to put forward their needs and demands. The number of registered CDS or samitis in *Kanpur* is 26. Typically, each “samiti” has 20 members, all women, and is headed also by a woman. Meetings are held every month and proposals for funding are presented to the “Nagar Ayukt” for possible financial support. These “samitis” also network with the Health Department of the Nagar Nigam Kanpur and other urban development organizations. The duties attributable to the “samitis” include:

- Identification of beneficiaries;
- Preparation of community plans and mobilizing resources;
- Monitoring of repayment and recovery;
- Liaise with Governmental and non- governmental agencies; and
- Creation of community assets and maintenance of the same.

Neighbourhood Committees

NHCs comprise about 10 Resident Community Volunteers (RCVs). They are responsible for identifying the local “problems”, motivating the NHGs and developing community-based credit thrift societies. They also facilitate the process of identifying the training needs and capacity building programmes.

Neighbourhood Groups

NHG comprises women from 20-25 households with a RCV as its head. They facilitate the processes related to:

- Planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at the cluster level;
- Formation of credit and thrift society; and
- Collection of household data

(3) Ward committee

At the present there do not exist any Ward Committees that are functional in *Kanpur*. Area representatives known as Ward Councillors are elected every 5 years that represent a particular ward but the residents complain that these councillors can be seen in the area only at the time of the elections, and work more to their own benefit. Ward Committees may be considered for involvement in the PP/PA programmes but there will be a need to initially create the setups before a programme or activity can be routed through them.

(4) Mass Media in *Kanpur*

There exist several mass media in *Kanpur* and play important role in information dissemination.

Table 3.4 Mass Media in Kanpur

| Status | Nos | Name | Language |
|---------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Daily | 18 | Aj | Hindi |
| | | Amar Ujala | Hindi |
| | | Dainik Jagran | Hindi |
| | | Lok Bharti | Hindi |
| | | Satya Sambad | Hindi |
| | | Siyasat Jadid | Urdu |
| | | Veer Bharat | Hindi |
| | | Dainik Anchalik Samwad | Hindi |
| | | Gyandaya Prakashan (P) Ltd | Hindi |
| | | <i>Kanpur</i> Action | English |
| | | <i>Kanpur</i> Ujala | Hindi |
| | | Khoj Khabar | Hindi |
| | | Manglam Properties | English |
| | | Pioneer Ltd | English |
| | | The Daily Action Samachar | Hindi |
| | | The Maharashtra Patra | Hindi |
| | | The Times Of India | English |
| | | The Vishwamitra | Hindi |

Source: Indian Newspaper Survey; 2001

Various local Electronic Media popular in the local masses are

- TV Channels – Doordarshan, Rashtriya Sahara (UP), Etv Uttar Pradesh
- Radio - Akash Vani, FM radio

(5) Organisations having influence on Religious communities

Because Hindus and Muslims are the two major religious communities in the city so the influential groups being identified are:

- 1) Hindu
 Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP)
 Rashtriya Swam Sewak Sangh (RSS)
 Bajrang Dal

- 2) Muslim
 Clerics and priests in local Mosque and Madarasas have religious followings.

(6) Others

- 1) Educational Institutions

The city has a rich culture in literature which has been influenced by the Islamic tradition. The presence of various well reputed educational institutions supports the fact. A large number of people living in the city are directly or indirectly related to these institutes or have their children studying in them so programmes routed through the institutes may have a mass appeal.

Kanpur is also known for its solid base of higher educational and research institutes.

Following institutes of international repute are situated in *Kanpur*:

- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
- Chandra Shekhar Azad Agriculture University
- Harcourt Butler Technological Institute (HBTI)
- Government Central Textile Institute (GCTI)
- Government Leather Institute
- National Sugar Institute
- Indian Institute of Pulses Research
- Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Medical College
- Institute of Business & Management

2) Health Institutes

The main Hospitals in the city are

- Priya Hospital
- Dr. J R Sharaknetra Chikitsalya
- I. H. M. Hospital
- Lala Amba Prasad Smarak Chikitsalya
- Mariyampur Hospital
- Meerpur Hospital
- R K Devi Memo Hospital
- Regency Hospital
- *Kanpur* Medical Centre
- L. D. K. M. Hospital
- J L Rohtagi Hospital
- Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohtagi Smarak Netra Chikitsalya

(7) Industrial Houses

Kanpur is one of the biggest producers of Textile and Leather products and they are exported in bulk. About 50 Tons of air cargo is generated for leather products only and this is sent through surface transport to New Delhi and from New Delhi it is sent to outside India through air cargo.

Apart from leather and textile industry, the fertilizer, chemicals, two wheelers, soaps, Pan Masala, hosiery and engineering industries are also operating in the city.

The Stock yard of H.A.L. and SAIL are also located in the city. The largest nos. of ordnance factories are situated in the city.

Gas Authority of India, NTPC and perfume industries of Kannauj are also near to *Kanpur*. STP (Software Technology Park) is also developing in *Kanpur*. The Directorate of Industries and Directorate of Handlooms are also situated in the city.

The following famous companies have their offices/plants in *Kanpur*.

- LML ltd, Coca Cola, Pepsi, Duncans, Fertilizers, Mirza Tanners, Super House, Kothari Products, Rotomac, BIC, NTC, Hindustan Lever, Nerolac, GCMMF(Amul), Ashok Spices, Goldie Spices etc

A large amount of pollution load in the river is because of the effluents discharged from these outlets so it is important that these people connect to the main sewer and also agree to pay for the improvements. Special care needs to be taken into the fact that representatives of these business groups are present in the demonstration programmes and explanatory meetings explained further in the document.

Table 3.5 Analysis for Community and Private Sector Institutes

| Institution (non- Govt.) | Present Status | Can it be used in PP/PA | | Reason | Perceived Role and Required Effort |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----|---|--|
| | | Yes | No | | |
| Resident Associations | Exist | √ | | To a limited extent because they exist in some areas of the city | In the areas where it exists it can be used as base to start getting to people |
| Durga Puja Samities | Exist | | X | The city does not have much of religious flavour and so these samities may not have reach in the people | - |
| NGO's | Exist | √ | | Organisations directly linked to the people | As grass root implementing agencies |
| CBO's | Exist | √ | | Are involved in community development activities | As agencies or groups for operation and maintenance of the constructed community facilities Capacity building programmes will be required |
| Ward Committees | Do not Exist | √ | | They have a legal status, and formation if these is mandatory for every city municipality | The lowest level in hierarchy, the community representatives from these ward committees may link with the implementing agencies and the people, informally a part of the implementing structure They have to be formulated in each of the 100 wards of the city |
| Clubs | Exist | √ | | Are popular in the high income groups which are otherwise difficult to capture attention of | To get the HIG people interested in the idea. The club organisers have to first agree with the idea |
| Religious Organisations | Exist | √ | | But to very limited extent because the city does not have a religious flavour | To get representatives to participate in the all meetings and important activities. |
| Media | Exist | √ | | Best way to reach the people | For the publicity campaigns to reach the people. |
| Industrial Houses | Exist | √ | | They exist in plenty in the city | They have to be involved in all activities that shall take place in the city. Special activities have to be designed to ensure active involvement of these in the overall programme. |
| Educational Institutes | Exist | √ | | Are centres of Youth activity | Spreading into children and Youth Special programmes targeting them. |
| Health Institutes | Exist | √ | | Can best propagate the idea of Hygiene Education | To spread the idea Doctors have to be committees so that imparting hygiene education becomes a part of their routine |

3.2 PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

3.2.1 Basic Concept and Approach for the Structure

(1) Constraints and the Concept to Overcome those Constraints

In the preview of the Present Institutional Situation for PP/PA Activities, the problems and difficulties mentioned above, which can be referred to as “constraints”, a concept to overcome those constraints which was discussed in the Hygiene Education Plan by the JICA Study Team mentions the need for a specific function among the official sector and private sector to carry out a holistic approach for the PP/PA programmes. The concept to overcome those constraints discussed in the Hygiene Education Plan is as follows:

The Concept to Overcome the Constraints:

- *The best use of competence, expertise and ability of each actor*
- *A multi-sectoral cooperation*
- *The full utilization of available equipment and tools at present*
- *Positive introduction of the public participation approach*

(2) Approach of Intermediation by Local Bodies

As discussed in the Hygiene Education Plan Study by the JICA Study Team, an “Approach of Intermediation by Local Bodies” shall in principle be employed for considering the function. The approach is as follows.

Approach of Intermediation by Local Bodies: *In order to efficaciously implement the ‘Public Participation’, intermediation of local governmental bodies is necessary. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 has empowered the Urban Local Bodies as self-governing local institutions. Therefore, their active involvements in the Public Participation are expected as follows.*

- *The intermediation of the Human Resource Development (HRD) cell at UP Jal Nigam, Nagar Nigams, as Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) in the four cities are required for the approach, which may be a basic idea of PP/PA activities of YAP-I, proposed institutional arrangements for YAP II by NRCD as discussed section of ‘Multi-Sectoral Cooperation’.*
- *Because these local authorities are placed between the related ministries/agencies at the central government level, and the private sector including individuals so as to be able to work as the intermediate actors for connecting and communicating between them.*
- *As well, local functions of each Ministry such as the Hospitals, Health Posts, Health Centres, elementary and secondary schools, and public mass media like the national TVs are expected to work as the intermediate actors.*

(3) Role of Nagar Nigam

In addition to the approach, considering the nature of PP/PA programmes, for effective and direct communication with the communities and population of Kanpur City, Kanpur Nagar Nigam needs to play a critical and central role in the function to be proposed for PP/PA programmes. Relation with other entities is discussed in the following sections.

(4) Horizontal Cooperation

In accordance with above noted concepts and the Hygiene Education Plan by the JICA Study Team, the institutional arrangements as well as the experiences from PP/PA activities of Kanpur Nagar Nigam can be referred as example and utilized for other three municipalities, termed as ‘Nagar Nigam –Nagar Nigam Cooperation’. The horizontal cooperation system should be adopted for effective

implementation of the PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur Nagar Nigam* as well as other three municipalities.

3.2.2 Proposed Structure

A review of the existing situation reveals that there is no structure at present that takes care of the PP/PA activities in the state. There is only one Human Resources Development wing in the *Jal Nigam* that manages some IEC activities.

Similar structures at the city levels that is into coordinating work of this nature exists only in *Varanasi* but the need of time is to have an agency that can lead to a coordinated effort in all the four cities. The idea of creating a new structure at city level for a short period of five years may not be very feasible because this would add on to the complexity of existing functions. Thus the proposal looks at the State Co-ordination cell to be the nodal agency for monitoring and co-ordination of the work in four cities.

For implementing the works Health officer in the Nagar Nigam will be the main authority answerable to the Municipal Commissioner and provided with additional technical staff to support on the programme. This addition of technical staff is very important because at present the Nagar Nigam does not have a qualified person to deal with the PP/PA issues and monitor its progress.

The hierarchy of the implementation structure is as explained in Figure 3.1. The emphasis at the implementation level shall be on the Nagar Nigams of the four cities. The details functions of the various divisions shall be as described

(1) NRCD

NRCD is the nodal central entity to deal with river water quality management. As has been reviewed in the 'Hygiene Education Plan for Urban River Environment' prepared by the JICA Study Team, NRCD has proposed organizational arrangements of '*Suggested Institutional Framework for YAP II*' and '*Proposed National Public Participation & Coordination Cell (NPPC)*' for the implementation of PP/PA activities under the YAP II.

1) New Organizational Arrangement for NRCD PP/PA Cell

The basic idea of those organizational arrangements can in principal be supported for the effective implementation of the PP/PA programmes for the priority projects of the sewerage scheme of *Kanpur City*. However, those organizational arrangements are at a proposal stage and there does not exist any such a function in NRCD at present. Therefore, a PP/PA Cell, which tentatively may be referred to as NRCD PP/PA Cell (NPPAC) shall be exclusively set up for overseeing and advising PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur City* as well as in other three cities of *Allahabad*, *Varanasi* and *Lucknow* which are the study area.

In accordance with the priority projects' schedules, NRCD shall constitute NPPAC to enforce necessary actions as shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Organizational Arrangement for NRCD

| New Section | Position | People | Establishment Year |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| NRCD PP/PA Cell (NPPAC) | Under the 'Joint Secretary (project)' | 3 | 2007 |

2) Necessary Staff

In accordance with the construction of the priority projects in *Kanpur City* as well as other three cities, NPPAC section will advice and coordinate with related official entities to oversee PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur City*, as well as other cities.

As discussed in the 'Hygiene Education Plan', the following expertise and disciplines shall be in any event incorporated into those arrangements (NPPAC) to be upgraded as a new function of NRCDD for sound implementation of the 'Hygiene Education' and heightening public awareness on hygiene, mutual understanding among actors, burden sharing and urban river environment through the PP activities and other approaches.

