Feasibility Report
Child Priority Zone – Ashok Nagar

Technical Partners

City Partner

Support
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BvLF</td>
<td>Bernard Van Leer Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>Udaipur Municipal Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPZ</td>
<td>Child Priority Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Sensory Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFFTJ</td>
<td>Child and Family Friendly Traffic Junctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWC</td>
<td>Aanganwadi Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHC</td>
<td>Primary Health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITC</td>
<td>Infant, Toddler and Caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITCN</td>
<td>Infant, Toddler and Caregiver Friendly Neighbourhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOR</td>
<td>Schedule of Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSR</td>
<td>Basic Schedule of Rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMSU</td>
<td>Project Management Steering Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
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*Table 1 List of Abbreviations*
Preface

Creating children priority zones for the youngest people and their caregivers

Experiencing the city from an elevation of 95 cm, we are creating spaces/zones specific to young children and their caregivers, which will further improve:

- The quality and frequency of interactions between young children and their caregivers, and the well-being of these caregivers
- Through the provision of early childhood services, public space, transport, and planning neighbourhoods
- Need frequent, warm, responsive interactions with loving adults and a safe, stimulating physical environment to explore
- Experience the world at a much smaller scale and have a dependent and far the shorter range of mobility than the typical city-dweller is particularly vulnerable to air and noise pollution
- Need to travel regularly to early childhood services such as PHC, aanganwadi and childcare is always to be found with their caregivers.
- This means walkable neighbourhoods that cater for the basics of a young family needs, public spaces close to home that attract all generations while allowing small children to explore safely, and reliable transport that makes it easy, affordable, and enjoyable for families with young children to travel where they need to go

![Figure 1 - Source BvLF- Urban95](image-url)
Background

Indian cities are urbanizing and growing at an unprecedented speed in recent decades, and the growth has been so rapid and uncontrolled, that cities infrastructure services has been outstripped to meet the physical and social needs much faster than anticipated. With increase in urbanization and population, India is witnessing robust growth in younger population, with 10% (~36 million) is constituted by children below 6 years and another 32% of its population (~120 million) is constituted by children between 6 to 18 years of age.

Growing up in the cities is as complex as it is exciting, as with plenty of opportunities-access to better schools, sports facilities and health care, the urban environment is also wrought with threats- pollution, lack of independent mobility, inadequate play spaces, lack of recreational/public spaces and break down of community support structures, that impact the overall growth and development of a child.

It is a well-known fact that issues that make urban life difficult for an infant, toddler or a grown-up child also make it difficult for their care giver too- parents, grant parents, and other vulnerable section of society in general- women, elderly, and disabled people. Thus, making cities more infant, toddler, and their care giver (ITC) friendly is an objective that cuts across many overlapping problems and doesn’t just benefit children. The overall focus on Early Childhood Development (ECD) into planning and management of cities is a matter of great concern in India.

As stated based on the success of Urban95 Phase-I, Udaipur now has moved into a bigger & larger phase, i.e. Urban95 Phase-II, which is envisaged for three years, starting from February 2021, focusing on scaling up and sustainability of various projects through various “lighthouse” projects in neighbourhoods, streets and junctions, parks, and health facilities, incorporating Urban95 components in policy, enhance institutional capacities through trainings and peer learning, and build a broad coalition of support by involving relevant stakeholders in projects and other initiatives to be undertaken over the period of 36 months.

Our aim here would be to align the existing information under caregivers and service providers. The PMU team will streamline the information under these categories based upon the nature of responses to be received from the caregivers in terms of their requirements. This information will be mapped and compared with the barriers faced by the service providers (Udaipur Municipal Corporation) in fulfilling the needs of the young children and their caregivers. While conducting the formative research the PMU team will also define the specific behaviours to be targeted under the next-generation 1+1+1 approach which will comprehend the understanding of the barriers and motivators for caregivers and service providers. This document will support UMC in imbibing the ECD lens in other urban development projects and shall be targeted for long term scale & sustainability.
Executive Summary

This document is structured in the following parts:

**Aim and Objective:**
To Develop Child Priority Zone in Udaipur which facilitates young children and their caregivers. This facility will be planned at the neighbourhood level and will disseminate the idea of an anchor institute with dedicated children play area, a better journey experience and traffic calming measures which motivates caregivers to walk with their young children.

**Purpose of this Document:**
A. This document will give a detailed understanding of the site selection and the feasibility parameters of the same. The feasibility reports cover surveys data, site assessment strategy, motivator and barriers, list of ITC friendly elements, semi-permanent project details and post impact assessments.
B. The Urban Built Environment has a direct impact on children’s safety. An unsafe environment in and around ITC facilities can increase the likelihood of accidents and injury, which can have physical as well as psychological implications for the child. Therefore, it is imperative to have a set of guidelines that can provide a safe built environment for young children in cities.

**Way Forward:**
1. Child Priority Zone be inclusive of child safety and security in terms of infrastructure, which will also have an impact on social behavioural changes that will create a safer environment.
2. Interventions supporting child safety and security in terms of social behaviour and infrastructure are required.
3. According to the findings, and stakeholder/community meetings the it was suggested to redesigns and organizing the children play area of the park to increase ITC’s footfall.
4. Interventions for engaging people for longer period needs to be addressed. As a result, interaction, and engagement of children with ITC’s and natural environment would be promoted.
5. Dedicated play area in the neighbourhood/anchor institute for development of children gross motor skills and early childhood development.
6. Things that enhance the experiential qualities of the space should be incorporated into the design, hence increasing the footfall.
7. Creating a sustainable and scalability model for the city, which can be replicable at any ward level in the city.
1 Urban95

1.1 About Urban95

Urban95 is BvLF’s global initiative, aims to create healthy, prosperous, and vibrant cities where babies, toddlers and their families can thrive. The initiative is meant to make lasting change in the urban landscape and provide opportunities that can shape the crucial first five years of children’s lives. The goal of this initiative is to support healthier, safer, and more exciting urban neighbourhoods for young children, for those who care for them, and for everyone.

1.2 Urban95 in India

The challenges of any urban city in India are mirrored across length and breadth of the country and can be broadly categorized into rapid and chaotic growth concentrated on informal, slum settlements with inadequate infrastructure; open defecation; parks not being accessible; lack of footpaths, streetlights, and safe places to crossroads; and children in some neighbourhoods needing to use public transport, which is not child-friendly, to get to the nearest school. Thriving and happy children are indicators of a healthy and sustainable society with high levels of well-being. Children form an understanding of their environment through everyday discoveries and encounters in the park, at school, during a stroll in neighbourhood or by imagining and inventing games and stories. The built environment plays a crucial role in shaping young children’s narratives of the city, and their understanding and experience of urban spaces.

Realizing the need to address the issues surrounding the ITC, Bhubaneswar in Odisha, Pune in Maharashtra, and Udaipur in Rajasthan became the part of the Urban 95 program as a part of its Phase-I which was for 1 year period.

1.3 Urban95 in Udaipur

Realizing the need to transform its urban built environment into more Infant, Toddler, and their Caregivers (ITC) responsive and ITC friendly, Udaipur in Rajasthan has agreed to be part of Urban95 Program, and in process has join hands with BvLF via a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The Phase-I of the Program began in June 2019 for a period of 18 months and given the success of the same, Udaipur now has moved into larger and bigger phase starting Feb’21, planned for 36 months.
Introduction to Child Priority Zone

**Introduction for Child Priority Zone (CPZ):**

C. Children live in a world constructed by and for adults. Since birth, young children undergo developmental changes in physical, cognitive, psychological, and social abilities that influence their curiosity, perceptions, risk-taking behaviour, judgement, their actions, and reactions to environmental stimuli, thereby affecting their susceptibility to injuries and accidents. Young children (0-5 years) are particularly vulnerable to accidents, and their physical and emotional safety requires a different approach than that of adults.

D. Generally, there is a lack of knowledge and focus related to child safety (0-5 years) aspects both at the home (by caregiver) and in the Urban Built Environment (by service provider).

E. It is essential to look at child safety from a different perspective and evolve measures to improve child safety and well-being.

F. At present, there are no specific guidelines available for the physical safety of young children (specifically from 0-5 years of age) in urban areas/cities of Rajasthan. The Urban Built Environment has a direct impact on children’s safety. An unsafe environment in and around ITC facilities can increase the likelihood of accidents and injury, which can have physical as well as psychological implications for the child. Therefore, it is imperative to have a set of guidelines that can provide a safe built environment for young children in cities.

G. Behaviour of caregivers directly impacts the physical, social, and emotional security of a young child. Frustration, phobia, anxiety etc. in the early years can lead to a long-lasting impact on a young child.

H. Specific behaviour guidelines which could sensitise and empower the caregivers on all the aspects of child safety and security can help in preventing all sorts of inadvertent injuries, accidents etc.

I. Capture Behavioural Changes for:

   **Pre** - Connect with people for behavioural impact and assess patterns in using the children CPZ/Anchor Institute.

   **During** - what are the current ideas we are bringing with the partners and monitoring the impact on the end-user/community.

   **Post-Impact** assessment and user observations on the final implementation, will also increase local community engagement.
2.1 Introduction- Anchor Institute and its Catchment Zone- 600M Radius

“Establishing a children’s priority zone starts with finding an anchor institution – perhaps a childcare centre, playground, or health clinic – and defining a perimeter around it. Initial events are held to raise awareness and bring families in the community together. Issues affecting children are researched, and solutions proposed – for example, safer road crossings near schools or parks, the rehabilitation of abandoned space into a garden where families grow healthy food, or the allocation of land for a health outpost to increase accessibility for families.”

Source – BvLF Urban 95

Figure 2 - Child priority zone, source- BvLF Urban 95
2.2 Scope and Limitations

2.2.1 Develop 2nos CPZ in Udaipur surrounding an Anchor institute used by young children (0-5 years)

2.2.2 Selection of potential sites having Infrastructure challenges related to the limitations in the social behaviour and early childhood development – limited use of parks, Selected trips due to weak infrastructure, limited accessibility due to stray, fast-moving traffic, garbage dumping, open junctions, etc.

