

CITY SANITATION PLAN DRAFT REPORT AZAMGARH



2016

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1 BACKGROUND

The Govt. of India had identified 100% sanitation as a goal during 11th five year plan. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) officially launched a country wide National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) on Nov. 12, 2008 with an objective to call upon individual states to draft their own strategy based on NUSP while taking into account their specific requirements.

The key issues of urban sanitation policy are to address the awareness in poor, social and occupational hazards to sanitation workers, gaps and overlaps existing in roles and responsibilities of institutions at national, state and city levels, full scale integrated safe confinement, disposal and treatment, searching for alternative cost effective and sustainable technological options, reaching to the un-served and poor (non-notified slums) population, and needs to demand responsive.

1.1 Concept of Totally Sanitized Cities

A totally Sanitized City will be one that has achieved the outputs or milestones specified in the National Urban Sanitation policy, the salient features of which are as follows:

- Cities must be open defecation free
- Must eliminate the practice of manual scavenging and provide adequate personnel protection equipment that addresses the safety of sanitation workers.
- Municipal wastewater and storm water drainage must be safely managed
- Recycle and reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable applications should be implemented wherever possible.
- Solid Waste collected and disposed-off fully and safely
- Services to the Poor and Systems for Sustaining Results
- Improved Public Health Outcomes and Environmental Standards

1.2 Uttar Pradesh Urban Sanitation Policy

Vision

All the cities and towns become totally sanitized healthy and livable.

Goals

- Awareness generation and behavior change.
- Open defecation free cities.
- Integrated city- wide sanitation.
- Sanitary and Safe Disposal.

1.3 Rating and Categorization of Cities by NUSP

The rating of cities in regard to their performance in sanitation improvements will be based on set of objective indicators of outputs, processes and outcomes.

Three Categories of Indicators:The rating exercise will involve three categories of indicators:

Output Related Indicators: pertain to the city having achieved certain results or outputs in different dimensions of sanitation ranging from behavioral aspects and provision, to safe collection, treatment and disposal without harm to the city's environment. There are nine main output-indicators accounting for 50 points of the total of 100 points.

Process Related Indicators: pertain to systems and procedures that exist and are practiced by the city agencies to ensure sustained sanitation. There are seven main process-indicators accounting for 30 points of the total of 100 points.

Outcome Related Indicators: include the quality of drinking water and that of water in water-bodies of city, as also the extent of reduction in sanitation-related and water-borne diseases in the city over a time period. There are three main outcome-indicators accounting for 20 points of a total of 100 points¹.

Ideally, data for the above outputs, processes and outcomes are regularly collected by city authorities but at present, very few cities will have, at best, partial data available. This rating

exercise will help in highlighting the need for regular data-collection and monitoring of indicators.

On the basis of the said rating scheme, cities will be placed in different categories as presented in Table 1 and the distribution of the 436 cities is also depicted. National rating survey data will utilize these categories for publication of results. On the basis of plans prepared and implemented, cities will be able to measure the results of their actions, and be able to clearly chart out their improvements over time compared to their baseline situation.

Table 1: Ratings of Cities

S. No.	Category	points	No. of cities	Description
1	Red	≤33	204	Cities on the brink of public health and environmental "emergency"; needing immediate remedial action
2	Black	34-66	228	Needing considerable improvements
3	Blue	67-90	4	Recovering but still diseased
4	Green	91-100	0	Healthy and Clean city

On achievement of remarkable results, i.e. coming into the Green category (Healthy and Clean City), cities will typically become eligible for the national award. Other cities showing remarkable incremental performance or selective achievements may also be given special or honorary awards. Cities in different size-classes may also be considered for category-wise awards. Based on results of the Rating survey and selection of awardees, cities will be invited to participate in a National Urban Sanitation Award ceremony.

1.4 Sanitation Related Policies and Laws

1.4.1 Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000

The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1999 were published under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby made the rules to regulate the management and handling of the municipal solid wastes, 2000.

Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules) are applicable to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solids. The Rules contains four Schedules namely;

Table 2: Schedule Details of MSW Rules, 2000

Schedule-I	Relates to implementation Schedule
Schedule-II	Specifications relating to collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW).
Schedule-III	Specifications for land filling indicating; site selection, facilities at the site, specifications for and filling, Pollution prevention, water quality monitoring,
Schedule-IV	Indicate waste processing options including; standards for composting, treated I lakhtates and incinerations.

