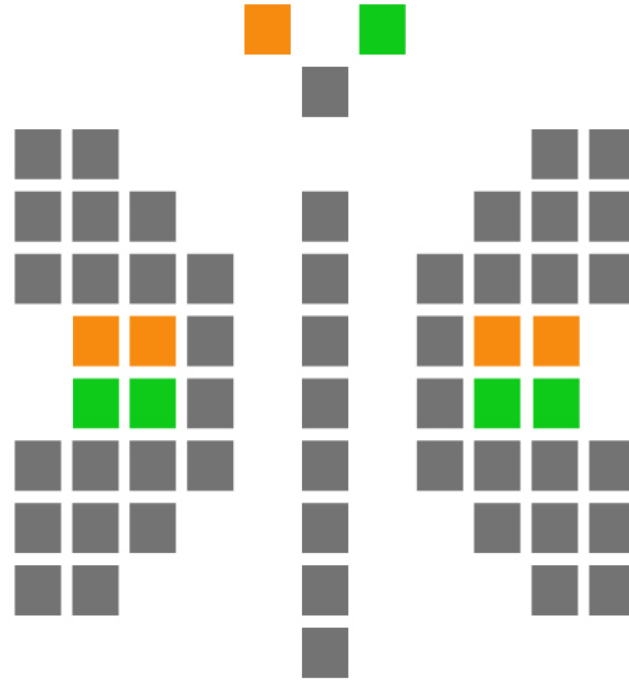


The Smart Cities Mission



A presentation by the MoUD

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Smart City

MISSION TRANSFORM-NATION

What is a Smart City?

- A Smart City has-
 - basic infrastructure,
 - uses 'smart' solutions to make infrastructure and services better, and
 - relies on Area based development.

Objectives

- Provide basic infrastructure.
- Quality of life.
- Clean and sustainable environment.
- Apply Smart Solutions.
- Set examples to be replicated both within and outside the Smart City and catalyze the creation of similar Smart Cities.

Smart Cities Mission Strategy

- Pan-city initiative in which at least one Smart Solution is applied city-wide.
- Develop Areas step-by-step – three models of area-based developments –
 - Retrofitting,
 - Redevelopment,
 - Greenfield

What is basic infrastructure?

- Basic public infrastructure is built by dovetailing and synergizing with other Missions and Schemes – AMRUT
- Basic infrastructure includes,
 - Assured water & electricity supply,
 - Sanitation & Solid Waste Management,
 - Efficient urban mobility & public transport,
 - Affordable Housing,
 - Robust IT connectivity,
 - e-governance & citizen participation,
 - Safety & security of citizens,
 - Health & Education and
 - Economic Activities & Livelihood Opportunities.

City wide Smart Solutions

E-Governance and Citizen Services



- 1 Public Information, Grievance Redressal
- 2 Electronic Service Delivery
- 3 Citizen Engagement
- 4 Citizens - City's Eyes and Ears
- 5 Video Crime Monitoring

Waste Management



- 6 Waste to Energy & fuel
- 7 Waste to Compost
- 8 Waste Water to be Treated
- 9 Recycling and Reduction of C&D Waste

Water Management



- 10 Smart Meters & Management
- 11 Leakage Identification, Preventive Maint.
- 12 Water Quality Monitoring

Cities may add any number of smart solutions to the area based developments to make government funds cost effective.

Energy Management



- 13 Smart Meters & Management
- 14 Renewable Sources of Energy
- 15 Energy Efficient & Green Buildings

Urban Mobility



- 16 Smart Parking
- 17 Intelligent Traffic Management
- 18 Integrated Multi-Modal Transport

Others



- 19 Tele-Medicine & Tele Education
- 20 Incubation/Trade Facilitation Centers
- 21 Skill Development Centers

What are 'smart solutions'

- Smart solutions are application of IT&C to municipal services and infrastructure to make them better.
- Examples –
 - Smart water meters and billing systems,
 - Remotely controlled automatic distribution valves,
 - Real time, online systems of monitoring water quality,
 - City-wide intelligent video surveillance network,
 - Using mobile phones for cyber tour of worksites,

Area based Development Models

➤ Retrofitting

Development of an existing built area greater than 500 acres so as to achieve the objective of smart cities mission to make it more efficient and livable e.g. Local Area Development (Ahmedabad)

➤ Redevelopment

Replace existing built environment in an area of more than 50 acres and enable co-creation of a new layout, especially enhanced infrastructure, mixed land use and increased density e.g. Bhendi Bazar, Mumbai

➤ Greenfield

Develop a previously vacant area of more than 250 acres using innovative planning, plan financing and plan implementation tools with provision for affordable housing, especially for the poor e.g. Net Town, Kolkotta.

Components of area-based development

- Holistic development of existing and new areas.
 - One area catalyzes the development of other areas, and
 - Sets an example for other cities.
- Quality of life in Areas meets citizens expectations and has
 - Planned mixed land use,
 - Housing, especially for the poor,
 - Walkable localities – accessibility to parks, public transport,
 - Preservation and development of open space,
 - Public transport, last mile connectivity,
 - Governance is citizen friendly and cost effective.

