



AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

ANNUAL REPORT – 2017



www.instagram.com/nizamuddinrenewal



twitter.com/NizamuddinUrban



[www.youtube.com/channel/
UCouWCUYA4BwyLxYfCMYQ0ow](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCouWCUYA4BwyLxYfCMYQ0ow)



www.facebook.com/NizamuddinRenewal

(Cover Page) Craftsmen restoring the ceiling of Atgah Khan's mausoleum in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

India is fortunate in its building craft traditions, which have been passed down through many generations and over a number of centuries. Craftsmen here still take great pride in replicating the work of their forefathers, using tools and building techniques seen depicted in Mughal miniatures.

Stone-carvers, masons, tile makers, lime plasterers and other carpenters have clocked 500,000 man-days of work undertaking conservation of over 45 monuments in the Humayun's Tomb – Nizamuddin area. Craftsmen have used traditional materials, tools and building crafts to match the quality of craftsmanship of their forefathers.

Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative

demonstrates a model for urban renewal in a non-profit People Public- Private Partnership model. An enhanced level of partnership between the Public and Private Parties in their mutually shared objectives of carrying out a model project leading to conservation based urban development, improved quality of life for local communities and improved access to basic urban facilities.

PARTNER AGENCIES:



Archaeological Survey of India



South Delhi Municipal Corporation



Central Public Works Department



Aga Khan Foundation



Aga Khan Trust for Culture



“Increasingly, I believe, the voices of Civil Society are voices for change, where change has been overdue. They are voices that can help transform crisis into opportunity... An active Civil Society can open the door for an enormous variety of energies and talents from a broad spectrum of organizations and individuals. It means opening the way for diversity. It means welcoming plurality.”

- His Highness The Aga Khan

Supported By:

The Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative is grateful for partnership and co-funding received from the following agencies for key projects:



Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

TATA TRUST

Tata Trust



Havells India Limited



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Interglobe Foundation



US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation & US Embassy



Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany



Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation of Delhi Development Authority



State Department of Archaeology, Government of NCT Delhi



Hilti India Pvt. Limited



Ministry of Culture, Government of India



GSRD Foundation



Australian High Commission

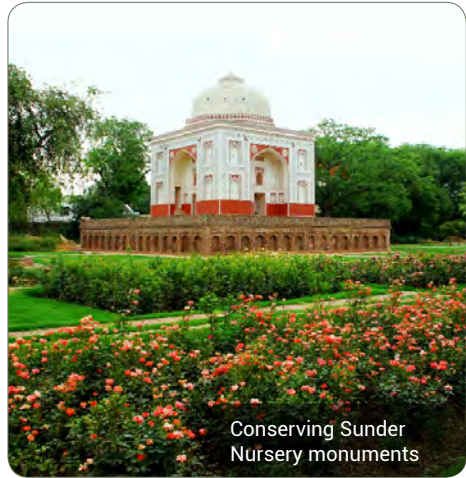
Australian Embassy



Apni Basti Mela:
Reviving Nizamuddin
area's culture & music



Reviving
traditional
craftsmanship



Conserving Sunder
Nursery monuments



Conservation of
Batashewala Complex



Conservation
of Humayun's
Tomb Complex



Conservation of
Jamaat Khana



Creating nursery
landscapes



Creating
spaces



Improving
urban



Constructing
Community



Creating better learning
environment in the school



Improving early
childhood education



Technical trainings
for Basti youth



Women's group providi
healthy food catering



Landscape of
Barapullah Nallah



Creating better
community
health



Housing Improvements



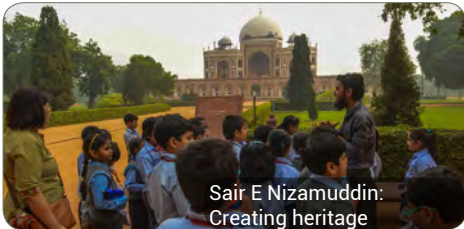
Zaika E Nizamuddin:
Providing nutritious food



Working towards cleaner Basti



Education Programmes



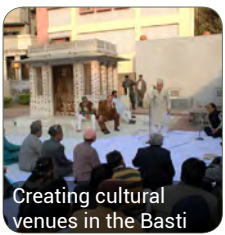
Sair E Nizamuddin:
Creating heritage



Baoli



Education Programmes



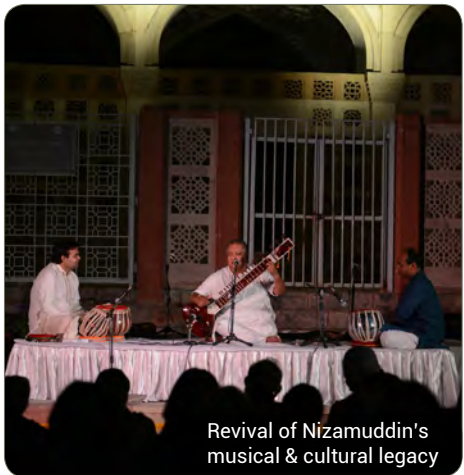
Creating cultural venues in the Basti



Health Programmes



Computer training to Basti youth



Revival of Nizamuddin's musical & cultural legacy



Citizen managed



Waste Management



Heritage Awareness



Insha E Noor:
Women SHG in the Basti



Developing Parks in the Basti



Creating women livelihood centres



Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative

Content

Executive Summary

10-15

Conservation

16-65

Expansion of HT WHS	18-19
Rethinking Conservation Book Release	20
Humayun's Tomb Final Conservation	21
HTIC	22-31
Nila Gumbad	32-33
Arab Serai Gateway	34-36
Khan I Khanan's Mausoleum	37-45
Reviving Cultural Legacy of Abdur Rahim	46-51
Sabz Burj	52-55
Azimganj Serai	56-57
Atgah Khan's Mausoleum	58-59
Tilangini's Mausoleum	60-62
Jamaat Khana Masjid	63-65

Cultural Revival

66-79

Heritage Awareness programme	68-71
Project Learnings	72
ICOMOS General Assembly	73-77
Apni Basti Mela	78
Barkat-e-Nizamuddin	79

Environmental Development

80-97

Azimganj Serai Forecourt	82
Western Nursery Beds	83
Illumination	84
Pathways & Civil Works	85
GIS Mapping of Trees	86
Lake & Rivulets	87
Bird Habitat	88
Horticulture Training	89
Mist Chambers	90-91
Bus & Car Parking	92-93
Landscape & Horticulture work	94-95
Sunder Nursery Garden House	96
Sunder Nursery Management Trust	97

Urban Planning

98-103

Preparation of Bye Laws for 26 monuments for National Monuments Authority (NMA)	99
Creating Green Spaces	101
Street Improvements	102-103

Early Childhood & Care Development 104-115

Upgrading Anganwadis	106-107
Awareness & Community Engagement	108-109
Pedagogic improvement	110-111
School Readiness	112-113
Addressing Malnutrition	114-115

Education Programme 116-129

Faculty Development	118-119
School Management	120-121
Bridge Classes	122-123
School community interface	124-125
English Access Microscholarship	126-127
Computer access for all	128
Madarsa Education	129

Vocational Education 130-139

Vocational education	132-133
Vocational training	134-135
Insha-e-Noor	136-137
Zaika-e- Nizamuddin	138-139

Health 140-157

Children's Health	142-143
Women's Health	144-145
Community Health Awareness	146-147
Capacity building	148-149
Mohalla committees	150
Pathology Laboratory	151
Our Patient Department Services	152
Community Gymnasium	153
Specialized intervention	154-157

Waste & Sanitation 158-171

Barapullah Nallah	160-163
Environmental awareness	164-165
Sanitation	166-167
Waste Management	168-169
Rehnumai	170-171

Acknowledgment 172-180

Public Agencies	172-173
Aga Khan Development Network	174-177
Community Teams	178-180

NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

www.nizamuddinrenewal.org

www.facebook.com/NizamuddinRenewal

The non-profit Public Private Partnership project commenced with a 2007 MoU signed by the Aga Khan Development Network with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (now SDMC) and the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

The Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative follows an Urban Landscape approach in undertaking conservation works on monuments standing across 300 acres in the heart of New Delhi. Conservation works are coupled with major socio-economic initiatives and landscaping over 200 acre of green space – all aimed at improving the Quality of Life for the inhabitants of the national capital.

250 acres

Of built and living heritage in heart of Delhi

30

Nationally protected monuments conserved

9

Mughal gardens revitalized

5

Community Parks created

3

Cultural venues created



Executive Summary

2017 marked the completion of ten years of the non-profit public-private partnership aimed at undertaking the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative.

During this time the project has exceeded targets on all principal objectives – Conservation of monuments by master craftsmen using traditional building materials and craft techniques, improving quality of life through multiple interventions aimed at socio-economic development of the resident community of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and the pilgrims visiting the basti as well as environmental/ ecological restoration by landscaping over 200 acres of green space across the three distinct project areas of Nizamuddin Basti, Government Sunder Nursery and Humayun's Tomb complex.

As with other Aga Khan Trust for Culture projects worldwide, here too, the aim has been to undertake a model project for development of heritage cities. In an urban context such as the Nizamuddin area, the project over the last decade has demonstrated that conservation and development can be part of the same effort. Hence from the onset, conservation works have been coupled with improvement of sanitation, education and health infrastructure. As this report exemplifies, the project has been an opportunity to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals.

Visitor numbers to Humayun's Tomb have increased steadily leading to significant ticket revenues. With over 500,000 man-days of work undertaken by craftsmen to implement conservation and landscape restoration works and vocational training leading to almost 2000 residents of Nizamuddin Basti finding economic opportunities, the project has met key government objectives.

Undertaking such a major urban renewal initiative has been possible only by Aga Khan Trust for Culture employing a multi-disciplinary team and forging multiple partnerships. The project commenced following a single MoU signed by the Archaeological Survey of India, Central Public Works Department, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Aga Khan Foundation India and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture. Follow up MoU's have been signed with the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Government's departments of Women & Child Care and the Department of Archaeology.

To meet multiple project objectives, AKTC has been able to raise funds from Government of India, notably the Ministry of Tourism, Corporates (Havells, InterGlobe Foundation, TITAN), International governments (Norwegian, US Embassy, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany), national and international trusts (TATA Trusts, Ford Foundation). Thus the project success has been on account of multiple partners working simplimindedly to fulfill the potential of the opportunity.

Conservation

In 2017, AKTC undertook more conservation works than ever before in the projects ten year history – on Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan's tomb, Sabz Burj, Azimganj Serai, Jamaat Khana mosque of the Dargah, Nila Gumbad, Arab Serai gateway – all detailed in the following pages.

Significantly, twelve monuments conserved under the aegis of the project were included in the extended World Heritage Site in this past year. This following UNESCO recognizing the Outstanding Universal Value of the site being an 'ensemble of 16th century garden tombs' and bestowing high praise for the conservation programme that has aimed to ensure authenticity of material and integrity of the site. To enable World Heritage designation for these additional 12 monuments, over 17 acres of encroachments – by the Bharat Scouts and Guides and associated groups were required to be removed and several acres of land around Nila Gumbad recovered from the railways in a prolonged process.

Over the next 2-3 years, the major effort will be to improve interpretation of the monuments by commissioning the Interpretation Centre presently under construction and creating a virtual experiential museum with the support of the Ministry of Culture.



Environment

2017 saw the completion of landscape works at the 90 acre Government Sunder Nursery and the formation of a management trust.

The completion of the landscape works marks the creation of a major city park for the city of Delhi with distinct heritage, ecological, cultural and nursery zones. Of the 15 monuments that stand within the Sunder Nursery – Batashewala zone, six have now been designated as World Heritage monuments. Almost 300 species of trees are now found in Sunder Nursery and over 20,000 saplings have been planted here over the last ten years to create Delhi's first arboretum.

In 2017, the building of pathways was completed and the picturesque water garden at the Azimganj Serai designed by M Shaheer built. Also, in anticipation of a 2018 opening of Sunder Nursery, the lighting was installed with light fixtures imported from the UK. Facilities such as bus and car parking were created for visitors to Sunder Nursery. In response to the CPWD request for a polyhouse, construction of such a facility was commenced. The paving and landscaping of the western nursery beds was also completed.

The riverine landscape – part of the 20 acre micro-habitat zone at Sunder Nursery was completed with rivulets lines with stone edging placed here. This will be planted in 2018 with grasses and other water loving plants. Thus conservation of heritage buildings, the creation of over 20 acres of active nursery beds and the creating of the micro-habitat zones and the bird habitat zones meant that the three primary objectives of a world class nursery and Sunder Nursery serving as an ecological and heritage hub in future years were also met.

Another significant environmental objective met after years of effort by the project team was the landscaping of the Barahpullah Nallah along the Nizamuddin Basti. Converting what was a garbage dump into a neighborhood green has taken significant effort, community mobilization, landscaping, housing improvement and relaying sewerage lines. . It will continue to be a challenge to maintain this space.



Socio economic programme benefited almost 100% of the residents on Nizamuddin

Health infrastructure – accessed by by 500,000 people to date

Waste collection programme that has included building several community toilets and collecting waste from 1457 households and 140 commercial units.

Addressing women and youth needs have been a priority for the project and 90 women are today members of self-help groups that create economic opportunities through sale of traditional cuisine, paper and textile crafts.

326 students are benefiting from mainstream education at Madrasas



Socio-Economic

Coupled with the conservation and landscaping components, several projects are being undertaken with the object of improving the quality of life for residents in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. Together with the five year extension to complete the building and civil works, the socio-economic programme will also continue up till July 2022.

The programme has so far benefited almost 100% of the residents on Nizamuddin as the project has included simultaneous efforts at building health infrastructure – accessed by 500,000 people to date, training community health volunteers, rebuilding the Municipal primary school and including wide ranging education activities – from pre-school to vocational training, housing and urban improvements, landscaping neighborhood parks, running eight anganwadi's for early childhood care, a wide ranging sanitation and waste collection programme that has included building several community toilets and collecting waste from 1457 households and 140 commercial units.

Addressing women and youth needs have been a priority for the project and 90 women are today members of self-help groups that create economic opportunities through sale of traditional cuisine, paper and textile crafts. Women health programmes, creating a park for the exclusive use of women, building safe women's toilets, training women teachers and health workers have all achieved remarkable success on account of the enthusiasm and commitment of the women residents to improve their families quality of life.

Education programmes in 2017 have also reached out to Madrasas where a total of 326 students are benefiting from mainstream education.

To implement these programmes hundreds of community meetings were held each year for the last ten years and empowering the community is critical to ensure long term sustainability for the programme in Nizamuddin basti.

2018

Building on ten years of tireless effort in partnership of the multiple partners and local communities, the project has fulfilled and exceeded initially stated objectives. In future years emphasis will be on very ambitious objective of ensuring long term sustainability of the programme across the three sites of Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

A major future milestone is the building of the Humayun's Tomb site Museum which will aim at enhancing the experience of the two million annual visitors to the World Heritage Site.





01

Conservation



2017

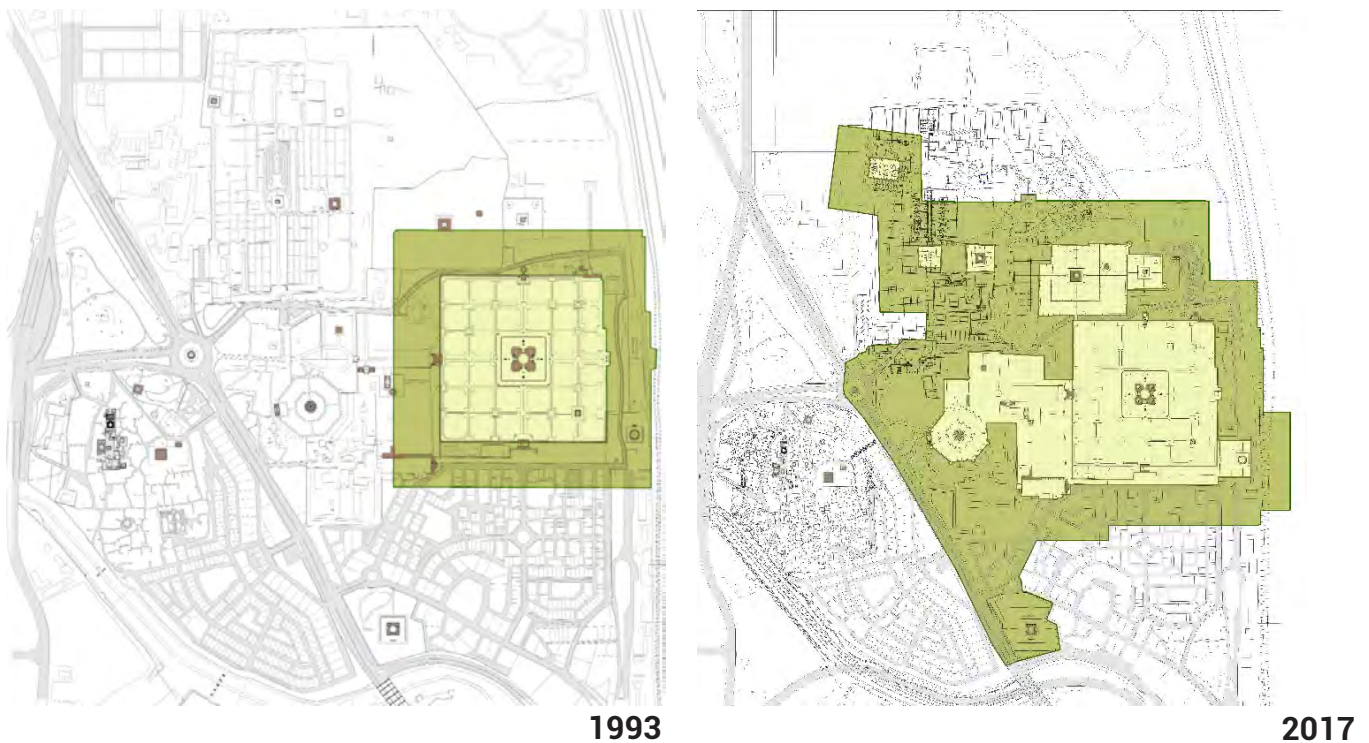
Humayun's Tomb World

Heritage Site:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Barber's Tomb | 6. Arab Serai Bazaar |
| 2. Nila Gumbad Garden-Tomb | 7. Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Tomb |
| 3. Afsarwala Tomb and Mosque | 8. Chotta Batashewala |
| 4. Bu-Halima's Garden-Tomb | 9. Mughal Tomb |
| 5. Isa Khan's Garden-Tomb | 10. Lakkarwala Burj |
| | 11. Sundarwala Mahal |
| | 12. Sundar Bur |

j





CONSERVATION

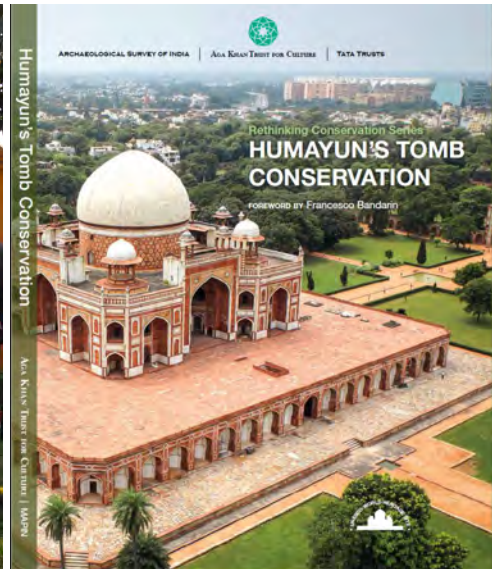
01 Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site Extension

(Left) Humayun's tomb was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993 with the recommendation that the enclosed gardens should be restored; (Right) Eleven additional monuments which have benefited from conservation and landscape restoration since 2007 have now been designated within the expanded World Heritage Site.

Humayun's Tomb and the other contemporary 16th-century garden tombs within the property form a unique ensemble of Mughal era garden-tombs. The monumental scale, architectural treatment and garden setting are outstanding in Islamic garden-tombs. Humayun's Tomb is the first important example in India, and above all else, the symbol of the powerful Mughal dynasty that unified most of the sub continent.

With the 2015 recognition that "Humayun's Tomb and the other contemporary 16th-century garden tombs within the property form a unique ensemble of Mughal-era garden-tombs," AKTC in 2016 proposed, through the ASI, to UNESCO, for 16th-century garden tombs standing in Sunder Nursery, such as Lakkarwala Burj, Sunder Burj, Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Tomb, Sunderwala Mahal, 'Unknown Mughal Tomb', Chota Batashewala Tomb and Nila Gumbad's garden setting, to be included in a further extension of the World Heritage Site boundaries and Rahim Khan-i-Khanan's tomb be included within the Buffer Zone.

The proposal was submitted to UNESCO and in 2017, the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site was expanded to include 12 additional Mughal period garden-tombs and two more in its revised buffer zone.



Humayun's Tomb Conservation Book release at Sanskriti Kendra, Anandgram by Mr OP Jain (Founder & Chairman, Sanskriti Foundation) in the presence of Mr Luis Monreal (Aga Khan Trust for Culture), Ms. Deepika Sorabjee (Tata Trusts), Mr. Janhwij Sharma (Archaeological Survey of India), eminent historian Prof. Narayani Gupta and Mr. Bipin Shah (MAPIN Publications).

CONSERVATION

02

Humayun's Tomb Conservation: A Publication

The Humayun's Tomb conservation, co-funded by the Tata Trusts from the onset, has been a prominent component of the urban renewal initiative. It remains the only privately undertaken conservation effort at any of India's sites of national importance. This volume details the philosophy, principles and processes followed during this successful conservation effort with the intention to inform as well as allow the project to serve as case study for similar efforts countrywide.

Illustrated with detailed architectural drawings and lavish photographs of the heritage structures, this book documents the conservation works undertaken on the Humayun's Tomb and its neighboring monuments that have aimed to redefine standard conservation practice in India.

The book was released on 15th January at the Sanskriti Kendra, Anandgram by Mr OP Jain (Founder & Chairman, Sanskriti Foundation) in the presence of Mr Luis Monreal (Aga Khan Trust for Culture), Ms. Deepika Sorabjee (Tata Trusts), Mr. Janhwij Sharma (Archaeological Survey of India), eminent historian Prof. Narayani Gupta and Mr. Bipin Shah (MAPIN Publications).



(Above) The book relays the story of conservation of Humayun's Tomb. It has foreword by **Mr. Francesco Bandarin**, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture.

Supported by: **TATA TRUST**



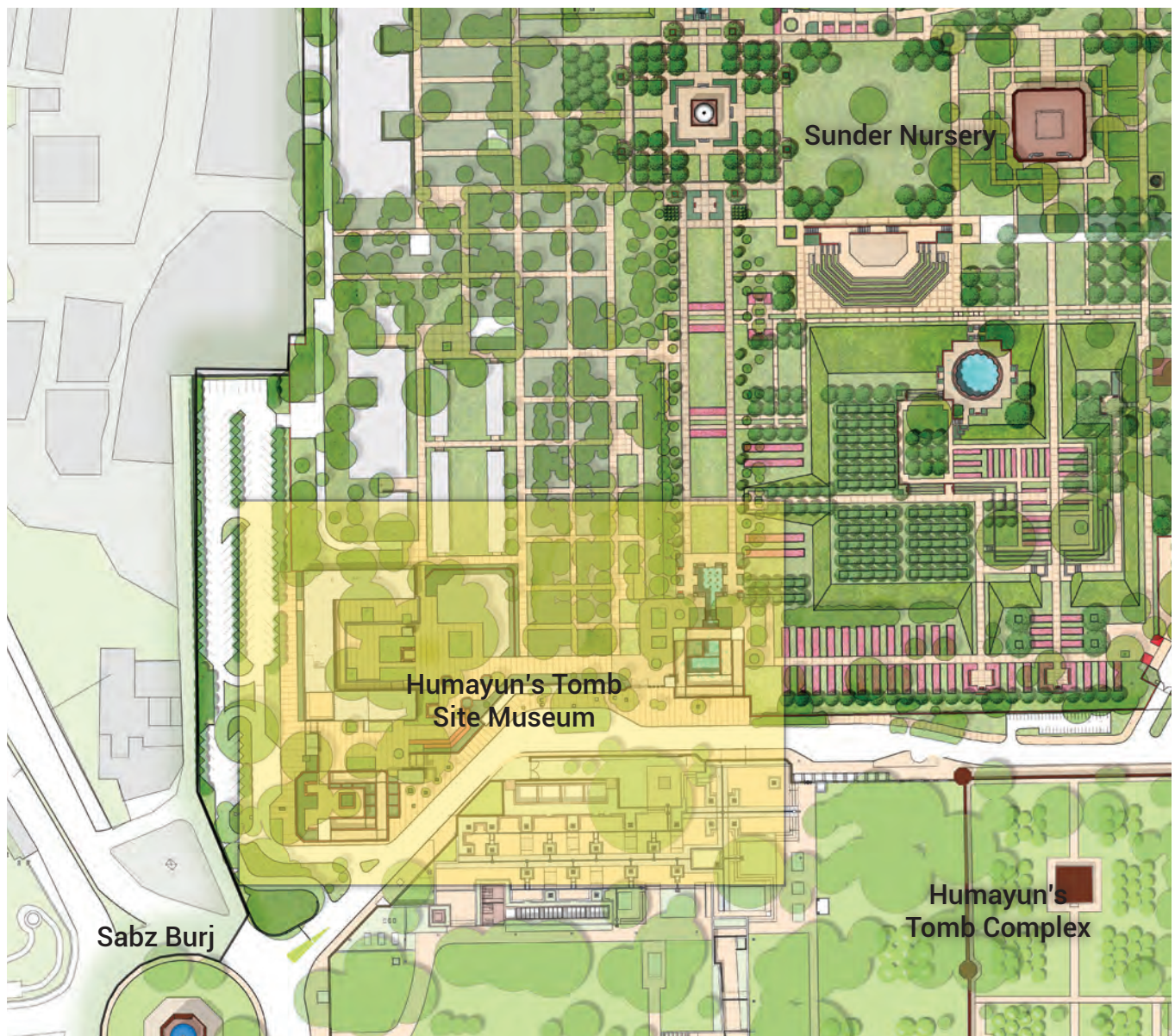
CONSERVATION

03

Humayun's Tomb Finial Conservation

(Above) The book relays the story of conservation of Humayun's Tomb. It has foreword by **Mr. Francesco Bandarin**, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture.

On 30th May 2014, during a thunderstorm of unprecedented velocity the wooden core of the 18 feet tall finial at Humayun's Tomb snapped causing the collapse of the finial on to the roof 75 feet below. Following a thorough evaluation a detailed report on the conservation strategy was presented to and by the Director General, ASI. An authentic reproduction of the original finial has been installed at the mausoleum in April 2016 and it was agreed that in light of the significance of the 16th century finial it should be repaired and displayed in the secure environment of the Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Centre. The finials made up of 11 copper vessels finished with layers of pure gold were badly damaged due to the fall from a great height. Assessment of the damaged finial has been carried out by leading experts in the field of conservation including conservators from the IGNC, delegates of the International Council of Museums – Committee for Conservation (ICOM-CC) and traditional craftsmen, in order to establish the philosophy and repair methodology for the original finial. Conservation of the finial is expected to commence in 2018.



The Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Centre will act as a bridge between the segregated zones of Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery and Nizamuddin Basti

CONSERVATION

04

Humayun Tomb Interpretation Center

Supported by: **MINISTRY OF TOURISM**



(Top) Interior View of principal gallery of Humayun's Tomb site museum; (Middle) Concreting process at the floor of administrative block of HTIC; (Bottom) Curing process of columns of administrative block

Action Taken:

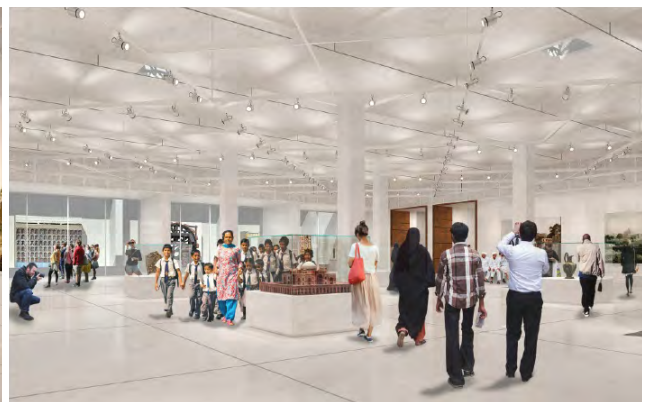
Building Construction:

- The RCC retaining walls, columns and roof slabs of the entire gallery block has been casted this year. Exit Ramp along with the surrounding retaining walls and Exit Staircase are also casted.
- A double membrane of Grace waterproofing is being executed all over the roof of the gallery block. Also a 30mm screed layer is being cast on the waterproofing layer as a protective coat. Brick work around the sky lights is also executed.
- Laying of the 40 mm thick marble and grinding of 'Sadar Ali Granite' is completed in all the gallery spaces.
- Mock-ups for 40 mm thick "White Marble" cladding on the columns of Finial gallery was executed at site. These were reviewed by senior officials from AKTC Geneva office and were then approved for final cladding.