The MSW Rules -2000 categorically state the roles and responsibilities of ULBs, the State Govt., the Union Territory Administrations and the Pollution Control Boards. The roles of the ULBs as stated are as follows:

- Every municipal authority shall, within the territorial area of the municipality, be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of these rules, and for any infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid wastes.
- The municipal authority or an operator of a facility shall make an application in Form-I, for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills from the State Board or the Committee in order to comply with the implementation programme laid down in Schedule I.
- The municipal authority shall comply with these rules as per the implementation schedule laid down in Schedule I.
- The municipal authority shall furnish its annual report –
 - To the Secretary-in-charge of the Department of Urban Development of the concerned State or as the case may be of the Union territory, in case of a metropolitan city; or

- To the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner concerned in case of all other towns and cities, with a copy to the State Board or the Committee on or before the 30th day of June every year.

1.5 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

This campaign aims to accomplish the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2 October 2019, the 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mission Objectives

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

1.6 Objectives and Goals of CSP

The City Sanitation Plan (CSP) is aimed at developing and maintaining a clean, safe and pleasant physical environment in Azamgarh city to promote social, economic and physical well-being of all sections of the population. It encompasses plan of action for achieving 100% sanitation in the city of Azamgarh through demand generation and awareness campaign, sustainable technology selection, construction and maintenance of sanitary infrastructure, provision of services, O&M issues, institutional roles and responsibilities, public education, community and individual action, regulation and legislation.

The objective of CSP is to prepare urban sanitation strategy for Azamgarh city for management of its liquid and solid waste. The goals of CSP are:

- To achieve 100% sanitation and making the Azamgarh free from open defecation by promoting proper disposal arrangements at public private and community levels as per the norms of NUSP.
- To create awareness to urban poor for change in their behavior for healthy sanitation practices.
- Reorientation of institutions for integrated city –wide sanitation approach.
- To provide complete management of waste including its safe disposal and O&M of all sanitary installations.
- Implementation scheme keeping into consideration the available financial resources and effectiveness of already existing facilities.

1.7 City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF)

The first step in making the cities 100% sanitized is to elevate the consciousness about sanitation in the mind of municipal agencies, government agencies and most importantly, amongst the people of the city. As per the requirement of CSP, major role is to be played by the members of institutions, organizations, individuals, NGOs, academics, journals, local councilors, industry owners, consultants, representatives of private sector, etc. Constitution of CSTF is facilitated by drawing members from these groups in consensus with ANPP who will be constantly supporting the CSP preparation by analyzing the strengths and competencies required to overcome the current situation and for better sanitation facilities.

For this purpose, CSTF has to be constituted in the ULB and it has to organize a multi-stakeholder, multi-party meeting in the preparatory stage, and take a formal resolution to make the city 100% sanitized. CSTF has been constituted by Azamgarh Nagar Palika. The roles and responsibilities of CSTF will include:

- Launching the City 100% Sanitation Campaign
- Generating awareness
- Approving materials and progress reports
- Approving the City Sanitation Plan
- Providing overall guidance
- Fixing of responsibilities on a permanent basis

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- Generating awareness
- Approving materials and progress reports
- Approving the City Sanitation Plan
- Providing overall guidance
- Fixing of responsibilities on a permanent basis

2 CITY PROFILE

2.1 City Introduction

Azamgarh is a town in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is headquarters of Azamgarh Division, which consists of Ballia, Mau and Azamgarh District. Azamgarh is situated on the bank of Tamsa River (Tons).

The district is named after its headquarters town, Azamgarh, which was founded in 1665 by Azam, son of Vikramajit.

Azamgarh is municipality; the principal town of the district also gives its name to the district headquarters and forms a tahsil of the name Sadar. It is situated in Lat.26 Degree 4 minute (North) and Long. 83 Degree, 11 minute (East). It is bounded by Mau on the east, Gorakhpur on the north, Ghazipur on the south-east, Jaunpur on the southwest, Sultanpur on the west and Ambedkar Nagar on the north-west. District consists of 7 tehsils and 22 developmental blocks.

