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CITIES4KIDS

**CHILD-FRIENDLY
DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
————— | **A GUIDE** | —————**



PRAXIS

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Background

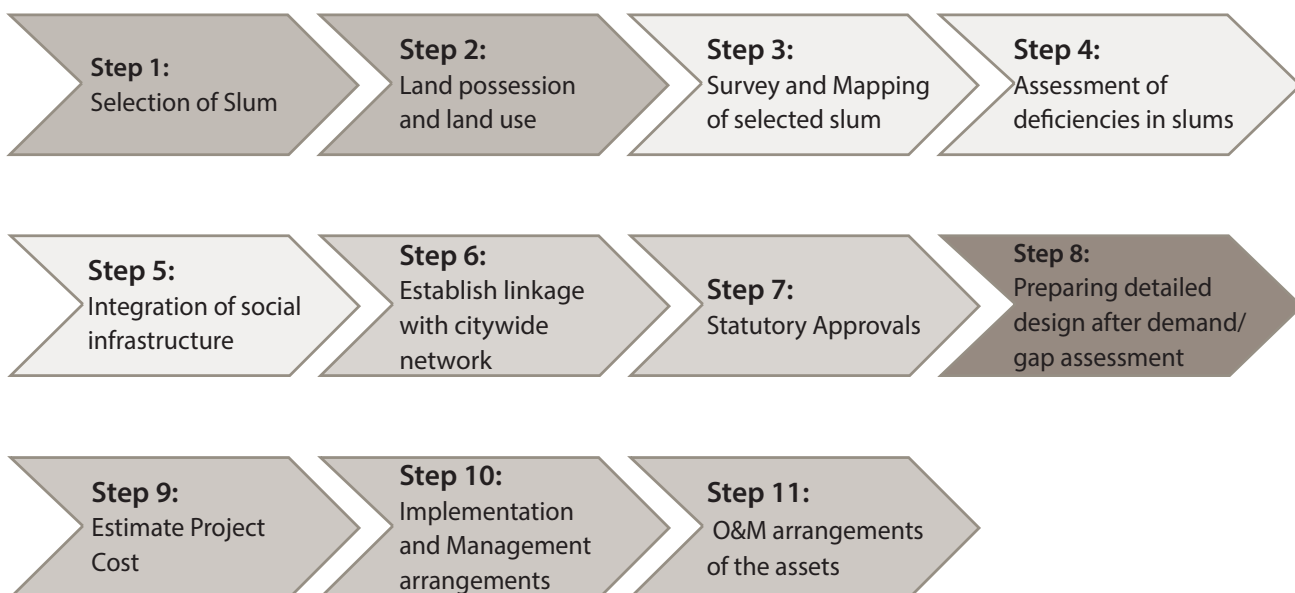
A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is an essential part of any planning project that enables planners to create infrastructure and enabling sustainable quality service delivery. The DPR can be seen as a building block, which ensures the appraisal, approval, and project implementation in a timely and efficient manner. A DPR provides information across a wide range as mandated by the particular project it is made for.

The Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), aims for a “Slum Free India” with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social services and decent shelter, by 2022. RAY adopts a two-pronged approach of bringing all existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the basic amenities that are available for the rest of the city and redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums by planning for affordable housing stock for the urban poor and initiating crucial policy changes required for facilitating the same¹.

Different steps of DPR preparation

The implementation of RAY requires the preparation of DPRs for slum redevelopment/ upgradation/ relocation on ‘whole slum’ basis. For intervention in the selected slum(s), DPR is to be prepared by the urban local body or any other competent authority, in consultation with personnel in the state government departments concerned, technical experts, and the resident community.

The following are the steps in DPR preparation as mandated under the Rajiv Awas Yojana².



For each of the steps listed above, detailed below are guiding questions based on the principles of child centricity and participation to make the DPR preparation process child-friendly.

¹ Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation website: <http://mhupa.gov.in/ray/RAYModule.pdf>

² Ibid: <http://mhupa.gov.in/ray/rayguidelinesdpr.pdf> / <http://mhupa.gov.in/ray/DPRpreparationmodule.pdf>

Phase 1: Slum selection	Step 1: Identification of slum
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List existing slums in the city & give reasons and justification for the selection of slum for intervention. Prepare DPR for one or more slums based on type of project suitable to tackle the problem faced by selected slum While deciding type of project it is, ensure that slum dwellers /communities views are taken into account 	<p>Ensure incorporation of children's views in inception stage</p> <p>Ensure children are part of exercises to determine intervention location</p> <p>Ensure children are involved in spaces for community interaction</p>

Phase 1: Slum selection	Step 2: Land possession and use
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure land is in the possession of urban local bodies and free from encroachment Ensure the proposal is on tenable land 	

