



# *Project* **UPDATE**

Volume 1, Issue 2  
August 2018

**SKILLING YOUTH, ENABLING GROWTH**  
**AIILSG leads Skill Development**  
**in Jharkhand**

**EXPERIENCE SHARING AND WAY FORWARD**  
Energy Conservation Building Code

**4<sup>th</sup> SAC SUMMIT-2018**  
Creates a shared vision  
for South Asian cities

# KNOWLEDGE LAB FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE



**ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**

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## Foreword

**Ranjit S Chavan**  
President

### **AILSG to anchor global forum of city leaders**

**F**irst of all, I would like to thank all city leaders, officials and other senior urbanists from India and other nations around the world for making South Asian Cities Summit a success. The 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the Summit highlighted the evolving common urban challenges and provided a platform to find out shared knowledge and resources to address them. At the South Asian Mayors' Forum during the SAC Summit, all the city leaders present at the meeting of the Forum and representatives of AILSG decided to set-up the Secretariat of South Asian Mayors Forum in New Delhi. All the working forums of the mayors in India and other South Asian countries will be roped in. The details of the working committee of Forum will be announced soon.

Achieving the global goals in a limited time is a challenge for the world. Undoubtedly, the role of cities and their leaders is going to be eminent. Maintaining the momentum to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement requires regular dialogues among city leaders. They need to update their understanding and experiences of experiments and share with each other. This will not only accelerate the process of achieving common global goals but also optimize our resources for a common cause.

Our objective is to review major trends related to urbanisation and examine global norms and standards for sustainable development. All the participating mayors of the Forum have also adopted the Delhi Declaration during the SAC Summit. Now, our agenda will be to formulate a strategic vision and political guidance manual in accordance with our mandate so that all cities and state governments can synchronise their working style. Furthermore, cities will also need to have new partnerships, innovative sources of funding and participation from a wider public. To chalk out strategy for this, the experienced cities with a successful working model can come forward and handhold the cities in need. Moreover, in last few months, AILSG has expanded its wings in various urban sectors and also reached out to the remote areas of the country for assisting urban local bodies in improving their efficiency. We will keep on improving our efforts to build a better urban future for India and others.

**With best wishes**

## Message

**Rajiv Agarwal, IAS (Retd.)**

Director General



### **AIIILSG focuses on creating 'talent-pool'**

**I**ndian cities are growing fast and developing at a pace that is unprecedented. They have become drivers of the economy but at the same time are also facing challenges. It's not true just about India but also across the globe. Cities are the Centre Court of action in India and everywhere else. Urban practitioners, city managers and indeed our Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are the key players on this Centre Court. People from rural areas are moving to urban centres in search of livelihood and better prospects. It is impacting the infrastructure of cities and stretching it to its limits. We cannot stop the movement of people and have to create infrastructure for them as well. Urban Local Bodies, often constrained by modest in-house capabilities and limited financial means, are unable to keep up with the demands of our cities.

All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIILSG) has been working to address the needs of our ULBs in terms of capabilities to respond to the challenges of urbanization. The Institute has emerged as a steadfast friend, philosopher and guide to ULBs across the country. Since its establishment in 1926, AIIILSG has grown into a national organization with presence across the country through its 30 regional centres. In addition there are 8 affiliated centres.

In partnership with the Government of India, AIIILSG has put in place several policy measures to address the challenges of urbanization and to equip the ULBs better. Schemes such as the Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat and AMRUT aim to address specific deficits of our cities. AIIILSG is working to handhold ULBs in all these missions to enable them get benefit out of these schemes and implement them effectively.

In the past one year we have also focused on skilling the youth of the country. We signed an MoU with the Government of Jharkhand and set up two mega skill centres in Ranchi and Madhupur. We launched massive mobilization campaign to skill youth, both men and women, specially from weaker sections of the society. I am glad to state that sixteen batches are running at the two centres. With the intention of informing our well-wishers of our activities in these and other areas, we present the second edition of Projects Update. It gives a glimpse of various projects, events and activities conducted by us in the recent past. We trust readers will find the information useful. We shall look forward to hearing from you.

**With best wishes**

## Message

**Hansa Patel**

Executive Advisor



### **AILLSG to expand nursing education beyond Gujarat**



Health is one of the primary duties of the State along with education in any welfare state. That holds true for India as well. For the business sector also, healthy workers mean more productivity. The state must provide health facilities at affordable cost to the citizens specially to the weaker sections. To augment the facilities provided by Government, private sector must contribute in a big way to provide healthcare at reasonable cost.

The proportion of doctors and health workers are much less today than what we need. We need to create a skilled workforce in health sector. AILLSG is making efforts enlarge its outreach by opening up nursing colleges in various states. The recent addition was a new nursing college in Ahmedabad.

Globally, there is increasing recognition of the importance of the primary health care system for improving health outcomes and optimising health expenditure. Stronger primary health systems are associated with better health outcomes and lower costs. The world is changing and so are health services. Urbanisation and globalisation have its impact on what is needed from health care providers and subsequently how health care is organised. More and more cities and local authorities are becoming increasingly responsible for the health of their citizens.

What we require today is huge number of trained medical personnel as there is tremendous demand for support staff in this field. In view of this demand and shortage of trained nurses all over the country and abroad, and considering its employment potential, the Health Department of Government of Gujarat had requested AILLSG to start suitable nursing courses. AILLSG started the first batch of the Diploma in General Nursing & Midwifery Course and has taken it further and has started nursing courses in Vadodara as well. AILLSG is also planning to set up a National Mission to benefit the students in its various centers who aspire to join the healthcare and sanitation sector. There is a need of more nursing colleges to bridge the gap between requirements and present availability of skilled nursing staff. We are committed in this endeavor with plans to take this activity to new levels.

**With best wishes**



## Editorial

**Ravi Ranjan Guru**  
Deputy Director General

**A** IILSG has been working with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure improved civic services for the citizens. We compliment the ULBs in their efforts to provide services like health, education, safety to the citizens. That is the vision that we set out with and continue on the same path. AILSG is working towards creating an eco-system that will create vibrant, efficient, inclusive and sustainable cities. Urbanisation is a fact and has thrown many challenges at us and the role of local bodies has become very important in the new environment. Capacity building through training courses is one of the key factors to support the efforts to meet the challenges of urbanisation.

In the last six months, AILSG has joined hands with many urban local bodies in the programmes like Integrated Capacity Building Programme (ICBP) and Integrated City Development Plan (ICDP). This is aimed at strengthening ULBs to respond to the formidable challenges of the process of urbanisation we are going through. We have partnered with all the North-Eastern states and Union Territories to create ECBC cells to build an environment friendly structure. We have also focussed on skilling youth of the country. Two mega skill centres at Ranchi and Madhupur have been set up and are operating to their full potential. We have also set up skill centres in Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

In partnership with Government of India we are conducting AMRUT training programs for ULBs that include elected representatives and civic officials to create more livable cities and fuel the urban rejuvenation. We are empaneled by various central and state ministries to act, advise and conduct training programs for implementing several government schemes.

I am glad to share that as the second issue of Project Update is being published, AILSG has expanded its reach to almost all the states. We are looking forward to add more centres in states like Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Our activities in the last six months are being detailed in this issue and I hope you will find it useful.

**With best wishes**



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# A Friend, Philosopher and Guide to ULBs since 1926

**A**ll India Institute of Local Self-Government has been the steadfast friend, philosopher and guide to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). For over nine decades, it has contributed to the principles and practice of urban governance, education, research and capacity building. It has designed and developed a vast array of training literature and courses and trained over 1.5 million stakeholders in diverse area of urban governance and services delivery. AIILSG has also ventured into rural and tribal capacity building and handholding of rural institutions of self-governance. AIILSG also organises seminars and conferences in India and other countries to enhance the understanding of municipal officials on emerging urban challenges.

AIILSG has representations in national and international bodies of repute. Mr Ranjit Chavan, President, AIILSG, is Executive Member of CITYNET, Japan. He is also Co-President, UCLG-ASPAC, Indonesia and Vice President, Indian Institute of Public Health Engineers (India).

## Vision

Empower local bodies to deliver to each citizen their rights to health, education, safety, participation and development through excellent governance and service delivery.

## Mission

Promote AIILSG as a premier Institute which excels in supporting and enhancing local governance by handholding local bodies in achieving excellence in local service delivery. Undertake quality research and projects for the organizations and concerned stakeholders and conduct seminars and conferences to enable this.

## Our Objectives

Among the prominent objectives of the Institute is to advance the knowledge of the principles and practices of local governance among urban local bodies, their officials and elected members. Our mandate is to strengthen and improve local

government institutions through capacity building by organising training courses and programmes.

## Areas of Operations

### Capacity Building

AIILSG has been training municipal officials and elected representatives at various levels. AIILSG is also empanelled with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for imparting training to municipal officials under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The Institute also runs separate training and capacity building programs as per the requirement of urban local bodies. The Institute is also running many regular courses through its 40+ centres and affiliated centres in India to build an efficient workforce for municipal bodies. AIILSG is also running skill development programmes in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Jharkhand to contribute to Skill India Mission.

### Our mandate includes

- Training of local body officials to enhance abilities for efficient delivery of civic services;
- Skill development programmes in partnership with government departments/agencies and the corporate sector;



AIILSG  
Head Office  
Mumbai



- E-governance inputs to local bodies to improve their effectiveness;
- Capacity-building of ULBs for implementing national schemes like AMRUT, PMAY, Smart Cities Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission.

## Courses

**Regular Courses** cover the following areas: Public Health, Hospital Administration, Computer Application, Medical Laboratory Technology, Food Safety and Hygiene, Financial Management in Local Government, Fire & Safety, Nursing, Environment and Disaster Management.

**Diploma Courses** includes Sanitary Inspector's Diploma Course (SI), Diploma in Local Government Service (LSG)- Regular and Distance Learning, Local Self Government Diploma (LSGD)-Regular and Distance Learning, Fireman and Fire Sub-Officers Training Course, Advance Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology (ADMLT) and Diploma in Local Government Financial Management (PGDHHM).

**Post Graduate Diploma Courses** includes PG Diploma in Food Science Technology (PGDFST) and PG Diploma in Hospital and Healthcare Management (PGDHHM).

**Specialised Courses for Municipal Officials** The institute conducts specialised training courses for senior and middle level municipal officials. Some examples are Municipal Finance & Resource Mobilization, Solid Waste Management, Hospital Waste Management, Water Supply Systems Management, Poverty Alleviation & Community Management, and Urban Health & Sanitation, Urban Conservation & Heritage and Municipal Acts & their implementation.

## Seminars and Policy Advocacy

Over the years, AILSG has organised local, national and international seminars and conferences with a view to foster debate on issues of relevance, disseminate ideas and to enable better understanding and policy advocacy. Apart from AILSG events, the institute has assisted national and international organisations in organising their programs successfully.