Azamgarh has an average elevation of 64 meters (209 feet). Azamgarh consists of a series of parallel ridges, whose summits are depressed into beds or hollows, along which the rivers flow; while between the ridges are low-lying rice lands, interspersed with numerous natural reservoirs. The soil is fertile, and very highly cultivated, bearing good crops of rice, sugarcane, and wheat and orchards of mango and guava. Maize, gram, corn, mustard are other major crops.

2.1.1 Road transport

It has one of the biggest bus depots in eastern Uttar Pradesh and regular bus services to almost all district headquarters of Uttar Pradesh and also to Delhi. Recently a NH 233 Passed from Varanasi to Lumbini via Azamgarh which is to be four and NH 233B is new route in Azamgarh, Rajesultanpur, Gorakhpur Road.

2.1.2 Railways

Azamgarh station is one of the most important of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Azamgarh is directly connected to Delhi by Kaifiyat express, to Mumbai by Mumbai LTT - Azamgarh Weekly Express, Godaan express, to Ahmedabad, the state capital Lucknow, Jaipur, Ajmer, and Amritsar, to Kolkata by KOAA AMH Express (13137). The geographical area of the Azamgarh city is 12.70 Km², the city has divided into 25 wards.

Figure 1: Geographical Location Map of Azamgarh City in India

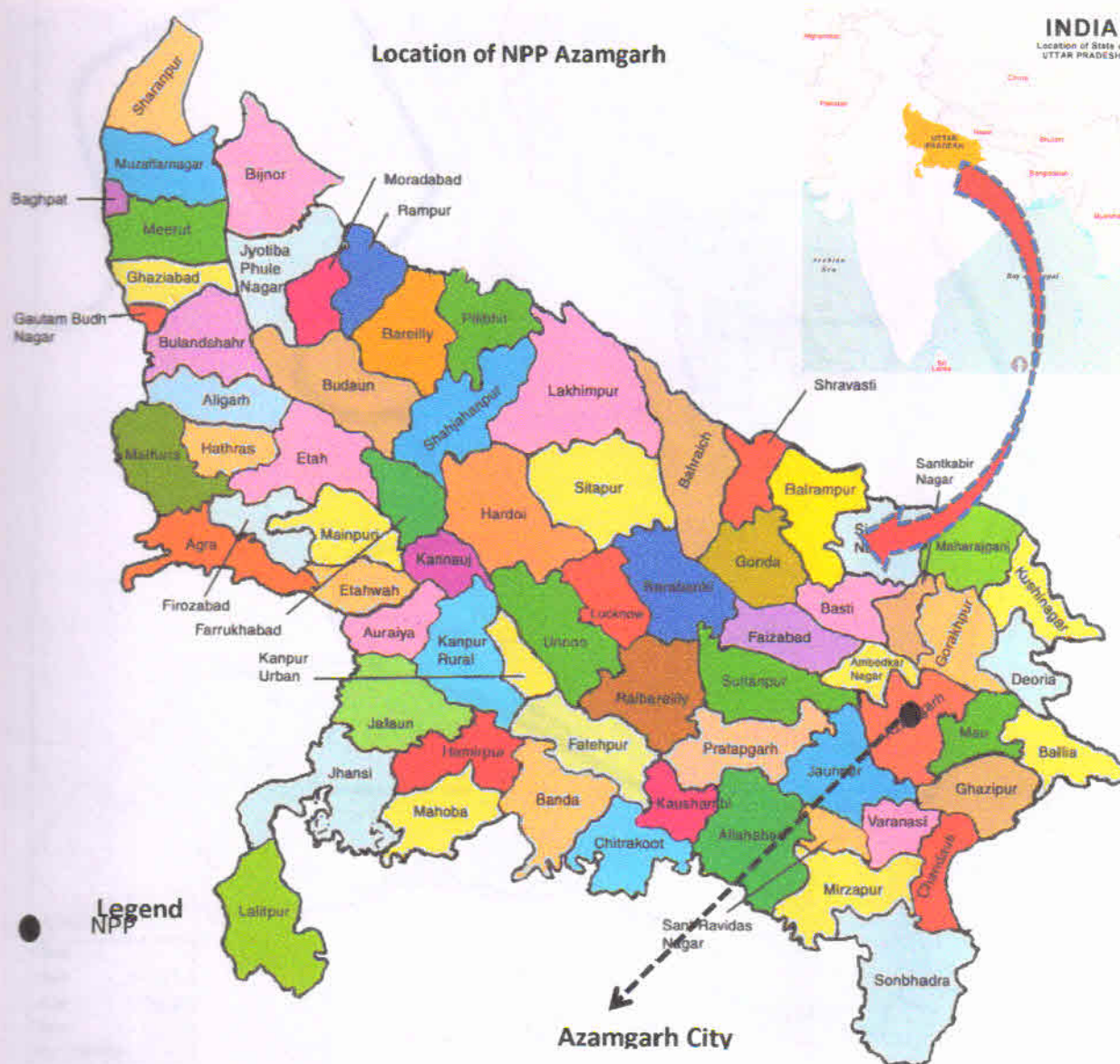
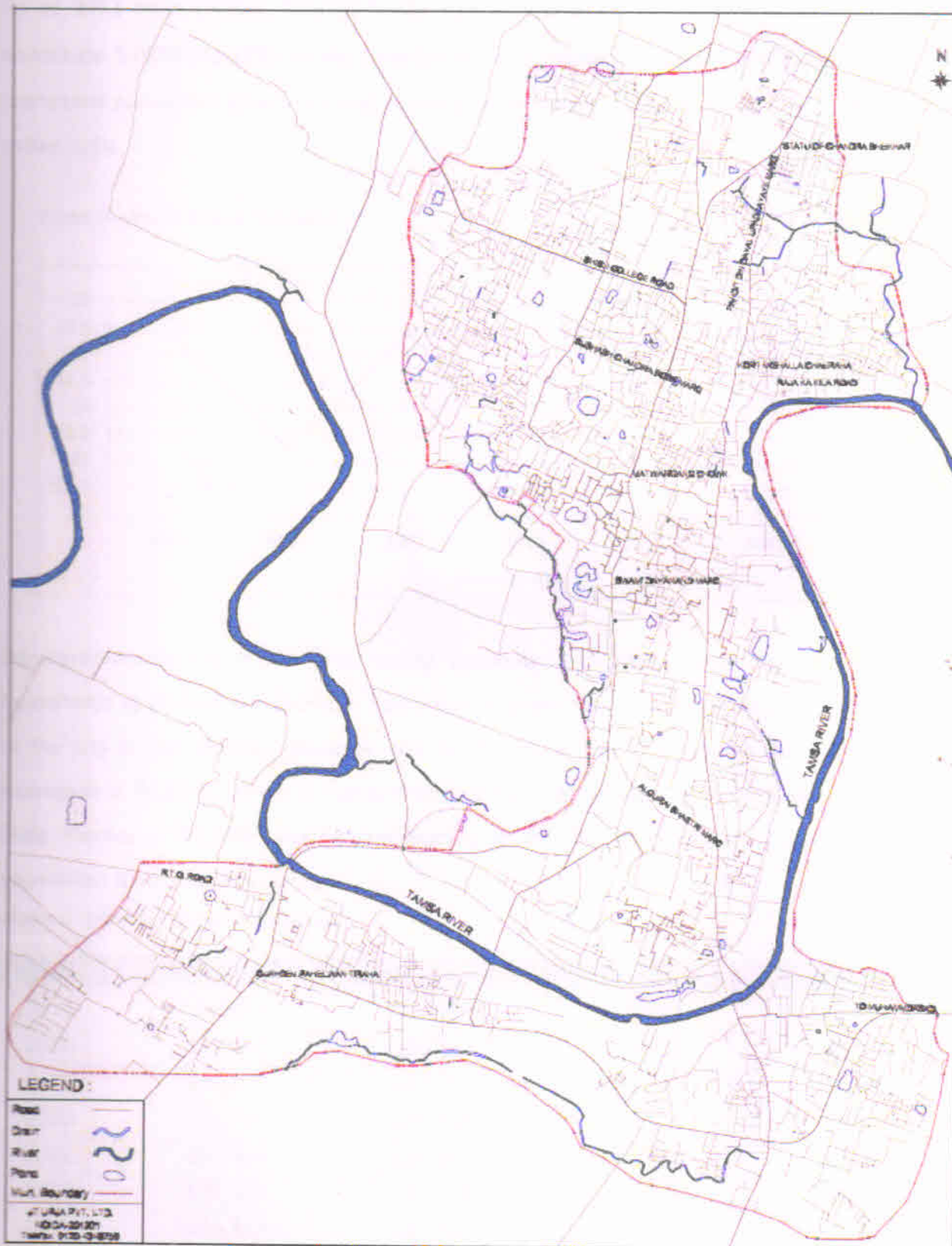