The 10000 sq m museum is entirely underground with the roof of the museum treated as an outdoor plaza with a central water body, pathways and seating areas designed around the skylights;

- The finishing work for the exposed RCC ceiling of Permanent and Final gallery got completed and 10 mm grooves were provided to highlight the pleated ceiling design. Gypsum plaster work was also completed on the ceiling and walls of the gallery block as per finishing drawings.
- Laying of HVAC ducting work, insulation, and installation of fire-sprinkler pipes was undertaken in the gallery areas as per HVAC drawings.
- Laying of 40mm thick Marble and Red Sandstone cladding has been completed in the open court area outside the permanent gallery. Various pull-out tests were conducted by HILTI team on AAC Blocks and RCC retaining wall to ensure the serviceability of clamps and fasteners in order to achieve best construction practices.
- Two mock-ups for the skylights and G.I door were conducted. These were reviewed by Mr. Luis Monreal and got finalized. The installation of both will commence in second quarter of 2018.
- Marking and construction of road abutting the gallery and the administrative block has commenced.
- Labor camp for HTIC has been allocated another location to complete the remaining portion of the car parking facility. Construction of peripheral boundary wall of the car park is under progress.
- In Administration Block the basement raft, the ground floor slab and the first floor slab along with supporting columns, beams and staircase of the north, south and central wing has been casted.
- Kota stone water proofing around the administration building has been completed and back filling hand compaction of earth is under process.
- AAC block work and water proofing of water tank is being executed in the basement of administrative block.
- HVAC panels and equipment have been checked, procured and brought to site.
- The team had a detailed discussion with eminent Mughal historian, Prof Ebba Koch regarding the content to be displayed in the Interpretation Center, along the three themes



(Above) The content for the museum is being developed by a team including eminent Mughal historian Prof. Ebba Koch; (Below) Rendered views of the corridor & principal galleries

of the Nizamuddin Area, Mughals, and Architecture. The AKTC, Delhi team is preparing an exhibition design based on an approved inventory after in-depth discussions with the team from Geneva headed by Mr Luis Monreal.

Exhibition Design:

- To develop the curatorial content for the Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Center, several meetings were held with eminent historians like Prof. Ebba Koch, Prof. Sunil Kumar, Dr. RC Agrawal, amongst others. Based on these discussions, a list of objects, replicas, and interpretative strategy was conceived by the project team.
- Several meetings were held with National Museum, ASI Museum at the Red Fort, Purana Qila Museum to obtain permissions to view they storage and display collection and discussions are ongoing towards the long-term loan of some of the objects related to the HTIC's various themes.
- Identification of various replicas and architectural models for HTIC has been completed. Following a grant from HILTI, an architectural model of Humayun's Tomb @ 1:50 scale and Nizamuddin Dargah Complex's model @ scale of 1:33 scale has commenced. Through a grant of interglobe Foundation, an architectural model of Rahim's tomb @ scale of 1:50 has also been commissioned, showing the tomb at the time of its construction.
- The curatorial content document was finalized after multiple reviews by researchers, historians, scholars and museum professionals and is now ready to be shared with the exhibition design team. The Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Center will convey the following four key themes through its various galleries: Emperor Humayun and his Life; Humayun's Tomb and Mughal Architecture; Nizamuddin Area and its architectural and cultural heritage; and the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative.



Rendered view of the permanent gallery showcasing architectural models of monuments from the World Heritage Site

Next Stage:

- Excavation for the construction of the underground Sunder Nursery tunnel and tunnel connecting administration and the gallery block.
- Laying of Sadar Ali Granite stone on the exit ramp and red sand stone wall cladding toward Humayun's tomb
- Civil landscape work on top of gallery block.
- 40 mm thick marble cladding on columns of gallery block.
- Completion of mirror polishing of 'Sadar Ali Granite' in the gallery block
- Installation of GI doors and skylights in the gallery block
- Installation of AHU, Electrical panels, and plumbing machineries in service areas of the gallery block.
- Laying of plumbing pipe network in the toilet block and installation of plumbing fixtures.
- In Administration Block, completing the RCC structure and civil work (columns, beams and staircase and mummy, AAC block work) for all the levels of all the three wings.
- Terrace water proofing treatment of administration block will commence.
- Kota stone water proofing around the administration building along with back filling and compaction of earth.
- Laying of 'Sadar Ali Granite' and 'White Marble' flooring as per drawing. Completion of finishing work such as gypsum plaster, granite skirting, floor grinding and polishing, etc,
- Laying of electrical cables within the built-up area and connecting them with the main sub-station.
- AKTC team will have a detail Museographic discussion, headed by Mr. Luis Monreal, with the Spanish Museography Company Espai-Visual regarding themes and precise content of each gallery. AKTC team will provide the detail information about original objects, replicas, pictures and other means related to exhibition design.

Quantitative Details and Accession List:

The team has been working in partnership with the teams at the ASI and the National Museum and has created an exhaustive list of paintings, manuscripts, architectural elements, archival drawings, objects amongst many from their collection which will be showcased at the Site Museum. A portion from that master-list is attached below:

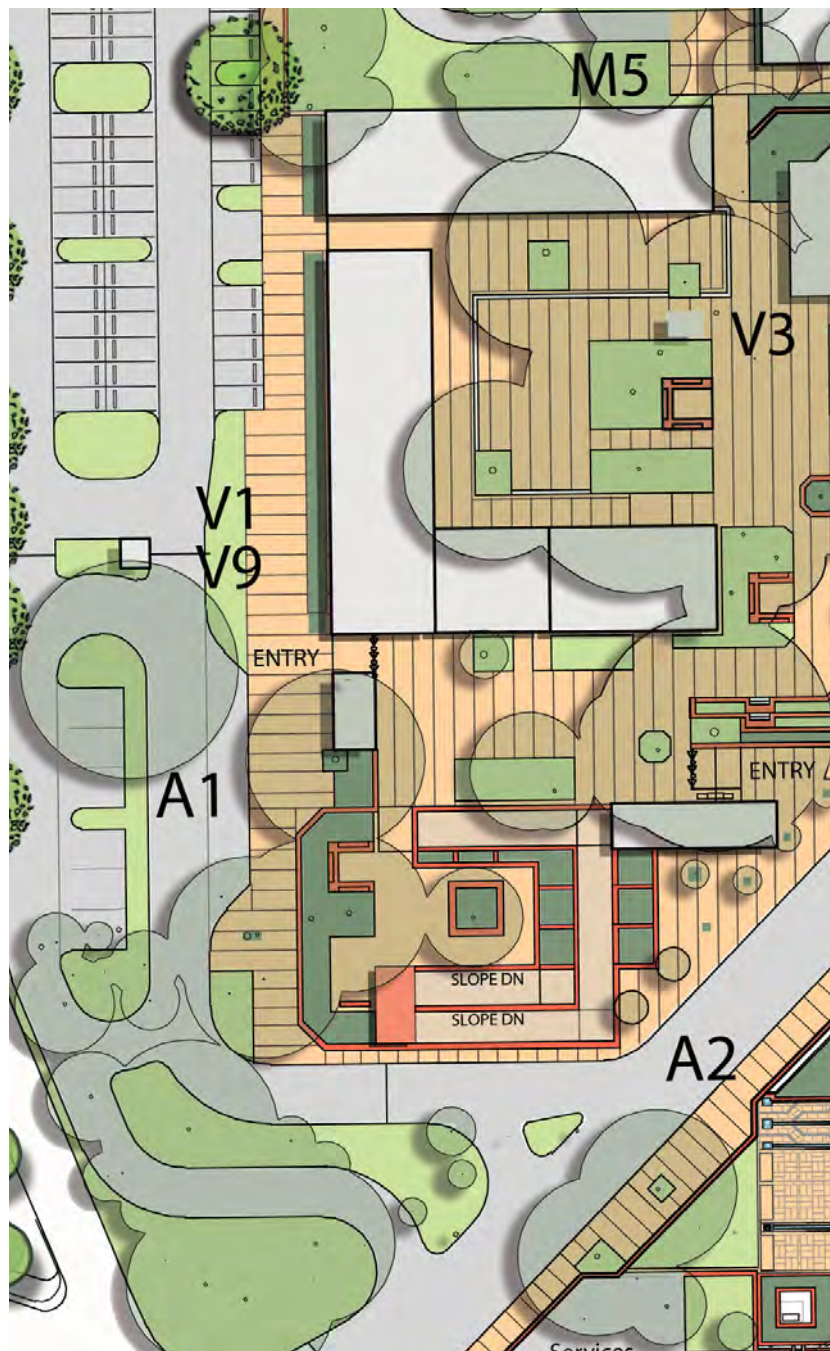
Master Object List									
S.No.		Acc No	Description	Object Materials	Suggested Theme/ Section	Location	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
1		1	Painting of Sultan Sahib Qiran Amir Taimur Gurgan AD 1336-1405			Red Fort, ASI			
2		2	Farman of Sultan Abu Saib, Grandfather of Babur AD 1424-1469			Red Fort, ASI			
3		3	Farman of Sultan Abu Saib, Grandfather of Babur AD 1463			Red Fort, ASI			
4		5	Manuscript of Taimur Nama of Maulana Abdullah Hasfi AD 1489-89			Red Fort, ASI			
5		6	Dagger AD 1540			Red Fort, ASI			
6		20	Manuscript of Qirann-s-Sadain of Amir Khusau copied by Muhammad Yusuf of Kalpi AD 1805			Red Fort, ASI			
7		34	A specimen of calligraphy AD 1831			Red Fort, ASI			
8		82	Nishan of Dara Shikoh AD 1650			Red Fort, ASI			
9		85	Brass Astrolabe AD 1637			Red Fort, ASI			
10		86	Brass Astrolabe made by Muhammad Muqim AD 1625			Red Fort, ASI			
11		359	Taimur's Darbar AD 1585			Red Fort, ASI			
12		435	A specimen of calligraphy AD 1519			Red Fort, ASI			

Landscape Concept Plan:

The Landscape - at ground level around the complex as well as its lower level - is designed to function as a series of walkways, gardens and plazas that offer a pleasant experience for families, small groups and school parties. Each space benefits from the shade, shelter and visual interest offered by the many fine mature trees found on the site. Each of the three main access courts is designed to exhibit a distinct landscape character. The extensive roof of the Museum, a few steps above the surrounding garden is imagined as the contemporary interpretation of a garden carpet design, built in stone.

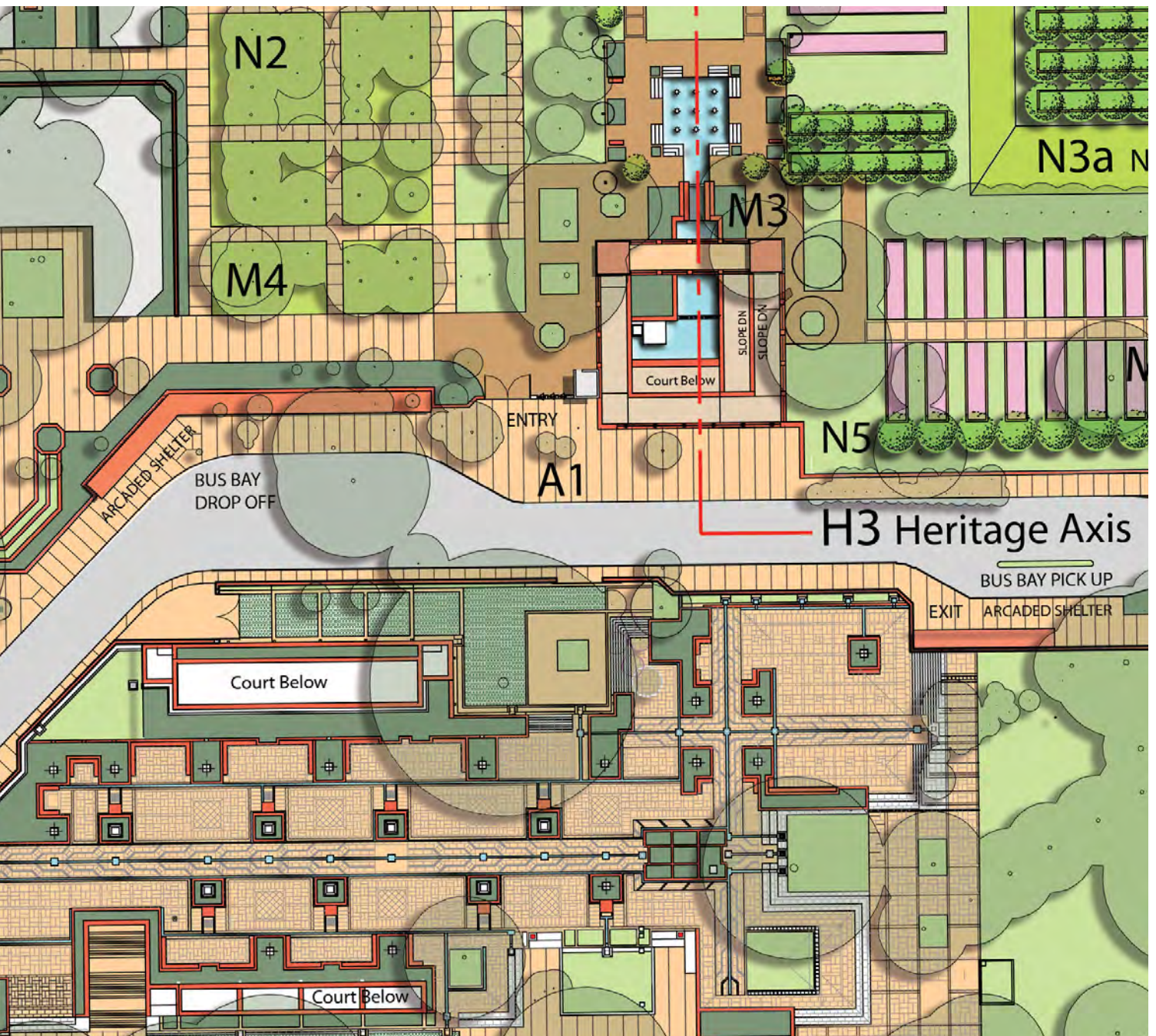


(Above) Site visit reviewing the landscape design of HTIC and materials for the skylights.



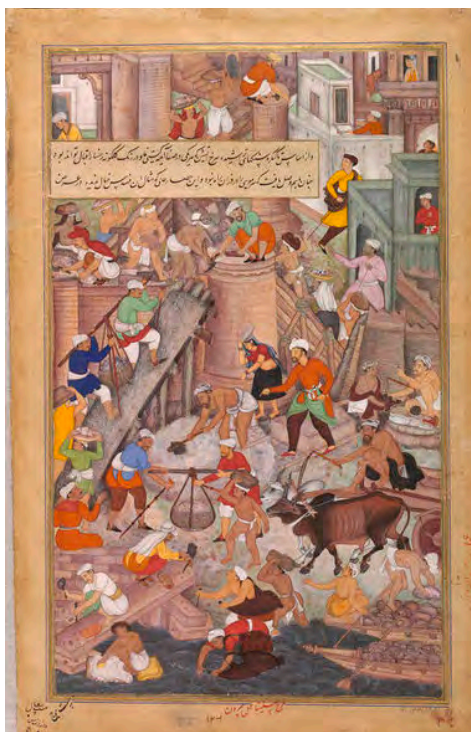
Educational Spaces

Walkways, gardens and plazas



Sample sheet from Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Center exhibition curatorial document:

Location & Space Required	Subject	Message	Museography	Objects 3D
Gallery 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Humayun's Tomb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a large building very well built. 360,000 tones of Delhi Quartzite stone. 3000 tones of red sandstone and marble. Building on the basis of models Façade stone embedded in masonry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The space will provide an immersive experience to the tourists by surrounding them with a large scale cut-away model of Humayun's Tomb, accompanied with a dynamic play of lights, colours, illustrations which will be projected on the walls and roofs recreating the main hall of Humayun's Tomb in its full splendor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut-away model of Humayun's Tomb on a 1:50 scale with the monument acquiring the height of 1m.

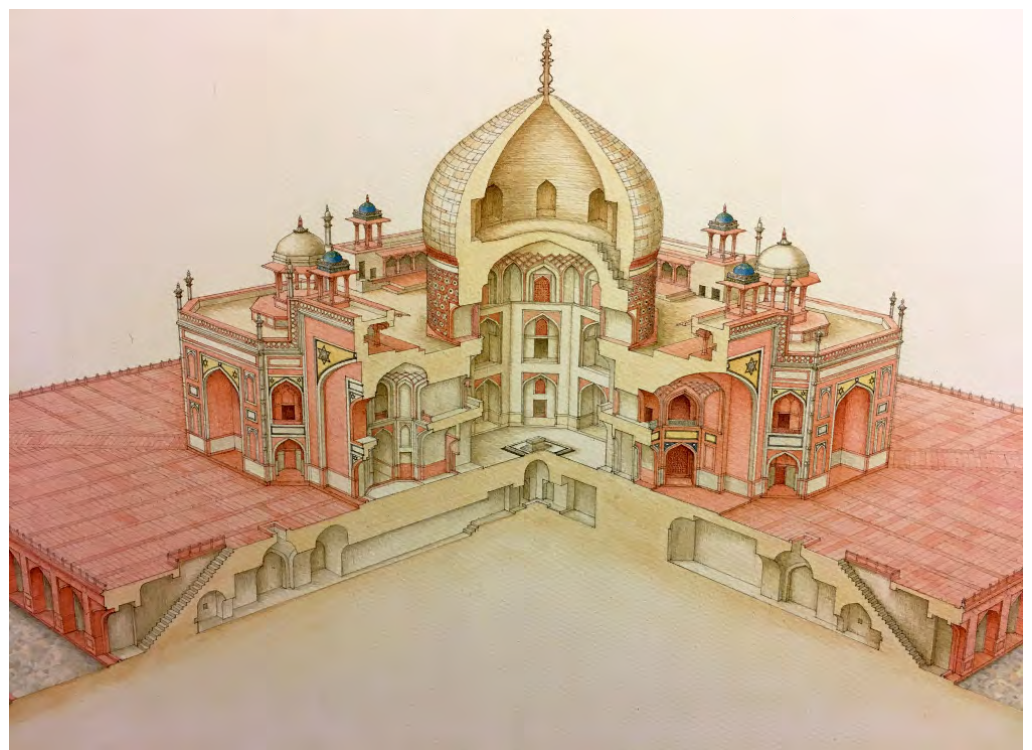


Mughal Paintings showing construction

Support / Interactive	Texts & Notes	State Today Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animated film on construction of the tomb. • Animate the paintings. • The highly ornamental interiors of Humayun's Tomb's main hall will dynamically be projected in the space, with the central medallion appearing as the finale completing the entire experience of being surrounded by the grandeur of a Mughal space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architect known; built using models rather than drawings. • Refer to documentary on the construction of Florence Cathedral dome. • William Finch, a European merchant-traveller visiting Humayun's Tomb in AD 1611, described the tomb chamber as, "The sepulchre of Humayun is in a large room spread with rich carpets, the tomb itself covered with a rich shamiyana, canopy, overhead, and in front certain books on small trestles, by which stand his sword, turban and shoes." • Early 20th-century accounts describe the domed ceiling of the principal chamber covered with gilding and until 1914 "Traces can still be seen, in several places, of the original tile decoration" on the wall surfaces of the tomb chamber. The carpets, the canopy over the cenotaph, or Emperor Humayun's belongings no longer exist here. Nor does the gilding on the dome and glazed tiles on the walls, reducing the tomb chamber to a shadow of its former splendor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find how the dome was constructed without centering? • Get EK involved in the discussion of construction of Humayun's Tomb. • Select film-maker/ animator to do the film - ASA



Masonry Detail



Illustrations showing different materials used in the construction.
Watercolours by: Himanish Das



05

CONSERVATION & LANDSCAPING OF

Nila Gumbad

Landscape works at the Nila Gumbad are aimed at recreating the lost setting of the monument

The Nila Gumbad is the earliest Mughal era structure to have been built in Delhi. The western enclosure wall of Nila Gumbad's garden was later incorporated within the eastern enclosure wall of Humayun's Tomb. In the 1980's the two monuments were segregated when a trunk sewerage line was laid between them piercing the Nila Gumbad's northern enclosure wall. The leveled land became a road and so Nila Gumbad was surrounded by over a hundred squatter dwellings. In the late 1990's during the Humayun's Tomb garden restoration, AKTC commenced efforts towards eventual conservation of Nila Gumbad and its integration with Humayun's Tomb. As a first major step, the community residing at Nila Gumbad were relocated by the ASI but thereafter the vacated land was claimed by Northern Railways.

Since 2007, efforts were first made to stop an effort to build a garden designed ostensibly on Mughal patterns on the Railways stretch of land and thereafter to seek permission to built an alternate road along the eastern edge of the ASI plot, passing to the east of Nila Gumbad. Conservation efforts on Nila Gumbad commenced in 2013 following the surrounding land having been secured. Following years of effort, in 2016, Nila Gumbad was added to the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb.

Supported by: **TATA TRUST**



The previously segregated monument has been cleared of encroachments and is now integrated with the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb

Action Taken:

- The western enclosure wall of the tomb which is integrated within the eastern enclosure wall of Humayun's Tomb, has a blocked arched opening which acts as a connection between the two gardens. The blocked archway was opened up and the masonry carefully consolidated. The archway had a red sandstone door frame which was badly damaged. This was replaced as per matching details.
- Red-white polychrome has been restored to three arches of the Humayun's Tomb enclosure wall, as per original details seen in several arches of the enclosure wall. One of the arches leads to the Nila Gumbad enclosure.
- Works for integrating the two gardens have been completed and a pedestrian access with wheelchair access has been provided.
- Landscape works for the garden have been completed.
- The adjoining low-lying area along the Humayun's Tomb enclosure will be densely planted, and landscape works have commenced for the same.

Next Steps:

Conservation of intricately tiled North facade of the tomb to be undertaken. Plantation and horticulture works to continue.



CONSERVATION OF

06

Arab Sarai Gateway (East)

“

The grand gateway is of a unique architectural style for Delhi on account of its façade profusely ornamented with glazed tile-work and polychromy. It is said that a depiction of the ‘Last Supper’ was made on the wall which would have been line with European art seen in many structures built during the Mughal emperor Jahangir’s reign.”

- Zafar Hassan(1560-1561)

The large Arab Sarai complex is a 16th century walled enclosure complete with a grand gateway, bazaar and baoli/step-well, standing within the UNESCO designated World Heritage Site. The eastern gateway is ornamented with detailed tile work and medallions bearing Quranic inscriptions. The ornamental elements had severely deteriorated over the years due to neglect and inappropriate repair in the 20th century with cement mortar and plain plaster. Conservation works commenced at the gateway in January 2017 under the **U. S. Ambassadors fund for Cultural Heritage (AFCP)**, and was completed in September 2017.

Action Taken:

- Large portions of the internal and external wall surfaces of the gateway have been repaired in the 20th century with cement mortar, including ornamental plasterwork. This new plaster shows advanced state of deterioration due to inappropriate mix of lime plaster. Trained craftsmen have carefully removed the cement patches from the monument.

Supported by:



US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation



20th century cement mortar repairs had to be carefully removed prior to restoring decorative incised plasterwork where missing. The ornamented surfaces have been carefully restored using traditional tools and materials, and finished with a fine layer of lime punning and polychromy.

- After the careful dismantling of decayed lime plaster and inappropriate past cement repairs, traditional lime plaster was restored to the wall surfaces, with a final layer of lime punning. Where the original lime punning is in place, it is being retained.
- The gateway has a profusely **ornamented interior** though much of the interior ornamentation had been lost due to neglect, water seepage and inappropriate past repairs wherein plain cement plaster was used on wall and ceiling surfaces that were originally decorated. Trained art conservators have carefully cleaned the existing ornamentation and the existing remains have been extensively documented. Traces of polychromy and painted surfaces are still visible.
- **Decorative incised plasterwork** where missing has been carefully restored using traditional materials, tools and techniques. Trained art conservators have restored the red-blue polychromy seen in the incised plasterwork. Original decorative work has been retained and carefully consolidated.
- The **internal surfaces of the gateway were painted** with archival records of saints being depicted here. The painted surfaces are in a poor state of preservation and past chemical based cleaning has caused further deterioration causing the paint to flake. A trial cleaning of the painted surfaces of the gateway was carried out using laser machines.
- The faces of the piers of the external façade of the gateway are decorated with alternating rectangular and arched niches decorated with intricate ornamental plasterwork. Similarly, the recessed arch of the gateway is also decorated with incised plasterwork finished with red polychromy. The ornamental elements have severely deteriorated over the years due to neglect and inappropriate repair works in the 20th century with cement mortar. The existing elements have been carefully consolidated and retained; where missing, they have been restored by master craftsmen.
- The external facade of the gateway is ornamented with **detailed tile work and medallions bearing Quranic inscriptions**. The façade of the gateway has loss of tile work. In places



Conservation of the facades included the removal of past inappropriate repairs and restoration of missing incised plasterwork. Tile work was restored where missing including medallions bearing Quranic inscriptions.

missing tile work has been replaced with plain cement plaster. Missing glazed tiles have been restored using tiles prepared at the tile center at Humayun's Tomb to match the existing using authentic tools and techniques. Original tiles have been retained in place. In cases where the original tile base remains, but the glazing is lost, the tile bases have also been retained.

- Portions of the **roof of the gateway** have collapsed and the underlying chambers have been reconstructed and include the preparation of form-work to support the rubble masonry, laying of Delhi quartzite masonry in lime mortar and making of arched roofing. This was followed by plastering of the internal surfaces in lime mortar.
- **The parapets of the gateway are topped with battlements** and the missing battlements have been restored in Delhi quartzite stone in rich lime mortar as per the existing details and design. A final layer of lime punning and red polychromy was restored to the parapet matching the existing details.
- The **original terrace flooring** on both levels only existed partially and was in a state of decay. Thick layers of cement concrete from the 20th century laid with inappropriate slopes was leading to water stagnation. The concrete layer in itself had disintegrated and multiple cracks allowed water penetration leading to dampness and salt deposits on the internal surfaces in the lower levels. The cement concrete terrace flooring has been carefully removed and replaced with traditional lime concrete terracing with appropriate slopes and water outlets.
- During conservation works, a bastion along the Humayun's Tomb enclosure wall was discovered. The **Delhi quartzite rubble masonry has been consolidated and raised by 0.3 meters** to inform visitors of the archaeology of the space.

Next Steps:

Conservation works have been completed at the gateway. It is proposed to undertake conservation of the bazaar complex and the baoli in subsequent years.



“

Rahim's tomb gets back its old glory by a careful treatment of the red and white sandstone facing of the facades and the cleaning of the amazing stucco decoration of the inner hall. We can now see again and marvel about the wonderful patterns which decorate the walls and the dome. Your work changes our perception of Mughal monuments.”

- Prof Ebba Koch

CONSERVATION OF

07

Khan – I – Khanan

Abdur Rahim's Mausoleum

Standing in close proximity to the mausoleum of emperor Humayun is the monumental tomb built by Abdur Rahim Khan – I – Khanan for his wife Mah Banu. On his death in 1627, he was also buried in the mausoleum he had built for his wife. The tomb is a significant expression of Mughal architecture with architectural innovations developed at the tomb which served as an inspiration for the later Taj Mahal.

Conservation works here commenced with the financial support of **InterGlobe Foundation** in late 2014 following approval of the Conservation Plan by the Director General, ASI as well as approvals of the ASI Core Committee meeting held on site.



Supported by:

INTERGLOBE
FOUNDATION

PEER REVIEWS

Every conservation effort should be supported by independent peer reviews. This need is however much greater for prominent, significant buildings and where major repairs are planned to be undertaken. It is planned to conduct at least 50 independent peer reviews during the course of the conservation effort – seeking opinion of diverse stakeholders – archaeologists, conservation architects, engineers, administrators, historians, authors, amongst others. 30 such reviews have already been held and have helped inform the conservation effort

(Main Image) Dr. Gautam Sengupta, Former Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India with the project team reviewing the conservation approach and works at Rahim's Tomb

"Abdur Rahim in his own person was the confluence of two different cultural traditions: His father's Iranian and Central Asian background and through his mother a Mewati inheritance. Thirdly since the early 20th century his moral aphorisms celebrating the simple virtues of everyday living have been a staple of hindi teaching in primary and middle schools in North India. I commend the ongoing project for the attention it is paying both to architectural and historical detail and am confident that with its completion a valuable addition will be made to India's efforts to preserve and highlight its built medieval heritage".

- TCA Raghavan, Diplomat & Author of 'Attendant Lords: Bairam Khan and Abdur Rahim, Courtiers and Poets in Mughal India'

"The work at Khan I Khanan's tomb is most exciting..., a monument far more damaged has turned into a thing of beauty. I have passed the crumbling skeleton of the tomb and always regarded it as something of a wreck. Yet now it stands as one of Delhi's most beautiful interiors containing some of the city's loveliest decorative flourishes".

- William Dalrymple, Author

"The project has given many of us a sense of hope. Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khahan's resting place emerges from its chrysalis - as not an outsize mausoleum of a battered soldier, but as the beautiful monument that he dreamed up for his wife".

- Prof Narayani Gupta, Historian

"The work completed so far is an example of desired coordination and interface between the traditional skill resource and modern architectural methodologies".

- Saleem Beg, Member, National Monuments Authority

"I would like to congratulate the conservation team for the great efforts that are being undertaken to conserve this monument and set an example for conservation in India".

- Benny Kuriakose, Conservation Architect

"The conservation works being undertaken by ASI - AKTC and its team is extremely challenging, and there is a conscious effort that all proposed conservation interventions is based on either in-situ or archival evidence, and nothing is based on conjecture".

- Lakshmi Priya, Conservation Architect

"The monument is significant on account of the association with a great personality of Rahim – a minister, commander and poet.... I appreciate the conservation philosophy which is strictly based on the ASI's National Policy of Conservation notified in 2014... and the 'archaeological approach' adopted here... in carrying stone-by stone documentation and analyses".