**Some of the major recent events organised by AILSG are**

- Rural Dialogues on July 6-7, 2018 at IIT-Guwahati
- South Asian Cities Summit on May 4-5, 2018 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- Urban Dialogues-Better Banaras on August 31, 2017

**Research Studies** The Institute regularly undertakes research studies through its specialised institutions, on subjects of relevance to urban local bodies. Some recent examples of the work done by the Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES) and other institutions of AILSG are: Framework for Developing Smart Cities and IT Applications, Waste Water Management & Good Practices at City Level, Climate Change Impacts & Adaptation in Urban Environments.

## Projects

The institute regularly undertakes projects to assist states and organisations in the delivery of specific outputs that they desire. Some examples are:

- Equi-City Project of European Union for ensuring delivery of equitable municipal services and to bring diversity in municipal workforce in Nagpur
- Assistance to four cities in preparing their Smart City Proposals to participate in the Smart Cities Challenge
- Special training programme on 'Gender Budgeting and Mainstreaming' for Solapur Municipal Corporation and Pune Municipal Corporation in Maharashtra

## Publications

The institute publishes a number of periodicals: Local Government Quarterly, Urban Update (English Monthly Magazine), Urban Environ Vision, The Urban World and Sthanik Swarajya (Gujarati).

## Institutions under AILSG

- Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Mumbai (RCUES)
- International Academy of Urban Dynamics (IAUD)
- National Fire Academy
- Nrupur Institute of Nursing Science & Research (NINSR)
- National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty (NRCUP)
- International Centre of Equity and Inclusion for Transformation (EQUI-T)
- Mega Skill Centre, Madhupur, Jharkhand
- Planning and Resources on Urban Development Affairs (PRUDA)

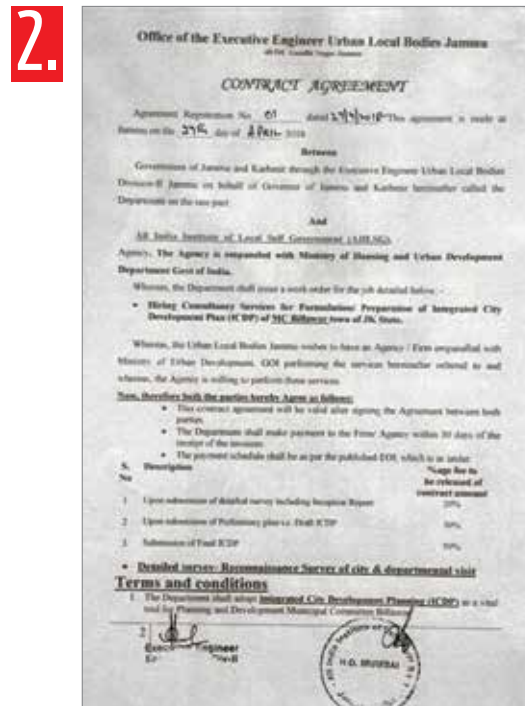
## Our Linkages and Affiliations

- The United Nations
- CITYNET
- UCLG-ASPAC
- KLA FIR
- LACDE
- CLAIR
- Institutions of Fire Engineers (India)
- All India Council of Mayors
- Metro Forum (India) +

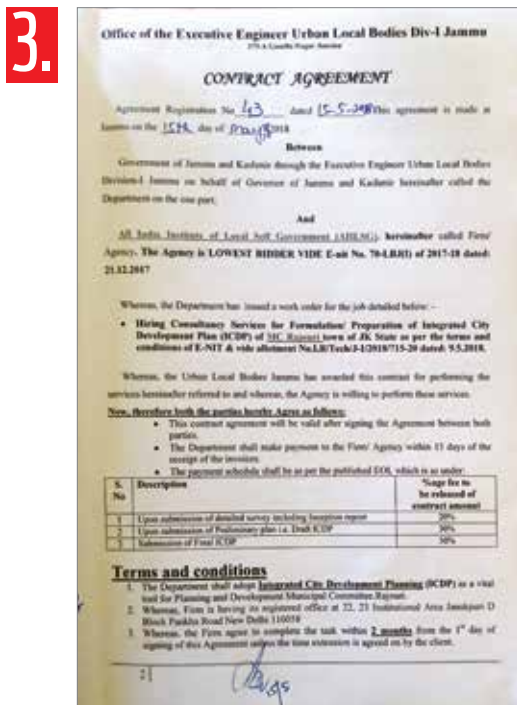
# MoUs signed in the last six months by AI



Consulting services for formulation of GIS based masterplan



Integrated City Development Plan (ICDP) Bilwar, J&K



ICDP MoU with Jammu local body



MoU with MIDC to carryout comprehensive study of MIDC Fire department in terms of manpower, equipments, infrastructure and skill

5.



6.



MoU with Tata Institute of Social Sciences-School of Vocational Education | Lol with Haryana government to implement skill projects

7.



8.



MoU with Andaman & Nicobar for training program under AMRUT | MoU with Delhi government to implement ICBP





# 4<sup>th</sup> SAC SUMMIT-2018

## Creates a shared vision for South Asian cities

The 4<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities Summit, organised by All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) at India Habitat Centre on May 4-5, 2018, proved to be a great platform to discuss key urban issues in South Asian Countries and beyond. Over 80 speakers and 500 participants from 15 countries participated in the discussions on a range of subjects varying from urban development, municipal leadership, urban design, energy efficiency, pro-poor policies and liveable urban environment

**S** AC Summit-2018 had a total of 14 technical and breakout sessions for city leaders, municipal officials and participants from a variety of

disciplines from urban development domain. Rajesh Kumar Diwakar, Member of Parliament (Hathras), inaugurated the Summit, while Deputy

Chief Minister of Delhi Manish Sisodia graced the occasion as the Chief Guest during the closing of the first day. Diwakar said that the NDA government has initiated many programmes to address issues relating to pollution, negative impacts of climate change, and sanitation. "I am glad AILSG is working in this domain and has delivered good results. I am confident that an event like this will encourage all stakeholders to take initiatives at their end and bring forward feasible solutions for cities", he said.

Deputy CM of Delhi also hailed the idea of local governance and said that his government has been working with citizens to improve health and education services in Delhi. He gave the example of Mohalla Clinics through which the Delhi government has significantly improved health service for the poor and marginalized.

Rajiv Agarwal, IAS (Retd.), Director General, AILSG, delivered the welcome address. He said: "In this Summit, we aim to enhance the responsiveness of local governments on global commitments made for sustainable development. This summit targets to provide a valuable platform where the governors, mayors, city officials, and other local stakeholders can learn from their peers and grow a supportive network for local governments in South Asia. This event underlines the critical role and participation of local governments in achieving sustainable development goals and targets under New Urban Agenda."

He added that many urban issues are transboundary in nature and thus compel our integrated efforts and coordination between countries. These include climate change, disaster risk reduction, terror threats, as well as the preservation of rich cultures amidst modernization. Transboundary cooperation will also bring positive economic growth and environmental improvement towards sustainable cities with sound development policy. We have always seen nation to nation bilateral relations but city to city relationships can benefit our cities. Ravi Ranjan Guru, Deputy Director General of AILSG, delivered the theme address and set the agenda for the Summit. He said that the earlier editions of the Summit focused on Smart City aspirations of citizens of India. Following which many other countries in the South Asia region have launched similar urban initiatives. This year, we have decided to focus on New

Urban Agenda and SDGs so that urban local bodies in India can jointly work to achieve the objectives under these international frameworks. Dr Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG-ASPAC, said, "We have overall 169 targets and more than 200 indicators in 17 SDGs. And, more than 65 per cent of the work required for achieving these goals has to be done by local bodies."

Dr M Ramachandran, Former Secretary of Urban Development, delivered the keynote address. He underlined the importance of the event and said that the conference is an important platform to take stock of the huge challenges we face in terms of creation of new jobs and prosperity for all without straining land and resources. He further informed the audience about the SDG 11 and how can these cities plan for sustainable development without disturbing urban ecosystem. To spread awareness among all stakeholders in cities, the guests and city representatives released white balloons printed with 17 SDGs and their taglines, in order to spread knowledge of SDGs among the public and policymakers.

Sanyukta Bhatia, Mayor of Lucknow; Namgay Tshering, Deputy Mayor of Thimphu, Bhutan; Manju Malasi, Mayor of Silgadhi Municipality, Nepal; Allagamuthu Nanadakumar, Chairman Hatton Pradeshiya Saba, Sri Lanka; Md. Abdul Baten, President, Municipal Association of Bangladesh & Mayor, Bera Municipality, Pabna, Bangladesh; and Nafea Naseer, Local Government Authority, Maldives were also present at the inaugural ceremony.

### Designing the Local

This Session 'Designing the Local: Realising the New Urban Agenda'

was jointly organised by School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi and AILSG. It focused on micro designs and place making activities related to resilience, gender responsive urban design and community participation in place making. Dr. Arunava Das Gupta, HOD, Urban Design, SPA Delhi, moderated the session. Other panellists included Prof. Manu Mahajan, Anshu Sharma and Revitee Mandal.

The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future, one in which all people have equal rights and access to the benefits



**Mayors should have sufficient autonomy. They should be allowed to choose their staff. They are accountable to people but they have no control over staff. City leaders should be able to direct policies, agendas. I think if we want to build better cities, the rules of urban governance need to be rewritten**

Prof Sebastian Morris  
Indian Institute of Management  
Ahmedabad



### Key Points in Delhi Declaration-2018

We, the Mayors and elected representatives of urban local bodies, officers, members of national and International development agencies, donor organisations, Civil Societies, NGOs, representatives of wider urban development fraternity and us as citizens resolve that

- \* We will make our cities smarter and create sustainable habitats for the present and future generations.
- \* We will work towards future design and planning of cities by taking into account climate compatibility, natural disaster, vulnerability, urban resilience and promote regional development.
- \* We will create policies and implement initiatives which are socially, culturally, environmentally and economically inclusive by inter-alia, specifically addressing gender equality, safety, security, creating investment opportunities and conserving heritage of the built environment.
- \* We will empower ourselves by adopting more coordinated and coherent approach towards resolving and providing services towards efficient service delivery.
- \* We commit to work for conservation of resources by introducing efficient water management systems and solid waste reduction mechanisms. We will also ensure the conservation of all our natural resources.
- \* We will create and implement inclusive decision making processes and encourage citizen participation and private partnerships. We will also work for mainstreaming of gender issues and women empowerment in all spheres.
- \* We will assist local governments by building capacities of its leaders, especially women mayors and councillors, and administrators in order to provide efficient and effective urban governance.
- \* We would like associations of local governments and institutions to become the platforms for knowledge sharing, sharing of best practices and deliberations on various innovative ideas to improve service delivery and enhance quality of life of city residents.
- \* We will facilitate cities of the participating countries taking up SDGs and New Urban Agenda as this will be the most appropriate method of making cities more liveable and civic facilities more accessible for all city residents.

and opportunities that cities can offer. This can be achieved by exploiting locally-remarkable cultural, historic, and aspirational designs and economic development ideas to create inspired plans and projects of every kind. "Local Area Planning (LAP) is believed to be the key for achieving community development and designing the local", said Manu Mahajan from SPA Delhi. Community development is to be based on the decentralised Local Area Plans (LAP) with participatory approach of community by understanding the need for public participation in their community's development and management process through installing ownership and pride among individuals in their homes, mohallas, neighbourhoods and their city and therefore all citizens will make the effort to continuously improve the process that has been started.

### Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation

The session mainly focused on highlighting the gravity of the issues of waste management, access to sanitation facilities, problems of safe drinking water & water scarcity, etc.

The session was chaired by Jairaj Phatak, former Commissioner of BMC and co-chaired & moderated by Chetan Vaidya, Former Director at SPA & NIUA and currently the Urban Advisor to UNDP, India. Other eminent panellists included Ram Gopal Mohle, former Mayor, Varanasi; Santosh Kumar Sharma, CEO Smart City, Aligarh; Ranjan K. Panda, Convenor of Combat Climate Change Network; Jayesh Mandlik; Head, Water, AILSG; Nicholas Osbert; Chief Water, Sanitation & Hygiene UNICEF India; and Vijayanti Padiyar; Partner-Hiranyagarbha Corporate Advisors.

### Key outcomes

- \* Every city needs to ensure 24x7 water supply, equitable distribution, reduction in non-revenue water and improvement of information management through GIS, Customers' database, etc. for sustainable water management.
- \* Adequate water conservation measures necessary in all large cities. As a result, concepts like the Water Footprint, Desalination and Recycling of Sewerage Water are seen as evolving technologies for water usage and treatment.
- \* Focus should lie on getting the basics right by enactment of strict laws to stop rampant exploitation of the ground water, encroaching on the natural wet lands which are life line boundaries, discharge of domestic & industrial wastes into our river & lake bodies; using plastics in all forms, using technologies which will effect entire communities like use of chlorine toners for disinfection.

### South Asian Mayors Forum

AILLSG organised the South Asian Mayors Forum in which more than 50 mayors and chairpersons of municipal councils across South Asian countries participated. Dr. Sudhir Krishna, Chairman of Delhi Finance Commission, chaired the Forum. Hansa Patel, Executive Advisor, AILLSG; Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General of UCLG-ASPAC, Amanda Eichel, Representative of GCoM Secretariat; Ravi Ranjan Guru, DDG, AILLSG were also present.

### Launching of United Network of Circular Cities

United Network of Circular Cities was launched in a breakout session on the first day of South Asian Cities Summit. The objective of the Network is to create an ecosystem and partnership among businesses, communities and individual citizens collaborating with public and private sectors and deploy solution and economic resources for green growth and resource efficient economy in cities.

Dr. Amitha A. Jayaram, IAAS, DAG delivered the keynote address and highlighted the fact that the traditional economy was circular which we have lost, and advocated the need for integrating the circular practice in manufacturing and operational practices. After the official launch of the Network, a panel discussion on India's position on Resources Efficiency for Circular Cities was also held. Dr. Suneel Pandey, Director of Green Growth & Resource Efficiency Division, TERI, stated that there is great scope of circular economy in ensuring resource efficiency.

### Breathing Cities Network launched

Breathing Cities Network was launched on the second day of the Summit with an objective to implement Local Action Plan on Clean Air (LAP). The network aspires to create a voluntary alliance of National, Sub-National, Private Sector, IGOs and NGOs with Urban Local Bodies and Cities at the core of its agenda. The primary idea is to enable and empower local governments with expertise, services technologies, solutions and financing on clean air and help implement Local Action Plan (LAP). The session was co-organised in participation with Clean Air Asia (CAA), an International NGO with focus on regional air pollution reduction, better air quality and livable cities in Asia.

Dr. Jyoti Parikh, Executive Director of Integrated Research and Action for Development, listed out the short, medium and long term actions that need to be executed to reduce air pollutants in Delhi. Her suggestions included promotion of cycling, introduction of BS VI standard and electric vehicles. She insisted on technological development for restoring the AQ to breathable level. Shakti Singh Choudhary, Mayor, Gangtok Municipal Corporation talked about the

initiatives by their Government e.g. complete ban on fire crackers, 100 % organic and GMO-free State.

Tikendar Singh Panwar, Former Deputy Mayor, Shimla discussed means of better governance in combating the menace of Air pollution in South Asian countries, particularly Delhi. He emphasised on the need to provide a robust public transport system at a very low cost to increase the footfalls. Prarthana Borah, India Director, Clean Air Asia (CAA) moderated the Session and discussed key issues and challenges in tackling air pollution and mitigation efforts required.

Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma, Director - Professor, Department of Community Medicine, University College of Medical Science raised the issue of lack of data regarding air pollution and its health impacts were clearly highlighted by Dr. Sharma. He questioned the data on the deaths reported by the air pollution due to cardiopulmonary diseases.

He also noted that the severe lack of data will hamper the research in the health sector. Though air pollution is prevalent all over the nation, the source varies place to place, for example: crop burning in Delhi, humidity in Mumbai and PM due to mining in Chhattisgarh. There is no definite data on the health implications of each of these individual pollutants on human health. Damandeep Singh, Director, CDP India stressed the lack of real-time data to assess air quality and provide information to the public. He stressed on the importance of monitoring air pollutant levels not just in Delhi, but in most cities as 14 of the 15 most polluted cities are from India. He also informed the audience that CDP is integrating the importance of capturing air pollution data from cities in their reporting framework. Dr. Suresh Kumar Jain, HoD and Professor, Department of Energy and Environment, TERI University deciphered the science behind sources of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants with larger emphasis on integrated approach for SLCPs reduction. He said that the role of CSOs could be crucial in restoring the right to breathe clean air.

### Sustainable Energy Management for Cities

The Session Affordable & Clean Energy - Sustainable Energy Management for Cities had eminent panellist from the energy, development and architecture sector. Ashok B. Lall, a noted architect, chaired the session. In his opening remarks, he focused on how we can achieve a low carbon resource efficient sustainable urban fabric. He said, the urbanization in India is increasing yet the affordable and sustainable urban development is close to non-existent. He went on to demonstrate ways by which we can practice sustainable urban development from the building/plot level, the neighbourhood level and the city level. He concluded with regulatory recommendations for building, neighbourhood and street level design with case studies. ✦

# GLIMPSSES



1. Ravi Ranjan Guru, Deputy Director General, AIILSG, presenting a memento to Manish Sisodia, Deputy Chief Minister of Delhi with Rajiv Agarwal (IAS Retd.), Director General, AIILSG
2. Group photograph of International delegates and city mayors with Dr Bernadia, Secretary General, UCLG-ASPAC during the women leadership training programme
3. From L to R: Ravi Ranjan Guru, Hansa Patel, Executive Advisor, AIILSG, Rajiv Agarwal (IAS Retd.), Director General, AIILSG, Chief Guest Rajesh Kumar Divakar, Member of Lok Sabha, Dr M Ramachandran, Former UD Secretary and Dr Bernadia during the inaugural session of SAC Summit
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5. Speakers participating in a panel discussion on Sustainable Cities & Communities Enhancing Livability in Cities through Sustainable & Resilient Urban Development







# 4<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities Summit

New Urban Agenda & Localising SDGs



6. *Speakers during a session on Leadership Talk-Inclusive Urbanisation-Reinforcing Synergies between People, Policies & Planning*
7. *A Session on Urban Design was chaired by Arunava Dasgupta, Associate Professor of Urban Design, School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi*
8. *Launch of Rural Dialogues*
9. *City leaders and delegates releasing white balloons to mark 'liberating the knowledge on SDGs'*
10. *Group Photograph of AILSG Team at the Closure of SAC Summit*



# Equi-city project promoting equity in delivery of municipal services

The purpose of project is to promote inclusive and sustainable growth of the city through collaborative multi-stakeholder approach using participatory governance between local authorities and stakeholders to ensure equitable provision of municipal services



The project is about promoting equity in delivery of municipal services and sensitizing local authorities and citizens on issues focusing on Sanitation, Water Supply, and Solid Waste Management. The purpose of project is to promote inclusive and sustainable growth of the city through collaborative multi-stakeholder approach using participatory governance between local authorities and stakeholders to ensure equitable provision of municipal services and to promote diversity within and capacity development of local government organizations.

## Objectives

- » To establish participatory forums where stakeholders and LAs can engage in collaborative solutions and coordinated action for equitable delivery of municipal services
- » To collaboratively build up technical capacity of LA officials so as to equip them to be leaders and be responsive to urgent priorities of
- » Urban poor to sensitise LA officials and to advocate and implement diversity and equality frameworks in the organisations managed by LAs
- » To develop and implement tools that will enable citizens and LAs to collaboratively monitor and evaluate municipal services delivery
- » To communicate and sensitise officials, citizens and poor urban dwellers on the various initiatives and issues in the LA to promote accountability and transparency in operations while providing incentives for action

## Training workshop for elected representatives

The Equi-City Project has a core element of capacity building wherein officials are capacitated and sensitised and honed to become leaders and tackle specialised issues faced by the target cities. The capacity building programme has been developed by engaging with the stakeholders (CDF) through interactive participatory

sessions and strengthened by research. The Elected Representatives are sensitised on both organisational and citizen needs. The training programme equips the municipal officials and elected representatives to translate their learning into action and pave-way for the equitable and efficient municipal services.

The research support given by the staff is helping Nagpur Municipal Corporation to improve the quality of its intervention in providing services. Elected representatives and municipal officials using the training programme are promoting positive changes in the city.





### Finalisation of Equality Framework and Inclusive HR Policy for NMC

This activity seeks to create Equality Framework which will enable municipalities to assess their Human resources structure from an equality and diversity perspective. It will be an internal assessment tool to ensure diversity within LA.

The Framework will seek to promote diversity in local government. It is about recognising the needs, values and contribution that employees from diverse backgrounds can make to local government and encouraging their participation at all levels. It will seek to promoting diversity in leadership and decision-making roles, including elected representatives and senior staff. The Equality Framework provides a holistic perspective. Firstly, comparative analysis of different equality frameworks was made and a report prepared to suit the Indian context, specifically for the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. The report derives inputs from the "Diversity in Nagpur Municipal Corporation - A Status Report" undertaken by the Research and analysis staff.

Following which, Diversity and Equality Framework & inclusive HR policy were developed. This will be overseen by the Diversity Committee. This framework is seen as a progressive measure and will be used as a

benchmark for promoting diversity and equality in the LA and its relationship to its citizens.

The equality and diversity framework is also non-discriminatory in nature providing equitable opportunities for each employee for merit based promotion, irrespective of community affiliations, and promote a community oriented approach. The HR Policy also addresses equality matters such as job segregation and matters of equal pay.