- Public Health and Environmental Sanitation
- Public Education
- Environmental Education as a Whole

Therefore, three people in charge of NPPAC are required to implement the related activities as summarized in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Necessary Staff for NRCDD

| Position | No. | Expertise | Main Activities |
|-----------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Chief | 1 | Public Health Expert | Management and Planning |
| Staff A | 1 | Public Education Expert or Social Science Expert | Coordination on related activities |
| Staff B | 1 | Environmental Education Expert including Social Environment Consideration Expertise | Coordination on related activities |
| Total | 3 | - | - |

(2) Committees

Two committees shall be formed in 2007 to vertically and horizontally overlook each related actor and entity from the state level and the community level, the programme implementation and the success. Based on above discussion, the committees are proposed as shown in Figure 3.1.

1) State Co-ordination Cell

This shall be the committee through which works in the four cities will be co-ordinated. The cell shall consist of members of the PIC of the four cities and representatives from ministry of Urban Development, NRCDD and the central level Project Management Consultant.

The main functions of the cell shall be

- Overall supervision of the PP/PA programmes in the four city.
- Consultation and coordination with other relevant Ministries and other official entities like Health & Family Welfare, Human Resource Development, CPCB and etc. to get necessary technical advices and information to be required to perform technical advices on the PP/PA programmes in all cities.
- Consultation with and making advices and supervising to all the Nagar Nigams for the PP/PA programmes and related activities

Frequency of meetings – every three months with rotation in the four cities and shall be chaired by the Secretary Urban Development.

2) Sanitation Promotion Committee

This committee shall be at the local city level to monitor the progress of work and shall

consist of representatives from Nagar Nigam, Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan.

The main functions of the PIC shall be

- Overall supervision of the PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur* city.
- Setting and monitoring of yearly targets
- Consultation with and making advices and supervising to Local Consultants to be employed for the PP/PA programmes and related activities
- Internal consultation and, coordination with, technology transfer and reporting to the committee members, and feed backing to the State Co-ordination Unit on the PP/PA activities in *Kanpur* City.
- All the yearly campaigns and programmes to be executed in the city will need sanction by this committee.

Frequency of meetings – every month to review progress

The meetings shall be chaired by the Municipal Commissioner and supported by Health Officer of the city.

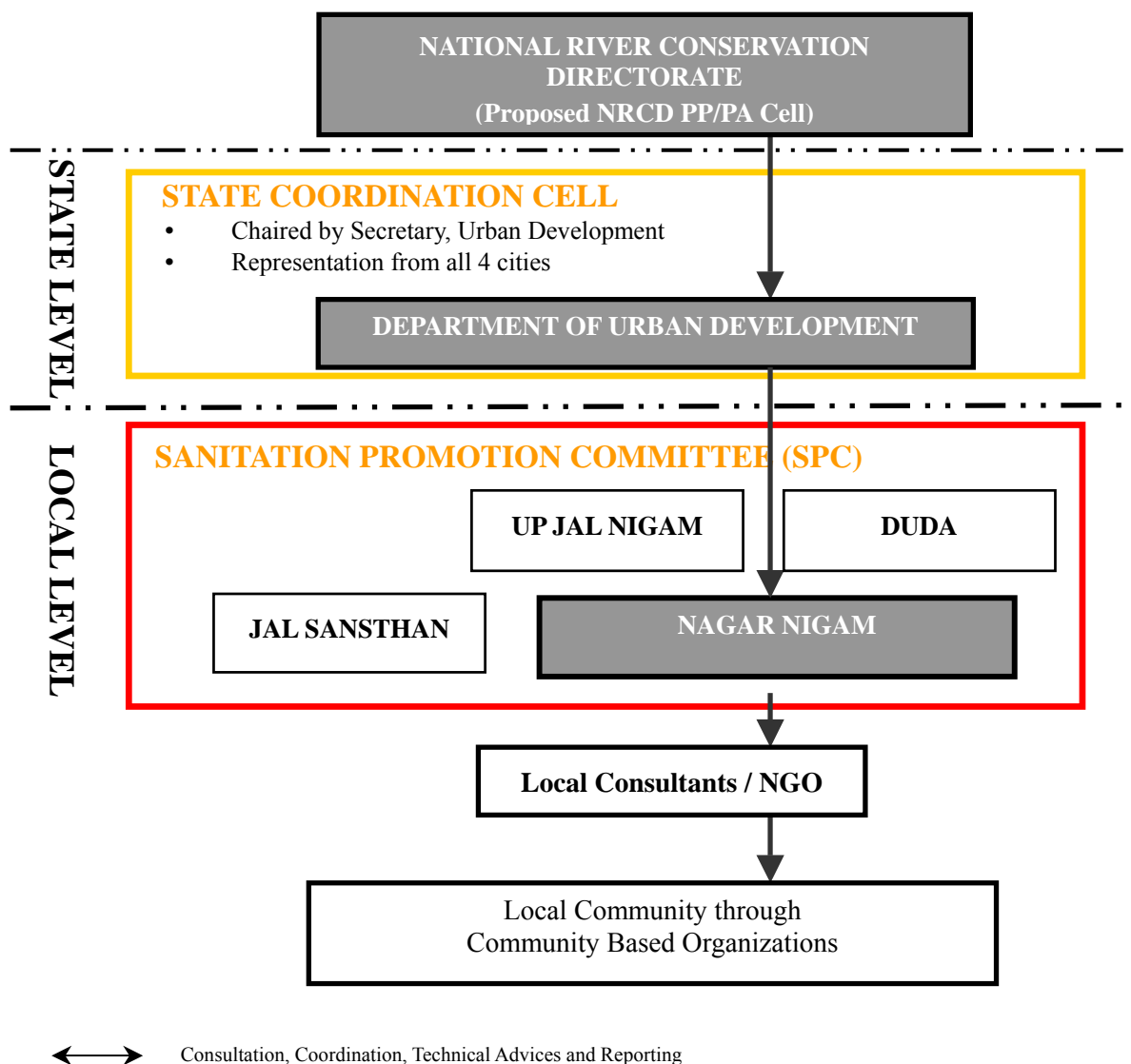


Figure 3.1 Proposed Organisational Structure of the Implementing Agency

(3) Local Bodies in *Kanpur*

The various functions and structures to be added in the local institutions are as explained below

1) Nagar Nigam

The Health Department of *Kanpur Nagar Nigam (KNN)* is in charge of health and environmental matters. The department handles hygiene and sanitation issues and is mainly responsible for solid waste management in the city. However, there is no specific section or personnel handling PP/PA activities for sewerage scheme at all in *KNN* at present.

For smooth implementation of the PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur City*, as mentioned above, *KNN* shall perform a critical and central role for effective and immediate communication and interaction with the communities, the private sectors including NGOs and CBOs and individuals in *Kanpur City*.

Therefore, it is advised that the Health officer at the Nagar Nigam shall be given the responsibility of managing the programme in the city. To provide for the lack, a technical person knowledgeable in the field of PP/PA work shall be provided to the Health Department as additional staff on contract basis and one assistant that shall also take care of the extra administrative work that may accrue to the office owing to the additional responsibility as summarised in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Staff Required at Nagar Nigam

| Position | No. | Expertise | Main Activities |
|------------------------|------------|--|---|
| <i>Project Officer</i> | 1 | Public Education Expert or Social Science Expert | Management, Planning and consultation with UPJN, KJS, NRCD and other official entities Coordination and Facilitation with Local Consultants, NGOs and CBOs and Communities |
| <i>Assistant</i> | 1 | Person with secretarial qualifications | Assist |

It has two roles to play in the whole system.

One is providing help to the Local Consultative Group in conducting the programmes in the city i.e. act as a facilitator to the whole project (For example the project officer may help the Consultative Group provide links to the various government officials when their role is required in the awareness programme and make sure of their availability etc). It shall be coordinating efforts with the Local Consultative Group to streamline things in the municipal corporation for better communication with the public and making the whole effort more transparent. This is very important because the present structures are hierarchal bodies where the voice of people is given very little importance.

Secondly it will be coordinating with the PIC to synchronise the developments in PP/PA with other programmes being undertaken as the overall project and that may have relevance to PP/PA. Through him the need to have training programmes for the staff of the municipal corporation for better communicating skills towards participatory planning can be conveyed and thus effective capacity building held. He shall also be responsible to coordinate with the Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan, keeping the officers there updated for the latest progress in work and managing program execution.

1) Kanpur Jal Sansthan

Kanpur Jal Sansthan (KJS) is in charge of the operation and maintenance including collection of water and sewerage charges. Therefore, one or two officials of KJS shall be assigned for the coordination and consultation for facilitating the programmes in addition to their daily duties.

They shall represent the concerns of KJS in the PIC meetings and it shall be essential for one person at least to be present in the meetings.

(4) DUDA (District Urban Development Authority)

DUDA is the nodal agency responsible for the construction of CTC and Dhobighats in the district. Therefore it is important to have the presence of one of the officials for coordination and consultation with the PIC and State Co-ordination Cell for the PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur City*

One officer at DUDA shall be given the additional responsibility for representing the concerns of DUDA in PP/PA work in *Kanpur city*. He shall also be responsible that DUDA is adequately represented in the PIC meetings and co-ordinate works with the Municipal Corporation.

(5) UP Jal Nigam

As mentioned above, UP Jal Nigam (UPJN) has Human Resource Development (HRD) Cell through which PP/PA related activities are facilitated in *Kanpur City*. Therefore, HRD function can be utilized as a suitable institutional organization for coordination and consultation with the PIC and State Co-ordination Cell for the PP/PA programmes in *Kanpur City*. Therefore, one or two officials of HRD shall be assigned for representing the concerns of UPJN in the PIC and co-ordination wherever required in addition to their daily duties.

It shall be essential for one person at least to be present in the meetings.

(6) Project Management Consultant

The PMC shall be the nodal person establishing the much needed link between NRCD and local level implementation. It shall have a reporting relation to NRCD and consultation and receiving reports at the local level.

Apart from that his office shall be responsible for monitoring work progress in the four cities and ensuring that horizontal co-operation happens. He shall be present in the meetings of the State Co-ordination Cell that are held every three months with rotation in the four cities. He shall also be responsible for technical advices to the municipal Corporation when ever required.

Monthly, Quarterly and yearly review reports shall be sent to NRCD and their comments on the work progress monitored. It shall be the duty of the PMC to make sure that the suggestions made by NRCD are incorporated at the grass root implementation level.

In terms of the horizontal Cooperation the main duties of PMC shall be

- To share each experiences and issues of setting up institutional arrangements, preparation of PP/PA programmes, communication with communities and so on.
- To share necessary resources for the PP/PA programmes.

(7) Local Consultant

The body shall be hired by the respective Nagar Nigams and will execute the work in the city under the guidance of Health officer at Nagar Nigam.

The consultant shall be the link between the authority and people and will be reporting regularly on monthly basis to the office at Nagar Nigam. He shall execute the programme through Ward Committees who shall have required representation of civic society groups.

(8) Local Groups

The people as of themselves can not interact with the agency on individual basis but will have to be formed into groups through which the programme will be routed. These groups will then join at the ward level to form ward committees which shall interact with the implementing agency.

1) Ward Committees

It shall be inquired if there are existing Ward Committees in the four cities and what is their status in terms of legal powers, representation and effectiveness in reaching the people. As per the results it shall be decided if new Committees have to be constituted in the cities or the existing ones have to be strengthened.

The main idea is to have adequate people's representation in these committees. People's representation will such that the elected representatives of the Resident Welfare Association, Community Groups and other Civil Society Groups find place in the Committee and have influence over the decisions that will take place.

The ward (despite its shifting ward boundaries based on electorates) can be seen as a basic unit for carrying and coordinating the activities. At an ideal of 30,000 persons (6000 families) it can offer a people centric framework with the "Ward Committee" as an accountable elected representative at the helm of a transparent plan as a platform for change and investments.

Workshops and the monthly review meeting of these committees with the NGO shall be are regularly organised. In the workshops, the area officers of Police, *Kanpur Jal Sansthan*, and Development Authority will also be present. These meetings will be used to discuss the work progress in the areas and their problems and find out mutually agreed upon solutions to these problems.

Apart from that this shall be the group that has to be present for the Necessary Explanatory Meetings as described in section 4.2.2

2) Associations / Community Groups

These groups may be referred to as 'Mohalla Committees', 'Community Groups', 'Resident Welfare Associations' or something of the like according to the nature of people that formulate the group. These associations will form of group of families residing in one geographical location and will select representatives from among themselves.

According to the previous analysis the suitable groups may be from within or exclusively of Durga Puja Samities, Ward Committees, Clubs, Religious Organisations, Swimming Clubs Educational Institutes, Health Institutes etc.

