

Youth ACT Framework

Enabling Youth for Active Climate Transformation (ACT) in Cities

National Institute of Urban Affairs

and

Youth Ki Awaaz

Enabling Youth-Led Urban Climate Action:
A Framework for Engagement and Impact

August 2024



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Youth ACT Framework

Enabling Youth for Active Climate Transformation (ACT) in Cities

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**"...I urge young people everywhere to
keep driving climate action forward.
We need you, more than ever..."**

- Antonio Guterres
Secretary General, United Nations

ARE YOU...



Someone young, overwhelmed by climate anxiety and looking to take your first steps towards action, but don't know what to do and doubt what impact you will have?



Someone who is a part of the urban local government, looking to overcome constraints and turn over a new chapter for inclusive governance, by throwing open climate action opportunities for young people?



Are you part of a startup/business/industry/organisation which would like to financially support youth in shaping sustainable futures for our cities?



Are you part of an NGO, RWA, or CSO concerned about climate change effects and hoping to meaningfully channelise youth involvement?

THEN THIS FRAMEWORK IS FOR YOU!

***Defining Youth**

Given the variance of age-group bracketing and consequent definitions across international charters, national policies and legislations, for the purpose of this document - 'Youth' has been defined as 'Individuals in the age bracket of 15-29 years'.

Foreword



“

Indian cities offer ample opportunities for future generations to shape their aspirations for a brighter tomorrow by acting as a bridge between climate action and youth development. In the urban climate action ecosystem, the involvement of the world’s largest demographic group will undoubtedly yield positive outcomes across various urban sectors.

Active citizenship, particularly the engagement of young people with urban local governments for climate action, presents a vital opportunity to transform the narrative of the country’s development. The National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) has established the Urban Youth Unit and instituted the Climate Practitioners India Network, undertaking numerous activities and research initiatives related to youth and cities. NIUA remains committed to enhancing the visibility and involvement of youth in shaping India’s urban future. This publication joins a series of other activities on youth and cities and seeks to promote collaboration as a means of facilitating inclusive and youth-led action.

The NIUA stands ready to support cities interested in leveraging the involvement of their youth to achieve desirable climate and environment-related outcomes. This framework will enable both youth and urban local governments to work together to make the future of urban India resilient and inclusive, ensuring that no one is left behind in the development process.

“

At Youth Ki Awaaz, our extensive experience in youth engagement has demonstrated the transformative power of empowering young voices. This has inspired our collaboration with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) on this vital framework. Climate change, a polycrisis, demands hyper-local and sustained interventions. Our cities face unprecedented challenges that require innovative, inclusive solutions.

This framework emphasises the necessity of addressing the lived realities of individuals across caste, gender, and financial marginalisations. By integrating these perspectives, we can ensure a more resilient and equitable future. Enabling youth engagement is a powerful, intersectional tool that fosters solutions-oriented thinking. It is through the active participation of our youth that we can drive meaningful, lasting climate action.

Together, let us harness the energy and creativity of our young leaders to create sustainable, thriving urban environments.

”

”

Prof Debolina Kundu

Director (Additional Charge),
National Institute of Urban Affairs

Anshul Tewari

Founder,
Youth Ki Awaaz



“

The youth are among the most critical stakeholders in the monumental struggle against climate change. If they are to play a central role in this endeavour, their participation needs to be driven by conceptual clarity, technical competence and more than marginal participation. It has often been seen that in the affairs of cities, stakeholders demand participation. However, the deliberations that follow are not well-informed or misinformed. Such a situation leads to fruitless discussion rather than informed debate. Hence, it is vital that there is ample preparation by the stakeholders and is especially relevant in the case of the youth.

On the ULG side, city governments have the responsibility in investing in India's future – the youth. The ULGs can build this manpower through the involvement of the youth in a variety of jobs particularly climate related infrastructure and management. The result would be a much higher quality of professionals that are field-ready to handle the grind of tough challenges. The youth, with sound academic training and on-field experience would be in a position to provide ideas and enhance the nation's reputation, similar to what we have achieved in the fields of medicine and computer software.

Youth involvement is crucial because their participation brings significant democratic value by engaging the most creative and forward-thinking stakeholders. It furthers the idea of inclusion by demonstrating that we are all in it together. India currently is one of the youngest nations and it would be recklessly imprudent to let this enormous wealth get dissipated through the closure of doors of collaboration in the brick and mortar of nation building. This fits perfectly with the concept of 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat'.

”

Dr Ramanath Jha

Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation and Chairman, Mumbai Heritage Conservation Committee



Fig a: Aizwal
Source: Lalnuntluanga | As part of the NIUA C-CUBE National Photography Competition.



“

As the mayor of a truly vibrant city with a rich heritage, I am pleased to address the invaluable role of young people in our city's battle against climate change. Through their boundless energy, innovative thinking and deep concern for the future, young people are emerging as an indispensable force to overcome various social, economic and environmental challenges our city and region faces.

Their eagerness to volunteer and contribute is undoubtedly influencing resilience building processes, and has been reflected in my experiences, particularly in times of disaster and unforeseen incidents. From a macro lens, the sheer breadth of transformative, youth-led initiatives can not only complement and support municipal functions, but also help look beyond conventional approaches to urban management, especially when it comes to the matter of addressing climate change impacts.

Given the complexities of urban climate action, it is essential to keep empowering the upcoming generations of our cities. Tools which can enable meaningful bottom-up contribution are no doubt growing into a necessity given that the climate crisis cannot be overcome without citizen involvement. I firmly believe that this publication can serve as a handy reference for ULGs across the country to learn from and accelerate necessary actions by unlocking the power and value of youth engagement.

Adv. M Anil Kumar
Kochi City Mayor and Chairman,
C-HED, Kochi Municipal Corporation



“

Climate change became a matter of concern, due to its adverse impacts on all spheres of day-to-day life, across the globe. India, being a diverse country is facing challenges due to the rise in temperatures. To combat climate change, the government is taking various adaptation and mitigation measures, to safeguard the people. Young people are keen to gain knowledge on climate change and environmental protection. By taking small steps, youth can influence their immediate surroundings. It is important to involve youth in climate action and sustainable development activities. For this, the NIUA-initiated Climate Alliance 2.0 framework can serve as valuable support towards further strengthening their involvement and systemizing an ecosystem supportive of youth-led interventions.

Visakhapatnam also called Vizag, is a coastal industrial city. We are taking various proactive measures to make the city climate resilient to withstand city from hydro-meteorological disturbances. As part of institutional strengthening, we have established a 'Climate Cell' to work in the areas of 'Climate Risk Management', under the 'Sustainability and Resilience Unit (SRU) of the Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC).

Recently, the Eco-Vizag campaign also has been initiated to make citizens part in various environmental activities. The youth of our city in particular are emerging as a potential force in supporting ongoing action initiatives. We are happy to be a part of the NIUA's Climate Alliance 2.0 project. This project may further facilitate ideating innovative and actionable solutions through youth engagement. This publication may go a long way in helping city administrations across the country, as well as the stakeholders in guiding them to tap the potential of young people to shape the cities as sustainable urban futures.

”

Golagani Hari Venkata Kumari
Mayor
Visakhapatnam city

”



Having been working for almost a decade with young people in India and internationally in the realm of international climate policy, climate change education, capacity building and leadership building, it is clear now more than ever that young people are taking charge of their lives, futures, and decisions. They are not only aware, but also active and are engaging at various levels and are eager to learn and take climate action. What they need is a springboard - a system of support and guidance which enables them to capitalise on their inquisitiveness, passion, zeal, and motivation together with experience and knowledge. Therefore, the role of Urban Local Bodies among other public institutions is central in ensuring that young people have the opportunities to be involved in the decision-making for their future.

Innovation happens when one identifies major gaps, and therein, we need to ensure that the adolescents and youth of India are able to think critically and build solutions to global problems at the local level. The climate crisis will only be solved if we all work together across sectors, ages, and national boundaries. This book has many inspiring examples of change brought about by young people locally. I urge everyone reading this book to encourage and empower more young people to be such changemakers and ask for local governments to open doors for collaboration, especially but not limited to issues relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation. It is only with truly collaborative action will we see change at the pace and scale we need...



Heeta Lakhani

Founder and Director, ClimAct Foundation,
Co-Founder, Youth Negotiators Academy



Working alongside thousands of young people in the climate sector was an unexpected yet transformative turn in my life and career. The devastating floods of 2018 in my state of Kerala and its impact on my community ignited a passion within me that continues to burn brightly. For the past six years since then, I've had the privilege of building programs, initiatives, and organisations with fellow young champions who share the same unwavering commitment.

This long journey has revealed the immense power of policy advocacy and the pivotal role young people can play in shaping sustainable societies. Through numerous successful engagements and interventions, I have witnessed first hand, the ability of young voices to impact communities and influence policy. The success stories of climate action within the intersection of young people and urban local governments are a great way to explore the potential for transformative change at the local level and inspire further collaboration between these two groups.

Climate change cannot be addressed in silos, it's a survival challenge where the only strategy is to work together. To succeed, we must foster knowledge sharing and collaboration, learning from each other and scaling existing solutions. This book covers innovative solutions, examples and stories rooted in local communities. I hope this book empowers you in your climate journey, and I genuinely believe that it will offer you the ideas and solutions to climate challenges you face in your communities...



Akhilesh Anil Kumar

Founder and Director,
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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|--|
| ACE | Actions for Climate Empowerment (UNFCCC) |
| AR5 | Fifth Assessment Report (Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change) |
| CAA | Constitution Amendment Act (74th CAA) |
| CAP | Climate Action Plan |
| CCAP | Community Climate Action Plan |
| CDO | Civil Defence Organisation (Visakhapatnam) |
| CHED | Centre for Heritage, Environment and Development (Kochi Municipal Corporation) |
| CISF | Central Industrial Security Force (Case Study) |
| CHED | Centre for Heritage, Environment and Development (Kochi Municipal Corporation) |
| CSN/MC | Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar / Municipal Corporation |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| CVI | Climate Vulnerability Index |
| DISCOM | Distribution Company |
| DoECC | Department of Environment and Climate Change (Maharashtra) |
| DP | Development Plan |
| ESG | Environment Social Governance |
| EYP | Early Year Professional |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GVMC | Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) |
| HR | Human Resources |
| IPLC | Indigenous People and Local Communities |
| ITC | Infant Toddler Caregiver |
| KMC | Kochi Municipal Corporation (Kerala) |
| LAPCC | Local Action Plan on Climate Change (Kerala) |
| LSG | Local Self Government (Kerala) |
| MCD | Municipal Corporation of Delhi (New Delhi) |
| MCGM | Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai |
| MSME | Micro Small and Medium Enterprise |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NCC | National Cadet Corps |
| NEP | National Education Policy |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NMT | Non-Motorised Transport |
| NSS | National Service Scheme |
| NYP | National Youth Policy |
| PMC | Pune Municipal Corporation |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PT | Public Transport |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| RP | Regional Plan |
| SPV | Special Purpose Vehicle |
| SRPF | Special Reserve Police Force (Case Study) |
| SRU | Sustainability and Resilience Unit (GVMC, Visakhapatnam) |
| SWM | Solid Waste Management |
| SUP | Single-use Plastic |
| ULG | Urban Local Government |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNSDG 2030 | United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 |
| WASH | Water and Sanitation Hygiene |
| U20 | Urban 20 (Group of 20/G20) |
| Y20 | Youth 20 (Group of 20/G20) |

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Source: Youth Ki Awaaz Media Pvt. Ltd.



**Join a young girl and urban local government official in learning
how to kick start your city's climate action journey!**

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The impacts of climate change are visibly affecting different parts of our society in increasingly pressing ways. Cities remain a melting pot illustrating the different ways in which climate change affects people, with their wide range of lived experiences in a smaller geographical area. The youth population is particularly vulnerable to these effects, and are often looking for ways to create meaningful and effective change for a better future. While Urban Local Governments (ULGs) are at the forefront of tackling the challenges of urbanisation and climate change, there remains a significant gap in leveraging the potential of youth contribution and participation in addressing these issues. A framework for enabling “Youth for Active Climate Transformation,” aims to bridge this gap by bringing together cross-generational expertise, with a focus on young people and their experiences, to create an actionable and co-designed approach to taking action.

This framework offers a comprehensive strategy that identifies potential areas of intervention—such as energy reduction, green cover and biodiversity, water security, circular economy, sustainable mobility, and resilient communities. It outlines levels of intervention, including urban policy and planning, urban development, and local support, and specifies types of engagement: learn, engage, and act. Developed with contributions from two cities, Kochi and Vishakhapatnam, and inputs from numerous experts and youth participants, the framework aims to ensure sustained engagement between youth and ULGs.

By channelling and systematizing youth-led interventions, the framework acts as a multi-stakeholder catalyst, integrating diverse perspectives and accelerating climate action in cities. It emphasizes the involvement of young people throughout the entire lifecycle of climate action—from policy and planning to the implementation and impact assessment of actions. This three-pronged approach centers on the action, the actor, and the impact of the action.

In the subsequent chapters, the framework’s rationale is thoroughly established, highlighting the gaps, barriers, and opportunities in engaging youth in urban climate action and governance ecosystems. This foundational understanding is followed by a clear articulation of the framework’s vision and objectives, along with its operational scope, design considerations, and the proposed theory of change.

Chapter 3 is the crux of the framework, providing a comprehensive, step-by-step guide to operationalizing it through four incremental steps: identifying a precise goal, engaging the appropriate actors, creating an engagement plan, and aligning efforts to achieve the goal while meticulously documenting the process.

The framework template is further utilised to document best practices across all identified themes. This not only underscores the practices that cities can adopt but also demonstrates the template’s effectiveness in designing and documenting climate actions, making it a practical tool for urban climate resilience initiatives.

As a way forward, guidance on funding avenues and an aspirational monitoring checklist is provided to ensure the success of co-designed interventions, benefiting both the youth and the ULGs. As an aggregator, enabler, and empowerer, this framework seeks to secure inter-generational equity and the right to protection from climate change impacts by fostering inclusive and equitable youth-led outcomes driven by collaborative governance. Such a model is crucial for addressing the dynamic nature of climate challenges facing urban communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure.



Fig 1: A mother and baby in a flooded room due to high tides in Kolkata city.

Source: Joydeep Mukherjee | As part of the NIUA C-CUBE National Photography Competition.



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• URBAN •
LOCAL
GOVERNMENT



1

Why is this Framework Needed?

1. Establishing the Need for a Framework

Cities reflect the aspirations of diverse generations, with each historically leaving behind a distinct legacy and set of challenges for the next to further progress upon. While the role of cities as a major contributor to the climate crisis is well-established,[1] the challenge of securing livable and resilient built environments continues to rest on the shoulders of young people the world over. The supporting evidence here is clear: more than half of the global population residing in cities is under the age of 30.[2] With climate change already affecting close to 85% of the global population at present,[3] the urgency for action towards mitigating its adverse impacts on cities is absolute, especially since they are yet to witness population implosions on the road to 2050. Eight global south countries in all will account for this implosion,[4] including India, with half of its total national population anticipated to be residing in urban settings by then. Therefore, in the larger purview of just transitions, sustainable urbanisation plays a leading role in achieving inclusive and equitable outcomes for economic and environmental prosperity.

The overlap of incremental population and warming projections (as high as 2°C by 2050, in a high emissions scenario) [5] throws light on the degree of population vulnerability to climate change effects globally. To truly ascertain the extent of youth vulnerability, a co-relation analysis has revealed that the top 10 climate vulnerable Indian states [6] have close to a quarter of their total population [7, 8] comprising of youth (15-29 years) as of 2021. Zooming closer on the reality of a changing climate and youth perceptions, a recent public survey by Youth Ki Awaaz and Dalberg offered strong insights. It highlighted the need of a comprehensive, hands-on approach towards fostering youth agency for climate action, and revealed that while youth are concerned about the potential implications of a changing climate on their physical and mental health, they remain eager to engage for action. [9a]

This, however, was observed to require a deeper understanding of root causes and guidance on participation in climate initiatives.[9b] While climate initiatives operate between a multiplicity of sectors and actors and at different levels (national, state, and local), sustainable urbanisation will remain a cross-cutting area of concern and therefore securing youth entry points . Furthermore, the outcomes of prioritising essential children and youth needs in terms of basic services and infrastructure through urban planning, governance and municipal budgeting, risk exacerbation due to climate change impacts, and therefore the case for enhancing youth agency is evident and necessitates support from urban local governments. Therefore, guiding instruments such as a framework, can prove invaluable towards creating the necessary collaborative environment by harnessing the potential of the nation's young and dynamic majority population. It is argued that their proactive involvement would not only help contribute to the NDCs through the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, but also enhance public sector efficiency and ensure a strong economy prepared to address future climate uncertainties and challenges. Transforming the youth narrative from climate vulnerable to empowered and resilient would no doubt call for the framework which recognises and enables closer ties of youth with their respective city's managers.

At present the effects of climate change are already heavily impacting cities across the globe. In India alone as of last year, 318 of 365 days saw the occurrence of an extreme weather event [10]. With longstanding dilemmas confronting the spatial, legal and governance structures behind how Indian cities is planned and managed [11a], climate change only further adds an additional layer of complexity and challenges for ULGs and development authorities to overcome. As it stands, 65% of the 7,993 urban settlements in India lack masterplans [12] and it was only as early as 2019, wherein efforts for urban climate action were scaled through the launch of the Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework through the Smart Cities Mission under MoHUA, GOI. 220+ Indian cities have since participated in the CSCAF [13] to assess their present situation and understand the roadmap for adopting relevant climate actions [14a]. While the nascency of the action ecosystem remains apparent, approaches through voluntary and private sector towards formulating climate action plans are largely consultancy-based and can benefit from stronger participatory mechanisms [11b]. Apart from public consultations, enabling a more cohesive involvement of youth in informing urban plans, policies and climate action strategies remains a key area of addressal in the Indian context.

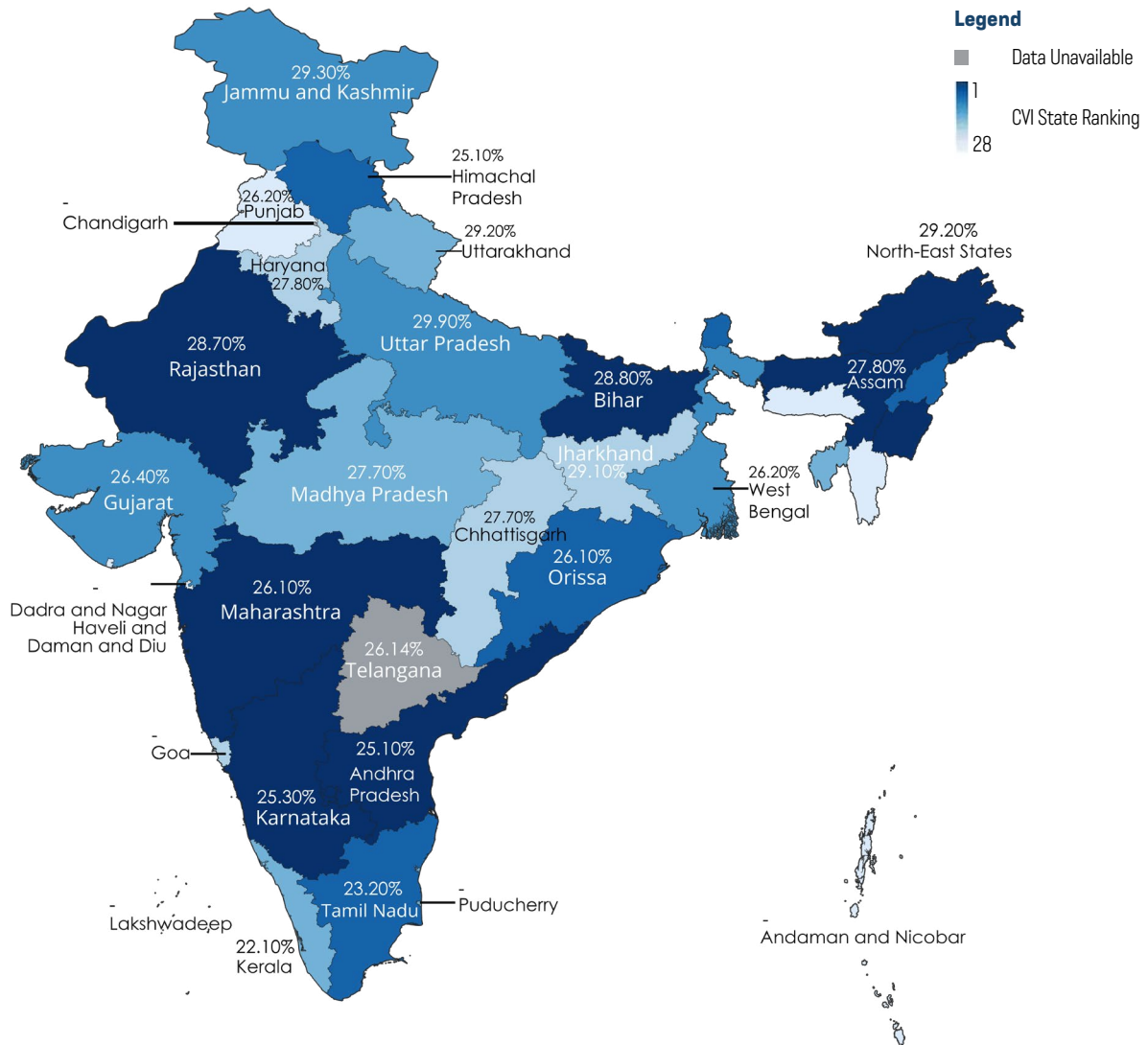


Fig 2: Overlap of Youth (15-29) Population as % of Total State Population in 2021 with State CVI.

Source: Prepared by Nirmal, Driver and Shankar (2024), using data from MoSPI GOI, 2021, MoHFW GOI, 2011 and Mohanty and Wadhwan (2021)

| State | Youth Population (As % of State Population, 2021) | Climate Vulnerability Index Rank (As per Mohanty and Wadhwan, 2021) |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Assam | 27.80% | 1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25.10% | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 26.10% | 3 |
| Karnataka | 25.30% | 4 |
| Bihar | 28.80% | 5 |
| Rajasthan | 28.70% | 6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Data Unavailable | 7 |
| Sikkim | Data Unavailable | 8 |
| Odisha | 26.10% | 9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 23.20% | 10 |

Table: Exploring the Youth Population Profile of the top 10 most Climate Vulnerable States.

Source: Collated by Driver and Shankar (2024), using data from As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022), NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020) and Mohanty and Wadhwan (2021)

Note: Refer Annexures for Past and Projected Youth Population Data by State.

The importance of urban areas and concerns have reflected in the evolution of the National Youth Policy, with the current draft reflecting the need for institutionalising public forums where youth can ‘articulate their voices and connect these with policymaking.’ [15] Concurrent to the outcomes of India’s G20 Presidency and as reflected through the Urban 20 and Youth 20 communiqués, the framework acts as one of the formal strategies for encouraging youth participation in governance and policymaking [16], while also taking forward the key goal of ‘from intention to action’ [17].

On closer inspection, the entry of emerging concerns such as climate will have to find legroom within existing municipal acts and legislations such as the 74th CAA (which sought to empower ULGs into becoming vibrant self-governing institutions), however, at present, only 42% of the legislation was found to be implemented by states. [18] Effective citizen, (and in turn, youth) participation in ward committees and area sabhas would be pivotal in not only strengthening this legislation, but also effectively addressing climate concerns at the local level. Adequate legal and policy frameworks as well as efficient institutional and administrative processes are desirable for empowering government response to citizen requirements. [14b] Therein, integrating the needs and involvement of youth in such frameworks can prove beneficial. This is because the outcomes of having institutionalised frameworks, in general, have reflected enhanced resilience of urban (and rural) communities to shocks in metropolitan areas globally. [19]

Zooming out, the need of a framework for facilitating local youth-led climate interventions is further amplified due to its alignment with various international and national commitments and initiatives. As India continues to remain on track towards meeting the targets of the Paris Agreement [20], such a framework will only further its exemplary performance by steering ‘Actions for Climate Empowerment’, which seeks to boost public participation, training, awareness, and access to information [21] for taking necessary actions. In national behavioural change programmes such as Mission LiFE, 20 of the 75 identified actions [22] (Refer Annexures, p.151) can be aided by cities, and scaled through youth support.

The framework can leverage the current youth bulge for supporting the making of a net zero and resilient nation by manifesting a strong atmosphere of multi-stakeholder collaboration. The outcomes and co-benefits further reaped from youth-led actions can help accelerate progress on the targets of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11, among others. In retrospect, a framework that promises to empower youth for climate action is a crucial step towards leaving behind an enduring urban legacy in the Indian context.

Actions for Climate Empowerment



Key Role of Youth in the 6 Defined Objectives of ACE, i.e. - Work Done Specifically Under Articles 6 and 12 of the Paris Agreement.

Taking India's G20 Legacy Forward



Youth as Key Implementers of the Urban 20 and Youth 20 Working Group Policy Briefs.

National Action Plan on Climate Change



The Youth Involvement Gap in NMSH 2.0 - Urban Planning and Related Strategies Needs Addressal.



The Evolving Youth Policy Ecosystem and Cities



Addressing Youth in Urban Areas, Environment, Gender Justice, Health, Entrepreneurship, Education, Sanitation, Civic and Political involvement, and Skilling.

People's Participation

जनभागीदारी

Jan Bhagidari - The Critical Role of Youth in Advancing National Missions such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Boosting Local Economies and Implementing Policies.

Sustainable Economic Growth



Viksit Bharat and the Role of Young Innovators in shaping Sustainable Economic Growth in a Changing Climate: By Positively Disrupting Housing, Education, Infrastructure, Water, Food, and Health Sectors.

Behavioural Change and Youth



Youth as Key Adopters of Low Carbon Lifestyles, Promoters of Sustainable Consumption and Production Practices, and Agents for Furthering Mission LiFE Targets.

Beyond the 2030 Mark



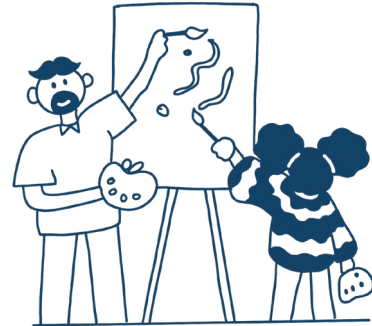
Youth as Drivers of Grassroots Urban Climate Action, Aligned with the Targets and Objectives of Existing and Future International Goals such as the UNSDGs.

2. Leveraging Value from Youth Engagement: Gaps and Opportunities

In order to maximise value and impact from youth engagement for urban climate action, key insights provided by experts were recorded across three key thematic areas of discussion.

THEMATIC AREA 1: ENVISIONING A SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEM Canvassing Youth Engagement Considerations for Cities

Key considerations related to making youth participation more meaningful and effective in supporting the larger gamut of urban climate action initiatives were enlisted.



OPPORTUNITY

Focus on Process and Reflection

Developing youth-led interventions requires iterative processes, favoring collaboration over competition. Suggested models include 'Prepare, Collaborate, Research, and Refresh' and 'Test, Learn, and Scale'.

Think Long Term Goals

Sustaining youth-led climate interventions in cities requires creating a supportive ecosystem that connects key public, private, and voluntary sector actors. This also calls for formally institutionalizing youth roles in the urban sector.

Map the Existing Ecosystem

Leveraging existing actors involved in youth engagement and learning from current activities provides a strong foundation for creating a unified approach, such as the framework.

GAP

Participant Background is Key

Inclusive participation formats should accommodate a much broader socio-economic segment of youth, extending beyond those with formal education backgrounds.

Overcome Participation Barriers

Key hurdles to climate action and self-actualization include unrelatable communication strategies, a general lack of awareness about climate change, gaps in educational curricula, and the need for mutual trust, time, capital, support, and overcoming perception constraints.

Aspiration Not Obligation

To trigger a perception change, climate action and just transitions should be framed as pathways to self-fulfillment and personal aspirations, rather than as moral obligations or mandates.



“ Consider a variety of human experiences and issues and their inter-relations, as a means of securing inclusive outcomes... ”

- Universal Design Expert



THEMATIC AREA 2: LEARNING FROM CITIES The Visakhapatnam Experience

Observing challenges and how the ‘City of Destiny’ is transforming its narrative as the first in the country to be directly affected by a cyclone, to becoming a leading role model for disaster resilience and urban sustainability.

Align with the Urban Plan

Given that environmental sustainability is a defined objective of city and regional masterplans, building youth capacities on tree restoration, the basics of tree census, and recording urban flora and fauna can help largely inform necessary steps for conserving biodiversity.