- Gautam Sengupta, Former Director-General (ASI)

"The main tomb chamber exterior and interior need lot of conservation work. It is essential to provide missing red sandstone from arched sides and on the walls to protect and support the hanging pieces and architectural members. It will provide the strength to the fabric and appropriate look....The conservation measures initiated have prolonged the life of the structure and I compliment ASI, AKTC and InterGlobe".

- Prof. R. C. Agrawal, Former Joint DG, ASI

"As an archaeologist I really appreciated the incredible attention to historical processes, rigorous documentation and state of the art recording and conservation techniques. The project stands out as exemplary, not only in India today, but globally".

-Prof Lynn Meskell, Department of Anthropology Stanford University

"One hopes the "model conservation project" will bring a new lease of life to this grand monument to one of India's ablest sons; in the process if it draws attention to his poetry one can only rejoice. For, surely it is time for Rahim to step out from the shadows of long-forgotten Hindi textbooks and take his rightful place among the great poets of Hindustan".

- Rakhshanda Jalil, Historian & Author

"Traditional Craft based conservation approach is being followed by utilising the skills of the traditional craftsmen to restore the architectural and artistic values of the monument based on the scientific evidence gathered. This approach is perfect in the Indian context, where traditional crafts are still practiced and heritage is very much part and parcel of the local community".

- Rohit Jigyasu, President, ICOMOS (India)

"As this structure had major structural issues of differential settlement the solutions were arrived at with required expertise and studies. Some vaults that had wide cracks were repaired by traditional methods. The most important aspect of the project is that is helping in reviving the traditional skills and materials which are actually missing in our conservation movement".

- Vikas Dilawari, Conservation Architect

"It is remarkable that all works are being carried out by master craftsmen using traditional tools and techniques... noteworthy for the careful and considered approach."

- Jaya Jaitly, Founder Dastkari Haat Samiti

"The pool system on the platform is a remarkable feature and every effort needs to be taken to bring this to life. It will be a major attraction to the finished tomb. Similarly, the remains of the existing cenotaph do not seem worthy of the place or its significance. The opportunity should be taken to provide a sympathetic but clearly contemporary indication of the original, reflecting the lives of Rahim and his wife".

- Ben Tindall, Trustee, National Trust (Scotland)



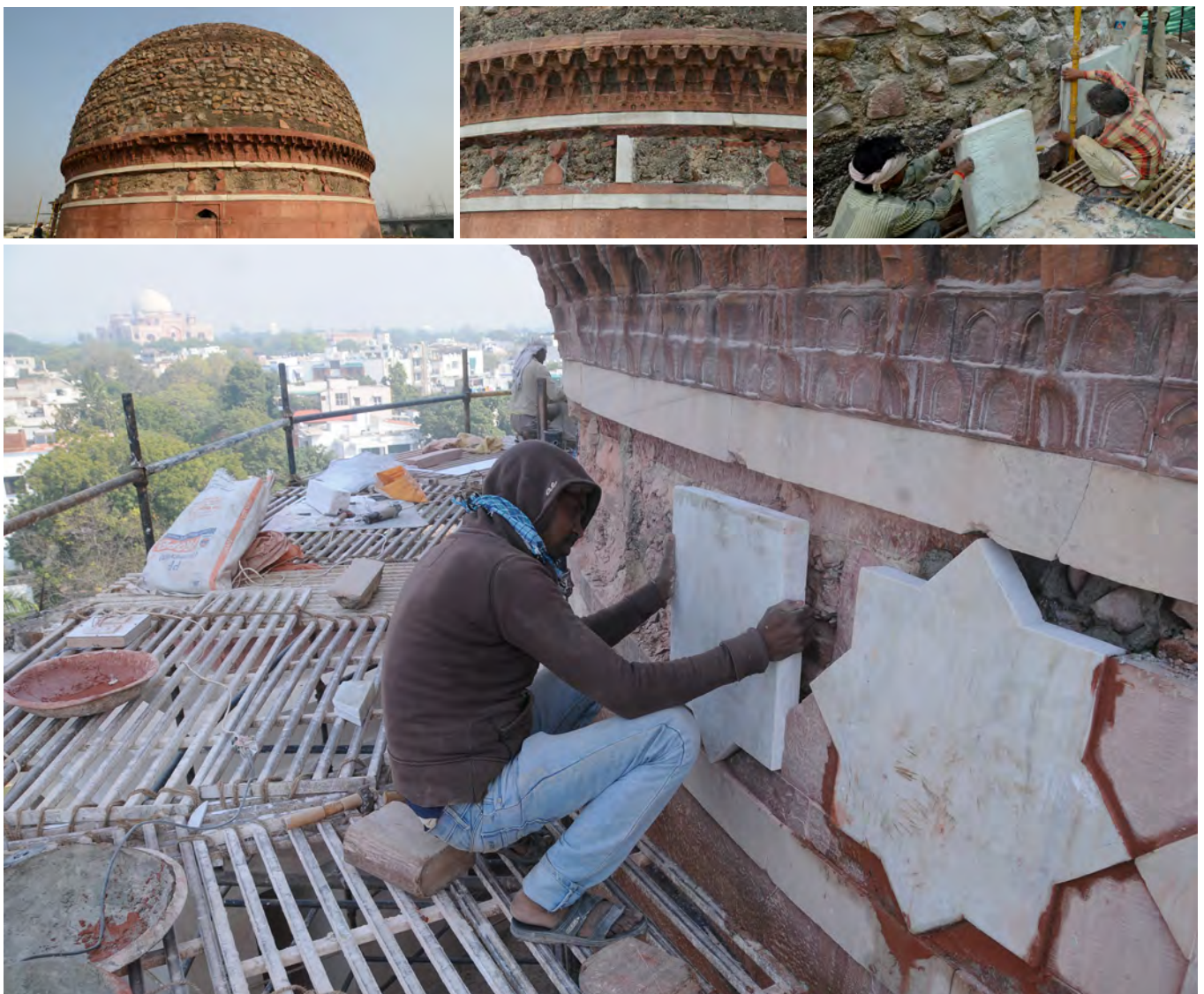
Drum:

The mausoleum is crowned with a double dome, which would originally have been clad in white marble, as is found at Humayun's Tomb. The marble would have also served as a protective layer for the underlying masonry. This marble was stripped in the 19th century exposing the underlying random rubble masonry. A decorative white marble band on the neck- at the springing point of the dome – has largely been stripped of its marble, exposing the rubble masonry beneath.

Action Taken:

- The decorative white marble band at the springing point of the dome has been restored. Prior to carrying out conservation works, extensive documentation of the patterns was carried out to understand the original design.
- Works have commenced to restore marble to the dome. Marble blocks are being prepared on-site by traditional stone craftsman. As per the recommendations of the ASI Core Committee, a symbolic addition of marble is being restored to the dome to convey the original builder's intention.

(Top) The missing decorative marble band at the springing point of the dome has been carefully restored by master craftsmen using marble blocks that have been hand carved on site; (Below) Craftsmen prepared marble blocks matching the original and restored the band of marble on the drum.



Dalans/Pavilion:

In the center of each of the four sides of the roof stand very low vaulted *dalans*/pavilion. Three arched openings supported on twin sandstone columns provide access to the vaulted chamber. Due to water percolation from the roof above there is severe damage to the vaulted ceilings.

As with Humayun's Tomb, over each of the four *dalans* stood two canopies each, but now only one on the northern face can be found standing. Stone elements of the missing canopies can be found at the site, and careful documentation of the stones suggests that four more canopies can be built using the pieces.

Action Taken:

- Past cement repairs have been carefully removed from the internal and external surfaces of the *dalans* and re-plastered with traditional lime plaster with a final coat of lime punning.
- The roof layers of the *dalan* have been removed and replaced with a new layer of traditional lime concrete with adequate slopes for quick disposal of water and to prevent further ingress of water in the vaulted chambers below.
- Works have commenced to rebuild the missing central canopies on the *dalans*. Extant stone fragments found at the site are being used to rebuild the canopies on the southern face of the monument.

Past cement repairs have been carefully removed from the surfaces of the pavilions and re-plastered using traditional lime plaster. A final 1mm layer of lime punning has been restored to the surfaces.



Chattris/Canopies:

The four corners of the roof are covered with large octagonal canopies that stand on a raised platform. The canopies all stand though their sandstone eaves are missing. Earlier interventions have added unnecessary layers of cement plaster/concrete on the domes of the canopies disfiguring their original profiles and decorative elements such as the red-white kangura pattern on the neck of the dome.

Action Taken:

- Red sandstone eaves have been restored where they were missing.
- Inappropriate modern cement layers have been carefully dismantled from the neck of the domes and original profiles restored. The decorative red-white kangura pattern has been restored where missing using traditional tools and techniques.
- Cleaning of the inner surfaces of the domed canopies revealed original decorative patterns. These have been restored where missing and where masonry is exposed, lime plaster has been restored.

Stone elements found at the site from the missing canopies are being used to reconstruct four such canopies



Restoring the sandstone plinth:

The mausoleum has a large upper platform with a significant foliated water tank, suggesting an elaborate water lifting mechanism to operate fountains at this level. The flooring of this large terrace would have been in sandstone, which was also possibly stripped in the 18th century.

Action Taken:

- In 2017, works on laying of stone flooring on the upper plinth commenced. The modern cement concrete flooring on the upper plinth was being dismantled and replaced with red sandstone flooring as per the existing evidence of stone thickness and patterns.
- Along with the laying of red sandstone flooring on the upper plinth, further scientific clearance of the fountain in the floral tank was carried out. A vertical terracotta pipe, with no bends, was found and clearance was carried out up to the depth of the lime concrete base of the foundations of the monument. Following on-site reviews by the team, it was decided to not carry out any further clearance beyond this depth so as to not compromise the structural integrity of the foundations. The findings in the pit have been carefully and extensively documented, including 3D laser scanning. Thereafter, the pit has been filled up using traditional Delhi quartzite masonry and sand infill.

Red sandstone flooring is being restored to the upper plinth as per existing evidence of stone thickness and patterns. Scientific clearance on the upper plinth led to the discovery of a terracotta pipe in the foliated tank on the platform.



Restoring the lower plinth:

As with Humayun's Tomb, the ground level arcade had a raised chabutra or platform which no longer survives though this is visible in archival images. Built of Delhi quartzite, this platform was replaced with a sandstone plinth protection at a much lower level than the original *chabutra* – thus exposing wall surfaces that were originally meant to be buried. The platform serves a structural function and is an important architectural element and a significant interface between the garden and the mausoleum.

Action Taken:

- The sandstone plinth protection has been carefully removed and replaced with a Delhi quartzite plinth laid to original slopes and levels.
- The Delhi quartzite edge of large stone blocks on all four sides has been carefully consolidated with a 4" thick red sandstone edge atop it.

The raised chabutra/platform of the mausoleum has been restored using Delhi quartzite stone blocks, as visible in archival images of the monument



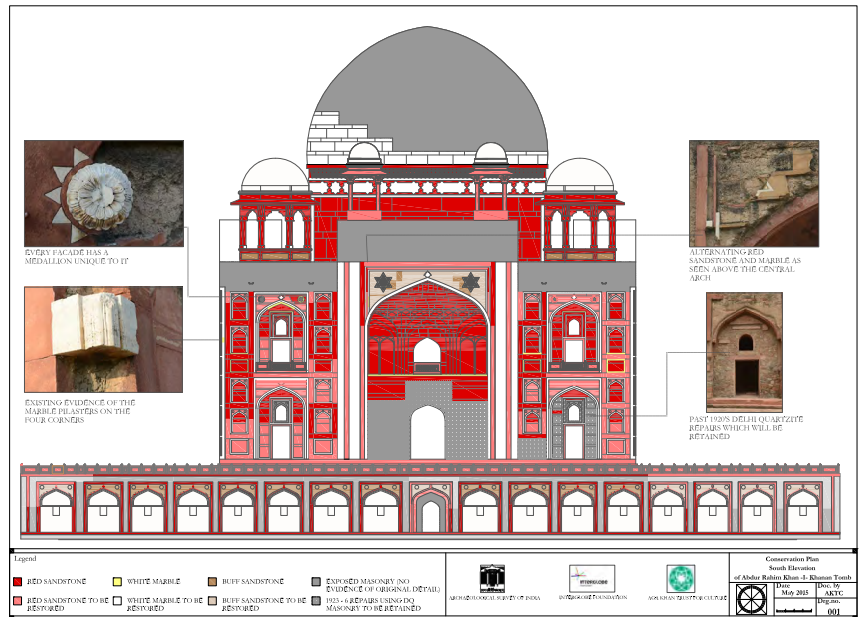
Facade:

On account of the mausoleum being used as a quarry in the 18th century, marble and sandstone blocks WERE stripped from here. Due to the removal of protective stone cladding from large parts of the structure, the building was in a poor state of preservation. Major works were been carried out to the four corners of the structure in the subsequent years by the ASI.

Action Taken:

- Due to several structural concerns, an in-depth structural analysis of the central bay of the facade and the half dome was carried out by Stuart Tappin of Stand Consulting Engineers, UK. Though only traditional materials have been used in repairs to date, it was agreed that with the need to stabilize the whole structure there will be a need to use modern materials and technology such as stainless steel anchors and pins.
- Explorations were carried out with vendors to test the compatibility and strength of these modern innovations. These tests were successful, and the methodology to undertake conservation works to the central bay has been established.

An detailed structural analysis was carried out in order to define the methodology for the conservation of the central bay of the facade



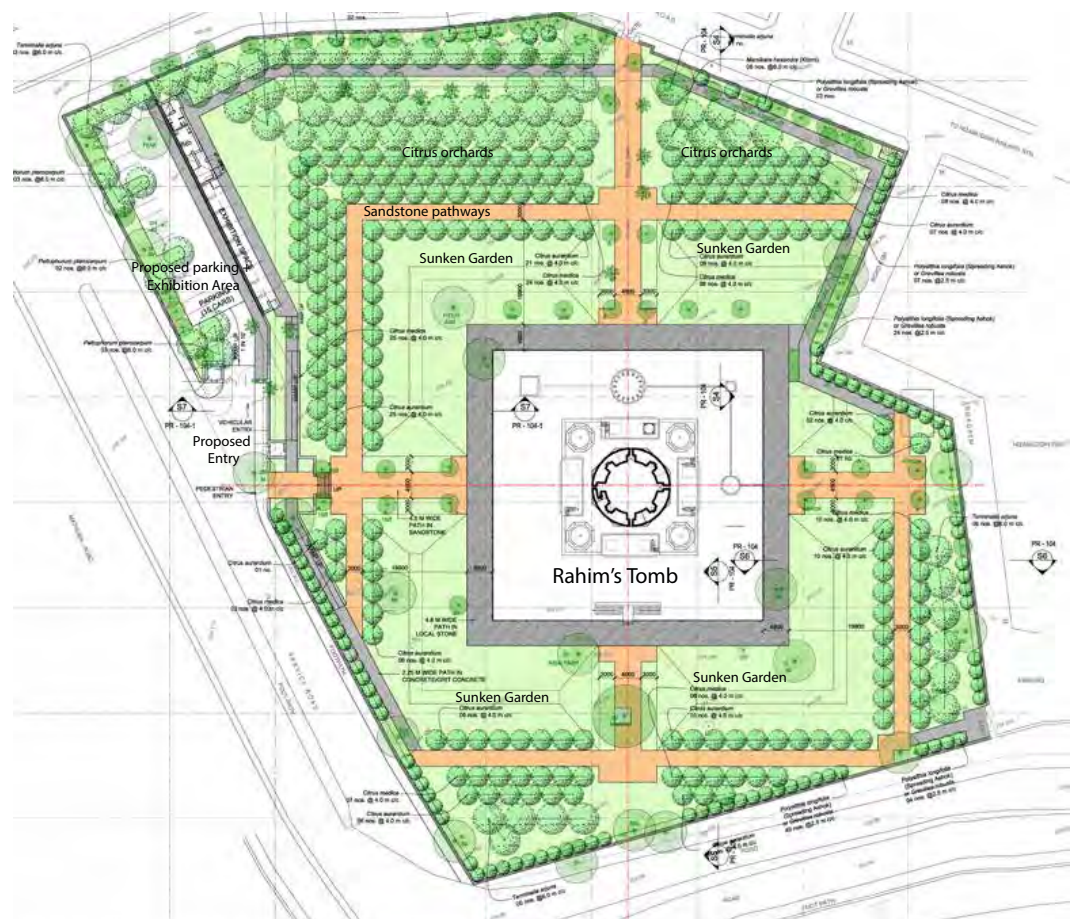
Architectural Drawings

Landscape Restoration:

Rahim's grand mausoleum would have been a garden tomb as with Humayun's Tomb and Taj Mahal. Scientific clearance of earth was carried out in an effort to reveal any foundations of enclosure walls, remains of garden pathways, water features etc. Having found no archaeological evidence of the same, and in view of this a minimal charbagh has been proposed. Though the original landscape setting has been lost, an indication of how grand the northern gardens would have been is provided by the revelation of rooftop tanks. Rahim, who is known to have built elaborate water lifting structures in Burhanpur would have no doubt incorporated such a system here. In the space available a small formal garden is to be created to allow visitor movement and views to the monument. The garden will be planted with a citrus orchard and other plants known to have been favored by Mughals.

Action Taken:

- The earth levels in the garden have been lowered to expose the Delhi quartzite plinth, a significant interface between the garden and the mausoleum.
- Laying of red sandstone flooring to the peripheral pathways has commenced.
- Plantation works have continued as per the proposed landscape plan. The planting includes a citrus orchard and indigenous species.



Next Steps:

Conservation works to continue through 2018 as per the approved Conservation Plan and any further directions from the ASI Core Committee and recommendations of the ongoing external peer review.



CULTURAL REVIVAL

08

Reviving Cultural legacy of **Abdur Rahim**

15 libraries

5 research organizations

4 old publication houses,

10 musicians

16 scholars

were covered during field trips. All these led to a collection of many articles on Rahim and

40 books

in Hindi on Rahim which includes mostly books which are out of print.

Coupled with the conservation effort at Rahim's tomb, InterGlobe Foundation is supporting a significant programme of research, documentation and dissemination of intangible cultural legacy of Rahim. The research and documentation started in early 2015 and continued through past years including field tours by the team at different cities in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The cities covered were Burhanpur, Bhopal, Allahabad, Vrindavan, Varanasi and Jaunpur. In total 15 libraries, 5 research organizations, 4 old publication houses, 10 musicians and 16 scholars were covered during the field trips across the cities.

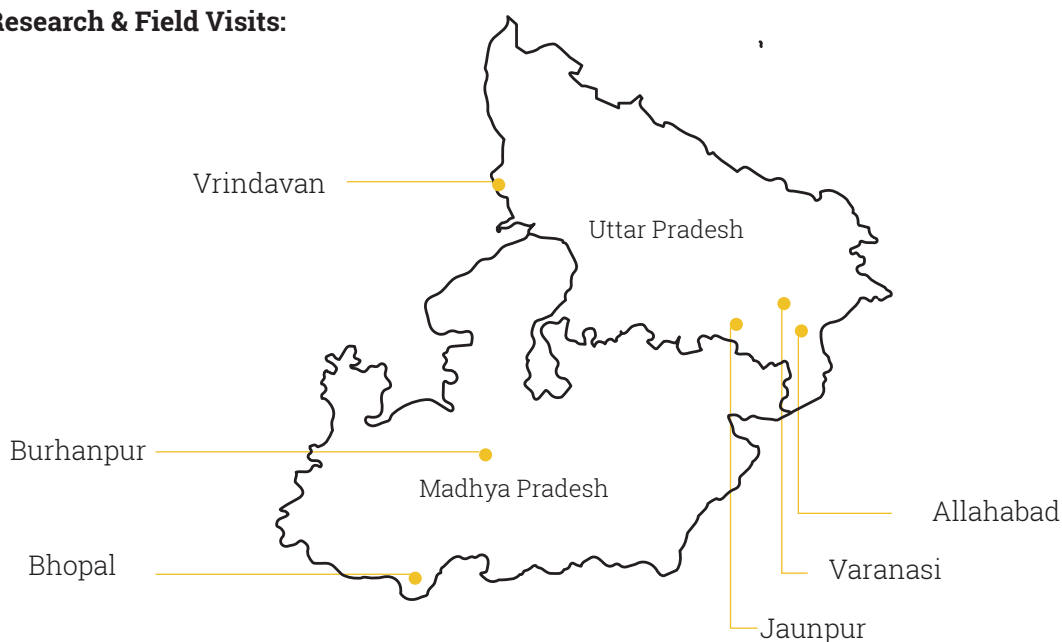
All these led to a collection of many articles on Rahim and 40 books in Hindi on Rahim which includes mostly books which are out of print.

Studio Recordings:

Action Taken:

- Most of the musicians we interviewed found the verses of Rahim, difficult to compose. However some of them accepted the challenge and studio recordings were done in 4 different sessions; 3 in Delhi and 1 in Varanasi.
- Late Ustad Rahmat Khan Langa and Mohammed Ahmed Warsi were recorded together for the folk and ghazal rendition to Rahim's verses. Pandit Rajan Sajan Mishra composed and recorded in classical style and Harpreet did the contemporary rendition to Rahim's verses. At Varanasi Krishna Kumar Rastogi composed and studio recorded around dohas and Barvai in raag Darbaari, Kedar and Bhairavi.
- Ustad Jameel Ahmed and vocalist Arka Chakravorty composed the sorthas and madnasthak, giving the recorded tracks cover larger gamut of Rahim's literature.
- Special attention was taken to ensure the repertoire of the musicians stay distinct from each other. In some cases the same verse was sung by different musicians in their own style so that distinction could be made in different genres.
- Out of all the studio recordings of around 20 tracks, 10 were finalized to be published in a music CD to go along with the publication on Rahim.
- Training component under the project included theatre and dastangoi training to the local youths from Nizamuddin.
- "Rahiman dhaga Prem Ka" was a theatre production, staged during Apni Basti Mela at Chausath Khamba in Nizamuddin. Theatre director Nadeem Khan worked with around 40 children from Nizamuddin Basti for a month long theatre workshop. The script of the play was written by Anis Azmi.
- A training workshop was conducted on this art form for selected children from Nizamuddin Basti by dastango Ankit Chadha. After months of work on research, script and training " Dastan Khan-i-Khanan ki" was finalized.

Research & Field Visits:



Outreach Activities:

Celebrating Rahim : A Cultural Festival

Action Taken:

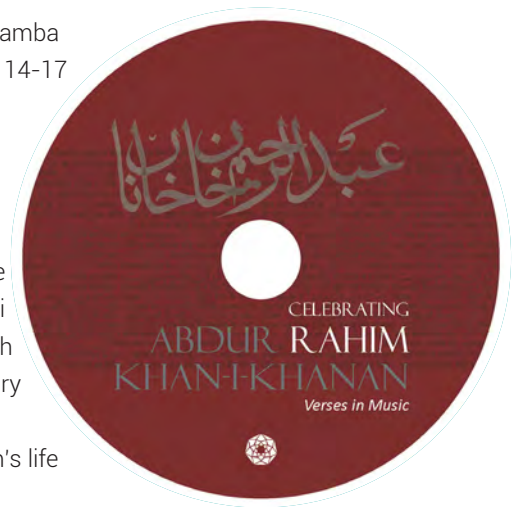
A three day festival including conference, concerts, exhibition, heritage walks, demonstrating the humanitarian and pluralistic approach of Abdur Rahim was organized at India Habitat Center from 10-12 March. The festival included a day long conference with 7 national and 2 international speakers discussing over three different sessions on relevance of the revival of his poetry in present context, his role as a patron to art, architecture and literature. Around 150 students, scholars and professionals participated in the conference. Guided heritage walk was conducted for the delegation by project staff explaining the various aspects of the ongoing conservation works at the tomb.

The research work being undertaken over the last year was compiled into separate exhibition panels depicting his library and atelier, campaigns and his role as a poet, courtier, soldier and a patron. An extensive, illustrated time-line and genealogical chart was also prepared for display during the exhibition. The exhibition inaugurated during the festival by the Chief Guest M.J.Akbar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, GOI is on display from 10 March till 15 April at Central Atrium, India Habitat Center.

The same exhibition was also on display at Urs Mahal, in Chausath Khamba complex at Nizamuddin Basti on the occasion of Apni Basti Mela from 14-17 November.

The festival included performance by musicians of the compositions of Rahim's verses in folk, classical, contemporary style. The cultural evenings included the performances of Dev Narayan Sarolia, Rehmat Langa and group singing the verses in folk style; the translations of the verses in Urdu were composed and sung by Mohammad Ahmed Warsi in Ghazal style. While Pandit-Rajan Sajan Mishra gave a classical touch to the verses, Pandit Ritesh-Rajnish sang in Bhajan Style. Contemporary renditions were given by Harpreet and Swaransh.

The added attractions included the narration of anecdotes from Rahim's life by Ankit Chadha and dance performance in thumri style.



Compilation of Rahim dohes



Celebrating Rahim: English Publication

Action Taken:

The proceedings of the three day festival were compiled in a publication with the same title "Celebrating Rahim". 1500 copies of the book were published in association with Mapin Publishing. The 257 pages book has 12 essays by eminent national and international scholars. The book also has 93 illustrations from the collections of 13 national and international Museums. The 'verses in music' section of the book has English translation of all the 10 compositions that are featured in the music CD. The music has also been introduced for the first time in the book through augmented reality.

"Celebrating Rahim" was released by Smt Syeda Hameed on 3 October at India International Center. The book release was followed by a musical presentation of the featured tracks in the book by Harpreet, Dev Narayan Sarolia, Swaransh Mishra and Netai Das. The evening concluded with Dastan Khan-i-Khanan ki performed by Amir Ahmed and Prateek Garg.

Book release of a publication titled " Celebrating Rahim" in association with Mapin Publishing. The book was released by Smt Syeda Hameed



Kavya Sankalan: Hindi Publication

With an aim to bring together the Hindi literary scholarship on Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan with translations of his works, several rounds of discussions were held with noted Hindi scholars on the subject to work out a framework of the book. It was finalized that Prof. Harish Trivedi will be the editor of the book and Vani Prakashan will be publishing the book.

Titled "Rahim Kavya Sankalan: vyakhya vah vimarsh sahit", the book will consists of two sections. Section one would include essays by noted scholars like Sadanand Shahi, Sudhish Pachauri, Manager Pandey, Anamika, Pratap Mishra and Chandrashekhar covering various aspects of Rahim's life and legacy. Section two would deal with select translation of Rahim's work of doha, nagar shobha, barvai, futkar and madnashtak. Special attention has been given not to repeat the aspects already covered in the English volume. The Sanskrit works of Rahim and praise poetry on Rahim in Sanskrit "Khankhanacharitam" has a special mention in the book.

Finding Rahim's Manuscript during research and documentation of the project.





Illustration by : Himanish Das

“ *This prominently sited structure is unique for its architectural style and treatment. The Sabz Burj is in need of urgent conservation works aimed at enhancing its architectural significance and ensuring its long term preservation, and restoring the architectural character lost due to the loss of elements such as glazed tiles and due to inappropriate and poor conservation attempts in the 20th century. It has suffered from neglect, vandalism and inappropriate past repairs reducing the magnificent structure to a roadside ruin.* ”

CONSERVATION OF



Sabz Burj

The prominently sited structure is an example of early Timurid architecture and could be precisely dated to the 1520's or the onset of Mughal rule in Delhi. It is unique for its architectural style and treatment. As with most of the monumental tombs standing in the Humayun's Tomb – Nizamuddin area, it has suffered from neglect, vandalism and inappropriate past repairs reducing the magnificent structure to a roadside ruin. Conservation works commenced here with the financial support of Havells India Limited.



