

AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK



NIZAMUDDIN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE

ANNUAL REPORT – 2018

Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative

demonstrates a model for urban development in historic city centres in a non-profit *People Public- Private Partnership* model 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. Demonstrating the commitment of the Aga Khan Development Network to support the public parties to achieve mutual objectives of improved quality of life, increased tourist numbers, creating sustainable economic opportunities, improved urban public spaces, instilling a sense of pride and gender equality, amongst others. This project achieves several of the sustainable development goals.

PARTNER AGENCIES:



Archaeological Survey of India



South Delhi Municipal Corporation



Central Public Works Department



Aga Khan Foundation



Aga Khan Trust for Culture



www.nizamuddinrenewal.org



www.facebook.com/NizamuddinRenewal



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www.twitter.com/NizamuddinUrban



www.youtube.com/channel/UCouWCUYA4BwyLxYfCMYQ0ow

Annual Report Digital version:

<http://annualreport2018.nizamuddinrenewal.org/>

(Cover Page) 16th century Lakkarwala Burj in the southern end of Sunder Nuresery. Within the Sunder Nursery-Batashewala complex around 15 monuments including tombs, garden pavilions, well and even a 16th century lotus pond. As part of the partnership project, all these monuments- including six of national importance protected by the Archaeological Survey of India have been painstakingly conserved.

“...we might well describe creation of parks and gardens as gifts to the future. For, even as we look back in time – so we should also look thoughtfully ahead. Even as we sense today the influence of the distant past, so we should also think of generations yet unborn – people who will visit, and who will see these sites as gateways to their own history.”

-His Highness The Aga Khan

at the inauguration of SUNDER NURSERY, 21 February, 2018

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 TRUSTS

Tata Trusts



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

Rizwan Adatia Foundation

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Above: Map showing the extent of Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative.

Facing Page: Hon'ble Prime Minister, Mr Narendra Modi with Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany at Sunder Nursery during his official visit in March 2018.

Executive Summary

In undertaking the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative on the request of the Government of India, AKTC aimed not only to undertake heritage conservation, socio-economic development but also establish a model for urban development of India's historic city centers. To achieve these objectives in the past year we have made available case studies from all parts of the project on the renewed website – www.nizamuddinrenewal.org

Just over a decade after the MoU governing the project was signed, on 21- February 2018, Mr. M.Venkaiah Naidu, the Hon'ble Vice President of India inaugurated the completed Sunder Nursery in the presence of His Highness The Aga Khan and the Hon'ble Lt. Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Under a month after the inauguration, the Government of India hosted the bilateral meeting between Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr. Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India at Sunder Nursery. Several other VIP events have followed. Towards the end of 2018, TIME magazine named Sunder Nursery amongst the 100 'Greatest Places in the World' and Trip Advisor ranked Sunder Nursery as the third most popular attraction in Delhi.





His Highness The Aga Khan with Hon'ble Vice President of India, Mr Venkaiah Naidu at Sunder Nursery inauguration on 21st February, 2019.

Having established a **Management Trust to operate Sunder Nursery in a manner that it was designed for and achieve financial sustainability for operating costs, it will be an endeavor for Sunder Nursery to become the cultural, ecological and heritage hub for Delhi**, in a manner that Central Park serves for New York city. It is also an opportunity to demonstrate that heritage management could help achieve multiple government objectives – increased tourism, economic opportunities for local communities, Swachh Bharat, revenue generation, improved quality of life for citizens, installing a sense of pride, nation building, heritage and ecological conservation, amongst others.

Already, there have been announcements of many more Sunder Nurseries planned both in the national capital and in other cities. There have been many other similar incidents, including the Ministry of Tourism's 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme – wherein over 100 sites in India are to receive private funding and support - that admittedly was inspired by AKTC taking the responsibility at Humayun's Tomb. This comes on the heel of the Ministry of Culture announcing the creation of Site Museums at 25 sites nationwide – in line with the Humayun's Tomb Site Museum. The Hridaya scheme of the Ministry of Urban Development also aims to couple conservation effort with development schemes in historic city centers across 20+ cities in India.

With its three objectives of socio-economic development, heritage conservation and environmental development, the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative has employed an inter-disciplinary team to meet the Sustainable Development goals and to demonstrate that conservation and development can and should be part of the same process. **Over 60 monuments have been conserved across the project area – of which 12 were included in the expanded world heritage site by UNESCO in 2016 – a significant ratification of the established conservation process. As this report records, over 20,000 residents have benefited in multiple ways and many project components such as the health programme benefited over 450,000 people during the course of the project.**

At the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti the benefit of simultaneous action on several fronts – Vocational Training, Health and Education infrastructure, urban improvements, waste management, landscaping urban parks and housing improvements, conservation of the built heritage, early childhood care and development – has led to a pronounced improvement in the quality of life. Here, the transformation of the nallah space – from a garbage dumping ground to an important community asset – has required inter-disciplinary work and long years of effort at community empowerment to reach 'tipping point'.

The nallah improvement was supported by the Norwegian agency for Foreign affairs and many successful projects within the aegis of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal have been possible only by establishing new partnerships with government (Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Delhi Development Authority, amongst others), International governments (US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation and the German Embassy) having supported multiple projects, corporates (Havells, InterGlobe Foundation, Titan Co Ltd) and foundations (Tata Trusts, Ford Foundation), amongst others.

Challenges in all three project areas have evolved in recent years and especially 2018.

With the opening of Sunder Nursery, while landscape works will continue, the focus has become to management, maintenance, creating an attractive visitor friendly environment. In Nizamuddin Basti, efforts have been to empower and formalize community groups to ensure sustainability of project effort in perpetuity. Here, funds are also being sought to address problems that have so far not received attention such as rising concerns for mental health and drug abuse.

In 2019, the building of the Humayun's Tomb Site Museum – a 10000 sq.m facility – will be a major challenge for the AKDN project team. Here, a modern museum building in under construction and the exhibition aims to use multi-media – objects of antiquity, films, architectural models and replicas, building elements, archival material – to enhance visitor understanding of the World Heritage Site.

During this past 12 year period over 300 individual projects have been implemented in the Nizamuddin area, creating infrastructure for the city and its people. XX of these projects are briefly presented in this report.

For almost 40 years the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programme has demonstrated that the interventions are required in multiple sectors and this report presents these projects under 9 heads even though in reality each of these projects is much more intervened than it seems.

Going forward, sustainability of infrastructure created and replicability of the project, even if in parts and not whole, will be the major AKDN objectives.



I Conservation

of 700 years of built heritage of Nizamuddin



55 Mughal-era monuments conserved

11 Ongoing conservation of historic monuments

250 Craftsmen trained

600,000 man days of work created

(Clockwise from top) Ornate interiors of the Mirza Muzaffar Hussain's Mausoleum; Craftsmen working with art conservators on the conservation of painted ceiling of Sabz Burj; Restoring the tilework on the neck of Sabz Burj dome; crafting stone medallions at Rahim's Tomb.



CONSERVATION



CULTURAL REVIVAL



LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT



CONSERVATION

01 Abdur Rahim Khan – I – Khanan's Tomb

Above: Originally clad with marble, the double domed structure of the mausoleum was stripped in the 19th century exposing the rubble masonry structure below

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 serving as an inspiration for the later Taj Mahal.

Conservation works have been undertaken with the financial support of InterGlobe Foundation and commenced in late 2014 following approval of the Conservation Plan by the Director General, ASI as well as approvals of the ASI Core Committee during site inspection.



Supported by: **INTERGLOBE**
FOUNDATION

Dome:

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 as well as stabilised the dome by providing additional weight and vertical forces. This marble was stripped in the 19th century exposing the underlying random rubble masonry.

Action Taken:

- As per the recommendation of the ASI Core Committee, a symbolic addition of marble was restored to the dome to convey the original builder's intention. This work has taken over 2 years.
- Marble blocks were hand carved on the site by master craftsmen and keyed into the masonry of the dome to ensure structural stability and strength.

Marble blocks had to be hand carved on site to match the profile and curvature of the dome.



Canopies/Chattris:

In the centre of each of the four sides of the roof stand very low vaulted dalans. 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.

Action Taken:

- Stone elements of the missing canopies can be found at the site, and careful documentation of the stones revealed that four more canopies can be built using the pieces, a process called anastylosis.
- Master craftsmen have carefully reconstructed four canopies, two each in the south and west, respectively.
- The domes of the canopies were built using traditional brick masonry in lime plaster, finished with a 1mm layer of lime punning, made of pure lime mixed with marble dust.
- The extant canopy in the north was repaired and made structurally sound.

Master craftsmen carefully reconstructed the missing canopies from stone elements found at the site.



Facade:

In the 19th and 20th centuries, marble and sandstone blocks have been stripped from the structure with the protective stone cladding removed from large parts of the structure, the building is in a poor state of preservation. Major works have been carried out to the four corners of the structure since 2015.

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 and approved by the ASI Core Committee 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.
- The methodology to undertake the conservation works was established prior to the commencement of works.
- Marble and red sandstone blocks were hand carved on site to match the original details and carefully restored to the facade using traditional lime mortar.
- The 1920's Delhi quartzite repair, which is being retained as an example of good conservation efforts, was found to be in poor state of preservation. The underlying masonry behind the quartzite repair was found to have lost its strength and was in the danger of collapse. The masonry was repaired and lime grout was used to strengthen the masonry.
- Works were carried out in a systematic manner to ensure setting and strengthening of the facade.
- The spandrels of the arches are decorated with six pointed stars with a central marble medallion. The medallion was carefully documented and master craftsmen have carved on site the missing medallions using traditional tools and techniques.

Conservation works to the facade commenced after a thorough structural analysis, owing to the poor state of preservation of the mausoleum. Stone by stone analysis of each facade was carried out to inform the conservation process.



Upper Platform:

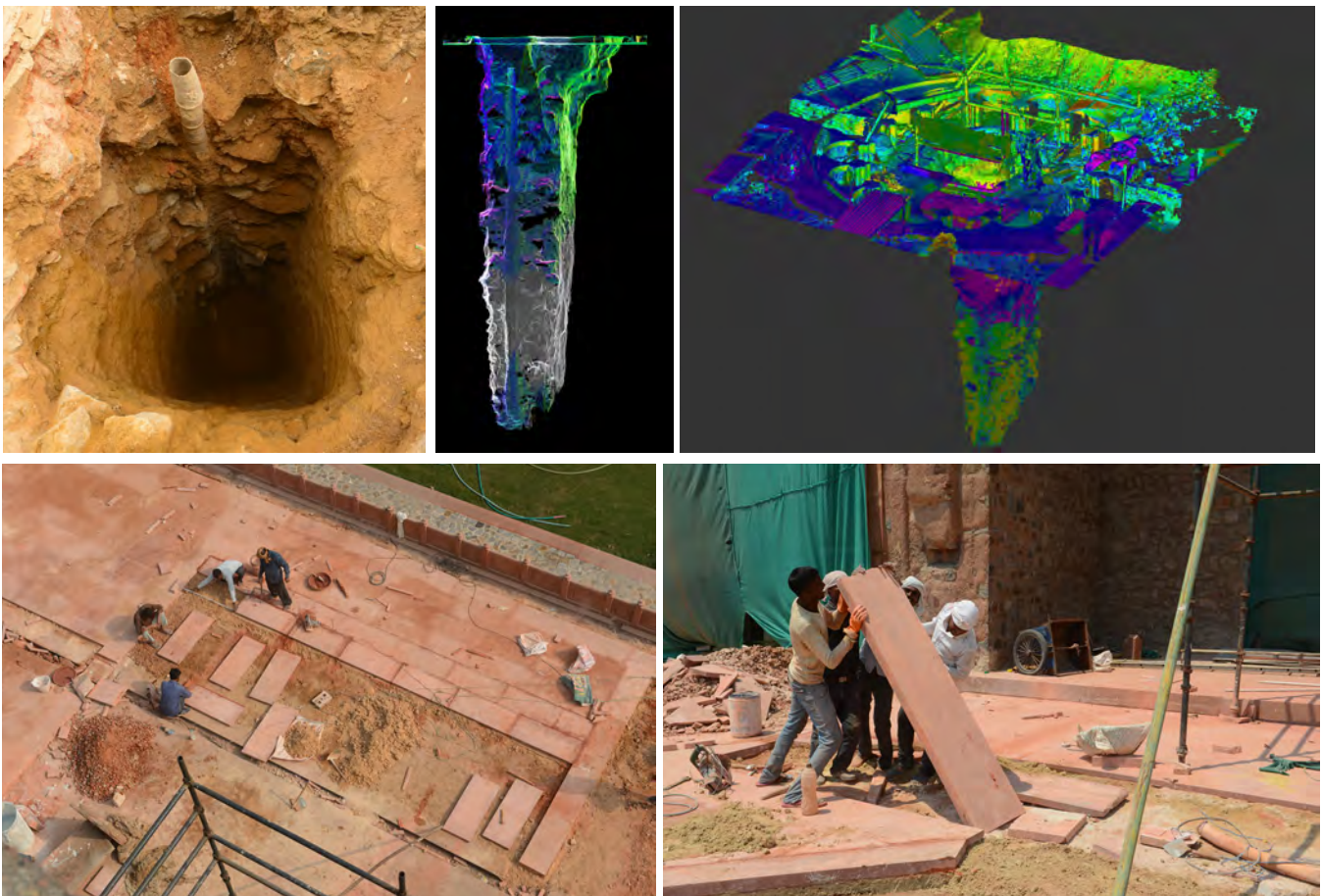
The mausoleum has a large upper platform with a significant foliated water tank, suggesting an elaborate water lifting mechanism to operate fountains at this level. The flooring of this large terrace would have been in sandstone, which was also possibly stripped in the 18th century.

Action Taken:

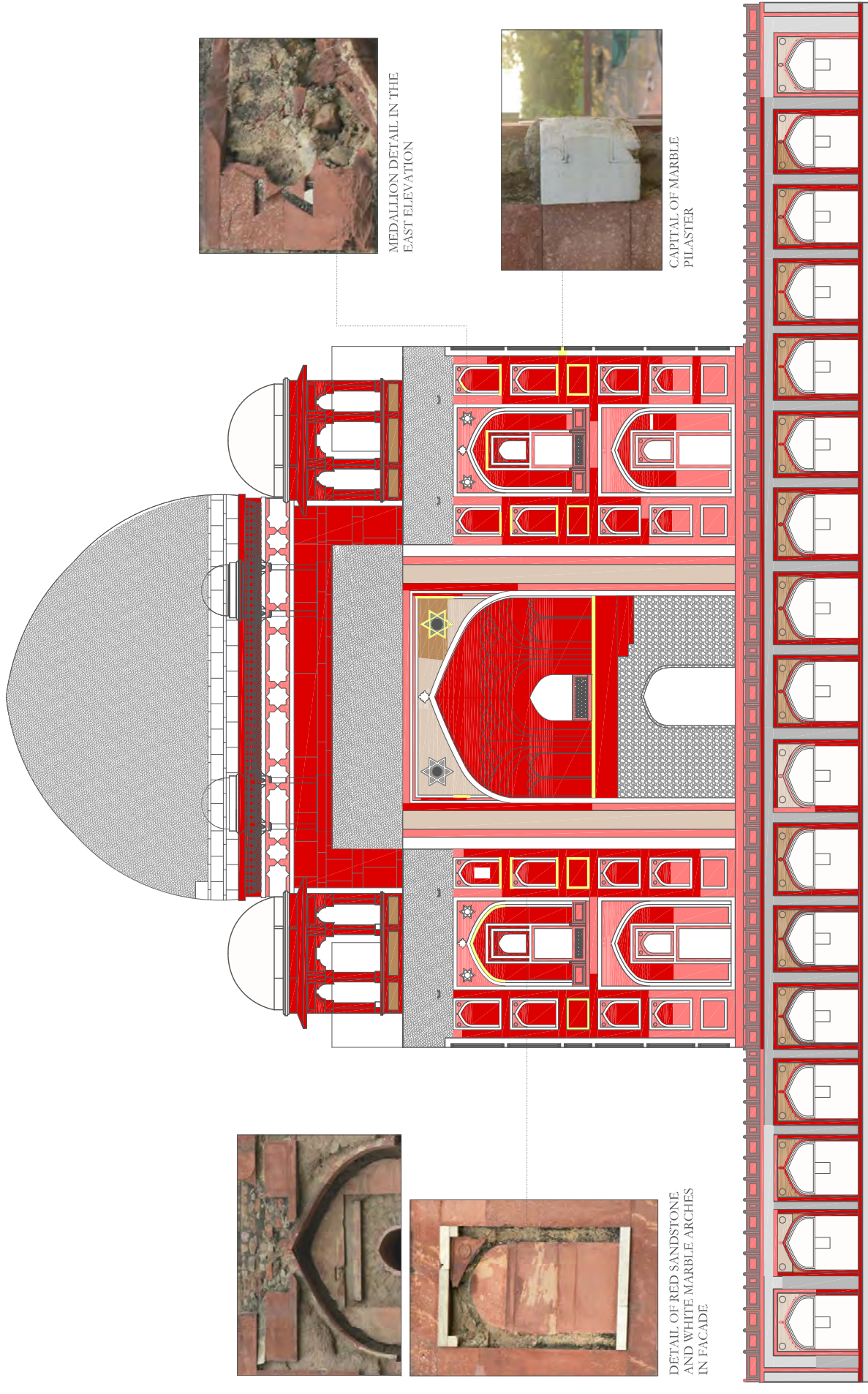
- Laying of stone flooring on the upper plinth is nearing completion. The modern cement concrete flooring on the upper plinth is being dismantled and replaced with red sandstone flooring as per the existing evidence of stone thickness and patterns.
- The existing water tanks and large foliated tank at this level have been repaired and made water tight. The tanks are connected by water channels which have been repaired and laid to appropriate slopes.

Next Steps:

Conservation works to continue through 2019 as per the approved Conservation Plan and any further directions from the ASI Core Committee and recommendations of the ongoing external peer reviews.



Scientific clearance of the foliated tank revealed a 6m vertical terracotta pipe. This has been extensively documented before being consolidated; The cement concrete flooring of the upper platform is being replaced with traditional sandstone flooring by stone craftsmen.



MEDALLION DETAIL IN THE EAST ELEVATION



CAPITAL OF MARBLE PULASTER



DETAIL OF RED SANDSTONE AND WHITE MARBLE ARCHES IN FACADE

Legend


- RED SANDSTONE
- WHITE MARBLE
- BUFF SANDSTONE
- EXPOSED MASONRY (NO EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL DETAIL)
- RED SANDSTONE TO BE RESTORED
- WHITE MARBLE TO BE RESTORED
- BUFF SANDSTONE TO BE RESTORED
- 1923 - 6 REPAIRS USING DQ MASONRY TO BE RETAINED



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



INTERGLOBE FOUNDATION



AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE



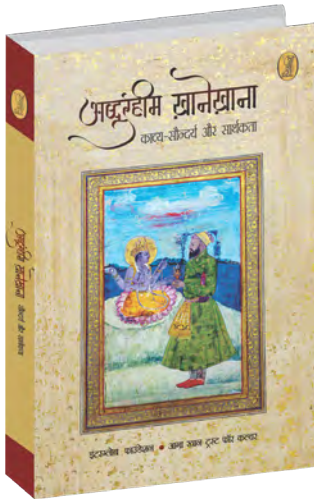
Conservation Plan
East Elevation
of Abdur Rahim Khan -i- Khanaan Tomb

Date	May 2015
Doc. by	AKTC
Drg.no.	004

CULTURAL REVIVAL

02

Abdur Rahim

Khan – I – Khanan's
Poetry & Personality

Cover Image of Rahim's Hindi Publication in process

Reviving Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan's cultural legacy includes documenting the works and various aspects of his personality and creating an awareness around it. For this purpose, the project has been documenting Rahim's literary works, including his dohe (couplets), and its dissemination through various mediums like festivals, conferences, walks, webiste and publications. **Interglobe Foundation** has been generously supporting this process by facilitating the conservation effort and an intense research programme which has resulted in the production of two books - a volume each in English and Hindi.

In 2017, a first round of discussion was held with noted scholars on bringing together the Hindi literary work of Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan. These discussions and deliberations by different scholars provided material which have been compiled and presented through these books.

- The English publication named '**Celebrating Rahim**' comprised of 12 essays by eminent national and international scholars and proceedings of the three day festival held in March 2017. 1500 copies of the book were published in association with Mapin Publishing. 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 2017 at India International Center.
- Production of the book "**Abdur Rahim-Khan-i-Khanan (Kavya Saudrya aur Sarthakta)**" was a complex process - images for the cover page and inside pages were carefully researched by exploring different national and international museum archives; eminent scholar and internationally acclaimed Indian theorist, literary critic Shri Gopi Chand Narag and Indian film director, lyricist and poet Shri Gulzar sahib contributed to the preface. The publication is in two sections: Section 1 has compilation of 11 scholarly articles from noted scholars on Rahim and Hindi literature an introduction and an essay by Editor Harish Trivedi. Section 2 deals with detailed annotations of a selection of Rahim's works which includes Doha, Nagarshobha, Barvai nayika bhed, Shringar sortha, Phutkar chand and Madnastak. The book will also include a music CD with 11 tracks from 4 musicians.
- In early 2018 the team visited the library of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University to refer the Sanskrit manuscript written in praise of Rahim khankhanacharitam by Rudra Kavi in 1603. The complete manuscript with 39 folios was photo documented and permission was obtained to publish few folios from the manuscript in the forthcoming Hindi publication, Rahim Kavya-Sankalan .
- A master CD with 11 compositions has been compiled for the Hindi book. The verses of Rahim were studio recorded and mastered; Padmashri Shanti Hiranand prepared 8 compositions on the verses of Rahim and Dr. Revati Sakalkar from the Benaras gharana prepared 4 compositions.
- The book has been submitted to the publisher, Vani Prakashan for designing and publishing. Final round of proof reading is under process and design layouts are being discussed. The book will be launched in 2019.



CONSERVATION

03 Sabz Burj

(Above) Artist's rendering of Sabz Burj as the monument would have been.
Watercolour illustration by Himanish Das.

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 are being undertaken with the financial support of **Havells India Limited**.



Supported by: **HAVELLS**

Dome:

The original tiles that covered the dome were removed in 1986 by the ASI and replaced with the blue tiles presently covering the dome. Following an in-depth conditional analysis of the outer dome, it was discovered that the tiles presently fixed to the dome do not match the physical and chemical characteristics of the original tile work. Moreover, these tiles have been fixed to the dome using cement which is causing significant damage to the structure causing severe water seepage from the dome. This is subsequently causing the loss of painted layers from the exquisite painted ceiling below.

Missing tile work on the finial of the dome being restored with tiles matching the original



Moisture from the outer dome is clearly visible in the lower layers which have also been confirmed with the use of thermal imagery indicating damp spots across the periphery of the inner dome.

Following several joint site visits and presentations to the ASI Core Committee headed by the Director General, ASI approvals have been sought for the removal of the 1986 tiles which is causing severe damage to the structure. The tiles made of glazed terracotta have been fixed on the dome in 1986 and as such do not represent a significant historic layer. The removal of the tiles would be followed with the provision of a protective lime plaster layer to the dome and restoration of tile work with tiles matching the original Mughal era tiles in all respects.

Urgent approvals are being sought from the ASI to address the matter.



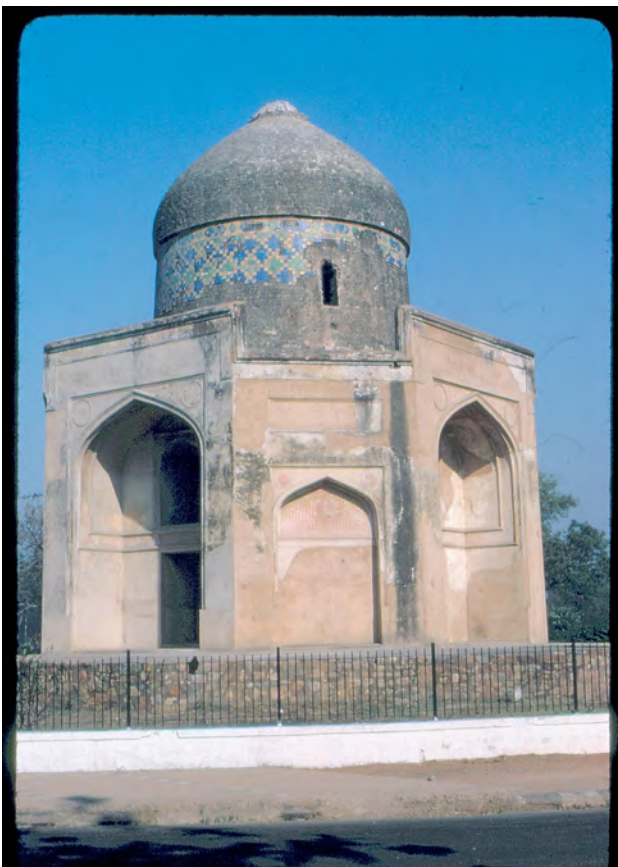
Missing tile work on the finial of the dome being restored with tiles matching the original

Neck of the Dome:

The neck of the dome is covered in Mughal glazed tile in four distinct colours – yellow, turquoise, blue and green – arranged to create a continuous geometric pattern. Comparison of archival photo-documentation has revealed much loss of tile work over the 20th - 21st centuries. A detailed comparison and condition assessment was carried out to understand the areas of loss and the geometric pattern of the tile work. The tile work is not only a decorative element but also acts as a protective layer to the structure and serves as a base to the dome.

As with the conservation of the tile work at Humayun's Tomb, conservation works here are guided by the principles and philosophy set then and original tiles were retained and only tiles were missing have been restored. Master craftsmen have painstakingly undertaken this conservation work ensuring that original joints and patters are retained or matched where applicable. Tiles, matching the original tile work in all respects, were prepared by trained craftsmen at the Tile Centre at Humayun's Tomb.

Significant loss of tile work continued through the 20th - 21st centuries. Missing tile work is being restored as per the principles and philosophy set during the conservation of Humayun's Tomb.



“The high drum rising above the facades still retains some of its original blue, green and yellow tile work, whence the structure obtains its name; while certain of the circular tiled discs in the arch spandrels are still preserved.”
- Zafar Hassan in *Monuments of Delhi* dated 1919



Painted Ceiling :

The inner dome and the ceiling of the main chamber are profusely decorated with intricate floral patterns. A layer of cement slurry covered a large portion of the dome hiding the painted layers underneath, while the remaining portion was dulled by past chemical coatings and a layer of soot and dust. Following a detailed condition assessment, a conservation plan was prepared to undertake the cleaning of the painted ceiling. The cement layers were carefully removed by trained art conservators, revealing intricate floral patterns in blue, red and gold. Detailed analysis has revealed Lapis and gold in the painted layers indicating the significance of this building.

