

सत्यमेव जयते

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR URBAN & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, LUCKNOW

(MINISTRY OF HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

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Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow is one of the four centers in the country established by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India at Lucknow in the year 1968. The Regional Centre provides expertise, advisory services & consultancy services to urban local bodies and Parastatals. The Centre has completed its 50 glorious years and continues to perform its activity as Centre of Excellence.

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ONLINE TRAINING- ON OFFSITE AND ONSITE MANAGEMENT OF SEWAGE FOR CITYWIDE SANITATION

INTRODUCTION

Government of India as well State Governments, hitherto had been encouraging cities to prepare conventional sewage management plans comprising of sewer networks and sewage treatment plants, on whole city basis. This process although tested and robust but is cost and time intensive. Further, sanitation sector has become a priority, in Government funding, from last few years only. As a result, only about 40 percent of the urban population could be covered with sewerage system. While the current approach remains to provide sewerage system in cities in the long run, of late, States have been encouraging ULBs to cover the hitherto unsewered population with Faecal Sludge and Septage(FSSM) facilities expeditiously. The faecal sludge and septage thus collected is being treated at newly constructed standalone faecal sludge & septage treatment plants (FSTPs) or co-treated at existing STPs in the vicinity. The contribution of this FSSM in on-site pollution load reduction is hardly 1% of total influent sewage pollution, although it helps in improving biological functions within the septic tanks. Hence, wholesome on-site sewage/septage management becomes essential to cover entire population with safe sanitation. A sanitation system in which excreta and wastewater are collected and conveyed away from the plot where they are generated. An off-site sanitation system relies on a sewer technology (e.g. simplified sewer, solids free sewer or conventional sewer) for conveyance. Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow in collaboration with CSE Programme Support Unit to

| List of Online Training Programmes | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Date | No. of Participants |
| 08-09 October, 2020 | 19 |
| 15-16 October, 2020 | 48 |
| 10-11 November, 2020 | 55 |
| 25-26 November, 2020 | 53 |
| 15-16 December, 2020 | 57 |
| 22-23 December, 2020 | 76 |

Department of Urban Development (Government Uttar Pradesh) organized six two day Online Training on Onsite and Offsite Management of Sewage for Citywide Sanitation. The training was aimed at supporting Uttar Pradesh State and Cities in their journey beyond ODF and preparing for ODF++ / Water+ and Swachh Survekshan 2020.

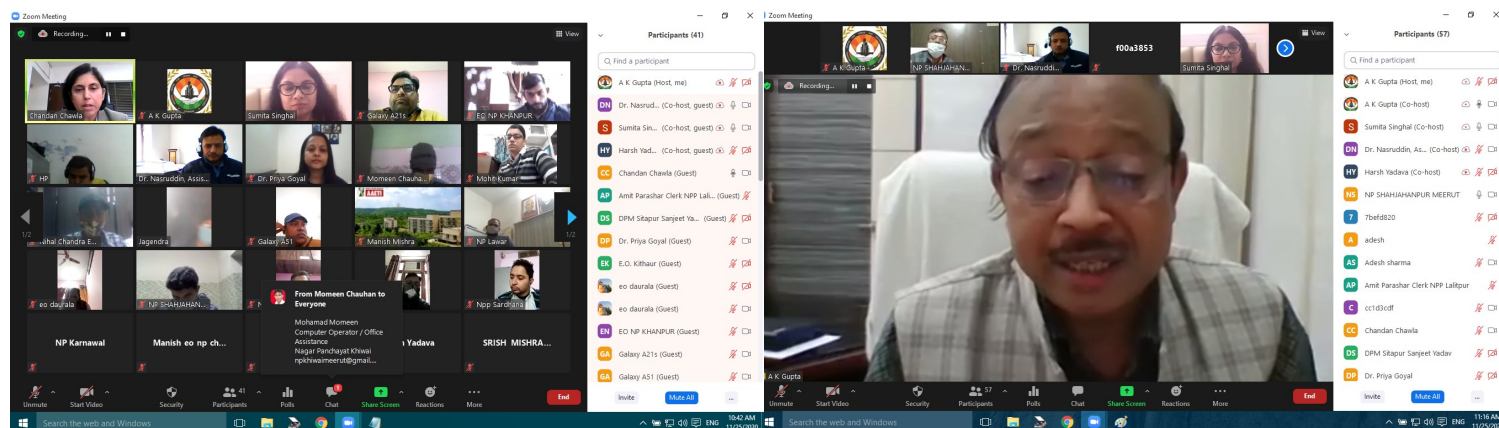
OBJECTIVE

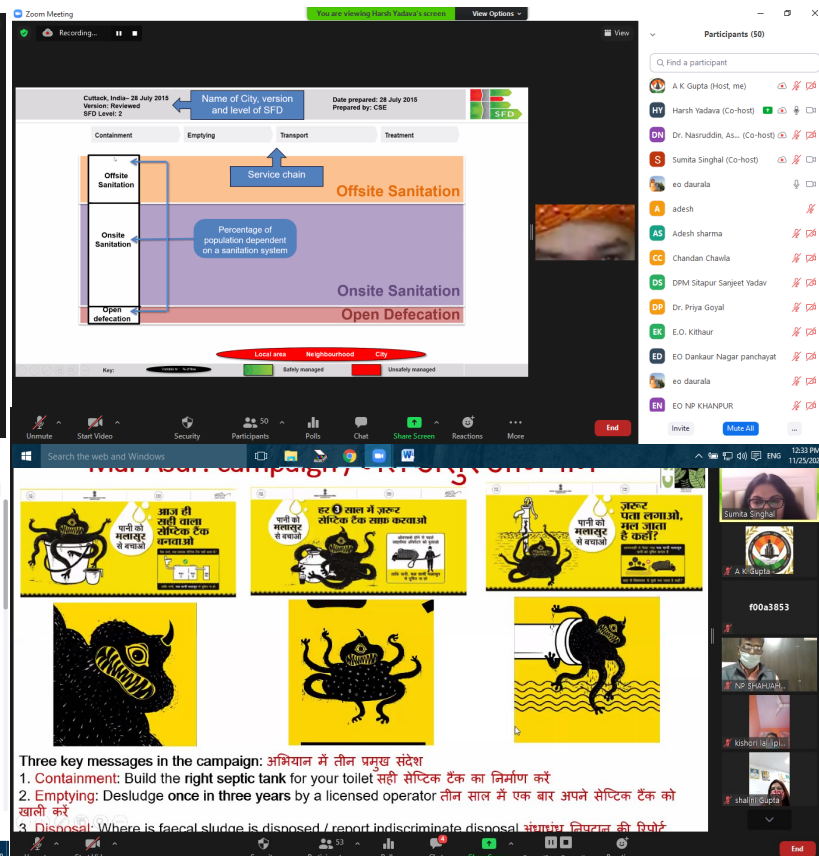
The objective of the training was:

- To sensitize Municipal Functionaries on the SBM Urban Advisory for Onsite and Offsite Sewage Management Practices
- Introduce the participants to City Sanitation Planning, Shit Flow Diagram tool, effective Faecal Sludge and Septage Management and Decentralized Waste Water Treatment Plants.

PARTICIPANTS

The participants of the training included municipal functionaries including decision makers like Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officers, engineers working onground in implementing citywide Sanitation. Overall 232 participants attended





the online training sessions.

SESSIONS

The training was inaugurated by Shri A K Gupta, Additional Director, RCUES and Dr Suresh Kumar Rohilla, Senior Director CSE.

The training focused on a brief over-view and recommendations by the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) advisory.

The advisory stresses on the development of City Sanitation Plans in lines with the National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008, using Shit Flow Diagram tool to assess the existing sanitation scenario of a city, using an appropriate mix of Onsite and Offsite solution to achieve Citywide Sanitation.

It emphasises on the implementation of effective Faecal Sludge and Septage Management to ensure effective functioning of the Onsite Sanitation Systems. The documents also stresses on offsite solutions at different scales i.e. Decentralized and Community-Level to complement centralized sewerage schemes

and Onsite / FSSM solutions.

Sessions included Shit Flow Diagram tool along with sensitizing the participants on how SFD tool can be used for advocacy, planning and monitoring of sanitation interventions. The session also briefly introduced the participants on how to generate an SFD using online graphic generator.

The training explored the issues and challenges of effective Faecal Sludge and Septage Management and briefly discussed on the solutions cities can implement. Focus on Decentralized Wastewater Treatment sensitized the participants on how to plan and implement a Decentralized Wastewater Treatment in the cities.

COORDINATOR

The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr Rajeev Narayan, Deputy Director, RCUES, Lucknow and Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow

ONLINE TRAINING ON PM STREET VENDOR'S ATMA NIRBHAR NIDHI (PM SVANIDHI)

BACKGROUND

The outbreak of global pandemic COVID- 19 has led to massive devastation in India. In view of the global crises, Government of India declared a complete lock down in the country which has left a deep impact on the Street Vendors, labourers, migrant workers and all those marginalized communities who struggle hard for their survival. Government of India has declared a huge package of Rs. 20, 00,000 crores for reviving Indian economy and providing relief to affected persons. The package of Self Reliance include governance reforms, credit support to urban street vendors, MSMEs, start up business, SHGs, relief to migrant workers, poor, and homeless etc. The role of urban local governments has massively increased in post lockdown situation in prevention, spread of pandemic disease, response, and protection of frontline workers and rehabilitation of urban poor. Street vendors play a significant role in ensuring availability of the goods and services at affordable rate at the door-step of the city dwellers. The COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns have adversely impacted the livelihoods of street vendors. They usually work with a small capital and their earnings are grossly inadequate to survive their families for long period and thus the savings along with capital are consumed. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide credit for working capital to street vendors to resume their business. Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme has been launched by government of India to support the urban street vendors in reviving their business and livelihood.

Against this backdrop, RCUES Lucknow organized nine online training programmes to discuss and deliberate upon the provisions and procedures of the

List of Online Training Programmes

| Date | No. of Participants |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 03 October, 2020 | 17 |
| 17 October, 2020 | 14 |
| 21 October, 2020 | 22 |
| 28 October, 2020 | 22 |
| 02 November, 2020 | 17 |
| 12 November, 2020 | 19 |
| 19 November, 2020 | 31 |
| 14 December, 2020 | 35 |
| 15 December, 2020 | 16 |

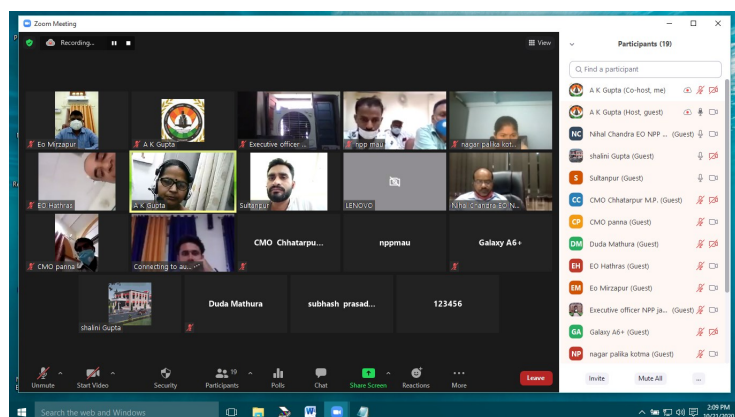
scheme so that it may be effectively implemented in urban centres.

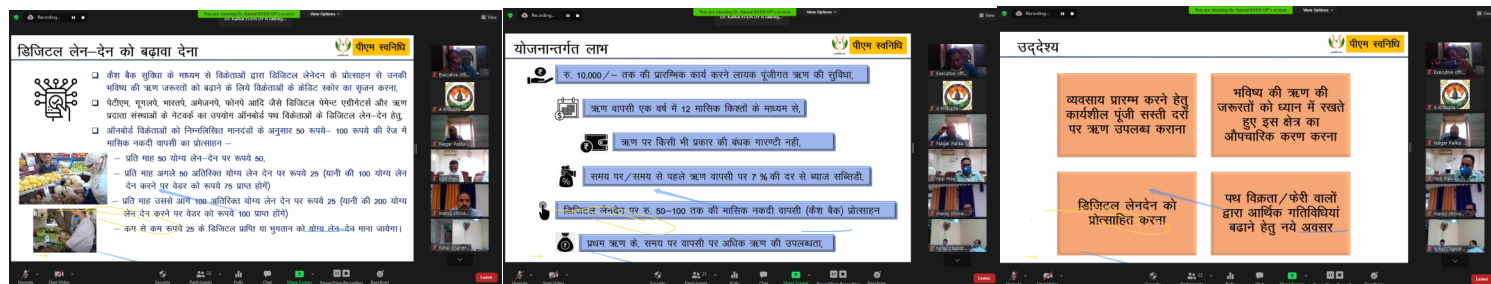
PARTICIPANTS

The participants of the training programme included Municipal Commissioners /Additional Municipal Commissioners /Deputy Municipal Commissioners / Assistant Municipal Commissioners. Executive Officers/ Chief Municipal Officers, State Mission Managers, City Mission Managers under DAY-NULM . Overall 193 participants attended the training programmes.

OBJECTIVES:

- To highlight the status of urban poverty and approaches for its alleviation;
- To highlight the imperatives of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat and emerging opportunities for urban poverty alleviation;
- To discuss and deliberate upon the various provisions and procedures of the Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme;





- To highlight the problems and challenges in implementation of Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme and suggesting measures for its effective implementation.