2.2.3 Primary surveys of the caregivers and young children and one to one interview with impacting behavioural components

2.2.4 Early Childhood Development will help in imbibing and engaging community briefing, through the list of strategies/actions (shown in the slide community engagement)

2.2.5 Document the expected outcomes using the existing Urban95 tools such as Gehl tool to understand the behavioural changes

2.2.6 Capture Behavioural Changes for:
   Pre – Connect with people for behavioural impact (preconceived)
   Engaging community and city official stakeholder to understand what are the basic requirement of the neighbourhood community and how we can ensure people participating in to it.
   During - Stakeholder/community engagement during the work progress to involve them in to the ownership of the programme/site works and how will the changes be envisaged with evaluating existing patterns with the local resident
   Post – Post impact assessment and users’ behaviour impact will be mapped using the Gehl survey kit and a detailed project progress would be given, to assess how the city/neighbourhood is being responding to the implemented interventions under Urban95 principles.
2.3 Outcomes

2.3.1 Increase in the number/percentage of caregivers and young children (0-5 years old) within the children priority zone using sustainable mobility options such as walking, cycling, public transport etc. and as an opportunity ground to enhance learning while playing via recreational activities.

2.3.2 Increase in the time spent outdoors by the caregivers and their young children.

2.3.3 Presence of unobstructed continuous footpath/ramps, their condition. Encouraging Safety and Security-Safer Street crossings, the aspect of eyes on street, Traffic calming parameters/measures.

2.3.4 Availability of public transport, parking area, their location.

2.3.5 Dedicated spaces for children & caregivers.

2.3.6 Games, sidewalks.

2.3.7 Active façades to engage young children.

2.3.8 Lights, bollards, safety signage(s).

2.3.9 Shaded areas, seating/resting places.

2.3.10 Utilities- toilets/drinking water, condition, and usage of same.
Social and Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC)

Social and Behavior Change Communication uses communication strategies that are based on behavioural science to positively influence knowledge, attitudes and social norms among individuals, institutions and communities. SBCC is a process of interactively communicating with individuals, communities and societies as part of an overall programme for information dissemination, motivation, problem-solving and planning. The process understands the targeted audience’s needs, drives and preferences to conceptualize and helps a person to understand the information and efforts to bring about desired behaviour change easily and feasibly while protecting and improving outcomes.

A comprehensive SBCC approach can be a very resourceful tool when implemented in a planned, coordinated manner and within a wide range of interventions which can result in a sustained change in an individual or community adopting new behaviours and social norms or participating in the civic engagement process.

In continuation to the above, a strategy has been planned for CPZ, Ashok Nagar and has been explained below:

Pre – Implementation

- **Awareness-raising** communication and social behaviour change communication (SBCC) methods are to be applied effectively
- **Community Engagement sessions** for sensitizing active and more importantly passive users about the importance of using the facility and its numerous benefits via extensive Information Education Communication (IEC) and/ or Communication & Outreach (C&O) within (and outside the park as well- set periphery (600m or 20 mins walk, more based on the need) on sample size basis (nearby Residential Colonies, local community household having a children below 6 years of age - Mix of HIG, MIG, LIG & EWS, NGOs, CBOs, RWAs– if any, Community groups etc.) using various means such as In-Depth Interviews, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIs) etc., disseminating information on the overall objective, design, benefits etc. All the above shall be conducted via specifically designed questionnaires and aesthetically designed outreach material (Banner/ Poster, Leaflets for
• **Advocacy meetings** with Service providers and stakeholders

**During – Implementation**

- Community Engagement with various stakeholders is to be conducted
- Conducting **Capacity Building programs** for caregivers
- **Sensitizing caregivers** towards the advantages of outdoor exposure for young children
- FAQs with different methods and details of specifications as well as features in the park
- It is also planned to have **visually compelling signages** in form of posters and/or banners, disseminating information in form of ‘scientifically proven facts’, strategically placed not only in and around ITC dedicated zones but also at places having a huge gathering of caregivers such as open gym, general exercise zones, yoga zones (if any), laughing clubs and many more including in route of walkers, joggers, at resting spaces etc. The same is also planned to be placed/hung at all the identified ITC destinations;
- Age-appropriate **ECD messages to be displayed** in the facilities in the form of wall paintings or posters for parents and caregivers
- ECD messages to be supplemented near ITC destinations by the use of visually appealing ECD content and play equipment which include, colourful alphabets, numbers, fruits, animals, short stories, etc.
- To **Promote participation of family members** other than mothers, while playing, conversing, singing, and storytelling interacting with the children, encouraging positive learning experiences through specially designed events, disseminating information about ECD’s objective, design, benefits, etc., and discussing the same with the stakeholders regularly.
- Encouraging caregivers to take their children to ITC destinations regularly and interact with children from different sections of society (HiGs, MiGs and LiGs)
(involve external Advisor) for sensitizing active and more importantly passive users about the importance of sensory parks and their numerous benefits

- **Dialogue with caregivers** and local CBOs and RWAs in nearby Residential Colonies- by providing a stimulating and active atmosphere which will greatly impact their physical as well as mental growth & development

- Advocacy meetings with Service providers and stakeholders

**Post - Implementation**

- **Use of mass media** like radio and TV ads to create buzz around the features and benefits associated with Parks and playing together

- **Use of Mass Media** for popularizing the project objectives and to create buzz around the features and benefits associated with Parks and playing together for larger visibility of the new facility to the targeted audience including means such as Digital/ Electronic- TV, Radio, Print- Newspaper, Magazines and social media- Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp etc.;

- **Conducting facilitation Sessions**, also planning and organizing events.

- Dialogue with caregivers via specifically designed questionnaires and aesthetically designed outreach material (Banner/ Poster, Leaflets for distribution- if required)

- **Using Social Media Platforms** for sharing Feedback

- Organizing events during certain intervals, as appropriate for each project, in the form of musical and playing activities and/or singing and dancing competitions to raise awareness of the project’s objectives and increase the visibility for the same to the intended audience

- **Managing, IPC, FGDs and Counselling sessions** for sensitizing, the ECD benefits and understanding the importance and advantages of AWC, Outdoor
Methodology and Approach

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<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Site identification and Rationale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Studying site &amp; surrounding existing situation using Gehl Toolkit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement for Site Finalization- UMC, BvLF and Local Representations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Developing Concept &amp; Ideas, Design Theme &amp; Proposal for Semi-Permanent Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement II- Design &amp; Activities Finalization- UMC, BvLF, Ward Councilor, RWA, Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pre- Implementation Preparation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>On site preparation with UMC Engineers and Contractor and detailed explanation of drawings</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>On- ground Implementation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>On-site orientation</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Post Implementation Impact Assessment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Photo and video documentation, surveys using Gehl Toolkit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Scaling up Opportunities in the city using Urban95 model</td>
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2.5 Proposed Sites for Child Priority Zone

The three sites for developing a Child Priority Zone were shortlisted after several discussions with UMC officials and PMSU team. The choices were based on varied land use typology and functionality of the sites.

Ashok Nagar is a densely populated HIG and MIG neighbourhood area, which is connected with the city main road of Ashok Nagar to the University Road.

Neemach Kheda is one of the oldest settlements of the city which caters to LIG and EWS and has small pockets of public spaces, which can be made into better attraction points for young children.

Meera Park and Sahiwalo ki Gali is a major node in the wall city area, with open spaces for public gatherings and children, and play area.

Figure 4 Map showing proposed sites for Child Priority Zone
### 2.6 Site Comparison

#### Infrastructural Aspect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Ashok Nagar</th>
<th>Neemach Kheda</th>
<th>Sahi Walo Ki Gali/Meera Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian walkway</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability Of Public Transport, Parking Area, Their Location</td>
<td>Available (In Anchor Institute)</td>
<td>Intermediate Public Transport (IPT)</td>
<td>Intermediate Public Transport (IPT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated Spaces For Children &amp; Caregivers</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Available (In meera Park)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children playing equipment’s</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Partially Available (A Large School Playground)</td>
<td>Available (In meera Park)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Facades To Engage Young Children</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate lighting</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Signages</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaded Areas, Seating/ Resting Places</td>
<td>Available (Seating Space Needs To Be Created)</td>
<td>Available (Seating Space Needs To Be Created)</td>
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<td>AWC In 600 m radius</td>
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<td>PHC In 600 m radius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feasible Zone</td>
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<td>✔️</td>
<td>Less Feasible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly Feasible Zone</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3 Site comparison: Infrastructural aspect*
Stakeholder Insights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KNOWLEDGE</th>
<th>Ashok Nagar</th>
<th>Neemach Kheda</th>
<th>Sahi Walo Ki Gali/ Meera Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usability of Anchor institute</td>
<td>1. The neighbourhood is aware of Hanuman Park, Library, and Community centre Anchor Institute is used for kids playing, temple visits, strolling and visiting the library</td>
<td>1. Community is engaged in visiting PHC &amp; AWC 2. No awareness of available spaces/chawk which are potential for ITC elements</td>
<td>1. People using the Park &amp; Chawk for Kids playing 2. Due to unorganised parking the chawk is not preferred for kids playing anymore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach to the anchor Institute</td>
<td>5-10 mins approx.</td>
<td>5-10 mins approx.</td>
<td>2-5 mins approx.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATTITUDE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of time spent</th>
<th>30 – 45 mins</th>
<th>15 – 30 mins</th>
<th>10-15 mins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trip behaviour</td>
<td>4-5 times a week</td>
<td>3-4 times a week</td>
<td>2-3 times a week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRACTICE**

| Constraints | Parks lacks ITC infrastructure The approach can be safe | No magnet/stoppping points to attract the community to use the near by facility | Unorganized parking and stray constantly demotivates to use the anchor facility |

Based on the infrastructural and stakeholder insight comparisons of the three sites, Ashok Nagar and Neemach Kheda are chosen to be feasible for developing Child Priority Zones. The parameters are driven from the site study and understanding the Urban95 objectives to be driven from the selected interventions. The reasons for finalising these two sites are due to higher ITC footfall and a greater number of ITC destinations in the neighbourhood as compared to the other site. Which was rationalised for the site selection.
3 Site- Ashok Nagar

3.1 Introduction & Characterization- in & around Land use & Socio- Economic, Urban Built Environment, Approach & Access

1. Ashok Nagar located in ward no. 61 is one of the oldest neighbourhoods of Udaipur city
2. It comes under the land use of HIG and MIG, also the adjoining university road had become a major commercial street, which engages a lot of local crowds in the city.
3. The community is very active and well-engaged in the social development of the neighbourhood
4. There are creches, day schools and childhood hospitals available in the neighbourhood, which attract a lot of footfalls of young children and their caregivers in and around Ashok Nagar
5. Ashok Nagar is a well-planned neighbourhood with proper street width which varies from 7m to 10m ROW and planned intersections, wall allows easy flow of traffic and pedestrian moments
6. It has a high potential neighbourhood for the ITC destinations as it comprises hanuman park, hanuman temple, a community library and small grocery shops where we see high several footfalls of caregivers with their young children.
7. The land use showing ITC destinations in the vicinity of 300m/600m radius of the neighbourhood
8. It also gives a clear understanding of the available road network within and periphery of Ashok Nagar.
3.1.1 Site approaches and access

Figure 7 The site’s main access road, (Ashok Nagar Road No. 18), has a higher risk of accidents at the junction and requires traffic calming measures to improve ITC’s safety and security.