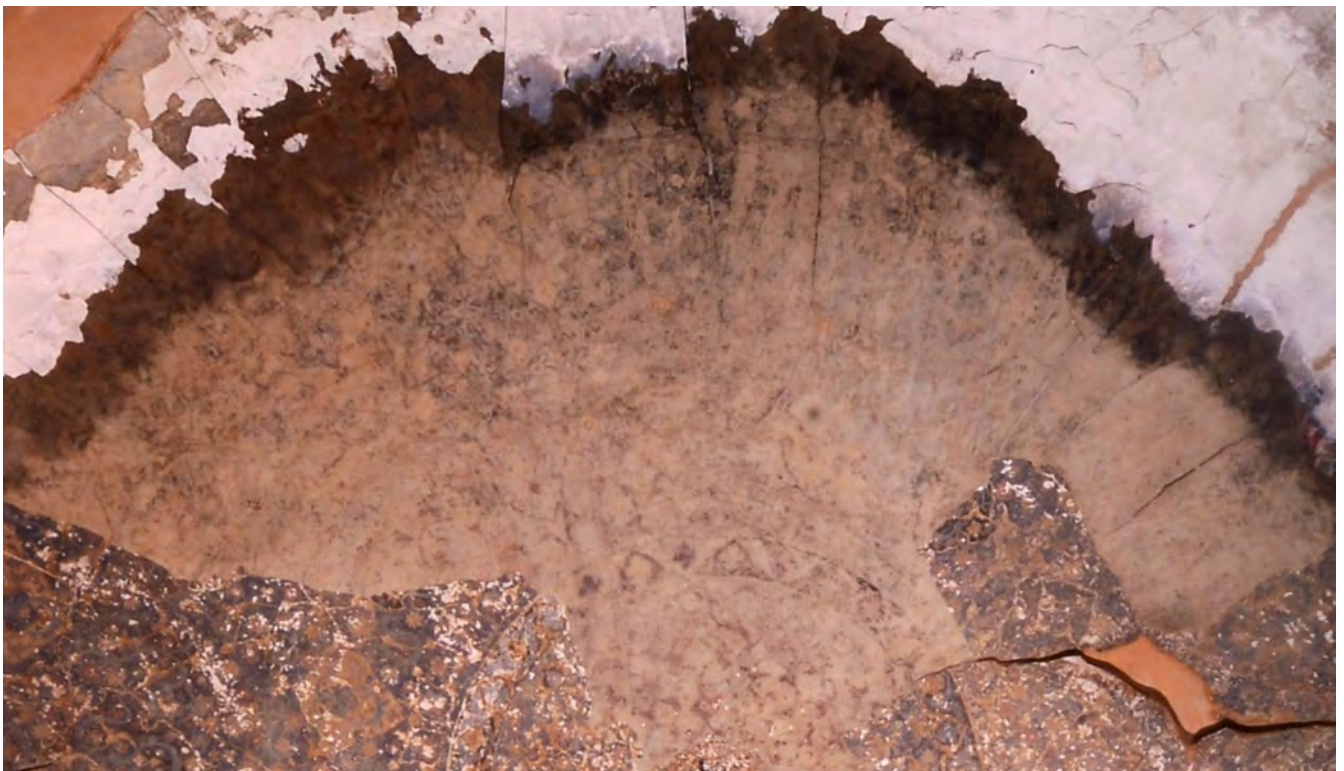
Water seepage from the outer dome has led to loss of painting in the periphery of the dome and thermal imagery has confirmed the dampness along the dome. Urgent approvals are being sought from the ASI to address the matter and prevent further loss from this significant painted ceiling.

Meanwhile, art conservators are continuing to clean the layers of soot and dust to reveal the painting and its brilliance of colour and pattern.

This ceiling is amazing and sensational! You are making a wonderful contribution in uncovering this rare Timurid inspired patterns. I can only say again: what AKTC is uncovering is sensational – a ceiling with pure late Timurid ornament – it is as if we look right into the 16th century! I feel like coming to India to see it as soon as possible. Such great and unique work!

– Ebba Koch, Mughal Historian

View of Sabz Burj ceiling before conservation



Stages of Ceiling Conservation



1. Assesment of the Ceiling Patterns



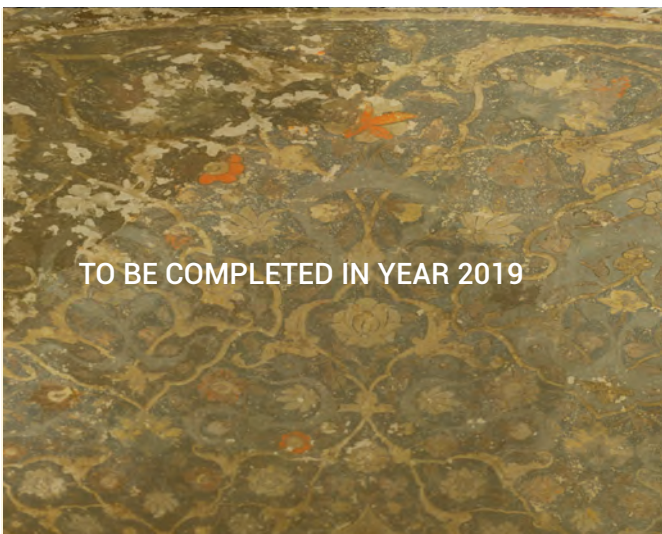
2. Creation of Grid



3. Removal of cement from the pattern



4. Cleaning of patterns



5. Conservation of missing patterns



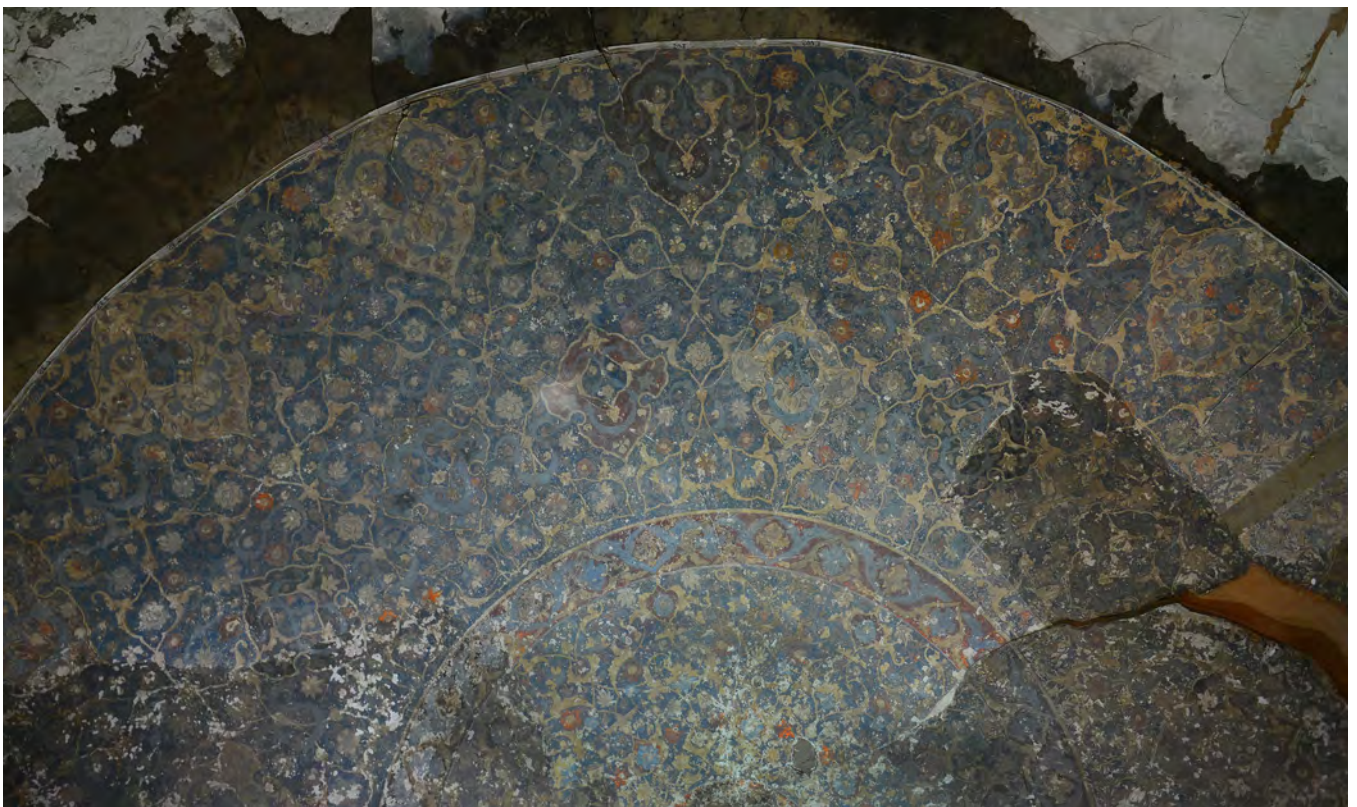
6. Adding a final layer

Sabz Burj is a 16th century early Mughal monument located in close proximity to Humayun's Tomb. The structure is influenced by Central Asian Timurid architecture, and the domed ceiling of the tomb chamber is covered with paintings. Remnants of paintings are also visible along the wall surfaces. The quality of line in the paintings is very confident and skilful. It is evident that water has percolated on the top of the inner dome, and collected at the junction where the dome springs up.

...The approach as it is for wall conservation, or any type of art conservation is to make sure there are no sideeffects in future and reveal mthings with minimum intervention in art. So we were fortunate enough to reveal that. The challenge that is, it is not about cleaning a work of art it is more about achieveing a balance in the polychromy and fortunately with well informed work together we have achieved a nice balance of two sections the browns and the greys." ...Once the Sabz Burj is completely treated it will be like beautifully embelished fermament up in the tomb , flamboyant and glorious."

*- Anupam Saha, Art Conservator
April 14, 2018*

A cement slurry applied to the ceiling has been carefully removed revealing intricate floral painted patterns. Analysis of the pigments has revealed Lapis and gold.





SABZ BURJ MAIN HALL:
BEFORE CONSERVATION



SABZ BURJ MAIN HALL:
DURING CONSERVATION

Facades:

The facades of the eight sided tomb are profusely decorated with incised plasterwork, finished with natural colours and red polychromy, each facade unique in its ornamentation. Each facade is also decorated with medallions bearing Quranic inscriptions in incised plasterwork.

The ornamental elements have severely deteriorated over the years due to neglect and inappropriate repair works in the 20th century with cement mortar. Areas with ornamental plasterwork have been repaired using plain plaster and this new plaster shows advanced state of deterioration due to inappropriate mix of lime plaster.

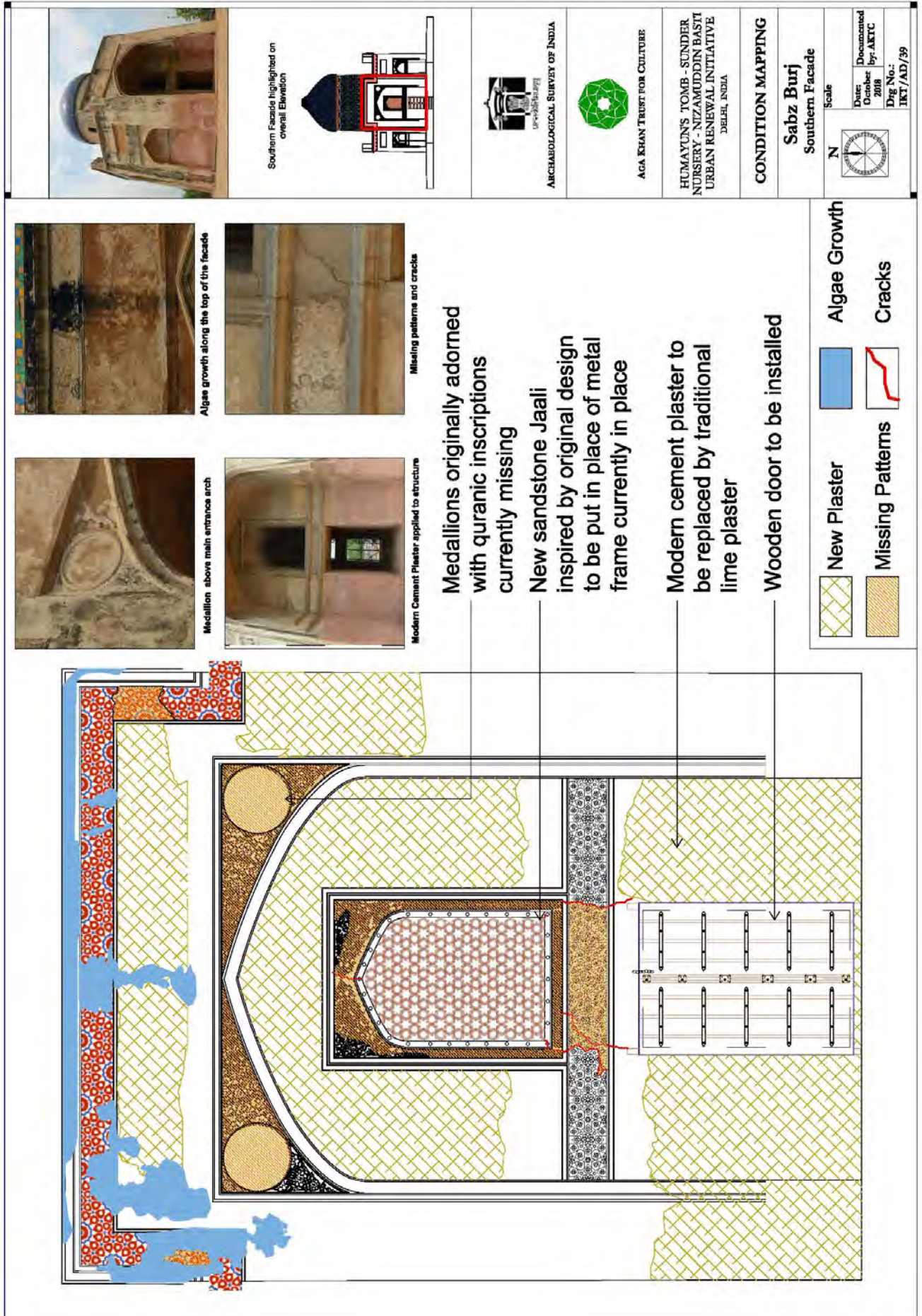
Trained craftsmen have carefully cleaned the decorated surfaces and ornamental plasterwork where damaged or missing has been carefully restored using traditional lime plaster. Modern cement layers have been dismantled carefully and replaced with traditional lime mortar.

Next Steps:

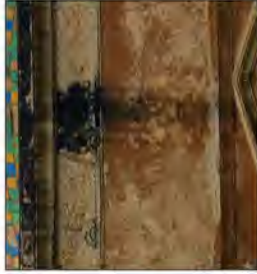
Conservation works to continue through 2019 as per the approved Conservation Plan and any further directions from the ASI Core Committee.

Each facade of the octagonal mausoleum is unique in its ornamentation. Trained craftsmen and conservators have carefully restored incised plaster work where missing or where obscured due to inappropriate cement repairs





Medallion above main entrance arch



Algae growth along the top of the facade



Modern Cement Plaster applied to structure



Missing patterns and cracks

Medallions originally adorned with quranic inscriptions currently missing

New sandstone Jaali inspired by original design to be put in place of metal frame currently in place

Modern cement plaster to be replaced by traditional lime plaster

Wooden door to be installed



New Plaster

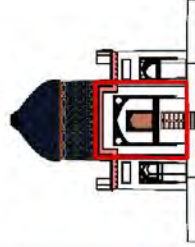


Algae Growth

Cracks



Southern Facade highlighted on overall Elevation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

HUMAYUN'S TOMB - SUNDER NURSERY - NIZAMUDDIN BASI URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVE DELHI, INDIA

CONDITION MAPPING

Sabz Burj Southern Facade

Scale



Date Documented by: ARKTC 2018

Dwg No.: IKY/AD/39



CONSERVATION

04 Azimganj Serai

The walls of the Azimganj Serai as seen from Sunder Nursery. Development works are in progress to provide visitor access to the 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 have included the reconstruction of the partially collapsed chambers.

Supported by:  Delhi State Archaeology



Action Taken:

Top Left: Craftsmen undertaking traditional repairs to the damaged battlements of the external walls.
Top Right: The corner bastion of the serai had to be carefully consolidated and built up from ground level using traditional quartzite stone masonry
Top Bottom: Traditional lime concrete terracing has been laid to make the structure water tight

- Conservation works on the Azimganj Serai include the reconstruction of the collapsed stone masonry structure. The structure is badly damaged due to neglect and dense growth of vegetation (invasive species like kikar and subabool) on the structure. The NE and SW corners of the serai have been restored as per the existing details.
- Conservation works included consolidation of the Delhi quartzite masonry structure and restoration of a layer of lime plaster to the interior ceilings.
- Traditional lime concrete has been provided in the terrace areas where the structure has been conserved.
- 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.
- Site clearance has been carried out in the SE portion of the monument to further expedite permission for the removal of trees.
- Total station surveys of the Azimganj Serai and its immediate surroundings have been carried out to prepare landscape and access plans to link Azimganj Serai with Sunder Nursery.





Before Conservation

(Facing page from top to bottom) Views of Azimganj Serai before and after conservation. During the project, the damaged bastions, collapsed chambers, and boundary walls are being conserved using traditional building techniques and materials.

Since 2015, at the Mughal-era Azimganj Serai works have been aimed at the conservation of its 68 chambers, which were in an advanced stage of collapse. The project has created a space which can now be accessible to over a million tourists annually.

Next Steps:

The first phase of conservation works were aimed at the structural stabilisation of the North East and South West corners of the serai which were in urgent need of conservation. The second phase of conservation works are aimed at the North West and South East corners of the serai which are presently buried under several layers of earth and will need to be carefully exposed prior to undertaking the conservation works. The chambers in this portion of the serai have collapsed in most places and conservation works will be aimed at structural consolidation and reconstruction of collapsed areas will be limited to only where absolutely necessary.

Simultaneously development works are in progress to provide visitor access to the serai from Sunder Nursery.



CONSERVATION

05

Humayun's Tomb Site Museum

Bird's eye view showing the terraced landscape of Humayun's Tomb interpretation centre. Materials such as red sandstone and white marble are inspired from Humayun's Tomb to maintain the character of World Heritage Site.

The Humayun's Tomb Site Museum is being constructed to enhance visitor experience at the World Heritage Site of Humayun's Tomb and the associated sites of Nizamuddin Basti and Sunder Nursery. The state-of-the-art Site Museum will serve as a physical as well as a narrative bridge between these three related although currently segregated sites. To engage and inform visitors, the Museum will employ multiple media such as architectural models and replicas, original antiquities, films and animations amongst other tools.

Action Taken:

Construction

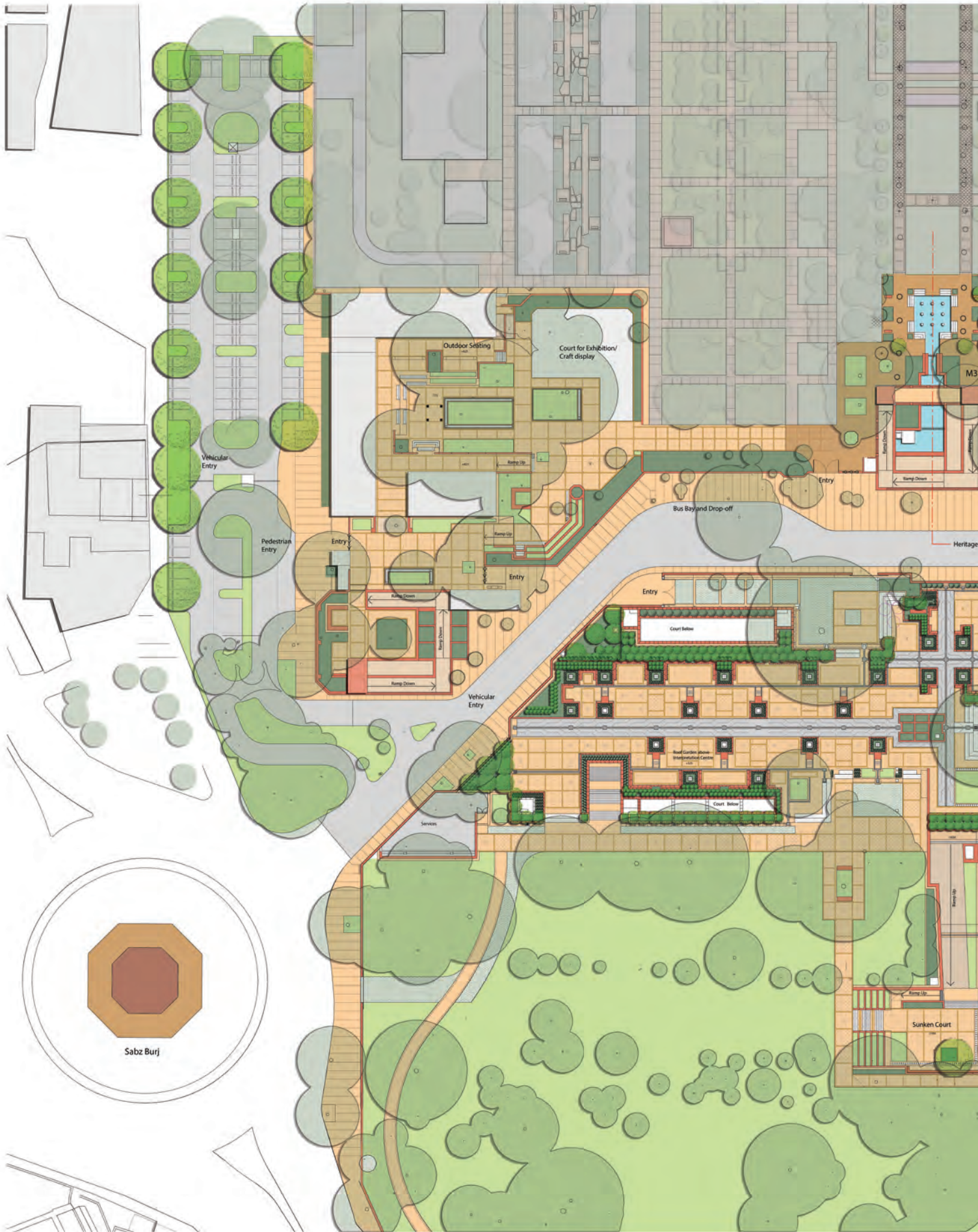
- Construction of the underground ramp connecting administration and the gallery block has been completed.
- Construction of underground tunnel leading to sunder nursery has been started. For this half width of the existing road has been barricaded and



Aerial view of Humayun's Tomb Site Museum before construction commenced in 2015.

raft at museum level has been casted following the first lift of the retaining walls on both the sides.

- Re-routing of road above the Sunder Nursery ramp has also been completed.
- Construction of exit ramp towards Humayun's tomb has been completed for this a retaining wall to support a portion of exit ramp towards Humayun's tomb was constructed. After various mock ups and discussions Sadar Ali Granite stone was laid.
- Red Sandstone cladding and Delhi Quartz stone cladding, which was part of the landscape design, for the walls of exit ramp & exit staircase was completed.
- Laying of monolithic Red sandstone tread and risers and creating amphitheatre for exit staircase toward Humayun's tomb has been completed.
- Red sand stone and white marble cladding on the walls of the courtyard right next to the permanent gallery and white marble cladding on the columns was completed.
- AAC Block work and laying of plumbing pipes in both the toilet blocks was completed. False ceiling for the same area has also been initiated.
- Red sandstone cladding around the sky lights for the planters and kota flooring for central water channel on top of gallery block has been initiated.
- For skylight and permanent gallery glazing installation, mock-ups for the skylights was reviewed by Mr Luis Monreal and the contract was finally awarded to International Glazing Technology. 25 skylights along with glazing for permanent gallery have already been installed.
- Grace membrane waterproofing has been completed for the roof and for the skylight walls in Permanent Gallery, Model Gallery, Entrance Gallery and Vestibule Gallery - I areas. Also a 30mm screed layer is being cast on the waterproofing layer as a protective coat.





(Left) Landscape plan of Humayun's Tomb Site Museum; (Above) Architectural renders of the Administrative Block

CWD
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

HUMAYUN'S TOMB SITE MUSEUM
DELHI, INDIA

Design Plan

SCALE 1:500
February, 2019

505

Landscape Plan of Humayun's Tomb Site Museum



At 10,000 sq. m. of gallery space, the Humayun's Tomb Site Museum is one of the largest private gallery space in the country.



Laying of 40mm thick sadar-ali granite stone in main exhibition gallery.



40mm thick white marble cladding on the columns of main exhibition gallery.



*Rendering of exposed concrete finish ceiling
Cutting of 10mm groove in the pleated ceiling of gallery block.*



*Laying of monolithic red sandstone blocks on the exit staircase
towards Humayun's Tomb.*



Opposite Page: Clockwise from Top Left: 100 mm thick Red sandstone bricks and 100 x100 marble block cladding on the facade of Administration building. RCC Framework for the central wing of administration building in process.

View of administration building showing the brickwork in the superstructure and kota stone tanking for waterproofing in process.

Construction of internal walls using ACC blocks in process.

Waterproofing work on the terrace of administration building showing on of the five layers

- GI door mock-up along with 40 mm thick "White Marble" jamb detail in the service gallery was executed at site. These were reviewed by senior officials from AKTC Geneva office and were then finalized.
- Contract for track lighting, projection and audio systems has been awarded.
- In Administration Block the final/terrace slab along with supporting columns, beams and staircase and mummy of the north, south and central wing has been casted.
- AAC block work is completed in the basement, ground and first floor of administration building.
- For administration block terrace kota stone flooring and construction and finishing of parapet walls with kota stone cladding was completed.
- Electrical, HVAC, plumbing and fire fighting work for gallery level and administration building has been initiated.
- In Administration Block water proofing treatment was completed. This included laying of different materials layer by layer with precision and proper drying/curing time was given to each. It started with a layer of tar coal, covering it with black polythene sheet of specified microns. On this a layer of screed was put and a foam treatment was done. This finally followed by water proofing sheet, wire mesh and screed again.
- Mock-up for the external facade was made on site. Same has been reviewed by Achitect and Mr. Luis Monreal. Red Sandstone and marble cladding has already been initiated.
- For Admin building facade, Glazing contract has been awarded to Schuco.
- Spanish Museography Company Espai-Visual, presented their rendered views and design to the AKTC team. During this presentation the lighting and acoustic system designed for the gallery area was also reviewed. The changes suggested by the museography team will be incorporated in future. There was also a detail discussion about the replicas to be made, different presentation elements of the exhibition, literature and content.

Construction of brick wall for souvenir shop in the administration block.

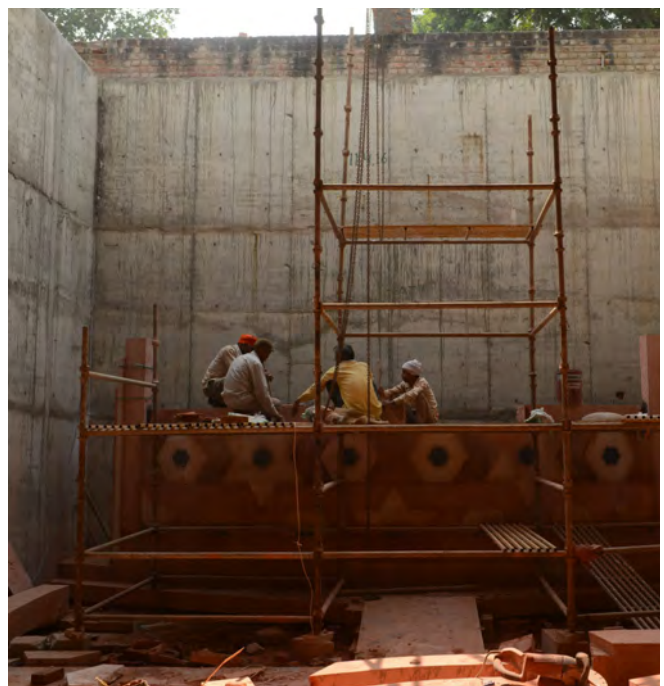




Architectural models and replicas, original antiquities, architectural fragments, films and graphic illustrations amongst other mediums will be used to communicate the narrative of the exhibition.



