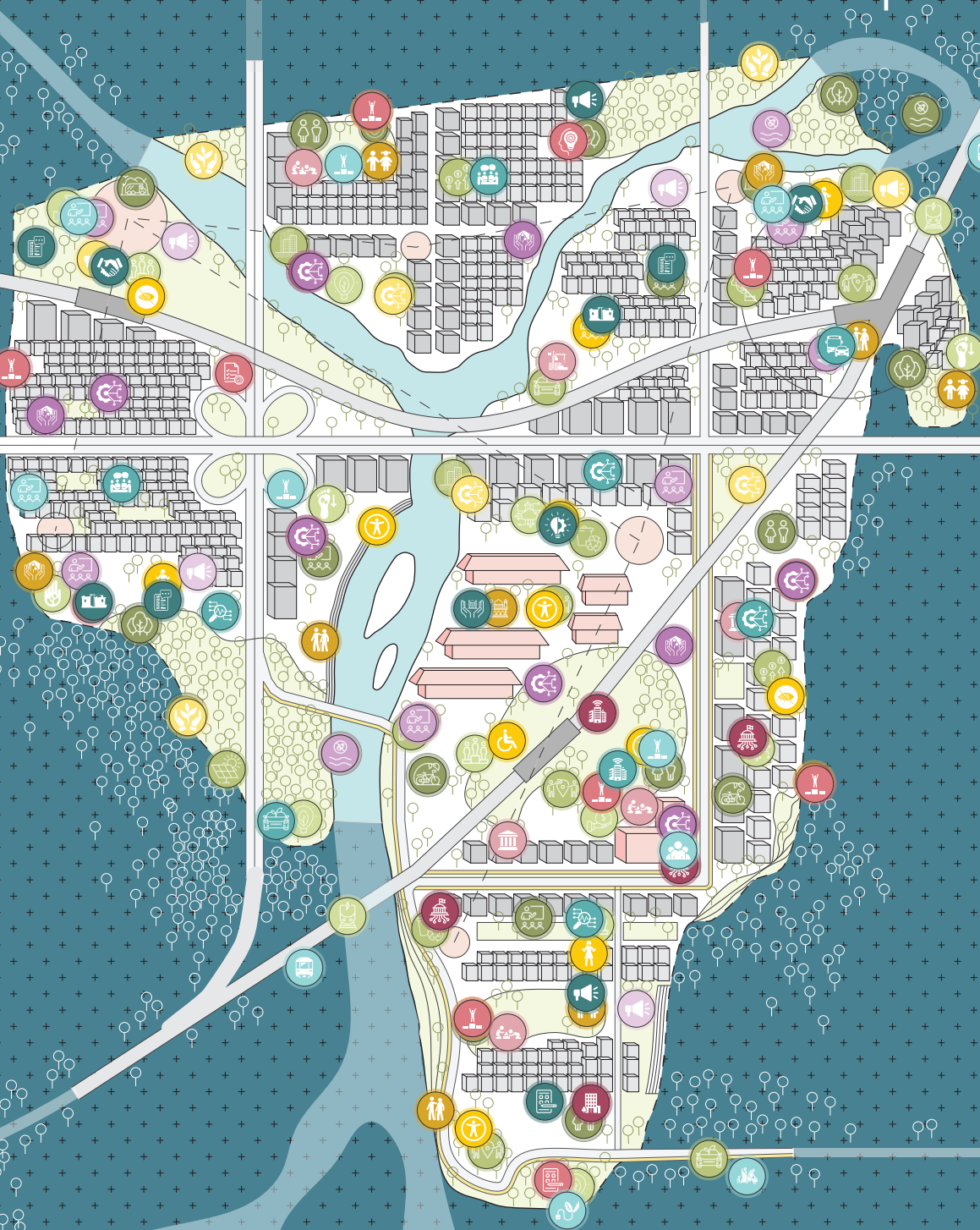


Urban Transformation: NIUA's Perspective



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

**An imaginary city to present NIUA's projects on an urban fabric.*

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Year of Publishing: 2021



National Institute of Urban Affairs

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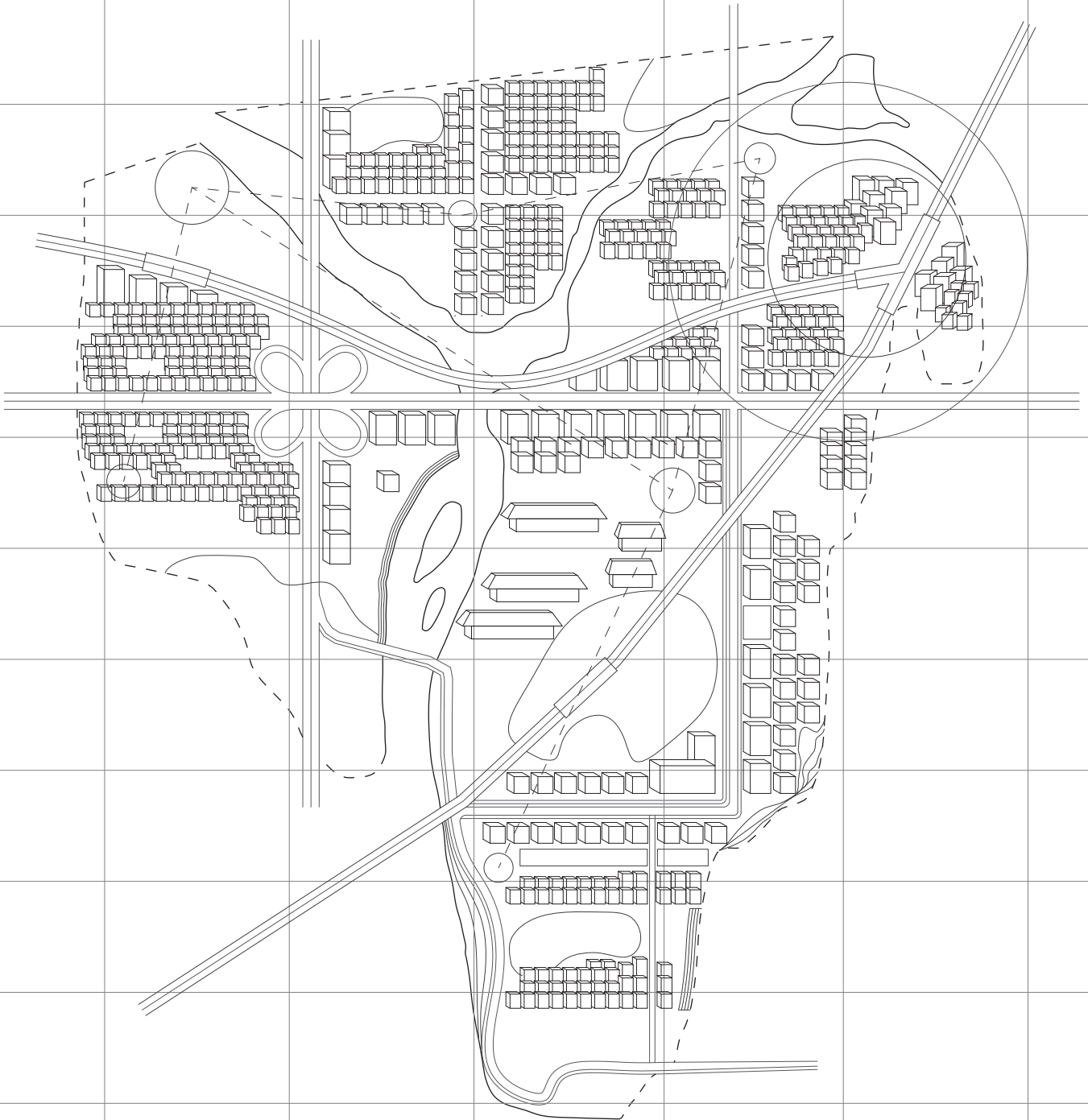
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STAY CONNECTED



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

Review of the Annual Report

Review of the Annual Report and audited statement of accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) for April 2020 – March 2021

Established in 1976, under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is India's leading think tank on urban planning and development. The Institute has been paving the way towards transforming India's urban narrative through cutting-edge action research, advocacy, capacity building, and knowledge dissemination. NIUA's projects and programs are aligned towards the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals in India, especially SDGs 6 and 11. Over the years, NIUA has emerged as a thought leader and has been sought out by national and international organisations for collaboration on upscaling research and development to create sustainable, inclusive, and efficient cities.

NIUA plays a significant role in creating a robust urban ecosystem through a participatory approach, and evidence-based decision-making processes. To build a contemporary urban landscape, the Institute follows a 5T approach, comprising of Tools, Templates, Technologies, Training and capacity building, and Transfer of knowledge and information.

This Annual Report presents an overview of NIUA's work from April 2020 – March 2021. This year NIUA established two additional centres focusing on urban governance and policy, municipal finance, urban planning and built environment, and sanitation. The centres have become the backbone of the Institute and play a crucial role in supporting the implementation of government policies and laying the foundation for a new urban India. NIUA continues to support the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, state governments, and cities in policy formulation and monitoring. The networks created by the Institute within cities and states provide support to ULBs, government bodies, and stakeholders.

The Institute also publishes recurring reputed journals such as Urban India, Environment and Urbanization ASIA, and an in-house Hindi magazine called *Samvad*. In addition, diverse knowledge products designed under various projects can be accessed through NIUA's website. The Financial Statement for April 2020 – March 2021 enclosed in the last section of the report has been duly audited and found in order.

TO BE PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE LOK SABHA/RAJYA SABHA

AUTHENTICATED



(KAUSHAL KISHORE)

MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

कौशल किशोर / KAUSHAL KISHORE
राज्यमंत्री / Minister of State
आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
भारत सरकार / Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली - 110011 / New Delhi - 110011

About the Institute

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is the apex think tank established in 1976 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India as an autonomous body mandated to develop cutting-edge multi-disciplinary research in the urban sector through knowledge exchange, capacity building, and policy development and dissemination. The Institute was set up to bridge the gap between research and practice, to provide a critical and objective analysis of trends and prospects. NIUA engages with all three tiers of the government (Central, State and Local) in policy formulation, and programme appraisal and monitoring. It is acknowledged as the first port of call by many funding organisations and knowledge partners.

NIUA's work focuses on a wide range of themes including urbanisation and economic growth, urban governance (digital) and policy, municipal finance, land economics, urban planning and built environment, environment, climate change and resilience, inclusivity and sustainability, urban data and information systems and knowledge networks, smart cities, water and sanitation, urban livelihoods and, liveable cities among others.

With the rapid urbanisation of cities, addressing the needs of the increasing urban population is, and will continue to be, a strategic-policy matter of urgent interest. Urban areas, a major contributor to India's GDP, are an important determinant of national economic growth and productivity. For India's aspiration to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2025, the role of Urban India becomes ever more crucial. However, the increase in the provision of basic services, necessary infrastructure, affordable housing, and sustainable quality of life for the inhabitants is not commensurate with the kind of growth India envisions. A comprehensive urban development plan with scientific and innovative policies is required to sustain urban growth, lest the cities become chaotic with unplanned development. There is an urgent need for research and expertise in the urban sectors for knowledge exchange, training, and capacity building to support inclusive and sustainable urban development.

NIUA has been supporting the Government of India under five broad thematic areas: Urbanization & Economic Growth; Urban Governance & Finance; Urban Infrastructure & Built Environment; Environment, Climate Change, & Resilience; and Social Development. To fulfil its mandate of supporting states and cities with standards, tools, best practices and evidence-based policy and decision making, NIUA has embarked upon a renewed approach, the broad objective of which is to constantly evolve and emerge as an incubator of ideas and actionable guidance for sustainable growth in India's cities. This new approach is based on three broad parameters:

- (i) Cities are the spatial units where urban transformation is occurring where decentralization and empowerment of urban local bodies is essential;
- (ii) Support to develop context-specific and realistic capacity assistance frameworks need to be put in place;
- (iii) Data to be collated and regularly analysed for informed decision-making, to measure the impact on key aspects of urban development.

To address these three parameters, NIUA has launched five centres:

1. Climate Centre for Cities
2. Centre for Digital Governance
3. Inclusive City Centres



4. Centre for Municipal Finance and Governance
5. Centre for Urbanization and Economic Growth.

These centres, with the realisation that cities are the building blocks of India's economic self-reliance, work towards identifying and creating the supporting network based on an evidence-based decision-making approach. NIUA, through its various projects and programmes, has been catalysing the achievement of SDGs in India, especially SDGs 6 and 11.

NIUA recognises the need to reinvent itself to stay in tune with the changing pace and direction of urban evolution. Moving forward, plugging into the Government's larger vision of *Atmanirbhar* (Self-reliant) *India*, NIUA has reinforced efforts towards bridging the gap between policy and practice. Our approach involves strengthening result-oriented research and capacity-building, promoting public participation instead of top-down policy enforcement, and leveraging partnerships with National and International collaborators towards collective knowledge production leading to action. NIUA is in the process of transitioning from implementing *projects* to *programmes*, from capacity-building to creating ecosystems conducive for sustainable development, from knowledge dissemination to extending outreach in key focus areas. NIUA is targeting critical thinking and evidence-based policy preparation, providing thought leadership for steering India's urban narrative, and positioning India's urban narrative at a global level.





Director's Note



The year 2020-21 has been critical and challenging due to the tumultuous COVID pandemic, wherein the world has witnessed an unprecedented health, social and economic crisis. We thank our health-workers, Government and administrative organs and those at the vanguard of essential services for their commendable and relentless contribution during this emergency. Their indomitable spirit and the resilient nature of our society is awe inspiring and restores our faith in humanity.

The challenging time, however, can be treated as an opportunity to become more resilient, and to work towards social and economic wellbeing of citizens. This is an area NIUA has been active in—reenergising India's urban ecosystem with scientific and innovative solutions to urban societal challenges through Research, Capacity Building, and Advocacy and Outreach.

Urbanisation in India has been expanding exponentially, and this trend will continue to evolve and escalate even further with a large section of the rural population aspiring to become part of the burgeoning urban middle class! We believe that urban transformation cannot be relevant without ensuring that the all sections of the population, including the most disadvantaged, are provided with the basic services, necessary infrastructure and sustainable quality of life.

To this effect, NIUA, which has completed 45 years of its existence, has been consistently working on the urbanisation process of India, understanding its implications and how urban areas can be made inclusive and sustainable. It has been supporting evidence based policy reforms and bridging the gap between the urban affairs policy and practice on ground.

NIUA, in line with Government of India's strategic vision, is conducting various urban tactical interventions such as multi-disciplinary urban research, engaging in capacity building, policy planning, organising training and impact programmes, disseminating information on urban affairs, and fostering partnerships for promoting integrated solutions for urban India. It has diversified in various areas such as Climate Change, Sustainable Environment, Digital Governance and Inclusive cities, and is working towards mainstreaming them in the broader urban discourse to contribute towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Last year we opened 3 centres, namely, Climate Centre for Cities, Centre for Digital Governance and Inclusive Cities Centre. This year we have in total 5 centres, with the addition of Centre for Municipal Finance and Governance and Centre for Urbanization and Economic Growth.

NIUA is leveraging technology, which proved to be a life changer during COVID, for creating a difference in the lives of citizens. Under the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) launched by The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), NIUA is helping drive citizen centric e-governance across all cities.

This year NIUA was instrumental in executing 29 impactful projects and organising a number of workshops by experts in the urban development genre, thereby building the capacity of urban administrators and creating an interface between researchers and technical experts. The Best Practices gained from a state are being utilised for customising them for other cities and states.

Besides, NIUA has developed Master Plan Delhi- 2041, in which Citizen Participatory Approach has been a key feature. This is ensured to move away from urban master planners working in isolation and incorporating policies in a top down manner. These measures are also very much in sync with the recent slew of Urban Policy reform measures announced by NITI Aayog in September 2021.

Our bold aspiration to propel NIUA towards being the National Urban Information Repository would not have possible without the continuous support and active cooperation of our numerous partners. We would therefore like to thank them for their significant contribution in this valuable journey. In coming years, we look forward to strengthen our engagement with them.

As India celebrates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, marking a culmination of 75 years of Independence, NIUA reiterates its commitment to continue undertaking affirmative action to make the urban discourse more robust and vibrant and remain steadfast to build a digital, accessible, resilient, inclusive and sustainable urban India.

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5. *Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility Challenge 2020-21*
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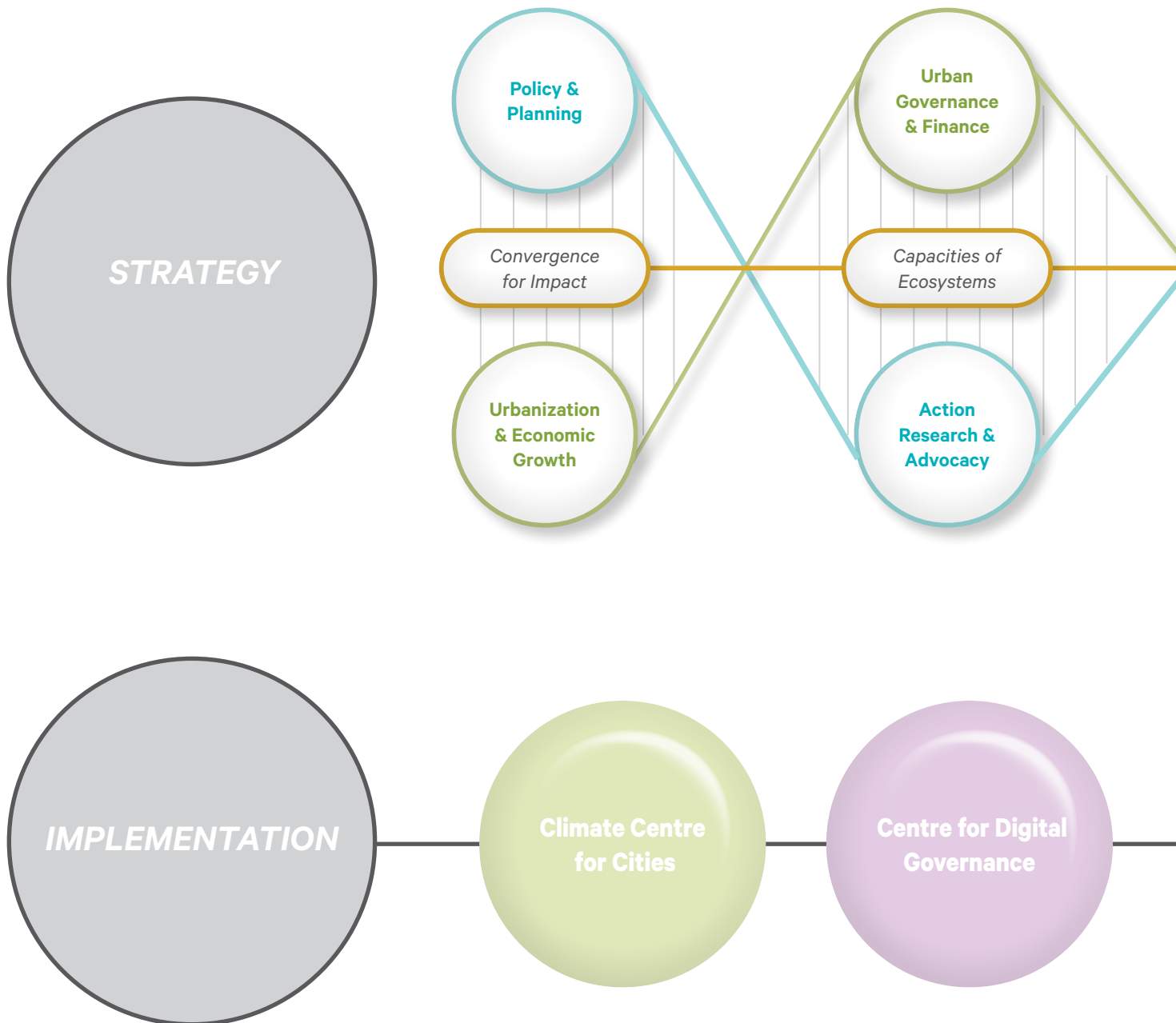
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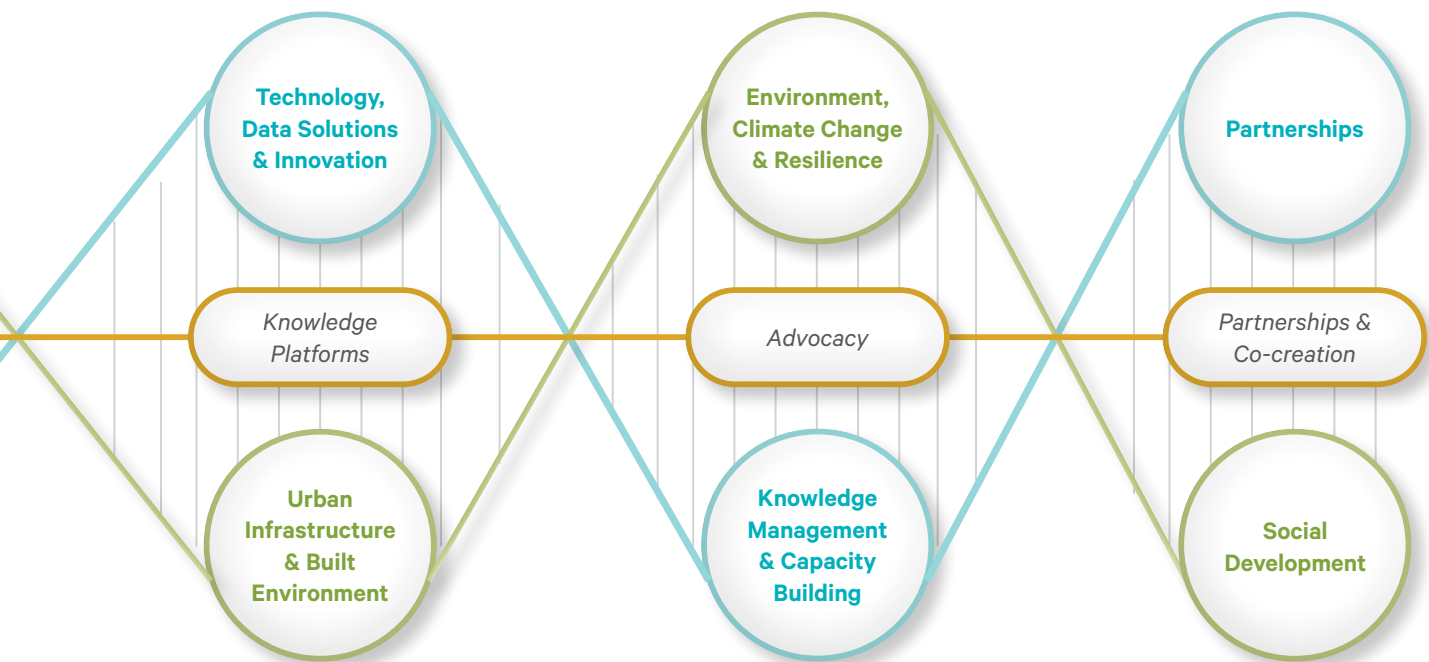
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VISION + STRATEGY

OUR VISION: Promote Integrated Solutions for Urban India

OUR MISSION: To develop new research and expertise for supporting effective innovations in the urban sector and their dissemination through knowledge exchange, training, and capacity development.



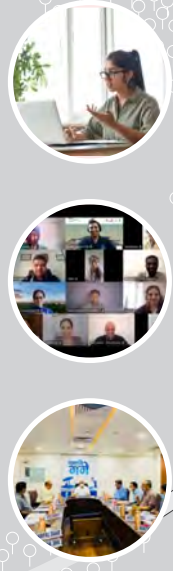


NIUA's Interventions:

Holistic Planning for the Urban Ecosystem



Governance and Efficiency



Natural Ecosystems



People and Society



Built Environment Strategies

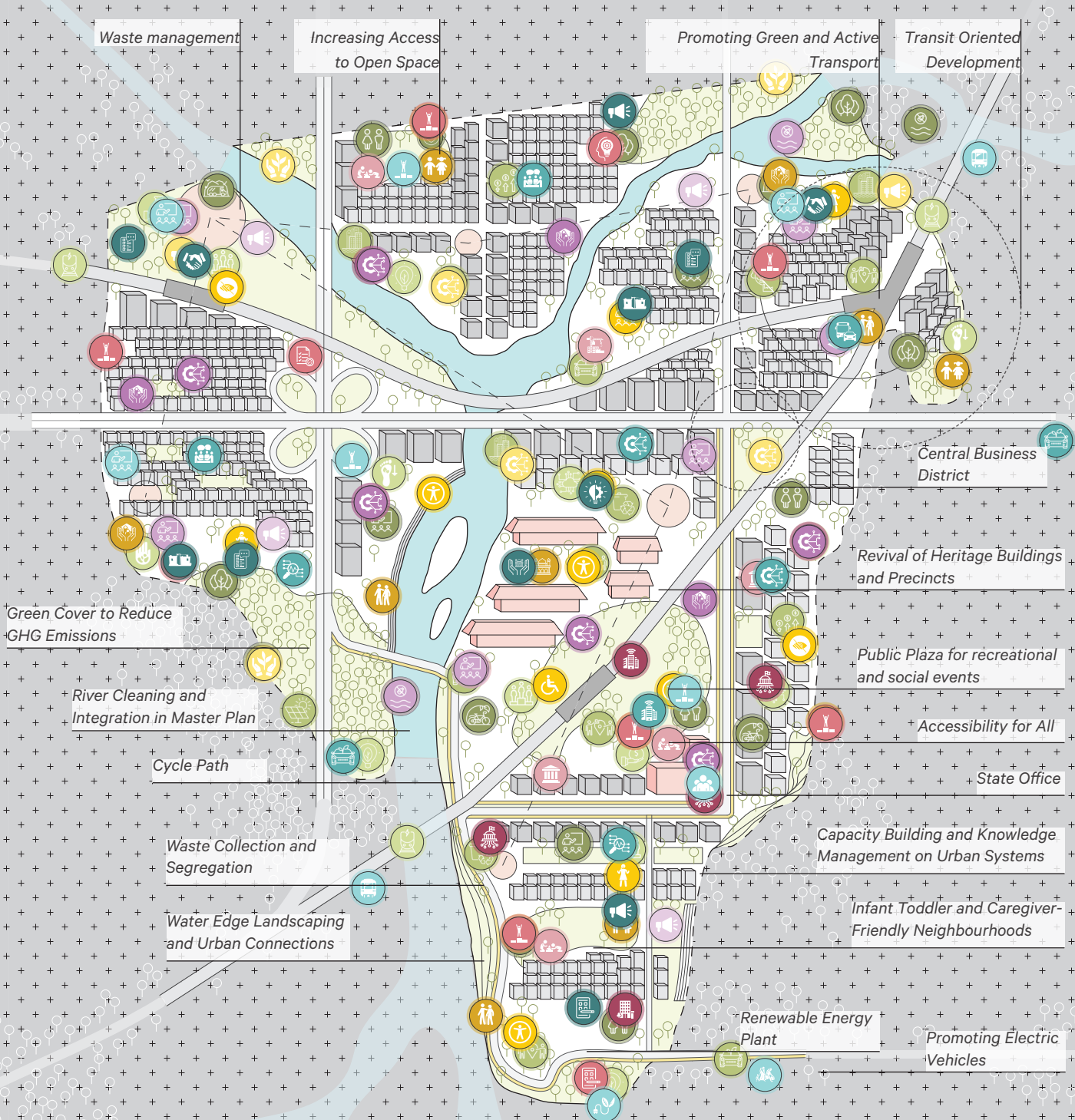


Infrastructure Systems



Urban Transformation: NIUA's Perspective

An imaginary city to present NIUA's projects on an urban fabric



Climate Centre for Cities

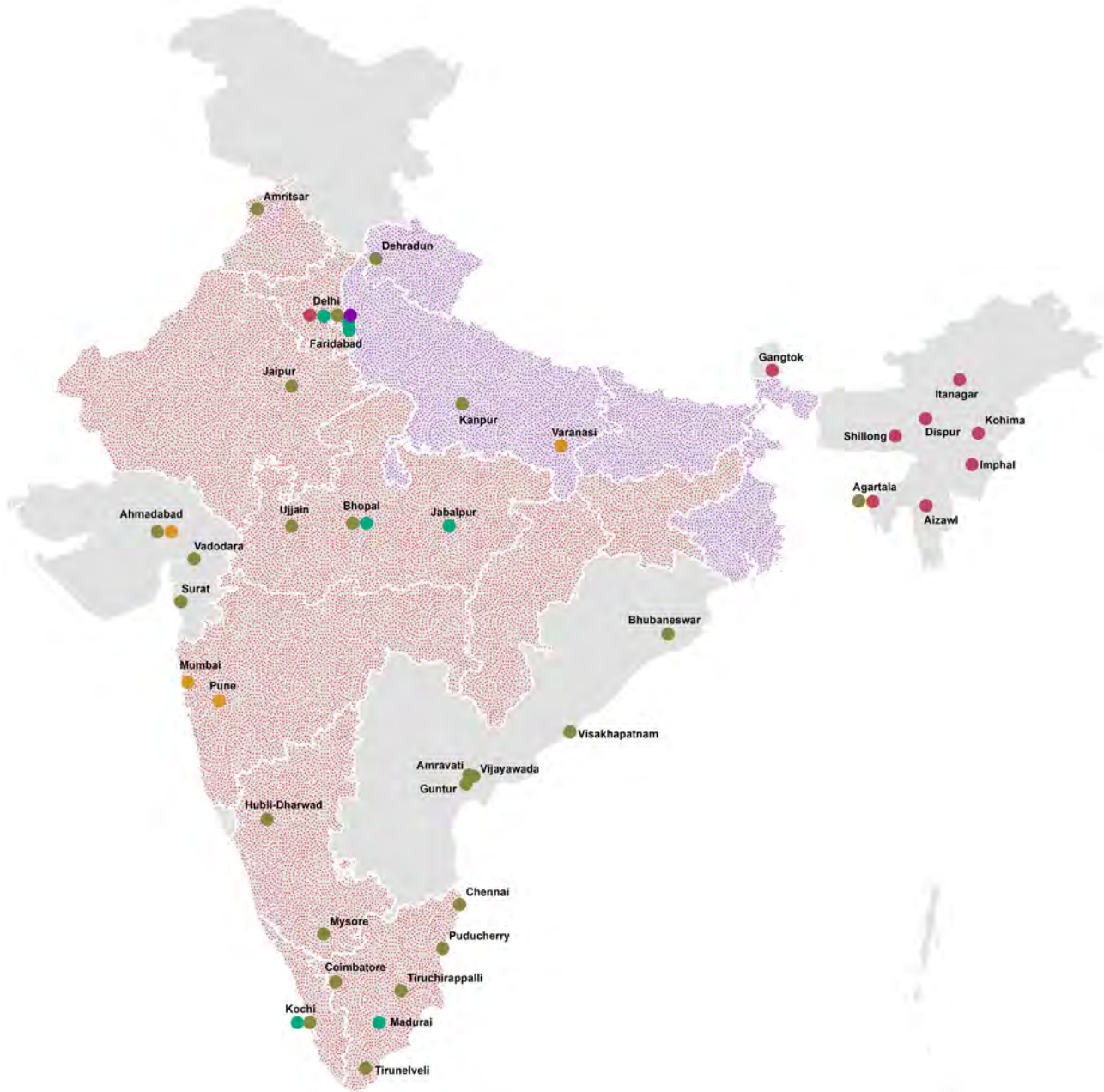
Centre for Municipal Finance & Governance

Inclusive Cities Centre

Centre for Urbanization and Economic Growth

Centre for Digital Governance

Contributing to India's Urban Renaissance



Legend

- **Climate Centre for Cities**
 Climate Smart Cities
 CapaCITIES
 City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain
 Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot
 Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)
 Addressing the Urban Drivers of River Health (NMCG)
 Participatory and Inclusive water Sensitive Urban Design for Sustainability and Resilience (PARIWAR)
 - **Centre for Urbanization & Economic Growth**
 Morganstadi Global Smart Cities Initiatives
 Indian Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)
 Smart Move : Innovation Urban Mobility Challenge
 Strategic Plan
 Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities & Neighbourhoods
 Research collaboration between BBSR & NIUA
 COVID-19 appropriate behavioral (CAB) surveillance (Knowledge & Attitude Survey of
 - **Inclusive Cities Centre**
 Building Accessible, Safe and inclusive Indian Cities
 Infant Toddlers and Caregivers friendly
 Neighborhood (ITCN)
 Ahmedabad World heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan
 Youth Futures Programme
 Safamitra Suraksha challenge Launched by MoHUA
 - **Centre for Digital Governance**
 Smartnet
 DAMU
 Citizen Centric Smart Governance Programme (CCSG)
 Online Building Permission System (OBPS)
 National Urban Learning Platform (NULP)
 - **Centre for Governance & Municipal Finance**
 Integrated Capacity Building Programme
 Finance Commission
- INMCG Uttarakhnad, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal states for training; (SCBP) Uttarakhnad
ICAB Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Delhi
Pan India Integrated Capacity Building Programme, Finance Commission, Safamitra Suraksha challenge, Infant Toddlers and Caregivers friendly Neighbourhood

Source: NIUA in-house GIS Data; Project Information (April 2020 - March 2021)





Legend

● Centre for Urbanization & Economic Growth
Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC)

● Inclusive Cities Centre
Youth Futures Programme

Source: INUA In-house GIS Data, Project Information (April 2020 - March 2021)



NIUA and Sustainable Development Goals



- Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan
- National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)
- Standard's Initiative
- Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP)
- India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)

CapaCITIES

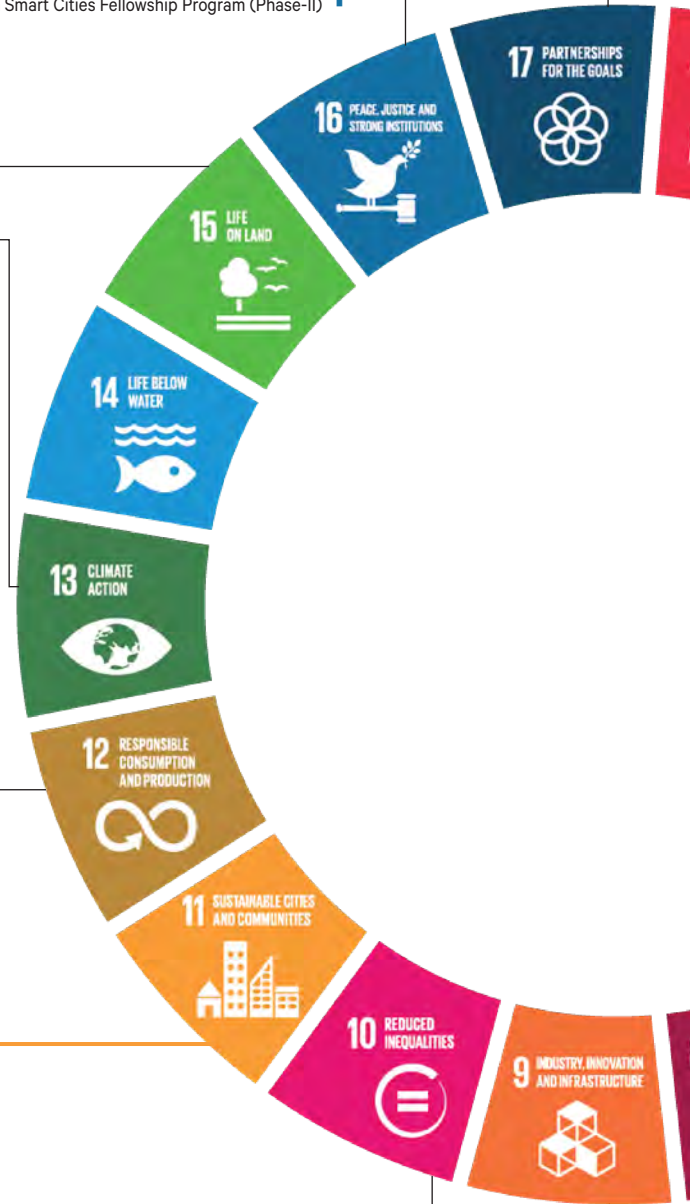
CapaCITIES

- Addressing the Urban Drivers of River Health in the Ganga River Basin
- Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan
- Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI)
- Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)
- India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)

- Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan
- Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)
- India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)

- Climate Smart Cities
- CapaCITIES
- Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SCIAP)
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- National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)
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- Infant Toddler and Caregiver-Friendly Neighbourhoods (ITCN)
- Youth Futures Program
- Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility Challenge 2020-21
- 14th Finance Commission Support Cell
- Technical Support to MoHUA: Urban Memorandum for the 15th Finance Commission
- Report I: Municipal Finance
- Report II: Documentation of Best Practices
- Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI)
- Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)
- Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP)
- Master Plan for Delhi – 2041
- Capacity Building for Smart Data and Inclusive Cities (SDIC)
- India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)

SDG 11





For more information, go to page No. 96

SPOTLIGHT: Master Plan Delhi 2041

70

Agencies participated in data collation.

*Approx.

150

Plus departments mobilized.

10

Baseline groups set up

Eminent Sector Advisors provided oversight to process and analysis

Delhi is one of the first few cities in India to carry out a GIS based PTAL 'Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)' exercise.

The release of the Master Plan for Delhi-2041 coincides with the 75th year of India's Independence. MPD-2041 is closely aligned with the national level urban policies, and will play a major role in structuring the urban narrative in the coming years. Delhi is the seed-bed of new ideas and will continue to be the beacon of growth, a face of the 'new urban India'.

Background

Delhi, India's largest megapolis, is slated to become the world's largest city-region within the coming decade. The city has transformed substantially since the first Master Plan of Delhi (1962) - spawning a complex regional network of towns and cities within the National Capital Region, shedding its earlier unidimensional image as the administrative capital of the country and emerging as a major global economic. Like most large cities, Delhi suffers from unsustainable urban form, sub-optimal use of land, large trip distances and traffic congestion, acute housing shortages and unauthorized colonies, pollution, differences in access to services, and a growth pattern in disharmony with ecology and heritage.

The present plan will expire in 2021 and be replaced by MPD 2041. National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) has collaborated with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to re-evaluate planning paradigms and create an 'enabling' and 'strategic' framework to help realise Delhi's economic and cultural potential.

Vision for Delhi 2041

The Master Plan 2041 is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and aims to "Foster a sustainable, liveable and vibrant Delhi by 2041", with the following Goals to be pursued over 20 years:

- Goal 1:** To become an environmentally responsible city that is capable of combating any future impacts of climate change and provides a healthy natural environment for its citizens.
- Goal 2:** To develop into a future-ready city that offers good quality of life, affordable and safe living environments and efficient mobility options to all.
- Goal 3:** To emerge as a vibrant place for economic, creative & cultural pursuits that builds upon its human capital, attracts talent and facilitates opportunities for everyone.

An underlying fourth goal is "become an inclusive city that facilitates access, choice and opportunity to all". This is the guiding principle for the Plan, cutting across policies and development strategies, to ensure that the city meets the needs and aspirations of all, irrespective of age, gender, physical or mental ability, economic circumstances, location within or relationship to the city (long-term residents, migrants, tourists, etc.).