The main objective of Equality Framework & HR Policy for Local Government is to

- » Identify and eradicate the unlawful discrimination and provide equal opportunities
- » Identify, assess and sensitize the roles and responsibilities, between and within the stakeholders of the system
- » Review and improve the performance of the services for the people
- » Identification, knowing and involving local communities
- » A skilled and committed workforce

Through analysing our workforce statistics, comparing these statistics with the broader community demographics and consulting with agencies, a number of key challenges under these objectives were identified. These objectives or gaps will lead to formulation of this framework & HR Policy by also creating a set of regulations for diversity and inclusion in local governance of the city.

### Development of Municipal Rating System

To bring the concept of Performance Measurement alive in Nagpur Equi-City Team started working on developing a Municipal Rating System to measure efficiency in delivery of municipal services.

The aim of this activity is to develop monitoring and evaluation tools which will allow both stakeholder (citizens, NGOs etc.) and local authorities to ensure transparent and accountable delivery of municipal services. The monitoring and evaluation tools will be collaboratively developed by all stakeholders - through reiteration of the Municipal rating System.

The main focus of these tools is to create a demand push by citizens to ensure effective and efficient service delivery by local authorities. For this activity a questionnaire has been designed based on research and analysis to select 4 particular prabhag's departments for further research on monitoring of current level of status of municipal services and coming up with citizen and community scorecard for an effective Municipal Rating System.

### Future Activities

The above mentioned are continuous yearlong activities. There will be continued focus on effectively implementing them. ✦





# AILSG uses social innovations to transform marginalised communities

All India Institute of Local Self-Government's (AILSG) community interventions at the grassroots are anchored at its 'International Center of EQUI-T' (ICEQUI-T). Many of the chronic social issues have spread roots and tentacles since long time and need very different, innovative approaches to address them



All India Institute of Local Self-Government's (AILSG) community interventions at the grassroots are anchored at its 'International Center of EQUI-T' (ICEQUI-T). A key emphasis of the 'International Center of EQUI-T' is on 'Social Innovations'. Many of the chronic social issues have spread roots and tentacles since long time and need very different, innovative approaches to address them. Hence the center consistently strives to enable effective social transformation through social innovations and direct actions on field. The center works with the marginalized communities across vulnerable urban slums, remote rural & tribal areas and with extremely marginalized communities including

Denotified & Nomadic tribes who are stigmatized as born-criminals and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (e.g. Katkari tribes).

The center's pioneering social innovations have enabled two global recognitions for the organisation- 'Stars in Global Health 2017' by Grand Challenges Canada supported by Government of Canada and 'Risk AWARD 2015' by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Munich Re Foundation-Germany & Global Risk Forum-Davos. The International Center of EQUI-T's field actions embedded with social innovations have enabled transformation in the lives of more than 0.64mn disadvantaged populations. The details

of its flagship projects on education, health & holistic tribal development are elucidated below:

The project focuses on one of the most disadvantaged but neglected populations in India- the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs). Many of the DNTs were branded as criminals during the British era in 1871 through a notification. Though the notification was nullified in 1951, the stigma and branding as they being born-criminals continues even today.

The DNTs are extremely marginalized populations living in extreme poverty, geographical & social isolation, have rigid patriarchy & are under the strong grip of 'Jaat-Panchayats' where women face the worst form of gender-inequalities and are subjected to inhuman atrocities (e.g. branding tip of their tongue with iron, taking out coin from hot boiling oil). DNTs especially women & children have precarious health status & are highly-under-served by the healthcare system. The unique feature of the initiative is its innovative approach to address the problems in accessing health services by the DNTs.

### Activities conducted

- » Technological innovation of developing two customised 'Mobile Apps' - (1) Mobile Survey App and (2) Mobile Training App. to identify & track healthcare needs of the DNTs.
- » Social innovation of 'Gender Sensitive Community Self-Assessment & Planning' to catalyze community participation & ownership by DNTs especially women to assess their healthcare needs and improve their health seeking behavior.
- » Community level RMNCH health interventions at DNT settlements: RMNCH health-care needs assessment, 48 health education sessions, IEC campaign, stakeholder workshop, training cadre of DNT health volunteers & DNT settlement level health committees in use of the Mobile Apps and linking this cadre with government health functionaries.
- » Established grassroots sustainability mechanisms as trained cadre of DNT health volunteers (who

are resident DNT women) & settlement level health committees with 50% DNT women members.

Development of customised education pedagogy, academic inputs for improving grade appropriate learning attainments, activity based learning by using specialized pedagogical methods of drama, street-plays, puppet-shows, storytelling, art, music, games; community library, sports, exposure visits, WASH (UNICEF - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) related activities, established children's organizations and community apex body of parents, built capacities of school teachers, school management committees strengthened & Parent-Teacher interaction fostered.

The project is based on the tenets of 'Right to Education' and 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan'. The 32 'Shikshan Ranjan Kendras' enabled access to holistic quality education to 1704 'hard to reach' under privileged children, of these 67.7% belong to extremely marginalized sections and 53.4% are girls.

Collectively the project has impacted 3646 stakeholders including children, parents, teachers, members of School Management Committees & community leaders cum volunteers. The project received support from Block Education Officer, Kendra Pramukh (Head of 10 schools) and Head Masters of different schools. The project also garnered appreciation from Sarpanch, Zila Parishad and Nagar Parishad members.

### Outcomes achieved

Improvement in grade appropriate learning attainments amongst children in- 'Language Reading Skills' (94% urban, 97% rural), 'Language Writing Skills' (80% urban, 90% rural), 'Numeracy Skills' (81% urban, 87% rural) & Increase in Regular attendance (95% urban, 95% rural). The other academic achievements include sports scholarship for three Katkari tribal girls, A+ rank in final academic exams for 30 slum-dweller children, 21 rural children shined in Mathematics exam & 32 rural children (including seven tribal children) appeared for state level scholarship exam.

The awards & recognitions for the under-privileged children in co-curricular activities - two times winner of Thane Mayor's Trophy for drama competition, District level and Block level prizes in athletics- 38 no., District level interschool competition prize- one no., Prizes won in debate competition- one no., Drawings by children published in newspaper- six no., Medals won in mini-marathon- one no., 19 rural & tribal children took part in pre-Olympics selection camp, 125 rural & tribal children participated in District level athletics & sports competitions, 30 rural & tribal girls participated in three mini-marathons, 193 slum-dweller children participated in state Level Drawing competition, children showcased their cultural performances at various fora. ✦

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## Skilling Youth, Enabling Growth

# AILSG LEADS SKILL DEVELOPMENT

AILSG has partnered with the Government of Jharkhand to impart skill training to the youth of the State. Two state-of-the-art mega skill centres in Madhupur and Ranchi have been set up. more than fifteen batches are underway and fresh courses are being introduced

**I**n 2017, AILSG signed Memorandum of Understanding with the state of Jharkhand to set up two mega skill centres at Ranchi and Madhupur. Jharkhand Skill Development Mission (JSDMS) has entrusted AILSG the running of skill programs and training more than fifteen thousand students and youth specially from weaker sections of the society such as schedule caste, schedule tribe, the backward castes and



**AILSG is playing a great role in the project. The Institute is a good partner and its help is required in the health sector. I expect a lot from AILSG in the health sector because this is the core area we are focusing on**

**Amar Jha, CEO, JSDMS**

tribal population of the State. The centres have been named as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushal Kendras. The two centres are strategically located. The one in Ranchi caters to entire Chhota Nagpur area that includes eight districts and the one in Madhupur brings the students of Santhal Pargana to the centre. To start with students are being trained in medical services.

The courses being offered are - phlebotomy technician, general duty assistants, operation theatre technicians and medical laboratory

*Amar Jha, Chief Executive Officer of Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society interacting with students at Madhupur mega skill centre*



# NT IN JHARKHAND



technicians. The duration of the courses are from four months to nine months. The project has initially been signed for five years and will be extended in the future. The aim of the project is not just to skill the students but also provide job assistance. This project has no cost bearing on the students as everything from class room training to hostel, food and dress is free.

At Madhupur centre 14 batches have been launched. Eleven batches are running currently and three batches have passed out. Total strength now is 314 and 80 students have already passed out and have found placements.

- » Number of batches running: 11 Batches.
- » Total Strength: 314
- » Passed out: three Batches (80 Candidates)
- » Placement: 80
- » The number of courses: 04
  - \* Phlebotomy Technician
  - \* Operation Theatre Technician
  - \* Medical Laboratory Technician
  - \* General Duty Assistant
- » Number of students under each program
  - \* Phlebotomy Technician - 50
  - \* Operation Theatre Technician - 84
  - \* Medical Laboratory Technician - 144
  - \* General Duty Assistant - 116
- » Duration of each program
  - \* Phlebotomy Technician - 760 hrs

- \* Operation Theatre Technician - 1360 hrs
- \* Medical Laboratory Technician - 2160 hrs
- \* General Duty Assistant - 760 hrs
- \* Emergency Medical Technician-Advance - 1160 hrs

Apart from health, we plan to introduce courses in Assistant Electrician, Solar and Hospitality Mangment as well. AILSG has also started mega skill centre at Ranchi where three batches have already started and ninety students are being trained in health sector.

AILSG embarked on a massive social mobilization program to attract young men and women to these courses. Advertisements were released in the newspapers, large hoardings were put up, volunteers went around and shared the course concept with the aspiring students. This also led to word of mouth and brought the students to these centres. The skill centres have brought students who dropped out after doing their Class XII, women who got married at younger age but found support from their family and now are looking ahead to make a career. Din Mohammad, a student at Madhupur says that "I got to know about the institute from my friend.

There was no employment opportunity back home. So it was a god sent opportunity. I have spent a month here and course duration is four months and I will take any opportunity that will come my way". AILSG is training students who have been doing nothing for last five years.

A young lady who got married and was at home has also joined the course. She got the information about the institute from her grandfather. She says "I wish to complete the course and find a job to support my family. AILSG has come as a boon to me and I will finish the course and go anywhere it takes me to". The purpose of the project is to get the help of the local people. There is no way the project can be productive without their help. Amarnath Jha, CEO, Skill Development Program in Jharkhand says "skill has to match the industry expectation. But there is a gap and that is when placement is done students do not go and join. This is the biggest challenge in front of us".