Supported by: **HAVELLS**



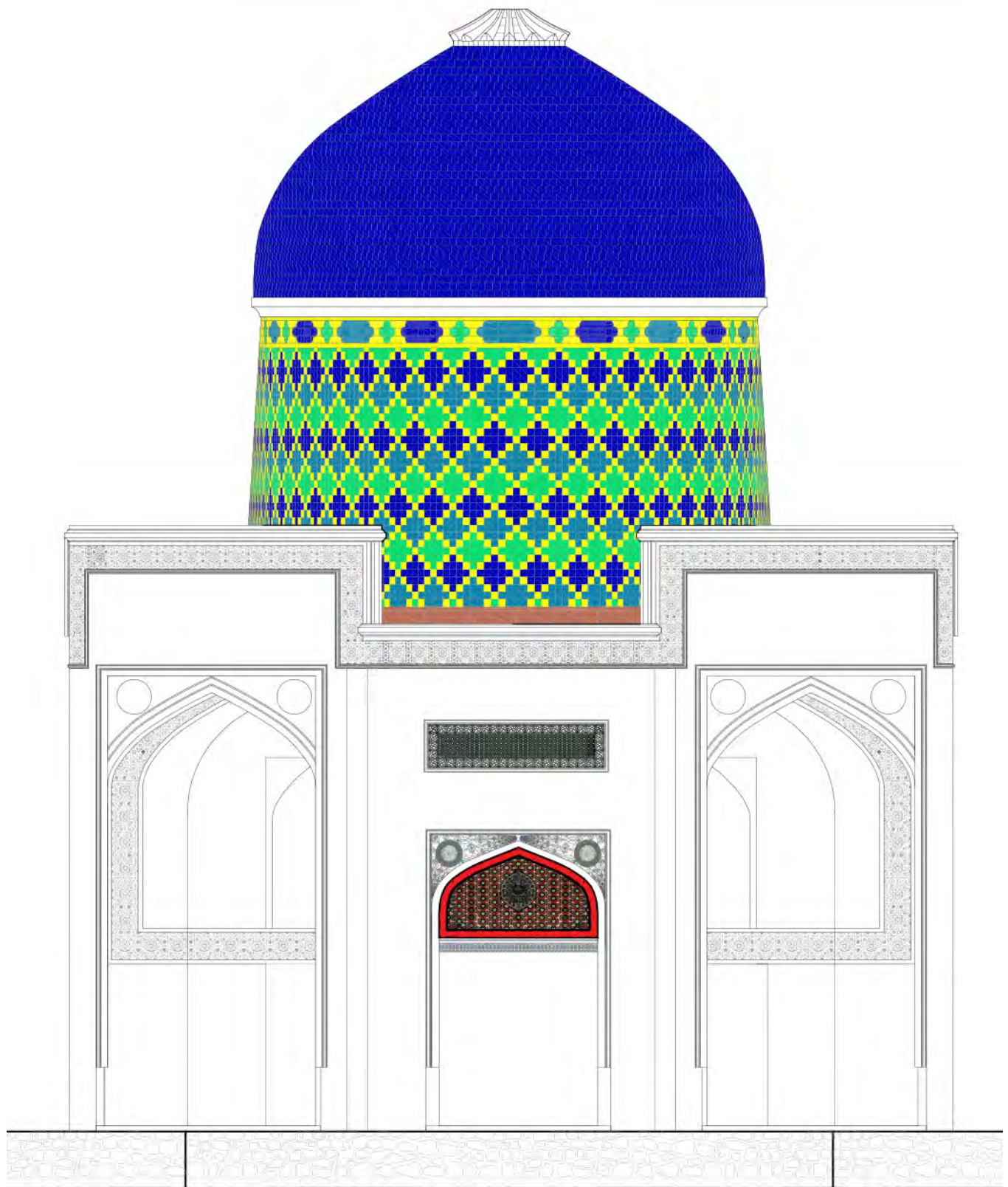
Archival photograph from 1970s showing original tile work on the drum of Sabz Burj (photograph courtesy: Prof Ebba Koch); Loss of tile work from the neck of the dome has been carefully documented and existing tile work indicates four different colors of tiles used in the pattern. Conservation measures include the restoration of missing glazed tiles, guided by the principles and philosophy followed at Humayun's Tomb.

Action Taken:

- Dismantling of modern cement layers has been carried out on the external facades and the interiors of the main chamber. The surfaces have been carefully cleaned and will be allowed to dry completely before the commencement of any plasterwork.
- The neck of the dome is covered in Mughal glazed tile in four different colors. Tile patterns for the neck of the dome have been carefully documented and conservation measures will include restoration of missing glazed tiles. The conservation of tile work is guided by the principles and philosophy set at the conservation of tile work at Humayun's Tomb.
- Tiles for the neck of the dome are currently being prepared at the Tile Center at Humayun's Tomb.

Next Steps:

Conservation works to continue through 2018 as per the approved Conservation Plan and any further directions from the ASI Core Committee.



Subz Burj South East elevation architectural drawing

Note:

- The Computer Imaging documentation was done through digital photography and scanning.
- The scale was constructed based on measurements provided. Conditions regarding the entire site were not limited to the scope of this project.
- All Drawings and Plans are documented as they exist on the ground. Representations of the ground and proposed work are of general nature.
- The client used to this documentation and includes of the work, they do not assume any liability for the accuracy and completeness of the information and data provided.
- All drawings are in metric. Please check gauges and standard sizes as of metric. Please check gauges and standard sizes as of metric.

Arch elevation:

Project Name	AKTC
Project Location	Delhi
Project Date	2016
Project No.	010

AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery, Nizamuddin Basti, Urban Renewal Initiative DELHI, INDIA

Architectural documentation of Sube Burj at Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi.

Arch Detail South East Elevation

Date	Doc. by
Mar.2016	AKTC
	Drg.no.
	010

Unique central floral detail completed in plaster inlay.

Architectural Drawings



Laser Scan Image



Illustration by : Himanish Das

CONSERVATION OF

10 Azimganj Serai

Azimganj Serai is the earliest Mughal period Serai in Delhi and stands in the National Zoological Park, just north of Sunder Nursery. Years of neglect had led to major collapse and loss. Conservation works on the Azimganj Serai are being undertaken on behalf of the Department of Archaeology of the Delhi Government and include the reconstruction of the partially collapsed chambers.



Conservation works here included the clearing of debris and dense growth of invasive species like kikar. Collapsed portions had to be rebuilt using traditional masonry and traditional materials.

Action Taken:

- Conservation works on the Azimganj Serai include the reconstruction of the collapsed stone masonry structure. Currently works are nearing completion on the NE and SW parts of the monument. The structure is badly damaged due to neglect and dense growth of vegetation (invasive species like kikar and subabool) on the structure.
- Conservation works to the SW bastion of the structure are nearing completion. Conservation works include consolidation of the roof of the structure and the consolidation of the adjoining chambers. Missing battlements on top of the parapet have also been rebuilt using traditional Delhi Quartzite masonry and lime mortar.
- Conservation works to the southern external wall of the monument were carried out and include raking and pointing, repairs to existing battlements and reconstruction of missing battlements. Further conservation works to the southern wall will require permission to cut trees that are growing over the existing remains of the structure.
- Lime plaster is being restored to the interior ceilings of the chambers in the SW corner of the serai.
- Site clearance has been carried out in the SE portion of the monument to further expedite permission for the removal of trees.

Next Steps:

Further conservation as per the directives of the Technical Committee will continue on the South-eastern and North-western parts of the monument. Conservation of remaining portions of the monument will commence as soon as tree-cutting permission is granted by the Forest Department.



11

CONSERVATION OF

Atgah Khan's Mausoleum

The profusely ornamented domed ceiling of the tomb was conserved by master craftsmen and the incised plasterwork is finished with polychromy.

Action Taken:

Dome ceiling: The dome had highly ornamental incised lime plaster work which was painted in blue, red and green colours. Patches of old plaster work is still visible and traces of colours can be spotted at number of places. Though majority of the ornamental plaster has been lost and earlier interventions have added layer of cement plaster causing major damage to the existing patterned lime plaster in the last decade. Dismantling of cement plaster was done very carefully without damaging the original patches of ornamental incised lime plaster. Incised lime plastering was done in layers as per the original design, detail and colours.

Arches with Quranic inscription (interior): The chamber has arch supporting the dome on all the four sides. These arches had inscription from the holy Quran in incised lime plaster. The calligraphy is missing from two of the arches on the east and north. The inscription on the south and west arches are partially missing and have been brushed with cement slurry. Detailed documentation of the script and calligraphic style was carried out by the team of conservation architects and Arabic language linguist. The conservation work on the arches is on-going.

Supported by:



Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation of Delhi Development Authority



Conservation works included replacement of damaged and aging red sandstone. Intricate inlay work in red sandstone was carefully conserved where missing or badly damaged.

Conservation of highly ornamental incised lime plaster in wall, niches and pendentive:

The walls above the red sand stone apron had highly ornamental incised plaster painted in red and green colours. Traces of ornamental plaster are still visible at most of the wall surfaces. Missing patterns were restored very carefully retaining the original plaster patches. The work on the walls and niches is on-going and will be completed in 2018.

South Façade: The intricately carved red sand stones with relief work on south façade have decayed and have lost the patterns and details due to aging and water seepage. The damaged and aging red sand stones were conserved as per the original pattern and details. The on-going conservation work on the south facade will hopefully be completed by 2018.

Next Steps:

- Conservation of red sandstone with marble border apron stones on all the four sides (interior)
- Conservation of damaged and decayed red sand stone with relief work in south façade.
- Fixing of missing and damaged marble kangooras with red sand stone inlay.
- Conservation of the marble dome.
- Conservation of highly ornamental tile inlay work in marble spandrels on the external facade.



12

CONSERVATION OF

Khan-e-Jehan Tilangani's Mausoleum

Removal of unplanned 20th century modern structures from the south facade.

'Built in 1388 AD Tilangani' s Tomb is the first octagonal tomb build in Delhi. It is the tomb of Malik Maqbul who was the Prime minister of the Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Feroze Shah Tuglaq. The tomb has an octagonal burial chamber with larger octagonal verandah around the central chamber crowned with larger dome which had been cl-added with red sand stone. The monument over the years has been encroached and damaged by the locals and only the central chamber is now accessible from the south archway.



Supported by:

Delhi Development Authority



Removal of unplanned 20th century modern structures from the south facade.

Action Taken:

Enclosure wall: The existing brick enclosure wall which houses the entry to the monument from the south through the narrow street. Originally the tomb had an enclosure wall around it with an entry gate from the north. The gate is still visible and traces of the enclosure wall can be spotted at some places. The existing brick wall built had leaned towards the street and was a threat to the immediate surroundings. The brick wall was dismantled and a Delhi quartzite stone enclosure wall was constructed with a design approach to match the historic fabric. The construction of enclosure wall and entrance to the monument is now completed.

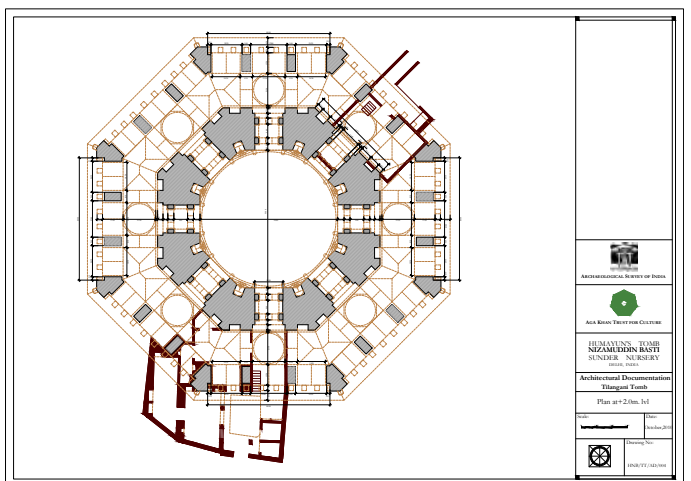
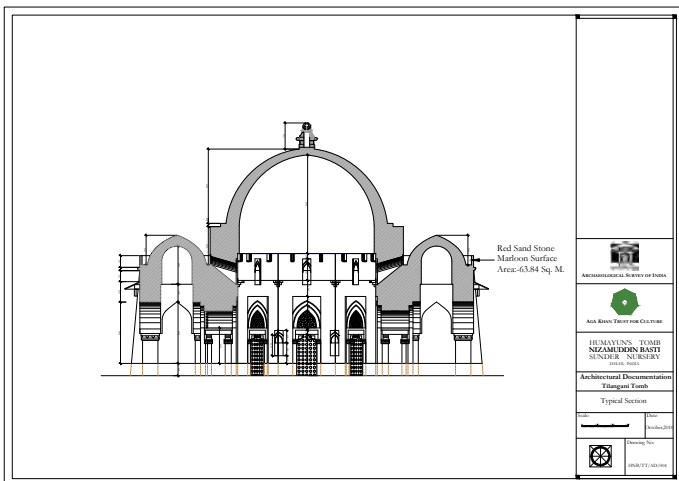
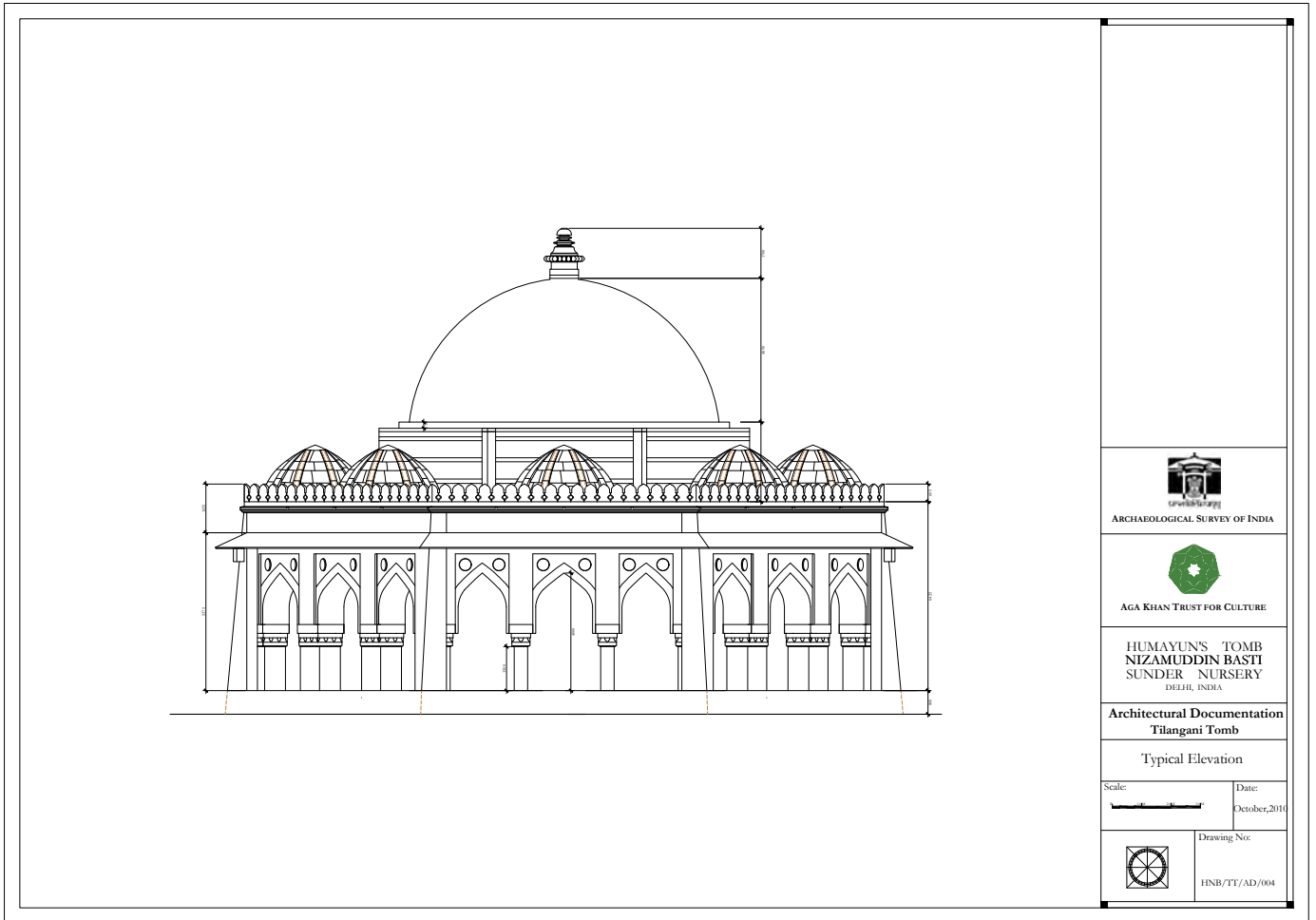
Removal of Encroachment: The entrance to the monument was completely blocked by unplanned construction which was done in the last decade. As part of the conservation plan the 20th century modern structures were demolished, revealing the south entrance façade of the monument. The mezzanine floor inside the corridor was removed. The removal of unplanned 20th century modern structures from the south faced is completed. The entrance to the monument will be restored to its original design and detail in the next quarter.

Relocation of families as part of Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation (DUHF) Grant.

As part of a DUHF grant, conservation of four monuments located inside the Nizamuddin Basti is carried out, under a MoU with the Delhi Development Authority. While conservation and landscaping works have been completed for the Barah Khamba monument, the rest of the monuments are currently occupied by families and complete conservation works cannot be carried out until the families are relocated. Out of the three monuments, one monument, Atgah Khan's Tomb is a centrally protected monument under ASI while the other two monuments, Do Siriya Gumbad and Tilangani's tomb come under the heritage listing of the SDMC. As part of the MoU, DDA has committed to the provision of 55 flats for the affected families.

Next Steps:

- Conservation works on the structure will include works on the dome, and restoration of the merlons and red sandstone facade with marble cornice. The south façade, with its ornamental plasterwork will be restored.
- Conservation and re-planning of entrance to the main chamber as per the original floor levels of the central chamber. The damaged and missing eave stones will be restored.
- Simultaneous effort needs to be made to relocate those residing within the Tomb and for which the Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation has agreed to provide alternate dwelling units.



Architectural Drawings of Tilangani's Mausoleum



CONSERVATION OF

13 Jamaat Khana Masjid

Conservation work in progress at Jamaat Khana Masjid

The principal mosque of the Dargah Hazrat Nizamuddin, this 14th century structure is the earliest mosque in Delhi that continues to be in use. In 2014, the Dargah Committee led by Janaab Najmi Nizami approached AKTC with a request to undertake an urgently required conservation programme on the structure. Conservation works have to be intermittently halted for festivals such as Eid, during the Urs and for the month of Ramzan.





(Left) Modern cement layers were carefully removed from the surfaces and traditional lime plaster was restored matching the original patterns and profiles; (Right) The intricate ornamental plasterwork of the central medallion being carefully conserved by master craftsmen

Action Taken:

Conservation of North chamber.

Lime plastering of walls, niches and arches: Originally the north chamber walls were lime plastered with a protective layer of lime on the top. Over the years the lime plaster was removed and replaced with cement plaster with marble stone cladding on the walls up to 2 meter height with gave rise to the dampness in walls. The arch profile of doorways has been altered using modern construction materials. Marble cladding and cement plaster was dismantled and wall was left to breathe for a period of 30 days. Once the wall was free of dampness, lime plastering was done and the arch profiles were restored as per the original design and detail. The plastering work is now completed.

Conservation of ornamental ceiling medallion: The ceiling is divided by a central arch and each part is crowned with dome. Each dome has ornamental medallion of different design and pattern, but these medallions are equal in size. These medallions have been painted with lead paint over the years. The incised plaster medallions have been damaged and missing at number of place. The central medallions were scraped manually with soft sandpaper to remove the multiple layers of lead paint. The cleaned medallion was then repaired with lime mortar. After series of on-site conservation team discussion the central medallions were painted with organic colors as per the original shades revealed during the cleaning process. Conservation works on the ceiling of north chamber is now completed.

Flooring: The existing terrazzo flooring is a 20th century intervention. The original flooring levels were revealed during the excavation. Once the levels were discovered the 100 mm cement terrazzo flooring was carefully removed in sections. Conservation of flooring as per original levels and details will be completed in the next quarter.

Next Steps:

- Conservation works will include restoration of the red sandstone flooring in north chamber after removing the modern terrazzo flooring, removal of lead paint from the red sandstone jaali to restore the original character of the structure.
- Removal of unplanned 20th century modern interventions, and providing appropriate energy efficient lighting for the north chamber, and start conservation works on the South Chamber.
- Lime plastering of walls which include conservation of central motif on the domes, and restoring the damaged facade stones and arches.



ni basti Mela

Conservation

INDIA

SEASONS

FOOD

These are the seasons of the year...

These are the foods of the year...

These are the plants of the year...

These are the animals of the year...

These are the festivals of the year...

These are the traditions of the year...

These are the customs of the year...

These are the beliefs of the year...

These are the values of the year...

These are the virtues of the year...

These are the qualities of the year...

These are the characteristics of the year...

These are the traits of the year...

These are the features of the year...

These are the aspects of the year...

These are the elements of the year...

These are the parts of the year...

These are the components of the year...

These are the pieces of the year...

These are the sections of the year...

These are the divisions of the year...

These are the segments of the year...

These are the units of the year...

These are the members of the year...

These are the constituents of the year...

These are the ingredients of the year...

These are the contents of the year...

These are the materials of the year...

These are the substances of the year...

These are the objects of the year...

These are the items of the year...

These are the articles of the year...

These are the things of the year...

These are the matters of the year...

These are the subjects of the year...

These are the topics of the year...

These are the issues of the year...

These are the questions of the year...

These are the problems of the year...

These are the challenges of the year...

These are the difficulties of the year...

These are the obstacles of the year...

These are the hindrances of the year...

These are the barriers of the year...

These are the impediments of the year...

These are the obstructions of the year...



02

Cultural Revival

programme

14

CULTURAL REVIVAL

Heritage awareness

Awareness activities with school children under the programme include guided walk by the community heritage volunteers "Sair e Nizamuddin" to students from different schools in Delhi and NCR and university students especially from history and architecture departments. Visitors also have been enjoying the heritage walk experience given by the volunteers through walk festivals, tour and travel groups, organizations and institutions.

To facilitate more schools into the heritage awareness programme the team members are giving presentations regarding the tangible and intangible heritage of the Nizamuddin area at various schools, training institutions and travel houses. The children from the Non Governmental organizations working in the field of education for underprivileged children have also been included in the programme. The heritage walk is followed up with different educational workshops such as sanjhi (traditional paper cutting craft), calligraphy, and activities including kite making and cartoon making.

In this year the total number of students to have gone through the heritage walk is 7993 from 57 schools. Out of which 7107 students have attended the heritage walk at Humayun's Tomb while 654 students have attended Nizamuddin walk, and 232 students have attended the walk at Rahim's Tomb. The number of total visitors who have attended the heritage walk at project sites was 1147. Out of this 442 visitors attended the Humayun's Tomb walk, 705 visitors attended the Nizamuddin Basti walk.

The repeat visitors included groups from Sahapedia, delegates from UChicago, groups from School of Planning and Architecture, trainees from Income Tax Department and America India Foundation.

In this year

**7993 students-
from 57 schools**

been on a heritage walk is.

1147 visitors

have been walked by the

Sair-e- Nizamuddin youth group.



7107 students attended **Humayuns tomb walk**

654 students attended **Rahim's walk**

632 students attended **Nizamuddin walk**



World Heritage Day and week celebration:

- The World Heritage Day was celebrated on 18 April at Humayun's Tomb. Students from 9 schools participated in the event. All the students were given guided heritage walk through the Humayun's Tomb complex by the community heritage volunteers. Activities on various themes like nature, environment and heritage were organized for the students.
- In the four hour long programme the students learnt Sanjhi craft (traditional paper cutting craft) and made greeting cards with the Jaali patterns from the site which helped establishing the connect of the students with heritage/craft. Understanding the Mughals was the quiz based activity, which the students enjoyed most. Presenting the Past was a drawing and painting based activity dealing with different architectural features found in the monument. The nature based activity helped students learn about composting. Each student and accompanying teacher was given the copy of "Let's Explore Humayun's Tomb" book.
- World heritage week is celebrated from 19-25 November every year. In association with CUCAI (confederation of UNESCO Clubs and Association of India) the heritage week was celebrated at Humayun's Tomb with participation of students from 25 schools in Delhi. All the students were given a guided heritage walk at Humayun's Tomb by the heritage volunteers with a follow up activity of sanjhi workshop. The students actively participated in a painting and quiz competition also organized on the same eve. All the students received a certificate of participation along with a copy of the children's book, "Let's explore Humayun's Tomb".
- A group of students and facilitators from Global Encounters (an international youth programme) visited the project area over a period of five days. Community interventions under the project like health, sanitation, education, culture and vocational training were explained by the community volunteers and staff members. The Humayun's tomb complex and Sunder Nursery were also visited and the students were explained about the conservation and landscaping work. Workshops on Madhubani Painting, Sanjhi craft, Calligraphy, Indian Classical dance and theatre were organized for the students. The visit ended with an interactive session with CEO, AKTC India.
- Sair e Nizamuddin designed five special experiential walks at Humayun's Tomb and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti for the participants of annual Delhi Walk Festival, including an evening of Sufi music. The successful collaboration of the members with the walk festival is in its consecutive third year striving to generate curiosity for the lesser known and appreciate the unfamiliar.
- On the occasion of the Ministry of Tourism's festival, Paryatan parv, the members facilitated heritage walk in Humayun's Tomb for delegates consisting of officials and trainees from various tourism management institutes in Delhi.





CULTURAL REVIVAL

14

Project Learnings

AKTC project staff sharing project information and learnings with different groups

The Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative has demonstrated a prototype for revitalization of a historic city centre in a not-for-profit people oriented Public-Private Partnership model. The project has successfully integrated Conservation, socio-economic development and environmental development objectives, and unified the three segregated sites of Humayun's Tomb – Sundar Nursery – Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti into a cultural district for the city of New Delhi.

Every year, the project team engages with academic institutions, cultural organizations, civil society, opinion makers, conservation professionals, city managers and policy makers who are keen to replicate the project model in other parts of country or even for those with specific objectives such as understanding any particular component of this multifarious project.

Over a 80 VIP visits to the project area occurred in 2015, which comprised of political leaders, diplomats, officials, opinion leaders.



CULTURAL REVIVAL

15

Supporting ICOMOS General Assembly

AKTC project staff conducting a walk for members from ICOMOS General Assembly

The International Council on Monuments & Sites (ICOMOS) General Assembly was held in Delhi in December 2017. AKTC supported the GA with the following: For the ICOMOS leadership, AKTC organized a musical evening and a dinner reception at Sanskriti Museums. Mohammad Ahmed Warsi Nasiri from Rampur, Uttar Pradesh performed qawwali – the music of Amir Khusrau associated with the Nizamuddin Basti. 155 delegates attended the event. During the week long general assembly, AKTC organized transport to Humayun's Tomb for guided heritage walks. Delegates attended these walks through the ongoing AKTC project. AKTC also installed an exhibition at Humayun's Tomb.

For the gala dinner, AKTC organized a musical performance of Anwar Khan Langa performed folk music associated with Rahim's musical legacy. AKTC designed and installed an exhibition at the India Habitat Center on World Heritage in India; this exhibition included several panels showcasing our work at Humayun's Tomb and the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.

The women's SHG Insha e Noor was commissioned by AKTC to make conference bags and notebooks for all 1000 delegates.

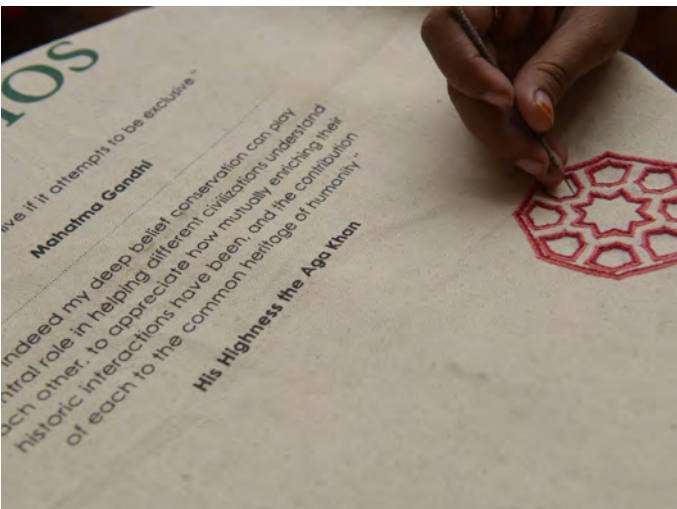


Supported by: **NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS** Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Collaterals Design & Production

The women's SHG Insha e Noor provided conference bags and notebooks for all 1000 delegates attending the ICOMOS General Asemble event. The bags were stiched with aari embriodery and screen print. The notebooks were designed and produced by the women of Insha-e-Noor is a self help group started by women of Nizamuddin Basti. Insha-e-Noor is the brand of paper and textile products using the skills of sanjhi (hand cut designs on paper), crochet, aari embroidery, garment construction and binding and packaging using paper. All products for the brand are hand crafted by women of Nizamuddin Basti.

The women's SHG Insha e Noor provided conference bags and notebooks for all 1000 delegates



Heritage Walks

Heritage walks were organized at Humayun's Tomb, Rahim's Tomb and Nizamuddin Basti. Various conservation projects and the process behind them was shared with the delegates of ICOMOS. Socio-economic projects run at Nizamuddin Basti were visited and information on them was shared through walks.

Heritage walks organized at various project sites for ICOMOS delegates



Exhibition

Two exhibitions were organized for the ICOMOS General Assembly. The exhibition at the Assembly venue (India Habitat Centre) comprised Of World Heritage Sites across India.

Informative exhibition at the project sites, informed people about the various projects run by the AKTC office in India

Heritage walks were coupled with informative exhibits at the project site.. Fortnight long exhibition at the Assembly venue comprised of World Heritage Sites across India



Cultural Performance

For the gala dinner for the members of the ICOMOS secretariat and advisory committee which included a musical performance of Anwar Khan Langa performed folk music associated with Rahim's musical legacy.

For the gala dinner, AKTC organized a musical performance of Anwar Khan Langa performed folk music associated with Rahim's musical legacy.





16

CULTURAL REVIVAL

Apni Basti Mela

The annual Apni Basti Mela, a three day event highlighting the centuries old living tradition, heritage, culture and food was organized from 17-19 November with support from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway. The members of Sair e Nizamuddin successfully coordinated and implemented the three day festival. Educational workshops on calligraphy, incised lime plaster making, paper craft and miniature paintings were organized. Recreational activities like jewelry making, cartoon making and kite making were also organized, which was well attended by visitors, students as well as local community.

Major attraction for the visitors remained the local delicacies prepared by the women groups, food workshop conducted by master chefs from local restaurants and heritage walk conducted by the youth heritage volunteers. 95 visitors participated in the heritage walk conducted by the heritage volunteers during the apni basti mela.

While activities such as magic shows, juggling and acrobatics were well appreciated by all, fancy dress competition, singing competition were the most sought after programmes as it gave a platform to the community to showcase their talent in front of a larger audience.

The above activities of the mela were organized in the SDMC Park while the cultural evenings on all three days were organized in Chausath Khamba, both at Nizamuddin Basti.

