



Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao
Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Govt. of Telangana.



Shri K. T. Rama Rao
Hon'ble Minister for MA&UD,
ITE&C, Industries,
Govt. of Telangana.

Telangana Driving Growth through Urbanization

Ten Year Report 2014 - 2024 on

(with Action Plan 2023 - 2024)

Municipal Administration & Urban Development Department - MA&UD



“On a planet with a vast
amounts of space,
we choose cities.”

- Edward Glaeser,
Triumph of the city



Shri K.T. RAMA RAO

Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration & Urban Development (MA&UD), Information Technology, Electronics and Communications (IT E&C), Industries.

As Minister for Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD), Government of Telangana, I am pleased to share the glory of our urban landscape through this report. This ten-year report tracks the progress of the MA&UD Department since 2014 with an action plan for the next financial year. It lays out our achievements, milestones, learnings and vision for the future.

Our State is home to several vibrant and dynamic urban centres, each with its unique character and allure. Significant growth and development have occurred in recent years, with investments in infrastructure, housing, and other public amenities. Capital Investments in Urban Telangana during 2014 to 2023 were 4.63 times that during 2004 to 2014. This implies a 362.8% increase in capital investments during 2014 to 2023. Our cities boast modern transportation networks, robust water supply systems, sewerage systems and inclusive housing. The Telangana government has initiated a host of welfare activities and community development interventions. For instance, Hyderabad today has one of the largest waste-to-energy facilities in India. We have created a conducive environment for business and investment, which has led to the growth of several industries and created job opportunities for our citizens.

We have proactively addressed the challenges of urbanization, such as solid waste management, air pollution, and traffic congestion. Our green initiatives have won international laurels. The success of urban Telangana can be attributed to the unwavering commitment and hard work of our government officials, urban planners, engineers, and the people of Telangana. Our vision for Urban Telangana is prosperity, sustainability, and inclusivity. We envision our urban areas as participatory and egalitarian communities with high-quality liveable cities and towns supported by climate-resilient and sustainable infrastructure ecosystems. Our journey is still ongoing, and we must continue to strive for excellence and constantly innovate to meet the evolving needs of our citizens. Furthermore, we must ensure that the benefits of our success are shared by all and that no one is left behind.

This nine-year progress report along with the Action Plan for the next financial year is a testament to our commitment to making this vision a reality, and we invite all stakeholders to join us in this endeavour.

Thank you, and let's continue working towards the glory of Telangana.



(K.T. Rama Rao)



Shri Arvind Kumar, IAS

Special Chief Secretary to Govt., Municipal Administration & Urban Development (MA&UD),

Metropolitan Commissioner, Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA),

Director General, National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM),

Managing Director, Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDC).

It is with great pleasure that I present the ten-year report on the progress of the Department of Municipal Administration and Urban Development in Telangana. Over the past decade, our state has witnessed a remarkable transformation in the urban landscape. Our cities and towns have emerged as beacons of growth, development, and progress.

This nine-year progress report with the action plan for the next financial year is a testament to the hard work and dedication of all those involved in the development of our urban areas. It highlights the achievements, challenges, and future aspirations of our government in the field of urban development. Since the state formation in 2014, a total of ₹ 1.21 lakh crores has been invested by the MA&UD Department towards infrastructure development in Urban Telangana. An additional ₹ 12,757 crores has been invested by other departments in Urban Telangana, taking the total to ₹ 1.34 lakh crores.

We prioritized the development of efficient and reliable road and public transportation systems in our cities. This has significantly reduced the travel time for our citizens. We established one of the largest metro rail networks in India and it continues to grow. The Nehru Outer Ring Road in Hyderabad is amongst the best urban ring roads and has managed to record the highest "Toll, Operate and Transfer (TOT)" bid in the country at ₹ 7,380 crores.

We have focused on promoting market-led development in the state through unlimited FSI, Special Development Zones which has attracted private investment and fostered the creation of various industrial clusters and special economic zones. Telangana government earned Rs. 2000.37 crores through e-auction of prime lands in Kokapet area which affirms Hyderabad as the favourite destination for investment. Our department has also embraced technology-driven urban development policies such as TS-bPASS (Telangana State Building Permission and Self Certification System). Our state has become a hub for the IT, pharmaceutical industries and construction, and we are committed to further promoting entrepreneurship and innovation in the state.