SESSION

The sessions of the training included:

Approaches and Strategies of Urban Poverty Alleviation in View of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat

- Status of Urban Poverty Alleviation
- Policy Initiatives
- Changing Approaches and Strategies for Poverty Alleviation
- New Approaches in View of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat
- Support to Urban Street Vendors, Migrants, Homeless and Poor

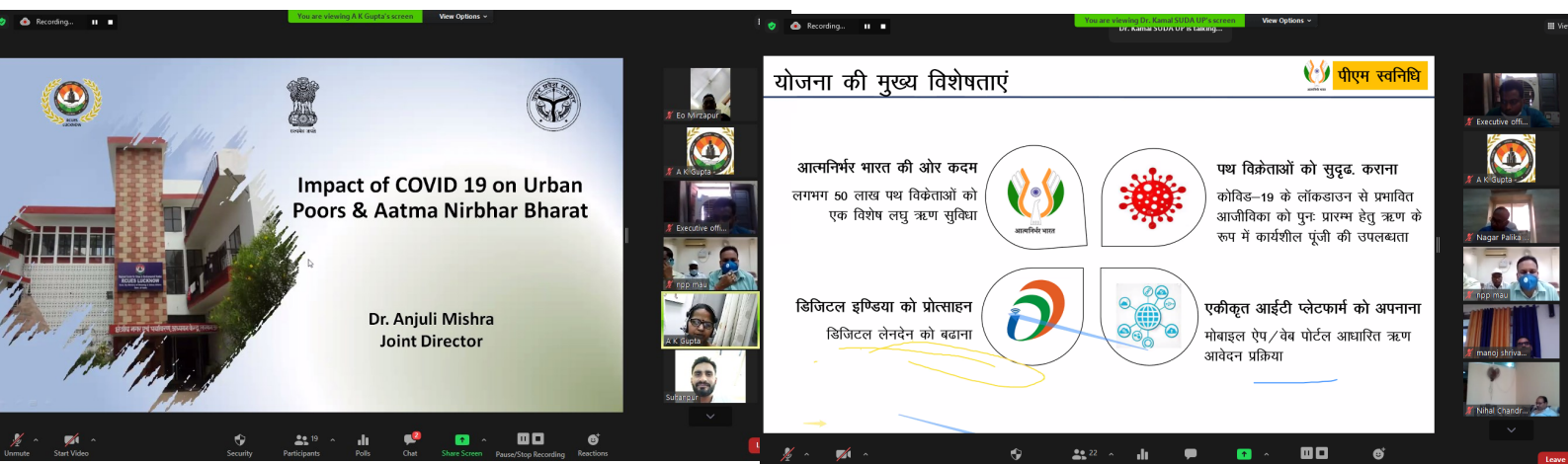
Prime Minister SVANidhi Scheme

- Objectives and Criteria of Selection of beneficiaries
- Credit
- Procedures
- Implementation

- Problems and Prospects

COURSE COORDINATORS

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Anjali Mishra, Joint Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING ON MANAGEMENT OF URBAN FLOODING

BACKGROUND

Growing urbanization is posing serious environmental concerns in India in terms of changing land use pattern, increasing carbon emissions, solid waste generation and disposal, air and water pollution and poor sanitation amenities. A large segment of urban population in India resides in slums, squatters and informal settlement. These settlements are often located in low laying areas prone to direct and indirect risks due to environmental degradation including changes in the climate and lack of basic urban services. Urban flooding has been experienced over decades in India however; adequate efforts to deal with it were not made by urban local governments. In the past, approaches and strategies on flood disaster management largely focused on riverine floods affecting large extents of rural areas. Urban flooding is significantly different from rural flooding as urbanization leads to developed catchments and in the event of heavy/ high intensity of rainfall; there is higher runoff which increases the magnitude of flood. Urban areas are centres of economic activities with vital infrastructure which needs to be protected. In most of the cities, damage to vital infrastructure has wider implications on urban local governments in terms of sustainability of civic services and municipal resources management. The cities are also densely populated and people living in slums and high vulnerable areas, suffer due to flooding/ water logging. It has sometimes resulted in loss of life, damage to property and disruptions in transport and power while it may result in possible epidemics and exposure to communicable diseases, loss of livelihood, human suffering, and, in extreme cases, loss of life. Therefore, management of urban flooding

List of Online Training Programmes

| Date | No. of Participants |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 01 October, 2020 | 6 |
| 12 October, 2020 | 31 |
| 19 October, 2020 | 7 |
| 31 October, 2020 | 22 |

has to be accorded top priority.

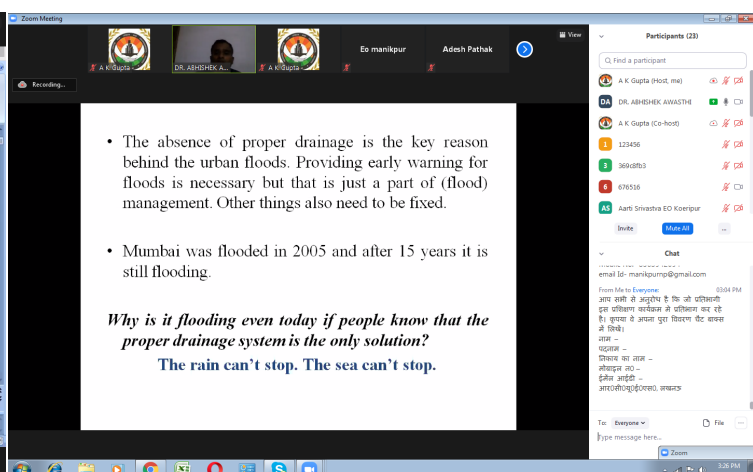
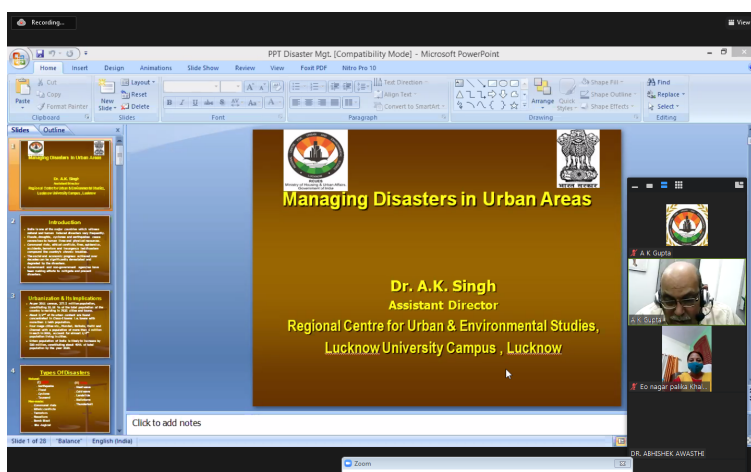
Against this backdrop, RCUES, Lucknow organised four Online training programmes on Management of Urban Flooding to deliberate upon the pertinent issues and dimensions of prevention and mitigation of urban flooding and its effective management.

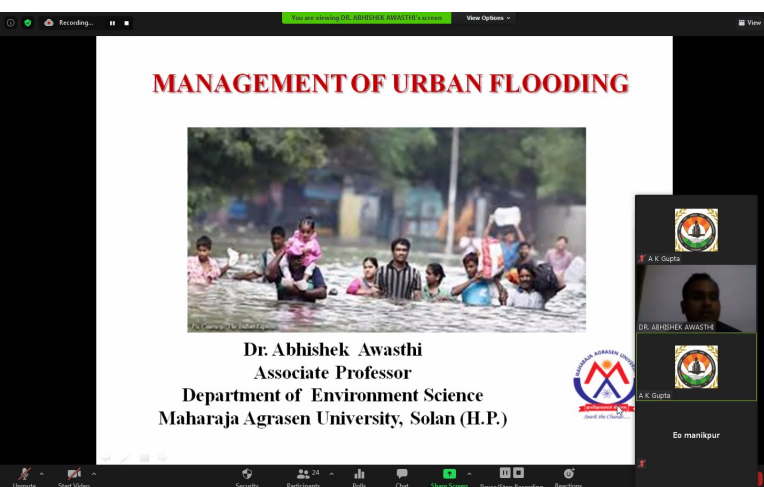
PARTICIPANTS

The training was aimed for participants like Additional/ Deputy /Assistant Municipal Commissioners Executive Officers\Engineers, Urban Planners, Specialists of Environment, Sanitation and Pollution Control, Chief Sanitary Inspectors and Zonal Officers. Overall 66 participants attended the training programmes.

OBJECTIVES:

- To discuss the national and state scenario of disasters and its management ;
- To highlight the policy perspective and theoretical framework of prevention and mitigation of urban flooding ;
- To examine the causes and factors responsible for urban flooding;
- To assess the impact of urban flooding and its implication on urban local governments ;
- To highlight the initiatives and best practices in





prevention , response and mitigating the impact of urban flooding ;

- To highlight the importance of urban resilience in the context of climate change , disasters, and environmental sustainability ;

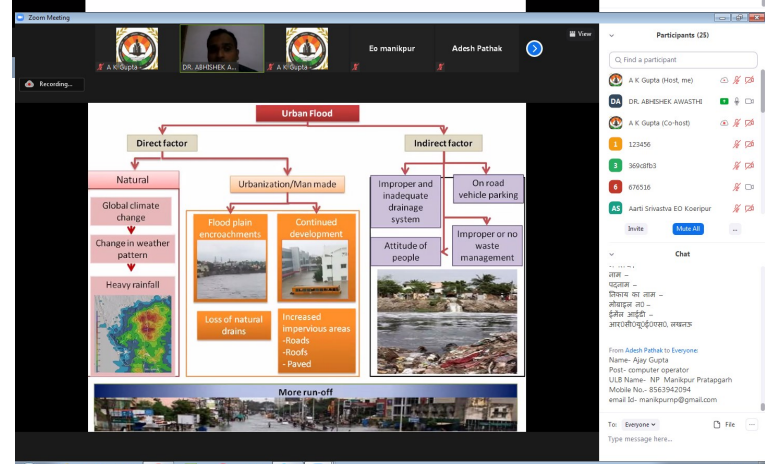
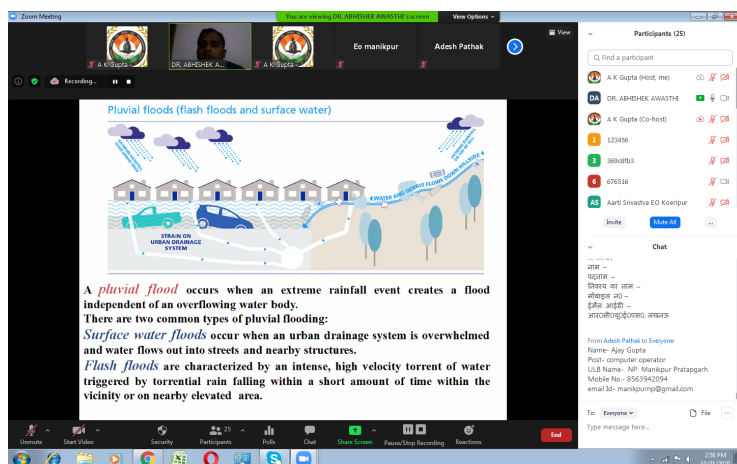
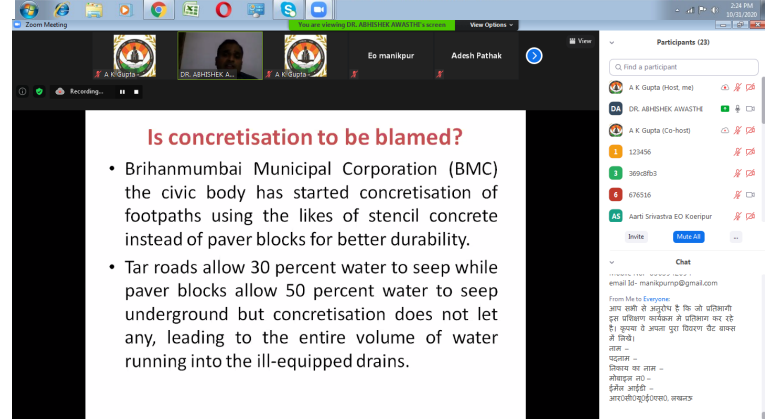
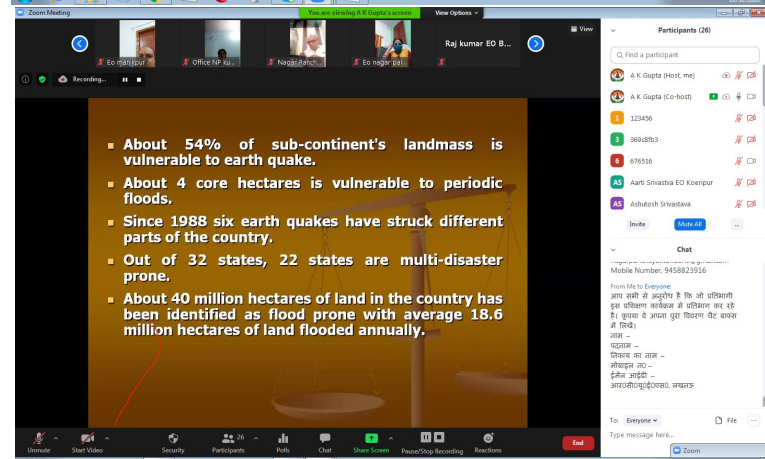
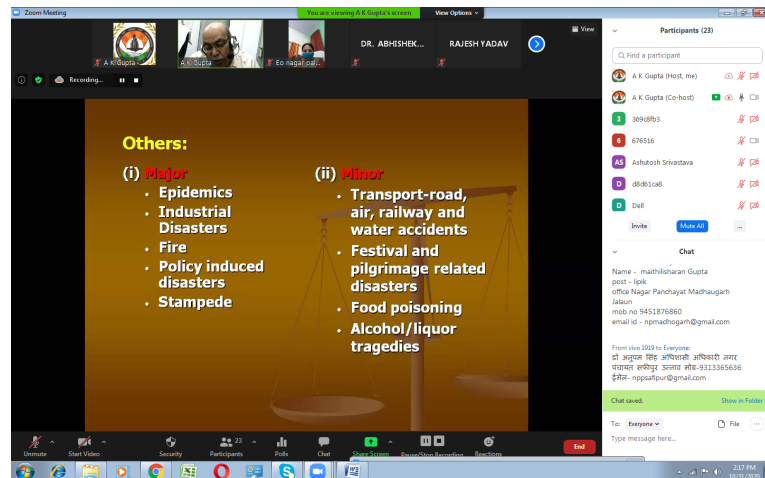
SESSION

The sessions of the training included:

- Challenges of Disaster Management
- Management of Urban Flooding

COURSE COORDINATORS

The training programme was coordinated by Dr A K Singh, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SERVICE LEVEL BENCHMARK

BACKGROUND

Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) have played a significant role in the urban development process in India. Since its announcement in 2008, the SLBs have been recognized by the 13th and the 14th Finance Commission in India. Publication of SLBs for water supply, sewerage, solid waste and storm water drainage is one of the conditions for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to claim 14th FC performance grant. As a result, Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) for water and sanitation have been published for most of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India. Service level monitoring and improvement are also the envisaged outcomes of Government of India's various urban programs like SBM, AMRUT and SMART cities. Many states have also institutionalized the process of collection of information for SLBs. Public agencies at national, state and local levels have used SLBs for various policy interventions, program monitoring, impact assessment and service improvement actions. Regulators, multilateral financing institutions, researchers, consultants etc. have also used SLBs for different purposes.