Many firsts for MPD 2041

1. EVIDENCE BASED

- Strong data framework to assess where we are:** An extensive baselining exercise was conducted to establish the present situation and assess gaps. The baseline involved all relevant stakeholder agencies and departments of the central, state and local governments.
- Existing land use and character mapping:** In line with the vision and objectives of the Digital India Programme, the new GIS-based master plan will be updated periodically.
- Strategies and norms based on ground realities and assessment of future potential:** Data was collated from primary and secondary sources to assess the regional interdependencies, economy, heritage, traffic and unplanned settlements in the city. A detailed analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) brought to the fore key concerns.

2. INCLUSIVE

- Citizen and stakeholder engagement for plan-making:** A citywide outreach was attempted through consultations, focused group discussions, online web portal and social media, wherein over 5000 vision statements were received.
- Equity in terms of class, gender, age and ability as core principles:** Dedicated online public consultations were held, including sessions with youth, PwD, experts, NGOs working on

gender issues, people living in unauthorised colonies, industry representatives etc.

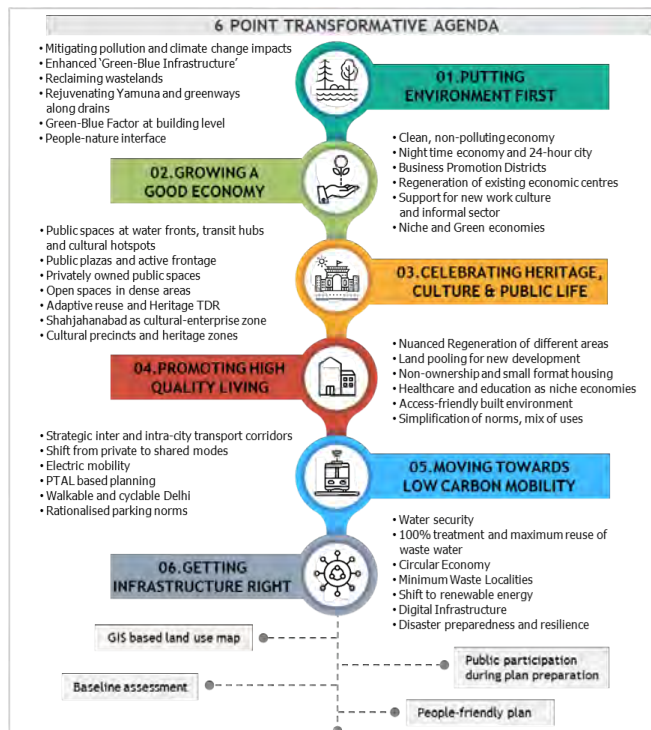
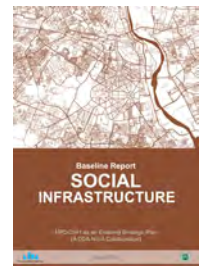
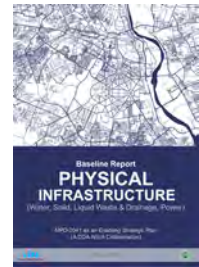
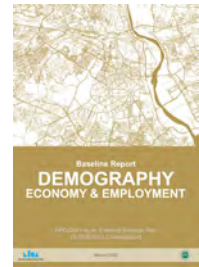
- *People-friendly doc*: MPD 2041 is a people-friendly document that is easy-to-read and understand. The plan will be made available in multiple languages and as a web-friendly version including audio format, for wider dissemination and awareness.

3. OUTCOME-ORIENTED

- *Long-term strategies for sustainability, liveability & economic growth*: Many important aspects such as climate change, green mobility, disaster management, zero-discharge development, green economies, have been introduced. Focus on areas of heritage, culture and sustainable urban services has been strengthened with short-term priorities & projects.
- *All norms geared towards achieving outcomes*: The Plan simplifies the norms related to the use of premises and activities, flexibility in Floor Area Ratio use, parking requirements, mix-use, etc., and enables flexibility in customising future developments and needs.
- *KPI-based assessment framework*: A robust M&E framework has been proposed to ensure implementation, periodic review and course correction. This will be monitored using 20 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

4. DYNAMIC

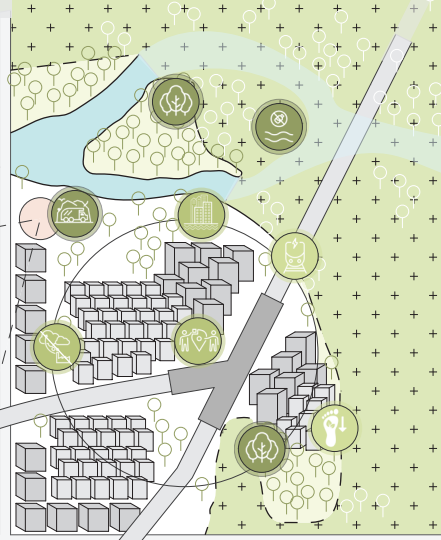
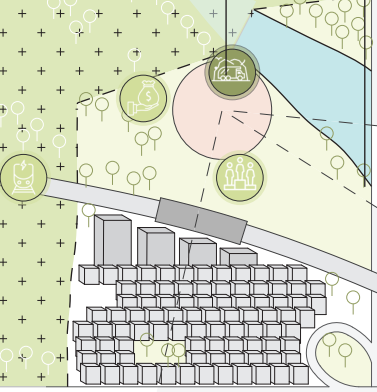
- *Mono-functional land use to mix use*: Norms like ‘vertical mixing’, ‘multi-facility plots’ & ‘amenities FAR’ have been introduced for the provision of facilities and better quality of life.
- *Flexible incentive-linked development instead of static land use plan*: Policies and tools have been designed to achieve smart and sustainable growth in the greenfield areas to renew and revitalise the existing built fabric through an incentive-based framework.
- *Feedback loop with stakeholders*: The digital format of the plan will also be available online for the public and will enable stakeholders to know the exact policies/provisions that apply on their lands/properties. As the first step towards making a digitally empowered master plan, the land use plan has already been made on the GIS platform.
- *Strong action plan and course correction*: MPD 2041 has prescribed an outcome framework, based on KPIs for evaluating status of implementation and mid-term course correction.



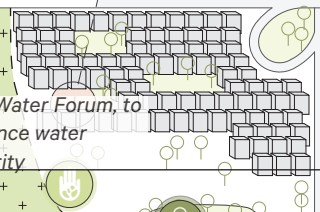
Increase the capacities of cities to contribute to reduction of GHG emission

Social and organizational innovation in low income settlements

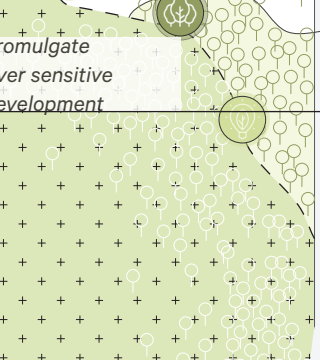
Solid waste, wastewater and water management through TANA



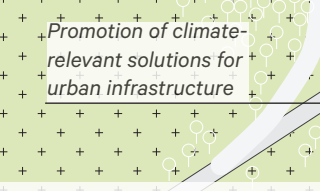
City Water Forum, to enhance water security



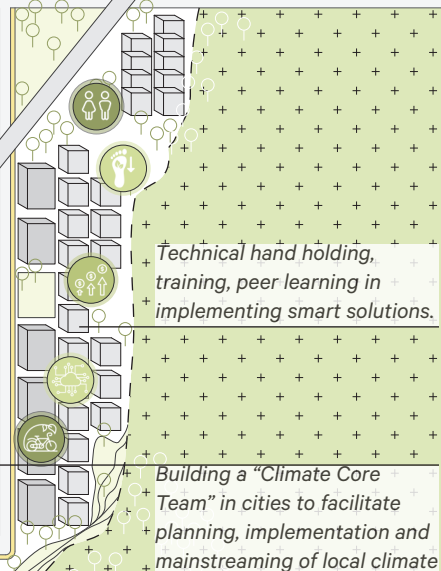
promulgate river sensitive development



Promotion of climate-relevant solutions for urban infrastructure



Technical hand holding, training, peer learning in implementing smart solutions.



Building a "Climate Core Team" in cities to facilitate planning, implementation and mainstreaming of local climate actions



2685

People Trained



79

Knowledge Products



51

Online Events



60

Training Programs

Key



Reducing Carbon Footprint



Child Friendly



River + City Planning



Green Energy



River Cleaning



Public Spaces



CITIIS Competitions



Non-vehicular Transport



Electric Vehicals



Funding Urban Projects



Increasing Forest Cover



Waste Management



Decentralised Sanitation



Technology Support



Capacity and Knowledge Management

Climate Centre for Cities

Aim: “To Build Climate Actions in Cities” by including climate lenses in the development process with multi sectoral collaborations.

Process/Summary: Since its launch in 2020, Climate Centre for Cities has managed to roll out the climate smart cities assessment framework in more than 126 cities across India, comprising over 150 million people. As a continuation to the assessment, a detailed Cities Preparedness Report was launched which highlighted the current status of Indian cities with respect to their key services and mandate, including possible way forward to achieve sustainable development. In addition to the above, the data collected through the CSCAF is made available within the climate data observatory(C.Dot) section in our website. We have also launched a Climate Assessment Tool for cities to help them understand future energy projections based on need and demand.

The Climate Alliance Partnership, spearheaded by C-Cube, currently comprises of over 53 members from a range of organizations - bilateral, multilateral, development banks, INGOs, educational and national government agencies. The objective is two-fold: firstly to ensure synergy within all urban climate actions, and secondly, to provide a one stop solution for all the knowledge products being developed for cities by various agencies.

Highlight:

- Over the last year, with the support of alliance partners, the Centre has trained over 1,000 city officials.
- More than 20 plus interactive training modules were developed in consultation with the sector experts to be accessed by the city officials through the National Urban Learning Platform (NULP). The Centre is planning to scale up its training and capacity building across these modules.
- C-Cube has created impactful communication and outreach across all stakeholders. This includes the updates provided through weekly newsletter followed by research articles and blogs around climate impacts and city led actions. Further, our biweekly podcast on ‘Understanding the Future’ has been quite successful, gaining interest amongst young professionals. To engage young professionals meaningfully with urban development issues, “Climate Mitra” was launched this year to provide a platform for cities to seek professional help within their region.

Climate Smart Cities

CapaCITIES

City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS)

Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SCIAP)

Addressing the Urban Drivers of River Health

Participatory and Inclusive Water Sensitive Urban Design for Sustainability and Resilience (PARIWAR)

Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)

Climate Smart Cities

November 2019 to May 2022

Bhubaneswar, Kochi, and Coimbatore

Dr. Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar,
Amanjot Kaur,
Deep Pahwa,
Arjun

GIZ

An initiative under the Urban Development-Smart Cities vertical of the Sustainable Urban Development Cluster of GIZ in India.

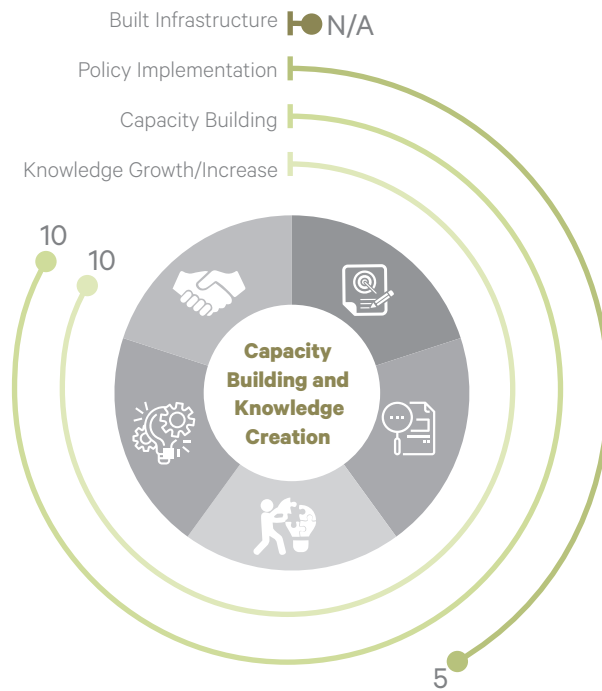
Part of the technical cooperation to the German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, under the International Climate Initiative.

Focuses on supporting cities through various instruments (technical handholding, training, peer learning) in implementing smart solutions and by that contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Aim: The project contributes to the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III) as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 11. It also, promotes climate-relevant solutions for urban infrastructure and increases the capacity of cities to contribute to reduction of GHG emissions. Lastly, CSC promotes amongst all relevant actions at national & state level through networking platform to use recommendation in their on-going works and their contribution to the national climate policy.

Process: Supporting cities through various instruments (technical handholding, training, peer learning) in implementing smart solutions and thereby, contributing to climate change mitigation. Capacity of cities for infrastructure provisions, networking platform for exchange of experience and for dissemination of international experiences for smart city projects.

1. Developing 6 training modules and ToT modules based on CSCAF sectoral indicators - Water Management, Waste Management, Energy & Green Building, and Urban Planning Green Cover and Biodiversity.
2. Developing online interactive exercise on Mural and Miro Board.
3. Developing online courses on National Urban Learning Platform.




Policy & Planning



Action Research & Advocacy


Knowledge Management & Capacity Building


Technology, Data solutions and Innovation


Partnerships


City Officials


Medium Size


Virtual

* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights:

1. Conducted 4 trainings and Training of Trainers (ToT) with city officials and training institutes respectively on following topics; Construction & Demolition Waste, Urban Green Planning, Storm Water Management System, and Green Building.
2. Supporting implementation and monitoring of smart solutions contributing to reduction of emissions
3. Capacity Development for cities to plan and implement
4. Indo-German working group on urbanization supports in planning and implementation of smart solutions with international experience.

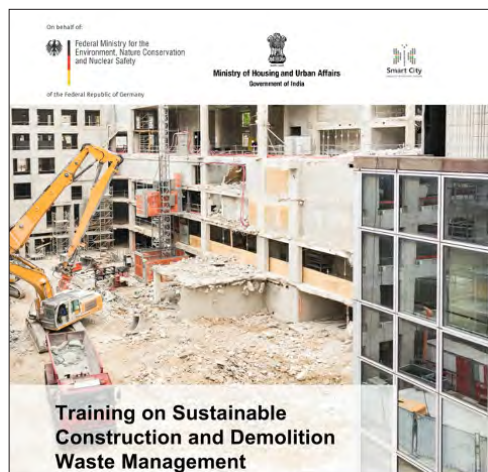
Learnings/conclusion: So far, four trainings and Training of Trainers (ToT) have been conducted with city officials and training institutes on following topics; Construction & Demolition Waste, Urban Green Planning, Storm Water Management System, and Green Building. Indo-German working group on urbanisation supports in planning and implementation of smart solutions with international experience. The solutions brought out are envisioned for scaling up to more than 10 cities under the Smart Cities Mission, which would be spread across several states. The knowledge produced through the project will be accessible by all through online platforms. At national level, the project strengthens institutions to implement all urban development missions (though specifically through the SCM) in a result-oriented manner and to make climate-relevant impacts of these programmes visible for the public, Indian decision makers and the international political community.

Target User: City Officials

Instruments: Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Partnerships

Themes: Urbanization, Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience

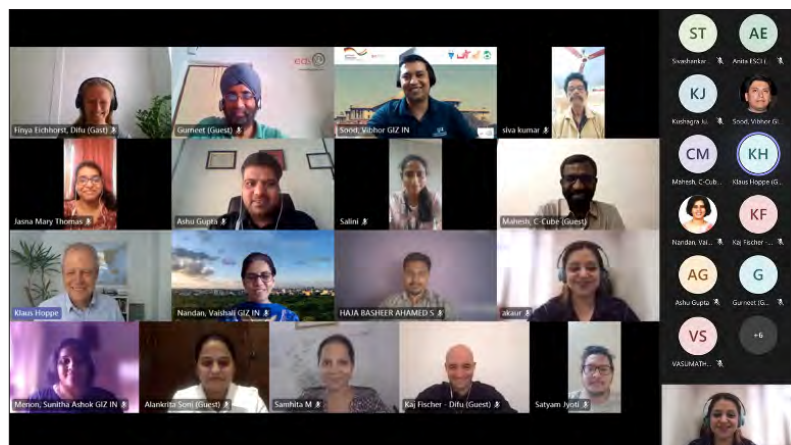
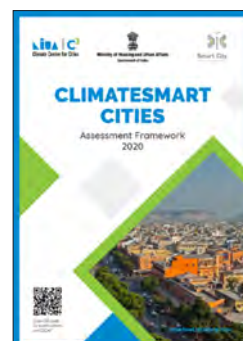
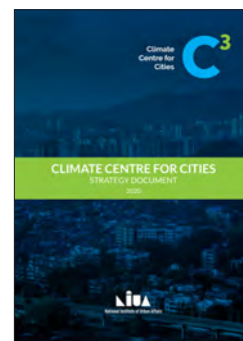
Implementation Scale: Medium



1. Training Manual on Sustainable Construction and Demolition Waste Management



2. Training at Coimbatore



3. Construction & Demolition Waste Management Training

Capacity Building for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient City Development in India (CapaCITIES)

September 2019 to
15 July 2023

Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot,
Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli,
Tirunelveli, Udaipur, and Siliguri

**Dr. Umamaheshwaran
Rajasekar** and Mukesh Patir

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation (SDC)

Building governance structure
"Climate Core Team" at city
level to facilitate planning,
implementation and
mainstreaming of local climate
actions in partner cities.

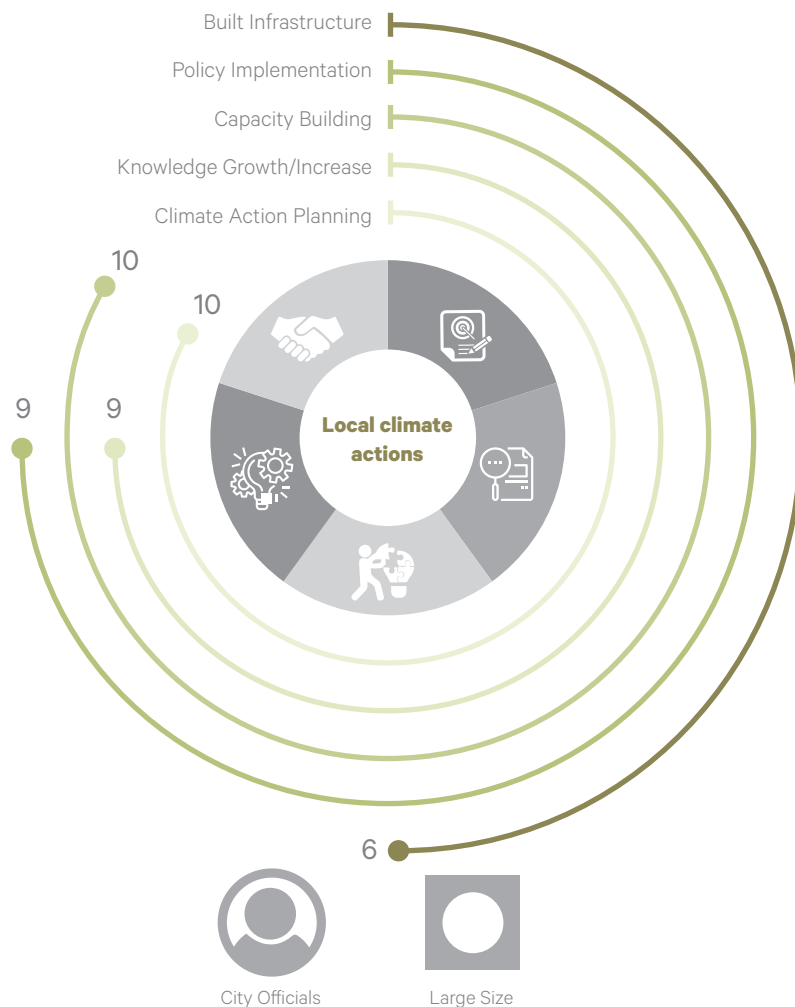
Supporting partner cities to
identify, develop and implement
local climate resilient actions
including mitigation and
adaptation activities.

CapaCITIES project supported
34 Indian cities to effectively
participate in the MoHUA's
annual "Climate Smart Cities
Assessment Framework"
assessments since 2019.

Aim: The overarching goal of this project is to mainstream climate change aspects in the urban development processes and enhance the climate resilience of cities in India. It is implemented across eight Indian cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Rajkot (Gujarat), Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, and Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu), Udaipur (Rajasthan), and Siliguri (West Bengal). It entails enhancing capacities of these cities to adopt integrated climate resilient planning, design innovative finance mechanisms and develop climate resilient infrastructure.

Process: Some of the major challenges since its launch were the COVID-19 pandemic and frequent changes of local government officials in the project cities that delayed crucial decisions required for kick starting the project and considerably slowed its progress. However, despite these challenges, the project is on its course and has made significant progress in implementing its activities.

Some of the major achievements of the project includes; securing municipal budget allocations for climate actions, helping design and implement innovative scalable mitigation and adaptation actions including grid-connected solar PV systems for water utilities and social housing, decentralized biomethanation and compost facilities for processing biodegradable waste, groundwater recharge systems, acoustic water leak detection systems, development of green mobility and urban green cover. The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM) awarded compliance badges to project cities for reporting their climate actions. Supported the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in its annual Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework assessment under its Smart Cities Mission.



* An impact matrix
by the project team

It employs a comprehensive process termed as “Climate Resilient Cities (CRC)” process comprising of 9-steps in 3 phases: Analyse, Act and Accelerate to implement its activities. It is tailor made for Local Governments (LGs), to provide step by step guidance for the development of a climate resilient city action plan. It consists of a wide range of tools and guidance notes to support LGs to deliver effective local climate action.

Target User: City Officials

Instruments: Policy and planning; Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, and Innovation; Partnerships

Highlights: Some of the major features of the project are the Climate Core team and the Basket of Solution tools under the CRC processes.

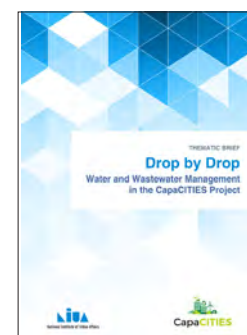
Themes: Climate Change and Resilience

The Climate Core Team, one of the tool under the CRC process is the institutional structure for ensuring buy-in, effective decision making, planning and implementation of climate actions in the cities. It comprises of representatives from all municipal departments including finance and communication that act as a task force to prepare and implement Climate Resilient City Action Plans (CRCAPs).

Implementation Scale: Large

The Basket of Solutions (BoS) is yet another tool consisting of a set of 38 climate actions, across 9 areas/sectors. Each climate action is further graded into 4 categories; each of the grades addresses a critical step in the implementation of the entire climate action, starting from planning to design to implementation and monitoring. It is designed to support the LGs in conducting initial evaluation of climate performance, vis-à-vis the 38 climate actions included in the tool, annual monitoring of the defined climate action plan and developing future CRCAPs. The BoS allows cities the flexibility to choose relevant climate actions and define the action plan accordingly.

Learnings/conclusion: One of the major contributions of the project is in the capacity building of local government officials to plan and implement climate resilience actions. It has enabled cities to conceptualize climate actions, design Innovative financing solutions for mobilizing climate finances. It acted as a catalyst and inspired cities to opt for green infrastructures and services such as captive solar power plant and green mobility zones. A key learnings from the project implementation is that institutionalization of a governance structure term as “Climate Core Team” in the local level facilitates buy-in, effective decision making, planning and implementation of climate actions in the cities.



1. The Steering Committee Meeting CapaCITIES Phase II



2. TPD bio-methanation plant - CapaCITIES team along with SDC delegates



City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS)

July 2018 to March 2023

Component 1: Agartala, Amaravati, Amritsar, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Dehradun, Greater Visakhapatnam, Hubballi-Dharwad, Kochi, Surat, Ujjain, Puducherry
 Component 2: Government of Odisha
 Component 3: Pan India

Naim Keruwala, Anjum Dhamija, Swapnil Saxena, Pranay Bharadwaj, Nidhi Misra, Abdul Maboood, Akanksha Laroia, Dr Shilpy Gupta, Marisha Sharma, Asif Raza, Rohit Saxena, Shilpi Roy, Manshi Singh

French Development Agency (AFD)

European Union (EU)

Fostered an innovative approach for selecting, designing and implementing projects. Technical assistance is being offered at all levels and all stages. Fosters partnerships and engagement with urban local bodies, city managers, national and international sector experts and agencies.

Mainstreaming of innovative and good practices such as the four-phase approach to program implementation – Preparation, Selection, Maturation, Implementation, the usage of a technology platform (CITIIS Management Platform - CMP).

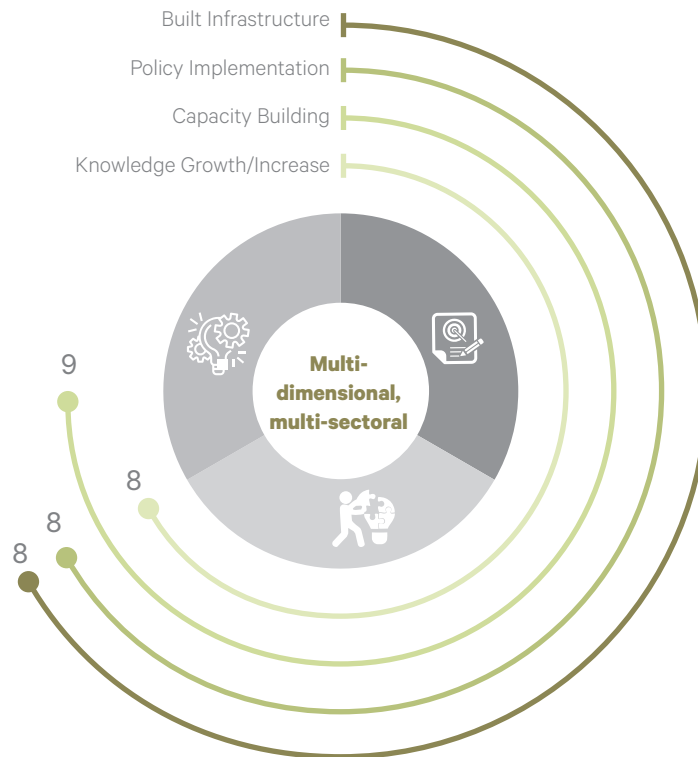
Highly relevant to the needs of its target groups and enjoys wide ownership.

Aim: In 2018, three years after the official launch of the Smart Cities Mission by the Government of India, a sub-component of the mission titled “Supporting Smart Cities Mission for a more inclusive and sustainable urban development in India” was launched jointly by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, French Development Agency (AFD), European Union and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). It comprises of three key components:

- Component 1: City Investments to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) challenge: Launched in July 2018, 12 projects have been selected from across the country following a competitive selection process. The selected projects have a combined outlay of over Rs. 1,300 Crores.
- Component 2: Capacity-development activities at State level: The State of Odisha has been selected for building capacities of ULBs across the State.
- Component 3: Promotion of integrated urban management at the central level: ongoing activities at the NIUA on Knowledge Management, Monitoring & Evaluation and Technology adoption through the CITIIS Management Platform.

Process: CITIIS fostered an innovative approach for selecting, designing and implementing projects. Technical assistance was offered at all levels and all stages: Central, State, and local through international experts, domestic experts, and transversal experts. It resulted in the mainstreaming of innovative and good practices such as the four-phase approach to program implementation – Preparation, Selection, Maturation, Implementation, the usage of a technology platform (CITIIS Management Platform - CMP), and a unique financing model in which States got 50% of the Program releases as grant whereas SPVs received 100% of the program release as a grant.


Component 2 under the program intends to create a partnership with Government of Odisha for upgradation of skills of municipal functionaries. An MOU has been signed with Govt. of Odisha on October 08, 2021. The focus of this component will be on training of municipal functionaries and its




Policy & Planning


Technology, Data solutions and Innovation


Knowledge Management & Capacity Building


Target users vary across the projects


Large Size

* An impact matrix by the project team

extended arms such as the self-help groups in Municipal Administration, Municipal Engineering, Urban Finance, Urban Planning, Community Development, Public Health, Environment & Climate Change and E-Governance & ICT.

Highlights: INTRODUCTION OF MATURATION PHASE FOR PROJECT DESIGN



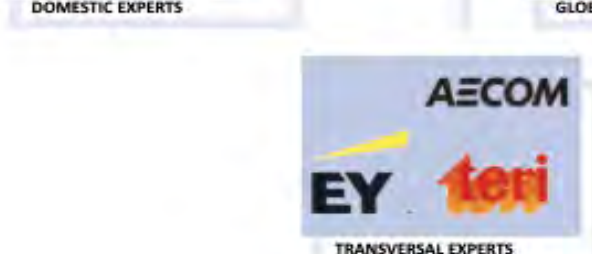
A helpdesk was organised by the CITIIS-PMU to assist SPVs in the preparation of the application during the Preparation Phase. Sixty-seven applications were received from SPVs all over India. Consequently, 12 projects from twelve different cities, classified under four chosen themes of Sustainable Mobility; Public Open Spaces, Social & Organizational Innovation in Low Income Settlements; and Urban E-governance & ICT, were selected. During Maturation Phase, selected Smart City SPVs worked with their respective Domestic Experts and Global Mentors to prepare Maturation Phase Framework deliverables. Once the endorsed deliverables were validated by the APEX Committee members, SPVs entered into the Implementation Phase.

So far, 11 cities have completed the maturation phase; DPRs, worth over INR 1,187.14 crores with a reach of over 1 million beneficiaries, have been approved by the CITIIS Apex Committee and the process of tendering has begun. More than 30 technical assistance missions have been conducted by six mentors, six experts and NIUA for the SPVs to assist in developing maturation phase deliverables. More than 150 technical project documents have been developed by over 36 dedicated CITIIS staff engaged across 12 SPVs. Over 40 workshops/webinars/peer-learning sessions held on a wide range of subjects including, the Impact of COVID-19 on Project Designs; Environmental & Social Safeguards; Communication & Outreach; and Monitoring and Evaluation. More than 20 knowledge products have been developed and disseminated including toolkits on project development, communications, monitoring & evaluation among others.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE UNDER CITIIS - Tailor-made three-tier technical assistance is being provided to the selected cities under the program. The aim of this mentorship program is twofold: to help perform such activities that optimize project design, procurement and implementation; and to conduct capacity-development activities to strengthen SPVs' & ULBs' capacities.

International and national expertise is provided by six Global Mentors and six Domestic Experts respectively, on a regular basis. Whereas, a need based assistance is available through a selected panel of technical expertise on cross-cutting topics, such as legal framework, E&S risk management, gender analysis, social engineering, business model, technical specification, especially in the Indian context.

Learnings/conclusion: The CITIIS Program is highly relevant to the needs of its target groups and enjoys wide ownership. Its design, structure and approach of implementation are innovative, but fully adapted to the actual implementation context. The implementing partners have been well mobilised to play their role in the program and are assisted as necessary by the external support. CITIIS Management Platform and tools provide an enhanced managerial context at all levels and a sound preparation and implementation process of smart projects serving the real needs of the citizens.

	<p>DOMESTIC EXPERTS</p> <p>Gurmeet Rai Pranjali Deshpande Seetha Raghupathy Shahena Khan Swati Janu Vidhya Mohankumar</p>		<p>GLOBAL MENTORS</p> <p>Alfred Peter Amit Prothi Chris Blache Michael King Pratap Kumar Prasanna Desai</p>
		<p>TRANSVERSAL EXPERTS</p> <p>Aecom Ernst and Young Teri</p>	

Target User: Target users vary across the projects.

Instruments: Policy and Planning, Knowledge Management and Capacity Building, Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation, Partnerships

Themes: Urban and Built Infrastructure

Implementation Scale: Large



Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot in India (SCIAP)

December 2019 to Present

Bhopal, Guntur, Jaipur, Mysuru and Vijayawada

Paramita Datta Dey,
Kaustubh Parihar, Tavishi Darbari, Sonali Mehra, Gaurav Thapak

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Integrates sustainability strategies into urban planning and management to create a favourable environment for investment in infrastructure and service delivery.

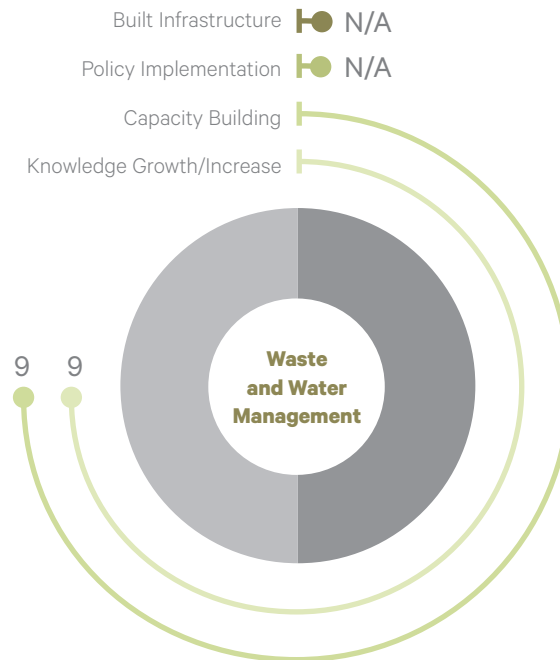
The project has three main components—Sustainable urban planning and management; Investment projects and technology demonstration, and Partnerships and knowledge management.

NIUA is implementing tasks outlined under the third component, i.e., Partnerships and knowledge management.

Aim: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) implements the SC-IAP programme in India along with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). The core objective is to build resilience in five pilot cities – Jaipur, Bhopal, Mysuru, Vijayawada and Guntur. The main role of NIUA is to undertake the implementation of Component 3 – Partnerships, Knowledge Management and Capacity Building. NIUA will contribute towards building the multi-sectoral partnership platform to ensure the implementation of sustainable city strategies, by understanding various issues and challenges of technical, financial, political, social stakeholders/partners. To solve these major issues and challenges, NIUA will prepare the integrated training curriculum modules for capacity building which will then be scaled up to 25 Indian cities.

Process:

1. Training Assistance and Need Assessment: The Training Assistance and Need Assessment (TANA) study aimed to understand the existing knowledge of the municipal corporation employees, across the hierarchy of the Urban Local Body (ULB) in the five pilot cities for three sectors.
2. Training Modules: The findings of the TANA provided direction to the designing of the training curriculum customised for the needs of the five pilot cities.
3. Capacity Building: The training workshop and exposure visits would be conducted for the three stakeholders for the five pilot cities
4. Technical Assistance: We will provide technical assistance and hand holding for better implementation of the projects and to reduce GHGs emission in their respective cities
5. Scaling Up: we will scale up the capacity building to 25 Urban Local Bodies



* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights:

- A detailed training assistance and need assessment for three sectors of solid waste management, waste water management and water management was conducted for all five pilot cities which gathered inputs from the complete hierarchy of the municipal corporations.
- There are 8 modules developed under this project; one each on the three sectors mentioned above. Additionally, modules on GHG estimation and climate adaptation, and Geospatial application in Municipal waste management are developed. A special focus has been given for training of Ground level functionaries, and therefore, 3 training manuals and a handbook is curated to train Ground level functionaries for leadership, social security and health and safety. These modules are a first of its kind to train municipalities holistically and achieve multiple Sustainable Development Goals.

Target User: City officials

Instruments: Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Partnerships

Themes: Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience

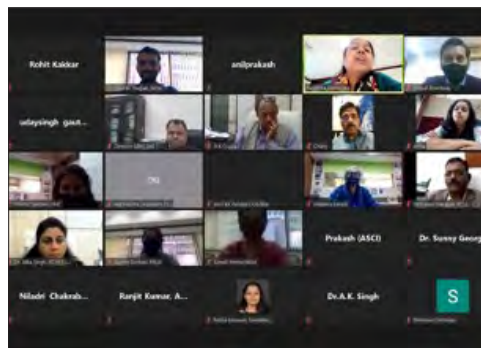
Learnings/conclusion:

- The level of understanding and knowledge varies across the staff and personnel, so catering to everyone's needs is difficult. Since the stakeholder groups have different needs, a one-size-fits-all approach doesn't work.
- Most requirements and gaps are similar across cities in all the sectors.
- Offline training is preferred because they can visit sites and facilitate peer-to-peer learning.

Implementation Scale: Extra Large



1. Interview session with the Assistant Engineer, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation



2. Orientation session was conducted for the training entities and the cities across India



3. Coordination and experience sharing workshop conducted by NIUA



Addressing the Urban Drivers of River Health in the Ganga River Basin

March 2019 to February 2022

Pan India with a focus on the Ganga River basin; Kanpur

Dr. Victor R. Shinde,

Dr. Uday Bhone,
Rahul Sachdeva,
Nikita Madan,
Banibrata Choudhury

National Mission for Clean Ganga

Initiated the move to promulgate river-sensitive development in Indian cities

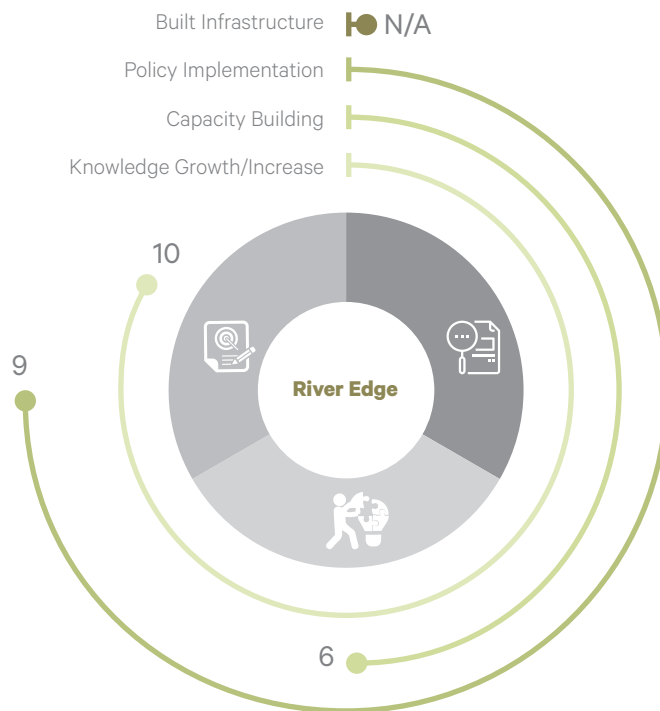
Prepared advisories, frameworks, and guidance documents to help manage urban rivers

Developing niche and unique capacity building modules related to urban aspects of river management

Aim: Maintaining healthy rivers in the Ganga River Basin is crucial to enhance liveability in urban areas of the basin. The aim of the project is to promulgate sustainable urban development that makes judicious use of vital natural riverine resources. The project has already created a noticeable buzz in the country on the need to re-imagine urban rivers. It is envisaged that through various project activities, enabling environment will be created for river cities within the Ganga river basin as well as outside the basin to mainstream the river sensitive master planning approach and prepare Urban River Management Plans (URMP) for maintain the wholesomeness of rivers passing within the urban stretch. This will establish a re-connect of citizenries with a river for celebrating them.

Process: The project targets three unique (but interrelated) elements of river management within the urban context. The first is related to mainstreaming sustainable river health management into a city's larger long-term vision. The second is associated with developing a dedicated river-specific management plan for Kanpur city. The third is to build capacities of multiple levels of stakeholders on aspects relating to the first two elements, as well as other pertinent matters related to river health management.