Telangana is the only state in India which will have Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) in all ULBs. Hyderabad will be the only city in the country to treat 100% of its sewage through the construction of additional 31 STPs with a collective capacity of 1,259 MLD costing ₹3,840 crores.

In addition to these achievements, we have prioritized sustainable environmental policies and programmes such as Telangana ku Haritha Haram (Green Garland to Telangana), Telangana State Energy Conservation and Building Code, Telangana State Cool Roof Policy that have ensured that our development is environmentally sustainable. Our Haritha Haram program has been a massive success, and we are proud to have planted millions of trees across the state which has also helped us win the AIPH World Green City Award in 2022.

We have recognized the importance of culture-based economic development policies that leverage the state's rich cultural heritage to promote tourism and economic growth. Our initiatives to promote tourism, and cultural festivals through Urban Renewal projects such as restoration and revitalization of the Mozamjahi Market, Bansilalpet Stepwell, Charminar Urban Renewal Project and many more have been well-received, and we are committed to further promote the state's cultural diversity.

I would like to reiterate our department's commitment to promote sustainable and inclusive urban development in Telangana. Our accomplishments over the past decade have been significant, and we are confident that our efforts will continue to transform the urban landscape of our state in the years to come. Thank you.


(Arvind Kumar)



Executive Summary

Telangana is the youngest State in India. On 2nd June 2014, Telangana was formed after a long struggle for its regional autonomy. Nine years later, metrics provide an insight into the scale of development in India's youngest state. Today, Telangana's Per Capital Income (PCI) at current prices at Rs. 3.17 Lakhs is the highest in India. Its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from Rs. 3.79 Lakh Crores in 2013-14 to Rs. 13.27 Lakh Crores in 2022-23. This indicates a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 14.9 % since State formation.

Driven largely by the services sector, nearly 70% of Telangana's GSDP comes from its urban areas. Since 2014, Telangana has notified 73 new Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) & 7 new Urban Development Authorities (UDAs). It is estimated that Telangana's urbanization is currently at 47.6%, compared to 39% in 2013-14. While the empirical correlation between urbanization levels and economic growth is well established in mainstream economic theory, it is critical to provide necessary infrastructure, both hard and soft, in a timely manner to manage the negative externalities from urbanization. In this regard, the Government of Telangana has undertaken many reforms and executed projects towards infrastructure development.

Since the state formation, a total of ₹ 1.21 lakh crores has been invested by the MA&UD Department towards infrastructure development in urban Telangana. An additional ₹ 12,757 crores has been invested by other departments in urban Telangana, taking the total to ₹ 1.34 lakh crores.

The report covers the period from 2014 to 2024 (with Action Plan for 2023-2024) and provides an overview of the department's strategic interventions and outcomes in various chapters.

In order to promote better innovation and improved economies of agglomeration, the Government of Telangana provided impetus to expansion and improvement in its transportation networks. The chapter on Transport Infrastructure highlights the successful development and maintenance of roads, metro rail systems, the Outer Ring Road, growth nodes, logistic parks, street lighting, and non-motorized transport facilities. These efforts have improved connectivity, reduced congestion, and enhanced the urban environment. The major programmes highlighted are the Strategic Road Development Programme (SRDP), Comprehensive Road Management Programme (CRMP). Missing Link Roads' Project, Hyderabad Metro Rail, Nehru Outer Ring Road, Logistic Parks, Non-motorized transport Infrastructure and other supporting transport infrastructure.

Urban areas are concentrations of material flows. While there are many material flows that sustain life and production in urban areas, water supply is a critical limited resource within the ambit of municipal services. This chapter emphasizes the department's focus on ensuring water supply and sanitation systems to the citizens of the State. It outlines the establishment and betterment of water supply networks, sewerage networks, sewage treatment plants (STPs), faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTPs), public toilets, and solid waste management mechanisms including Waste to Energy Plants, Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Plants. **These initiatives have contributed to improved public health, cleanliness, and efficient waste management practices.**