Figure 8 Open Drains one either side of the roads, making it difficult for the pedestrian movement.
The access road leading towards (anchor institute) Hanuman Park, and Ashok Nagar main road requires ITC’s friendly designs on the intersection for engaging young children.

Figure 9

Road leading to main entrance of Hanuman Park - abrupt parking needs to be solved, for easy pedestrian movement.

Figure 10
3.1.2 Identifying Anchor Institute

The anchor institute – hanuman park has been shortlisted due to its various characteristics, which makes it a high potential for a child priority zone:

1. The selection of an anchor institute was done based on ITC footfall, awareness of the park among the community, the assessment of the Gehl survey tool kit and HP acting as a centroid for all of the neighbourhood, which makes it a high potential area as an anchor institute.
2. It has ample green cover and footfall at various times of the day.
3. People of all age groups are being seen there, performing activities like sitting, chit-chatting, walking, and playing.
4. The anchor institute– Hanuman Park has the potential to become a major attraction point for young children and their caregivers by addressing Urban95 principles.
5. By using park as a centroid, the idea is to motivate caregivers and their young children to use the available public space and encourage outdoor playtime.
6. It has a kid’s play area, open gym, hanuman temple, seating benches and a large community gathering point.
7. The park is well-lit in the evening, allowing users to use it throughout the day.
3.1.3 Anchor Institute Context

1. As can be seen in the image above, the anchor institute- Hanuman Park is surrounded by multiple ITC destinations like a community centre, library, temple, and preschool. Being a residentially dominant neighbourhood, it caters to a broader age group and higher footfall.

2. As of now, Hanuman Park is being used at selected times of the day which is morning and evening peak hours. The main reason of usage is due to the availability of the temple.

3. Since caregivers come to the temple, they carry their children along with them and spend some time in the park. Due to limited playing equipment’s, sitting spaces and non-availability of engaging games for young children, they tend to lesser time in the park.

4. Caregivers visits mostly at the time of presence of other young children in the park, this motivates them to being their kids at the similar time to socialize and play with other children.

Figure 12 Highlighting Anchor Institute context and other ITC destinations on site
3.2 Using Gehl Toolkit to Determine the Availability Of Children & Their Care-Givers, Durations, Activities They Are Engaged In, Existing Usage, Typology etc.

Types of Surveys conducted
Based on the Gehl Toolkit, following surveys were conducted on site:

1. People moving count
2. Stationary activity mapping
3. Intercept survey
4. Urban95 quality criteria

Few additional surveys like route mapping and observational studies were done to gather more in-dept understanding of site.

Duration of Surveys
For surveys like people moving count wherein figures/people had to be counted, it was conducted for 10-minute slots in the morning, afternoon, and evening peak hours at all the locations.

Location of Surveys conducted on site

![Location of Survey done](image)

Following are the nodes where the Gehl toolkit was used to conduct surveys for CP2 Ashoknagar

*Figure 13 - Location of Survey done*
3.3 Gehl Toolkit Survey Findings

3.3.1 People moving count

People moving count was conducted at Ashok Nagar site, near the Hanuman park and junctions “C” “E” & “F” of Ashok Nagar site in evening hours (5:30pm – 5:40 pm). Survey count was observed and documented for 10 minutes.

### People Moving Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Time 10 mins</th>
<th>Total no. of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Toddler</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Child up to 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Caregiver</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>96.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. of samples</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 5 People moving count sample*

### Age and Mode Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Mode Categories</th>
<th>Baby</th>
<th>Toddler</th>
<th>Child up to 5</th>
<th>Caregiver</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walking (Independently)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Limited Mobility (Pregnant or other)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rolling Manual</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Carried (any kind i.e., someone’s back or others)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 6 Age and mode count sample*
Findings:

- It was observed that the site received maximum footfall in the **evening** as compared to morning and afternoon time.
- The presence of ITC was negligible as compared to others despite having prominent ITC destinations on site.
- The most prominent mode of transport used while moving was private vehicles like cars and 2-wheelers.
- Children were seen cycling during the evening hours on weekdays and morning hours on weekends, but their movement was restricted and unsafe due to the fast-moving cars.
- Presence of strays made ITC un-safe for walking in the park.

Way forward:

- As the presence of ITC was observed to be minimum, Intervention to increase the footfall of ITCs could be made.
- Planning and designing of child Safety measures on the site.
- Improving the experiential qualities of the area to increase the footfall of ITCs.
- Safety in terms of walking, cycling and user experience of ITCs needs to be catered.
3.3.2 Stationary Activity Mapping

Quantitative data collection was used to evaluate how a particular place is performing for people. All the stationary activities happening on site are observed and further analysis is done based on what is working well and what can be improved to enhance the experiences of people. The tool helps in tracking various activities, who is doing them and what type of interaction is happening. This begins to give an understanding of how inviting a place is for different categories of people.

Stationary activity mapping was conducted at two major junctions around the anchor institute- Hanuman Park to understand the existing activity patterns. They were conducted at peak morning and evening hours to document the various activities and uses in the place. Conducting it at junctions enabled in comparing the two sites and the activities that were taking place.

![Figure 14 - Demographic of Stationary Mapping](image)

![Figure 15 - This tool observers what kind of stationary activities are happening in the place](image)
3.3.3 Intercept Survey

4 Qualitative surveys were conducted in the form of a questionnaire to gather information about why caregivers and their children are spending time in a place. The survey helps in building analysis on why people are visiting a specific place, the duration of their stay and other insights or concerns they have regarding their experience of that place.

5 Several intercept surveys were conducted in and around the anchor institute-Hanuman Park, within 600m radius. The questions were asked only to the targeted group of people- ITCs to understand their behaviour on site.

Demographic Details of Respondents:

**Age**

- 70% 15-20
- 20% 20-60
- 10% 60+

**Gender**

- 70% Male
- 30% Female
Response (Intercept Survey):

- **Why are you here today?**
  - Personal needs: 50%
  - Child needs: 20%
  - Passing Through: 20%
  - Others: 10%

- **How safe do you feel in this place?**
  - Safe: 30%
  - Neutral: 30%
  - Unsafe: 40%

- **Generally, how often do you visit this place?**
  - More than once a week: 50%
  - Once a week: 30%
  - Less than once a week: 20%

- **How long do you plan to stay in this place?**
  - More than 30 mins: 10%
  - 10 - 30 mins: 70%
  - 5 - 10 mins: 20%

- **Interaction of ITC's with anyone new here**
  - Yes: 50%
  - No: 40%
  - Not sure: 10%

- **Likelihood you will interact with others you did not come here with**
  - Absolutely: 50%
  - Neutral: 40%
  - Not at all: 10%
HOW DID YOU GET HERE TODAY?
- Walk: 80%
- Bike: 20%

IS IT EASY TO MOVE AROUND AT THIS PLACE WITH A CHILD?
- Absolutely: 10%
- Neutral: 20%
- Not at all: 70%

IS IT CLEAR IF THIS IS PLAY AREA, AND IS IT OKAY TO PLAY HERE?
- Absolutely: 90%
- Not at all: 0%
- Neutral: 10%

DO YOU FEEL THAT THIS IS A HIGH QUALITY SPACE FOR A CHILD TO PLAY?
- Yes: 0%
- No: 40%
- Not Sure: 60%

DO YOU LIKE THIS PLACE?
- Yes: 20%
- Neutral: 50%
- No: 30%

IS THIS PLACE FOR SHORT OR LONG STOPS?
- Short: 60%
- Medium: 40%
- Long: 0%
Findings:

- According to the Intercept data, majority of people do not feel safe on the site’s premises
- 40% of the people do not prefer to visit the Anchor institute more than twice a week
- According to the data, people prefer not to spend longer time in this park
- Most people walk to reach to the anchor institute
- The play area is easily visible; however, its quality is inadequate
- 50% of people have a neutral attitude toward the facilities and liking towards visiting this park
- According to the parents, the area is not at all safe for children

Way forward:

1. Interventions addressing child safety and security in terms of infrastructure are required, which will also have an impact on social behavioural changes that will create a safer environment
2. Interventions supporting child safety and security in terms of social behaviour and infrastructure are required
3. According to the findings, the park could be made more appealing to children by providing new amenities, improved overall infrastructure, and redesigning and organizing the children play area of the park to increase ITC’s footfall
4. Interventions for engaging people for longer period needs to be addressed. As a result, interaction, and engagement of children with ITC’s and natural environment would be promoted
5. Development of infrastructure taking into consideration safety protocols for ITC’s should be addressed
6. Redesigning and rearranging the play area is needed to attract the children and make them stay longer on the site for better early childhood development
7. Things that enhance the experiential qualities of the space should be incorporated into the design, hence increasing the footfall.
8. Increasing the safety and security of children by providing necessary street furniture, sidewalks, Traffic calming measures, also making the area more playful and inclusive
5.3.2 Quality criteria

The qualitative tool is used to assess the public spaces available in the chosen site which is frequently visited by caregivers and young children. The assessment is based on five key categories: Protection, basic needs, comfort, interaction, and connection. The method helps in getting deep insights on both physical and experiential aspects. It looks at the quality of spaces, how accessible it is, what kind of amenities are available and how the built environment supports interaction between caregivers and young children.