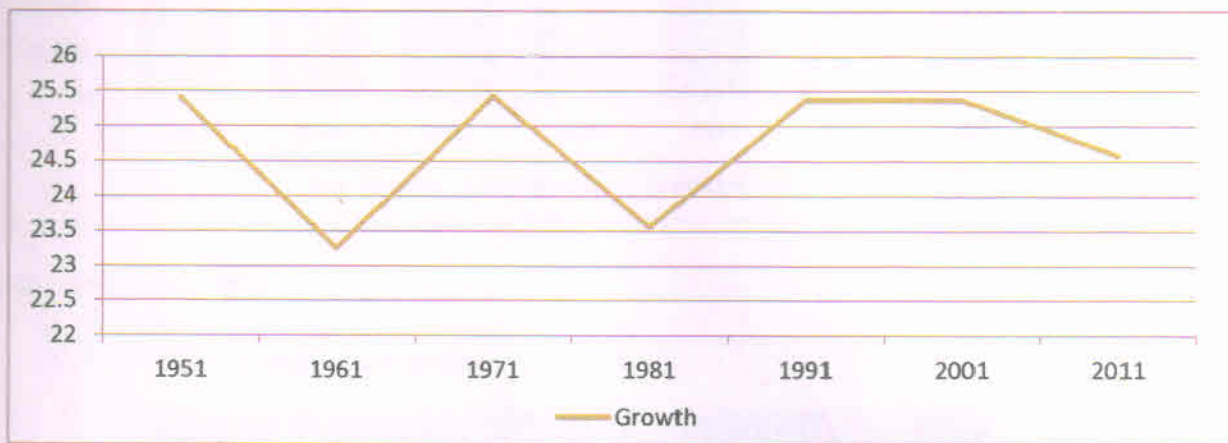
Figure 2: Location map of Azamgarh city with its major road network, and establishments.



2.2 Demographic Data

As of 2011 India census, Azamgarh city had a population of 110983 of which males constitute 57878 (52.15%) of the population and females 53105 (47.84%). The city has witnessed population growth rate of about 18.67% during 2001-11, which is quite good in urban India.

Figure 3: Growth Rate of Population



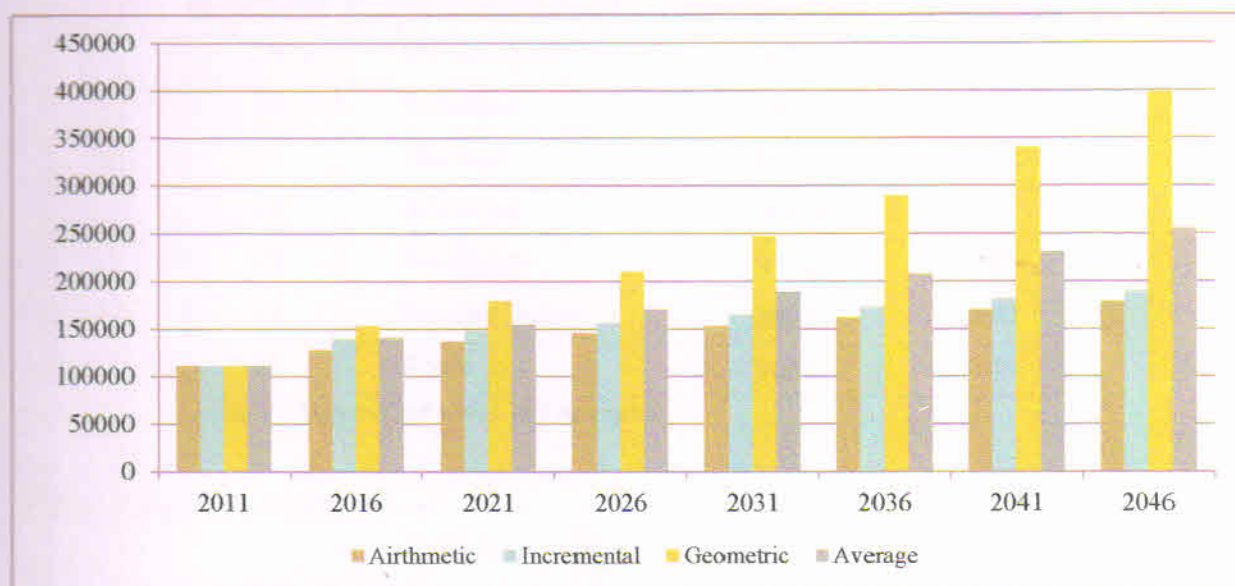
Demographically, city is primarily having residential population with total number of households at present are 16294. It indicates the great housing and development activities in the city in last decade. However, the family size is 6.8. The average literacy rate of Azamgarh is 74.97 %, which is higher than the national average of 70.04 % out of which Male literacy is 40.95%, and female literacy is 34.02%. In Azamgarh, 12.03% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Table 3: Trend of Population in Azamgarh