In order to manage the negative externalities from city operations, the department is committed to greening infrastructure and promoting environmental sustainability. It showcases initiatives such as "Telangana ku Haritha Haram" (Green Garland to Telangana) program, river development projects, lake development initiatives, urban restoration and revitalization efforts, restoration of historic precincts, and disaster response and enforcement mechanisms. **These measures have enhanced the ecological balance, restored natural resources, and improved disaster resilience in urban areas.**

As engines of economic growth, urban areas can often encapsulate the inequalities in the distribution of wealth. The chapter on Social Infrastructure emphasizes on the department's focus on social infrastructure development. It highlights the successful implementation of the 2BHK Dignity Housing program, which provides affordable housing to marginalized communities. Additionally, it showcases community development initiatives and welfare activities aimed at enhancing the well-being and quality of life for residents across the state.

While enabling the positive and managing the negative externalities are crucial to leverage the potential benefits accruing from urbanization, what is equally important is to regulate individual actions with regards to their impact on the collective. While doing so is necessary, doing so in a manner that demands bare minimum from its citizens is the challenge. The chapter on Innovative Initiatives of the Government emphasizes the implementation of the TS-bPASS (Telangana State Building Approval and Self-Certification System) and TS-RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority) to streamline and regulate construction activities. **These initiatives have enhanced transparency, accountability, and streamlined administrative processes.**

The final chapter encapsulated the action plan developed by the Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department. It encompasses a comprehensive set of initiatives to enhance physical, green, and social infrastructure. Through the implementation of these projects, Telangana aims to create sustainable and liveable urban areas, improve connectivity, preserve cultural heritage, and promote economic growth. By focusing on key areas such as water supply, sewage management, environmental conservation, and social welfare, the government of Telangana is committed to building a prosperous and inclusive future for its residents.



Contents

1. MA&UD	-----	1	4. Social Infrastructure	-----	151
1.1. Introduction	-----	3	4.1. 2BHK Dignity Housing	-----	153
1.2. Urbanization in Telangana	-----	4	4.2. Community Development	-----	155
1.3. Vision and Growth Strategy of MA&UD	-----	7	4.3. Welfare Activities	-----	159
1.4. Institutional Structure	-----	15	5. Innovative Initiatives of MA&UD	-	167
1.5. Functions of the Department	-----	17	5.1. TS-bPASS	-----	169
1.6. Capital Investment Abstract	-----	18	5.2. Transferable Development Rights	-----	171
1.7. Flagship Projects	-----	30	5.3. Pattana Pragathi	-----	174
1.8. All Department Summary	-----	41	5.4. Cool Roof Policy	-----	175
1.9. Major Policies	-----	61	5.5. ECBC	-----	177
2. Physical Infrastructure	-----	65	5.6. IGBC	-----	179
2.1. Transport Infrastructure	-----	67	5.7. e-Grand Prix	-----	181
2.2. Economic Growth Nodes	-----	87	5.8. Master Plan	-----	182
2.3. Water Supply Networks	-----	91	5.9. TS-RERA	-----	184
2.4. Sewerage Systems	-----	100	6. Way Forward	-----	185
2.5. Public Toilets	-----	110	Glossary	-----	189
2.6. Storm Water Management	-----	111	Appendix	-----	191
2.7. Solid Waste Management	-----	112			
3. Green Infrastructure	-----	123			
3.1. Greening Initiatives Telangana ku Haritaharam	-----	125			
3.2. Lake Development	-----	134			
3.3. Urban Restoration and Revitalization	-----	139			
3.4. Disaster Response and Enforcement	-----	149			

Chapter - 1

Municipal Administration & Urban Development (MA&UD)



This chapter provides an overview of the key aspects and developments in urbanization, vision, and growth strategies in the state of Telangana to ensure sustainable and inclusive urban development. It delves into the functions of the department and provides information about the institutional structure.

The [Capital Investments Abstract](#) section presents the financial allocation and spending of the MA&UD department and other related departments in urban local bodies over the past nine years. It provides insights into the priorities and trends in urban development.

The subsection on [MA&UD major government programmes and flagship projects](#) highlights the major government programs and projects undertaken by the MA&UD department in the past nine years. It showcases key initiatives aimed at enhancing urban infrastructure, improving civic amenities, and promoting sustainable development. It highlights the department's efforts to align its initiatives with global sustainability objectives.