Quality criteria was conducted for the anchor institute - Hanuman Park to evaluate the various features of the park from ITC perspective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban 95 Quality Criteria</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Basic Needs</th>
<th>Comfort</th>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Protection against traffic and accidents</td>
<td>Protection from crime and violence</td>
<td>Protection against unpleasant sensory experiences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![image1]</td>
<td>![image2]</td>
<td>![image3]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs</td>
<td>The Feeling of comfort</td>
<td>Opportunities for good hygiene and health</td>
<td>Convenient opportunities for Consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![image4]</td>
<td>![image5]</td>
<td>![image6]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort</td>
<td>Opportunities to walk and cycle</td>
<td>Opportunities to walk and stay</td>
<td>Opportunities to see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![image7]</td>
<td>![image8]</td>
<td>![image9]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>Invitations to interact with environment</td>
<td>Opportunities to talk and listen</td>
<td>Opportunities for play and Exercise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![image10]</td>
<td>![image11]</td>
<td>![image12]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>Opportunities for Flexibility</td>
<td>Opportunities to access</td>
<td>Highly Integrated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![image13]</td>
<td>![image14]</td>
<td>![image15]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings</td>
<td>Way forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and neutral response for protection against</td>
<td>Interventions to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Traffic and accidents</td>
<td>• Traffic Calming measures, such as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Crime and violence</td>
<td>• tabletops, zebra crossing, rumble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unpleasant sensory experiences</td>
<td>• strips and street furniture to be</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• included in the design</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Safety concerns in terms of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• behavioural changes and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• violence to be addressed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improving the quality of the space through greening and</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• creating sensory experiences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and neutral response for Basic needs</td>
<td>• Incorporating Interventions which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Feeling of comfort</td>
<td>• makes the space more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Good hygiene and health</td>
<td>• comfortable and inclusive, taking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Consumption</td>
<td>• care of hygiene and health, hence ensuring maintenance of</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the site</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and neutral response for comfort</td>
<td>• Developing walking and cycling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunities to walk and cycle</td>
<td>• infrastructure, and visually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunities to walk and stay</td>
<td>• appealing aesthetics.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunities to see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and neutral response for Comfort</td>
<td>• Improving the overall space, by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interact with Environment</td>
<td>• sensitizing the approach towards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Talk and Listen</td>
<td>• components such as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Play and exercise</td>
<td>• inclusiveness and playful spaces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsatisfactory and neutral response for Connection</td>
<td>• Integration of elements and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Towards flexibility, Access, and integration</td>
<td>• components while designing, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• inculcating visual</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• connectivity, incorporated with</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• accessibility.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3.3 Sensory Mapping

Sensory mapping was conducted at Anchor Institute – Hanuman Park to identify ITC behavioral prompts of children and document their responses to the built environment.

Finding from Sensory Mapping

1. There is a lack of dedicated playing areas for 0-5 years children, activities, play equipment and stimulating built environment for ITC.
2. Non-porous boundary walls restrict visual engagement of ITC with the surroundings inside and outside of the park.
3. High level of noise pollution from moving traffic affects health of young children.
4. It also reduces chances of meaningful interaction of ITC with different groups.
5. Absence of walkways inside the park and park approach roads discourages safe and comfortable mobility of ITC.
6. Foul smell of garbage outside the park, creates a negative impact on accessibility of ITC movement in and around the park.

Way Forward –

☐ 1. Touch - Create a dedicated play area for young children, where they can feel the sense of safety and feel and touch with play equipments which will consist of EPDM flooring, sand pits and bamboo furniture
☐ 2. See – Access to the nature to be created, a hedging around the play area, so the kids can always play and see around the nature
△ 3. Hear - Create sound barriers through landscaping and dedicated car parking away from the anchor institute.
◇ 4. Smell – Clear out the garbage disposal area from the neighborhood and create small shrubs barrier along the boundary wall.
☐ 5. Balance – Sidewalk level to be maintain throughout the park, for ease of access to ITC
3.4 Supporting surveys

The survey was taken between 5-6 pm on a weekday to understand the footfall in the park. The visiting hours are similar and coordinated amongst caregivers so that their children can socialize and play with other children.

**Way forward:**
- People who visit the park from far away locations are irregular and come once or twice a week (600m to 1000m)
- Mostly the caregivers were female
- Average time of half an hour is restricted in the evening hours due to the higher age group involved in the park
3.5 Trip chaining route map for ITC

a. Trip chaining is process to start understanding the movement of the people in the neighbourhood and to give a detail understanding which are the highlight possible routes being used by the people for their day to day commute from their home to nearest ITC destination

Inferences:

- The commercial shops on the periphery which include grocery stores, tea stalls, laundry shops and retail stores are regular ITC destinations or stoppage points
- Within the 600m radius, the average time taken to reach the anchor institute ranges between 10-15 minutes
• While reaching the anchor institute, the commercial shops become stoppage points hence caregivers tend to choose routes where they can complete other routine tasks as well
• Few inner silent streets are used as meeting points by neighboring children to play games like cricket, hopscotch, etc.
• Temple and park are an essential ITC destination, but the main gate of park is regulated by temple staff who keep it locked periodically during cultural events

3.6 Observational Study - Hanuman Park

1. Broken tiles of the walking track restrict movement on the track and limit the daily playful activities of toddlers and young children.
2. Lack of sitting space near play equipment makes it uncomfortable for caregivers to stand near the children.
3. Narrow entry gate on the southern side of the park restricts entry for caregivers with infants and increases the distance travelled to enter the park.
4. Caregivers can’t walk side by side with the child because of the larger height and smaller width of the existing walking track due to the risk of falling off the walking track.
5. Reduced green cover around the play equipment demotivates caregivers to let children use play equipment because of the risk of falling and injuring themselves. It also creates water puddles around the play equipment.
6. Weathering of concrete under the play equipment may result in injury concerns for the child while playing near broken concrete chips.
7. Shade needed to be safe from different weather. Currently, they either stand under trees or run home during extreme heat or rain.
8. Non-functional fountain creating mosquito breeding site.
9. Benches placed far from the play equipment; caregivers stand near the equipment while child plays for safety.
10. Teenagers create a nuisance demotivate caregivers to bring young children to the park.
11. Lack of play equipment dedicated to toddlers (age 1-3 years).
11. Lack of play equipment dedicated to toddlers (age 1-3 years).

Figure 21 Hard landing surface (risk of getting injured)

Figure 22 Weathering of concrete surface resulting in injuries
3.7 Observational Study - Harit Haveli Thikana Restaurant chowk

1. During the interviews on the street, it was observed that the streets were lacking sidewalks / paved areas. This sometimes made the caregivers uncomfortable to bring their child on the streets, as then they would have to carry them while walking to their destination.
2. Lack of sidewalks were also supported by encroached street area by the ramps of the houses, this resulted in a walking space with multiple level differences. Hence, the caregiver with the child had to walk on the street.
3. The area that was flat / paved and without ramps were then obstructed by parked vehicles
4. Walking on the street with a child was difficult for the caregivers due to high traffic. This results in caregivers bringing their own vehicles out on streets to take their child nearby.

![Figure 23 Harit Haveli Thikana Restaurant chowk](image)

![Figure 24 Absence of sidewalks, parking on shoulders of the street](image)
3.8 Observational Study - Junction north to the Harit Haveli Thikana Restaurant chowk

1. As per the interviews, the families living far from the Hanuman Park, tend to let their children play in the boundary of their houses. They occasionally bring their children to the park (sometimes during weekends).

2. Usually, the caregivers who brought their child with them on the streets, went to shop at the nearby grocery store. The main issue with this is that the grocery stores do not have an interactive space / a comfortable seating space where the child can get engaged while the caregiver does the shopping. This results in either with caregiver finishing the shopping as soon as possible or wait till the time the child is comfortable with the environment.

3. Sometimes during the evening, there are power cuts in the area that result in dark streets. This makes the child and caregivers feel unsafe, making them leave the park / street and go back to their houses as soon as possible.

Figure 25 Junction north to Harit Haveli thikana Restaurant Chowk

Figure 26 Absence of sidewalks near grocery stores, open drains & ramps
3.9 Observational Study - Street opposite Hanuman Park Gate-1

1. A few male caregivers were seen bringing their young children to the park after office hours. These caregivers usually are in a hurry to go back to their homes and relax after coming back from their offices, resulting in reduced playtime for their children. Lack of engagement for the caregivers in the park. While the child plays, they do not have any place to relax comfortably.

2. During sudden rains, there is no shaded space within the public realm, where the child and the caregiver can feel safe. They must run near a shop, where the shop owner has created the roofing. This sometimes is uncomfortable as there are multiple other people coming there as well, crowding the small, shaded area.

3. There is a lack of opportunity with respect to playing and learning within the park. Almost all the play equipment in the park is only for play. There is no engagement other than the physical engagement in the park.

Figure 27 Street opposite Hanuman Park Gate 1

Figure 28 Open drains and encroachment on street by ramps and parked vehicles
3.10 Summary of Findings from Focus Group Discussion and Participatory Learning & Action from Rapid Behaviour Assessment

1. This approach involves active participation of community members to gain an in-depth understanding of a community or situation. PLA can be implemented in different ways depending on the circumstances. The main characteristic of this approach is: researchers or project agents try to learn with their target group. It is a unique way to let the people who are the key stakeholders of projects or programs play a defining role in planning and implementing the actions. It also helps to acquire local knowledge and voices. The methods used during PLA approach differ from case to case but can include interviews, focus group discussions, observation, social mapping, transect walks, etc.

2. For this assessment, social mapping was used. Social mapping explores where and how people live and the available social infrastructure: roads, drainage systems, schools, drinking water facilities, etc. A social map is made by local people and is not drawn to scale, illustrating what the local people believe to be relevant and important for them. This method is an authentic way of determining what the social reality looks like for locals through social stratification, demographics, settlement patterns, social infrastructure, etc.

**PLA Findings:**

1. People from higher socio-economic backgrounds usually send their kids to private playschool/other facilities due to safety concerns.

2. The caregivers walking with their children stopped at facilities like the retail shop, clothing shop, street food stalls, vegetable vendors and ice-cream vendors.