Service Level Benchmarking has been developed and released by the MOHUA, GOI, which seeks to (i) identify a minimum set of standard performance parameters for the water and sanitation sector that are commonly understood and used by all stakeholders across the country; (ii) define a common minimum framework for monitoring and reporting on these indicators and (iii) set out guidelines on how to operationalize this framework in a phased manner.

The principle of accountability for service levels is now gaining broad based acceptance at all levels. The

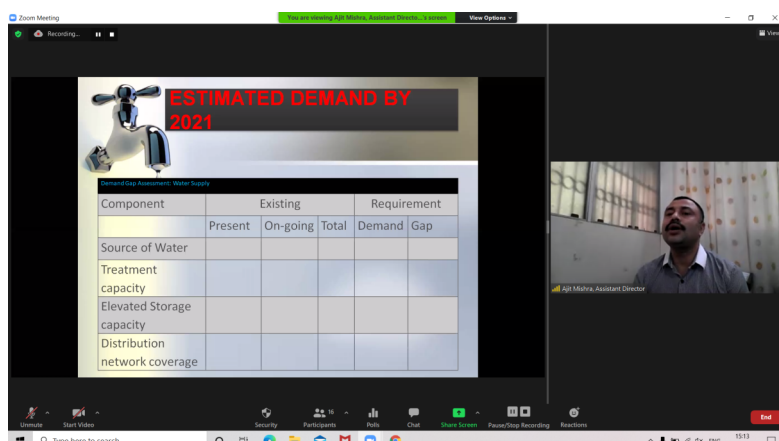
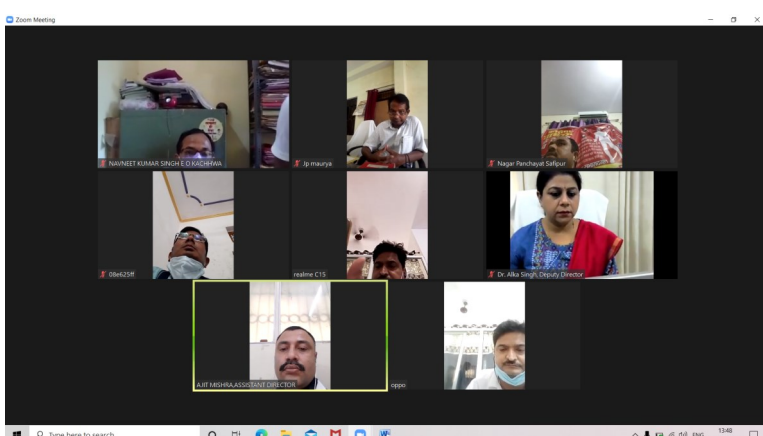
| List of Online Training Programmes | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Date | No. of Participants |
| 01 October, 2020 | 12 |
| 05 October, 2020 | 11 |
| 07 October, 2020 | 20 |
| 08 October, 2020 | 20 |
| 09 October, 2020 | 17 |
| 14 October, 2020 | 17 |
| 15 October, 2020 | 21 |
| 16 October, 2020 | 30 |
| 17 October, 2020 | 19 |
| 19 October, 2020 | 16 |
| 20 October, 2020 | 29 |

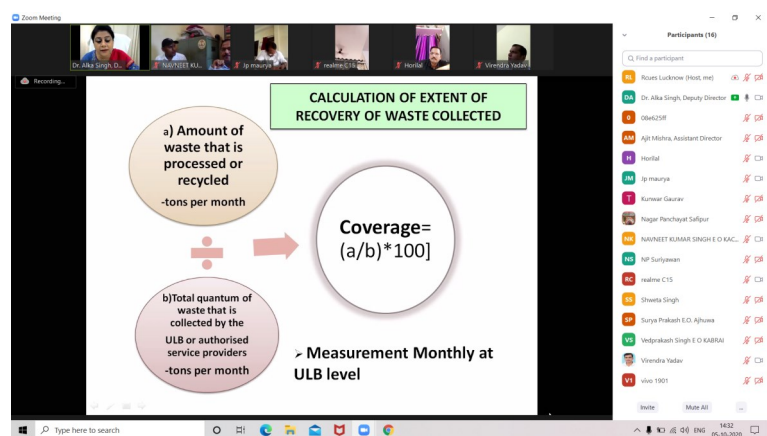
ULBs are at the forefront of this shift, based on the decentralization agenda articulated under the 74th Constitutional Amendment with focus on—Tracking performance over time, Compare performance with peers, Identify areas for improvement, Set targets for performance (for own dept., or public/ private service providers), Report/Disclose performance to stakeholders (e.g. councillors, citizens). Government of India is incorporating this principle in all its programs and initiatives like AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission. AMURT Mission focuses on Service Improvement Plans which will be a road map for improving service levels based on the minimum set of standard performance parameters.

In this context, RCUES Lucknow had organized 11 online training programmes.

OBJECTIVES

- To aware the municipal functionaries about Performance benchmarks





- To aware the functionaries on preparing Service Level improvement plans
- To train the functionaries on identify their service levels based on standard performance parameters for the water and sanitation.
- To train the functionaries identifying gaps and areas for improvement
- To train the functionaries to use the performance benchmarks for monitoring and reporting

PARTICIPANTS

Online Training on Performance benchmarks and Service Level improvement planning was designed for all municipal functionaries including senior officials, Executive officers, commissioners, engineers, sanitary inspectors, health officers, planners, other technical staff of the urban local bodies. Overall **212** participants attended the trainings.

SESSIONS

- Overview of Service benchmarks



- Services level Benchmarks of water Supply, Sewerage & Septage
- Service Level Benchmark for Solid Waste Management and Storm water Drainage
- Performance Improvement Planning
- Identification of Gaps and preparation of Service level Improvement Plan

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was jointly coordinated by Dr Alka Singh, Deputy Director and Mr Ajit Mishra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING ON INTEGRATED WASTEWATER AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT (LEVEL-1) IN COLLABORATION WITH NIUA

BACKGROUND

According to Census 2011, India's urban population is 377 million or 31% of the total population, which is expected to increase to 600 million by 2031. The Census 2011 also showed that in 4,041 statutory towns, 7.90 million households (HHs) do not have access to toilets and defecate in the open. As per Global level data only 5% of fecal sludge is properly treated. Nearly 500 million people in India, using non sewerage systems, do not have access to any treatment of fecal sludge. Untreated faecal sludge and septage management from towns and cities is one of the major causes of surface and ground water pollution in India. The Increase in access to sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission brought about an evident need to address the emerging liquid waste management challenges. In India, a majority of the household depend on onsite sanitation facilities wherein, safe management of human waste, which includes its safe containment, transport, treatment and disposal is of utmost importance to make our cities healthy and liveable. Most on-site sanitation systems (OSS) are emptied manually in absence of suitable facilities. Ideally a septic tank system should be desludged every 2-5 years.

The program covered engineering and technology aspects of Septage and Liquid Waste Management. Examples and experiences of various projects in the form of case studies to help participants engage with the technical/practical aspects of the plan, implementation and monitoring of elements of full range of Urban Sanitation. In this context RCUES Lucknow in collaboration with NIUA New Delhi organized **eight** Online Training

| List of Online Training Programmes | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Date | No. of Participants |
| 03 October, 2020 | 49 |
| 09 October, 2020 | 38 |
| 13 October, 2020 | 83 |
| 16 October, 2020 | 86 |
| 07 November, 2020 | 58 |
| 10 November, 2020 | 25 |
| 19 November, 2020 | 39 |
| 23 November, 2020 | 43 |

Programme on Integrated WasteWater and Septage Management (Level-1).

OBJECTIVES

- To create awareness on the policies/guidelines and practices about Septage and Liquid Waste Management.
- To develop an understanding of different technological options (along the value chain, but focusing on treatment)
- To understand the decision making criteria for technological selection.

PARTICIPANTS

Training Program on Septage and Liquid Waste Management was organized for Engineers working in the Office of ULB, Jal Nigam, Parastatal Agencies responsible for execution and implementation of projects. 421 participants attended the online programme.

SESSIONS

The participants of the training programme were given a brief introduction about Fecal Sludge and Septage Management. Participants were apprised about the Integrated Waste Water and Septage Management and Approaches for Waste Water Management. Approaches for Faecal Sludge and Septage Management



COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by
Mr Ajit Mishra, Assistant Director, RCUES,
Lucknow.

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON PLANNING FOR FEACAL & SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT (LEVEL-2) IN COLLABORATION WITH NIUA

BACKGROUND

Planning for FSSM: This is based on the technology and Financing Option Modules. Selected participants from the first level who are interested to know further about how to plan for FSSM solutions in their city were taken up for this training. In this context RCUES Lucknow in collaboration with NIUA New Delhi organized six Online Training Programme Online Training Programme on Planning for Feacal & Septage Management (Level-2).

OBJECTIVES

- To create awareness on the policies/guidelines and practices about Septage and Liquid Waste Management.
- To develop an understanding of different technological options (along the value chain, but focusing on treatment)
- To understand the decision making criteria for technological selection.

PARTICIPANTS

Online Training Program on Planning for Fecal & Septage Management (Level-2) was organized for Engineers working in the Office of ULB, Jal Nigam, Parastatal Agencies responsible for execution and implementation of projects. 287 participants attended the online programme.

SESSIONS

The sessions of the training programme consisted of the following Modules:

Module 1 - Planning for FSSM - Planning for

List of Online Training Programmes

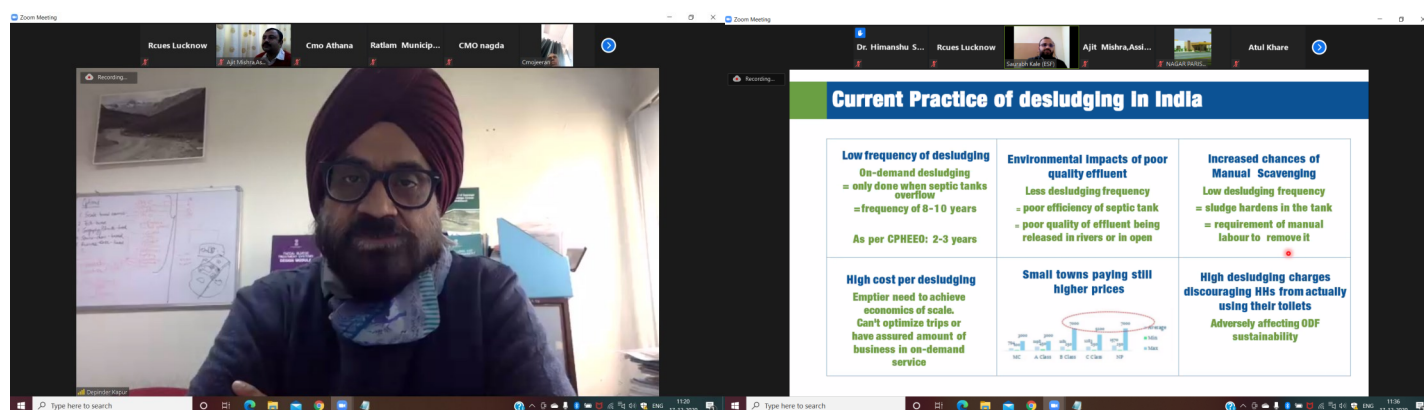
| Date | No. of Participants |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 25 November, 2020 | 86 |
| 08 December, 2020 | 40 |
| 11 December, 2020 | 40 |
| 16 December, 2020 | 45 |
| 17 December, 2020 | 44 |
| 18 December, 2020 | 32 |

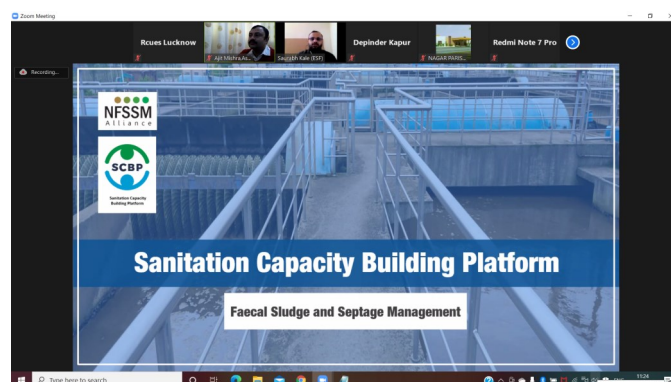
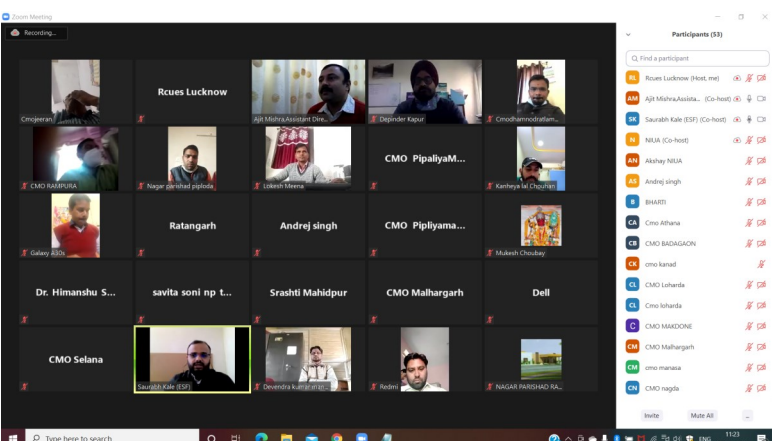
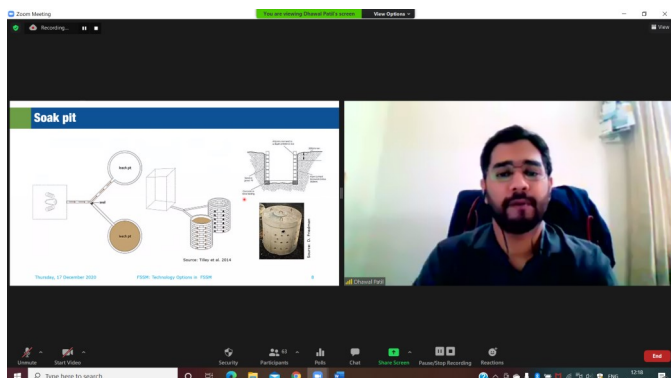
emptying services City By-laws and Regulations Exercise on emptying and conveyance, sludge quantification Video of Wai and Sinnar.