Year	Arithmetic	Incremental	Geometric	Average
2011	110983	110983	110983	110983
2016	127,853	139,517	152,728	140,033
2021	136,027	147,712	179,163	154,485
2026	144,723	156,388	210,175	170,429
2031	152,926	164,607	246,553	188,292
2036	161,594	173,258	289,229	208,027
2041	169,819	181,497	339,291	230,561
2046	178,464	190,128	398,019	255,537

Source: - Census of India 2011

Figure 4: Trend of Population in Azamgarh



Source: - Census of India 2011

Table 4: Ward wise Population

S. No	Name	Population	Household
1	Pharash Tola	1986	625
2	Sidhari Pachimi	3576	594
3	Sita Ram	4992	567
4	Badarka	6438	667
5	Jalandhari	3289	682
6	Guru Tola	3363	676
7	Sidhari Porvi	5906	635
8	Araji Bag	4466	560
9	Baz Bahadur	7345	619
10	Katara	3399	675
11	Ashifgunaj	3728	568
12	Harbanspur	6375	660
13	Gulami Ka Pura	5924	638
14	Mukeriganj	3764	649
15	Hirapatti	4229	570
16	Sfaruddinpur	3872	651
17	Raidopur	2680	667
18	Narauli	4068	630

S. No	Name	Population	Household
19	Matwarganj	5000	657
20	Paharpur	2967	607
21	Madaya	8982	597
22	Anantpur	3049	427
23	Kundigarh	3572	335
24	Pandey Bazar	2873	590
25	Alwal	5049	598

Source: - Census of India 2011, NPP Azamgarh

2.2.1 Land Use Pattern

According to Town and country planning department of Govt. of U.P. Azamgarh city is mainly populated by residential population with the ratio of 89.59 % Houses and 10% commercial properties. Here, most amenities are within walking distance, such as Local Markets, Banks and Vegetable Markets etc.

Azamgarh City is having total 16294 numbers of residences, 2000 numbers of commercial and other institutional establishments at present. However, there is a remarkable percentage share (89.59 % of total 100%) can be seen of residential houses in the city.

Coverage of CSTF Workshop by Print Media

सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान से होगा समाधान

• राहुल प्रेक्षामूह सिधारी में सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान की कार्यशाला में विचार-विमर्श

अजमगढ़: सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किए जाने के लिए शहर के राहुल प्रेक्षामूह सिधारी में कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें ऊर्जा प्रा लि. गौतम बुद्ध नगर कंपनी के निदेशक जवेद अहमद एवं प्रोजेक्ट प्रजेंटेशन नीलम, दानिश द्वारा तैयार प्लान पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