But he praised the role that AILSG is playing in the project. He says "the institute is a good partner and its help is required in the health sector. There are many training partners who are working in health sector. I expect AILSG to run more programs in health sector. This is a sector where women from Jharkhand can do exceptional work. I expect a lot from AILSG in the health sector because this is the core area we are focusing on." AILSG is partnership with Jharkhand Government, with a vision to provide world class programmes to the youth of Jharkhand is leading the way. In the coming days and months we are going to intensify our efforts to bring more young men and women under our umbrella and train them to find jobs. ✦



# AILSG to train youth in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh

AILSG will train twelve hundred youth under skill development program in Haryana in the year 2018-19. The project has been commissioned by Haryana government under Haryana Skill Development Mission (HSDM). The youth registered with district employment exchange would be trained



aryana is the fourth state AILSG has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with, under Saksham Yuva Yojna, to skill the youth of the state. The project has been commissioned by Haryana government under Haryana Skill Development Mission (HSDM). The aim of this project is to train and provide wage employment/self-employment opportunities to Graduate and Post-Graduate Youth of Haryana. The duration of this project is one year (2018-2019)

The Saksham Yuva Yojana is an initiative, taken by Government of Haryana to cater to the skill development needs and creation of skilled manpower across the state through skill development training programmes. Through this project, Haryana Government aims to provide skill development training to graduate and post-graduates youths who have registered with District Employment Exchange with the help of private training partners. Haryana Government's Objective is to provide support to the educated

unemployed youth sections of the society through wage employment and self-employment opportunities and make them capable to earn min Rs 9000 per month. Government's aim is to train approximately 32000 youths in the financial year 2018-19.

AILSG as a partner of Haryana Government is tasked to skill these young men and women to find them suitable jobs. In the first phase of the project twelve hundred beneficiaries would be given training in different fields this year alone. In order to achieve this, AILSG has signed MoU with Apparel made-ups Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council and has been allotted nine districts Yamuna Nagar, Jind, Hisar, Kaithal, Karnal, Sonapat, Rohtak, Panchkula and Ambala to start Skill Development Training Program.

AILSG is skilling street vendors and youth in Himachal Pradesh Under NULM. As part of its objectives, AILSG is executing DAY-NULM under Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The aim of this project is to train and provide wage employment/self-employment opportunities to poor households and youth of Himachal Pradesh. This project is also helping urban street vendors to learn and earn their livelihood. This project enables street vendors to find suitable space, institutional credit, social security, and earn a living. The DAY-NULM is an initiative by Government of Himachal Pradesh to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households. Through this project, Himachal Pradesh Government aims to reduce unemployment and enable urban people to gain skilful self-employment and skilled wage employment in growing market place.

AILSG has signed MoU with Urban Development Department, Himachal Pradesh and has been allotted three districts namely Baddi, Kangra and Hamirpur to start Skill Development Training Program and currently all three Skill Development Training Centres have been established in these districts for delivering short term training programmes. ✦



Sarvesh Mathur, Operation Head (Skill) AILSG, signing MoU with Himachal Government

# For a skilled Rajasthan: AIILSG starts Employment Linked Skill Training Programs

AIILSG in association with the Government of Rajasthan is executing ELSTP project under Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) in the state. The aim of this project is to train and provide wage employment/self-employment opportunities to more than 900 beneficiaries over a period of three years



The Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) is an initiative by Government of Rajasthan to cater to the skill development needs and creation of skilled manpower across the state through Skill Development Training Programmes. It aims to provide support to the economically weaker sections of the society through wage employment and self-employment opportunities.

Under this project, more than 300 candidates have been trained in Apparel, Electronics, Construction, and IT-ITeS sectors in Financial Year 2017-18. Off these trained candidates, 70% are placed in the industry with average wage of Rs 12,000 per month. More than 250 candidates are undergoing training in various courses such as Sewing Machine Operator, CRM Domestic Non-Voice, Assistant Electrician and Field Technician-Other Home Appliances. "We have a vision of launching 30 more batches in the next two quarters of this financial year in order to achieve the objectives of this mission" said Saikat Mukherjee, Project Head, Skill Development Cell, AIILSG. He added that the driving forces behind the financial growth of a nation are the youth, who comprises 62% of our population. Thus, to arm this workforce with employable skills and knowledge will add to our country's growth.

AIILSG has established state-of-the-art Skill Development Training Centres in Rajasthan at Jaipur and Kota respectively for delivering short term training programmes. These training programmes are designed to provide candidates both theoretical and practical knowledge of a trade such that they could easily secure employment in that sector. The curriculum of the training programmes is according to the



**All India Institute of Local Self- Government is committed to contribute its bit in creating a skilled workforce for new India. We are focusing on empowering youngsters from all sections of the society, particularly the weaker ones. Presently we are working in three states but we are soon going to expand to other states as well.**

**Rajiv Agarwal, IAS (Retd.)**  
*Director General*  
*All India Institute of Local Self- Government*

model curriculum of National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) including soft skills and IT skills training. We are affiliated with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Healthcare Sector Skill Council (HSSC), Electronics Sector Skill Council of India (ESSCI), Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) and IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council for assessment and certification of trained candidates.

All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) is a premier autonomous research and training institution of India with the objective of training 5000 trainees per year in various trades to benefit different sections of society. The Institute offers several regular training in skill development and is striving to bring the lowest strata of the society into the mainstream. We have joined hands with the Government of Rajasthan to impart skill based knowledge to the school dropouts and also who could not get traditional school education because of various social factors including poverty. ✦

# AILLSG drives CSOs for better sanitation in Uttar Pradesh

AILLSG is empanelled with Department of Urban Development, Uttar Pradesh as Mother Civil Society Organisation (MCSO). The institute has not only collected data from eleven districts of UP but have also prepared blue print of its implementation



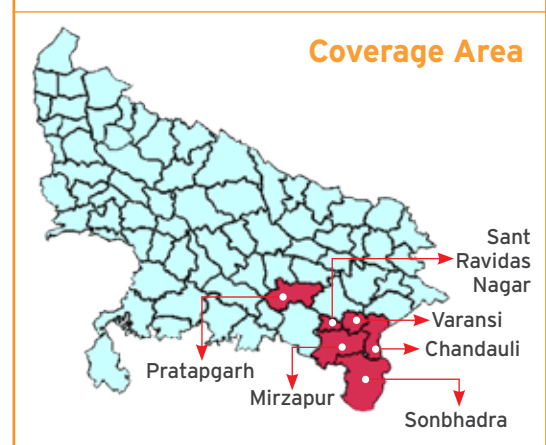
The government of India has embarked upon a massive and ambitious plan to clean the country and has launched several programmes to implement it on the ground. All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AILLSG) is active partner in this endeavor of Government of India. AILLSG is empanelled as mother CSO with State Mission Directorate (SBM-Urban) Uttar Pradesh and State Mission Directorate (AMRUT), Government of Uttar Pradesh, which is implementing different flagship programs. The important ones among them are Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). AILLSG is responsible for the monitoring and supervision of the mission in the three divisions of UP i.e. Mirzapur, Allahabad and Varanasi incorporating 11 districts; these districts are Varanasi, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Sant Ravidas Nagar. Sanitation is one of the prime challenges to ensure a better quality of life and good health. Quality education, gender equality and sustainable cities & communities are important factors in this endeavor. Whether we talk about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Smart City Mission (SCM), Namami Gange or AMRUT, each one of them have one mission and that is cleanliness and sanitation of the country.

Even while all these schemes are being implemented on the ground there is a huge scope of improvement in this arena. As per the census of 2011, there are still eight million households without access to toilet and open defecation is prevalent. Weak sanitation has significant health costs and untreated sewage from cities is the single biggest sources of water pollution.

## Our achievement so far

AILLSG set out to gather data, collate and analyze it. Data was collected from different sources and then focus areas were identified. A proper

Sr No.	Division	District	Constructed Toilet
1	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1000
		Sonbhadra	623
		Sant Ravidas Nagar	423
2	Allahabad	Pratapgarh	95
3	Varanasi	Varanasi	85
		Chandauli	130
<b>Total Toilet Constructed</b>			<b>2356</b>



understanding was arrived at of towns and cities after carefully analyzing the data. Once the focus area was decided a blue print of the plan of action was prepared.

A monitoring team of AILLSG was formed to ensure that scheme is properly implemented. The team visited the areas concerned and as per the latest information from (ULB) data and found that 2356 toilets have been constructed in all the divisions till now. AILLSG is planning to conduct IEC activity in those areas where either people aren't interested in constructing the toilets or they aren't using the constructed toilets. The team is working to find out the issues being faced by the beneficiary and concerned CSOs and work out the best solutions to overcome the problem faced so that the target of Open Defecation Free (ODF) country can be achieved. ✦



Smart City

# Rethink cities with AILSG



As the old adage goes, Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither any other city. And, of course not alone. AILSG provides expertise to urban local bodies and state governments for building cities from the scratch or retrofitting existing ones with technology enabled interventions. AILSG team has developed city development plans of many cities including that of Mumbai. The institute has also prepared smart city plans for Raipur, Bilaspur, Faridabad, Karnal and also of state funded smart cities of Chhattisgarh—Rajnandgaon, Korba.

**AILSG is also advising a Swedish consortium for Smart City investment and implementation.**



# AILSG ventures into hospitality management, to run B.Voc. in Delhi, Trivandrum

AILSG has joined hands with Tata Institute of Social Sciences to train students in hotel and hospitality industry. Two centres have begun operating in Delhi and Trivandrum. The institute has collaborated with the industry and hotels for on job training programs where students are receiving remuneration as well



All India Institute of Local Self Government (AILSG) a training Hub Partner of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) took up the task of creating skilled workforce and has made good progress in Delhi and Trivandrum by intense in-institute soft skill training and positioning of students in leading hotels. TISS has taken firm steps to address this worrying trend of jobless graduates and has come up with courses leading to 100% placement of students with a modest stipend from leading chain of hotels with the commencement of their academic session to give students practical knowledge along with theoretical grip. According to sources, from 2020, there will be a big demand for skilled workforce in India and across the globe owing to the increasing globalization leading to the increasing network of hotels. Further, Hotel and Hospitality Management, is a very demanding profession everywhere.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences brings the first of its full time three-year Bachelor's Degree (B. VOCATIONAL) in Hotel and Hospitality Management through its training partner, AILSG. This course allows the students who have completed 12<sup>th</sup> standard or equivalent to enrol. The program has "Earn while you Learn" model,

a work integrated training which comprises on-the-job training (practical) for 4-5 days a week in hotel by the Skill Knowledge Provider (SKP) with a modest stipend and 1-2 days of theory classes per week. AILSG has made a beginning with 2 batches at Delhi and Trivandrum with a strength of 60 students who are mainly from weaker sections in order to give those students quality education at an affordable fee. TISS project has been initiated under the patronage of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) of the Ministry of HRD, Government of India.

## Sourcing plan

This labour-intensive work was initiated by addressing students at schools and institutes such as NDMC to make people aware about the program and its potential which was well received. AILSG then identified and appointed potential trainers to put in place a robust education system.

## Skill Knowledge Provider (SKP)

SKP provides hands on competency based skills to the students and this challenging work of sourcing SKPs was initiated with meetings at leading hotels and restaurant chains in Delhi which resulted in tie ups with several of the well-known chains with stipend of minimum Rs 5000 for the students.

This project would enable the graduates completing B. Voc. to become employable and become competent employees or entrepreneurs and contribute towards their own growth and towards national growth.