The [Major awards and achievements](#) subsection highlights the major awards and recognitions received by the MA&UD department for its exceptional performance and innovative approaches in urban administration and development over the past nine years.

The [All Department Summary](#) highlights the departments under MA&UD. It includes an overview of departments, their roles, and responsibilities in urban planning and governance.

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Urbanization in Telangana
- 1.3 Vision and Growth Strategy of MA&UD
- 1.4 Institutional Structure
- 1.5 Functions of the Department
- 1.6 Capital Investment Abstract
- 1.7 Flagship Projects
- 1.8 All Department Summary

1.1 Introduction

Towns and cities continue to play a major role in Telangana’s emergence as a premier industrial and political power in India. With over 142 Urban Local bodies with a population of 1,83,27,952, (i.e. 48.5% Urban) Telangana also has urban infrastructure of gigantic magnitude. Occupying less than 4% of geographical area of the State, Urban Telangana comprises of 40% of its population whilst contributing to 66% of State’s Economy.

This report enlists the achievements of the Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department and is indicative of the role of local governments in economic development. Infrastructure both physical and social alike are tools for building economic prosperity.

The most fundamental characteristic of Urban areas is density i.e. density of population and density of economic activity. This characteristic leads to both positive and negative externalities. The major philosophy of the Telangana Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department (MA& UD) over the years has been two ways:

1. To further boost the positive externalities through infrastructure as an enabler of growth and responsive regulations
2. To dispel the negative externalities through technology driven and market led development and fostering a sustainable environment.

States behave as closed economies and cities are spatial concentrations of economic activity. The economic reason for growth of urban areas is the existence of economies of scale (average cost that decreases as production increases). One area of increasing returns to scale is in Transportation, where the fixed cost of setting up a transport system can be spread over a large number of users. Hence, creating resilient transportation infrastructure to lay the foundation of the economic prosperity has been one of the major goals of the MA&UD Department.

Population size	No. of ULBs	% of total population	% of total area
10,001-50,000	97	13.5%	53.2%
50,001- 1 lakh	31	11.6%	23.3%
1 lakh – 3 lakhs	10	8.9%	23.3%
3 lakhs – 5 lakhs	2	3.6%	3.4%
5 lakhs – 10 lakhs	1	4.5%	2%
> 50 lakhs	1	5.7%	11%

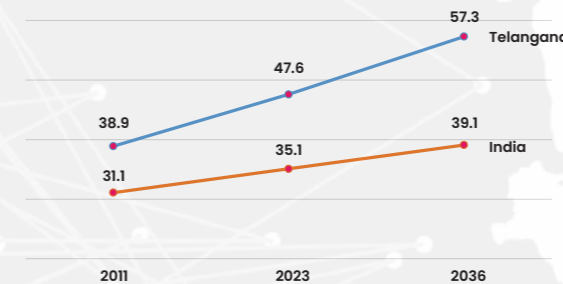
- Area of Telangana** : **112,077 sq km**
- Area of 142 ULBs** : **6,700 sq km (≈ 6% of State Area)**
- Area of 8 UDAs** : **12,694 sq km (≈ 11% of State Area)**
- Area of 2 TDAs** : **210 sq km**

1.2 Urbanization in Telangana

Telangana is one of the rapidly urbanizing states in India. The State has striven to create a sustainable and equitable urban biosphere since its formation in 2014.

The major foundations for Urbanization in Telangana are as follows:

- i. Macro-urbanization of Hyderabad: Polycentric City with multiple employment downtowns has positioned Hyderabad as a Global city. The major roadways and railway corridors facilitate Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Economic activities through a multitude of linkages.
- ii. “Metropolization” of small towns through rural to urban migration – Change in composition of ULBs with the transition from Gram Panchayats. In Telangana, the Urban Local Bodies exist not only on their individual production base but also on the basis of mutual exchange of goods and services between towns and cities and rural local bodies.
- iii. Sub-urbanization: Creativity and entrepreneurship can flourish in urban areas because of the intense and frequent interactions amongst their inhabitants. Hence, the creation of economic growth zones such as the Kokapet Neopolis and Nehru ORR Growth Corridor. MA&UD has also visualised the benefits of sub-urbanization and hence led to the formation of Urban Development Authorities and Temple Development Authorities.