कार्यशाला में नगर पालिका परिषद के अधिकारियों से सुझाव मांगे गए। इस दौरान कहा गया कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत हर एक शहर में सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार होना है। इसी के तहत सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किए जाने हेतु सिटी ऊर्जा प्रा लि. गौतम बुद्ध नगर कंपनी द्वारा नगर पालिका परिषद शहर में सर्वे कार्य कर संबंधित आंकड़े तैयार किए गए हैं। इसके अंतर्गत जलापूर्ति, जलनिकासी, कूड़ा प्रबंधन, सीवेज सिस्टम, खुले में शौच से मुक्ति को शौचालय निर्माण आदि कराए जाने हैं। इन समस्याओं के निदान को सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किया गया है। इसके लिए उपस्थित लोगों से सुझाव भी मांगे गए। इसके अंतर्गत सफाई, सुंदरीकरण, पानी को निकासी, सीवेज, कूड़ा प्रबंधन आदि कराए जाएंगे। शहर में करीब 2949 ऐसे मकान हैं जिनमें शौचालय नहीं है। यहां



नया कोर कमिटी की बैठक में मंचासीन अध्यक्ष व अन्य अधिकारीगण।

इनका निर्माण करना होगा। दो अक्टूबर तक शहर को स्वच्छ बनाना है। नगर पालिका अध्यक्ष इंदिरा जायसवाल, ईओ ओमप्रकाश, नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी डा. वीके अग्रवाल,

सहायक अभियंता जलनिगम राहुल राय, जयराम पासवान, पुरुषोत्तम कुमार, एसएस गुप्ता, विशन सिंह, हरेन्द्र निषाद, मनोज यादव, माधुरी सिंह, डा. पीयूष, डा. उपस्थित थी।

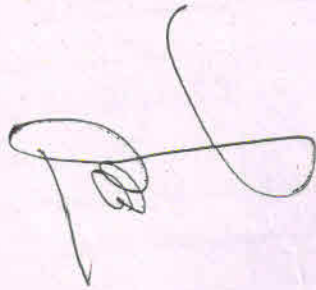
कार्यालय नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़


पत्रांक :- 133 /

दिनांक :- 1/6/16

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किये जाने हेतु दिनांक 01.06.2016 को कार्यशाला का आयोजन राहुल प्रेक्षागृह में किया गया था। सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किये जाने हेतु जी0टी0 ऊर्जा प्रा0लि0 गौतम बुद्ध नगर कम्पनी के निदेशक जावेद अहमद एवं प्रोजेक्ट प्रजेन्टेशन नीलम/दानीश द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है, सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान कार्यशाला में मा0 अध्यक्ष महोदया श्रीमती इन्दिरा देवी जायसवाल, ओमप्रकाश अधिशासी अधिकारी, डा0 बी0के0 अग्रवाल नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, श्री राहुल राय सहायक अभियन्ता जलनिगम, पुरुषोत्तम कुमार सहायक अभियन्ता जल, जयराम पासवान अवर अभियन्ता निर्माण, एस0एस0 गुप्ता सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक, विशन सिंह, सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक, मा0 सभासदगण हरेन्द्र निषाद मनोनीत, श्री मनोज यादव एलवल, माधुरी सिंह सिविल लाइन नगर के गणमान्य व्यक्ति डा0 पियूष, डा0 गीता सिंह आदि उपस्थित रहे। टास्क फोर्स की कार्यशाला में नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़ के अधिकारियों से सुझाव मांगे गये। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अर्न्तगत हर एक शहर में सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार होना है। इसी के तहत सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किये जाने हेतु जी0टी0 ऊर्जा प्रा0लि0 गौतम बुद्ध नगर कम्पनी द्वारा नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़ शहर में सर्वे कार्य कर सम्बन्धित आकडे तैयार किये गये हैं। इसके अर्न्तगत जलापूर्ति, जलनिकासी, कूड़ा प्रबन्धन, सिवरेज सिस्टम खुले में शौच से मुक्ति को शौचालय निर्माण आदि कराये जाने हैं। इन समस्याओं के निदान को सिटी सेनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किया गया है। जिसके लिए उपस्थित प्रमुख लोगों से सुझाव भी मांगे गये। इसके अर्न्तगत सफाई, सुन्दरीकरण, पानी की निकासी, सिवरेज, कूड़ा प्रबन्धन आदि कराये जायेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि शहर में करीब 2949 ऐसे मकान हैं जिनमें शौचालय नहीं है। यहां इनका निर्माण कराना होगा। 02 अक्टूबर, 2019 तक शहर को स्वच्छ बनाना है।