Vital Support Role in Disaster

Youth can play a significant role in supporting both pre- and post-disaster management, response, and relief measures, especially in informal settlements. Nuanced research on how extreme weather events impact livelihoods, gender, and health can enhance these efforts.

Focus on Accessibility

Youth can help address the often overlooked intersectionality of disability and the broader range of human experiences affected by climate change, including physical and mental health and access challenges. By ensuring that accessibility provisions are included in solution development, they can create more inclusive and effective interventions.

Bridge the Initiated and Uninitiated

Urban areas vulnerable to severe weather events can institutionalize peer-learning networks between uninitiated youth and organizations like NSS/ NCC. This approach can enhance awareness and training on disaster management and relief, providing valuable support to stakeholders, including ULGs.

Probe Green Skill Development

Considering green skills will be crucial for future industry demands, the city should offer hands-on learning and exposure opportunities to understand the management of its infrastructure and sustainability initiatives.

Shape Livelihood Resilience

Explore the potential role that urban youth can play in enhancing the adaptive capacities of traditional communities whose livelihoods depend on land and water resources and are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

“ Collaboration between government, educational institutions, and existing climate technology startups to bridge the skill gap and provide opportunities for internships and jobs... ”

- ClimateTech Expert



THEMATIC AREA 2: LEARNING FROM CITIES The Kochi Experience

The unique local self-government model and high degree of social development fosters strong opportunities for youth participation in overcoming climate change-related challenges.



OPPORTUNITY

Foster Collective Intelligence

Using multi-disciplinary approaches integrated with technology to address interconnected urban issues can be very effective. This has been impactful in areas such as solid waste management in ecologically sensitive regions (e.g., Munnar - VIBGYOR) and the restoration of neglected river stretches (e.g., Thrissur - Perumthodu - Valiyathodu Eco restoration Project). In these cases, student-led watershed mapping and local community interactions have led to comprehensive solutions that local government bodies can implement.

Local Volunteering Works

Complex problem-solving is achievable through youth involvement in their own local communities. It's important to measure both the direct and indirect impacts of youth volunteers, not just the outcomes of specific projects or activities. Education standing committees can oversee the creation and management of volunteer databanks, which can help track participation and training opportunities. The success of youth volunteering efforts requires support from ULGs.

Support Young Innovators

Explore the potential of the 'Shaktika' entrepreneurship program model (with support of District Malappuram Panchayat) which promotes youth solutions for WASH and agriculture. Shaktika entrepreneurs and local youth can extend the scaling of solution delivery to the household level, in order to facilitate behavioural changes through WASH solution delivery. ULGs can support through recognition, outreach, and space provision.

GAP

Accelerate Social Tipping Points

Promoting youth-led interventions and scaling participation in urban resilience can help trigger both individual and collective behavioral changes, amplifying efforts to shape climate-conscious urban visions.

Forging the Right Connections

In order to bridge the disconnect between youth and public institutions, connecting the former to the right resources and experts in public institutions and leadership programs is important. This is particularly proven true for disaster management and addressing disability within it.

Strengthen Youth Role in Policy

Youth need to be included in policy-framing because policymakers may otherwise be disconnected from the practical experiences and insights gained through social initiatives where youth play crucial roles as social entrepreneurs, volunteers, and more.



“Experiential learning programs have high impact but require stronger reinforcements in terms of hand holding, experience quality (depending on stakeholder involved) and need for curation for smooth outcome. Large scale participation on the other hand generates positive energy in the youth ecosystem and leads to positive signaling for youth if solutions are implemented by the ULG...”

- Youth Engagement Expert



THEMATIC AREA 3: SOLIDIFYING THE YOUTH-ULG CONNECT Approaches and Methods of Institutionalisation

Creating meaningful intervention opportunities is one thing, however, their sustenance is necessary in order to maximise long-term impact and co-benefits. In this regard, probing the right ingredients for institutionalising youth involvement is necessary.

Resources are Critical

Stability in HR and Finance is necessary for successful institutionalisation.

Dedicated focal points will be required to manage youth-led interventions within the ULG structure, which naturally depends on the city classification and population size.

Fix Optimal Formats

Institutionalization can be achieved by, building a climate action mindset through academic clubs (e.g., Enactus), competitions with government tie-ups, and budgetary allocations; and mandating policy consultations by ULGs in the absence of dedicated youth forums. It is crucial to evaluate the pros and cons of existing formats to ensure strong outcomes.

Review Mechanisms Matter

To ensure consistent and diverse outcomes over time, incorporating a monitoring and evaluation component is essential. This helps ULGs critically assess the challenges and benefits of youth-led interventions.

Consistency in Public Institution Involvement Absolute

The involvement of MLAs and ULG officials need to be an active component of building youth capacity. The outcomes from governance fellowships reflect a sustained impact, with youth pushing forward their individual pursuits with the ULG thereafter.

Streamlining Operations is Key

Given the sheer quantum and variance of formats associated with youth engagement for desirable outcomes, it is essential for an overarching framework for youth-led urban climate action to streamline operational modalities, given the time and capacity constraints of the ULGs.

Offer Participation Choices

Successful institutionalization will depend not only on building capacities but also on allowing sufficient flexibility to align with the diverse interests and motivations of youth, which span various urban sectors.

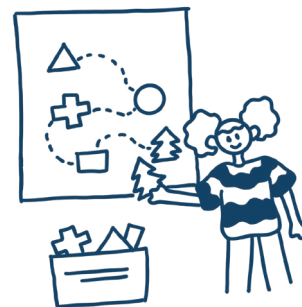
“Align climate action with personal development for raising motivations to participate and sustain participation...”

- Policy, Regulatory and Knowledge Manager



THEMATIC AREA 3: SOLIDIFYING THE YOUTH-ULG CONNECT Connecting the Dots: Youth, Cities and Climate Action

What does it take to ensure that on ground action does not become a one-time activity? Reflecting upon individual experiences of working on the ground, the following key insights emerged to inform and sustain impactful action pathways in the urban context.



OPPORTUNITY

The '4E's of Successful Youth Engagement

Empower - Youth can share their experiences in ward committee meetings or ward corporators and municipal officials, through perception surveys on challenges and opportunities. **Engage and Encourage** - By ULGs carving consultative spaces for informing the urban plan. **Enthusiasm** - Youth can help steer Mission LiFE targets and can act as the eyes and ears of the ULG to inform malpractices.

Focus on 'R+U+I'

Resolving contextual challenges through collaborative and impactful approaches necessitates equitable 'Representation' on the basis of age, ability, gender, and socio-economic background. 'Understanding' of diversity of participants through empathy-building exercises, and by 'Incentivising' independent youth initiatives, a more inclusive ecosystem for action can be facilitated.

Individual Development Key

Need to encourage and build stronger professional competencies in youth in order to tackle domain challenges from the climate lens. Project-based learning becomes a valuable approach which goes well beyond the standard awareness building approach as part of education, and ensures more direct exposure to climate challenges.

GAP

Outlier Conditions Will Influence Ground Outcomes

Awareness building is a cornerstone of sustaining on ground interventions, and therefore limited access to climate education, and a lack of integration of sustainability into early employment structures can unfavorably influence action pursuits.

Communication Strategies for Green Skills and Jobs Needed

Given the significant gaps in climate education and limited immersive action opportunities, it is crucial to strengthen youth perceptions of building green skills and jobs. This requires effective communication strategies that highlight and mainstream the importance of these skills.

Consultations for Plans and Policies Need Consistency

Policy interventions require youth to be involved in end to end development and not just one-time consultation. As opportunities for the same are not as frequent, open call and idea pooling formats for helping inform policies can gain stronger youth participation.



“ Companies are looking for actionable points for climate interventions and need competent human resources in place for the same. Awareness and waste sector focused skill-building necessary in the absence of updated educational curricula... ”

- Solid Waste Sector Entrepreneur



THEMATIC AREA 3: SOLIDIFYING THE YOUTH-ULG CONNECT Connecting the Dots: Youth, Urban Policy and Planning

How can the role of youth in urban policy and planning be made more strong and visible? While there are various approaches, it is critical to learn from pressing youth needs in policy and planning, address longstanding support gaps, and act upon them through the framework.

Practically Align Extents of Involvement from Both Ends

It is important to account for the degree to which both ULGs and youth can maintain involvement to tackle diverse urban problems through policy and planning. Therefore, the extents of involvement will need to be clearly defined as part and parcel of program designs which intend to foster collaborative action. However careful attention must be paid to not dilute the lead role of youth in multi-stakeholder interventions.

Relying on Digital Survey, Data Tools, Platforms and Networks

Evidence-building through robust data and strategic engagement with ULGs can help influence urban policy and planning. Digital tools and platforms have a major role to play in making youth concerns clear.

Youth networks offer an advantage due to their capacity to handle a multiplicity of problems, while also offering scaled participation in surveys.

Set a Foundation for Meaningful Urban Climate Action

By addressing four key components: Participation, Institutionalisation, Action and Sustainability.

Participation: Representation of marginalised and vulnerable urban communities is necessary as climate change effects are experienced differently by different urban groups.

Institutionalisation: Standing committee of ULGs must integrate youth positions / youth sub-groups / youth council within their structure in perpetuity to address climate concerns and not just by invitation.

Action and Sustainability: Meticulous articulation and strong communication strategies on the linkage of habitation aspects (housing, infrastructure, mobility, WASH) and climate change can help strengthen the need to participate and result in stronger outcomes and can eliminate tokenism.

Implementation Challenges in Informal Settlements

Prioritising vulnerable, low-income groups in urban areas present implementation challenges with respect to energy, water and greening measures. Building authority- community trust, merits constructive dialogue and therefore planning processes can largely benefit from collaborative approaches.

Continuity Dilemma of Planning and Policy Outcomes

Authorities must ensure that ground outcomes from youth informed policy and planning sustain. Perception change of youth participation is necessary here: not just as a group to be accounted for but as a large collective of thought and innovative thinking. This will only further strengthen institutionalised youth fellowship models within the ULG structure.

“ While policy interventions are key to making institutionalisation work long-term, it is important to focus on short term actions at present in terms of building youth competencies and capacities, not only from the perspective of being future-ready, but also building adaptation capabilities and therein - resilience... ”

- Environmental Sustainability and Civic Learning Head





Fig 5 (Alongside): Little kids and families collecting free plants distributed by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.
Source: Shrikhant Poojari | As part of the NIUA C-CUBE National Photography Competition.

In retrospect, it is summarised that an enabling environment for youth-led climate action in the urban Indian context would require focusing on three key factors: Organisation, Outcomes and Outliers. These factors have been described below:



Fig 3: Enabling Environment Conditions for Youth-led Urban Climate Action in the Indian Context
Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)

ORGANISATION

Arranging supportive stakeholders is crucial for overcoming participatory and resource barriers to youth-led interventions. Given the diverse segments of urban youth and the varying impacts of climate change on each, it is essential to align stakeholders and resources contextually to ensure that outcomes are effectively achieved. Sustaining collaboration with youth will require appointing focal points within the ULG structure, tailored to the city's classification. Additionally, it may be necessary to involve specific stakeholders within the ULG to address any support gaps.

OUTCOMES

To enhance the long-term value of bottom-up approaches to urban climate action, especially those led by youth, it is crucial to consider the diverse approaches, stakeholders, and interventions involved. Managing these from the ULG's perspective can present challenges. To ensure equitable participation and effective outcomes, it is important to streamline processes between youth, ULG, and supporting stakeholders. Standardizing critical information about youth-led interventions and their outcomes can facilitate this alignment and improve overall effectiveness.

OUTLIERS

Aspects and conditions that directly or indirectly influence youth participation levels often fall outside the purview of ULGs' role. These can include gaps in educational curricula, varying perceptions of climate change, limited opportunities to contribute, and challenges in securing funding. Recognizing these outliers is crucial, as they can help frame youth interventions within the ULG's scope of work and suggest alternative approaches to address existing gaps. This, in turn, can enhance the quality of outcomes from the interventions.

3. Forging Guiding Principles for Youth-led Urban Climate Action

Given the complexities and challenges presented by urban climate issues, guiding principles remain indispensable as a common language for aligning all concerned stakeholders to support youth-led initiatives and further help maintain the integrity of all processes and outcomes envisioned through the framework. Based on literature reviews and expert insights, the principles as mentioned below encapsulate core values of equity, unity and diversity. These are necessary to empower young people to act confidently and collaboratively for driving meaningful impact, thereby bringing Indian cities a step closer towards their larger visions of resilient and sustainable development.

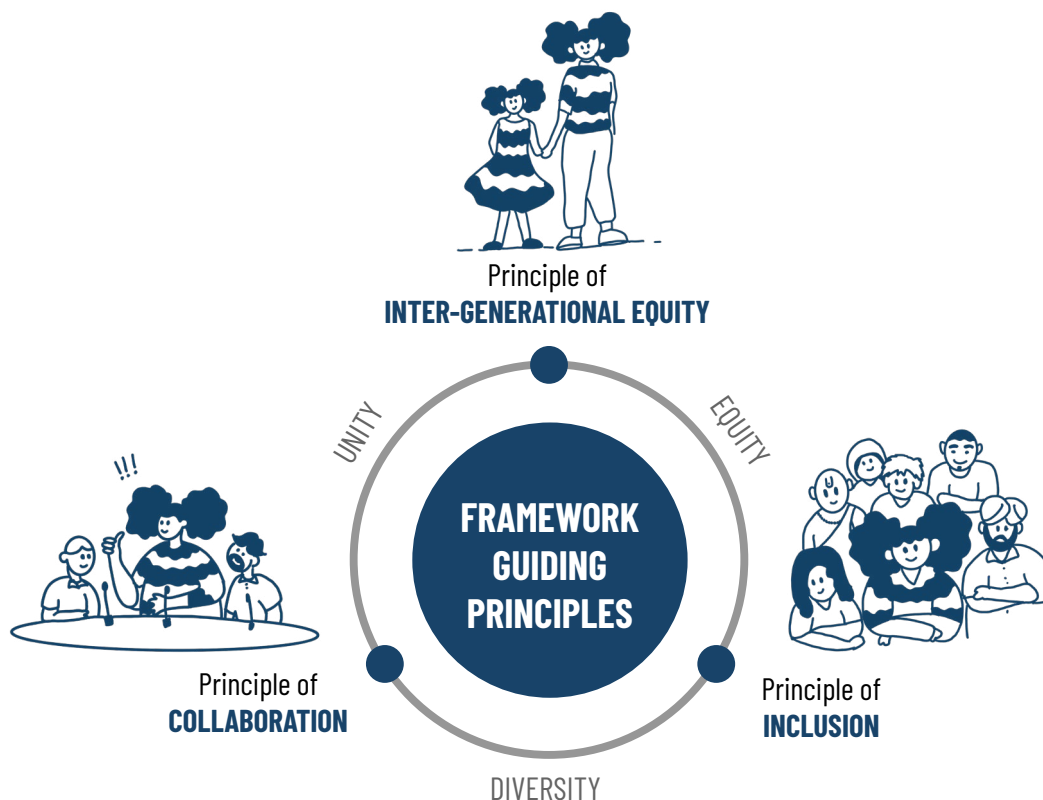


Fig 5: Framework Guiding Principles

Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)

INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

It can be realised by sustaining long-term, meaningful youth engagement for climate resilient cities, which requires ULGs and related stakeholders to recognise and integrate their end-to-end involvement in key decision areas which influences natural resource management, future livability and levels of resilience to climate extremities.

COLLABORATION

Pooling of resources, knowledge and expertise between youth, ULGs and supporting stakeholders can help mainstream the concern of climate change and need for action in cities. Collaboration helps establish stronger advocacy power, increased credibility, and capacity of youth. Mutual support and trust can help create effective cross-sectoral solutions.

INCLUSION

Equitable representation brings diverse perspectives, experiences, and solutions to the table, enriching the decision-making process and ensuring that interventions co-developed are comprehensive and effective. Inclusion must be factored to address systemic inequities by enabling prioritisation of the most climate vulnerable in cities.

4. Key Takeaways

1

India's Youth are Eager to Engage for Action

The top 10 climate vulnerable states in India have close to a quarter of their total population comprising of youth, as of 2021. They remain largely concerned about the potential implications of a changing climate on their physical and mental health, but remain eager to engage for action. This requires facilitating a deeper understanding of issues and guidance on participation in climate initiatives.

3

Procedure Remains the Predominant Area of Focus for Enabling Meaningful Youth-ULG Collaboration

Spelling out procedural formalities between youth and ULGs in order to leverage meaningful impact for cities is key to avoiding unfavourable, tokenist engagement approaches. By ensuring the end-to-end involvement of youth in urban climate action interventions, meaningful impact can be leveraged. Procedural variances are likely due to classification of cities among other governance aspects.

5

Focusing on Organisation, Outcomes and Outliers are Key to Making Youth-led Climate Action for Cities Successful

From expert insights and literature reviews it was observed that three aspects can help drive the quality and outcomes of youth-led interventions, and these primarily involve - optimal stakeholder arrangements, overcoming management challenges by streamlining approaches and outcomes, and also accounting for external factors which are not within the purview of ULG functions but directly/indirectly influence interventions and pave way for strengthened iteration.

2

An Aligned and Dire Need for a Framework

Given prevalent gaps in youth development and the nascency of the urban climate action ecosystem in the Indian context, the need for a framework which officially recognises and provides weight to bottom-up pathways for desirable climate outcomes is well-aligned to, and helps only further accelerate progress on the NDCs, alongside other national and international goals and commitments.

4

Sustain Youth-led Actions by Institutionalising their Involvement within the ULG Structure

Instituting youth roles/sub-groups/councils within the ULG structure would be a promising step towards addressing climate concerns. While this is a long-term goal, its success will depend upon aligning participation opportunities with youth interests and motivations - well beyond just building capacities, which would require the consistent involvement of not only youth but MLAs as well as ULG officials.

6

Inter-generational Equity, Collaboration and Inclusion: Guiding Principles of the Framework

By establishing an overarching set of principles to guide the development of youth-led interventions, including - addressing the needs of current and future generations, pooling resources and forging stakeholder partnerships, and ensuring equitable representation in terms of participants and beneficiaries, truly transformative outcomes can be realised through the framework.

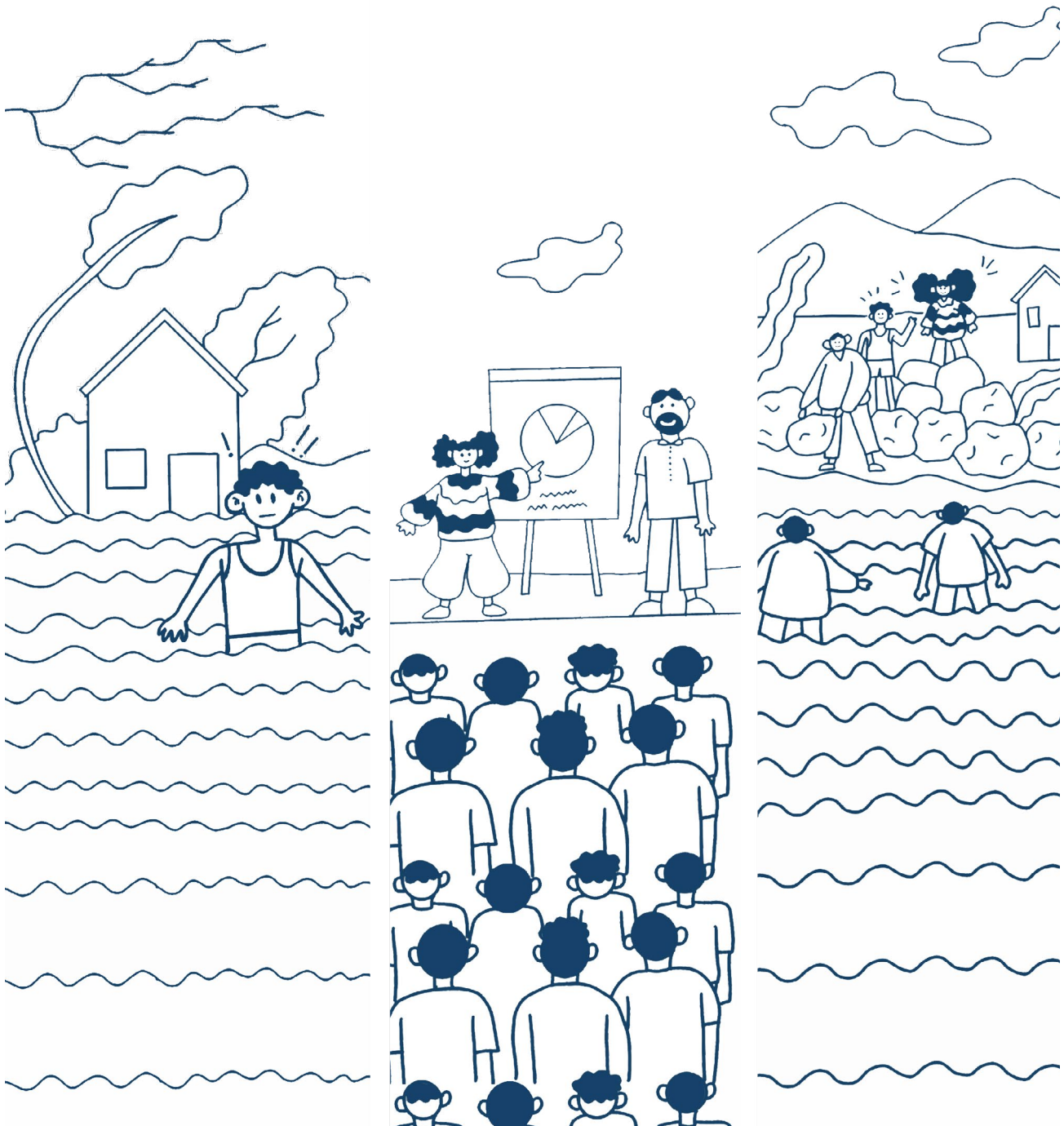
2

What Will this Framework Achieve?



VISION

To facilitate the creation of sustainable, resilient, and equitable urban futures by bridging the engagement gap between youth and ULGs. This involves ensuring continuous and inclusive engagement by fostering youth agency and enabling ULGs in institutionalising this engagement.



OBJECTIVES

To help youth overcome physical, social and cognitive barriers for participation and access stakeholders for maximising impact.

To support the ULGs in building an ecosystem for youth-led and youth-supported climate actions.

To establish a transparent and participatory 'co-design' approach for climate interventions across policy and planning, development, and local support.



2. Framework Scope and Design

Holistic and Adaptive


The framework is set on a broad footing and intends to go well beyond the 'on-the-ground' narrative of climate action, by accounting for the crucial importance of the youth's role in informing policies and infrastructure development which can potentially impact urban livability in a changing climate. This broad structure also accounts for the cascading effects of climate risks and can be adapted to future uncertainties.

Visibility Builder

For the longest time, there have been minimal efforts to spotlight the bottom-up impacts of everyday sustainable practices and actions which contribute to India's NDCs. City CAPs, DPs, and RPs to name a few, require a very practical infusion of citizen-led interventions and their impact quantification, therein the framework aims to transform the narrative of inclusive climate action from a mere sector-focused emission reductions, to a far larger purview, where the bottom-up approach is valued.

Legal Potential

The framework provisions in terms of its recommendations, approach towards formalising youth engagement processes and establishing stakeholder connectivity channels can be further contextualised and expanded to the point where the output can legally serve as one of the first effective measures mandated of state governments to ensure that 'the right to be free from adverse effects of climate change' is accounted for meaningfully as a collective effort.

A stylized illustration of a girl with dark curly hair, wearing a striped dress, looking upwards. A thought bubble is connected to her head by three small circles.

What does the framework look like? How will it help me take the actions I want to?

A stylized illustration of a man with a beard and a white shirt, looking upwards. A thought bubble is connected to his head by three small circles.

Think of this framework as a sandbox, a space within which your ideas can be made practical!

What Impact Will It Have?

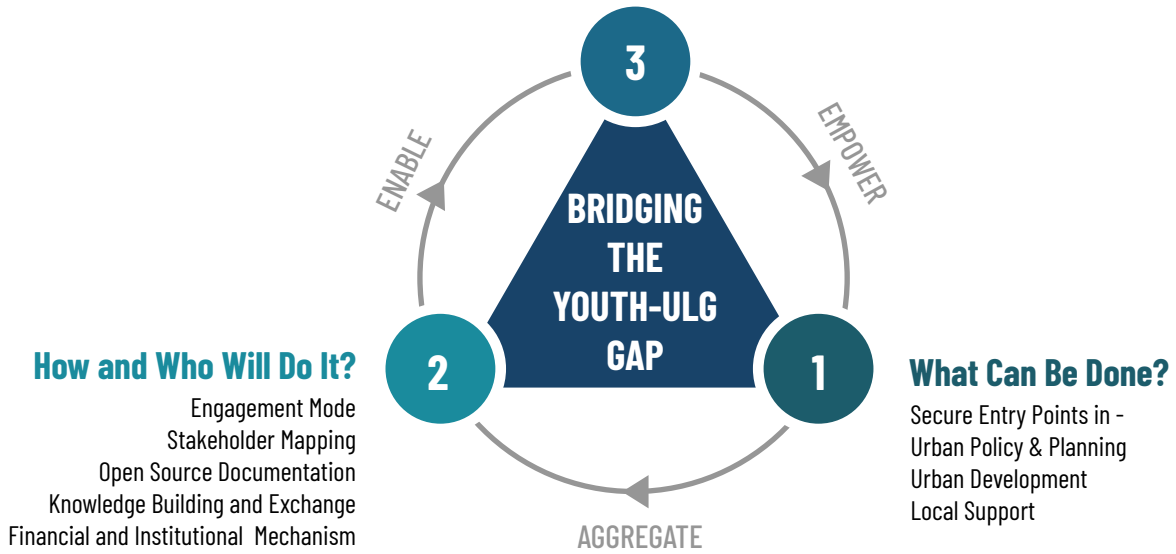


Fig 6: The Framework Design
Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)

Theory of Change

The Framework as an 'Aggregator'



The Framework as an 'Enabler'



The Framework as an 'Empowerer'

YOUTH

Aggregation offers choice, in terms of participation. This is particularly important given the degree to which perceptions on climate change and how to address it can vary among the youth and societies at large.

ULG

Aggregation of fresh ideas can help break the monotony of standardised approaches to urban service delivery and can propagate a new chain of thought among ULG personnel towards tackling climate change concerns.

YOUTH

As more tested and proven interventions increase in number, scale, and participation flexibility, it is argued that the likelihood of youth participation and interest can increase. This can in turn enable them to understand, curate, lead, and further scale their interventions based on the aggregation of past/ideated engagement practices.

ULG

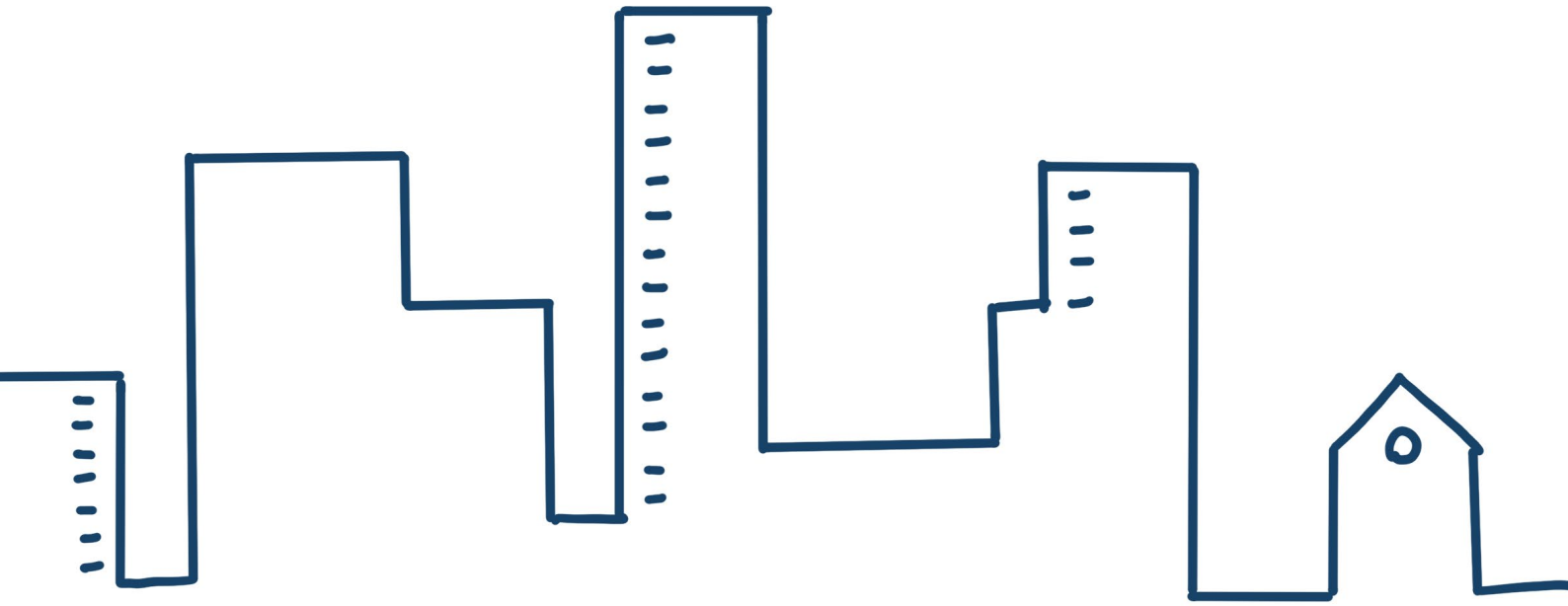
There is potential for sustaining partnerships and collaborations for youth engagements to the point of institutionalising them.