Source: Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036 (National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India; 2020)

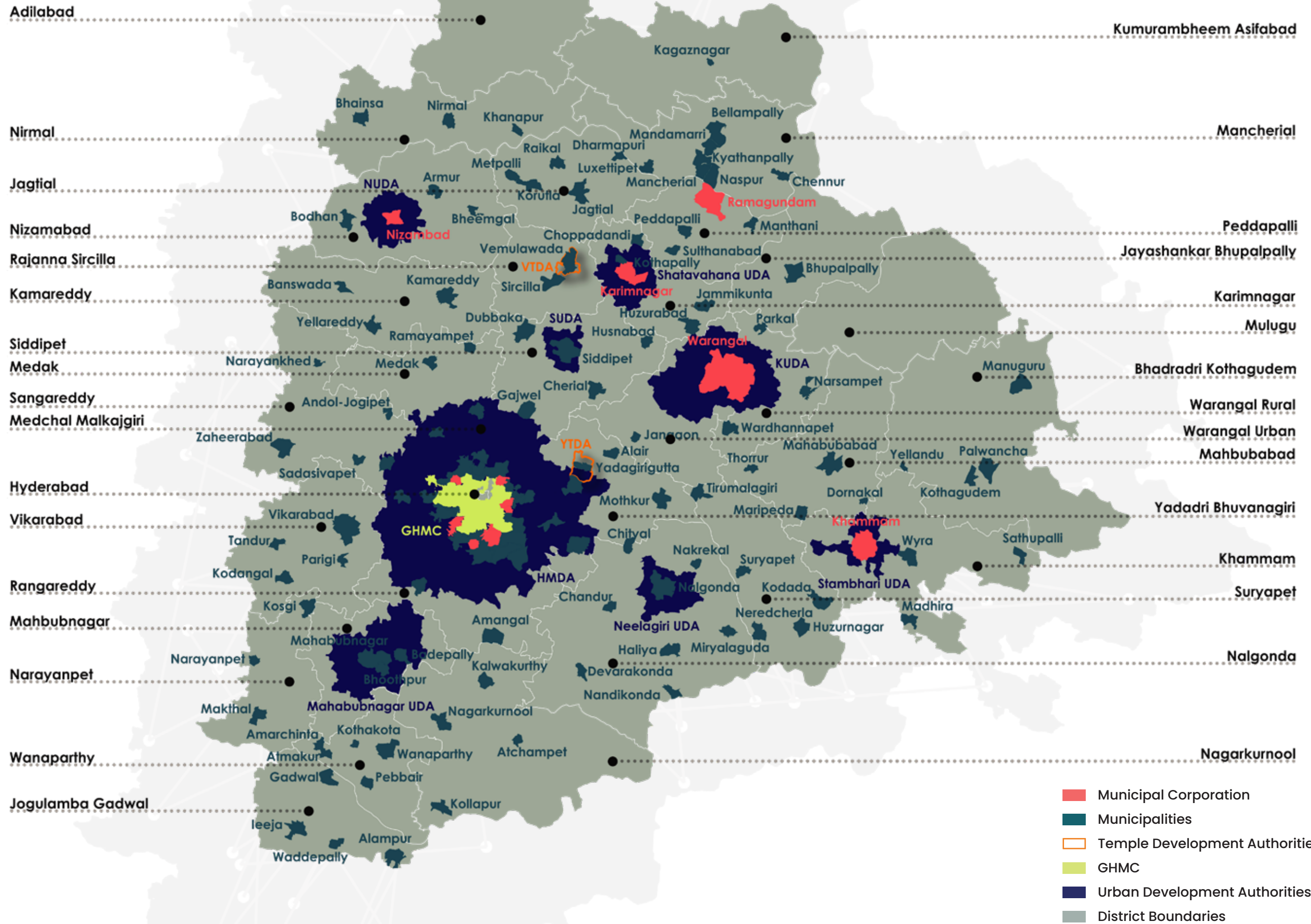
In the year 2023, the urban population of Telangana is estimated to be 12.5 percentage points higher than that of Indian average, and this gap is expected to increase to 18.3 percentage points by 2036. Not only is Telangana more urbanized than India, it is urbanizing at a faster pace than the country as a whole.