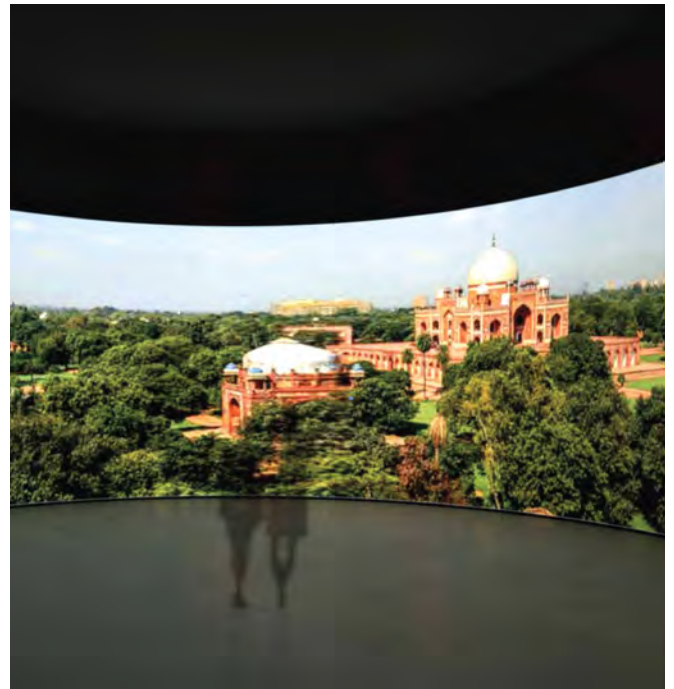
Dismantling of terrazzo flooring of North Chamber



Construction of the 1:1 scaled replica of the drum of the dome of Humayun's Tomb.



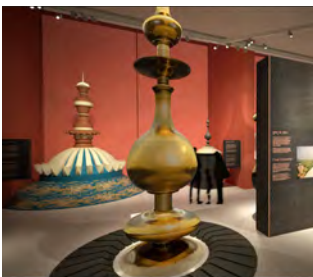
Representative of the Dargah Committee viewing the architectural model of the Nizamuddin Dargah Complex.



The Humayun's Tomb Site Museum will make use of state-of-the-art technology in the exhibition. The introductory film will be projected on a 250 degrees screen for an immersive experience.



Exhibition Design



Construction of the 1:1 scale replica of the finial of Nila Gumabd at Exhibition gallery.

- To identify objects in the National Museum collection. The AKTC team is closely working with the curators of the Manuscript, Armoury, Decorative Arts, Numismatic and Painting departments of the National Museum, New Delhi to identify antiquities that would be displayed at the Humayun's Tomb Site Museum. Continuous correspondence with the National Museum began in April of the year.
- Due to limited access to the Reserve collections of the National Museum, the AKTC team is doing thorough secondary research from catalogues, books and Museum publications to identify related antiquities from the Museum collections and presenting the list to the curators, who further, are retrieving these from the Reserve storage.
- After multiple sessions of viewings, by the end of the year, 97 objects have been shortlisted. This list consists of objects which may be displayed in the Permanent galleries.
- Prof Ebba Koch has kindly been the principal advisor to the AKTC team to finalize the contents of the exhibition.
- AKTC prepared a preliminary list of relevant objects from the ASI collections in the Red Fort Museum and Purana Qila Collections. This year, the list was approved by the DG, ASI for display at the Humayun's Tomb Site Museum. Following the approval, a careful viewing and documentation of these antiquities is taking place. The AKTC team is making notes on the description, relevance, aesthetic value, condition and need for conservation for each of the objects. Based on these sessions, the final list of antiquities from the ASI Collections continues to be fine-tuned.
- In 2018, three of the major architectural models which are to be exhibited in the Site Museum were completed and delivered. These include the models of Humayun's Tomb, Rahim's Tomb and the Nizamuddin Dargah Complex.
- Additionally, ten architectural models including seven World Heritage Sites in the Nizamuddin vicinity, Chausath Khamba and Sher Mandel have been commissioned and are in the process of fabrication. These will be completed in the first quarter of 2019.
- AKTC has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, to establish a virtual experiential museum at the Site Museum.



Next Steps:

Left: Conditional assesment and examination of shortlisted antiquities of the National Museum collection.

Right: Discussions on the curatorial content with eminent Mughal scholar and senior advisor of the echibition at Humayun's Tomb Site Museum, Prof Ebba Koch.

- Excavation for the construction of the underground tunnel connecting Sunder nursery and gallery block.
- Completion of mirror polishing of 'Sadar Ali Granite' in the gallery block.
- Installation of Acoustics, HVAC ducts, Track Lighting, audio systems and projectors for the gallery and administration block.
- Marble jaali for HVAC panels.
- Installation of cubicles and plumbing fixtures for toilets of gallery and administration block.
- Completion of finishing work such as gypsum plaster, granite skirting, floor grinding and polishing, etc
- Completion of flooring for ramp-1 connecting administration block and gallery block.
- For HTIC terrace, landscape, stone work and plantation to be completed.
- Completion of Fire path and landscape work around the gallery block.
- Installation of skylight above permanent gallery and installation on glazing for administration building.
- Facade for administration block to be completed.
- Installation of electrical panel in the service areas.

The Museum will integrate - physically as well as thematically - the presently segregated, although historically connected sites of Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery and the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.



CONSERVATION

06 Jamaat khana Masjid

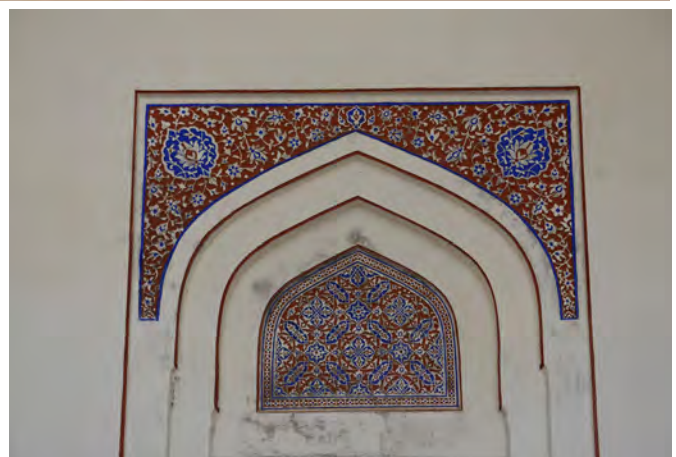
Clockwise from left: Dismantling of terrazzo flooring of North Chamber; Restoration of the medallion of arches; Restoration of internal dome ceiling

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 were halted for festivals such as Eid, during the Urs and for the month of Ramzan. However in the intermediate time the work was continued considering the convenience of the pilgrims and other visitors in the mosque.



Before and After images of Jamaat Khana mosque where layers of paint were removed to reveal the original sandstone facade.



Clockwise from Top: Image of the medallion on ceiling; before and after images of arches restored with traditional paint; Dismantling of terazzo flooring; Layering of red sandstone flooring

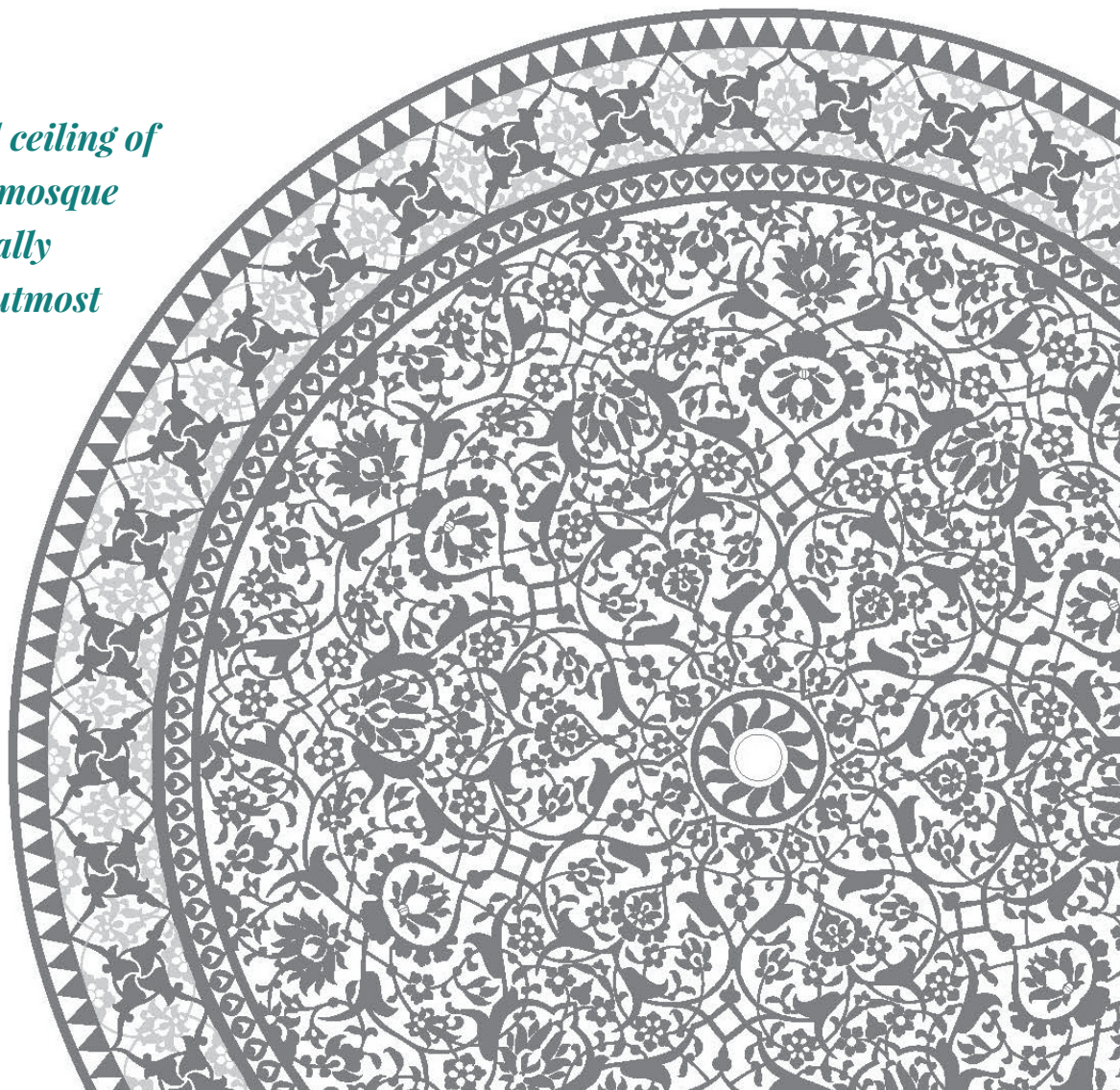
Action Taken:

- Flooring: The existing terrazzo flooring which was the 20th century intervention was removed carefully and the flooring was conserved as per original level and details. The terrazzo flooring is replaced with 40 mm thick red sandstone with the provision of concealed KVC chambers for laying underground electrical cabling.
- Lime plastering of walls is completed with 1.5 mm finishing layer of lime punning. Conservation of ornamental central motif on the domes and medallions on the arches have been conserved as per the original details and colours.
- The red sandstone kangooras on the entrance jaali wall was damaged and broken at many places. It was restored in sandstone matching the original design and fixing details.
- Fixing the new gate at the entrance of the North chamber to match the historic fabric and surroundings.
- Manual Cleaning of the facade and Dome: scrapping of multiple layers of paint from the facade and domes was done without damaging the original fabric.

Next Steps:

- South chamber: Conservation work of the south chamber will be continued. Work on lime plastering of walls, conservation works of Dome ceiling, motifs and other ornamental works in incised plaster work. Red sand stone flooring will be done retaining the original floor level with provision of underground cabling.
- Electrical layout: Due to unplanned electrical wiring in Dargah complex, it impacts the visual integrity of the monuments and its surrounding. In order to be able to address this issue an overall electrical layout will be prepared with and underground cabling and energy efficient lighting fixtures

The ornamental ceiling of Jamaat Khana mosque was architecturally documented to utmost precision



Mughal Royal Tombs in Nizamuddin Dargah Complex

Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah complex is centred at the tomb of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, where the revered 13th century Sufi saint is buried. Here stand monuments dating from the 14th century onwards. The entire Dargah complex is notified as protected by the ASI. The complex consist grand 13th century Jamat khana mosque and three remarkable 17th & 18th century Mughal tombs such as the **Tomb of Jahanara Begum**, **Tomb of Emperor Mohammad Shah 'Rangila'** and **Tomb of Emperor Mirza Jahangir**. The complex is designated to be of national importance with an area of 917.11 square meter and is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and is an integral part of the larger AKTC's Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative.

The conservation work aimed at ensuring long term preservation, will follow the approach taken for the conservation of Humayun's Tomb and will include state-of-art documentation including use of 3D Laser scanning technology; archival research, intense community engagement and employing master craftsmen using traditional tools, building materials and building techniques.

TOMB OF JEHANARA BEGUM
1661 AD
Ownership - ASI
Status - Protected
Area of the Tomb - 22.5 Sqm.



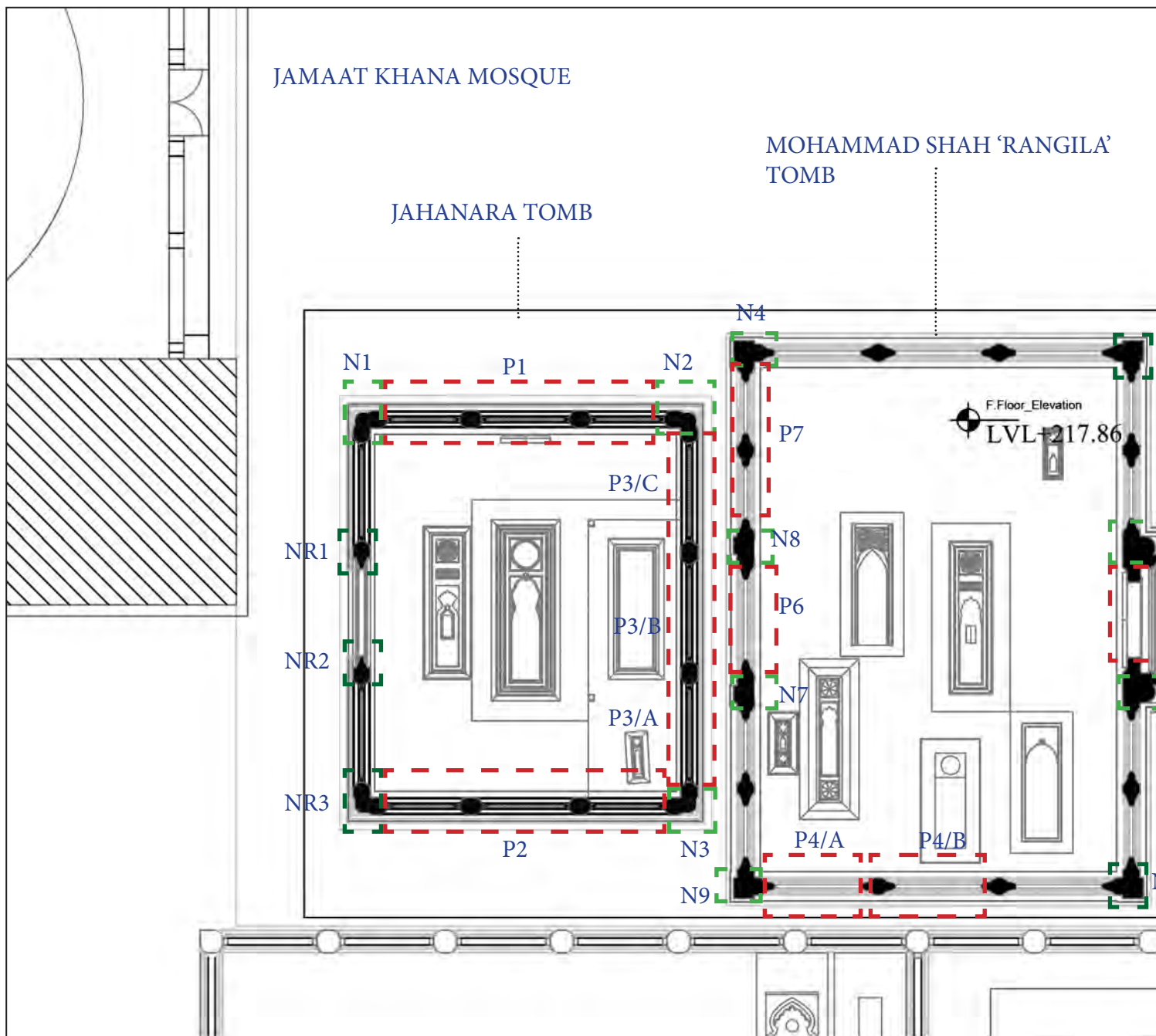
TOMB OF MOHUMMED SHAH
1748 AD
Ownership - ASI
Status - Protected
Area of the Tomb - 31.99 Sqm.



TOMB OF MIRZA JEHANGIR
1832 AD
Ownership - ASI
Status - Protected
Area of the Tomb - 31 Sqm.



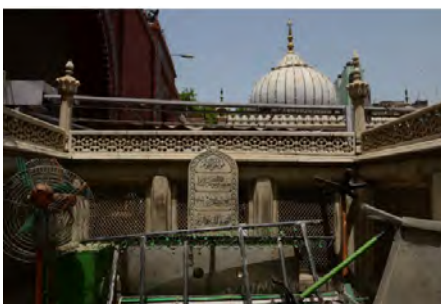
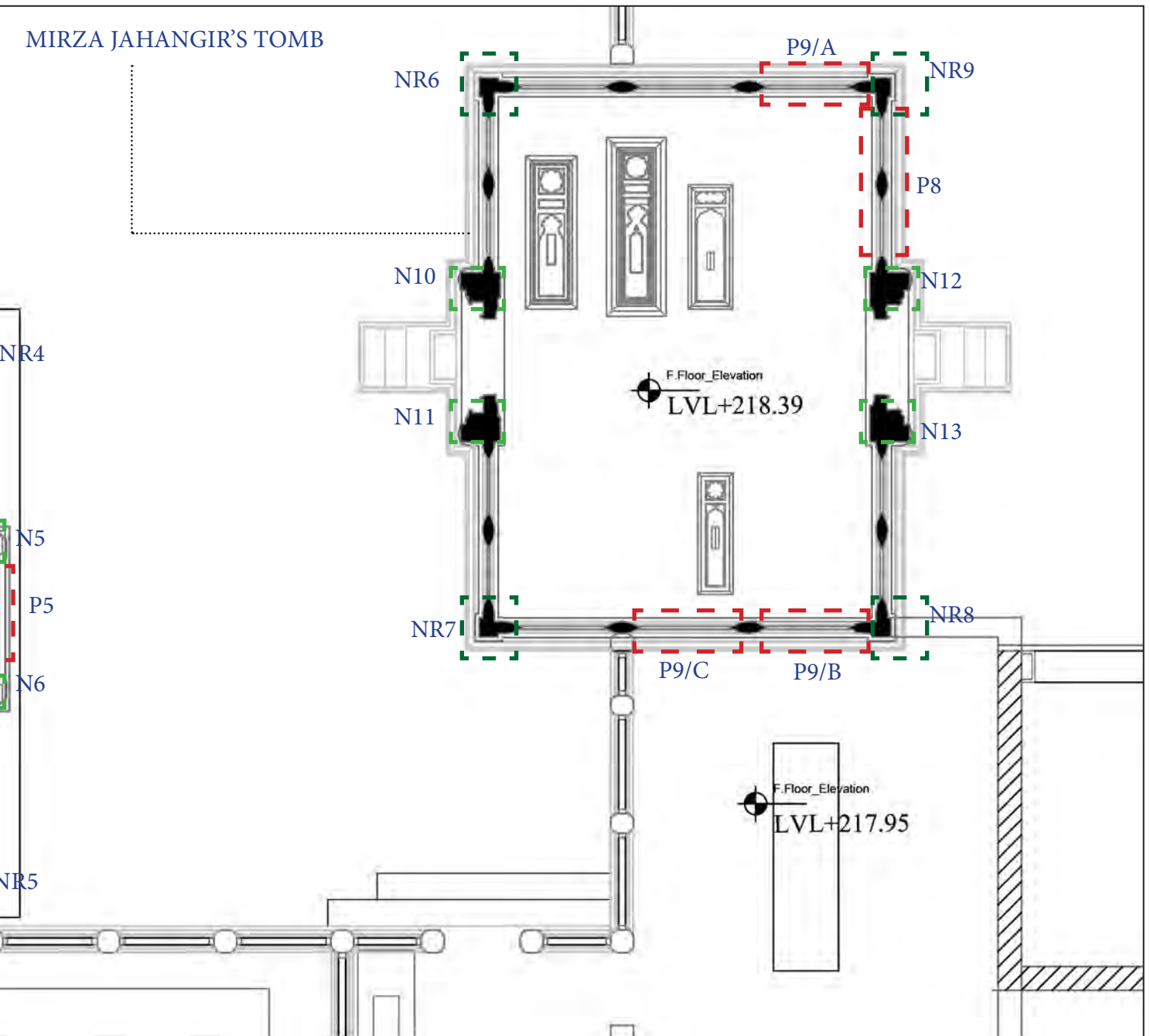
Condition Assessment of Marble Monuments in Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah



LEGEND

- P — Parapet Jaali to be replaced= 14
- N — Pinnacles to be replaced= 13
- NR — Pinnacles to be repaired= 9
- Wooden doors=3
- Marble Door=1

MIRZA JAHANGIR'S TOMB





CONSERVATION

07

Tomb of Mirza Jahangir

Eastern entrance to Mirza Jahangir's Tomb

Mirza Jahangir was the eldest son of Emperor Akbar II and was buried in 1832 AD in a marble tomb in the Dargah Complex. The marble enclosure stands on a 3'3" high plinth and measures 19'6" by 14'. The doors are missing and is today used as a thoroughfare and a temporary accommodation for pilgrims.

There are eight marble pinnacles very similar to the other two monuments in terms of design and detail. The one on the east above the arched doorway is damaged and the finial is missing and the north west corner pinnacle is missing. Most of the marble pinnacles either been repaired or replaced in 2002.

The monuments has been overloaded with unplanned electrical fitting. The flex board signage has been fixed to the intricately carved marble jallis. Completely. Encroachments over the years have caused advanced state of deterioration and had damaged the monuments and its architectural elements.



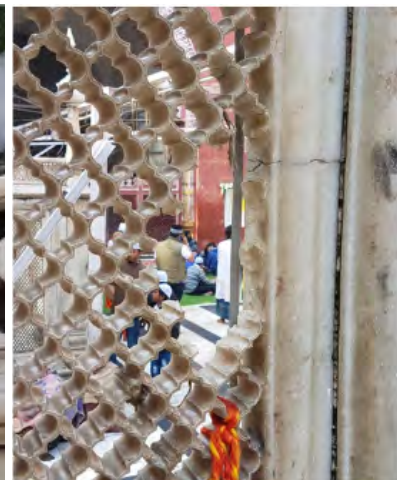
Unplanned architectural fittings are a major threat to the original architectural element.



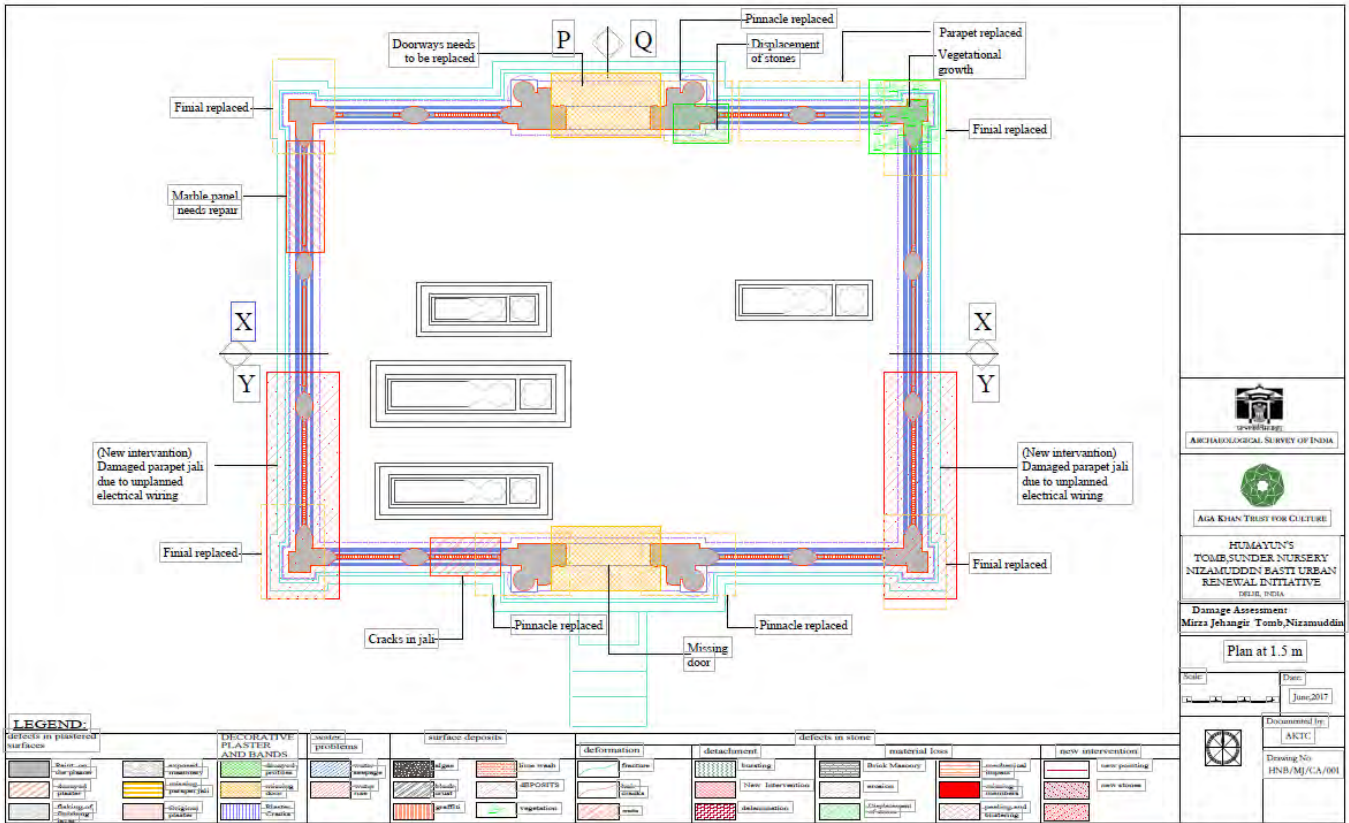
Damaged archway



Damaged marble pinnacle



Broken Marble Jalis



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HUMAYUN'S
 TOMBS UNDER NURSERY
 NIZAMUDDIN BASTI URBAN
 RENEWAL INITIATIVE
 DELHI, INDIA

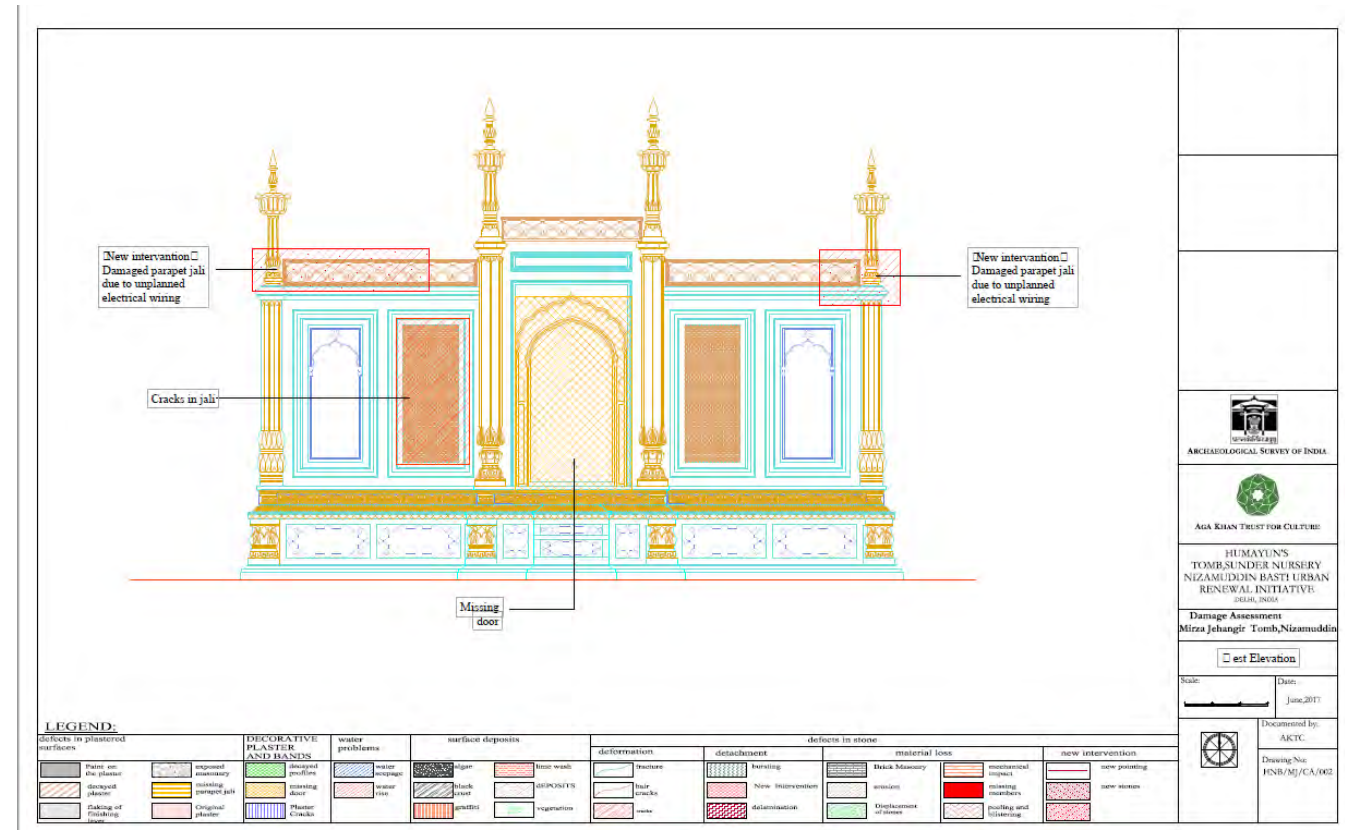
Damage Assessment
 Mirza Jehangir Tomb, Nizamuddin

Plan at 1:5 m

Scale: _____ Date: June, 2017

Documented by: ACTC

Drawing No: HNR/M/CA/001



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

AGA KHAN TRUST FOR CULTURE

HUMAYUN'S
 TOMBS UNDER NURSERY
 NIZAMUDDIN BASTI URBAN
 RENEWAL INITIATIVE
 DELHI, INDIA

Damage Assessment
 Mirza Jehangir Tomb, Nizamuddin

est Elevation

Scale: _____ Date: June, 2017

Documented by: ACTC

Drawing No: HNR/M/CA/002

Action Taken:

- The intricately carved delicate parapet marble jaali of enclosure tomb is unique in terms of its craftsmanship. However these jaali's were replaced in the year 2002-3 resulting in a poor quality of craftsmanship. These four jaalis were cleaned and repaired by skilled stone carvers that required 100 mandays of work.