YOUTH

As tangible impacts of youth-led interventions grow progressively, the skills and experiences gained in the process, help achieve self-actualization (inner-potential realisation). It is assumed that the indirect outcomes of the framework can vary anywhere from sustained environmentally responsible behaviors, green-skilled youth with increased future employability prospects to business creation.

ULG

In the process of empowering young people in a changing climate, the concepts of adaptive and collaborative local governance gain practical shape and form.



3 **How and Who Can Utilise this Framework?**

3. Using the Framework: A Step-by-Step Guide

The framework structure as shown below broadly accounts for the gaps and opportunities previously identified while paving way for the modalities of co-design. The key steps have been described alongside.

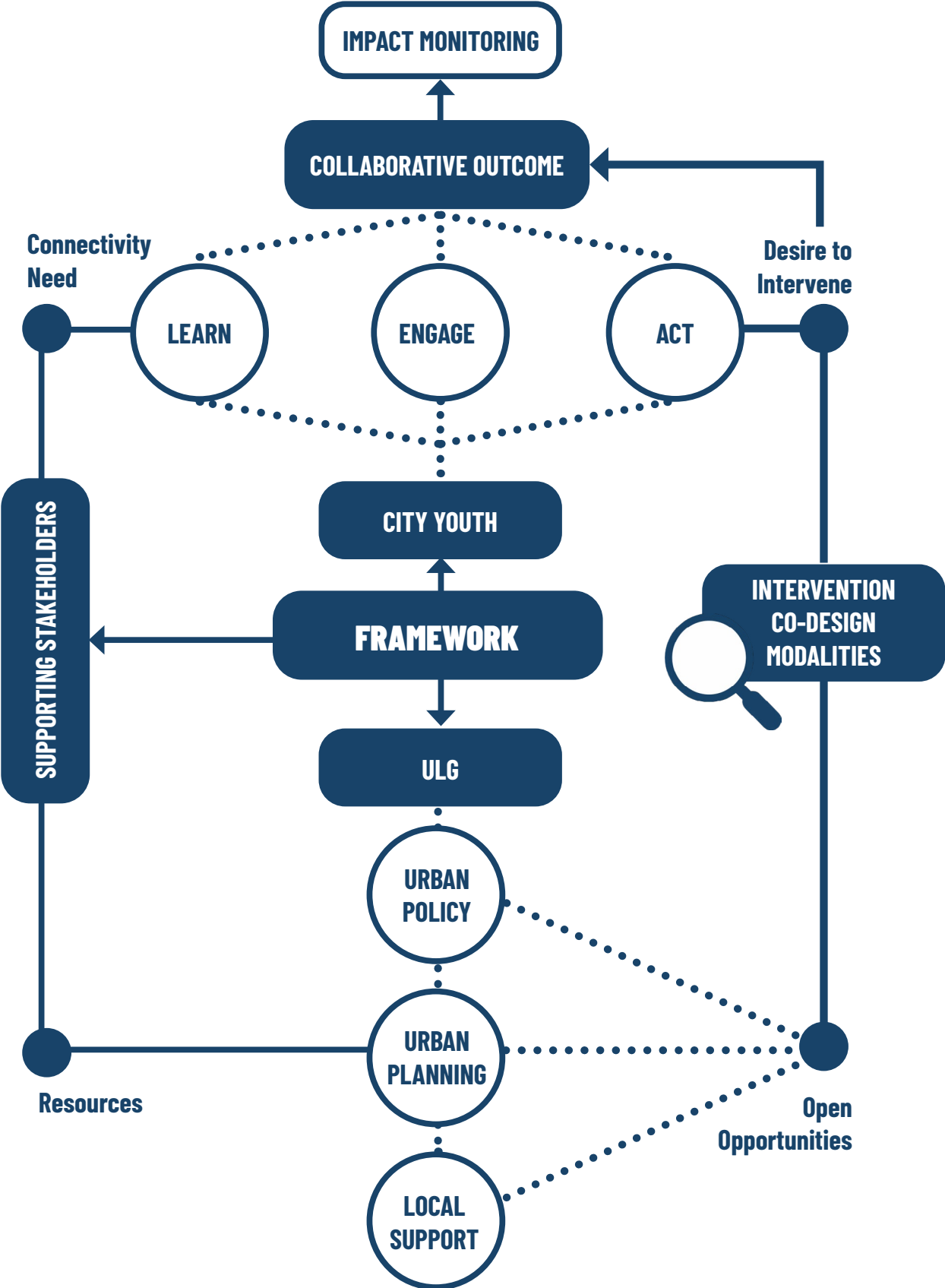


Fig 7: The Framework Structure
 Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)

CONCEPTUALISATION THE CO-DESIGNED INTERVENTION

STEP 1: THINKING WHAT CAN BE DONE

Significance: Meaningful youth involvement can only begin by identifying local challenges affecting urban ecosystems, infrastructure and livelihoods due to climate change. Through dialogue, forums, and other formats as the first step of co-design, the ULG can gain valuable insights through crowd sourcing information on these challenges, and youth in turn, secure their first formal entry point towards taking/supporting larger actions through their intervention.

STEP 2: FIXATING WHO WILL DO IT

Significance: Aligning the nature of the challenge with an effective response requires the involvement and input of actors who can help unlock the full potential of youth-led and youth-supported interventions. Establishing connectivity channels to achieve this is a crucial part of the co-design process. By facilitating these connections for youth, ULGs can address capacity and resource gaps, thereby enhancing their own effectiveness and support for the interventions.

STEP 3: DECIDING HOW IT WILL BE DONE

Significance: Mapping various approaches and methods of intervening offers flexibility and helps overcome the time and social barriers related to youth participation. Iterative processes can help refine outcomes and potentially lead to institutionalisation.

STEP 4: MERGE, DETAIL AND REFLECT

Significance: To formally systemize the co-design process, it is essential to standardize key information points and criteria that need to be considered during and after the intervention. This includes aspects such as process, participation, performance, outcome, and aspirations.

EXECUTING THE CO-DESIGNED INTERVENTION



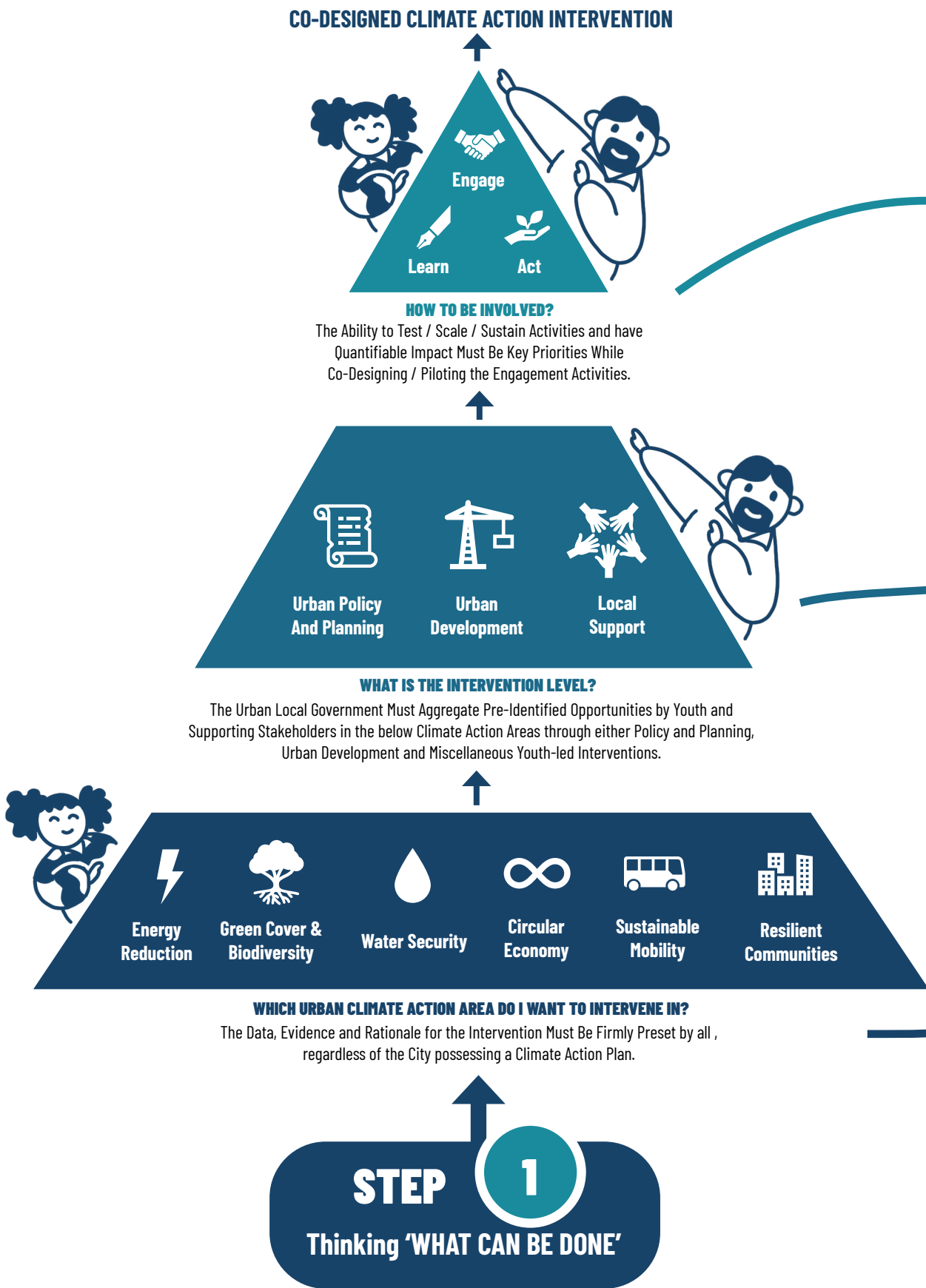


Fig 8: Approach and Flow of Framework Component 1 - 'What Can Be Done?'
Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)

Learn

A stepping stone to understanding the core basics and essentials with respect to the climate action of interest. There are multiple pathways to learning which youth can explore. Also, the learning process itself can be embedded into the intervention design.

Engage

This involves interactions with the concerned (youth groups/ULG), depending on the format of how the intervention will be executed. The frequency and agenda of the interactions can be curated by the ULG as per the nature of the intervention being co-designed.

Act

This component involves the execution of the climate intervention. While the formats of execution have been broadly summarised, their finer modalities and arrangements in terms of roles and responsibilities and otherwise, can either be part of the co-design process or based on the ULG's institutional arrangement.

Urban Policy and Planning

This aspect focuses on two key components, policies (central, state, city level which directly/indirectly influences urban functioning) and spatial plans (city regional plan, development plan, town planning schemes, local area plans). It serves as an important window for infusing youth recommendations into proposals under each climate action area by the ULG.

Urban Development

The physical implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects as part of climate action plans and/or other plans as may be the case, from city to city, can also be technically developed and informed by youth. This would help scale and implement project-based learning envisioned in the NEP and also help build core competencies among youth which improve future employment prospects, and make entry into green jobs easier.

Local Support

The scope of direct, physical interventions which continue regardless of a policy, planning and development dependence require local support for implementation. This includes actions for environmentally responsible behaviours, making climate change communication relatable to the point of action, and sensitisation/capacity building of urban communities with respect to sustainable practices and disaster management, all of which have a major role in building the resilience of urban communities.

Urban Climate Action Areas

The National Mission for Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) 2.0, one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, identifies, green cover and biodiversity, energy efficiency, green buildings, water security, solid waste management (circular economy) and sustainable mobility as urban intervention areas for climate actions. The commitments of NMSH address both mitigation potential and adaptation goals for cities. Additionally, as an underlying thread, a category of 'Resilient Communities' has also been proposed in this framework, where youth-buy ins can be explored with the support of the ULG. Its purpose would be hyper-localising the resilience building process through communications and scaling participation (especially for the subject of disaster management).

STEP

2

Fixating 'WHO WILL DO IT'.

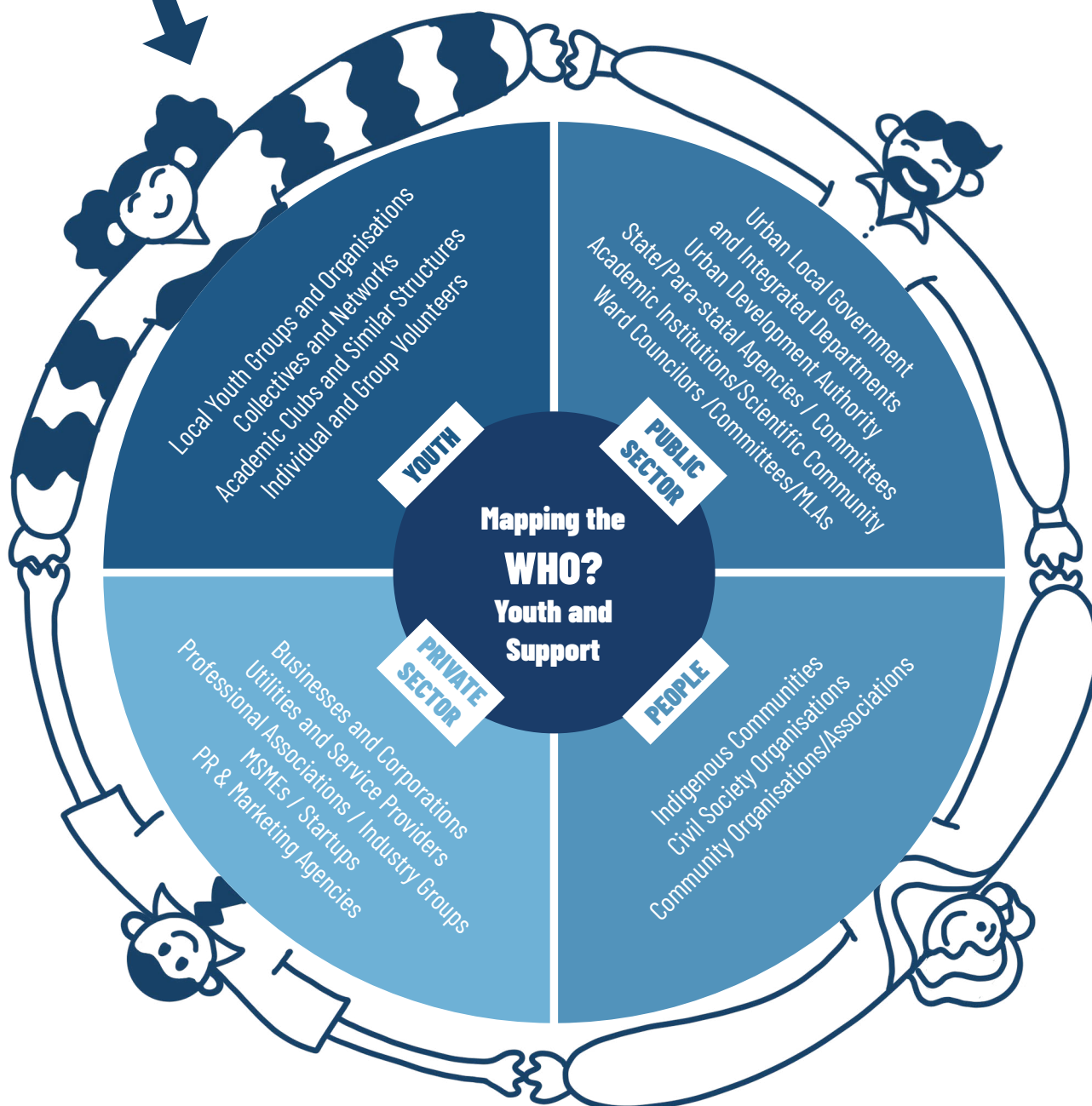


Fig 9: Key Stakeholder Groups, Framework Component 2 - 'How and Who Will Do It'

Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)

Bridging the Stakeholder Access and Connectivity Gap

Depending on how and who initiates the youth-led climate action intervention and its activities, and also accounting for the bottlenecks youth encounter while trying to approach different collaborators for support, the ULG can help bridge the access and connectivity gap by forming a network of relevant stakeholders / collaborators before hand to help inform the co-design processes in Step 1.

How ULGs Can Act as a Vital Connectivity Channel for Maximising Youth Impact

Here are some of the recommendations from experts:

Appoint Senior Municipal Officials and Department Personnel as Focal Points

For setting the larger vision and tone for youth engagements of the city, especially on the matter of climate action, it is recommended that the Municipal Commissioner and/or Assistant Municipal Commissioners play the lead focal role, with appointed personnel from multiple departments (example: solid waste, engineering, environment department) as support, to help inform the co-design of interventions to maximise impact.

Institutionalise a Research Wing

Given the nascency of the urban data ecosystem and the varying effects climate change has on urban systems and communities, instituting a research wing can help match the research needs of various departments with academic and think-tank interests, making the quality of research and in turn, related interventions, more meaningful due to alignment with ground practicalities. Alternatively, ULGs can also choose to institutionalise academic/think tank partnerships to facilitate the same.

Example: KILA (Kerala), MCGM MCMCR (Maharashtra)

Forge Media Partnerships

ULGs can also potentially forge partnerships with press and media houses for the purposes of outreach related to ongoing youth-led and youth-supported interventions. Key benefits here include raising public awareness and nudge behavioural change at scale, while potentially securing consistency in youth participation. Example: Pune Smart City has actively engaged youth through partnerships with media house Sakal's 'Youth Inspiration Network'.

Set up Internal Engagement Platforms and Mentor Forums

Under the umbrella of e-governance, ULGs can choose to digitise their youth engagement and the intervention co-design processes, as part of their web portals or app services. To further overcome capacity and knowledge gaps, the ULG can potentially empanel a mentors' forum consisting of voluntary domain experts' to help support different types of interventions and refine their finer aspects.

Consider Existing Platforms

Collaborations with existing platforms already working towards supporting the processes of informing policy decisions and ground support measures for climate action can prove vital. Examples: NIUAs Climate Practitioners Network targets professionals who are above 18 years to contribute towards climate action through knowledge exchange, fostering like-minded communities, and documentation of individual experiences. Also, digital platforms such as Civis Vote help citizens become more actively involved in informing public policy.

Formalise and Maintain a Youth Volunteers/Liasons Databank

From the lens of adaptation and more specifically, disaster management, having a ready repository of youth volunteers can prove valuable to ULGs and other key disaster management actors to support the early warning, evacuation, relief and restoration phases of disasters. Examples: Civil Defense Training by CDO, District Collectorate, Visakhapatnam and disaster response training facilitated by the ULG - GVMC, Visakhapatnam. Support gained through the curation of a volunteers list also helped effectively tackle the Brahmapuram Waste Facility fire in Kochi, Kerala.

STEP

3

Deciding 'HOW IT WILL BE DONE'

Formating the Youth-led Intervention

While there are multiple formats for intervening, deciding the exact one must be part and parcel of the co-design process. The formats listed below are certain examples which emerged through expert discussions. It is not necessary to restrict to a single format per intervention.

In order to achieve the desired outcomes, there can be multiple formats embedded as stage-wise processes for the intervention in question being co-designed.



| Intervention Format | Example(s) | Strengths and Limitations |
|--|--|---|
| Fellowships (External/Internal) Internships (External/Internal) ULG-led / Inter-Governmental / Departmental Collaboration | Smart Cities Fellowship (MoHUA, GOI), CM Fellowship Program for Aspirational Cities (Gov of Uttar Pradesh), CM Good Governance Associates Program (Haryana Gov), Climate Fellowship (NIUA, MoHUA GOI and Youth Ki Awaaz), Multiple ULG Internships as per TULIP, MoHUA, Praja Fellowship Programme 2024 (Governance). | Provides an in-depth understanding of how ULGs and public institutions function and perform. Allows the infusion of creative and transformative thinking into standardized processes and approaches. Increases the chances of interns being absorbed into the organization. Fellowships are a favorable approach for the long-term sustenance of youth engagement, especially if well-financed and target-focused. The ability to contribute and achieve outcomes may be limited by the nature of the activities assigned to the fellows. Inelastic qualification requirements can hamper diverse youth participation. |
| Clubs and Rotary- Facilitated | Rotary-led Miyawaki Forest creation, Navi Mumbai | Resourceful, high participation scale and multiplicity of expertise depending on members volunteering for specified activities. |

| Intervention Format | Example(s) | Strengths and Limitations |
|--|---|--|
| Public Consultations (ULG-Driven) | 'Youth Sabhas' as part of Delhi Masterplan 2041 public consultations. Recommendations for youth-centric city additions were eventually inputted into the Masterplan. | <p>Opportunity to accumulate diverse and unique perspectives and recommendations to better inform concerned activities.</p> <p>Frequency of ULG service delivery/ propositions and consultations can vary from days to years depending on their purpose.</p> <p>Significance of youth policy and planning recommendations is often undermined and downplayed, requiring a perceptual change.</p> |
| CSO-Facilitated | <p>Youth-led, post-cyclone Tree Restoration, Visakhapatnam.</p> <p>RWA-led Waste Segregation at Source, Delhi Municipal Corporation.</p> <p>UNICEF Green Clubs for Water Conservation, Maharashtra.</p> | <p>Pivotal role in close coordination with ULGs to improve various aspects of urban livability, sustainability, and resilience-building.</p> <p>Provides closer exposure to grassroots-level social, economic, and environmental concerns of diverse urban communities, especially those in informal settlements and whose livelihoods depend directly on land and water resources.</p> |
| Innovation | Youth-led digital innovations such as the 'Cool the Globe' App and the 'Why Waste' App - help track individual carbon and water footprints respectively. Product-based innovations for sustainable lifestyles can further be promoted. Example - Kerala startup fairs | <p>Building value visibility for innovations in different climate action sectors is crucial for ensuring a just transition and adopting low-carbon, sustainable pathways.</p> <p>Whether youth-led or otherwise, a supportive ecosystem for innovations through youth engagement, promotion, and communication can help societies adopt sustainable practices at the grassroots level.</p> |
| Green Jobs | The Green Rise Alliance by Yuwaah at UNICEF aims to equip 50 million children and youth to become climate conscious, adaptable, and resilient by 2030. Furthermore, cities can contextualise and learn from existing platforms such as the 'YouthHub' by Yuwaah at UNICEF which curates jobs, skills, and volunteering opportunities related to urban management. | While there are key limitations in terms of the influence cities have to integrate economic policies supportive of green jobs, their control on aspects such as land use, urban transport, waste management and construction can steer local green job growth opportunities. A nascent ecosystem at present. |

| Intervention Format | Example(s) | Strengths and Limitations |
|---|--|---|
| Startups / MSMEs / Private Business/Industry/Public Private Partnership-Driven | EcoChirp Sustainability School, New Delhi, imparts industry understanding and awareness of the solid waste sector to interested youth through learning sessions and connects youth to sector leaders, opening up potential employment, entrepreneurship exposure and skill-building opportunities. | Private Businesses and Industries can help finance youth-led interventions through CSR/ ESG/Philanthropy routes. Youth can help promote early stage startups and MSMEs dedicated to sustainable consumption and production, climate tech, environment, water, energy, and circularity. Such Startups / MSMEs can also provide youth practical exposure and they can absorb dedicated youth into their day to day operations, either on a volunteering basis/academic tie-ups/employment opportunities. |
| Knowledge Building | Programmes such as the 'Maharashtra Youth for Climate Action', initiated by UNICEF Maharashtra and Centre for Environment and Education, Pune, provide youth with a 'three-level' engagement opportunity for addressing climate change - through training on climate action planning, field immersion and reporting, and climate advocacy and policy. | Building not only awareness, but individual capacity to act, through open source learning platforms can help support multifarious interventions. It is essential to have practical and proven methods sifted into learning modules, and ensuring all content is validated in order to prevent misinformation. |
| Individual and Group Volunteering | Social Captains, a youth-led non-profit based in Kerala endorses measuring the impact of the volunteer rather than just the impact of the project/activity alone. Example: Volunteers who undertook interventions with their guidance went on to create their own solid waste startup and mushroom cultivation activities which provided employment to tribal community members. | Accounting for time constraints related to youth participation, volunteering offers much flexibility in terms of engagement period, outcomes, and personal growth. In all five check boxes must be accounted for successful volunteering: One, provide meaningful volunteering opportunities. Two, make the outcome of volunteering efforts visible. Three, provide volunteers a sense of ownership and support to create and lead their own initiative. Four, recognise volunteer efforts in local community circles to continue motivation and encouragement. Five, ensure that the activities can provide a sense of personal fulfillment. |

| Intervention Format | Example(s) | Strengths and Limitations |
|--|---|---|
| Competition or Hackathon (ULG-Driven/Partnership) | Kochi Municipal Corporation EnteKOCHI Competition, MCGM - Student Development Plan Research Paper Competition / Metro Station Area Development Competition. National-level Competition such as The Solar Decathlon. e-Yantra, IIT Bombay recognised by MoYAS, GOI facilitates affordable student learning through competitions on robotic innovations, helping youth build industry skills, and nurture an entrepreneurship spirit in academic institutions. | Stage-wise or iterative competitions and hackathons can greatly influence urban planning and development, but their success ultimately depends on the implementation by the ULG. Challenges in turning ideas into reality and implementing them effectively exist. Further, amendments to the ideas can have the potential to dilute their intended impact. |
| Academic Institution Partnership (Public / Private) | The YouKAN Heal Kochi campaign for solid waste reduction was executed through a partnership of the Kochi Municipal Corporation and 23 educational institutions. | The ULG - academia collaboration ecosystem can undertake multiple activities across sectors and advance Mission LiFE targets, project-based learning, dissertation feasibility and implementation requests, research collaborations, data collection, spatial mapping, and other multi-disciplinary avenues can be fostered. |
| Scientific Research/ Grassroots Data Support | Through the UNICEF Venture Fund project for two river basins in central Kerala, an impact-based, community-sourced flood monitoring and early warning system was developed with the support of local youth trained in weather data collection and monitoring. Youth needs and experiences were documented as data points on the 'My Safetipin' app, which were then integrated into Jaipur's ICCC, facilitating broader conversations and interventions. | Given the emerging nature of the urban data ecosystem and the need for real-time weather and climate monitoring, youth can support ULG decisions on climate action. They can conduct research and collect data at the grassroots level, especially in vulnerable areas. |
| NSS/NCC/Armed Forces-Supported | In Visakhapatnam, in partnership with UNICEF, several programs were initiated. Engaging NSS Volunteers for Adolescent Empowerment Program in Visakhapatnam District; Engagement of Young Volunteers under NSS in Vijaynagar District for Social and Behavioral Change; and Engagement of NSS in Andhra Pradesh for Risk Communication and Community Engagement. | NSS/NCC volunteers can be engaged in effective communication of climate risks and societal issues among youth and community leaders. There is further scope for conducting joint environmental activities, and training uninitiated youth in different areas. |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| *Space for Urban Climate Action Sector Logo/Visual/Color* | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal | | *Space for Official ULG / Partner Logo* |
| | Proposal Title *Add Description* | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector *Preset Description* | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved *Dept. Name(s)* | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point *Designation(s) Only* | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation as Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group Led/Supported | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: *Mention in Section 2(a)* | |
| Initiator *Stakeholder Name(s)* | Facilitator *Stakeholder Name(s)* | Executor *Stakeholder Name(s)* | |
| Engagement Aim | | Engagement Objectives | |
| *Enlist as Key Points/Words here and expand in Section 2(b) PTO* | | *Enlist as Key Points/Words here, and expand in Section 2(c) PTO* | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome *Enlist as Key Points in Section 2 (g) - PTO* | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | | Input Resources Support Request | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Low Moderate High </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal *Enlist as Key Points* | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) *Enlist Key Points* | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved | | | |



STEP

4


Merge, Detail and Reflect

Aligned with the design considerations of the framework, templatising key information necessary to co-design youth-led/supported interventions can greatly help as a stock-taking measure for the ULG, and help maintain executional memory. As an example, key information has been condensed into a public form, which can be further digitised, as shown alongside.

| |
|--|
| 2(a) Format of Youth Engagement |
| 2(b) Engagement Aim |
| 2(c) Engagement Objectives |
| 2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn |
| 2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage |
| 2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act |
| 2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description |
| Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. [Tick One] |

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- While any of the stakeholders (including the ULG) can propose an intervention and fill the information in, it is necessary that youth remain involved in the co-design of all, if not a majority of its aspects.
- Aside from basic details, information related to the intervention can be populated stage-wise, by either the concerned youth, ULG personnel or related stakeholder behind the intervention, as it proceeds from early conceptualisation to execution and realised outcomes.
- At the end of an intervention, all information entries are to be jointly reviewed by the concerned youth, the ULG and associated stakeholders if any. The ULG must maintain both physical copies and digitised records of the same, given the digital accessibility hurdle which certain youth may face.
- In order to minimise time constraints and increase viability, especially in the cases of pilot interventions being proposed to the ULG, it is necessary that a brief documentation of similar approaches with realised (or anticipated) outcomes be attached to the proposed intervention's information.
- In order to eliminate ambiguous entries, it is recommended to add supplementary information for fields which may require further elaboration, example - expanding upon the intervention's aim, objectives, outcomes, or its learn, engage and act activities.
- While each intervention will undoubtedly have its own set of co-benefits, there must be minimal divergence between its objectives and realised outcomes.