The elected representatives will be responsible for conveying the people's message to the Ward Committees and the programmes and policies to the people. They will be the link for effective participation. For execution of any programme for awareness these representatives shall be contacted by the local Ngo and they will ensure public support in their area.

Slum CBO

In case of Slums and works related to non-sewerage works, special groups shall be constituted known as Slum CBO's. One Slum CBO shall comprise of 10 slum Neighbourhood Groups which in turn will roughly comprise of 2000 persons or 400 families. This number may vary depending on the physical distribution of slums but only to the extent of 5%.

3) Citizens Committee

Citizens committees exist in all the four cities but are not very active. These committees shall be strengthened and the PIC shall regularly inform about their decisions and future plans to the committee and the ward committees.

The citizens group shall also submit monthly reports of work progress to PMC, who shall also receive report from PIC, and thus monitor the work progress.

CHAPTER 4
PROGRAMMES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

CHAPTER 4 PROGRAMMES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

4.1 BASIC STRATEGY FOR PROGRAMMES

A basic strategy to be employed for the PP/PA programmes for *Kanpur* city is as follows.

- Based on the people's perception and the nature of sewerage scheme, it is reasonable to say that main target of the PP/PA programmes shall be HIG and MIG.
- Based on the nature of non-sewerage scheme it is reasonable to say that the main target for PP/PA programmes on non-sewerage shall be the slum and LIG communities
- Overall the PP/PA programmes detailed in the report shall cover the entire city and all its inhabitants.
- Though figures do not reveal a very grave health situation, the doctors reveal a different picture and also the theme of 'Health as an Incentive' is being used in other cities so it is reasonable to say that the same will be for *Kanpur* city as well.
- Most of HIG homes are well connected to sewer lines or have installed systems of their own, so it seems that HIG do not perceive health as a big personal problem, even then it is a community problem and there is a risk of health for them as well. Therefore HIG shall be involved as the main target to share issues and the cost accordingly.
- The main focus for the programmes associated with the sewerage component shall be to generate an improved understanding of health-hygiene as well as generating willingness to pay
- The main focus of activities related to non-sewerage shall be on improving their facilities by providing low-cost sanitation systems which will have more direct correlation with their improved health and hygiene
- All programmes should move towards building a relation of trust between the people and government machinery.
- Programmes will ensure active involvement of community and officials at all stages of decision making.
- The programs shall be rooted through the existing community structures as listed in section 3.2.2.
- There will be two faces to the PP/PA programmes - ones that shall be planned and conducted in parallel with the schedule of the events and topics of the priority projects of *Kanpur* and second the regular programmes revolving around the Hygiene Education Concept to establish the needed link between Sanitation and Health.
- The activities are being designed for the first phase of the priority projects up to the year 2012.

4.2 PRIORITY PROJECTS AND TIMING OF PP/PA RELATED ACTIVITIES

According to the construction and rehabilitation schedule of the priority projects prepared, the main PP/PA related activities and the suitable timing are summarized in Table 4.1.

The first four activities are related to the setting up of the Structures for the execution of the PP/PA programme which has been explained in the previous section and the details of the PP/PA programmes shall follow further in the report.

Table 4.1 Priority Projects and Timing of PP/PA related Activities for Sewerage Works

| No. | Item | Description | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NON-SEWERAGE PROJECTS | | | | | | | | |
| | Demonstration Projects for Non sewerage | New Construction | ***** | | | | | |
| | Rest of CTCs and CDGs | Const/Rehab | | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** | ***** |
| DISTRICT I | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | Jajmau STP | Renovat/Augmnt | | | | ***** | | |
| (2) | Jajmau SPS | Rehab/Renovat. | | | | ***** | | |
| (3) | Domestic lateral sewer (tannery area) | Newly Construction | | | | ***** | ***** | |
| (4) | Guptar ghat SPS | Rehabilitation | | | | ***** | | |
| (5) | Muir mill SPS | Rehabilitation | | | | ***** | | |
| (6) | Parmat SPS | Rehabilitation | | | | ***** | | |
| (7) | Rising main | New Construction | | | | ***** | | |
| (8) | Relief sewer | New Construction | | | | ***** | ***** | ***** |
| (9) | Nawabganj SPS | Rehabilitation | | | | ***** | | |
| (10) | Bhagwatdas ghat nala SPS | New Construction | | | | ***** | ***** | |
| (11) | Rising main | Newly Construction | | | | | ***** | |
| (12) | Trunk sewer | Replacement | | | | ***** | ***** | ***** |
| DISTRICT III | | | | | | | | |
| (13) | Trunk sewer | New Construction | | | | ***** | ***** | ***** |
| (14) | Lakhanpur SPS | Reconstruction | | | | | | ***** |
| (15) | Panki SPS | New Construction | | | | | ***** | ***** |
| (16) | Panka STP | New Construction | | | | | ***** | ***** |
| DISTRICT II | | | | | | | | |
| (17) | Trunk sewer | Replacement | | | | ***** | ***** | |
| | PP/PA related Activities | Entities | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1. | Organizing NPPAC | NRCD | ***_ | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 3. | State Co-ordination Cell | NRCD, UPJN, KJS, KNN | ***_ | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 4. | Program Implementation Committee (PIC) | KNN, CBOs, NGOs etc. | ***_ | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 5. | PP/PA Programmes | Campaigns, and others | | | | | | |

* Construction and preparation, --- operation and execution, PP/PA Activities

4.3 APPROACH AND TECHNIQUE

(1) Approach

Based on the discussion at the Hygiene Education Plan by the JICA Study Team, the approach to be employed to the explanatory meetings and programmes mentioned the following section is the 'Participatory Approach'.

(2) Technique

In addition to the approach, the leading participatory techniques of RRA, PRA (PLA: Participatory Learning and Action: more process oriented technique of PRA) and PCM can be utilized to find some problems, solutions and make plans in the meetings. Those techniques are summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Participatory Analysis and Planning Techniques

| Participatory Planning Techniques | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) | A social appraisal approach for development assistance projects using interviews and other methods. This is said to be an effective way to understand the qualitative needs of residents in the project area within a relatively short period. |
| PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) | The basic concept is the same as for RRA, except that this method is more oriented to regional residents than RRA. Among the RRA approaches, this method utilizes means (discussions among residents, etc.) that allow implementation by residents themselves. |
| PCM (Project Cycle Management) | A method to control a series of cycles including planning, implementation, and evaluation of the development project by means of a project outline table called the Project Design Matrix (PDM). |

Source: 'Tentative Guidelines for Optimisation of Operation and Maintenance of Sewage Works in Developing Counties', IDA Water Series No.12, October 2001, Infrastructure Development Institute (IDI) – Japan

4.4 PROGRAMMES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

As has been observed earlier the programmes being elaborated further shall be seen in two sets:

SET I –These are the necessary programmes that have to be undertaken in accordance to the timings of the projects as detailed in the master plan.. These shall include

- Committee Meetings
- Necessary Publicity Programmes
- Necessary Explanatory Meetings
- Demonstration Programmes

SET II – These are the second set of programmes that shall run parallel to the first set and shall communicate the ideas on Health, Sanitation and better living Environment in accordance with the Hygiene Education Concept of JICA Study team. The end achievable of this set of activities shall be to generate willingness to pay in the city people. The programmes shall constitute

- Entry point Activities
- Regular Publicity
- Yearly Campaign
- Clean River Day and Clean river week
- Regular activities in Slums and Dhobighats

The above described set of programmes shall make use of various tools and activities, the description of which shall be given at the end of the section.

4.4.1 Committee Meetings

(1) Objectives of Committee Meetings

Committee (Sanitation Promotion Committee) Meetings shall take place every month to monitor the progress of work on PP/PA in *Kanpur City*. The principal objectives of the Committee meetings are as follows.

- To discuss the progress of work on PP/PA and update o the next month activities
- To heighten co-ordination between the authorities and share their expected roles, especially brief on the works that will need the concerned departments support or clearance etc.
- To discuss and decide related activities such as details of programmes to be launched, and decide on timings of explaining it to the people

4.4.2 Explanatory Meetings

(1) Objectives of Explanatory Meetings

In Explanatory Meetings, PP/PA activities shall be discussed with communities and stakeholders. These shall be undertaken twice a year with one meeting proceeding the PP/PA activities in the city to discuss the plans and, other after the completion to discuss achievements and shortcomings of past.. The principal objectives such meetings are as follows.

- To inform related actions on the priority projects and the necessary arrangements on PP/PA activities to the communities and stakeholders.
- To encourage public participation in the related actions on the priority projects
- To heighten public awareness on the priority projects and their expected roles.
- To share the common issues on the priority projects, the sewerage schemes and river water pollution within the public and the private sector.

(2) Necessary Explanatory Meetings

In accordance with the schedule of the priority projects in *Kanpur City* and campaigns the necessary explanatory meetings for the priority projects and the timing are summarized as summarised in Table 4.3.

The frequency of the meetings has been decided as per the details given in Appendix A1.

Table 4.3 Explanatory Meetings

| Year | Timings and Agenda* | Frequency |
|------|--|-----------|
| 2007 | - Immediately after recruitments in KNN and allotting of new responsibilities to staff to inform the roles and functions of the Cell | 1 |
| 2008 | - Immediately after deciding of details of Yearly campaign (2a) - After finishing each campaign implemented to inform the evaluation of all results of each campaign (2b) | 2 |
| 2009 | - Immediately after deciding of details of Yearly campaign (3a) - After finishing each campaign implemented to inform the evaluation of all results of each campaign (3b) | 2 |
| 2010 | - Immediately after deciding of details of Yearly campaign (4a) - After finishing each campaign implemented to inform the evaluation of all results of each campaign (4b) | 2 |
| 2011 | - Immediately after deciding of details of Yearly campaign (5a) - After finishing each campaign implemented to inform the evaluation of all results of each campaign (5b) | 2 |
| 2012 | - Immediately after deciding of details of Yearly campaign (6a) - After finishing each campaign implemented to inform the evaluation of all results of each campaign.(6b) | 2 |

* in all explanatory meetings the community, stakeholders and Mass media in *Kanpur* shall be involved

4.4.3 Publicity Programmes

The publicity programmes shall be planned and implemented to advertise widely the following information on projects as detailed in the master plan, to the population in *Kanpur* City through the mass media and printed materials to ensure that the city population is adequately informed about the actions and invited to participate at free will. The communication tools applied shall be the ones already listed in Table 4.15, section 4.6

Apart from these programmes tied to the priority projects publicity will also undertaken regularly as will be discussed further in section 4.5.5.

However, the necessary publicity programmes in this section may be detailed under two heads as follows

(1) Publicity Programme on Opening of the Public Awareness Section & Targets

In 2007, new staff shall be recruited in the KNN and new duties shall be assigned to the Health Department of KNN. These functions need to be made public so that people are aware of the authorities to contact in case of any need. Therefore, a publicity programme on opening of the Cell shall be launched in 2007 for several days to inform of the functions and the expected roles to population of *Kanpur* City through local mass media and/or printed materials.

The target groups for main activities of the programme are

- The sewerage schemes are being implemented in District I, II and III so people living in these districts are the direct beneficiaries –Target Group 1
- Because the cell is to become an integrated part of the KNN so the whole of the city population becomes a beneficiary (indirect) –Target Group 2
- The PP/PA programme of the non-sewerage scheme will be co-ordinated through this cell as well so they become the future beneficiaries – Target Group 3

As per the target groups the activities (details in Table 4.16, section 4.6) are summarised in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Publicity Programmes on Opening of PP/PA Cell

| s. no | Category | Activity | Duration | Message |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|----------|--|
| 1 | Target Group 1 | - Information Mela | 1 week | - Information on the new Cell is disseminated. |
| | | - Information Van | 2 weeks | - Involvement in the sewerage schemes of the primary target groups is encouraged. |
| | | - Information Kiosk* | 1 month | |
| 2 | Target Group 2 | - Information Mela | 1 week | - Information on the new Cell is disseminated. |
| | | - Information Kiosk** | 1 month | - Future involvement in the sewerage schemes of the secondary target groups is encouraged |
| 3 | Target Group 3 | - Information Kiosk*** | 2 months | - Information on the new Cell is disseminated. |
| | | - Information Mela | 1 week | - Related information, concept, future plans and actions are disseminated to the remainders. - As for the LIGs, coordination with the PP/PA programmes for the non-sewerage scheme is necessary |

* One kiosk each in district I, II and III.

** One kiosk on a frequently visited public place or near an important public office like Nagar Nigam.

*** This Kiosk shall be near the slums rotating to four areas (2 days per area). Location selected shall be such so as to have maximum coverage.

(2) Publicity Programmes on the Priority Projects & Targets

From 2010 to 2012, new construction and rehabilitation of the sewerage schemes are planned as the priority projects in *Kanpur City* as shown in Table 4.1. Similarly under the non-sewerage scheme activities towards construction and rehabilitation of CTC's and Dhobighats are planned from year 2007 to 2012.