The project has developed a unique first of its kind **strategic framework for managing urban river stretches in the Ganga River Basin called the "Urban River Management Plan"**. Following the framework India's first URMP has been prepared for the city of the Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The project has developed **strategic guidelines for "Mainstreaming River Consideration in a City's Master Plan"**. The purpose of these guidelines is to help river cities make provisions for long-term interventions for river conservation, protection and management. In association with the Town and Country Planning



* An impact matrix by the project team

Organization (TCPO), the project has produced a document entitled “River-centric Urban Planning Guidelines”. This document provides clarity on the planning norms and standards that cities could adopt for planning the river zones within their limits.

Target User: City Officials

Highlights: One of the unique features of the project is National Sponsored Thesis competition of the “Re-imagining Urban Rivers”. Through this competition Seven best thesis were given a platform to present their ideas in national level competition, Three winners were picked up by eminent panel of jurors.

Instruments: Policy and planning; Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building;

Themes: Environment, Climate Change and Resilience

To Institutionalize a mechanism of the urban river management, a collaborative effort to make river sensitive cities has been made through a River Cities Alliance (RCA)

Implementation Scale: Extra Large

Learnings/conclusion: The core message of the project is that economic development in cities and environment protection are not the antithesis of each other. It is quite the contrary. Longterm and sustainable economic development cannot be achieved without due consideration of the environment. More and more cities are beginning to realize this, and are taking the required actions in this regard.



1. Secretary, MoHUA, Mr. Durga Shankar Mishra motivating Chief Town Planners to think on river sensitive master plan approach in cities



2. Mr. Akshay Tripathi, Commissioner Kanpur - Kanpur URMP finalization workshop on 12 January 2021.



3. Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Mr. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat; Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Mr. U.P. Singh; Director General, NMCG, Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Mishra; Director, NIUA, Mr. Hitesh Vaidya launching the URMP framework - 4 November, 2020.



Participatory and Inclusive Water Sensitive Urban Design for Sustainability and Resilience (PARIWAR)

March 2021 to February 2025

Delhi

Dr. Victor R. Shinde,
Mr. Rahul Sachdeva,
Lovlesh Sharma,
Vishakha Jha

WRI-India through DFAT,
Australia

Propagating the application of water sensitive urban design in Delhi

Addressing the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities

Setting up a first of its kind City Water Forum as an official inter-disciplinary platform for deliberations among diverse stakeholders to enhance water security in the city

NIUA in collaboration with project lead World Resources Institute (WRI) and other project partners like Gujarat Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) and McGregor Coxall PTY Ltd (Australia) are engaged in a four year project titled "PARIWAR" under the South Asia Water Security Initiative (SAWASI) program funded by Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia.

The project aims at making disadvantaged communities liveable, healthy and resilient to climate changes and disaster risks by improving access to WASH services through adoption of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) approaches and demonstrating the same through pilot implementation at two community sites in Delhi City.

The project will be an example for implementation of WSUD projects and set benchmark for urban management policy, which provides multiple social, environmental and economic benefits for a city particularly for disadvantaged communities.

The project also envisages constituting a City Water Forum (CWF) that will play a critical role in institutionalizing WSUD principles in demonstration projects and influencing water sector officials and policy makers for adoption and further scaling up of such approaches in other communities in Delhi. NIUA would be spearheading the task of constituting and institutionalizing a City Water Forum for Delhi, a first of its kind initiative in India. Along with this NIUA will also provide inputs to consortium partners across different stages of the project spanning from planning to implementation of demonstration projects in two selected disadvantaged communities. The project through CWF further aims at building capacities of various stakeholders at local, state and national level in water governance and provides a platform for education and training in WSUD.



* An impact matrix by the project team

Aim: The overall project has two specific End of Program Outcomes (EPOs), (a) By 2025, two disadvantaged communities in India have more reliable access to safe water and sanitation services, particularly for women and (b) By 2025, improved management of urban water systems in Delhi enhances community resilience to climate change and other water related shocks.

Target User: City officials engaged in basic services planning and implementation, disadvantaged communities in delhi

The specific scope for NIUA within the project is constituting a first of its kind a City Water Forum (CWF) that will play a key role in influencing policy makers and water sector officials to adopt WSUD principles while designing water projects specifically aimed at disadvantaged/marginalised communities in Delhi.

Instruments: Action, Research, Capacity building, Knowledge Management

Highlight:

Themes: Urbanisation and economic growth, social development

- Demonstration projects (based on WSUD approaches) in two disadvantaged communities in Delhi
- A WSUD catalogues having options that can be implemented in Indian context
- City water forum (CWF) bringing various relevant stakeholders on common platform to take forward agenda of incorporating WSUD principles/approaches in making water resilient disadvantaged communities
- Capacity building of relevant stakeholders in water governance and WSUD design, and its application in basic services delivery (water and sanitation) in disadvantaged communities



Sanitation Capacity Building Platform

March 2016 to March 2023

Pan India with a focus on Uttarakhand

Depinder S Kapur, Jyoti Dash, Doab Singh, Umra Anees, Hari Prakash Haihyvanshi, Akshay Agarwal, Atul Kumar, Laila Khan, Gauri Srivastava, B Ashwin Kumar, Shantanu Padi, Parth Kamath, Mahreen Matto, Aparna Unni and Rahul Mankotia

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Improved Awareness, Knowledge and Skill Development of State governments and Urban Local Bodies staff, to plan and implement decentralised sanitation solutions

Institutional Strengthening (of Training Institutes, Academia and Private sector), for supporting capacity building on non-sewered sanitation and integrated wastewater management.

Evidence based Research and Advocacy to address urban sanitation challenges.

Technical and Policy advisory to State Governments and ULBs for scaling up of FSSM solutions

Aim: The aim of the project is to establish a platform for capacity building of state and city-level government officials on Non-Sewered Sanitation (NSS), for planning, designing and implementing NSS systems including faecal sludge and septage management and wastewater management.

Since 2016, SCBP has been working with state governments and ULBs and providing capacity building support, technical and policy advice, and technical research studies. Currently, SCBP is working with the Government of Uttarakhand to streamline NSS and scale-up citywide inclusive sanitation in the state. In doing so, SCBP works closely with the National Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (NFSSM) Alliance, a collaborative network of experts and organizations working in the sanitation sector, to collectively advocate for CWIS at the national and state level.

Process: As part of its mandate, SCBP works closely with the NFSSM Alliance, which has over 30 member organisations in the sanitation space in India. As part of the Alliance’s work, capacity building modules are developed and disseminated at state and national level by SCBP. The impact of FSSM-oriented sanitation projects is also evaluated through research under the Platform.

In Uttarakhand, the team works with the Urban Development Directorate, and parastatals including Pey Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan, to provide technical assistance for FSSM pilot solutions, design



Women, Children, aged, people with disabilities, mothers, street vendors, city officials, industries, Government officials, sector experts, consultants, academia, practitioners



Extra Large Size

* An impact matrix by the project team

recommendations for FSTPs, and evaluating viability of conveyance models in hilly regions. It also provides support to the state government on developing state strategies for FSSM as well as hand-holding support to ULBs across the state.

Target User: Government officials, sector experts, consultants, academia, practitioners

Highlights

- 5000+ government officials trained on FSSM through 67 training programs and 11 exposure visits using current modules; innovative content including board-based and app-based gamification in process of development to aid training modules.
- State level advisories in Uttarakhand such as advisory note to operationalise State Septage Management Protocol, draft advisory on co-treatment of septage for all STPs and state FSSM strategy and implementation plan, and providing handholding and technical support on implementation of NSS across the state.

Instruments: Policy and planning; Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

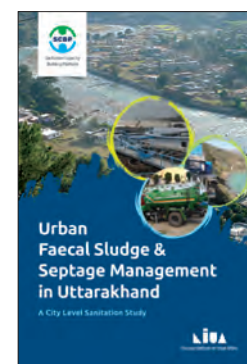
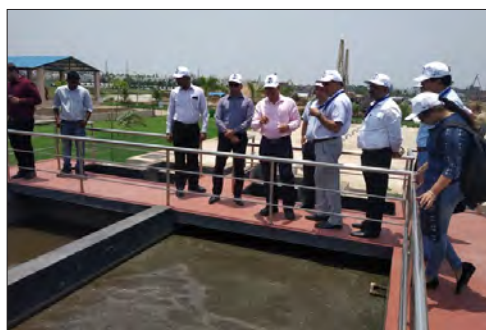
Learnings

- Capacity building of a range of stakeholders is vital, and key to ensure adoption and success of FSSM projects across the country. This includes elected representatives, desludging operators, masons etc.
- Dedicated platforms need to be developed for addressing the unique challenges of hilly and mountain terrains with respect to safe sanitation.

Themes: Urban Governance and Finance; Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience; and Social Development.

Implementation Scale: Extra Large – Pan India

Conclusion: The project got a boost with the launch of the National Policy on FSSM in 2017, following which NSS solutions were adopted at scale across the country. The content developed under SCBP is in line with national urban missions and Gol priorities such as SBM 2.0 and AMRUT 2.0, as well as takes into consideration local state contexts such as Uttarakhand, and will help accelerate India's progress in achieving targets under the SDGs 2030.



Enabling responsive and data driven governance

Analysis of 100 Smart Cities based on 10 indicators for infant Toddlers and their Caregivers (ITCs)

Improve the ease of living for citizens by creating a national urban digital ecosystem.

Working with 4400+ cities by 2026 to improve efficiency and productivity of ULBs

Contribute towards improved delivery of government services, increased transparency and user experience



1303

People Trained



32

Knowledge Products



58

Online Events



28

Training Programs

Key



Technology



Competitions



Capacity building



Digital governance



Skill development



Institutions



Building permissions



Policy



Child-centric



Smart city



Mobile apps



Construction

Centre for Digital Governance

Centre for Digital Governance at National Institute of Urban Affairs is the Anchor for the National Urban Digital Mission. With the goal to facilitate adoption and put technology as core of operations across the ecosystem, MoHUA has appointed the Centre for Digital Governance at National Institute of Urban Affairs as an anchor to tie the strengths of all the stakeholders together.

Vision: Our vision is to transform governance by improving service delivery, building accountability and fostering innovation across 4400 cities by 2026.

Approach: Our approach is built on a foundation of Design, Architecture, Enterprise and Ecosystem Thinking Envisioned to function as a trusted partner for distributed governance, CDG will function across six practice areas:

- Governance: Formulate model policies, frameworks and documents for digital governance, and providing advisory services.
- Platforms: Provide critical digital infrastructure as public good;
- Partnerships: Forge strategic linkages to galvanize the ecosystem,
- Learning: Build and nurture capacities in urban professionals, and address demand based capacity building needs of the ecosystem
- Communications: To build a shared narrative on digital technology for urban development
- Research: Facilitate knowledge sharing and insights for spurring urban innovation

As India celebrates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav marking the 75th year of our country's independence, MoHUA has launched the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) to facilitate electronic delivery of municipal services to citizens across all towns and cities of the country.

The NUDM aims to improve the ease of living for citizens by creating a national urban digital ecosystem that delivers accessible, inclusive, efficient and citizen centric governance in India's 4400 towns and cities. Through this, the Mission will contribute to the States' and Union Territories (UTs)' own efforts to improve the quality of services in the emerging cities.

National Urban Digital Mission(NUDM): a. National Urban Governance Platform; b. National Urban Learning Platform (NULP); c. Standards Initiative

DataSmart Urban95

Smartnet

Online Building Permission System (OBPS)

NUDM: 1(a) National Urban Governance Platform

Supporting Indian States in delivering Ease of Living and Doing Business to every Indian

June 2020 to 2026

Pan India

AN Nanda Kishore, Kakul Misra, Sugandha Gupta, Manish Gupta, Padam Vijay, Nandini Bhattacharya, Anirudh Gupta, Priti Shukla

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

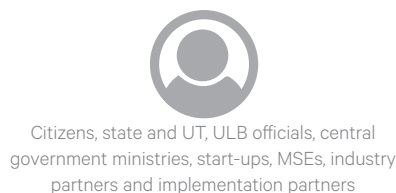
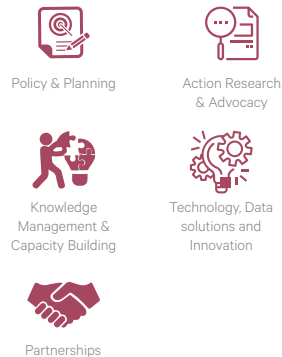
Aim: The National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) will leverage technology in service of an improved quality of life for every citizen. NUDM will create a shared digital infrastructure as a public good through open source, customisable digital urban platforms, building blocks, data infra to manage the core digital urban data, and the infrastructure required for its seamless exchange. One of the key initiatives of the NUDM is the creation of a shared digital infrastructure, to be made available to every Indian State and UT. This shared digital infrastructure is the National Urban Governance Platform (NUGP). The NUGP is the initial offering of the NUDM with 9 reference municipal service applications, such as grievance redressal, birth and death certificate registration, water and sewerage, property tax, trade license, online building permissions and many more! States and UTs may adopt a central instance of the NUGP, or customise and configure it for their needs. Through this shared infrastructure, the NIUA-CDG will support states and UTs in their own initiatives to deliver municipal services online to every citizen by 2026.

Process: In addition to the platform, the NIUA-CDG team will support states and UTs to improve governance through standards and frameworks for collaboration and impact. This will be achieved by way of constituting the program governance model, vision, mission, KPIs and goals. In conjunction with the Mission, NIUA-CDG will publish Technical Implementation Guidelines to enable States to drive the implementation as per their preferred modes.

Intends to support States and Union Territories in their efforts to deliver municipal governance services online to all citizens

Intends to work with 4400+ cities by 2026 to improve efficiency and productivity of urban local bodies

Will create shared digital infrastructure in the form of a National Urban Governance Platform, which will provide a "single window" service experience for citizens for 9 municipal services - namely - property tax, trade license, water & sewerage, municipal grievance redressal, birth & death certificate, NOC, building plan approval, user charges and NMAM Compliant Municipal Accounting and Finance



* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights: Through partnerships with State & UT governments, industry associations, MSMEs, and key players of the urban ecosystem, the NUDM targets the implementation of the Mission's initiative across India by 2026.

Target User: citizens, state and UT, ULB officials, central government ministries, startups, MSEs, industry partners and implementation partners

Learnings/conclusion: India has more than 4400 cities and towns, and it is essential that the “long tail of small cities” are empowered to deliver on the promise of serving all citizens. The National Urban Governance Platform under the NUDM will expand the options and opportunities for State, Union Territories as well as urban local body administrations to leverage, meeting the capacities and needs of each stakeholder, and work with them to address their most pressing needs and challenges, by tapping into a wide range of resources across the three pillars of people, process, and platforms.

Instruments: Policy and planning; Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management, Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth; Urban Governance and Finance; Urban Infrastructure, Digital Infrastructure, Information Technology, Standards Formation, Municipal Domains, Property Tax, Birth and Death Registration, Water and Sewerage, Online Building Plan Approval, Trade License, No Objection Certificates, User Charges, NMAM Compliant Municipal Accounting and Finance

Implementation Scale: Extra Large/Virtual



1. Launch of NUDM by Shri Hardeep S Puri, Minister (I/C) with Shri Durga Shankar Mishra, Secretary, MoHUA



2. Launch of NUDM attended by Shri J Satyanarayana, Advisor, WEF



3. Launch of NUDM attended by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Minister – Electronics and Information Technology



NUDM: 1(b) National Urban Learning Platform (NULP)

National Urban Digital Mission - NIUA and MoHUA's e-Learning and Capacity Building arm

June 2020 to 2026

Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Thane, Pune, Pimpri Chinchwad, Bhopal, Indore, New Delhi, Chandigarh, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Shimla, Agartala, Namchi

Sreenandini Banerjee,
Priyank Khare

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government

Aim: Actors in the urban ecosystem need a wide range of skills in order to address challenges, improve service delivery and utilise stakeholders' capabilities to unlock India's growth potential. The National Urban Learning Platform (NULP) is a means of digitally consolidating key skills and knowledge required by urban stakeholders, with a special emphasis on training and capacity building of urban local government officials. NULP aims to empower India's urban functionaries, administrators, elected representatives, civil society, industry actors and other ecosystem players to build smart, inclusive, sustainable and resilient cities.

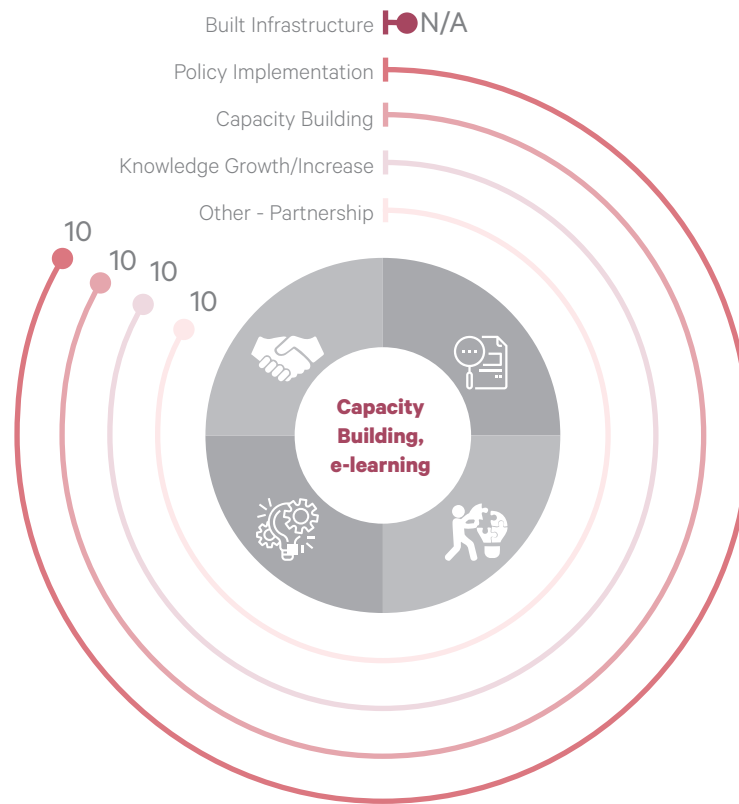
Process: NULP has enrolled training institutions, schools, civil society, and other knowledge creators to ensure that a wide range of content is available. Currently, the program boasts of 37 content partners. NULP has facilitated collaborations with 28 cities through city activation workshops, and the program is actively working on enabling responsive and data driven governance through a course on data-driven governance, curated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, GoI. This collaboration with the Ministry is part of the National Urban Digital Mission, of which NULP is a flagship initiative. The NUDM encourages the cross integration of platforms to curate best practices of governance across the country.

A dedicated national platform for urban development with shared digital infrastructure to be offered as a public good.

Ensures active engagement with training institutions, schools, civil society and other knowledge creators in India and abroad.

Enables users to discover relevant materials and content on topics of interest and relevance and enrol in benchmarked and certified courses of varying durations and levels of effort to develop the related skills and capacities.

Enables the creation of certification programs and assists in the digital issuance of certificates needed by functionaries in their respective roles.



Partnerships



Action Research & Advocacy



Knowledge Management & Capacity Building



Technology, Data solutions and Innovation



India's urban functionaries, administrators, elected representatives, civil society, industry actors



Medium Size



Virtual

* An impact matrix by the project team

Since its inception in 2020, NULP has scaled heights in the domain of capacity building, with over 10 courses across various domains of urban administration. The program counts leading research institutes and universities among its partners, such as the Indian Institute of Human Settlements, Engineering Staff College Institute, Udemy with program partners - EY, city implementation partner - AILSG, donor agency Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (UK Government) and many more.

Highlights: A cumulative of 100 users are currently registered on NULP across 17 city governments and a wide range of civil society institutions.

Learnings/conclusion: The National Urban Learning Platform provides avenues for purpose-based partnerships to facilitate continuous learning initiatives for the city officials. Therefore, NIUA is building a platform in a way that caters to their demands by streamlining knowledge management. As the e-learning platform of MoHUA, NULP which will help facilitate a learning environment through modern techniques of knowledge and skills transfer. With the completion of its Pilot phase in June 2021, NULP has embarked on its second phase, the "Sustainability and Scale-Up Phase" in which the program will welcome 100 Champion Cities and curate 60 online learning courses by March 2022.

Target User: India's urban functionaries, administrators, elected representatives, civil society, industry actors

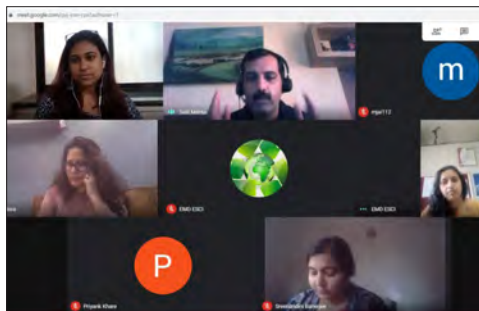
Instruments: Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Capacity building, effective administration, e-learning, responsive and data driven governance, peer to peer learning, blended learning

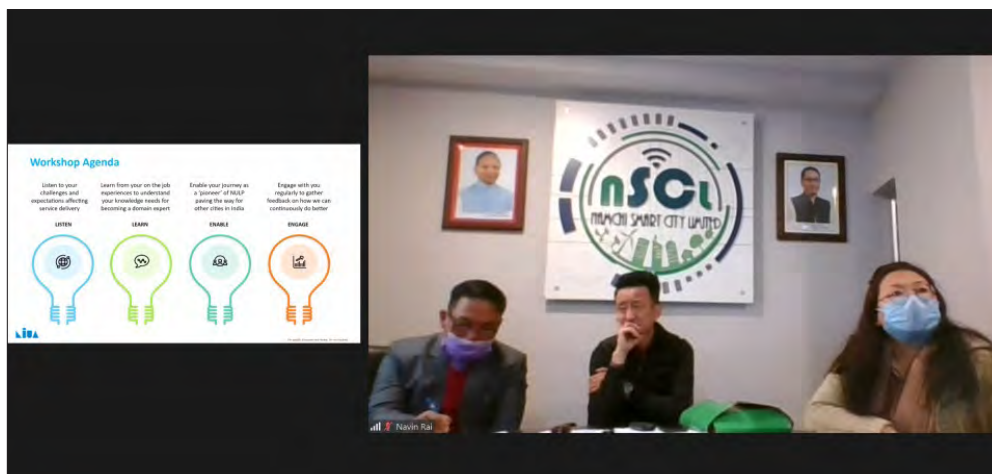
Implementation Scale: Virtual



1. Pune



2. Hyderabad



3. Namchi



NUDM: 1(c) Standards Initiative

Enabling interoperability for data-driven governance

June 2020 to 2026

Pan India

Lavanya Nupur,
Ms. Aparajita Dubey

Ministry of Housing and Urban
Affairs

Will curate Municipal Governance Reference Architecture (to serve as a blueprint for deploying a proven architecture to meet common business use cases); Taxonomies (to ensure semantic and syntactic (content) interoperability); Data Models and API Specifications (to ensure technical interoperability); Data Privacy and Security standards (including requirements specified by national and local law)

Will contribute towards improved delivery of government services and increased transparency and user experience

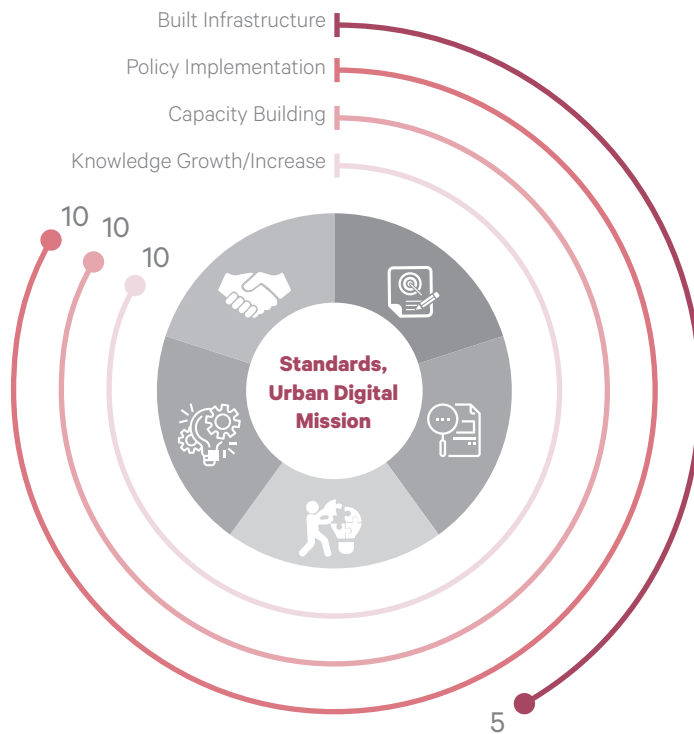
Will help Central and State governments in implementing data driven governance and improved policy implementations

Will help cities by preventing vendor lock-in, reduced costs of operations and increase innovation by implementing new applications across data silos

Aim: Due to the federal structure of governance in India, state specific laws and different eGovernance system implementations, urban local bodies have different vocabularies for Municipal Governance. When municipal performance is measured, there are glaring inconsistencies, not merely city to city but also from state to state, with respect to through which ways such performance may be measured. Under the National Urban Digital Mission, the Standards initiative aims to design municipal governance standards that have minimum base elements common across ULBs to ensure interoperability, harmonisation and data driven governance.

Process: These Standards are being designed to respond to the need for uniform systems through consultations with experts in an ecosystem driven process. These Standards will conform to National Urban Innovation Stack guiding principles, and will help stakeholders collaborate for a smooth functioning of their platforms and processes. These standards will be created through specifications, certifications and best practices in the contexts of people (for example, policy standards and working methodologies), processes (for example process standards and compliance certificates) and the underlying digital platforms (for example, Reference architecture, Taxonomies, APIs and reference applications). The standards will be responsive to a need in the market, based on expert opinion, developed through an ecosystem-driven and consensus-based process.

These Standards are being created in consultation with leading domain experts and partner agencies.





Policy & Planning


Action Research
& Advocacy


Knowledge
Management &
Capacity Building


Technology, Data
solutions and
Innovation


Partnerships


Central and State government officials,
industry bodies, implementation partners,
solution providers, SMEs, start-ups.


Extra Large Size


Virtual

* An impact matrix
by the project team

Highlights: Municipal Governance Reference Architecture & Property Tax Taxonomy standards will release on 25th June 2021.

Learnings/conclusion: Standards were needed in order to cater to twin goals of National Urban Digital Mission - Equity and Data Driven Governance. On one hand, through standards compliant NUGP platforms we plan to ensure equitable access to government services for citizens. While on the other hand, CDG is also creating technical & domain standards for data interoperability and harmonization, data interpretability to enable data driven governance.

These neutral and consensus-driven standards are being developed after conducting wider consultation covering smart city officials, technologists, start-ups, entrepreneurs, practitioners, system integrators, academia, and other industry experts.

Target User: Central and State government officials, industry bodies, implementation partners, solution providers, SMEs, start-ups.

Instruments: Policy and planning; Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management, Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth; Urban Governance and Finance; Urban Infrastructure, Digital Infrastructure, Information Technology, Standards Formation, Municipal Domains, Property Tax, Birth and Death Registration, Water and Sewerage, Online Building Plan Approval, Trade License, No Objection Certificates, User Charges, NMAM Compliant Municipal Accounting and Finance

Implementation Scale: Large, Virtual



DataSmart Urban95

2020 to present

Pan India

Jeenal Sawla, Josh Singh, Kuhan Madhan, Mayank Saravagi, Naman Sharma, Sukhbeer Singh, and Udit Sarkar

Bernard van Leer Foundation

Analysis of 100 Smart Cities based on 10 indicators for infant Toddlers and their Caregivers (ITCs)

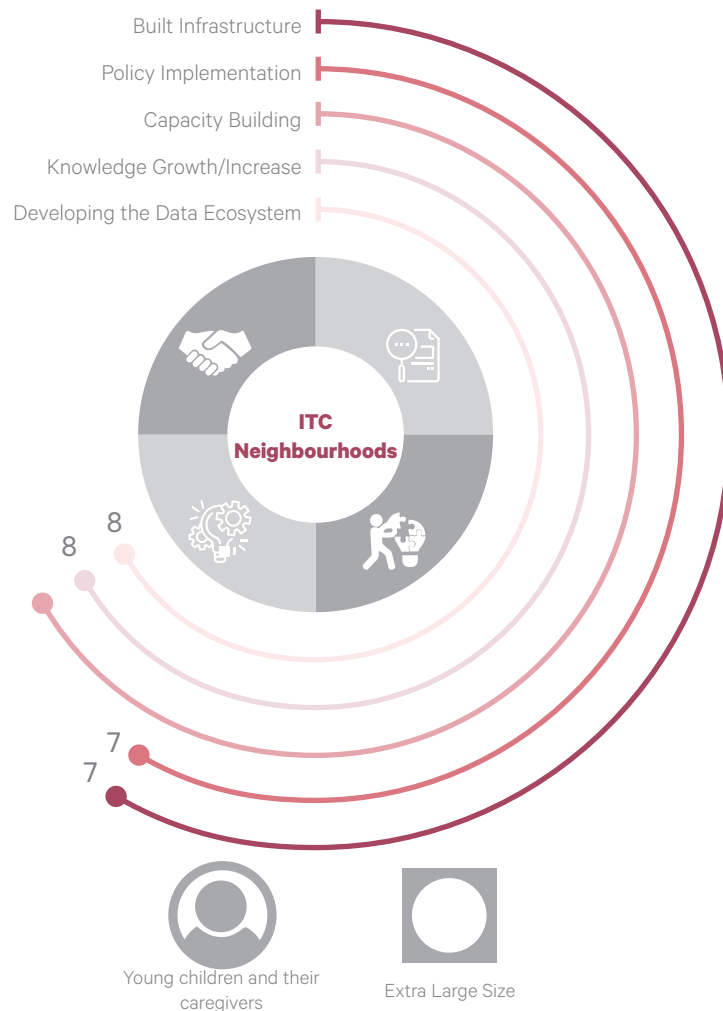
Creation of ITC Dashboard on MoHUA's AMPLIFI Portal

Development of 6 use cases that will act as toolkits and frameworks to collect ITC specific data across various sectors like air quality, mobility, built environment, demography, and quality of life

Aim: The DataSmart Urban95 project aims to work towards mainstreaming the needs of Infants, Toddlers, and their Caregivers (ITCs) in the urban development discourse of India by leveraging data. The scope includes developing ITC indicators, and benchmarking; creating performance dashboards, developing an ITC Data Maturity Framework to assess cities on ITC data maturity; hand holding cities to analyse data and derive visual insights; developing use cases that outline data requirements needed to analyse ITCs experiences and well-being in cities; and building capacities in cities to sensitize city data officers on ITC-friendly neighbourhoods.

Process: The key outcome of the project includes-

- Framing 10 ITC indicators for data collection and benchmarking in 100 smart cities
- Creation of visual dashboard to showcase data analysis, to aid in regular monitoring of indicators
- Development of 6 use cases that will act as toolkits and frameworks to collect ITC specific data across various sectors like air quality, mobility, built environment, demography, and quality of life. The use cases were created through an in-depth research process and peer-reviewed by subject matter experts.
- The team provided anchor support to the Bernard van Leer Foundation and the World Resources Institute in partnering with MoHUA to launch and conduct the Nurturing Neighbourhoods Challenge. Here, 60+ cities submitted proposals out of which 25 cities were selected to undertake 5 pilots in each city for 6 months. The team supported MoHUA in vetting the Challenge application form and the team lead was in the selection committee for pilot cities.



 Technology, Data solutions and Innovation

 Action Research & Advocacy

 Knowledge Management & Capacity Building

 Partnerships

- Provided support to Data Analytics and Management Unit of MoHUA together feedback on overall experience of DataSmart Cities Initiative under Smart Cities Mission by conducting 12 hours of interactive sessions with around 50 City Data Officers (CDOs). Provided coordination support to Data Analytics and Management Unit of MoHUA to drive a 7 weeks of capacity building course for 75+ CDOs with Tata Trusts on Enabling Data Driven Decision Making for Urban Local Bodies. In addition to this, the team provided support in conducting 8 Tech Clinics (one hour each) to inform, expose and address challenges on IT and data infrastructure for smart cities were conducted.
- Key challenges include-
- The project suffered significant delays due to COVID between months of March 2020 to June 2020 and then in March 2021.
- Many City Data Officers (CDOs) did not have the expertise in data analysis. Hence the team invested in supporting MoHUA to first build foundational knowledge for data analytics and management for CDOs, on top of which ITC focussed data analysis capabilities will be built in the grant year 2.

Target User: Young children and their caregivers

Instruments: Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Neighbourhood Development, data-driven governance, Urban Governance and Finance; Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment

Highlights: Use of novel data collection mechanisms like mobile apps and crowd sourcing for developing use cases. Development of ITC dashboard, showcasing performance of 100 Smart Cities across 10 ITC indicators, on MoHUA's AMPLIFI Portal.

Implementation Scale: Large

Learnings/conclusion:

- The project has been successful in narrowing down the gap in data availability that exists in cities for ITC specific data. It identified 10 critical indicators that need to be collected in cities to enable data driven decision making for young children and their caregivers and analysed 100 cities on these. In the next phase, total 20 ITC indicators will be made part of MoHUA led, NIUA supported, assessments of 250+ cities in India in 2022. This will help scale the impact and institutionalise the process of collecting ITC data by making it part of MoHUA's annual assessments.
- The project has also been successful in building foundational capacity at city level by training CDOs on data driven governance. But, at the same time, it has been realised that to create a mature ecosystem of ITC data in cities and create a resounding impact, the capacity building needs to be augmented which will be taken up in the second year of the project. Here, the 8 usecase developed by the team will show CDOs the novel methods of data collection & analysis by leveraging technology and crowd sourcing.



1. Capacity building training for City Data Officers (CDOs)



2. Launch of the Nurturing Neighbourhoods Challenge



Smartnet

2018 to Present

Pan India

Priyank Khare, Abhijeet Mishra,
Arjun Dev

Ministry of Housing and Urban
Affairs

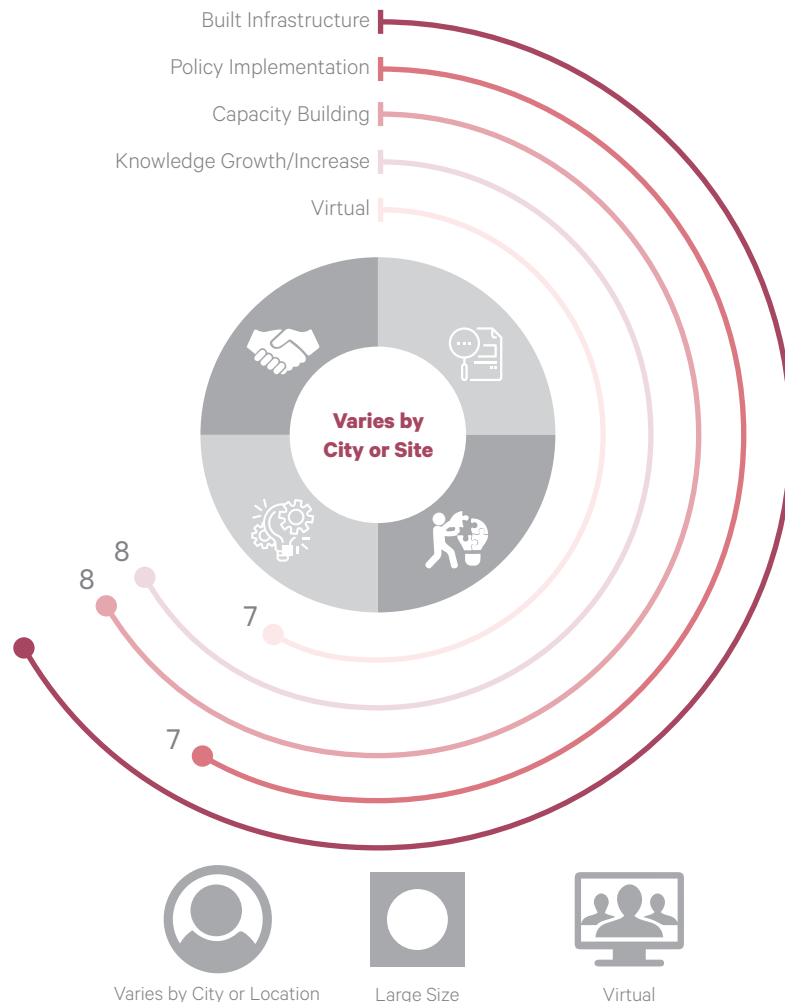
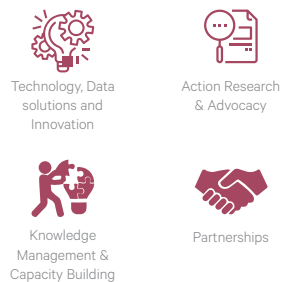
Knowledge products:
Compilation of NIUA's research
and weekly newsletters.

Support to the Ministry:
Operationalise and
institutionalisation of National
Urban Innovation Stack
programs like the India Smart
Cities Fellowship Program;
Indian Urban Pandemic
Preparedness and Response

Aim: Smartnet is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to support the development of cities across India by creating a resource-rich ecosystem of learning, sharing, knowledge dissemination and solutions exchange for city managers and primary stakeholders in the urban transformation of India. Smartnet encourages Government to Government (G-to-G) and Government to Business (G-to-B) and Business to Government (B-to-G) linkages for the urban sector in India enabling transparent and structured interactions between cities, businesses and institutions.

Process: The important initiatives taken under the project was as follows:

1. Indian Urban Pandemic Preparedness and Response (COVID-19) - Dissemination of knowledge products in relation to pandemic preparedness and response.
2. India Smart Cities Fellowship Program: Regular uploads on programme activities, the application call for the Fellowship cohort of 2021
3. Indian Smart Cities Awards Contest 2020- Developed and uploaded the registration form and innovation award.
4. Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework - Videos (Introduction/ overview and accessing/ uploading data on CSCAF dashboard, Sector-wise Training and Mentoring sessions) and Reference material (Case studies, advisories, guidelines, etc.) was added in the microsite.
5. Smart Cities Mission Webinar Series - Developed the microsite for the Mission Webinar Series hosted under 5 themes namely; PPP, Tech Clinic, Urban Transportation, Urban Sanitation, City Speak and others.



* An impact matrix by the project team

6. Nurturing Neighbourhood challenge - Integration of the microsite of the challenge developed by an external agency.
7. Streets for People Challenge - Integration of the microsite in the challenge
8. SmartCode - Integration of the microsite of the challenge developed by an external agency.
9. Solutions Registry - Integration of the microsite of the challenge developed by Forge team.
10. Conceptualisation, designing, finalisation and hosting of the Smart Cities Mission Website 2.0
11. Consultation for CITIIS 2.0 - Developed web forms for the city's SPVs to submit based on their participation in CITIIS 1
12. Consultations and feedback forms: Hosted consultation forum for "Seeking Inputs on ICCC Maturity Assessment Framework (IMAF) Draft" and shared results with the consultation agency
13. Supported ministry in operationalisation and institutionalisation of National Urban Innovation Stack programs

Target User: Covers all depending on site and city

Instruments: Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth; Urban Governance and Finance; Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience; and Social Development.