The cultural evenings included music and theatre. Mukhtiyar Ali performed Sufi music and Ustad Rashid Khan performed classical music. A month long theatre workshop conducted by theatre director Nadeem Khan with 30 children from basti culminated with a performance in a play on the life of Abdur Rahim Khan i Khanan titled " Rahiman dhaaga prem ka"



(Above) Cultural evenings organized at Chausath Khamba on all three days of Apni Basti Mela; Apni Basti Mela held at outer park attended by 15000 people

(Below) Local delicacies prepared by the women's group and other volunteers from basti; Recreational activities attended by students, visitors and local communities.



CULTURAL REVIVAL

17

Barkat e Nizamuddin

Guest visiting the exhibition installed at the festival.

With support from the Ministry of Culture under the Cultural Functions Grant scheme, a one day cultural festival Barkat-e-Hazrat Nizamuddin was organized at Jamia Hamdard. The day long event focused on the innovations and contributions of Hazrat Amir Khusrau, the 14th century Sufi poet. The event included an exhibition "World of Khusrau", a musical narrative with the story of Khusrau woven around his verses titled Khurau Ke Rang, screening of film, Khusrau Darya Prem Ka, and qawwali by Jameel Ahmed and group from Rampur, Uttar Pradesh. The daylong event was attended by over 1000 people. The highlight of the event was the play on the life of Hazrat Amir Khusrau performed by 25 children from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti who had undergone a 15 day theatre workshop and successfully staged the show.

Sunder Nursery

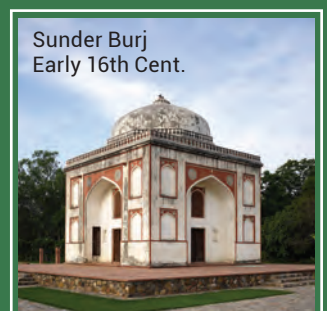
Landscape Masterplan

The landscape master plan, designed by Shaheer Associates has created a truly urban scale, deriving inspiration from the traditional Indian concept of congruency between nature, garden and utility coupled with environmental conservation.

In addition to the formal landscape in the setting of the monuments, a micro-habitat zone has been created for flora that occupies Delhi's ridge, river edge, plains and other specialised zones.



MONUMENTS AT SUNDER NURSERY heritage trail



GARDEN HOUSE

will hold plants from tropical and southern parts of India on display as well as interpretation facility for micro-habitat zones



BONSAI HOUSE

hosts exquisite species of bonsai - some over 80 years old donated by renowned botanist Mr. Agnihotri in 1950's.



First Arboretum of the city

A large Arboretum and micro-habitat zone which showcases 300 varieties of tree species and the different habitats (ridge/river/flood plain and a lake for water borne) of the city respectively, has been created.

Apart from being a walk-in-open-air-museum of trees of Delhi, a significant bird habitat has been created to bring back birds, some of which are rapidly disappearing from the city.

ECOLOGY



DABAR (MARSHY)



KOHI (HILL)



KHADAR (RIVERINE)



BANGAR (ALLUVIAL)

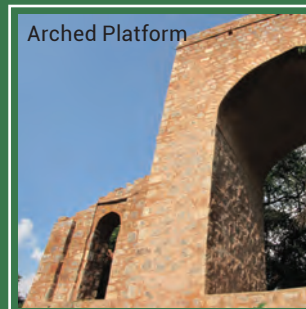
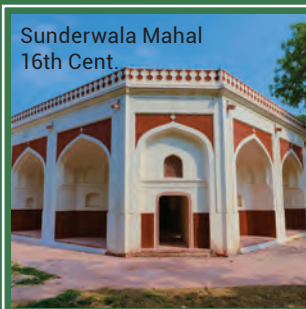
PEAFOWL HABITAT

AKTC has planted trees and shrubs that would attract a number of birds with their high canopies, dense under-storey shrubs and fruit-bearing species



03

Environmental Development





18

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Azimganj Serai Forecourt

(Above) Azimganj Serai jali work being installed. Skilled craftsmen working on stoneworks; (Below) Installation of fountain and fixing of plumbing pipes and pumps. Fixing of redsandstone flooring work

Action Taken:

- Construction of Azimganj Serai Forecourt in terms of garden pavilion, flooring, red sandstone jaali work, water channel, got completed.
- Plumbing pipes and pumps were fixed in the water channel and was checked.
- Marble inlay work in red sandstone flooring was also done on either side of water channel.

Next Stage:

- Construction and functioning of the water body in the forecourt.
- Construction of rear stone pavilion and red sandstone bench.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

19

Western Nursery Beds

Action Taken:

Construction of pathways; Construction of polyhouse as conceptualized and designed by landscape architects

- Plants owned by CPWD in the Western Beds have been relocated to other parts of the Western Beds which have already been developed.
- Construction of remaining pathways got completed this year.
- Garden structures like poly house was conceptualized and designed by the landscape architect. The same was reviewed by the AKTC execution team and construction will commence in near future.

Next Stage:

Construction of garden structures. This includes construction of foundation structure, leveling of earth, building of super structure, fenestration detail, roof construction and flooring.



20

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

illumination

Installation of lighting systems for 350 light poles around various areas at sunder nursery

Action Taken:

- Placing the order for 350 light poles, 4m high after doing the comparative analysis among various vendors was done.
- Four samples for the same was procured and finally the order was given to Twinkle Lightings.

Next Stage:

- Laying of underground electric cables for installation of 350 light poles 4.5m high and red sandstone lighting.
- Construction of RCC foundation/pedestal for erecting the light pole.



21

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Pathways

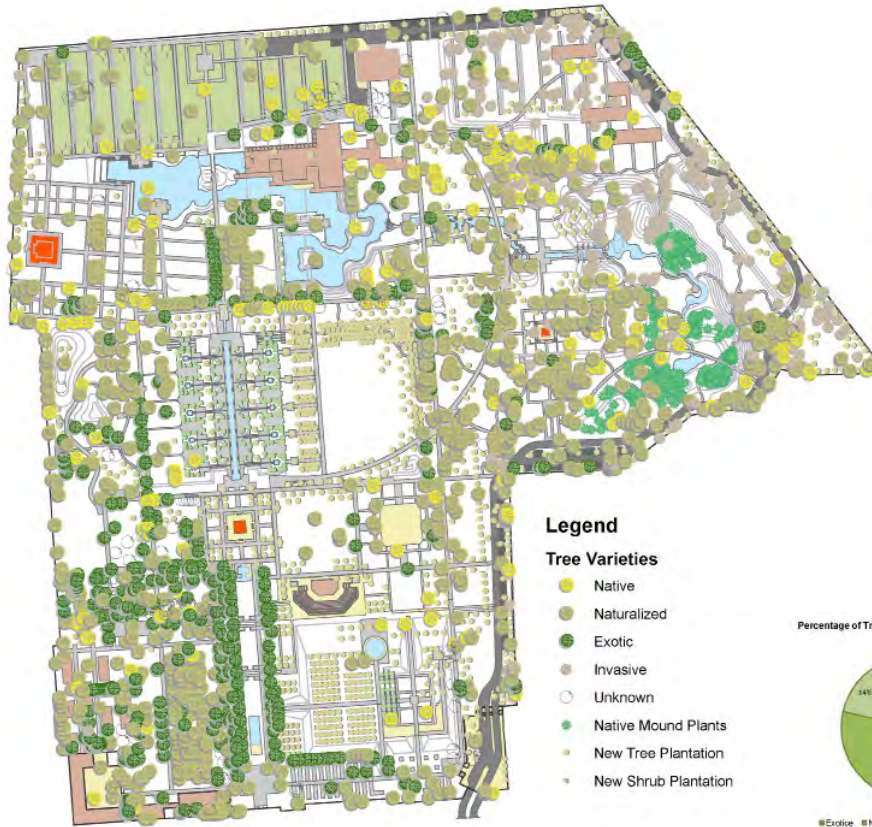
Action Taken:

Grit-wash, Sandstone and Delhi Quartzite finishing works ongoing on the pathways in the western nursery beds, path from central axis to Arched Pavillion and on the North-South path.

- A protective fencing mock-up was done in peacock habitat zone to stop the dogs from entering into the respective area. The mock-up was approved by AKTC team.
- Installation of metal grill along the peripheral rod to stop the vehicular access into the green area was executed near the site office area.
- Construction of the plaza in-front of the Arched Pavillion was completed this year.
- The pathway from the lake pump house to the arched pavilion had been completed.
- Grit-wash, Sandstone and Delhi Quartzite finishing works are ongoing on the pathways in the western nursery beds, path from central axis to Arched Pavillion and on the North-South path.
- A detailed tree survey and mapping of the restaurant building has been carried out in January 2017. The design of the lakeside restaurant building is ongoing.
- The bonsai house has been repainted following the due process of cleaning the surface before applying a new coat of paint.

Next Stage:

- Development of Visitor Facilities – This includes construction of user toilets, drinking water points, kiosks, installation of benches, trash bins, security cameras, etc.
- Marking the layout of the Lake view side restaurant and preparing the site to start with the construction work.
- Construction of remaining peripheral road near Lakkarwala Burj

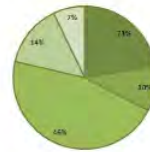


- Legend**
- Tree Varieties**
- Native
 - Naturalized
 - Exotic
 - Invasive
 - Unknown
 - Native Mound Plants
 - New Tree Plantation
 - New Shrub Plantation

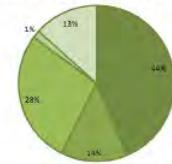


Variety	No. of Trees	No. of Species
Exotic	400	82
Native	180	26
Naturalised	821	52
Invasive	253	3
Unknown	128	25

Percentage of Trees by Variety in Sunder Nursery



Percentage of Tree Species by Variety



Legend for charts: Exotic, Native, Naturalised, Invasive, Unknown

22

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

GIS Mapping of Trees

A detailed tree survey and mapping of the restaurant building has been carried out in January 2017.

At the onset, AKTC carried out an exhaustive tree survey documenting all the tree species, mature trees, rare varieties etc. which have now been recorded on a GIS system to enable better understanding, care and management for this significant city park. The entire GIS database for the nursery was updated and zone-wise identities were developed for the trees. This would enable, continuous updation and addition of trees within the demarcated zones as new trees are planted or mature. A number of thematic maps were generated using GIS data, based on tree families, species, girth, height, flowering season, flower colour etc. These have helped interpret the variety and volume of natural heritage of Sunder Nursery for visitors. It is planned to develop a geo-referenced virtual model of nursery linked to GIS data, which will enable viewing and monitoring of all trees, their seasonal variations and their unique characteristics for visitors and nature enthusiasts. It is envisioned that GIS mapping of Sunder Nursery will enable graphic mapping and monitoring of trees as well as provide valuable insights for planning nature walks and trails.



23

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Lake & Rivulets

Action Taken:

Placement of boulders around the rivulets

- Placement of boulders was done as per approved sample.
- Planting of aquatic species in rivulets and other water bodies was executed
- Laying of water recirculation network from Lake till the starting point of the Rivulets was executed and The water supply to lake and rivulet has begun.

Next Stage:

- Construction of red sandstone water jaalis that need to be fixed at the edge of upper lake.
- Earth filling to be done on top of boulders and planting of aquatic plant species along the rivulet.
- Plantation on top of mounds.



24

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Bird Habitat

A contiguous stretch of dense green cover across Sunder Nursery continues on to the adjoining National Zoological Park and the Batashewala Complex, providing a protected bird habitat for the ground nesting national bird, the Peacock.

Birds and butterflies are two groups that can be used as ecological indicators. Sunder Nursery, together with Humayun's Tomb, Delhi Zoo, DDA Millennium Park and the Purana Qila, forms a significant green belt along Mathura Road in Delhi. This region is a rich repository of avifauna and presents an opportunity to conserve and exhibit Delhi's biodiversity. With 20,000 saplings planted here over the past decade, in lieu of the 400 truckloads of construction rubble removed from here, 80 species of birds have already returned to Sunder Nursery with many more expected now that the water bodies are full.

A contiguous stretch of dense green cover across Sunder Nursery continues on to the adjoining National Zoological Park and the Batashewala Complex, providing a protected bird habitat for the ground nesting national bird, the Peacock. The large collection of old trees – of which not one has been cut during the landscape works encourage bird species such as the Grey Hornbill – scarcely found in other parts of Delhi.

Action Taken:

- Creating specialized zones for various birds in the bird habitat areas and doing appropriate planting for them. Peacock habitat was fenced and enhanced by creating fruit bearing and nesting plants.
- Planting of fruit-bearing plants like berries, Carissa carandas, Phalsa etc. to attract birds, and wild tree species to provide hosting and nesting space for birds.

Next Stage:

Continue to enrich the bird habitat.



25

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Horticulture Training

Training conducted by 10 horticulture scientist from Indian Agricultural Research Institute (PUSA) at Sunder Nursery office

Action Taken:

- A two-day training session each month were conducted for a period of five months during April to August , in which 70 Section Officers and 70 Maalis from CPWD were trained in specialized fields of horticulture.
- Trainings were conducted by 10 horticulture scientists from Indian Agricultural Research Institute (PUSA) at Sunder Nursery office.
- For Section Officers, trainings were conducted on the subjects of methods of preparation of vegetables and summer seasonal flowering seedlings, to control unwanted weeds in lawns, Greenhouse management, transplantation and re-potting of Bonsai plants, pest control in gardens, use of organic pesticides, studying of qualitative character of good soil, role of water in different horticulture plants, and many others.
- For maalis, trainings were conducted on the subjects of improved methods of propagation, sowing, seedling, studying different types of bonsai plants, shrub plants, tree types and herb types in Delhi's climate, use of organic insecticides, study of various pesticide related diseases in plants, different types of indoor plants, fruit plants, medicinal plants, kitchen garden plants, amongst others.

Next Steps:

- Trainings will be an integral part of the post-project management in Sunder Nursery, and will be conducted regularly in the project.



26

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Mist Chambers

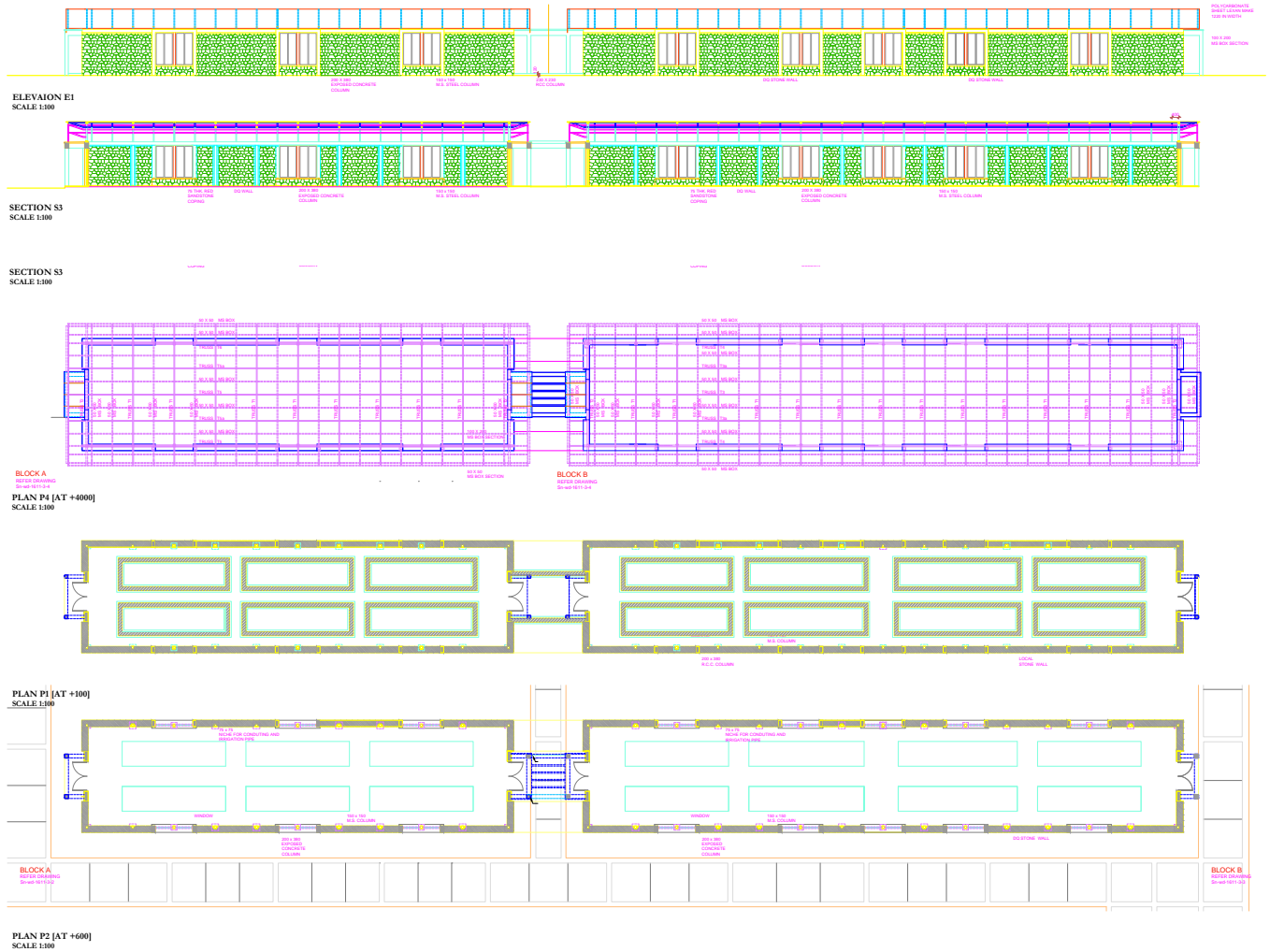
Action Taken:

laying of damp proof course (dpc);
casting of reinforced columns;
erection of m.s columns for roof construction.

- The construction of Mist Chambers/Polyhouse commenced near the nursery bed area. This will cater to the special species of plants under regulated temperature conditions.
- The drawings for the same were discussed with execution team. DQ stone has been procured for the masonry work.

Next Stage:

- Construction Stage - This includes construction of foundation structure, levelling of earth, building of super structure, fenestration detail, roof construction , flooring, MEP services, etc



Architectural Drawings for Mist Chambers



27

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Bus & Car Parking

For the Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery area there has always been a severe limitation of parking space. Significant effort has thus been employed in securing space and creating parking areas for tourist vehicles.

Construction working going on bus parking site created for 40 tourist buses

Bus Parking

Action Taken:

- A plot of land north of Humayun's Tomb was cleared off encroachments and structures built by BSF to create a parking area.
- A bus parking for 40 tourist buses have been created over an area of 7050 sqm.
- Designed by Shaheer Associates, the entrance is in Delhi Quartzite Stone masonry and the parking area created in high quality concrete.
- Toilets and waiting area for bus drivers has also been built.



Construction working going on car parking site created for 100 cars.

Car Parking

Action Taken:

- Abutting Sunder Nursery, on CPWD land, stood 40 Grade 1 quarters no longer in use. After prolonged effort, these were demolished in 2017 and land acquired by the Archaeological Survey of India.
- Further illegal squatters also required to be removed.
- A car park for up to 100 cars has been created in high quality concrete finish.
- An enclosure wall, 10 feet in height has also been erected to enclose the parking area from all sides.
- The Sunder Nursery beds will also be serviced from the Parking area.

Next Stage:

The bus parking is only accessible from a narrow road which is inappropriately used for parking of school buses during the day thus impeding vehicular movement. This road will be widened where possible.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Landscape & Horticulture Work

(Opposite page) New rose plantation done in the rose garden area. About 600 Murraya Exotica plants (Hedge plant) planted on a stretch of 200 meters along the western bed.

Action Taken:

- Plants owned by CPWD in the Western Beds have been relocated to other parts of the Western Beds which have already been developed.
- The pathway from the lake pump house to the arched pavilion had been completed.
- Extensive planting was carried out in Sunder Nursery along the newly constructed paths and peafowl habitat areas.
- 1650 kilograms of Vermi compost was harvested from unit in Sunder Nursery, after which 5 new beds were made and leaf waste was added to the same. Approximately 2 metric tons of Vermicompost has been produced and ready to be harvested. The unit started with 20 kgs of earthworms in November 2015 and currently houses more than 300 kgs of worms.
- The vermicomposting unit also initiated in Humanyun's Tomb Nursery. A pilot unit of vermicomposting was started at Humanyun's Tomb Nursery during December 2016. So far 200 kgs of compost has been formed and ready to be harvested from the same. Care takers of vermi composting beds at Sunder nursery were given demonstration on quantity of water to be put in beds during winter season.
- Maintenance of vermi composting beds was undertaken during September and a total of 3500 kilograms of compost is generated.
- The AKTC on-site nursery currently houses more than 3500 plants. Next planting season will be from August to October 2017.
- Approximately 1000 plants have been planted at various sites of the project at Batashewala Complex, Sunder Nursery, areas around bus parking and Khan-I-Khanan Tomb.
- New rose plantation done in the rose garden area. About 600 Murraya Exotica plants (Hedge plant) planted on a stretch of 200 meters along the western bed.
- Around 25 species of winter annuals sowed and planted in Sunder Nursery.
- The routine maintenance of the landscaping and plants continued at Sunder Nursery, Batashewala complex, Khan-I-Khanan Tomb, Nila Gumbad and Nizamuddin Basti area.
- Creation of herbal garden near Western Nursery Beds. The garden consists of over 30 species of herbal plants like Aloe Vera, Basil, Stevia, Ajwain, Brahmi, Bhringraj amongst others.





29

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Sunder Nursery Gardenhouse

Proposed model and drawings for garden house

Action Taken:

The Garden House is envisioned as a specialized structure that will consist of distinct zones featuring flora varying from succulents that thrive under harsh desert conditions to exotic tropical ones displayed under one roof. Also featuring a nursery shop and small café, the Garden House will be a place for learning through the starting point for ecological trails and playful recreation for students, families and nature enthusiasts.

Following the changes of land-use of Sunder Nursery to Recreational (District Park), AKTC is actively seeking approvals for construction of the Garden House from various government agencies.

The Garden House building was approved by the 347th DDA Screening Committee on 22nd February 2017. Following this approval, AKTC will also seeking approvals from the South Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Forest Department.

Next Stage:

- Construction of garden structures.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Sunder Nursery

Management Trust

Special Purpose Vehicle: Trust Organization

Public Partners:

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)
 Centre Public Works Department (CPWD)
 South Delhi Municipal Corporation
 (SDMC)
 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Private Partners:

Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC)
 Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)

Management Trust

In order to manage Sunder Nursery to the highest standards for long term by using revenue generated from newly created facilities on site, it is proposed to create a Management Trust with the public-private partner agencies.

To secure the long-term sustainability of the initiative, the project seeks to establish a Sunder Nursery Management Trust comprising project partners Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Central Public Works Department (CPWD), South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), along with Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) and Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) as private partners to oversee the management of the redeveloped park. Systems are being established to ensure that the revenues generated through the facilities created at Sunder Nursery such as Restaurant, Food Court, Interpretation Centre, Garden House, ticketing and parking will provide for the management of the park and ensuring it is financially self-sustainable. Surplus from these revenues will be ploughed into continued development and improvement of the facilities in the Nursery.

The objectives of the Trust shall be:

- To manage and maintain Sunder Nursery and its components and Batashewala complex for the benefit of the general public.
- To, devise, establish, maintain, promote, manage and operate revenue generating activities to provide funds for the management and maintenance of various facilities in Sunder Nursery.
- To establish an annual calendar of events for various garden spaces in Sunder Nursery for fuctions like flower shows, horticulture and gardening staff trainings, government public events etc.
- The Trust will assist CPWD efforts to use the bio-diversity of the entire Sunder Nursery for using all plants planted here as 'Mother Plants' and similar activities that do not otherwise disrupt management and visitor access.
- To fulfill the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative's MoU obligations to ensure financial sustainability of the developments carried out at Sunder Nursery.
- Establish a model for private support for urban improvements by creating a system for the increase in tourism, creating heritage-linked jobs, fulfill multiple government objectives, continue urban improvements.
- Land & asset ownership remains with public partners.
- Private parties will provide all shortfall in funding for 10 year period.
- Costs incurred in development not to be recovered by AKDN

Next Stage:

Discussions are underway towards the formalisation of the Sunder Nursery Management Trust.

04

Urban
Planning

URBAN PLANNING PROGRAMME

31

Preparation of Bye Laws

for 26 monuments for National Monuments Authority (NMA)

The National Monuments Authority is a body set up under the AMASR Act to prepare monument specific bye laws for all centrally protected monuments of the country. In 2013 the National Monument Authority (NMA) requested AKTC to prepare Heritage Bye laws for the 26 monuments under the Humayun's Tomb sub circle for which all costs have been borne by AKTC. The bye-laws prepared have been informed by several years of extensive surveys carried out by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in the Humayun's Tomb-Sunder Nursery and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.

Action Taken:

- The NMA provided a revised format for the submission of the bye laws in 2016. The bye laws were revised and resubmitted to ASI and NMA.
- Several meetings, site visits and discussions were carried out with NMA and ASI for the finalization of the report on Bye Laws.
- The bye Laws were submitted in two volumes; Volume I-Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursrey and Batashewala Complex Group of Monuments and Volume II- Nizamuddin Basti group of Monuments
- In addition a DGPS survey was carried out for the entire site on the request of ASI.
- 55 drawings were prepared as part of preparation of bye-laws and DGPS points was incorporated in all drawings.

Next Steps:

All drawings and reports have been submitted to the NMA and any further action for the finalization and approval of the bye laws will be carried out by NMA and ASI.

Impact:

The bye laws, once approved will help regulate development around the monuments. This will not only help preserve the monuments, but will also help improve the built environment surrounding the monuments.



WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

32

Creating Green Spaces

Almost **200,000**
pilgrims

from different parts of the country visited Nizamuddin during Moharram in September. The outer and triangular parks were used by pilgrims as resting place.

As urbanization increases, conserving urban green spaces will become increasingly important. The project is cognizant of these and has been engaged in reclaiming open green spaces as marked in the master plan. The project has been able to reclaim five of the four designated parks in Nizamuddin Basti.

Each park has a different usage – the outer park is used by older children to play football and cricket, the central park is used by the community for a variety of activities including weddings, there is a park attached to the school that is open for all children in the evening and an exclusive park for women.

A study on the usage of the park indicated that on an average 400 women and children are using the mother and child park during morning and evening on a daily basis.



(Top) Children park at Nizamuddin Basti (Before & After images); (Bottom) Women part at Nizamuddin Basti (Before & After images)

Action Taken:

- The women and children park was used for various events and activities like citizenship programme for adolescent girls, ECCD days for aanganwadi and crèche children, mothers' meetings, meetings with adolescent girls, monthly meeting with community health workers and several community meetings. Apart from this a sports meet was conducted for school children and the teachers at the women's and children park. On an average 350 women and children are using the Women's Park regularly.
- The outer park is being used extensively for football, basketball and cricket practices by the children in the Basti every day. The triangular park has a volleyball court which is also being used by the community. Almost 200,000 pilgrims from different parts of the country visited Nizamuddin during Moharram in September. The outer and triangular parks were used by pilgrims as resting place.
- The Apni Bast Mela was organized in the Outer Park from 17th to 19th November 2017. Approximately 15000 people visited the park during the Mela.
- Tree plantation in the outer park and triangular park was carried out with women and children. Post plantation tree guards were installed for protection of plants. Repairs of swings and exercising equipment installed in parks were undertaken during the year 2017 as and when needed..

Next Steps:

- To work towards community based monitoring of parks and their maintenance
- Increase user base of parks by popularizing its benefits and uses to the community
- Maintenance of parks on as and when needed basis to be continued.



33

URBAN PLANNING

Street improvement

In order to enhance the area's value and significance, carefully designed street improvement were implemented by the SDMC with technical assistance and supervision by AKTC on basti streets.

Aesthetic, Sustainable and Participatory

Rehabilitation of civic open spaces in the Basti have enhanced the area's value and significance in terms of history, places of spiritual importance and recreation. In 2009, physical surveys were carried out to document and analyze the urban setting, prepare urban design guidelines and identify possibilities for street improvements and potential model projects.

Poor state of sewerage and storm-water drains earlier meant that the waters of the sacred Baoli were polluted and the streets would flood at the slightest hint of rain. The MCD School would be worst hit since it is at the lowest location in the Basti. On average, resident families were spending around Rs 400 per month to clear choked drains. Besides laying some sewerage lines and paving the streets, financial and technical support has also been provided to individual households for structural improvements, connecting to sewerage lines and even tiling of bathrooms for cleaner environment.

As a result, since 2011 carefully designed street improvements have been implemented by the SDMC with technical assistance and supervision by AKTC on all Basti streets. The major challenge thus was to rectify the drainage levels and repair the manholes. This required the relaying of new paving as per the right slope and levels without causing any hindrance to the moving vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic.



1

**Growth monitoring of
90% of children under 6 years**



2

**Reaching out to 1950
children in the Basti**



The ECCD initiative of the project focuses on the early years of children's lives and aims to lay the foundation for learning in school through improved health and pre- school education. The ECCD programme interventions are designed to ensure that children reach school as healthy, well nourished, intellectually curious, socially confident and ready to learn individuals. The project's intervention in aanganwadis began later than the rest of the interventions in Nizamuddin as it entailed a separate MoU with the Department of Women and Child Development.

This MoU has been extended till 2020.

The ECCD component is implemented through the seven government aanganwadis, nursery section in the SDMC School, a maternal child health (MCH) center and crèches. In addition, there are home visits, community meetings and special events.

The programme emphasises on strengthening pre-school education, addressing malnourishment, improved awareness in the community on ECCD and better child care practices.