**Keep this in mind
while filling in your
intervention's
information!**

NOTE

- This is purely a prescriptive template and it is up to the ULG to contextualise an appropriate format/delivery mechanism for the same, so long as the above criteria are accounted for.

To see how this template has been populated for different climate action areas, refer to the case examples in Chapter 4.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| WHAT AND WHO? | *Space for Urban Climate Action Sector Logo/Visual/Color* | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal | *Space for Official ULG / Partner Logo* |
| | | Proposal Title *Add Description* | |
| | | Urban Climate Action Sector *Pre-set Description* | |
| HOW AND WHO? | Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |
| | ULG Dept(s) Involved *Dept. Name(s)* | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point *Designation(s) Only* |
| | Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation as Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group Led/Supported | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: *Mention in Section 2(a)* |
| | Initiator *Stakeholder Name(s)* | Facilitator *Stakeholder Name(s)* | Executor *Stakeholder Name(s)* |
| Engagement Aim | | Engagement Objectives | |
| *Enlist as Key Points/Words here and expand in Section 2(b) PTO* | | *Enlist as Key Points/Words here, and expand in Section 2(c) PTO* | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome *Enlist as Key Points in Section 2 (g) - PTO* | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | | Input Resources Support Request | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | Low Moderate High | Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal *Enlist as Key Points* | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) *Enlist Key Points* | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved | | | |

4 Documenting Youth-led Interventions





CLIMATE ACTION AREA 1
Energy Reduction





Fig 10 (Alongside) : Young minds learning about the 'Cool the Globe' App for reducing everyday carbon footprints. Till date 4,000 tCO₂ emissions have been avoided, with a reach of 140 countries and 80,000 users.

Source: Prachi Shevgaonkar, Founder and CEO, Cool the Globe.

1. Documentation of Youth Engagement Practices

ENERGY REDUCTION: What Can Youth, ULGs and Collaborators Do?

Documentation Gap: Minimal interventions exist that mutually or directly involve youth and ULGs for energy reduction. However, the following examples can serve as an important reference for co-designing potential interventions.

Examine Opportunities for Strengthening Building Energy Performance metrics

Focus on energy demand for different built-uses and improving building energy performance as part of development control regulations. As different green building rating systems and certifications focus on securing minimal criteria, youth from architecture and urban planning backgrounds can research, contextualise and strengthen evidence-based performance metrics and regulations for energy reduction as part of their academic studies.

Explore Miscellaneous Ground Support Interventions

As part of different built-uses (residential/commercial/institutional/amenities etc.), setting protocols for sustainable use of products and fixtures among other easy-to-do practices for energy reduction can be prepared and steered forward by youth. It is important to have the outcomes quantified here through key indicators which can be prepared either with the ULG, third-party or self-researched support.

Raise Awareness on Healthy, Low-Energy Buildings - Norms, Regulations and Compliances

Youth can help structure and identify the quintessentials of a healthy built-environment at the neighbourhood, which can help reduce energy demand. This can be done through cross-sector research surveys of public infrastructure and individual buildings/apartments/housing societies/gated communities and slum clusters. Fellowship and internship models, alongside academic dissertations and NGO-led interventions can be optimal formats here.

Integrate sustainability learning and decision-making as part of academics and employment

As energy is involved in all scopes of emission accounting, it is important to foster sustainable cultures at workplaces and commercial institutions. These can be led and supported by early-year professionals and additional volunteers to ensure energy savings. A similar arrangement can be fostered in educational institutions through a club structure for sustainability.

Promote and Support Youth Entrepreneurship and Innovation Ecosystem

As the technology ecosystem keeps evolving, it is important to follow-up with trends and developments in the energy sector. A culture of student entrepreneurship must be encouraged in higher educational institutions for devising clean tech and monitoring solutions for energy reduction. Furthermore, supporting the existing ecosystem of youth entrepreneurs, their products and services can be much to the benefit of ULGs due to potential impact. The ULG can forge partnerships here for the same.

Encourage Mass-Scale Participation Events

The competition and volunteering models are favored here as they can draw mass-participation and create awareness among citizenry on the significance of energy reduction practices in both brownfield and greenfield urban/building development. Explorations related to partnerships with the ULG, Development Authorities, Real Estate Companies, and DISCOMs can prove beneficial. It is important that the interventions proposed, sustain for long durations/perpetually for maximum impact.

Promote Social Media Campaigns for Fostering Environmentally Responsible Behaviours

Social media campaigns on energy saving methods and approaches, developing academic and community activities related to the concerned Mission LiFE targets, and learning about energy audits to understand areas of improvement can help youth make the tangible benefits of energy conservation visible in their sphere of influence. Youth can also create campaigns and activities surrounding behavioral 'nudges', which can help scale energy reduction efforts of urban communities at large.



CLIMATE ACTION AREA 2
Biodiversity and Green Cover



Intervention Summary

In this case, a youth-led collective movement - the 'Ministry of Mumbai's Magic' (MMM) looked for pathways to address the voices and concerns of young people in the city, for locally addressing the global concern of biodiversity collapse. This project was spearheaded by youth volunteers (from an academic institution + additional) through an NGO (Waatavaran Foundation) and MMM's support.




It helped build youth capacities to document the local flora and fauna of two of Mumbai's prominent gardens, in order to make their not so well-known facts and aspects of interest more valued and visible to citizens. A three-month long pilot exercise culminated in a recommendations report, 'Park Diaries' which was shared with various stakeholders and is available in the public domain. The intervention highlights the potential of a scalable model to take stock of a city's flora and fauna species.

Keywords: Flora, Fauna, Gardens, Parks, Ecosystems, Recommendations, Conservation.

The Dekha-Andekha Project, Mumbai, Maharashtra



Fig 11 (Alongside): Impression of activities as part of The Dekha-Andekha Project, Mumbai, Maharashtra
Source: Waatavaran Foundation

| | | |
|--|--|--|
|  | <h2>Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal</h2> |   waatavaran <small>for a sustainable future</small> |
| | Proposal Title The Dekha-Andekha Project | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Biodiversity and Green Cover | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Parks and Gardens Department, MCGM | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Superintendent |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Group-Led/Supported | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS / NCC/Armed Forces Support If field not indicated, please describe: N.A. |
| Initiator Waatavaran Foundation (NGO) and MMM Youth Collective | Facilitator Independent Technical Expert (Consultant) | Executor Youth (Academic Institution) |
| Engagement Aim | Engagement Objectives | |
| Sensitize and Motivate Mumbai's young for taking Biodiversity Conservation head-on. | Build capacity of youth to document flora and fauna species. To propose recommendations for conservation as an outcome of the documentation. | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Local Support | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | Intended / Realised Outcome Status of flora and fauna species of two Mumbai gardens (in different wards) was assessed. | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | Low Moderate High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | Input Resources Support Request Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Refer 2(e)*</u> |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Urban Ecology Improvement, Parks and Gardens Experience Enhancement, Enhanced Civic Engagement. | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Biodiversity remains an undermined area of urban climate action intervention. Moderate resource input for youth-led intervention was commended by all stakeholders involved. NGO gained visibility to CSR/ESG/Philanthropic Interests. | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | |

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| <p>2(a) Format of Youth Engagement (Additional Comments) The NGO had arranged for the technical expert (consultant) as well as funding from a partner NGO. As a youth-led project, there were a total of 9 interns from the School of Development Studies, TISS Mumbai and 29 youth volunteers (Age Range: 17-29) who have been involved in this pilot.</p> |
| <p>2(b) Engagement Aim Same as previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(c) Engagement Objectives Same as previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn Capacity Building Workshops for Youth Volunteers (x3-4), guided by the Technical Expert (consultant). 1x Session, Scoping Visit. 2x Sessions, Induction of Field Work. 2x Sessions, Hands-On Field Work Training.</p> |
| <p>2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage The ULG provided key background information on the surveyed gardens and permissions for evening surveys.</p> |
| <p>2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act 8x Sessions Biodiversity Mapping (Garden 1) 10x Sessions Biodiversity Mapping (Garden 2) 2x Sessions Public Awareness Sessions (Garden 1) 2x Sessions Public Awareness Sessions (Garden 2)</p> |
| <p>2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description Garden 1: Mancherji Joshi Five Gardens, Dadar - 154 species of flora were identified. Seventy-six of these are tree species, 37 herb species, 32 shrub species and 12 species are commonly observed. 124 species of fauna were identified and included 70 species of insects, 23 species of birds, 17 species of moths and 14 species of butterflies. Garden 2: Abdul Kalam Vanodyan, Malad (West) - 163 different species of flora were found, 96 were tree species, 39 shrub species and 25 herb species. 126 varieties of fauna identified, 63 are insect species, 29 bird species and 26 moth species. The documentation of an extensive species in Garden 2 in just one season, validated the ULGs efforts of converting a waste dumpyard into a thriving garden with healthy vegetation. A comprehensive report with recommendations for biodiversity conservation was launched in an event held with youth and stakeholders from finance sector, forest department and ULG officials.</p> |
| <p>Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |

Documentation Courtesy: Bhagwan Kesbhat, Founder and CEO, Waatavaran Foundation

Intervention Summary

As per the The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Preservation of Trees Act (1975), urban local authorities have to constitute a 'Tree Authority', which is delegated with multiple responsibilities, one of them being conducting a census of all trees in its jurisdiction every five years. Therein, MECC's Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar First (NGO) took the initiative to conduct the first ever tree census of the city (since the formation of the urban local government) along with the Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Municipal Corporation and Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Smart City SPV through a public-private partnership model in 2022.




In this project the trees were tagged with the help of a specially developed mobile application with geo-tagging technology embedded in it. All the trees in the city were getting tagged by volunteers (predominantly youth) from various academic institutions in addition to other organisations and Gardens Department staff. Through volunteer efforts, particularly the city's youth - more than 29,000 trees have been tagged till date, with the data being integrated into the Integrated Command and Control Center of CSN Smart City, for helping inform decision-making and future activities surrounding the city's green cover.

Keywords: Trees, Census, Volunteers, Smart City, NGO, App, Public-Private Partnership.

Citizen-led Tree Census, Chhatrapati Shambhajnagar, Maharashtra



Fig 12: Impression of Activities - Citizen-led Tree Census, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar, Maharashtra
Source: Rushikesh Dongaonkar Patil, Founder, Incipient Technologies Pvt Ltd.

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|  | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal |   | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Proposal Title Citizen-led Tree Census | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Biodiversity and Green Cover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Gardens Department ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Garden Superintendent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Group-Led/Supported | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces-Support If field not indicated, please describe: Public-Private Partnership | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator CSN First (NGO), Gardens Dept. CSN Municipal Corporation and Climate Change Division, CSN Smart City (SPV) | Facilitator Multiple* | Executor Citizen Volunteers (predominantly Youth) and Public Servants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim | Engagement Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To conduct the first Tree Census for Chhatrapati Shambhajnagar as a citizen-led initiative. | Bringing citizenry closer to government activities. Enhance participatory governance and dialogue between citizenry and government institutions. Help citizens understand their surrounding natural environment. Encourage scientific exploration and curiosity-building of school and college students. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | Intended / Realised Outcome *Enlist as Key Points in Section 2 (g) - PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | | Input Resources Support Request | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low | Moderate | High | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | Does the Proposal Require Support? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other <u>N.A.</u> |
| | Low | Moderate | High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Biodiversity Improvement, Micro-Climate Enhancement, Street Quality Improvement, Data-driven Governance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Census expenditure was substantially reduced due to mass-scale volunteering, while maintaining data quality. All Data and Information was recorded on a specially-developed mobile app (by the smart city SPV). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>2(a) Format of Youth Engagement *Others - Supporting stakeholders further include, Prayas Youth Foundation (NGO), CEO-Cantonment Board, Brigade Commander-97 Artillery Brigade, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests- Forest Department, Commanding Officer-SRPF, Deputy Commandant-CISF, Police Commissioner-Police Commissionerate, among others. Primary roles of the aforementioned involved smooth and seamless facilitation of all volunteering activities and related logisitics.</p> |
| <p>2(b) Engagement Aim As previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(c) Engagement Objectives As previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn Awareness building and training sessions were conducted in multiple academic institutions on how to use the mobile app to record all critical data related to the trees. Training sessions for the same were also conducted for the ULG Gardens department personnel and other key stakeholders involved.</p> |
| <p>2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage As the intervention dealt with a straightforward case of ground support, youth and authorities, including the ULG engaged on field. Additionally, engagements followed as requests from academic institutions to further collaborate with the ULG on research and tech-related opportunities.</p> |
| <p>2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act The census exercise itself - recording data and information of trees on the specially developed mobile app.</p> |
| <p>2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description Gardens Department using the aggregated data for informing tree management, greening and plantation decisions, the data further acts as a support to feed into key documents such as the People’s Biodiversity Register, Urban River Management Plan, Carbon Sink (state climate action planning). Different bodies could use the information for different purposes. Citizen engagement requests rose. AI projects for future engagement were further proposed by academic institutions and multiple academia collaboration requests shot up. Till date, 29,455 trees data has been recorded.</p> |
| <p>Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention’s value. (Tick One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |

Documentation Courtesy: Aditya Tiwari, Former Assistant Project Manager, Climate Change Division, CSN Smart City (SPV) and Rushikesh Dongaonkar Patil, Founder, Incipient Technologies Pvt Ltd.



Fig 13: A Young College Volunteer identifies Flora and Fauna species in a Mumbai Garden, Maharashtra
Source: Waatavaran Foundation

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN COVER: What More Can Youth, ULGs and Collaborators Do?

It is recommended that youth and ULGs further mutually identify and co-design interventions in the context of their respective cities and regions. The 'Youth Actions to Support the Implementation of the Post-2020 Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework' by the Indian Youth Biodiversity Network (IYBN) as well as expert insights have been used as a reference to frame recommendations contextual to cities, as mentioned below.

Document IPLC/Traditional Knowledge and Practices

In the context of their city's region, youth can help document and maintain a repository of generational knowledge of ecosystems, weather patterns, wildlife movement, and sustainable land management techniques of indigenous people and local communities which can help inform adaptation and mitigation strategies prepared by the ULG/ concerned public institution, while serving as a important means of preserving cultural heritage and ensuring carbon sinks remain intact. Actively involve indigenous youth in engagements for policy through training and capacity building.

Encourage Citizen Science Approaches and Projects

Vetted citizen-science data can serve as an important trigger for evidence-based planning for urban green cover and biodiversity conservation. Data collection, monitoring and research activities by youth for the same can be sustained through frequent mass-scale participation events, fellowships, internships and academic/research collaborations.

Involve Children and Adolescents in Greening Activities

Early learning on the importance of green spaces in cities is essential for physical and mental-well being, through encouraging outdoor play and nurturing the roots of future advocacy for equitable access to green spaces as part of city policy. Ground support activities can include tree plantation, community gardening and restoration.

Conduct More Grassroots Level Community Engagements

Diverse representation is required in grassroots level engagements and conversations surrounding species conservation, restoration of degraded areas, minimisation of human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and ecological corridor management in urban areas. These discussions can be consistently organised by youth groups, committed volunteers and public institutions such as the Forest Department (State) and ULG, to chart out inclusive policy, planning and development measures, as and when required.

Foster Learning and Skill-Building Environments

Skill-building, especially for field documentation, ground support activities and spatial/data analysis can be facilitated either through academia, NGOs, youth groups/ networks, related private sector organisations as workshops or site visits, supported by the ULG. Immersing youth through more hands-on approaches is advised when it comes to learning.

Identify Youth Entry Points in Activities under PBRs and LBSAPs

The Biological Diversity Rules (2004) stipulate that every ULG must constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area of jurisdiction. It is recommended ensuring youth representation within the BMC and further exploring various activities which youth at scale can support as part of the preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers and Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.

Create Strategies for Invasive/ Non-Native Species Management and Elimination

Through academic projects/ collaborations, community events and social media campaigns, youth can self-educate and raise awareness on the negative impacts of invasive species on ecosystems, biodiversity and livelihoods of local communities. The ULG and youth groups/volunteers can organise hands-on removal activities, while also boosting monitoring support by reporting sightings. Furthermore, youth can also promote the use of native species in gardening, landscaping and restoration projects through campaigning and organising events supported by the ULG.

Reduce Pollution Strains on Urban Ecosystems

Through local-level fellowships and volunteering, youth can help identify polluted natural areas, including waterbodies, which can be rejuvenated, map pollution sources and recommend ground support interventions to the ULG which involve optimal management techniques. This can further throw open opportunities for volunteering.

Strengthen Relatable Communication and Outreach strategies

Given limited awareness and the layers of social, economic and environmental complexities associated with biodiversity conservation as well as the involvement of multiple stakeholders with different approaches, interests and levels of understandings, simple and relatable communication strategies need to be developed by youth for maximising their intervention value.



CLIMATE ACTION AREA 3
Water Security



Intervention Summary

8.8 km of the total 65 km length of the Kham seasonal river of Marathwada region flows through Chatrapati Sambhajnagar (upstream course). For the longest time the river stretch was in degraded conditions until a restoration mission was initiated through a public private partnership involving EcoSattva Environmental Consulting Pvt. Ltd., Varroc Industries and Chatrapati Sambhajnagar Municipal Corporation. Through a holistic, scientific research-based approach, the Mission sought to reduce solid waste and water pollution, restore ecological balance and engage communities (youth being predominant participants).




Youth volunteers from both formal and informal backgrounds were involved in a multiplicity of ground support activities related to the rejuvenation. A noteworthy mention is made of the special task force (sanitation) created by the municipal corporation, which primarily consisted of young contracted workers/staff who were involved in the pitching of the river banks among other activities. While the mission activities continue on, parts of the river which have been rejuvenated are now acting as a major city-level hub of youth learning, community recreation and events. A perception change among citizens from 'nalla to river' has been growing extensively and more opportunities for youth engagement for the river have opened up in the process. The city gained recognition and is a part of the River Cities Alliance by Namami Gange.

Keywords: Rejuvenation, Seasonal, River, Learning, Public-Private Partnership.

Kham River Restoration Mission, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, Maharashtra



Fig 14: Impression of activities - Kham River Restoration Mission, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra
Source: Shomita Bhattacharya, Program Manager, EcoSattva Environmental Solutions

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|  | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal |   | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Proposal Title Kham River Restoration Mission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Water Security | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Department | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Head (SWM), Head (Special Task Force - Sanitation), Municipal Commissioner and Assistant Municipal Commissioner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group-led/Supported </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces-Support If field not indicated, please describe: Multiple* </td> </tr> </table> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group-led/Supported | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces-Support If field not indicated, please describe: Multiple* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group-led/Supported | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces-Support If field not indicated, please describe: Multiple* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator Multiple | Facilitator EcoSattva Environmental Solutions | Executor Multiple | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim Ensuring the long-term health and resilience of the Kham seasonal river and building a blueprint for wetland restoration driven by partnerships that has enabled a women and youth-led local startup to foster a sense of environmental stewardship through community involvement. | | Engagement Objectives The project's three-pronged approach includes deep ecological restoration of the riparian zone, city-wide waste management, and a robust social inclusion and engagement campaign. EcoSattva, the local startup is led by women and youth dedicated for the rejuvenation and conservation of the river and its ecosystem. EcoSattva, with its partners, ensures mobilization and active participation of youth, local stakeholders, and residents. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome Greater sense of ownership and responsibility through increased participation. Improved river health. Adoption of sustainable practices. Better knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and river ecology. Changed perception from a conduit of sewage and waste to a recreational space. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low | Moderate | High | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | Input Resources Support Request Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| | Low | Moderate | High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Increased Community Participation, Improved Physical and Mental Well-Being, Self-Actualisation of Students. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>Additional Remarks (If Any) **Additional Public stakeholders were involved and are mentioned in the expanded section 2(a).</p> |
| <p>Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example*</p> |
| <p>2(a) Format of Youth Engagement * - EcoSattva Environmental Consulting Pvt. Ltd., Varroc Industries, CSN Municipal Corporation (Municipal Commissioner and Additional Municipal Commissioner, Head (SWM), Head (Special Task Force - Sanitation)), ** - Dep. CEO CSN Smart City, SWM Head, Head - Special Task Force Sanitation, Zonal Officers, Ward Officers, Zilla Parishad CEO, Collector, Dep. Collector, and President - Aurangabad Cantonment Board.</p> |
| <p>2(b) Engagement Aim As previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(c) Engagement Objectives As previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn Nature Walks and Bird Watching with Local Experts. Departmental/Faculty Visits, Outdoor educational visits and school and college picnics in partnership with educational establishments. Art and creative workshops were also organised with Local Artists. Ecotourism activities such as Kayaking and Fishing.</p> |
| <p>2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage During various ground support activities (as mentioned below).</p> |
| <p>2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act The engagement activities under the Kham River Restoration Mission are enabled by the Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Municipal Corporation and their team, and the Mission's partners including EcoSattva, Varroc, and Aurangabad Cantonment. The program partners collaboratively ensure active engagement from local educational establishments, mobilizing youth from schools and colleges including Udayan Shalini Fellowship, Marathwada Institute of Technology, Mahatma Gandhi Mission College, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.</p> |
| <p>2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description 1.3 million residents now have access to a safe, biodiverse riverfront, 54 acres of riparian zone cleaned and restored, 4 wetlands on former legacy waste sites restored, 11 fresh water springs restored, 94,000 saplings planted, 10.3 km banks stabilized, 25,000 households benefit from integration into waste collection service 32 waste pickers now have safe and dignified livelihoods, 600 sanitation staff integrated into municipal waste efforts, 17 artists commissioned to support the Kham with cultural artwork, 110 garbage vulnerable points eliminated, 6 garbage traps installed, 25 bridges barricaded to prevent solid waste dumping, 6 pocket parks established on formerly Garbage Vulnerable Points, 1M citizens participated in over 200 waterfront events, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar is the 1st non-Ganga city to have an urban river management plan (URMP) in association with the National Institute for Urban Affairs, setting a precedent for URMP frameworks at the city level. The District Administration has scaled this solution to the entire length of the Kham River and has expanded the intervention to the Sukhna and Shivna Rivers. Aurangabad has joined River Cities Alliance, a network of 30 river cities within India Now, the Kham River Restoration has transitioned from a city-level endeavor to a district-level project, marking a significant expansion in scope and impact. The Kham River has also been used by the UNFCCC of the State of Maharashtra as an example for other cities in the state through the Majhi Vasundhara Program</p> |
| <p>Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |

Documentation Courtesy: Natasha Zarine, Founder and Managing Director, and Shomita Bhattacharya, Program Manager, EcoSattva Environmental Solutions



Fig 15: Youth supporting the Bhukhi Nadi Rejuvenation through clearing dumped waste, Vadodara, Gujarat.
Source: Sneha Shahi, UNEP Plastic Tide Turner

WATER SECURITY: What More Can Youth, ULGs and Collaborators Do?

The following examples purely serve as a reference. It is recommended that youth and ULGs mutually identify interventions in the context of their respective cities.

Regularly Document and Monitor Neighbourhood Waterbody Health

Diagnostic tools like the Urban Waterbody Diagnostic Tool and the Urban River Management Plan (by NIUA), among others present opportunities for youth from academic backgrounds to holistically document the conditions of waterbodies and rivers and create strategies for their optimal conditions. ULGs/ Smart City ICCC can maintain/ integrate a data platform or dashboard for the same.

Map Flooding Hotspots, Causes and Vulnerable Communities

With high intensity rainfall events becoming more frequent, maintaining an open source repository of known flooding hotspots across cities/real-time flood mapping through social media tracking, can help support appropriate measures devised by the ULG among other public institutions involved in disaster management as well as NGOs.

Document and Support Traditional Knowledge, Community Practices and Water Systems

Whether natural heritage, historic features, traditional decentralised water storage systems, or tribal/ local practices related to water sourcing and distribution, all can serve as a vital supporting reference for achieving water secure urban environments. This documentation can be facilitated through academic/ research institution partnerships, internships, and multi-disciplinary story-telling and art exhibitions supported by the ULG among other partners/funding agencies.

Building Community Consensus for Decentralised Water Treatment Measures

These measures are important as they offer an array of benefits, ranging from cost effectiveness, and reduced environmental impact to safe water access. Through collaborations with NGOs/Academic Institutions and Businesses, youth and ULGs can help build community consensus on the need for their adoption in both formal and informal settings, through engagement formats and pilots.

Develop a 'Club' Culture for Water Conservation in Education Institutions

The club model can prove invaluable to executing water saving measures through behavioural change campaigns, promoting water-efficient fixtures, and also neighbourhood-level engagements.

Push for Rainwater Harvesting and Greywater Reuse Practices

In an attempt to reduce reliance on conventional surface and groundwater supply sources, rainwater harvesting and grey water reuse stand as strong measures for ensuring urban water security. Beyond mandates and pilots respectively, however, youth volunteers and students can help bridge implementation gaps through awareness-building campaigns, audits, building capacities on installation, operation and maintenance of the concerned infrastructure as part of their residential societies and slum clusters.

Volunteer for Restoration and Rejuvenation of Rivers and Waterbodies

Youth volunteers can play a critical role for ground support activities related to the restoration and rejuvenation of rivers and waterbodies. ULGs can constitute special task forces or otherwise involve youth through NGO /academic institution partnerships.

Identify Blue-Green Infrastructure Opportunities

Trending concepts of Blue-Green Infrastructure, Sponge Cities, Nature-based Solutions and Water-Sensitive Urban Design, among others, require more mainstreaming and value visibility building for ULGs to rely upon and adopt. Youth can play an important role here by proposing pilot designs, identifying areas where such solutions can be deployed. The competition, internship and research models of participation can prove valuable here.

Improvement of WASH infrastructure and Need for Scaling Groundwater Recharge

Mapping deficiencies and the conditions of existing WASH infrastructure, particularly in informal urban settings, can go a long way in improving effective service delivery by the ULG. Additionally, scaling context appropriate methods of ground water recharge (example - percolation pits, dugwells, permeable paving), through research and mapping, can be facilitated through academic partnerships, NGOs, RWAs and supported by ULGs.



CLIMATE ACTION AREA 4
Circular Economy



Intervention Summary



The intervention highlights the potential of tapping into startup-ULG collaborations, and the valuable role youth play in promoting early stage startups dedicated towards urban sustainability. In this instance, a startup, 'Malba Project' focuses on Circularity by examining the Construction and Demolition waste (Malba) stream in Delhi NCR. Among various activities of the startup, their initial concept of 'Malba Spotting Walks' which are essentially weekend walks to report illegal C&D waste disposal, garnered much participation and enthusiasm from youth through iterative feedback. The ULG supports the walks through route planning, providing manpower and transportation arrangements for the C&D waste.