47.6% of Telangana Population is Urban Contributing to 70% of Telangana’s GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product)

ULB Category	No	Wards	Population (2011 Census)	Area in sq km
Municipalities*	129	2,957	53,39,180	
Municipal Corporations	12	511	23,62,189	
Total	141	3,468	77,01,369	4,460
GHMC	1	150	67,39,158	998
Grand Total	142	3,618	1,44,40,527	5,458
Urban Development Authorities	8			627
Temple Development Authorities	2			6,085

*Note: The gram panchayats Mulugu and Asifabad will be converted into Municipalities upon completion of their tenure on 02/02/2024.

Urban Local Bodies in Telangana



1.3 Visualizing Urban Telangana in 2050:

MA&UD Pathways for Growth Strategy*:

- 1** ▶ Hyderabad to be among top 25 Global cities
- 2** ▶ Hyderabad to be Net-Zero compliant - Eco-friendly and environmentally sustainable growth model
- 3** ▶ Share of public transit shall be 75% of total transit
- 4** ▶ Hyderabad to be leader in Real Estate, Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals and Life Sciences, Finance and Banking in the country
- 5** ▶ Hyderabad to be equipped with the best Social and Physical Infrastructure Eco-system



Environmentally Sustainable

- ULBs pledging 10% of their Annual budget towards Green Initiatives
- 100% treatment of wastewater by 2023
- AIPH World Green City Award 2022 to Hyderabad
- Telangana ku Haritha Haram



Transit Oriented Development

Build transportation infrastructure before growth of settlements to open up new geographic growth opportunities



Technology Driven Urban Development

Insightful dashboards for informed decision making



Market led Policies

- Unlimited FSI
- Special Development Zones
- PPP Investments Unlocking Government Land values



Developing unique cultural attributes of Telangana

- UNESCO CREATIVE CITY in Gastronomy category: Hyderabad
- Improving livability by focusing on unique cultural attributes
- Economics of Uniqueness
- Restoration and Revitalization of Historic Precincts

* The following pages describe the essence of each of the Growth Strategy Pathways.

MA&UD Growth Strategy Pathway No.1 Environmentally Sustainable*



Ring Main along the Nehru ORR (20TMC water of 110 MLD capacity) to provide 24x7 water to people living in HUA at a cost of ₹4,765 crores



100% sewage treatment through construction of 31 STPs with a collective capacity of 1,259 MLD costing ₹3,840 crores. "Hyderabad will be the only city in India to achieve 100% sewage treatment"



Waste to Energy Plants The gross estimation of power potential from Municipal wastes (W2E) is 175 MW in Telangana. Hyderabad is 101 MW and the rest of the clusters account for 75 MW.



Action Plan to improve last mile connectivity and enhance **public transit use from 33% to 75%** in Hyderabad



Telangana ku Harithaharam, a flagship programme to increase the present 24% **tree cover to 33%** of total geographical area of the state

*Telangana Government supports United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Pathway no. 1:

Through these initiatives, Telangana is actively working towards creating an environmentally sustainable ecosystem. By focusing on wastewater treatment, greening initiatives, waste-to-energy plants, promoting public transit, and environmental education, the state aims to reduce its environmental footprint, enhance resilience, and ensure a better quality of life for its residents.



ULBs pledging **10% of their annual budget** towards Greening Initiatives



Urban Restoration and Revitalization Projects - Stepwells, Historic Precincts, Natural Precincts



Lake Development Projects
 ► Improving Urban Lakes Management Information Systems
 ► Restoration Projects of 145 lakes in GHMC
 ► Comprehensive Restoration of 20 lakes in HMDA



