The Urban Management Centre (UMC) is a not-for-profit organization, that works towards professionalizing urban management in India and worldwide. UMC provides technical assistance and support to city governments and facilitates change through peer-to-peer learning processes. It enhances the capacity of city governments by providing expertise and ready access to innovations on good governance implemented in India and abroad. UMC extensively works in the areas of urban water and sanitation, heritage management, planning, urban health, municipal finance, urban management, urban transportation and institutional restructuring. UMC is a legacy organization of International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and hence is also known as ICMA-South Asia since 1997. For more information, visit our website: www.umcasia.org

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All photographs by UMC

Launched in June 2018, 'Moving India towards Sanitation for All' (MISAAL) aims to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) and its sustenance in four cities; Ahmedabad, Porbandar, Sambalpur and Jodhpur. The Program is funded by USAID. The program, focuses on developing mechanisms, tools, systems and capacities for authorities to sustain ODF, ODF+ status; building capacities of community through engagement and behaviour change by MISAAL sanitation committees.
Sanitation Mapping
Ahmedabad
Volume - III (Ward-Khadia, Jamalpur, Danilimda)
2019-20
Acknowledgment

This atlas is the result of a successful collaborative effort between the Urban Management Centre (UMC), Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and SAATH Charitable Trust to document and represent data from various slums in Ahmedabad. Through it we have captured the thirteen indicators of demography and social setting, along with the core WASH indicators of slums. The maps within this atlas will be helpful for national & state government officials, sector professionals and NGOs to identify and analyse last mile gaps in service delivery in order to plan improvements.

The maps were created by the UMC team by collecting data through household surveys in 53 slums in Ahmedabad from July to October 2019. The atlas provides details related to water, sanitation and hygiene at the household level, the study of which will enable decision making for investment, planning, management and improving the quality of services in the mapped neighborhoods.

The spatial data has been displayed over ESRI’s satellite image on Arc GIS software. The size, shape and placement of polygons is for representational purposes only, and has not been verified by any ground measurement. All the data collected and represented here is based on the verbal responses of slum-dwellers. We also have a chapter on how to read Slum atlas and maps. This is help the reader for easy understanding of the same. In case you require any additional information, you can get in touch with us at info@umcasia.org.

We sincerely thank our respondents, community members, the SAATH team, and officials from the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for sharing information about the WASH indicators with us. We would also like to thank our team, Anurag Anthony, Jay Shah, Krunal Parmar, Meghna Malhotra, Muzakkir Bheda, Nayan Deshmukh, Nikita Popat, Swati Mishra, Ukti Naik, and Zia-ur-Rehman for helping us in collating all the information comprehensively to make this atlas.

Manvita Baradi
Director, Urban Management Centre
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Background

Every year, millions of people die from diseases associated with inadequate hygiene and sanitation. Besides its health consequences, sanitation has environmental, economic and social implications, especially in the case of vulnerable groups like women, young girls and disabled people.

In India, for many years after independence, the issue of urban sanitation – traditionally subsumed under water supply projects – was not given sufficient policy attention and received a minor share of resources. Before the 2000s, the initiatives were majorly piecemeal interventions that could not fully address the complexity of the problems of informal settlements in urban areas. With the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), its linkage to Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart City, focused on the provision of household, community and public toilet facilities. In addition to that improvements in solid waste management, smart management of water supply and sewerage systems and using advanced information technology (IT) tools were used to enhance data led decision making.

In the present context, when the population growth of towns/ cities is increasing manifolds and the settlements are growing haphazardly the process of city sanitation planning becomes very critical. The local authority requires updated information on available sanitation systems in order to assess the demand – supply gap which becomes the base for future planning of sanitation facilities up to the last mile.

UMC has developed this ‘Slum Atlas’ with an objective to provide a comprehensive spatial representation to decision makers.

Some of the indicators includes.

1. House ownership
2. Number of floors in the building
3. Household size (no. of persons in each household)
4. Elderly citizen (above 65 years of age)
5. Household with PWD (*Person with Disability)
6. Household part of SHG
7. Source of water in the household
8. IHHL functionality (Individual Household Latrine)
9. IHHL Connectivity
10. Grey Water disposal
11. Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
12. Solid waste disposal

These maps are being used by UMC to initiate community led participatory settlements improvement plan preparation by the MISAAL settlement committees. These maps are shaping up the MSC’s and community’s ideas for clinic improvements in their settlements whole at the same time enabling civic authorities to improve services.
Reading this Slum Atlas

This atlas presents data on 13 critical parameters related to water, sewerage & sanitation, solid waste management and demographics for a total of 53 MISAAL slums of Ahmedabad.

These thematic maps were prepared to represent data collected during field survey 2019-20. The size and shape of the households (HHs) drafted/represented here is only a schematic representation of the HH’s property.

- The legend is on the right side of the maps helps in reading maps and the same symbology presented here followed across all slums. The legend indicates the category wise representation of the collected data.
- On the right-hand side of the map, we can find the name of the city, slum name and ward number. Below this, a keymap shows the location of the slum in the ward. The map title, legend, source of information and scale of the map can be found below the keymap.
- The dotted line on the map represents the slum boundary and every block within the boundary represents a household and other structures.
- In the sample map provided on the next page, the legend represents access to toilets. The green-colored households have access to IHHL, yellow-colored have access to public/community toilet and the red households do not have access to toilet.
- The grey polygons on the map include households that refused to respond to our enumerators, house locked, were inhabited and were used for non-residential purposes.
- DMS (Degree-Minute-Second) markings have been provided on the map to aid field navigation during visits.
How to read maps

- **Slum map**
- **Latitude** (Degree, Minute, Second)
- **Longitude** (Degree, Minute, Second)
- **Map title**
- **Legend**
- **Source of data**
- **Scale & North**
- **MISAAL City**
- **Slum name & Ward number**
- **Slum location**
- **Key map showing location of slum inside the ward**
MISAAL Cities

What is MISAAL
UMC is implementing the “Moving India towards Sanitation for All” (MISAAL) program in cities of Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Porbandar, and Sambalpur. Misaal is a Persian word and means ‘setting a precedence’. The program aims to establish a precedence for scalable and replicable sanitation solutions for Indian cities by providing support to city and state governments till June 2021.