Keywords: Startup-driven, Youth Volunteering, C&D Waste, Solid Waste Management

Construction and Demolition Waste (Malba) Spotting Walks, Delhi NCR



Fig 16: Impression of activities as part of a Malba Spotting Walk in Delhi NCR.
Source: The Malba Project

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|  | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Title 'C&D Waste (Malba) Spotting Walks' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Circular Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG/Dept(s) Involved Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD Karol Bagh and Najafgarh)/- | | ULG/Dept(s) Focal Point Deputy and Assistant Commissioners | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group-led/Supported | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces-Support If field not indicated/multiple formats are involved, then please describe: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elaborated in Section 2(a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator The Malba Project | Facilitator The Malba Project | Executor MCD (Karol Bagh and Najafgarh) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim To make people cognisant of the illegally dumped construction and demolition waste (Malba) in our surroundings. Malba is a major source of air pollution in cities, and has become so ubiquitous in the urban fabric that it often goes unnoticed. | | Engagement Objectives Youth volunteers learn how to identify and report illegally dumped Malba and are taught how to use the MCD 311 App for the same, further contributing to a 'Malba Map' built by Malba Project that identifies illegal dumping hotspots and C&D waste infrastructure. MCD facilitates clearance of reported Malba. Youth volunteers additionally help support MCD in solid waste segregation while walking. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome 18.82 Tonnes Malba reported/cleared in the Motinagar walk in Karol Bagh. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | | Input Resources Support Request | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low Moderate High</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low Moderate High | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| | Low Moderate High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Air Pollution Mitigation, Public Awareness of C&D Waste Stream, ULG Perception Change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) This is a weekend youth engagement activity, planned once every month by The Malba Project startup. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>2(a) Format of Youth Engagement - Youth volunteers support the Malba Project startup directly and efficient service delivery of MCD indirectly.</p> |
| <p>2(b) Engagement Aim *As previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(c) Engagement Objectives *As previously mentioned.</p> |
| <p>2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn - Learning about C&D Waste and its finer nuances. - Identification methods for illegal dumping are explained. - How to use the Delhi 311/Green Delhi App, specific to reporting illegally dumped C&D waste. - Additional: Learning about Solid Waste Segregation.</p> |
| <p>2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage - Request for resource support (manpower/waste transport) to MCD. - Malba Project (Startup): Youth volunteer feedback collected for improving the Walk experience. - MCD: Youth volunteer feedback collected for improving services. - Youth volunteers interact with municipal officials at the end of the walk.</p> |
| <p>2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act - Malba Project (Startup): Updates a map of all illegal C&D waste dumping points observed through organised walks. - Youth serve as vital ground support for both C&D waste reporting and additionally, solid waste segregation - especially in urban areas where challenges to solid waste collection exist.</p> |
| <p>2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description</p> <p>Intended - Dumping hotspots identified and collated for efficient municipal service delivery. - Understand and document additional challenges with respect to solid waste management.</p> <p>Realised - 18.82 Tonnes Malba reported/cleared in the Motinagar walk in Karol Bagh.</p> |
| <p>Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |

Documentation Courtesy: Shamita Chaudhary, Founder, The Malba Project

Intervention Summary





In the aftermath of the Brahmapuram waste facility fire, a flagship project 'HEAL' (Health, Environment, Agriculture and Livelihood) was formulated by Kochi Municipal Corporation - with the intention to create a healthy city and healthy people through promotion of improved waste management and organic farming in urban areas. Under the umbrella of HEAL, KMC, GIZ, C-HED, and St Teresa's College Ernakulam, together initiated the YouKAN project, aligned with Mission LiFE, to mobilise children and youth to proactively engage for effective solid waste reduction. The YouKAN campaign thereby, seeks to enable behavioural change through the adoption of eco-friendly practices and adoption of single-use plastic alternatives. By partnering and working with KMC, children and youth from 22 educational institutions built collective ownership in taking actions for environmental protection.

Keywords: Health, Responsible, Behaviour, Sustainable, Consumption, Solid Waste, Reduction

YouKAN Heal Kochi Campaign, Kochi, Kerala



Fig 17 (Alongside): Impression of activities as part of the YouKAN Heal Kочи Campaign.
 Source: Dr Nirmala Padmanabhan, St Teresa's College, Ernakulam

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|  | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal |    | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Proposal Title YouKAN Heal Kochi Campaign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Circular Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Kochi Municipal Corporation - Education Department, Welfare standing committee (Social Justice Department) and Kudumbashree, Health Department | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Mayor - Kochi City, Education Standing Committee Chairman KMC, Secretary KMC, Welfare Standing Committee Chairman KMC, Health Dept Officials. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation as Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: N.A. </td> </tr> </table> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation as Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation as Part of ULG Mandate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator Kochi Municipal Corporation | Facilitator St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam | Executor St. Teresa's College, The Cochin College, Ernakulam Law College, Maharajas College, SDPYM TTC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim | | Engagement Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mobilizing youth for reduction of single use plastics and promotion of sustainable practices/eco-friendly alternatives. | | To advance on responsible consumption and behaviour by sustaining engagements and increasing the visibility of impact of the campaign. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome Intended: Create 70 Heal campuses. Making all the functions green on campus. Promote green functions outside campuses. Promote recycling/ upcycling. Source management of solid waste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | | Input Resources Support Request | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low | Moderate | High | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other <u>To Schools*</u> |
| | Low | Moderate | High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Livelihood Generation, Behavioural Change, Increased Visibility of Sustainable Material Alternatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Educational reforms to push Solid Waste Management towards action instead of mere awareness raising. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2(a) Format of Youth Engagement

Mayor and educational standing committee spearheaded the campaign. The educational standing committee through sending official communication, encouraged and motivated all the schools in the corporation to participate in the campaign. Welfare standing committee and Kudumbashree provided reusable utensils to facilitate green functions. Health department supported in setting up a collection system for recyclable waste. C-HED research wing of the corporation facilitated in procuring small funding for the project. The corporation secretary supported in designing a Dashboard in their MyKochi App for highlighting the project and quantification of the outcome. The mayor and other elected representatives rewarded the active green ambassadors through official certificates recognising their contributions.

2(b) Engagement Aim

Development of strategies like Ban the Bag, Green Protocol, Sustainable Menstrual Practices. Form a team of educational institute to mobilise youth for Environment.

2(c) Engagement Objectives

To promote eco-friendly alternatives and reduce single use plastics entering the environment and backwaters/ocean in Kochi. To promote reuse of materials. To design and implement sustainable habits/ practices in daily routine. To onboard all educational institutions in HEAL project initiated by KMC, specially with respect to implementing Green protocol for reduction of SUPs. To give collective ownership to children and youth in promoting environment sustainability in Kochi.

2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn

Learning by doing: Students were immersed in different activities as specified below in 2(f) - primarily workshops and awareness-building sessions.

2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage

Students and general participants interacted with public officials during activities, pledges, rallies and otherwise through felicitation.

2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act

Ban the Bag: This initiative is taken to make a switch from non biodegradable plastic bags or covers to biodegradable bags which are reusable. The main objective is to ensure taking reusable carry bags for shopping and thus become a part of the reduction in the generation of plastic waste. T-shirt bag making workshops were conducted for around 1,000 beneficiaries from different schools and colleges in multiple sessions by student core leaders of youkanheal- in the ban the bag section.

Green Functions (Events): Promotion of green functions through reduction in use of single-use plastics such as disposable cups, plates etc. Each educational institution who has joined is encouraged to green functions in their campus, set examples and quantify the reduction of SUPs.

2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description

Around 10,000 people were sensitized through physical awareness campaigns. 11,674 people were sensitized through the PR campaign of Instagram, 9094 people have engaged in posts and 8501 people through Instagram reels. 22 educational institutes joined hands together in reducing single use plastics. 39 green functions were organised in total under the YoukanHeal banner. A grand total of 49,493 SUP Utensils and Cutleries were reduced through green functions. 5,268 kg of dry waste (plastic and paper) was given to 'Plan@Earth' for recycling. 20 tailoring shops joined hands for up-cycling tailoring waste and were able to collect tailoring waste from 7 shops, a total of 4 kg cotton tailoring waste.

Way Forward: Each educational institution mentors, monitor and sustain one Public Auditorium to facilitate greening of all functions there. Model Action projects to be included in the teacher training programs. Action projects on waste management and sustainable living to be included in the school curriculum from grade 1 instead of mere awareness. Green activities to be given high weightage in the NIRF NAAC ranking of higher educational institutions. Dashboard to be made more proactive so that the public can view the contribution of each educational institution and each volunteer which in turn will facilitate social peer pressure and social engineering, mobilisation.

*Some financial assistance is required for schools to promote environmental activities.

Supporting Documents (Attached)

Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One)

Documentation Courtesy: Dr Nirmala Padmanabhan, Dean of Extension Activities, St Teresa's College, Ernakulam

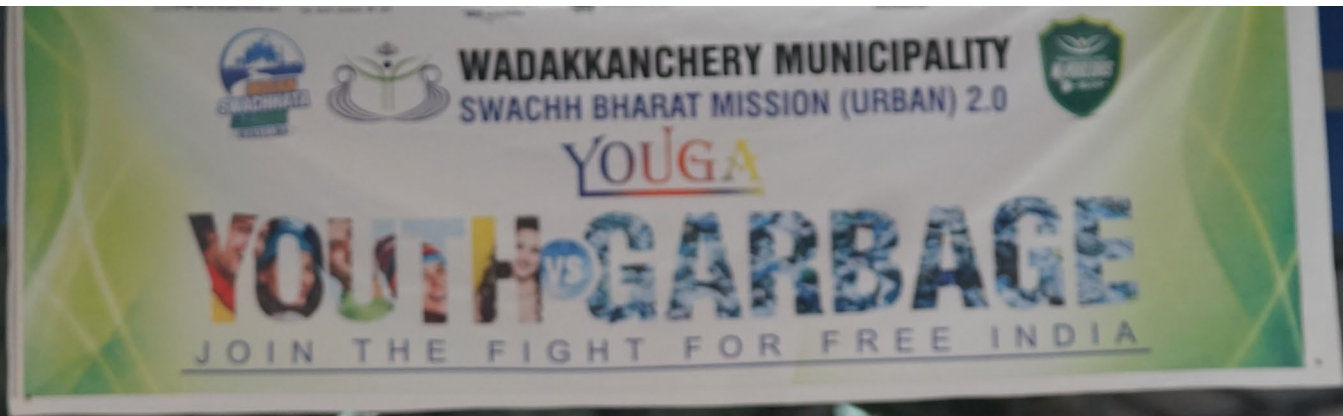


Fig 18: Impressions of Youth Exposure and Learning on Organic Waste Treatment, Waddakanchery Municipality, Kerala
Source: Bring Back Green Foundation (Local Conference of Youth, 2023)

What More Can Youth, ULGs and Collaborators Do?

The following examples purely serve as a reference. It is recommended that youth and ULGs mutually identify interventions in the context of their respective cities.

Identify Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs/Dumping Hotspots)

If the city has an App for recording the same, promote its use or actively by clicking photographs and tagging locations on Google Maps. If digital accessibility is a challenge for those reporting waste dumping, then youth or relevant collaborators such as NGOs and Startups can help support reporting and communicate the same to the ULG.

Support Waste Sector Entrepreneurs

Youth volunteers, interns and fellows can help support day-to-day operations of early stage startups as well as businesses engaged in solid waste management and upcycling. They can further help promote sustainable product brands.

Boost Swachh Survekshan/ Swachh Ward Ranking by Mainstreaming Youth Involvement

Apart from those measures directly mentioning youth, more opportunities need to be explored by ULGs within different areas of evaluation set forth in the Swachh Survekshan Toolkit to further scale youth involvement to support various activities.

Record and Ideate for Minimising the Impacts of Waste on Urban Systems

There is a need to document the impacts which different types of waste have on different urban systems - social, economic, environmental and physical, in order to help inform and drive solutions which address their roots.

Reduce Textile Waste

Youth can help ideate solutions for minimizing the impacts of pre and post-consumer textile waste. From fibers, fabrics, yarns, mixed-materials and garment waste, youth can ideate and explore strategies for their management. Educational programs and youth-hosted markets for purchasing used clothing and garments.

Learn and Facilitate Organic Waste Composting

Youth can help establish and manage composting facilities in residential societies and academic institutions. Can also raise awareness through door to door campaigns and programs supported by the ULG.

Reduce Food Waste

Aligned with Mission LiFE and UNSDG 2 'No Hunger', youth can help create zero food waste campaigns in residential societies and academic institutions, ensuring that surplus food can be redistributed/repurposed and scraps can be composted. Youth can also support urban farming and seed diversity maintenance.

Promote and Support Extended Producer Responsibility

EPR compliance is a wide open opportunity for aspiring youth to contribute towards waste sector, through employment, fellowships, internships, capacity and exposure building workshops. ULG and private sector partnerships can help facilitate the same.

Encourage Solid Waste Segregation

Careful attention must be given by the ULG to ensure that segregated waste is handled well and not added to mixed waste, in order to not dilute the efforts of youth volunteers engaging their respective communities.

Promote Sustainable Production and Consumption through Behavioural Change Campaigns

Social media campaigns and community engagement surrounding demand reduction through behavioral change strategies and highlighting sustainable alternatives to everyday use products can also play a major role in solid waste reduction. ULGs can further facilitate visits to waste management facilities to understand hands-on challenges.



CLIMATE ACTION AREA 5
Sustainable Mobility



Intervention Summary

Urban Revamp (www.urbanrevamp.in) is an urban design challenge that strives to identify unique public spaces for redevelopment and foster new, imaginative, and inclusive futures centred around community and climate. It is conceived by Sensing Local and Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC), working in close collaboration with local community groups and city-specific partners.

In the last four years, three challenges have been conducted: Urban Revamp 1.0 and 2.0 in Bengaluru in 2021 and 2023 and Urban Revamp 3.0 in New Delhi in 2024, with two sites selected for transformation each year. The project process has involved:

- Creating nuanced site briefs that represent local needs and multi-stakeholder voices.
- Curation of on-field engagements of participating teams with local community groups and exposure sessions to the site to provide a sense of place.
- Selection of design proposals via a jury of experts and government officials accompanied by citizen voting.
- Projectising design concepts and tendering with the support of the municipality for execution.

An important aspect has been to infuse public participation throughout the project-making process, from site selection to brief development and design development. The end goal is to unlock public budgets and the enormous talent and expertise available to improve livability in our cities.

Keywords: Public, Space, Urban, Design, Competition, Crowd sourcing, Ideas

Urban Revamp Challenge, Bengaluru, Karnataka



BRUHAT BENGALURU MAHANAGARA PALIKE
 Office of the Executive Engineer (Projects-Central-02) Division,
 Annex-2 Building, BBMP, N.R. Square, Bengaluru - 560 002.

No.EE/PC-Z/TEND/06/2022-23 Date: 10.10.2022

INVITATION FOR SHORT TERM TENDER (IFT)
 (Through GOK e-Procurement Portal only)

The Executive Engineer (Projects-Central-02) Division, invites tenders from eligible tenderers for the works detailed in the table below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Work | Approx. Amt. put to tender (Rs. in Lakhs) | EMD (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Comprehensive Development of Doddanekkundi Main Road in Bengaluru City. | 771.00 | 12.00 Lakhs (Rs. 1.00 Lakh through e-procurement & remaining as specified in bid document. |

1) Tender documents may be downloaded from e-procurement portal. 2) Last date for receipt of queries: 15.10.2022 upto 5.30 p.m. 3) Pre-bid meeting : 17.10.2022 at 4.00 p.m 4) Last date for submission of proposals: 21.10.2022 upto 5.30 p.m. 5) Date of opening of technical bids: 25.10.2022 at 4.30 p.m. Further details can be obtained from office of the undersigned or GOK e-procurement website: <https://eproc.karnataka.gov.in>

Sd/- Executive Engineer, (Project Central-02) Division.



STAY PROTECTED FROM COVID-19. NO CARELESSNESS UNTIL THERE IS A CURE.

Wear Mask, Follow Physical Distancing, Maintain Hand Hygiene



Fig 19 (Alongside): Impression of activities and outcome as part of The Urban Revamp Challenge, Bengaluru.

Source: YLAC

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|---|---|--|------|----------|------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
|  | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal |  sensinglocal YLAC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Proposal Title Urban Revamp Challenge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Sustainable Mobility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>EYP's</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved *Dept. Name(s)* ULG Dept(s) Focal Point *Designation(s) Only* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative If field not indicated, please describe: N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC) and Sensing Local | Facilitator Janaagraha, Institute of Urban Designers - Karnataka Chapter, Banawadi Rising, Doddanekkundi Rising | Executor BBMP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim | | Engagement Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The goal of the Urban Revamp competition is to discover unique public spaces in the city for redevelopment and foster new imaginative futures that focus on inclusiveness, climate, and community. | | Crowdsource good ideas and have the winners work with local communities, technical experts and implementation bodies to bring their design ideas to life. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome The end goal is to unlock public budgets for public space redevelopment in both Bengaluru and New Delhi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist | | Input Resources Support Request | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low | Moderate | High | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | ✓ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | | ✓ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| | Low | Moderate | High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Enhanced Community Participation, Public Usage and Economic Opportunities, Physical and Mental Well-being. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Interventions that create a sense of ownership, align incentives and are reasonable in their ask of time commitment tend to work better. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| |
|---|
| <p>2(a) Format of Youth Engagement Visioning workshops, project site tours with local residents and community discussions.</p> |
| <p>2(b) Engagement Aim Ensure youth participating in the challenge understand the site, its stakeholders, and their diverse needs and challenges while youth in the community find their voice and sense of ownership in the project.</p> |
| <p>2(c) Engagement Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate a pool of actionable ideas for the public spaces responsive to on-ground needs and the city's climate challenges. • Create meaningful participation and interaction between technical experts, local community groups and government officials. |
| <p>2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition participants received detailed briefs of the sites, including interviews of stakeholders, spatial data, and other material to familiarise themselves with the site and its complexity. • A compulsory activity was the participation in the visioning workshop which included attending tours of the project site organised by local community members for a hands-on learning about the site from the users. |
| <p>2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage Visioning workshop: This session created the opportunity for direct conversation of participants with local community members in the neighbourhood and for them to be a part of the public sessions such as: Issue mapping - identifying different challenges along the site, Activity mapping - how residents use the space across different times of the day and week, issue prioritisation and sharing their aspirations for the place. Citizen feedback on design - The top 5 design teams presented their work to a panel of experts and government officials. The presentations were also made public for citizen comments, voting, and input.</p> |
| <p>2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act Winners of the competition engaged with the municipality to create final design drawings for tendering towards implementation.</p> |
| <p>2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description The three challenges spanning six sites, have attracted 80 + design proposals. Over 1500+ citizens have been directly engaged, and a total of INR 41 Cr. has been unlocked so far across two sites in Bengaluru, with one project currently in construction. Eight partners, including community groups such as Banaswadi Rising, Doddanekundi Rising, Curiosity Alliance Foundation, Kasturi Nagar Residents Welfare Association and organisations such as Janaagraha and Institute of Urban Designers India (Karnataka Chapter), have been instrumental to the program's success.</p> |
| <p>Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |

Documentation Courtesy: Sobia Rafique & Ankit Bhargava, Co-Founders, Sensing Local, Aparajita Bharti and Rohit Kumar, Co-Founders, Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC) and Jayashankar Vengathattil, Senior Officer, Strategy and New Initiatives, Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC)



Fig 20: Public Consultation by PMC - 'Chai pe Charcha' for Pashan-Sus Road Tactical Urbanism Intervention.
Source: Siddhartha Godbole, ITDP India

What More Can Youth, ULGs and Collaborators Do?

Crowdsource Data on Mobility Decisions of Younger Age Groups

Initiate academic and research projects which document qualitative aspects such as youth perceptions on mobility and the factors that influence travel choices, such as access, safety, income, gender, and location, among others. Such data can provide valuable insights which can help inform youth-resonant incentives, policy and development measures.

Encourage Participatory Budgeting and Corporate Social Investments for Addressing Youth-focused Mobility Needs

Provision of supporting infrastructure and facilities related to NMT and PT can offer high return on investments, particularly in terms of emission savings, and can potentially offer pathways to access funding sources with decarbonisation alignments, in the absence of participatory budgets.

Crowdsourcing Urban Design Interventions

The competition model has shown strong potential in addressing critical improvements to public space and street development through urban design and planning interventions, however stronger support from ULGs is required in order to ensure their prioritisation during the execution stage.

Develop End-to-End Youth Engagement Strategies

ULGs can engage various stakeholders including young age groups at different stages for civil projects related to NMT and related surveys.

Accounting for Road Safety and Making Streets ITC-Friendly

Particularly in locations and neighbourhoods which observe high footfalls of children, adolescents and youth such as neighbourhoods with educational institutions and RWAs through consultations to provide insights and feedback related to modifying existing streets.

Involve Children, Adolescents and Youth in Area-level Infrastructure Interventions

Involving schools and universities, in helping inform street designs resonant with the needs of local communities. Such interventions can be co-designed through unique consultative processes. Example: Pune Municipal Corporation organised a 'Chai pe Charcha' for youth during a tactical urbanism intervention for Pashan-Sus Road in 2021, the PMC identified the needs of youth in terms of design requirements, safety and feasibility. The street now reflects the incorporation of youth requirements.

Foster Community Participation

Through regularly organised walking, cycling, recreation and leisure activities, which can be facilitated by the ULG through initiatives such as Lively Streets/ Sunday Streets/Car-Free Streets/ Converting Under-utilised Parking Areas.

Ideate and Endorse Unique Communication Strategies for Public Transport

Target the creation of campaigns and communication strategies surrounding behavioral change and the use of public transport as an aspirational, climate-positive lifestyle rather than moral obligation. Example: 'Bus4Us' campaign by UrbanWorks.



CLIMATE ACTION AREA 6
Resilient Communities





Intervention Summary

The intervention serves as a national flagship model to learn about how inclusive youth engagement and grassroots level mobilisation of youth and communities can be leveraged for minimising potential and experienced climate risks by aligning data-driven adaptation and mitigation interventions, supported by public institutions. By establishing itself as a vital platform for youth communication and capacity building, the Panchayat Climate Parliament has through the support of KILA and one LSG institution from each of Kerala's districts, helped unlock the true value of meaningful youth engagement for varied grassroots level outcomes, including the empowerment of indigenous communities and practices, enhanced community engagement and identification of local climate risks and implementation of pertinent solutions.

Keywords: Data, Capacity Building, Grassroot, Local Self Government

Panchayat Climate Parliament, Kerala

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
|  | Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Proposal Title Panchayat Climate Parliament | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Resilient Communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Local Self Government Department Kerala Institute of Local Administration | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Chairperson, Secretary, Working group members, Project Implementing officers, Elected Representatives of 1 Local Self Government Institution from Each State District* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group led/Supported </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: *Expanded in 2(a) </td> </tr> </table> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group led/Supported | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: *Expanded in 2(a) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation / Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group led/Supported | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: *Expanded in 2(a) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator Bring Back Green Foundation (NGO) | Facilitator Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) | Executor Local Self Government Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim To increase the involvement of youth volunteers in ground level local climate action through community mobilisation and grass root level discussions and to harness the energy and ideas of youth towards sustainable development. | | Engagement Objectives Establishing a Youth Network, Regular Convening and Engagement, Data Collection and Awareness, Problem Identification and Solutions, Focused Group Discussions , Retrofitting Projects, Policy Engagement and Collaborations and Resource Sharing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome *Enlist as Key Points in Section 2 (g) - PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low Moderate High</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low Moderate High | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | Input Resources Support Request Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| | Low Moderate High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Inter-Generational Collaboration, Enhanced Civic Engagement, Youth Empowerment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Institutionalising youth roles within LSGs to further impact, resources and improve long-term planning. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2(a) Format of Youth Engagement

From every district of the Kerala, one Local Self Government Institution has been selected under this initiative–Thiruvananthapuram (Karumkulam Gram Panchayat), Kollam (Neendakara Gram Panchayat), Alappuzha (Pallippad Gram Panchayat), Kottayam (Poonjar Gram Panchayat), Pathanamthitta (Mallappally Gram Panchayat), Idukki (Kumaramangalam Gram Panchayat), Ernakulam (Vengoor Gram Panchayat), Thrissur (Kolazhy Grama Panchayat) Palakkad (Keralassery Grama Panchayat), Malappuram (Thalakkad Grama Panchayat) Kozhikode (Mavoor Grama Panchayat), Wayanad (Vythiri Grama Panchayat), Kannur (Pattuvam Grama Panchayat), Kasaragod (Kanhngad Block Panchayat).

2(b) Engagement Aim

Panchayat Climate Parliament’ a grassroots level approach in streamlining climate discussions and engagements by the youth with the active support from the state government and local governance systems. By creating a platform for young citizens to participate in discussions, problem-solving, and decision-making processes related to environmental conservation and climate change.

2(c) Engagement Objectives

Create a network of young individuals within each panchayat who are deeply concerned about climate change and environmental conservation. Conduct bi-weekly meetings, supported by local governance staff and associated organizations, to facilitate discussions, brainstorming sessions, and collaborative efforts among youth members. Work with local communities to raise awareness, monitor sustainable actions, and identify problems related to climate change and transition to sustainable alternatives through surveys and data collection methods. Identify vulnerabilities and local-level climate issues through active intervention methods, and develop suggestions, proposals, and projects to address these issues. Organize discussions on various themes such as energy, health, waste management, indigenous communities, gender and disaster management to deepen understanding and brainstorm solutions. Identify retrofitting projects for existing public infrastructure, focusing on optimizing electricity and water use, waste management, transportation networks, among others. Actively participate in and stay updated with policymaking processes related to climate change at the local level. Identify areas for collaboration with various agencies such as school/college clubs, youth groups, and local governance authorities to leverage resources and expertise.

2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn

Participate in training programs conducted by KILA to enhance their understanding of local governance and climate change. (KILA) provided training sessions on local governance, LAPCC formulation, and decentralised models of development and environment protection. It equipped youth volunteers with necessary skills and knowledge to effectively contribute to climate action at the grassroots level.

2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage

Actively engage with community members to raise awareness about climate change and environmental conservation. Actively participate in the formation of Climate Parliament at the local level. Attend regular meetings convened by the Climate Parliament to discuss and address climate-related issues. State Government and Local Self-Government (LSG) authorities helped here by providing support and guidance in establishing and running the Climate Parliament. Further collaborated with youth volunteers in identifying and prioritizing climate issues at the local level. Actively participate in policy-making processes and advocate for youth perspectives on climate change and stay updated with policy decisions and contribute to policy discussions through Climate Parliament meetings, with the LSG’s support.

2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act

Collect and compile data from grassroots levels to create resources for climate action and planning. Document case studies and success stories from Climate Parliament initiatives for knowledge sharing. Work closely with LSG representatives and community members to identify climate-related problems. Analyze data and gather information to propose solutions and projects for addressing identified issues through state project coordinators and LSGs - which further allocate resources and support for implementing proposed solutions and projects.

2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description

Enhanced Climate Change Awareness and Community Participation, Identification of Local Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities and Evidence-based Measures, Empowerment of Indigenous Communities and their Practices.

Supporting Documents (Attached)

Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention’s value. (Tick One)

Documentation Courtesy: Nidhinkrishna K R, Project Head, BBG, and State Project Coordinator, PCP.



Fig 21: Impression of activities as part of the Panchayat Climate Parliament.




Source: Bring Back Green Foundation

Intervention Summary

Through Climate Hazard Mapping of MMR and structured research involving a macro to micro, evidence-driven approach - Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) an NGO identified communities most at risk to climate hazards in Mumbai Metropolitan Region and Ambojwadi, an urban poor community (basti) in P North ward was selected. Through a further nuanced climate and social vulnerability assessment steered by youth volunteers from the community. Youth further played an active role in advocacy for the community climate action plan prepared on the basis of the assessment findings, the plan was eventually pitched to the ULG. It called for ensuring optimal habitation conditions through provision of critical infrastructure and amenities needed.

Keywords: Heat, Stress, Flooding, Sea, Level, Rise, Air, Pollution, Community, Advocacy.