Telangana State Cool Roofing Policy

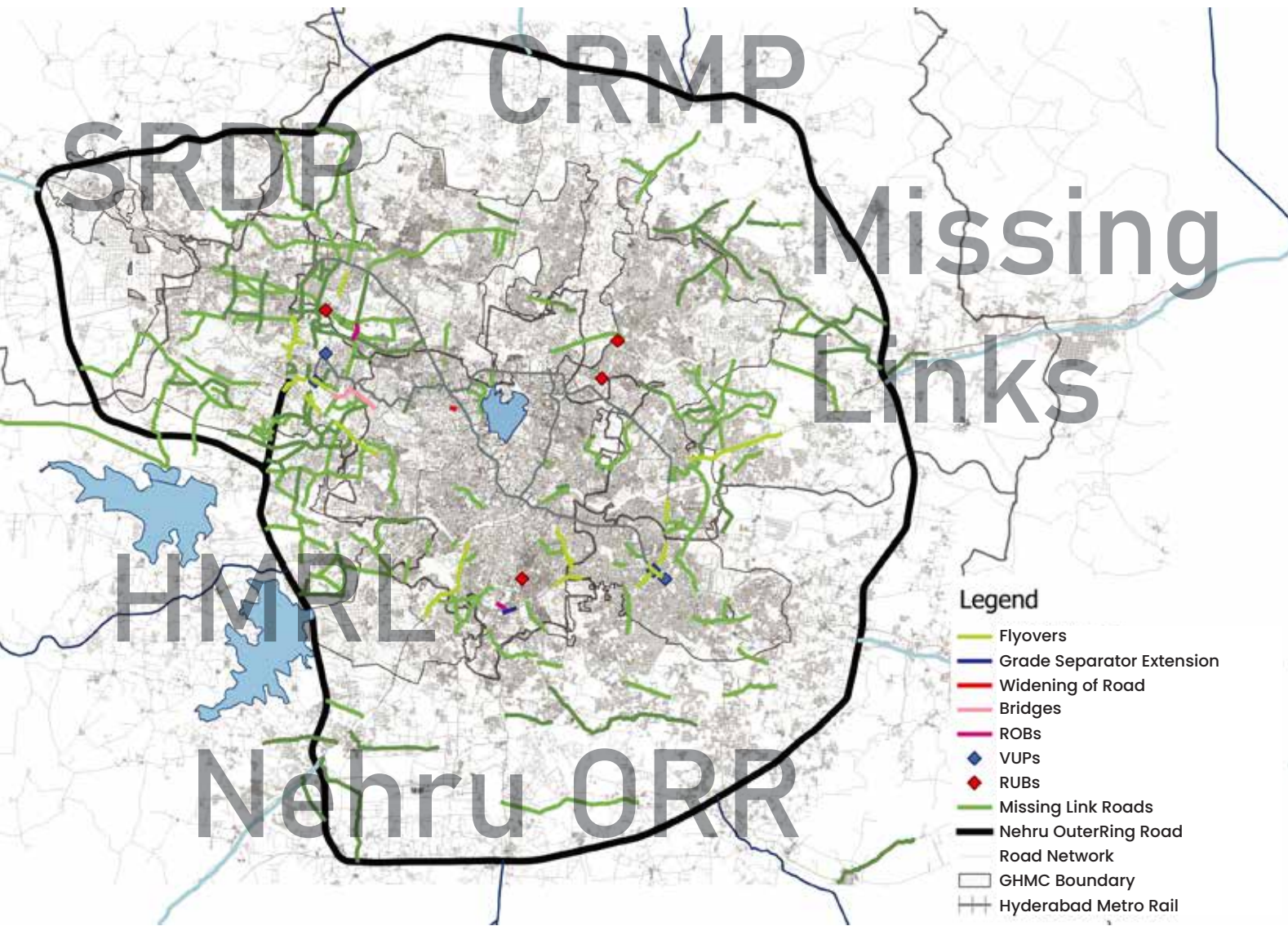


► First State to implement mandatory ECBC compliance.
 ► Green Buildings
 1. 604 Buildings (187.4 mn sq. ft)
 2. 682 Buildings (1,121 mn sq. ft)

MA&UD Growth Strategy Pathway No.2 Transit Oriented Development

Pathway no. 2:

By leveraging TOD as a catalyst for transportation infrastructure development, Telangana is creating an environment that is attractive to investors. The integration of transportation systems with economic centres, the implementation of favourable policies, the promotion of public-private partnerships, and the provision of incentives collectively contribute to the state's ability to attract investments in transit-oriented developments, fostering economic growth and enhancing the overall quality of life for its residents.