MISAAL intervention is 4-pronged – 1. Sustain ODF; 2. Achieve ODF+; 3. BCC and IEC Dissemination; and 4. National Scale-up. It aims to showcase replicable and scalable models and tools.

The intervention would help city governments to use dynamic knowledge management database for making planning, operational, financial and management decisions. The learning from these 4 intervention cities will be replicated at the state and national levels through state-level teams and the city manager’s association.
About Ahmedabad

Nestled on the banks of river Sabarmati, the city of Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat and its former capital. It was founded in 1411 AD as a walled city, and since then it has extended to cover an area of 466 sq. km. Ahmedabad is known for its vibrant, colourful culture, and keen entrepreneurial spirit of the citizens. The same is reflected by a thriving business sector, which has contributed to its growth as the seventh largest metropolis in India. Pharmaceuticals, construction, and textiles are the major industries of Ahmedabad. In 2017, Ahmedabad city gained a tag of being India's first World Heritage City by recognizing heritage value of the walled cities. There are hundreds of temples, mosques and other pilgrim spots in the city along with complex maze of neighbourhood called pols that depicts finest example of heritage and culture, making Ahmedabad World Heritage City. Ahmedabad attracts large number of tourists across country due to its rich heritage & culture. It sees an approximate inflow of 75 lac tourists annually, including the domestic and international tourists.

Considering the demographics, Ahmedabad is housing of 64 lakhs population having 4.29% of slum population as per provisional reports of census, 2011. However, considering the trend of population growth, the current population of city and slum is estimated to be around 74 lakhs and 7 lakhs respectively.

The Ahmedabad city is managed by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) headed by Municipal Commissioner and Mayor of the city. For better administration, the city has been divided into 7 administrative zones; north, south, east, west, central, north-south west which comprise of 48 wards. The Ahmedabad city administration efficiently making effort to improve the living condition and quality of life of people by enhancing and better provisioning of urban basic services to the citizens. Through such rigorous efforts, AMC has been able to provide 97% water connection, 100% access to sanitation either through individua household latrine or public and community toilet and 94% sewer connection out of the total households in the city.

Due to such efforts, Ahmedabad tagged as ODF city in 2016 and achieved ODF+/ODF++ tag in 2018/2019 under Swachh Bharat Mission. The efforts to keep the city clean and livable has been reflected well as AMC has consistently improved its ranking from 12th to 6th in Swachh Survekshan 2018 and 2019 respectively.

However, the city administration is still struggling in terms of managing the services efficiently and consistently. Sanitation is of supreme importance for Ahmedabad city administration to maintain the status of world heritage city and AMC is really committed to improve the sanitation status to offer equivalent tourist experience. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation have begun strengthening their activities to improve public sanitation and cleanliness of the public areas.
## Status at glance

MISAAL slums - Ahmedabad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ahmedabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Household surveyed</td>
<td>4,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of water supply connection</td>
<td>93 % (HH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of toilets</td>
<td>63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs dependent on PT/CT</td>
<td>27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs dependent on shared toilet</td>
<td>11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs with functional IHHL</td>
<td>98 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected to sewer system</td>
<td>99 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs connected with safe onsite sanitation system</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs reporting backflow / choke up in sewers</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs covered by door to door waste collection service</td>
<td>54 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ward-28. Khadia
Ahmedabad
28. Khadia

1. Access to municipal water supply
   - % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 92%
   - % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 68%

2. Access to toilets
   - Number of HHs having IHHL: 391
   - % of functional IHHLs: 99%
   - Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 15
   - Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 813

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
   - % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
   - % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
   - % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system
   - Total waste generation (kg): 1144
   - % of HHs segregating waste: 63%
   - Method of HH waste disposal:
     - Doorstep collection: 0.4%
     - Neighbourhood level collection: 0.2%
     - Community bins: 42.3%
     - In open plots: 27.0%
     - In open drains/water bodies: 30.1%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
## Access to Municipal Water Supply

- **Duration of daily water supply**
  - Less than 30 mins: 56.9%
  - 30 mins to 1 hr: 12.4%
  - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 30.7%
  - More than 2 hours: 0.4%

## Access to Toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 391
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 99%
- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 99%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 100%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: 1.1%

## Solid Waste Management System

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 1144
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 63%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 68%
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 813
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: 15

## Water Quality and Disposal

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 92%
- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 82.6%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 7.1%
- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 4.1%

## Analysis

- **Ward name**: Khadia
  - **Number of slums**: 28
  - **Total number of households in slums**: 515

---

**Source:**

**Scale:**
0 50 100 200 300 400 m

---

**Note:**
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for any commercial, verification or for any other purpose.
37. Behra Pitambar Ni Chali
Ahmedabad

Slum name
37. Behra Pitambar Ni Chali

Ward
28. Khadia

Total number of households in the slum
37

Approximate area of the slum
0.3 ha

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 67%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 18
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 2
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 40

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 58
- % of HHs segregating waste: 93%

- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection
  - Neighbourhood level collection
  - Community bins
  - In open plots
  - In open drains / water bodies

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
Behra Pitambar Ni Chali (Ward No. 28)

Total number of households in the slum: 37.

- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water: 67%
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 30.4%
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 33.3%
- % of HHs segregating waste: 93%
- Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins: 20.0%, 30 mins to 1 hr: 46.7%, 1 hr to 2 hrs: 33.3%

Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

- No
- Yes
- No IHL
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public community toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households: 32

Source:
38. Raghunath Ni Pith
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Access to toilets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional IHHLs</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of IHHLs connected to sewers</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Solid waste management system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total waste generation (kg)</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs segregating waste</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 30.6%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 48.0%
- Community bins: 21.4%
- In open plots: -
- In open drains / water bodies: -

---

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 38.

Raghunath Ni Pith

1. Access to municipal water supply:
   - 100%

2. Access to toilets:
   - 48.0%
   - 21.4%
   - 21.0%

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system:
   - 98%
   - 21%
   - 10%

4. Solid waste management system:
   - 98%
   - 21%
   - 4.1%
   - 5.4%

5. Duration of daily water supply:
   - Less than 30 mins: 48.0%
   - 30 mins to 1 hr: 21.4%
   - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 21.0%
   - More than 2 hours: 4.1%

6. Method of HH waste disposal:
   - Doorstep collection: 48.0%
   - Neighbourhood level collection: 21.4%
   - Community bins: 21.0%
   - In open plots: 4.1%
   - In open drains / water bodies: 5.4%

7. House ownership:
   - Owned
   - Rented
   - No response
   - Locked house
   - Other structures

8. % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied:
   - 69%

9. Total waste generation (kg):
   - 272

10. % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water:
    - 98%

11. % of HHs with individual water tap connection:
    - 69%

12. % of IHHLs connected to sewers:
    - 100%

13. % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit:
    - 98%

14. Number of HHs having IHHL:
    - 110

15. % of IHHLs connected to sewers:
    - As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
Ahmedabad
Raghunath Ni Pitth (Ward No. 28)

Key map
- Residential area
- Commercial area
- Road
- Vivekanand College
- Open plot
- Tank of barnots

Household size
- 1
- 20

Legend:
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public & Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households: 162
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the current or verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 m
N 0 72°30'35"E 72°30'40"E
Ahmedabad
Raghunath Ni Pith (Ward No. 28)

Key map
- 31 DABPAR
- RAKHITAL
- 39 GOWT/PUR
- 38 OKHA
- 37 JAMALUS
- 39 AHRAPUR
- 39 ESARAPUR
- 39 DAINILIPUR
- 37 MANNAGAR
- 39 AMRAPAHAR

Household with PWD*
- Yes
- No
- Functional public toilet
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Slum boundary

* Person with Disabilities

Total number of households - 162

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the decision verification or for any other purpose.

Source:
MapSource: Geospatial Data, Data Collection & Mapping Management, USGS, ODI, USAID, USAID/MEC R&D, Ordnance Survey, CSIR, University of Edinburgh,
Compass Institute

72°31'35"E
72°33'40"E
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
39. New Textile Mil Na Chapra
Ahmedabad

Slum name: New Textile Mill Na Chapra
Ward: 28. Khadia
Total number of households in the slum: 81
Approximate area of the slum: 0.2 ha

### 1. Access to municipal water supply
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 69%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 62%

### 2. Access to toilets
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 33
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 3
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 47

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

### 4. Solid waste management system
- Total waste generation (kg): 84
- % of HHs segregating waste: 91%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection
- Neighbourhood level collection
- Community bins
- In open plots
- In open drains / water bodies

HH = Household, IHHL = Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT = Public / Community Toilet
As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Total number of households - 45

Source:

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Ahmedabad
New Textile Millni Chali (Ward No. 28)

Total number of households - 45
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Ahmedabad
New Textile Millni Chali (Ward No. 28)

Source of water in household
- Tap connection at home
- Stand post
- No water facility
- Locked house
- Other structure
- Public & Community Toilet

Slum boundary

Total number of households - 45

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
40. Jugaldas Nu Dhelu
Ahmedabad

40. Jugaldas Nu Dhelu

Ward
28. Khadia

Total number of households in the slum
13

Approximate area of the slum
0.1 ha

1. Access to municipal water supply

% of HHs with individual water tap connection
100%

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied
88%

Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins
- 30 mins to 1 hr
- 1 hr to 2 hrs
- More than 2 hours
- NA

2. Access to toilets

Number of HHs having IHHL
2

% of functional IHHLs
100%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum
2

Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs
20

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

% of IHHLs connected to sewers
100%

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water
100%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit
-

4. Solid waste management system

Total waste generation (kg)
13

% of HHs segregating waste
100%

Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection
- Neighbourhood level collection
- Community bins
- In open plots
- In open drains/water bodies

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Total number of households</th>
<th>Ward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jugaldas Nu Dhelu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28. Khadia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access to municipal water supply**
- 100% access to municipal water supply

**Solid waste management system**
- 100% of HHs segregating waste
- 100% of solid waste collected through Step 2 and 4

**Water supply**
- Duration of daily water supply:
  - Less than 30 mins: 50.0%
  - 30 mins to 1 hr: 50.0%
  - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 0%
  - More than 2 hours: 0%

**Toilet Access**
- 25% of HHs having IHHL
- 75% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water
- 20% of HHs connected with safe wastewater disposal system
- 100% of IHHLs connected to sewers
- 77.8% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit
- 11.1% of HHs with individual water tap connection
- 11.1% of HHs having PT/CT
- 25% of HHs having shared toilet

**Waste Disposal**
- 100% waste disposed through Step 2 and 4

**Source**
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer
41. Bhawanpura Ni Pith
Ahmedabad

1. Access to municipal water supply
   - % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 85%
   - % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 38%

2. Access to toilets
   - Number of HHs having IHHL: 109
   - % of functional IHHLs: 100%
   - Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 3
   - Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 81

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
   - % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
   - % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
   - % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system
   - Total waste generation (kg): 279
   - % of HHs segregating waste: 31%
   - Method of HH waste disposal:
     - Doorstep collection: 13.4%
     - Neighbourhood level collection: 17.8%
     - Community bins: 68.2%
     - In open plots: -
     - In open drains/water bodies: -

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 41.