अधिशासी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका परिषद
आजमगढ़

दि

कार्यालय नगर पालिका परिषद, आजमगढ़


दिनांक:-

निदेशक / एस०एल०एन०ए०
नगरीय निकाय निदेशालय,
8वें तल इन्दिरा भवन
लखनऊ।

महोदय,

कृपया निदेशक / एस०एल०एन०ए० के पत्रांक-पी०एम०यू० / 1459 / 349(3) / 2015 लखनऊ
दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 2015. का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त निर्देश के अनुपालन में
आजमगढ़ नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़ का सिटी सैनिटेशन प्लान हेतु कोर कमेटी का गठन
सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है, जो निम्नवत् है-

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1. | श्री ओमप्रकाश | अधिकांशी अधिकारी | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. | डा० बी०के० अग्रवाल | नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी | सदस्य |
| 3. | श्री एस०के०सिंह यादव | अधिकांशी अभियन्ता जलनिगम | सदस्य |
| 4. | श्री अभिनेश कुमार | अधिकांशी अभियन्ता | सदस्य |
| | | पी०डब्लू०डी०खण्ड-5 | सदस्य |
| | | कर निर्धारण अधिकारी | सदस्य |
| 6. | श्री राधेश्याम पटेल | सहायक अभियन्ता (जल) | सदस्य |
| 7. | श्री पुरुषोत्तम कुमार | सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक | सदस्य |
| 3. | श्री विशन सिंह | अवर अभियन्ता (निर्माण) | सदस्य |
| 8. | श्री जयराम पासवान | | |


अधिकांशी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका परिषद
आजमगढ़

प्रतिलिपि-

1. मा० अध्यक्ष महोदया नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़ को सादर सूचनार्थ।
2. अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन) महोदय / प्रभारी अधिकारी स्थानीय निकाय आजमगढ़।
3. निदेशक जे०टी० ऊर्जा प्रा०लि० 185 स्ट्रीट नं०-5 गफफार मंजिल जामिया नगर नई दिल्ली को इस आशय से प्रेषित कि सिटी सैनिटेशन प्लान का सर्वे निर्धारित समयावधि में कोर कमेटी के सचिव व सदस्य के निर्देशन में कराना सुनिश्चित करें।
4. कोर टीम के सदस्यों को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

अधिकांशी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका परिषद
आजमगढ़

कार्यालय नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़

दिनांक: 01-06-2016

क्रांक: 125

मवा में
श्री इन्द्र कुमार
पुराने कावाले

मा0 सदस्य नगर पालिका परिषद / सदस्य कोर कमेटी
सिटी सैनिटेशन प्लान

कृपया सिटी सैनिटेशन प्लान तैयार किये जाने हेतू टास्कफोर्स कार्यशाला का आयोजन अध्यक्ष महोदया की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक: 01-06-2016 को पूर्वाह्न 10 बजे राहुल प्रेक्षागृह में कराया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

अतः आप से सादर अनुरोध है कि दिनांक: 01-06-2016 को टास्कफोर्स कार्यशाला में उपस्थित होकर आयोजन में भाग लेने का कष्ट करें।

अधिशायी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका परिषद
आजमगढ़

प्रतिलिपि-

1. अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन) महोदय / प्रभारी अधिकारी स्थानीय निकाय आजमगढ़ को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. मा0 अध्यक्ष महोदया नगर पालिका परिषद आजमगढ़ को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. डा0 वी0 के0 अग्रवाल नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी सदस्य
4. श्री एस0 के0 सिंह यादव अधिशायी अभियन्ता जलनिगम
5. श्री अभिनेश कुमार अधिशायी अभियन्ता पी0डब्लू0डी0खण्ड-5
6. श्री राधेश्याम पटेल कर निर्धारण अधिकारी सदस्य
7. श्री पुरुषोत्तम कुमार सहायक अभियन्ता (जल) सदस्य
8. श्री विशन सिंह व शान्ती स्वरूप गुप्ता सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक सदस्य
9. श्री जयराम पासवान अवर अभियन्ता (निर्माण) सदस्य

अधिशायी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका परिषद
आजमगढ़