Highlights: Providing a horizontal learning and knowledge sharing platform for exchange between cities, practitioners, academia, researchers and technologists. Evolving a comprehensive framework to visualise and articulate the government's urban sector missions.

Learnings/conclusion: Through its features, SmartNet provided cities and key stakeholders in the urban forum an opportunity to share their training programmes, key events, knowledge products and tender documents. It also supports private sector stakeholders by providing a platform for the industries to showcase their ideas and innovations developed for cities. At City level, city-wise web enabled GIS application for geo-tagging of projects is also facilitated through this project. The platform also shares weekly updates with its users showcasing various events activities happening under the Smart Cities Mission.

Implementation Scale: Large + Virtual



1. Agra Smart Health Care Facility



2. Belagavi Smart Classroom



3. Facade Lighting Lucknow



4. Ahmedabad Play Area



Online Building Permission System (OBPS)

2019 to Present

Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh and Lakshadweep

Neetu Singh, Kanika Kalia

MoHUA

The capacity Building exercises were done with three new UTs, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh and Lakshadweep, based on quick reference document prepared for all stakeholders associated with implementation of OBPS.

The online capacity building exercise with all the states/UTs drafting the Building By-Laws, eDCR preparation and how to approach the drawings.

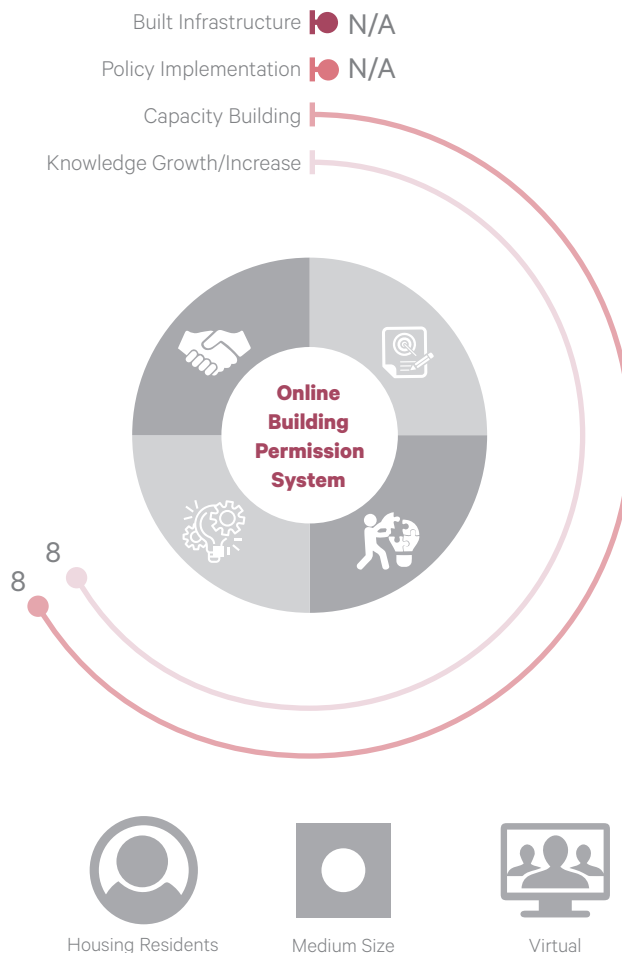
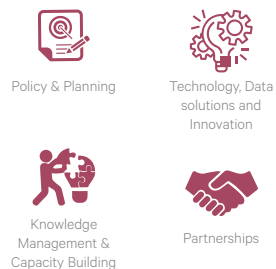
Further training was given on the software part with the NIC and the E-Government Foundations involvement to all the states.

Aim: AMRUT Mission focuses on reforms and capacity building of the ULBs. The reforms aim at improving delivery of citizen services, bringing down the cost of delivery, improving financial health, augmenting resources and enhancing transparency. The Mission sets aside 10% of annual budgetary allocation to be given away as incentive to States/UTs for accomplishing the reforms within specified timeline. One of the reforms is Online Building Permission System. The computerized, automatic, building permission system serves citizens better with transparent, speedy, hassle-free and user-friendly procedure for those seeking permission for construction of building.

The scope of work of OBPS is divided into various steps: OBPS implementation willingness letter from the state/UT; Information collection from states; Conversion of building bye-laws into eDCR template; eDCR signoff; Colour coding and layering of AutoCAD drawings according to OBPS nomenclature and standards; Customization of OBPS software as per state needs; Customizing workflow as per the state; Technical signoff of OBPS software prepared; Payment gateway integration; UAT Testing; Handing over the user credentials to the state; Go-live; Monitoring

Process: For the online systems of approvals adhering to drawings and plans for different occupancies like residential, commercial, institutional, the scrutiny is done in two types namely:

- Document Scrutiny - Validation of documents, verification of the site, various No Objection Certificates are to be produced wherever necessary



* An impact matrix by the project team

- Plan Scrutiny - All the feasible parameters in the drawing are verified against specifications like land use, building activity and various types of building parameters such as housings, multi storied building, industries & institutional Buildings etc.

Target User: Covers all housing residents

Highlights:

- To serve citizens better, MoHUA plans to support implementation of the computerized automatic building permission system for transparent, speedy, hassle free and user friendly procedure for the persons seeking permission for construction of building in the North East States of India.
- To provide the single access approval system for building permission for all cities in North East States.

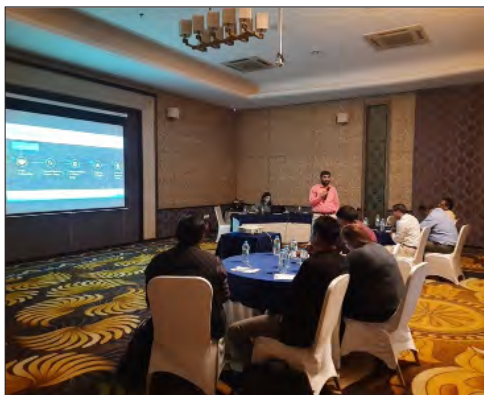
Instruments: Policy and planning; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Urban governance

Implementation Scale: Medium

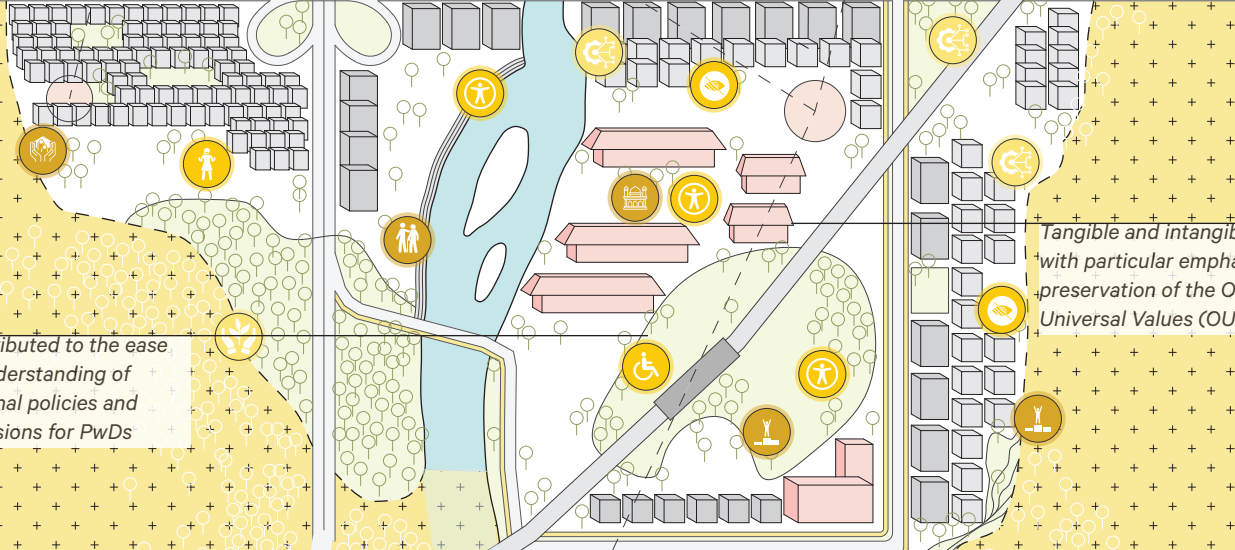
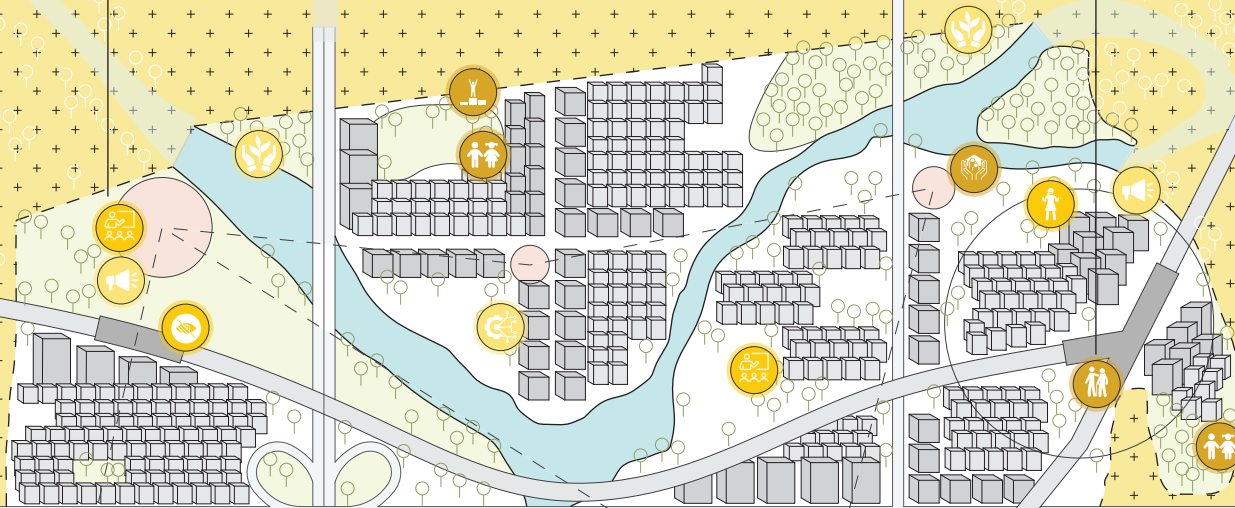
Learnings/conclusion: The major learning from the project may be summarized as follows.

- The eDCR a main document on which the entire work is depended so the document needs to be finalised in the beginning with all the stakeholders concerned after referring the Building Bye Laws and the Master Plan
- The list of documents i.e. work flow, list of NOCs, fee related matters, SLA etc. needs to be finalised with then States/UTs in the beginning by coming on a common consensus. This should have been done at one go with proper meeting.
- The list of the drawings is still not for residential, commercial, institutional and industrial should be finalised with State/ULBs. The list of drawing should have been based on features and not on numbers. This could have decreased the number of drawings and thereby the time and energy could have been saved.
- The team should travel to the concerned state/UT/ULBs and get few sets of the drawing of each category prepared and scrutinized at the local level. The guidance and training may have been given there only to the new team of architects and thereby speedy implementation
- The work at the NIC needs to be faster and all the coding work should correspond to the e-DCR finalised and the features mentioned in the drawings.
- All the coding issues need to be discussed between the NIC and e-gov after the finalisation of EDCR and based on features of drawings. The last moment, work need to be avoided if it was better documented and the process flow mechanism to be better managed.
- The team structure at the State/UTs/ULB level and at TCPO to be fully equipped with architects so that last moment induction and recruitment may be avoided which delays the project.



Knowledge and skills gap analysis by city officials to design and create ITC friendly built environments

Promote the welfare and rights of young people through developing a range of livelihoods options



Contributed to the ease of understanding of national policies and provisions for PwDs

Tangible and intangible heritage with particular emphasis on the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs)

Build the capacity to promote mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks

Focus on universal accessibility and inclusive design principles

	
500+	01
People Trained	Knowledge Products
	
05	05
Online Events	Training Programs

Key

-  Children
-  Accessibility
-  Visual impairment
-  Aged friendly
-  Women friendly
-  Conservation
-  Heritage buildings
-  Person with disability
-  Technology
-  Competitions
-  Capacity building
-  Advocacy
-  Welfare

Inclusive Cities Centre

Aim: The Centre aims at facilitating Indian cities in evidence-based planning and investments for inclusive development to improve urban productivity and quality of life for all. The mission is sought to be achieved by bridging knowledge and capacity gaps in cities, and providing necessary policy, planning and investment tools. The Centre promotes multi-dimensional, innovative and sustainable approaches aligned with the national missions, and New Urban Agenda, SDGs, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Inclusive Cities Centre specifically focuses on the most vulnerable groups in cities including urban poor, persons with disabilities, women, children, youth and elderly.

The specific objectives of the Inclusive Cities Centre are as follow:

1. Reducing inequity in access to public goods and services including urban infrastructure such as WASH services, social facilities such as education and health, public transport, electricity and public spaces, among others.
2. Promoting local economic development and facilitating access to income earning opportunities for all.
3. Supporting cities to improve liveability in low-income settlements and planning the delivery of bouquet of housing solutions for various market segments by public agencies, private sector and community groups.
4. Improving participation by all in urban governance through multi-stakeholder engagements including community groups, covering issues related to city planning, budgeting and project cycle.
5. Establish benchmarks to track progress in achieving inclusive development in urban India, adopt indicators- and indices-based approach.
6. Partnering with national, sub-regional, regional and global networks and think-tanks for advocacy, knowledge exchange and to draw inputs for developing cutting-edge knowledge products and tools for the cities.

Building Accessible, Safe and Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIIC)

Infant Toddler and Caregiver-Friendly Neighbourhoods (ITCN)

Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan

Youth Futures Programme

Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge (SSC)

Building Accessible, Safe and Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIIC)

October 2019 to September 2021

Varanasi and Pune

A N Nanda Kishore,

Utsav Choudhury,
Divya Jindal,
Prabha Roy,
Kanika Bansal

Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office of the UK Government

Contributed to the ease of understanding of national policies and provisions for PwDs in urban India through review and revision of Harmonised and URDPFI Guidelines

Augmented the capacity of select Indian cities in planning, designing, and demonstrating solutions with focus on universal accessibility and inclusive design principles

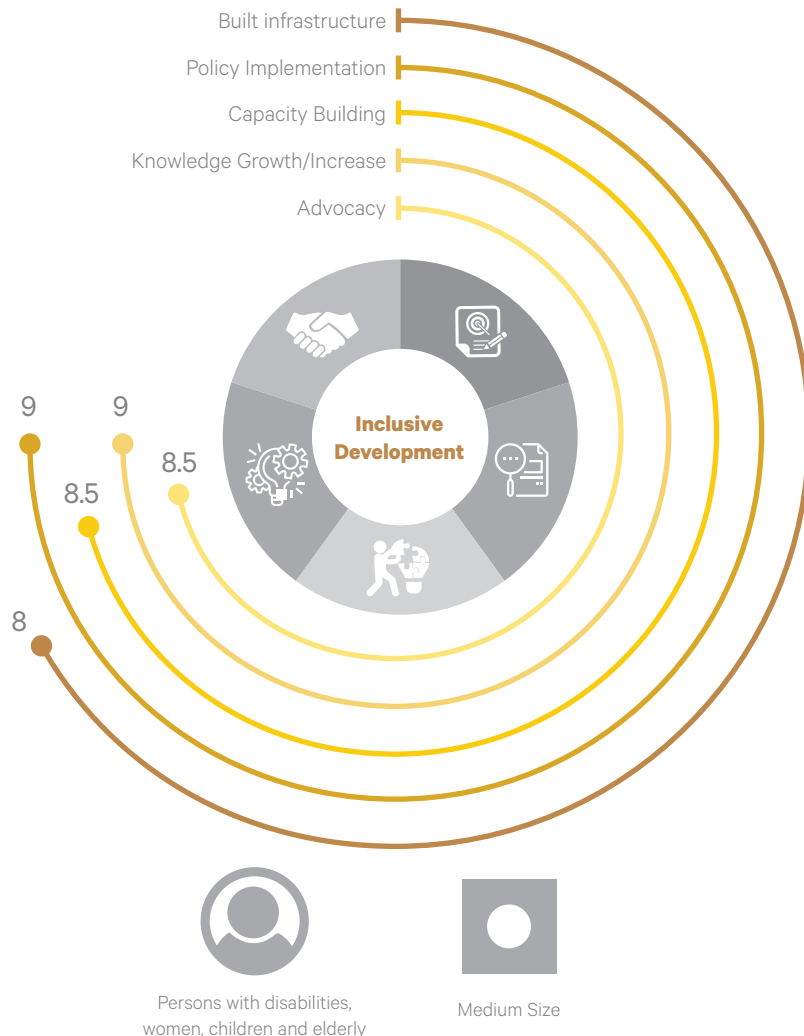
Contributed to adding and improving the body of knowledge pertaining to Persons with Disabilities in Urban India, including technical reports, policy advisories, training content, and innovative IEC.

Aim: The Building Accessible, Safe and Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIIC) aims to build the capacities of Indian cities to be sensitive and responsive to the needs of the persons with disabilities (PwDs). It looks at homogenising the definitions and concepts associated with PwDs in India and holistically build the capacity of practitioners to plan and implement with the tenets of universal access. The project shall also actively work to gather the key stakeholders working on disabilities on a common platform and demonstrate innovative solutions.

The project works towards achieving the following:

- Easing the understanding of policies and provisions for PwDs at different levels.
- Develop a comprehensive repository of contextual challenges, possible solutions, toolkits and experts in matters pertaining to PwDs in urban India.
- Developing collaborative engagement and operating models with key stakeholders, which can help sustain the above solutions.
- Capacity building and dissemination of knowledge with respect to PwDs among key stakeholders.

Process: The programme has been successful in mainstreaming the discourse on accessibility in terms of research, policy, city intervention and advocacy. Making interventions that are cross-cutting and multifarious have been very essential while working on complexed issues such as disability and accessibility. Since its inception in 2019, the programme has partnered with over thirteen national and international organisations such as Indian Institute of Technology-Roorkee, Kharagpur and had the





Policy & Planning


Action Research & Advocacy


Knowledge Management & Capacity Building


Technology, Data solutions and Innovation


Partnerships


Persons with disabilities, women, children and elderly


Medium Size

* An impact matrix by the project team

sustained support of MoHUA, DePwD and TCPO. Over thirteen knowledge products have been formulated independently and in collaborations with its partners. Public engagements is taken as a key priority for which, publishing of blogs, formulation of IEC materials, and organisation of lecture series and webinars have been carried out to sensitise and advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities.

Highlights:

- **Revision of national guidelines:** BASIIC in collaboration with the IIT Roorkee and IIT Kharagpur have carried out the revision of the Harmonised Guidelines, and amendment of the Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI guidelines) to orient city development and planning towards being universally accessible. As part of URDPFI guideline amendment, an Inclusive Cities Framework has been formulated as a tool to help cities assess the performance of cities and advocate for cities to shift towards inclusion and universal access.
- **Technical Assistance to Cities:** The Technical Assistance Unit (TASU) under the programme has also been providing technical assistance to Varanasi City. As such, the city has been pro-actively including features of accessibility in their new urban development projects. The newly developed Rudraksha International Cooperation and Convention and the Machhodari Smart School have ensured accessibility in their built infrastructure.

Learnings/conclusion: With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic, the progress of the programme was adversely impacted especially in regards to the city level interventions and other public engagements. However, by tapping into the digital technology/platforms, BASIIC has been able to reach out to citizens across the country, and bring in experts and organisations across the globe to engage in the disability discourse. Through the programme’s engagement with the city, one of the key learning that came out prominently was the need to contextualise and localise solutions by specifically taking into consideration the city’s unique urban fabric. In furtherance, there is also a need felt to create a robust monitoring mechanism that will help strengthen the implementation of the policies and guidelines are formulated under the programme.



1. Working Session of National Experts on 'Building Inclusive and Accessible Smart Cities (National)



2. Co-Design Workshop conducted in Varanasi



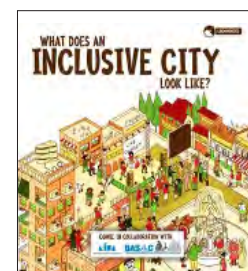
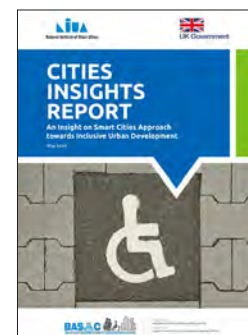
3. Varanasi City Stakeholders Consultation

Target User: Persons with disabilities, women, children and elderly

Instruments: Policy and planning; Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure and Social Development

Implementation Scale: Medium



Infant Toddler and Caregiver-Friendly Neighbourhoods

(ITCN) - Training and Capacity Building Programme

January 2021 to present

Pan India - Virtual

Hephzibah Lakhanpal,
V N Soundarya

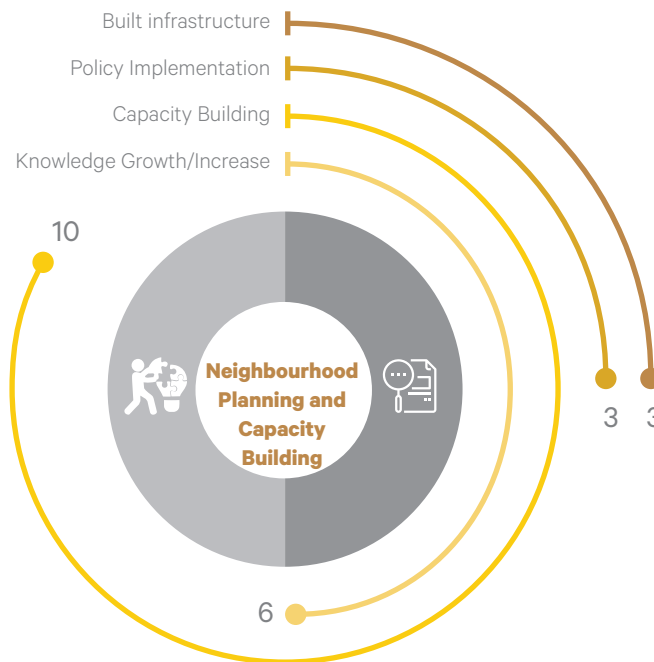
Bernard van Leer Foundation (BVLf)

The programme aims to develop a well-designed capacity building programme for government officials (Urban Local Body Officials and State Department Officials) and young professionals, building their capacity, inclusion of ITCN framework and to catalyse related aspects in city development processes and promotion of inclusive urban development.

Aim: 'Inclusion' is a major theme that has emerged from NIUA's work in the past decade. The work done under CFSC project supported by BvLF at NIUA has been extremely productive and NIUA has created a substantial body of knowledge and gained experience on ground with respect to creating and facilitating child-friendly cities and spaces. Based on the demand and interest shown by cities, young professionals and civil society organizations, the ITCN programme was designed with support of BvLF as a build on the CFSC programme. The programme aims to develop a well-designed capacity building programme for government officials and young professionals, inclusion of ITCN framework and to catalyse related aspects in city development processes and promotion of inclusive urban development.

Process: The programme was initiated in January 2021 and is of 2 years duration. Training of Trainers (ToT) agency will develop training modules, training of government officials will be conducted by training agencies and Academic Institutes will develop and deliver Academic Certification Programme for young professionals.

Knowledge Needs Assessment (KNA) study was initiated during the period which aims at understanding the knowledge and skills gap and the related demands by city officials to design and create ITC friendly built environments in neighbourhoods and cities. A questionnaire was developed to capture information from city officials about their awareness on ITCN components, approach towards child centric planning, data sources, implementation mechanism, and statutory implementation of ITCN within cities and selected cities were contacted to get their response.



Action Research & Advocacy



Knowledge Management & Capacity Building



Urban Local Body officials, State Department officials and Young Professionals

* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights: Need for establishing ITC needs at the neighbourhood level.

Target User: Urban Local Body officials, State Department Officials and Young Professionals

Current Status:

- Knowledge Needs Assessment Study has been conducted and the final report has been prepared.
- CEPT Research and Development Foundation (CRDF) has been on boarded as ToT agency to develop training modules for the training of government officials.
- School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi has been on boarded as Academic Institute to develop and deliver Academic Certification Programme.
- Training agencies are selected and their on boarding is under process.
- A policy advisory as a part of ITC field building status report has been prepared.
- A toolkit on developing data baseline for young children in cities is being developed by ITCN team.

Instruments (Proposed): Capacity Building, Knowledge Management, Academic Certification Programme, Policy and Planning, Advocacy

Themes: Spatial Planning, Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Inclusive Cities and Social Development

As per the programme, up to 200 government officials and 250 plus young professionals will be trained using NULP/iGOT platform. It is also expected to develop policy briefs, advisories, recommendations, and conduct advocacy at the national level as a part of ITC field building status report.

Implementation Scale: Large + Virtual

Learnings/conclusion: Not specific since the programme was initiated in January 2021.

Ahmedabad World Heritage City

Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan

December 2018 to Present

Ahmedabad

Riyaz Tayyibji,

Shirley Ballaney, Anand Iyer, Mayura Gadkari, Namita Shah, Rakesh Jana, Spandan Das, Alice Agarwal, Namrata Bhoir, Piyush Shah, Kanishka Kaveri, Neema Parihar, Krati Gupta, Aashka Shah

Ahmedabad World Heritage City Trust

The objective of Heritage Conservation Plan is to safeguard the physical, social, cultural and economic fabric of the city, its tangible and intangible heritage with particular emphasis on the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs).

The Conservation Plan is a significant document that can materialise into a statutory instrument through a Local Area Plan (LAP) for the walled city, to be eventually integrated in the city's Development Plan.

Aim: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Ahmedabad World Heritage City Trust approached (NIUA) in December 2018 with the work of preparing the Heritage Conservation Plan/LAP for the walled city of Ahmedabad. The objective of Heritage Conservation Plan is to safeguard the physical, social, cultural and economic fabric of the city, its tangible and intangible heritage with particular emphasis on the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs). The Conservation Plan is a significant document that can materialise into a statutory instrument through a Local Area Plan (LAP) for the walled city, to be eventually integrated in the city's Development Plan.

Process:

- The project aimed to:
- Formulate a planning framework for the walled city of Ahmedabad that can be integrated in the Development Plan
 - Develop a Land Use Plan (with special reference to heritage sensitivity)
 - Recommend strategies for improving mobility in the walled city
 - Develop an Infrastructure Plan integrated with heritage sensitivity
 - Frame rules, regulations, urban design & conservation guidelines for the walled city
 - Suggest amendments to relevant acts & General Development Control Regulations (GDCR)

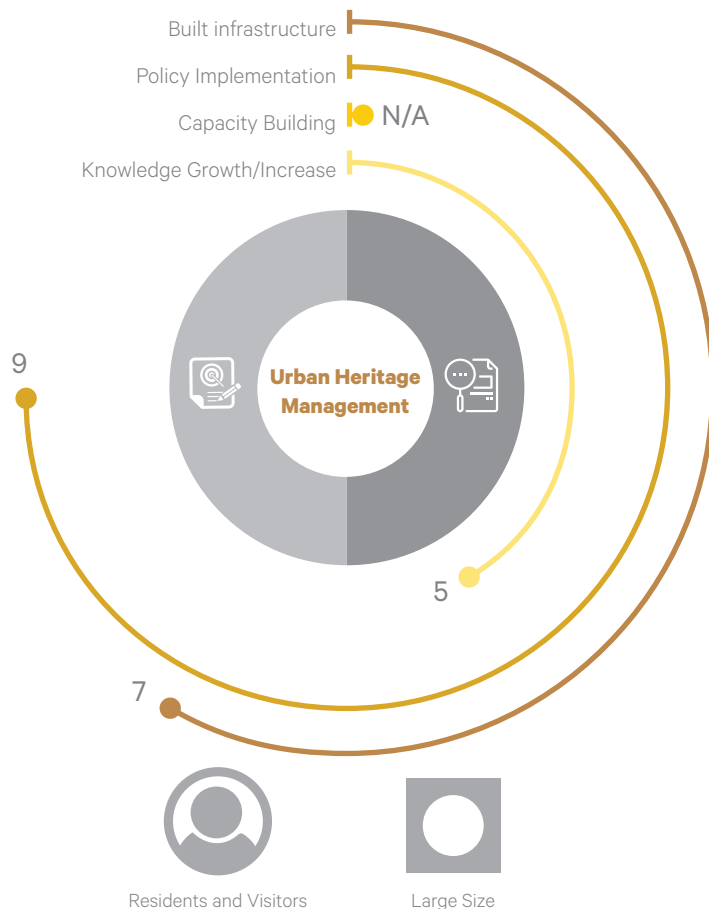
An urgent need was identified for an integrated intervention that will allow using of cultural heritage as a tool for regeneration & revitalisation of historic cities.



Policy & Planning



Action Research & Advocacy



* An impact matrix by the project team

The major challenge that the project encountered was the availability and efficiency of the datasets with the Urban Local Body. Since the area under consideration was a walled city that has always been excluded from the city planning framework, the challenge was to record a large part of the information first hand and/or identify secondary sources of information.

Target User: Residents and Visitors

Instruments: Policy and planning; Action, Research, and Advocacy;

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth and Social Development

Implementation Scale: Large

Highlights:

1. The plan intends to demonstrate the application of the Historic Urban Landscape approach as recommended by the UNESCO within the Walled City which is a complex integration of Housing and Commercial.
2. The outputs and outcomes from our project would work as a guide for other cities in India who plan to incorporate cultural heritage in the statutory & planning framework (irrespective of having a historic city or aspiring for World Heritage status).

Learnings/Conclusion: Indian cities need sensitisation towards their inner cores/historic cities, with respect to mapping resources, maintaining relevant and updated datasets and ultimately integrating them into the planning framework. There is a need for a renewed approach for urban heritage management instead of the conventional conservation approach. Individual buildings and structures can be documented for posterity, however, formulation of a strategy for the management of these assets is crucial to ensure sustainable development.



Youth Futures Programme

March 2020 to Present

Mumbai, India and Volta Redonda, Brazil

Mayura Gadkari,
Khushboo Gupta,
Divya Jindal

University of Edinburgh

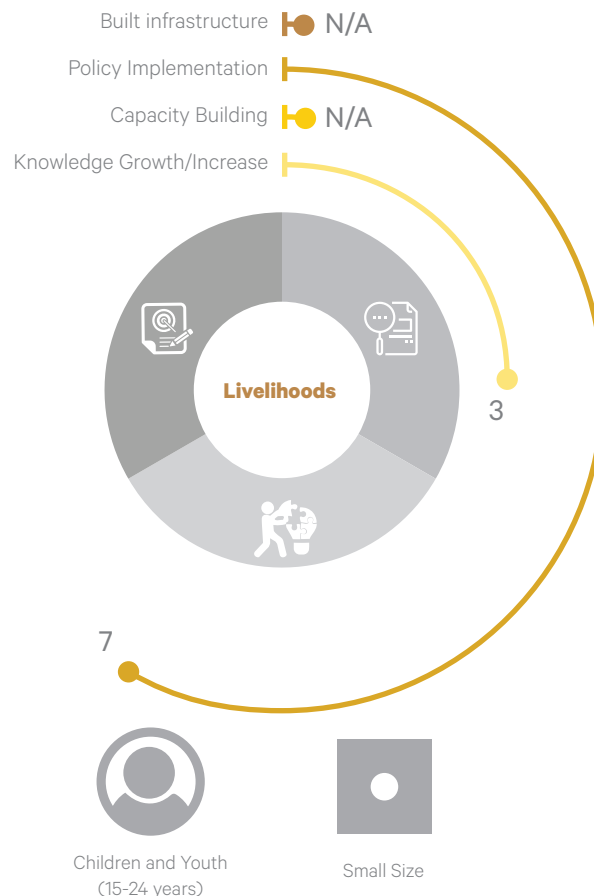
This project aims to promote the welfare and rights of young people through developing a range of livelihoods options aligned with inclusive city aims in India and Brazil.

The project arises from youth-focus groups in India and Brazil, who advocated for youth-led investigations to create more livelihood options for them, in their urban contexts

Aim: This project aims to promote the welfare and rights of young people through developing a range of livelihoods options aligned with inclusive city aims in India and Brazil. The project arises from youth-focus groups in India and Brazil, who advocated for youth-led investigations to create more livelihood options for them, in their urban contexts

Process: The project aims to:

- Create an interdisciplinary research and practice cluster where engagement with young people is central to advancing policy development for inclusive cities;
- Bring together diverse disciplines and national stakeholders working in rights-based youth work, geography, participative methodologies and co-production to explore potentials of livelihood options for youth across ODA contexts;
- Draw on the experiences and skills of established community, government and academic partners to build youth capacity, and work in partnership with young people to progress conceptualisation and implementation of youth livelihoods options within policy development in two ODA locations (India and Brazil);
- Use a mixed methods approach to provide a sound evidence base within each ODA partner country: quantitative analysis of SDG and census data, youth-led innovation projects, qualitative methods including social mapping, participatory games, and interviews;



* An impact matrix by the project team

- Invest in a substantial strategy of knowledge exchange, which is essential to develop evidence-based strategies to shape future interventions and approaches in the ODA partner countries. This includes resource development (e.g. toolkits, engagement models), capacity building at knowledge exchange events, targeted briefings to stakeholder audiences, direct engagement with key decision-makers and youth led publications. The learnings will be scaled to other ODA contexts, to expand and develop the project's overall impact.

Target User: Children and the youth (15-24 years)

Instruments: Policy and planning; Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building;

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth and Social Development

Implementation Scale: Small

Highlights:

1. To address research questions identified, the project initially maps existing resources and policies. Fieldwork then involves two youth-led social innovation City Caravan (CC) projects, one by YUVA in Mumbai and one by CIESPI in Volta Redonda, in conjunction with Fields of View (FoV).
2. In recognition of young people's expertise as research advisors, each country partner will establish a community-based YEG, who will be co-researchers and advisors throughout the project. Each YEG and its recruitment methodologies will be adapted to local contexts and contacts, with consideration of the cultural, social and political environments.



Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge (SSC)

Launched by MoHUA

November 2020 to May 2021

246 Participating cities Pan India

Paramita Datta Dey,

Kaustubh Parihar,
Tavishi Darbari,
Sonali Mehra,
Gaurav Thapak

Pro-bono

The challenge aims to aware, edify and build the capacity of people to promote the mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks across India.

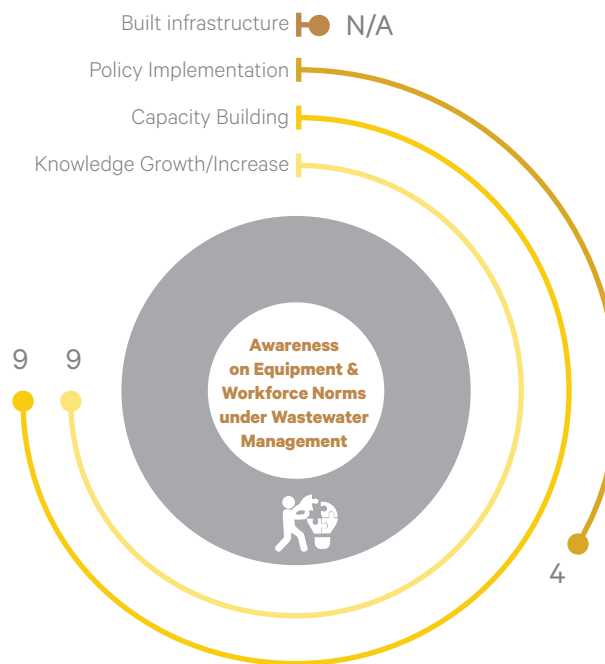
The major role of the institute spans the following: conducting ToT sessions (explaining the aims and objectives of the challenge); creating a knowledge repository; organizing need-based training sessions for the Urban Local Bodies; and facilitating technical support to the city officials for better implementation.

Aim: The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India, launched a national competition titled “Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge” on 19 November 2020. The Challenge aimed to prevent ‘hazardous cleaning’ of sewers and septic tanks and promote mechanized cleaning.

MoHUA nominated the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) to anchor the capacity building initiative for this challenge. The major role of the institute included: conducting ToT sessions (explaining the aims and objectives of the challenge); creating a knowledge repository; organizing need-based training sessions for the Urban Local Bodies; and facilitating technical support to the city officials for better implementation.

Process:

1. Orientation workshop: The workshop was conducted to brief the cities and the partner organisation about the SSC challenge and the organisations were asked about their willingness to extend support to the cities. 31 partner organisations across India, expressed their willingness to assist the chosen 243 cities.
2. Rapid City Needs Assessment: The institute analysed the gaps through Rapid Need Assessment, to support the cities with respect to implementation and capacity building.
3. Monthly workshop: Convened capacity building workshops to ensure experience sharing, handholding and technical assistance between all stakeholders of SMSC Challenge. Five workshops have been conducted to encourage, enlighten and build the capacity of ULBs for the effective implementation of this challenge in their respective cities.
4. Feedback: During the workshop under this challenge, feedback polls were created to understand the feedback of the participants on the online sessions organized by NIUA
5. Workshop report: The report has been prepared documenting the activities undertaken by NIUA, outcomes of the workshop and the success stories across India.



Knowledge Management & Capacity Building



City Officials and Training Organisations



Small Size

* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights:

1. NIUA carried out a mapping exercise of the training organisations across India that can enhance the capacities of the officials of ULBs. Following this exercise, the organisations that expressed their willingness to extend support were mapped into a roster as per their potential nature of engagement with the ULB like capacity building, implementation & execution, action research, GIS Mapping, IEC assistance, etc. Over 30 partner organisations across India, expressed their willingness to assist the chosen 243 cities.
2. The institute organised monthly workshops and meetings to orient the partner organizations and ULB officials for effective implementation of this challenge across India. These workshops focussed on improving the understanding of cities with regards to the activities and components of the challenge, steps to be followed and the kind of support a city can avail through various agencies, institutes, etc. NIUA conducted five workshops over a span of four months. Through these five workshops, NIUA has successfully built the capacity of more than 500 people across India. The details of the workshops are summarized in the figure below.