Therefore, publicity programmes on new construction and rehabilitation shall be launched through the beginning to the end of the project i.e. year 2007 to 2012 accordingly, to inform of those projects outlines, schedules & construction timings, projects' benefits, starting of operation of the projects and so on to the population of *Kanpur City* through local mass media and/or printed materials.

The **tools** to be utilised for publicity in this section are: Hoardings, Banners, and Advertisements in newspaper and T.V., Posters, Pamphlets, Hot Air Balloons and News in local channels the details about which can be referred to in section 4.6 Table 4.15 on communication tools.

For the projects under the non-sewerage component the necessary publicity will take place only in the year 2007 when the demonstration projects for these are being constructed and these will at two times before and after completion of each construction/rehabilitation.

The target groups and main activities for projects under sewerage scheme the programmes can be summarised in from Table 4.5 to 4.7.

Table 4.5 Targets & Main Activities for Publicity Programmes on the Sewerage Projects (1)

| Projects | Category | Target Groups | Information Publicised |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Renovation /Augmentation of Jajmau STP in District I | Primary Target Group | - The direct beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I, II & III | - Information on the renovation, augmentation, rehabilitation, replacement and new constructions is disseminated before the constructions in 2010. |
| Rehabilitation / Renovation of Jajmau SPS in District I | | - Direct beneficiaries may be defined as ones that have connections to or have their sewage flowing through the respective sewerage scheme component | - Information on direct benefits of the project is informed in 2011. |
| New Construction of Domestic lateral sewer (tannery area) in District I | | - Information on progress is disseminated in 2011 and 2012. | |
| Rehabilitation Guptar ghat SPS in District I | | - Information on completion and starting of operation of new construction | |
| Rehabilitation Muir mill SPS in District I | Secondary Target Group | - The indirect beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I, II & III. | - Information on the renovation, augmentation, rehabilitation, replacement and new constructions is disseminated before the constructions in 2010. |
| Rehabilitation of Parmat SPS in District I | | - The indirect beneficiaries may be defined as ones those shall be connected to the respective sewerage component in near future through individual efforts or by the government agency | - Indirect benefits of the project are informed in 2011. |
| New Construction of Rising main in District I | | - Future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are informed to the secondary targets in 2011. | |
| New Construction Relief sewer in District I | | - Information on progress of in 2011 and 2012 | |
| Rehabilitation of Nawabganj SPS in District I | | - Information on completion and starting of operation of renovation, augmentation, rehabilitation, replacement and new constructions is disseminated in 2010, 2011, 2012 | |
| New Construction of Bhagwatdas ghat nala SPS in District I | Tertiary Target Groups | - The remainders are considered as future beneficiaries. | - Information on the renovation, augmentation, rehabilitation, replacement and new constructions is disseminated before the constructions in 2010. |
| Replacement of Trunk sewer in District I | | - Primarily the slum population and LIG* to some extent that may be connect in some far future but only through government efforts and are presently being covered under the non-sewerage component | - Future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are informed to the reminders in 2011. |
| New Construction of Trunk sewer in District III | | - As for the LIGs, coordination with the PP/PA programmes for the non-sewerage scheme is necessary | |
| Replacement of Trunk sewer in District II | | | |

* If there are direct and indirect LIGs, such LIGs shall be excluded and treated as direct and/or indirect beneficiaries

Table 4.6 Targets & Main Activities for Publicity Programmes on the sewerage Projects (2)

| Projects | Category | Target Groups | Information Publicised |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| New Construction of Rising main in District I New Construction of Panki SPS in District III New Construction Panka STP in District III | Primary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The direct beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I and III - Direct beneficiaries may be defined as ones that have connections to or have their sewage flowing through the respective sewerage scheme component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the new construction disseminated before the construction/rehabilitations in 2010. - Direct benefits of the projects are informed in 2011. - Progress is informed in 2011. - Completion of the construction/rehabilitations and starting of the operation is informed in 2011 and 2012. |
| | Secondary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indirect beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I and III. - The indirect beneficiaries may be defined as ones those shall be connected to the respective sewerage component in near future through individual efforts or by the government agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the new construction and rehabilitations are disseminated before the construction/rehabilitations in 2011. - Indirect benefits of the projects are informed in 2011. - Future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are informed to the secondary targets in 2011 - Progress of the construction/rehabilitations is informed in 2011. - Completion of the construction and starting of the operation is informed in 2011 and 2012. |
| | Tertiary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remainders are considered as future beneficiaries. - Primarily the slum population and LIG* to some extent that may be connect in some far future but only through government efforts and are presently being covered under the non-sewerage component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the new construction is disseminated before the construction in 2011. - Future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are informed to the reminders in 2011. - As for the LIGs, coordination with the PP/PA programmes for the non-sewerage scheme is necessary |

** If there are direct and indirect LIGs, such LIGs shall be excluded and treated as direct and/or indirect beneficiaries*

Table 4.7 Targets & Main Activities for Publicity Programmes on the Sewerage Projects (3)

| Projects | Category | Target Groups | Information Publicised |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|
| Reconstruction of Lakhanpur SPS in District III | Primary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The direct beneficiaries of the projects live in the district III - Direct beneficiaries may be defined as ones that have connections to or have their sewage flowing through the respective sewerage scheme component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the reconstruction and augmentation are disseminated before the reconstruction/augmentation 2011. - Direct benefits of the projects are informed in 2012. - Completion of the construction/rehabilitations and starting of the operation is informed in 2012. |
| | Secondary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indirect beneficiaries of the projects live in the district III - The indirect beneficiaries may be defined as ones those shall be connected to the respective sewerage component in near future through individual efforts or by the government agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the reconstruction and augmentation are disseminated before the reconstruction/augmentation in 2011. - Indirect benefits of the projects are informed in 2012. - Future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are informed to the secondary targets in 2012 - Completion of the construction/rehabilitations and starting of the operation is informed in 2012. |
| | Tertiary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remainders are considered as future beneficiaries. - Primarily the slum population and LIG* to some extent that may be connect in some far future but only through government efforts and are presently being covered under the non-sewerage component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on the reconstruction and augmentation are disseminated before the reconstruction/augmentation in 2011. - Future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are informed to the reminders in 2012. - As for the LIGs, coordination with the PP/PA programmes for the non-sewerage scheme is necessary |

** If there are direct and indirect LIGs, such LIGs shall be excluded and treated as direct and/or indirect beneficiaries*

4.4.4 Demonstration Programmes

(1) Demonstration Programmes for Sewerage Works

In accordance with the priority projects' schedule, demonstration programmes on the new and rehabilitated facilities (relief sewers, pumping stations and so on) shall be launched at the start of operation of these facilities to demonstrate and show them to the population. In addition, the programme shall include publicity on the primary projects' incentive of health benefit, burden sharing and Polluter Pays Principal (PPP) to get the residents' cooperation and public participation in advance for the necessary operation and maintenance of those facilities.

The target groups and main activities for the programmes can be summarised in Table 4.8 & 4.9.

Table 4.8 Targets & Main Activities for Demonstration Programmes on the Sewerage Projects (1)

| Projects | Category | Target Groups | Main Activities |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation /Augmentation of Jajmau STP in District I - Rehabilitation / Renovation of Jajmau SPS in District I - New Construction of Domestic lateral sewer (tannery area) in District I - Rehabilitation Guptar Ghat SPS in District I | Primary Target Group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The direct beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I, II and III - Direct beneficiaries may be defined as ones that have connections to or have their sewage flowing through the respective sewerage scheme component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Visits after completion of these facilities in 2011 - Group Discussions (undertaken at the time of site visits): The direct benefits, several constraints and burden sharing of the operation and maintenance of these facilities are informed to and shared with the target groups |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation Muir mill SPS in District I - Rehabilitation of Parmat SPS in District I - New Construction of Rising main in District I - New Construction Relief sewer in District I - Rehabilitation of Nawabganj SPS in District I - New Construction of Bhagwatdas ghat nala SPS in District I - Replacement of Trunk sewer in District I | Secondary Target Group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indirect beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I, II and III - The indirect beneficiaries may be defined as ones those shall be connected to the respective sewerage component in near future through individual efforts or by the government agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Visits: after completion of these facilities in early 2012. - Group Discussions (undertaken at the time of site visits): Indirect benefit like health and environmental sanitation improvement, future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are discussed after completion of these facilities in early 2012 - Information also to be dissipated on the agencies to approach and ways to connect to the facilities.. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Construction of Trunk sewer in District III - Replacement of Trunk sewer in District II | Tertiary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remainders are considered as future beneficiaries. - Primarily the slum population and LIG* to some extent that may be connect in some far future but only though government efforts and are presently being covered under the non-sewerage component. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicity: Information on the facilities constructed and rehabilitated to be given after completion of these facilities in early 2012. - The information to be given through the programmes and activities already being undertaken in the non-sewerage component of the master plan. - As for the LIGs, coordination with the PP/PA programmes for the non-sewerage scheme is necessary |

* If there are direct and indirect LIGs, such LIGs shall be excluded and treated as direct and/or indirect beneficiaries

Table 4.9 Targets & Main Activities for Demonstration Programmes on the Sewerage Projects (2)

| Projects | Category | Target Groups | Main Activities |
|--|------------------------|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Construction of Rising main in District I - New Construction of Panki SPS in District III - New Construction of Panka STP in District III - Reconstruction of Lakhanpur SPS in District III | Primary Target Group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The direct beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I and III - Direct beneficiaries may be defined as ones that have connections to or have their sewage flowing through the respective sewerage scheme component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Visits after the completion of the rehabilitation of the system in 2012 - Group Discussions (undertaken at the time of site visits): The direct benefits, several constraints and burden sharing of the operation and maintenance of these facilities are informed to and shared with the target groups |
| | Secondary Target Group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The indirect beneficiaries of the projects live in the district I and III. - The indirect beneficiaries may be defined as ones those shall be connected to the respective sewerage component in near future through individual efforts or by the government agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Visit after completion of these facilities in 2012 - Group Discussions (undertaken at the time of site visits): Indirect benefit like health and environmental sanitation improvement, future plans and actions of the sewerage schemes are discussed after completion of these facilities in early 2012. - Information also to be dissipated on the agencies to approach and ways to connect to the facilities. |
| | Tertiary Target Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remainders are considered as future beneficiaries. - Primarily the slum population and LIG* to some extent that may be connect in some far future but only through government efforts and are presently being covered under the non-sewerage component | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicity: Information on the facilities constructed and rehabilitated to be given after completion of these facilities in early 2012. - The information to be given through the programmes and activities already being undertaken in the non-sewerage component of the master plan. - As for the LIGs, coordination with the PP/PA programmes for the non-sewerage scheme is necessary |

* If there are direct and indirect LIGs, such LIGs shall be excluded and treated as direct and/or indirect beneficiaries

(2) Demonstration Programmes for Non-Sewerage Works

The non-sewerage activities include construction of CTC and Dhobighat facilities which total to almost 200 or above in the city. The large numbers of facilities that have to be constructed put a restriction on the fact that each of these can be accompanied with a demonstration programme as have been the sewerage activities.

Therefore in the non-sewerage works the demonstration projects will be accompanied with demonstration programmes. Here the start and completion of the construction shall be treated as an event marked with associated functions. The community people will be invited to the place and the detail designs of the respective facility shall be displayed and explained. The opportunity shall also be taken to announce the next activity as well.

Apart from the community the invitees shall include people from the office at Nagar Nigam, local NGO, local press and some prominent people in the city.

Each even to will be managed in a sum of app. Rs 15,000/-

4.5 REGULAR PROGRAMMES

In addition to the specific programmes discussed above, in order to maintain sustained public participation and public awareness on the environment, health, sanitation, and burden sharing of the sewerage projects, continuous efforts shall be made with the following general actions.

- Entry Point Activities
- Regular Publicity
- Regular Activities executed under the Yearly Theme Campaign in *Kanpur City*
- Regular activities for community building (CBO formation) in the slums
- Periodic Activities such as setting up “Clean River Day” and “Clean River Week”.

4.5.1 Entry Point Activities

To build a platform for initiating the programmes in the city certain activities have to be undertaken in the first year. Apart from the formulation of PIC and the required cells the need shall be towards creation of informal groups in each of the cities with representatives that will co-ordinate with the PIC or be part of PIC so that the programme can reach all to the end.

Also slums will be targeted as special areas to build faith in the people there. They are being treated as special places because the socio-economic conditions of the people and the area restrict the reach and people’s participation in programmes going on in the city.

The first year shall be entirely committed to building a platform for formation of these groups and advocating the idea within people so that they become receptive to the future programmes.

(1) Community Workshop

The workshop shall invite the people from city from various walks of life and build an informal group that shall commit themselves to participate regularly in the explanatory meetings and act as ambassadors to communicate with the people.