Module 2- Technology options for containment, conveyance and treatment. Technology selection criteria. Exercise – capex and opex calculation, user fee calculation

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Ajit Mishra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.





ONLINE TRAINING ON PROPERTY TAX REFORMS THROUGH GIS

BACKGROUND

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a framework for gathering, Managing & Analyzing Data. Rooted in the Science of Geography, GIS integrates many types of data. It analyses spatial location and organizes layers of information into visualization using maps and 3D Scenes. With this unique capability, GIS reveals deeper insights into data, such as patterns, relationships and situations- Helping users make smarter decisions.

The use of Geo-spatial tools & Technologies such as Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS), GPS (Global Positioning System), Crowd Sourcing etc. are giving capabilities to provide “Decision Support Scenarios” which would be vital to monitor health of various sector.

The GIS has opened up immense possibilities of their application in Urban Sector. One of our Project with Title “GIS base map, survey of properties (ward wise & category wise), Numbering of properties through Assigning Unit Identification Number to each property and Developing Property Information System Cities/Town in Uttar Pradesh” in which GIS is used for the enhancement of Base Map and finally bringing all the thematic layers namely Zone boundary, Ward Boundary, Mohalla/Colony Boundary, Parcels, Building Footprints, Property Points, Road network, Railway Network, Green Cover and Major landmarks into the web based Property Tax Management System.

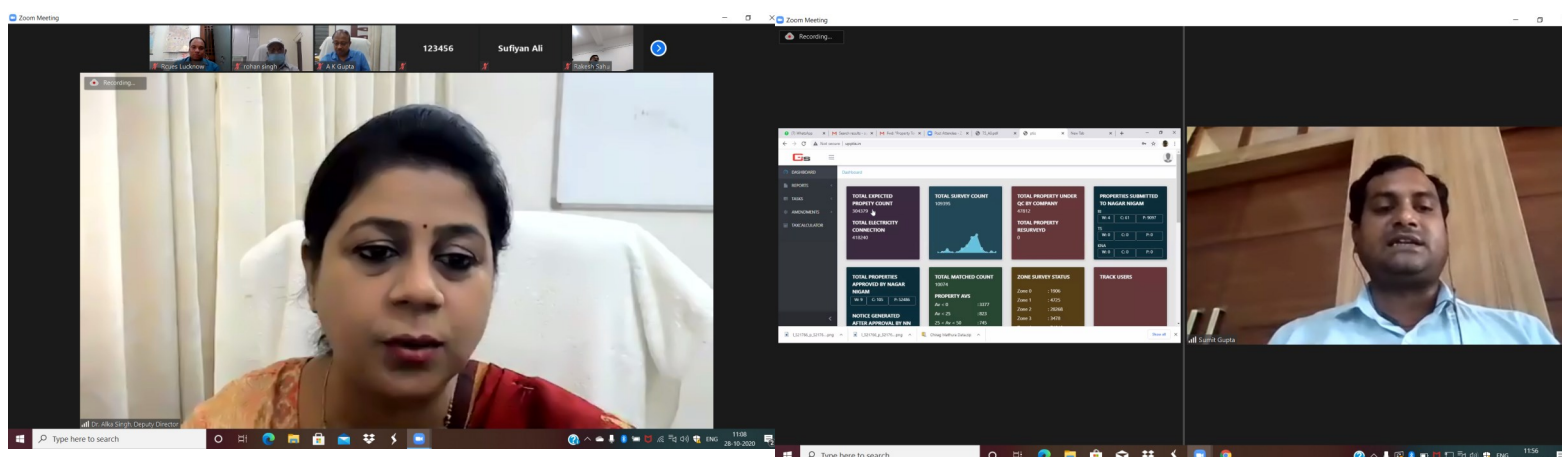
In this context RCUES Lucknow organized twelve Online Training Programme on Property Tax Reforms

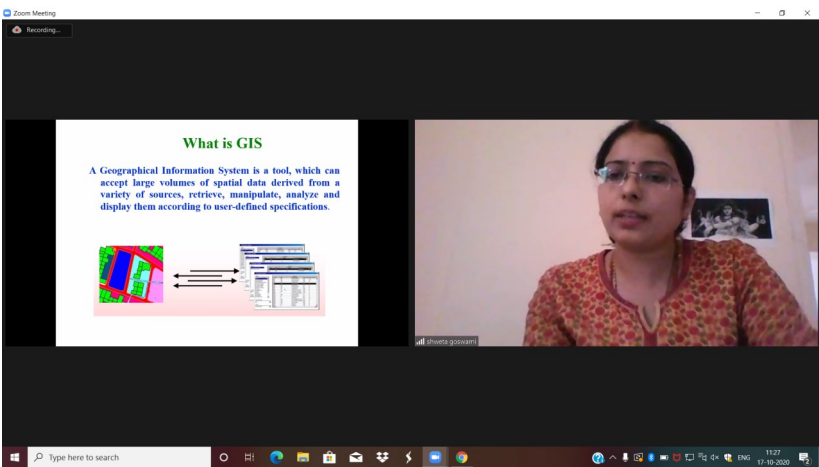
| List of Online Training Programmes | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Date | No. of Participants |
| 03 October, 2020 | 15 |
| 17 October, 2020 | 51 |
| 28 October, 2020 | 27 |
| 29 October, 2020 | 32 |
| 03 November, 2020 | 25 |
| 10 November, 2020 | 30 |
| 11 November, 2020 | 30 |
| 11 November, 2020 | 95 |
| 20 November, 2020 | 10 |
| 07 December, 2020 | 30 |
| 08 December, 2020 | 30 |
| 09 December, 2020 | 35 |

through GIS.

OBJECTIVES

Taxation is the main source of income to a municipality and property tax is a primary key to this. Municipalities play an important role in property tax assessment. The importance of bringing IT into the municipal infrastructure is paramount, especially the need to store, retrieve and update large amounts of data. Today, with the use of large storage servers and reliable database management systems, IT empowers the authorities to do all that and much more. There is transparency and efficiency in the way all the data is managed and administered with the IT infrastructure. The GIS-based Property Tax Information System





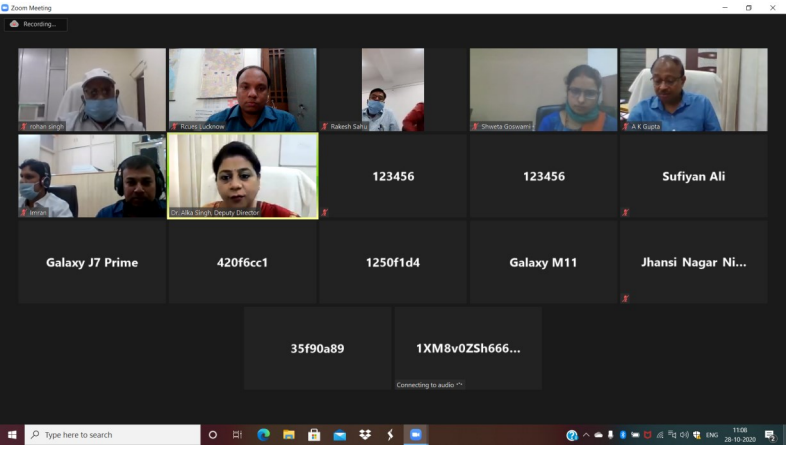
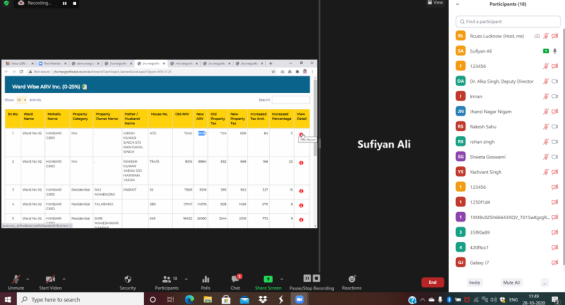
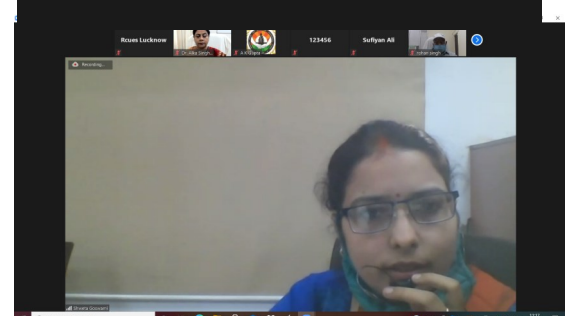
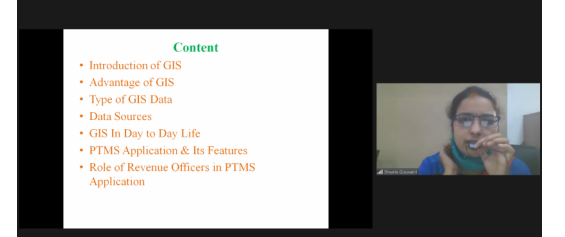
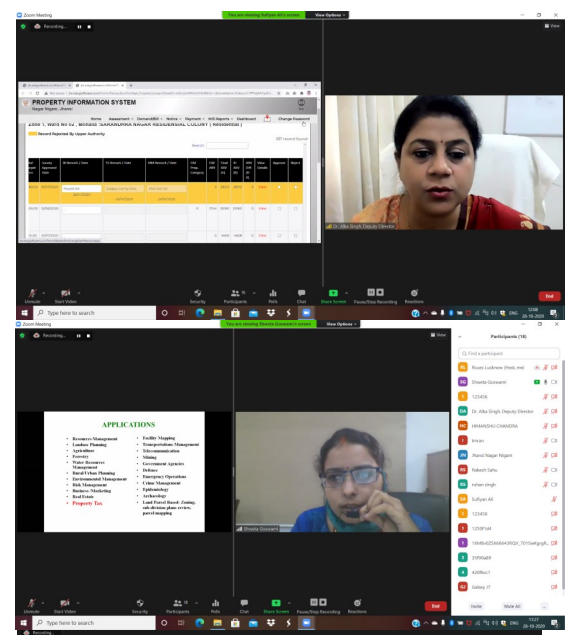
(PTIS) makes tax assessment simpler and prioritize areas on the basis of tax revenues collected or due. It helps in the decision-making process and streamlining the workflow of property tax assessment. The training aims at imparting information about the process, procedure and legal aspects of Property Tax Information System to ULB officials and to familiarize them with computerized methods of delivery of their services to citizens.

PARTICIPANTS

In total 400 participants attended the workshop.

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Alka Singh, Deputy Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



ONLINE TRAINING-ON SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2021

BACKGROUND

As a prelude to encouraging cities to improve urban sanitation, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) had conducted 'Swachh Survekshan-2016' survey for the rating of 73 cities with million plus population in January 2016 followed by Swachh Survekshan-2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 respectively. In a bid to scale up the coverage of the ranking exercise and encourage towns and cities to actively implement mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner, MoHUA now proposes to conduct the sixth edition i.e Swachh Survekshan 2021 to rank all cities under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U). The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation, ensure sustainability of initiatives taken towards garbage free and open defecation free cities, provide credible outcomes which would be validated by third party certification, institutionalize existing systems through online processes and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities more habitable and sustainable.

In this context, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES) Lucknow organized 11 Online Training Programmes on SWACHH SURVEKSHAN 2021.

OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the online trainings was to acquaint the participants with the survey toolkit of Swachh Survekshan 2021

PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Municipal

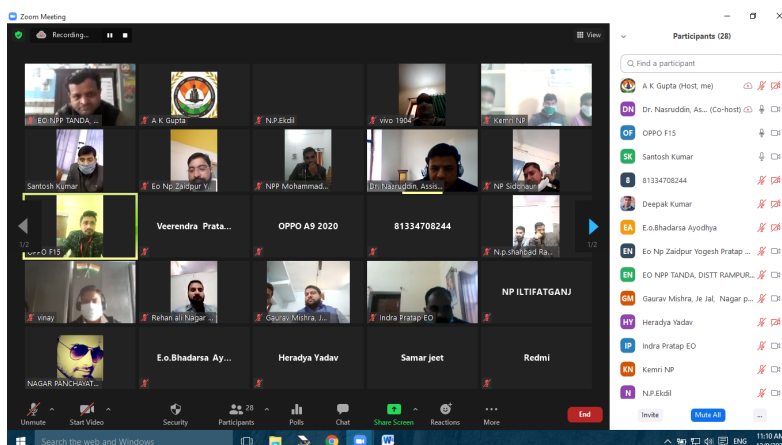
List of Training Programmes

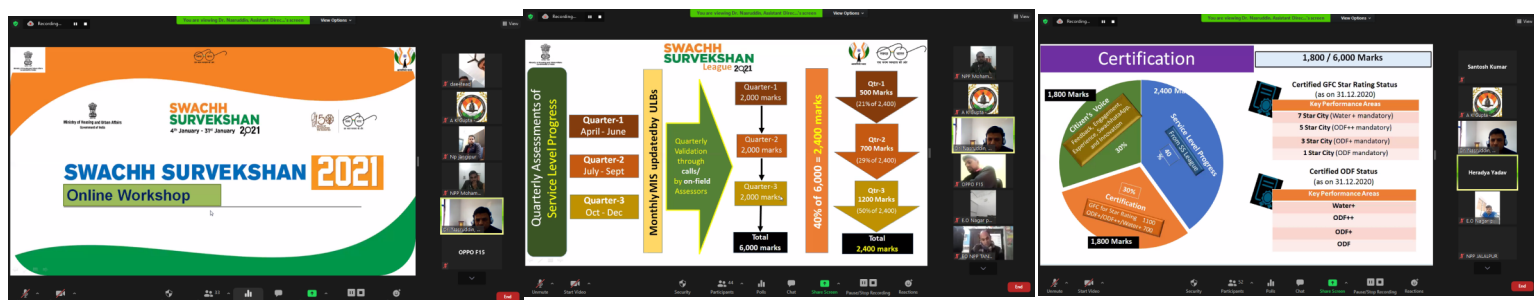
| Date | No of Participants |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 17 October, 2020 | 25 |
| 19 October, 2020 | 23 |
| 21 October, 2020 | 40 |
| 22 October, 2020 | 31 |
| 23 October, 2020 | 23 |
| 05 November, 2020 | 82 |
| 07 November, 2020 | 30 |
| 19 November, 2020 | 17 |
| 21 November, 2020 | 41 |
| 08 December, 2020 | 33 |
| 09 December, 2020 | 59 |

Commissioners, Deputy Municipal Commissioners, Assistant Municipal Commissioners EOs, Engineers, Sanitary & Food Inspectors and other officials of Uttar Pradesh. Overall 404 participants attended the online training programmes.

SESSIONS

Capacity Augmentation of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is one of the key objectives of the Mission. Successful implementation and long term sustainability of the Swachh Bharat Mission goals is dependent upon the ULBs' capacity to lead and sustain the initiative. The session mainly focused on the objectives of the Swachh Sarvekshan 2021 and the





need to for trained ULB officials to ensure long term sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) mandate and effective Solid Waste Management (SWM), beyond the Mission period. The training also highlighted that to successfully clean Urban India large scale participation from citizens is also required. Hence, building citizens' awareness, knowledge and capabilities on managing the waste generated by them is also crucial.

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Nasruddin, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

New Award Category Criteria referring SS-2021 Results

| Ranking Categories | Segregation of Waste (Wet, Dry & Hazardous*) | Processing Capacity against wet waste generated | Processing/ Recycling of Waste (Wet & Dry) | C&D Waste Processing | Percentage of waste going to the landfill | Current Sanitation Status |
|--------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Platinum (Divya) | >95% Wards | >91% | >91% | >50% C&D waste processed/ Reused | Upto 5% | Water+ |
| Gold (Anupam) | >75% Wards | >81% | >81% | >41% | Upto 10% | ODF++ |
| Silver (Ujjwal) | >55% Wards | >71% | >71% | >31% | Upto 15% | ODF+ |
| Bronze (Udit) | >35% Wards | >61% | >61% | >21% | Upto 20% | ODF+ |
| Aspiring (Aarohi) | >25% Wards | >50% processing capacity | >50% Processing/ Recycling | >10% processing/ reuse | >20% | ODF |

Note:
1. A city will have to meet all criteria to qualify for the particular category otherwise city will have to settle for the next best category where all criteria are met.

SSLeague: Change In 'Service Level Progress' (SLP)

SS League 2020
Total Marks: 2,000
25% of SS League 2020 Weightage will be added in final SS-2020

SS League 2021
Total Marks: 6,000
40% of SS League 2021 Weightage will be added in final SS-2021

Leaner SLP bringing more focus on core competencies for service delivery
IEC and Innovation integrated with 'Citizen's Voice' and Capacity Building with Processing & Disposal (in SLP)

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON PRIME MINISTER AWAS YOJNA (URBAN)

BACKGROUND

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), a flagship Mission of Government of India implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) was launched on 25th June 2015. The Mission addresses urban housing shortage among the EWS/LIG and MIG categories including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022, when nation completes 75 years of its Independence. PMAY (U) adopts a demand driven approach wherein the Housing shortage is decided based on demand assessment by States/UTs. All houses under PMAY(U) have basic amenities like toilet, water supply, electricity and kitchen. The Mission promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in name of female member or in joint name.

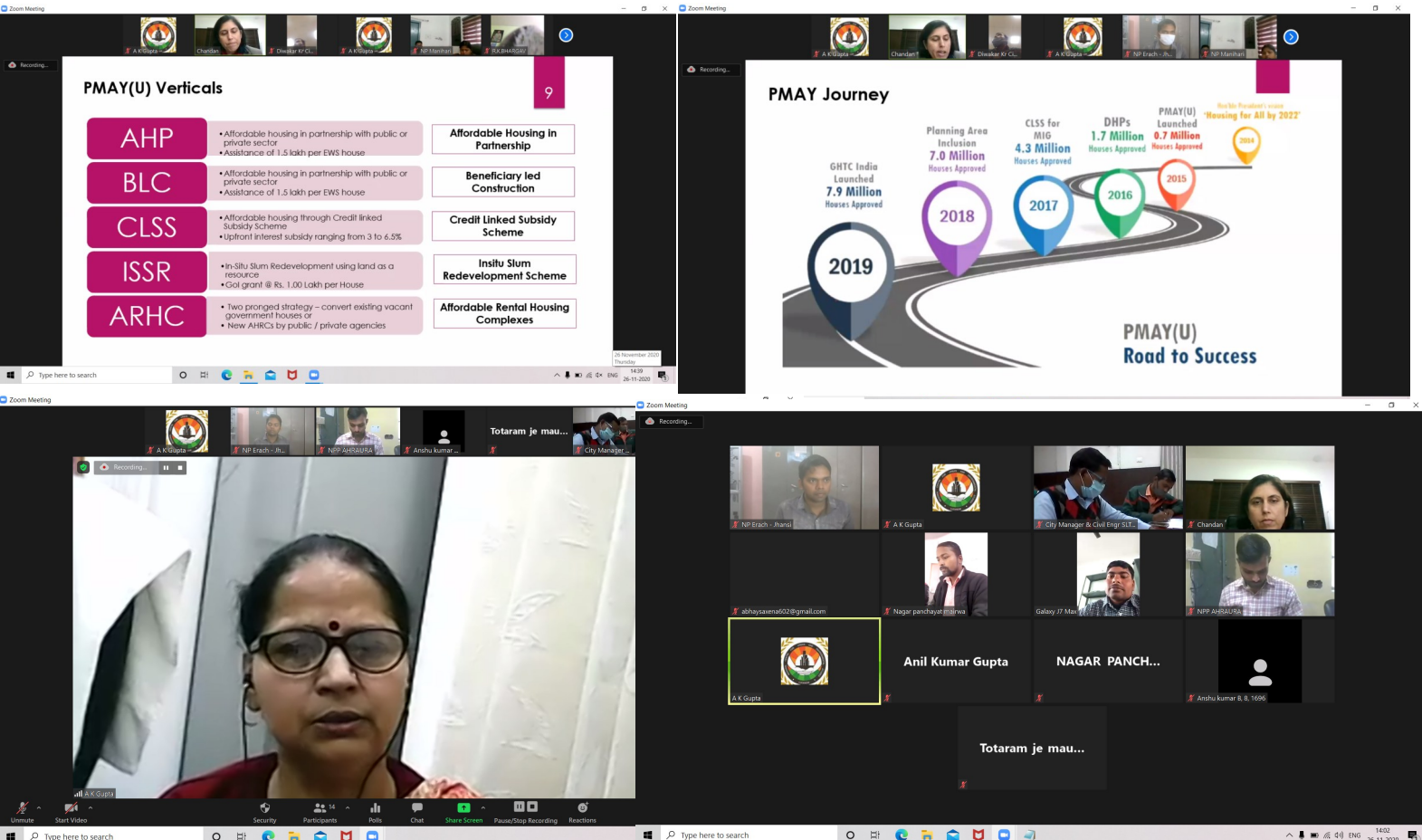
Preference is also given to differently abled persons, senior citizens, SCs, STs, OBCs, Minority, single women, transgender and other weaker & venerable sections of the society. A PMAY(U) house ensures

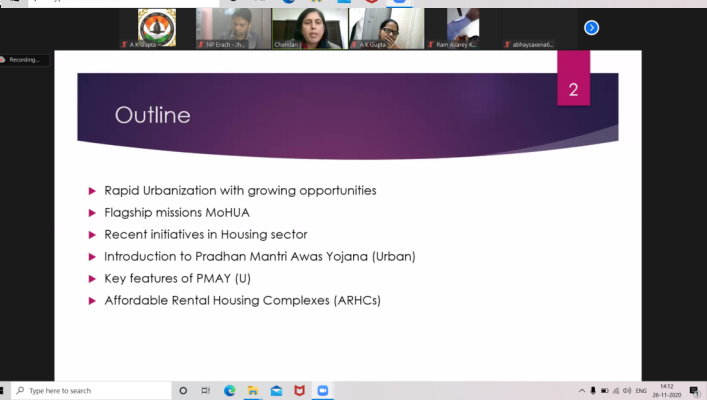
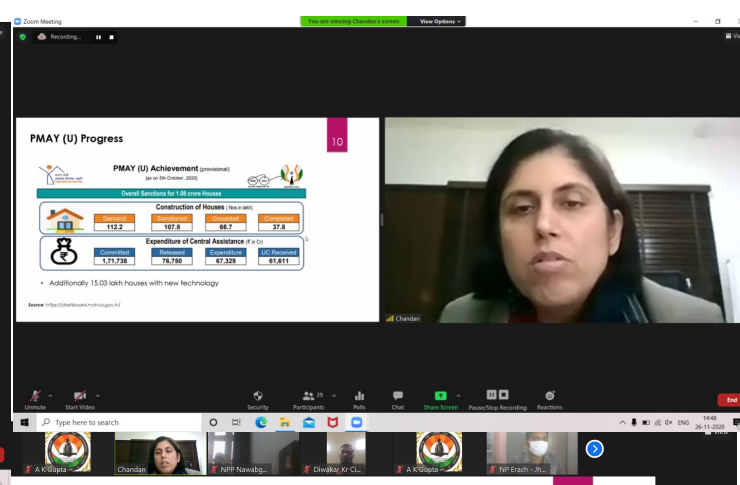
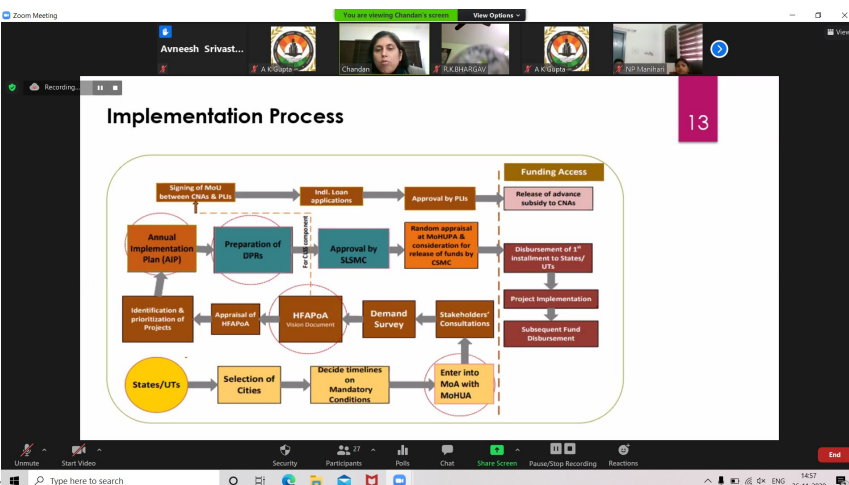
List of Training Programmes

| Date | No of Participants |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 13 October, 2020 | 20 |
| 05 November, 2020 | 22 |
| 26 November, 2020 | 23 |

dignified living along with sense of security and pride of ownership to the beneficiaries.

COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in reverse migration of urban migrants/ poor in the country. Urban migrants stay in slums/ informal settlements/ unauthorised colonies/ periurban areas to save cost on housing. They need decent rental housing at affordable rate at their work sites. In order to address this need, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has initiated Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U).