3. Most of the caregivers were observed waiting or walking through the street

4. Caregivers prefer walking to various ITC facilities in and around the CPZ

5. Fathers take their children for short-distance bike rides when they get time

6. Caregivers pointed out that the major street in the CPZ area is narrow and has a lot of traffic/vehicles

7. Two/four wheelers are used by most of caregivers as a mode for commuting across the neighbourhood. The streets are not pedestrian friendly due to lack of footpaths and shading elements

8. Commercial area present near CPZ, southwest of the anchor institute, results in a higher traffic.

9. Additionally, the street is busy with high-speed vehicles

10. Caregivers highlighted that there is a dedicated park in the CPZ. Park’s walking track is used by teenagers for cycling, and the track is high, resulting
in toddlers not using the walkway. There is a presence of streetlight that is obstructed by dense trees that shade the streets.

11. Teenagers use the park’s area to play cricket, resulting in a reduction of the lawn in the park.

12. Park has a space where the temple’s priest has tied up cattle that is just beside the play equipment. This poses a threat for young toddlers, as they run nearby those cattle.

13. There is a high rate of stray dogs and animals that move around the streets which also poses a threat to young children and their caregivers.

14. There are open drains that, at many points, have large widths that would not be safe for young children.

15. Lack of common drinking water facilities and public toilets in the park.

16. Some caregivers walk with their child/ren on the streets esp. during evening hours as there are no parks or gardens in the vicinity. However, they feel unsafe due to the unsuitability of concrete roads for children and speeding vehicles.

17. Mothers identified as the primary caregiver, are also responsible for taking children to the nearby facilities.

17. There are no footpaths in the area.

18. Most caregivers at CPZ sites were observed facing infrastructural challenges such as unavailability of walking space or footpaths, difficulty in crossing roads due to traffic, difficulty in walking on uneven roads, un and -planned parking at the observed sites. Additionally, the sites were observed to be crowded.

19. Caregivers said that other than the play equipment such as swings and slides, there are no dedicated age-appropriate materials/tools available in the park to engage with children under 6 years.

20. Children were found playing with other children of their age.

21. Mothers usually take their children to the park on a regular basis, while they go to shop for groceries. FGD participants across all facilities also said that mothers are the primary decision-makers regarding when to take children out to play and fathers are only able to spend time with children on weekends or after coming back from work. In a few cases, the father or grandparents also decide when to take the child out to play.

22. Caregivers engage with their children outside the home by visiting nearby parks and playing with them.

23. Some participants convey their park-related feedback to the Ward Parishad. Previous feedback was regarding lights, and cleanliness.
24. There is a lack of irrigation system for plants and the lawn in the park. The park caretakers use pipelines for watering that results in muddy patches and potholes that are uncomfortable for caregivers and young children.

25. Majority of the caregivers rated cleanliness and safety aspects of the parks as satisfactory, poor, or very poor. Caregivers said that there were no drinking water facilities or a breastfeeding room. Toilet facilities were also not available.

**Observations:**

1. **Observer’s feedback:**

   ![Observer's Feedback Graph](image)

2. **Caregiver’s feedback:**

   ![Caregiver's Feedback Graph](image)
Overall Ashok Nagar and Hanuman Park Specific Recommendations:
These recommendations were derived from Gehl Survey Kit, FGDs, and Community engagement.

A. Infrastructure related:
1. Shaded footpath with seating arrangements that are devoid of any encroachments and stray animals.
2. Development of dedicated open play spaces with sand pits and well-maintained functional play equipment for children under 6 years.
3. Availability of age-appropriate play and learning materials at all the facilities.
4. Regular cleaning and maintenance of all facilities which are commonly visited like – “Panghat” (Public Drinking water facility), Neighbourhood walking streets, Park, Library, Temples, public toilets, etc.
5. Install or refurbish handwashing or hand sanitization facilities at Park, temple, library, etc.
6. Caregivers prefer spaces which are well-lit, have a drinking water facility, functional toilets, and adequate seating arrangement across sidewalks.
7. Maintaining green spaces (colourful flowers and grass) in parks can increase caregiver and young children footfall.
8. Additional equipment like open gym facilities can be repaired in parks to encourage caregivers to visit parks or remain engaged during their stay.
9. Separate play areas for younger children or separate timings to access the park facilities.
10. Sandpits – a popular and low-cost option can be installed.
11. Adequate lighting arrangements to be made available in the streets, nearby and within the parks.
12. Covering the existing open drains, which allows maximum pedestrianisation.
13. The inclination angle of the ramp outside the park should be adjusted according to the children.
14. The height of the sidewalk inside the park is high with respect to young children and toddlers, it needs to be reduced.
15. Seating spaces for caregivers near children’s tot-lots should be added.
16. Pruning of trees, so that the light from the streetlights can reach the street surface, currently, the trees obstruct the light and make the street dark, after evening.
17. Introducing low-height bollards for safety and security.
B. Social Behaviour Change (SBC):

1. Use of visually appealing content and play equipment - colourful alphabets, numbers, fruits, animals, short stories, etc. in all facilities for children below the age of 6 years.

2. Display age appropriate ECD messages in the facilities in the form of wall paintings, posters, and hoardings for parents and caregivers.

3. Display of SBCC materials on COVID-19 appropriate behaviours at all facilities.

4. Counselling sessions at AWC, Creche and Playschool for caregivers on the benefits of pre-school engagement and interactive play (at the facility and at home).

5. There should be road markings for parking. Awareness should be spread among the people that either the vehicle should be parked at the dedicated space marked or parked inside the house.

6. Addition of active facades of public walls on streets.

7. Dedicated walkways should be constructed on the streets, to increase pedestrian usage and activeness.

8. Addition of floor paintings on the dedicated walkway, to make the walkway attractive.

9. Road signages to be added to create indicators of the nearby ITC destinations.

10. Use of digital media (esp. YouTube, WhatsApp) and regular group meetings to share.

11. ECCD-related information.

12. Services available at the nearby ITC destinations.

13. Importance of pre-school education.

14. Role of family members in caregiving.

15. Inexpensive and easy methods of engaging with children.

16. Feedback sharing mechanism.

C. SBC campaign:

1. To encourage the involvement of family members other than mothers in playing, talking, singing, storytelling and engaging with children.

2. On simple, inexpensive ways to engage with children at home (sans mobile phone).

D. Regular training of service providers on ECCD-related topics:

1. Empathetic consultation and counselling of parents/caregivers.

2. Use of SBCC materials while engaging with young children, counselling parents, etc. and feedback sharing mechanism.
3.5 Behavioural Challenges for ITCs identified site

3.5.1 Accessibility Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Behaviour Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence of dedicated footpath</td>
<td>ITCs resort to walking on the street which is mixed with fast-moving traffic making it unsafe for their mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High compound walls</td>
<td>Makes the neighbourhood non-porous and unsafe as it creates a visual barrier for users which demotivates them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving the entry gate of the park</td>
<td>Due to the restricted entry at gate no.2, people with strollers/ disabled/ elderly cannot access the park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 7 Accessibility issues*

*Figure 29 Accessibility challenge*
3.5.2 Safety Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Behaviour Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence of pedestrian crossings, signages, traffic calming measures</td>
<td>Caregivers find it difficult and unsafe to walk around the neighbourhood with children due to the fast-moving cars and hence avoid stepping outside their houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unorganised parking</td>
<td>Due to parked vehicles on street, no space is left in the ROW to walk which demotivates people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface materials and textures inside Hanuman Park</td>
<td>Hard surfaces make it unsafe for children to use play equipment and lacks hygiene too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Drains</td>
<td>Due to open drains, caregivers with their children avoid walking on sides of the road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 Safety issues

Figure 30 Safety challenge
3.5.3 Green Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Behaviour Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of natural elements inside Hanuman Park</td>
<td>It restricts children’s access to nature and disables them from connecting with it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle dominance</td>
<td>Creating high air pollution and higher exposure to young children due to exhaust pipes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 9 Green issues*

*Figure 31 Green challenge*
### 3.5.4 Playful

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Behaviour Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence of playful elements</td>
<td>Leading to inactive streets which further make them unsafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limits the scope of interaction between caregiver and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children playing on internal street</td>
<td>Children resort to playing on streets outside their homes even after the availability of a park because the park lacks engaging and attractive elements for the children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 10 Issues related to playfulness*

*Figure 32 Playful challenge*
3.5.5 Inclusive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Behaviour Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of consideration for people with strollers/ disabled/ elderly</td>
<td>The entry gate of Hanuman Park itself restricts people with strollers, etc and inside the park as well, the pathway is raised without the provision of a ramp leading to inaccessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of footpaths</td>
<td>Leading to vehicle dominance as pedestrians are not prioritised hence people hardly prefer walking on the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of private areas/amenities for caregivers</td>
<td>Demotivates caregivers to step out of homes due to lack of services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyful and missing engaging activities</td>
<td>Caregivers are not motivated to take the children outside/park because of non-preference activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 11 Inclusivity issues*

*Figure 33 Inclusivity challenge*
### 3.6 Identification of Motivators and Barriers

Post observing the outcomes from the existing situation and behavioural analysis, barriers and motivators are identified for better understanding of existing site facilities. Mapping for the same is done for supporting the development of the designs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Motivator/ Barrier</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footpath</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Makes it difficult for ITC to walk around safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerb ramp</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle stand</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle track</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Unsafe for children to cycle on carriageway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramps for ITC</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting area</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped Parking</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-walk games</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active facade along route</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface material and textures</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>No resting points for ITC demotivate them from going out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shading devices</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Trees provide natural shade on streets which makes it more comfortable to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Lighting makes the street safe to use at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Motivator/Barrier</td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITC playful furniture</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>No engaging activities for ITC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planters</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>ITC do not get any direct access to nature due to the absence of it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollards</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seating along planters</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way-finding signages for destinations and utilities</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Having ITC destinations, makes it difficult for them to reach due to the absence of signages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety signages for traffic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Fast moving vehicles cause threat for ITC to move around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe crossings</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unsafe to cross at important junctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerb extensions</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumble strips</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane marking</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicanes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public art</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Motivator/Barrier</td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park and open public spaces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing/ Permeable perimeter</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Provides safety to ITC while using the park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Height of fencing is too high which restricts from getting a vision of activities happening inside/outside the park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera monitoring</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramps for ITC</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Due to the absence of ramps, the park is inaccessible while carrying strollers as it has steps and raised pathway at the entrance itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Resting spaces for ITC when using the park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shading devices</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Trees provide natural shade on streets which makes it more comfortable to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Most of the lights do not function has it becomes difficult to use park in the late evening hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITC playful furniture</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>No engaging activities for ITC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play equipment</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>No dedicated equipment for ITC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planters</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Provide direct access to nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface materials &amp; Textures</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Play elements</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12 Identification of motivators and barriers at Ashok Nagar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Motivator/ Barrier</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast feeding booths</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Absence of it makes it difficult for mothers to feed their babies in public due to lack of privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water facility</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
<td>Absence of basic facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilets</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Motivator</td>
<td>Supporting ITC facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dustbins</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Creates hygiene issues due to randomly disposed waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After detail assessment of the the available and missing motivators and barriers with define reaosing, some of the ideas will tested in the semi-permanent project, to see the usability and how people are responding to the site interventions.
3.6.1 ITC Motivators