Phase 2: Data collection and analysis	Step 3: Survey and Mapping of selected slum
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readable Plan (Scale 1:500) showing physical boundary of slum, roads, lanes, manhole positions, drains, boundary of dwelling units, community property (if any), open space, electric poles, trees, telephone poles etc Contour Maps indicating ground slope and direction of drainage. Survey should extend to existing nallahs / drains to capture ground and invert elevations. House type, (such as Kutcha / dilapidated, semi Pucca and Pucca, etc.) shall be noted giving an identification number. Infrastructure maps showing existing underground utilities Surrounding area up to a reasonable distance, say 100 m to depict adjoining road / property and administrative boundaries. 	<p>Survey and mapping of slum should be done with child lens and in inclusive way</p> <p>Use innovative participatory tools to get more people to participate meaningfully</p> <p>Use tools that keep children in mind</p> <p>Involve children in creating maps of households, infrastructure, amenities to reflect their perspectives</p> <p>Keep spaces that children use more frequently than adults in the open</p>

Phase 2: Data collection and analysis	Step 4: Assessment of deficiencies in slums
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess deficiencies in terms of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, ii. Basic civic infrastructure and, iii. Social amenities (Community facilities) Assess either demands or needs to meet the current deficiency and to bridge the gap between the future and the present demand 	<p>Participatory assessment of issues and aspirations</p> <p>Use innovative participatory tools to get more people to participate meaningfully in assessing gaps in existing housing, infrastructure and amenities</p> <p>Involve children in mapping issues and aspirations</p> <p>Involve children in prioritising needs</p>

Phase 2: Data collection and analysis	Step 5: Integration of social infrastructure
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate social infrastructure in DPR as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education, ii. Health and iii. Social security Ensure that operationalising these facilities is also taken care of during project preparation and implementation 	<p>Inclusive process of integrating social infrastructure</p> <p>Involve children in discussions around education, health and social security to understand their needs</p> <p>Explore options for operationalising these from child lens in terms of access, safety, security, especially of children</p>

Phase 3 – Planning	Step 6: Establish linkage with citywide network
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all types of projects, link in-slum infrastructure with city-wide infrastructure Check if city-wide system is capable of delivering increased demand exerted by development of slum and upgradation 	

Phase 3: Planning	Step 7: Statutory Approvals
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory approvals as per by-law, development plan, fire safety norms, environmental clearance etc. as applicable for the project are to be taken. These type of approvals are only illustrative and may vary for different ULBs/Cities • The stipulations / regulations might undergo change. States / ULBs are expected to get the clearance / approval from appropriate authorities as per amended stipulations / regulations 	<p>Community involvement in getting approval</p>

Phase 4: Preparing detailed design	Step 8: Preparation of detailed design after assessment of demand / gap
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing design according to National Building Code, BIS Codes • Design of Infrastructure components according to CPHEEO Manuals, IRC Codes with amendments and other relevant specifications as applicable • Design after proper geotechnical and hydrological investigation • Build conservation of the environment and ecology into habitat planning • Include hazard resistant planning and design within DPR 	<p>Child-friendly and inclusive design Involve children and other community members at different stages of design process</p> <p>Ensure design addresses concerns of children</p> <p>Ensure feedback mechanism with community, especially children to enable ownership</p>

Phase 5: Implementation	Step 9: Estimate Project Cost
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work out cost estimates on the basis of Detailed Bill of Quantities (BOQ), with detailed measurement of L,B,D/H using applicable current Schedule of Rates (SOR); If the applicable SORs relates to a year which is one or more years prior to 'current' year, appropriate cost index may be applied to update such rates, as approved by competent authority; temporary transit accommodation cost should be also included in the estimate; • Certification of cost estimates by competent technical authority at ULB and State/UT level and submission of duly authenticated DPR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore possibility of including a cost-benefit analysis for children • Explore possibility of including a social returns on investment analysis for children

Phase 5: Implementation	Step 10: Implementation and Management arrangements
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mention role of: •State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) & State Level Technical Cell (SLTC), •City Level Mission & City Level Technical Cell (CLTC), •Project Management Consultants •Third Party Inspection & Monitoring Agency (TPIMA) • Time-bound action plan including: • Tendering, Appointment of Contractors, • Construction Schedule, Post-construction activities. • Measurable milestone through IPoMS. • Quality Assurance and Quality Control • Project Schedule in the form of Gantt chart. i. Showing monthly targets. ii. Quarterly Fund requirement. iii. Schedule of slum-wise Project Delivery 	

Phase 5: Implementation	Step 11: Operating & Maintenance (O&M) arrangements of the assets
Activities	Guidelines / To Do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> O & M cost up-to 4% of the project cost (One time) <p>(As per applicable ratio for the city i.e. 50:50 for cities with population more than 5 lakh, 75:25 for cities with population less than 5 lakh and 80:20 for cities in NE and special category States)</p>	

