

NILAMADHAB NAGAR BHUBANESWAR

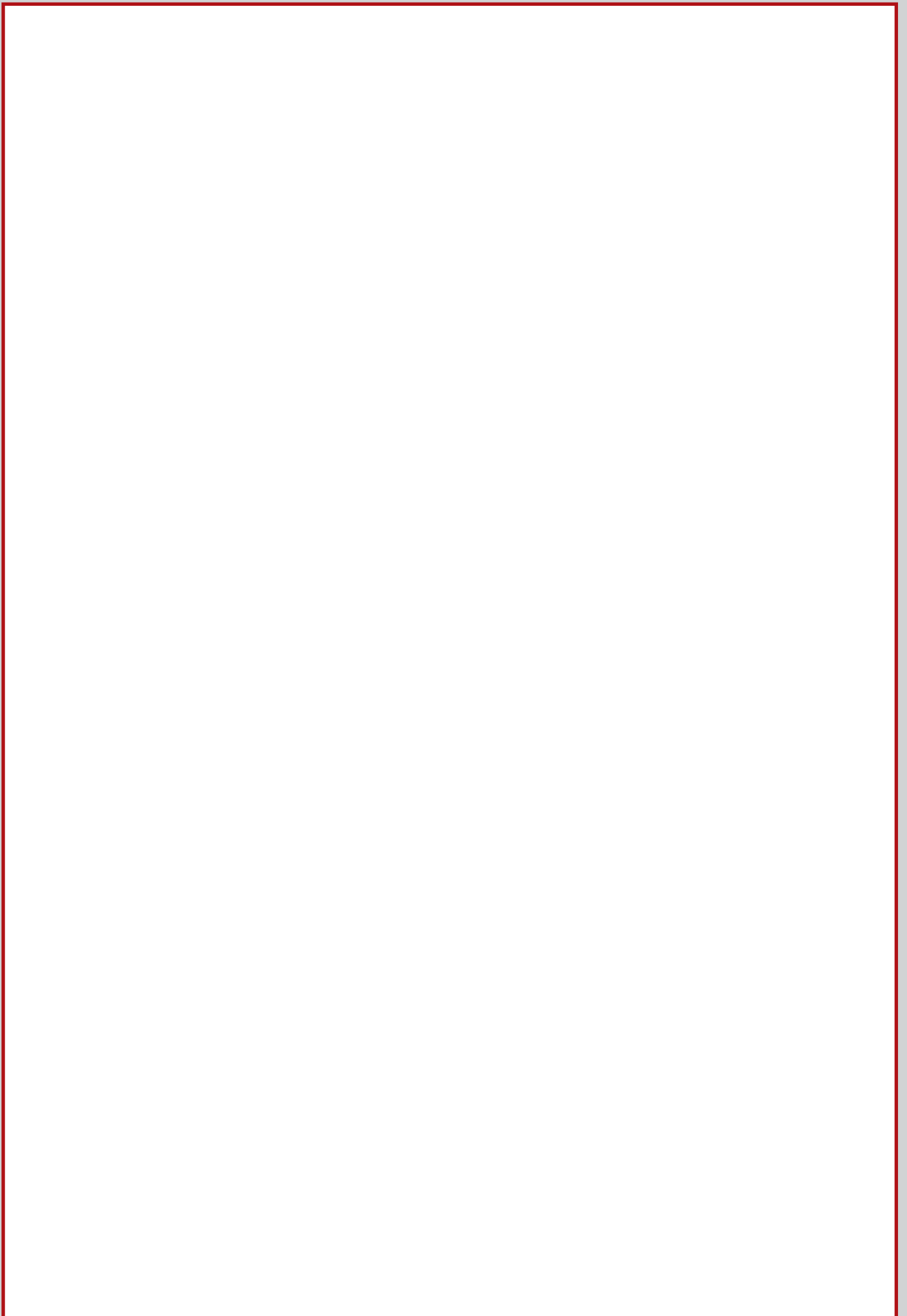
In situ Redevelopment of BDA Nilamadhab Basti, Bhubaneswar