Invitees shall include doctors, Lawyers, Leaders (political and religious), prominent women activist, artists, government officials, Architects, Academicians, Environmentalist, Sociologist and other professionals so as to have a representative group for a mix of ideas. The idea here shall be to invite people from all city geographically so that they can then help to form ward committees in there area

and also other groups. If there are existing citizens committee in the city then the primary objective of the workshops shall be to strengthen them to act as the needed group.

One special workshop shall be taken up solely for people from the slums and the venue will also be near a slum area. This is done to ensure that ideas/benefits reach to lowest section of society, and the invitees will include forward-thinkers from the slums and NGO's working with them. Here 50% of the invitees have to be women that live in the slums and have been working for socio-cultural and other needs in their community. The help of NGO locally working in the area may be sought for deciding the invitees.

Each workshop shall be in the form of a series of interactive sessions over a time of three months as detailed. Overall three workshops will be held considering the city into 2 geographic areas and the slum localities.

Session I

The first session shall introduce the team to the people and the basic idea of having these sessions. This first session has to be followed by designing questionnaires and decide sample size for survey that shall collect information on the health of the people.

Women shall be important invitee list because they are the main family member responsible for health and hygiene in the house and so shall be practicing local doctors as they will certainly have a basic idea of the status of the locality and will be trusted by the people.

The agenda of this session shall be to

- Introduce people to project team and survey team
- Brief people about the programme idea (this particular programme, not the whole awareness campaign)
- Discuss general health problems faced by the people on regular basis (the emphasis shall be on the diseases because of environmental health and not go to lifestyle diseases).
- Introduce them to the idea of conducting the survey and need for their co-operation
- Invite their suggestions of basic design of the questionnaire.

At the end of the day the session shall be deemed successful if a support has been gathered from the people for co-operating in the survey that is being conducted.

Session II

Now after having a feel for the area and its needs this session shall concentrate on development of the questionnaire for the survey and that shall remain the soul agenda.

The basic important information the survey should provide are

- Nature of the disease
- The frequency of contacting the illness
- The average duration that people fall sick for
- The age group and sex most vulnerable
- The average amount of money spent each time

This information may also be collected using means other than a survey like focus group discussions and other participatory methods. The decision to this effect shall be taken by the agency working in the area depending on the people's behaviour in the locality which can easily be made after the first session. Infact a discussion to this effect can also be had in the first session if an agency seeks to use other means.

Session III

As a preliminary to this the health data for the locality shall be tabulated and results examined. The analysis will tabulate the health effects in terms of the total days of work lost by a single individual and the amount of money spent each year on an average for treating these diseases.

The background study reflects on the prevalence of water born diseases and the survey should also not show much varied results.

The team shall be carrying before hand materials to link the presence of the disease to its causes

establishing linkages here with sanitation.

Agenda

- Discuss results of survey with the people
- Involve local doctors to bring forward the reasons for the spread of these diseases
- Generate interest through charts and other interactive media to explain the chain and linkage to poor sanitation.

This session should end leaving people thinking on the situation and no interest should be shown towards discussing the sanitation situation in the area. This point shall be taken up in the next session.

Session IV

If the earlier three sessions have left any mark on the minds of the people then this session will not need any initiation and talk itself will flow over to the existing situation in the area that may lead to these causes.

Thus the agenda here shall be

- Discuss present situation in the locality
- Discuss people's personal behaviours – practicing hygiene and other daily practices
- Narrow down on the causes that are most important and need to be tackled immediately
- The measures that can solve these problems.

Leave the session letting people think of ideas on means and measures that should be used to spread the message in the general public

Session V

Discuss the programmes that people suggest for implementation.

Note – the Authorities need not be the top officials because their availability may at times hamper the progress of the workshops. These can be people of the cadre of assistant engineers and ones that work at sites and actually interact with the people.

(2) Introductory Sessions

A team of people comprising members from the various cadres of the implementing agencies i.e. PIC, NPPAC, KNN, and Local Consultant shall visit each of the city wards and organise informal groups and introduce themselves and the idea of the whole campaign within the people, encouraging them to look forward to forthcoming programmes

These sessions shall follow the Community Workshops and shall try to include people that have attended the workshop to facilitate in their respective locality.

The group may target 5 – 6 places in a day. Their targets shall include city Wards, Clubs, Swimming Clubs, Educational Institutes, Schools, slums etc. Care must be taken that one of the areas visited in two days has to be a slum. They shall also go down and get groups of people at parks and community places to spread the idea. The activity shall be completed within a period of 4 months after holding the community workshops. Special care should be taken to reach institutes like Nadwa-ul-ullema.

4.5.2 Regular Publicity

Publicity on regular basis is important to keep the message fresh in the minds of the people. This effort shall ensure that the much needed relation between Health and Sanitation is made clear in the minds of the people. The publicity shall be making use of communication tools as explained in section 4.4. The messages sent to the public can be

- Importance of sewage in the city and impact on health due to lack of the same
- Better Hygienic practices
- Necessity of cleaner a Environment
- The fate of Holy River if present situation continues

- Use of mud idols and wheat deepak (light cup) for immersing in river etc

The themes shall be decided by the PIC in consultations with the community (esp. women) and stakeholders but the emphasis in *Kanpur* shall be to impact people’s minds through a rationale approach for adverse health effects. This is because the analysis previously proves that the city does not have a very religious flavour for the river and so a message rooted in sentiments may not have desired impact.

4.5.3 Yearly Campaign

As one of the important actions for the continual efforts, a yearly campaign should be implemented in *Kanpur* City in accordance with public participatory approach and the stepwise planning as has been discussed in the Hygiene Education Plan by the JICA Study Team.

The yearly campaign will set the tone for the entire PP/PA program of the year. Activities of yearly program will be spread over the year and timings of these activities will be decided by the PIC and discussed in the community workshops. However inaugural program will be held early in the year.

The yearly campaign shall have specific themes. Based on the setting of the PP/PA Cell of KNN in 2007, the proposed projects of *Kanpur* City those concepts, the suitable themes and a list of activities are proposed in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Themes for the Yearly Campaign

| Year | Yearly Themes | Activities |
|------|--|--|
| 2008 | - Health and Sanitation condition in <i>Kanpur</i> - Pollution in Ganga | Focus Group Discussions (FGD’s), Transect walks, Swasthya Mela (Health Camp), School programmes, Programmes for women, Information Mela – description of the same has been given in table 4.15, sec 4.6 and the programmes will make use of the communication tools described in table 4.16, sec 4.6 |
| 2009 | - Waste water management and health linkage - Necessity sewerage systems. | |
| 2010 | - Responsibilities of citizens and civic authorities of <i>Kanpur</i> for better sewerage management | |
| 2011 | - Constraints on construction, rehabilitation, and O&M of Sewerage Systems | |
| 2012 | - Environment Friendly City and Burden Sharing especially generating willingness to pay | |

Some main points to be taken care of while deciding the programmes for yearly campaign shall be

- Because industrial houses are very prominent in the city so regular inclusion of representatives from these shall be ascertained.
- Have **competitive programmes** for Industrial Estates to mark them as Environmental Friendly Industry or something of the like.
- Industrial houses may with certain activities in the campaign and given publicity through them.
- Gear up **publicity** and have special **transect walks** and **information kiosks** around the times of *Makar Sakranti, Sharad Purnima, Ganga Dushera* and *Kumbh*. The activities shall target the local population because the city does not attract many tourists.
- Religious leaders and religious messages though need to be included but need not be given much centre stage in the campaign; instead it should be build around rationale messages.
- **Swasthya Mela** once in the year shall be compulsory
- The effort in all the programmes shall be to generate willingness to pay at the end of the Campaign.

4.5.4 Regular Activities

The main aim of the Sewerage Project is ‘*Abatement of Pollution in River Ganga*’ so this aspect has to be highlighted and kept fresh in the minds of the people throughout the period. For the same regular activities shall be undertaken as described.

(1) Clean River Day

A Clean River Day shall be set up twice a year as a public day or a public holiday in *Kanpur City*. The day may be selected at the ‘International Environmental Day’ or other important day related to *Ganga River* or immediately before Durga Puja when many idols are immersed in river *Ganga* to raise awareness. The day may recognize the importance of “Clean River” with several activities:

- A ceremony of the day with speech by environmentalist
- Dissemination of related information to the people in *Kanpur City* through the mass media and printed materials
- Dissemination related information to tourists and business trippers in *Kanpur City* through the mass media and printed materials in cooperation with local hotels
- Exhibition/Demonstration on Clean River such as methods of wastewater treatment
- Trips and picnics for School Children with competitions held on river banks, with special attention to include slum children.
- Display of some Demonstration Project like a Wetland Park along river bank
- Transect walk along river, covering communities settled along the river to be a part.
- River cleaning drive

The Clean River Day shall have specific theme every year for one day. Based on the proposed projects of *Kanpur City* the public participatory approach and the stepwise planning concepts, the suitable themes are proposed as shown in Table 4.11

Table 4.11 Yearly Themes for the Clean River Day

| Year | Yearly Themes | Activities |
|------|--|---|
| 2008 | - Health and Sanitation Condition in <i>Kanpur</i> - Pollution in Ganga | Ceremonial Speech, Mass Media Publicity Campaign, Transect Walk, River Cleaning Drive |
| 2009 | - Waste water management and health linkage - Necessity of sewerage systems. | |
| 2010 | - Responsibilities of citizens and civic authorities of <i>Kanpur</i> for better sewerage management | |
| 2011 | - Constraints on construction, rehabilitation, and operation and maintenance of Sewerage Systems | |
| 2012 | - Environment Friendly City and Burden Sharing especially generating willingness to pay | |

(2) Clean River Week

A Clean River Week shall be organised once a year for seven days at a stretch.

The week will highlight the importance of “Clean River” to the people of *Kanpur* specially schoolchildren, who are the future actors and information disseminators for their family members, and sensitize on wastewater management and clean river environment. It shall be taken care that of all the activities 25% are directed towards the slum population. Some of the activities during Clean River Week can be:

- Dissemination of related information to the people in *Kanpur City* specially children through the mass media and printed materials
- Dissemination related information to tourists and business trippers in *Kanpur City* through the mass media and printed materials in cooperation with local hotels
- Exhibition/Demonstration/ Rallies on Clean River such as methods of wastewater treatment, sewerage management
- Painting Competition/ Debates/ Essay Competition on ‘Clean River’
- Walk Rally along the Ganga River
- Sports Competitions on the bank of Ganga

- Workshop/Seminars/Awareness Camps to discuss cause and effect of river pollution and the solution
- Clean River drive

The Clean River Week for Schoolchildren shall have specific theme every year for one week. Based on the proposed projects of *Kanpur City* and the public participatory approach and the stepwise planning concepts, the suitable themes are proposed as shown in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Yearly Themes for the Clean River Week

| Year | Yearly Themes | Activities |
|------|--|--|
| 2008 | - Health and Sanitation Condition in <i>Kanpur</i> , Pollution in Ganga | Ceremonial Speech, Mass Media Campaign, Publicity Campaign, Film Screening, Transect Walk, River Cleaning Drive, Sports Competitions along river, Workshop/Seminar/Awareness Camps, School Programs |
| 2009 | - Waste water management and health linkage as well as necessity sewerage systems. | |
| 2010 | - Responsibilities of citizens and civic authorities of <i>Kanpur</i> for better sewerage management | |
| 2011 | - Constraints on construction, rehabilitation, and operation and maintenance of Sewerage Systems | |
| 2012 | - Environment Friendly City and Burden Sharing especially generating willingness to pay | |

4.5.5 Regular Activities for Slums

(1) Regular Visits

Slums and Dhobighats have to be treated as special areas. The reasons for the same may be elaborated as

- The interface for interaction between the community and the official of the local body is non-existent.
- Heterogeneity of community structure is a major constraint. It is felt that formulation of CBO and achievement of strategic consensus is a much easier talks within homogenous communities.
- In heterogeneous communities one organized institutional structure is difficult to formulate.
- Mobilizing these communities, as a vehicle of participation is the most difficult task.
- To build trust within the communities to participate in the sanitation programme is major constraint. Experience shows that a considerable amount of time and commitment is required on the part of NGO for this activity.
- Social habits of the community are also a major constraint.
- Dhobighats are also heterogeneous areas the people working generally come from slums and display similar characteristics.
- Associations for the management of Ghats exist but a major constraint with them is the adoption of new work culture.

For Slums

To overcome these problems and especially for the creation of neighbourhood groups and then CBO's it is essential that the local NGO' visits these areas on a regular basis and keeps hammering upon the idea constantly.

For this purpose the city shall be divided as per the sewerage zones and yearly budget allocations for each zone shall be made based on the slum population and number of ghats falling in the area. The local NGO shall appoint zonal in charge for these and they shall work to achieve target. The usage of funds and the activities undertaken will be to the discretion of area in-charge but they have to be compiled and reported on monthly basis.