Target User: City officials and Training Organizations

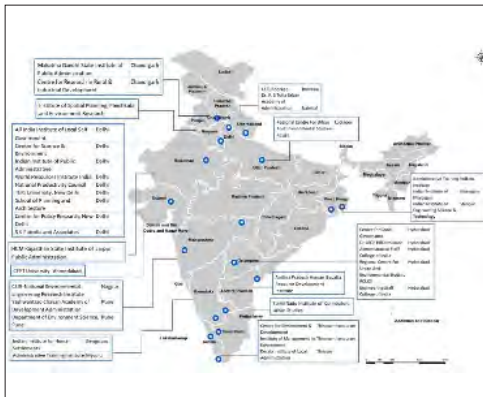
Instruments: Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Partnerships

Themes: Innovation in Urban Infrastructure, Occupational Health & Safety, Behavioural Change, Environment

Implementation Scale: Small

Learnings/conclusion:

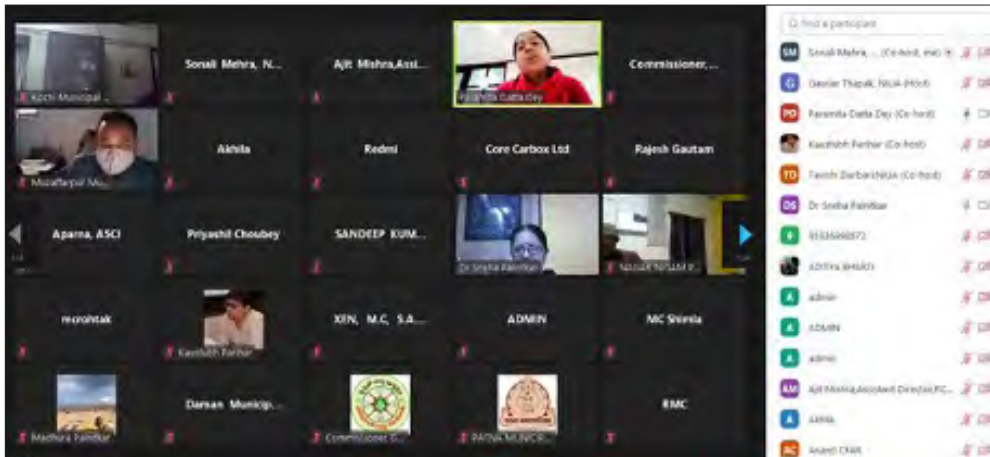
- The sessions have improved awareness in Urban Local Bodies on ways to efficiently adopt and manage mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.
- To make an impact at grassroots level, there is an immediate need to conduct continuous capacity building programmes on livelihood options and skill development of Safaimitras.
- A number of experts have expressed the desire for hand-holding in procurement of equipment and further imparting sessions to improve the skill of workers for operation and maintenance of equipment and machines procured.



1. Mapping of training Institute across India

Activity					
	Orientation Meeting for Partner Organisations	Collab Meeting for Partner and ULBs	Monthly Coordination Meeting		
Date	04 December 2020	28 December 2020	15 January 2021	10 th February 2021	16 th March 2021
Number of Participants	35	130+	130+	100+	100+
Number of Sessions	5	5	5	4	3
Highlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary participation by over 30 organisation and their experience sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation and Q&A by 2 equipment suppliers SMSC Troubleshooting by MCHUA NSKFD Scheme Presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of Punjab on Innovation Loan MeLa by NSKFD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQs related to MIS IT Solutions IEC and Communication Campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAQs related to SMSC challenge Insights on skill development FAQs related to National helpline Number "14420"

2. Outcomes of the activities undertaken by NIUA under SMSC challenge



3. Coordination and Experience sharing Workshop-I was organised with the cities and Partner organisations

Preparation submission and performance grant claims.

Providing a single window service to the Ministry/States/ULBs as part of Integrated Capacity Building Programme.

Analysis and recommendations of current Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) and targets of SLBs.

Organize policy level events on subjects relating to municipal finance and governance

Support to MoHUA in preparation of 'Performance Grant Scheme' as well as 'Performance Grant Tool Kit'

Analysis of property tax collection efficiency

Key



Technology



Capacity building



Advocacy



Welfare



GSI Mapping



River cleaning

Centre for Municipal Finance and Governance

NIUA promotes the strengthening of local governments by focusing on municipal finance and governance reform to help build urban administration structures that can effectively plan and manage their affairs, and raise funding based on specific requirements. This will be a key step in ensuring Indian cities are able to thrive on their own, without being overly reliant on central or state funding.

The objective of Centre for Municipal Finance and Governance is to become a custodian of the National Urban Financial

Information dynamic and work towards financially empowering Urban Local Bodies so that they can become inclusive, integrated, resilient, sustainable and self-reliant institutions adopting a multidisciplinary, multi-sectoral perspective. Thus, CMFG will be committed towards professional enhancement and competence development for urban finance management, rendering support to ULBs, MoHUA and Government Departments in partnership with institutes of eminence and continued learning, advancement and training. The CMFG will strengthen MoHUA's capacity to provide technical support to states and ULBs.

The Centre serves the following functions:

- Serve as a repository of (and hub for) municipal budgets and accounts and annual reports including studies on municipal finance and governance
- Assist the MoHUA, State governments, SFCs, and Central Finance Commissions on matters relating to municipal finance and governance
- Undertake regular research on municipal finance and governance
- Develop principles of devolution of fiscal powers and resources;
- Develop tool kits and standardized materials on key aspects of municipal finance and governance
- Organize policy level events on subjects relating to municipal finance and governance, engaging academics, practitioners, executive and elected members of ULBs
- Provide demand based technical assistance to states and ULBs on contemporary issues related to municipal finance and governance

Strengthening Municipal Finance: a. 14th Finance Commission Support Cell; b. Preparation of Urban Memorandum for the 15th Finance Commission; c. Report I: Municipal Finance; d. Report II: Documentation of Best Practices

Integrated Capacity Building Programme (ICBP)

Strengthening Municipal Finance: 1(a) 14th Finance Commission Support Cell

February 2017 to January 2021

Pan India

Dr. Sandeep Thakur,

Harpreet Kaur,
P. Srinivas Rao,
Md. Zafar Faraz

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

14th FC Cell was entrusted with (a) Advisory role, (b) Tracking and Monitoring role and (c) Appraising role.

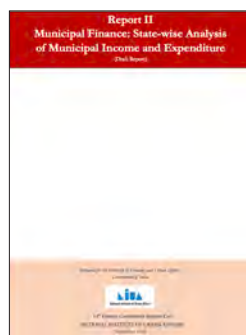
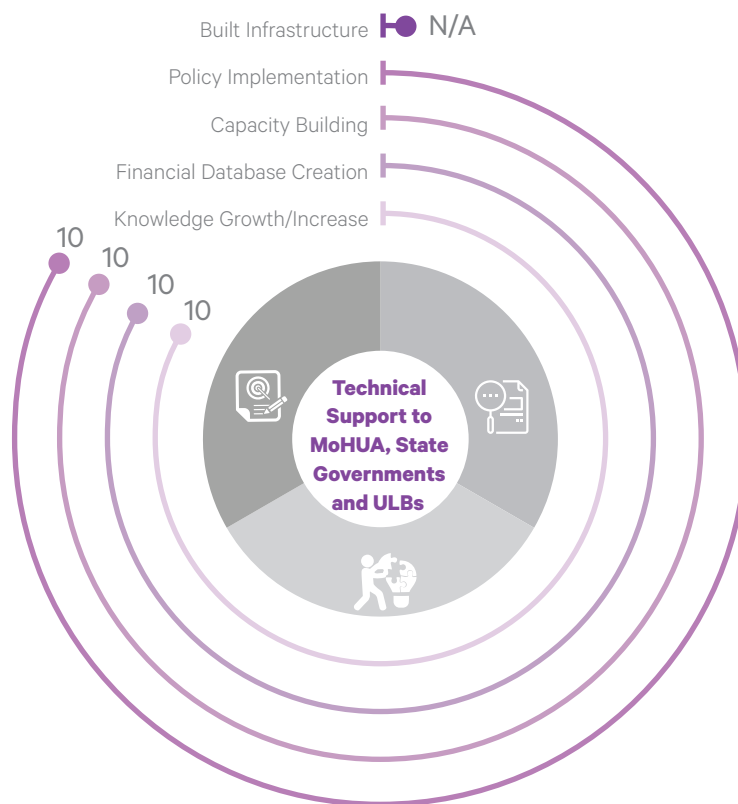
Support to MoHUA in preparation of 'Performance Grant Scheme' as well as 'Performance Grant Tool Kit' for municipalities.

Technical support to State and Municipal officials in the preparation and submission of their Basic and Performance Grant Claims.

Aim: The 14th FC recommended Rs. 87,132 Cr as Basic and Performance Grants (PG) for ULBs over a five-year period of 2015-2020. The 14th FC Support Cell was setup in February 2017 by MoHUA to assist the Ministry in assessing the claims for Basic and Performance Grant and providing technical handholding to the States. In particular, the 14th FC Cell was entrusted with the following roles by MoHUA, (a) Advisory role, (b) Tracking and Monitoring role and (c) Appraising role. The Cell also prepared two Reports,

- **Municipal Finance Report** - Analysing State-wise income and expenditure pattern of municipalities. The Report explained the trends of State-wise municipal income and expenditure and status of SLBs. Detailed data analysis was undertaken in absolute, per capita and percentage terms for the income and expenditure of municipalities, and
- **Best Practice Report**- A handbook on Best Practices illustrated exemplary practices among ULBs in the country. Based on the information made available by the States/ULBs to the 14th FC Cell at NIUA, replicable models were picked from across the States to study their practices.

Process: Three mandatory conditions were suggested by the 14th FC to access the Performance Grant for four years. In order to assess the performance of ULBs more objectively, a 100-marks Performance Grant Scheme was formulated. This Cell supported MoHUA in preparation of 'Performance Grant Scheme' as well as 'Performance Grant Tool Kit' for the handholding of the States and ULBs for making the claims for the performance grant. More than 4000 ULBs sent their claims for the Basic Grant and



State and Municipal Officials



Extra Large Size

* An impact matrix by the project team

more than 2,500 ULBs sent their claims for the Performance Grant through their respective State Governments. The Cell was involved in the 14th FC grant release mechanism and verified claims of the States/ULBs w.r.t. 14th FC Basic and Performance grants as per MOF and MoHUA guidelines.

Highlights: Conducting of National level and State level workshops on 14th FC performance grant parameters. During the workshop, various issues faced by participating states and possible solutions were discussed.

Technical support was provided to State and Municipal officials in the preparation and submission of their basic and performance grant claims and handholding was provided to achieve the necessary conditions. Regular communication was exchanged regarding discrepancies or inaccuracies, and revised claims were then received and verified for the release of the 14th FC grants.

Learnings/conclusion: Many ULBs and State Governments faced a great difficulty in meeting the mandatory conditions laid down by the 14th FC. Similarly, many ULBs and State Governments faced difficulty in meeting the conditions prescribed under the 100- marks Performance Grant Scheme. The 14th FC Support Cell provided all necessary handholding to States and ULBs in the preparation and submission of their basic and performance grant claims. In order to make PG Claims, ULBs were expected to provide financial and service level indicators etc. A large data base has been created for more than 2,000+ ULBs for four years which were found eligible for PG 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Target User: State and Municipal Officials

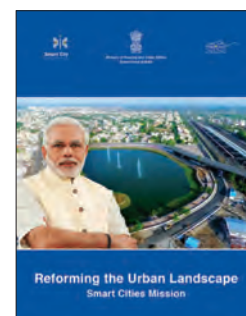
Instruments: Policy and Planning, Capacity building, Research and Knowledge Management

Themes: Urban Finance and Governance

Implementation Scale: Extra Large

1(b) Preparation of Urban Memorandum - 15th Finance Commission

The 15th Finance Commission is a Central body, entrusted with the role of reviewing the state of finances, deficit and debt levels of the Union and the States, and henceforth to give recommendations for maintaining a stable and sustainable fiscal environment consistent with equitable growth. NIUA was entrusted with the task of preparing the Urban Memorandum to be submitted to the 15th FC to quantify the requirements of the urban infrastructure and services. This Urban Memorandum presented India's Urbanization and state of Service Delivery, recommendations of earlier Finance Commissions, progress made under Urban Flagship Programmes and Schemes, finances of the Municipalities and future requirements for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 and recommendations.



1(c) Report I: Municipal Finance

State-wise Analysis of Municipal Income and Expenditure

Analyzing State-wise income and expenditure pattern of municipalities. Aim is to see the financial trends of State-wise municipal income and expenditure as well as the current status of SLBs and targets of SLBs for next year. Detailed data analysis was undertaken in absolute, per capita and percentage terms for the income and expenditure of municipalities.

1(d) Report II: Documentation of Best Practices

This Research Report attempts to study the structure of property tax and non-tax revenue of ULBs and look at the practices that are adopted by ULBs for better services delivery and improves the revenue base of ULBs. The Report is designed to focus on two core areas of India's urbanization framework, viz., financial sustainability of ULB's and effective service delivery by the ULBs.



Integrated Capacity Building Programme (ICBP)

Enhancing knowledge and changing attitude of municipal functionaries through capacity building

December 2015 to
September 2021

Pan India

Dr. Debjani Ghosh,

Sonali Mehra,
Ankita Raman

Ministry of Housing and Urban
Affairs

Providing single window
services to the Ministry/ States/
ULBs as part of Integrated
Capacity Building Programme.

Assessment of the effectiveness
of training programmes
conducted by different training
entities.

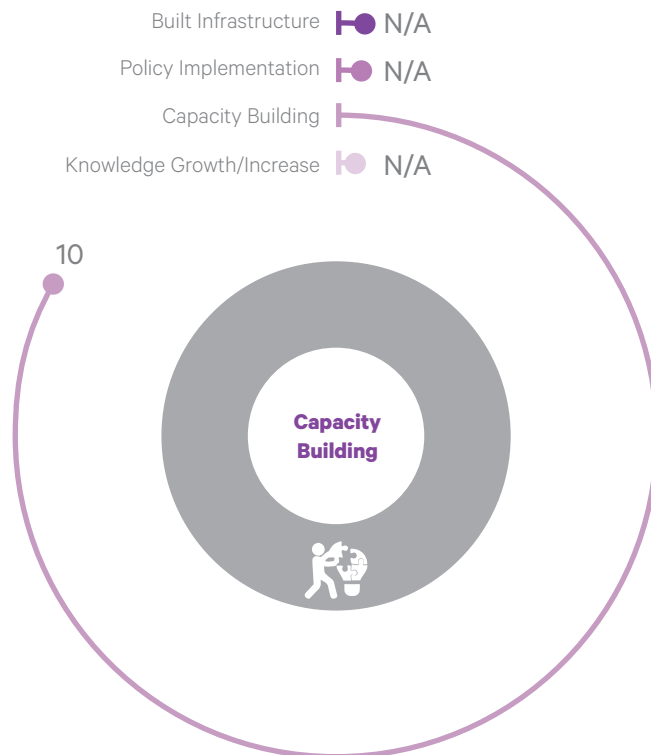
Building the capacity of
technical functionaries and
elected representatives
involved in the implementation
of several flagship urban
missions/ schemes for the
overall development of the
urban sector

Aim: NIUA is designated as a 'strategic partner' of the MoHUA as part of Integrated capacity building programme. The key deliverables of the project involve the following activities:

- Evaluation of the impact of trainings conducted by training entities
- Assessment of the content of training modules
- Maintain a training tracker

The purpose of the project is to build the capacity of technical functionaries and elected representatives involved in the implementation of several flagship urban missions/ schemes for the overall development of the urban sector.

Process: The team prepares and submits the assessment reports of each training entity. The reports are prepared from the MIS of feedback & Training Needs Assessment reports provided by the MoHUA. Training is designed to be carried out in four capsules: orientation, Custom capsule 1, Custom capsule 2, and national exposure visit. The aim is to assess the effectiveness of training programmes conducted by different training entities with respect to capsules and results are shared with MoHUA.



Knowledge
Management &
Capacity Building



Municipal Officials of Urban
Local Bodies



Extra Large Size

* An impact matrix
by the project team

Highlights:

- Since the launch of the Integrated Capacity Building Programme (ICBP), more than 1400 training programmes have been conducted and evaluated.
- Over 34,000 technical functionaries and elected representatives from ULBs, State departments, parastatal agencies etc. have been trained under various programmes since the inception of ICBP project.

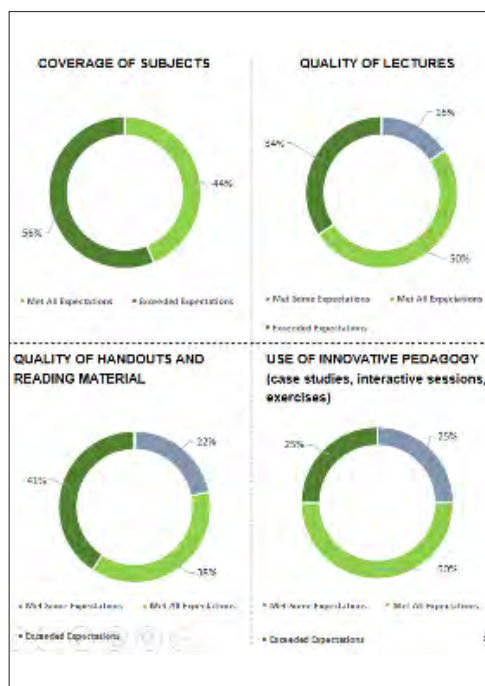
Target User: Municipal Officials of Urban Local Body

Instruments: Knowledge Management, Capacity Building

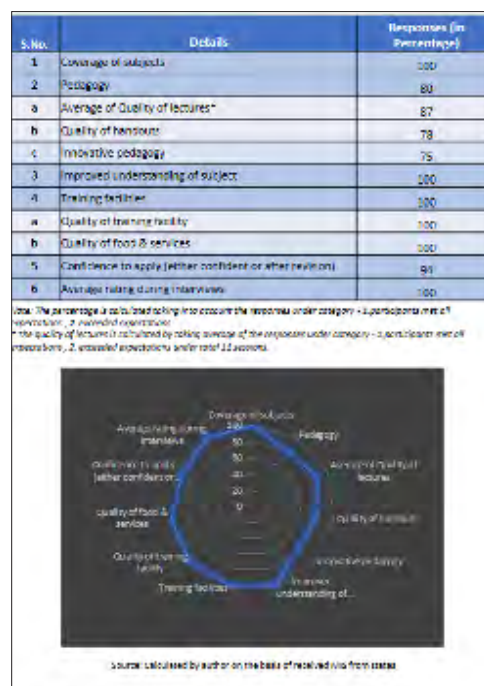
Learnings/conclusion: Preparation of assessment reports on capacity building will be continued based on MIS.

Themes: Urban Governance and Finance

Implementation Scale: Extra Large



1. Coverage and Pedagogy of training program, AILSG

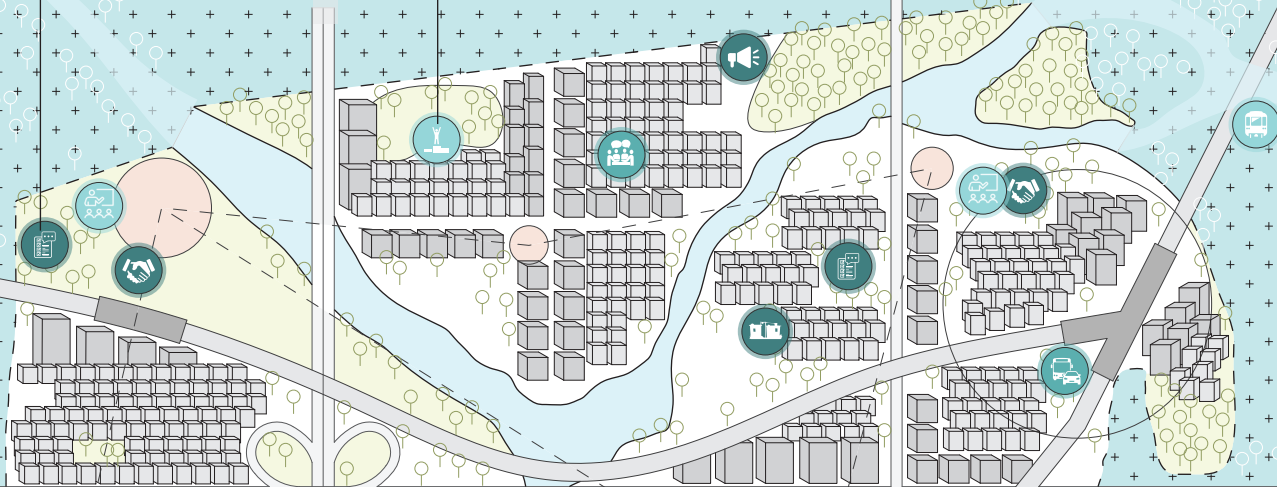


2. Overall rating of training programme, AILSG



Making global data sets based on national and supranational data sources

Understanding the scale and nature of deprivation among rural-urban, poor-non poor and migrant-non migrant children and adolescents



Address the challenges associated with urbanisation and largescale rural to urban migration

Develop solutions for enhancing innovation in urban mobility

Strengthen technical and institutional capacities of urban authorities and civil society

To promote youth leadership and usher vibrancy in the design of India's urban future.



57

People Trained



21

Knowledge Products



17

Online Events

















06

Training Programs

Contributes to a low-emission, environmentally conscious and successful urban development of the city to achieve the SDGs

Key

- 
Informal housing improvement
- 
Smart city
- 
Green energy
- 
Conservation
- 
Technology
- 
Capacity building
- 
Advocacy
- 
Competitions
- 
Local Partnerships
- 
Data collection + analysis
- 
Green transport
- 
Innovation
- 
TOD
- 
Migration

Centre for Urbanization and Economic Growth

Understanding urban geography is key to evaluating how cities come to be while allowing policymakers to plan for the future of cities across India. To truly understand the growing urban dynamics of the country and place cities and towns in a larger geographical context, technologies like geographical information systems (GIS) make informed decision-making easier. It can be the key to NIUA's contribution to the growth of urban s in India for systems like master plan development, urban planning, sustainable systems, and transportation planning. The linkages between urban areas and economic activity have a wide-ranging effect on spatial growth, availability of employment opportunities, and liveability in urban ecosystems, a focus under this . By studying issues through an economic and GIS lens, the NIUA will support the urban discourse in a vast variety of fields: promoting economic growth and equitable living ecosystems, generating industrial clusters aligning with transit lines, fostering healthy cost-effective public housing, among many other pressing issues.

The Centre serves the following functions:

- Diagnostic studies of emerging urban patterns and corridors in India
- Repository of urban data sets and generating data tools for evidence-based decision making
- Providing insights on the linkages between economic growth and urbanisation
- Build capacities to identify growth strategies at different scales from city to block.
- Strengthening and advocating for collaborations between government, industry, and academia.

Master Plan for Delhi - 2041

Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods

Capacity Building for Smart Data and Inclusive Cities (SDIC)

Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI)

Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility Challenge 2020-21

Research Collaboration between BBSR and NIUA

Scale and Nature of Deprivation among Children and Adolescents in Urban India

India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)

Master Plan for Delhi - 2041

Developing a guiding framework to define the contours of Delhi's future urban development

June 2017 to Present

National Capital Territory of Delhi

Nilesh Rajadhyaksha,
Kanak Tiwari, Victor Shinde,
 Sarika Chakravarty, Ruchi
 Gupta, Lovlesh Sharma, Mutum
 Chaobisana, Sumedha Jain,
 Raman Kumar Singh, Pawan
 Sharma, Benjamin John, Neha
 Awasthi, Vishakha Jha, Ananta
 Ganjoo, Ishleen Kaur, Jyoti Nair,
 Sharvari Deshmukh, Anshula
 Menon, Akash Parmar, Abhik
 Banerji, Saiba Gupta, Shafeeq
 Ahmed, Varsha Singh, Shilpi
 Madnawat, Meenakshi Pawar

Delhi Development Authority

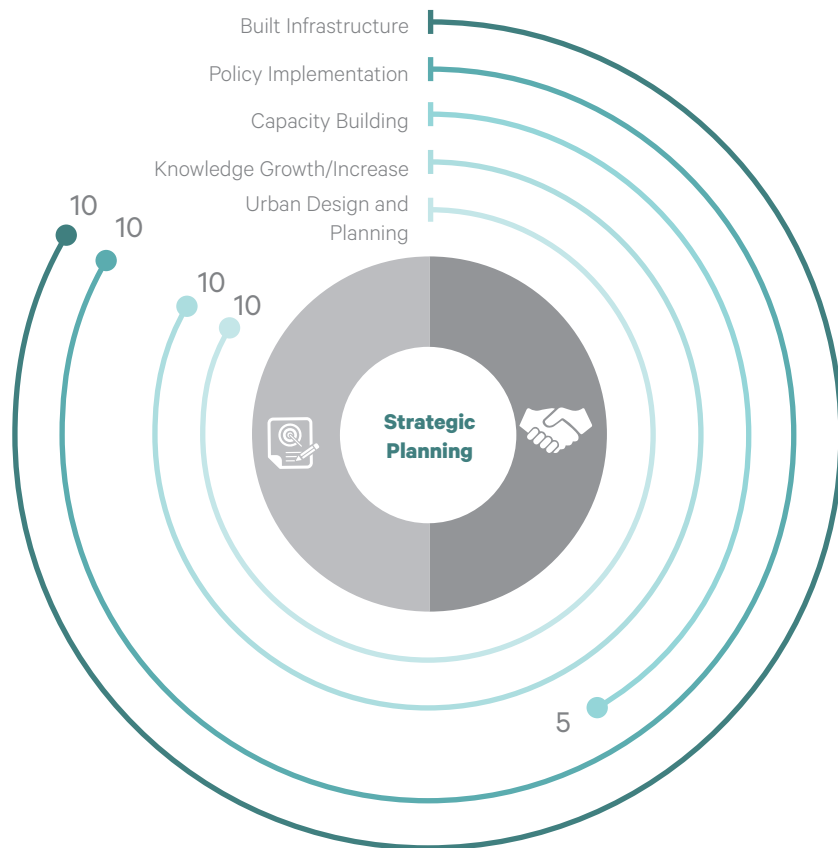
Aim: NIUA has collaborated with the Delhi Development Authority to prepare the next Master Plan for Delhi up to the perspective year 2041. The new plan aims to provide a 'strategic' and 'enabling' planning framework for developing Delhi as a sustainable, liveable and vibrant city by 2041.

Process:

- **Baseline:** Comprehensive baselining was conducted across various sectors with all relevant stakeholder agencies.
- **Citizen engagement:** Extensive citizen engagement was carried out to garner inputs from residents, traders, CSOs, industry, professionals, etc.
- **Expert interactions:** Inputs were obtained from Delhi-based and global experts to understand new trends and strategies adopted by progressive cities.
- **Technical Studies:** Studies covering demographic projections, GIS mapping of heritage, public transport accessibility levels etc. were commissioned.
- **GIS-based plan:** The land use plan has been developed on a GIS platform and efforts have been made to reflect ground realities
- **Multi-agency coordination:** Service Plans for all major infrastructure sectors have been included in the plan.
- **Plan preparation:** Enabling policies, strategies and related development controls were formulated

Providing the much-needed blueprint for holistic and sustainable growth of the city and systematic improvement in the quality of life of its citizens.

It will address all critical aspects of economy, shelter, mobility, environment, urban services, natural and cultural heritage, public spaces, waste management, community engagement and governance, etc., and prescribe the required policy framework, priority projects, and plan implementation & monitoring framework, required for realistically implementing the plan.



Policy & Planning



Partnerships



Development Authorities,
 City Officials, Citizens, Urban
 Professionals



Small Size

* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights:

1. For the first time, citizens were actively involved in the plan making process in addition to the statutory process of soliciting public objections/suggestions on the prepared plan. Despite the COVID 19 pandemic, citizen consultation continued through online modes and the plan was prepared in time.
2. The master plan was redesigned as a strategic document focussed on enabling key sectoral outcomes. The document is structured in two volumes to provide a clear distinction between enabling policy prescriptions, spatial development strategies (both greenfield and brownfield) and development control norms. This allows better readability for different user groups and improve plan implementation. The plan is backed by a robust M&E framework that facilitates KPI based monitoring, periodic review and course correction

Learnings/conclusion:

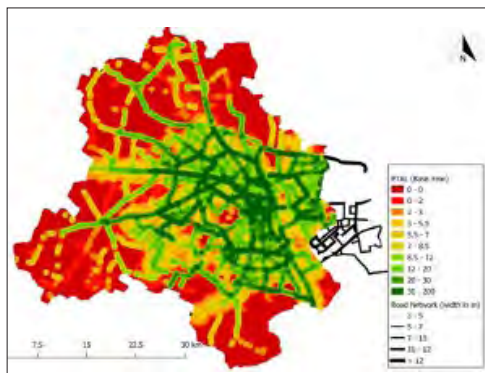
1. Multi-agency coordination is crucial to align sectoral strategies with the overall vision and objectives of the city.
2. Citizens can play a major role in making the plan nuanced, inclusive and implementable. Citizen engagement needs to be institutionalised and continued through the preparation as well as implementation period of the plan.
3. Master Plans can be reinvented as strategic frameworks that not only govern land use but provide instruments for driving various intended environmental, economic and social outcomes through spatial development.

Target User: Development Authorities, City Officials, citizens, urban professionals

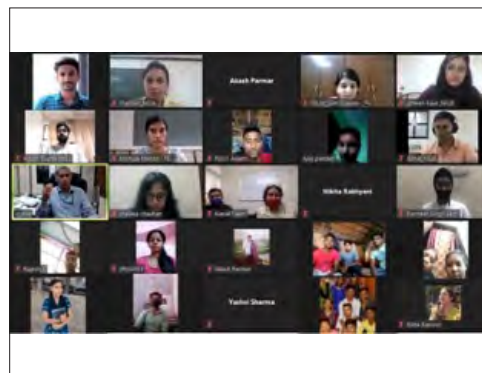
Instruments: Policy and planning, Partnerships

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth; Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience; and Inclusive Development

Implementation Scale: Small



1. Public transport accessibility levels for Delhi



2. Citizen engagement webinar



3. FGD during study of unplanned settlements



4. Field trip to godown sites in Delhi



Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods

October 2017 to March 2022

Pan India (Case Study Cities – Delhi and Madurai)

Debolina Kundu

Pragya Sharma,
Tania Debnath,
Baishali Lahiri,
Sarita Bansal

United Kingdom Research and Innovation through Global Challenges Research Fund

Aims to build research knowledge in the UK, Asia and Africa, to help address urbanization-related challenges in the developing countries.

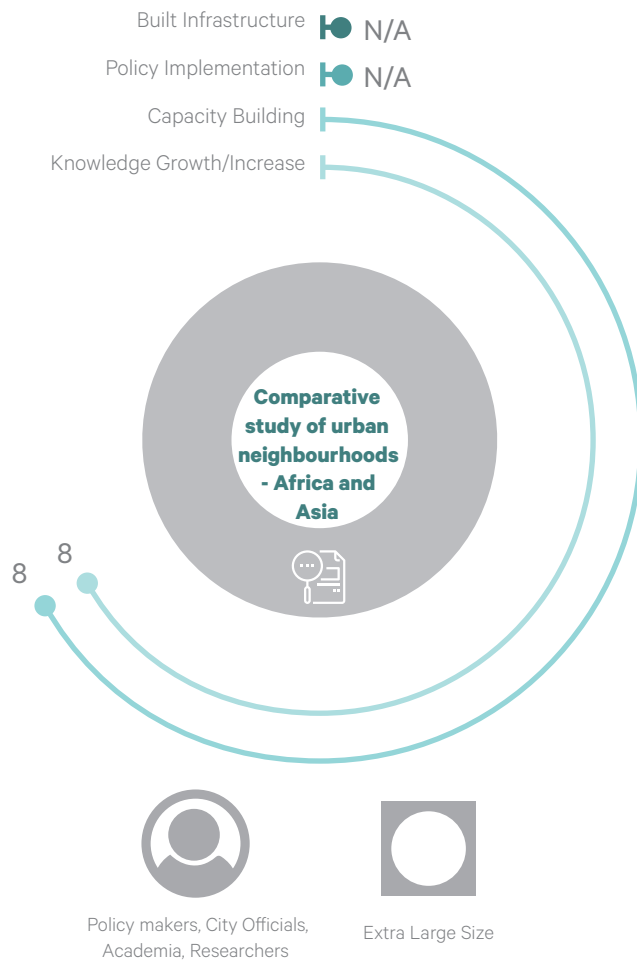
Project also seeks to strengthen research capacity among urban researchers and policy makers.

It is a consortium of nine partners and is conducted simultaneously in 14 cities, two in each of the seven countries of South Africa, China, Rwanda, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Philippines and India.

Aim:

- Strengthen research capacity among urban studies researchers, government officials and policy makers in the public and private sectors both in the UK and in developing countries; and
- Conduct systematic and comparative studies of urbanisation and the formation and differentiation of neighbourhoods in urban areas in order to address the challenges associated with urbanisation and large-scale rural-to-urban migration in Africa and Asia.

Process: Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC) is funded by the United Kingdom Research and Innovation through Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF). This international, interdisciplinary and collaborative project aims to build research knowledge in the UK, Asia and Africa, to help address urbanization-related challenges in the developing countries. The SHLC project aims to conduct comparative studies of urbanisation with respect to formation and differentiation of neighbourhoods in two cities in India in order to address the challenges associated with rural-to-urban migration, health and education. The project also seeks to strengthen research capacity among urban researchers and policy makers.



* An impact matrix by the project team

- During 2020-21, the quantitative analysis of the internal structure of cities including social-economic characteristics and access to basic amenities at ward level for Delhi and Madurai was carried out.
- Two research summaries were prepared – Delhi: a city of diversity and disparity; Madurai: a shrinking and segregated city
- Policy Brief on State of Education in Urban India - Towards Nurturing Human Resources
- Special Issue on 'Change in Land Use and Land Cover Changes in Cities of Global South' was prepared. It highlighted two major processes of urban land use changes in Africa and Asia – viz, fast expansion and sprawl in suburban areas and infill developments and increases in population and building densities in the existing built up areas.
- Study on Impact of Lives and Livelihoods on COVID-19 on slum dwellers based on primary survey in ten cities.

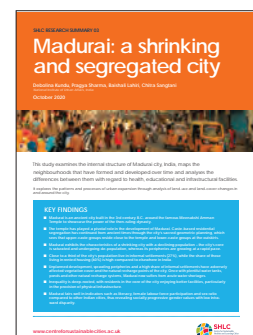
Target User: Policy makers, City Officials, Academia, Researchers

Instruments: Research and Advocacy

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth

Implementation Scale: Extra Large - Asia and Africa

Highlights: It is a four-year research project and is conducted simultaneously in 14 cities, two in each of the seven countries of South Africa, China, Rwanda, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Philippines and India in partnership with University of Glasgow.



Capacity Building for Smart Data and Inclusive Cities (SDIC)

January 2018 to November 2021

Bhopal, Jabalpur, Kochi, and Faridabad

Dr. Debjani Ghosh, Sarath Babu M G, Asif Raza, Priyanka Mehra

European Union through IDS, University of Sussex, UK

The project learning and outcomes have strengthened the capabilities on implementation strategies and challenges of data driven governance at city level.

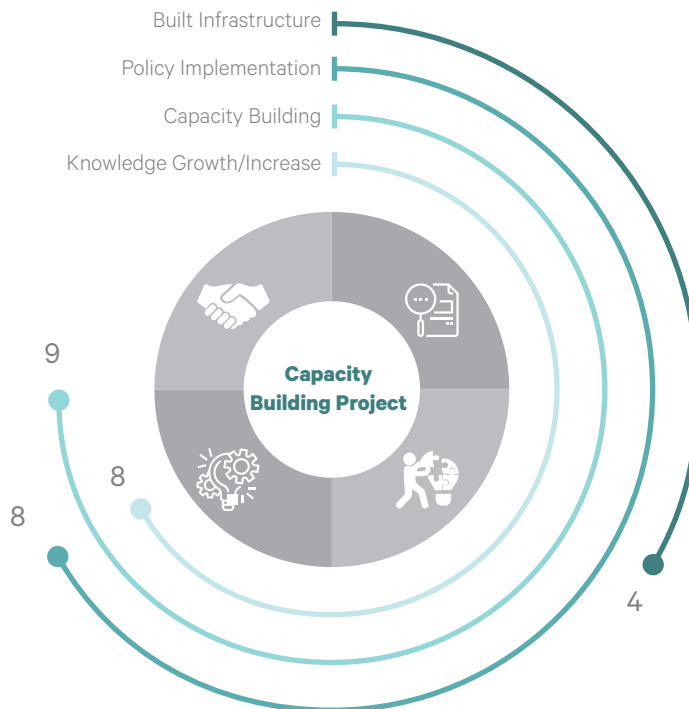
The use of frontier technologies and pilot initiatives like Block chain and Community Embed Decision support system at city level have improved internal proficiencies of the resources and institute.

Current year, SDIC project has produced a policy paper and working paper in order to understand best data practice recommendations through consideration of key issues involved in the use of technology for surveillance, and coordinated control during pandemic or emergency response in resource constrained urban contexts.

Capacity Building for Smart Data & Inclusive Cities (SDIC) project is action research project undertaken by National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) in collaboration with Institute of Development Studies, Sussex and four urban local authorities (Bhopal, Jabalpur, Faridabad and Kochi) since 2018 with financial assistance from the European Union (EU).

Aim: The project aims to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of urban authorities and civil society to ensure that smart cities are also inclusive and resilient cities.

Process: The project will draw a connection between technological and relational solutions; between big data and 'small' or local data; between the ability of urban authorities to deal with cutting edge technologies and their abilities to incorporate information and insights from everyday citizens; and most fundamentally, between a vision of smart cities that emphasises technocratic 'data driven' governance and a vision of being smart that prioritises the use of new technologies to make urban society and urban life more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.



* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights:

- The project learning and outcomes have strengthened the capabilities on implementation strategies and challenges of data driven governance at city level.
- The use of frontier technologies and pilot initiatives like Block chain and Community Embed Decision support system at city level have improved internal proficiencies of the resources and institute.
- Current year, SDIC project has produced a policy paper and working paper in order to understand best data practice recommendations through consideration of key issues involved in the use of technology for surveillance, and coordinated control during pandemic or emergency response in resource constrained urban contexts.

Target User: Municipal Officials of Urban Local Body

Instruments: Knowledge Management, Capacity Building

Themes: Urban Governance and Finance

Implementation Scale: Extra Large

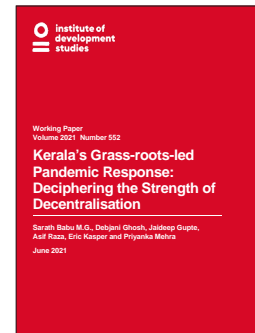
Learnings/conclusion: Around three and half year of action-research facilitated an iterative, experimental, participatory, dialogic process of co-designing techno-institutional solutions at our partner cities. Created a variety of toolkits, learning journeys and online resources. Current year, SDIC focused on documentation of project learnings, activities and research for publications. In March 2021, SDIC produced a policy paper, in which draws lessons from how data enabled technologies were used in urban COVID-19 response, as well as how standard implementation procedures were affected by the pandemic in selected cities of India (Bhopal, Kochi, Surat and Chennai). SDIC analysed the role of decentralised institutions to understand the learning and challenges of the grass-roots-led pandemic response of Kerala and published as working paper. The study was based on interviews with experts and frontline workers to ensure the representation of all stakeholders dealing with the outbreak.



1. City level workshop to present and gather feedback on developed solutions of pilot initiative



2. Community Consultation for co-designing the Community Embedded Decision Support System (CEDSS) at Bhopal



Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI)

Transforming cities through sustainable cross-sectoral solutions

December 2018 to
December 2022

Kochi, India

Dr. Debjani Ghosh,
Anna Brittas

University of Stuttgart, in
cooperation with the Fraunhofer
Institute for Industrial
Engineering (IAO)

MGSCI is designed as an
integrated planning process,
preceded by a holistic analysis
of the relevant urban systems
and explicitly combines
innovative urban technologies
with local bottom-up project
development.