Children led planning document
by



HUMARA BACHPAN CAMPAIGN



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I.INTRODUCTION

General Information



Source: Bhubaneswar Development Authority

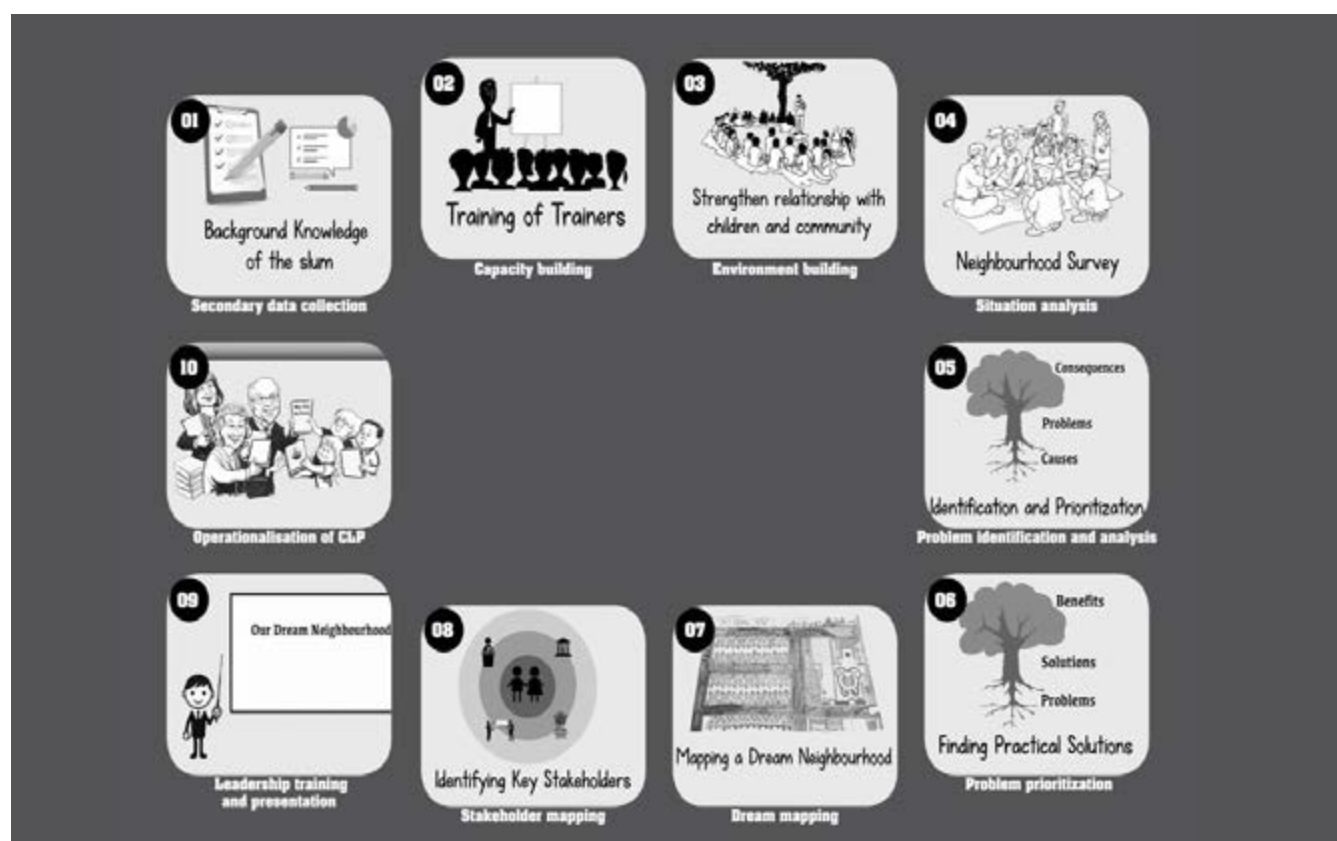
Demographic Profile	
Name of the Neighborhood	BDA Nilamadhav Basti (Phase – I)
Ward no	13
Tenability Status	Tenable
Name of the Corporator	Soubhagya Barik
Total Household (Phase I)	356
Total Population	1162
Children Population (0-6 Years)	129 (Female - 68, Male- 61)
Children Population (7-18 Years)	315 (Female – 155, Male -160)
Above 18 Years	666 (Female -334, Male 384)
Disable Population	05 (Female – 01, Male - 04)
Pregnant Women	07
Post-Partum women	07