**Bhawanpura Ni Pith**
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 85%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 38%
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 78%
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 17.8%
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 109
- % of functional IHHLs: 75.6%
- Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins: 100%, 30 mins to 1 hr: 7.6%
- Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection: 75.6%, Neighbourhood level collection: 12.6%, Community bins: 4.2%
- Approximate area of the slum: 101.4
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 81
- As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Ahmedabad
Bhavanpura Ni Pith (Ward No. 28)

Key map
- HH have elderly citizen
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public / Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 160
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Scale:

Source:
Chand, Anil (2017). "Easy Slum Survey Software: Slum Census Software for Cities in India". Network of UN-Habitat-India UN-Habitat

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

72°35'45"E
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer.
Ahmedabad
Bhavanpura Ni Pith (Ward No. 28)

Key map

Household disposing solid waste to:

- D to D service
- Handover to municipal waste collector
- Handover to municipal waste collector & Nearby community bin
- Nearby community bin
- Nearby community bin & in open plot
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public / Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Total number of households - 160

Scale:
0 5 10 20 30 40 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
42. Afzalkhan No Tekro
1. **Access to municipal water supply**

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 98%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 88%

2. **Access to toilets**

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 119
- % of functional IHHLs: 98%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 2
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 567

3. **Access to safe wastewater disposal system**

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 0%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. **Solid waste management system**

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 439
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 67%
- **Method of HH waste disposal**
  - Doorstep collection: 0.2%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 17.1%
  - Community bins: 49.1%
  - In open plots: 33.6%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 18.6%

**HH** - Household, **IHHL** - Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT** - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households: 317

Access to municipal water supply: 100%

Access to toilets: 3. Solid waste management system
- 1.7% HHs having IHHL
- 49.1% No access to toilet
- 33.6% Shared toilet
- 11% PT/CT

Method of HH waste disposal:
- 89.6% Doorstep collection
- 8.6% Neighbourhood level collection
- 3.0% Community bins
- 1.7% In open plots
- 0.2% In open drains / water bodies

Duration of daily water supply:
- Less than 30 mins: 50%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 17.1%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 4.1%
- More than 2 hours: 11.1%
- NA: 0.2%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 39%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%

% of HHs segregating waste: 67%

Approximate area of the slum: 4.1 ha

Ward: 28. Khadia

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

- Yes
- No
- Non-Functional IHHL
- No IHHL
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures

Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:

Total number of households - 317

The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Ward - 29. Jamalpur
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 96%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 72%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 392
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 16
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 175

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 800
- % of HHs segregating waste: 50%

- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 1.3%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 41.5%
  - Community bins: 20.3%
  - In open plots: 25.1%
  - In open drains / water bodies: 11.8%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
43. Haveli Na Chhapra
Ahmedabad

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 96%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 79%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 17
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 1

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 40
- % of HHs segregating waste: 8%

- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 35.1%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 64.9%
  - Community bins: -
  - In open plots: -
  - In open drains/water bodies: -

**Notes:**
- HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
**Ahmedabad**

**Haveli Na Chapra (Ward No. 29)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Approximate Area of the Slum</th>
<th>Total number of households</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</th>
<th>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</th>
<th>% of IHHLs connected to sewers</th>
<th>% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/ soak pit/ twin pit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haveli Na Chhapra</td>
<td>43.0 ha</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Jamalpur 29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Duration of daily water supply**

- Less than 30 mins: 71%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 21%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 8%
- More than 2 hours: NA

**Method of HH waste disposal**

- Doorstep collection: 75.0%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 20.8%
- Community bins: 4.2%
- In open plots: 64.9%
- In open drains / water bodies: 35.1%

**Source:** Urban Management Centre, (2019). Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

**Disclaimer:**

The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Ahmedabad
Haveli Na Chapra (Ward No. 29)

Key map:
- Police station
- Gadhjaid haveli
- Road
- Commercial shops
- Residential area
- Government land
- Raj hospital
- Slum boundary

Household part of SHG:
- No
- Locked house
- Other structures

Total number of households: 23
Source:

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 m
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Key map:
- No
- Yes
- No HHNL
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Slum boundary

Ahmedabad
Haveli Na Chapra (Ward No. 29)

Total number of households - 23
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Scale:

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
44. Kadri And Mansoori Ni Chali
Ahmedabad

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 95%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 75%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 9
- % of functional IHHLs: 89%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 2
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 57

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 89%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 31
- % of HHs segregating waste: 20%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection
- Neighbourhood level collection
- Community bins
- In open plots
- In open drains/water bodies

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Ahmedabad

Kadri & Mansuri Ni Chali (Ward No. 29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Name</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
<th>% of HHs Connected with Safe Disposal System</th>
<th>% of IHHLs Connected to Sewers</th>
<th>% of IHHLs Connected to Septic Tank/Soak Pit/Twin Pit</th>
<th>% of HHs Segregating Waste</th>
<th>% of HHs with Individual Water Tap Connection</th>
<th>% of Functional IHHLs</th>
<th>% of HHs Satisfied with Water Quality</th>
<th>Total Waste Generation (kg)</th>
<th>% of HHs with Individual Toilets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kadri &amp; Mansuri Ni Chali</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access to Municipal Water Supply:**
- 100%