As job creation is a foremost challenge facing India, this project would enable the graduates completing B. Voc. to make a meaningful participation in accelerating India's economy by gaining appropriate employment, becoming entrepreneurs and creating appropriate knowledge and contribute towards the initiatives of Government of India to foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country. ✦



Students posing for a picture after the workshop on hospitality management



## *Quality is just one of our strengths*

AIILSG has begun skill development programmes in Rajasthan and Jharkhand. The institute with its 90 years of experience in the field of capacity building would impart training to youth living in rural areas of these two states to make them employable in various emerging sectors-

Apparel, Beauty & Wellness, Electronics, Healthcare, IT-ITEs, and Renewable Energy.

As per Mou signed, AIILSG will train 16,000 youngsters.

**AIILSG IS COMMITTED TO BUILD EMPOWERED INDIA WITH SKILLED HUMAN WORKFORCE**

For Details, email at [delhi@aiilsg.org](mailto:delhi@aiilsg.org)

# AILSG trains 2500 municipal officials in 2018

Under Integrated Capacity Building Program of Government of India, AILSG has trained nearly 2500 Urban Local Body officers. ICDP is an attempt to bring together all the flagship programs of Government of India like AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities, NULM and HFA



II India Institute of Local Self-Government has been empanelled by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to implement its Integrated Capacity Building Program (ICBP). ICBP is a new Integrated Capacity Building framework covering all Urban Missions viz., AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Housing for All (HFA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and HRIDAY and developing the curriculum for Integrated Orientation Capsule for Municipal functionaries and the Integrated Sensitization Capsule for Elected Representatives.

AILSG was shortlisted and empanelled by the ministry to roll out Integrated Capacity Building for ULB functionaries and the elected representatives. The institute has already signed an MoU with nine state governments.

The duration of the project is one year to begin with and will be renewed every financial year. The objective of the project is to strengthen capacities of Urban Local Bodies, States and other stakeholders. The Ministry has been implementing

the Individual Capacity Building under its flagship missions of AMRUT earlier. In order to efficiently implement the other flagship missions of Ministry viz., Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Housing for all (HFA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and HRIDAY, the government decided to implement a new Integrated Capacity Building framework covering all urban missions. In a step to implement the Integrated Capacity Building, the earlier Orientation Capsule has been replaced with a new Integrated Orientation Capsule whose outline covers critical aspects of all the Urban Missions. In a similar way, the sensitization Capsule for Elected Representatives has also been replaced with the Integrated Sensitization Capsule for Elected Representatives.

The integrated framework will cover training for all the urban missions of the MoHUA, namely, AMRUT, SCM, NULM, SBM, PMAY (U) and HRIDAY.

## The programme will involve roll out of training programmes for

- » Elected Representatives of ULBs.
- » Functionaries from ULBs.
- » Functionaries from state departments/ parastatal agencies involved in implementation of the urban missions in the cities.
- » Other functionaries involved in the implementation of the various missions including specialists of City and State Level Technical Committees (CLTC/SLTCs) and Mission Management Units (CMMU/SMMUs).
- » Any other functionaries involved in mission implementation.

AILSG has already conducted 83 training workshops under the program and has covered 2500 ULBs officers and elected representatives.

At AILSG we think that such Integrated Capacity Building Program will enhance functional knowledge, improve the job-related skills and bring about a positive change in the attitude of city functionaries through need-based training and visits to sites of best practices. ✦

Sr No.	State	No. Of Programs (2017-18)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3
2	Chhattisgarh	9
3	Jharkhand	17
4	Madhya Pradesh	9
5	Mizoram	4
6	Punjab	3
7	Sikkim	3
8	Tamil Nadu	4
9	West Bengal	29
10	Himachal Pradesh	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>(Trained 2490 ULBs officers)</b>		

# UrbanUpdate

Setting The Agenda For Tomorrow's Cities



Urban Update Weekly Digest  
NEWSLETTER

Top News



Delhi may see the  
fall in metro fares  
soon by up to  
30 per cent



No threshold for  
General annual  
debt/capex  
BombayMTC



Electricity bills  
back online for  
users in India  
railways



1,000 E-buses are  
not sufficient,  
states plan to  
increase the

# WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

Urban Update is a leading magazine on sustainable development of cities brought out by All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG). Bringing together the experience of the multilateral sector with that of the private sector and the local governments themselves, the magazine focuses on the challenges and solutions for city leaders and local governments.

Urban Update plays a special role – that of a primary, indispensable link among stakeholders that nurtures community. A wellspring of writing and imagery reinforces our vision of evangelizing Urban Infrastructure, Governance, Culture and Sustainability.

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# Empowering foot soldiers of Swachh Bharat Mission

All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) recently completed training and certification of 15 batches consisting of over 600 Safai Karamcharis of New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)



The working conditions of Safai Karamchari are in a poor state in the country. They sweep and clean our public areas, buildings, roads and also collect garbage from households but there has been almost no change in the way they work despite having many technological advancements in the field of sanitation globally. The job is still considered as one of the lowest and degrading occupation. AIILSG with municipal corporation and National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is making efforts to empower them with required skill sets to guarantee them dignified lives.

With strong belief that the only way to eradicate the disparity and provide dignified life to Safai Karamcharis is by proper recognition and technical training through skill development initiative, National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) started Recognition of Prior Learning programme for Safai Karamcharis. The objective of the programme is to make them self-reliant by providing refresher training on various latest tools, technologies and best practices in the applied field at the same time acknowledging the existing skill of the applicant through certification from respective Sectoral Skill Council of India approved by Government of India.

The first training programme was inaugurated by Member of Parliament, Meenakshi Lekhi and Naresh Kumar, Chairman of NDMC at School of Gardening, Purana Qila Road on February 15, 2018. The recently concluded training was held on May



Saikat Mukherjee, Head of Skill Department (AIILSG) interacting with Naresh Kumar, Chairman, NDMC

28, 2018. SK Bharadwaj, Sanitation Expert and the trainer for the programme, said, "It is important to empower sanitation workers to guarantee them a dignified life and improve their working conditions. This will also help me in making them efficient."

The aim of the training programme was to upgrade the skills for efficient management of day-to-day activities of the Safai Karamcharis. With this vision, in collaboration with Green Jobs Sector Skill Council of India and municipal corporations, AIILSG is conducting skill training program/workshop on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for Safai Karamcharis. The duration of the training programme is 35 hours (Five Days) with a batch size of 40-50 candidates. The programme is divided into 17 hours of classroom training, 16 hours of field training and two hours for assessment. The programme covers important day-to-day activities related aspects which are as follows:

- » Job Responsibility of Safai Karamchari Methodology for Cleaning of Public Areas.
- » Cleaning of Washrooms Cleaning of Buildings with Mechanized equipments, Mechanized and Safe Cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tanks.
- » Progression in Activities and scope of additional income Information about Manual Scavenging Act, 2013 / 2016.
- » Maintaining Health and Safety while Cleaning, Communication Skills Digital Literacy. ✦





AILSG has a footprint across the value chain in urban transformation. Our areas of functioning involve creating and appraising DPRs, monitoring & evaluation and capacity building under *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)*

The institute is active in **245** cities of **18** states

**4500** Municipal officials/employees trained  
**177** training workshops





## PMSU under Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana

# AIILSG TO IMPROVE SOLID WASTE



AIILSG has joined hands with Srinagar Municipal Corporation to promote Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana. SMC is looking after solid waste management besides many other delivery systems. The Institute is working and creating a roadmap to achieve the vision of SMC



All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG) has joined hands with the Srinagar Municipal Corporation (SMC) to promote the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana. The SMC is looking after management of Municipal Solid Waste, besides many other delivery functions to serve the people living within the municipal limits.

The SMC jurisdiction comprises 75 Municipal Constituencies and is organized into 35 Functional Administrative Wards with four Sanitation Zones and two Works Divisions having eight subdivisions for the purpose of providing various services to its citizens at the field level. It is spread over 246 sq. km.

### Managing solid waste generated

The total waste quantity generated in Srinagar agglomeration for a population of about 12 lakh people is much more than the municipal corporation can handle. On an average, the waste to be handled is 509 MTPD in the landfill in Achan every day. In addition, there is waste generation from tourists. The average floating population in Srinagar is 2,00,000 per day. The waste generation per tourist is taken as 400 grams as most tourists stay in the city for a day or so before visiting other destinations in the scenic state. The tourist traffic contributes to an additional 80 tons per day as waste generation. The average annual increase

# WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SRINAGAR

of population is about 3.26% and accounting for this increase, the waste generation in 2018 is estimated to be about 668 tons per day.

A major problem in Srinagar is that about 400 open garbage collection points exist in various parts of the city for secondary or intermediate storage of waste, which are not only creating public nuisance but also are breeding grounds for animals and scavengers. These have become eyesores as well as impediments to the smooth flow of traffic, since only 50% of MSW is collected on a daily basis. The sensitive geo-political scenario of the region also acts as a major factor influencing the efficiency of waste collection and disposal.

Segregation-at-Source, an essential practice of waste management, is not followed here. Mixed waste is collected from households and other bulk generators and transported to the landfill site, where a certain quantity of bio-degradable waste is recovered using mechanical segregators. It is converted to compost and sold in the market at very low prices. However, only about 5-10% of the total bio-degradable waste is converted into usable compost. Overall, about 10-15% of the total waste reaching the landfill site is recycled. If segregation-at-source is strictly enforced, there is potential for diverting about 60-80% of the waste from the landfill site.

Currently the waste management infrastructure available with SMC is not able to cater to the demands of waste management for the entire city. While local IEC partners and the Project Management Support Unit (PMSU) have come up with innovative ways to maximize the efficiency of the existing infrastructure, there is urgent need of adequate and upgraded waste management infrastructure. The SMC officials as well as the Safai Karamcharis too need to be trained in

order to effectively manage the new challenges which rapid urbanisation is bringing to Srinagar's doorstep.

In March 2018, the SMC conducted a baseline survey for assessing the waste management processes and requirements with the help of local IEC partners in 35 wards within the corporation limits. A total number of 1,20,825 households were surveyed. Based on this data, the PMSU team was able to project the infrastructure required to achieve the desired mission of a Zero Waste Srinagar city.

A roadmap to achieve the mission was formulated wherein seven milestones were proposed by SMC and distributed among the IEC partners. Roadblocks were identified and possible solutions and alternatives were proposed. Monthly targets were also assigned to all IEC partners depending on localities and available infrastructure. The overall focus is to sensitize the citizens about the benefits of integrated city-wide solid waste management. The SMC, with the help of the PMSU and local IEC partners, are planning to carry out extensive awareness drives, capacity building and training programs along with other related outreach activities. The initial efforts are already bearing fruit as numerous institutions have agreed to support the team in these endeavours, thereby lending credibility to the mission and its objective in the eyes of the citizens. Bringing about "behavioural change" is a long and complex process, but the first steps in this direction have already been taken.