Source: Child led Planning by Humara Bachpan Child club members

Project Profile	
Total Project Area	8.18 acres (65% residential and 35% developer area)
Total Dwelling Units (DU)	1200 (Nilamadhav I & II, Bajrangbasti, Srikrishnanagar, MaaMangalabasti and Mahavirbasti)
Total Rehabilitation area	4.3 lakh square feet (5% of permissible built up area for neighborhood shopping complex and community facilities)
Developer area	3.8 lakh square feet
Transit House	902 DU

Source: Bhubaneswar Development Authority

II. Children Led Planning Process (CLP)



The children led planning involves a ten-step process through which children analyse their situation, identify and prioritize issues, explore potential resources, identify stakeholders, plan for a dream neighborhood. Experts such as architects, early childhood specialists and others provide inputs to children during the planning process.

A total of 59 children participated in the child led planning (CLP) process of BDA Nilamadhav basti (Phase I) which continued for a period of 4 months. The children were supported by other community members especially the mothers and youth groups. During the process, children also consulted technical experts like architects who gave their feedback and inputs on the planning. The first step of CLP involved secondary data collection. The secondary data was collected from government sources; Bhubaneswar Development Authority and from the members of the community.

In order to plan their dream neighborhood, children used various participatory tools which included historical analysis, social mapping, mobility mapping, relationship mapping, livelihood analysis, pairwise ranking for problem prioritization, stakeholder analysis, problem tree and solution tree and finally dream mapping.

Children Led Planning of BDA Nilamadhav Basti

History

BDA Nilamadhav Basti is 18 years old. The inhabitants of this neighborhood have come from the districts of Khurda and Nayagarh. The first inhabitants of Nilamadhav basti were from Nayagarh district who came to the city in 1998. Gradually people from neighboring areas of Khurda came and settled here. The first few residents of the community named the area as Nilamadhav basti. Due to its proximity to the BDA colony, this neighborhood in course of time, came to be known as BDA Nilamadhav basti. Most of the inhabitants of this neighborhood had come to city in search of livelihood options and settled down here. The residents are mostly engaged in daily wage labor or run petty business. Few also work as auto drivers.

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DATE :- 20.06.2016

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1998 - 2004									
2004 - 2005									
2005 - 2006									
2010 - 2013									
2014 - 2016									