Aims to enable Kochi to
implement a long-term,
sustainable and innovation-
based urban development
process at the local level
independently with the project's
instruments

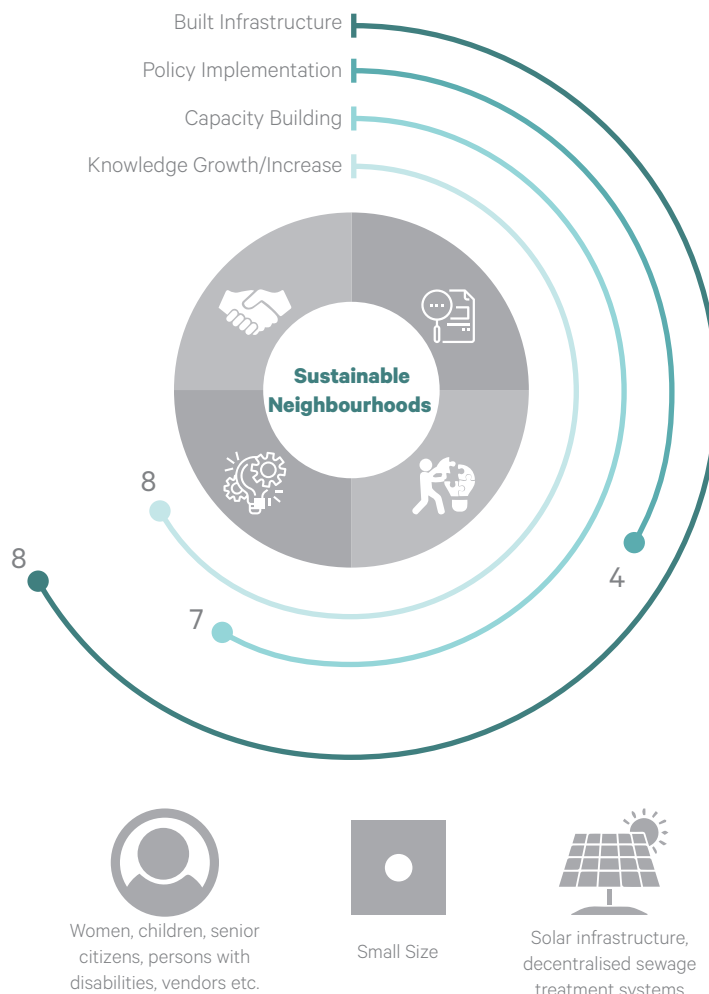
Contributes to a low-emission,
environmentally conscious and
successful urban development
of the city to achieve the SDGs
as well as to leverage Kochi as a
successful model to showcase
the Indo-German Cooperation
in Smart Cities.

The Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI) is a project launched in three global cities – Kochi (India), Saltillo (Mexico) and Piura (Peru) under the International Climate Protection Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). It is coordinated by the University of Stuttgart in cooperation with Fraunhofer Institute(s), and with NIUA and for Heritage and Development (C-HED) as its local partners. The project is a three-year collaboration developed under the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Aim: The project aims at a transformational change of the urban systems through the analysis, identification, and development of sustainable cross-sectoral solutions to optimize urban infrastructures, processes or services in Kochi (India), Piura (Peru), and Saltillo (Mexico).

Process: MGSCI is developed using the Morgenstadt methodology, a multidisciplinary survey and analysis technique, which enables complex urban systems to be analysed and the resulting knowledge to be applied for the development of integrated concepts and innovative solutions for sustainable cities. As part of MGSCI, a Sustainable Neighbourhood project is planned for around 100-500 inhabitants in Kochi.

After rigorous rounds of stakeholder consultations and on-site visits, the location for setting up the sustainable neighbourhood project was finalised. The selected neighbourhood in Elamakkara ward of Kochi will house energetically renovated buildings, restored to their history, all buildings receive a photovoltaic system and will be served by a sustainable water and sewage system. This project also





Action Research
& Advocacy



Technology, Data
solutions and
Innovation


Knowledge
Management &
Capacity Building


Partnerships


Women, children, senior
citizens, persons with
disabilities, vendors etc.


Small Size


Solar infrastructure,
decentralised sewage
treatment systems

* An impact matrix
by the project team

plans to integrate more green spaces into the city to make it more resilient to heavy weather events and to improve the urban climate. In addition, it would stimulate the local economy by enhancing tourism outcomes.

Highlights:

- A key feature of the project is to involve residents in the planning process to create ownership. A team of residents (identified through Residents Welfare Associations) will be trained to operate and maintain the installations planned as part of the project.
- The idea is to sustainably refurbish a neighbourhood within a stipulated budget, which can be used as a blueprint for other areas in the city as well as for other cities with similar framework conditions.

Learnings/conclusion: The combination of historic refurbishment and future-oriented smart technologies would make this neighbourhood an attraction for smart city experts as well as for tourists along with being a flagship of the Smart City Kochi. One of the key learnings of this project is that implementation of a project can only be possible by establishing local trust and building partnership with local actors.

Target User: Mixed-use neighbourhood (includes women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, vendors etc.)

Instruments: Action, Research, and Advocacy; Knowledge Management and Capacity Building; Technology, Innovation; Partnerships

Themes: Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience; and Social Development.

Implementation Scale: Small



1. Team from University of Stuttgart + Fraunhofer Institutions ideating on cross-sectoral solutions for Kochi



2. Capacity building workshop for local departmental officials from Kerala on creating a Project Design Document



3. 2nd Stakeholder and Solution Workshop, Kochi City Lab on April 21, 2021. RWA members of the selected locality also participated for citizen engagement.



Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility Challenge 2020-21

November 2020 to December 2021

Headquarter at Delhi, city allocation varies with team

Nabamalika Joardar, Ankit Rai, Anusha Mishra

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, India

Develop solutions for enhancing innovation in urban mobility.

Fosters innovative solutions for urban complexities via a challenge model.

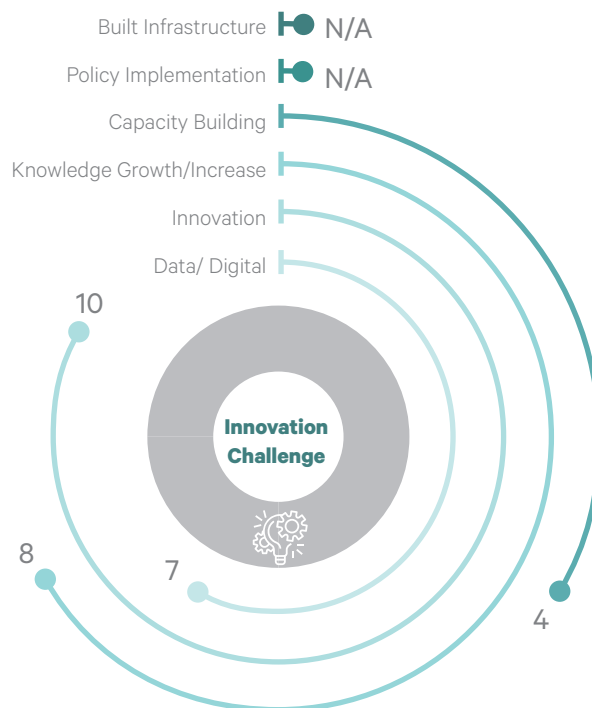
Working ideas presented to be fine-tuned and developed into implementable solutions to be showcased to relevant municipal authorities.

Aim: The Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility Challenge was envisaged to develop solutions for enhancing innovation in urban mobility. The project fosters innovative solutions for urban complexities via a challenge model which will culminate with the selection of three winning teams and furthering of their solutions. With the help of a team of mentors and industry experts, the working ideas presented by these three teams will be fine-tuned and developed into implementable solutions to be showcased to relevant municipal authorities.

Along with innovative solutions, the Smart Move project is a step towards encouraging and enabling collection and sharing of mobility datasets. The Mobility DataSpace platform was developed to support this purpose, and to act as the launch platform for the Challenge. Effectively, Smart Move via Mobility DataSpace can become a repository for innovation in the urban mobility space providing a space for digital solutions.

Process: The main objective of the Challenge is to develop solutions for enhancing innovation in urban mobility to improve urban transport systems and to help public transport recover from the COVID-19 crisis using big data.

The first phase of the Challenge involved coordinating with partner cities, on-boarding transport data sharing agencies, acquiring relevant data, hosting it on Mobility Dataspace platform, evaluating concept notes, shortlisting the teams, and matching them with cities. The next phase of the Challenge involved constant steering of the ten final teams towards the end-goal of presenting a Minimum Viable Product (MVP).



Technology, Data solutions and Innovation



Varies with every iteration of the Fellowship



Small Size



Mobility DataSpace

* An impact matrix by the project team

Highlights: As an innovation driver, the Smart Move Challenge brings easy-to-use digital solutions to cities and transit agencies. In its role as a capacity building agency, NIUA will connect the top three Smart Move teams with cities and relevant agencies. This will not only help bring innovation to cities, but place these innovative solutions in a marketable domain.

The Smart Move Challenge also acts as a repository for innovation in the urban mobility space via Mobility Dataspace as a platform. The requirement for Mobility Dataspace arose from the understanding of the need for data sharing between institutions. Mobility dataspace is working on laying down a framework to enable this data exchange by facilitating data acquisition, aggregation and standardization of the datasets from various cities. This will contribute in building quality datasets and ultimately enable innovators in developing digital solutions for our cities by utilizing the existing dataset.

Learnings/conclusion: Only adopting legacy ways of solving traffic and transport problems (building more road space/ flyovers/ parking complexes) is not going to serve us in the long run. Innovation via the Smart Move Challenge will empower us in shaping the change, helping us adapt to rapidly changing circumstances in a robust manner. Information availability drives efficiency and creates value for customers by providing greater control over the product and its surrounding environment. Improved service impels customers to value products that have utilized these evolving technologies. At the O&M front, timely flow of information and informed decision making equips the transport agencies with capabilities to provide better services. With the Smart Move challenge, the aim is to have data-informed mobility solutions that are easy-to-implement and replicable in nature. The bigger picture is to improve the passenger convenience, safety and move people towards greener alternatives and/or public transport.

Target User: All users able or unable to perform transport trips

Instruments: Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation

Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth; Urban Governance and Finance; Urban Infrastructure and Built Infrastructure; Environment, Climate Change and Resilience; and Social Development.

Implementation Scale: Small



1. Devesh Pratap Singh from IIT Roorkee awarded by Mr Durga Shankar Mishra, Secretary, MoHUA at the 14th Urban Mobility Conference & Expo



2. Compendium of Top Ideas 2021 of the Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility



Research Collaboration between BBSR and NIUA

Comparative Scenario of India and Europe/Germany

February 2018 to December 2023

Pan India and Germany

Debolina Kundu

Pragya Sharma,
Tania Debnath,
Biswajit Kar,
Rakesh Mishra

Pro-bono collaboration

Develop a comparable scenario of the spatial structure and trend of urbanisation in India and Europe/Germany

Contribute to making global data sets comparable through a common data-oriented language, based on national and supranational data sources

Comparing Sustainable Development Goals Targets in India and Europe/Germany

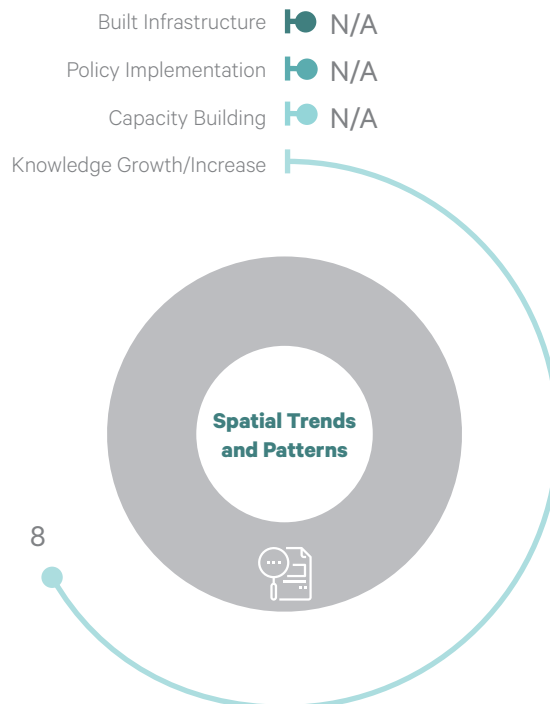
Aim: -

- Develop a comparable scenario of the spatial structure and trend of urbanisation in India and Europe/Germany
- Contribute to making global data sets comparable through a common data-oriented language, based on national and supranational data sources
- Comparing Sustainable Development Goals Targets in India and Europe/Germany

Process: The Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) signed a Joint Declaration of Intent to cooperate on different aspects of evidence-based research. Two bilateral expert workshops and a series of joint presentations at the World Urban Forum IX of the United Nations in 2018 marked the starting point of this collaboration. The collaboration aims to develop bilateral partnership between India and Germany to explore issues and challenges of urbanisation, produce evidence based research and provide policy advice to the national agencies in line with SDGs.

The knowledge products prepared are as follows:

- A Spatial Perspective at SDG 3 on Good Health and Well-Being
- A Spatial Perspective at SDG 4 on Quality Education
- A Spatial Perspective at SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Article on Multi-level Measuring, Monitoring and Reporting System on Urban Development



Action Research & Advocacy



Policy makers, City Officials,
Academia, Researchers



Medium Size

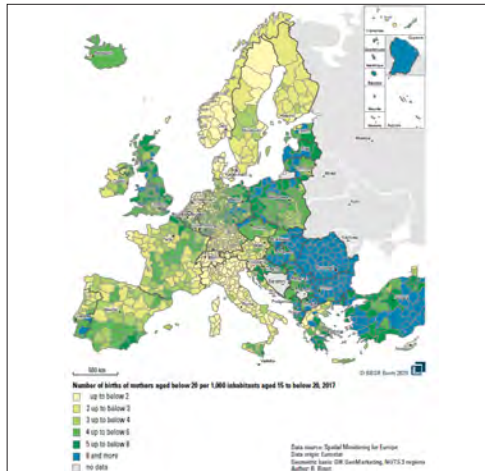
* An impact matrix by the project team

Learnings/conclusion: The positive resonance by readers encouraged the two institutes to continue the joint analytical work. In 2021-22, SDG 5, 8 and 10 are selected to further develop and deepen the comparable picture of the spatial structures and trends in Germany/Europe and India.

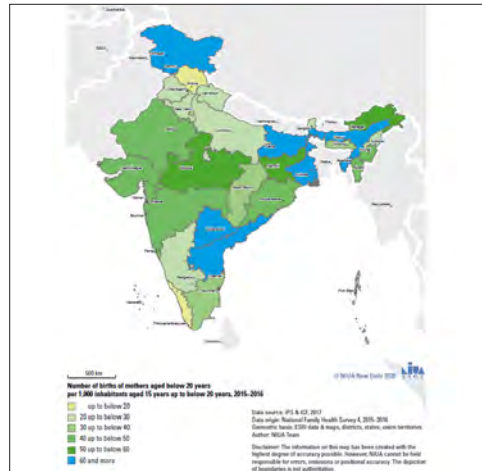
Target User: Policy makers, City Officials, Academia, and Researchers

Instruments: Research and Advocacy

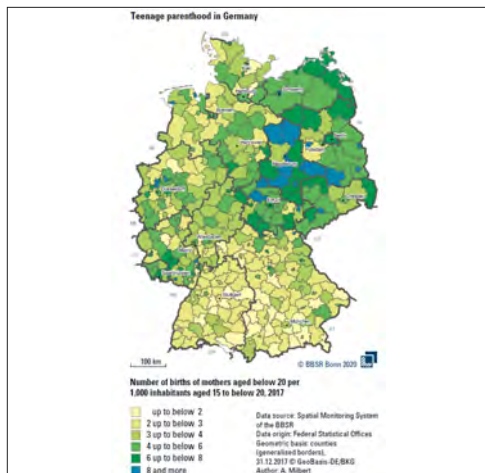
Themes: Urbanisation and Economic Growth



1. Teenage parenthood in Europe



2. Teenage parenthood in India



3. Teenage parenthood in Germany



Scale and Nature of Deprivation among Children and Adolescents in Urban India

April 2019 to September 2020

Aim: - The broad objective of the study was to assess the situation of children and adolescents across various thematic areas like survival and health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, employment, child labour, violence and crime.

Pan India

Debolina Kundu,
Pragya Sharma,
Tania Debnath,
Biswajit Kar,
Rakesh Mishra

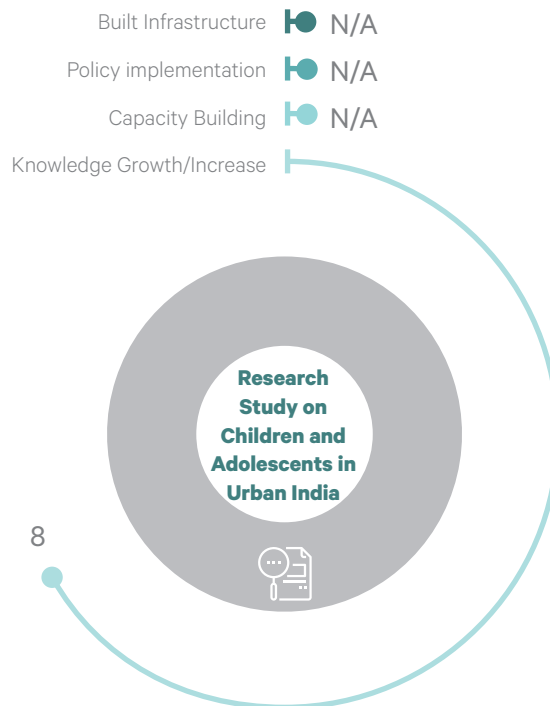
Process: The United Nations Children’s Fund (Delhi office) entered into a research collaboration with National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). Under this collaboration, a research study titled ‘Scale and Nature of Deprivation among Children and Adolescents in Urban India: An Empirical Analysis’ was undertaken. The broad objective of the study was to assess the situation of children and adolescents across various thematic areas like survival and health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, employment, child labour, violence and crime. The study tried to understand the scale and nature of deprivation among rural-urban, poor-non poor and migrant-non migrant children and adolescents. The study was completed in Sept 2020.

UNICEF

The study was based on quantitative analysis using secondary data sources like National Family Health Survey (NFHS), National Sample Survey (NSS), Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), and crime statistics from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), along with the Population Census of India and content Analysis from leading national newspapers where secondary data was not available.

To assess the situation of children and adolescents across various thematic areas like survival and health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, employment, child labour, violence and crime.

The study tried to understand the scale and nature of deprivation among rural-urban, poor-non poor and migrant-non migrant children and adolescents.



Action Research & Advocacy

* An impact matrix by the project team

The Knowledge products prepared are as follows:

- Children and Adolescents in Urban India – Scale and Nature of Deprivation (ISBN-978-81-941348-1-7)
- Policy Brief - Violence and Crime Against Children and Adolescents in India - Towards Creating Safer Cities
- Policy Brief – Child Labour in India - A Potential Threat
- Policy Brief – State of Education Among Children and Adolescents in Urban India - Towards Equity and Inclusion
- Policy Brief - Health, Nutrition and WASH among Children and Adolescents in Urban India - Towards Improving Health Outcomes
- Base Paper on ‘Incorporation of social sector in urban planning’

In addition a dissemination webinar was organised to share the findings of the study.

Highlight: The study has brought to the fore many important findings. The launch event disseminated the major findings under six major sectors, namely, health; nutrition; hygiene practice and WASH facilities; education; employment and social protection.

Learnings/conclusion: The study has brought to the fore many important findings which will ignite a fresh public discourse and pave the path for achieving the SDGs. The success of this endeavour will entirely depend on how the findings from this report are used in making policies more inclusive and evidence based to improve the status of disadvantaged children and adolescents.

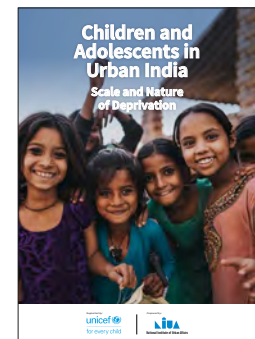


Target User: Policy makers, City Officials, Academia, Researchers and UNICEF

Instruments: Research and Advocacy

Themes: Social Development

Implementation Scale: Large



India Smart Cities Fellowship Program 2020-21

March 2020 to March 2021

Headquarter in Delhi, Smart City allocation varies every year

Nabamalika Joardar,
Iteration 2: 57 Fellows

Smart Cities Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

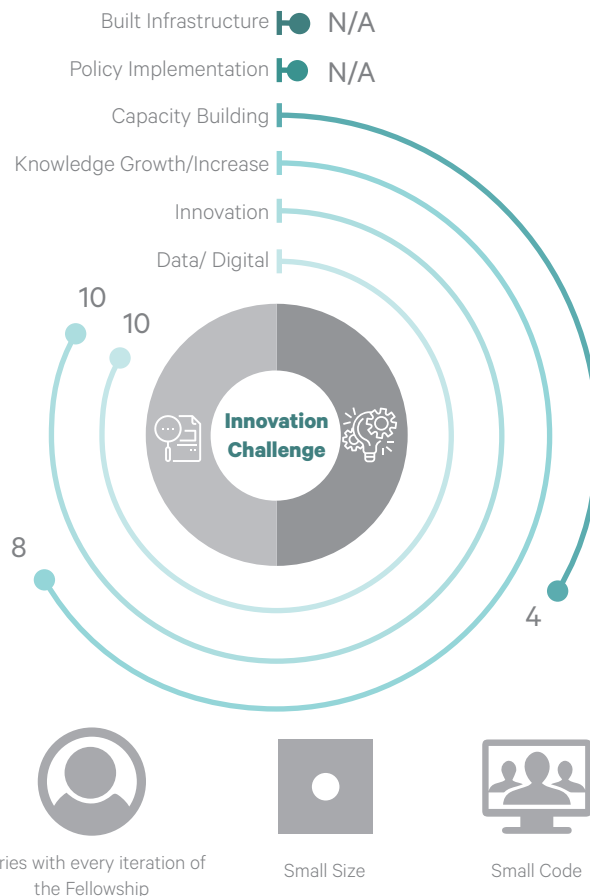
Aim: The India Smart Cities Fellowship Program was initiated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) under the Smart City Mission to promote youth leadership and usher vibrancy in the design of India's urban future in 2019. Every year, the Fellowship brings together a cohort of bright and driven professionals from inter-sectional urban domains, and fosters an environment of peer learning and healthy competition, eventually training them to work effectively with cities. In its second year, between April 2020 and March 2021, the cohort of 46 Fellows spent their tenure developing 13 projects to impact the sectors of spatial planning, citizen engagement, tourism, local economies, urban mobility, environment, disaster management, water, education, migration and health. These projects will eventually be converted into open-source products, to be hosted on MoHUA's SmartCode platform by chosen 17 Fellows, who have been offered an extension to their Fellowship tenure.

To promote youth leadership and usher vibrancy in the design of India's urban future.

Brings together a cohort of bright and driven professionals from inter-sectional urban domains, and fosters an environment of peer learning and healthy competition.

Between April 2020 and March 2021, the cohort of 46 Fellows spent their tenure developing 13 projects to impact the sectors of spatial planning, citizen engagement, tourism, local economies, urban mobility, environment, disaster management, water, education, migration and health.

Process: The Fellowship commences with a fortnight-long induction designed to equip the Fellows with the information and skills required to successfully integrate into the Smart Cities Mission and respond to the requirements of the Fellowship. After a period of due diligence, wherein the Fellows study all the Smart Cities, an exhaustive ideation exercise is carried out to determine the urban complexities that will be addressed during the ongoing Fellowship iteration. The most plausible ideas are then shortlisted for project development (12 solutions in the cohort of 2019-20; 13 solutions in the cohort of 2020-21). The Fellow are then deployed to allocated Smart Cities, where they engage the Smart City Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to provide solutions to city-specific issues. At the culmination of their deployment, they pilot the developed solution (in the form of a digital tool – mobile application/ website/ dashboard/ plug-in) in the allocated Smart City.



* An impact matrix by the project team

The process acquaints young professionals with the design thinking process in response to a problem and teaches them the nuances of working within governmental systems, especially how to navigate institutional frameworks and overlaps, establishing rapport with officials, and implementing data-driven innovation.

Highlights:

- It provides young professionals with an understanding of the urban development sphere and the functioning of the various institutional frameworks within local, state and central government departments/ institutions.
- It teaches young professionals how to develop and implement innovation within government frameworks.

Learnings/conclusion: The Indian Smart Cities Fellowship Programme identifies and trains young professionals to develop and employ digital solutions as responses to urban complexities, while also training them to understand how to make innovation work within governmental institutional frameworks. For instance, one of the solutions developed has been Mera Thela, a mobile application that intends to amplify the link between street vendors and citizens, effectively bringing registered street vendors within the formal commercial space.

In each successive iteration, the time Fellows have spent engaging with Smart Cities has progressively increased. For instance, the first cohort spend two months deployed in cities working with SPVs, while the second cohort spend four months doing the same (despite a raging global pandemic severely restricting mobility). In the third iteration, this time frame is expected to be increased to six months.

A common issue faced during the product development phase is that cities insist on developing digital solutions with the assigned Fellows that fit within their existing digital ecosystem. This, however, may not always be an interoperable, open system, or may be a digital monolith. As a result, tool development has to be reworked post-pilot for showcasing on Smart Code. To acquaint the new Fellows with the eventual requirement of their solution, the third cohort will be assigned to ongoing Fellowship projects for the first month of their Fellowship, for a hands-on learning experience.

Target User: The target users differ based on identified urban issues and solutions developed.

Instruments: Technology, Data Solutions, and Innovation; Action, Research, and Advocacy

Themes: Urbanization & Economic Growth, Urban Governance & Finance, Urban Infrastructure & Built Environment, Environment, Climate Change & Resilience and Social Development

Implementation Scale: Small



1. The Fellows of the Cohort of 2020 with the Fellowship leadership at the program's annual culmination event.



Publications and Social Media

Journals: Published by NIUA

Editor: Debolina Kundu

Managing Editor: Pragya Sharma

The Editorial Board and Advisors comprise of experts from institutes across the world

Environment and Urbanization ASIA **(eISSN: 09763546 | ISSN: 09754253)**

Aim: Environment and Urbanization ASIA is an international, peer reviewed, interdisciplinary, bi-annual journal prepared by NIUA and published by SAGE India Publications, New Delhi. It aims to support the exchange of ideas, research outputs, intervention strategies and innovative solutions in the fields of urbanization, environment and human settlements across Asia.

Process/Summary: The themes and topics covered in the journal include governance, finance, land, infrastructure, housing, migration, sprawl, climate change, green growth, inclusion and sustainability, and the inter-relationships between these aspects of urbanization and environment.

Volume 11.2 of the journal was published in September 2020. The issue included articles focusing on housing, water, solid waste management, urban spaces, thermal comfort etc. Volume 12.1 was published in March 2021 along with a supplementary issue on 'Change in Land Use and Land Cover Changes in Cities of Global South. While the main issue had a mix of articles on addressing environmental and urbanization challenges and book reviews. The supplementary issue included articles on changes in land use and land cover in major cities of Asia and Africa.

Highlight: The journal is indexed in 15 databases and has a CiteScore of 1.800

A special was published in March 2021. It included eight city-based articles on the dynamics of landuse changes taking place in different cities across Asia and Africa. It highlighted two major processes of urban land use changes in Africa and Asia – viz, fast expansion and sprawl in suburban areas and infill developments and increases in population and building densities in the existing built up areas.

Journal - Urban India
(ISSN 0970-9045)

Aim: Urban India is a peer-reviewed, bi-annual journal, published by NIUA since 1981. The aim of the journal is to disseminate meaningful urban research and facilitate informed debates on India's urban sector.

Process/Summary: The journal has been publishing meaningful urban research and facilitating informed debates on India's urban sector. The journal tries to bring forth to the readers new concepts, theories, policies, debates and methodological approaches related to urbanization, urban development, governance, housing and infrastructure, inclusion, municipal finance, climate change, transport and other related issues in India. In addition to research articles, Urban India also publishes book reviews and perspectives. The journal is listed in UGC-CARE List Group D.

Volume 40, Issues 1 & 2 were published during 2020-21. The issue published in June 2020 included articles on Household and Community Well-being, Urban Governance, Land Use and Economic Effects, Framework for Seismic Risk Management, Addressing Disaster Risk Reduction Citizenship and Marginality, Designing for Diversity, Aerotropolis Policy, Knowledge Networking and a book review. The second issue published in December 2020 included articles on Local Government Finance, Politics and Grassroot Governance, Background Air Pollution, Energy Infrastructure and Growth, Energy Consumption and Efficiency, Urban Growth, Urban Functional Zone, Urban Crime Socio-cultural Spacing and Religious Identity, etc.

Highlight: The journal is listed in UGC-CARE List Group D

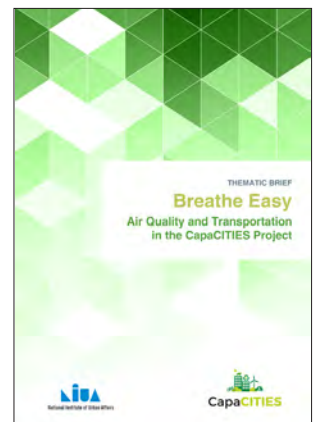
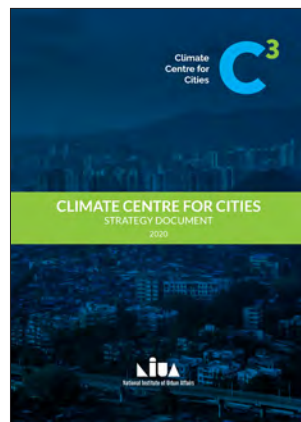
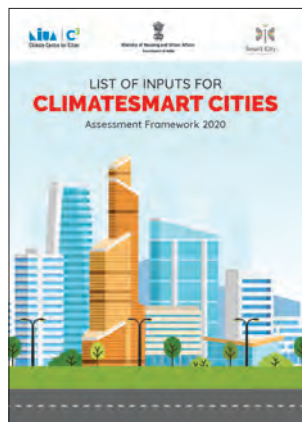
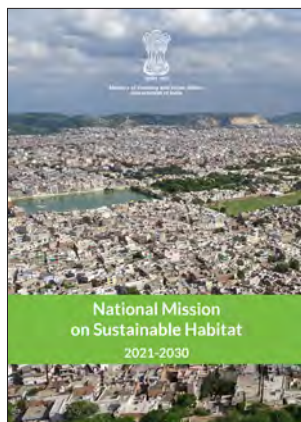
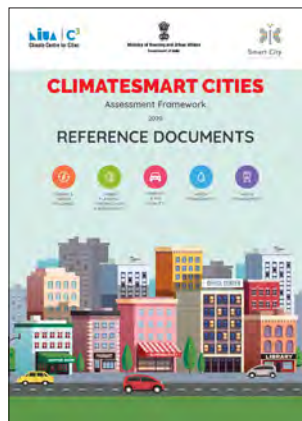
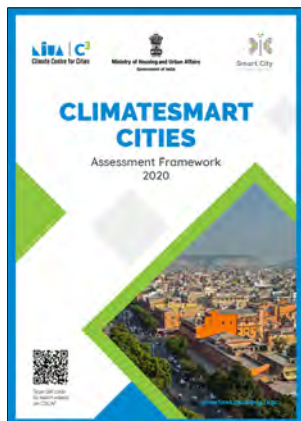
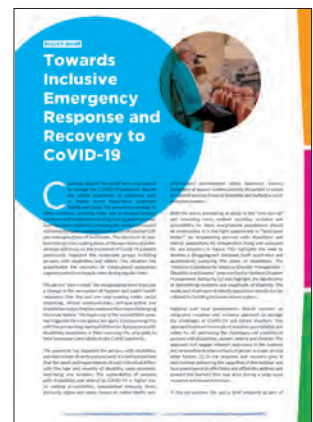
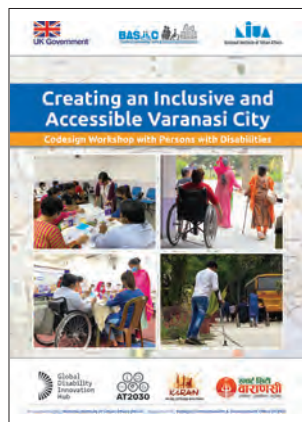
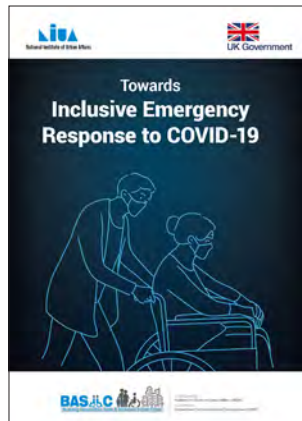
Editor: Debolina Kundu

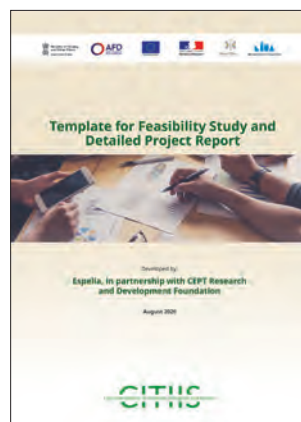
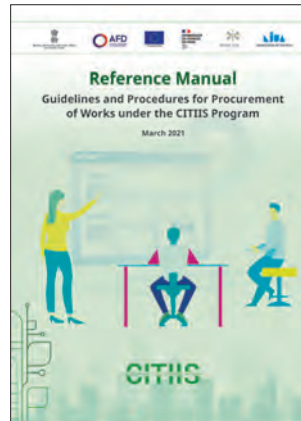
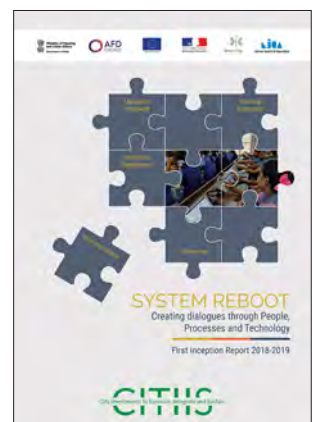
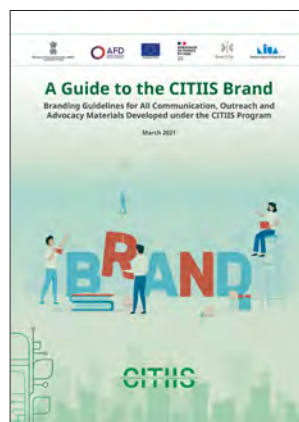
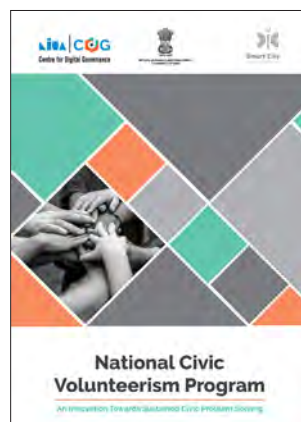
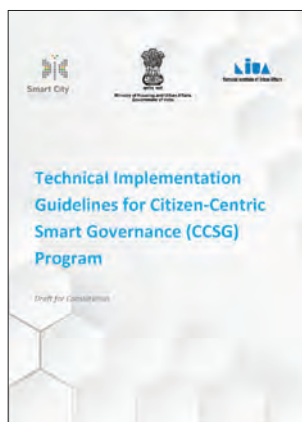
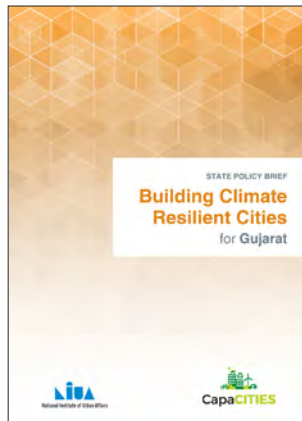
Managing Editor: Satpal Singh

Associate Editor: Pragya Sharma

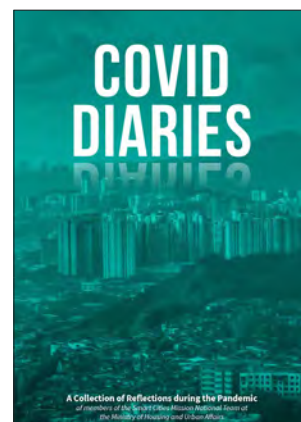
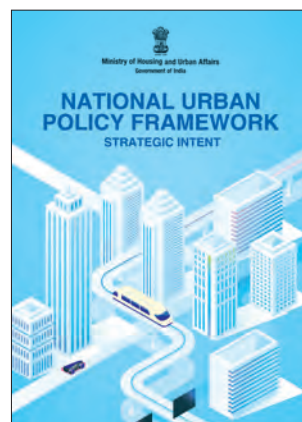
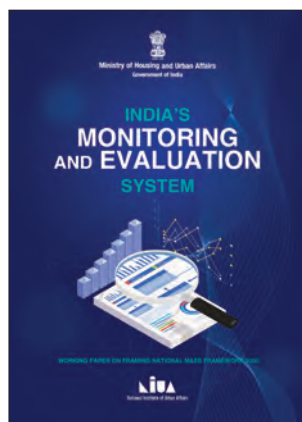
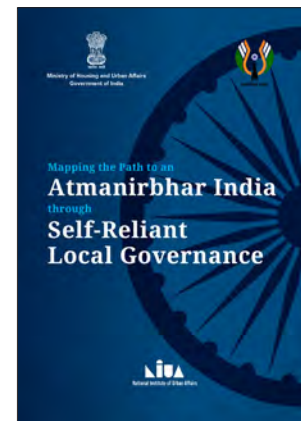
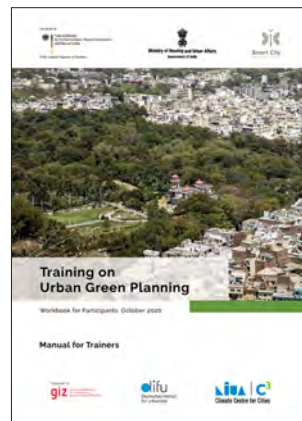
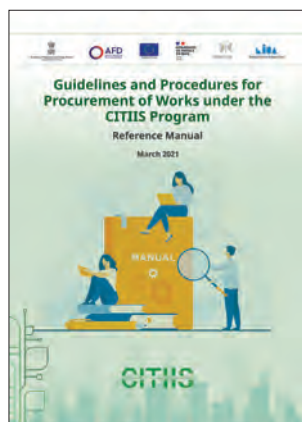
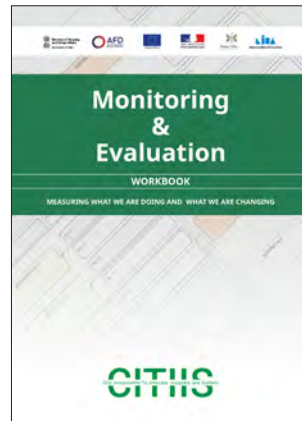
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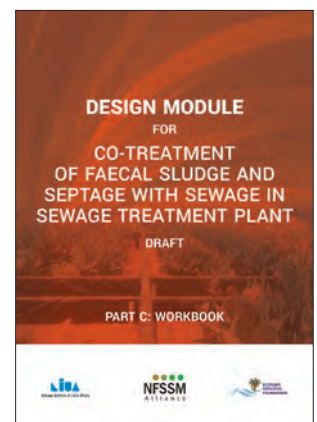
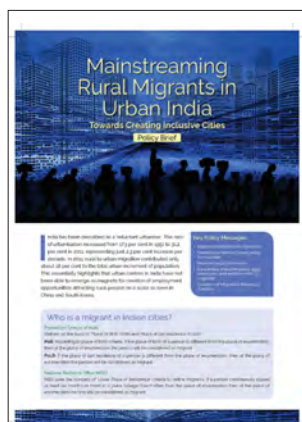
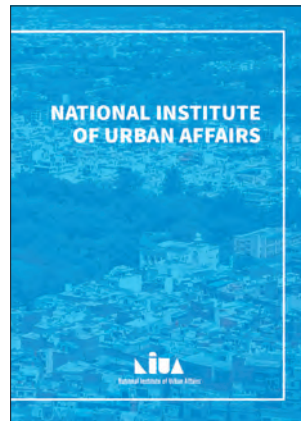
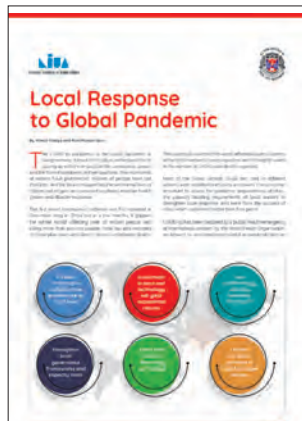
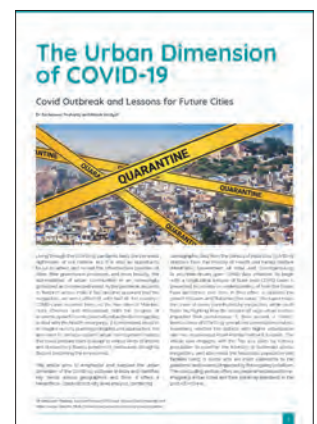
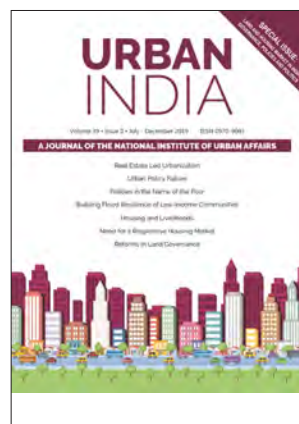
Publications 1/3