Next Steps:

- New wooden doors will be installed
- The marble pinnacles above the arched door way are broken and the finials are missing. These will be repaired as per the original design and details.
- Similar conservation works will take place in Jahanara Tomb and Mohamamd Shah Rangeela Tomb. The damaged marble elements will be conserved as per the original design and detail



Eastern entrance to Mirza Jahangir's Tomb. Jalis being carved and replaced by traditional craftsmen



CONSERVATION

08

Atgah Khan's Mausoleum

View of restored ceiling of Atgah Khan's Mausoleum

Built in the year 1566-67 by Atgah Khan's son, Mirza Aziz Kokaltash, this is the finest example of early Mughal architecture. Square in plan the tomb is a combination of red sandstone and white marble with geometric pattern red sandstone inlay panels on all the four facades and marble panels with handmade tile inlay work in the spandrels.

The interiors, once highly decorative with red sand stone jaalis and incised plaster work motifs and inscriptions from the holy Quran as calligraphy – have mostly been stripped of this original work and 2002-5 layers of cement-surkhi plaster have replaced much of the red-blue ceiling with ornamental incised plaster work. The crypt of the tomb as well as the courtyard is today occupied..

Supported by:



Delhi Urban Heritage Foundation of Delhi Development Authority



Action Taken:

- 1, Studying the intricate floral patterns on spandrel of arch
2. Conservation of highly ornamental incised lime plaster work in niches of walls.
3. Restoration of glazed Tile work on western boundary wall
4. Conservation of damaged and decayed red sand stone with relief work in south façade

- Conservation of highly ornamental incised lime plaster in wall, niches and pendentive : The work on the walls and niches is on-going and will be completed in 2019. The samples of the colours have been taken for scientific testing.
- South Facade: The intricately carved red sand stones with relief work on south façade have decayed 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 continue in the next quarter

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 sandstone arches with relief work in the interiors.
- Conservation of the marble dome and dome pointing.
- Conservation of highly ornamental tile inlays work in marble spandrels on the external facade.
- Repairing the rain water spouts on the terrace
- Raising the main entrance compound wall



CONSERVATION

09 Tilangani Mausoleum

View of Tilangani Mausoleum's roof

Built in 1388 by Junan Shah (son of Malik Maqbul), is the first octagonal tomb build in Delhi. Khan-I-Jahan Tilangani was the prime minister in the court of Firoz Shah Tuglaq .

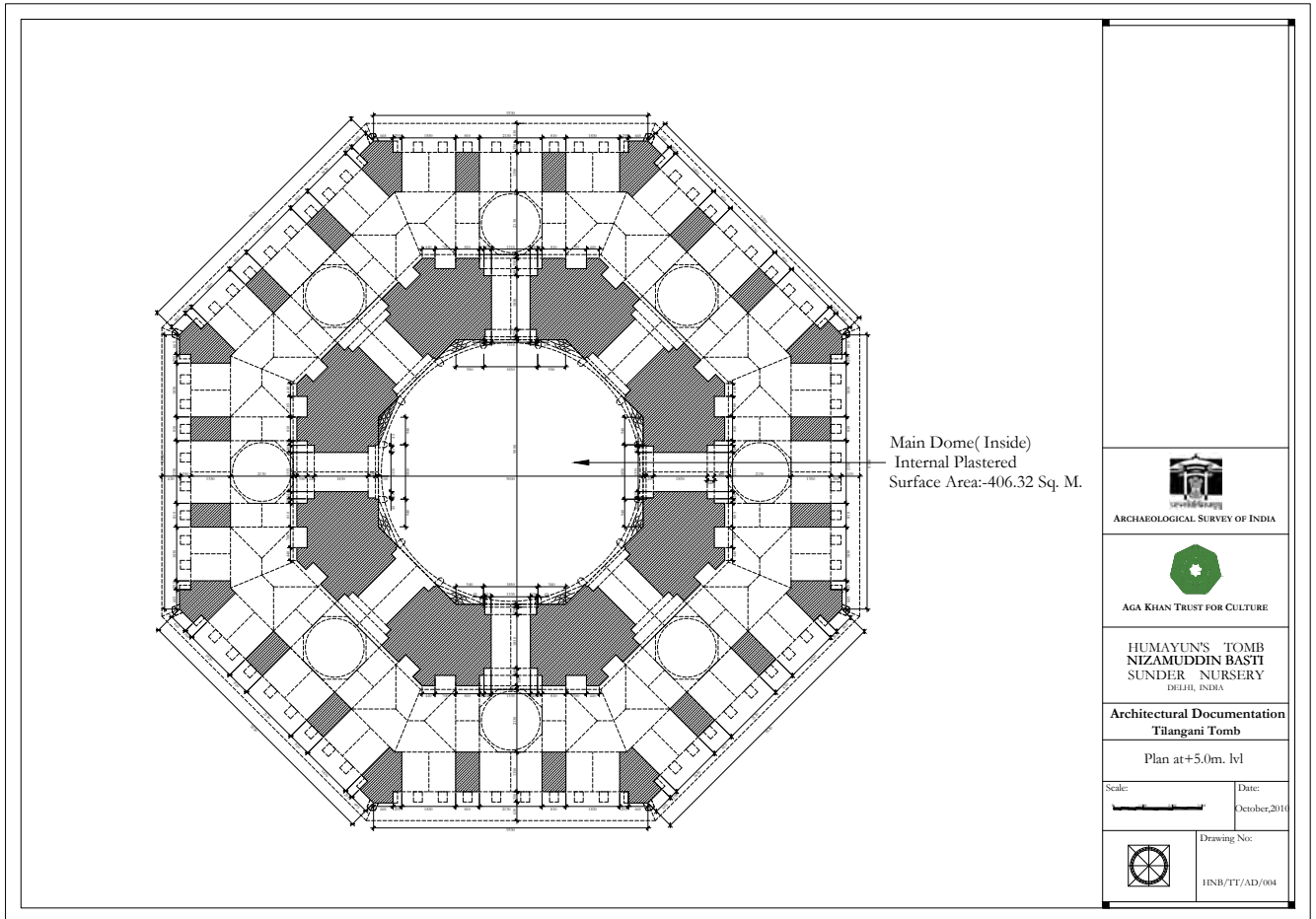
It was originally built within a walled enclosure ,but now the enclosure has disappeared and only small remnants can be seen. The tomb has an octagonal burial chamber with larger octagonal verandah around the central chamber crowned with larger dome which had been cladded with red sand stone.

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





Action Taken:

Construction of stone masonry wall to secure the monument

- Disposal of 1.5 m thick filling of debris and construction waste from the terrace and central chamber has been completed
- Removal of unplanned 20th century encroachments.
- Construction of DQ enclosure wall and entrance to secure the monument has been completed
- Conservation of Imam Bada to match the historic fabric at the southern entrance has been completed
- The Arches, niches, ventilators and other ornamental features are thoroughly documented

Next Steps:

- Lime plastering of central dome and walls of the main chamber.
- Conservation works on the structure will include works on the dome, dome cladding and restoration of the merlons and red sandstone facade with marble cornice. Conservation of red sandstone south façade, with its ornamental plasterwork will be restored. Repair of chajjas and rain water spouts will also be done on the terrace.
- The ventilators at the terrace level will be fixed with jaali to avoid rain water inside the main chamber
- Restoration of the finial of the dome
- Landscaping of the south entrance will continue in the next quarter



Before Conservation



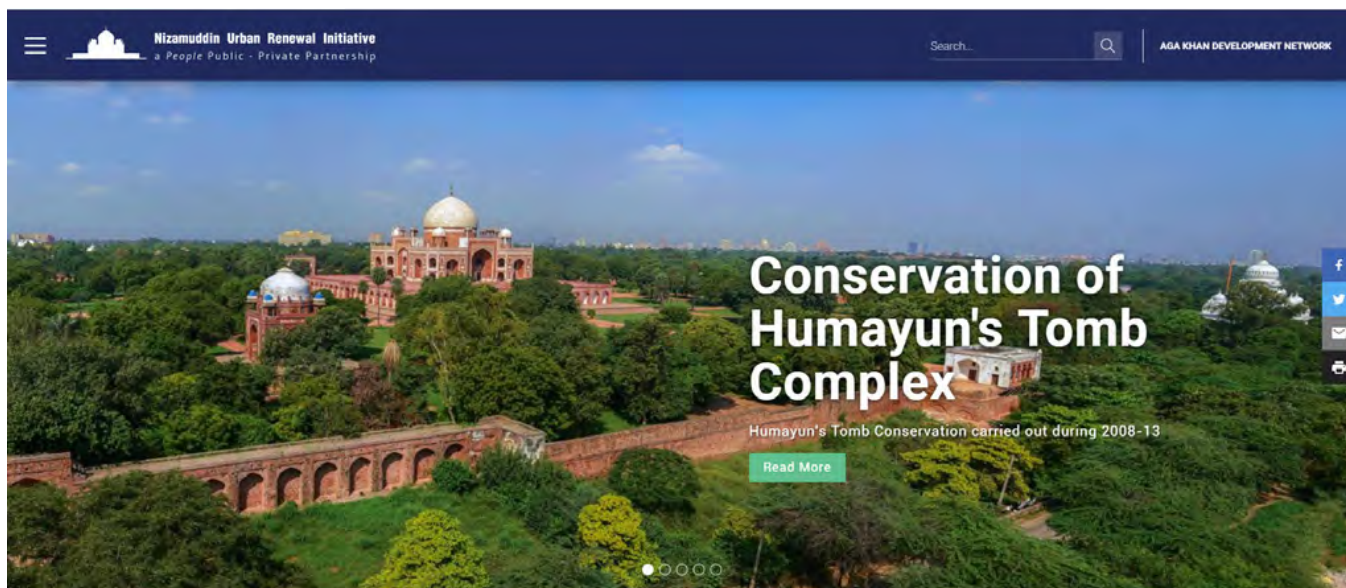
During Conservation

10 Nila Gumbad

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 levelled 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.





CONSERVATION

11 Outreach

Create an exhaustive online documentation of the project in the form of a **project website – www.nizamuddinrenewal.org and of Sunder Nursery – www.sundernursery.org**. To setup an effective online communication and outreach for the project using social media.



Home pages of project website and Sunder Nursery website

Action taken:

Nizamuddin urban renewal Initiative, with its multiple and yet inter-connected project components, aims to set up a model of historic city regeneration. The various project activities like education, health, open space development, cultural revival, urban development, heritage conservation, livelihood generation, environment development amongst others are intrinsically linked to each other to provide for a holistic development of the Nizamuddin Area, its residents, and people coming here. For this purpose, the project has setup various successful partnerships with the government agencies, corporates, international organizations and other institutions globally.

Therefore, a new project website was set up – **www.nizamuddinrenewal.org**, which not only updated the content over the earlier one established in 2010, but also shares the case-studies and learnings from the project in a sequential manner. The website is divided into its three broad project areas – Humayun's Tomb Complex, Sunder Nursery, and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti – presenting its architectural, environmental, cultural and historic significance. Additionally, the website elaborates on the various project components under nine heads, viz., Heritage Conservation, Environment Development, Cultural Revival, Urban Development, Waste & Sanitation, Early Childhood Care and Development, Education, Health, and Livelihood Generation.

Following the inauguration of Sunder Nursery in February, a separate website for the park was setup in October – **www.sundernursery.org**. This website will provide all the visitor information, activities and programmes held, database of the various trees, birds, butterflies etc in Sunder Nursery, apart from a complete history and update on the Sunder Nursery development project.

Apart from these web portals, the project also shares its various activities and case studies through the following social media platforms:

Facebook:

www.facebook.com/NizamuddinRenewal

YouTube:

www.youtube.com/channel/UCouWCUYA4BwyLxYfCMYQ0ow

Instagram:

www.instagram.com/nizamuddinrenewal

Twitter

www.twitter.com/NizamuddinUrban

Like Us on our Facebook Pages and follow us on Instagram and Twitter for regular updates on the project.

WORKING WITH SCHOOLS

Heritage Awareness Programme is organized for children SDMC schools and NGO run education centres. The programme includes heritage walk as well as activities such as painting, sanjhi and calligraphy ; 1152 children that included 615 school students from 10 SDMC schools and 537 children from 27 NGOs participated in the programme.



HERITAGE AWARENESS PROGRAMMES



CULTURAL EVENINGS



II Cultural Revival

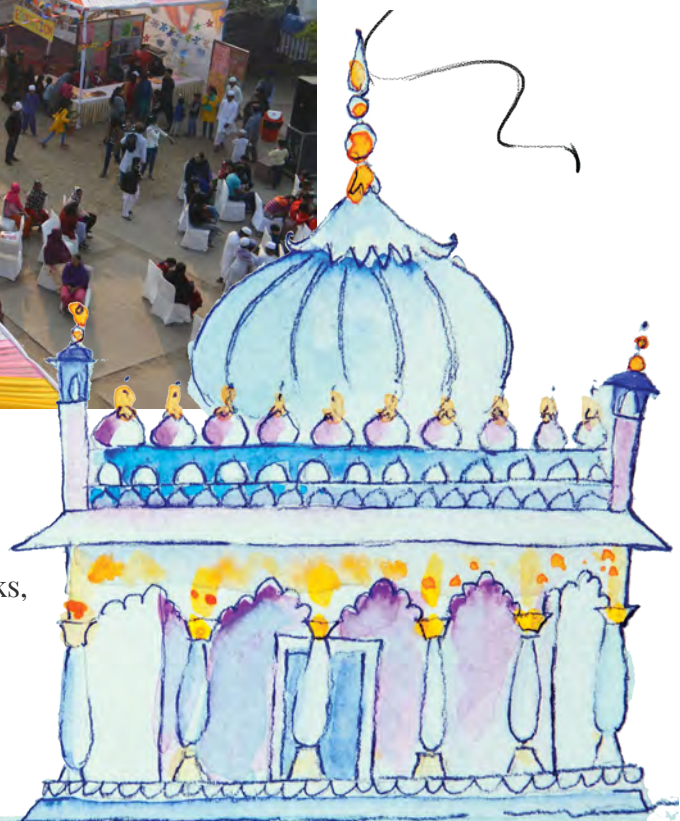


of 700 years of culture, poetry and crafts of Nizamuddin Area.



APNI BASTI MELA

The Annual fair at Nizamuddin Basti attracts over 15,000 visitors to the Area. This three-day long event comprises of heritage walks, musical evenings, Mughlai-cuisine workshops, craft stalls and traditional building workshop stalls.





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CULTURAL REVIVAL

Heritage awareness

A group of young girls and boys from Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti have been trained to be heritage volunteer to conduct heritage walk

As part of the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative, in 2010 AKDN established Sair-e-Nizamuddin, a youth group in Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. The group is now an SHG and conducts heritage walks and various awareness activities for tourists and school groups in Nizamuddin Area. Having grown up in the Basti, these boys and girls take special pride in presenting the architectural and cultural heritage of Nizamuddin.

The objective was to train the youth in several aspects such as communication skills, life skills, heritage, history to enhance their capacities to lead walks of visitors and school children to heritage sites in and around Nizamuddin Basti. So far 25 youth have been trained as heritage guides. They have been collectivized as a self-help group called Sair-e-Nizamuddin – some continue to work as guides while others have taken on employment in other sites. The members of the SHG are also involved in generating awareness among the residents of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti about their neighborhood culture by theatre and various activities for school students

Since 2010 now 40, 978 participants has been walked through Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin Basti , Rahim's Tomb and Sunder Nursery from 271 schools, 46 university and 12 travel agencies by the heritage guides

To book a walk with Sair E Nizamuddin

PLEASE CONTACT:

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www.facebook.com/sairenizamuddin/

233, Mashaik Manzil, Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin, New Delhi



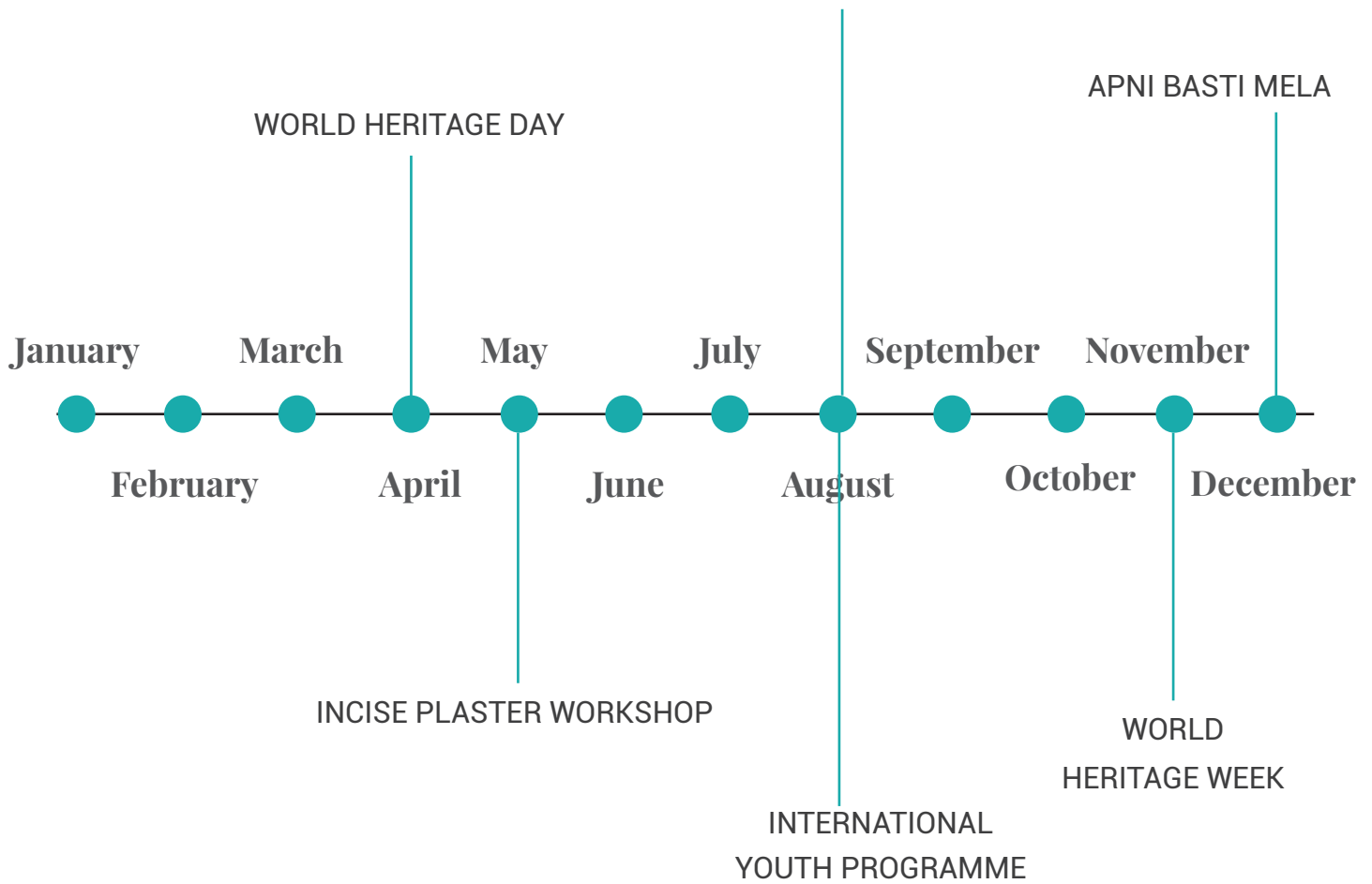
Action Taken:

Volunteers from Sair E Nizamuddin group has been conducting heritage walks for school children and tourist groups since 2010.

- Extensive mobilization programme for the heritage volunteers from within the community resulted in 07 new youth joining the group which included 3 girls for the first time. The group comprises nine members.
- Senior members of the group conducted special training programme for the new trainee heritage volunteers since January 2018
- Contact has been established with 25 architectural and 60 history colleges in around Delhi/NCR with a view to encourage students and faculty to visit the project site and/or include it in their curricula.
- In 2018, Sair-e-Nizamuddin participate in the Delhi Walk Festival organized by the Sahapedia; visitors were given a guided heritage walk at Humayun's Tomb and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.
- Walks on special occasions were conducted by Sair-e-Nizamuddin as a new product – Ramzaan walk and Ghalib walk to name two. These were developed as heritage and good walks and offered complete cultural immersion to the food and heritage of the area.

Since 2010, over 40,000 participants has been walked through Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin Basti , Rahim's Tomb and Sunder Nursery from 271 schools, 46 university and 12 travel agencies by the heritage guides.

URBAN CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR



CULTURAL REVIVAL

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Cultural programmes celebrated this year

Special programmes to increase awareness on heritage in the larger community are organised every year. These are usually on the occasion of World Heritage Day or World Heritage Week. In the past these have included programmes on poets of Nizamuddin; for instance Aalam e Khusrau, Poets within: Ghalib, Poet within: Rahim, Jashn-e-Khusrau, Khazanae-e-Khusrau , Shagird e Khusrau, Wazifa -e-Khusrau etc.

In 2018, celebrations included World Heritage Day in April, World Heritage Week in October, lime plaster workshop, Sunday walks and International youth programme. Around 800 participants took part in these programmes.

Celebration of World Heritage Day

- World Heritage Day was celebrated on April 18 at the Humayun's Tomb with almost 600 students from 26 schools across Delhi/NCR.
- The members of Sair-e-Nizamuddin conducted heritage walks for all the participating students. All the important monuments like Humayun's Tomb as well as Isa Khan's Tomb, Bu Halima complex and Arab Ki Sara gateway were included in the heritage walk and Sair-e-Nizamuddin members explained the important historical facts, architectural details, interesting anecdotes and stories relating to different sites.
- Various other activities and workshops were also organized to commemorate the World Heritage Day. The workshops were mainly on mughal floral painting, sanjhi (paper craft), calligraphy, nurture nature and postcard writing.



Students involved in various craft activities on World Heritage Day at Humayun's Tomb



Students involved in various craft activities on World Heritage Day at Humayun's Tomb

International Youth Programme

- Global Encounter is an international youth programme under which youth are given an opportunity for leadership development, cultural exchange, and global citizenship.
- This year a group of 80 students and facilitators from Global Encounters (an international youth programme) visited the project area in Delhi over a period of five days. This was a comprehensive programme that began with an orientation about Delhi's contextual setting over the years by noted author Ms. Swapna Liddle, followed by the guided visit to Sanskriti Museums. The day concluded with an interactive session with the CEO, AKTC India.
- 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, Sunder Nursery and HTIC were also visited and the students were explained about the conservation and landscaping work. Students were also introduced to Indian craft traditions through workshops on sanjhi cutting, aari embroidery, tile making and stone carving demonstration.

Global Encounter visit to Delhi project. Various craft workshops and demonstration were organized for the group





Incised Lime plaster workshop

Sair-e-Nizamuddin organized a workshop for school children to experience the traditional building craft of incised plaster with 36 students from 4 schools of Delhi in May 2018. After the introductory session, students were taken for a heritage walk in the historic Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti where they were introduced to its different socio-religious and cultural aspects with a focus on traditional building crafts. This enhanced their knowledge and raised their excitement and curiosity for the workshop. Following the walk, students were taught the technique of incising plaster by a team of master craftspeople and conservation architects who helped students create patterns in lime plaster.

As part of sharing traditional building crafts knowledge a workshop on teaching the incised plaster technique to school children



Sunday Walks

Sair-e-Nizamuddin designed 6 special experiential walks at Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery and Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti for the visitors. The event was organised by the Sair-e-Nizamuddin in collaboration with the Zaika-e-Nizamuddin to showcase the cultural diversity of the area. In total 23 participants have been part of this experience. These walks ended with an authentic meal of Nizamuddin served by members of Zaika-e-Nizamuddin. These walks gave a bigger platform to both visitors and the group to see the unexplored heritage.

Sair-e- Nizamuddin & Zaika-e- Nizamuddin conducting Sunday Walk. The event was in collaboration of Zaika-e- Nizamuddin. The walks concluded with a pop up restaurant by Zaika- e- Nizamuddin.



World Heritage Week

World Heritage Week was celebrated over three days from November 26 to 28 with 576 students from 17 schools. All the students were given a guided heritage walk at Sunder Nursery by the SeN members followed with competition of sanjhi (traditional paper cutting craft), painting and quiz. Sair-e- Nizamuddin organised and anchored this event.



*Celebrating World Heritage Week at Sunder Nursery
Various workshops (for eg. miniature painting, kite mainting, satchi
were organised for around 576 students from 17 schools*

Students were taken for heritage walks around various project sites



CULTURAL REVIVAL

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Apni Basti Mela

Apni Basti Mela is held at Outer Park in Nizamuddin Basti every year since 2010. The park was developed along with other 4 parks as part of urban development and to improve the 'quality of life' of people from basti.