BDA Nilmadhav basti



Source: GIS Map: DA Nilamadhab Basti Phase I by CoLeague Solutions Pvt. Ltd

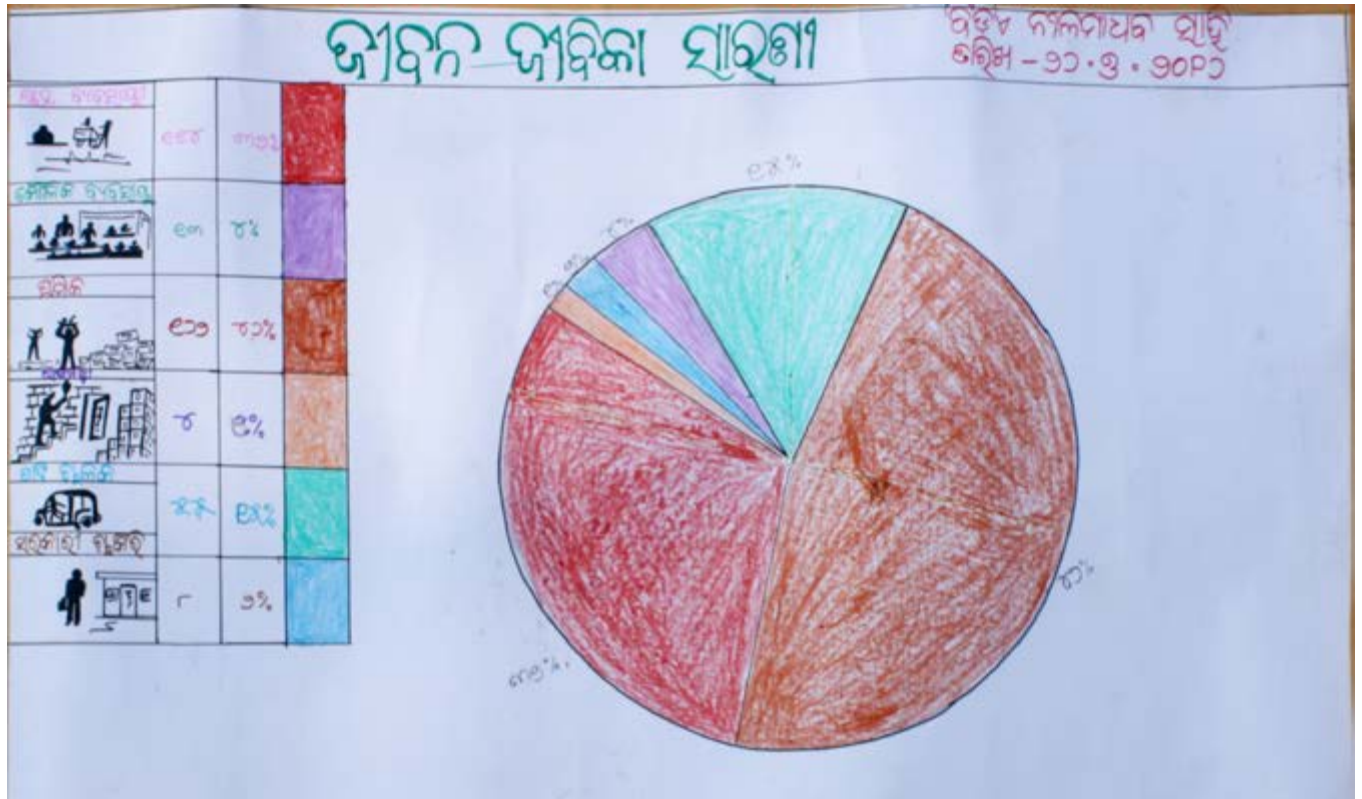
Social Map



**Infrastructure and Services as per the social map
(Nilamadhab Phase I-356 households)**

Housing	
Type of Housing	Total No
Concrete House	01
Thatched House	08
Tin House	02
Asbestos House	345
Sanitation	
No of Dustbins	Nil
No of Community toilet	01
No of toilets in the household	320
No of covered drains	Nil
Water	
Source of water supply	PHED
No of water tap	10
No of hand pump	01
No of water tank	13
Power	
No of street lights	10
No of household having electricity connection	336
Transportation	
Type of road	Kuccha
Condition of road	Bad
Accessibility of Ambulance and fire brigade in case of emergency	Inaccessible
Public space	
Availability of open space	Yes
Accessibility of open space by the children	Inaccessible
Services – Integrated Child Development Scheme	
No of Anganwadi center	01
No of children covered in Anganwadi center	30

Livelihood Analysis



Sources of livelihood	No of persons	Percentage
Daily wage laborer	162	46%
Petty business	114	32%
Family business	13	4%
Mason	04	1%
Driving	55	15%
Government job holder	08	2%

III. Present Issues in the neighborhood

- Unsafe and filthy housing
- Unavailability of play space
- Unsafe transformer
- Open drains
- Unsafe road
- Lack of clean water supply

Issue Prioritization

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IV. Recommendations from CLP

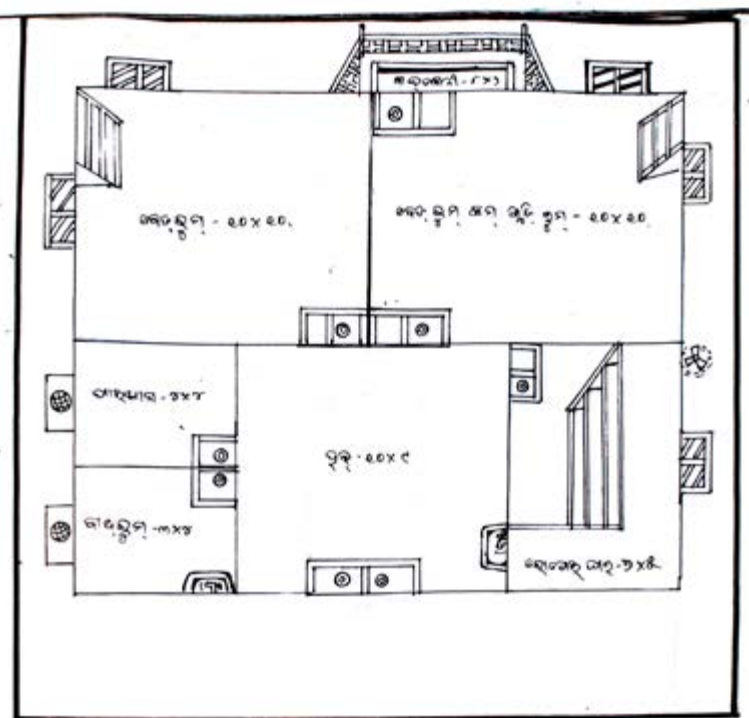
After analyzing issues and prioritizing them, the children planned for a neighborhood they would want to live in dignity. The dream neighborhood map outlines the spatial outlay of the redeveloped BDA Nilamadhab Nagar.