Hyper-local Adaptation Planning, Mumbai, Maharashtra

| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  | <h2>Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal</h2> |   |
| | Proposal Title Hyper-local Adaptation Planning, Ambojwadi | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Resilient Communities | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Storm Water Drainage, Public Health, Solid Waste | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Assistant Municipal Commissioner, Ward Officers, Respective Line Department Officials |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation/ Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon | <input type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: *Expanded in 2(a) |
| Initiator YUVA (NGO) | Facilitator YUVA (NGO), Mohalla Committees | Executor MCGM (ULG) |
| Engagement Aim To help shape the resilience of an informal urban settlement by capturing community voices affected by extreme weather, and therein address adaptation through data-driven urban service delivery. | | Engagement Objectives Through a series of localised assessments, examine the impacts of extreme weather on pre-existing infra and development within the Ambojwadi basti and further help inform necessary improvement measures to be taken up by the ULG. |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome Provision of Amenities and Services as part of CCAP, Creation of Local Datasets and Community Sensitisation. |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | |
| Input Resources Checklist <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Low Moderate High </div> <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | Input Resources Support Request Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other For Executing Dev. |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Grassroot Climate Change Awareness and Relatability, Data-driven Governance. | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Pace of implementation of necessary development measures can be improved by the ULG. Ambojwadi was found vulnerable to flooding, sea-level rise, and heat stress | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | |

2(a) Format of Youth Engagement

Taking cue from IPCC AR5, a four-prong approach by YUVA was taken towards addressing climate vulnerabilities and this involved,

- Regional-level Climate Hazard Mapping (Outcome: overlap of climate hazards and bastis lead to identification of the most vulnerable bastis in MMR / Key Stakeholder: YUVA)
- Rapid Assessment (Outcome: Through interviews and observations from recce field visits in MMR across 27 hotspots identified, assessment parameters include - (i) existing vulnerabilities, (ii) historic biodiversity, (iii) climate hazards and impact, (iv) support received during hazards and (v) personal level coping strategies. The RA process leads to selection of a basti for a detailed vulnerability assessment - Ambojwadi stood out / Key Stakeholder: YUVA).
- Vulnerability Assessment (Outcome: Detailed data collection and geo-tagging on social and climate vulnerabilities through 18 FGDs and climate hazard mapping at 5 key high risk areas of Ambojwad. The data analysis of the VA revealed 10 overarching themes capturing various vulnerabilities in the Ambojwadi community: Housing, Open Space, Water, Toilets and Sewage, Storm Water Drains (SWD), Solid Waste Management, Transport and Road Network, Livelihood, Education, and Health / Key Stakeholder: YUVA and team of 5 local youth between 18-23 years).
- Community Climate Action Plan Formulation: The CCAP aims to assess the key findings of the VA and establishes connections between climate issues and the community's social challenges. (Key Outcomes: 1) Awareness sessions on climate justice, 2) Identifying priority areas (within two segments - one, current service gaps and immediate action, and two, comprehensive adaptation planning over a longer period - Example: the Sant Nirankari area of the basti - flood vulnerable as per VA, was identified as a priority area. Issue of absence of SWD and presence of a toilet lacking a connected sewage system exacerbated vulnerabilities especially during rainfall. In turn, the provision of SWD along with an outlet became a priority adaptation Intervention as part of the CCAP. 3) Coalition Formation with emphasis on building relationships. (Key Stakeholders: Relevant government officials like the maintenance, water or SWD departments at the ULG. To achieve this, contact was made with local leaders and members of the Mohalla Committee, who wielded influence within their respective areas. Along with them community members, including youth, joined in to build trust and ensure the broadest representation possible. Example: VA and its findings were presented at the P North ward office of the ULG to the Additional Municipal Commissioner and officers from several departments. Possible collaboration amongst the ULG and the community were discussed along with the ULG's future plans for the basti).

2(b) Engagement Aim / 2(c) Objectives

As previously mentioned.

2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn

Exposure to YUVA's processes of creating a Community Climate Action Plan, exposed the basti members, including youth to far larger understandings surrounding climate hazards, including climate justice, and youth gained critical insights on different issues affecting the overall basti through interactions as part of the vulnerability assessment.

2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage

Youth played an active role on raising climate change awareness through presentations, conversations, and interactive engagement formats like movies, among the basti community members and larger children and youth pool, identifying pressing issues through the vulnerability assessment. Youth were key agents in advocacy, pushing forward priority interventions to the ULG through discussions and presentations with the concerned personnel.

2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act

Youth played an active role on raising climate change awareness through presentations, conversations, and interactive engagement formats like movies, among the basti community members and larger children and youth pool, identifying pressing issues through the vulnerability assessment.

2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description

The planning and provision of essential infrastructure and amenities are gradually taking off through the ULG, much to the benefit of the basti's community through the larger assessments and ongoing CCAP.

Supporting Documents (Attached)

Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One)

Documentation Courtesy: Dulari Parmar, Consultant, Shahenshah Ansari, Senior Community Organiser and Roshni Nuggehalli, Executive Director, YUVA





Fig 22: Impression of community and youth-led interventions as part of building Ambojwadi's resilience to climate hazards
Source: YUVA

Intervention Summary

Conceptualised by the Municipal Commissioner, GVMC, and launched on World Environment Day, 2023, the Eco-Vizag campaign is comprehensive in terms of its multi-prong approach towards climate action through its five intervention components. Youth have played a major role in supporting the outcomes across each of these components. What makes the campaign truly unique is that its outcomes are primarily driven by a collaboration model involving voluntary civic participation, academic involvement (Andhra University students), businesses and the ULG - GVMC. From the ULG, not only were line department officials involved (of which SRU acts as a nodal agency) but also ten enforcement taskforces were set up to ensure implementation and compliance.

Keywords: Awareness, Behavioural Change, Green Cover, Groundwater Recharge, Waste-Free, Individual, Community, Volunteering

The Eco-Vizag Campaign, Visakhapatnam, AP

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------|----------|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
|  | <h2>Youth-led Urban Climate Action Proposal</h2> |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Proposal Title The Eco-Vizag Campaign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban Climate Action Sector Resilient Communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Segment Involved <input type="checkbox"/> Children (Up to 18 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (13-19 Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth (15-29 Years) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULG Dept(s) Involved Sustainability and Resilience Unit Public Health, Engineering and Horticulture | | ULG Dept(s) Focal Point Municipal Commissioner and Respective Line Department Officials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Format of Youth Engagement *Tick One/Multiple Fields as Below to Best Describe* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fellowship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Internship (Internal / External) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Policy) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Consultation Request (Planning / Infra) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Consultation/ Part of ULG Mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental/Departmental Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ULG-Driven Youth Awareness/Exposure-Building <input type="checkbox"/> International Collaboration/Diplomacy Exercise | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Club/Rotary Initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CSO/Local Community Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Group Volunteering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia/Research Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth Competition/Hackathon <input type="checkbox"/> Public Competition/Hackathon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business/Industry Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Association Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Startup/MSME Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> NSS/NCC/Armed Forces Supported If field not indicated, please describe: N.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initiator Municipal Commissioner, GVMC | Facilitator Line Departments - GVMC, CSR Donors, NGOs | Executor Citizen/Youth Volunteers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engagement Aim To promote public participation and advance Visakhapatnam as an iconic city in terms of environmental sustainability and stable growth. | | Engagement Objectives Eco-Clean: Clean surroundings with effective waste management, Eco-Green: Urban greenery, community gardening, home composting, Eco-Blue: Rainwater harvesting, clean beaches, water conservation, Eco-Zero Plastic: Environmental friendly alternatives, recycling of plastic, Eco-Zero Pollution: Pollution control. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Key Activities Is there a Learning Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(d) PTO* | | Key Activities Seek to Have Outcome For: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Engagement Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(e) PTO* | | Intended / Realised Outcome Diverse outcomes in terms of water, sanitation, green cover, waste management and air pollution mitigation, currently under review by SRU, GVMC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Is there an Action Component: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N *Enlist as Key Points, if any in Section 2(f) PTO* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Engagement: Duration <input type="checkbox"/> <1 week <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 months <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6-9 months <input type="checkbox"/> 9-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> >1 Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input Resources Checklist <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Low</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Moderate</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | Low | Moderate | High | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | Input Resources Support Request Does Your Proposal Require Support? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Support Specific To? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HR <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| | Low | Moderate | High | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Resources | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Resources (if any) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enlist Potential Co-Benefits of the Proposal Increased Environmental Awareness, Enhanced Biodiversity, Improved Physical and Mental Health, Improved Water Quality, Behavioral Change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Remarks (If Any) Material support can be provided. Youth-led Startups for environmentally friendly products can be encouraged. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date, Name and Signatures of Youth Rep./Stakeholder Group Rep./ULG Rep. Involved *Purely indicative as this is a case example* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| |
|---|
| 2(a) Format of Youth Engagement |
| 2(b) Engagement Aim / 2(c) Objectives As previously mentioned. |
| 2(d) Engagement Activities Description: Learn Youth learn through hands-on immersion in multiple local support activities as described in 2(f). |
| 2(e) Engagement Activities Description: Engage Youth engage with line department officials as per the 5 action areas as described below. |
| 2(f) Engagement Activities Description: Act <p>Eco-Clean: City cleanliness - Aspiring towards a garbage-free city by promoting waste segregation at source, school and community level WASH facility provision.</p> <p>Eco-Blue: Rejuvenation of waterbodies, Improving Groundwater Levels through Rainwater Harvesting, Water Conservation practices, Greywater Reuse.</p> <p>Eco-Green: To progressively increase the urban green cover of the city to 50% from 35% by encouraging voluntary civic participation - planting native species, terrace and community gardening activities in gated communities and apartments. > 2.5 lakh seed balls were also dispersed in various hillock regions.</p> <p>Eco-Zero Plastic: City-wide ban on Single-use plastic. Enforcement teams are tasked with keeping a check on businesses, hotels and restaurants, while promoting alternative environmentally friendly products (paper, steel, glass, among others).</p> <p>Eco-Zero Pollution: Different activities to help prevent air pollution, by targeting sustainable mobility.</p> <p>Creative communication strategies for environmental awareness and behavioural change were executed by youth through the 'Paint My Street' activity and the 'Eco-Vizag Art Contest' which saw more than 2,000 participants.</p> |
| 2(g) Intended / Realised Outcomes Description GVMC intends to continue to the campaign and the SRU is to launch a quantified outcomes report from the first iteration of the campaign. |
| Supporting Documents (Attached) Any accompanying photo / video evidences / documentation / brief / report / study to help support/reinforce your intervention's value. (Tick One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Documentation Courtesy: Dr Swapna Kota, Program Officer, Sustainability and Resilience Unity, GVMC



Fig 23: Impression of Activities as part of the Eco-Vizag Campaign
Source: Dr Swapna Kota, SRU, GVMC



Fig 24: Building Youth Capacities in Response and Relief (Visakhapatnam), Raising Awareness on Climate Change Effects through Field Visits, Youth mapping and supported greening of the Lalubhai Compound, Mumbai.

Source: Sustera Foundation, SRU, GVMC and YUVA.

What More Can Youth, ULGs and Collaborators Do?

Strengthen Research and Outcomes to the benefit of Persons with Disabilities

The intersection of climate and disability remains largely unexplored in the urban Indian context, which is an overhead to the priority of implementing the concerned provisions of the RPwD Act 2016 (making urban infrastructure and services accessible). Youth can conduct research on how climate change is affecting the everyday experiences of PwDs, and therein, help conduct compliance audits for both public and private spaces. As innovators, they can help in the creation of assistive technologies. Youth can further form buddy systems to help support the diverse needs of PwDs during disasters such as floods, cyclones, landslides, and earthquakes. Youth can further learn by referring to the 'Harmonised Guidelines and Standards for Universal Accessibility, 2021' (MoHUA, GOI).

Reduce Surface Sealing for Minimising Flood Damage, Urban Heat Island Effect and Promoting Biodiversity Conservation

Youth can help identify areas within their neighbourhoods which can be effectively de-concretised/retained as virgin land/re-naturalised/replaced with permeable paving. RWAs can partner with either CSOs / Academia/Think-Tanks and Urban Designers through research-based approaches. These can be led/supported by youth for developing finer execution technicalities with the additional support of local MLAs and the concerned ULG department. In this regard, street, public space, open space, ITC and PwD friendly neighbourhood design competitions for youth offers a vital opportunity to work more closely with ULGs.

Encourage Youth Roles in Local Weather Forecasting and Vulnerability/Risk Assessments

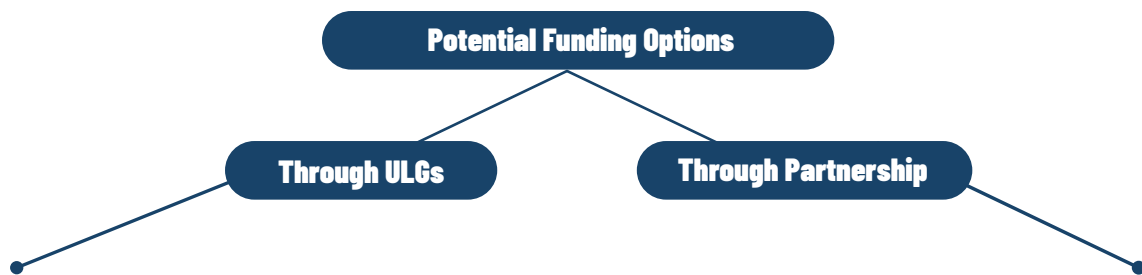
Hyper-local weather stations can play a critical role in shaping resilient urban communities by putting response measures in place well before the occurrence of an extreme weather event. Youth capacities can be built to record weather conditions and additionally, they can utilise local weather data for furthering scientific research and informing local measures and decisions. On the other hand, youth, particularly from informal urban settings, can play a major role in recording community surveys and rapid assessments to gauge the degree of infrastructure and community vulnerability to extreme weather events. These assessments can help ULGs prioritise and address the community's concerns through effective urban service delivery.

5

The Way Forward



1. Overview on Funding Youth-led Interventions



Participatory Budgeting

Interventions involving development can find financial footing through a participatory budget model, where a percentage of the annual municipal budget is set aside for citizen projects, which can potentially include youth interventions.

Youth Budgeting

By way of the ULG setting aside a portion of its own annual budgets towards youth-led and supported interventions. This comes within the umbrella of participatory budgeting however, remains focused solely on youth-initiatives.

Program-based Budgeting

By way of regulatory/legal support at the national/ state level in favour of youth programs and projects which integrate their involvement into public institutions such as ULGs in different roles.

Donor Funding

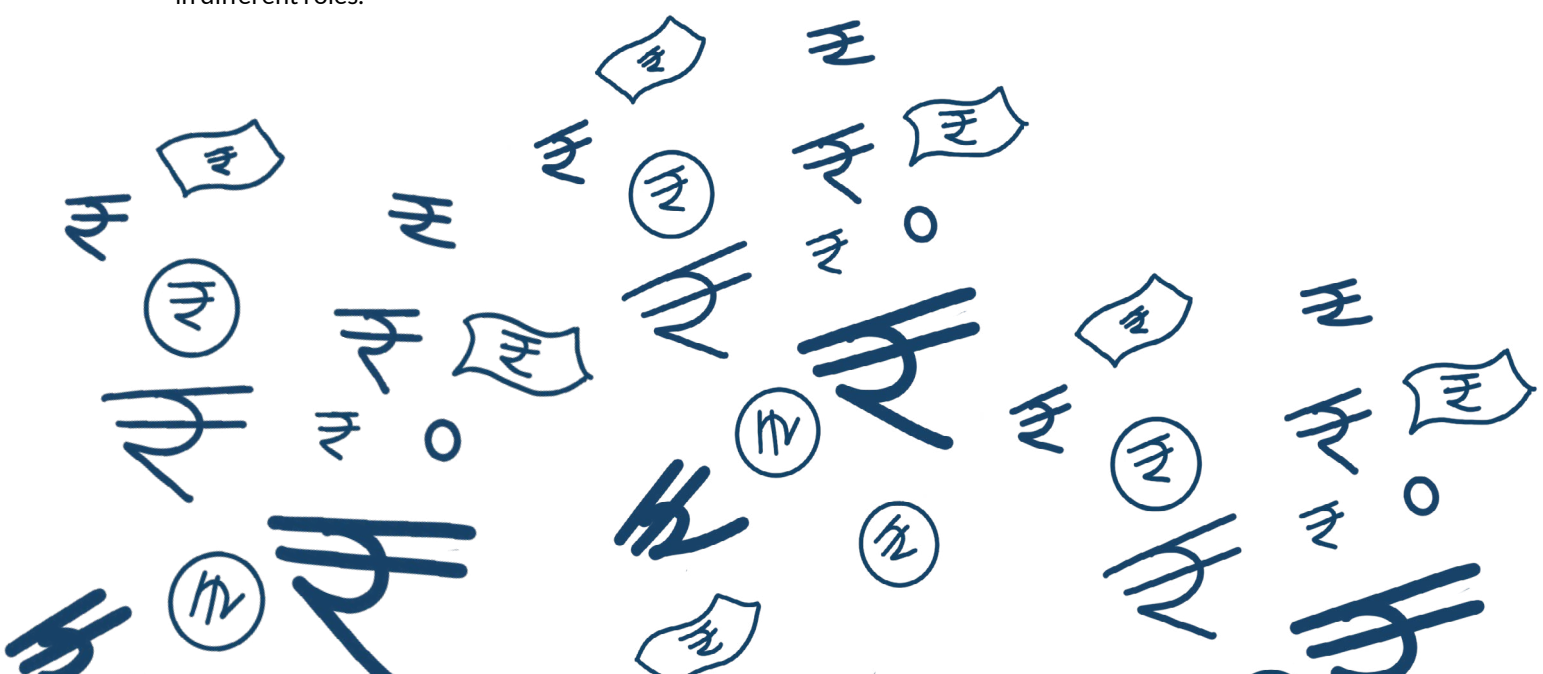
Through grants, proposals, capacity building initiatives and partnerships with international, multilateral and bilateral agencies.

Crowd sourced and Independent Funding

Funds obtained through voluntary citizen contribution. There is flexibility here as there are multiple platforms and bodies which can help facilitate the fund raising processes, particularly when alignments with CSI and Donor funding, are not as strong.

Public Private Partnership

A model which has demonstrated success and holds high potential, it can align stakeholders with mutual interests to propel different youth-led and supported activities related to climate action forward.



Examples

Participatory Budgeting | Pune Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra

Originating in Brazil in 1989, the concept has since been adopted by Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra respectively. Pune's participatory budgeting model, started in 2005, invites citizen proposals through a suggestions form available online and at each respective ward office. Post a two-level scrutiny through the Prabhag Samiti (Division Committee consisting of elected representatives from the locality) and Municipal Corporation Accounts Department, a project is cleared if its expenditure does not exceed INR 5 lakhs as per regulation mandates. Each 'prabhag' or division (76 in all) of the city, are allocated up to 50 lakhs in all. Outcomes have for the most part included improvements to common infrastructure and civil works, however, the climate overlap presents interesting opportunities for building more inclusive community awareness on the potential of participatory budgets to minimize climate risks, moving forward.

Youth Budgeting | The Helsinki Youth Budget, Finland (Global Example)

A form of participatory budgeting which is knowledge-based (proposals driven by data gathered/AI text analysis at the beginning of the annual budget cycle), Helsinki's annual 'Youth Budget' just completed 10 years as of 2023. It specifically targets the 12-17 year old residents of the city, and addresses the problem of youth participation in municipal co-planning and decision-making. Quite simply put, the city's youth ideate various activities and services needed and how the City Youth Services Budget will be spent. 50-80 projects are executed annually, with participants also given the opportunity to help implement alongside local youth volunteers.

Program Budgeting | Majhi Vasundhara (My Earth Initiative), DoECC, Government of Maharashtra

This initiative by the state's Department of Environment and Climate Change seeks to localise climate action by setting targets of achievement for AMRUT cities, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats, and Panchayati Raj Institutions across five key verticals of intervention, namely Earth, Air, Sky, Water and Energy. It is done through a competitive model and evaluated through a granularised, progressive marking system. A performance-based incentive in the form of a cash prize is issued to further advancing sustainability initiatives. While there are no direct youth linkages, pathways can be explored to check supporting avenues, especially since there is an embedding of CSR partners.

Donour Funding | Foundation B0tnar S2 Cities (Safe and Sound Cities) Program (Global Example)

The program seeks to improve the safety and well-being of youth in urban environments through collaborative formats of engagement through implementation and research grants (long-term projects), special purpose grants (short-term projects), co-funding (with other donors), and venture philanthropy.

Crowdsourced and Independent Funding | The EcoVIZAG Campaign, Visakhapatnam

While there was an EcoFund established by GVMC which drew resources from CSR partners and additionally, from fines levied on continuation of single-use plastic, citizen groups and individuals self-invested for different Interventions, particularly related to urban green cover (gardening). Note: Refer p. x for the detailed case study.

Public Private Partnership | Kham River Rejuvenation Mission, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, Maharashtra

With respect to the rejuvenation of a seasonal heritage river, the funding of the baseline assessments, the DPR/Action Plan, the project management, the R&D budget for plastic traps, the awareness campaigns and the riverfront development was done by Varroc Engineering Ltd through CSR. The funding of the dredging, desilting and pitching of the river is done by CS Municipal Corporation, through its internal budget and use of earth moving machinery and municipal staff. Note: Refer pg. 118 for the detailed case study.

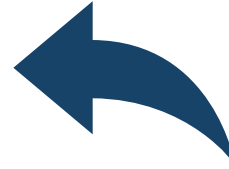
Additional Note on CSR and ESG: These sources can support youth interventions for climate action to a significant extent if they promote environmental stewardship and align with the concerned organisation's sustainability goals and foster partnerships. These sustainability goals typically focus on reducing carbon emissions, environmental restoration, waste management, social impact such as community welfare and fair labor practices, initiatives which resonate good governance and ethics, and also those that foster innovation, and engage stakeholders effectively. The ULG can help build strong relationships with CSR and ESG stakeholders by showcasing clear impact and outcomes of various youth-led interventions, maintaining transparency and accountability, while further adapting to evolving sustainability priorities.

2. Considerations for Monitoring and Evaluation



1. Record Processes and Feedback

Depending on the nature of the intervention activities and its area (policy and planning, development or ground support) youth and related stakeholders are encouraged to record feedback of participants on completion of each major stage, or alternatively, on completion of the intervention.



2. Re-visit Interventions

An annual assessment of the intervention(s) is required to understand their performance, and iteration requirements if necessary. The assessment can be conducted in the last month of the annual cycle.



3. Review Mechanism

ULGs must set up an annual review mechanism to further contextualise and modify the framework's structure and utility based on the combined performance of interventions proposed every year. The purpose is to not only ensuring smooth and seamless operations but also solidify youth ownership.



4. Release Outcomes

ULGs are advised to release annual reports in the public domain which showcases all the interventions and their synthesised impact data. The information can be collated either by an assigned ULG resource or can be done by the intervention participants. The reports can be integrated onto the ULG webportal and additionally, mixed medium (audio/video) recording and social media outreach is also encouraged in order to ensure accessibility.

3. A Checklist for Maximising Engagement and Intervention Impact

As described below, fulfilling select criteria across the five areas specified - 'Process', 'Participation', 'Performance', 'Outcome' and 'Aspiration' can help ensure that the climate action interventions are planned and accounted for holistically. The checklist is further supplemented with key recommendations to disseminate impact.

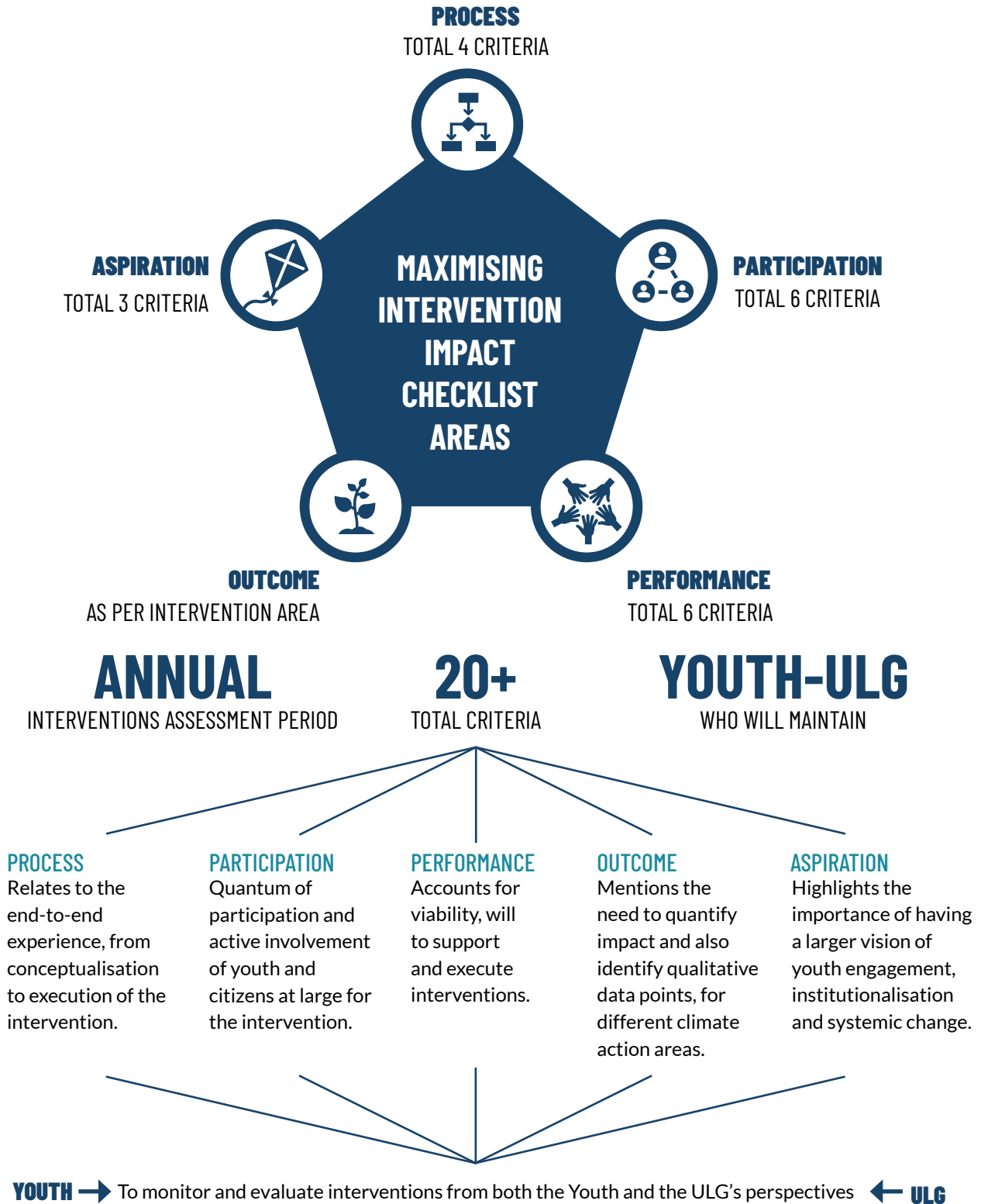


Fig 25: The Five Proposed Checklist Criteria of Youth-ULG Engagement

Source: Driver and Shankar (2024)



Process-related Criteria



YOUTH

Co-Design Processes Sufficiently and Satisfactorily Accounted for Youth Involvement.

Yes No

Significance: Youth concerns, needs and expectations are accounted for in the intervention co-design process.

Ease of Facilitation experienced in End-to-End Processes of the Intervention.

Yes No

Significance: Perception of youth on the seamlessness of processes involved in the intervention co-design.

URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Youth Volunteer's Registry Established and Collaborators Ecosystem Mapped Out.

Yes No

Significance: Connectivity measures are critical for bridging the stakeholder identification gap which youth experience while ideating or seeking support for their interventions.

Standardisation of Engagement Procedures, Protocols and End-to-End Processes of the Intervention.

Yes No

Significance: The ULG learns from its annual experiences of intervention co-design and accordingly standardises/reiterates protocols and procedures for youth to follow in order to maximise the intervention's impact.



Participation-based Criteria

YOUTH

% of Youth Participation in the Local Support Intervention at the Ward and City levels Annually.

>10% 10-70% >70%

Significance: As part of local support interventions, this indicator broadly accounts for the multiple factors which dictate participation levels of youth, ranging from access, interest levels, ease of understanding and doing, outreach and the climate action area of the intervention among others, which influence participation levels of youth.

% of Active Youth Participation Retained Annually at Ward and City levels for the Intervention.

>10% 10-70% >70%

Significance: Consistency in participation of youth, regardless of the number of interventions in a year. This is also an effective way for ULGs to improvise and create the necessary incentives to ensure that intervention(s) sustain for the long run.

Active Youth Participation in Urban Policy, Planning and Development.

>10% 10-70% >70%

Significance: This is to account for the volume of youth participants involved in consultations and interventions for informing policy, planning and development activities as and when the need for the same arises.

URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

% of General Public Supporting the Intervention at Ward and City levels Annually.

>10% 10-70% >70%

Significance: This indicator is meant to record the participation spillover, beyond youth, in the different climate action areas. The ULG seeks to benefit as it can internally assess which interventions tend to work well, are scalable, and additionally can help guide re-iterations to the intervention, if necessary.

Recording of Youth Feedback at the end of the Intervention/Engagement.