The Apni Basti Mela is an annual event that has been organised every year since 2010 at Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. This annual event celebrates 700 years of history and continuous living culture based on the ideals of Sufism which emphasizes cultural plurality of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti. The Mela is seen pivotal to generate a beneficial culture link vital to the socio-economic and urban conservation of the historic settlement of Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti and simultaneously establish the importance of Nizamuddin's heritage among the people of Nizamuddin and the larger community. The annual Apni Basti Mela in 2018 was supported Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway. The three day event at the outer park and cultural evenings at Chausath Khamba were organized to showcase the centuries old living tradition, heritage, culture, food, performance and project component of Nizamuddin from December 21-23, 2018.



Creating appropriate spaces for community use

The Socio-Economic survey carried out at the onset of the project revealed that less than 2% of the residents accessed public parks each month. This was no surprise since the much needed 'open space' were used as a rubble dump or occupied by drug dealers, squatters as well as rag-pickers. A need for safe open spaces for women and children were strongly expressed. Following exhaustive community meetings, awareness programmes, discussions with SDMC and DDA, a landscape development plan was undertaken for all five Basti Parks and now these parks are actively used by the community for various social functions. The Outer Park was landscaped and is now regularly used for the Basti Mela and outdoor sports events.

Action Taken:

Left: Invite for A 3 day Apni Basti Mela event at Nizamuddin Basti; Right: Apni Basti mela invite; Project stalls, displays and exhibition at Apni Basti Mela informing people about the various projects done by Aga Khan Trust For Culture.

- Children from 5 schools and 2 NGOs participated in the Mela. The 249 students and their teachers eagerly participated with the educational workshops on calligraphy, incised lime plaster making, paper craft and miniature paintings. Recreational activities like jewellery making and kite making were also organized, which was well attended by visitors, students as well as local community.
- The variety of local delicacies at the Mela attracted everyone and remained the major attraction. Food workshops were also organized for visitors by members of Zaika-e-Nizamuddin and a local chef.
- Sair-e-Nizamuddin conducted multiple walks at the same time slot for the visitors. Registration for the same started long before the Mela. In total 102 visitors participated in the heritage walk during the Apni Basti Mela.
- Activities such as magic shows, juggling, acrobatic and puppet show were well appreciated by all, fancy dress competition, singing performance were the most sought after programmes as it gave a platform to the community to showcase their talent in front of a larger audience.
- Cultural evenings at the Chausath Khamba which is the largest open space in Nizamuddin have become an important component of the Apni Basti Mela. These programmes are organized to attract the art and music lover of city to Nizamuddin. The cultural evenings included music and theatre. Dilip Shanker and team performed a piece on Hazrat Aamir Khusrau called '*Khusrau Dariya Prem ka*'. A month long theatre workshop conducted by theatre director Nadeem Khan with 20 children from Nizamuddin culminated with a performance in a play on Baoli called '*Aur diye Jal uthe*'.
- An exhibition on the life and works of Khusro, Bawoli and project conservation works being undertaken was installed at Urs Mahal.





A play on Baoli called 'Aur diye Jal uthre' performed at Chausath Khamba as part of mela festivities. Play was the result of a month long theatre workshop conducted by theatre director Nadeem Khan with 20 children from Nizamuddin



Miniature painting, incised plaster workshops, walks, and cultural performance during three days festival at Apni Basti Mela, 2018.



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CULTURAL REVIVAL

Project Learnings

Around 118 visits have been conducted this year as part of the project. The team has walked over 5170 of state heads, students, civil society members, bueraucrats, organizational teams from all over the world

Every year, the project engages with academic institutions, cultural organizations, civil society, opinion makers, conservation professionals, students, policy makers who are keen to learn from the experiences or replicate the project model or its elements in their work areas.

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 with socio-economic and environment development and unified the three segregated sites of Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery and Nizamuddin Basti into a cultural district for the city of New Delhi

Right Page Students from universities visiting Nizamuddin Basti to understand the development interventions and the reality of lives of a marginalised resource poor communities and the nuances of reporting about such communities.



- Since the project commenced in 2007, the team has walked over 5170 of state heads, students, civil society members, bureaucrats, organizational teams from all over the world. This is since 2011. We may add 1000 more to this for the initial part of the project. So we can claim more than 6000 of state heads, students, civil society members, bureaucrats, organizational teams from all over the world. One significant visit was that of the Honourable Malaysian Deputy Minister The Hon'ble Malaysian Deputy Minister Mr Muhammad Bakhtiar Bin Wan Chik along with the delegates visited the Humayun's Tomb - Sunder Nursery - Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal project on December 11-12, 2018. The delegates aimed to understand the partnership model between public and private institutions and communities, that is, the institutional mechanisms developed between AKTC and Indian governmental institutions to enable the successful implementation and management of the conservation projects. The museum and its development was also a key focus area especially to understand how the museum was conceived and planned to be managed. In addition, the delegation was particularly interested in the financial sustainability of the projects, how to balance development and conservation as well as developing job opportunities for local communities. They were also keen to understand the community involvement in the projects.
- Journalism students from Jindal University visited Nizamuddin Basti to understand the development interventions and the reality of lives of a marginalised resource poor communities and the nuances of reporting about such communities.
- Arts and Aesthetics students of Ashoka university visited Humayun's Tomb, Sunder Nursery and Nizamuddin Basti to appreciate the nuances of conservation and landscaping and appreciating the link between heritage conservation and improving the quality of lives of the local community.
- Students of Bachelors in Elementary Education, Lady Shriram College, University of Delhi visited the SDMC school in Nizamuddin to appreciate the changes in the school infrastructure, school organisation and classroom processes. They observed classrooms in action and met members of the community to understand their engagement in school processes.
- Students from CECED, Ambedkar university visited the aanganwadis to understand project interventions in a government system. They observed classrooms to understand the strategies used by the community teachers to work with children from a resource poor community.
- Students of Masters in Social Work from the Indira Gandhi National Open University visited Nizamuddin Basti to understand the multi-input area development approach in the same geography.



Seminar on Urban Conservation and Development

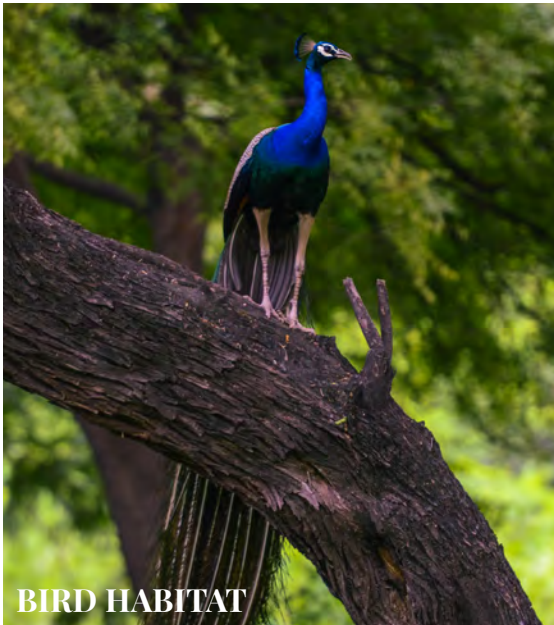
- AKTC organized a pan Indian seminar in August on Urban Conservation and Development designed to introduce students of architecture to the principles, practice and learnings from the Aga Khan Historic Cities Programmes. The workshop was well attended with participation of 114 students from 37 different architecture schools from across India. Resource persons included Indian and international academicians and practitioners. Mr Shiraz Allibhai, Deputy Director, AKTC and Prof James Wescoat, Aga Khan Professor of Landscape Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and members of the team from the Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative were key speakers. The sessions were moderated by Prof KT Ravindran and Mr Umesh Anand.
- On the occasion a public lecture by Mr Shiraz Allibhai, Deputy Director, AKTC was organized. It was moderated by Mr AGK Menon and Dr Kaiwan Mehta and well attended by an invited audience.



Top: Walk led around different project sites of AKTC for students by the Program Officers.
Below: A seminar held at Indian Habitat Centre on Urban Conservation and Development

WORLD'S GREATEST PLACES of 2018 by TIME Magazine. In February 2018, Sunder Nursery was inaugurated as a city park for Delhi by the Hon'ble Vice President of India in the presence of His Highness the Aga Khan.

Sunder Nursery, 90 acres abutting Humayun's Tomb, boasting of 6 World Heritage Monuments, 300 tree and plant species, a paradise garden complete with marble fountains, 80 resident bird species, amongst other attractions, has been named amongst the 100



BIRD HABITAT



SUNDER NURSERY SITE TEAM



CENTRAL AXIS



AERIAL VIEW AROUND

III Environmental Development

of 90 acres of Sunder Nursery, with 30 acres of biodiversity zone for microhabitat creating Delhi's first Heritage Park.

The TIME list, described it as, '*... its hard to get away in New Delhi. But now the Indian capital offers a respite: the city's first arboretum. Unveiled in February, the 90 acre complex is a horticulture haven with restored Mughal era monuments and water features.*'



LOTUS POND



LAKE

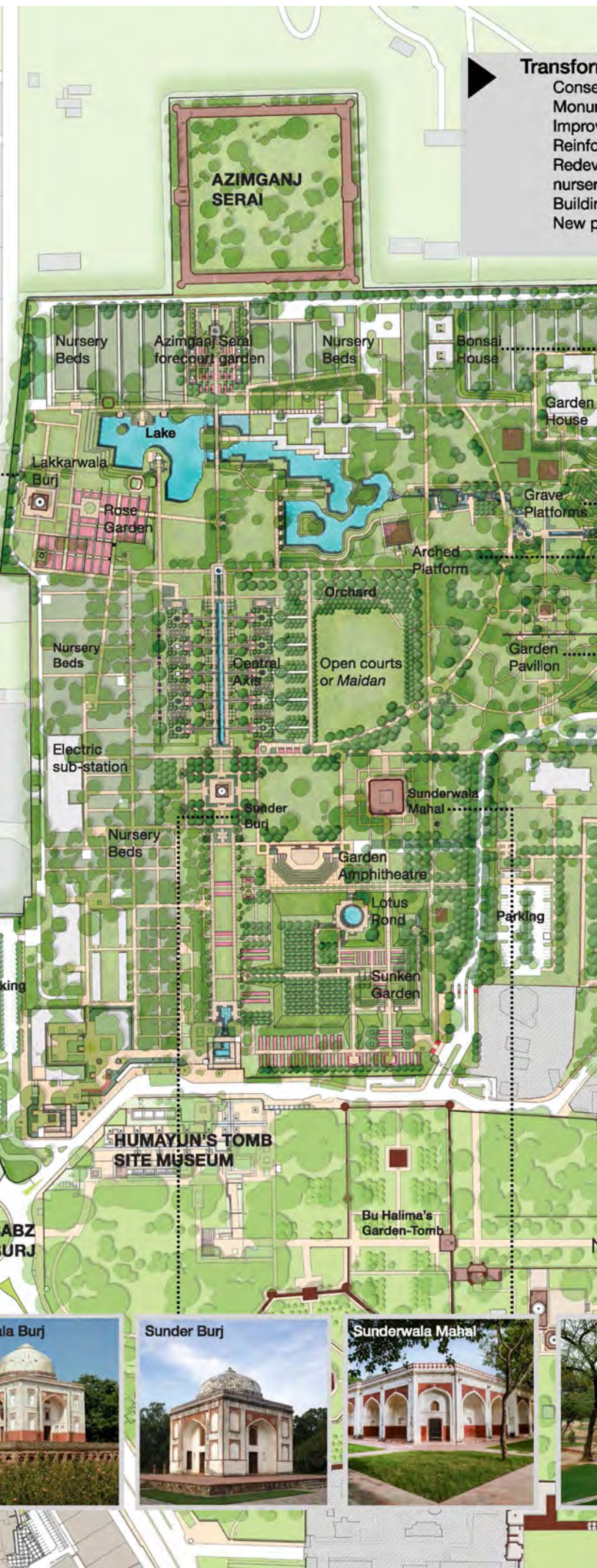
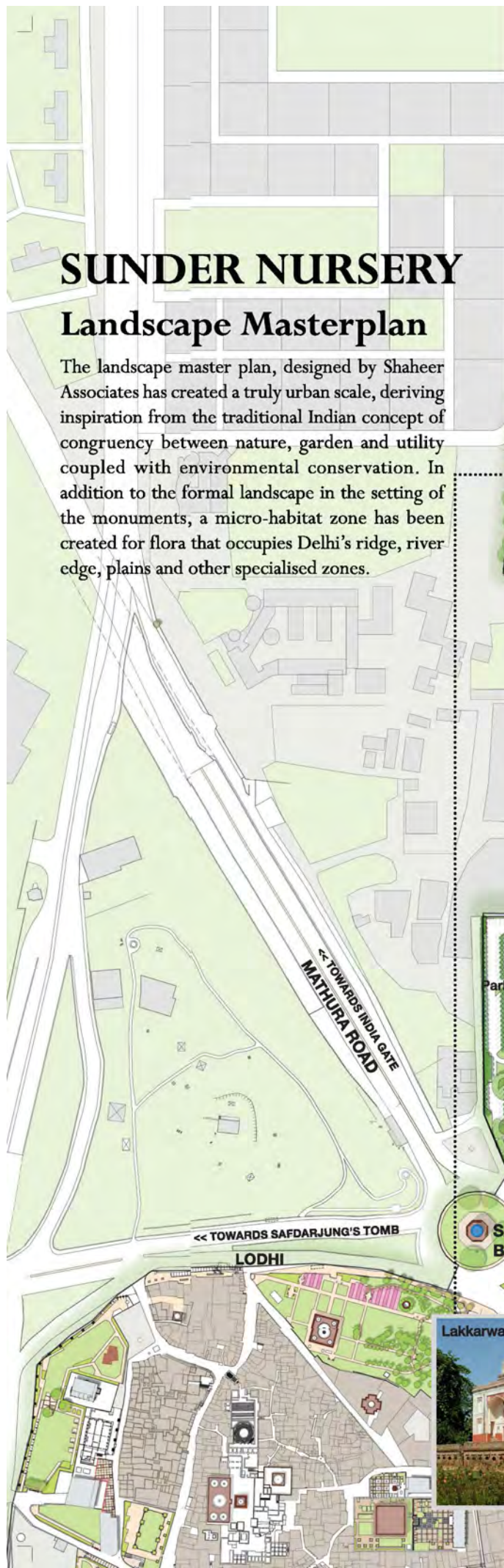


MICROHABITAT ZONE

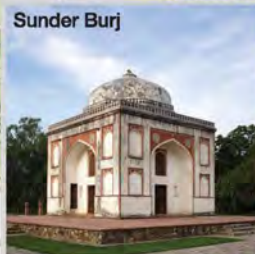
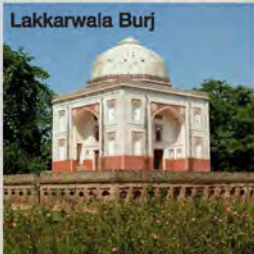
SUNDER NURSERY

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.

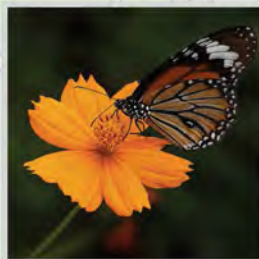


Transform
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Facilities:
 Recreation
 Services
 Access
 Circulation
 Development
 Landscaping
 Plantations

Recreational features & aquatic display
 Linkages & infill in forest areas
 Path system
 Formal & informal Gardens
 Arboretum
 Buildings for cultural & nursery use



SHOWCASING DELHI'S MICROHABITATS

GARDEN HOUSE
 will hold plants from tropical and southern parts of India on display as well as interpretation facility for microhabitat zones

◀ BONSAI HOUSE

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



GARDEN HOUSE
BONSAI HOUSE
NATURE TRAILS
FORMAL GARDENS
PEAFOWL HABITAT



ECOLOGY

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



FIRST ARBORETUM OF THE CITY

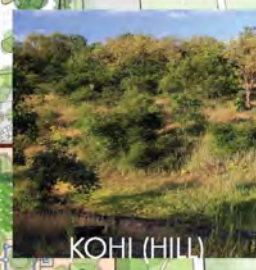
A large Arboretum and microhabitat zone which showcases 300 varieties of tree species and the different habitats (ridge/river/flood plain and a lake for water borne) of the city respectively, has been created.

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.

Inspired from traditional Mughal gardens and Persian carpet patterns, the **CENTRAL AXIS** acts as the primary pedestrian spine for visitors to the Sunder Nursery.



DABAR (MARSHY)



KOHI (HILL)



KHADAR (RIVERINE)



BANGAR (ALLUVIAL)

HERITAGE TRAIL

◀ **MONUMENTS AT SUNDER NURSERY**





ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

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Inauguration

The Honourable Vice President of India Shri M Venkaiah Naidu with His Highness the Aga Khan at the Sunder Nursery inauguration ceremony.

Sunder Nursery, the 90 acre landscaped city park was formally inaugurated by The Honourable Vice President of India Shri M Venkaiah Naidu in the presence of His Highness the Aga Khan and the Hon'ble Lt Governor of National Capital Territory of Delhi on February 21, 2018.

Shri Durga Shankar Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs gave the welcome address. Speaking at the ceremony, Vice President Shri Venkaiah Naidu expressed appreciation for the contributions made by the

institutions of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), under His Highness' leadership. Calling it "an important day for the historic city of Delhi," the Vice President said the Sunder Nursery project was a model of public private partnership, combining the elements of "Nature, culture and the future" as a "great addition to the capital."

The inauguration ceremony on the grounds of Sunder Nursery was attended by senior government officials, ambassadors and foreign diplomats, as well as leaders of civil society organisations and residents from the surrounding neighbourhood. An exhibition showcasing the decade long landscape works at Sunder Nursery was installed on the occasion.

To restore, recreate and revitalize these beautiful green spaces has been a prime role of AKTC in recent years. With ten notable success in places ranging from Cairo, Zanzibar, Toronto to Kabul, Uzbekistan, Mali and of course India.

-His Highness The Aga Khan

"These projects were designed to honour the past - while also serving the future," said HH the Aga Khan addressing the gathering. "And it is with the future in mind that we now dedicate the Sunder Nursery as one of the world's great public parks - open to all for recreation, for contemplation, for education, and for inspiration."

The Sunder Nursery project, the Aga Khan added, was an example of the importance of open, green spaces as part of a healthy urban landscape, with aesthetic, recreational and economic potential, as a catalyst for tourism, science, education, sustainable community development and sport.

Once used as a nursery by the British, the Sunder Nursery has been transformed over the last decade into a city park for the people of Delhi by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Central Public Works Department, the Archaeological Survey of India, the South Delhi Municipal Corporation and the U.S.

This is an historic day for the city of Delhi. The capital city will have its own addition in public spaces in form of Sunder Nursery which will become one day, national park of national capital of city. Today it is 90 acres, we are having plans and discussions in Government to extend it further and make it a 900 acres public space. That will be a great addition to the capital of New Delhi, India.

-Mr Venkaiah Naidu | His Excellency, Vice President of India

Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation. Landscape works at Sunder Nursery have been supported by the Norwegian Agency for

Having served as a plant nursery for 100 years, Sunder Nursery is now Delhi's newest botanical

garden and the city's first arboretum, with almost 300 tree species (the largest number found in any of Delhi's parks). A 20-acre micro-habitat zone is expected to be an important education facility and attract many of the 500,000 school children who each year visit the adjoining Humayun's Tomb, also restored by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture.

Designed by the renowned landscape architect, the late Professor M. Shaheer, the new city park encompasses formal gardens and informal settings for families to enjoy, including water features, ponds and lakes, nursery beds, intimate sunken gardens, a flower showcase, rose garden, orchards, walking paths, seating and pavilions. A sunken amphitheatre has been created to hold cultural events and festivals celebrating local traditions. A facilities wing will include rooms for lectures and film screenings, food kiosks, a souvenir shop and multi-purpose halls for training programmes.

The grand central vista, which is over 500 metres long, follows the path of the 16th Century Grand Trunk Road, connecting the entrance zone of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site with the 16th Century Azimganj Serai to the north.

The creation of new green spaces and botanical gardens at Sunder Nursery will constitute a significant improvement in people's living conditions and the quality of their environment. The new leisure spaces and meeting places are expected to become an attraction for all area residents as well as visitors, becoming a cultural space that will contribute to economic and social development.

The Hon'ble Vice President Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu also hosted a lunch in the honour of the Aga Khan and during his trip to Delhi, the Aga Khan also met with the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and with the President of India, Hon'ble Shri Ram Nath Kovind.

These meetings are an opportunity to review the longstanding partnership between India and the Ismaili Imamat and to discuss how the institutions of the AKDN will continue to serve the country in years to come, improving opportunities and effecting sustainable improvement in the quality of life of vulnerable populations of all faiths and backgrounds



A 500 metres long central vista that follows the path of the 16th Century Grand Trunk Road, connecting the entrance zone of the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site with the 16th Century Azimganj Serai to the north.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

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Prime Minister's visit

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi met with President Frank-Walter Steinmeier of Germany at Sunder Nursery, showing him the newly inaugurated gardens. Project CEO Mr Ratish Nanda showing site to the two dignitaries.

In March 2018, the Government of India organized a bilateral meeting with Germany at Sunder Nursery.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi met with President Frank-Walter Steinmeier of Germany with high ranking officials of both countries.

Prior to the two hour meeting, PM Modi took German president for a walk at Sunder Nursery, showing him the newly inaugurated gardens.

In the landscape masterplan for Sunder Nursery, spaces were created for WVIP government functions. The lakeside venue for this bilateral meeting is suitable for smaller events while larger events with up to 200 guests can be held in the green space abutting Sunder Burj and Sunderwala Mahal.



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ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Sunder Nursery Management Trust



Sunday Market organized in association with the earth collective every Sunday; swings installed for the visitors as part of recreational activities at Sunder Nursery

Objective: The Government Sunder Nursery Management Trust will strive to manage Sunder Nursery – Batashewala complex in a financially sustainable manner that through presentation of the site, instil a sense of pride in the citizens of Delhi and allows visitors to enjoy and utilize the city park for leisure, understanding of the city's heritage and ecology. Enable Sunder Nursery to serve as an ecological, cultural, heritage hub for Delhi with active community participation. Sunder Nursery will provide venues, activities, services, attractions, that enhance tourist numbers to Delhi and encourage tourists to spend longer time duration when visiting the Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site.

Action Taken:

- The 2007 MoU that governs the project envisaged setting up a mechanism that would ensure sustainability of the project. In 2009, creation of a Management Trust was considered to be the most appropriate manner.
- Following CPWD & ASI approvals the draft Trust deed received approvals of the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of External Affairs, amongst others. A presentation was also made at the PMO prior to registration of the Management Trust in 2018.
- The creation of the Trust allows revenue generated at the Sunder Nursery to be used to meet operating costs of the facility. The Aga Khan Development Network agencies have agreed to take the responsibility of Management Trustees for a period of ten years.
- During this time, the purpose of the Trust would be to:
- Strive to manage Sunder Nursery - Batashewala complex in a financially sustainable manner that through presentation of the site, instils a sense of pride in the citizens of Delhi
- Provide visitors a clean city park for leisure, enjoyment and enhance understanding of the city's heritage and ecology
- Enable Sunder Nursery to serve as an ecological, cultural, heritage hub for Delhi with active community participation
- Strive to provide Sunder Nursery as a place of tranquillity for tourists, visitor infrastructure, venues, activities, services, additional attractions that enhance the appeal of Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site".

Next Steps:

Various government approvals such as FCRA etc are being sought for the Management Trust



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ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Lakes

The Northern lakes are a significant element of the landscape master plan designed by landscape architect M Shaheer. In early 2018, the lakes were made operational.

Action Taken:

- Handcrafted sandstone chaddars were installed on the higher lake to allow a picturesque waterfall in the Mughal tradition adjacent to the principal central vista.
- The lakeside pavilions were built near lakkarwala Burj; also in handcrafted sandstone elements.
- The peripheral walkways around the lake were built DQ/Grit was finish.
- For the lake edging, 10 cm thick granite stone blocks were brought in from Bangalore and provide a sturdy edging.
- The water supply line for lake has been completed ensuring regular water supply.
- To aerate the lake water, several fountains were installed

Next Steps:

- Pathways need to be completed; connection of the lake with the filtration system needs to be made.



Lakes near Microhabitat and Lakkarwala Burj made operational in 2018.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

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Rivernie Zone

A significant area, in excess of 30 acres of Sunder Nursery, has been developed as an ecological micro-habitat zone. This to showcase Delhi's traditional ecological zones to the visiting public, especially, school children.

In addition to the Hilly tract – with nine created mounds, the riverine zone was developed in 2018 in keeping with the design of landscape architect M Shaheer. The AKTC team received guidance from Dr Faiyaz Khudsar, scientist in-charge of the Yamuna Biodiversity Park



30 Acres of Sunder Nursery developed as an ecological micro-habitat zone in keeping with design of landscape architect M. Shaheer.

Action Taken:

- The water supply line to the rivulets allows water to recirculate within the system, while losses due to evaporation and water seepage into the ground are replenished daily.
- The water channels have been provided an edging of native varieties of aquatic grasses.
- Plantation on the edges and inside the rivulet was done with a variety of water loving plant species brought over from Yamuna Basin.
- Walking paths have been built adjacent to the water channels.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

21

Butterfly Zone

Zone created for Butterfly at Sunder Nursery in align with the vision to serve as a much needed ecological zone for the city of Delhi.



Sunder Nursery aims to serve as a much needed ecological zone for the city of Delhi. Towards this objective, vast zones of secure bird habitat have been created in earlier years.

With guidance from Dr Faiyaz Khudsar, scientist in-charge of the Yamuna Biodiversity Park, creation of a butterfly zone was commenced in 2018 – north of the Garden Pavilion.

Action Taken:

- AKTC team conducted several site visits to understand appropriate butterfly habitat and the required ecological conditions to make these successful.
- Appropriate plant species were planted and other requirements such as a shallow water body created.
- Physical infrastructure required for a butterfly zone are understood and the location of the same has been identified to be north of the Mughal pavilion, south of the Childrens play area and at the edge of the riverine landscape.

Next Steps:

- The butterfly habitat will be created in 2019. This would require two zones of planting as well as a waterbody where sludge can be contained.
- In addition, Insect habitats and hives of Asiatic bees are to be introduced to Sunder Nursery in 2019.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

22

Peacock Habitat

A secure zone for peafowl nesting was created in Sunder Nursery to safeguard them from stray dogs and vehicular traffic that crossed the path.

Sunder Nursery has always been home to Peafowl, nesting in patches of wilderness within the 90-acre complex. However, the peafowl were always at risk from stray dogs (protected by law and cannot be displaced) as well as vehicular traffic that criss-crossed the entire plot.

It was thus a significant project objective to create secure zones for peafowl nesting. A contiguous stretch of such habitat was identified and planted over the past several years but eggs and chicks remained at risk from stray dogs and humans.

Action Taken:

- The habitat along the west of Mughal Pavilion was made inaccessible to visitors and dogs by enclosing the same with chain-link fencing. This would eventually get covered with vegetation and this not be an eye-sore.
- The second stretch of habitat for peafowl and other ground nesting birds is north of the Batashewala complex and this portion has so far been partially fenced.

Next Steps:

- The Batashewala stretch of peacock habitat is to be made secure.
- The stray dog population of Sunder Nursery needs to be managed with continuous sterilization and vaccination of the dog population and by preventing visitors from feeding the stray dogs.
- Success of the effort needs to be reviewed and need for additional secure enclosures studied.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

23

Azim Ganj Forecourt



Azimaganj serai is presently inaccessible from the Sunder Nursery. In anticipation of eventual access being given to visitors, an elaborate garden has been created in the forecourt to Azimganj Serai.

At the northern end of the 560 m long central vista stands the 16th century Azimganj Serai. The monument, standing within the Zoo, is presently inaccessible from the Sunder Nursery. However, in anticipation of eventual access being given to visitors, an elaborate garden has been created in the forecourt to Azimganj Serai.