3

Creating **child-friendly safe spaces**
and play areas in the Basti



4

7000 preschool classes held



05

Early Childhood Care & Development



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT



34

Upgrading Anganwadis

Number of aanganwadis physically improved

2017: 5 out of the 7 in Nizamuddin Basti

There are seven government aanganwadis in Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin. The 2010 baseline survey revealed the inappropriateness and inadequacy of the physical spaces from where the government aanganwadis were functioning. One of the major reasons was the extremely low rents offered by the Department of Women and Child Development but there was also an element of low awareness and no demand from the community. The project has been able to improve conditions in five out of the seven government aanganwadis, improve the nursery section in the SDMC School and set up a demonstration maternal and child health center in the SDMC polyclinic.

The project has had a strong focus on reclaiming public spaces from encroachment and making them spaces for the community, especially women and children. This has been done for 4 major parks in the Basti.

The project has been attempting to improve one such space in the complex that houses the SDMC polyclinic, one aanganwadi and the maternal and child health center with the objective of converting it into a safe space for young children and their mothers. In 2015, part of it had been converted into an interactive floor- for young children to play and the teachers to use as teaching material. This was unfortunately damaged when the concerned government department decided to work on the façade of the building. The project has seen several starts and stops with attempts to thwart it by some so called 'political activists' wanting to claim that space as their own. In 2017, the work began to make progress, though it remains to be completed.



Preschool in the maternal and child health centre cum aanganwadi; Group activity being conducted by a community teacher in a government aanganwadi; Joy of learning;

Action Taken:

- Maintenance of the already better functioning aanganwadis and shifting of three aanganwadis to bigger spaces
- Landscaping activities which had got derailed in the previous year due to political pressure on Delhi Urban Slum Improvement Board (DUSIB), were initiated again after several meetings with the concerned officials to convince them about the aim for construction activity there. Very soon children from aanganwadis will have a beautiful and safe space for play and learning in their vicinity.
- Other government departments like South Delhi Municipal Corporation and Department of Women and Child Development were approached to lend support for putting into effect plans for refurbishment of the area.

Next Steps:

- Aanganwadi Support Group members' will advocate with the department for greater contribution in the rents of 5 aanganwadis out of 7 as the rent given by the Department is not in sync with the current rental rates of market.
- Under this project, the role of Aga Khan Foundation will be to facilitate and encourage the Aanganwadi Nigrani Sahayta Samuh members to pro-actively support the aanganwadis in improvement of infrastructure and service-provision in general.



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

35



Awareness & Community Engagement

Number of women covered in the parenting programme

2017: 90

Existence of community based monitoring of aanganwadis

35 members monitor all 7 aanganwadis in the Basti

The focus this year has been in creating a system of increasing community engagement in aanganwadis to increase the efficiency of the functioning of the aanganwadis. The project has set up the 'Aanganwadi Nigrani evam Sahayata Samuh' – a group comprising parents of children enrolled in aanganwadis and members of the Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees, to monitor and support the functioning of the aanganwadis through regular visits and observations that are recorded in a specially created format to be shared with the concerned government department.

Other regular activities for increasing awareness on child development included the parenting programme for caregivers of children and events for children enrolled in the aanganwadis.

The 2010 baseline study of aanganwadis indicated early stimulation of children under 3 years to be a key area needing intervention. The project initiated a parenting programme focused on the adult caregivers of the children. This programme has been field tested and has been printed as a manual. It has become a sought after programme with the DWCD inviting our team members to be resource people in their programmes.

The project conducts a variety of programmes in the government aanganwadis to increase awareness of early childhood care issues among the community and to activate the aanganwadis. These include Summer Camp, Apni Basti Mela and special days for children like ECCD day, sports day, etc.

The programme also encourages young women to undertake a diploma in early childhood care and development as a career option and raise awareness..



(Left) A newly developed open space being used by the anganwadi children; (Right) A parenting programme being conducted by a Sehat Aapaa in a community member's home; Demonstration of nutritious food and nutritional counseling session for mothers of malnourished children; Play time after a performance of 'Dinner at 8' a special play for toddlers

Action Taken:

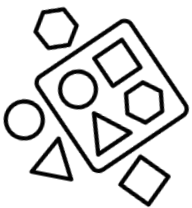
- Regular visits were done at the anganwadis by Anganwadi Nigrani Sahayta Samuh members and their observations recorded on a monitoring format for quality check of anganwadi services. Six report cards with letters were submitted the concerned CDPO (Child Development Programme Officer) and Director, DWCD (Department of Women and Child Development). The issues highlighted were pertaining the anganwadis not opening and closing on time, anganwadis workers playing a limited role in pre-school education, and growth monitoring not being done regularly.
- The parenting programme was conducted in four batches with 90 parents identified during home visits. There have been positive changes observed in the knowledge and practices with respect to pre-natal and ante-natal care, nutrition for children under six years and immunization in particular..

Next Steps:

- Partner with other organizations and handhold them to implement programmes like Parenting Programme, community based monitoring, etc.
- Special events like ECCD days, Sports day, etc. will be organized through greater community participation.



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT



36

Pedagogic improvement

Number of days of training for teachers

2017: 30

The baseline survey of 2010 observed that 'preschool education was practically absent' in the government anganwadis leading to poor school readiness among the children enrolled in the anganwadis. To address that, the project initiated preschool education in the anganwadis designing and field testing a curriculum for anganwadis in urban areas. The new curriculum is being followed in all the anganwadis and nursery section of the school.

The school readiness study of 2016 indicated a huge improvement in the pedagogical practices in the government anganwadis with the community teachers leading in the preschool education component.

This process has been taken forward with the Department of Women and Child Development initiating a curriculum of their own. The project has been supplementing the Department's work in all the seven anganwadis of Nizamuddin through community teachers.



(Left) Trainer observing a community teacher's work post training; (Right) Training in life skills for community teachers

Action Taken:

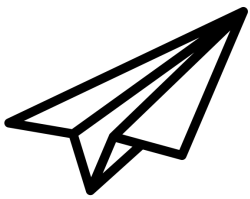
- This year, a total of 1180 pre-school classes were conducted at all seven government anganwadis and one SDMC nursery class. The total outreach through preschool intervention was 265 children from 3 to 6 years of age.
- Six days' residential training was done focusing on review of new curriculum of the Department by the AKF ECCD team and designing lesson plans by using both curricula.
- Academic support remains a need and 20 days of capacity building was done for community teachers on effective pedagogic practices, arts based therapy, etc.

Next Steps:

Hand-holding will be done to enable anganwadi workers and AKF-ECCD teachers to plan jointly and together transact pre-school education programme at the ECCD centres, currently done by project appointed community teachers. This will be a major shift in strategy from trained community teachers mentoring effective pedagogic practices to the government anganwadi workers.



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT



37

School Readiness

**Number of preschool classes
conducted in anganwadis**

**1200 classes/
year**

The simplicity of the term 'school readiness' belies the complexity of the concept and its relevance for development. Our curriculum takes into account the need for a child to be ready for school cognitively, socially and emotionally.

The 2010 baseline survey at the beginning of the intervention with anganwadis had identified poor school readiness as a key issue that needed to be addressed. The project trained anganwadi workers, appointed community teachers, developed and field tested a curriculum to address the issue. In late 2015, the project invited Ambedkar University to study the school readiness of children enrolled in the anganwadis. The study revealed a marked improvement in the preschool component.

To further encourage children to enroll in anganwadis, the project organizes a summer camp for children between the ages of 3-6 years. The summer camp has been a regular feature since 2012. The summer camp is a forum to prepare children to enroll in anganwadis and a transition period for the children to enter school.

This is also an opportunity for the community to understand the elements of a good early childhood care and education programme.



(Left)Developing pre literacy and early numeracy skills in aanganwadis; (Right) The monthly ECCD Day in the park - a day for raising awareness in the community

Action Taken:

- After continued dialoguing, the Department of Women and Child Development gave its approval to start an anganwadi cum crèche in Nizamuddin. The Anganwadi worker and additional Crèche worker have been deputed by Aga Khan Foundation while the helper has been assigned by Department. The crèche became functional in June 2017, providing care for free to 25 children of working parents from Nizamuddin basti.
- ECCD Days became a regular activity, organized on 19th of every month by joint planning of the government anganwadi functionaries and AKF ECCD team, with support from the community. The activities included outdoor games, story telling and art and craft activities, organized for approximately 180 children from 7 anganwadis at a single event.
- Lesson planning was done regularly by the community teachers, with pre-literacy and pre-numeracy concepts at the core, for achievement of greater school readiness amongst children.
- Summer camp was organized with over 70 children enrolled for pre-school component. Special activities were conducted like art and craft, story telling and music, for ensuring smoother transition to the pre-school programme at anganwadis.
- Two special play performances were done for toddlers 'Dinner at 8' and Kath, reaching out to about 160 pre-school children (from seven anganwadis and nursery class). Whilst the former used steel utensils as central object, to create sensorial experiences for the young audience on the theme of everyday life; the latter took children on a fascinating journey of creating images and sounds from wooden objects.

Next Steps:

Capacity building will be organized for the government anganwadi workers and ECCD teachers to work together to increase school readiness among children.



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT



38

Addressing Malnutrition

Number of children whose growth is monitored regularly

750 every month since 2012

Nutritious snacks supplied to anganwadis (from Zaika e Nizamuddin)

7 Anganwadis

Number of malnourished children linked to supplementary nutrition programme

60

Monitoring of the growth of children under 6 years needs to be a regular activity to be undertaken at the anganwadi on a monthly basis. The project has tried several strategies to regularize this activity at the anganwadi level. It was with a view to demonstrate and monitor the growth of children that the project decided to monitor the growth of all children as part of the community health initiative. In 2016, after having demonstrated that it is possible to monitor the growth of children in the Basti, the project decided to work with renewed energy to initiate this at the anganwadi centers as mandated the Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Government of India. In 2017, we were able to make small beginnings in getting the growth monitoring in the anganwadis with support of the community health team.

Field observations and data from the growth monitoring exercise had indicated the presence of severely malnourished children under 6 years in the basti. A study of the food consumed by children had also indicated the high prevalence of snack food which were very poor in nutritional quality and of varying price ranges.

The severely malnourished children were linked a supplementary feeding programme as part of the strategy to address malnutrition where the child was provided 2 meals to meet 50% of the calorie requirements of the children. This was followed up by nutritional counseling sessions of the caregivers. It was against this background that a group of young mothers was formed to prepare low-cost nutritious snacks for children. They called their group Zaika-e-Nizamuddin.

Supported by:



Australian High Commission

TATA TRUST



(Left) Nutritional snacks prepared by Zaika-e-Nizamuddin; (Right) Lunch distribution to malnourished children of Nizamuddin Basti under the Supplementary Nutrition Program; Recipe demonstration to the mothers by Zaika-e-Nizamuddin members and community health workers.

Action Taken:

- Though regular growth monitoring is a mandate at anganwadis under ICDS programme, however despite several attempts over the past few years it has still not become a regular activity. After change in strategy, growth monitoring has been re-initiated on 10th of every month by the aanganwadi workers due to lack of growth monitoring being highlighted by the Anganwadi Nigrani and Sahayta Samuh members and therefore the pressure exerted by the higher officials. The Supervisor of ICDS conducted a meeting with the Community Health team and ECCD team of AKF to ask for their support in undertaking growth monitoring.
- Nutritional Support was provided to about 70 children below six years of age under Supplementary nutritional Programme in the presence of a caregiver and Health worker. Nutritional counseling and demonstration of nutritious meals by the Community Health team in addition to the Supplementary Nutrition Programme has resulted in the improvement of nutritional status of 42 out of 70 children.
- To build awareness on positive nutrition, this topic has been taken up on ECCD days, mother's meetings, etc by including demonstrations, facilitating experience sharing, activities etc to reinforce messages on the same.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin, a group of women from Nizamuddin, who started to prepare low-cost nutritious snacks for children, have been able to ensure regular supply to children by placing a cart at a prime location in the basti.

Next Steps:

- Growth monitoring will be made a regular activity at the anganwadis, done on the 19th of every month. Mothers will be encouraged to bring their children on the said date for the weighing of children and seek nutrition counseling.
- Severely malnourished children identified through growth monitoring at anganwadis, will be supported by Anganwadi Nigrani Sahayta Samuh members to receive special diet, as directed under the ICDS programme.

Children supported through the **primary education** programme



in 2017



Since 2008

training conducted for the SDMC and community teachers



in 2017



Since 2009

The education programme for children aims to address the educational needs of all segments of children living in Nizamuddin – the primary school children in the SDMC school – during and after school; children who have passed out of the SDMC school and children who study in madarsas.

The education component also includes a special programme for the teaching of English to adolescents called the Access English Micro-scholarship Programme, supported by the American Centre with the objective of enhance their confidence and improve their employability.

The education component enhances the quality of education and school experience with the addition of art components like music, visual art, theatre, computers and sports as well environment, sanitation and health education. The project aims to strengthen the community's stake in the school through regular monitoring of the school activities through a strong School Management Committee.

class 6th to 10th are supported through **after school programme**



in 2017



Since 2009

Madarsa students provided with **formal education**



in 2017



Since 2014

06

Education



EDUCATION

39

Faculty Development

This is a key activity as a critical component of the education programme is the appointment of community teachers in the SDMC School.

This remains essential as these women from the community understand the children's background and are able to encourage the children be in school while working with the SDMC teacher to enhance the teaching-learning process in the classroom. They work in partnership with the SDMC teachers and demonstrate an alternative way of teaching keeping the child in the center of the educational process.

As the teachers are from the community, their own education has been sub-optimal necessitating regular academic support for an understanding of educational principles, alternative pedagogy, transacting the Hindi and Maths curriculum and using the school building as a learning aid.

They are however an important link between the community and the SDMC school.

**38 days
of training
conducted** for the
SDMC and community teachers
in 2017

**390 days of
training
completed** since 2009



*Training of community teachers;
Outdoor activity during life skills
training of SDMC teachers and
community teachers*

Action Taken:

- A total of twenty eight weekly review and planning meetings were held in 2017 with 10 community teachers. The major emphasis was on improving learning achievements of students and planning and development of worksheets and teaching learning materials and for during and after school.
- Efforts to improve working relationship between community teachers and SDMC teachers are ongoing. A total of ten class-wise consultative review meetings were held in this year between the school principal, school teachers, community teachers and senior staff of AKF. These began in the last quarter. In these meetings the government teachers made weekly plans, taught and assessed the children. The community teachers prepared teaching learning materials as per the plan, and provided academic support to the low performing children of different grades.
- A total of 38 days teachers trainings for the school and community teachers were held in 2017. The major focus was on strengthening learning of Hindi language and mathematics, lesson plan of a chapter/particular topic and teaching methodology through classroom observation and demonstration classes by resource person and classroom management strategies for dealing with children on psycho-social-emotional issues.
- A 7 days residential training organized at Bhopal. For 13 community teachers. The focus was on developing the lesson plan for Hindi and Mathematics based on NCERT textbook class 1 and 2.

Next Steps:

- Academic support will be provided to the teachers but with a changed methodology with most of it being conducted through a self-learning mode based the experience and training received so far with minimal external support.
- Focus will be developing our experiences as a tool kit for others.



EDUCATION

40

School Management

A key issue when we entered into partnership with the SDMC was the management of the school so that it was in alignment with the principles of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005.

The project also aimed to forge linkages with the community and strengthen that linkage.

Working on the school engagement has meant that the time in the school needed to be organized, the curriculum enriched to fill the gaps and a relationship developed with the community. In addition, there is a fair bit of coordination and common planning needed as the SDMC teachers and the community teachers need to work together in the classroom.



(Above) Children performing a play during a special assembly; Group art activity during the Summer Camp; (Below) Creating opportunities for children to build their confidence in public speaking

Action Taken:

- Class wise special morning assembly organized on a daily basis assigning a day of a week for each class. Children use this platform to exhibit and perform their special talents leading to an increase in their confidence levels.
- Class wise Bal-Sabha organized by the children on monthly basis. This creates a learning opportunity for them to plan and organize and work as team.
- The school curriculum is now enriched with regular music, visual arts, and computer classes.
- Sports has included as a part of school timetable with both indoor and outdoor games.
- Heritage awareness classes conducted by the project's heritage team on weekly basis for class 5 students.
- SDMC has decided that every Saturday will be a 'bag less day' from December 2017 onwards creating new space for out of the box/curriculum learning.

Next Steps:

- All activities will be continued with special focus on sports and heritage awareness programme.
- Eco-club will be developed in the school and regular environment education classes will be provided to the school students.



EDUCATION

41

Bridge Classes

Learning support to children after school hours.

There are many factors that influence the learning levels of children. The two most important are the curriculum transaction in the classroom and academic support after school.

The project addresses both of them – the first by providing community teachers to work with the SDMC teachers. This is important as the community teachers are from the Basti and community and therefore more empathetic to the learning needs and home environments of the children.

Most of the children in the SDMC School do not have academic support at home or someone to help them with homework.

The project aims to fill this gap to provide learning support to children after school hours. Further, it aims to provide support in the so called difficult subjects like Science, Maths and English to children in grades six to ten to discourage drop outs from school due to an inability to perform well enough in these subjects.

This year, we worked with another NGO who was running alternative education centers so that children would be enrolled in the mainstream school as opposed to going to an alternative center.



(Left) Classroom activity in SDMC school; (Right) Addressing dropout rates through learning support

Action Taken:

- 412 school children (from grades 1 to 5) received on-site classroom support in Mathematics and Hindi from community teachers during the school hours.
- The project organized annual assessment of students which indicated a substantial increase in academic levels in both Hindi and Maths. Their levels of reading and comprehension have increased in Hindi. In Mathematics, the number of children who can do higher order operations is increasing.
- An eleven- day summer camp was organized in the month of May; 285 children of pre-primary and primary classes, alumni and Madarsa students attended the camp. The camp emphasized more on developing different kinds of competencies in Hindi, Maths and arts education specially in learning the Sargam, playing instruments, visual arts and crafts and making power point presentations on different themes related with Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti's issues.
- One day workshop focusing on raising awareness regarding substance abuse was organized with children of grades 3-5. This has been welcomed by the community given by the drug menace in Nizamuddin.
- After school academic support provided to over 100 children in subjects that they find difficult i.e. Maths, English and Science.

Next Steps:

- Learning support to school and alumni students by community teachers will be continued
- Annual learning achievements assessment will be organized in the month of February, 2017.
- 10 days summer camp will be organized for school, alumni and Madarsa students.



42

EDUCATION

School-Community Interface

(Top) Parents meeting organized at SDMC school; art classes for students of SDMC school; (Below) students of SDMC school performing play during independence day; Student participating in cleanliness and tree plantation campaign during cleaning of barapulla nallah

One of key strategies has been to create mechanisms to engage with the community and encourage them to visit the school to increase their sense of ownership.

The project has facilitated celebration of special days and events and invites the community to see the developments first hand and to experience the improved school environment and enriched school curriculum.

Further the project has facilitated the formation of the School Management Committee as mandated by the Right to Education Act. The project is engaged in strengthening it.

In 2017, a new SMC had to be elected as the children of the members had graduated from the school. They have been meeting regularly and taking up issues to improve the school functioning.



A music class in progress - part of curriculum enrichment

Action Taken:

- The School Management Committee (SMC) conducted 7 meetings which were attended by 20-25 SMC members and teachers in 2017. The main agenda was identifying new members from parents and reformation of SMC, monitoring of the school, capacity building of new members, student's safety in the school, medium of instructions in the school and preparation of the SMC observation reports and sharing it with SDMC officials and SDMC Counselor.
- Five parents meeting organized in this year with support of SMC. The major emphasis was on selection of new SMC members, organizing the summer camp, sharing the learning achievements of their wards and information regarding SDMC scholarship and other benefits. A total of 200 parents participated for the same
- A three-day training programme was conducted for 16 SMC members including three school teachers and two AKF staff participated on right to education act, 2009. The main emphasis was to orient the participants on the role and responsibilities of SMC members and method of developing school development plan.
- The new SMC is needed as the RtE stipulates that 75% of the SMC members need to be parents. When children graduate from the school, fresh elections have to be held. The positive is that also increases the number of parents who have been part of the SMC and hence have undergone a training on the Right to Education and the roles and responsibilities of the SMC.
- The SMC interacted with SDMC officials and Counselor to share the school report card
- A total of 600 students from school, madaras and alumni/subject enrichment classes and about 250 parents participated in special events, sports meet, and book fair, Bal-Sabhas (children assembly), Apni Basti Mela and excursion visits/tour organized by AKDN.
- The community teachers made about 200 household visits during this quarter in order to share the learning achievement of the students and ensure better school attendance.

Next Steps:

- Continue the capacity building of SMC
- Get more support to regularize parents teachers meetings
- Organize a exposure visit for SMC



43

EDUCATION

English Access Microscholarship

Education for young adults

Access English Micro-scholarship granted to children of SDMC School

The Access English Micro-scholarship programme is an extremely popular and sought- after programme and well aligned to the expressed need of the community to learn English.

This programme takes adolescents through a two year process and prepares them to use English in a range of situations and aims to improve speaking, comprehension, reading and writing of English. Access aims to improve the students English levels and thereby their employability.

The Access English Micro-scholarship Programme runs for 2 years and includes 390 hours of English learning which also included 30 hours of computer and life skill workshop. The programme is supported by American Center of the US embassy from 2010.



Left) Access English Micro-scholarship granted to children of SDMC School; (Right) An Access class in progress; Access children celebrate Teachers Day

Action Taken:

- The fifth batch of the Access English Microscholarship Programme commenced with 125 students in August 2017. Each batch received 196 hours of instruction in 2017.
- As a part of the capacity building of English Access teachers, a total of 12 days of trainings and workshops conducted for enriching English teaching processes / methods.
- Access students initiated a community project to contribute to the society, "Each One Teach One". Thirty students of Access programme helped one child each from the SDMC School, Nizamuddin basti with their holiday homework. They also organized fun games and activities to facilitate learning for them.
- To raise awareness about different national and international events and culture and to create opportunities for students to express themselves, all important days like Martin Luther's King, Gandhi Jayanti, American / India Independence day, International youth day, to name some were celebrated by all the students.
- Access students participated in several events during the year - six students and coordinator of Access Program participated in 2 weeks South Asia Access Summer (SAAS) Camp, Pune India; ten students participated in a play on Hazrat Amir Khusru's life at Hamdard University, Delhi and Six students took part in celebrating Rahim's festival by conducting the interviews and profiling of the visitors at the exhibition of Rahim's in the India Habitat Center.
- Three students were selected for Kennedy Lugar and Discovery Program to study in the USA in 2017.
- Thirty access students participated in a two days workshop followed by the Street Play on the theme of "Leave No One Behind: End Violence against Women and Girls" at the Australian High Commission, New Delhi.
- Access teachers are helping 12 community women (adult group) to improve speaking, comprehension, reading and writing of English.
- Two teachers from the programme were selected to present their paper on English teaching to be presented at NILE TESOL 2017 conference to be held at the American University in Cairo, Egypt in January 2017.

Next Steps:

- Midterm assessment of students will be conducted with all the students to assess the performance.
- Five days of teachers training and monthly review and planning meeting will be organized.
- Quarterly parents and teachers meeting will be organized to discuss the progress and share feedback.
- Summer Intensive program will be organized for all the students.
- Access students will celebrate national and international days as part of enhancement activities and learning about different culture.



44

EDUCATION

Computer access for all

*A computer class in progress in the SDMC school
Hole-in-the-wall Kiosk to make digital learning
available widely in Nizamuddin*

Familiarity with computers and being able to use them remains a dividing line between communities in India. The project aims to reduce this digital divide by increasing access and therefore familiarity/competence to use computers from an early age.

Computers have been introduced in the SDMC School and all children have access to them on a regular basis.

The project has also installed computers on the street called 'hole in the wall computers' which are preloaded with school curriculum and learning games so that all the children in Nizamuddin have access to computers as few children in the Basti have computers at home.

Action Taken:

- Organized regular computer classes for all the school students at the SDMC primary school though curriculum based digital learning resources developed by Azim Premji Foundation. All the children from pre-primary to primary (class 1-5) are provided with these learning on a regular basis. In addition, grade five students learnt to make presentations in MS Power point.
- Regular computer classes initiated in Madarsa Mahad Al Shekh Nizamuddin Auliya, Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin from December 2017 onwards.
- More than 70 children use the six 'Hole in the Wall' computers on a daily basis.

Next Steps:

- The access to computers and digital learning process will continue.
- The students from class 4 and Madarsa will be exposed to learn MS office (MS word and Power Point) and class 5 will be exposed to learn internet access specially downloading the pictures and other material for power point presentations and paragraph writing in MS word.



EDUCATION

45

Madarsa Education

Onsite classroom support at Madarsas. Literacy and numeracy added to the curriculum in madarsas

The intervention in Madarsas is a relatively newer intervention that commenced in 2013. This component began after the project had been able to demonstrate their work in the school. The project decided to expand its scope to include the Madarsas in the education programme.

The Madarsas are located in Nizamuddin but the children studying there may not necessarily be from the Basti as Madarsas remain the option of the poorest.

Children in the Madarsas are usually provided only religious education. The project enhances this by providing education in Hindi and Maths and several opportunities to participate in co-scholastic activities.

One of the madrasas has agreed to introduce computers on a cost sharing basis.

Action Taken:

- Onsite classroom support in Mathematics, Hindi and English language was provided to 151 students covering all four Madarsas by community teachers.
- Periodic meetings were organized with 4 of the Madarsa located in Nizamuddin Basti. The main focus was on improving the learning achievements of the students; participation of Madarsa students in the summer camp, special events, sports-meet and book fair in the school and providing basic computer education to the students.
- One Madarsa group comprising 26 students has been shifted in the school from Madarsa Mahad Shekh Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti as part of the after school academic support programme.
- A total of 80 Madarsa students participated in special events, summer camp students, sports-meet, book fair and an excursion visits organized by AKDN.

Next Steps:

- Learning support to Madarsa students will continued in all 4 Madarsas
- Madarsa students will be linked-up with open schools.



The vocational education and livelihood component addresses the vocational training needs of almost all segments of the adult population of Nizamuddin Basti. The skill training programmes cover a range of options and educational backgrounds – youth who dropped out of school, youth who have completed school and need to work as many of them complete their university education, women with limited education and mobility.

There are several programmes in this component that cover training, linking with jobs, teaching a craft skill to name some.

This is a programme that has led to a direct increase in family incomes as opposed to reduced expenses through better health and education services.

This component of the project offers information, linkage with government entitlements, skill training and placement to women and men with varying educational backgrounds and employment needs.

136
youths

placed
organized sectors
in 2017

1600
youths

placed in
different sectors
since 2010

07

Livelihood Generation



46

LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Vocational Education

Workshop on digital India at CDC ; Computer based skill training for youth; Certification on completion of training ; A soft skill training in session

The vocational education programme for youth was designed based on the 2008 quality of life survey finding that only 1 % of the youth from Nizamuddin had access to any kind of vocational training. This meant that the youth from Nizamuddin had limited options for employment outside the Nizamuddin and therefore limited exposure to life outside the Nizamuddin.

The focus of these training programmes has been to offer computer based skill training for a range of sectors. Each training programme also includes a 'soft skills component' to include employability. In addition, each skill training is followed by offering placement options to the trained youth.

Action Taken:

- The vocational education programme which was initiated in 2009, continued providing training to youth. The Career Development Center (CDC) at Nizamuddin Basti through NIIT Foundation offers computer based professional and non-professional courses.
- In 2017, 212 students were trained in professional courses and 144 students participated in non-professional courses. The CDC offered professional courses in Customer Service Associate Training (CSAT) in Sales and Retail, Certificate in Data Entry (CCDE), Certificate in IT for Professional (CCITP), Certificate in beauty & wellness , Certificate in mobile and laptop repairing (from Hi-Tech), Paramedical course and



Engaging with the community to enroll students for training programmes at the Career Development Centre; Youth from Nizamuddin working as interns in a hospital as part of a paramedical course (2)

Diploma in Early Childhood Care and Education (from Jamia Millia Islamia University). Non-professional courses included: IT for beginners, Social Networking and Fun with Computers.

- This included 16 youth (11 female and 5 male) attended paramedical courses such as Diplomas for training as Nursing Assistants & General Nurse and Midlife, Pathlab, Diploma in Pharmacy/Assistant, Diploma in Radiology/X-Ray technician and Medical Sales Representative.
- Mass mobilization and enrolment drive conducted by CDC staff and volunteers. In all 505 households in and around Nizamuddin and 3 neighbouring schools were visited to create awareness about career courses.
- Training programmes include content training, soft skills training and exposure visits; 57 students from CDC visited Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as part of industry exposure visit and learn about financial literacy. All the students were awarded financial literacy certificate from SEBI.
- More than 212 students participated in 16 sessions to development of soft skills, career counseling and mock interviews, pre-placement in order to hone the soft skills and preparation of interview of the participants.
- During 2017 about 212 trainees participated in 3 job fairs and 106 trainees were successfully placed in companies / retails like Marks & Spencers, Big Bazar, PUMA, Swiggy, Wave Group Mall, VRS Foods Ltd. (Paras Dairy), PVR Cinema, Earth Infrastructures, Comtel Pvt Ltd, Million Minds, Blue dart, Road to Naukri, Eureka Forbes, Country Club, Cross Road and Home Credit.
- The salaries offered to the selected candidates ranged from Rs. 84,000 to Rs. 168,000 per annum (CTC).
- A Career Choice Orientation Kit was developed mainly for guiding the students for choosing a career based on their education, interest and other skills. A five days training was organized for training of trainers in which 20 members from different team participated to learn how to use the kit.