Recent Initiatives in Housing Sector

| Private participation in Affordable Housing | Improve Accountability and Professionalism | Enhancing Housing Ecosystem |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Goods & Services Tax (GST) for Affordable Housing reduced ✓ Affordable Housing accorded Infrastructure Status by including it in the Harmonised list of Infrastructure ✓ Fiscal incentives provided in the Income Tax (under section 80-IBA), which lead 100% deduction of profits and gains for Affordable Housing projects ✓ Eight Models under Public Private Partnership (PPP) for Affordable Housing circulated to States/UTs to facilitate private sector participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Real Estate Regulation & Development Act (RERA) brought a new era, which ensures the regulation & promotion of Real Estate Sector. ✓ Online Building Permission System (OBPS): For reducing the number of procedures and time required to obtain a building permit. 1600+ cities (11 States) implemented OBPS. ✓ Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) - India has improved 23 ranks in the World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business Index" to move to 77th place. In construction permit, India climbed from 181st to 52nd place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft National Urban Policy Framework prepared which outlines an integrated and coherent approach towards the future of urban planning in India. ✓ Retirement Home Policy has been released to protect the rights of senior citizens for an independent and dignified living post their retirement. ✓ Rental Home Policy drafted to provide a balance opportunity to both tenants and owners ✓ Affordable Housing Fund setup at National Housing Bank (NHB) funded by priority sector lending backlogs shall reduce the borrowing cost for the beneficiary |

This will provide ease of living to urban migrants/poor in Industrial Sector as well as in non formal urban economy to get access to dignified affordable rental housing close to their workplace.

OBJECTIVES

- To highlight the status of urban poverty and approaches for its alleviation;
- To discuss and deliberate upon the various provisions and procedures of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;
- To highlight the problems and challenges in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and suggesting measures for its effective implementation.
- To highlight the main features and provisions under Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), a sub-scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Municipal Commissioners /Additional Municipal Commissioners /Deputy Municipal Commissioners / Assistant Municipal Commissioners, Executive Officers/ Chief Municipal Officers, Concerned Officials of City Level Technical Cell Under PMAY(U). In total 65 participants attended the training.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Dr Anjali Mishra, Joint Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT OF URBAN DISASTER

BACKGROUND:

Growing urbanization is posing serious environmental concerns in India in terms of changing land use pattern, increasing carbon emissions, solid waste generation and disposal, air and water pollution and poor sanitation amenities. A large segment of urban population in India resides in slums, squatters and informal settlement. These settlements are often located in low laying areas prone to direct and indirect risks due to environmental degradation including changes in the climate and lack of basic urban services.

India has been major centre of natural and human induced disasters in South Asia. Earthquakes, flood, drought, climate change, land sliding and cyclones are frequently occurring in India while naxalism, ethnic unrest, insurgency, fire, stampede, accidents etc. cause concern. In most of the cities, damage to vital infrastructure has wider implications on urban local governments in terms of sustainability of civic services and municipal resources management. The management of disasters include prevention, mitigation, preparedness, disaster response and rehabilitation of disasters victims as well as reconstitution of disaster affected areas. As we cannot predict disasters and control them, hence strategies for prevention and mitigation of potential loss of disasters are best suited while community based approaches for disaster response and rehabilitation has to be accorded top priority.

Against this backdrop, RCUES, Lucknow organized six online training programmes on "Management of Urban Disasters to deliberate upon the pertinent issues

List of Training Programmes

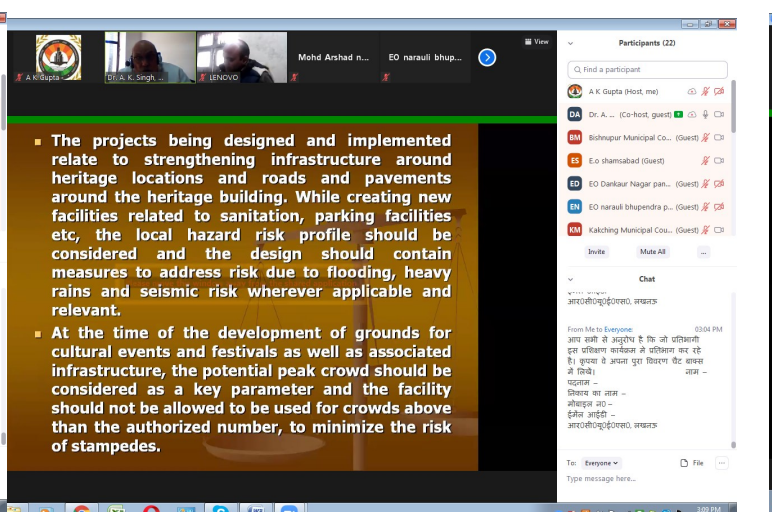
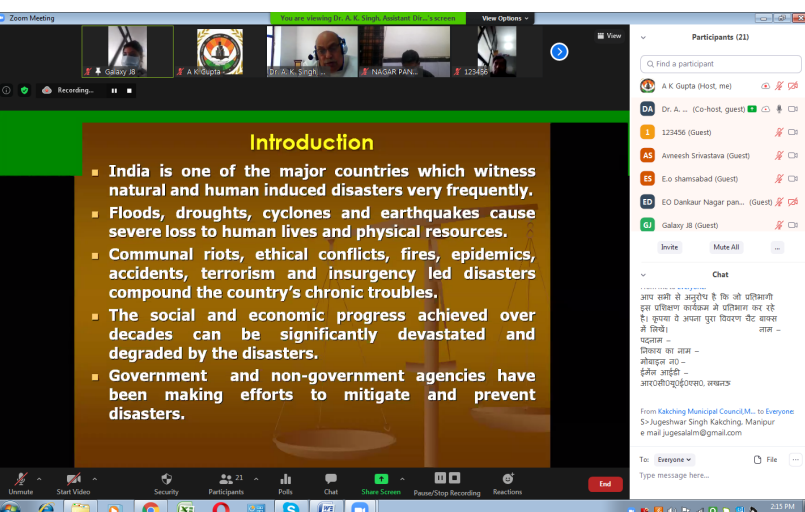
| Date | No of Participants |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 06 November, 2020 | 17 |
| 11 November, 2020 | 18 |
| 20 November, 2020 | 18 |
| 25 November, 2020 | 22 |
| 10 December, 2020 | 19 |
| 17 December, 2020 | 23 |

and dimensions of prevention and mitigation of urban disasters and its effective management.

OBJECTIVES

- To discuss the national and state perspective of disasters and its management;
- To highlight the policy perspective and theoretical framework of prevention and mitigation of disasters;
- To examine the role of urban local governments in managing disasters in urban centres;
- To highlight the initiatives and best practices in prevention, response and mitigating disasters in urban areas;
- To highlight the importance of urban resilience in the context of climate change, disasters, and environmental sustainability;

PARTICIPANTS



Planning for Disaster Mitigation and Prevention

- Development of Disaster Management Plan
- Constitution of Disaster Management Committee/ Society
- Hazard Zoning
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Mapping of Flood Prone Areas
- Engineered Structured
- Enforcement of Building Bye Laws
- Enforcement of Indian Standard Codes for Construction of Building
- Restriction on Density and Heights of Buildings
- Strengthening of Life Line Buildings
- Public Awareness, Sensitization and Capacity Building

Participants (22)

Q Find a participant

- A K Gupta (Host, me)
- Dr. A. ... (Co-host, guest)
- Anjneya Mishra EO Iglas... (Guest)
- Bishnupur Municipal Co... (Guest)
- E.o shamsabad (Guest)
- EO Dankaur Nagar pan... (Guest)
- Kakching Municipal Cou... (Guest)

Chat

MOBILE NO. - 9450290474
EMAIL- guladiyabhindara@gmail.com

From Me to Everyone:
आप सभी से अनुरोध है कि जो प्रतिभागी इस प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में प्रतिभाग कर रहे हैं। कृपया वे अपना पुरा विवरण चैट बॉक्स में लिखें।
नाम -
पदनाम -
निकाय का नाम -
मोबाइल नं० -
ईमेल आईडी -
आर०सी०यू०ई०एस०, लखनऊ

The online training was aimed at Additional/ Deputy / Assistant Municipal Commissioners, Executive Officers, Engineers, Urban Planners, Specialists of Environment, Sanitation and Pollution Control, Chief Sanitary Inspectors and Zonal Officers. In total 117 participants attended the training.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by

Dr A K Singh, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in 10 Multi- hazard Districts

- To build the capacity of the most hazardous districts in the most vulnerable states, the Government of India has launched a project on sustainably reducing disaster risks in selected districts. The project aims at strengthening community and local self-government's preparedness and response in the ten most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, two each in five identified states of Uttarakhand, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Participants (21)

Q Find a participant

- A K Gupta (Host, me)
- Dr. A. ... (Co-host, guest)
- Anjneya Mishra EO Iglas... (Guest)
- Bishnupur Municipal Co... (Guest)
- E.o shamsabad (Guest)
- EO Dankaur Nagar pan... (Guest)
- Kakching Municipal Cou... (Guest)

Chat

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नाम -
पदनाम -
निकाय का नाम -
मोबाइल नं० -
ईमेल आईडी -
आर०सी०यू०ई०एस०, लखनऊ

CITIES IN SEISMIC ZONES III, IV and V

Zone V: 13
Aizwal, Bhuj, Chamoli, Dharamshala, Guwahati, Itanagar, Kohima, Kullu, Pithoragarh, Port Blair, Shillong, Srinagar

Zone IV: 16
Amritsar, Chandigarh, Darjeeling, Dehradun, Delhi, Gangtok, Gorakhpur, Gurgaon, Haridwar, Jammu, Jamnagar, Ratnagiri, Shimla, Meerut, Patna, Uttarkashi

Zone III: 29
Ahmadabad, Bhubaneswar, Bikaner, Bokaro, Mumbai, Kolkata, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cochin, Cuttack, Gandhinagar, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Chennai, Mangalore, Nellore, Panaji, Patiala, Porbandar, Pune, Puri, Rajkot, Surat, Trivandrum, Vadodara, Vijayawada, Warangal

Participants (26)

Q Find a participant

- A K Gupta (Host, me)
- Dr. A. ... (Co-host, guest)
- 123456 (Guest)
- Anjneya Mishra EO Iglas... (Guest)
- Ameesh Shrivastava (Guest)
- Bishnupur Municipal Co... (Guest)
- E.o shamsabad (Guest)

Chat

आप सभी से अनुरोध है कि जो प्रतिभागी इस प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में प्रतिभाग कर रहे हैं। कृपया वे अपना पुरा विवरण चैट बॉक्स में लिखें।
नाम -
पदनाम -
निकाय का नाम -
मोबाइल नं० -
ईमेल आईडी -
आर०सी०यू०ई०एस०, लखनऊ

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON URBAN LAND USE PLANNING

BACKGROUND:

India has been experiencing a steady rate of urbanization, albeit not at the pace and levels of some other developed and developing countries. The process of urbanization is primarily geared up towards concentration of economic activities in the cities and the creation of livelihoods therein. Migration of population, an important phenomenon associated with urbanization, is not only confined to skilled but also unskilled or semiskilled population. Planning processes tend to do not become inclusive in their approach in terms of planning for housing and built spaces for such population. It becomes therefore imperative to make an effort to meet with the living space requirements of this population. This approach is also sometimes called as 'inclusive development' or 'inclusive planning' so that the people who's built space requirements are hitherto not taken into account would find some reflectance through such effort.

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow, organized two Online workshop on Urban Land use Planning for the Municipal Officials, Urban Planner

| List of Training Programmes | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Date | No of Participants |
| 06 November, 2020 | 58 |
| 12 November, 2020 | 19 |

and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies.

OBJECTIVES:

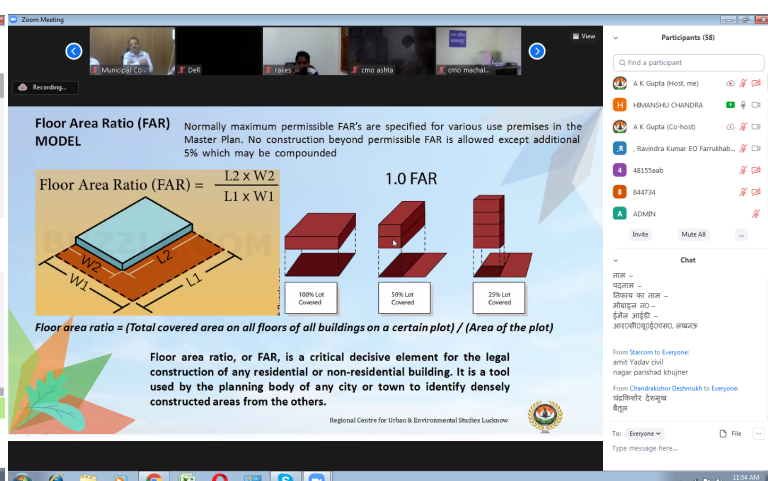
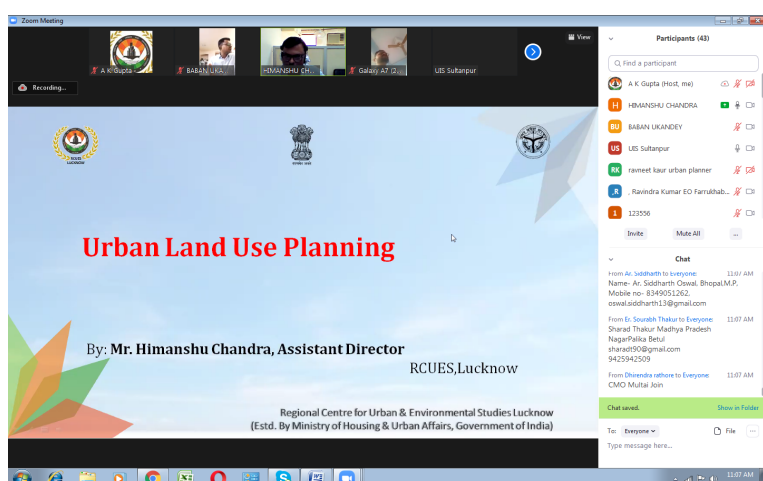
- To develop an understanding on aspects of Urban Land use Planning.
- To suggest suitable policy measures for Urban Land use Planning

PARTICIPANTS:

The Training programme was aimed at Municipal Officials, Town Planners, Urban Planner and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies/ Development Authorities. In total 77 participants attended the programme.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



Factors influencing urban structure and form

Four factors which play a major role in determining the form or the structure of an urban area considering the land use and transportation planning context are

- I. Population density,
- II. The carrying capacity,
- III. Floor area index and
- IV. Ground coverage

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Ludhiana

In **restricted categories** we can allow certain type of schools and institutions but they should be small in size. Certain types of industries are allowed (i.e if it is **small and not polluting**) as well. Usually a case-by-case check is done to allow an industry to be set up in a particular area. But there are certain activities which are prohibited. For example, we cannot have an **oil refinery in a residential zone**.