Each cluster of app 400 households shall be clubbed into a Slum Neighbourhood Group (SNG) and 10 SNG's shall comprise one Slum CBO. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) would need representation of both the elders/community leaders, who are looked up to as well as the youth for guiding them to the path of better living. CBOs are expected to not only function as managers of CTCs, but also as multipurpose societies. One of the major objectives may be to act as credit societies, which can help setting up small business as avenue for income generation. CBOs can involve some of the semi-trained/trained residents, and pay them service charges for routine management and maintenance work. Those at lower rung of ability and education can be appointed for cleaning, gardening and other simple activities and earn a reasonable income.

The slum community programme will move with the intention of propagating the hygiene virtues and making PP/PA a continuous process. Inculcating the sense of ownership and ensuring proper operation and maintenance are key to meeting the stated objective of cleaning Ganga and her tributaries. The ultimate objective of the PP/PA programme should be to raise the consciousness to a level where inhabitants begin to demand their rights and carry out their duties without external impetus and move towards a regime of self-help. These regular visits may be planned in three phases as explained below

1) Phase I – Awareness for needs and design (Pre-Construction Phase)- 3 months

Interactions should be organized at the community level to explain the objective and benefits of the LCS programme. These should clarify roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, and the key elements of the LCS programme such as the lay-outs, construction material, and importance of treatment of waste water before disposal, and O&M issues etc. Topics should be designed in a manner that they encourage participation of all sections of the stakeholders. The target group would include persons of all age groups, women and children; vulnerable sections must be given special attention. The programme should cover the following aspects:

- Problems of arising from "un-sanitary" conditions, such as adverse impact on health and the vicious cycle of poverty, pollution and ill-health.
- Initiatives that would help in improving the living conditions through improved sanitation i.e. long term benefits of health, better earnings and living standard;
- The need to keep one's environment clean.
- Rationale behind the proposed action plan must be explained and their objections and fears looked after.
- The design of facilities shall be discussed and inputs sought from the community
- The inputs received from the community can form the basis of initiation and content of PP/PA programme.

2) Phase II - Training - a participatory approach (Construction Phase) - 2 months

This phase runs parallel to the construction phase, and continues after the construction activities are completed, wherein people's participation in the entire process is further encouraged or strengthened by stressing on issues related to hygiene, "right" sanitation practices etc. This will focus on training of trainers -mostly community workers. They should be given special orientation in PR work and behavioural aspects of communities and hands on training for use of various training tools. This training should ideally be imparted by experts in group psychology and organisational behaviour. It will involve:

- Formation and training of women's groups - recent success stories have shown that women play an important role in the creation of Self Help Groups (SHG);
- Audit of CTC construction;
- Developing CTC not merely a place for public "conveniences", but as a centre of community activities with various allied facilities such as a community centre with some basic recreation facilities, landscaping etc.;

- Environmental education for school children;
- Hygiene assessment and "collective" action.

This phase could also be utilised for selection of managers, operators from among the literate/educated members and formation of formal CBO.

3) Phase III - Final Phase (Operation and Maintenance) - 5 months

This phase should have a separate module for prospective managers, operators and supervisors etc. training would include lessons in running repairs, trouble shooting, efficient O&M practices, simple account keeping, handling of chemicals and cleaning agents and approach to improving ambience. They should also be given insight into topics like water /hydrological cycle and need to conserve water, water borne diseases, causes and their prevention, cost benefit aspects of sanitation, environmental issues and ambience of neighbourhood.

It is expected that by the time the third phase begins, the construction process of CTCs would either be near completion or would have been completed in certain areas. For the community as a whole, Phase III should be treated as a continuation of PP/PA programme and cover, inter alia, formal and informal education, vocational training to help setting SMEs, or jobs in them; issues like housing and development, drainage, electricity, water, rights and duties leading to empowerment and welfare possibilities and gender bias. The emphasis of this phase would be on the following aspects

- Maintaining cleanliness of CTC
- Prudent usage and conservation of water;
- "Dos and Don'ts" of using the sanitation facilities;
- Need to assist O&M regime;
- Be role model for other communities.

For Dhobighats

The role of PP/PA does not get diminished for Dhobighats by virtue of their relative simplicity of O&M. In addition to educating the members about the norms to be observed for use of ghat, use of chemicals and monitoring devices, they can also be assisted in preparing checklists and fixing periodicity for O&M. As in the case of CTCs, role of PP/PA can extend beyond O&M and supervision, and include extension programmes for family and community welfare. The PP/PA programme in case of Dhobighats will have to address some of the following critical issues:

- Educating the Dhobis on the negative impact of washing clothes/fabrics on the river banks;
- Explaining the benefits of constructed Dhobighats;
- Developing a CBO wherein an environment to facilitate exchange of ideas on adopting new practices (e.g. better detergents instead of a harmful mix of acid and "soda") can be created;
- Involving the association(s) of Dhobis to build a sense of ownership, and transfer the responsibility of O&M to the users of the constructed Dhobighats; this can not only facilitate change in practices, but also encourage acceptance of "new" ideas, and facilitate suitable cost recovery model - "pay-as-you-use"

Capacity building and awareness campaign

Orientation workshop should be held so as to include representatives of dhobis associations and their sub-groups from all the ghats. The recommended agenda for these workshops is as follows:

- Presentation on institutional arrangement
- Overview on formation of CBO
- Overview on functioning, role and responsibility of CBO
- User charges and collection; accounting and book-keeping

- Role of urban local bodies
- Operation and maintenance
- Monitoring of Dhobighats
- Maintenance of water pump and other facilities at the constructed Dhobighats
- Reporting to the Nagar Nigam
- Mobilizing membership
- Setting ground rules for members User charge recovery accounting and bookkeeping
- Operation and maintenance log
- Monitoring of Dhobi ghats

The targets to be achieved are summarised in Table 4.13 and 4.14.

Table 4.13 Targets for Slum Area Programmes

| Stages | Target | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 2007 | Stage I - Development of faith in the community - Articulation of the process of CBO formation. The identification of key persons in the area that may act as catalyst must be completed. | Pre-Construction Phase |
| | Stage II - Analysis of community for their ability to pay and preferred payment mechanisms in detail as per areas - Identification of site - Initial discussion on the preferred design | |
| | Stage III - Formalization of process of CBO formation - Adequate willingness in people to use the facility - Finalisation of designs | |
| | Stage IV - Finalization of the payment mechanisms – may differ from area to area depending on community need - Operationalisation of CBO/neighbourhood groups in areas where construction gets completed. - Working of CBO/ neighbourhood groups with assistance of NGO - Implementation of the preferred payment mechanisms | Construction Phase |
| | Stage V - The NGO intervention is reduced and the built facilities move towards sustainable operation and maintenance - Substantial amount of users are making use of the facility - Payment mechanism is formally in place - If need be liaison is initiated/completed with private companies for O&M of facilities through the CBO/ neighbourhood groups | |
| 2012 | Stage VI - The NGO withdraws and CBO's start working on their own – help is extended only if they demand - The payment mechanisms are working smoothly - Sustainability to some extent is achieved. | Post Construction Phase |

Table 4.14 Yearly targets for Dhobighat Programme

| Stages | Target | |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 2007 | | |
| Stage I | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of faith in the Dhobis and their associations - Willingness of Dhobis to use the new type of facility - Initial discussion on the preferred design - Initial discussion on O&M required - Training on the use of new type of facility and associated changes | Pre- Construction Phase |
| Stage II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully equipped association takes charge - O&M by associations initiated with help from NGO - People willingly using the facility | Construction Phase |
| Stage III | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If need be liaison is initiated/completed with private companies for O&M of facilities through the associations - Association maintaining the facility with very little help from NGO | Construction Phase |
| Stage IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The facilities are operating well on their own - NGO starts withdrawal | Post Construction Phase |
| 2009 | | |

(2) Community Workshops for Slums and Dhobighats

These workshops are held for the capacity building of the slum CBO's and their inclusion in the mainstream programme activities. These shall be held at regular frequency of 2 WS per month for years 2009-2012.

For adequate representation of the 0.43 million slum community it is advised that four representatives from each of the CBO will be attending the meeting. One Slum CBO shall comprise of 10 slum Neighbourhood Groups which in turn will roughly comprise of 2000 persons or 400 families. This number may vary depending on the physical distribution of slums but only to the extent of 5%. Overall 10 CBO's will attend a WS which estimates to 50 persons (40 from CBO's and 10 from administration, NGO etc).

The objectives of the workshops shall be:

- Review the work in progress in the slum communities
- Review the reach of other regular city programmes to these communities
- Discuss the agenda of Explanatory meetings held in recent past and elect representatives from them to attend the next explanatory meeting (will be only twice a year)
- When relevant decide on the activities and how these communities can participate in city activities of 'Clean River Day' and 'Clean River Week'

(3) Health Camps

Health camps will be organized in/around the slums on a regular basis of 2 per year for three years (2nd, 3rd and 4th year).

Free checkups medicines will be given to all the slum dwellers. For the first year the camp will be open to all but for the next two years people will have to approach through the neighbourhood groups. People who do not agree to the idea of improved sanitation shall not be receiving this benefit.

4.6 COMMUNICATION TOOLS TO BE UTILISED

In *Kanpur* and other parts of India, a lot of communication tools have been applied for PP/PA

activities as reviewed in the Hygiene Education Plan. Among and in addition to them, Table 4.15 summarizes those communication tools, which could be utilised in combination to promote the PP/PA programmes and related activities in Kanpur City. Apart from these tools the various activities that will make effective use of these tools communication are listed further in Table 4.16.

Table 4.15 Communication Tools

| Communication Tools | Description | Intended Target population |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| MEDIA | | |
| Press | Press is the most important tool to reach the public at their doorsteps and has mass appeal. Press releases should precede any event being organised so that public is aware of it and may attend if they wish so. After the event the proceeding and findings (if any) should also be published. | All Population |
| Press Conference | | |
| Press Release | | |
| Articles | | |
| Advertisements | Advertisement in 4 newspapers with local edition. | |
| Television | The attempt should be to make them interesting | |
| Talk shows | Regularly on local regional channel | |
| Advertisements | On local Cable TV and channels targeting Kanpur/UP | |
| News | Awareness and participation with the help of TV news | |
| Other Publicity Materials | | |
| Hoardings | These mediums will generate the much needed flavour in the city and will be the most appreciable visual changes. The magnitude should be such that no person in the city is left untouched by these | |
| Banners | | |
| Posters | | |
| Pamphlets | | |
| OTHER MEANS | | |
| Theme plays | Theme Plays, Street Plays etc. in the target areas. They may also be referred to as <i>Nukad Nataks</i> when performed in streets | General Public |
| Painting Competition | Shall be organised in Schools with themes defined in yearly campaign | School Children |
| Debates | | |
| Essay Competition | | |
| Rallies of children | Small setting like a hut to distribute related information on Priority projects and themes of other activities as decided, installed at various locations as need may be during the programme | People in vicinity of location |
| Information Kiosks | | |
| Power Point Presentations | They can be used to target the youth in colleges and universities where a technical message might have a better appeal than the general one. One college can be targeted at the initial from where a group of volunteers may be picked and trained to take the action further in other colleges. | College Youth, Professors, High School Children |
| Documentary Films | Films on appropriate sanitation practices, health and hygiene should be relayed. Such shows should be held in public places on large projector screens like outside multiplexes and theatres, public gardens, Swimming clubs etc. | General Public |
| Information Van | Property of the KNN it may be a small four-wheeler like Maruti Van able to move freely on narrow and congested roads, well equipped with mediums like projector, screen, public address system etc and will be used for publicity at various stages in the PP/PA activities also to distribute publicity materials whenever required. Can be covered from two sides with slogans or message related with the activity. | General Public |
| Site Visits | Visits (Sewers are underground. But symbolic sites of related to the system like a manhole of the starting point of the system and so on) on the facilities constructed and rehabilitated shall be undertaken after completion of these facilities | General Public |
| Shrm Dan | Organised with the slum community to let them have ownership feeling for the assets being created for them. Here in the intention is that the people come forward and participate in the activities for building assets for them. | Slum Populations |

Table 4.16 Activities for Communication

| Communication Activities | Description | Intended Target population |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) | These discussions are meant to build a consensus among the influential people in the city - those having a mass appeal so that they may later act as volunteer ambassadors spreading the message. Another Group of discussions shall try to build on the existing organisations like the resident associations discussed in section 3.1.3 to build them as examples to be presented to the people. | Lawyers, Doctors, Professors, Religious Leaders, Political Personalities, Municipal Officers, RA's and other Professionals |
| Transect Walks | Walks through locality to identify unhygienic points and disease breeding locations with the individuals of the locality | Women and Youth |
| Community Workshops | These shall be discussion more oriented for the general residents of the societies and can be arranged in each of the wards. Here the discussions can be held on health and sanitation, progress of priority project etc. Besides these discussions free medical checkups can be an incentive to people attending. | Beneficiaries and future beneficiaries of priority projects |
| Swasthya Mela (Health Camp) | This can be part of yearly campaign where discussion over health issues, check-up camps etc. will be organised. Women shall be encouraged to come up as leaders and representatives of their respective communities. | General Public encouraging women in particular. |
| School Programmes | Painting, Essay and Debate competitions and Sports events (inter-school) etc shall be organized in schools with specific themes to sensitise school children and develop them as change agents in the community in order to address sanitary conditions in the community. Visits of children to sites of priority project like STP and SPS can be used to sensitise them to need and working of these. | School Children |
| Programmes for Women | Women are instrumental in household decisions especially relating to health as has been observed in sections earlier in study. Apart from encouraging women's participation in workshops special attention shall be paid to ensure presentations are made in women's clubs, etc and gathering support Special Programmes like kitty and some lecture or theme based sales and exhibitions (furniture, kitchen accessories) will also be designed. | Women |
| Information Mela | An event to attract and generate special public interest. Can be clubbed with some activity like payment of house tax etc and then the message required to be publicised is given along. | Beneficiaries and future beneficiaries of priority projects |
| Competitive Programmes | These shall be in form of healthy competitions between commercial enterprises like clubs, hotels, industries etc giving them titles like Eco-enterprise so that they are included in the programme. | Clubs, industry houses, hotels, private hospitals |

The tools and activities that have been listed in this section shall form the basic part of all the programmes to be implemented that have been discussed further in section 4. A mix of all the activities and tools shall constitute a programme and the appropriate mix shall be selected by the implementing agency as per the guidelines given in the TOR and budgetary allocations that have been made.