Historically, the area Sunder Nursery stands upon was called Azim bagh.

Action Taken:

- The Garden has several elements, all of which have been completed
- Flower beds: Along both sides of the principal pathway are planned flower beds for annuals – both summer and winter flowers.
- Pavilions: Two red sandstone pavilions flanking the central pathway have been built; another over the central water channel. The Pavilions employ hand crafted stone lattice screens and stone benches for visitors.
- Flowing Water: An intricate water channel incorporating both a fountain and a traditional waterfall were designed for here by landscape architect M Shaheer; these have now been built and serve as a major backdrop for selfies by visitors.
- Pathways: All civil works, including pathways for the forecourt Azim Bagh have been uilt.
- Hydraulic systems: The engineering for the water features required supply, filtration/ treatment and recirculation. This has been installed.
- Hydraulic systems: The engineering for the water features required supply, filtration/ treatment and recirculation. This has been installed.

Next Steps:

- Another two pavilions are yet to be built; adjacent to the two standing pavilions.
- Access area to Azimganj Serai is to be built.
- Steps from the two flanking pathway to the peripheral road are to be built.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

24

Lighting

Sunder Nursery at night with lighting. It is planned to open the park for longer hours from Spring 2020.

It is planned to open Sunder Nursery for longer hours from Spring 2020. Furthermore spaces at Sunder Nursery are open to events by institutions, corporates, artists, NGO's, academia, amongst others and the garden needs lighting for night time events.

Action Taken:

- In 2018, illumination of the central axis was completed and specially imported light fixtures installed in several portions of the garden.

Next Steps:

- In 2019, light fixtures in the micro-habitat zone and other portions of the garden require to be installed.
- Review of additional lighting required to ensure public safety will also need to be undertaken.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

25

Toilets

Toilets created at Sunder Nursery keeping in mind the urban fabric of Sunder Nursery.

In 2018, two toilet blocks were built in Sunder Nursery; converting existing garden structures for this use. Toilets were designed keeping in mind the urban fabric of the nursery. Materials like red sandstone, Delhi quartzite was used in construction of toilets.

Action Taken:

- A toilet block designed by Vir Mueller Architects was built in close proximity to the Amphitheatre – in the centre of the garden.
- The structure, has DQ cladding on the external walls and a raised temporary roof – allowing ventilation.
- Features like ramp, handrails, wheel chair access was also incorporated in designing of toilets for differently able persons.
- The toilet block includes a drinking water point.
- A second toilet block was built on the north-western corner of the garden where customers and gardeners of CPWD nursery will have access to the same.

Next Steps:

- Additional toilet blocks will be available in the Restaurant, museum and garden house buildings yet to be built in Sunder Nursery



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

26

Mist Chambers

Creation of mist chambers to propagate indoor plants being carried out at Western Nursery Beds

To propagate indoor plants in a shaded environment, the CPWD requested the creation of mist chambers. Four such chambers are planned in the western nursery beds.

Action Taken:

- The design for the structures, prepared by Shaheer Associates, was approved by the CPWD.
- The four structures are planned on footprints of earlier storage buildings that are no longer in use.
- DQ stone masonry walls with openings framed with concrete columns and a vaulted polycarbonate roofing is planned.
- Construction on both structures is progressing well and completion in 2019 is envisaged.

Next Steps:

- As part of recent discussions, CPWD has requested that one of the structures be converted to a training/ meeting room. This is being discussed.



27

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Sunder Nursery Ticketing Plaza

A temporary gateway, tickets counter and entrance plaza created at Sunder Nursery until a single entry point for the project area is created.

The Master Plan for the project area envisages a single entry point for Humayun's Tomb, Humayun's Tomb Site Museum and Sunder Nursery. This is however possible only on the completion of the Museum – expected in Spring 2020.

In the interim period a temporary gateway, ticket counter and entrance plaza was required.

Action Taken:

- In 2018, the temporary entrance was planned, designed and built and on its completion allowed ticketing to be implemented from 15 November 2018.
- The Entrance was located in close proximity to the entrance to Humayun's Tomb in order to share parking/ drop-off points and other infrastructure.
- The Gateway was built in Delhi Quartzite stone masonry with sandstone lattice screens placed at the roof level.
- The ticket counter was also built in DQ stone masonry.
- The entrance plaza is a wide expanse of sandstone with tree planters that will eventually provide significant shade to this zone.

Next Steps:

- Once the permanent entry is completed, it is proposed to demolish the ticket counter, gateway and stone paving used in this construction.



28

ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Batashewala Plaza

During the course of the decade long effort at Sunder Nursery, the inappropriate occupation of the 19 acre Batashewala complex by Bharat Scouts was challenged and eventually this land handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India.

Conservation works carried out on three monuments here with the support of the US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation eventually led to the three monuments being inscribed on the extended World Heritage Site in 2016.

Even though the land ownership for both Sunder Nursery and Batashewala complex rests with the L&DO, for care and maintenance these two segregated areas were with different agencies – CPWD & ASI respectively. After several years of effort, following the establishment of the Sunder Nursery Management Trust, it was agreed to allow visitors to Sunder Nursery direct access to the Batashewala group of monuments



Direct access of Batashewala group of monuments through Sunder Nursery was approved after several years of effort. The area now also host Sunday market every Sunday.

Action Taken:

- The landscape plan for the Batashewala plaza was implemented as per landscape design of Late Prof M Shaheer.
- This required levelling of land, creation of connecting pathways and, most significantly, the plaza steps and wheelchair ramps - allowing the visitor access.
- The illumination of the plaza has also been completed.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

29 Benches

Installation of additional benches at Sunder Nursery for the visitors

The Sunder Nursery landscape design included placing of several hundred stone benches across the designed landscape. However additional benches were considered necessary in zones of the garden.

Action Taken:

- In the spirit of the Sunder Nursery development, 80 old antique benches were sourced from various suppliers across the country. These are all of Victorian design and from an era where cast iron benches were popular for city parks.
- These benches of varied designs were then carefully repaired and provided with new wooden planks as required. Finally painted the Sunder Nursery green.
- To place the benches, additional paving needed to be built in varied materials as per location of the bench.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

30

Lakes & Water Bodies: Maintenance

Maintenance and plantation of water bodies at Sunder Nursery.

The Sunder Nursery landscape design includes several water bodies, all of which first became operational in February 2018. Since then maintenance of water bodies has been a significant challenge requiring persistent effort and innovation.

Action Taken:

- For the central vista water body, a combination of chemicals and filtration were considered an appropriate solution. As such, a water filtration plant for this water body has been installed and is now functional.
- Furthermore, on account of the intensive cleaning required here, a suction sweeper is operated on this waterbody for 12 hours daily.
- For the principal lake maintenance is based on aeration – with operating fountains and waterfalls as well as treatment with chlorine.
- It was further discovered that portions of the principal lake accumulate up to 2 cm of sand deposits every month and thus every 3-6 months, the lake bed required manual cleaning.
- The principal lakes are to be connected with the existing filtration system once required electricity connections have been established.
- For the riverine landscape, keeping the water clean is based on water plants, introducing fish, aeration and similar biological processes. Since this water is representative of river landscape with plants, 'swimming pool' level of water quality is not expected.

Next Steps:

- Experimentation with bio-enzymes to replace use of chlorine and other chemicals is planned



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

31

Plantation

Plantation of trees as part of the decade long effort of Aga Khan Trust for Culture. Almost 300 tree species are today found at Sunder Nursery.

During the course of the decade long Aga Khan Trust for Culture activity at Sunder Nursery, planting native tree and plant species at Sunder Nursery has been a major endeavor. Almost 300 tree species are today found at Sunder Nursery.

Action Taken:



African Mahogany: One of the 20 rare species, whose lone specimen of Delhi is found in Sunder Nursery

- In continuation of activity of past years, 500 pits – 1 m deep and of 1 m dia – were dug and prepared at mounds and periphery area of Sunder Nursery and planted with tree species during the monsoon season. Similarly, 500 pits were completed on the Eastern side of Humayun's Tomb (near Neela Gumbad) for plantation of trees and shrubs.
- At the site nursery operated by AKTC, a total of 2000 growing plants were shifted from smaller growing bags to bigger size bags. Soil preparation in 44 beds was undertaken for summer season plantation at the Central Axis, forecourt of Azim Ganj Serai, Sunken Garden, and Gate side of Sunder Nursery. Grassing in 3000 square feet area at Azim Bagh and 2000 square feet at the sunken garden has been completed.
- Around 200 native species (shrubs and trees) has been planted in the habitat area. A total of 200 annual plants are developed in pots for display in the first quarter including.
- The routine maintenance of the landscaping and plants continued at Sunder Nursery and Batashewala complex. Also, 711 Trees and 789 shrubs were planted at mounds and the periphery area of Sunder Nursery including the south eastern corner of Sunder Nursery (behind Batashewala complex). Citrus plantation was also done at Batashewala complex.
- Moreover 38 Silver Oak trees were shifted from Sunder Nursery and transplanted at Neela Gumbad. 10000 plants have been grown where the propagation was done by the CPWD in collaboration with AKTC
- 25 varieties of seasonal flowers in 119 beds in sunken gardens, lotus pond, central axis, Azimganj Serai forecourt and entrance plaza has been completed in last quarter. Removal of weeds from up to 30 acres of land including mounds, Batashewala complex and lake areas has been completed



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

32

Vermi-composting

Twelve new beds of vermi composting prepared in Sunder Nursery. Approximately 3000 kgs of compost was harvested from the unit quarterly in 2018.

With over 20000 trees and plants now growing in Sunder Nursery, a huge quantum of leaf waste accumulates. In the formal areas of the park, this needs to be collected and if treated could serve the need for Sunder Nursery in lieu of procuring manure or chemical fertilizers.

Action Taken:

- Twelve new beds for vermi-composting were prepared made in Sunder Nursery to accommodate fresh leaves into the unit for composting during the spring season.
- Approximately 3000 Kgs of compost was harvested from the unit quarterly in 2018. The vermi-composting unit now has two dedicated staff from Nizamuddin basti. They have been trained to make and maintain composting units. In addition, two members from the AKTC sanitation team operating in Nizamuddin Basti have been trained in vermi composting technology.
- As a step towards decentralized method to manage leaf litter – with some beds in all corners of the park, -additional composting units have been initiated near the Batashewala complex.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

33

CPWD Sales Office & Utility Structures

An alternate office space created for CPWD officers adjacent to the proposed vehicular entrance.

The CPWD officers responsible for Sunder Nursery plant sales used a building block adjacent to the vehicular entrance. This late 20th century structure is to be demolished to allow the underground connection to Sunder Nursery from Humayun's Tomb.

In lieu of the office space being lost an alternate office space was required to be provided for CPWD officers adjacent to the proposed vehicular entrance.

Action Taken:

- The new CPWD sales office, 146 sqm in area, was constructed and equipped with air conditioning, all essential services, pantry and a toilet.
- This will enable the demolition of the existing structure and construction of the underground bridge between Humayun's Tomb and Sunder Nursery.
- In addition to this an alternate conference room/V.I.P. lounge also being constructed for CPWD.
- For the gardeners, a resting space was built at the north-western corner of the Sunder Nursery, also in DQ stone masonry on Shaheer Associates design.



- **UPGRADING ANGANWADIS**
- **PEDAGOGIC IMPROVEMENT**
- **ADDRESSING MALNUTRITION**
- **SCHOOL READINESS**
- **AWARENESS & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

IV

Early Childhood & Care Development

The ECCD initiative of the project focuses on the development and care of children between the ages of 0 to six years. It 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, Government of the NCT of Delhi.

This MoU has been extended till 2020.

The ECCD component is implemented through the seven government aanganwadis and the nursery section in the SDMC School. In addition, there are home visits, community meetings and special events that aim to spread awareness about the importance of early childhood care and engage with the community.

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





EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

34



Upgrading Anganwadis

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. gap between rents offered by the government and market rates was one major reason but there was also an element of low awareness and no demand from the community for improved services. 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 centre in the SDMC polyclinic which is now a government aanganwadi.

Improving and reclaiming public spaces from encroachment and making them spaces for the community, especially women and children is an important focus area for the project. This has been done for five parks in the Basti – one especially for children and one for women.

The project has been in the process creating a safe space for women and children in the complex that houses the SDMC polyclinic, one aanganwadi and the maternal and child health centre. 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 initiated 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 and was finally completed in 2018.



Action Taken:

Left Page: Learning to balance outdoor activity by aanganwadi children.

Right Page: Outdoor activity at the newly developed mini amphitheatre

- Completion of landscaping activities which had got derailed for several reasons beyond the scope of the project. Children from aanganwadis now have a beautiful and safe space for play and learning in their vicinity.
- Supplemented the rent for four out of seven aanganwadi centres as the amount provided by the Department of Women and Child Development is not in alignment with market rates leading to a gap in rents expected and rent available as per the government norms. Plans for refurbishment of the area.

Next Steps:

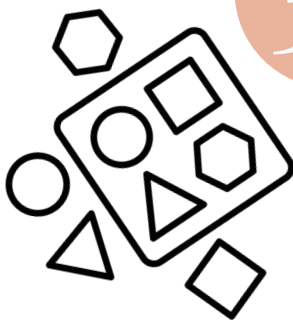
- 'Aanganwadi Support Group members' will advocate with the department for greater contribution in the rents of 5 aanganwadis out of 7 as the rent given by the Department is not in alignment with the current rental rates of market.
- Under this project, the role of Aga Khan Foundation will be to facilitate 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

Pedagogic improvement



A total of 2126 pre-school classes conducted during the year.

The baseline survey of 2010 observed that 'preschool education was practically absent' in the government aanganwadis leading to poor school readiness among the children enrolled in the aanganwadis. The project initiated a preschool education programme in all the aanganwadis of Nizamuddin implementing it through community teachers. This included designing and field testing a curriculum for aanganwadis in urban areas, which was shared with the Department of Women and Child Development. The school readiness study of 2016 indicated a huge improvement in the pedagogical practices in the government aanganwadis with the community teachers leading in the preschool education component.

This process has been taken forward with the Department of Women and Child Development developing their own curriculum that is to be implemented in all aanganwadis of Delhi. The project has been supplementing the Department's work in all the seven aanganwadis of Nizamuddin through community teachers.

In 2018, we implemented the DWCD curriculum with better planning.



Action Taken:

Left Page: Learning to count
prenumeracy activity at
aanganwadi centre
Right Page: Circle Time at
Aanganwadi

- Pre-school intervention covers all the seven aanganwadi centres and the coverage is across nine ECCD centres, including the nursery class of SDMC school and a community crèche; the total outreach is 336 children. A total of 2126 pre-school classes conducted during the year.
- A total of 13 days training was conducted with 23 participants comprising aanganwadi workers, helpers and community teachers of AKF. The objective of the programme was to improve pedagogy at the ECCD centres. The topics covered were concept of child development, what helps children learn, importance of play, lesson planning and integration of curriculum developed by the government department with that of AKF.
- Aanganwadi workers and AKF-ECCD teachers planned jointly and together transacted pre-school education programme at the ECCD centres. This activity was earlier conducted only by the project appointed community teachers. This is a major shift in strategy from trained community teachers mentoring effective pedagogic practices to the government aanganwadi workers.

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



Awareness & Community Engagement

A total of 65 mothers meeting were organized at the seven aanganwadi centres to build awareness the parents

The focus this year has been in strengthening the 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 focussed 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 monthly ECCD days, 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.



Action Taken:

Left Page: Celebrations at ECCD day

Right Page: Aanganwadi children performing at Apni Basti Mela

- Regular visits were done at the aanganwadis by members of the Aanganwadi Avlokam evam Sahayta Samuh (AASS). The observations were recorded on the monitoring format. A total of twelve report cards with letters were submitted the concerned CDPO (Child Development Programme Officer) and Director, DWCD (Department of Women and Child Development). A positive outcome of the regular monitoring by community has been the aanganwadis opening and closing on time, aanganwadis workers playing an active role in pre-school education, and growth monitoring is being done regularly at the aanganwadi.
- ECCD days are celebrated in the 3rd week of every month by joint planning of the government aanganwadi functionaries and AKF ECCD team, with support from the community. During the year a total of 9 events were organized. The activities included outdoor games, storytelling and art and craft activities, organised for approximately 133 children from 7 Aanganwadis at a single event.
- Community teachers organized workshops all 3 days during the Apni Basti Mela with younger children on paper folding, toy making and conducted various games and activities. Around 300 children participated in these workshops per day.
- A total of 65 mothers meeting were organized at the seven aanganwadi centres to build awareness the parents on the services provided by Aanganwadis and to ensure the regularity of their wards.
- The parenting programme was conducted for 64 women who were caregivers to children and 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:

Parenting Programme, community based monitoring, special events like ECCD days, Sports day etc. will be organised through greater community participation.



37

School Readiness

School readiness encompasses development in five distinct but interconnected domains – physical well-being and motor development, social and emotional development, approach to learning, language development, and cognitive development and general knowledge. This is a complex concept that indicates the cognitive, social and emotional level of a child to cope with school.

The 2010 baseline survey at the beginning of the intervention in the ECCD component had identified poor school readiness as a key issue that needed to be addressed. The project trained aanganwadi workers, appointed community teachers, developed, shared with the DWCD 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 aanganwadis. The study revealed a marked improvement in the preschool component. In 2018, the DWCD developed its own curriculum which is now being implemented in all the aanganwadis.

To further encourage children to enrol in aanganwadis, the project organises 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 enrol in aanganwadis 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.



Action Taken:

*Left Page: Parents meeting in one of the aanganwadi's
Right Page: Meeting with parents to raise awareness on improving home environment*

- A new strategy to raise awareness on ECCD issues was piloted beginning in February 2018 and completed in July 2018. This comprised automated phone calls to half the parents of children enrolled in the aanganwadi. The other half of the parents was the control group for comparison. The 355 calls to 71 parents were completed. The results are favourable with the parents who received calls demonstrating increased engagement with the aanganwadi activities and their children's education.
- 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.

Next Steps:

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



EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & DEVELOPMENT

38

Addressing Malnutrition



In 2018, the growth of **200 children** was monitored at the aanganwadi level and **550** at the household level.

As per the ICDS norms, monitoring of the growth of children under 6 years needs to be a regular activity to be undertaken at the aanganwadi on a monthly basis. The project has tried several strategies to regularise this activity at the aanganwadi 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 aanganwadi centres 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 aanganwadis with support of the community health team. In 2018, this process of monitoring the growth of children at the aanganwadi level with the support of the community health team was further strengthened.

Field observations and data from the growth monitoring exercise had indicated the presence of children under 6 years with stunted growth. 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 counselling sessions and demonstration of recipes of nutritious foods to 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.



Action Taken:

Left Page: Supplementary nutrition for malnourished children

Right Page: Nutritional counselling session for mothers

- Growth monitoring of children under six years happened regularly at all the seven aanganwadis before the 10th of every month as mandated by the ICDS with the help of the community health team in collaboration with the DWCD staff. The growth of children under three years is monitored at the aanganwadi level and the remaining at the household level. This has been in response to the issue being highlighted by the Aanganwadi Avlokan evam Sahayta Samuh members and support of the senior officials of the DWCD. In 2018, the growth of 200 children was monitored at the aanganwadi level and 550 at the household level.
- Nutritional Support was provided to about 86 children below six years of age under Supplementary nutritional Programme in the presence of a caregiver and Health worker. Nutritional counselling 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 34 out of 86 children, support to other children in ongoing.
- 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. In 2018, 65 mothers meetings at 7 aanganwadis were organised where 200 women participated.
- 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 continue to be a regular activity at the aanganwadis, done on the 10th of every month. Mothers will be encouraged to bring their children on the said date for the weighing of children and seek nutrition counselling.
- Severely malnourished children identified through growth monitoring at aanganwadis, will be supported by Aanganwadi Avlokan evam Sahayta Samuh members to receive special diet, as directed under the ICDS programme.



- FACULTY DEVELOPMENT
- SCHOOL MANAGEMENT
- COMPUTER ACCESS FOR ALL
- ACADAMIC SUPPORT TO CHILDREN
- MADARSA EDUCATION
- ENGLISH ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP



V

Education Programme

The education programme is one of the oldest and key programme interventions of the project. This children centric programme aims to address the educational needs of all segments of children living in Nizamuddin – the primary school children enrolled in the SDMC school - during and after school; children who have passed out of the SDMC school through the academic support programme 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 Microscholarship Programme, supported by the American Centre with the objective of enhance their confidence and improve their employability.

The education component enriches the curriculum and the school experience of the children 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.



EDUCATION

39

Faculty Development

School and community teachers making teaching learning materials during Mission Buniyad

The major intervention in the SDMC school is support through the community teachers. This remains an essential activity as these teachers 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 centre 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.



Action Taken:

Review Meeting with SDMC and Community teachers

- A total of twenty four review and planning meetings were held in this year between the SDMC school principal, teachers and community teachers and senior staff of AKF. The main focus was to delegate responsibilities and prepare 15 days joint lesson plans for all the classes.
- A two-day workshop was organized to make teaching learning materials for mission Buniyad project of the SDMC. This project aimed to work on literacy and numeracy skills in children whose learning levels were not appropriate to the class they were enrolled in. All the school teachers and community teachers participated in the workshop and made competency wise TLM's for Maths, Hindi and English language.

Next Steps:

- The Nizamuddin experience is going to be replicated in two new SDMC schools in Sarai Kale Khan (where work in health and livelihoods has commenced).
- The intervention will comprise academic support to school and community teacher teachers. The focus will be on basics concepts of language and mathematics for grades I and II and pre primary classes.



EDUCATION

40

School management

Heritage awareness classes conducted by community teacher

A key issue when the partnership began with the SDMC was the management of the school so that it was in alignment with the principles of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 and subsequently the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

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

Working on improving the quality of education offered in the school has meant that the time in the school needed to be organised more efficiently, 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.



Action Taken:

Music class conducted by community teachers

- 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.
- Regular music, visual arts and computer classes continued for all the school students.
- Organized arts, cultural, sports, and environment and sanitation awareness activities on every Saturday as a part of the Weekly Bagless Day that has been declared by SDMC .
- The project is in the process of developing culturally relevant educational resources that have been field tested in the classroom. The methodology includes developing material and testing it in the classroom through heritage awareness classes conducted by community teacher on weekly basis for grade IV/V students supported by a Fellow from the America India Foundation.

Next Steps:

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





EDUCATION

41

Computer access for all

Students learning software during computer class

Familiarity and the ability to use computers remains a barrier to cross for many resource poor communities. 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:

- Provided regular computer classes for all the school students at the SDMC primary school through curriculum based digital learning resources developed by Azim Premji Foundation. The students from class 4 and 5 exposed to learn MS word and Power Point and they also learnt internet access specially downloading the pictures and other material for power point presentations.
- Almost 100 children use the six Hole in the Wall computers on a daily basis.

Next Steps:

The access to computers and digital learning process will be initiated in two new SDMC schools and will be continued in Nizamuddin school.



EDUCATION

42

Academic support to children

Classroom teaching during 'Mission Buniyad

Among the many factors that influence the learning levels of children, two critical ones 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.

Many of the children in the SDMC School are first generation learners and 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 added another dimension where the teacher planned the lessons using material available on the internet and provided access to alternative forms of learning.



Action Taken:

Visual art work by a school girl during Summer Camp

- The learning support programme supported by the community teachers covered 440 students from SDMC Co-ed Pratibha Vidyalaya, Nizamuddin (West).
- This year saw a change in the government strategy based on the National Assessment Survey (NAS) that indicated a learning crisis in government and government aided schools. As a result mission 'Buniyaad' was launched that aimed to address the basic skills of literacy and numeracy. This entailed reorganization of the children according to learning levels. This programme was extended during the summer vacation too. The mission Buniyaad programme was successfully completed with the assessment of students in the month of July, 2018. The SDMC and community teachers worked together on this. This has raised children's abilities in literacy and numeracy.
- As a support to mission Buniyaad, SDMC organized a summer camp for two groups of children from May 11 to June 30 ; 175 children participated in this. The teachers worked on basic competencies of Hindi, Math, English, visual arts, computer and music.
- Remedial / learning support programme extended to 123 primary, middle and upper middle students (class 1 – 10) by the community teachers.
- A total of 42 workshops organized for Eco Club students; the main agenda was to engage eco-club students in raising awareness in the community regarding sanitation with a special focus on the cleaning of the Barapullah Nallah and the Baoli.

Next Steps:

- Learning support to school and alumni students by community teachers will be continued in Nizamuddin school and will be initiated in two new SDMC schools.
- A baseline learning achievements assessment will be organized in all 3 schools for class 3- 5. Learning support will be provided to children of nursery to grade II and selected students from grades III to V.



EDUCATION

43

Madarsa education

Madarsa students participating in the Republic Day ceremony in the school

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 Nizamuddin 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.

A total of 150 madarsa /maqtab students from four madarsas received onsite classroom support in Mathematics, Hindi and English.



Action Taken:

Madarsa students with the Ambassador of Sweden during the World Book Fair.

- Periodic meetings were organized with 4 madarsas/maqtab of Nizamuddin Basti. The main focus was on improving the academic levels of the students, participation of madarsa students in events like the World Book Fair, Republic Day celebrations, and Idea workshop at Rashtrapati Bhawan in order to increase their exposure to life beyond madrasas.
- A total of 150 madarsa /maqtab students from four madarsas received onsite classroom support in Mathematics, Hindi and English.
- An Eco Club of 21 students of the Madarsa Al-Shekh Mahad has been initiated in this quarter with a view to raise the issues related with environment and sanitation in the Basti. The first topic that they have taken up has been raising awareness on the cleaning of Baoli and Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya.
- 50 children including 12 girls from the madarsas and maqtabs of Nizamuddin Basti participated in the New Delhi World Book Fair 2018. These children had been invited by the publishers, to review 3 books which had been translated from Swedish to Hindi and released in the book fair. The children met with the Swedish Ambassador and author on the occasion.
- Madarsa students participated in school events Republic Day and Independence Day celebration programme in SDMC School, Nizamuddin (West).
- Madarsa students presented Na'at Sharif on stage during the Apni Basti Mela and took part in other mainstream activities.

Next Steps:

Learning support to Madarsa students will continued in all 4 Madarsas



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EDUCATION

School - Community Interface

As part of the school management committee there are now regular parents-teachers meeting held in the SDMC school.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 offers the School Management Committee (SMC) as a mechanism to engage with the community and encourage them to have a greater say in the management of the school.

The project has ensured that a SMC was formed and this growing in strength. Meetings have become regular as has the monthly monitoring report following the visits of the SMC to the school.

In addition, 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.

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. The next election is due in 2019.



Action Taken:

School Eco-club performing play of the Nallah in the Basti to spread awareness about environment and public hygiene amongst Basti residents.

- Twelve meetings of the School Management Committee (SMC), teachers and AKF staff were organized during this year. The agenda included planning for Republic Day celebrations, school monitoring, learning achievements of the students, formation of an admission committee for admission of students in the session 2018-19, planning for mission Buniyaad project, summer camp, security, Independence Day celebration, planning for school maintenance, Apni Basti Mela celebration and distribution of responsibilities and monitoring of school functioning.
- Seven monthly report cards (excluding vacations) submitted to SDMC officials and SDMC Councillor by the SMC members.
- 400 children including school and Madarsa students and about 125 parents participated in school events Republic Day, summer camp closing ceremony and Independence Day celebration programme in the school.
- A total of 25 children from school, Madarsa and subject enrichment classes participated in a two-day Idea workshop organized by SRISTI Ahmedabad at FINE exhibition ground at Rashtrapati Bhavan New Delhi. During the workshop children interacted with children from other states and made field visits for idea generation.
- Six parents meetings were organized to share learning achievements of the students and ensure regularity of their children.
- The community teachers made about 530 household visits during the year in order to ensure better school attendance.
- Community teachers supported in 54 new admissions in the school in this year.