Yes No

Significance: Maintaining an open record of youth feedback is an effective accountability measure and can help improve and inform the co-design of the intervention iteration in its following year(s).

Involvement of Youth in Policy, Planning and Development Consultations/Activities.

Yes No

Significance: The ULG demonstrated a commitment towards ensuring consistent youth engagements for getting perspectives, recommendations and proposals for the subjects of planning, development and similarly, for policies prepared by the ULG or those by state/center which directly involve cities.

NOTE

While scaled participation is favorable depending on the type of intervention, participation scope and climate action area, the desired impact can also be secured with minimal inputs and resources. Example: Ground Support for Solid Waste Management (high participation requirement) as compared to Policy/Development Intervention for Solid Waste Management (can also potentially be achieved through institutionalising a few youth positions, as compared to large-scale youth consultations). To account for this, ground support, and policy, planning and development have been segregated.



YOUTH

Intervention Activities demonstrate implementation feasibility before engaging the ULG.

Yes No

Significance: Depending on the nature of the intervention, having a proof of concept or documentation of a pilot with outcomes achieved, can foster mutual trust, co-operation, and can help build a strong case for receiving support/requirements from the ULG.

Strong alignment of Anticipated and Realised Outcomes of the Intervention.

Yes No

Significance: The intervention maintains its intended outcomes on practical execution. While this is more directly applicable for ground support interventions with well-defined timelines, the same would vary over time with respect to realising outcomes for policy, planning and development interventions.

URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Demonstrated a year-on-year increase in the number of youth interventions co-designed.

<10% 10-50% 50-70% >70%

Significance: A build-up in the number of interventions undertaken annually is indicative of seamless and efficient management of youth engagements.

Demonstrated efforts towards sustaining the intervention.

Yes No

Significance: Continued support for proven, high-impact interventions, can help amplify participation and create more opportunities in terms of its activities and scope.

Demonstrated tangible outcomes from incorporating youth feedback into either policy, planning, development and/or ground support interventions.

Yes No

Significance: Accountability and inclusivity reflect in decisions taken on the above.

Progress towards achieving aspirational criteria (refer p. 133).

Yes No

Significance: Indicative of intention to meaningfully engage youth for the long-term.



Outcome-based Criteria

URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As per the varying contexts of the city, governance model and each individual climate action area.

Significance: These include quantitative and qualitative indicators for each individual climate action area and are ideally established as a support to the ULG's obligatory duties.



Aspirational Criteria

YOUTH AND URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The ULG and Youth of the city have co-developed a vision for climate action.

Yes No

Significance: Having a well-defined and practical vision for youth and climate action, aligned with the spatial planning objectives of the local area, city, and region / city climate action plan can help secure inter-generational aspirations and values to realise sustainable urban development and management. The horizon period of the vision can be tuned to the time frames of the plans or divided accordingly.

The ULG has institutionalized facilities and positions for youth within its structure.

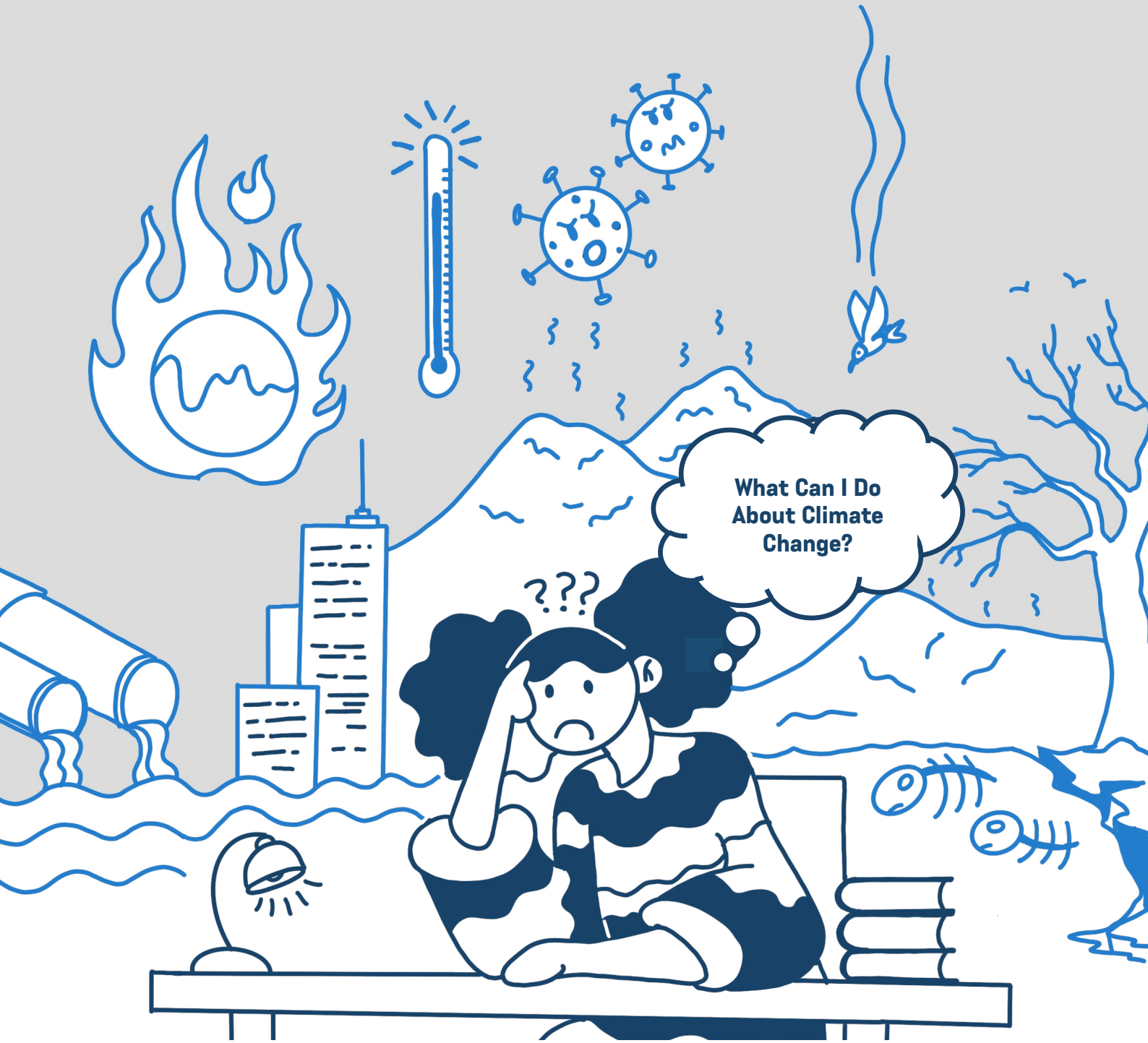
Yes No

Significance: Systemic changes start to appear when there is clear evidence of successful youth engagement. This is seen in how ULGs shift from viewing youth as just another group to recognizing them as key stakeholders in urban climate action planning. It is also reflected in the retention of youth positions and the consistent allocation of resources, showing a commitment to institutionalizing their role.

Long-term Retention of outcome-based indicators

Yes No

Significance: To ensure the lead role of public sector in city climate action planning, and minimise multiplicity of interventions with similar outcomes between different stakeholders, the ULG and city's youth are encouraged to fixate, standardise and retain outcome-based indicators for the long-term for each respective climate action area. Unanticipated effects of extreme weather and cascading effects, however, may necessitate the addition of indicators in the respective action area.



Who Will Help Me?

How Can I Do My Small Bit?

Where Do I Start?

What If I Fail?

Who Do I Go To?

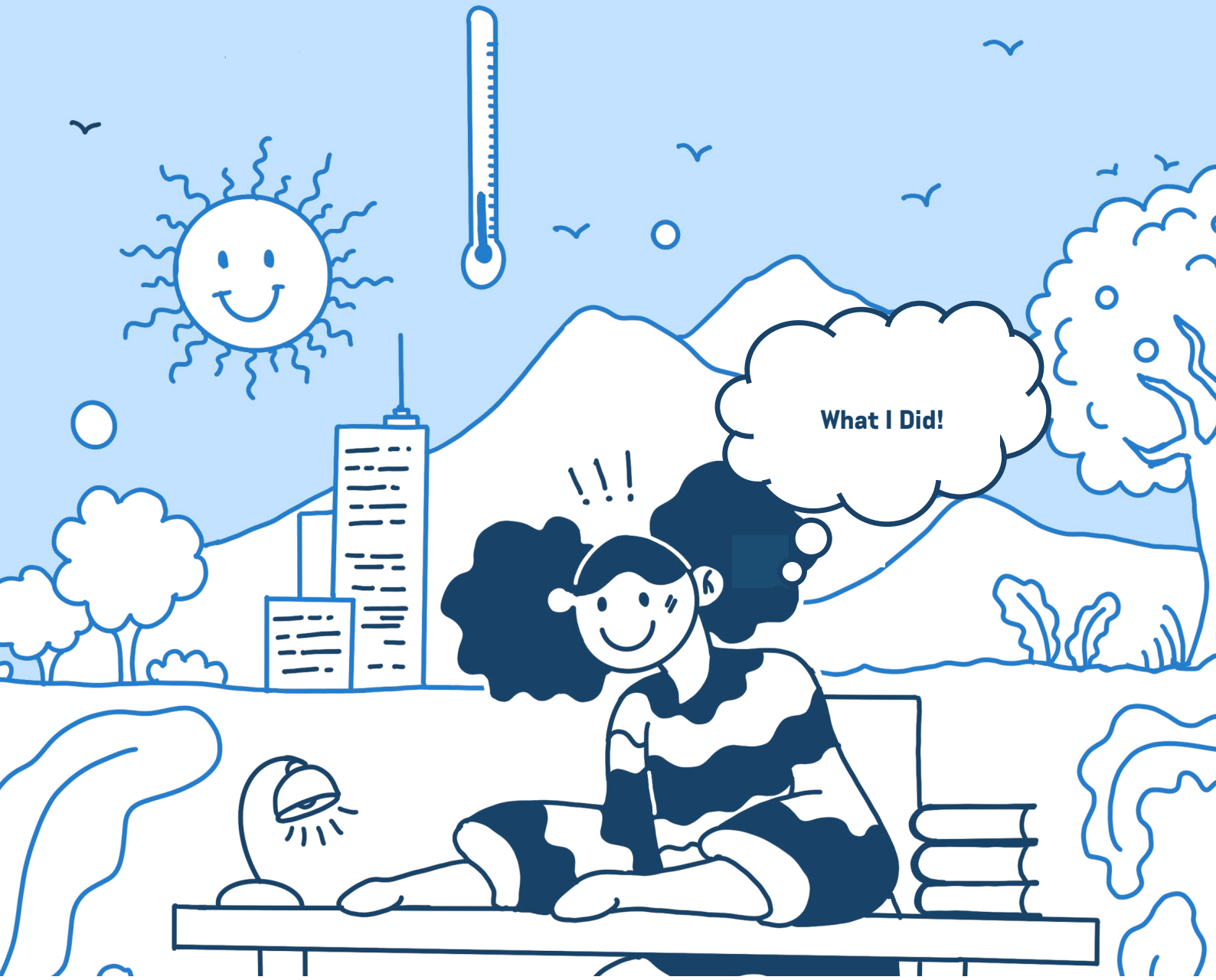
Why Should I Act?

Where Can I Learn?

Will I Really Add Value?

Is My Future Uncertain?

Can We Really Overcome the Climate Crisis?



I am Supported.

I Am Doing My Small Bit.

I Finally Started.

My Failures Made Me Stronger.

I Have an Enabling Ecosystem.

I Acted Out of Aspiration.

I Learned from Many.

I Am Adding Value.

My Future is Resilient.

Yes, We Can Overcome the Climate Crisis!

6 Annexures



1. Methodology

Given the unique, explorative nature of the topic at hand, a diagnostic research method was adopted. Through a snowball approach, experience-based insights were gathered on a variety of topics related to formalising youth engagements for urban climate action, through focused group discussions and experts' roundtables. In all, more than 60 stakeholders (from multiple domains and sectors, including youth leaders) helped inform the development of the framework and its finer nuances. To support this primary data and set a brief rationale for the need of a framework, secondary data consisted of a desktop literature review of available documents related to youth development, urban governance, youth climate action initiatives, climate change and urban data. Furthermore, the development of the framework was made possible through a fellowship model of youth engagement, where a 'Climate Fellow' was instituted by Youth Ki Awaaz within the National Institute of Urban Affairs, through its City Climate Alliance.



Fig 26: MoU Exchange between Youth Ki Awaaz Pvt. Ltd. And the National Institute of Urban Affairs (April, 2023) and the YKA instituted Climate Fellow briefing discussants on the framework at GVMC, Visakhapatnam.

Source: NIUA and YKA Media Pvt. Ltd. (2024)

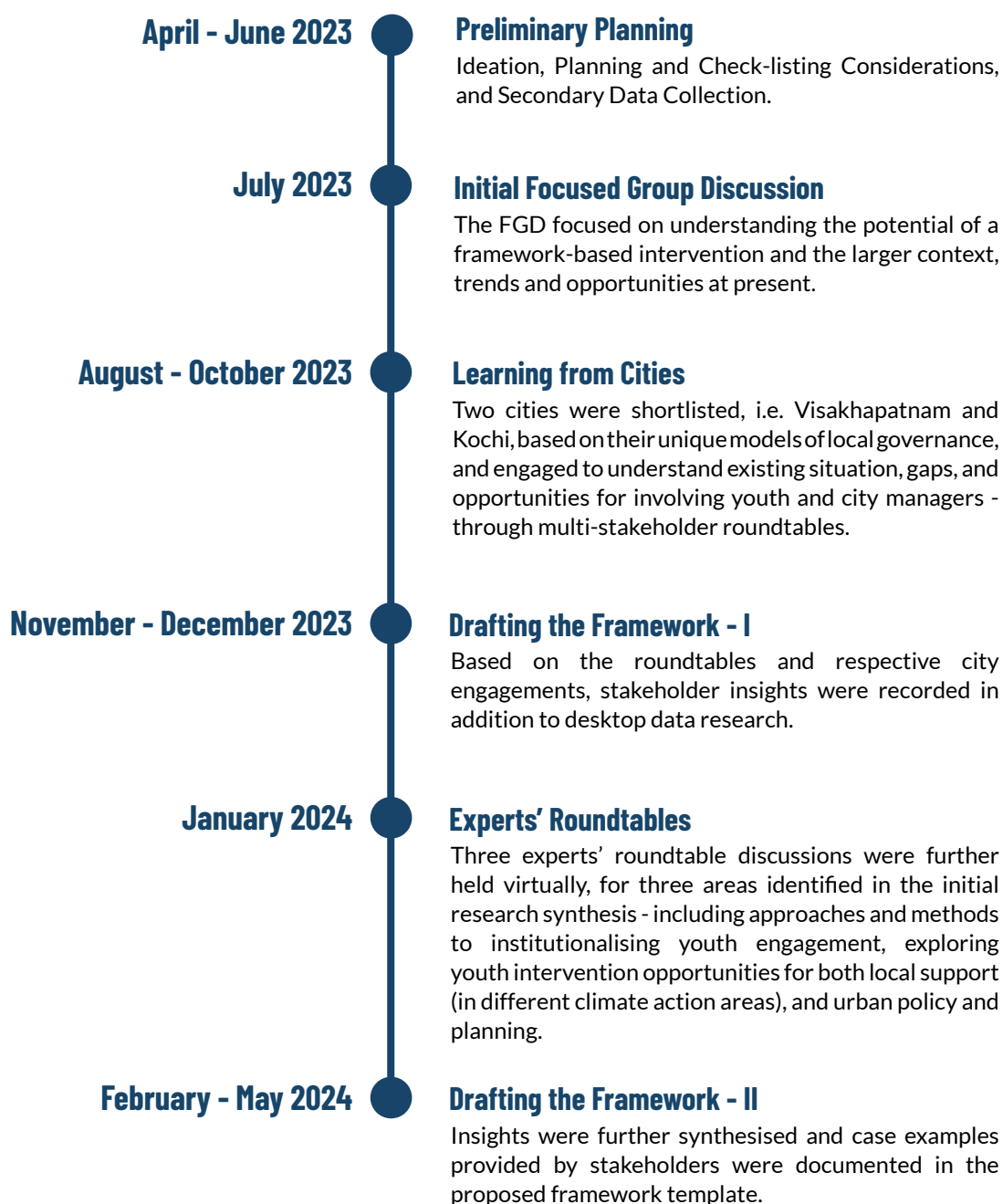
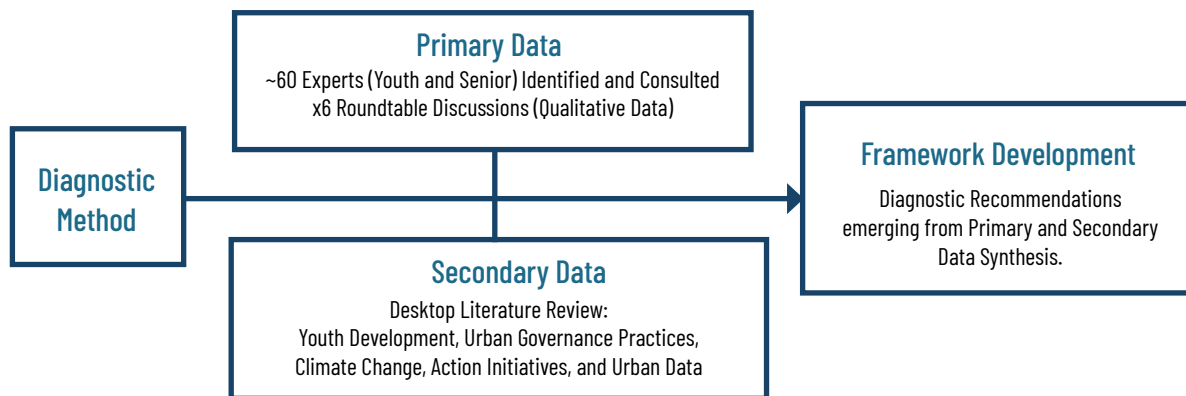


Fig 27: Research Method Overview and Milestones
 Source: NIUA and YKA Media Pvt. Ltd. (2024)

పట్టణ వాతావరణంపై యువత భాగస్వామ్యం కావాలి



విభావంపై ఉత్తేజం:
పట్టణ వాతావరణం పై యువతకు భాగస్వామ్యంగా చేయాలని ఉత్తేజంతో కలిపిన కమిషన్ సీనియర్ సాయి తాండ్ల వచ్చి సమావేశం చేరటం జరిపిన, ఎన్ ఆర్ యు, ఎన్ ఐ పి సి సంయుక్తంగా కలిపిన ప్రధాన కార్యక్రమంలో సమావేశం.

మండలంలో కొంత కేటార్ల సమావేశం నిర్వహించారు. ముఖ్యంగా పట్టణ ప్రజలకు వాతావరణం పై అవగాహన, వాతావరణ ప్రణాళికను ముందే గుర్తించి అలా ప్రణాళికను సిద్ధపరచే సమర్థతను అందించే ఈ సమావేశం ఉద్దేశ్యం. సేవ్ ది కమ్యూన్లలో అనేక ఆర్గనైజేషన్లు వారు విభావంపై కొద్ది భూమి కేటార్ల, సూట్ల, ల్యాండ్స్.

ఫోటో సెషన్లైన సంగ్రహం ఎంచుక చేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ లోంటి టీలర్ సమావేశం ప్రాథమిక దశ సుదీ వాతావరణం పై విభాగం లోని ఉన్న వారికి ప్రజలకు అవగాహన, వారి ప్రజలకు అందరినీ చేర్చుకోవాలి. ఈ సమావేశంలో అనేక అంశాలపై అధ్యయనం, సమస్యలు, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది. అధ్యయనం, విభాగంపై సుదీ సన్నాహం, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది. అధ్యయనం, విభాగంపై సుదీ సన్నాహం, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది.

పట్టణ వాతావరణంపై యువత భాగస్వామ్యం కావాలి



విభావంపై, పార్టీలను పట్టణ వాతావరణం పై యువతకు భాగస్వామ్యంగా చేయాలని ఉద్దేశ్యంతో కలిపిన కమిషన్ సీనియర్ సాయి తాండ్ల వచ్చి సమావేశం చేరటం జరిపిన, ఎన్ ఆర్ యు, ఎన్ ఐ పి సి సంయుక్తంగా కలిపిన ప్రధాన కార్యక్రమంలో సమావేశం.

ఫోటో సెషన్లైన సంగ్రహం ఎంచుక చేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ లోంటి టీలర్ సమావేశం ప్రాథమిక దశ సుదీ వాతావరణం పై విభాగం లోని ఉన్న వారికి ప్రజలకు అవగాహన, వారి ప్రజలకు అందరినీ చేర్చుకోవాలి. ఈ సమావేశంలో అనేక అంశాలపై అధ్యయనం, సమస్యలు, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది. అధ్యయనం, విభాగంపై సుదీ సన్నాహం, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది.

ఫోటో సెషన్లైన సంగ్రహం ఎంచుక చేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ లోంటి టీలర్ సమావేశం ప్రాథమిక దశ సుదీ వాతావరణం పై విభాగం లోని ఉన్న వారికి ప్రజలకు అవగాహన, వారి ప్రజలకు అందరినీ చేర్చుకోవాలి. ఈ సమావేశంలో అనేక అంశాలపై అధ్యయనం, సమస్యలు, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది. అధ్యయనం, విభాగంపై సుదీ సన్నాహం, విభాగంపై వారికి అవగాహన చేర్చడం జరిగింది.

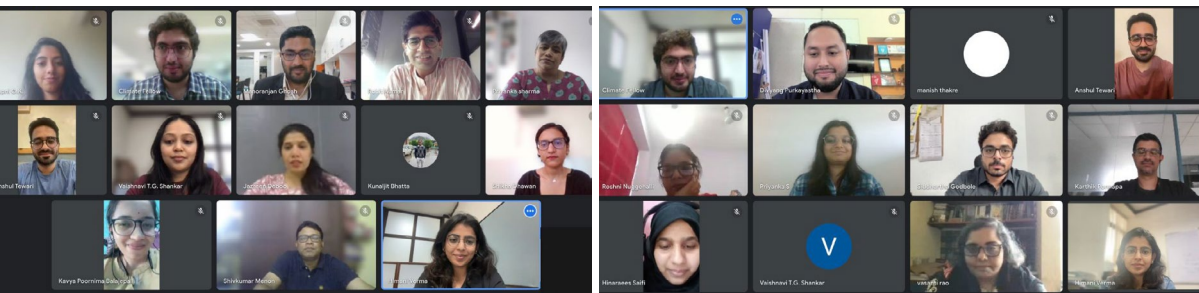
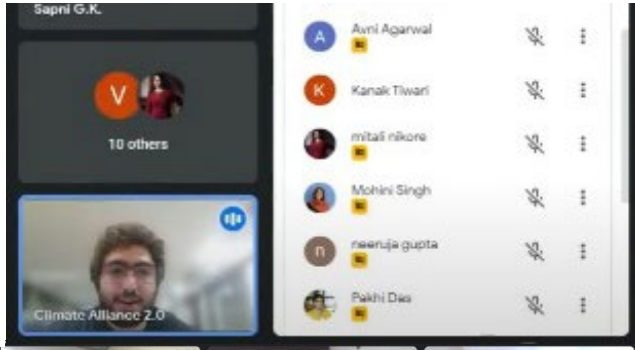
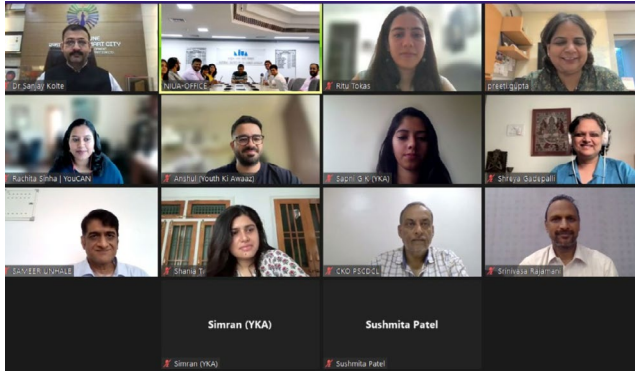


Fig 28: Impression montage of the roundtables, including the Initial FGD (Virtual), the Stakeholder Roundtable at GVMC (Visakhapatnam, AP), with the Mayor, C-HED, Kochi and representatives from Kerala, as well as the domain experts.