**Access to Toilets:**
- 100.0%

**Access to Safe Wastewater Disposal System:**
- 100%

**Duration of Daily Water Supply:**
- Less than 30 mins
- 30 mins to 1 hr
- 1 hr to 2 hrs
- More than 2 hours
- NA

**Method of HH Waste Disposal:**
- Doorstep Collection
- Neighbourhood Level Collection
- Community Bins
- In Open Plots
- In Open Drains/Water Bodies

**Additional Information:**
- As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

**Total number of households:** 22

**Source:**
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

**Scale:**
0 5 10 20 m

**Disclaimer:**
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Yes
No
No IHHL
No response
Locked house

Public & Community Toilet
Slum boundary

Total number of households - 22

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0  5  10  15  20 m

Ahmedabad
Kadri & Mansuri Ni Chali (Ward No. 29)
Ahmedabad
Kadri & Mansuri Ni Chali (Ward No. 29)

Household disposing solid waste to:
- D to D service
- D to D & Handover to municipal waste collector
- D to D & Nearby community bin
- Nearby community bin
- On road side
- No response
- Locked house
- Public & Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 22
Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Source:
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©️2021 HERE. cartography ©️ 2021 Esri

NoLegen
45. Kadri Ni Chali (Opera House)
Ahmedabad
45. Kadri Ni Chali (Opera House)
Ward 29. Jamalpur
Total number of households in the slum 243
Approximate area of the slum 0.7 ha

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 119
- % of functional IHHLs: 99%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 10
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 45

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 99%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank, soak pit, twin pit: 99%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 125
- % of HHs segregating waste: 44%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- 1.7%: Doorstep collection
- 21.2%: Neighbourhood level collection
- 26.3%: Community bins
- 33.5%: In open plots
- 17.2%: In open drains / water bodies

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public / Community Toilet
As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Total number of households - 173

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
Ahmedabad
Kadri Ni Chali (Opera House)
(Ward No. 29)

Key map

- HH have elderly citizen
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public & Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Elderly citizen

Total number of households - 173
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Scale:
0 10 20 30 40 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any dispute resolution.

Legend:
The map Legend is located in the top right corner of the map.

Notations:
- Residential area
- Commercial area
- School
- Jai Shankar Bunder hall
- Green vegetation
- Commercial cum residential

Map Source:
Census of India, 2011

Map Reference:
OpenStreetMap and Google Maps
Ahmedabad
Kadri Ni Chali (Opera House)
(Ward No. 29)

Total number of households - 173
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the purpose of sale or purchase of any property.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
46. Khanpur Darwaja Na Chapra
Ahmedabad
Slum name: 46. Khanpur Darwaja Na Chapra
Ward: 29. Jamalpur
Total number of households in the slum: 101
Approximate area of the slum: 0.3 ha

1. Access to municipal water supply
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 98%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 68%

2. Access to toilets
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 57
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 20

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system
- Total waste generation (kg): 162
- % of HHs segregating waste: 59%

Method of HH waste disposal:
- 3.0%: Doorstep collection
- 22.5%: Neighbourhood level collection
- 46.7%: Community bins
- 27.8%: In open plots
- 7.2%: In open drains / water bodies

IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet
As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Total number of households - 01

Source:
Ahmedabad
Khanpurdanwaja Na Chapra
(Ward No. 29)

Key map
17 SHAFARI
18 NAIRANGURA
21 KHALIA (V)
22 POOCHA (V)
23 AHIRBHANDI
30 PALIY
35 BAIYARUM
36 DANILIMDA
37 JAMNAGAR

Household size
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public & Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 01
Source:
Urban Management Centre. (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 m
Ahmedabad
Khanpurdanwaja Na Chapra
(Ward No. 29)

Key map
- 17 SHAPUR
- 18 NAVRANGPUR
- 19 BHARODA
- 21 DANDI
- 22 NAVRANGPUR
- 23 BAPUR
- 24 KHAIRA
- 25 PAHAL
- 26 JAYALALI
- 27 BAJERANGPUR
- 28 BAJERANGPUR
- 29 BAJERANGPUR

Grey water disposed to:
- Sewerage system
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public & Community Toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households: 01
Source:
Urban Management Centre, (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Source: Remote Sensing Geospatial Information & Geospatial Information, 2019
Scale: 1:5,000

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Note: This map is generated from satellite imagery and is not intended for detailed urban planning or legal purposes.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Yes
No
No IHHL
No response
Locked house
Other structures
Public & Community Toilet
Slum boundary

Total number of households - 01
Scale:

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Ahmedabad
Khanpurdanaja Na Chapra
(Ward No. 29)

Key map

17 NAVRANGPURA
18 NAVRANGPURA
19 NAVRANGPURA
21 NAVRANGPURA
27 BARMANAVAD
30 Paldi
30 Paldi
35 BANDRA
36 BANDRA
37 BANDRA
38 NAVRANGPURA
39 NAVRANGPURA
40 NAVRANGPURA
41 NAVRANGPURA

Household disposing solid waste to:
- D to D service
- Handover to municipal waste collector
- Nearby community bin
- In open drains
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Public & Community Toilet

Slum boundary

Total number of households - 01
Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Source:
From GeoSLAM GeoEye: Pilot2 Final Data 15052019 URL: https://www.geoSLAM.com/
47. Astodiya Darwaja Na Chhapra
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of daily water supply</th>
<th>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</th>
<th>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 mins</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mins to 1 hr</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hr to 2 hrs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 2 hours</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Access to toilets

- **Number of HHs having IHHL**: 62
- **% of functional IHHLs**: 97%
- **Number of PT/CTs near the slum**: -
- **Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs**: 6

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 97%
- **% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit**: -
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 100%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 114
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 62%
- **Method of HH waste disposal**:
  - Doorstep collection: 15.7%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 10.7%
  - Community bins: 8.0%
  - In open plots: 81.3%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 6.0%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 47.