The PMSU is also handholding the SMC to update the existing Solid Waste Management plan for the city. Population projections have been done to estimate the waste that would be generated in the next 25-30 years. These projections are used to estimate the sizing of the waste management infrastructure required. Strategies for reducing, reusing and recycling waste have also been proposed along with proposals for scientific management of the Leachate Management Facility and the overall landfill site.

The landfill site at Achan is the most critical element in the entire gamut of solid waste management activities. As such, special attention has been given as to how this site may be managed scientifically. In the best-case scenario, it is actually possible to undertake measures such as Bio-Mining and Landfill Site Remediation to treat the existing waste dumped at the site thereby reducing its potential as an ecological hazard. ✦

The initial efforts are already bearing fruit as numerous institutions have agreed to support the team in these endeavours, thereby lending credibility to the mission and its objective in the eyes of the citizens



# AILSG studies 'violence against marginalized women' in 3 states

The Capacity Building and Training Unit of AILSG recently carried out an end line study 'Promoting Violence Free Lives for Marginalized Women in India'. The study was carried out in Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha



The main objective of the project was to present the ground realities of violence against the marginalized women in these states. Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK), Oxfam India along with local NGO partners conceptualized a three-year project for promoting violence free lives for marginalized women in India. Under which, an end line study was commissioned and AILSG carried out the same.

The project aimed to contribute to the social empowerment of women by reducing social acceptance of violence against women and bring a positive change in the policy and programme environment that perpetuates its acceptance at an institutional and community level.

The survey was conducted by adopting a holistic approach, wherein data was collected both through primary and secondary sources and by using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The desk review involved analysis of all documents related to the OHK Project, for example Master proposal and log-frames, monitoring reports, annual progress report, baseline report, case studies and other field reports. AILSG submitted the report within three months to Oxfam India that submitted it to the Oxfam Hong Kong.

The primary data was collected from 443 respondents (150 women, 100 men, 100 boys and 93 girls) by administering the modified version of the questionnaires used in the baseline survey and covering the same category of respondents in ages 15-50 years which were covered during the baseline survey.

Besides the above respondents, over 40 stakeholders were interviewed through free-flowing in-depth interview guides in both the states comprising; civil society members, youth activists, PRI members, health officials, counsellors -counselling centres and women-registered VAW cases. To know the quality of care, information was collected from Women Support Centre in Odisha by covering the senior police officials and survivors of violence.

The key recommendations of the project included better implementation of the existing



laws, community level interventions to prevent violence against women by changing societal attitude and providing direct support to women facing violence through counselling, legal aid and other referral support required by them.

## Achievements of the project

- » The concept of capacity enhancement of women/ girls that talks of the concept of Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 'The Dowry Prohibition Act' and 'The Child Marriage Act' for protection of women and their capacity enhancement to deal with; domestic violence, resisting child marriage, developing positive attitude towards girls education led to the achievement of the project. The project intervention has raised the knowledge of women in both the states from negligible proportion (0-5% of medical facility) to very high levels as shown below:
- » In Bihar, the end line data shows that the awareness on legal assistance ranges between 56% among girls to 89% among women. Likewise the awareness about protection officers, counsellors and medical facility among different target groups ranged between 46-64%.
- » In Jharkhand, the awareness among all the target groups was good regarding protection officers, counsellors and medical facility (33% among girls, 86% among boys). General observation is awareness about legal assistance is very low among women.
- » The data, shows 45% of women faced domestic violence and 75% of them got support from Mahila Mandal Samitis and others. They got support of Members of social organisations. ✦

# Join The DEBATE

TAKE THE DIALOGUES ON CITIES & SUSTAINABILITY FORWARD

Urban  
DIALOGUES

 4<sup>th</sup> South  
Asian  
Cities  
Summit  
New Urban Agenda & Localising SDGs

1<sup>st</sup> RURAL  
DIALOGUE  
*A Voice of Transformation*

AII LSG organises Urban Dialogues and annual South Asian Cities Summit to stir the debate on relevant urban issues and bring forward the workable solutions for urban local bodies. These events provide a platform to experts, city leaders, municipal officials and citizens to converse and exchange ideas.

## Partnered In



# Cities in Arunachal Pradesh to get GIS based master plans soon

AIIISG with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh is preparing a GIS based master plans for five cities. The Institute has been awarded the project by the Department of Town Planning and Urban Local Bodies of the state government. The project will be carried out in three phases



## T

he Government of Arunachal Pradesh under Department of Town Planning and Urban Local Bodies has awarded AIIISG the consultancy for preparation of GIS-based Master Plan of five towns namely Aalo, Daporijo, Namsai, Pasighat and Ziro as per Provisions of Arunachal Pradesh Urban and Country Planning Act, 2007 which includes demand assessment, identification of issues, project requirements, development strategy and draft proposals on the GIS base map and sector-wise data analysis. The GIS base map will be prepared in the scale 1:2500. The project will be carried out in three phases that is

- » Project Development Phase: Includes Project Planning, Surveys, Sector-wise data collection, Feasibility Studies,
- » Formulation Phase: Includes Project Management, Monitoring & Control and Project Closure,
- » Strategic Consulting: Includes technical and administrative Support to LPA, capacity building.

The project work is in mid-way stage and our team is working with the local bodies to make it a legitimate document and is interacting with

the state authorities. The success of any master plan or development plan primarily depends on a quality and quantity of primary and secondary data available from its sources to represent the real on-site situations so that some better future possibilities of growing of a town in a certain direction or certain way can be predicted and necessary measures and planning tools can be enforced. The team has collected all the important data and the statistics to measure the social and physical infrastructure available in these towns. It has been done with the help of various government departments who are responsible for providing and maintaining quality social and physical infrastructure in these towns. At present our team is working on ground verifying collected and provided data to develop a GIS map which represents pictorial view of existing situation called as "Existing Land Use (ELU) map".

Followed to ground truthing some surveys will be conducted to get to know the socio-economic status of the citizens for a better analysis which ultimately leads us to ameliorate the living situation of the people. +

# AILSG helping local bodies in Integrated City Development Plan

Changing political, economic and technological environment requires more structured and formalised planning. AILSG is conducting a study commissioned by Directorate of Urban Local Bodies to make integrated city development plans for Billawar and Rajouri in J&K



AILSG has been mandated to conduct a study in the district of Billawar and Rajouri in Jammu and Kashmir for Integrated City Development Plan (ICDP). This study has been commissioned by Directorate of Urban Local Bodies. This is a unique project in which the development sectors of physical & social infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste, storm water, roads & public transport, education & medical facilities, trade, commerce & industries, employment among others are being covered.

During the past few decades, the business community realized that in order to control its destiny in a changing political, economic and technological environment, more structured formalized planning is required. The type of comprehensive planning developed for a business is known as strategic planning. Under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) 1992, integration of spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation are emphasized in the schedule for the matter of common interest and coordination. Following this concept, the Municipalities have recently adopted Integrated

City Development Planning as a vital tool for planning and development.

## Objectives

The main objective is to prepare and have the ICDP therefore enabling the municipality to be able to manage the process of fulfilling its development responsibilities.

To make effective use of scarce resources by focusing on identified and prioritized local needs

- » To Speedup delivery by providing a tool which guides where investment should occur
- » To attract additional funds
- » To strengthen democracy and hence institutional transformation because decisions are made in a democratic and transparent manner, rather than by a few influential individuals
- » To overcome issues at local level
- » To create Interdepartmental Coordination

AILSG conceptualised different phases of the project and has submitted inception report for both the towns that is Bilawar and Rajouri.

This phase included the collection of available secondary data from different sources including the background research and team mobilization for field visit and primary data collection along with interdepartmental visit and Reconnaissance survey of the towns

## Proposed activities

The project is in the second phase that is Operation phase which includes submission of Draft ICDP. In this Phase AILSG is going to provide detailed data analysis of the town including primary and secondary information collected in earlier phases, observations from the analysis and Reconnaissance survey of the town, outcome and issues from the analysis and SWOC (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and constraints) of both the towns. Later with the Identification of data gaps with concerned Authorities we will further proceed to developing of Vision and Goals to the town based on Financial Profile of municipality along with consultation with Authorities. ✦



A view of Billawar town



# Experience sharing and ENERGY CONSERVATION B



AIILSG has set up Energy Conservation Building Code cells in sixteen states and union territories. It has been done in partnership with UNDP and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) as a part of their policy advocacy and implementation initiatives. These cells are meant to bridge the gap between development and implementation by providing technical and human resource support



As part of India's due diligence through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of the 2015 Paris Climate Summit, NITI Aayog had developed different energy scenarios for projected energy consumption. The study has estimated that the demand in commercial buildings sector would go up from 86 TWh in 2012 to 771 TWh in 2047. Under the Energy Conservation Act 2001, BEE (Bureau of Energy Efficiency) has formulated the ECBC (Energy Conservation Building Code) in 2007 and the revised version in 2017.

ECBC provides the minimum requirements for energy efficient building design, construction and operation. ECBC prescribes minimum performance standards for, Building envelope, Comfort systems and controls, Lighting and controls and Electrical & Renewable energy systems.

The governance skeleton of ECBC and its implementation at various levels are mentioned below:

- » The Central government is responsible for ECBC development and updating; the State

government is responsible for amending ECBC to meet state requirements taking in to account the climate classifications (Warm & Humid, Hot & Dry, Composite, Cold and Moderate)

- » Notification of the ECBC in the state gazette and revision of DCR (Development Control Rules)/Model Building Bye-laws
- » Local government is responsible for revising the bye-laws and enforcing the code at the municipality level.

ECBC offers two compliance approaches: Prescriptive or Whole Building Performance Method. A Trade-Off Option allows greater flexibility to designers while designing the building envelope. The EC Act specifies that through ECBC compliance, the overall aim is to develop energy norms and standards for commercial buildings, expressed regarding energy consumption per m<sup>2</sup> of the area, which is measured as EPI (Energy Performance Index) in kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year.

A new version of ECBC 2017 has been launched. Now, in addition to increasing the efficiency norms,

# way forward

# BUILDING CODE

the code has several new features such as, including classification of buildings, requirements that vary according to occupancy and ownership, mandatory use of renewable energy, and efficient building design that makes optimal use of daylight and natural ventilation. The code also specifies three levels of compliance based on the energy efficiency achieved through ECBC compliance; ECBC, ECBC+, Super ECBC. The former is mandatory compliance requirements, and the latter two are higher levels of energy efficiency.

## Role of AIILSG

The ECBC cells were established by AIILSG (All India Institute of Local Self-Government) as a part of its policy advocacy and implementation initiatives. ECBC Cells are set up in 12 states (Karnataka, Kerala (until May 2018), Chhattisgarh, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura) and 5 Union Territories (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry).