Figure 34 Trees act as natural shading elements on the stretch, adequate light poles, and pre-school available

Figure 35 Community retail / grocery shops
Figure 36 Shaded resting spaces in Hanuman Park

Figure 37 Playing equipment’s and Open Gym in Good condition
3.6.2 ITC Barriers

Figure 38 Open drains on street, harmful for young children while walking or cycling

Figure 39 On street parking forces people to walk in the middle of the road
Figure 40 Garbage being dumped outside Hanuman Park, restricting people from visiting

Figure 41 Absence of footpath, benches and active facade, no eyes on street
Figure 42 Hanuman Park entrance is an issue for strollers to access

Figure 43 No ramp access for the pathway inside the park
3.7 Solutions for Converting Barriers to Motivators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Temporary Design Solutions/Proposed Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>Way- finding signages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of awareness of the presence of park</td>
<td>Way- finding road markings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demotivated to use mobility options like cycles to reach ITC destinations due to the absence / dedicated cycle lane</td>
<td>Cycle stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with strollers/ wheelchairs/ elderly unable to access park/ path-ways due to the absence of ramps and raised pathways</td>
<td>Ramps, maintained level difference of ground with path way inside the park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of road safety elements for pedestrians, heavy vehicular traffic</td>
<td>Safe crossings, traffic calming measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe pavements for ITC in and around the park</td>
<td>Covered drains, Soft surface materials and textures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of awareness of basic hygiene</td>
<td>Informational signages, dustbins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking on-street</td>
<td>Dedicated parking spaces for vehicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Playful

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Design solutions/interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence of engaging and playful elements for ITC to interact with in public spaces</td>
<td>Active Facades, Playful Floor Games, Dedicated Play Area For ITC, Puzzles, Abacus On Side Walls, 3D Murals Of Animals &amp; Other Elements In The Park, Pathway Signages, Key Messages On ECCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness regarding ECCD practices</td>
<td>Informed caregivers, Motivated/Converted Caregivers, Transformed, Engaged Caregivers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 13 Theme based solutions to convert barriers into motivators*

3.8 Infrastructure Barriers and Design Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Barriers</th>
<th>Design solutions/Interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open drains</td>
<td>Covering the drains for safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On- street parking</td>
<td>Dedicated parking spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumping of garbage on street</td>
<td>Facilitating the permanent removal of garbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of footpath and benches</td>
<td>Provision of dedicated footpath space along with benches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrances to anchor institute not catering to all people</td>
<td>Providing ramps and easy access to the park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Action Plan for Semi-Permanent Project

5.1 Semi-Permanent Design Concepts

5.1.1 Theme ACCESSIBLE

Figure 45 PSC meeting I

Figure 46 Elements like demarcated sidewalks, active façade and cycle stands to increase accessibility to the site and anchor institute

Figure 47 Elements like demarcated sidewalks, active façade and cycle stands to increase accessibility to the site and anchor institute
5.1.2 Theme SAFE

Figure 48 Safety elements like colourful crossings act as speed breaking components and increase pedestrian safety.

Figure 49 Safety elements like colourful crossings to act as speed breaking component and increase pedestrian safety.
5.1.3 Theme PLAYFUL

Figure 50 Playful activities – like children play equipment’s and engaging with natural material

Figure 51 Playful activities – like children play equipment’s and engaging with natural material
5.1.4 Street views with design implementations

- **Active facades and floor games** will include the engagement of community while being implemented which will help in increasing ownership of the place by the community.
- **Cycle stand** will motivate community to use cycle as a mobility option.

![Figure 52 Interventions on approach road to Anchor Institute (park)](image)

- **Way finding road markings and signages** will ease access for the park (Anchor Institute).
- **Improved road pavements and ramp** of the park will also help in increasing footfall.

![Figure 53 Interventions on approach road to Anchor Institute (park)](image)
5.2 Proposed Semi-permanent Intervention Ideas

Figure 54: Elements like demarcated sidewalks, an active façade and cycle stands to increase accessibility to the site and anchor the institute.

Figure 55: Interventions on approach road to Anchor Institute (park).
Figure 56 Proposed Semi-Permanent Ideas at Road Junction

Figure 57 Semi-Permanent Intervention at Neighbourhood Intersections
ECD will be promoted through various elements/activities:

1. Engaging and playful sidewalks with floor activities and active facades
2. Cognitive Development (Different shapes, colours, and creative floor games options)
3. Socio-Emotional: Asking about different Facades and arts; Uses of sidewalks/Cycle stands etc)
4. Safe crossing
5. Creative development (with puzzles, floor art)
6. Language development- interact with other kids and their caregivers, listening to different nature voices, and queries)
7. Gross motor skills (walk, run, jump, tot lots etc)
8. Cognitive Development (Green and engaging pathway, tot lots, Sing, drama)
5.3 Quantities & Estimation for Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Nos</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flooring - Street around Hanuman Park</td>
<td>Coloured paint</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>337.5</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>12,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White paint / Primer</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>290</td>
<td>10,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall art by artist</td>
<td>Sq.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Boundary Wall - Street around Hanuman Park</td>
<td>Coloured paint</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>14,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White paint / Primer</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>290</td>
<td>13,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall art by artist</td>
<td>Sq.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boundary Wall fencing - Iron fencing around Hanuman Park</td>
<td>Oil paints for fencing</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>6,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Signages</td>
<td>Way finding signages</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Traffic signages</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seating</td>
<td>Wooden benches</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Plantations</td>
<td>Pots / boxes</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cycle stands</td>
<td>Steel cycle parking stands</td>
<td>Sq.m.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>17600</td>
<td>35,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Intersections -</td>
<td>Junction north to the Thikana restaurant - Coloured paint</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>13,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thikana Intersection - Coloured paint</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>9,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Opposite Hanuman Park - Coloured paint</td>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>7,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jute Rassi</td>
<td>For road segregation</td>
<td>KG</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,21,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 Estimation for Testing the Designs

1. Total estimated value for the proposed intervention is **Rs 2.21 Lacs**
2. This will include painted surfaces of Wall, Flooring and Anchor Institute peripheral wall
5.4 Getting site ready for Implementation - Cleaning, Repair Work, and Maintenance

Figure 59 On site meetings with UMC Engineers and Contractor along with PMU

Figure 60 Measuring and road markings for design interventions
5.5 Project Progress

The inauguration of the semi-permanent intervention of the Child Priority Zone in Hanuman Park took place on 29th September 2022 in the presence of the Mayor of UMC, Mr Govind Singh Tank Deputy, Mayor, Mr Paras Sanghvi from UMC and Country representative of the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, Mrs Rushda Majeed along with Project Monitoring & Steering Unit (PMSU), Urban95 and PMU members. The inauguration took place with the involvement of young children from the neighbourhood as well as students from a preschool, The Einstein Kids, Udaipur.

The children along with their caregivers were made a part of the intervention by making them hand paint on the facades of Hanuman Park which is the anchor institute of the Child Priority Zone. A walk was taken with the mayor and other UMC officials throughout the periphery of Hanuman Park to discuss and assess the potential of the site for permanent interventions.

Key steps involved:
There was a preparatory phase before the inauguration, followed by a post-implementation analysis. The key steps included:

1. Conceptual drawings and presentation were taken for approval from UMC officials with a detailed costing of the project
2. Discussion with UMC Engineers on site regarding work to be taken up for semi-permanent implementation
3. Contractor was appointed by UMC and further instructed to visit the site and understand the concept from PMU
4. Cleaning and maintenance work done in and around Hanuman Park
5. Road markings and measurements were done for thermoplastic paint to indicate clear sidewalks.
6. Installation of wall art, traffic signages, plantations and cycle stand
7. Social media engagement of community people, to encourage participation in the development of CPZ
8. Inauguration was the plan of the Child Priority Zone by UMC and BvLF officials, technical partners, and young children & their caregivers
9. Post-implementation media outreach and engagement (print, electronic, digital, highly visible, and popular city-level social media handles) and updates on social media.
10. Post-implementation stakeholder engagement on-site through intercept survey feedback.

**Challenges overcome by the organising team:**

1. Dumping of wastage was the major challenge observed from the inception of the project, however, the community was sensitised by advocating the use of the Nigam vehicle for disposing of garbage.
2. Over speeding vehicles were seen taking speeding turns, to prevent that traffic calming measures like rumble strips, road signages and colour coding were introduced on site.
3. This improved their access to visit the park more often and retention of the caregivers to spend more time in the park.
4. The park recognising was done as children park by placement of sign board(Urban95 Child Priority Zone) and caregivers started understanding that the park will be used for their young children without any hurdles.
5. Community stakeholders meeting was conducted to sensitise the usage of outdoor play for young children and how the park space can be utilised for a longer duration.
5.6 On-ground Implementation of Semi-permanent Intervention along with stakeholders and community engagement

Figure 61 Inauguration of the implementation by UMC and BvLF officials

Figure 62 BvLF officials along with PMSU & PMU Team
Figure 63 Neighbourhood children actively participating in the implementation of Semi-Permanent Project

Figure 64 Engaging pre-school children in the implementation process
Figure 65 Engaging wall paintings for active façade on Hanuman Park Walls

Figure 66 Traffic Calming Measures at Intersection to motivate safe crossing
Figure 67 - Children Engagement Outside Hanuman Park

Figure 68 - Artistic Painting at Junction
5.7 Post-Implementation Impact Assessment

5.7.1 Intercept Survey (Post-implementation)

1. How long does it take you to travel from home to Park? (estimated)

- Less than 5 min: 18 people
- 5-10 min: 6 people
- 10-15 min: 2 people
- 15-20 min: 2 people
- More than 30 minutes: 2 people

2. How many times in a week do you usually visit the park?

- Everyday: 8 people
- Once a week: 4 people
- 2-3 times a week: 12 people
- More than 3 times a week: 4 people
3. When do you usually visit the park?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time in a day</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning and Evening Both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. How much time do kids prefer to spend in the park? (Weekends)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Duration</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 30 minutes</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20 min</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15 min</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10 min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 min</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. How much time do kids prefer to spend in the park? (Weekdays)

- More than 30 minutes
- 30 minutes
- 15-20 min
- 10-15 min
- 5-10 min
- Less than 5 min

6. Would you prefer to walk while going to park

- No
- Yes
7. If yes, what rating would you like to give to your experience on the way from home to Park?