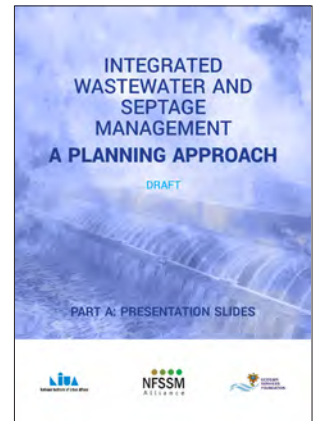
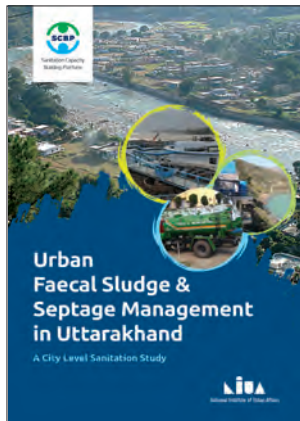
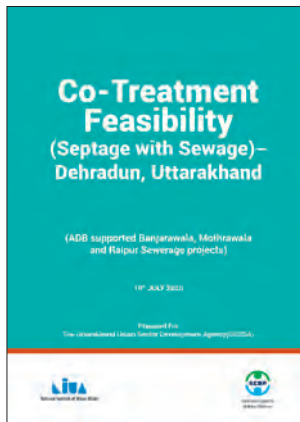
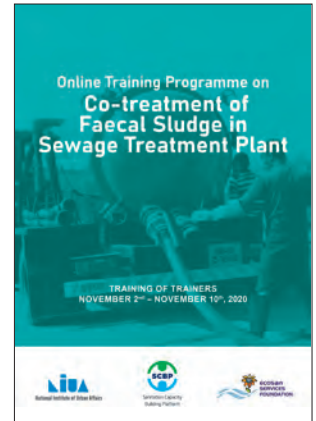


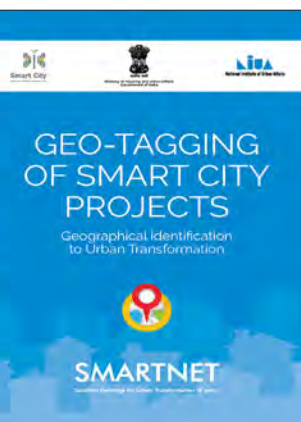
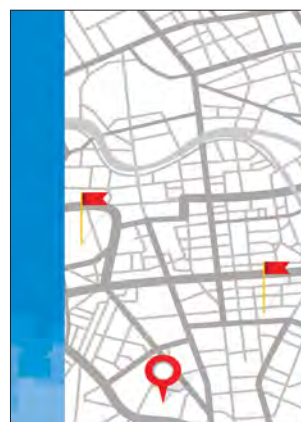
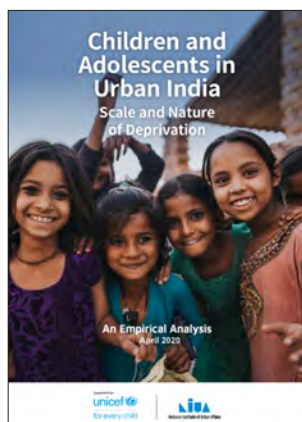
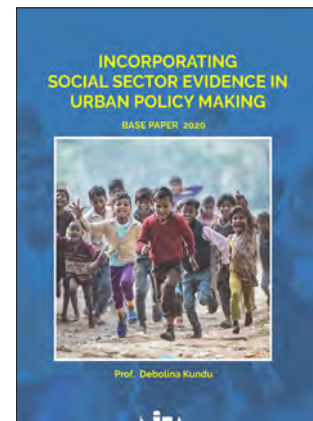
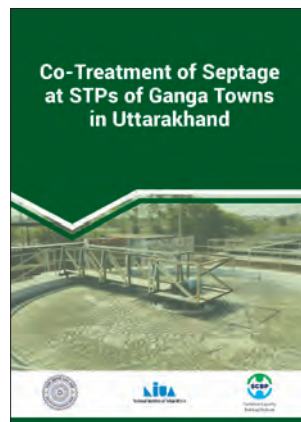
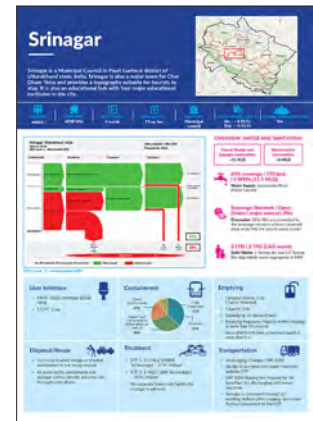
Publications 2/3





Publications 3/3





NIUA's Social Media

National Institute of Urban Affairs
22 March · 🌐

Hitesh Vaidya, Director NIUA India shares a message on #WorldWaterDay2021 highlighting the Institute's commitment towards developing a water-wise & water sensitive urban India. #WaterisLife #watermanagement Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Smart Cities Mission Ministry of Jai Shakti, Department of Water Resources, RD & GR & C Cube



0:15 / 1:31

245 People reached 41 Engagements **Boost post**

12

Like Comment Share

Comment as National Institute of Urban Af...

National Institute of Urban Affairs
22 February · 🌐

We invite you to the virtual launch of Digital Initiatives by MoHUA on 23rd February 2021 from 16:00 to 17:00 hrs. (IST) in the august presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, and the Hon'ble Minister of Electronics and Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. The event will feature the launch of the National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM), together with other digital initiatives viz. India Urban Data eXchange (IUDX), Smar...



We invite you to **Launch of Digital Initiatives**
National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)
India Urban Data eXchange (IUDX)
Smart Cities Mission Website 2.0
Geospatial Management Information System (GMIS)
SmartCode Platform

Launch of Digital Initiatives
National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)
India Urban Data eXchange (IUDX)
Smart Cities Mission Website 2.0
Geospatial Management Information System (GMIS)
SmartCode Platform

23rd February 2021 16:00 - 17:00 IST

270 People reached 15 Engagements **Boost post**

NIUA_India @NIUA_India · Feb 3

Director @NIUA_India & Representative to India @unesconewdelhi launched a white paper on 'A Qualitative Framework to Evaluate the Extent of Integrated Urban Water Management In Indian Cities & Applying the Framework to Delhi'. Follow us for the Paper Details. #Iuwm



Hitesh Vaidya

National Institute of Urban Affairs
3 December 2020 · 🌐

NIUA is proud to announce the launch of two contests on the occasion of International Day of Persons with Disabilities. #BASIC #Global #PhotoContest titled 'An Eye for Inclusion' in collaboration with @GDHub & @UKIndia... See more



design it accessible
Let's make our cities inclusive

387 People reached 6 Engagements **Boost post**

1 1 share


Like Comment Share

Comment as National Institute of Urban Af...


National Institute of Urban Affairs
20 January · 🌐

#SCBP at National Institute of Urban Affairs anchors the capacity building work under the #NFSSM Alliance which was showcased by @SakshiGudwani Gates Foundation during the webinar on 'Strengthening capacity of ULBs in Planning and Implementation of FSSM for Cities and Towns of Ganga Basin' organised by #wash_institute.

For more details about the content: <https://niua.org/scbp/>
Webinar link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwCp6S8Eers...> See more



CONTEXT SPECIFIC SIMPLE TECHNOLOGIES ND IMPLEMENTED FEGAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANTS AND CO-TREATMENT



CAPACITY BUILDING PLATFORM FOR FSSM/SS SANITATION

337 People reached 26 Engagements **Boost post**

Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube), NIUA @C3_NIUA · Feb 25

Dr. Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar, Head @C3_NIUA gave the opening remarks for the training session.

@C3_NIUA @NIUA_India @SmartCities_HUA @GermanInstituteofUrbanAffairs (DIFU) & @BerlinInstituteofTechnology #WaterManagement



CLIMATE SMART CITIES STORM WATER MANAGEMENT TRAINING

DR UMAMAHESHWARAN RAJASEKAR

National Institute of Urban Affairs
12 January · 🌐

In the year 2020, cities across the country have had to react rapidly to address the innumerable challenges the global pandemic has brought in.

Previously, the ISCFP cohorts of 2019-20 and 2020-21 have successfully innovated to address the gaps in the planning of our cities through their innovative projects. Continuing that legacy, the India Smart Cities Fellowship is now calling in applications for the 2021-22 cohort.

If you have the will and the ambition for the urban re... See more



INDIA SMART CITIES FELLOWSHIP 2021
Apply Now 11 January 2021

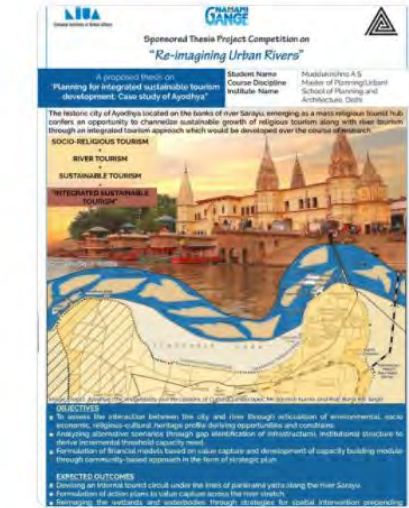
1,269 People reached 132 Engagements - Distribution score **Boost post**

17 3 shares

NIUA_India @NIUA_India · Dec 14, 2020

Announcing the 7th selected entry for the sponsored thesis competition on 'Reimagining Urban Rivers'. This one aims towards development of socio-religious and river tourism for the historic city of #Ayodhya

@cleangangamg @SPAVUJAWADA08 @NITPatna @MoHUA_India @MoISDOWRRDGR



Sponsored Thesis Project Competition on "Ke-imagining Urban Rivers"

1 CEPT University and 5 others

National Institute of Urban Affairs
28 November 2020

The National Institute of Urban Affairs with the support of FCDO under the 'Building Accessible, Safe and Inclusive Indian Cities' (BASiC) programme is hosting a 3-day workshop (on Dec. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd) to commemorate the annual observance of the International Day for Disabled Persons. The observance is planned to conclude with a main event to be virtually held on 3rd December 2020. The Three-Day Event will include a Lecture Series, Webinar and launch of various #contests... See more

624 People reached 21 Engagements 5 shares

National Institute of Urban Affairs
2 November 2020

Student Thesis Competition on 'Re-imagining Urban Rivers'
A unique opportunity for students of Architecture and Planning to receive sponsorship for their academic thesis projects, in line with the themes of the competition.
A REMINDER TO SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES BY THE END OF THE DAY!
Log on to <http://www.niua.org/event-details?eid=611> for competition details.

302 People reached 7 Engagements - Distribution score 1 share

National Institute of Urban Affairs
19 October 2020

NIUA #SCBP has partnered with #RCEUS #Lucknow and Ecosan Services Foundation to conduct a comprehensive capacity building program for the ULB officials with three levels of training focusing on building their capacities in Integrated Wastewater and Septage Management #IWSM. Through the training program, we aim to reach out to more than 1500+ ULB officials across 16 states in India highlighting the nuances and best practices in FSSM across the geography of India. Under the Lev... See more

16 STATES 1500+ ULB OFFICIALS 43 Engagements 301 People reached

NIUA_India @NIUA_India - Feb 10

A framework has been designed as an 'Introspective' instrument for cities, to make a qualitative assessment for evaluating where they stand in terms of #IUWM implementation.
Details: bit.ly/3oYMB8b

#urbanwatermanagement

Ministry of Jal Shakti @AmritMahotav and UNESCO New Delhi

6 shares 14 likes

National Institute of Urban Affairs
2 October 2020

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
2 October 2020

"Gandhiji was truly the torch bearer of the #Swachhata movement." - MoS H&UA Hardeep Singh Puri
#SwachhataKe65saalBemisaal #Gandhijayanti

183 People reached 14 Engagements - Distribution score 3 shares

NIUA_India @NIUA_India - Feb 2

Join #IGTBIS for the first national #ILSC workshop on 'Bus Rapid Transit-Operational Challenges, Innovation, and Knowledge Sharing' on 8 Feb 2021 at 10:30 a.m. @SmartcityAmrit and @AmritsarMetrobus will share #Amritsar #BRTS experiences.

Link: bit.ly/2Mh75yx

Amritsar Metrobus and 5 others

NIUA_India @NIUA_India - Mar 23

@NIUA_India in collaboration with @GDHHub & @krimsocietyns held a co-design workshop to build insights on creating an inclusive and accessible urban environment in Varanasi on 12th Feb 2021.
#BASiC_NIUA @SmartVaranasi @socialpwrds #InclusionMatters @FCDOGovUK @smarthyam (1/3)

IT Rookies and 3 others

2 comments 3 retweets 8 likes

NIUA_India @NIUA_India - Mar 19

Join us for an online discussion on 'How does India Value Water?' with @ShriRajendraSingh @DrAjaySharma and @gimprinda
Register here: bit.ly/3dHfRFP

Date: March 20, 2021
Time: 5:00 pm IST

#Water #WASH

Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube), NIUA and 3 others

6 comments 9 retweets 12 likes

National Institute of Urban Affairs
25 March

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) released a compendium on 'Celebrating the intangible value of water' on #worldwaterday2021. It has been developed along with the National Mission for Clean Ganga. It presents unique examples from 10 countries where #water is celebrated through customs, traditions, & festivals.
It is available here: <https://bit.ly/3d5R4oJ>

NIA Weekly Newsletter

NIUA WEEKLY

20 SEPTEMBER 2020

PROJECT IN FOCUS: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SMART DATA AND

NIUA IN NEWS

NIUA, C-ES sign an MoU for Kochi's Sustainable Development

24-HOUR CITY ACROSS THE GLOBE

'DESHI' AS A CITY FOR LEARNING'

UPCOMING EVENTS

OPPORTUNITY CALENDAR

NIUA WEEKLY

21 SEPTEMBER 2020

PROJECT IN FOCUS: YEAR-ANNUAL REPORT OF INFORMATION ANNOU

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

OPPORTUNITY CALENDAR

UPCOMING EVENTS

Smart India and Smart City Webinar

First Youth Sabha

Entries Invited For A Thesis Competition On 'The Imagining Urban

DIVERSITY OPPORTUNITY

NIUA WEEKLY

7 MARCH 2021

National Urban Digital Mission and NIUA's Digital Initiatives Launched

Centre for Digital Governance will Anchor the National Urban Digital Mission Platforms

What is NIUMD?

Smart Code

Smart Cities Mission Website 2.0 and CMS

Smart Code platform was launched by

Smart Cities Mission to improve the data

Smart Code platform was launched by

Smart Code platform was launched by

NIUA WEEKLY

7 MARCH 2021

CONTRIBUTION OF NIUA PROJECTS TOWARDS SDGs

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 6

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA WEEKLY

16 MARCH 2021

CONTRIBUTION OF NIUA PROJECTS TOWARDS SDGs

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 6

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA WEEKLY

13 FEBRUARY 2021

CLIMATE SMART CITIES ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK 2.0 LAUNCHED

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

NIUA IN NEWS

Urban Flooding in India: Can the Metropolitan

NIUA and ITR Sign MoU for Building

OPPORTUNITY CALENDAR

UPCOMING EVENTS

NIUA WEEKLY

10 NOVEMBER 2020

PROJECT IN FOCUS: ONLINE BUILDING PERMISSION SYSTEMS

FED on COVID-19 Readiness for Master Plan of Urban Affairs and the

Digital Technologies and e-Governance Mechanisms for effective urban governance of Delhi

NIUA and ITR Sign MoU for Building

OPPORTUNITY CALENDAR

NIUA WEEKLY

10 DECEMBER 2020

PROJECT IN FOCUS: NIUA'S RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Webinar on Urban Life with COVID

NIUA and ITR Sign MoU for Building

OPPORTUNITY CALENDAR

NIUA WEEKLY

10 MARCH 2021

CONTRIBUTION OF NIUA PROJECTS TOWARDS SDGs

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 9

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 11

NIUA Projects Covering Goal 13








NIUA Projects Covering Goal 17

Project Contribution towards SDG's

NIUA and Sustainable Development Goals



	<p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) Goal 1.4: Providing access to healthcare, education, rental housing, welfare schemes and transportation to migrants. Goal 1: Help the city in comprehending, communicating and monitoring disaster preparedness for effective emergency response.</p> <p>CapaCITIES Goal 1.5: Supports cities in developing climate resilient cities action plans and their implementation.</p> <p>Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP) Goal 1.2: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities</p>
	<p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) The application and dashboard will assist the migrants to orient themselves to the new environment and the systems of the city, providing access to healthcare, education, rental housing, welfare schemes and transportation.</p>
	<p>City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Goal 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines.</p> <p>DataSmart Urban95 Goal 3.9: Two data toolkits to identify ITCs at risk from air pollution and the contaminated built environment.</p> <p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan Goal 3.8: To enhance the quality of existing health facilities</p> <p>Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP) Goal 3: Promoting safe sanitation in order to reduce water-borne diseases</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) The 'UMEED' project will assist migrants to orient to the new environment and the systems of the city. The 'LEIP (Local Economic Intelligence Platform)', will identify health economic ecosystems, to identify areas with poor access to healthcare</p>
	<p>DataSmart Urban95 Goal 4.2: Indicators that map the availability of and access to early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education for ITCs in cities.</p> <p>City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Goal 4.1: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child and disability friendly Goal 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan Goal 4.3: To enhance the accessibility of existing education facilities, both primary & secondary</p> <p>Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP) Goal 4.7: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) 'SELO (Socio-Emotional Learning Output)', is a predictive model aligning with city parameters like safety and security, greenness index, air quality correlating with outcomes of socio-emotional learning.</p>

	<p>City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Goal 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels in political, economic and public life</p> <p>Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP) Goal 5: Promoting inclusive sanitation solutions so that no one is left behind</p>
	<p>City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS) Goal 6: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SCIAP) Goal 6.3: Building awareness and sensitizing ULB officials towards reducing environmental pollution and promote reuse and recycle Goal 6.6: Providing capacity building support to ULBs in water and sanitation related aspects & programmes</p> <p>Participatory and Inclusive water Sensitive Urban Design for Sustainability and Resilience (PARIWAR) Developing interventions to augment the water security for two disadvantaged communities in Delhi.</p> <p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan Goal 6.1: Access to clean drinking water addressing the existing issues of water quality, timings of supply, pressure and unregulated connections Goal 6.2: To ensure adequate & equitable access to sanitary facilities at residential & neighbourhood level</p> <p>Addressing the Urban Drivers of River Health in the Ganga River Basin Creating an enabling environment for conservation and protection of water-related ecosystems, and enhancing sustainable urban development.</p> <p>Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge (SSC) Goal 6.3: Sensitizing ULB officials towards eliminating the practice of manual scavenging and promoting mechanized cleaning Goal 6.6: Providing capacity building support to ULBs in sanitation related aspects & programmes</p> <p>Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP) Goal 6: Supporting states and cities to build capacities to move beyond the ODF status by addressing safe and inclusive sanitation for all</p> <p>Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP) Goal 6.2: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) 'Revive' develops a dynamic tool to support decision-making for urban water management while assuring sustainability and disaster risk reduction.</p>
	<p>CapaCITIES Goal 7.2 - Supports partner cities to identify, develop and implement bankable projects on renewable energy to reduce GHG emissions</p>
	<p>Youth Futures Program Equip youth with critical knowledge skills through problem identification and capacity building and developing strategies in development</p> <p>Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP) Goal 8.3: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) LEIP (Local Economic Intelligence Platform)' can identify the skill sets of population and the absorption capacity in the workforce. 'Culture Kinara', a digital application to enhance tourist experience, supported by a tourism data dashboard for data-driven decisions.</p>
	<p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) 'LEIP (Local Economic Intelligence Platform)' can identify the viable sectors so that cities can invest in the industry that show more promise.</p> <p>CapaCITIES Goal 9: Provides technical support and helps mobilize financial resources to the partner cities in designing climate change projects</p>
	<p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan Goal 10.7: Plan for city's resilient character in the face of large scale commercialisation and migration</p> <p>Youth Futures Program Equip the youth with leadership and research skills. Youth Expert Group will be co-researchers and advisors throughout the project</p> <p>Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP) Goal 10: Promoting self-help groups in sanitation management to remove inequality in the society</p> <p>Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP) Goal 10.4: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) 'LEIP (Local Economic Intelligence Platform)' will identify and harness potential sources of revenue from the upcoming economic activities and help uplift the Economically Weaker Section.</p>
	<p>Climate Smart Cities Promotion of climate-relevant solutions for urban infrastructure and increase the capacities of cities to reduce GHG emissions</p> <p>CapaCITIES Goal 11.b: Developed a methodology: "Climate Resilient Cities" to support partner cities to develop climate change projects and mobilize financial resources.</p> <p>Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SCIAP) SDG 11.1: Improving capacities of ULBs for enhanced basic service delivery</p> <p>National Urban Learning Platform (NULP) Courses on citizen engagement, resilience and governance emphasize on inclusivity and sustainability of the urban transformation.</p>



City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS)

Goal 11.1: Access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Goal 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all.
Goal 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces.
Goal 11.3: Enhance capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management.

National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM)

NUDM intends to build shared digital infrastructure to allow 4400+ cities to make strides towards effective citizen centric municipal administration.

Standard's Initiative

Customisable solutions and data reporting standards to improve ease of living and doing business in every Indian city by 2026.

DataSmart Urban95

Goal 11.1: Indicators in a toolkit that map and identify access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing & basic services for ITC households.
Goal 11.2: Data toolkit and indicators to audit mobility access for ITCs at the neighbourhood level.
Goal 11.3: Neighbourhood level indicator framework to measure the ITC-friendliness of a neighbourhood
Goal 11.7: Indicators that map the extent of and access to green and public open spaces for ITCs in cities.

Smartnet

Addressing various issues on the urban platform

Online Building Permission System (OBPS)

An online building plan approval wherein it will bring transparency and accountability to the entire system

Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan

Goal 11.1: To improve liveability and environmental conditions including water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, street lighting, wayfinding.
Goal 11.2: Ensure efficient last mile connectivity and promote use of public transport
Goal 11.3: Recommend an effective institutional framework keeping in mind the inter-sectoral and interdepartmental needs of the management
Goal 11.4: To secure the heritage character of the walled city and safeguard its tangible elements and intangible values
Goal 11.7: To ensure equitable access to open spaces in institutions and neighbourhoods for all age groups

Building Accessible, Safe and Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIIC)

Creating sustainable cities and transport achieved through focussed interventions on-ground and revising the national guidelines

Infant Toddler and Caregiver-Friendly Neighbourhoods (ITCN)

The programme establishes the need to include ITC aspects within play and open spaces for cities in India.

Youth Futures Program

Equip the youth with leadership and research skills. Youth Expert Group will be co-researchers and advisors throughout the project

Smart Move: Innovative Urban Mobility Challenge 2020-21

Goal 11.2: data-informed mobility solutions to improve the passenger convenience, safety and promote greener alternatives

14th Finance Commission Support Cell

Fostering financial sustainability of the Municipalities by introducing Performance Grant Scheme

Technical Support to MoHUA: Urban Memorandum for the 15th Finance Commission

Recommendations to the 15th Finance commission for the enhanced resource allocations to Municipalities for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Report I: Municipal Finance

Recommendations for Property Tax Reforms, improving Non-Tax Revenues and better Expenditure Management.

Report II: Documentation of Best Practices

Analysis of best practices adopted in property tax reforms and adoption of the innovative practices for the SWM and the FSM.

Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI)

Optimising the performance of urban infrastructure, processes and services

Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP)

Goal 11: Capacity building and technical support for non-sewered sanitation solutions to reduce natural and environmental disasters

Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP)

Goal 11.3 and 11.4: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities

Master Plan for Delhi – 2041







Goal 11: Enables aspects of physical, social, and economic development, enhancement of natural and cultural resources with an inclusivity of all.

Capacity Building for Smart Data and Inclusive Cities (SDIC)

Goal 11.3: Engaged with partner cities for efficient and inclusive data systems to make sense of local data, big data, and cross-departmental data

India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II)

'Stride', will assist cities to create a baseline for Non-Motorized Transport infrastructure that the Urban Local Bodies may pursue.
'React', will help city administration in comprehending, communicating and monitoring city disaster preparedness levels through risk and resilience.
'BUILD', develops a dynamic land-use model, with an intent to use it to monitor land use and building bye-laws.

	<p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan Goal 12b: Formulate a tourism strategy safeguarding the original character of the city and ensure planning in cognizance</p> <p>Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP) Goal 12: Promote reduce, reuse and recycle of faecal sludge & septage and waste water</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) 'Culture Kinara' repository will help concerned agencies identify natural and cultural heritage sites.</p>
	<p>CapaCITIES Goal 13.1: Aims to strengthen the capacities of partner cities to plan and implement integrated, sustainable, inclusive, low carbon, and climate resilient city development. Goal 13.2: Aims to enhance policy dialogue, recommendations and mainstreaming of learnings of partner cities to adopt integrated and inclusive projects.</p> <p>Addressing the Urban Drivers of River Health in the Ganga River Basin Creating an enabling environment for conservation and protection of water-related ecosystems in cities, and in the process, making the grounds for sustainable urban development.</p> <p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan 13.1: To ensure that the indigenous intelligence of building environmentally responsive building is encouraged and continued</p> <p>Morgenstadt Global Smart City Initiative (MGSCI) Strengthening capacities of city systems for higher climate adaptability</p> <p>Sanitation Capacity Building Platform (SCBP) Goal 13: Capacitate practitioners on plan and implement of decentralized sanitation solutions</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) Helps the city administration in comprehending, communicating and monitoring city disaster preparedness levels through risk and resilience correlation for effective emergency response.</p>
	
	<p>CapaCITIES Goal 15.1: Support partner cities with the goal of improving blue green spaces and conserving their ecosystem services. Goal 15.9: To develop a broad national guideline document for sustainable management of urban forest.</p>
	<p>National Urban Digital Mission (NUDM) Shared digital infrastructure & platforms built by the NUDM will encourage the creation of single windows for municipal services and transparency.</p> <p>Standard's Initiative NUDM will encourage the creation of single windows for municipal services. This will encourage the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at the city, state and central levels.</p> <p>Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP) Goal 16.6: An effort to spread knowledge, innovative ideas, technologies and resource sharing to help build better cities.</p> <p>India Smart Cities Fellowship Program (Phase-II) The dashboard developed will predict crime with the help of data interpretation and machine learning.</p>
	<p>Ahmedabad World Heritage City: Preparation of Heritage Conservation Plan Goal 17.17: Strengthen the participatory planning process, enabling communities and stakeholders a representation in the Heritage Conservation Plan</p>

NIUA's Operations



NIUA: Members of the
Governing Council

(As on March 2021)



Vice-President

Mr. Kunal Kumar
Joint Secretary
(Mission Director Smart Cities)
Ministry of Housing and
Urban Affairs
Nirman Bhawan
New Delhi-110011



Members

Mr. Shyam S Dubey
Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001



Mr. Cherian Thomas
Country Director
World Vision India
16, VOC Main Road
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Dr. (Mrs.) Jyoti Parikh
Executive Director
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C-80 Shivalik
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Ms. Komal Mittal
Commissioner
Municipal Corporation Amritsar
C Block, Ranjit Avenue
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Mr. Koteswara Rao
Metropolitan Commissioner, VMDA
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Udyog Bhawan Complex
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Vishakhapatnam-530003



Dr. Dinesh H. Brahmabhatt
Bilipatra,
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Sector-2A,
Gandhinagar -382077



Member-Secretary

Mr. Hitesh Vaidya
Director, NIUA
New Delhi-110003

NIUA Support System: Integrated

For the project teams at NIUA to function efficiently, and give impactful outputs, the support provided by the following units and cells is essential:

Naveen Mathur

Yogesh Bhatt
Aditi Chaddha
Shivali Punhani
DP Gupta

Accounts Team

The Accounts team provides accounting services and manages the finances of the Organization. Its responsibilities include recording accounts, paying bills, billing clients, tracking assets and expenditures, managing payroll and keeping track of critical tax documents. The team helps the institution towards ensuring full transparency in its financial transactions, while also providing specialized, centralized support to project teams and managers as well as institute based annual/term-end audits. It also handles all travel related advance and reimbursements.

Ved Alawadi, Naveen Mathur,
HP Pandey, Manju Saxena,
Meera Bhagchalani, Poonam
Malhotra, Manoj Shukla, Ganga
Singh, Bhawani Ram
with support from Harish,
Chandan, Murari Lal, Sunder
Singh, Raj Kumar, Virender,
Dinesh, Jaral, Rahul, Gulab
Behra, Nagender

Administrative Team

The Administrative team takes care of hiring, contract management, leaves, and day-to-day activities of the staff including providing regular office stationery, dispatch of letters and other communication, secretarial support to Director's office and senior faculty members, Hindi translation, celebration of occasions at NIUA. It also manages the maintenance and upkeep of NIUA office infrastructure and assets therein. All medical claims of NIUA are also handled by this team. The team provides support to project teams for all events organized by NIUA including the kits, printing of brochures, banners and backdrops etc.

Ramesh Sangam

Aarti Pathania
Anaswara Asokan

Human Resources Team

The Head Human Resource (HHR) is responsible for developing and executing human resource strategy in support of the overall NIUA's projects plans and strategic direction of the Institutes policy, specifically in the areas of succession planning, talent management, change management, organizational and performance management, training and development, and compensation. The HHR provides strategic advice by articulating HR needs and plans with the Team Leaders / Project Coordinators, teams, internal stakeholders and the Director NIUA.

Directly responsible for coordinating with the Team Leaders / Project Coordinators of the Projects and indirectly responsible for all employees within the projects.

- Establish and implement HR efforts that effectively communicate and support the Institutes mission and strategic vision.
- Develop HR plans and strategies to support the achievement of the overall Institutes operations objectives.
- Function as a strategic HR advisor to the Team Leaders/ Project Coordinators and management of each Project or specialty group regarding key organizational and management issues.
- Work with the Institutes Senior management team to establish a sound plan of management succession that corresponds to the strategy and objectives of the Institute.
- Develop comprehensive strategic recruiting and retention plans to meet the human capital needs of strategic goals.
- Develop and implement comprehensive compensation and benefits plans that are competitive and cost-effective.
- Provide overall leadership and guidance to the HR function by overseeing talent acquisition, career development, succession planning, retention, training, leadership development, compensation and benefits internally.

NIUA Library

The Library of NIUA is located at the library block of the IHC. As per the accession register there are 19925(approx.) books available in the library. These books are specialised on urban issues. The Library receives 16 English & Hindi Newspapers and 10 English & Hindi Magazines also. The library has been disseminating information on urban issues published in daily newspapers and magazines through email to the research staff of NIUA.

Urban News: This is an in-house publication - a reproduction of news pertaining to urban issues from the various newspapers received at NIUA Library. It has news both in English and Hindi. This compilation of newspaper clippings on various urban aspects is being published every month since last 25 years.

Director's Office

The Director's office is responsible for the smooth management of the institute's day-to-day activities. It provides full administrative and secretarial support to the Director and supervises the all meeting schedules, in-mail/outgoing correspondences from the Director's office and maintains the office's directory, and office systems.

IT Services

The Institute has a dedicated Information Technology Unit. The IT unit ensures that the institute's systems, networks, data and applications all connect and function properly. The IT team handles three major areas:

- Deploys and maintains applications, services and infrastructure (servers, networks, storage);
- Monitors, optimizes and troubleshoots the performance of applications, services and infrastructure; and
- Oversees the security and governance of applications, services and infrastructure
- This unit is responsible for managing the main server and the cloud servers such as AWS. The unit is also responsible for acquiring software. The proxy server and a backup server to manage the console panel for all users in the office is also maintained by the unit.

Besides managing the servers, the IT unit is responsible for:

- Day-to-day deployment, operation and monitoring of an IT environment, including systems, networks and applications. IT teams often perform a range of other duties such as software upgrades, guiding staff members, software license management, procurement, security, data management, handling backup and recovery of data and applications, monitoring and analysing logs and other performance monitoring tools and following established support workflows and compliance as per requirements.
- The IT unit was involved in migrating the existing emailing system to G-Suite i.e. Google Workplace. Google Workspace offers following features such as email, calendar, contacts, folders, files, google drive, google docs, sheet, slides, google forms and Google Meet etc.
- The IT unit was involved in implementation of the eOffice at NIUA. eOffice is a cloud enabled software developed by NIC. NIUA has procured the eFile system. eFile is a workflow based system that replaces the existing manual handling of files with a more efficient electronic system. The IT team is managing the eOffice software and AWS server and day-to-day logs related to eOffice.
- The IT unit supports in organizing the virtual meetings which includes a variety of duties including setting up the meeting, delegating tasks, sending invites, and scheduling and planning the virtual meetings.
- NIUA relies on software and hardware to perform work. NIUA is using the GeM (Government e-Marketplace) portal for all the procurement at NIUA. The GeM Portal is managed by the IT unit for placing orders for the purchase of software, hardware, laptops, desktops etc. for NIUA. Keeping

Trivani Prakash Tiwari
Naveen Mathur

Inder Kumar
Monika Mohan

Shafeeq Ahmed
Brijesh Pandey

- Record of all software and hardware and upgrading it regularly.
- Troubleshooting any problems related to IT including printers, servers, hardware/software, networking, networks, access points and Internet security, mailing solutions, firewall, data, passive and active components.

TC Sharma
Sangeetha Vij

Data Analysis Support

This team provides support for Hindi and implementing the procedures bilingually as per Government of India guidelines, norms & standard. They also assist in compiling data from the Census of India, preparing tables under various research projects viz. HUDCO chair, AMRUT, Smart Cities etc. performing task as has been assigned by Director/ Project Coordinators/ Team Leaders / Advisor (L&F)/ Chief Operation Officer. They provide assistance to accounts unit of NIUA by preparing salaries, arrears etc. and other work assigned from time to time and provide support to the Nodal Officer, RTI by regularly updating the RTI information as per the RTI act on the NIUA website and also assisting in preparing its annual report required to be send to MoHUA. Event Management and Logistics (Naveen Mathur, Naveen Dangi) This team is in charge of managing all video conferences, workshops, seminars and conferences conducted by NIUA. It coordinates and manages preparations for all the events, seminars and workshops. The team also assists project staff in flight bookings and logistic arrangements.

Naveen Dangi
Kedar Singh

Event Management and Logistics

The team is in charge of managing all video conferences, workshops, seminars and conferences conducted by NIUA. It coordinates and manages preparations for all the events, seminars and workshops. The team also assists project staff in flight bookings and logistic arrangements.

Deep Pahwa
Devender S Rawat
Bhavnes Bhanot
Tehan Katar
Preeti Shukla

Design Cell

The Design Cell at NIUA manages the visual appeal and quality of all publications and information & communication material from NIUA including graphic design for knowledge products, journals, case studies, fact sheets or any IEC material being prepared under projects. The team has collectively worked on more than 300 publications (in last five years). The team also manages design for event collaterals such as backdrops, posters, brochures, handouts etc. and digital content and videos for social media.

Arvind Varshney
Abhijit Mishra
Arjun Dev
Anirban Bera

Web Development Unit

The NIUA Web Development Unit is a compact in-house web-applications team that caters to the technology requirements of all NIUA centres and projects. It has designed, developed more than 17 project websites and several online applications, also managed on a day to day basis. It oversees development and regular updating of the NIUA website. It gives continuous support to all project coordinators on their projects websites to develop/update any features/ dashboards or content. The unit manages and provides maintenance/security services to the AWS server where all our project and NIUA websites are hosted. Going forward the Unit aspires to become one of the most innovative, multi-skilled team that can support NIUA become even more efficient in ensuring that its value reaches its stakeholders in the most effective manner.

Some of the key accomplishments of the unit include the following:

- SmartNet: the team has designed & developed 5 micro websites (CycleForChallenge, Smart Cities Awards 2020, Ease of Living Index & Municipal Performance Index 2019, City Networks and Ideas Exchange Network).
- Smart Cities Mission: Created the architecture of the platform, including design, development

- coding, testing and deployment on NIC - Ubuntu Server.
- The Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework: designing, development, coding, testing and deployment on AWS - Ubuntu Server on this tool.
- C-Cube: Also named as Climate of Cities. Built the architecture of the platform, designing, development (which includes coding), testing and deployment on AWS Server. This website includes a different type of user login and data capturing concept. It has its independent event, podcast, knowledge repository management system.
- CSC (ClimateSmart Cities) 2.0: Created new pages and updated the few old version (1.0) pages with latest content. Tested and deployed the version 2.0 on live server.
- Intranet / PI: Built the intranet concept to handle employees info with their monthly salary slips, project info, IT stocks etc, OTP based login system etc. The Web Team did the architecture, design, coding (development), testing and server management for this project.
- NIUA Website: Rebuilt the NIUA website in new design with few new feature developments like event management , knowledge products, newsletters, news, what's new, blogs etc.
- NMCG: Web Team Did the architecture, designing, development, coding, testing and deployment on the AWS server of their website. Their website includes some unique features like crosswords.

Geospatial Lab

Dr. Aparajita Ghatak
Ms. Aksheyeta Gupta

The institute has a dedicated geospatial computing facilities to cater the need of geo-informatics support for all the ongoing projects at NIUA. The geospatial unit is specialised in Digital Image Processing, Geospatial modelling & Interactive GIS web application.