Next Steps:

- Reformation of the school SMC will be done in this year in SDMC school Nizamuddin as well as in two new SDMC schools in Sarai Kale Khan.
- Capacity building activities of all the SMCs will be undertaken.



EDUCATION

45

English Access Microscholarship

Education for young adults

Following the development work carried out on the SDMC school building the school now has a stage which hosts morning assemble everyday. Here, a play by access student to raise awareness for gender.

The Access English Microscholarship programme is an extremely popular and sought- after programme and well aligned to the expressed need of the community to learn English. This programme since its inception in 2010 has been offered to over 500 young people from the community.

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 Microscholarship 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 Centre of the US embassy from 2010.



Action Taken:

The fifth batch of the Access English Microscholarship Programme concluded with 125 students in December 2018.

- The fifth batch of the Access English Microscholarship Programme concluded with 125 students in December 2018. Each batch received 195 hours of instruction in 2018.
- One of the selected Access Program student for YES study and cultural Program to United States will go to US in 2019.
- A 10 day summer and winter intensive programmes with 125 students were organised in June and October respectively. The students showcased various plays, speeches, dialogues as well as Indian and American songs.
- Students celebrated national and international events like American and Indian independence days Martin Luther King's Day , Gandhi Jayanti, International youth day to raise awareness about different cultures as well as to create opportunities for students to express themselves.
- Access students participated in several enhancement activities excursion trips during the year - 15 students participated in a play on the Baoli (stepwell) during the annual Apni Basti Mela.
- As a part of the capacity building of English Access teachers, a total of 15 days of trainings and workshops conducted for enriching English teaching processes / methods. Ms. Eileen Finn, a Delhi based English Language Fellow from the United States observed the Access Classes and conducted training for all the access teachers on classroom processes and teaching.
- Thirty five Access Program students prepared and performed various songs, experience sharing and role plays on the theme awareness on pollution and gender equality during the closing and certification ceremony.
- Access students showcased their work that they have had done over two years at the 3-days Apni Basti Mela.
- Access teachers are helping 25 community youth (including Sair-e-Nizamuddin) to improve speaking, comprehension and communication skills.

Next Steps:

Following the successful completion of the earlier batches, proposal has been sent to the US Embassy for the sixth batch of Access Microscholarship Programme.



- VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
- VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- REHNUMAI
- INSHA-E-NOOR
- ZAIKA-E-NIZAMUDDIN

VI

Vocational Education

Emerging from the finding that only 1% of the youth had access to any kind of vocational education in 2008, this 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 while complementing the reduced expenses through better health and education services thereby impacting the quality of lives of the community.

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.

Two of the women's groups, Insha-e-Noor and Zaika-e-Nizamuddin promoted under this component offer dignified livelihood support to women in Nizamuddin.





EDUCATION

46

Vocational Education

Youth trained in various skills as part of CDC programme

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, even if they completed school education, 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 in the project area. The Career Development Centre (CDC) through NIIT Foundation has trained over 400 youth through professional and nonprofessional courses in 2018.
- Mass mobilization and enrolment drive conducted almost throughout the year by CDC staff and volunteers. In all 1800 households in Basti Hazrat Nizamuddin, Sarai Kale Khan area and 10 neighbouring schools and NGOs were visited to create awareness about career courses and 800 potential youth were identified for various courses.
- In 2018, a total of 8 career courses and 3 non career courses were identified. Over 259 students were enrolled in career courses and 182 students participated in non-career courses. The CDC offers computer based career courses in Customer Service Associate Training (CSAT) in Sales and Retail, Certificate in Data Entry (CCDE), IT for professional and Diploma in hair designing and makeup art , Diploma in Hotel Management (including Commis chef from PMKVY), Diploma and certificate Paramedical course and 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 24 youth (24 female and 4 male) attended paramedical courses such as Diplomas for training as Nursing, pathlabs & General Nurse and Midlife. Another 26 students enrolled in diploma in Hotel management (including Commis chef) and 10 students in Diploma in hair designing and makeup art.
- Training programmes include content training, soft skills training, mock interviews, assessments, role plays and exposure visits. Workshops such as financial literacy, digital India, sales and marketing, resume writing etc. were conducted in the past year. In all 225 career students participated in workshops and were also taken to several exposure visits to organisations relevant to their respective courses like Tata Westside Mall, Marks and Spencer's, Even cargo Eureka Forbes, Paras dairy, McDonalds and Lodhi Hotel.
- Identification of potential employers - This includes mapping potential employers, conducting meeting with them and organising exposure visits of students to understand workplace environment. The objective of mapping and rapport building with prospective employers is to provide best possible and a wide range of employment opportunities to the trainees. It also helps the trainees to gauge the job market and prepare accordingly.
- During 2018, about 325 trainees (from CDC) participated in job fairs and 225 trainees were successfully placed in companies / retails like Wave Group Mall, Tata Westside Mall, Marks and Spencer's, Paras dairy, Big Bazar, PUMA, Swiggy, VRS Foods Ltd. (Paras Dairy), PVR Cinema, Earth Infrastructures, Million Minds, Blue dart, Road to Naukri, Eureka Forbes and Even cargo.
- In 2018, the community contribution has also increased - for some courses youth has contributed up to Rs 20,000 as course fee.
- The salaries offered to the selected candidates ranged from Rs. 96,000 to Rs. 168,000 per annum (CTC).

Next Steps:

- Customized vocational training programme will be organised based on the needs of the market/employers.
- New batch of Diploma in tourism and travel management and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) will be initiated with 30 students respectively.
- Tracking of youth for 6 months after placement.
- Quarterly alumni meet will be organised 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.





LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

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Vocational training

working with youth with no formal education

22 young men were trained in electrician trade with a private firm in association with the Industrial Training Institute

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 unorganised sector.

The project recognises 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 2018, 22 young men were trained in electrician 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.
- Each trained youth were given the electric kit which contains basic equipment.

Next Steps:

- To identify placement options and link these trained youth with Government and private contractors.
- Customized vocational training programme (apprenticeship course – Auto mobile and Plumbing) will be organised based on the needs of the market/employers for school drop-out youth.



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WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Rehnumai

Rehnumai, meaning guidance is a resource centre that was set up in 2014 to address the information needs of the community and to enable them to access government entitlements.

The centre 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 9695 people have been assisted by Rehnumai on getting 21 different types of government entitlements and services. The centre achieved 81 % success as 7813 people received their certificates and documents during the last 5 years.

During 2018 a total of 1963 people visited the resource centre for getting assistance and filing the form for different government entitlements, certificates and documents.



Action Taken:

1290 people received their Aadhar Cards, Birth certificates, OBC certificates, PAN cards, widow pensions, etc

- During 2018 a total of 1963 people visited the resource centre for getting assistance and filing the form for different government entitlements, certificates and documents.
- 1290 people received their Aadhar Cards, Birth certificates, OBC certificates, PAN cards, widow pensions, etc.
- Similarly through the centre, 28 youth from the community were referred for further employment options.
- The centre facilitated 131 families to fill online school forms for nursery admissions and 59 students got admissions in various public schools.

Next Steps:

- All the families from basti will be aware and assisted by Rehnumai on getting different types of government entitlements and services.
- Monthly counselling and guidance sessions will be organized to aware community about different government entitlements and schemes.
- All the families visiting the centre to apply online nursery admission under EWS and general category will be assisted.

Since 2014, about 9695 people have been assisted by Rehnumai on getting 21 different types of government entitlements and services



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LIVELIHOOD GENERATION

Insha-e-Noor

The Annual Business of Insha has increased from **Rs 1130000** in 2015 to **Rs 4156000** in 2018

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

All Insha-e-Noor products are hand crafted by women of Nizamuddin Basti. A targeted livelihood programme for women emerged from the 2008 Quality of Life survey that indicated 91 % of the women were financially dependent i.e. only 9% of the women had a source of their own income. Further, a monthly family income of Rs 9500 and an average family size of 5.75 indicated that the economic situation of the family was fragile. 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 one or skills either by producing products for Insha-e-Noor or as independent entrepreneurs from their homes.

Insha-e-Noor has over a 100 working members and has trained over 450 women since 2008. Insha-e-Noor is now in the process of being registered as a producer company.

Action Taken:

*Insha-e-Noor member at Basant Bazaar exhibition hosted by Dastkar
Insha-e-Noor's stall at Oz Haat Design workshop by an external resource person
Sanjhi workshop at Sanskriti Museum*

- Insha-e-Noor did a total business of Rs. 41,56,000 (approximated to the closest 1000) in the calendar year 2018. The Humayun's Tomb kiosk contributed 27% (Rs. 11,27,000) to the total sales; the remaining 73% was contributed by bulk orders, exhibitions and cash sales. There were close to a 100 earning members in Insha-e-Noor in the calendar year of 2018. **A total of Rs. 11,51,000 (approximated to the closest 1000) , 27.6% of the group's annual sales, was disbursed directly into the bank accounts of the members as making charges.** The group bears costs for working capital, labour and has begun to contribute to the salaries of two of its workers
- The group participated in 6 exhibitions in 2018, with a total revenue of Rs. 1,40,000 (3% of the total sales).
- Insha-e-Noor's strategy for training includes regular 'on the job' training by instructors and focussed trainings and workshops. In 2018, three such workshops were organised – one each for sanjhi, aari embroidery and fabrication of paper based products.
- The five day aari embroidery skill introduction workshop helped add new members.
- The two day design and product development workshop for sanjhi members led to new products.
- The five day lighting product workshop led to skill enhancement of the members of the binding and packaging unit and will lead to complete fabrication of the product in-house thereby increasing the labour component for the Insha-e-Noor members.
- The members also conducted several skill workshops, especially in sanjhi and binding packaging, at different occasions during the year.
- **Insha-e-Noor expanded its forward linkages and did business with new clients like Indian Habitat Centre, Taj Mahal Hotel, America India Foundation, HCL Foundation etc.** New market segments like conferences, stationeries, hotels and clubs were explored and entered into. **The group successfully completed some major bulk orders like 410 conference bags for the India Habitat Centre, 325 notebooks for National Disaster Management Authority, 305 conference bags for HCL Foundation, 2500 fabric pieces for Indigene.**
- With an objective of creating products for specific market segments and clients, design support was sought by an external designer in 2018. The resource person is working with different craft forms (sanjhi and aari in 2018) to create new products, accessing market demand and skill set of the members. A number of new products like lampshades, dream catchers, sling bags, folders etc were added to the product repertoire.
- 2018 has been a good year in terms of reviewing and updating internal systems aiming towards greater efficiency and cleaner records. The financial audit of the group was completed for three financial years (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17) by an external auditor. In order to streamline the record keeping of inventory, members' earning and sales, software has been created for the group. It is still in its beta phase and is being adapted as per our requirements and constraints. Innovative methods like percentage commission for the members making extraordinary sales at the kiosk and exhibitions, and for team members making marketing efforts has been adopted this year. The objective is to motivate the members of community and management to take greater ownership and work towards achieving the common goal.
- The legal registration of the group as a producer company was expected to be completed in 2018 but the process is taking much longer due to the absence of documents of the members. The registration is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2019.
- The group also got some impactful media exposure in 2018 including an article in Little Black Book (LBB) - an online city discovery platform and Times of India.



Women working at insha- e- noor centre in Nizamuddin Basti; Inshanoor women with their stall at a craft mela in New Delhi

Next Steps:

- Insha-e-Noor's software is expected to be completed and fully functional in 2019.
- Insha-e-Noor is expected to be legally registered with all the important government numbers (PAN and GST) in 2019.
- Focussing on system strengthening, the current operations of the group like labour charges, book keeping etc. will be revisited and modified if required.
- New markets will be explored with larger and more market specific product repertoire.
- Community membership of the group will be expanded.



LIVELIHOOD GENERATIONS

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Zaika-e-Nizamuddin

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

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 2014 as a functioning group and now produces nutritious snacks, the cuisine of Nizamuddin and offers catering services for meetings and training programmes.

Zaika-e-Nizamuddin is growing in experience and skills and acquiring a reputation for their delicious cuisine through word of mouth, social media and the pop-up restaurants that they have been hosting. They have been able to generate enough business to be able to manage their working capital expenses and the salaries of the two coordinators.



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Action Taken:

- The total turnover of Zaika-e-Nizamuddin in the year 2018 was Rs 15,37,000 a 46% increase from its turnover in the previous year; 22% of the total turnover was distributed amongst the group members as making charges and the rest was spent for working capital (production expenses) and was saved in the group's account as corpus. The group bears costs for working capital, labour and the salaries of its two workers.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin participated in 4 exhibitions in the year 2018 including Oz haat by Australian High Commission and Jashn-e-Rekhta to name two. A total of Rs.2,00,000 was earned as revenue by participation in exhibitions.
- A total of Rs. 3,37,000 were disbursed as making charges to 10 of its regular members in the year 2018. This makes Rs.2800 the average monthly income per member in Zaika-e-Nizamuddin. Members also received an Eid bonus.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin added new 'catering products' to its menu – these included pop-up restaurants, pre-booked meals served in-situ, customized menu for special events.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin organised three pop-up restaurants in 2018 where guests were invited and served a curated menu by the members in a specially created ambience. The customers were able to meet the ZeN members and see the kitchen space. This was combined with heritage walks conducted by Sair-e-Nizamuddin (another community group) giving a complete cultural immersion to the guests. The pop-up restaurants catered to 65 guests.
- ZeN's capacity to cater to large groups has been increasing through catering and pre-booked meals for groups. In 2018, four such groups were served covering 101 people.
- The group made more than 300 home deliveries as well as bulk orders for close to 50 special events.
- Zaika-e-Nizamuddin streamlined three of its critical operations. First, introducing a confirmatory message to customers on receiving an order to ensure correctness of order. Second, hired a delivery boy saving precious cooking time for members. Third, all payments are now made directly into the member's bank accounts ensuring their right to spend the money that they have earned.
- ZeN continued to prepare and distribute nutritious meals for 35-40 severely malnourished children identified as part of the community health component. ZeN also continues to market nutritious snacks through its cart.
- Two major skill enhancement activities were organised in 2018. The Ismaili Helping Society from Mumbai trained ZeN members along with Afghan refugees in managing kitchen operations better. A seven session training programme was conducted by a food historian on standardising existing and new recipes as well as kitchen management.
- ZeN members are being helped to improve their literacy levels with regular classes and specially designed resource material. This is in addition to the regular support provided by the project team.
- The group also got some impactful media exposure in 2018 including an article in Little Black Book (LBB) - an online city discovery platform, Indian Express, Times of India, the Citizen and a video by Eat Treat – an online food network

Next Steps:

- The major focus for the year 2019 will be marketing, brand building, better packaging 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.



Developing Urban Spaces - Bringing Community Together

Though over 5 acres of open park spaces existed along the western edge of Nizamuddin Basti, these were encroached, poorly maintained and **as a result under 2% of the resident population used park spaces for recreational purposes.**

Following sustained community consultation **a landscape scheme for these parks was prepared and the parks developed for specific use**, such as children's play area, a screened park for the exclusive use of women, a park for community events and a play field for youth related activities. The parks are now managed by the community and landscape works are being initiated on parks on the northern and eastern end of the basti as well.

The project '**developed parks**' out of them which are now used by all walks of life in the Basti, becoming 'lungs' providing fresh air to the residents. With under 2% of the resident population able to access parks it was agreed that the recovery and landscaping of these parks would contribute significantly to the improved Quality of Life in the Basti.

As part of the project, four **neighbourhood parks** have been landscaped and are now managed in partnership with community groups.

Women involved with Project

Zaika-e-Nizamuddin

11

Zaika-e-Nizamuddin members

Insha-e-noor

450

women trained in tailoring and embroidery

85

Total women employed in the project

100

Number of women working with Insha-e-Noor





Women Mela

1500

women attend women mela every year



Community Health

23000

Total Patients treated Through Gynae OPD

10

Total SHGs

480

accessing public toilet

600

Total women covered under Parenting programme

Women Park

95%

Women accessing Parks

450

women benefited from Gym

Youth Benefitted from Project

1959

Skill training in computer for livelihoods

1359

Youth trained in computer literacy (non-career)

402

Youth trained in apprenticeship programme

520

English Access Micro-scholarship Programme

30

Youth trained under Sair-e-Nizamuddin, a SHG of youth from Nizamuddin Basti





- CHILDREN'S HEALTH
- WOMEN'S HEALTH
- SPECIALIZED INTERVENTION
- HEALTH & SANITATION
- AWARENESS & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
- PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
- OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT FACILITIES
- COMMUNITY GYMNASIUM

VII

Health

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.

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 2018, a total of 58,105 patients were treated at SDMC Polyclinic with 199 patients per day.

The year 2018 had been significant in terms of consolidation of existing programmes in Nizamuddin Basti and beginning new programmes in the area of community mental health. In addition, the health programme will also expand to selected areas in Sarai Kale Khan where the livelihoods programme was initiated earlier in 2018. 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 continued to use the family health management system support planning and monitoring. The Sehat Sahayta Samooch which was initiated as an emergency fund for health became stronger with loaning initiated.

The Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees continued to function and raise issues of public interest with the authorities.





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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Children's Health

Children under six years are the most vulnerable group amongst the population.

Over 2800 children were treated by paediatricians as part of the health programme, the SDMC polyclinic in the Basti now have specialist coming every week. In 2008, over 2800 children were treated by the visiting paediatrician

Nizamuddin Urban Renewal Initiative has several programmes that address children's health. The project has facilitated the setting up of a weekly satellite centre of the SDMC for immunisation 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. SDMC has now posted a paediatrician who is visiting the polyclinic once a week.

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 immunisation rates increasing from 30 % in 2010 to 77 % in 2018.



Specialist visiting the SDMC polyclinic

Action Taken:

- A total of 84 OPDs conducted by the paediatrician to treat 2972 children.
- The community health programme through growth monitoring covered a total of 900 children (0-6 years) in 2018 on a monthly basis.
- About 1005 schedules of immunization administered to children, 535 at satellite centre (SDMC Polyclinic), 129 through mobile camp (Van) conducted by SDMC's Maternity and Child Welfare centre and 341 at the Aanganwadi centres in the Nizamuddin Basti.
- A total of 7380 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.

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..



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Women’s health

A health worker taking BMI of a basti woman

Studies show that gender disparity in seeking healthcare is still a challenge in large parts of India. 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.

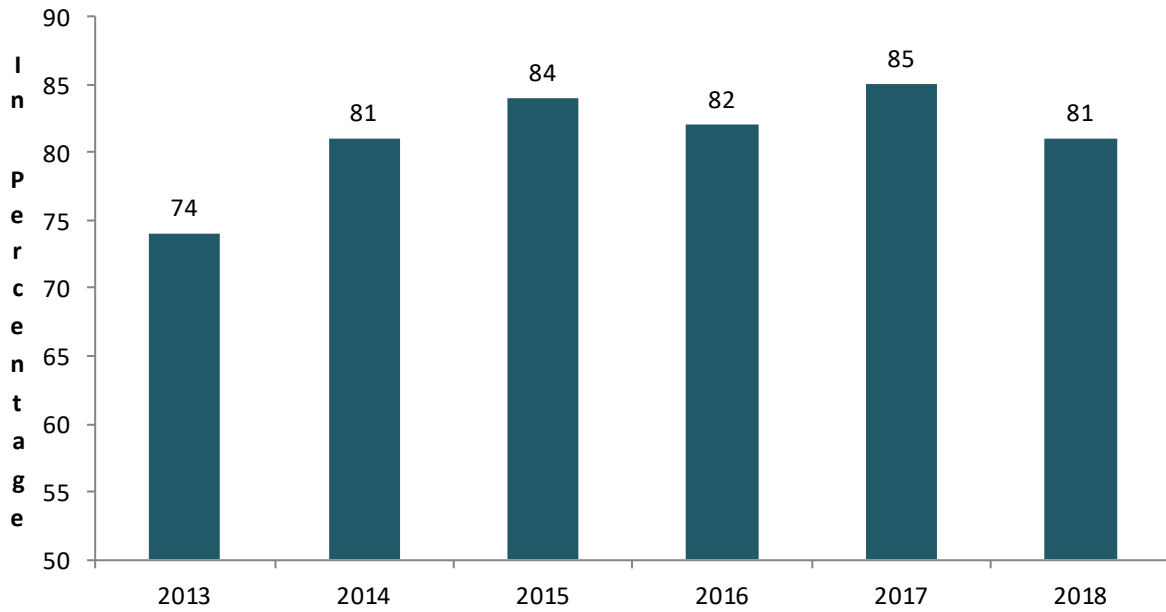
The project has worked towards strengthening the public health facilities while simultaneously developing community linkages to help women access healthcare.

The project has facilitated the setting up of a satellite maternal and child health centre 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 which was approved and there is now an SDMC gynaecologist in the Nizamuddin polyclinic. All these efforts were complemented with the community health team working with the community on a regular and sustained basis to develop a linkage with the public health facilities.

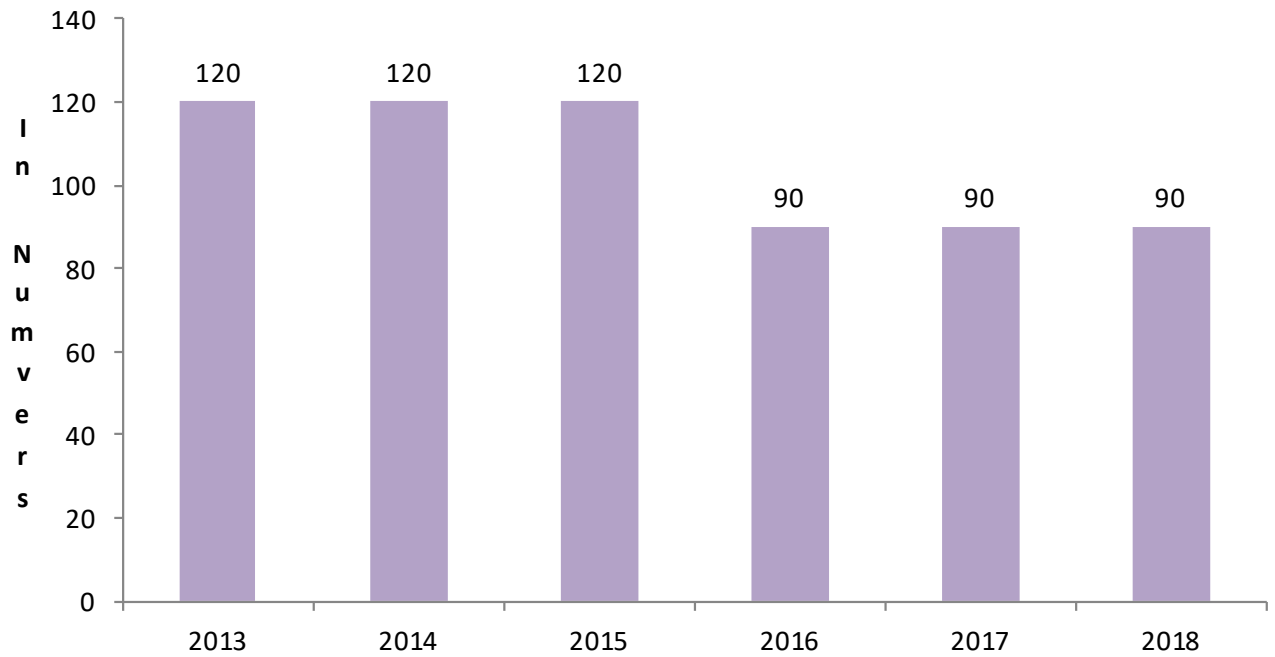
A new initiative on mental health was also initiated in community mental health.

These efforts have resulted in the average ANC increasing from less than 3 in 2010 to 4.5 in 2018.

Year Wise Pregnant Women Attending 4 or More ANC's



Year Wise Participation of Women in Parenting Programme





Action Taken:

A health worker changing the vitals of a pregnant woman

- A total of 3351 women were treated by the gynaecologist in 2018. During this period 809 ante natal check-ups conducted by the gynaecologists for 147 women.
- The community health programme aims at improving ANC status and promotes safe delivery. In 2018, a total of 147 pregnant women were covered and among them 53 were high risk pregnancies. The average ANCs for the period was 4.5, 60 % women had 4 or more ANCs and 95 % institutional deliveries were recorded.
- The community health team comprising Sehat Aapas and Sehat Sahelis covered 1024 eligible couples to counsel and monitor their reproductive health problems and linking them with health facility.

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.

A total of 3351 women were treated by the gynaecologist in 2018. During this period 809 ante natal check-ups conducted by the gynecologists for 147 women.



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Specialised interventions

As part of the project's community health outreach team, there is now greater awareness amongst the community to consult the polyclinic for any physical or mental health issues

The family health folder comprising 6 cards that record all the family members and the presence of any illness in them is the tool of engagement with the community. 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.

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. This group became active in 2018.

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.

Nutritional Counselling:

The nutritional counselling programme for mothers included monthly sessions for 20 women per batch as part of the programme on addressing malnourishment. Nutritional counselling is also a part of the programme to address non communicable diseases where 650 patients have been counselled. In addition, the members of Zaika-e-Nizamuddin demonstrated the recipes used to prepare food for the supplementary nutrition programme to the mothers of the malnourished children.

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 2018 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. This included linking them to schools for children with special needs.

Non Communicable Diseases:

FHMS data indicated a high prevalence of NCDs in the community. In 2016, the community health team began an intervention for people suffering with non-communicable diseases like diabetes, hypertension and cardio-vascular problems. 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, individually and in groups, about health risks and behaviour and linked with suitable health services for treatment and referrals.

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 2018 three 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.

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 2018, 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. Food demonstrations were held with mothers in the community and involving aanganwadi workers.

Action Taken:

- To improve the quality of life of disabled people in the Basti 50 physiotherapy sessions were conducted in 2018. There were more than 55 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, facilitating government disability certificates and getting access to others government schemes and services like disability certificate and pensions.
- This year, 86 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, 34 children have showed grade progression; work with the remaining children is ongoing. The community health workers continued support in promoting growth monitoring services and linking malnourished children with aanganwadis centres.
- 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 2018 more than 650 patients were counselled on diet modifications, compliance to medicine and treatment, increasing physical activity and reducing alcohol and tobacco consumption.
- In 2018 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 49 members. The group has done a collection of Rs 41,177 till February 2018.
- The amount of Rs 50,000 which was kept as a Tata Trust direct contribution to community was also released in February 2018. The group now has a corpus of Rs 91,177 in its bank account. The group provided loan to four of its members during 2018.

Next Steps:

- Increasing 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 aanganwadi workers in conducting growth monitoring at and immunization at aanganwadi centres
- Greater awareness and capacity building on non communicable diseases and community mobilisation on the issue.
- Sehat Sahayata Samooh will conduct election for nominating new members.
- Screening of the mentally ill patients will conducted at the Dargah and at the household level, new pathways will be created for the counselling and treatment of the patients.



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Structured awareness programmes

Structured awareness programme being held at polyclinic for women of Nizamuddin Basti.

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 600 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.



A health worker counselling parents of disabled children

Action Taken:

- In 2018 about 64 women participated in the parenting program and completed 11 sessions on topics related to pregnancy, child care and nutrition. A valedictory session with 50 participants of the 9th batch was also organised in the last quarter of the year. The programme has reached to more than 600 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 completed the training for the 60 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.

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.
- The adolescent citizenship programme will be introduced in the new area of Sarai Kale Khan.



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Mohalla Health and Sanitation Committees

Community women participating in a Mohalla Health & Sanitation Committee meeting

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 almost 5 years old now. 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.



Action Taken:

Community women participating in a Mohalla Health & Sanitation Committee meeting

- Regular monthly meetings were held by members of all the 5 groups representing members from 8 different clusters of Nizamuddin. In total 49 monthly meetings and 49 follow up meetings were conducted in the year. The number of members has increased to 92 with an average attendance record of 80 % in each meeting.
- The groups strongly pursued their issues related to constructing a police beat house, recruiting cleaning staff in the SDMC polyclinic, wire fencing of the women's park, fixing of street lights and repairing of the public water supply points. Most of these issues were resolved by advocacy.
- The MHSCs also played a leading role in organisation women's day Mela on 8th March.
- 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.