However, there is **no absolute rule to say** that an activity is not permitted or would not be allowed in a particular land-use category. It is up to the discretion of the **local planning body** to decide what activities should be permitted in a particular area which has been designated with a particular land use.

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Ludhiana

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

1. Residential
2. Commercial
3. Industrial
4. Public and semi public
5. Open spaces
6. Transportation
7. Water Bodies
8. Vacant
9. Forest
10. Others

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Ludhiana

Urbanization Trend of U.P

| | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | 2021 | 2026 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| U.P. | 18.08 | 19.67 | 20.78 | 22.26 | 25.58 | 32.15 |
| India | 23.73 | 25.72 | 27.81 | 31.16 | 36.00 | 40.00 |

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Ludhiana

Growth of cities

54% HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION RESIDES IN URBAN AREAS.

Cities create **wealth, generate employment and drive human progress** by harnessing the forces of agglomeration and industrialization.

Although urbanization has the potential to make cities more prosperous and countries more developed, many cities all over the world are **grossly unprepared for the multidimensional challenges associated with urbanization**

Source: World Cities Report, 2016, UN-Habitat

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Ludhiana

Why urban planning?

- Projections of urban population growth around the world tell us that between **2000 and 2050 the amount of urban space will need to be doubled in developed countries and expanded by 326 per cent in developing countries** to accommodate people.
- This is equivalent to building a city the size of Greater London every month for the next 40 years. **Local governments will have to manage this growth and the severe strain it will put on municipal finances.**
- They will also have to address the resulting social inequality and make plans to reduce environmental degradation and deal with the effects of **climate change**.
- The fact that this population growth will occur **largely in intermediate cities, with little human resource capacity and limited budgets**, will compound the problem.

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Ludhiana

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON URBAN PLANNING: TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES/LAND POOLING

BACKGROUND

India has been experiencing a steady rate of urbanization, albeit not at the pace and levels of some other developed and developing countries. The process of urbanization is primarily geared up towards concentration of economic activities in the cities and the creation of livelihoods therein. Migration of population, an important phenomenon associated with urbanization, is not only confined to skilled but also unskilled or semiskilled population. Planning processes tend to do not become inclusive in their approach in terms of planning for housing and built spaces for such population. It becomes therefore imperative to make an effort to meet with the living space requirements of this population.

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow, organized two Online workshop on Town Planning Schemes/Land Pooling for the Municipal Officials, Urban Planner and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies.

List of Training Programmes

| Date | No of Participants |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 04 December, 2020 | 21 |
| 07 December, 2020 | 20 |

OBJECTIVES:

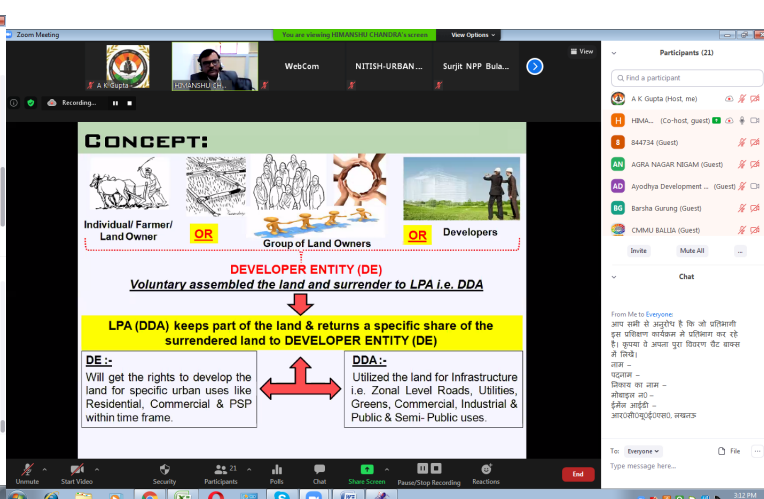
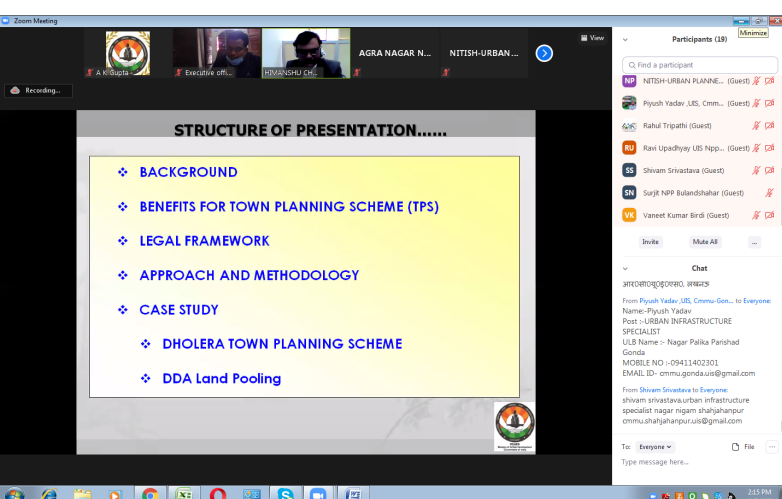
- To develop an understanding on aspects of Urban Land use Planning.
- To suggest suitable policy measures for Urban Land use Planning

PARTICIPANTS:

The Training was aimed at Municipal Officials, Town Planners, Urban Planner and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities. In total 41 participants attended the training programme.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.



LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Section of GP & UD Act 1976)...

The allotment of land from the total area covered under the scheme, to the extent of;

- (i) 15% for Roads
- (ii) 5% for Parks, Playgrounds, Garden and Open space
- (iii) 5% for Social Infrastructure such as schools, dispensary, fire brigade, public utility
- (iv) 15% for Sale by appropriate Authority for residential, commercial or industrial use depending upon the nature of development
- (v) 10 % for providing housing accommodation to the members of S.E.W.S.

TPS - STAGES...

Stage I: Identification of possible TPS
 Stage II: Ground Assessment and Ownership details
 Stage III: Preparation of Base Map
 • Verification of base Map from DLIR Department
 • Total Station Survey

>Zone Wise Area

| Sr. No. | Zone | Area Ha. | Sq. Km. | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | Residential | 302.94 | 3.03 | 5.89 |
| 2 | Village Buffer | 209.25 | 2.09 | 4.07 |
| 3 | Knowledge & IT | 212.22 | 2.12 | 4.13 |
| 4 | Solar Park | 1345.92 | 13.46 | 26.19 |
| 5 | Industrial | 1625.73 | 16.26 | 31.63 |
| 6 | Public Facilities | 79.48 | 0.79 | 1.55 |
| 7 | City Centre | 72.68 | 0.73 | 1.41 |
| 8 | Gamtal | 28.15 | 0.28 | 0.55 |
| 9 | Recreation, Sports & Entertainment | 107.41 | 1.07 | 2.09 |
| 10 | Green Space | 210.22 | 2.10 | 4.09 |
| 11 | Tourism: Resorts | 405.62 | 4.06 | 7.89 |
| 12 | Strategic Infrastructure | 3.00 | 0.03 | 0.06 |
| 13 | Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) | 145.20 | 1.45 | 2.82 |
| 14 | 250 mt. Express Road | 258.01 | 2.58 | 5.02 |
| 15 | 55 Mt. DP Road | 32.47 | 0.32 | 0.63 |
| 16 | Agriculture | 1.34 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| 17 | Water Body | 100.54 | 1.01 | 1.97 |
| Total Area | | 5140.81 | 51.41 | |

TPS - STAGES...

Stage V: Estimating the Cost of Development, Valuation, and Compiling Bettement Charges
 • Delineation and Tabulation of Final Plots

| ORIGINAL PLOT | | FINAL PLOT | |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Plot No. | Area | Plot No. | Area |
| 1 | 100.00 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 2 | 200.00 | 2 | 200.00 |
| 3 | 300.00 | 3 | 300.00 |
| 4 | 400.00 | 4 | 400.00 |
| 5 | 500.00 | 5 | 500.00 |
| 6 | 600.00 | 6 | 600.00 |
| 7 | 700.00 | 7 | 700.00 |
| 8 | 800.00 | 8 | 800.00 |
| 9 | 900.00 | 9 | 900.00 |
| 10 | 1000.00 | 10 | 1000.00 |

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON URBAN TRANSPORT: COMPREHENSIVE MOBILITY PLAN

BACKGROUND

Comprehensive mobility plan (CMP) for an urban area gets prepared along with development plan and deals mostly with the transportation part of a development plan. However, it is done in an integrated manner with land use and transportation infrastructure development. The primary difference between a normal transportation plan and the comprehensive mobility plan is that, the comprehensive mobility plan is a long term vision document which is specially prepared to improve mobility of people and goods in a city. It is also designed to improve accessibility and thereby influences the urban land use patterns. A CMP also includes provision of strategies and investment programs to achieve the vision of improving accessibility and mobility. Thus, CMP is not just a vision document. It also shows how to achieve that vision along with the kind of investment required to achieve the same. Improvement of public transport, pedestrian infrastructure and non-motorized transport facilities are the primary focus areas of a CMP. Land

| List of Training Programmes | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Date | No of Participants |
| 20 November, 2020 | 17 |
| 02 December, 2020 | 15 |

use and transportation development is also integrated in a seamless process in a comprehensive mobility plan.

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), organized a two Online workshop on Urban Transport: Comprehensive Mobility Plan for the Municipal Officials, Urban Planner and Traffic Engineers of Urban Local Governments.

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop an understanding on aspects of Urban Transport
- To develop an understanding on components of Comprehensive mobility plan

Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP)
 "...for Equitable Distribution of Road Space" - NUTP
 By: Mr. Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director
 RCUES, Lucknow
 Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Lucknow
 (Estd. By Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India)

Conclusion

- The aim of a comprehensive mobility plan is to **first improve mobility of both people and goods** through integrated land use transportation planning.
- Land use, **demographic, economic and technology** transition also needs to be predicted for an urban area. So that we can assess its impact on the travel demand and travel behavior.
- And finally travel demand and travel behavior is determined using the traditional 4 step transportation model.

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Lucknow



- To understand the aspects of Travel Demand Analysis and Traffic Zones

PARTICIPANTS:

The Training was aimed at Municipal Officials, Urban Planner and Traffic Engineers of Urban Local Governments. In total 32 participants attended the training programme.

COORDINATOR:

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SMART CITIES: PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

BACKGROUND:

India's economy is steadily growing following steps toward economic liberalisation made in 1991. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) proposes to have a major thrust on infrastructure development in the country, with a planned expenditure of \$1 trillion on infrastructure in this period. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has mooted a greater role for public-private partnerships to ramp up the urban infrastructure.

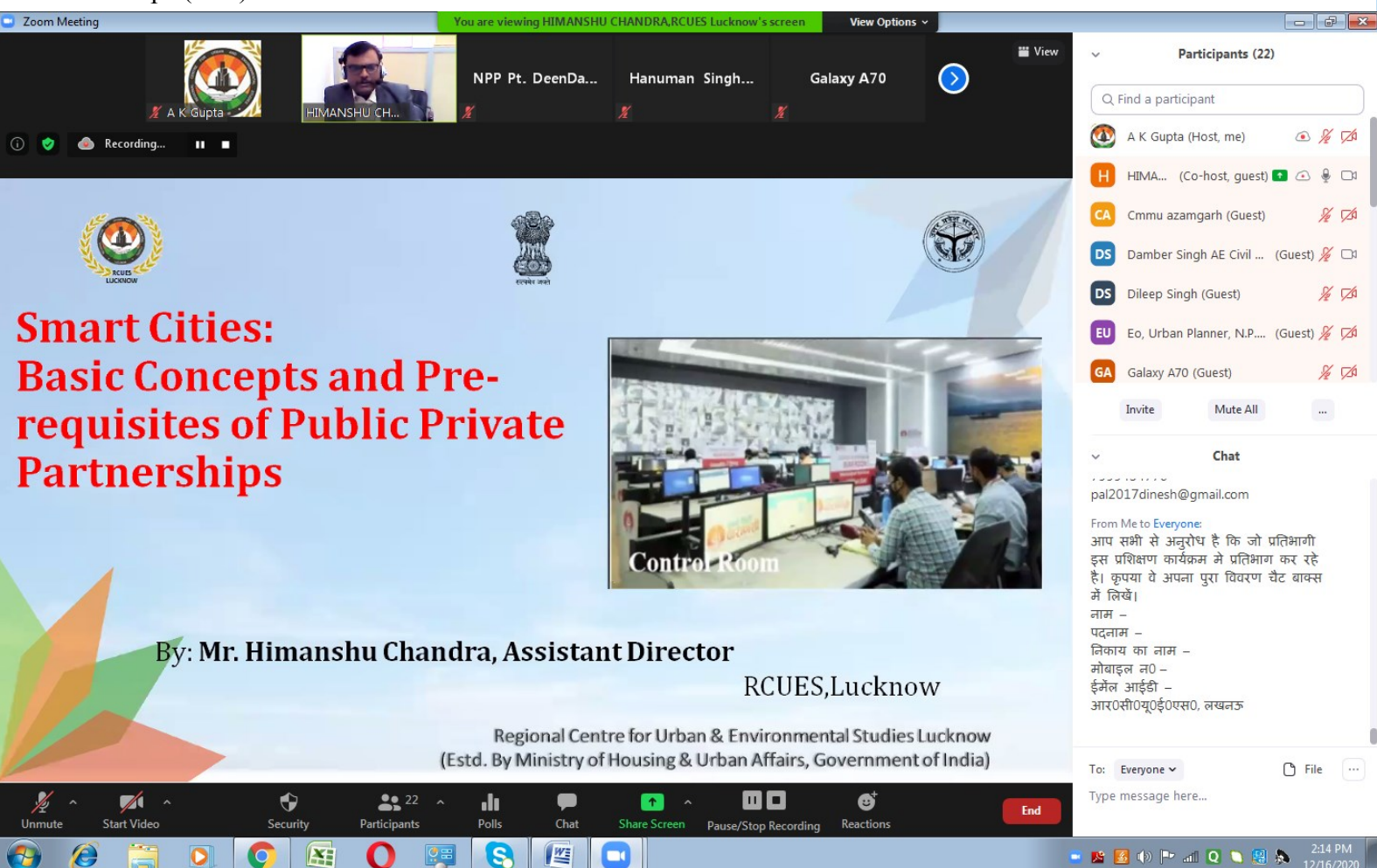
This level of growth requires rapid improvements and additions to the capacity of economic infrastructure. However, the ability of infrastructure to keep up with the economy's fast expansion has been constrained by the availability of investment. As a means to overcome this challenge, the Government of India initiated a strategy for encouraging private investment in the development of public services, especially in the infrastructure sector, through Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

| List of Training Programmes | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Date | No of Participants |
| 16 December, 2020 | 26 |
| 18 December, 2020 | 22 |

Against this view point, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow, organized two Online workshop on Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the Municipal Officials, Smart City SPVs officials, Urban Planner and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies.