These cells bridge the gap between policy development & implementation, by providing technical and human resource support in the State/UT. The composition of the cells comprises of architects and engineers (mechanical, electrical, civil, etc.). They also ensure the coordination among all relevant state departments (SDA - State Designated Agency, UDD - Urban Development Department and PWD - Public Works Department), thereby integrating ECBC provisions to the building regulations. They partake in conducting capacity building training workshops for ULBs and other government agencies, thereby facilitating them to implement the code. Interventions carried out by the ECBC Cell activities are mainly categorised into three activities.

## Regulatory framework assistance

To the SDA includes Updating the ECBC code to suit local requirements, updating the SoR (Schedule of Rates), amending the Building bye-laws, implementing the ECBC rules and devising the ECBC Roadmap.

AIILSG through its ECBC Cells has amended the ECBC

## ECBC CELLS ESTABLISHED BY AIILSG

- » Chhattisgarh
- » Kerala
- » Karnataka
- » Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- » Lakshadweep
- » Daman & Diu
- » Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- » Goa
- » Puducherry
- » Assam
- » Arunachal Pradesh
- » Meghalaya
- » Sikkim
- » Manipur
- » Mizoram
- » Nagaland



and the rules in all the 12 states and 5 Union territories. The code is in the pipeline of getting notified in the State gazettes of Kerala, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. The proposal for building bye-laws is also submitted to the respective SDAs. Karnataka SDA and PWD with the support of the ECBC Cell has updated the Schedule of Rates for Civil.

## Demonstration projects

The cells, along with the PWD and other private architects, have procured building drawings 34 building projects. The projects were in climatic zones such as Warm & Humid, Hot & Dry, Composite and Temperate. Their typologies included offices, healthcare, business, hospitality, institutional and assembly. The techno-commercial feasibility was submitted for these buildings, which included a detailed building energy report based on the simulation results. These projects account to a cumulative annual energy saving of 8896 mWh and cumulative annual CO<sub>2</sub> emission of 7800 Tonnes. During implementation of the demonstration projects, the ECBC cells assisted the construction department of PWD in selection of construction material and verification of the compliance after the building was constructed. ✦

## Livelihood Transformation

# First Rural Dialogue provides platform to rural innovators, entrepreneurs

The first 'Rural dialogues' was organized at the IIT Guwahati on July 6-7. The event was jointly organised by All India Institute of Local Self-Government in association with Centre for Rural Technology (IIT Guwahati) and Innovior



The first 'Rural dialogues' was organized at the IIT Guwahati on 6-7 of July. The event was jointly organised by All India Institute of Local Self-Government in association with Centre for Rural Technology IIT Guwahati and Innovior. The event is first in the series of dialogues to be held at different locations across the country in future. The dialogue brought together leading policy makers, technocrats, village level entrepreneurs, financial institutions, district administration, village panchayats and renowned experts who shared their experiences and good practices over two days on issues related to innovation in rural areas and awareness on various potential solutions. The chief guest of the program was Dr. R Chidambaram, renowned nuclear scientist and former principal advisor to the Government of India. He along with Professor Gautam Biswas, Director, IIT Guwahati, Pashim Tiwari, Technical Director, AILSG, Dr Tushar Rane, Chief of Field Office, UNICEF, inaugurated the forum. Introductory address was given by Prof Sashindra Kr Kakoty, head, Centre for Rural Technology, IIT Guwahati.

The forum provided a platform to discuss how innovations can help rural areas and identify the best possible methods for the rural communities. It will also showcase cutting-edge technology, latest innovations, useful and replicable ideas and actions on various aspects of rural development.

The tone of the two day summit was set by Dr Chidambaram who in his address lucidly outlined the challenges faced by the rural areas and its population and how to bring about the changes in their lives and possible solutions confronting them. He stressed that concept of equity must be applied to bring about the change we are seeking in the lives of rural citizens. He said that 'the principal of equity—gender equity, inter-generational equity, removal of poverty, hunger, etc. should be considered as only preliminary Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs), which need to evolve as the economies of developing countries progress. For India, the technology needs range from nuclear



*Dr R Chidambaram addressing 1<sup>st</sup> Rural Dialogue at IIT Guwahati*

and space to rural'. He further said that 'because India is so large and so diverse and because change is occurring at such a rapid pace, it is impossible to talk about a single innovation policy for India. Conditions vary widely among technologies. For example, India is on par with global leaders in some technologies and is in a position to leapfrog and bring technological revolution'. The forum discussed how education, entrepreneurship, physical and social infrastructure can play an important role in developing rural areas. In order to achieve this, it was felt that that there is a need to have a set of multi sectoral activities including the improvement of agriculture, promotion of rural industries, creation of requisite infrastructure and social overheads, as well as establishment of appropriate decentralized structures in order to allow mass participation. Pashim Tiwari, Technical Director, AILSG, argued that we need to augment the strength that is already there in the rural areas. He said 'its important to look at how we can strengthen rural areas. AILSG has worked in hinterlands of the country. We are not giving them anything. They have their own strength. They just need opportunity, resource and knowledge. They will solve their problems.' AILSG has been striving to impart the three most important factors that is opportunity, resource and knowledge to the local populace and create an eco-system that will lead to more innovation. ✦





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# HE CLEANS OUR WORLD. LET'S SALUTE HIM WITH ALL OUR HEARTS.

Sanitation workers deserve more than what we give in return. They deserve our respect. Because they do our job with sheer dedication. We spread dirt. They spread cleanliness.

All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) whole heartedly supports Swachh Bharat Mission and is committed to play a proactive role to realise its objectives. The institute is organising regular orientation workshops on SBM to augment the capacity of ULBs and also generating public awareness on cleanliness



Ministry of Urban Development  
Government of India





*What*  
**Leaders**  
**SAY**

“



AIIISG in collaboration with other national and International organisations is organising the 4<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities (SAC) Summit 2018 on New Urban Agenda & Localising SDGs. I do hope with gathering of experts under the aegis of this summit, solutions for sustainable developments goals can be expected

Nitin Gadkari  
MoRTH, India

”

“



AIIISG has taken initiative of organizing the 4<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities (SAC) Summit 2018. It is now imperative that focus should be on sustainable development and ensuring the fine and delicate balance between economic growth and development of the urban areas with the focus on housing and other social infrastructure

Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker  
Lok Sabha

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I believe forum such as SAC Summit will reflect on the issues confronting us and will come up with suggestions that will help in governance. This would also be an opportunity for cities and local leadership to come together to find solutions and collaborate, exchange information on good practices

Manish Sisodia  
Deputy Chief Minister, Delhi

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AIIISG is organising the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of South Asian Cities Summit (SAC) 2018. I hope that the cities will take advantage of this event for improving their services. Such programmers brings changes in Urban management. The ideas sharing during the summit will help cities to contribute their bit to sustiable development

Prakash Javadekar  
Union Minister for Human Resource Development

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“



Jharkhand government has embarked on a major skill development plan across the state and AILSG is major partner in this. I am happy that within short span of time they have established two mega centres for skill development in Ranchi and Madhupur. I hope that it will continue the good work in the state

C P Singh  
Urban Development Minister, Jharkhand

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“



This is my personal opinion that mayors still do not have enough powers. In some cities, election of mayors is direct and in some places, it is indirect. Mayor forums should raise these concerns. South Asian Mayors Forums organised by AILSG is a good platform and I am hopeful that it will bring positive change

Davesh Moudgil, Mayor  
Chandigarh

”

“



I am glad AILSG is working in this [urban development] domain and has delivered good results. I am confident that an event like this will encourage all stakeholders to take initiatives at their end and bring forward feasible solutions for cities

Rajesh Diwakar,  
MP, Hathras

”

“



All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AILSG) is playing a great role in skill development. The Institute is a good partner and its help is required in the health sector. I expect a lot from AILSG in the health sector because this is the core area we are focusing on

Amar Jha, CEO  
JSDMS

”

## UCLG-ASPAC, AILSG organize 'Leadership Workshop' for elected women representatives

**G**ender equality and women's empowerment is an essential component of sustainable development. Despite advances on raising gender equality in many countries and fields, gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. Women and girls in some countries are deprived of access to education, proper healthcare, or employment hence hindering their full participation in society and hampering the development of their potential. In an urbanising world, women constituting half the population still have a very limited role in urban governance - policy and decision-making as they are not adequately represented in the urban local bodies. Taking a larger picture into account All India Institute of Local Self-Government organized one day women leadership summit as part of 4<sup>th</sup> South Asian Cities Summit on 3<sup>rd</sup> May. Local governments and their officials, particularly women leaders, are important actors in transforming the prevailing circumstances. Indeed, one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality speaks of "ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life." With the increasingly importance of role played by women in growth and development of cities throughout the world, the issue of gender equality has become significant in urban development. The relevance of gender quality and women empowerment in sustainable development has been highlighted in various intergovernmental commitments such as Agenda 21, Rio Declaration, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable

Development Goals etc. This has been universally endorsed by governments, donors, women's movements, civil society and other stakeholders.

The objective of the summit was to increase knowledge and understanding about the concept of leadership and how women in leadership position can use their role to bring about the desired changes by promoting gender equality and women's rights, to enhance skills on leadership and how to optimize participation in local government processes to promote improved service delivery and to strengthen capacity of women leaders and continuously participate in governance

The summit brought together newly elected mayors, officials of local government with commitment to gender equality and also agencies key agencies that can accelerate progress of gender equality. Hansa Patel, Executive Advisor, AILSG gave the welcome address and emphasized that there is a need to "encourage sharing of knowledge as a human resource and we must discuss critical issues of urbanisation and modernisation and ways to move closer to Gender Equality in India and across the globe. Education will play an important role to achieve these objectives".

Dr Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC in her address said that there is a lack of initiative from mayors and local government officials to bring gender equality. Men focus on the big things like infrastructure whereas women's are inclined towards soft and minor things and try to see things from the grassroots level. Young people can change the society. Through the day notable experts from the field addressed the summit and that included Rina Shah, former mayor of bhavnagar, Kalpanan Vishwanath, CEO, Safetipin, Manju Malasi, Mayor, Silgadhi municipality of Nepal Nivedita khandekar, senior journalist and activist.

Later in the day participants discussed the issues like 'Women's Empowerment Leads to Sustainable Development' that included role of women in local bodies and mobilizing women to lead sustainable development goals. Post lunch session was dedicated to 'Innovative Urban Governance and City Leadership - Role of Women in Urban Transformation'. Participants also discussed two modules during the sessions on participatory Budgeting and the second module was 'Self-Assessment of Councils' Performance. ✦





Urban Update magazine, published by All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIISG), is for a global community of urban thinkers committed to improving livability in cities. Each issue explores a specific theme—ranging from smart city to inclusivity to urban mobility—through in-depth features, articles from prominent experts in the domain, thought-provoking info-graphics, profiles and interviews of inspiring change makers, event coverage and news relating to urban development and sustainability.

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