Next Steps:

- A Career Choice Orientation Kit will be used for guiding the students for choosing a career based course on their qualification, interest and other skills.
- Customized vocational training programme (apprenticeship course) will be organized based on the needs of the market/ employers for school dropout youth.
- Quarterly alumni meet will be organized for interact with current students to motivate and guide youth for choosing a successful career.
- Regular sessions will be organized to interact with CDC working alumni and their respective employers



47

LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Vocational training

working with youth with no formal education

Youth being trained in electrical fittings by a NSDC approved training agency

Earning a livelihood many times becomes the most important factor in a young person's life and s/he ends up dropping out of school to pursue a profession, usually as an apprentice or at the most at the entry level in the unorganized sector.

The project recognizes that difficult circumstances could have led young people to drop out of school and take on jobs. The intervention here is to explore options so that the skills can be upgraded for improved livelihood opportunities. There are also instances where the person has acquired a certain amount of experience in a skill like plumbing by working as an apprentice but needs a certification from an agency to seek independent, especially government, contracts – this component also facilitates this certification..

Action Taken:

- In 2017, 17 young men were trained in plumbing and another 19 are enrolled in electrical trade with a private firm in association with the Industrial Training Institute.
- All the trainees were certified by Director General Employment & Training (DG&ET), Government of India.
- The training method apart from classroom session included practical and on the job training with soft skills component.

Next Steps:

- To find out placement options and link these trained youth with Government and private contractors.



Youth from Nizamuddin undergoing training as chefs by a NSDC approved training agency

Details of trainees at the Career Development Center

Households covered during mobilization	505
Participants in professional courses	212
Participants in non- professional courses	144
Total students	356
Number of students from professional courses who attended soft skills component	212
Eligible for placement	212
Total participants in 3 Job Fairs	212
Placement through Job Fairs	106
Direct Placement	30
Total placements in different companies	136
Salaries offered per annum	Rs. 84000 – Rs. 168,000



LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

48

Insha-e-Noor

Insha-e-Noor is the brand of paper and textile products using the skills of sanjhi (hand cut designs on paper), crochet, aari embroidery, garment construction and binding and packaging using paper.

Insha-e-Noor did a total business of approximately

Rs. 36,00,000
in the year 2017.

This is an increase of 70 % from 2016

All products for the brand are hand crafted by women of Nizamuddin Basti. The origins of the womens' livelihood programme is the finding of the 2008 Quality of Life survey that indicated that a work force participation rate of meagre 9% existed among women in Nizamuddin Basti and 91 % of the women depended on their husbands/family members for their requirements; with a monthly family income of Rs 9500 and an average family size of 5.75 this meant that the economic situation of the family was fragile. This combined with limited mobility of women, particularly older women and low formal education levels suggested home based occupation for women.

The project initiated the very popular training programmes for women in tailoring and embroidery. Most of the women are using the skills either by producing products for Insha-e-Noor or as independent entrepreneurs from their homes.



(Left) Members working at Insha-e-Noor's production center;
(Right) Binding and Packaging unit, a subsidiary of Insha-e-Noor; Insha-e-Noor's stall at Oz Haat 2017; Aari Embroidery Notebook by Insha-e-Noor

Action Taken:

- Insha-e-Noor did a total business of approximately Rs. 36,00,000 in the year 2017. This is an increase of 70 % from 2016; 43% i.e. Rs 15,50,000 of the revenue was distributed among the 87 members as making charges and the rest contributed towards the working capital and corpus in the group's account.
- Insha-e-Noor was part of the diamond jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Aga Khan in various centers namely USA, UAE, Canada and Mumbai and supplied several products including a customized notebook.
- Insha-e-Noor participated in six exhibitions in the year 2017 including Oz haat by Australian High Commission and Festival of lights by Dastkar. A total of Rs.1,55,000 was earned as revenue by participation in exhibitions, some of the best selling products being crochet accessories and notebooks. This has helped the group members to gain better sales experience, have direct customer interaction, and learn about current market trends
- The Humayun's Tomb kiosk set up in the year 2015 is now completely run and managed by the community members themselves and has been a major sales and marketing platform for the group. Total sales from the kiosk in the year 2017 was Rs. 6,55,000 (approximately).
- The group was able to successfully deliver on bulk orders this year for established brands like Fab India, Rangсутra, ICOMOS, Indigene Crafts, Sattva Consultancy etc. These products were from all the crafts.
- A new skill- Binding and Packaging was added to the skill set of Insha-e-Noor. A group of 12 new members was mobilized and after an initial training of 6 months from an industry expert, they started production. The equipment, initial set up and training support for the binding and packaging unit was funded by Australian High Commission under their Direct Aid Program. This new in-house skill has been helpful for the group in many ways - cost reduction and easy sampling of new products being the major ones. The entire product development (all the production steps) for 90% of the products is in-house now.
- An external audit for the account of the group for the past three financial years i.e. from 2014 onwards. The report is awaited.
- Capacity building activities for the members were carried out through the year – these included visiting exhibitions, watching films and day long excursion to Agra. These also help the members to understand where the products that they make are sold.
- The group is receiving regular design support from a professional designer with an objective of expanding the product range keeping in mind specific market segments and clients .

Next Steps:

- Insha-e-Noor to be registered as a producer company and meet all legal and financial requirements.
- Greater focus will be laid on trying different marketing strategies to expand the customer base and strengthening the community base to take the group to the next level.



Zaika-e-nizamuddin women at work; stalls at Apni Basti Mela; training sessions; Recipe training for Supplementary Nutrition Program; Zaika-e-Nizamuddin members attending customers at the Oz Haat Mela 2017; Zaika-e-Nizamuddin members

49

LIVELIHOOD GENERATIONS


Zaika-e-Nizamuddin

Zaika-e-Nizamuddin is a women's group that aims to create livelihoods for the members through their culinary skills.



It was initiated to support the health and early childhood care and development programmes by producing low cost nutritious snacks to address malnourishment in young children in Nizamuddin in 2012. It has been active as a group since 2015 and now produces nutritious snacks, the cuisine of Nizamuddin and offers catering services for meetings and training programmes.

The group is growing in experience and skills. They have been able to generate enough business to be able to manage their working capital expenses and the salaries of the two coordinators.

Supported by:  Australian High Commission



Fatima is a founding member of Zaika-e-Nizamuddin! Her favorite dish to both make and eat is Chicken Biryani. Her proudest moment as a member of ZeN was the group's first meeting where they finalized their collective goals and procedures. Her dream is for Zaika-e-Nizamuddin to have its own quick service restaurant that specializes in Nizamuddin classics like Haleem and Kebabs. Outside of work, she loves to shop for herself and her three children!

-Fatima, Age: 29

Action Taken:

- The total turnover of Zaika-e-Nizamuddin in the year 2017 was Rs 10,50,000 a 40% increase from its turnover in the previous year; 16% of the total turnover was directly distributed amongst the group members as making charges and the remaining was used as working capital of the group and a part of it was deposited as corpus.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin participated in 4 exhibitions in the year 2017 including Oz haat by Australian High Commission and Women's Day Mela. A total of Rs. 1,20,000 was earned as revenue by participation in exhibitions, some of the best selling products being shami kebabs and biryani.
- A total of Rs. 1,66,500 was directly disbursed as making charges to 10 members in the year 2017.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin continued to sell healthy and affordable snacks at almost cost price to the children of Nizamuddin Basti.
- ZeN's capacities to work with large and multiple orders has been steadily increasing. This year ZeN prepared multiple large orders for the first time ; including an Iftaari dinner for close to 200 people and meals for 250 teachers and students for a 10 day long training at the South Delhi Municipal Corporation School.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin added two new members to the group and elected a second supervisor to manage the systems more efficiently. This was required to expand the scope of operations in order to meet the increasing market demand. Costs for these are being borne by the group themselves.
- ZeN continued to prepare and distribute nutritious meals for 35-40 severely malnourished children identified as part of the the community health component. The menu for the Supplementary Nutrition Program was updated this year to bring in variety and greater cost efficiency while maintaining nutritional quality so as to make it easier to replicate in peoples homes.
- The group went on an exposure visit to Lucknow - chosen for its famous Awadhi cuisine - in addition to smaller excursions to exhibitions, educational film feature and a day trip to Agra. A twelve session life skills training was organized to help establish a sense of team spirit and develop healthy relationships among the group members.
- The group made substantial progress towards establishing outside market linkages. After several meetings and consultation with a restaurant entrepreneur, the creation of a ZeN "Pop-up" restaurant has been finalized and is set to launch in March 2018. The "pop-up" will feature both the gourmet cuisine and cultural ambiance of historic Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. In addition to the restaurant, the wholesale costing and marketing materials for ZeN Dry Snacks has been finalized and will be sold to both independent shops, bakeries and private schools in Delhi.

Next Steps:

- The major focus for the year 2018 will be marketing, brand building and working towards meeting legal requirements.
- Quality control, streamlining of processes and varied marketing strategies, especially with the opening of the Sunder Nursery will be the focus.

A circular graphic with a dark blue border containing the text '92%' in white. A thick, dark blue wavy line starts from the top left and curves around the graphic, extending towards the right side of the page.

92%

Institutional deliveries
held in 2018
compared to
67% in 2010

The health component of the project aims to work in partnership with the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) to strengthen the SDMC polyclinic through services, medical and non-medical staff. Further, it aims to work directly with the community to bring about a better relationship between the community and the public health services, improve referrals and bring about a change in health practices and health seeking behaviour in the community.

Immunisation programme
covering

A circular graphic with a dark blue border containing the text '90%' in white. It is part of a larger graphic structure with a thick, dark blue wavy line.

90%

A circular graphic with a dark blue border containing the text '90%' in white. It is part of a larger graphic structure with a thick, dark blue wavy line.

90%

Malnourished
children
covered through
**supplementary
nutrition programme**

It has two major components – the clinical component which is implemented by the SDMC with help from the project through improved facilities like a pathology laboratory and additional staff. The second component is the community health programme that seeks to improve health indicators through a community led mechanism.

In 2017, a total of **58,338 patients** were treated at **SDMC Polyclinic with 198 patients per day.**

The year 2017 had been significant in terms of important decisions taken by the SDMC as a result of continuous advocacy with the health department. Greater coordination and synergy was achieved among field teams of health, ECCD and Sanitation program for collective approach towards ownership for public facilities and services.

The health programme used a family health management system to expand the interventions for non communicable diseases and reproductive health issues. The monitoring tool made tracking of maternal and child health services much more efficient. The formation of Sehat Sahayta Samooh an emergency fund for health which was ideated in Tata Trust proposal was formalised with a good start.

Increased awareness
of care during and
post-pregnancy



**2.35
Lakhs**

Medical tests conducted
in the basti polyclinic

Basti children treated
by pediatrician

11000

08

Health



50

HEALTH PROGRAMME

Children's Health

In any population, children are most vulnerable group in need for care and protection. Within this group, children under 6 years are even more vulnerable.

The project has several programmes that address children's health. The project has facilitated the setting up of a weekly satellite center of the SDMC for immunization of infants and children.

The project appointed a paediatrician to address the health issues of children simultaneously working with the SDMC for the creation of a position and the posting of a paediatrician.

Growth monitoring of all children under 6 years of age to identify and support severely malnourished children in Nizamuddin is now a regular activity.

All these interventions were complemented by the active engagement of the community health team with caregivers of children.

These efforts have resulted in the complete immunization rates increasing from 30 % in 2010 to 76 % in 2017.

Over **23,226**
children have
been **treated**
through the
pediatric OPD



(Left) Growth monitoring of children under 6 years; (Right) A child getting a lab test done

Action Taken:

- A total of 92 OPDs conducted by the paediatrician to treat 3303 children.
- The community health programme through growth monitoring covered a total of 900 children (0-6 years) in 2017 on a monthly basis.
- About 923 schedules of immunization administered to children 211 at satellite center (SDMC Polyclinic), 638 through mobile camp (Van) conducted by SDMC's Maternity and Child Welfare center and 74 at the Aanganwadi centres in the Nizamuddin Basti.
- A total of 8157 visits are made with household by health workers for monitoring the health and ensure timely immunization of the children.
- The outreach of immunization services were improved after the joint efforts of project team and government functionaries.
- Special immunization to 250 children under 5 was provided for Jaundice when the supply was discontinued from SDMC for 6 months due to issues in the supplies.

Next Steps:

- Advocacy with SDMC for complete takeover of the clinical health.
- Greater efforts will be on increasing the complete immunization status of maximum children.



51

HEALTH PROGRAMME

Women's Health

Over **20,000**
women
treated in the
gynecology
OPD

The women's health is a critical component of the health intervention as they are one of the most vulnerable sections of society in terms of accessing health care. In addition, the baseline survey indicated 25% home deliveries despite the proximity of Nizamuddin to two of the major hospitals of Delhi.

Further, the ante natal (ANC) and post natal (PNC) care of pregnant women was very poor.

The project has facilitated the setting up of a satellite maternal and child health center of the SDMC for weekly ante natal care and immunisation. The project also placed a gynaecologist to address other issues apart from ANC and PNC. Simultaneously, the project team worked with SDMC to post a gynaecologist in the SDMC polyclinic. All these efforts were complemented with the community health team working with the community on a regular and sustained basis.

These efforts have resulted in the average ANC increasing from less than 3 in 2010 to 5 in 2017.



(Left) Ante natal and immunization clinic by the SDMC satellite center ; ((Right) Gynecologist appointed by project during consulting during OPD

Action Taken:

- A total of 2917 women were treated by the visiting gynaecologist through 91 OPDs. During this period 576 ante natal check-ups conducted by the Gynaecologist place by the project.
- The MCH satellite center which is run by SDMC conducted 108 ante natal checkups.
- The community health programme aimed at improving ANC status and promotes safe delivery. In 2017, a total of 192 pregnant women were covered and among them 48 were high risk pregnancies. The average ANCs for the period was 5, 76 % women had 4 or more ANCs and 92 % institutional deliveries were recorded.
- The community health team comprising Sehat Aapas and Sehat Sahelis covered 1100 eligible couples to counsel and monitor their reproductive health problems and linking them with health facility.
- In 2017 moving a step ahead the SDMC appointed gynaecologist as the medical superintendent making her availability on all days

Next Steps:

The community health programme for improving the maternity and child health indicators will continue in Nizamuddin and the programme will be expanded to another location to seek great benefits.



52

HEALTH PROGRAMME

Community Health Awareness

There are three areas where the project runs structured awareness programmes through the community health team.

The parenting programme is the oldest programme that was initiated in 2013. This programme has covered over 500 women so far and the modules are now refined, printed and available to the larger development community.

The need for the programme for adolescent girls on citizenship arose from the women participating in the parenting programme requesting a programme for their adolescent daughters. This citizenship programme has three components – life skills, academic support and vocational education.



(Left) Proud participants on completion of a training programme ; (Right) A citizenship programme for adolescent girl session in progress

Action Taken:

- In 2017 about 90 women participated in the parenting program and completed 11 sessions on topics related to pregnancy, child care and nutrition. A valedictory session with 70 participants of the previous (6th) batch was also organized in the first quarter of the year. The programme has reached to more than 500 women in the community.
- The citizenship programme for adolescent girls programme was initiated in 2016 as a cascade model where the community health workers and community teachers would be trained as trainers who would in turn work with the girls. The trained community health workers initiated the training for the 30 adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 19 years.
- The girls were given training on life skills, personal development and adolescent health issues and linked with subject enrichment classes and vocational courses. In addition, the programme included exposure to places related to democracy like the Parliament Museum and heritage walks. One positive outcome is that three girls volunteered to become heritage guides. A second batch was initiated in December 2017.

Next Steps:

- Another batch with at least 60 women for the parenting programme will be held focussing more on carrying it out at the cluster level in all the areas.
- Based on the feedback from the previous sessions some sessions on gender roles will be added in the existing module.



HEALTH PROGRAMME

53

Capacity Building

The community health team comprising 50 women from Nizamuddin Basti is at the cutting edge of the health initiative. Of this 50 member team, 40 work on a part time basis and are called Sehat Sahelis and ten who work on a full time basis are called Sehat Aapaas.

The project deliberately chose women from Nizamuddin for their familiarity with the community and their understanding of the local conditions. More importantly, they were seen as repositories of knowledge in the future.

The implication of this decision is that a significant effort has been made and continues to be made to increase their capacities to address the issues of health within the community.

This effort has been highly satisfactory as the community health team has emerged as a strong group of change agents who have been key in affecting change in health practices and health seeking behaviour in the community.



(Left) Proud participants on completion of a training programme ; (Right) Sehat Aapa holding a community meeting in the womens park

Action Taken:

- Capacity building on implementation of adolescent girls program with a two day Training of Trainers (ToT) was done.
- Refresher training for capacity building in strengthening counselling on reproductive health, family planning was organized.
- Internal review on six monthly performance of MHSC was undertaken.
- Regular quality checks ,supervisions and internal capacity building exercise in monthly meetings and on other occasions was undertaken to improve the quality of work in the field.
- Exposure visit to SPARC –Mumbai was organized with 10 health workers to exchange work ideas in the community based approach. Another visit was organized with 50 health workers to Lupin foundation in Bharatpur to understand the functioning of CHC, PHC and strengthening support in the area of child care through aanganwadis. Five health contacts one from each MHSC group was also taken to see the work of Waste Warriors in Dehradun to understand the strongly work on the issue of waste in the community.

Next Steps:

- Enhance capacities based on emerging needs of the community and the project.
- To explore newer areas of work and capacity building in new technical areas such a mental health and wellbeing.



Community meeting on linking toilets to sewerr on the Barapullah Nallah side; Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committee meeting in progress

54

HEALTH PROGRAMME

Mohalla Committees

The Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees (MHSC) were set up as part of the process to increase community engagement with health and sanitation issues that impact the lives of the people living in Nizamuddin Basti.

There are five MHSCs that cover all the eight clusters in Nizamuddin Basti. These committees are more than 4 years old. They have been trained on issues ranging from entitlements, processes to seek those entitlements from the government and other schemes of benefit to them. They have regular meetings and identify issues that need to be addressed in their neighbourhood.

4 Mohalla Health and Sanitation committee (MHSC) were set up with **100 members**

Action Taken:

- Regular monthly meetings were held by members of all the 5 groups representing members from 8 different clusters of Nizamuddin. In total 50 monthly meetings and 50 follow up meetings conducted in the year. The number of members has increased to 130 with an average attendance record of 78 % in each meeting.
- The groups strongly pursued their issues related to sewage, pipelines, water supply, and linking with government entitlements with various departments and the SDMC counsellor. Most of these issues were resolved by advocacy.
- The MHSCs also played a leading role in organisation women's day Mela on 8th March and also conducted awareness events on seasonal diseases like dengue ,malaria taking support from the Malaria Department.
- MHSC members closely worked with the sanitation team members and supported the solid waste management programme. Close coordination with others community groups was strongly emphasised this year.
- Strong liaising with government departments like SDMC, DDA, Delhi Jal Board , ASI helped the members to get their most of the work done this year.

Next Steps:

Exploring options with MHSCs in the formation of a community based organisation for continuation for community development work with a strong focus on urban services.



Lab technician drawing a sample for a test.

55

HEALTH PROGRAMME

Pathology Laboratory

Over **200,000**
tests have
been
conducted in
the path lab

since 2008

The pathology laboratory was one of the earliest interventions to strengthen the SDMC polyclinic. This was initiated on the recommendation of the study conducted by the Community Medicine Department of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, as the study pointed out that referrals were very low and treatment of the patients tended to be symptomatic.

The pathology laboratory was initiated in August 2008 and since then has proved to be a valuable asset to the community and the SDMC polyclinic. It conducts 40 kinds of tests facilitating better diagnosis and greater accuracy in treatment.

The lab works in close coordination with the SDMC doctors as the doctors recommend the tests that need to be conducted.

The lab has conducted 2,21,000 tests for 46,000 patients since its inception in August 2008.

Action Taken:

- The path lab conducted about 35,321 tests during 2017, which covered 6775 patients.
- The lab is now supported by a senior lab technician posted by the SDMC.

Next Steps:

- Advocacy with SDMC to partly take over by making the provision of reagents and other utilities.



SDMC polyclinic offers free consultation, lab tests and medicines.

56

HEALTH PROGRAMME

OPD Services

Outpatient department services are essentially services of the SDMC strengthened by the addition of a gynecologist and paediatrician from the project.

In 2016, SDMC, based on requests by the community through the MHSCs, added a gynecologist and paediatrician to the panel of doctors covering general medicine, ophthalmology and ENT services.

The SDMC polyclinic also dispenses medicines.

The Nizamuddin polyclinic presents a model for complete primary health care with a community health programme linking the community to the public health services combined with OPD services, medicines and medical tests all taking place under one roof.

The SDMC polyclinic has a

patient load of over 200 per day

Action Taken:

- In 2017, 58,338 patients visited the SDMC polyclinic with an average patient load of 198 for receiving treatment for various ailments.
- SDMC posted a gynecologist and paediatrician during last quarter of 2016 due to the constant advocacy done through the project.
- The project has continued support by placing a gynecologist, paediatrician, reducing the frequency of their visits, and a pathologist at the lab.

Next Steps:

The services at the polyclinic will continue by SDMC and the project will ensure that SDMC gradually take over all other services that are supported through the project.



Avaam Fitness Centre - a women's gym in Nizamuddin linked to the health component

HEALTH PROGRAMME

57

Community Gymnasium

The community gymnasium has been in operation since 2011. Housed next to the SDMC polyclinic complex, it has two sections with a professional trainer for both men and women.

The ownership of the gymnasiums rests with the SDMC but the facility has been upgraded by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in response to the expressed need of the community.

It is currently managed by the project team and the community.

Action Taken:

- In 2017, 91 users (31 women and 60 men) regularly used the Avaam Fitness Center i.e. the Nizamuddin Basti gymnasium.
- The gym is monitored and managed by members of a community group.
- The users showing ownership by contributing in the maintenance, procurement of new machines and weights for the Gym.

Next Steps:

Gym will continue functioning and the community's role in its maintenance and management will be enhanced.



58

HEALTH PROGRAMME

Specialised Interventions

Self awareness session as part of the Citizenship programme for adolescent girls

The basic tool of engagement with the community is the family health folder comprising 6 cards that record all the family members and the presence of any illness in them. The family health folder also records and tracks couples in the reproductive age groups, pregnancies and growth of children under 6 years.

Data collected through the family health folder forms the basis for monitoring the interventions and also for designing new ones. In the initial years, the data indicated the need to work in the areas of disability, non-communicable diseases, malnutrition and substance abuse.

01. Supplementary Nutrition programme

The program began in 2015 in which underweight children are provided the nutritious meals prepared by Zaika-e-Nizamuddin, a women's SHG. In 2017, the program took a greater momentum in terms of outreach and awareness generation. Regular monthly meetings were held with mothers with the focus on improving child feeding and care practices. Specials events like breastfeeding weeks, nutrition day and food demonstrations were held with mothers in the community and involving aanganwadi workers.



Growth monitoring of children as part of the maternal and child health programme

02. Citizenship programme for adolescent girls

This programme for adolescent girls was initiated in 2016 where initially the training of trainers was done. The adolescent girl's citizenship program was in response to the demand of the community that we work with their adolescent daughters on health/life skill issues. Followed by this, in 2017 two batches of girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years and 15-17 years were formed. The trained health workers prepared the girls to deal with life situations, prepare for exams and management of reproductive health with the help of a module. The six month citizenship programme has three components – life skills, academic support and vocational education if needed. This programme helps them develop into confident and thoughtful citizens of the country.

03. Disability

The project had begun interventions in disability in 2014. While in the initial period the focus was on providing treatment and referrals for people who seek help, in 2017 there was greater focus on increasing the community partnership towards the care of disabled person /child in the family. Parents of children and people with disabilities took greater participation in meetings and discussions on problems. People with disabilities were provided occupational therapy by a trained physiotherapist and simultaneously linked with various government schemes and services.

04. Non Communicable Diseases

After a baseline assessment in 2015, in 2016 after a baseline assessment the community health team began an intervention for people suffering with non-communicable diseases like diabetes, hypertension and cardio-vascular problems. The findings of baseline study were also shared in the Annual Conference held by Indian Public Health Association in Jodhpur. The health workers conducted a regular follow up and screening of patients by identifying the risk factors. The health workers have received training on understanding, prevention and management of these non-communicable diseases by medical specialists. Patients are counselled and linked with suitable health services for treatment and referrals. The intervention was expanded in 2017 where group meetings were done to educate about health risks and behaviour. At various platforms through group meetings and individual counselling the focus was given on modifying risk behaviour with lifestyle disorders among people.



A body mapping session under the citizenship programme for adolescent girls



Occupational therapy session in progress



Meeting

05. Substance Abuse:

The project also initiated a programme for identifying individuals with a problem of substance abuse and referring them to a specialised agency. The community health team also works with the families to counsel them.



Election for Sehat Sahayta Samooh in progress

06. Sehat Sahayta Samooh:

The group has been started under the Tata Trust grant for health. The role of the fund was envisaged to be a community fund which people could use to meet their health related emergency expenditures or expenses only. The process to form this group started from early 2017 where a lot of internal discussions were held to roll out the proposed plan. The members of the group have the responsibility for conducting monthly meetings and quarterly meetings for transparency in work.

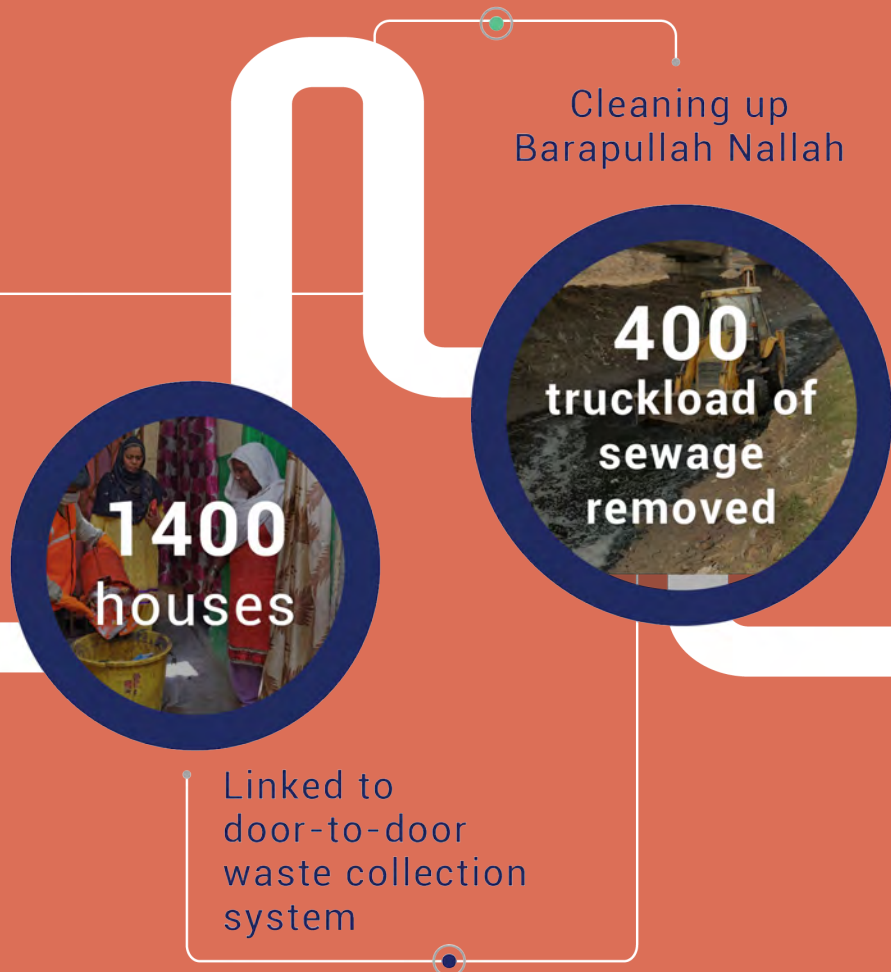
Action Taken:

- To improve the quality of life of disabled people in the Basti 42 physiotherapy sessions were conducted in 2017. There were more than 100 people including both adults and children who benefitted from the therapy. The community health worker supported such parents and families in linking them with special schools, making disability certificates and getting access to others government schemes and services like disability certificate and pensions.
- During this year, 70 malnourished children under 5 years of age were linked with supplementary feeding program that includes 2 meals, regular growth monitoring and nutritional counselling of mothers. Of these, 42 children have showed grade progression. The community health workers continued support in promoting growth monitoring services and linking malnourished children with anganwadis centers.
- Capacity building of health team on health issues such as hygiene and sanitation in community ,reproductive problems among women was done with the help of a community health specialists
- In 2017 more than 500 patients were counselled on diet modifications, compliance to medicine and treatment, increasing physical activity and reducing alcohol and tobacco consumption.
- Two workshops on substance abuse were conducted in the primary school in Basti to address the issue at an early age in life. Counselling of the users was done by the specialist from a specialised resource agency. Almost 50 people were linked with treatment provided by specialised agency.
- In 2017 several meeting with field teams were held and based on those discussions a guideline for the Sehat Sahayta group was framed. The members of the group were elected on the basis of elections in which 15 members were elected out of 100 field team members as representatives. The members were appointed as president, secretary, treasurer and core members on the basis of voting. The bank account of the group was opened in December 2017 and the membership of the group has been extended to 40 members.



Next Steps:

- Increasing more awareness on disability in the community and linking more people with the government schemes. Working with parents in the community to increase sensitization and reduce stigma related to disability.
- Greater support to anganwadi workers in conducting growth monitoring at and immunization at aanganwadi centres
- More awareness and capacity building on non communicable diseases and community mobilisation on the issue.
- After the completion of 6 months the Sehat Sahayta Samooh will start providing loans the members the initial amount for which has been fixed as Rs 3000 which has no interest rate for 6 months but post that the group can levy 1 percent rate of interest.