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Capacity building of community health team

Training of workers on a citizenship program

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.

Selecting women from the community was a carefully chosen strategy 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.



Action Taken:

Training of workers on a citizenship program

- A three day capacity building training of 50 health workers was organized in 2018. The training was split into 6 sessions where health workers were given knowledge on identifying health and socio economic indicators, using health data from surveys for planning in health, knowledge on relevant government initiatives related to safe pregnancy.
- Two refresher training for the trainers (ToT) conducted for the health workers on Adolescent Citizenship programme in December 2018.
- 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.

Next Steps:

- Enhance capacities based on emerging needs of the community and the project.
- To enhance capacity of the community health workers on mental health and wellbeing.



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Pathology Laboratory

Technicians at Pathology Lab in polyclinic

The pathology laboratory 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. It is one of the earliest interventions to strengthen the SDMC polyclinic.

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 259548 tests for 53190 patients since its inception in August 2008.

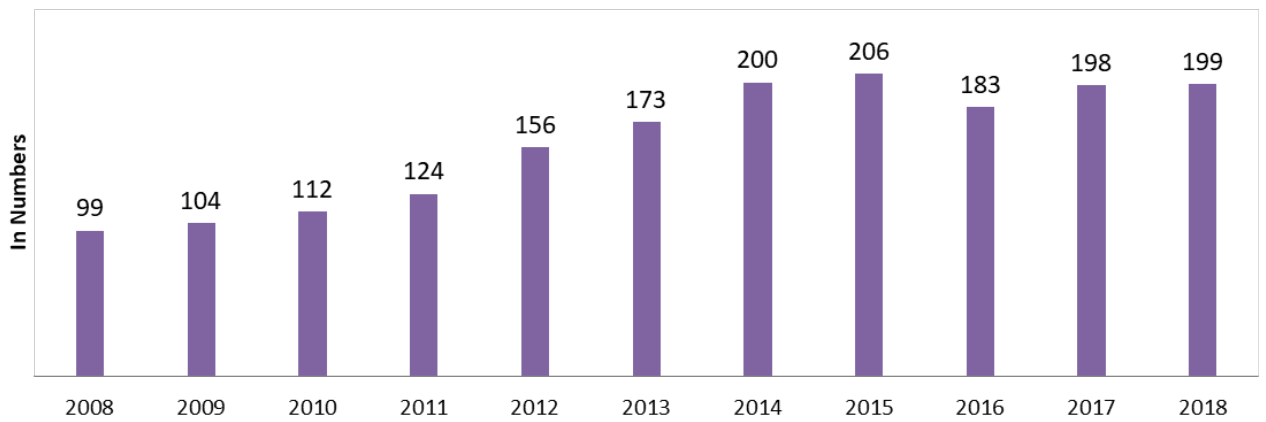
Action Taken:

- The path lab conducted about 38,179 tests during 2018, which covered 7252 patients.
- The lab is now supported by a senior lab technician posted by the SDMC.

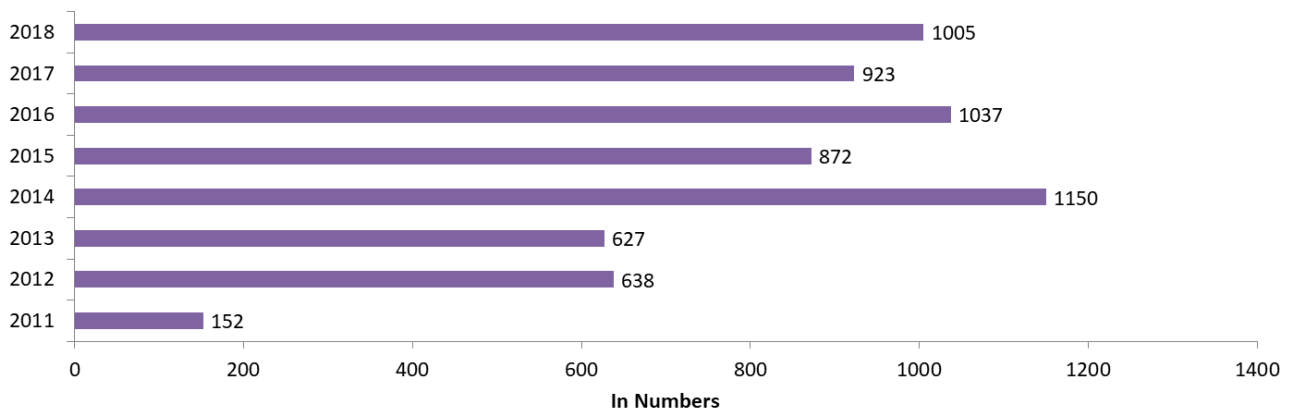
Next Steps:

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

Year wise Patient Inflow to MCD Polyclinic



Immunisation Dosages Provided to Children at MCD Polyclinic and Mobile Van



Year wise patients inflow to Path Lab





HEALTH PROGRAMME

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Out Patient Department Services

In 2018, 58,105 patients visited the SDMC polyclinic with an average patient load of 199 for receiving treatment for various ailments

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

In 2016, SDMC, based on requests by the community through the MHSCs, added a gynaecologist 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.

Action Taken:

- In 2018, 58,105 patients visited the SDMC polyclinic with an average patient load of 199 for receiving treatment for various ailments.
- The project has continued support by placing a gynaecologist, 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.



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HEALTH PROGRAMME

Community Gymnasium

Community gym made for the people of Basti

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. In 2018, the community began contributing a nominal amount towards maintenance.

Action Taken:

- In 2018, about 115 users (45 women and 70 men) regularly used the Avaam Fitness Centre 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.
- On request from the community, the women's gym will begin a new batch in the evening from 4.00 pm – 5.30 pm.

Next Steps:

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



VIII

Waste & Sanitation

Increasing urbanisation leads to increased pressure on urban services. Nizamuddin Basti had limited urban services which were strained and stretched urban services in 2008. Common spaces like the parks were encroached upon and the streets were of extremely poor quality. As improved urban services and civic spaces significantly impact the quality of life of the community, they formed a key intervention area.

Rehabilitation of civic 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.



(Clockwise from top) Making people aware about the baoli cleaning; Barapullah Nallah transformation after the work carried on by AKTC; regular checks at the community toilet in Nizamuddin Basti; Cleanliness campaign launched under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan at Nizamuddin Basti.



WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Barapullah Nallah

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. 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 included 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 was completed in 2018 and is being maintained.

This work is important as nallah development form an important part of flood mitigation strategies. Efforts are ongoing with the SDMC to include it in the area that they maintain.

*Top: Awareness activities by Eco club children at Nallah side
Below: Barapullah Nallah in 2014; Barapullah Nallah after completion of redevelopment project in 2014.*



Action Taken:

Awareness activities with eco children on nallahside

- Initiating and implementing community participation to keep the redeveloped area near the nallah clean and green was the key focus during the year 2018. Residents of the households near the nallah were also mobilised and taught process to approach government officials to address issues such as blockage and overflow of Delhi Jal Board Sewer lines.
- A community based monitoring group has been set up for the redeveloped area near Barahpullah Nallah. This group is in regular contact with the community near the nallah and the government departments to help in keeping the area clean and green. The group also monitors daily collection of waste from 144 houses near nallah to ensure no waste disposal at the nallah sides.
- Monthly awareness activities by community teams and eco club children were conducted to ensure that the redeveloped area near nallah remained clean. The residents of each household near nallah were explained in detail the good practices to avoid blockage in sewer lines and drains.
- Advocacy with the South Delhi Municipal Corporation to include the area around the nallah as part of the areas that they are responsible for maintenance.

Next Steps:

- Continue efforts towards increasing community participation in keeping redeveloped area near nallah clean and well maintained.
- Continue advocacy with the South Delhi Municipal Corporation to include the area around the nallah as part of the areas that they are responsible for maintenance
- 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.



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WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Sanitation

Training session of conflict resolution and safety issues with RNS members and CTC workers

Improved sanitation and cleanliness was a major expressed need of the community during the very first quality of life survey in 2008. It has therefore been an important programme – both as a key urban service and as a determinant for improved health.

One key finding of the 2008 survey was 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 have are functional, the smaller one since 2010 and the larger one since 2013. Both these toilets were able to bear most of the operational expenses through user fees. In 2018, new SDMC regulations prevent collection of user fee from women, children and for urination causing considerable financial stress. Further delay in payment of electricity bill by government agencies led to disconnection of the water connection leading to hardship in the community and financial stress as water tankers had to be purchased.

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.



Action Taken:

Left: Cleanliness audit of community toilet complex by RNS members.

Right: RNS monthly meeting

- Following the implementation of new SDMC norms to make toilet usage free for women and children the community toilet complexes saw a steep decline in income. The family card system had to be suspended as user fee could not be charged as per SDMC norms. Advocacy is ongoing with the SDMC requesting waiver of the free usage clause for community toilets in Nizamuddin.
- During the months of November and December 2018, the water connection in big community toilet complex was disconnected due to delay in payment of electricity bill by government agencies. Water tankers were purchased to enable community to use toilets, but bathing and clothes washing had to be discontinued for a period of two months. After numerous follow ups with the SDMC councillor and SDMC officials the electricity bill was paid by them in last week of December 2018. Water connection was restored thereafter.
- A training session on safety issues and conflict resolution was organized for cleaners of community toilet complexes and members of Rahmat Nigrani Samooh. 10 members from Rahmat Nigrani Samooh (RNS) along with 6 cleaners and 4 managers of community toilet complexes participated in training.
- During the time of Urs and Moharrams and both the toilets were kept open for twenty four hours with support from members of RNS, community group managing the toilet complexes.
- 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 daily 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 2018, to elect new board members to oversee functions of the group in respect of maintenance and management of both community toilet complexes.

Next Steps:

- Continue advocacy with the South Delhi Municipal Corporation to waive off free usage of toilets.
- Installation of sanitary pad dispensing machine in community toilet complexes under a scheme by SDMC. Follow up with SDMC to get waiver from free toilets usage clause and formal approval to implement family cards in community toilets in Nizamuddin.
- Audit of accounts of both community toilet complexes to be undertaken.
- Intensify monitoring of the community toilet complexes with an objective to further reduce operational costs of maintaining the same.



WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

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Municipal Solid Waste Management

Awareness rally on cleanliness of streets by Eco-club children

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 characterised by dirty and broken streets with piles of rubbish. Door to door waste collection began in 2012, initially with 20 houses and now covers over 1500 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.



Left: MHSC members submitting street cleanliness audit report to SDMC officials

Right: Door to door waste collection



Action Taken:

- A pilot composting unit to utilize kitchen waste was initiated in the premises of the large community toilet complex as a pilot and demonstration. Presently kitchen waste from ten households and office at community toilet complex in the basti is being converted to compost in this unit. Approximately 125 kgs of compost was sieved out from this unit during the year. Women from community group also educated the visitors at the annual Apni Basti Mela to make compost from household kitchen waste, through a practical demonstration of processes using a composter.
- Under Jugmugaate Nukkad i.e. 'sparkling street corners' initiative, five waste disposal points were eliminated from Nizamuddin. The community groups are following up with the residents and SDMC to prevent any waste disposal in future in these points. Along with this MHSC members are continuing with daily streets and sewer lines audits in residential areas of Nizamuddin. Monthly report cards of these audits are being submitted to SDMC and DJB officials.
- Monthly awareness meetings were conducted with residents of households in different areas in Nizamuddin. Cleanliness drives and awareness rallies by were organised during the annual Apni Basti Mela and Swachhta hee Seva campaign. The campaign involved residents of Nizamuddin, Eco club children from Nizamuddin, representatives from Dargah and community team members. The cleanliness drives during the Apni Basti Mela were followed by street plays by school Eco club children on importance of clean water bodies and their surroundings such as baoli and nallah.
- The door to door waste collection services now cover almost 1700 out of 2100 households and nearly 150 shop owners are now paying for cleaning of streets leading to the Dargah.
- Several strategies were used to create awareness amongst the community to ensure proper disposal of meat and bone waste during Id-ul-Zuha, days of Urs and Muharrams in the basti. During Eid ul Zuha awareness was undertaken by Members from CBO by arranging for special announcements in mosques were made before namaz time in the week before Id and through distribution of pamphlets.
- During the time of Urs and Moharram, members from RNS spread awareness amongst the pilgrims to the Dargah through audio announcements. Besides this dustbins were placed by the RNS members at different places which were cleared by the SDMC cleaners.



WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

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Baoli

Top & Right Below: Community group being involved for awareness under Clean Baoli Initiative.

Left Below: Madarsa children involved for Clean Baoli Initiative.

The baoli was constructed under Hazrat Nizamuddin's provision. It is said to have been the cause of dispute between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq Shah.

The baoli measures 37.5 m by 16.15 m and is enclosed by walls on the south, east and west, the descending steps being on the north. Buildings have been erected on the walls of the baoli at different times including the narrow arched passage on the east.



Action Taken:

Madarsa students being involved in awareness on Clean Baoli Initiative.

- January 2018 saw deterioration of water quality in the Nizamuddin baoli. The project responded by the following actions at the baoli and community level which led to an improvement in the water quality. Works are planned in the wazookhana in the Dargah which will impact the water quality in a major way. The actions were:
 - Water quality was monitored through a certified lab and physical observations.
 - A meeting was undertaken with representatives of the Dargah committee to make and action plan to keep baoli water and its premises clean.
 - A signage was put up immediately warning people to refrain from drinking or using baoli water till the time it is cleaned.
 - The cleaning agency appointed by the Dargah representatives was provided with free sample of an environment friendly alternative to detergent for cleaning Dargah compound and its passages. The contact details of supplier of this solution were shared with representatives of the Dargah as well as the staff of cleaning agency.
 - Audio message asking pilgrims and residents in surrounding households, to prevent anything being thrown in baoli was recorded by representative of the Dargah. This message is being run through a dedicated public address system near the baoli.
 - Community meetings with the residents of houses near the baoli, and activities by Madarssa Eco club were held in order to stop household waste from being thrown in baoli. A waste collector has been linked to the houses near baoli to ensure that household waste does not find its way into baoli water.

Next Steps:

- Spreading the practice of household waste segregation and composting in the basti and explore feasibility to market the prepared compost.
- To increase participation of government agencies in Jugmug Nukkad initiative and to primarily focus on elimination of waste disposal points in Khusrau nagar area.
- Residential area door to door waste collection and paid system of commercial streets cleaning to continue expansion of services.
- Waste and sewer audits to continue in association with community and concerned government agencies.



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WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Open green spaces

Installation of play areas at the children's park

Conserving urban green spaces will become increasingly important as urbanisation increases. 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 park attached to the school that is open for all children in the evening and an exclusive park for women. These parks continue to perform an important role in the lives of the community.

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.



Action Taken:

Celebration of women's mela at women and children park.

- In January 2018, Memorandum of Understanding between SDMC and AKTC was signed for maintaining four parks namely, outer park, triangular park, women and children park and central park (park opposite to SDMC school). AKTC will be maintaining the said parks for a period of three years from the date of signing of the MoU.
- The women and children park was used for various events and activities like Women's day Mela, ECCD days, several community meetings. The outer park is being used for community functions and marriages, sports like football, basketball and cricket. The triangular park has a volleyball court which is also being used by the community. Pilgrims from different parts of the country visiting Nizamuddin during Urs and Moharram use triangular and outer park as a place to rest.
- The Apni Basti Mela was organized in the outer park during the month of December 2018. Over 12,000 people visited the park during the Mela.
- Tree plantation and grassing was undertaken in the central park along with residents, community groups, members of a newly formed Residents Welfare Association and SDMC school children. During the event of plantation, community members were urged to support in maintaining cleanliness of the parks in Nizamuddin.
- On basis of complaint to Delhi Police through community groups unauthorized material and vehicles kept in Central park were removed. Post plantation, the users were asked to organize marriages or any other functions in SDMC Baraat Ghar and not in the central park for the same purposes. Residents were facilitated by community team members by guiding them on process of booking the Baraat Ghar. This was followed by grassing in central park in the month of September.
- Members from the community based organisation have been involved in keeping a watch on the parks in Nizamuddin and report incidents of vandalism and miscreants entering the parks to report incidents of vandalism and entrance of miscreants in the women park.
- The women's park is being used for various community meetings, and activities of aanganwaadi children. On request from community group SDMC installed new swings in the children's' park, the old swings have now been shifted to triangular park.
- On an average 150 women use the women's park regularly. The outer and triangular parks are used by youth and children from Nizamuddin for sports such as football, basketball, cricket and volleyball. During the time of Muharram pilgrims visiting Nizamuddin from various parts of the country used Outer and Central park as a place to rest.

Next Steps:

- To intensify community based monitoring of parks and their maintenance and to increase role of CBO members for the same.
- 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.



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WASTE & SANITATION PROGRAM

Environmental Awareness

SDMC school children with community teacher during plantatin in Central Park

One of the biggest challenges facing the world is climate change. The project recognises 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 Microscholarship 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.

In 2018, the focus was on the two water bodies in the project – the baoli and Barapullah nallah abutting the Nizamuddin Basti.



Action Taken:

Dargah representative and SDMC school children during plantation in Central park.

- Two groups were formed after selecting 40 suitable children from SDMC school and other areas in Nizamuddin to raise awareness on environmental issues in the community focussing on the land near the Barapullah Nallah and baoli.
- The children of theatre group were trained by experts to perform plays on the importance of keeping water bodies and their surroundings in and around Nizamuddin clean.
- Children performed street plays on the baoli and the nallah during the Apni Basti Mela on stage as well as near Barahpullah nallah and near baoli gate of the Dargah.
- Environmental sessions with SDMC school in Bal Sabha (Children's Assembly) were conducted on issues like waste as resource, dry and wet waste, and concepts of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- Children and residents from the houses near central park were also mobilized and formed into a group to monitor and take care of plants therein. During the months of November and December when water supply in the parks was unavailable, the children arranged water from nearby houses for the plants in central park..

Next Steps:

- School Eco club to continue awareness activities through theatre group on Environment and sanitation targeting residents of houses near Baoli and Nallah.
- Continue with the monthly Bal Sabhas/children meetings adding subsequent themes on environment.
- Eco club children to assist as change makers in propagating idea of house hold waste composting in basti.

Public Agencies – 2018

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)

Dr. Sathyabhama Badreenath, Joint Director General (Archaeology), (NMMA, Antiquity, Museums, Library)

Mr T R Sharma, Joint Director General (Archaeology)

Dr. M. Nambirajan, Joint Director General (Archaeology), (Monuments, EE, Publications)

Dr. Sanjay Kumar Manjul, Joint Director General (Archaeology), (Museum, Publication, CEP and Library)

Mr T J Alone, Director (Monument Section, Tourism)

Dr. K. Lourdusamy, Director (CEP)

Dr Praveen Kumar Mishra, Director (World Heritage, NCF, Website)

Dr. N. Taher, Former Director (World Heritage)

Dr Daljit Singh, Director (Museum, Antiquity)

Dr D N Dimri, Former Director (Antiquity, Monument-II)

Mr R S Jamwal, Director, Conservation

Mr N K Pathak, Superintending Archaeologist, Delhi Circle

Dr. V.N. Prabhakar, Superintending Archaeologist, (Monuments)

Sh. Praveen Singh, Dy. Superintending Archaeologist

Mr Imran Safi, Sr. Conservation Assistant. Humayun's Tomb

Mr Deependra, Horticulture Assistant, Humayun's Tomb



Senior officials from the ASI (Ms Urmila Sant, Mr N.K. Pathak and Dr Praveen Kumar Mishra visit the Humayun's Tomb Site Museum.

Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

Mr Abhai Sinha, Director General
 Mr Prabhakar Singh, Special Director General (NDR)
 Mr Jayesh Kumar, Additional Director General
 Mr Bijendra Kumar, Chief Engineer(NDZ-V)
 Mrs Sonia Mehta, Chief Architect (NDR)
 Mr Shatrughna Prasad Chaudhary, Chief Engineer (NDZ-1)
 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 Ram Singh Meena, Deputy Director (Horticulture)
 Mr N K Sharma, Former Deputy Director (Horticulture)
 Mr M Khan, Assistant Director, Horticulture
 Ms. Pratiksha Kumari, Section Officer (Horticulture)



R.S. Jamwal (Director Conservation), N.K. Pathak (S.A. Delhi Circle), Md. Imran (Senior CA, Humayun's Tomb site) reviewing conservation work at Sabz Burj

South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC)

Dr Puneet Kumar Goel, Commissioner
 Mr. Feroz Ahmed, Former Chief Engineer
 Ms. Yasmin Kidwai, Municipal Councillor, Delhi
 Mr Farhad Suri, Former Municipal Councillor, Delhi
 Mr. G.S. Meena, Additional Commissioner, Health
 Ms. Meeta Singh, Former Additional Commissioner and Director (Education)
 Mr Ramesh Verma, Deputy Commissioner, Central Zone
 Mr Vishwendra, 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)
 Mr. J. L. Gupta, Director of Education
 Ms. Anita Nodiyal, Deputy Director of Education Central Zone
 Dr. Rita Sharma, Assistant Director (Education)
 Mr C S Mangla, Assistant Engineer(Civil)
 Mr. Kanwaljeet, Former Assistant Deputy Director (Education)- Central Zone
 Ms. Shashi Sharma, School Inspector Central Zone
 Mr. Mirza Iftekhar Hussain, School Inspector Central Zone
 Mr. Babu Lal Meena, Former School Inspector, Central Zone
 Mr. Hans Raj Bharadwaj, School Inspector, Central Zone
 Mr Saad Akhtar, Junior Engineer



Mr B Anand, Joint Secretary , M/o HUPA visit the Sunder Nursery Site

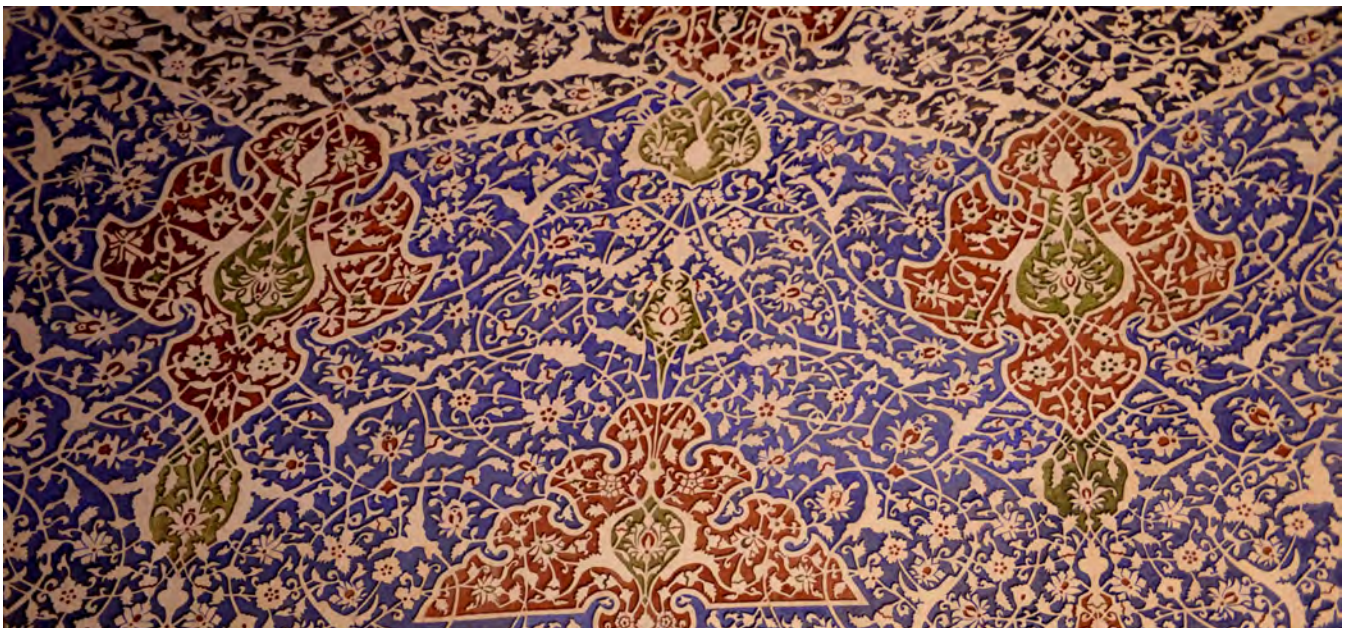
Aga Khan Development Network

Core Team

Mr. Ratish Nanda, CEO
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Mr. Somak Ghosh, Finance Manager
Ms. Deeti Ray, Senior Programme Officer- Cultural Revival*
Ms. Archana S Akhtar, Senior Programme Officer – Design and Outreach
Mr. Neetipal Brar, Project Architect
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Ms. Ebba Koch, Advisor, Humayun's Tomb Site Museum
Mr. Ashok Khurana, Senior Consultant, Humayun's Tomb Site Museum
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Prof. R.C. Agrawal, Advisory Consultant
Mr Ram Rahman, Photography
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Atgah Khan ceiling pattern

Conservation

Mr. N.C.Thapliyal, Engineer-in-charge
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 Ms. Anam Sami, Conservation Architect
 Mr. M. C. Gautam, Senior Architectural Assistant
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 Mr. Om Veer, Engineer
 Mr. Chuttan Lal Meena, Art Conservator
 Mr. Salauddin Saifi, Co-ordinator, Tile Centre
 Mr. Om Parkash Gupta, Field Supervisor
 Mr Mukesh Kumar, Junior Engineer



Ongoing conservation work on the ceiling of Mirza Muzaffar Hussain Mausoleum

HTIC & Sunder Nursery Environment Development

Conservation Team:

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 Ms. Aparajita Das, Researcher

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 Mr Vishal Kakkar, Project Engineer
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 Mr Bijender Mailk, Site Supervisor
 Mr Sundeep Kumar, Horticulturist
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 Mr Kewal Ram, Field Supervisor
 Mr Ganeshi Lal, Field Supervisor
 Mr Ramesh Singh, Field Supervisor
 Mr Ishwar Singh, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Omdev, Field Supervisor
 Mr. Ashok Kumar, Field Supervisor



Sunder Nursery Site Team



Play Performance at Chausath Khamba during Apni Basti Mela

Cultural Revival

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Ms. Kavita Kanojia, Executive Assistant to CEO
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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



Tree Plantation at Nizamuddin Basti Park

Socio-Economic Programmes

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

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Mr. Mohd. Ayaz Khan, Assistant Monitoring & Evaluation

Master-Craftsmen

Mr. Dhani Ram, Field Supervisor

Mr. Attar Singh, Stone craftsmen Supervisor

Mr. Babu Lal Supervisor cum Storekeeper

Mr. Amrik, Master Craftsman

Tile Center

Chota Bhaiya, Varendra Kumar, Lalit Kumar



Humayun's Tomb Conservation Team

Community Teams

Health Programme

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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).



Educator Team

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Saida, Rahima Khatoun, Shahida



Community Waste Management Team

Capacity Building on Urban Services and Environment

Mohd. Salman, Mohd. Shawan

Career Development Center

Amaan-uz Zaman, Junaid Alam, Atif Siddqui,
Nasreen, Sayra Begum, Sehnaz, Kahkashan
Khan (Rehnumai)



Career Development Team

Insha –E – Noor Crafts Center

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Toilet Management

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Zaika-e-Nizamuddin

Noorjahan, Sakina, Saiba, Moina, Neha, Shehnaz, Fatima, Fatima khatoon. Kulsum, Rubina, Shakeela

Sair- e- Nizamuddin

Mohammad Hammad, Shumayila, Zareen Shaikh, Mohammad Sameer, Mohammad Mustafa:



Zaika-e- Nizamuddin Team



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