Detail Specifications of key features of the neighborhood

The children with inputs from facilitators and experts such as an architect and early childhood expert designed the entire development of Phase 1 focusing on the key infrastructure and services.

Child friendly housing



- Super built up area – 450 square feet.
- Carpet area – 354 square feet.
- DU should consist of two rooms (extra room for children), hall, kitchen, toilet, bathroom and balcony.
- Kitchen slab should be placed higher so that young children cannot reach it. Chimneys should be provided within the kitchen.
- Toilet pans should be smaller in size, hand rest should be provided and water connections should be at a lower height
- Door to the entrance of the houses should open backwards for emergency situations

Blocks

- Houses to be numbered and allotted before construction
- Steps of the buildings should be of lower height. Railings of the steps should have less space so that it is easier for younger children to access it. Staircase should be such that stretchers can easily move through in case of emergency.
- Walls should be higher in height so that there is no threat to younger children.
- Terrace can be used for gardening. The terrace should be bounded by walls.
- Tot lots should have more greenery. Prickly shrubs and bushes should be avoided. There should be provision for small slides or other playing equipment exclusively for younger children.



Neighborhood and community development

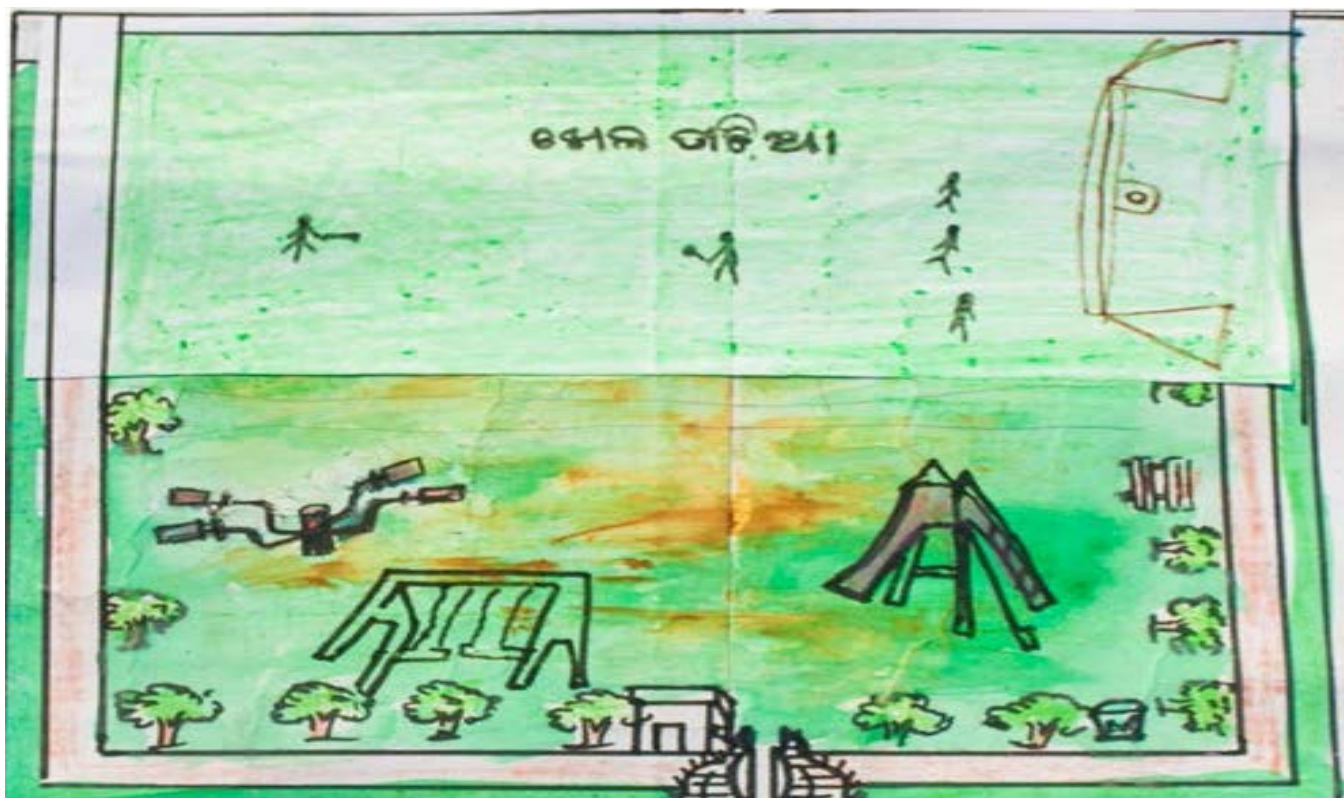
- There should be provision for a healthcare center within the neighborhood.
- Roads within the neighborhood should be wide enough for ambulance and fire brigade.
- Dust bins should be placed within the community and other neighborhood facility centers