4.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

There will be two parallel monitoring and evaluation structure for the entire PP/PA program:

- i) Official - In the official format KNN will prepare reports on the progress of work by the local consultant (based on monthly reports from local consultant) and send to NPPAC.
- ii) People's - On the people's side the groups of communities (ward committees and the Citizens Committee in each city) will report to PIC and PIC will report to State Co-ordination Cell. These reports will be sent on quarterly basis.

Such a system will ensure that a check is maintained on the works that are being undertaken and the budgets allocated are utilized properly. Evaluation of Programme will be done in the regular State Co-ordination Cell meetings and once a year evaluation reports are a must

For the purpose of evaluation a set of Impact Indicators shall be developed by the local consultant which henceforth shall be circulated to the PIC, KNN and the local groups who all shall rate the programmes. These indicators will be developed in consultations with the community and Stakeholders as a part of agenda set in the community meetings. These shall also be reviewed at every consecutive community meeting.

The essential function of the impact indicators is to evaluate the effectiveness of PP/PA programmes. The evaluation shall be consistent with the objectives of the programmes and the results will be utilised for further programme implementation (during defining the activities for Yearly campaigns and other demonstration programmes). They can be devised under two heads

- Operational – measure information provision, feasibility, and duplicity of each
- Effect – Direct and Indirect influences

On the basis of reports and evaluation of the PP/PA Programme necessary changes in the content and direction of the programme will be made, if required, to make it more effective.

Table given below provides an indicative list of indicators for evaluation of PP/ PA programmes particularly relevant in case of non-sewerage activities.

Table 4.17 Evaluation Items

| Effect | Indicators |
|---|---|
| Improvement in general health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money spent on medications/ physicians for health problems related to vector and water borne disease. |
| Higher level of awareness on health and hygiene in comparison to the situation before the PP/PA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for CTCs • Increased demand of IHLs • Decrease in open defecation • Increase in water consumption for personal hygiene. • Demand for bathing facilities • Concern over general hygiene conditions among family members |
| Increased awareness, knowledge about environmental conservation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in littering • Decrease in burning leaves and garbage • Increase in burial of biodegradable waste • Decrease in wastage of water • Decrease in cutting of trees |
| Improvement in general cleanliness of habitat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in disposal of garbage in drains • Alternate garbage disposal mechanisms. • Cleaner pavement • Decrease in use of open drains as urinals and toilets • Restricted movement of cattle (if any) • Decrease in littering of food waste |
| Higher demand of Municipal support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of insect repellent • Regular lifting of garbage • Sweeping of lanes • Clean water supply • Cleaning of Septic tanks and sewer (if any) • Reporting municipal irregularities to higher authorities |
| Reflection of higher self esteem among women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for IHLs/CTCs • Demand for adequate bathing facilities resulting in privacy |
| School children as agents of change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Averse to open defecation • Propagation of ill effects of the same at home • Developing of hygienic habits • Trying to inculcate the same among family members and peer group • Sensitive to apathy towards health and hygiene issues |
| Elderly as guardian of society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in awareness campaign. • Act as opinion leaders during social functions • Influence children to develop hygienic habits |

CHAPTER 5
TERMS OF REFERENCE

CHAPTER 5 TERMS OF REFERENCE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This TOR is being developed for the implementation of the PP/PA Program for Sewerage Works, under ‘The Study on Water Quality Management Plan for River Ganga in Republic of India’. At the city level it is proposed to work predominantly through the Nagar Nigam offices as has been explained under the section 3.2 on Implementation Structures, and to support most of their activities, a local consultant shall be engaged.

This document shall not be considered in isolation but be seen in continuation to the report prepared on the city. Some of the sections identified (as listed below) for detailing in the TOR have already been covered in the report and shall be referred to from there.

1. Project Overview and Background
(As detailed in section 1.0 of main PP/PA report)
2. Implementation Structure and Role of Participating Organizations
(As detailed in section 3.2 of main PP/PA report)
3. Selection Criteria for Consultants/ NGO’s
4. PP/PA Activities Anticipated
(Take from main PP/PA report)
5. Costs and Budgets
6. Guidelines for Implementation of proposed activities

5.2 SELECTION CRITERIA FOR CONSULTANTS / NGO’S

For the successful delivery of the PP/PA activities to main levels of engagement of external individuals, organizations are anticipated in the role of:

- Program Level PP/PA Technical Specialist, working across all 4 towns
- Local Consultant/ Organizations familiar with and working in their specific town

5.2.1 Program Level PP/PA Technical Specialist

Given the limitations faced by the state level Project Implementing Agency (PIA) namely the Jal Nigam regarding the PP/PA activity implementation and management, it is suggested that an expert be engaged as part of the role of the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to:

- Guide the PIAs on the PP/PA processes at the state level and oversee the state level PP/PA strategy implementation
- Advice NRCD on the progress of work
- Consultation and coordination with the State Co-ordination Cell
- Advise the local consultants engaged by each municipality and the people in municipality

It is suggested that the PP/PA Technical Specialist is appointed in consultation with NRCD, UPJN, and the Nagar Nigams of the 4 municipalities that are the focus of this project. All these people will form a part of the NPPAC cell that has been suggested, and so the selection will follow the establishment of the cell.

It is essential that the PP/PA Technical Specialist is a person of repute who can develop or currently

has a comfortable working relationship with the State Government and other NGOs based in the State, as well as is widely respected for her/his professionalism and objectivity towards the work in hand, harbouring no bias or ill will towards any NGO, CBO or other agencies based in the state. Given the fact that this position is of critical importance to ensure the smooth functioning of PP/PA activities under the project in the State, these suggested parameters for selecting such a person assumes immense significance. In addition, the individual should meet the following selection parameters:

- Over 15 years of work experience on state level environmental and social issues
- An advanced degree in social sciences and/or social work
- History of having worked in a consultative/advisory capacity with the state government, municipalities, other government departments, NGOs, donor agencies, CBOs and other voluntary organizations
- Experience of having worked in YAP I towns (desirable)
- At least 5 years of work experience in designing and implementing environmental/social awareness activities
- Demonstrated capabilities in the use of folk media, print media and developing and using information and communication technologies for the purpose of environmental and social awareness activities
- In depth understanding of the local ethos and competence of organizing/ working with communities on issues related to
 - o Environment education and awareness, especially in themes related to river/water pollution & urban environment
 - o Water conservation, recycling/harvesting and other river Conservation projects
 - o Health, hygiene & sanitation

5.2.2 Guidelines for the Selection of Local Consulting Organization/ NGOs/ CBOs/ Other Agencies that could undertake / facilitate the Implementation of PP/PA Activities

The successful implementation of PP/PA activities under this project is largely dependent on the selection of the right agencies for undertaking/facilitating the process of implementation of these activities. It is suggested that the process of selection of these agencies be made as transparent as possible with clearly defined indicators for the selection of such agencies. An indicative set of criteria for pre-qualification, short listing and selection of such agencies (primarily NGOs, CBOs and VOs) include:

- History of working with Government (projects, grants, consultancy, partnership)
- Length of experience in environmental awareness/community participation related activities (minimum 5-10 years)
- Competence for working in slums and town communities, with experience in one or more of the following:
 - o Environment Education and Awareness (especially in themes related to river/water pollution & urban environment)
 - o Slum rehabilitation, resettlement.
 - o Health, hygiene and sanitation
- Working with municipalities and other urban local bodies
- Formation and training of community groups/CBO on themes like Water conservation, recycling, harvesting, River conservation etc
- Experience of working with local communities, in the town(s) concerned.
- Partnership with other NGOs and networking with other agencies.
- Multi disciplinary team (with skills in PRA, communication & media management, training, community work, non-formal education etc.)
- Experience in traditional media, electronic media, development and use of printed resource material.
- Previous experience of similar PP/PA work in an earlier River Action Plan.

- Organizational & Financial capability of managing large projects.
- Capacity to start work at short notice.
- Project management, evaluation and project designing skills.

It is however suggested that the pre-qualification stage of the selection process, be kept open to all types of organizations (i.e. let the pre-selection not be restricted only to NGOs, CBOs and VOs). The eligibility criteria should be advertised in at least one national English newspaper and one national Hindi newspaper. It should also be published in at least one local English newspaper and one local Hindi daily. The information required from the organizations should be sought under the following heads:

- Information about the organization and its key functionaries, which would include but not be restricted to:
 - o Name of the organization
 - o Whether the organization is registered with the Registrar of Societies or Registrar of Trusts or the Registrar of Companies or any other authorized body of the Government of India
 - o Registration Number and the Year of Registration/Incorporation
 - o The address of its registered headquarters
 - o Addresses of other offices (if any)
 - o Telephone numbers, fax numbers, etc. of all its offices
 - o Names, residential addresses and other contact details of the key functionaries of the organization
 - o Number of years of operation of the organization
 - o Key sectors/areas in which the organization operates
 - o Last 3-5 years of audited financial statements of the Organization
 - o Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the organization
- Information regarding the relevant experience base of the organization. Information sought under this head would include, but not be restricted to:
 - o The organization's history of working with Government, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, corporate houses and other organisations (i.e. either on projects, grants, consultancy, partnership or any combination hereof)
 - o Length of experience in environmental awareness/ community participation related activities (minimum 3-5 years)
 - o Competence for working in an urban area in one or more of the following:
 - o Environment Education and Awareness (especially in themes related to river/water pollution & urban environment)
 - o Health, hygiene and sanitation
 - o Working with municipalities and other urban local bodies
 - o Formation and training of community groups/CBO.
 - o Working on projects related to water conservation, recycling, and harvesting and other river conservation projects,
 - o Experience of working with local communities, in the town(s) concerned.
 - o Experience in traditional media, electronic media, development and use of printed resource material.
 - o Previous experience of similar PP/PA work in an earlier River Action Plan.
- Information regarding the organization's ability and willingness to work for PP/PA activities under short notice. Information sought under this head could include details such as:
 - o The presence Multi disciplinary team (with skills in PRA, communication & media management, training, community work, non-formal education etc.)

Information on the various parameters mentioned above will be collected at the very start of the Project. The PIAs in the respective towns can collect this information and build up a database of organizations capable to implement the PP/PA activities.

The PP/PA Technical Consultant engaged would assist the PIAs in evolving a methodology where the various parameters mentioned above could be given due consideration in selection.