Source: NIUA and YKA Media Pvt. Ltd. (2024)

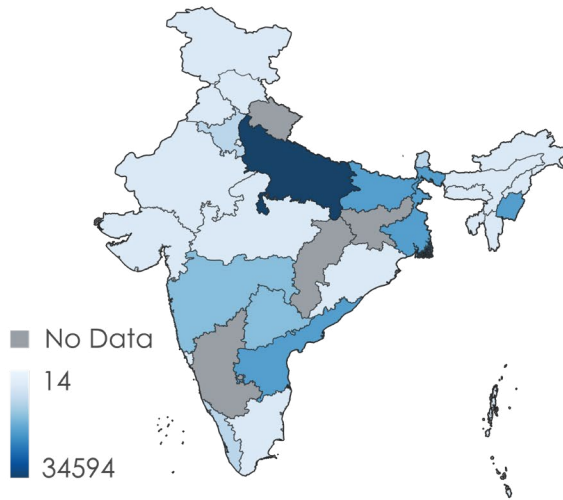


Fig 29: Impressions of the Initial FGD (Virtual) and the Stakeholder Roundtable at GVMC (Visakhapatnam, AP)
Source: NIUA and YKA Media Pvt. Ltd. (2023-24)

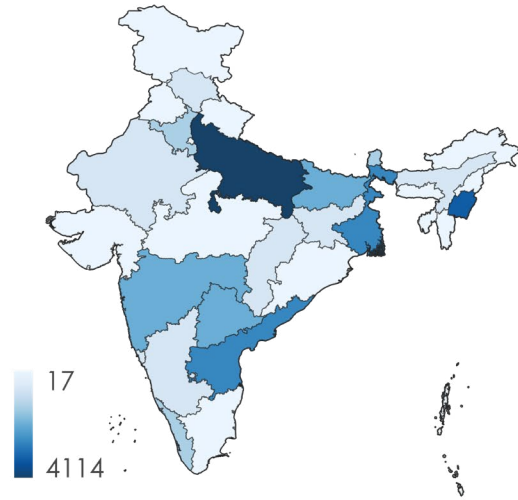
2. Miscellaneous

Past and Projected State-level Youth Population Statistics - I

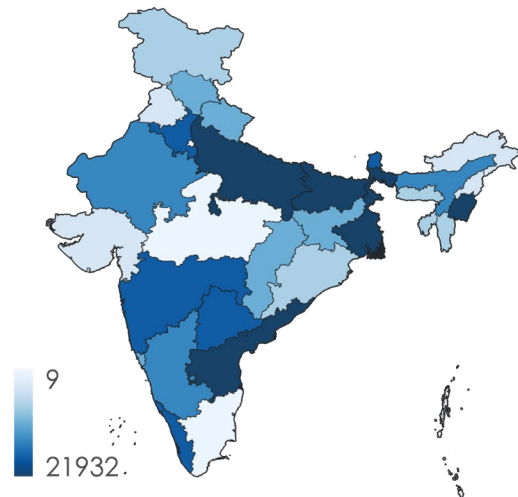
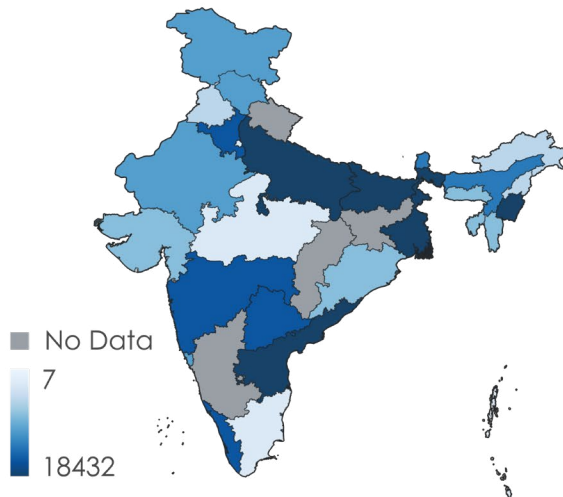
1991 Youth Population ('000)



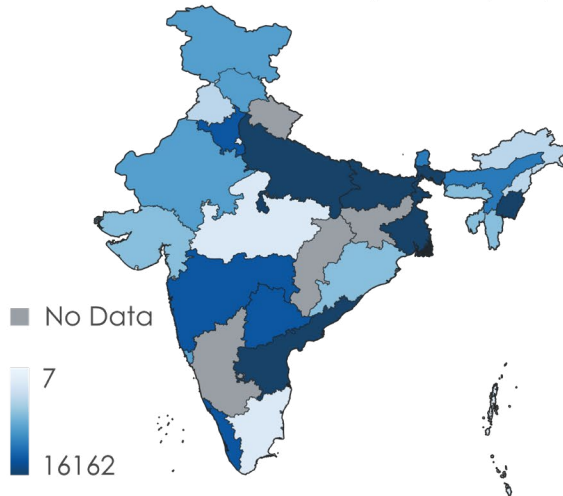
2001 Youth Population ('000)



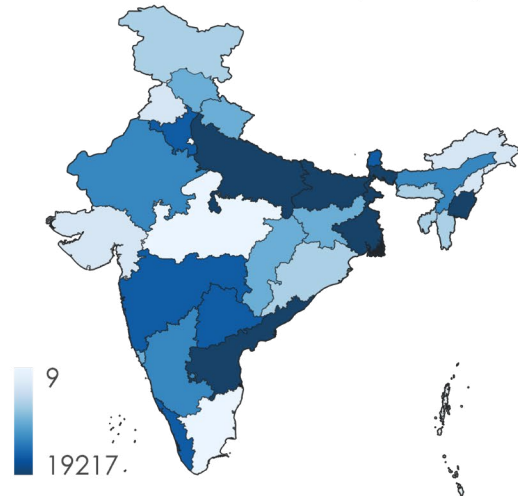
1991 Male Youth Population ('000)



1991 Female Youth Population ('000)

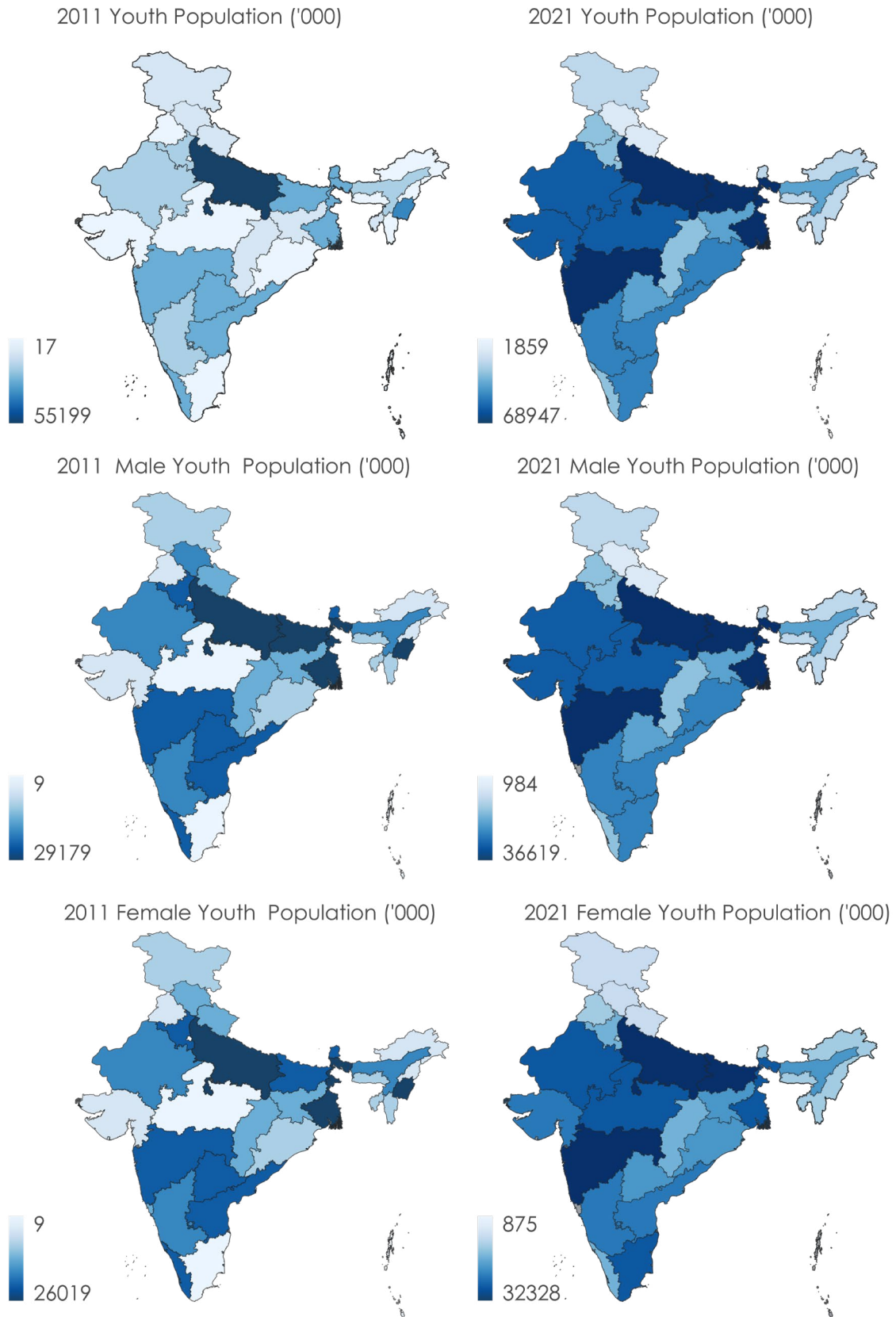


2001 Female Youth Population ('000)



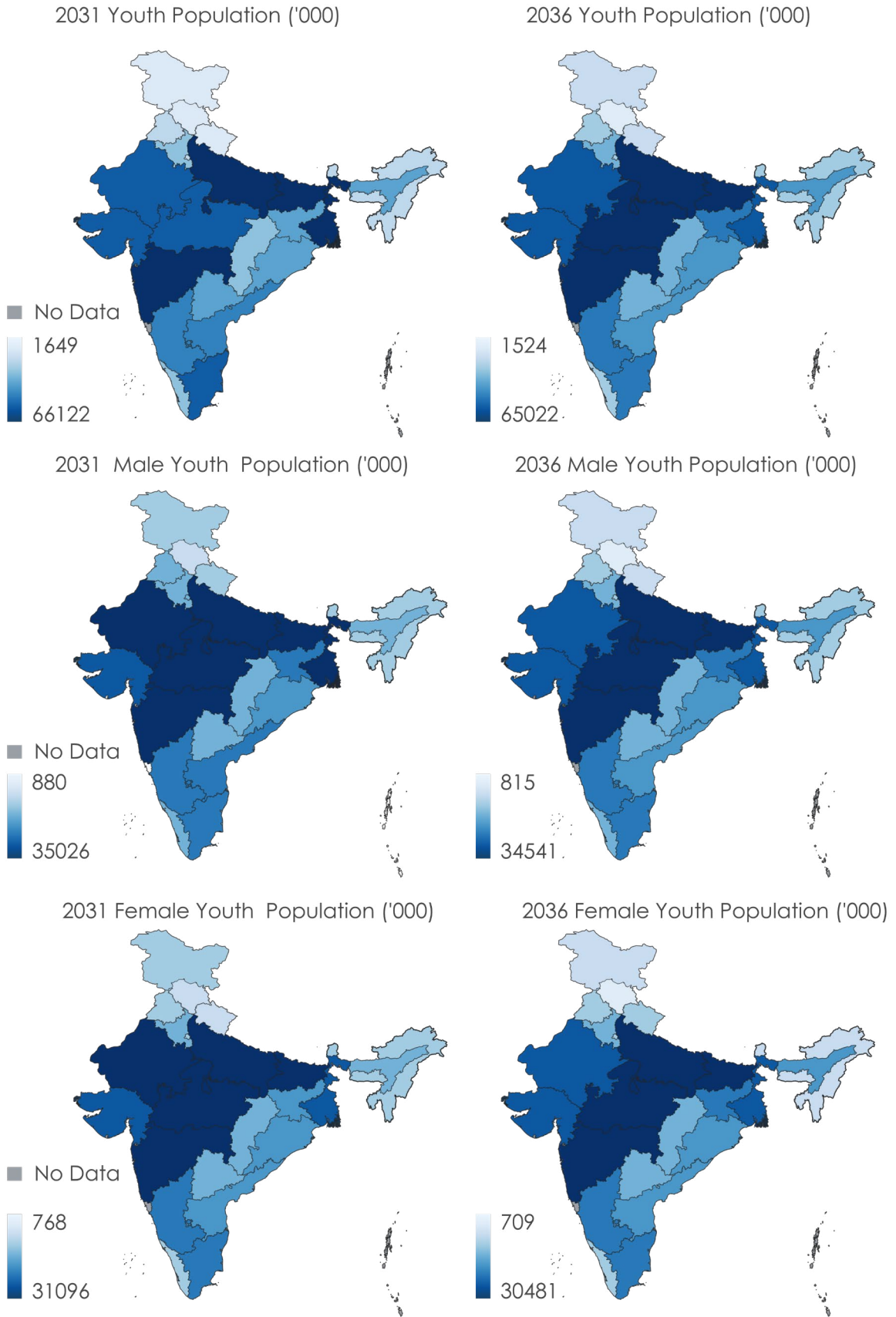
Source: Prepared by NIUA using data from NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Past and Projected State-level Youth Population Statistics - II



Source: Prepared by NIUA using data from NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Past and Projected State-level Youth Population Statistics - III



Source: Prepared by NIUA using data from NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population - 2011

| State | 2011 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|
| | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population Individual Age Brackets | | | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population 15-29 Age Bracket |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | |
| | Person | Person | Person | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 29.40% | | | 29.40% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 9.50% | 9.50% | 8.90% | 27.90% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 29.70% | | | 29.70% |
| Assam | 10.10% | 9.40% | 8.70% | 28.20% |
| North-East States* | 10.60% | 9.90% | 9.00% | 29.50% |
| Bihar | 9.90% | 8.00% | 7.30% | 25.20% |
| Chandigarh | 31.80% | | | 31.80% |
| Chhattisgarh | 10.30% | 9.20% | 8.10% | 27.60% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 34.10% | | | 34.10% |
| Daman and Diu | 40.30% | | | 40.30% |
| Delhi NCT | 10.10% | 10.20% | 9.70% | 30.00% |
| Goa | 25.90% | | | 25.90% |
| Gujarat | 9.80% | 9.40% | 8.80% | 28.00% |
| Haryana | 10.50% | 9.90% | 8.80% | 29.20% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9.40% | 9.20% | 8.60% | 27.20% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10.10% | 9.20% | 8.40% | 27.70% |
| Jharkhand | 10.10% | 8.80% | 7.90% | 26.80% |
| Karnataka | 9.60% | 9.70% | 9.10% | 28.40% |
| Kerala | 8.00% | 7.90% | 7.70% | 23.60% |
| Lakshadweep | 27.00% | | | 27.00% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10.40% | 9.20% | 8.10% | 27.70% |
| Maharashtra | 9.60% | 9.60% | 9.00% | 28.20% |
| Odisha | 9.50% | 9.00% | 8.40% | 26.90% |
| Puducherry | 26.40% | | | 26.40% |
| Punjab | 9.90% | 9.80% | 8.90% | 28.60% |
| Rajasthan | 10.80% | 9.30% | 8.00% | 28.10% |
| Sikkim | 32.60% | | | 32.60% |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.70% | 8.90% | 8.90% | 26.50% |
| Telangana | 10.00% | 9.80% | 9.20% | 29.00% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11.30% | 9.20% | 7.50% | 28.00% |
| Uttarakhand | 10.80% | 9.60% | 8.20% | 28.60% |
| West Bengal | 9.90% | 9.50% | 8.70% | 28.10% |
| INDIA | 10.10% | 9.20% | 8.30% | 27.60% |
| * NE States excluding Assam | | | | |

Source: As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population - 2016

| State | 2016 | | | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population 15-29 Age Bracket |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|
| | Total Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population Age Bracket 15-29 | | | |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | |
| | Person | Person | Person | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8.80% | 9.10% | 9.00% | 26.90% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Assam | 10.10% | 9.30% | 8.70% | 28.10% |
| North-East States* | 10.50% | 10.00% | 9.30% | 29.80% |
| Bihar | 11.20% | 8.60% | 7.10% | 26.90% |
| Chandigarh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Chhattisgarh | 10.10% | 9.50% | 8.50% | 28.10% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Data Unavailable | | | 0.00% |
| Daman and Diu | Data Unavailable | | | 0.00% |
| Delhi NCT | 8.50% | 9.80% | 9.90% | 28.20% |
| Goa | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Gujarat | 9.40% | 9.40% | 8.80% | 27.60% |
| Haryana | 9.80% | 10.00% | 9.30% | 29.10% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8.80% | 9.00% | 8.80% | 26.60% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10.40% | 9.50% | 8.70% | 28.60% |
| Jharkhand | 10.90% | 9.30% | 8.00% | 28.20% |
| Karnataka | 8.80% | 9.20% | 9.20% | 27.20% |
| Kerala | 7.80% | 7.60% | 7.60% | 23.00% |
| Lakshadweep | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9.40% | 8.40% | 10.00% | 27.80% |
| Maharashtra | 9.00% | 9.40% | 9.20% | 27.60% |
| Odisha | 9.40% | 9.00% | 8.50% | 26.90% |
| Puducherry | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Punjab | 9.00% | 9.60% | 9.30% | 27.90% |
| Rajasthan | 10.70% | 9.80% | 8.50% | 29.00% |
| Sikkim | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.10% | 8.30% | 8.50% | 24.90% |
| Telangana | 9.40% | 9.50% | 9.30% | 28.20% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11.40% | 10.10% | 8.30% | 29.80% |
| Uttarakhand | 10.50% | 10.30% | 9.10% | 29.90% |
| West Bengal | 9.30% | 9.40% | 9.00% | 27.70% |
| INDIA | 9.90% | 9.40% | 8.60% | 27.90% |
| * NE States excluding Assam | | | | |

Source: As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population - 2021

| State | 2021 | | | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population 15-29 Age Bracket |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|
| | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population Individual Age Brackets | | | |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | |
| | Person | Person | Person | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.90% | 8.50% | 8.70% | 25.10% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Assam | 9.70% | 9.40% | 8.70% | 27.80% |
| North-East States* | 9.80% | 9.90% | 9.50% | 29.20% |
| Bihar | 11.10% | 10.00% | 7.70% | 28.80% |
| Chandigarh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Chhattisgarh | 9.30% | 9.50% | 8.90% | 27.70% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Daman and Diu | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Delhi NCT | 7.60% | 9.00% | 9.50% | 26.10% |
| Goa | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Gujarat | 8.60% | 9.00% | 8.80% | 26.40% |
| Haryana | 8.80% | 9.50% | 9.50% | 27.80% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8.00% | 8.50% | 8.60% | 25.10% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10.30% | 9.90% | 9.10% | 29.30% |
| Jharkhand | 10.40% | 10.10% | 8.60% | 29.10% |
| Karnataka | 8.00% | 8.50% | 8.80% | 25.30% |
| Kerala | 7.20% | 7.50% | 7.40% | 22.10% |
| Lakshadweep | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9.50% | 9.50% | 8.70% | 27.70% |
| Maharashtra | 8.20% | 8.90% | 9.00% | 26.10% |
| Odisha | 8.70% | 8.90% | 8.50% | 26.10% |
| Puducherry | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Punjab | 8.00% | 8.90% | 9.30% | 26.20% |
| Rajasthan | 9.80% | 9.90% | 9.00% | 28.70% |
| Sikkim | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Tamil Nadu | 7.30% | 7.80% | 8.10% | 23.20% |
| Telangana | 8.30% | 9.00% | 9.10% | 26.40% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 10.20% | 10.40% | 9.30% | 29.90% |
| Uttarakhand | 9.30% | 10.10% | 9.80% | 29.20% |
| West Bengal | 8.30% | 8.90% | 9.00% | 26.20% |
| INDIA | 9.10% | 9.30% | 8.80% | 27.20% |
| * NE States excluding Assam | | | | |

Source: As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population - 2026

| State | 2026 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|
| | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population Individual Age Brackets | | | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population 15-29 Age Bracket |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | |
| | Person | Person | Person | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6.90% | 7.60% | 8.30% | 22.80% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Assam | 9.00% | 9.10% | 8.90% | 27.00% |
| North-East States* | 9.00% | 9.30% | 9.40% | 27.70% |
| Bihar | 10.30% | 9.90% | 9.00% | 29.20% |
| Chandigarh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Chhattisgarh | 8.50% | 8.80% | 8.90% | 26.20% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Daman and Diu | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Delhi NCT | 7.60% | 9.00% | 9.50% | 26.10% |
| Goa | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Gujarat | 7.80% | 8.40% | 8.60% | 24.80% |
| Haryana | 8.00% | 8.70% | 9.10% | 25.80% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7.30% | 7.80% | 8.30% | 23.40% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10.20% | 9.80% | 9.50% | 29.50% |
| Jharkhand | 9.60% | 9.70% | 9.40% | 28.70% |
| Karnataka | 7.40% | 7.80% | 8.30% | 23.50% |
| Kerala | 6.90% | 7.00% | 7.20% | 21.10% |
| Lakshadweep | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8.60% | 8.80% | 8.90% | 26.30% |
| Maharashtra | 7.70% | 8.20% | 8.60% | 24.50% |
| Odisha | 7.90% | 8.30% | 8.50% | 24.70% |
| Puducherry | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Punjab | 7.00% | 7.90% | 8.60% | 23.50% |
| Rajasthan | 8.90% | 9.10% | 9.20% | 27.20% |
| Sikkim | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Tamil Nadu | 6.80% | 7.20% | 7.60% | 21.60% |
| Telangana | 7.30% | 8.00% | 8.70% | 24.00% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8.70% | 9.40% | 9.70% | 27.80% |
| Uttarakhand | 8.20% | 9.10% | 9.60% | 26.90% |
| West Bengal | 7.40% | 8.00% | 8.70% | 24.10% |
| INDIA | 8.20% | 8.70% | 8.90% | 25.80% |
| * NE States excluding Assam | | | | |

Source: As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population - 2031

| State | 2031 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|
| | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population Individual Age Brackets | | | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population 15-29 Age Bracket |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | |
| | Person | Person | Person | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6.70% | 6.80% | 7.50% | 21.00% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Assam | 7.70% | 8.50% | 8.60% | 24.80% |
| North-East States* | 6.30% | 8.60% | 8.90% | 23.80% |
| Bihar | 9.40% | 9.20% | 9.10% | 27.70% |
| Chandigarh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Chhattisgarh | 8.60% | 8.20% | 8.40% | 25.20% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Daman and Diu | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Delhi NCT | 7.20% | 8.30% | 8.80% | 24.30% |
| Goa | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Gujarat | 7.70% | 7.70% | 8.00% | 23.40% |
| Haryana | 7.90% | 8.10% | 8.40% | 24.40% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6.50% | 7.20% | 7.70% | 21.40% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 6.20% | 9.80% | 9.40% | 25.40% |
| Jharkhand | 8.30% | 9.10% | 9.10% | 26.50% |
| Karnataka | 7.20% | 7.30% | 7.70% | 22.20% |
| Kerala | 6.50% | 6.70% | 6.80% | 20.00% |
| Lakshadweep | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9.00% | 8.00% | 8.30% | 25.30% |
| Maharashtra | 6.80% | 7.70% | 8.00% | 22.50% |
| Odisha | 7.20% | 7.60% | 8.00% | 22.80% |
| Puducherry | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Punjab | 6.60% | 7.10% | 7.80% | 21.50% |
| Rajasthan | 8.80% | 8.40% | 8.60% | 25.80% |
| Sikkim | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Tamil Nadu | 6.60% | 6.70% | 7.10% | 20.40% |
| Telangana | 6.80% | 7.10% | 7.80% | 21.70% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 9.30% | 8.10% | 8.90% | 26.30% |
| Uttarakhand | 7.10% | 8.10% | 8.70% | 23.90% |
| West Bengal | 6.60% | 7.20% | 7.80% | 21.60% |
| INDIA | 7.90% | 7.90% | 8.30% | 24.10% |
| * NE States excluding Assam | | | | |

Source: As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population - 2036

| State | 2036 | | | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population 15-29 Age Bracket |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|
| | Youth Population (Persons) as % of State Population Individual Age Brackets | | | |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | |
| | Person | Person | Person | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6.30% | 6.60% | 6.70% | 19.60% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Assam | 7.40% | 7.40% | 8.10% | 22.90% |
| North-East States* | 6.30% | 6.10% | 8.30% | 20.70% |
| Bihar | 8.50% | 8.50% | 8.50% | 25.50% |
| Chandigarh | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Chhattisgarh | 8.10% | 8.30% | 7.80% | 24.20% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Daman and Diu | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Delhi NCT | 6.70% | 7.90% | 8.20% | 22.80% |
| Goa | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Gujarat | 7.40% | 7.70% | 7.50% | 22.60% |
| Haryana | 7.50% | 8.00% | 7.90% | 23.40% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6.00% | 6.40% | 7.10% | 19.50% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5.60% | 6.00% | 9.40% | 21.00% |
| Jharkhand | 8.00% | 7.90% | 8.60% | 24.50% |
| Karnataka | 6.50% | 7.10% | 7.20% | 20.80% |
| Kerala | 6.20% | 6.40% | 6.60% | 19.20% |
| Lakshadweep | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8.40% | 8.60% | 7.70% | 24.70% |
| Maharashtra | 6.50% | 6.90% | 7.60% | 21.00% |
| Odisha | 6.80% | 7.00% | 7.40% | 21.20% |
| Puducherry | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Punjab | 6.20% | 6.70% | 7.00% | 19.90% |
| Rajasthan | 8.20% | 8.40% | 8.00% | 24.60% |
| Sikkim | Data Unavailable | | | Data Unavailable |
| Tamil Nadu | 6.00% | 6.50% | 6.60% | 19.10% |
| Telangana | 6.50% | 6.70% | 7.00% | 20.20% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8.70% | 8.70% | 7.70% | 25.10% |
| Uttarakhand | 6.90% | 7.10% | 7.90% | 21.90% |
| West Bengal | 6.10% | 6.40% | 7.10% | 19.60% |
| INDIA | 7.40% | 7.70% | 7.60% | 22.70% |
| * NE States excluding Assam | | | | |

Source: As per NSO - MoSPI, GOI (2022) and NCP - MoHFW, GOI (2020)

Cities and Mission LiFE Targets Checklist (For ULG Reference)

| Categories | LiFE Actions | How Cities Can Aid LiFE Actions | Measurable Element | |
|--------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Energy Saved | 1 | Use LED bulbs/ tube-lights. | All streetlighting and government offices lighting to LED. | Number of LED lights installed and approximate savings. |
| | 2 | Use public transport wherever possible. | Improving existing PT/ Creating new modes/ Improving last mile connectivity. | New projects/modes/ connectors. |
| | 5 | Use bicycles for local or short commute. | Creating bicycle lanes, providing pool bicycles, infrastructure. | Nos of lanes, bicycles, commuter increase. |
| | 7 | Prefer CNG/ EV vehicle over petrol/ diesel vehicles. | Creating EV infrastructure, Getting public transport to be energy friendly. | Nos of electric buses, EV rickshaws/taxis and other transport modes, number of EV supporting booths/infra created. |
| | 10 | Install solar water or solar cooker heater on rooftops. | Gauging solar rooftop potential for cities/ public buildings/ Incentivising solar rooftop buildings in building proposal clearances. | Estimated potential for each city/ created potential for each city. |
| | 19 | Run outdoors instead of on a treadmill. | Creating more accessible public spaces with people friendly jogging and walking tracks. | Number of spaces created. |
| Water Saved | 24 | Create rainwater harvesting infrastructure in home/ schools/ offices. | Guiding and incentivising housing complexes and colonies to set up RWH systems. | Number of societies/ colonies adopting these systems / Estimated water recharged. |
| | 30 | Fix leaks in flushes, taps and waterpipes. | Creating a water pipelines leakage inventory and fixing the leakages. | Amount of water saved from wastage / restored water (litres). |
| | 32 | Invest in a water meter for your house to measure water consumption regularly. | Installing water meters in households. | Reduction in consumption (litres). |

| Categories | | LIFE Actions | How Cities Can Aid LIFE Actions | Measurable Element |
|-----------------------------------|----|---|--|---|
| Single-use Plastic Reduced | 35 | Use cloth bags for shopping instead of plastic bags. | Banning plastic bag usage, Incentivising use of cloth bags, Incubating SHGs for creating cloth bags | Decrease in use of plastic bags. |
| | 36 | Carry your own water bottle wherever possible. | Increasing the number of clean drinking water dispensers in public spaces , offering cheap eco-friendly solutions for drinking water (cups/ bottles) | Reduction in plastic use, number of users drinking water. |
| | 38 | Participate in and mobilise participation for clean-up drives in cities and water bodies. | ULG led clean up drives, Rewarding citizens for actively cleaning. | Waste collected and disposed. |
| Sustainable Food Systems Adopted | 46 | Include millets in diets through Anganwadi, Mid-Day meals and the PD scheme. | Introducing millets in the menu of school children of public schools consuming MDM. | Number of children consuming millet, change in health indicators. |
| Waste Reduced (Swacchata Actions) | 53 | Practice segregation of dry and wet waste at homes. | Creating public awareness campaigns, pilots aiding door to door segregation, providing bins. | Pilots for monitoring waste segregated. |
| | 61 | Do not discard waste in water bodies and in public spaces. | Rejuvenating /Cleaning water bodies, Clean-up drives and campaigns. | Amount of waste collected, recycled from water bodies, lake, beach clean up drives. |
| | 62 | Do not let pets defecate in the public places. | Laws to fine owners. | Fine collected for pet defecation in public spaces. |

| Categories | | LIFE Actions | How Cities Can Aid LIFE Actions | Measurable Element |
|----------------------------|----|---|--|---|
| Healthy Lifestyles Adopted | 65 | Start biodiversity conservation at the community level. | Create RWA biodiversity circles/ local green drives for communities. | Green cover increase/ protected/number of advocacy drives/ campaigns. |
| | 68 | Plant trees to reduce the impact of pollution. | Tree plantation drives/ creating urban/ Miyawaki forests. | Number of trees planted/ surviving trees. |
| E-Waste Reduced | 73 | Discard gadgets in the nearest e-recycling units. | Creating more e-recycling units and e-waste collection centres. | Amount of e-waste collected and recycled. |

Source: Elaborated upon by NIUA using Niti Aayog (2022).

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Partners Background



The City Climate Alliance (Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube), National Institute of Urban Affairs)

The City Climate Alliance is a collaborative initiative that harnesses the diverse skills, strengths, and resources of numerous organizations working with Indian cities. Its mission is to enhance and expand efforts in advocating for climate action, sharing knowledge, building capacity, fostering innovation, and mobilizing resources to tackle climate risks. Initially formed with 26 organizations in 2019 that actively contributed to the creation of the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework, which is aligned with the National Mission for Sustainable Habitat, the alliance has now grown to include over 70 organizations. The City Climate Alliance initiated by the Ministry and Housing Affairs, Government of India continues to play a pivotal role in advancing the climate dialogue and action within cities.



Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube), National Institute of Urban Affairs

With an intent to mainstream climate actions in Indian cities, the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) with support from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) established the Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube) in June 2020. With a vision to 'Build Climate Actions in Cities' the Centre has successfully established an enabling ecosystem in the last 3 years and has produced several significant achievements. Since its inception, C-Cube has supported MoHUA in the implementation of the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF), a first-of-its-kind national level assessment of cities from a climate lens, revised the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, established the secretariat for the City Climate Alliance which has more than 75 national and international agencies providing support to cities, developed Climate Data Observatory (CDoT), a dynamic dashboard enabling cities to monitor and compare their progress over the years for making informed decision making, and built capacities in over 40 cities across 26 topics aligning to the CSCAF.



YOUTH KI AWAAZ

Youth Ki Awaaz

With humble beginnings 15 years ago, Youth Ki Awaaz (YKA) currently stands as India's largest, completely crowdsourced platform for young people to write and share stories on topics they care about. YKA is uniquely positioned to be at the forefront of young India's pulse on culture, politics, economics, healthcare and a lot more through its robust, social engagement (digital) platform that engages 150,000 (1.5 lakh) active youth content contributors, and a monthly audience base of +4 million readers. YKA also uses the power of its community to amplify and bring attention to key social issues through strategic campaigns and surveys, in collaboration with high-impact organisations such as the United Nations, Twitter, and many others. YKA's 'Zero se Hero' program actively introspects on India's interventions for sustainability and calls for just transitions on India's journey to Net Zero. In retrospect, YKA's content seeks to positively impact public policy, and lend a voice to youth across the country.