Astodiya Darwaja Na Chhapra

1. Access to municipal water supply: 100%
2. Access to toilets: 15%
3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system: 84%
4. Solid waste management system: 81.3%
5. Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins
6. Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection
7. % of HHs segregating waste: 8.0%
8. % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 1%
9. Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 6
10. % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 114%
11. % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 62%
12. % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 97%
13. % of functional IHHLs: 84%
14. Number of HHs having IHHL: 1

Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Yes
No
Non functional IHHL
No IHHL
No response
Locked house
Other structures
Slum boundary

Total number of households - 79

Source:

Scale:
0 10 20 30 40 m

The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
48. Chand Saiyadna Chhapra
Ahmedabad

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 87%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 57%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 52
- % of functional IHHLs: 98%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 4

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 112
- % of HHs segregating waste: 40%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 48.

- Chand Saiyadna Chhapra

- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water: 57%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 98%
- Total waste generation (kg): 112
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 87%
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 79.2%
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 52
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- % of functional IHHLs: 98%
- % of IHHLs with Doorstep collection: 74%
- % of IHHLs with Neighbourhood level collection: 24%
- % of IHHLs with Community bins: 2%
- % of IHHLs with In open plots: 5.6%
- % of IHHLs with In open drains/water bodies: 2.8%
- Duration of daily water supply: 74%
- Method of HH waste disposal: 24%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 12.5%
- More than 2 hours: 5.6%
- Less than 30 mins: 2%

- Ward: 29. Jamalpur
- Slum name: Chand Saiyadna Chhapra (Ward No. 29)


As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Total number of households - 73
Ahmedabad
Chandswayadha Chhapra (Ward No. 29)

Key map
- 17 SHAHPUR
- 21 SHARFUR
- 18 NAVRAKPUR
- 29 GANDHI
- 30 POLO
- 28 JAMALPUR
- 36 BAHERAPUR
- 35 DANILMERA

Elderly citizen
- H1 have elderly citizen
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Functional community toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 73
Source:

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Ahmedabad
Chandlsayadna Chhapra (Ward No. 29)

Household with PWD*
- Yes
- No
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Functional community toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 73

Source:
Urban Management Centre. (2010)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Source:
Ahmedabad
Chandsayadna Chhapra (Ward No. 29)

Key map
- Vehicle route
- Slum boundary
- Open land
- To Nehru bridge

Household part of SHG
- Yes
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Functional community toilet

Total number of households - 73
Source:
Urban Management Centre (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 m
Ahmedabad
Chandisaiyadna Chhapra (Ward No. 29)

Key map
- 12 SHADADDI
- 18 NAVRANGPUR
- 21 DARJAPUR
- 29 KAMALPUR
- 30 PANDI
- 35 BAHIRAMPUR
- 36 DALKUNDA

Functionality of IHHL
- Green: Yes
- Red: No
- Yellow: No IHHL
- Black: No response
- Grey: Locked house
- Other structures
- Blue: Functional community toilet
- Black with dash: Slum boundary

Total number of households - 73
Source:
Urban Management Centre. (2019)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 m

Data Source:
Point of Interest; Slum Mapping Activities; supported BMC, City, 2013, UDHS 2013-14, 2011-12, 2009-10, 2007-08.
Ahmedabad
Chandlsaiyadna Chhapra (Ward No. 29)

Key map

Grey water disposed to:
- Sewerage system
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Functional community toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 73
Source:
Urban Management Centre (2010)
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Source:
World Bank, Asia Water, Health, Housing, Infrastructure Group (G45A) 2007-2008

Scale:
0 5 10 20

Source:
United States Agency for International Development
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

49. Juna Jagdish Mandir Ni Chali
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 98%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 82%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 33
- % of functional IHHLs: 97%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 3

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 97%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Duration of daily water supply
  - Less than 30 mins: 1.8%
  - 30 mins to 1 hr: 5.4%
  - 1 hr to 2 hrs: 26.8%
  - More than 2 hours: 66.1%

- Method of HH waste disposal
  - Doorstep collection: 35.2%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 41.6%
  - Community bins: 1.0%
  - In open plots: 1.0%
  - In open drains/water bodies: 20.0%

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 49.

Juna Jagdish Mandir Ni Chali

Approximate area of the slum: 0.2 ha

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 98%

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 82%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 58%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 97%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 33%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 35.2%

% of HHs segregating waste: 85%

% of HHs with individual waste tap connection: 97%

% of functional IHHLs: 33%

Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1

Number of HHs having IHHL: 3

Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 3

Duration of daily water supply: 30 mins to 1 hr

Method of HH waste disposal: Doorstep collection

Neighbourhood level collection

Community bins

In open plots

In open drains/water bodies


As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

House ownership:
- Owned
- Rented
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures

Slum Boundary

Functional community toilet

Residential Area

Ahmedabad Municipal corporation

Nagarpana primary school

Jagannath Mani

Commercial area

Government buildings

Slum name:
Juna Jagdish Mandir Ni Chali
(Ward No. 29)

Ward 29. Jamalpur

1. Access to municipal water supply: 100%

2. Access to toilets:
   - Shared toilet
   - PT/CT
   - No access to toilet

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system:
   - Doorstep collection
   - Neighbourhood level collection
   - Community bins
   - In open plots
   - In open drains/water bodies