Interactive GIS Web Application

Mapping & Development of GIS based Web Application of COVID-19 Testing centres in India: GIS team developed four sets of COVID-19 GIS applications, which mainly comprised of testing centres, state level rise in COVID-19 cases, district wise hotspot analysis & COVID testing centres in smart cities. The entire GIS database created for COVID-19 is regularly monitored & updated.

National Mission for Clean Ganga Micro Web Application: The team developed a Cluster Workshop Cities Geodatabase on NMCG micro web application. It comprises of geotagged cities of workshop locations & city specific GIS thematic maps. The entire application is regularly monitored & updated.

Indian Smart City Fellowship Micro Web Application: The team developed a micro web application for Smart City Fellowship Program (ISCF). It comprises of portfolios & precise information of fellows' & their projects carried out pan India. The entire application is regularly monitored & updated.

GIS Training Module on Geospatial tools in Municipal Waste Management: The team prepared GIS training modules on geospatial tools in municipal waste management to provide a technological solution for the cities dealing with municipal & solid waste problems. The training modules highlight various chapters on Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), Land suitability for waste management, Smart real time manhole monitoring system & Route optimisation for collection of municipal solid waste. The training workshop was conducted in March 2021.

Geospatial Analysis

Throughout the year, GIS team also developed various thematic maps for the knowledge products & IEC material published under multiple projects such as Sustainable, Healthy, Learning Cities & Neighbourhood (SHLC), Sanitation Capacity Building Program (SCBP), National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Swachh Bharat Mission Exposure Workshop & Safaimitra Program (SBM), Mapping of Tiger corridors & Economic valuation of Tiger reserves and nearest tourist cities from tiger reserves, Building Accessible, Safe, and Inclusive Indian Cities (BASIIIC). Along with this, the team also regularly updates the Digital Library of NIUA where all the GIS maps are stored.

Hindi Activities

Naveen Mathur,
Poonam Malhotra,
T.P. Tiwari,
M. Shakeeb

The Institute promotes the usage of official language, Hindi following the orders of the Official Language Policy. Under the chairmanship of Director, an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted. Regular meetings of the committee are being organized to review the works and activities to promote of the Hindi language. In these meetings, the Director (Official Language), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, is also invited as a representative of the Government of India.

Activities

To review the implementation of **हिंदी राजभाषा**, quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee are being organized by the Institute. The following are the details of the meetings held during the year 2020-21:

1. Quarterly meeting was held on 21st August, 2020 under the chairmanship Shri Hitesh Vaidya, Director, NIUA as the meeting was not held due to COVID-19 and Lock-down in April-June. The meeting of Official Language Implementation Discussion was held to achieve the target of purchase of Hindi books with 50% amount of core-budget in the financial year 2020-21 the Institute. It was decided to make effort as possible to achieve the target. In this meeting, the Deputy Director, Official Language from the Department of Official Language of the Ministry participated and reviewed the works through video conferencing.
2. The quarterly meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee was held on September 11, 2020 at 10.30 am under the chairmanship of Director, NIUA. For July-September quarter and action was taken on all the activities done by the Institute. During the current financial year 2020-21 in the Institute, efforts were made to achieve the target of 50% expenditure set by the Department of Official Language for the purchase of Hindi books. In this meeting, the Deputy Director, Official Language from the Department of Official Language of the Ministry participated and reviewed the works through video conferencing.
3. The next quarter meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee was held on 30th December, 2020 under the chairmanship of Director, NIUA. Its report was sent to the Ministry after taking action on all the activities done in the Institute. Orders have been issued to the Information Technology (IT) Section regarding the establishment of Unicode Encoding to work in Hindi on the personnel of the Institute. The use of e-office has been started in the institute from November, 2020, the target was achieved and its report was sent to MoHUA in Rajbhasha vibhag .
4. The next quarterly meeting (January-march 2021) was held on 26th March, 2021 under the chairmanship of Director, NIUA. The report was also sent to the Ministry and Rajbhasha vibhag after taking due action on all the activities taken in the meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee. The Hindi magazine **संवाद** of the Institute was released in July-December, and has also been uploaded on the website of the Institute, for the compliance of official language policy in the Institute, individual guidance have been issued as specified under Official Language under Rule 8(4). Guidelines have been issued for the declaration of proficiency in Hindi / working knowledge of Hindi by the officers / personnel of the Institute. In the meeting, the Deputy Director, Official Language from the Department of Official Language of the Ministry participated and reviewed the works through video conferencing.

To motivate the employees of the Institute to work in Hindi the following quarterly workshops were also organized under the chairmanship of Shri Hitesh Vaidya, Director, NIUA.

1. Workshop was organized on 03rd September, 2020 in the Institute to motivate the employees of the institute to work in Hindi. The theme of which was "Information related to working in Hindi", in which 42 personnel participated. "Shri Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Assistant Director (Official Language), MoHUA addressed the employees about the usefulness of **हिंदी राजभाषा**.
2. A Hindi workshop was also organized in the institute on 11th September 2020 motivate the employees of the Institute to work in Hindi. In the workshop, Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Assistant Director retired (Official Language), MoHUA delivered lectures to the participants On "Working in Hindi and Various Methods and Meaningful Information" in which number of staff members participated. Shri Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi, emphasized on the power to work in Hindi.

3. An other workshop was organized on 28 December 2020. The theme of which was “Difficulties of Use of Hindi” in which 17 personnel participated. Shri Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi, addressed the employees about the difficulties of using Hindi and all should have willpower to work in hindi.
4. On 23 March 2021 order to create positive environment in the Institute of Hindi, an workshop was organized on was “Different forms of Hindi correspondence and comments” in which 40 staff member participated. The expert addressed the employees about the various forms and comments of Hindi correspondence.

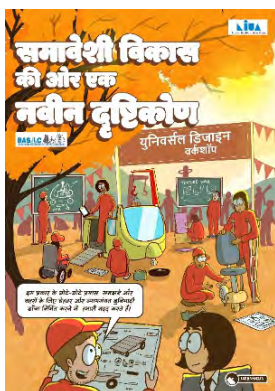
As directed by the Department of Official Language Division, MoHUA “हिंदी पखवाड़ा” was organized during the period 01-15 September 2020 for the employees of the Institute. During pakhwada competitions like essay writing, translation etc. were organized and prizes were distributed to the winning staff members.

NIUA also Celebrated 70th Constitution Day in the office on 26 November 2020 through video conference keeping in view the COVID pandemic. Director, NIUA E-chaired the festival. The Preamble of the Constitution was read in Hindi and in English. And a poster was released.

A three-day workshop on the subject of disability was organized in December, 2020 along with the International Day of Divyangas. In which posters were released in Hindi.

Knowledge product

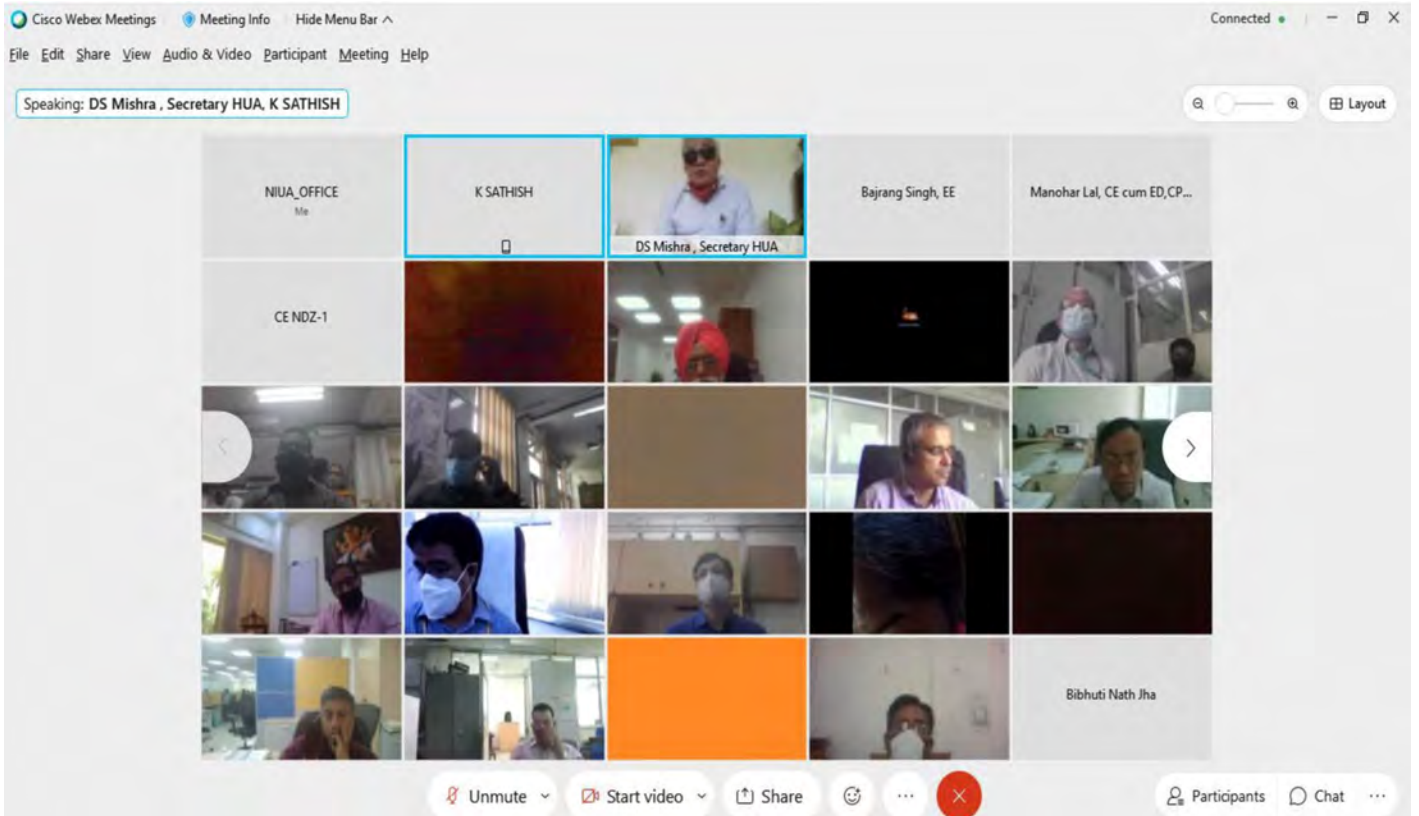
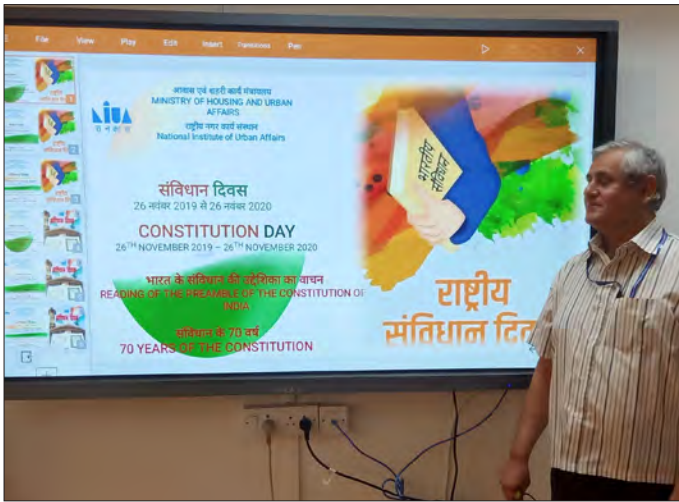
NIUA is Publishing regularly (संवाद), in-house Griha Patrika, a Hindi Journal (biannual). In which contributions are being made by the employees of the Institute and other stakeholders in the form of articles, poems, reviews, etc. Samvad Patrika is upload on the web-site of NIUA and department of official language (Home Ministry).



Glimpses of Events at NIUA



Other Activities at NIUA



Retirement: Mr. Ajay Nilgam



Retirement: Mr. Ganga Singh



Retirement: Mr. Gusai Ram



Retirement: Mr. Omvir Singh



National Institute of Urban Affairs

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD
1st & 2nd FLOOR, CORE-IV-B
NEW DELHI-110003

Annual Financial Statement
For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021
 (Amount in Rupees)



Particulars	Schedule No	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
CORPUS/ CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Corpus & Capital Fund	1	4,32,29,848	4,51,44,081
Gratuity & Leave Encashment Fund	2	5,24,71,805	5,20,07,262
Earmarked Fund	3	47,85,21,231	30,82,65,069
Assets Fund	4	1,38,77,630	1,21,55,943
Current Liabilities & Provisions	5	7,09,21,750	4,25,93,425
TOTAL		65,90,22,264	46,01,65,779
ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	1,38,77,630	1,21,55,943
Investment - Earmarked Fund	7	21,48,99,795	15,71,25,309
Investment - Others	8	7,41,97,783	6,17,04,710
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc.	9	35,60,47,056	22,91,79,817
TOTAL		65,90,22,264	46,01,65,779
Significant Accounting Policies	15		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	16		
Appendix	A to E		

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 016520N


CA Amit Nowlakha
 Partner
 M. No.: 513504



For and on behalf of
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS


(Hitesh Vaidya)
 Director


(Naveen Mathur)
 Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 NOV 2021


NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Schedule No	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Grant From Ministry of Urban Development	10	5,49,15,407	4,57,97,781
Project Grant (Transfer from Earmarked Fund)		31,93,29,035	37,44,73,504
Transfer from Assets Fund - General (Depreciation)		2,69,788	1,77,907
Income from Interest - Others	11	1,39,901	1,10,464
Miscellaneous Income	12	75,050	1,03,692
Total Income	(A)	37,47,29,181	42,06,63,348
EXPENDITURE			
Establishment Expenses	13	4,59,57,893	3,78,89,911
Administrative Expenses	14	1,13,56,486	85,51,789
Project Expenses		31,93,29,035	37,44,73,504
Total Expenditures	(B)	37,66,43,414	42,09,15,205
Surplus/ (Deficit) Carried to Corpus Fund	(A-B)	(19,14,233)	(2,51,857)
Significant Accounting Policies	15		
Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	16		
Appendix	A to E		

As per our report of even date attached
For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 016520N

For and on behalf of
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS


CA Amit Nowlakhia
 Partner
 M. No.: 513504




(Hitesh Vaidya)
 Director


(Naveen Mathur)
 Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 NOV 2021

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET



(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Schedule: 1		
Corpus & Capital Fund		
Balance as at Beginning of the Year	4,51,44,081	4,53,95,937
Add: Amount Trf from Income & Expenditure A/c	(19,14,233)	(2,51,857)
Total	4,32,29,848	4,51,44,081
Schedule: 2		
Gratuity & Leave Encashment Fund		
Balance as at Beginning of the Year	5,20,07,262	6,16,76,555
Add: Interest received during the year	21,11,055	27,02,431
Add: Employer's Contribution for the year	77,90,546	3,97,676
Less: Final Payments made	(94,37,058)	(1,27,69,400)
Total	5,24,71,805	5,20,07,262
Schedule: 4		
Assets Fund		
Balance as at Beginning of the Year	1,21,55,943	1,05,04,196
Add: Assets acquired during the year out of fund from		
- Ministry of Urban Affairs	6,84,593	1,85,759
- Research and Development Fund	15,24,541	1,07,500
- Projects Fund	69,03,634	76,04,829
Less: Assets Sold during the year	-	-83,540
Less: Depreciation (Contra to Fixed Asset Account)	(73,91,080)	(61,62,802)
Total	1,38,77,630	1,21,55,943



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
Schedule: 3 Earmarked Fund

(Amount in Rupees)



Particulars	HUDCO		Research & Development Fund		Project Funds		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
		(9,17,018)	(9,25,375)	10,13,62,116	3,01,06,095	20,78,19,970	23,94,45,329	30,82,65,069
A) Opening balance of the Funds								
B) Additions during the Year								
Interest & Other Income received during the year	905	8,357	61,30,622	74,64,896	1,52,92,992	1,30,06,614	2,14,24,518	2,04,79,867
Grants in Aid	-	-	85,90,168	86,08,828	46,10,95,052	38,51,31,328	46,96,85,220	39,37,40,156
Overhead Income from Project Funds	-	-	2,61,08,312	7,62,17,227	-	-	2,61,08,312	7,62,17,227
Depreciation during the year	-	-	6,08,562	9,17,083	65,12,730	50,67,812	71,21,292	59,84,895
Other Income/(losses) from Closed Project Funds	-	-	2,82,129	-2,59,273	-	-	2,82,129	-2,59,273
Inter A/c Adjustment (Refer Foot Note 1)	-	-	-	-	20,85,900	3,50,000	20,85,900	3,50,000
Total (A+B)	(9,16,113)	(9,17,018)	14,30,81,909	12,30,54,856	69,28,06,644	64,30,01,083	83,49,72,441	76,51,38,921
C) Expenditures towards objectives of fund								
Project Salaries & Wages	-	-	-	-	11,82,83,779	12,17,07,747	11,82,83,779	12,17,07,747
Other Establishment Expenses	-	-	-	-	18,28,26,331	22,44,92,771	18,28,26,331	22,44,92,771
Overhead Expenses	-	-	1,13,15,291	2,06,68,157	2,61,08,312	7,62,17,227	3,74,23,603	9,68,85,384
Depreciation during the year	-	-	6,08,562	9,17,083	65,12,730	50,67,812	71,21,292	59,84,895
Amount trf to Asset Fund	-	-	15,24,541	1,07,500	-	-	15,24,541	1,07,500
Asset Acquired	-	-	-	-	69,03,634	76,04,829	69,03,634	76,04,829
Inter A/c Adjustment (Refer Foot Note)	-	-	-	-	23,68,029	90,727	23,68,029	90,727
Total (C)	-	-	1,34,48,394	2,16,92,740	34,30,02,816	43,51,81,113	35,64,51,210	45,68,73,853
Net Balance as on year end (A+B-C)	(9,16,113)	(9,17,018)	12,96,33,515	10,13,62,116	34,98,03,828	20,78,19,970	47,85,21,231	30,82,65,069

Foot Note:

1. Inter A/c Adjustment represents closing balances receivables/payable transferred from closed projects to R&D Fund. (Refer Appendix D)
2. Balances of Closed projects such as HUDCO, NIUA HIRDAY (Capacity Building) etc. to be transferred to R&D Fund after obtaining formal approval from Management.
3. Overhead recoveries for the current year from the Earmarked Funds relation to FCRA Projects to be transferred to R&D Fund on the basis of actual utilisations thereof.



Shalini
National Institute of Urban Affairs

Schedule: 5**Current Liabilities & Provisions**

Current Liabilities

Sundry Creditors

- For Expenses

1,39,58,940 28,37,165

Other Current Liabilities

Pay & Allowances Payable

2,50,92,051 1,50,07,528

Other Expenses Payable

2,69,66,877 2,10,66,470

Statutory Liabilities Payable

49,03,882 36,82,262

Total**7,09,21,750 4,25,93,425****Schedule: 7****Investment From Earmarked Fund (Appendix A and B)**

Term Deposits

20,92,37,914 15,25,11,850

Add: Accrued Interest

56,61,881 46,13,459

Total**21,48,99,795 15,71,25,309****Schedule: 8****Investment Other (Corpus) (Appendix C)**

Term Deposits

7,20,00,000 6,00,00,000

Add: Accrued Interest

21,97,783 17,04,710

Total**7,41,97,783 6,17,04,710****Schedule: 9****Current Assets, Loans, Advances Etc.****Current Assets****Bank Balance**

State Bank of India A/c No 52142908059 Main

22,59,039 61,04,374

State Bank of India A/c No 52142908402 HUDCO

33,772 32,869

State Bank of India A/c No 52143007994 Corpus

1,42,083 2,73,01,962

State Bank of India A/c No 62401440763 NIUA

40,297 14,182

State Bank of India A/c No 52142908435 R&D

9,10,96,435 2,25,45,138

State Bank of India A/c No 52142908402 GLE

24,54,481 1,81,11,661

IDFC Bank A/c No 10008445530

92,677 7,284

Bank Balances of Projects

19,82,06,124 8,52,01,237

(A)**29,43,24,909 15,93,18,707****Loan, Advances and Other Assets:**

TDS

2,32,89,764 1,21,92,567

Advance to Staff

50,000 3,14,647

Advances to Vendors (Projects)

11,73,479 26,22,207

Project Grants Receivable

3,24,34,100 3,57,51,740

Prepaid Expenses

6,43,737 17,34,357

Other Receivables from CPF

41,31,067 1,72,45,593

(B)**6,17,22,147 6,98,61,111****Total (A+B)****35,60,47,056 22,91,79,818**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
Schedule: 6 Property Plant and Equipment
(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Rate	GROSS - BLOCK		DEPRECIATION		NET - BLOCK					
		As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Sale	As at 31.03.2021	Upto 31.03.2020	For the Year	Disposal	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020	
A. Asset Acquired Out of Grants In Aid From Ministry of Urban Development											
Furniture & Fixtures	15%	32,09,700	-	-	32,09,700	29,12,461	75,248	-	29,87,709	2,21,992	2,97,239
Office Equipments	25%	21,66,615	51,684	-	22,18,299	21,66,615	8,461	-	21,75,076	43,223	-
Computer & EDP Equipments	40%	34,27,552	6,11,098	-	40,38,650	33,44,453	1,64,269	-	35,08,722	5,29,978	83,099
Library Books & Periodicals	100%	55,48,355	21,811	-	55,70,166	55,48,355	21,811	-	55,70,166	-	-
		1,43,52,222	6,84,593	-	1,50,36,815	1,39,71,884	2,69,788	-	1,42,41,672	7,95,143	3,80,338
B. Asset Acquired Out of Research and Development Fund											
Furniture & Fixtures	15%	12,10,405	-	-	12,10,405	9,58,556	1,66,377	-	11,24,933	85,472	2,51,849
Office Equipments	25%	4,24,049	1,26,442	-	5,50,491	2,95,258	96,342	-	3,91,599	1,58,892	1,28,791
Computer & EDP Equipments	40%	40,56,300	7,87,000	-	48,43,300	39,06,380	1,23,235	-	40,29,615	26,685	1,49,921
Staff Car	15%	4,77,412	6,11,099	-	10,88,511	1,36,945	1,10,099	-	2,47,045	10,17,367	3,40,467
Software	15%	-	6,11,099	-	6,11,099	-	1,12,509	-	1,12,509	4,98,590	-
		61,68,166	15,24,541	-	76,92,707	52,97,139	6,08,562	-	59,05,701	17,87,006	8,71,028
C. Asset Acquired Out of Projects Fund											
Furniture & Fixtures	15%	21,67,344	11,29,111	-	32,96,455	8,27,298	3,49,416	-	11,76,715	21,19,740	13,40,046
Office Equipments	25%	32,74,887	1,74,766	-	34,49,653	28,85,252	1,62,506	-	30,47,758	4,01,895	3,89,635
Computer & EDP Equipments	40%	3,30,57,812	20,81,344	-	5,41,91,156	2,48,84,916	49,33,490	-	2,98,18,407	53,20,749	81,72,896
Library Books & Periodicals	100%	7,27,297	-	-	7,27,297	7,27,297	-	-	7,27,297	-	-
Staff Car	15%	10,32,432	-	-	10,32,432	10,32,432	-	-	10,32,432	-	-
Software	40%	23,01,993	35,18,413	-	58,20,406	12,99,992	10,67,318	-	23,67,310	34,53,096	10,02,001
		4,25,61,765	69,03,634	-	4,94,65,399	3,16,57,188	65,12,730	-	3,81,69,918	1,12,95,481	1,09,04,577
Total (Current Year)		6,30,82,153	91,12,768	-	7,21,94,921	5,09,26,210	73,91,080	-	5,83,17,291	1,38,77,630	1,21,55,944
Total (Previous Year)		5,52,91,055	78,98,088	1,06,990	6,30,82,153	4,47,86,859	61,62,802	23,450	5,09,26,210	1,21,55,943	1,05,04,197



Shahni


NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
Schedule: 10		
Grant From Ministry of Urban Development		
Grants received during the year	5,56,00,000	4,59,00,000
Less :- Utilized for Capital Expenditure	6,84,593	1,02,219
Total	5,49,15,407	4,57,97,781
Schedule: 11		
Income from Interest- Others		
On Saving Bank Account	1,39,901	1,10,464
Total	1,39,901	1,10,464
Schedule: 12		
Miscellaneous Income		
Miscellaneous Receipt	-	6,092
Income from Sale & Subscription of Journal	75,050	97,600
Total	75,050	1,03,692
Schedule: 13		
Establishment Expenses		
Pay & Allowances	3,46,08,180	3,44,16,008
Contribution to Gratuity and Leave Encashment Fund	77,90,546	3,97,676
Bonus Expenses	1,38,160	1,69,822
Contribution to Provident fund	20,93,226	22,47,521
Contribution to GSLIS	3,37,968	7,398
Leave Travel Concession	4,57,965	2,80,599
Leave Encashment	3,79,509	2,04,296
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,52,339	1,66,591
Total	4,59,57,893	3,78,89,911
Schedule: 14		
Administrative Expenses		
Repair & Maintainance (IHC)	45,87,478	44,07,352
Rent, Rates & Taxes (IHC)	14,78,928	14,78,928
Repair & Maintainance (General)	4,08,604	1,78,695
Electricity & Water (IHC)	26,32,470	4,91,621
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	61,540	1,21,130
Postage, Telephone & Communication Expense	1,36,936	1,77,595
Printing & Stationary	3,58,354	6,03,668
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	80,440	82,791
Expenses on Seminar/Workshops/Programmes/Meetings	30,064	1,62,565
Legal & Professional Fees	8,38,974	4,06,730
Newspaper & Magazines	64,111	1,04,882
Other (Contingency Expenses)	4,08,799	1,57,925
Depreciation	2,69,788	1,77,907
Total	1,13,56,486	85,51,789



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Schedule: 15 Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles including applicable accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

B. Inventories

Books published by the Institute lying unsold as at the year end are not shown as inventory in the accounts.

C. Property Plant and Equipment

All Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost is inclusive of all costs relating to the acquisition, pre-operational expenses and installation of fixed assets to bring the assets to working condition for intended use.

D. Depreciation

(a) Depreciation on all assets of the Company is provided on Straight Line method at the rates specified in Income Tax Act, 1961

(b) Depreciation is provided on Pro rata basis except in case of assets which are subject to depreciation @100%.

(c) An amount, equal to depreciation charged on Assets during the year is debited to respective Asset Fund Account.

E. Impairment of Assets

Management periodically assesses whether there is an indication that an assets may be impaired. In case of such an indication, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognised as impairment loss.

F. Government Grants

Grants-in-aid from the MoUD for pay & allowances and for maintenance are credited to the Income & Expenditure Account. Grants-in-aid utilised for depreciable assets are credited to the Assets Fund Account.

G. Corpus & Capital Fund

The Institute has constituted "Corpus Fund". The fund is managed in accordance with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (Administration & Management of the Corpus Fund) Rules, 2002. The surplus/deficit of each year as per Income & Expenditures account is adjusted through Corpus & Capital Fund.

H. Research & Development Fund

Research & Development Fund represent unspent balances of specific grant receipt for the project, unspent balances of closed projects, overhead recoveries from projects, interest earned on investment out of the fund etc. NIUA also receive overheads and contingencies Fund which is not utilized in the same year. The same has been expenses off in subsequent years.

I. Employee Benefits

(a) Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Income & Expenditure Account of the year in which the related service is rendered.

(b) Post employment and other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the Income & Expenditure Account for the year in which the employee has rendered services. The expense is recognised at the present value of the amounts payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques. Actuarial gain and losses in respect of post employment and other long term benefits are charged to revenue.

(c) The Institute is maintaining a Contributory Provident Fund Account, which has been recognised by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare.

J. Investment

Investment are valued at cost. Provisions is made for permanent diminution, if any, in the value of such investment.

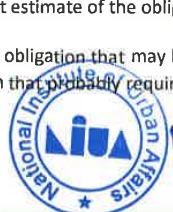
K. Foreign Exchange Transactions

Foreign currency transaction are recorded by applying the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

L. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Institute has a present obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions required settling the obligation are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. Disclosure is also made in respect of a present obligation that probably requires an outflow of resources, where it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the related outflow.



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Schedule: 16 Contingent Liabilities and Notes to Accounts

A. Contingent Liabilities:

Claims against the Institute in respect of pending court cases : NIL (PY NIL)
Claims against the Institute in respect of Income Tax Matters : Rs. 1,32,188/- (PY NIL)

The Institute's pending litigations comprise of claims against the Institute and proceedings pending with Tax Authorities / Statutory Authorities. The Institute has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, wherever required and disclosed the contingent liabilities, wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Institute does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position.

B. Current tax is determined in accordance with the provisions of Income tax act, 1961 consering provisions of section 11 of said Act.

C. Project receipts include project grants, interest earned on project funds, recovery, etc.

D. Closing balances of respective project funds represents unspent balances thereof, after adjustment of expenditure and are represented by balances in the bank accounts, fixed deposits with banks and other net assets.

E. During the Financial Year 2020-21, the Institute has credited Rs. 2,59,28,312/- as overhead income from project funds and interest Income from Corpus Funds of Rs. 51,08,308/- is also credited to Research and Development Fund. Further, the Research and Development Fund has been grouped with the Earmarked Funds in Schedule-3 of the current year Financial Statements alongwith restatement of previous year financials to present comparative information.

F. In the opinion of the management of institute, the current assets, loans, advances, etc. have a realisable value at least to the extent shown in the accounts and the provision for all known liabilities including depreciation are adequate.

G. The Institute is maintaining a Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) Account. The Financials of CPF Accounts are prepared seperately and is not a part of NIUA financial statements.

H. Contribution to Defined CPF is recognised as expense for the year is Rs. 20,93,226/- (P.Y. Rs. 22,47,521/-)

The employees' Gratuity Fund Scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The Obligation for leave encashment is recognised in the same manner as gratuity.

The principal actuarial assumptions used as at the balance sheet date are as under:

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

S.No.	Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
1	Discounting Rate	6.15%	5.66%
2	Future Salary Increase	7.00%	5.50%
3	Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	0.00%	0.00%
4	Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years
5	Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)

I. The Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account have been drawn in accordance with the common format of accounts prescribed by the office memorandum Dt. 18/21 February, 2002 of Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce.

J. The Government of India has promulgated an act namely "The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006" which comes into force with effect from October,2 2006. As per The Act, the Trust is required to identify the Micro & Small Enterprises & Pay them interest on overdue beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms agreed with the enterprises, if any. The NIUA have initiated the process of identification of MSME Suppliers.

K. In the management's opinion, in the event of any disparity in the balances or any consequential adjustments required on reconciliation of the balances will not be material in relation to the financial statements of the Institute and the same will be adjusted in the financial statements as and when the reconciliation is completed.

L. Property, plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

M. The figures given in the Income & Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet are rounded off to the nearest rupees.

N. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with the current year's classification / disclosure.

O. Schedules 1 to 16 and Appendix A to E form an integral part of the accounts and have been duly authenticated.

As per our report of even date attached


For Oswal Sunil & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 016520


CA Amit Wewalkha
Partner
M. No.: 513504



For and on behalf of
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS


(Mitesh Vaidya)
Director


(Naveen Mathur)
Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 NOV 2021

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

APPENDIX FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021



Details of Investment - Earmarked Funds and Others

Particulars	Amount
Appendix A	
Gratuity & Leave Encashment Fund	
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No. 39283906692	1,50,00,000
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No. 39283906807	1,50,00,000
Fixed Deposit with IFDC First Bank No 39719670959	1,75,00,000
Add: Accrued Interest on Above	18,77,749
Total	4,93,77,749
Appendix B	
FCRA	
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37906439774	1,01,52,987
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37906450798	1,01,53,089
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37911030798	1,01,53,125
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37891377615	1,01,61,195
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37906451703	1,01,53,071
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37909234300	1,01,53,106
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37921496837	1,01,52,728
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37924399794	1,01,52,777
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37927825041	1,01,52,829
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37895132536	1,01,61,299
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 38150333219	1,01,23,814
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 39094636323	2,09,83,937
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37358488394	59,48,846
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 38161814539	28,12,617
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37897140501	1,01,61,351
Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India No 37888965443	1,01,61,143
Add: Accrued Interest on Above	37,84,132
Total	16,55,22,046
Grant Total (A+B)	21,48,99,795
Appendix C	
Corpus & Other Funds	
Fixed Deposit with IFDC First Bank No 10052364247	1,00,00,000
Fixed Deposit with IFDC First Bank No 10052364087	1,00,00,000
Fixed Deposit with IFDC First Bank No 39611679874	2,70,00,000
RBI 8% (Taxable) Saving Bonds	2,50,00,000
Add: Accrued Interest on Above	21,97,783
Total	7,41,97,783



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
Appendix D
Projects Fund
(Amount in Rupees)



S.No.	Name of Projects	Opening Balances	Receipts/Receivable Accounted for during the year	Inter Account Adjustment	Total	Expenditure during the year	Inter Account Adjustment	Total	Closing Balances
		1	2	3	(1+2+3)=4	5	6	(5+6)=7	(4-7)=8
1	NIUA/TPU	14,57,629	422	-	14,58,051	12,58,051	2,00,000	14,58,051	-
2	NIUA/FCRA	14,05,48,628	17,16,80,968	-	31,22,29,596	10,27,26,997	-	10,27,26,997	20,95,02,599
3	NIUA/HRIDAY (IDFC)	1,20,02,365	19,905	-	1,20,22,270	64,87,548	-	64,87,548	55,34,722
4	NIUA/HRIDAY (Capacity Building)	19,01,309	30,950	-	19,32,259	-	-	-	19,32,259
5	NIUA/Swacch Bharat Mission III	18,60,673	39,37,447	-	57,98,120	37,08,650	20,89,470	57,98,120	-
6	NIUA/Swacch Bharat Mission IV	(47,79,397)	1,79,69,402	20,85,900	1,52,75,905	1,44,92,212	-	1,44,92,212	7,83,693
7	NIUA/CIDCO	3,57,322	6,795	-	3,64,116	91,695	-	91,695	2,72,421
8	NIUA/SMARTNET	(49,62,413)	6,04,24,010	-	5,54,61,597	4,78,82,122	-	4,78,82,122	75,79,475
9	NIUA/C-CUBE	2,00,00,000	2,00,93,984	-	4,00,93,984	1,09,03,061	-	1,09,03,061	2,91,90,924
10	NIUA/14 TH FINANCE COMMISSION	14,07,352	15,47,259	-	29,54,611	28,76,052	78,559	29,54,611	-
11	NIUA/OBPAS	(2,02,338)	35,57,972	-	33,55,634	25,15,894	-	25,15,894	8,39,740
12	NIUA/AMRUT	(1,12,80,210)	6,91,58,945	-	5,78,78,735	4,54,21,701	-	4,54,21,701	1,24,57,034
13	NIUA/AMRUT	7,08,981	42,384	-	7,51,365	1,80,000	-	1,80,000	5,71,365
14	NIUA/CITIIS	2,50,18,132	4,39,13,220	-	6,89,31,352	5,38,51,521	-	5,38,51,521	1,50,79,831
15	NIUA/ Clean Ganga	4,88,933	1,25,99,575	-	1,30,88,508	98,44,110	-	98,44,110	32,44,398
16	NIUA/NIUS	2,00,00,000	5,39,16,379	-	7,39,16,379	1,55,56,038	-	1,55,56,038	5,83,60,341
17	NIUA/AWHCT	32,93,006	1,74,88,427	-	2,07,81,433	1,50,86,487	-	1,50,86,487	56,94,946
	Total	20,78,19,971	47,63,88,044	20,85,900	68,62,93,915	33,28,82,139	23,68,029	33,52,50,168	35,10,43,747

Foot Note:

1. Inter A/c Adjustment has been done for closed projects whereby the adjustment made under Income column includes outstanding liabilities/provisions and loan borrowed while the adjustment made under expenditure column includes the closing bank balances, Loans Given and TDS Recoverable which have been transferred to R&D Fund.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS
Appendix E
DETAIL OF SAVING ACCOUNTS and INVESTMENT - PROJECTS
(Amount in Rupees)

S.No.	Name of Projects	Saving Bank A/c No. with State Bank of India/ IDFC	Closing Balances of Projects	Bank Balances	Fixed Deposit	Accrued Interest and Receivable	Receivables	Loan/ Advances Given	Provisions/ Liabilities & Borrowings	Closing Balances
1	NIUA/TPU	52142908413	20,95,02,599	7,39,19,167	-	37,84,132	1,03,85,887	57,294	-4,03,81,795	20,95,02,599
2	NIUA/FCRA	52142908468	55,34,722	35,24,850	16,17,37,914	-	-	42,25,122	-22,15,250	55,34,722
3	NIUA/HRIDAY(IDFC)	10000193304	19,32,259	11,57,381	-	-	-	8,00,000	-25,122	19,32,259
4	NIUA/HRIDAY(Capacity Building)	62451848274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	NIUA/Swacch Bharat Mission III	10000015795	7,83,693	1,35,686	-	-	3,53,705	10,00,000	-7,05,697	7,83,693
6	NIUA/Swacch Bharat Mission IV	10000015795	2,72,421	-	-	-	2,542	2,74,880	-5,000	2,72,421
7	NIUA/CIDCO	62350088123	75,79,475	1,18,25,526	-	-	27,66,894	1,52,542	-71,65,487	75,79,475
8	NIUA/SMARTNET	62475314460	2,91,90,924	1,12,53,872	-	-	3,03,997	1,95,11,206	-18,78,152	2,91,90,924
9	NIUA/C-CUBE	62350088123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	NIUA/14TH FINANCE COMMISSION	62507186545	1,24,57,034	1,30,28,003	-	-	68,57,407	2,86,725	-77,15,101	1,24,57,034
11	NIUA/MPPD 2	10002227164	5,71,365	4,00,862	-	-	8,56,347	-	-6,85,844	5,71,365
12	NIUA/Amrut	37481526349	8,39,740	15,14,920	-	-	-	-	-6,75,180	8,39,740
13	NIUA/OBPAS	37481527036	1,50,79,831	99,22,039	-	-	2,40,52,314	9,05,969	-1,98,00,491	1,50,79,831
14	NIUA/CTIIS	10028787105	32,44,398	40,52,976	-	-	10,45,644	-	-18,54,222	32,44,398
15	NIUA/ Clean Ganga	10048268936	5,83,60,341	6,20,32,134	-	-	99,942	-	-37,71,735	5,83,60,341
16	NIUA/NIUS	52142908413	56,94,946	54,38,709	-	-	34,74,183	-	-32,17,946	56,94,946
17	NIUA/AWHCT	10048584757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		35,10,43,747	19,82,06,124	16,17,37,914	37,84,132	5,01,98,861	2,72,13,737	(9,00,97,021)	35,10,43,748

Foot Note:

1. Receivables includes Grant Receivables and TDS Recoverable.
2. Loan/Advances given includes Inter Project Loans Given.
3. Provisions/Liabilities & Borrowings includes Inter Project Loans taken, Provisions for Expenses and Statutory Liabilities Payable.
4. Balances of Closed projects such as NIUA TPU, NIUA Swacch Bharat Mission III, 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION etc to be transferred to R&D fund after obtaining formal Approval from Management.



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