5.3 COSTS AND BUDGETS

The costs for successfully addressing the PP/PA activities are categorized as expenditure to be incurred on:

- Program Implementation
- Consulting Services
- Organizational Capacity Building Budgets

Table 5.1 Overall PP/PA Costs in Kanpur

| Cost Item | Description | Budgetary Allocation |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| Program Implementation Costs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This includes the expenses to be incurred on all PP/PA activities till from the year 2007 to the year 2012 for related activities. - The management of expenditure of these funds is to be handled by the Nagar Nigam, with guidance as given in the implementation structure. | - Approx. Rs. 2,92,00,000 |
| Consulting Services Costs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under this section funds for the engagement of local consultants, as well as provision of funds for assistance from NGO's and CBO's have been made. This amount is expected to cover the entire period of engagement from the year 2007 to the year 2012 for related activities. - These funds will be disbursed by the Nagar Nigam. | - Approx. Rs. 82,00,000 |
| Organizational Strengthening Costs (Local Level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under this section funds will be allocated for the strengthening of local organizations for the specific purpose of PP/PA. These funds will provide for engagement of PP/PA specialist staff, related administrative staff, limited office infrastructure, travel budgets, budget for meetings etc. - As outlined in the communication tools, a van equipped with specialist equipment, as well as its operation and maintenance budgets for the duration of this project will also be provided to the Nagar Nigam. | - Approx. Rs. 59,00,000 |
| Organizational Strengthening Costs (Program Level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under this section funds will be allocated for the functioning of the NPPAC. - This funding is reflective of 1/4th the overall budgets required, being distributed in budgets computed for each of the 4 cities. | - Approx. Rs. 41,00,000 |
| Overall Costs | - Total of all cost items | - Approx. Rs. 4,74,00,000 |

The fund allocations have been rounded off, with details provided in Appendix A.2.

At the state level however, to facilitate coordination across the 4 cities, and to provide technical guidance, under the Program Management Consultant, a technical specialist be engaged.

5.4 GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES

5.4.1 Communication Tools and Activities

A list of programmes to be implemented has been provided Tables 5.2 and 5.3 of the main document and this section shall be seen in continuation of section 4.6.

Table 5.2 Specifications for Communication Tools

| Tools | Theme | Specifications |
|-------------------|---|---|
| MEDIA | | |
| Press | | |
| Press Conference | Information on progress of physical works and future timelines Yearly/Monthly/Weekly agendas for the awareness activities. Initially in the first conference: the stake and role of various government and non-government bodies | To be accompanied by tea and snacks A press kit with a brief on the intentions of the conference Inviting at least a week ahead of the program followed phone calls a day ahead. Local Consultant to introduce the main speaker (Local PPAC Chairman/Convener or Nagar Ayukt) Maintain a record of happenings and participation with contact details (minutes of the meeting). Follow up of the coverage. Prepare a dossier of each press conference with clippings, VCD with dates. |
| Press Release | Relation between health/hygiene and sanitation | On one of the preferred themes from the list. |
| Articles | The benefits of the project Present health status of the city and the intended effects after the project interventions The role and responsibilities of various government bodies The channels of approach for reaping benefits by individuals | Informative with technical inputs Generally in 3 – 4 prominent newspapers (equal representation of Hindi, English, and Urdu) Preferable the regular column should appear in 3 main papers and some articles at certain times may appear in other papers to ensure public coverage. |
| Advertisements | The need of public participation and the role and responsibilities of the people emphasising in an underlined way the need for willingness to pay Progress of various awareness activities and also their timings and venues Progress of work at various stages | On one of the preferred themes from the list. An add agency to be hired for the purpose Ads to be specially designed for each theme Message to be interesting and eye catching |
| Television | | |
| Talk shows | Relation between health/hygiene and sanitation The need of public participation and the role and responsibilities of the people in making such projects successful The need and nature of awareness programmes Public opinion on the work progress | In a few national channels – famous talk shows More regularly special talk shows on local channels Equal mix of shows in Hindi, English and Urdu. |
| Advertisements | Same as ads for the press | Same ad agency employed for newspaper ads. Ads to be specially designed for one of the themes from the list Messages to be interesting to people at al |

| Tools | Theme | Specifications |
|---|---|---|
| | | ages and not in the form of sermons |
| News | Progress of works Schedule of awareness activities and their results | - |
| Other Publicity Materials | | |
| Hoardings | Relation between health/hygiene and sanitation | In the form painted boards |
| Banners | | Painted on piece of cloth |
| Posters | The benefits of the project Present health status of the city and the intended effects after the project interventions | Maximum of A2 size Coloured with use of graphics and text both (esp. pamphlets with only text to be avoided) |
| Pamphlets | The role and responsibilities of various government bodies The channels of approach for reaping benefits by individuals | Maximum of A4 size Coloured with use of graphics and text both (esp. pamphlets with only text to be avoided) |
| Hot Air Balloons | The need of public participation and the role and responsibilities of the people emphasising in an underlined way the need for willingness to pay Progress of various awareness activities and also their timings and venues Progress of work at various stages | - |
| OTHER MEANS | | |
| Painting Competition, Debates, Essay Competition, Rallies of children | Relation between health/hygiene and sanitation Vision of the future city Importance of river Vision of future river bank (Individual as well as part of clean river day, clean river week) | Programmes to be both at city level as well as individual school level as decided in programme meetings. Schools selected to be a mix of both public and private ones Competitions to be accompanied by certificates and prizes Request school administrations to send one teacher to accompany students Reimburse for communication |
| Information Kiosks | As per the need of the Communication activity that it is a part off. | Temporary information booths in the localities where beneficiaries of priority project stay 2 people each shall manage booths. Booths will provide information on local PPAC, priority projects through distribution of literature. Facility for collection of taxes and bills can be an incentive. These booths will operate for a minimum period of 3 weeks. |
| Power Point Presentations | As per the need of the Communication activity that it is a part off. | - |
| Documentary Films | Relation between health/hygiene and sanitation Hygienic practices Environmental sanitation Behavioural changes | Prepared by the same ad agency Maximum 30 min film in colour |
| Information Van | As per the need of the Communication activity that it is a part off. | Property of Local Municipal Corporation Four wheeler Equipped with Projector, Screen, Public address system (mike, speakers etc) |

Table 5.3 Specifications for Communication Activities

| Activities | Theme/Tools to be Used | Specifications |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) | | <p>Selected list to include opinion makers, scholars, experts, and activists from stakeholders.</p> <p>Invitation to be sent atleast a month before the event followed by phone call a day ahead. Ensure participation of at least 100 persons.</p> <p>An information kit containing background literature on the topics to be discussed.</p> <p>Discussion to be more interactive and technical.</p> <p>Maintain a record of happenings and participation with contact details.</p> |
| | PRA tools may be used | <p>For Slums</p> <p>These shall also be taken up specifically in slums as a part of the regular visits that are being undertaken</p> <p>It shall take place at the house of one of the slum dweller or an open area in the locality</p> <p>A few brochures relating to the topic may be distributed</p> <p>Maintain a record of happenings and participation</p> |
| Transect walks | Group discussions Pamphlets | <p>Walk for minimum half hour</p> <p>Accompanied by a person who is knowledgeable about the priority project and related PP/PA</p> <p>The person accompanying the team should have made the walk earlier and should be aware of the problem areas to highlight.</p> |
| Community workshops | Power point presentations Posters Publicity Van, Banners Distribution of pamphlets | <p>Accompanied with food/refreshments.</p> <p>Publicise for the workshop for at least one week with the help of Publicity Van, Banners and distribution of pamphlets</p> <p>Make arrangements for exhibition where panels of photographs of priority projects, environmental status in the city and the posters/paintings etc generated at school competitions is displayed</p> <p>A senior officer involved with priority project should address the participants and explain those benefits of priority projects.</p> <p>Distribute written literature in Hindi.</p> <p>Maintain a record of participation and happenings</p> |
| | | <p>For Slums</p> <p>Publicise for the workshop for at least one week with the help of Publicity Van, Banners and distribution of pamphlets – target area should be the participating slum localities</p> <p>Distribute written literature in Hindi.</p> <p>Maintain a record of participation and happenings</p> <p>50% of the participants shall be women from the slums</p> <p>presence of practicing doctors/Quacks/MRPs from the locality will be ensured</p> <p>Accompanied with food/refreshments.</p> <p>An area near the slum locality – possibly MCD school ground or open area with tented arrangements</p> <p>It shall be ensured that people from Nagar Nigam, Jal Sansthan are present</p> |
| Swasthya Mela | Posters Pamphlets Information Kiosk Information Van | <p>Organised in open grounds</p> <p>Doctors for free health checks especially for water related disorders, free eye checks etc can be added incentive</p> <p>Various private health institutes, medicine houses, medical equipment manufacturers etc can be invited to propagate themselves.</p> <p>Every person visiting should have a compulsory medical check-up (mainly to check for water related disorders) and their health status should be recorded. This shall help review health status for water borne diseases.</p> |
| Health Camp for slums | Posters Pamphlets Information Kiosk | <p>Special camps targeting slum population to be organised separately</p> <p>Organised in open grounds near the slum area</p> <p>Doctors for free health checks especially for water related disorders, free eye checks etc can be added incentive</p> |

| Activities | Theme/Tools to be Used | Specifications |
|----------------------|---|---|
| | Information Van | Every person visiting should have a compulsory medical check-up (mainly to check for water related disorders) and their health status should be recorded (if possible locality wise). This shall help review health status for water borne diseases. For first year the camps are open to all but subsequently only NHG members Some private company may sponsor the event |
| School Programmes | Painting Competition, Debates, Essay Competition, Rallies of children | As described in table on information tools |
| Programmes for Women | Talk shows with special themes attended only by women - Themes to be gender sensitive Group Discussion | Invitees to represent all walks of life – professionals, experts on women's issues and working and non-working women. |
| Information Mela | Information Kiosk Information Van Posters Pamphlets Hoardings Banners | Held in open grounds at an area within the main city so that it is not difficult to reach. Tax collection or something of the like shall be offered to people as incentive to visit 5 – 6 kiosks giving information of different subjects like organisation and duties of KNN, PP/PA, sewerage schemes, non-sewerage schemes, etc All new recruits to KNN and Local Consultant shall be present with badges for their names and designation. Information shall also be given on their duties. |

5.4.2 Slums / Dhobighat related works

For activities related to slums and dhobighats the consultant shall

- Have a separate team of 4-5 field workers per sewerage district for carrying out the regular slum activities
- Each team of sewerage district will consist of one leader and rest field workers.
- All field workers should be from social work background with at-least a bachelors in social work or 2-3 years of field experience in related activities
- The team leader should be minimum bachelors in Social work/related field and 2-3 years experience of working with the slum communities
- The team should have minimum 50% female members
- The tea shall be in-charge to cover all the slums that fall under one sewerage district
- In case the slum falls under two sewerage districts then it shall automatically move into the jurisdiction of the team that has lesser population under its cover
- The team has to visit each of the slum and a minimum of two visits per month are compulsory
- The activities will be undertaken in three phases as detailed in section 4.5.5
- Records to be maintained for all the activities and monthly reports to be sent separately to in-charges
- Before the commencement of the work each team shall be given a time of two months to access the situation in their respective area and set targets for themselves.
- The targets have been defined in section 4.6 table 4.15 and 4.16, but the timeline for these targets will be defined by the respective teams
- Timelines for different groups may vary according to the local conditions

- After 6 months once a chance will be given to all to revise timelines if required after which these shall be final and treated as monitoring and evaluation tools.
- The involvement of voluntary groups and school children will be vital

Appendix A

Appendix A.1 PP/PA Program Schedule for Kanpur

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|-------------|---------|----------|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------|------|------|--------|-----------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| 2005 | | | Necessary Explanatory Meeting 1a | | | | | | Clean River Day | Clean River Week | | |
| | | Lucknow | | | Allahabad | | | Kanpur | | | | Varnansi |
| | | | | | Necessary Publicity | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

note: publicity shall be carried all year round on a consistent basis which shall address two components of necessary publicity tied with the priority

Appendix A.2 Cost for PP/PA for Kanpur (2/2) - Estimation Conditions

* Overall budget for the activity

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | Information kiosk | nos | per month |
| | | 5 | 25,000 |
| | | salary | 8,000 |
| | | material | 10,000 |
| | | | 67,000 |

2 The yearly poverty awareness programme is conducted for priority programmes associated with the priority projects as well.

3 2. places in the city for 5 days cost of film production and the projector have been covered elsewhere.

4 The cost is estimated as a percentage of overall budget spent as capital costs for Non-Sewerage works. The reasons being
1. The project highlights the PP/PA work with the respective Master Plan Intervention
2. Because the number of facilities being constructed vary for the four towns and are even not synchronised with the numbers of slum population in the city.

It is important to note that these costs include the daily/monthly (as the case may be) allowances of the team that visits these areas on regular basis i.e. the field staff

Thus the Budget is

| | |
|--|------------|
| Regular activities in Slums and Dhebhigahs | 70,290,000 |
| Total estimated cost | 7,029,000 |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------|---|
| 5 | Salaries | 160,000 | Based on a team of 4 to 5 senior persons, |
| | Office and Administrative Expenses | 600,000 | and rest support staff locally |
| | Local transportation expenses | 120,000 | based, working full time for one |
| | Out of town Travel expenses | 100,000 | year |
| | Contingencies | 120,000 | |
| | | Base | |
| | | Annual | |
| | | Costs | 1,100,000 |

6 * Apart from the poverty awareness programme many other activities like street plays, Shram Dan, shivers etc in the slums