OBJECTIVES:

To provide those individuals responsible for identifying, developing, and monitoring public-private partnership projects with the appropriate skills to



Smart Cities: Basic Concepts and Pre- requisites of Public Private Partnerships

By: Mr. Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director
RCUES, Lucknow

Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies Lucknow
(Estd. By Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India)

Control Room

Build-Operate-Transfer Concessions
Case: Interstate Bus Terminal, Dehradun

Project Structure: Integrated ISBT bus complex & Commercial cum Entertainment complex. Phase 1: ISBT Complex, Phase 2: Commercial complex; 20 year concession period, extendable by 10 years

Construction / Finance / O&M: Responsibility of concessionaire. All related risks borne by concessionaire.

Commercial arrangement:

- * MMDA to get annual payment from Developer (Guaranteed annual revenue of INR 81 Lakhs, approx. 19.16 crore over the concession period)
- * Revenue for Developer: Adda fees from scheduled 750 buses/day, lease rental from commercial complex, user fees from value added services

Diagram: A flowchart showing the BOT structure. At the top is 'Mussorie Dehradun Development Authority'. Below it is 'BOT'. This leads to 'Annual Premium' and 'Ramky Infrastructure Ltd.'. 'Ramky Infrastructure Ltd.' is responsible for 'Construction, O&M of Terminal & Complex'. This leads to 'Adda Fees' (for 'Bus Terminal' and 'Passengers') and 'Lease Rentals' (for 'Commercial Complex' and 'Shops').

Participants (26): A.K. Gupta (Host, me), HBMA... (Co-host, guest), Cmmu azamgarh (Guest), Damber Singh AE Civil... (Guest), Dileep Singh (Guest), Eo, Urban Planner, N.P... (Guest), Galaxy A70 (Guest).

Management Contracts
Case: Karnataka Urban Water Supply Improvement project

Country: India (state of Karnataka)
Public Partner: ULBs of Belgaum, Gulbarga and Hubli-Dharwad; KUIDFC and KUWSDB
Private Partner: Veolia Water, France

Objective: To implement 24x7 water supply in select pilot zones in the 3 cities

Key Features and Benefits:

- Project Structure:** Private developer was required to undertake rehabilitation/ construction of the distribution network across identified pilot zones of the three cities. The funding was through **KUIDFC grant**.
- Ownership of asset:** Ownership of the existing and the rehabilitated assets inclusive of pipelines, valves, meters etc., remained with the ULBs.
- O&M Responsibility:** Private operator was responsible for: providing 100% individual house service connections, supply treated water, ensure reduction in distribution losses, generate and distribute bills.
- Commercial arrangement:** Private operator received a fixed O&M fee (60% of total agreed fee paid in 15 equal quarters) and remaining 40% linked to achievement of project milestones.

Participants (26): A.K. Gupta (Host, me), HBMA... (Co-host, guest), Cmmu azamgarh (Guest), Damber Singh AE Civil... (Guest), Dileep Singh (Guest), Eo, Urban Planner, N.P... (Guest), Galaxy A70 (Guest).

Implementation Structures

PREDOMINANT FORM

- Concession/ licence given to a **Special Purpose Company/ Vehicle (SPV)** set up by the private investor for implementing the project
 - SPV is entirely owned by the private investor and other strategic/ financial investors

OTHER STRUCTURES

- Joint Ventures between the private partner and the public sector/ government
 - Majority stake with private sector
 - Public partner could expedite the receipt of statutory approvals and clearances
 - Mindful of the conflict of interest for government in its role as an investor in the company and as a statutory authority
- For certain social infrastructure **SPVs** can be set up as **Not-for-Profit vehicles**, with the private sector being compensated a fee for services

Participants (26): A.K. Gupta (Host, me), HBMA... (Co-host, guest), Cmmu azamgarh (Guest), Damber Singh AE Civil... (Guest), Dileep Singh (Guest), Eo, Urban Planner, N.P... (Guest), Galaxy A70 (Guest).

Types of PPPs

FINANCIALLY FREE STANDING PROJECTS

Examples - Toll Roads/ Bridges, Telecom services, Port projects

- Role of public sector - planning, licensing & statutory approvals
- No financial support/ payment is made by government
- Revenues are through levy of user charges by the private sector

PROJECTS WHERE GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR SERVICES

Examples - Roads - annuity/ shadow tolls, power - under PPAs. In UK - prisons, education, health services, defence related services

- Private sector paid a fee (tipping fee), tariff (shadow toll) or periodical charge (annuity) by Government for providing services
- The payment is made against performance
- There may be demand risk transfer - either in part or whole

Note that: In both cases, the design, financing, construction and O&M risks are fully that of the private partner

HYBRID STRUCTURES

Example - toll road project with either viability gap payment by government or annuity payment based road contract with tolling rights

- Combine the financially free standing nature - levy of a user charge - with payment by the public entity
- Payment could be as a viability gap subsidy or an annuity payment

Participants (26): A.K. Gupta (Host, me), HBMA... (Co-host, guest), Cmmu azamgarh (Guest), Damber Singh AE Civil... (Guest), Dileep Singh (Guest), Eo, Urban Planner, N.P... (Guest), Galaxy A70 (Guest).

manage and administer specific PPP project opportunities and programs for their organization.

PARTICIPANTS

The online training was aimed at Municipal Officials, Smart City SPVs officials, Town Planners, Urban Planner and Urban Infrastructure Expert of Urban Local Bodies. Overall 48 participants attended the online training programmes.

SESSIONS

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Mr Himanshu Chandra, Assistant Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME ON SOLID WASTE & LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) phase-2 guidelines have been issued and the objectives of phase-2 include ODF sustainability, solid waste management, liquid waste management and visual cleanliness. Keeping in mind the importance of the above mentioned objectives the centre organised a one day online training programme on “Solid & Liquid Waste Management” for the officials of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) for the Directorate of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of U.P. on 26th November, 2020.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the programme were:

- To acquaint the participants with the technical details for DPR preparation of Solid Waste.
- To aware the participants with need and importance of solid waste management.
- To take a feedback on the draft policy being prepared by the Centre on SWM Rural.

The programme was inaugurated by the Smt. Kinjal Singh, Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen).

PARTICIPANTS

In total 166 Participants attended the training.

SESSIONS

The main technical sessions were as under:

- Detailed presentation on DPR preparation for liquid

waste based on WSP. The session was taken by our technical consultant Sri Anil Sharma.

- Detailed presentation on Solid Waste Management and Draft SWM Policy (Rural). The session was taken by Dr. Rajeev Narayan, Dy. Director, RCUES.

COURSE COORDINATOR

The training programme was coordinated by Dr. Rajeev Narayan, Deputy Director, RCUES, Lucknow.

INITIATIVES

- The Centre submitted the draft policy on Solid Waste Management (Rural) to the Department of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of U.P. further the policy has also been shared with other Government Departments and with various technical universities/agencies for their suggestions. The policy has been prepared by Dr. Rajeev Narayan, Dy. Director, RCUES.

In AMRUT mission for Development of Park & open spaces, Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Lucknow (RCUES) in the capacity of Project Development Management Consultant (PDMC) has conducted field visits & also visited sites for identification of open spaces and parks in AMRUT cities, and then accordingly parks project development with participatory planning approach has been conducted. In all three SAAP years total 246.11 cr. allotted on park component. On sanctioned 356 parks, G.O. of Rs. 244.14 Cr. released and tender costing of Rs. 215.95 Cr. was awarded on 349 parks. Work is going on at 339 parks in which 121 parks were 100% completed while 79 parks are completed with 80 percent progress and rest 139 projects are under progress. Report for last three months w.e.f. Oct. 2020 to Dec. 2020 is as under:

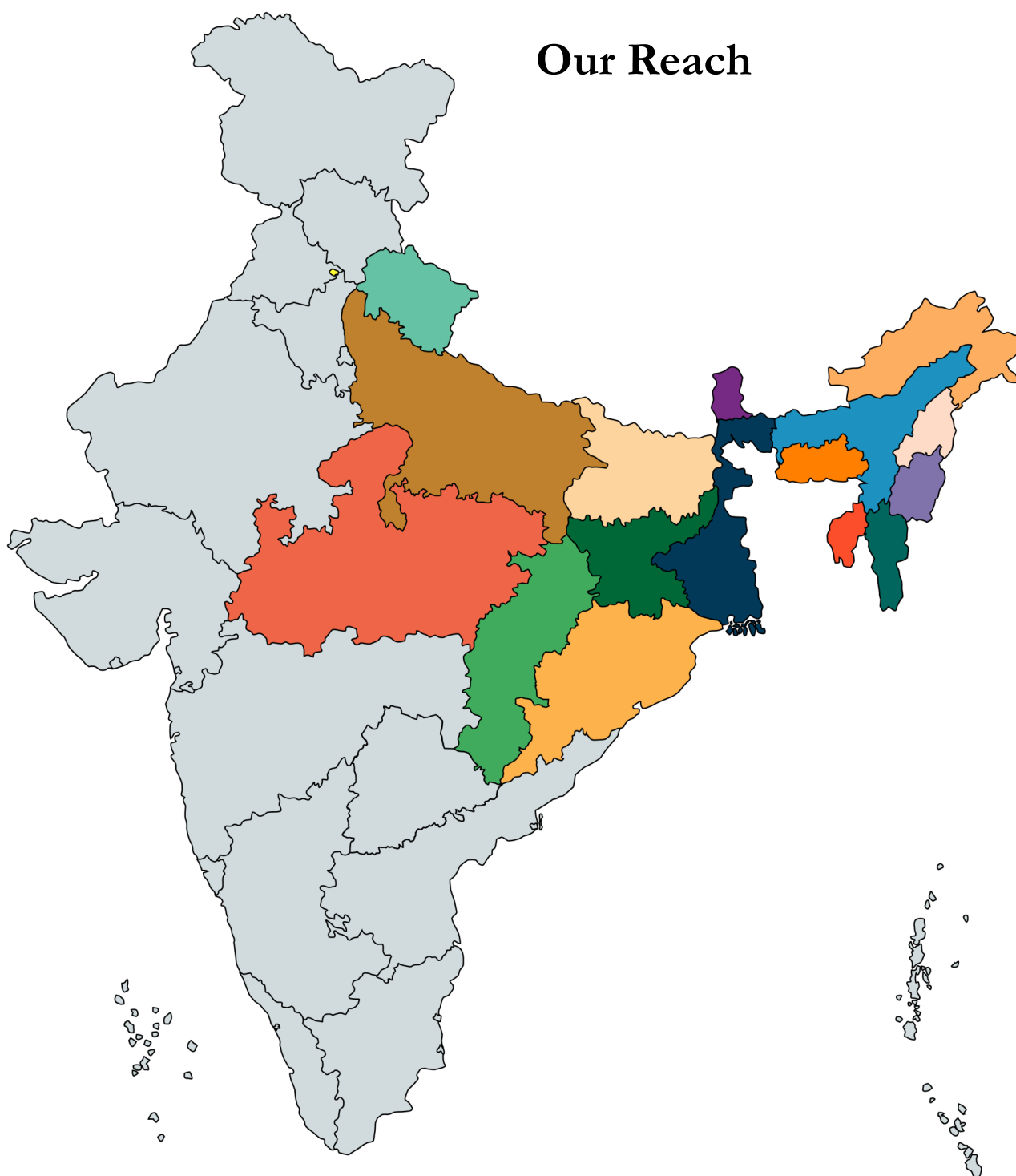
Rs. in Crore

| Month | DPR prepared | | DPR approved by SLTC | | Tender approval status | | Vetting of Utilization certificate | Utilization certificate sent to AMRUT Directorate |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|------------------------|------|------------------------------------|---|
| | No. of Project (revised) | Cost | No. of Project (revised) | Cost | No. of Project | Cost | | |
| Oct. 2020 Meerut + Shahjahanpur | 2 | 5.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 (6.71) |
| Nov.2020 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.58 | 10 | 4.95 | 13 | 11 (2.25) |
| Dec. 2020 Meerut | 2 | 5.20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 05 (0.65) |
| Total | 04 | 10.78 | 2 | 5.58 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 28 (9.61) |

Upcoming Campus of RCUES at Indira Nagar, Lucknow



Our Reach



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