4. Solid waste management system:
   - 33%
   - 5.4%
   - 1.8%
   - 1.6%

5. Duration of daily water supply:
   - Less than 30 mins
   - 30 mins to 1 hr
   - 1 hr to 2 hrs
   - More than 2 hours
   - NA

Source: Data collected during the household geospatial data collection (DIG), USAID, USAID MISAAL, and the GIS User Community.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimensional verification or for any other purpose.
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

No
Yes
Non-Functional HHL
No HHL
No response
Locked house
Other structures
Functional community toilet
Slum boundary


Total number of households - 58
Ahmedabad
Juna Jagdish Mandir Ni Chali (Ward No. 29)

Household disposing solid waste to:
- D to D service
- Handover to municipal waste collector
- Nearby community bin
- In open plot
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures
- Functional community toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households - 58
Source: UMC, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 2019
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 10 20 30 40 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the diminution verification or for any other purpose.

Source: Urban Management Centre (UMC), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 2019.
50. Jamalpur Kot Ni Rang Na Jupda
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

- **% of HHs with individual water tap connection**: 93%
- **% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied**: 85%

### 2. Access to toilets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of HHs having IHHL</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of functional IHHLs</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PT/CTs near the slum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- **% of IHHLs connected to sewers**: 98%
- **% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water**: 99%

### 4. Solid waste management system

- **Total waste generation (kg)**: 131
- **% of HHs segregating waste**: 46%

### Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 0.7%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 44.3%
- Community bins: 45.6%
- In open plots: 9.4%
- In open drains / water bodies: 5.2%

*HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public /Community Toilet*
Total number of households in the slum: 50.

Jamalpur Kotni Rangna Jupda

% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 96%

Total waste generation (kg): 0.6

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 93%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 1

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 16%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 73%

% of functional IHHLs: 99%

% of HHs segregating waste: 99%

% of HHs connected with safe wastewater disposal system: 3.52%

House ownership:
- Owned
- Rented
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures

Household, IHHL, PT/CT

Method of HH waste disposal:
- Doorstep collection
- Neighbourhood level collection
- Community bins
- In open plots
- In open drains / water bodies

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Ahmedabad Jamalpur Kotni Rangna Jupda (Ward No. 29)

Source:
Urban Management Centre (2019), Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
PART - A

Commercial area
Road
AMC offices
FD High School

PART - B

Residential area
Road
FD High School
BSNL office

PART - C

Commercial area
Road
Jamalpur Urdu school
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source: Urban Management Centre (2019), Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:

0 5 10 15 20 M

Total number of households - 78.
Ward - 36. Danlimda
Ahmedabad

Ward name
36. Danilimda

Number of slums
3

Total number of households in slums
190

1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 92%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 47%

Duration of daily water supply

- Less than 30 mins: 37.6%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 32.0%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 9.6%
- More than 2 hours: 20.8%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 87
- % of functional IHHLs: 98%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 3
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 343

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 98%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 259
- % of HHs segregating waste: 77%

Method of HH waste disposal

- Doorstep collection: 64.0%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 28.8%
- Community bins: 26.2%
- In open plots: -
- In open drains/water bodies: -

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Number of Slums</th>
<th>Total Number of Households in Slums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 Danilimda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to Municipal Water Supply</th>
<th>Duration of Daily Water Supply</th>
<th>Access to Safe Wastewater Disposal System</th>
<th>Method of HH Waste Disposal</th>
<th>Number of PT/CTs near the Slum</th>
<th>Total Number of Persons Dependent on PT/CTs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duration More than 2 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 mins to 1 hr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of HHs with Individual Water Tap Connection</th>
<th>Total Waste Generation (kg)</th>
<th>% of HHs Satisfied with the Quality of Water Supplied</th>
<th>% of HHs Segregating Waste</th>
<th>% of IHHLs Connected to Septic Tank/Soil Pit/Twin Pit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of IHHLs Connected to Sewers</th>
<th>% of HHs Connected with Safe Disposal System for Grey Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Urban Management Centre, (2019), Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

**Disclaimer:** The data shown on the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the purpose of any legal or other purpose.
51. Thakor Vas
### 1. Access to municipal water supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs with individual water tap connection</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Access to toilets

- % of HHs with individual household latrine (IHHL): 36%
- % of functional IHHLs: 93%
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 14
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: -
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 54

### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 93%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -

### 4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 42
- % of HHs segregating waste: 100%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 7.5%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 45.0%
  - Community bins: 47.5%
  - In open plots: -
  - In open drains/water bodies: -

---

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0  2.5  5  10  15  m
52. Takiyavali Chali
### Ahmedabad

**Slum name**
- 52. Takiyavali Chali

**Ward**
- 36. Danilimda

**Total number of households in the slum**
- 43

**Approximate area of the slum**
- 0.1 ha

#### 1. Access to municipal water supply
- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 70%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 97%

#### 2. Access to toilets
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 27
- % of functional IHHLs: 96%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 2
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 81

#### 3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system
- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 96%
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

#### 4. Solid waste management system
- Total waste generation (kg): 84
- % of HHs segregating waste: 19%

#### Method of HH waste disposal
- Doorstep collection: 7.5%
- Neighbourhood level collection: 92.5%
- Community bins: -
- In open plots: -
- In open drains / water bodies: -

**HH**: Household, **IHHL**: Individual Household Latrine, **PT/CT**: Public / Community Toilet
Total number of households in the slum: 52.