- Very Good
- Good
- Satisfactory
- Poor
- Very Poor

8. Do you feel that recent changes to the area have helped improve your walking experience?

- Experience while traveling by vehicle to park
- Walking Experiences while going to park
- Change in child's curiosity and interest
- Other
9. If you ride your vehicle to come till park, so after these intervention would you prefer to walk to reach the park

Yes: [Bar Graph]
No: [Bar Graph]

10. Please rate your experience in terms of safety while walking from your house to the park.

1 (Very Poor): [Bar Graph]
2 (Poor): [Bar Graph]
3 (Satisfactory): [Bar Graph]
4 (Good): [Bar Graph]
5 (Excellent): [Bar Graph]
12. Is there any difference observed in the behaviour of kids, between the previous walking and the experience after intervention in the area?

- They feel happy while walking on the road
- Get excited as they see colourful paintings while walking
- Curiosity increases, and more time spent near the park
- Children find the environment attractive
- Motivation to go to the park has increased

13. Why it is necessary to spend time with kids?

- For their growth and development
- Social behavioural development
- Enhancement and improvement of mental Health
- Decrease in screen time
- Importance of Physical Activity
- Improved health
- Socializing skill Development
- Child needs care and concern especially an early age for emotional health improvement
• Going in an open Environment is important
• Kids regularly come out on the roads to see paintings and colours on the walls
• Increase Bonding with Parents
• Kids feel irritated if they are kept at home for a longer time

14. Suggestions from Respondents

While interacting with the caregivers during the intercept survey, the improvements and changes suggested by the caregivers are listed below:

• As some of the existing play equipment’s are in a broken condition, hence there is a need of maintenance for play equipment’s, that will help the children to play freely
• Young children require more play equipment than what is already available, hence installation of any such equipment is required to maximise their engagement in the park
• Fencing and gates at the road endings, could be installed, to save children from accidents or other unwanted mis happenings, as the gates directly open on the main road
• The issue of waste accumulation on the site needs to be resolved as it creates cleanliness issues, and is one of the major concerns to be resolved.
• The design and developments inside the park should also be considered specific for young children
• Dedicated Footpaths are required especially in consideration towards safety and security concern of children
• Open drains should be covered since they appear unsanitary and may increase the risk of disease
• Traffic calming measures to be considered, for maximizing pedestrian movement and to improve safety and security
• Dustbins to be placed at specific interval in the area to avoid the dumping of any waste nearby the neighbourhood vicinity
• Dedicated and Differentiated zone for young children (0-5) in the park is needed to address the safety concerns of caregivers for young children.
• To shift the Gas agency hawkers which is always present on the interacts
• Resolving the Issue of Door-to-door Solid Waste Collection, as currently people are dumping the waste on the corner of the street.
5.7.2 Overall outcomes from Intercept Survey

- After the intervention, increased footfall in the park is observed.
- Behavioural Changes especially in children and some changes in Caregivers are observed:
  - Such as an increase in curiosity, asking questions from Parents regarding the visuals and paintings.
  - Watching and learning good habits, the Solar system, and planets, understanding colours and more children-specific content painted on the wall.
- Recent Changes to the area have helped improve the walking experience of people visiting the area.
- The children who regularly visit the park have started spending more time in Park.
- ITC’s who were not accessing the park before the intervention, few of them are observed, visiting the park, due to the curiosity of the kid.
- During an interaction with the caregivers, they spoke about the change in behaviour of children specifically, on Interaction based on colours/pictures/objects visible in the surroundings.
- Issues such as traffic and safety concerns, were addressed, as traffic calming measures were observed to have a positive impact on the area.
- People were getting engaged in watching the artistic patterns at road junctions, which resulted in slowing down the car/vehicle’s speed for a specific duration of time.
- Overall, Positive impact is observed in the area after intervention for the targeted population.
- It was also observed that people who access the area regularly, were inclined towards having proper sidewalks and increased social safety.
- Hence, Permanent interventions need to have Safety, cleanliness, Proper sidewalks, and street Furniture as important element guiding the design further.
### 5.7.3 Urban95 Quality Criteria (Post-Implementation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban 95 Quality Criteria</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Basic Needs</th>
<th>Comfort</th>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection against traffic and accidents</td>
<td>The Feeling of comfort</td>
<td>Opportunities to walk and cycle</td>
<td>Invitations to interact with environment</td>
<td>Opportunities for Flexibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection from crime and violence</td>
<td>Opportunities for goof hygiene and health</td>
<td>Opportunities to walk and stay</td>
<td>Opportunities to talk and listen</td>
<td>Opportunities to access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection against unpleasant sensory experiences</td>
<td>Convenient opportunities for Consumption</td>
<td>Opportunities to see</td>
<td>Opportunities for play and Exercise</td>
<td>Highly Integrated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is observed that the Urban 95 quality criteria, before implantation had unsatisfactory and neutral responses, whereas, after implementation, some amount of change was observed in this. Positive responses were observed in Visual connectivity, improvement in accessing the park, interaction with environment, feeling of comfort, better sensory experiences, etc.
5.7.4 Comparative Data set, Weekdays (From Gehl toolkit)

Following are the nodes where the Gehl toolkit was used to conduct surveys for CPZ Ashoknagar
WEEKDAY BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION
HANUMAN PARK

MORNING
- Baby: 0
- Toddler: 2
- Child upto 5: 2
- Caregivers: 1
- Other: 3

AFTERNOON
- Baby: 1
- Toddler: 1
- Child upto 5: 2
- Caregivers: 2
- Other: 0

EVENING
- Baby: 0
- Toddler: 5
- Child upto 5: 7
- Caregivers: 3
- Other: 0

WEEKDAY AFTER IMPLEMENTATION
HANUMAN PARK

MORNING
- Hanuman Park Baby: 1
- Hanuman Park Toddler: 2
- Hanuman Park Child upto 5: 4
- Hanuman Park Caregivers: 10
- Hanuman Park Other: 0

AFTERNOON
- Hanuman Park Baby: 1
- Hanuman Park Toddler: 2
- Hanuman Park Child upto 5: 5
- Hanuman Park Caregivers: 6
- Hanuman Park Other: 0

EVENING
- Hanuman Park Baby: 2
- Hanuman Park Toddler: 5
- Hanuman Park Child upto 5: 8
- Hanuman Park Caregivers: 13
- Hanuman Park Other: 10
WEEKDAY BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION
LOCATION - A

- Baby
- Toddler
- Child upto 5
- Caregivers
- Other

MORNING
- 1 Baby, 2 Toddler, 2 Child upto 5, 10 Caregivers, 0 Other

AFTERNOON
- 0 Baby, 1 Toddler, 2 Child upto 5, 3 Caregivers, 25 Other

EVENING
- 0 Baby, 3 Toddler, 4 Child upto 5, 4 Caregivers, 25 Other

WEEKDAY AFTER IMPLEMENTATION
LOCATION - A

MORNING
- 1 Baby, 1 Toddler, 6 Child upto 5, 15 Caregivers, 0 Other

AFTERNOON
- 1 Baby, 1 Toddler, 4 Child upto 5, 3 Caregivers, 24 Other

EVENING
- 2 Baby, 4 Toddler, 10 Child upto 5, 11 Caregivers, 24 Other
WEEKDAY BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION
LOCATION - B

- Morning:
  - Baby: 0
  - Toddler: 2
  - Child upto 5: 3
  - Caregivers: 1
  - Other: 2

- Afternoon:
  - Baby: 0
  - Toddler: 1
  - Child upto 5: 2
  - Caregivers: 40
  - Other: 0

- Evening:
  - Baby: 0
  - Toddler: 0
  - Child upto 5: 2
  - Caregivers: 3
  - Other: 12

WEEKDAY AFTER IMPLEMENTATION
LOCATION - B

- Morning:
  - Baby: 2
  - Toddler: 3
  - Child upto 5: 2
  - Caregivers: 7
  - Other: 12

- Afternoon:
  - Baby: 0
  - Toddler: 6
  - Child upto 5: 6
  - Caregivers: 5
  - Other: 0

- Evening:
  - Baby: 2
  - Toddler: 2
  - Child upto 5: 11
  - Caregivers: 6
  - Other: 26
5.7.5 Comparative Data set, Weekends (From Gehl toolkit)
WEEKEND BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION
HANUMAN PARK

- Morning:
  - Baby: 0
  - Toddler: 1
  - Child up to 5: 2
  - Caregivers: 1
  - Other: 6

- Afternoon:
  - Baby: 1
  - Toddler: 2
  - Child up to 5: 1
  - Caregivers: 1
  - Other: 4

- Evening:
  - Baby: 2
  - Toddler: 4
  - Child up to 5: 6
  - Caregivers: 4
  - Other: 5

WEEKEND AFTER IMPLEMENTATION
HANUMAN PARK

- Morning:
  - Hanuman Park Baby: 2
  - Hanuman Park Toddler: 1
  - Hanuman Park Child up to 5: 3
  - Hanuman Park Caregivers: 1
  - Hanuman Park Other: 3

- Afternoon:
  - Hanuman Park Baby: 1
  - Hanuman Park Toddler: 3
  - Hanuman Park Child up to 5: 6
  - Hanuman Park Caregivers: 2
  - Hanuman Park Other: 3

- Evening:
  - Hanuman Park Baby: 3
  - Hanuman Park Toddler: 6
  - Hanuman Park Child up to 5: 11
  - Hanuman Park Caregivers: 3
  - Hanuman Park Other: 9
WEEKEND BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION
LOCATION - A

WEEKEND AFTER IMPLEMENTATION
LOCATION - A
**WEEKEND BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION**

**LOCATION - B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>Evening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toddler</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child up to 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEKEND AFTER IMPLEMENTATION**

**LOCATION - B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>Evening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toddler</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child up to 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregivers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inferences –

- According to the survey after post implementation, the basic increase is in the number children in their caregiver walking on the road
- In Anchor institute, children with their caregivers have increase in the weekend peak hours

5.8 Learnings from Semi-Permanent Implementation
What worked well:
The Hanuman Park periphery has been re-developed, and the damped walls re-
turbished this has been well acknowledged by the community and thrown light on
the need for more such child-friendly spaces in Udaipur. Moreover, it served as an
important example for the city to restore existing urban spaces and city parks that can
be revived by doing small interventions to promote Urban95 principles.
The intervention has also been successful in increasing awareness among children
and their caregivers on how a journey experience can be created as vibrant and
engaging for young minds.

