LOGICAL PROCESS FLOW FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT `1`

- How does the proposal demonstrate a qualitative (SWOT) and a quantitative (Self Assessment) understanding of the city ?
- How does the proposal merge the existing city profile with its future vision?
- How deep (planning issues, visioning, solutions, budgeting) and wide(women, elders, youth, children, physically challenged etc) has been the engagement of the citizens? This needs to be quantified.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN `3`

- Identification of all financial, political and policy/regulatory risks, along with a strong mitigation and advocacy/outreach plan
- Clarity and certainty on all possible land and jurisdictional issues. Reasonable and detailed estimation of timelines – should be clearly executable within mission period
- Compliance of proposed SPV and implementation structure with guidelines.
- Level of discussions/ tie ups for various convergence and other public/private collaborations proposed

FINANCIAL PLAN

- Reasonable and detailed estimation of direct and allied costs (overheads, interest during construction etc.) `4`
- Extent of leveraging through PPPs, market borrowings etc.
- Feasibility of leveraging plan vis-à-vis present financial standing – credit rating, reforms and improvements over the years etc.
- Extent to which all revenue opportunities are explored – land monetization, value capture, tax increases etc.
- Reasonableness of revenue estimation and payback plan
- Robustness and reliability of fallback options proposed
- Convergence for greenfield proposals is difficult unless backed by documents demonstrating approvals (AMRUT, IPDS etc)

`2` STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS
(Area Based Developments + Pan City Solutions)

- Choice of area – process of choice-making, whether site provides opportunity for innovation and replication. How does green-field site fulfill a gap that the existing city has, in its physical, social, economic or environmental infrastructure
- Response to site context – sensitive and creative response to the various heritage, cultural, physical and ecological assets
- City identity – exploring and enhancing the identity of the city in terms of heritage, specific economy or industry etc. through proposals
- Ability to generate area-wide impact across the city as a lighthouse project. Impacts need to be both quantified and qualified.
- Demonstration of interventions across smart city aspects described in the mission guidelines:
  - Planning for 'unplanned' areas and promotion of mixed land use
  - Developing and preserving open spaces and public spaces
  - Inclusion - Addressing issues of disadvantaged stakeholders such as the urban poor, children, elders and differently abled
  - Exploring NMT possibilities – creating walkable and cycling precincts and allied infrastructure, including DCR changes, advocacy, ITS, institutional commitment (city pedestrian/bicycle plan) etc
  - Urban mobility – TOD has to include mass transit, public transport (especially for greenfield proposals) and last mile connectivity
  - Adequate and assured basic services, including focus on recycling of wastes and waste water
  - Application of smart solutions (including IT) to services to improve all-round efficiency
  - Citizen friendly and cost-effective governance
  - Social Infrastructure (health and education)

`5` CREDIBILITY OF THE PROPOSALS AND CLAIMS
(Availability of supporting documents)

- Convergence with missions and coordination with other departments
- Implementation arrangements (SPVs, delegation of powers)
- Land and financial commitments