Smart City selection Process

- The city selection process is based on the idea of Cooperative and Competitive Federalism.
- Cities are diverse - Each city has to construct its idea and vision of a smart city that is aligned to its local context.
- The city selection process follows a Challenge method - two stages, in conjunct, to select cities.
 - Stage – I : Intra-State city selection on objective criteria to identify cities to compete in stage-II.
 - Stage – II: All India competition to select smart cities for multiple rounds of selection.

Stage-I Competition (within State)

Number of potential Smart Cities will be intimated to each State, based on an *equitable & objective based* formula.



An intra-state competition to select proposed Smart Cities, based on the Stage – I criteria



The selected cities will be called the **short listed** Smart Cities.

Proposal of Stage 2

- No particular model prescribed – each city has to develop its own idea of a smart city, vision, and submit a Smart City Proposal (SCP) during the All India competition.
- Convergence important.
- Proposal format is given in the Toolkit,
- The Proposal by the short listed city has to,
 - Contain a retrofitting or redevelopment or greenfield or a mix thereof plus a Pan-city feature with Smart Solution(s),
 - Area based developments should include some essential elements.

Area based Development – Essential Features

- **Applicable to all three type of area based developments**
 - Adequate water supply including waste water recycling and storm water reuse,
 - Assured electricity supply - least 10% of the energy requirement coming from solar power,
 - Sanitation, including solid waste management,
 - Efficient urban mobility and public transport,
 - Affordable Housing, especially for poor,
 - Robust IT connectivity and digitalization,
 - Good Governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation,
 - Sustainable environment,
 - Ensuring safety of citizens, especially women and elderly, and
 - Health and education.

Area based Development – Essential Features (Cont..)

➤ *Additionally, for greenfield areas*

- 80% buildings would be energy efficient green building,
- 15% of the building will be in the affordable housing category.

City Selection Criteria : Stage-II

The 100 short listed potential Smart Cities are selected through an inter-state competition



The 100 selected cities prepare their Proposals for All India competition with capacity assistance



Based on pre-defined Stage 2 criteria, the evaluation is done by national and international organisations



Winners declared for Round – 1



Winners set-up SPV and start implementation. Preparation of DPRs, tenders etc.



Non-Winners prepare to improve their proposal for Round - 2

Capacity Assistance for SCP

- Preparing Smart City Proposals is challenging and assistance is required. For preparation of the SCP financial assistance will be provided – Rs. 2 crore will be released to shortlisted 100 cities. MoUD will assist in two ways –
- Technically qualified firms and States/UTs are free to draw upon this Panel using the RfP given in the Toolkit – Scope is also given in Annexure 1 of Guidelines, OR
- Tying up arrangements to get Technical Assistance from foreign Governments who have volunteered to provide such support.

Implementation & Financing

- Each city will have a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The SPV will have complete flexibility to plan, implement, manage & operate and will be headed by a full time CEO. Articles of Association will be given in Toolkit.
- Centre will invest a total of Rs. 48,000 crore in 100 cities across the country for 5 years – each Smart city will get Rs. 100 crore each for five years.
- State / ULBs will mobilize additional resources required of Rs. 48,000 crore as per 50:50 funding pattern.
- These funds will act as a catalyst to attract funding from internal and external sources.

Funds release and distribution

- Funds can be used as follows –
 - Project funds – 93%,
 - State/ULB (Administrative & Office Expenses) – 5%,
 - MoUD (Administrative & Office Expenses) – 2%,
- Advance of Rs. 2 crore to shortlisted cities to prepare SCP.
- First year Rs. 200 crore, thereafter Rs. 100 crore every year.
- Funds release – timely submission of Score Card, satisfactory physical and financial progress as shown from UC and Score Card, achievement of milestones in the Proposal – to be certified.

Citizen collaboration

- At city level Smart City Advisory Forum will be established.
- The Smart City Advisory Forum will include the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts, and representative of Associations.
- The CEO of the SPV will be the convener of the Smart City Forum.

Mission monitoring

National level – Apex Committee (AC) headed by Secretary



State level -State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) - chaired by the Chief Secretary



City Level - CEO of the SPV is convener of the Smart City Forum.

Challenges

- This is the first time a MoUD programme is using the 'Challenge' or competition method to select cities for funding.
- Strategy of area-based development.
- Citizen involvement is a key to the success of the Smart Cities Mission. The involvement has to start from beginning to the end.

To Do

- Start the 'within state' competition.
- Finalize the entities that will assist the state from
 - empaneled list of consulting firms, or
 - appoint a consulting firm outside the panel as per State financial rules or
 - use a handholding agency - bilateral /Multilateral (e.g. World Bank, DFID, UN Habitat, ADB).
- Once list of shortlisted Smart Cities is finalized Rs. 2 crore will be disbursed to each city for proposal preparation.
- **Plan ahead**, the states will have stipulated number of days after finalization of first list of potential Smart Cities, to prepare proposals.

Thank You

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