Anganwadi Center (AWC)



- AWC should be built in proportion with the number of children aged 0-6 years in the community.
- AWC should be more than one depending on the number of young children.
- Two AWCs should be built, one within the residential area and provision could be made for other to be built within the housing blocks.
- AWC should comprise of two rooms, one for pre-school activities and the other can be used as a kitchen cum dining room and a separate toilet.
- The rooms within AWC should be properly ventilated with adequate windows.
- Toilets should be equipped with smaller pans for young children to access it.
- Water taps should be at a lower height within the AWC.
- Ramps should be built instead of staircases at the AWC.
- Light colors and non-toxic paints should be used on the walls.
- There should be open space outside AWC for younger children to play in open.

Play Space



- The open area for play should have green areas and green playgrounds with climbing trees rather than prickly shrubs and bushes.
- Slides and swings should be such that it is accessible by children of all ages and not just the older ones.
- There should be sufficient lighting within the play space.

Power

- There should be provision for guarded transformers and transformers should be in proportion to the number of houses. Implementation of underground electrification system should be ensured.
- There should be provision of solar lighting to facilitate continuous power supply.
- Streetlights should be installed at every corner of the neighborhood.

Water and Sanitation

- Drains should be covered and run underground.
- Provisions for separate underground pipe connection for drinking water and drainage & sewerage should be provided.

Monitoring

- To ensure participation of children, Children committees to be formed to monitor the construction. Neighborhood development plans have to be made in consultation with the children committee.

Following is a brief analysis regarding the government provisions and children's demand for inclusion of child friendly specifications:

	Government Specifications	HBC Child Friendly Specifications
1	Dwelling Unit (DU)	
1.1	Super built up area – 346.47 square feet	Super built up area – 450 square feet
1.2	Carpet area – 247 square feet	Carpet area – 354 square feet
1.3	DU consists of one room, multi-purpose hall, open kitchen, toilet, bathroom and balcony	DU should consist of two rooms (extra room for children), hall, kitchen, toilet, bathroom and balcony.
1.4		Kitchen slab should be placed higher so that young children cannot reach it. Chimneys should be provided within the kitchen.
1.5		Toilet pans should be smaller in size, hand rest should be provided and water connections should be at a lower height
1.6		Door to the entrance of the houses should open backwards for emergency situations
1.7	Height of DU – 9 feet	-
2	Blocks	
2.1	30 G+4 houses to be constructed, five storied building with a height of 15 meters	
2.2	30 building blocks with 40 dwelling units	
2.3	Each floor to have 8 DU	
2.4	Elevators not required for buildings with a height of 15 meters	
2.5	Ramps will be provided on the ground floor	
2.6		The terrace should be bounded by walls. Walls should be higher in height so that there is no threat to younger children. Terrace can be used for gardening.
2.7	Houses to be allotted on lottery basis. During allotment differently able families will be given first preference and houses on ground floors to be provided to them.	Houses to be numbered and allotted before construction.
2.8		Steps of the buildings should be of lower height. Railings of the steps should have less space so that it is easier for younger children to access it. Staircase should be such that stretchers can easily move in through in case of emergency.
2.9	The distance between two building blocks shall be a minimum of two meters. Space between two building blocks will be used for creation of Tot lots.	Tot lots should have more greenery. Prickly shrubs and bushes should be avoided. There should be provision for small slides or other gaming equipment exclusively for younger children.
3	Neighborhood and community development	
3.1	Of the 5% from permissible built up area, 3% has been allocated for neighborhood shopping complex and the remaining 2% for community facilities like Anganwadi (AWC) center and community hall.	