Scope for improvement:
The neighbour community continued to dispose of garbage in the nearby dumping
zone despite advocacy and awareness attempts to promote garbage disposal in
Nigam garbage vans.

Recommendations for the next phase of the project:

1. Building the capacity of caregivers and showcasing the advantage of
outdoor play areas for young children

2. Improvement in the road width and geometry and drain cover along the
path with attractive way finders and vibrancy on the road

3. To scale up media visibility of such events for wider dissemination of ECD and
social behaviour change objectives

4. From the experience gained from the semi-permanent Interventions
conceptual design have been prepared for taking up the permanent
development of the spaces in the CPZ

5. A detail project report will envisage design elements, dedicated space
marking, furniture, lights and necessary landscape to have a vibrant space for
the young children and their caregivers.

6. Traffic calming measures were highlight appreciate at the junctions by the
community, this encourages safe and secure crossing.

7. Active/painted facades across the streets of the Ashok Nagar, will make it
engaging for young children and making an enjoyable experience while
walking in the Neighborhood.
7 Concept Design for Ashok Nagar

7.1 Defining Vision- Setting the Outcomes

Based on the findings of surveys and behavioural analysis, the conceptual design is derived for 600m radius of Ashok Nagar, Hanuman Park being the centroid and anchor institute for the same.

As is evident from the surveys, currently the site lacks interaction and engagement of any kind which is due to the absence of activities which promote engagement. The tactical (temporary) design interventions focus on introducing temporary elements like way finders, painted sidewalks, engaging activities, etc. to start developing a sense of child-friendliness in the neighbourhood.

Even after the presence of park in the neighbourhood, it is not being used to its full potential. The young children in the vicinity restrict their playing activities to the porch of their houses which certainly limits their interaction with other children and overall/cross learning and development which is required at that age.

To encourage young children and their caregivers to step of the house and engage in available resources in the neighbourhood.

Hence the design targets in Hanuman Park to highlight it to increase its usage, both quantitatively and qualitatively. It focuses on increasing safety, accessibility, and playful nature of the site. Along with the park, all the approach roads are also planned to have way finding elements which will not only increase access to the park, but also make the site more walkable.

Based on these design elements, a certain behavioural change is expected as an outcome wherein the caregivers start using the ITC destinations more frequently. Caregivers prefer walking as a mode of commute, and overall help in achieving a thriving neighbourhood through increased interactions leading to a stronger community and making it playful and lively wherein the children prosper leading to their early childhood development.
ECD will be promoted through the following elements and designs:

1. Safe and interactive pathways – ROADS AND STREETS
2. Socially interactive, joyful, and playful – DESIGNS ON ROADS AND WALLS
3. Dedicates area helps to spend more time – EXCLUSIVE PLAY AREA IN THE PARK
4. Gross motor skills (Play in Sandpits, walk, run, jump, tot lots etc)
5. Cognitive Development – GREEN AND VARIOUS MATERIAL FINISHES
6. Socio-emotional Developments (seating and interacting with other kids and their caregivers) – SEATING AREAS IN ROAD CORRIDORS IN THE PARK
7. Creative development – INNOVATIVE DESIGN THEMES
8. Language Development: Interact with other kids and their caregivers, listening to different nature voices, and queries) – WALL ARTS
9. Increased footfall to the park, which will help, shape and enhance, physical and mental wellbeing of infants, toddlers and caregivers.
10. Increased interaction between children will improve the social competence in children from early age.
11. A greater sense of curiosity will enhance mental capacity and accelerate brain growth.

Proposed ITC Design Elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Park and Open Public Spaces</th>
<th>Utilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Footpath</td>
<td>Camera monitoring</td>
<td>Breastfeeding booths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle stand</td>
<td>Ramps for ITC</td>
<td>Drinking water facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramps for ITC</td>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>Toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting area</td>
<td>Shading devices</td>
<td>Dustbins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped parking</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-walk games</td>
<td>ITC playful furniture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active façade along the route</td>
<td>Public art</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface material and textures</td>
<td>Surface material and textures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>Natural play elements</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shading devices</td>
<td>Engaging floor games</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Adequate lighting</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITC playful furniture</td>
<td>Dedicated Space</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planter</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seating along with planters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayfinding signages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety signage for traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe crossings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Safe crossings</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public art</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 List of ITC design elements for conceptual design
7.2 Concept Plan for CPZ

Figure 69 Isometric view of Ashok Nagar Neighborhood – Depicting potential areas and highlighting key proposed solutions

Figure 70 Ashok Nagar Street Network - Conceptual Proposal
Key Features

- Proposing road safety elements like zebra crossings, rumble strips, and traffic calming measures
- Proposing sidewalks on both sides of the street throughout the Child Priority Zone to promote safe walkability
- Adding way finding signages and road markings to help young children and caregivers easily navigate towards the anchor institute and other ITC destinations
- Marking in the roads for the nearest ITC destination

Figure 71 Details of proposed plan
7.3 Street Sections

Figure 72 Existing & Proposed Street Section for 7m ROW

Figure 73 Existing & Proposed Street Section for 9.2m ROW
7.4 Anchor Institute Concept & Zoning

**Key Features**

- Glancing into the design approach of anchor institute- Hanuman Park
- Dedicated play area for ITC inside the park
- Engaging floor games, geometric patterns, and active facades as sidewalks to make the park more accessible and increase footfall
- Cycle stands and dedicated parking spaces to resolve the issue of unorganized parking
- Introducing shared streets to increase engagement between caregivers and children of the neighbourhood
7.5 Conceptual Plan for Dedicated Children Zone

Figure 75 Conceptual Plan for Dedicated Children Zone

Figure 76 Natural play elements, toddler swings, sandpits and rolling ground
ECD will be promoted through

1. Engaging/interactive games are park
2. Cognitive Development (understanding of shapes, colours, numbers, alphabets, different figures/puzzles etc.)
3. Cognitive Development (Imagination, creativity, engaging environment)
4. Socio-emotional Developments (Join attention and social interactions)
5. Safe, Green, Engaging, and Socially Interactive
6. Visual perception
7. Environmental Influences.
8. Art and Craft
9. Try out new ideas and ways of doing things
10. Practice and improve social skills
11. Build vocabulary and memory
7.6 Conceptual Visuals of the Design

Figure 79 Intersections – Conceptualize Visual- outside of hanuman park

Figure 79 Outside Hanuman Park – Conceptualize Visual of sidewalks along hanuman park
Figure 81 Intersections – Conceptualize Visual showing the sidewalks and traffic calming measures

Figure 81 Intersections – Conceptualize Visual
7.7 Conceptual Drawings for Design Implementation

Figure 83 Design detail for Junction 1

Figure 82 Typical details for Junctions
Figure 85 Design detail for Junction 2

Figure 84 Typical details for Junctions
Figure 86 Layout Plan, Ashok Nagar, CPZ

Figure 87 Typical details for road signages, planters & way finding road markings
Figure 88 Typical details for intersections 5 & 6

Figure 89 Typical section and compound wall details
8 Financial Plans

8.1 Quantities & Broad Estimation

Overall Project Cost

Given the overall design and its elements/ components and based on the case-studies and derived from the semi-permanent project, the approximate cost for child priority zone is envisaged to be in range of Rs. 65 Lacs to Rs 75 Lacs.

Below mentioned are the items/ elements and quantities of the same as per the design proposal based on which this approximate cost has been defined. The final cost shall be part of Detailed Project Report based on the finalized drawings and overall items/ elements and its quantities- mix of applicable Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR), in this case Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP), 2022 and Non-BSR items and rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit /Nos</th>
<th>Area</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thermoplastic Paint</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Kerb stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Way finding signages for destinations and Utilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Safety signages for Traffic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dustbins</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Drinking water facility</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lean Conc with RCC</td>
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<td>ITC Playful Equipments</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Dismantling of flexible pavements and disposal of dismantled materials Bituminous courses</td>
<td>Cum</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
9 Way Forward

1. Permanent Interventions addressing child safety and security in terms of infrastructure which will, also have an impact on social behavioural changes that will create a safer environment

2. According to the semi-permanent implantation post impact assessment, The area will be planned with improved facilities appealing to young children and their caregivers

3. Capacity building of the service providers that supports long-term sustainability and scalability of ECD interventions in neighbourhood by transforming barriers into motivators

4. Comprehensive stakeholder engagement through widespread stakeholder discussions/ workshops/ training modules/ document learning

5. To involve local parshad members of the neighbourhood and engage them into the development of the area and community engagement

6. The detail project report will be prepared considering all the elements and indicators/ideas tried and tested in the semi-permanent project.

7. Detail working drawing would be made, for the consolidated BOQ for Civil, Electrical and horticulture works

8. Design ideas and solutions will be discussed with UMC engineers and concerned community stakeholder via 3D visualisation for the spaces designed in the child priority zones.

9. A pre – during – post analysis will be made in support of the infrastructural development to scaling the idea of Child Priority Zones in the City.
10 Annexure

10.1 People moving count sample

10.2 Stationary activity mapping sample
10.3 Intercept survey sample

10.4 Urban95 quality criteria sample