Urban improvement programmes refer to a group of programmes that focus on improving urban services and civic spaces in Nizamuddin Basti.

Rehabilitation of civic open spaces seek to enhance the area’s value and significance in terms of history, places of spiritual importance and recreation. The physical surveys of 2009 documented and analysed the urban setting and paved the way to design interventions that would improve the living spaces of the residents of Nizamuddin Basti.

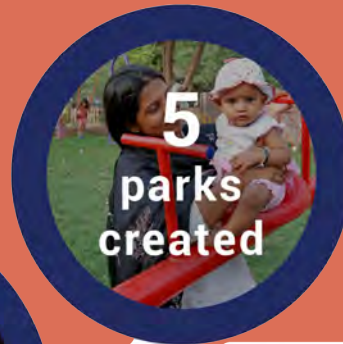
Further, these interventions also aimed to bring about improvements in critical urban services, helping community access government entitlements and bring about change in people’s behaviour about usage of public spaces.

Connected to the
main sewer line



150
houses

Creating
safe community
spaces



5
parks
created

Over **800**
residents use
the toilet
services
daily



Regularizing
the cleaning
of commercial
areas in the Basti

Two community
toilets constructed

09

Waste & Sanitation

programme



Landscape

59

WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Barapullah Nallah

Tree plantation on nallah side with SDMC school children and teachers

The project sought and received permission to restore the 250 meter stretch of the Barapullah Nallah abutting Nizamuddin as a model that may be used for the entire stretch of the nallah.

The nallah is part of the natural watershed for the entire area though it is difficult to trace its origins as most of it is either covered or encroached. The redevelopment plan includes connecting the households to a proper sewage system, using the area next to the nallah for recreation and plantation on both sides of the nallah with suitable trees.

This work is important as nallah development form an important part of flood Mitigation strategies.

“

The community programme began with AKIC asking the children to draw their aspirations for the Nallah — parks, boats and swings. Naheed, 40, a mother of two, said: “The children would come home and tell us not to throw garbage... looking at their enthusiasm, we changed. Plus, the area is no longer frequented by anti-social elements. We feel safer knowing the children are right outside the house.”

-indianexpress



House Improvement

Community team working with the engineering team to ensure connection of houses with the sewage system; Tree plantation on nallah side with SDMC school children and teachers



Community Participation

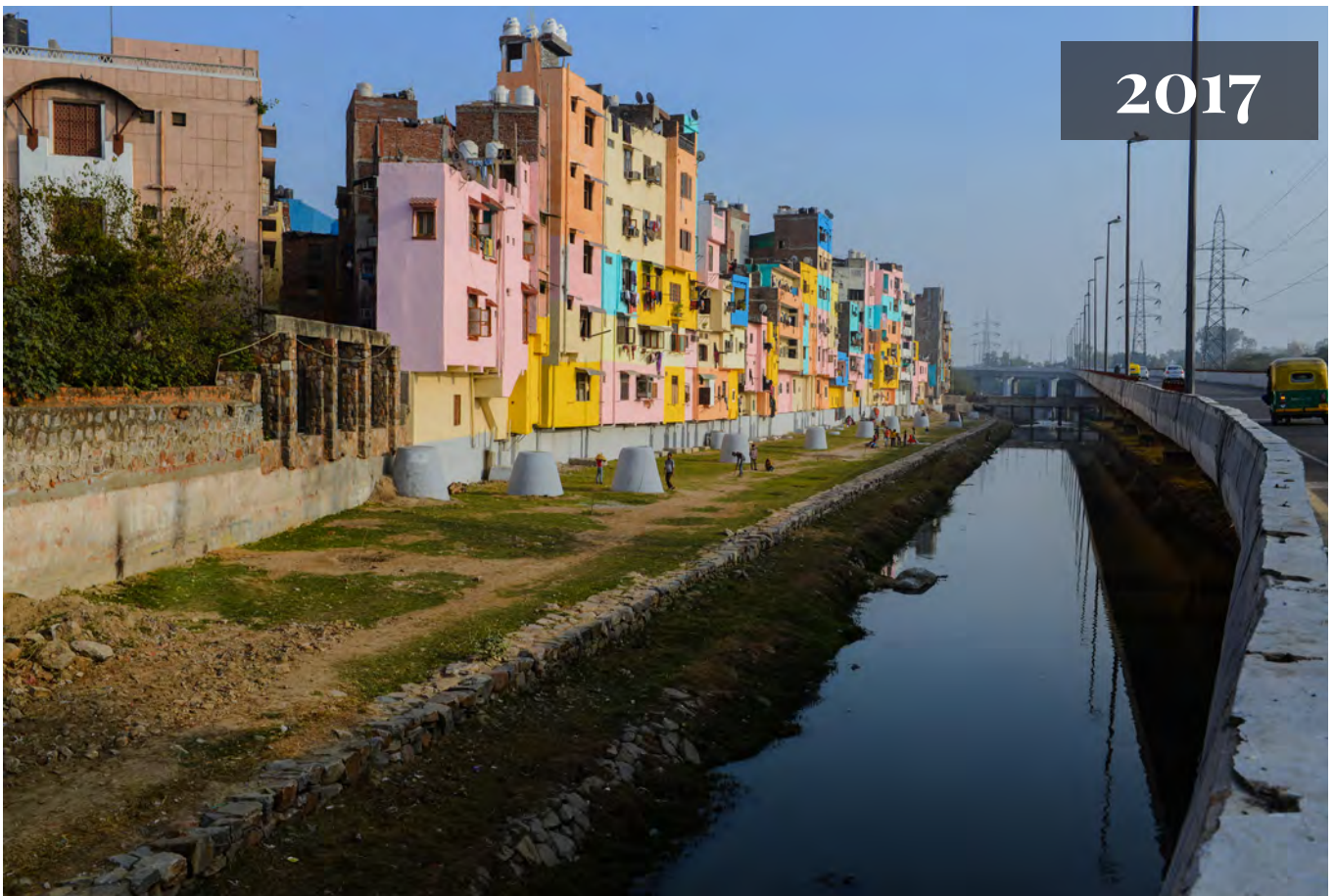
Action Taken:

- The work to provide permanent sewer connections to each of the 144 households abutting the nallah was completed. Each household contributed the required material for connections, AKTC ensured the labour. The Delhi Jal Board was asked to lay new fresh pipelines connecting houses to the main trunk line.
- Intensive awareness activities by community teams and children of the eco club were undertaken to raise awareness among the households abutting the nallah to enrol in the pay and use waste collection programme and stop disposing waste in the area.
- Most of the 144 houses have been linked to the waste collection system to promote the proper disposal of solid waste from households and discourage the practice of disposing waste on the nallah side. A waste collector and community worker have been dedicated to this area to ensure effective waste disposal.
- On completion of the connection of the houses to the sewer lines, the façade of all the 40 buildings facing the nallah were plastered and painted in consultation with the residents and owners of the houses.
- The area on the banks of the nallah was landscaped and beautified. Grass was planted as were over 300 trees on both sides of Barahpulla Nallah. The plantation was carried out by involving resident community from houses near nallah, students of SDMC school and team members from the community.

Next Steps:

- Waste collection system from households near nallah to continue.
- Community monitoring system for maintaining clean and green area near nallah to continue. Advocacy with SDMC to include this area in their area for cleaning and maintaining.
- Activities with children on environment and sanitation to continue at nallah side.





Nallah side in 2009 and in 2017. All 144 households were linked to the Delhi Jal Board sewer line on a cost sharing basis. Regular community connect ensured no littering and a public space was reclaimed.



WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

60

Environmental Awareness

One of the biggest challenges facing the world is environment change. The project recognizes this and works with the youngest citizens, i.e. School children.

Environmental awareness activities are carried out through three forums – the children in the SDMC school, the Eco club and the children of the Access English Micro-scholarship Programme.

The focus of all these activities is an understanding and appreciation of environment in general and their environment in particular. Almost all the activities also include a component of how they can contribute towards conserving the environment.



(Left) Awareness drive to raise awareness with the Delhi Police;
(Right) Awareness drive by the nascent community based organization to raise awareness on cleanliness in Nizamuddin

Action Taken:

Activities with children of SDMC School:

- Special sessions with SDMC school in Bal Sabha (Children's Assembly) were conducted with themes such as Introduction to waste as resource, dry and wet waste, and Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- Students of SDMC school performed a play in the school assembly on "Clean Bakr-Eid" to spread awareness about proper meat disposal after the festival.

Environmental awareness activities with children near the nallah:

- A group of 60 children from houses near the nallah and other parts of Nizamuddin along with the Eco club participated in regular awareness activities to maintain areas near the nallah clean.
- The trained group of children visited the houses alongside the nallah to join in their drive to keep area near nallah clean, by taking cleanliness oath.
- A group of children carrying large sketches of a rail engine and wagons were trained to align themselves in form of a train named "swachch express" i.e. 'Cleanliness Express' running on the sides of nallah. At every stop the children deliver message to residents educating the steps on how they can keep area near nallah clean.
- Eco Club children performed a play on "Nallah Sanitation" on the day of tree plantation at the nallah site.

Next Steps:

- Continuation of awareness activities on Environment and sanitation targeting residents of houses near Nallah.
- To undertake an awareness campaign for keeping baoli water and premises clean.
- Continue with the monthly Bal Sabhas/children meetings adding subsequent themes on environment.



61

WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Community Toilets

Sanitation has been an important programme – both as a key urban service and as a determinant for improved health.

The sanitation component of the project is based on the 2008 Quality of Life Survey finding that 25% of the houses did not have in-house toilets; in fact some families also rented a toilet in a separate house. There were also 2 South Delhi Municipal Corporation community toilets in Nizamuddin – one that was encroached upon and unusable and the other was in use but in very poor condition and poorly managed.

The project has upgraded both the community toilets. They are jointly managed by the project team and a community group called Rehmat Nigrani Samuh.

Both these toilets are functional, the smaller one since 2010 and the larger one since 2013. Both these toilets are able to bear most of the operational expenses through user fees.

The usage of the toilets on an average is 800 users per day on normal days and 8000 per day on heavy pilgrim days like Urs and Moharram.



(Left) SDMC community toilet complex in 2008
SDMC community toilet in 2013;
(Right) Women's section of the SDMC toilet. The toilet is a pay and use facility with separate sections for women and men that includes facilities for bathing and washing clothes;

Action Taken:

- A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the management of community toilet complexes between the SDMC, Rehmat Nigrani Samuh (RNS) and the Aga Khan Foundation was signed in year 2017. As per the MoU management of community toilet complex has been formally handed over to RNS with assistance in terms of supervision from AKDN agencies.
- More than 8000 people used the facility daily during the time of Urs and Moharrams and both the toilets were kept open round the clock hours and the community group with support managed these facilities.
- RNS members conducted awareness campaigns among the pilgrims and guided them during the times of Urs and Moharram to encourage the usage of the community toilets.
- As part of community based monitoring cleanliness audit of both the CTCs is continuing as a regular activity and a complaint register has been placed in both CTCs for users to write down their grievances, if any.
- Annual elections of RNS were held during the month of August 2017, and new board members were elected by the group to oversee functions of the group in respect to maintenance and management of both community toilet complexes.
- CCTV cameras with night vision feature were installed at the big community toilet complex so as to strengthen existing monitoring system.
- Revised user fee as per SDMC norms for community toilets has been implemented. SDMC has been informed about subsidized user fee through family card system for underprivileged sections of society; however a formal permission from them is still awaited.

Next Steps:

- Explore and adopt suitable measures to reduce operational and maintenance costs as well as breakage in community toilet complexes.
- Audit of accounts of both community toilet complexes' to be undertaken.
- To follow up with SDMC for a formal permission to implement family cards system for subsidized use of community toilets by economically weaker sections of society.



Door-to-door waste collection

Regular cleaning of Commercial streets

62

WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Waste Management

*(Left) SDMC community toilet complex in 2008
SDMC community toilet in 2013;
(Right) Women's section of the SDMC toilet. The
toilet is a pay and use facility with separate sections
for women and men that includes facilities for
bathing and washing clothes;*

Cleanliness in general and street cleanliness had emerged as a major community need at the inception of the project. In 2007, when we began the project, only 25% of the houses had any kind of garbage collection – which was a private service and very unsatisfactory as Nizamuddin Basti was then characterized by dirty and broken streets with piles of rubbish.

Door to door waste collection began in 2012, initially with 20 houses and now covers almost 1300 houses, covering more than two thirds of Nizamuddin.

It began as a paid service, subsidized by the project and continues to be a paid service.

The other component of the solid waste management is ensuring that the mandated street sweeping by the SDMC happens regularly in the designated frequency. Further, the waste is collected and disposed as per the municipal norms.

A community group has been regularly conducting these 'street audits' and submitting the reports to the concerned officials.

Action Taken:

Community participation in waste management

- Removal of waste disposal points in residential areas was taken up with the help of the community; 13 such points were cleaned and sign-ages were put up to prevent further waste disposal, under Jugmugaate Nukkad i.e. 'sparkling street corners' initiative. The community groups were further engaged in resolving problem of waste disposal re-occurring in three of the 13 cleaned up points. Community meetings and rounds with Sanitation Inspector of SDMC were undertaken to address the issues of waste disposal.
- Streets and sewer lines audits are being continued by the community group women. Monthly report cards of these audits are being submitted to SDMC and DJB officials. Members of community group conducting street waste audits were issued Swatch-Aagrahi i.e. 'Cleanliness Ambassador' cards by South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- Awareness meetings were conducted with residents of households in different areas in Nizamuddin. During the Apni Basti Mela, women from community groups educated the visitors to make compost from household kitchen waste, through a practical demonstration of processes using a composter. Awareness activities such as rallies and songs on waste and sanitation were undertaken by Eco club and school children during the Apni Basti Mela.
- Community field team members joined in a cycle rally and sanitation drive organized by Delhi Police in Association with Aga Khan Trust for Culture in basti Hazrat Nizamuddin.
- 28 members from community groups participated in an exposure visit to Dehradun. Objective of the visit was to see, understand and learn from the works of an NGO working in the field of solid waste management and area transformation.

Waste management in Residential and Commercial areas

- The door to door waste collection services now cover almost 1500 households and several commercial establishments.
- Under the commercial street cleaning program the shops and other vendors were mobilized to pay for the human resources deployed for cleaning. Nearly 150 shop owners are now paying for cleaning of streets.

Waste management during special occasions of high footfall in Basti

- To ensure proper disposal of meat and bone waste during Id-ul-Zuha, several strategies were used to create awareness amongst the community which included school children and households. The children were sensitized through a special assembly; waste collectors, Members from CBO distributed pamphlets and special announcements in mosques were made before namaz time in the week before Id.
- Disposable bags for meat and bone waste were distributed at points of mass sacrifices and butcher shops were linked to SDMC cleaning staff.
- Additional cleaning of streets of residential areas was undertaken by SDMC cleaning staff on request from the community group.

Next Steps:

- Implementing pilot level household waste composting in the basti.
- Implementing a system to prevent disposal of waste and food in baoli water, a step towards holistic approach to keep baoli water and premises clean.
- Build better rapport between waste collectors and residents of the basti.
- Continuation of paid system of sweeping of streets leading to the Dargah
- Residential area door to door waste collection to be provided to at least 75% households in the basti.
- Waste and sewer audits to continue in association with community and concerned government agencies



“

The project sought and received permission to restore the 250 metre stretch of the Barapullah Nallah abutting Nizamuddin as a model that may be used for the entire stretch of the nallah. “Nallah abutting Nizamuddin as a model that may be used for the entire stretch of the nallah. “



WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Rehnumai

Volunteer at rehnumai centre assisting the residents of Nizamuddin Basti

Rehnumai – literally meaning guidance is a resource center that was set up in 2014 to address the information needs of the community.

The center offers information and guidance in the areas of government schemes and entitlements, educational opportunities and scholarships and job opportunities through its market intelligence functions.

The number of visitors has grown steadily since 2014 as has the repertoire of services offered. Initiation of Rehnumai has meant that the community is helped to directly access the government scheme or the paperwork needed to access that particular entitlement.

Since 2014, about 7732 people have been assisted by Rehnumai on getting 16 different types of government entitlements and services. The center achieved 84 % success as 6523 people received their certificates and documents during the last 4 years.



Nizamuddin Basti residents at rehnumai centre for getting the documents; Aadhar card being sanctioned to a women at Nizamuddin Basti through rehnumai centre

Action Taken:

- During 2017 a total of 1414 people visited the resource center for getting assistance and filing the form for different government entitlements, certificates and documents.
- 779 people received their Aadhar Cards, Birth certificates, OBC certificates, PAN cards, widow pensions, etc.
- Similarly through the center, 72 youth from the community were linked with employment.
- The center facilitated 132 families to fill online school forms for nursery admissions and 48 students got admission under EWS category and 32 in general category.
- 16 school dropout youth of the Basti were motivated and guided to enroll in 12th class under bridge course (Nai Manzil Scheme) an initiative of Government of India for Muslim youth at Jamia Senior Secondary School, Jamia Millia Islamia.
- The Rehnumai Resource Center registered as common service center (CSC) under the digital India programme (Government of India).

Next Steps:

- All the families from basti will be aware and assisted by Rehnumai on getting different types of government entitlements and services.
- Monthly counseling and guidance sessions will be organized to aware community about different government entitlements and schemes.
- All the families visiting the center to apply online nursery admission under EWS and general category will be assisted.
- Monthly camp will be organized at the Rehnumai center with the help of local administration to complete the Aadhar card.

Public Agencies – 2017

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- Mrs Usha Sharma**, Director General
- Mr Rakesh Singh Lal**, Additional Director-General
- Dr R S Fonia**, Additional Director General (Archaeology)
- Dr Urmila Sant**, Additional Director General (Museums)
- Mr Janhwij Sharma**, Joint Director General (Conservation)
- Mr T J Alone**, Director (Monument-I)
- Dr D N Dimri**, Director (Antiquity, Monument-II)
- Mr R S Jamwal**, Director, Conservation
- Dr Praveen Kumar Mishra**, Director (Museum)
- Mr T R Sharma**, Regional Director (North)
- Mr N K Pathak**, SA, Delhi Circle
- Dr Daljeet Singh**, Former SA, Delhi Circle
- Mr Imran Safi**, Sr. Conservation Assistant, Humayun's Tomb
- Mr Deependra**, Horticulture Assistant, Humayun's Tomb



Project Review meeting with ASI officials

Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

- Mr Abhai Sinha**, Director General
- Mr Prabhakar Singh**, Special Director General (NDR)
- Mr Bijendra Kumar**, Chief Engineer (NDZ-V)
- Dr B N Srivastava**, Deputy Director General (Horticulture)
- Mr N P Nim**, Former Deputy Director General (Horticulture)
- Mr Ashwani Kumar**, Director (Works)
- Dr S S Dagar**, Director Horticulture (NDR)
- Mr Gajendra Singh**, Deputy Director (Horticulture)
- Mr N K Sharma**, Former Deputy Director (Horticulture)
- Mr M Khan**, Assistant Director, Horticulture
- Ms. Pratiksha Kumari**, Section Officer (Horticulture)
- Mr Deepak Kundra**, Former Section Officer (Horticulture)



Visit of the Vice President of India at Sunder Nursery

South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC)

Dr Puneet Kumar Goel, Commissioner

Mr. Feroz Ahmed, Chief Engineer

Ms. Yasmin Kidwai, Municipal Councillor, Delhi

Mr. G.S. Meena, Additional Commissioner, Health

Ms. Meeta Singh, Additional Commissioner and Director (Education)

Ms. Kiran Dabral, Former Additional Commissioner (Education)

Mr Vishwendra, Deputy Commissioner, Central Zone

Ms Mona A Sreenivas, Former Deputy Commissioner, Central Zone

Mr Deepak Khosla, Executive Engineer (M)-1, Central Zone

Dr P K Dash, Additional Director Hospital Administration (Med), Health Department

Mr. N. K. Ghai, Additional Director (Education)

Dr. Rita Sharma, Assistant Director (Education)

Mr C S Mangla, Assistant Engineer(Civil)

Mr. Kanwaljeet, Assistant Deputy Director (Education)- Central Zone

Mr. Babu Lal Meena, School Inspector, Central Zone

Mr. Hans Raj Bharadwaj, School Inspector, Central Zone

Mr Saad Akhtar, Junior Engineer



Ms. Yasmin Kidwai, Municipal Councillor, Delhi at Women Basti Mela

Aga Khan Development Network

Core Team

- Mr Ratish Nanda, CEO
- Mr Rajpal Singh, Chief Engineer
- Ms Jyotsna Lall, Director Programmes
- Mr Guntej Bhushan, Project Manager
- Ms Deeti R Ray, Senior Programme Officer, Cultural Revival
- Mr Somak Ghosh, Finance Manager
- Ms Archana S Akhtar, Senior Programme Officer, Design & Outreach



Conservation

- Mr N.C.Thapliyal, Engineer-in-charge
- Mr Neetipal Brar, Project Architect
- Ms Ujwala Menon, Architect
- Ms Nikita Sharma, Architect*
- Mr Mukesh Kumar, Engineer
- Mr Om Dev, Junior Engineer
- Mr M C Gautam, Senior Archaeological Assistant
- Mr Saroj Pandey, Conservation Assistant (Art)
- Mr Om Veer, Engineer
- Mr Chuttan Lal Meena, Art Conservator
- Mr Salauddin Saifi, Coordinator, Tile Center
- Mr Om Parkash Gupta, Field Supervisor
- Mr Om Parkash Gupta, Field Supervisor



Urban Improvements

- Mr. M.P. Mishra, Engineer-in-Charge
- Mr. Arshad Rizvi, Programme Officer – Urban Improvements
- Mr. Shani Srivastava, Coordinator – Community Development



Master-Craftsmen

Mr. Dhani Ram, Field Supervisor

Mr. Attar Singh, Stone craftsmen Supervisor

Mr. Babu Lal Supervisor cum Storekeeper

Mr. Amrik, Master Craftsmen

Tile Center

Chota Bhaiya; Varendra Kumar; Lalit Kumar



Humayun's Tomb Conservation Team

Principal Consultants

Shaheer Associates, Landscape Consultant

Ms. Ebba Koch, Advisor, Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Center (HTIC)

Vir Mueller Architects, Humayun's Tomb Site Museum

Mrs Shweta Mathur, Urban Improvement

Mr. Ashok Khurana, Senior Consultant, Humayun's Tomb Interpretation Center (HTIC)

Prof. R.C. Agrawal, Advisory Consultant

Mr Ram Rahman, Photography

Mr Himanish Das, Architectural Illustrations

Mr Vijendra Nagar, Aerial Photography



Mr. Farhad Suri, Councilor and Leader of the opposition

Socio-Economic Initiatives

Mr. Deepak Padhi, Senior Programme Officer – (Monitoring & Evaluation, Health & Planning)

Mr. Kishwar Khan, Senior Programme Officer – Livelihood & Community Development

Mr. Hyder M Rizvi, Programme Officer - Education

Ms. Ratna Sahni, Programme Coordinator, Vocational Education

Ms. Swati Batra, Coordinator – Livelihood

Ms. Richa Bisht, Health Coordinator

Ms. Harshika Dewan, Prog Coordinator –ECCD

Mr. Syed Faisal Mahmood, Programme Coordinator, Vocational Programme

Ms. Rukhsana Khan, Coordinator, Health Outreach

Mr. Mohd. Ayaz Khan, Assistant Monitoring & Evaluation

Ms. Musarrat, Community Health Worker

Ms. Madhu Bala, Pathology Junior Lab Technician

HTIC & Sunder Nursery Environment Development

Mr N. K. Agarwal, Engineer-In-Charge

Mr Kiran Pal Singh, Horticulture-in-Charge

Mr. Amarjeet Singh – Electrical Engineer

Mr Vishal Kakkar, Project Engineer

Mrs Poojan Kumar, Project Architect

Ms Nikita Sharma, Architect*

Mr Nikul Kumar, Engineer

Mr Kapil Mangla, Engineer

Mr Mukesh Kumar, Junior Engineer

Mr Bijender Maik, Site Supervisor

Mr Sundeep Kumar, Horticulture Assistant

Mr Ashish Panwar, Horticulture Assistant

Mr Chhote Lal, Horticulture Supervisor

Mr Kewal Ram, Field Supervisor

Mr Ganeshi Lal, Field Supervisor

Mr Ramesh Singh, Field Supervisor

Mr Ishwar Singh, Field Supervisor

Mr Ahmed Aziz, Field Supervisor

Mr. Omdev, Field Supervisor

Mr. Ashok Kumar, Field Supervisor



Sunder Nursery Project Team

Cultural Revival

Ms. Aparajita Das, Research Assistant
Prof. Priti Tripathi, Research Associate
Ms. Swati Goel, Research Assistant
Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Recording Contract
Ms. Nidhi Purohit, Programme Coordinator ,Cultural Revival
Mr. Mohd. Rashid, Programme Assistant Cultural Revival
Mr. Aamir Ahmed, Programme Assistant Heritage Awareness
Mr. Faizan Nabi, Heritage Volunteer, Sair-e-Nizamuddin
Mr. Mohd. Aqib Gulzari, Heritage Volunteer, Sair-e-Nizamuddin*
Prof. Harish Trivedi, Consultant Editor of Hindi Publication for Rahim Book.
Dr. Deepa Gupta, Consultant for Translation & Annotation of Rahim Verses
Prof. Chander Shekhar, Consultant (Persian Manuscripts)
Ms. Sabirun, Hindi Typist for Rahim Book



Design & Outreach

Mr Narendra Swain, Project Photographer
Mr Shaz Syed, Video Consultant
Mr Rinkesh Rana, Graphic Assistant
Mr Sagar Suri, Graphic Assistant
Mr Dinesh Patial, Project Archivist
Md. Kabeer, Video Consultant
Mr Faisal Fahim, Assistant - Project Archives

Administrative

Mr. Hardeep Thakur, Administrative Manager
Ms. Kavita Kanojia, Executive Assistant to CEO
Mr. Amil Saifi, IT Manager
Mr. Neeraj Gupta, Asst. Finance Manager
Mr. Ankit Agrawal, Accounts Officer
Mr. Prashant Kumar, Accounts Assistant
Mr. Bharat Sharma, HR Assistant
Mr. Pravin Kumar, IT Assistant
Ms. Rabia Siddiqui, Office Clerk
Mr. Balveer Singh, Office Clerk
Mr. Bilal, Electrician
Mr Pappu, Plumber



COMMUNITY TEAMS

Community Health

Mussarat ,Afroz Jamala, Farhat Khan, Heena Nizam Zaidi, Mehrunisha, Nazima Begum, Safina, Saira Qureshi, Shabnam Roohi, Shahjahan,Shivani, Suvaleha, Anisha Begum, Nikhat, Saira Ali, Afroz Begam, Akbari Begum, Anwari Begum, BadarJahan, Farida Begum, Farzana Parveen, Gulshan, Kehkasha Praveen, Najma Shaifi, Nighat, Noor Bano, Nuzhat Sultana,Razia Parveen, Rehana Khatoon, Saira Bano, Salma, Shahana Begum, Shaheen Parveen, Shahjahan, Shaista Parveen, Shobha Rani, Zaheda, ZeenatBegam, Shaheen Begum, Nishaira, Shahana Praveen, Farhana, Tabassum, Talhat, Mejabein, Zahida, Alima, AnjumNisha, Alsabha, Azra Begum,Shivani,Farheen, Madhubala, Ayaz Khan



Community Health Team

Education Programme

Subby, Saba Parveen, Firoza Parveen, Rukhsar Khatoon, Fizza Khatoon, Razia, Azra, Sharika, Baby Tabassum, Shabista Parveen, Farzana, Qamar Jahan, (ECCD), Anita, Gazala, Masooma, Afroz Bano, Mehvish Parveen, Rukaiya, Ruby Gupta, Husna, Khursheed Bano, Mohd. Rafiq, Sualeha Siddiqui, Syed Monis Imam, Nasim Ahmed, Ghulam Sarwar, Ammar Mateen, Irfan Ahmed (Primary & Secondary Education), Mohsin Quereshi, Farhat Naaz & Nazneen Khan (English Access).

Community-based Waste Management

Ajid, Aleb, Anisa, Chetram, Kamlesh, Magawer, Mamta, Mannan, Mobeena, Mohammad Rafi, Mujammil, Mukesh, Munisha Begum, Nooruddin, Rahima, Raju, Rakesh, Sahida, Sajid Ali, Sayeed, Sayeeda, Shamsul Ali, Tinku



Community Waste Management Team

Community Capacity Building on Urban Services and Environment

Mohd. Salman, Mohd. Shawan, Rafi, Sajid

Career Development Center

Nasreen, Sayra Begum, Sehnaz, Abdul Raheem, Kahkashan Khan (Rehnumai)

Community based Waste Management


Sayyad Sajid Ali, Anisa, Mohd. Rafiq, Mubina, Munisha Begum, Rahima Khatoon, Shahida

Insha –E – Noor Crafts Center

Fehmina Baki, Rabiya Abbasi, Radhey Mohan, Sumit Kumar Haseen Ali, Imran; Noor Jahan (ZeN)

Community based Toilet Management

Mohd. Shariquddin, Surinder, Anil Jha, Anju, Sameena, Sajrulnisa, Rajesh, Hafeeza, Dillip, Ajaj



For internal circulation only.

©AKTC; All rights reserved. No part of this report may be reproduced, quoted from, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, scanning, recording or otherwise without the written permission of the copyright holders.

All photographs in the report have been taken by the AKTC project team.