3.2	A single community center and single AWC will be built within the neighborhood.	AWC should be built in proportion with the number of children aged 0-6 years in the community.
3.3		There should be provision for a healthcare centre within the neighbourhood.
3.4	Space will be allocated for creation of play spaces within the neighbourhood	
3.5		Roads within the neighbourhood should be wide enough for ambulance and fire brigade
4	Anganwadi centre	
4.1	Provision for single AWC within the neighbourhood	AWC should be more than one depending on the number of young children
4.2		Two AWC should be built, one within the residential area and provision could be made for other to be built within the housing blocks
4.3	Single room is generally used for AWC. There are no provision for toilets.	AWC should comprise of two rooms, one for pre-school activities and the other can be used as a kitchen cum dining room and a separate toilet
4.4		The rooms within AWC should be properly ventilated with adequate windows
4.3		Toilets should be equipped with smaller pans for young children to access it
4.5		Water taps should be at a lower height within the AWC
4.6		Ramps should be built instead of staircases at the AWC
4.7		Light colours and non-toxic paints should be used on the walls
4.8		There should be open space outside AWC for younger children to play in open
5	Play space	
5.1		The open area for play should have green areas and green playgrounds with climbing trees rather than prickly shrubs and bushes
5.2		Slides and swings should be such that it is accessible by children of all ages and not just the older ones
5.3		There should be sufficient lighting within the play space
6	Power	
6.1	Electric distribution lines and transformers will be provided	There should be provision for guarded transformers and transformers should be in proportion to the number of houses. Implementation of underground electrification system should be ensured.
6.2		There should be provision of solar lighting to facilitate continuous power supply
6.3		Streetlights should be installed at every corner of the neighbourhood

7	Water and Sanitation	
7.1	Regular 24 hours supply of water	
7.2		Drains should be covered and run underground.
7.3		Provisions for separate underground pipe connection for drinking water and drainage & sewerage should be provided.
7.4	State policy states that rainwater harvesting structures and sewerage treatment plant shall be mandatory as per requirement.	
8	Monitoring	
8.1	Slum Level Registered Society (SLRS) to be formed. SLRS will be proactively engaged during the construction period to ensure social audit of the quality of construction being taken up.	To ensure participation of children, Children committees to be formed to monitor the construction. Neighbourhood development plans have to be made in consultation with the children committee.

HBC would want the Private Developing Agencies to consider the recommendations of HBC Child advocates and incorporate those into their development plans.



About Humara Bachpan Campaign

Humara Bachpan is a national campaign on safe and healthy environment for young children living in urban poverty. HBC aims at inclusion of child friendly components in the urban renewal policies of the Government of India such as Prime Minister's Awas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and The Smart Cities Mission. Humara Bachpan Campaign is an international award winning campaign.

Over the last four years the campaign has run activities in 14 states and 23 cities, reaching out to 35,500 children in 189 slums. Children Led Planning (CLP) is a unique 10-step organizing methodology that brings together groups of 40 children (ages 6-18) living in slums and supports them to form Child Clubs and has been developed by Humara Bachpan. These clubs meet weekly and are trained to map and prioritize problems in their neighbourhoods, to develop solutions and then advocate to implement those solutions – first with parents, neighbours and community leaders, but eventually with city officials. In some cases, Humara Bachpan children have also successfully lobbied state and national policymakers.

Humara Bachpan Campaign was launched in Bhubaneswar city in October 2012. Presently the campaign works in 100 slums in Bhubaneswar and directly reaches out to 9542 children.



HUMARA BACHPAN CAMPAIGN

National Campaign on Living Conditions of
Young Children in Urban Poverty

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