Takiyavali Chali: 43

0.1 ha

Behra Pitambar Ni Chali: % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water: 84%

Total waste generation (kg): 70%

% of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 97%

% of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%

% of IHHLs connected to sewers: 96%

% of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 73%

Number of HHs having IHHL: 27

Access to municipal water supply: 100%

% of HHs segregating waste: 19%

Approximate area of the slum: 7.5%

Access to toilets: 96%

Shared toilet: 27%

PT/CT: 2%

No access to toilet: 73%

Duration of daily water supply: NA

Methods of HH waste disposal: As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Neighbourhood level collection

Community bins

In open plots

In open drains/water bodies

House ownership:
- Owned
- Rented
- Locked house

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 5 10 20 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Total number of households: 37
Ahmedabad
Takiyavali Chali (Ward No. 36)

Key map

- AMC tube well station
- Residential Area
- Transport depot and workshop
- Commercial area
- Commercial building
- Road
- CNG pump

Elderly citizen
- Green: Have elderly citizen
- Gray: Locked house
- Blue: Public & Community Toilet
- Dash: Slum boundary

Total number of households: 37
Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Source:
OpenStreetMap (License: ODbL), Google Earth, INMRC, ISRO, USGS, USGS-NASA, DigitalGlobe, IGN, and the GIS User Community.

Scale:
0 5 10 15 20 m
Ahmedabad
Takiyavali Chali (Ward No. 36)

Key map
- 29 NH 8A
- 30 PALDI
- 37 MANNAGAR
- 38 BABERAMFURGA 29 DANILIMDA
- 44 KHOKHA
- 45 DEANPUR

Source of water in household
- Tap connection at home
- Nearby water bodies
- Locked house
- Public & Community Toilet

Slum boundary

Total number of households - 37
Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0 5 10 20 m

Source:
Data collected by Slum Data Collection, Ahmedabad, 2019, on behalf of the Urban Management Centre (UMC) and the Government of Gujarat.
Ahmedabad
Takiyavali Chali (Ward No. 36)

Key map:
- 30 PALDI
- 33 BHARGHAV
- 37 MANNAGAR
- 45 JANAPUR
- 48 KHOORBA

Grey water disposed to:
- Sewerage system
- Locked house
- Public & Comminty Toilet
- Slum boundary

Total number of households: 37
Source:
Urban Management Centre (2019). Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.

Scale:
0 5 10 20 m

Transport depot and workshop
Commercial building
CNG pump
AMC tube well station
Commercial area
Residential Area
Road

Source:
Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer

- **No**
- **Yes**
- **Non-Functional HHHL**
- **No HHHL**
- **Locked house**

**Source:** Urban Management Centre, (2019). Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

**Scale:** 1:25,000
53. Dhobi Ni Chali
1. Access to municipal water supply

- % of HHs with individual water tap connection: 100%
- % of HHs satisfied with the quality of water supplied: 22%

2. Access to toilets

- Number of HHs having IHHL: 46
- % of functional IHHLs: 100%
- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 208

3. Access to safe wastewater disposal system

- % of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- % of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: -
- % of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 100%

4. Solid waste management system

- Total waste generation (kg): 133
- % of HHs segregating waste: 99%
- Method of HH waste disposal:
  - Doorstep collection: 41.4%
  - Neighbourhood level collection: 30.6%
  - Community bins: 27.9%
  - In open plots: -
  - In open drains/water bodies: -

HH - Household, IHHL - Individual Household Latrine, PT/CT - Public/Community Toilet
Ahmedabad
Peerbhai Dhobi Ni Chali (Ward No. 36)

Total number of households in the slum: 53.

- Dhobi Ni Chali: 122 people
- Percentage of HHs satisfied with water quality: 0.6%
- Total waste generation (kg): 133
- Percentage of HHs connected with safe disposal system for grey water: 22%
- Total number of persons dependent on PT/CTs: 208
- Percentage of HHs with individual water tap connection: 60%
- Percentage of IHHLs connected to sewers: 100%
- Percentage of IHHLs connected to septic tank/soak pit/twin pit: 46%
- Number of HHs having IHHL: 54.5%
- Access to municipal water supply: 100%
- Percentage of HHs segregating waste: 99%
- Ward: 36. Danilimda

Key map: 36. Danilimda

- Number of PT/CTs near the slum: 1
- Percentage of functional IHHLs: 100%
- IHHL: 27.9%
- PT/CT: 30.6%
- No access to toilet: 41.4%
- Duration of daily water supply: Less than 30 mins: 54.5%
- 30 mins to 1 hr: 26.0%
- 1 hr to 2 hrs: 19.5%
- More than 2 hours: NA

As per the verbal information provided by the respondents.

Total number of households: 78

Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Scale: 1:5000
0 5 10 20 30 40 m

Disclaimer: The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dissemination verification or for any other purpose.
Ahmedabad
Peerbhai Dhobi Chali (Ward No. 36)

Key map
- Jamnagar
- Palani
- Shriya hospital
- Residential Area
- Commercial Area
- Road
- Slum boundary
- Public & Community Toilet
- Household with PWD
  - No
  - No response
  - Locked house
  - Other structures
  - Person with Disabilities

Total number of households - 78
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale:
0 5 10 20 30 40 m

Disclaimer:
The data shown in the map is for reference only and shall not be used for the dimension verification or for any other purpose.
Ahmedabad
Peerbhai Dhobi Ni Chali (Ward No. 36)

Source of water in household
- Tap connection at home
- No response
- Locked house
- Other structures

Public & Community Toilet
Slum boundary

Total number of households - 78
Source:
Primary household survey of slums in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Scale: 1:5000

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Prepared for the Urban Management Centre
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Copyright Acknowledgement
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Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc. 2010

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Household facing problem of frequent blockage in sewer