- Enabling Transportation Ecosystem to Attract Investments
- Seamless Signal Free Traffic Movement
- Minimize Travel Time and Conflict Points

MA&UD Growth Strategy Pathway No.3 Technology Driven Urban Development

Pathway no. 3:

By utilizing technology-driven urban development, Telangana generates insightful dashboards that empower decision-makers with accurate and timely information. This data-driven approach facilitates evidence-based policy formulation, performance monitoring, and proactive planning. By harnessing the power of technology and data analytics, Telangana aims to create efficient, sustainable, and citizen-centric urban ecosystems.



Telangana State – Building Permission Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-bPASS)

Informed Decision Making through Insights from Interactive Dashboards



Mee-seva Online Services – e-Governance Initiatives



Citizen Buddy Telangana: bridge between Citizens of Town and Urban Local Body.

Urban Lake Management Information Systems (LAMAS)



MA&UD Growth Strategy Pathway No.4 Market Led Development

Pathway no. 4:

The market-led policies, including unlimited FSI, PPP projects, and special development mixed land use zones, demonstrate Telangana's commitment to creating a conducive investment climate. By providing flexibility, incentives, and streamlined processes, the state aims to attract private sector investments, spur economic growth, and promote sustainable urban development, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of life for its residents.

Competitive Advantage of Urban Telangana

Hyderabad ranked #1 globally on dynamism and rapid growth.
- JLL's City Momentum Index

World Green City Award for Living Green for Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth
- International Association of Horticulture Producers (AIPH) 2022

Hyderabad as India's Best City to live
- Mercer's Quality of Living report

Tree City of the World
- FAO-UN

Residential

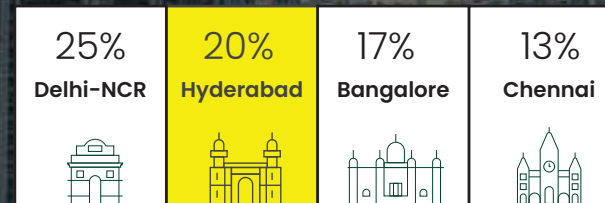
Housing Sales Trend – Pan India

City	Q2-22	Q2-21	Q1-21	Q-o-Q	Y-o-Y
NCR	15,300	3,500	18,800	-19%	337%
MMR	25,800	7,400	29,100	-11%	249%
Bengaluru	11,500	3,600	13,450	-14%	219%
Pune	12,500	3,800	14,020	-11%	229%
Hyderabad	11,200	3,200	13,100	-15%	250%
Chennai	3,800	1,600	5,000	-24%	138%
Kolkata	4,800	1,500	5,990	-20%	220%

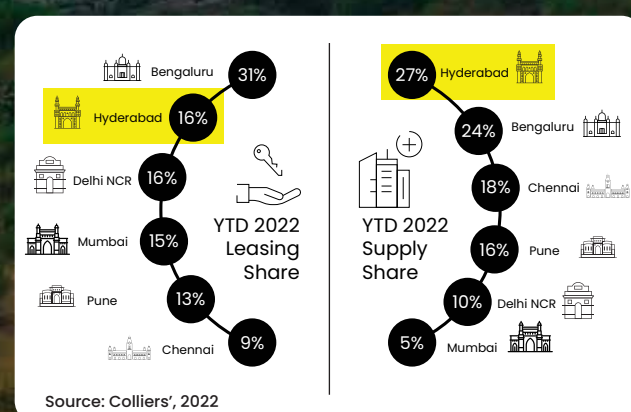
Source: Anarock, 2022

Retail

Cities which led absorption



Office Real Estate



Capital Values & Inventory Overhang

City	Avg. Base Selling Price (INR/sf)	Q-o-Q	Y-o-Y	Inventory Overhang	Q-o-Q Change	Y-o-Y Change
NCR	4,910	2%	6%	27	-25%	-66%
MMR	11,500	3%	7%	21	-16%	-51%
Bengaluru	5,400	3%	7%	15	-16%	-48%
Pune	5,865	2%	5%	25	-15%	-38%
Hyderabad	4,520	2%	7%	22	-14%	-54%
Chennai	5,200	2%	4%	21	-19%	-60%
Kolkata	4,610	2%	5%	23	-22%	-62%

MA&UD Growth Strategy Pathway No.5 Developing Unique Cultural Attributes of Telangana

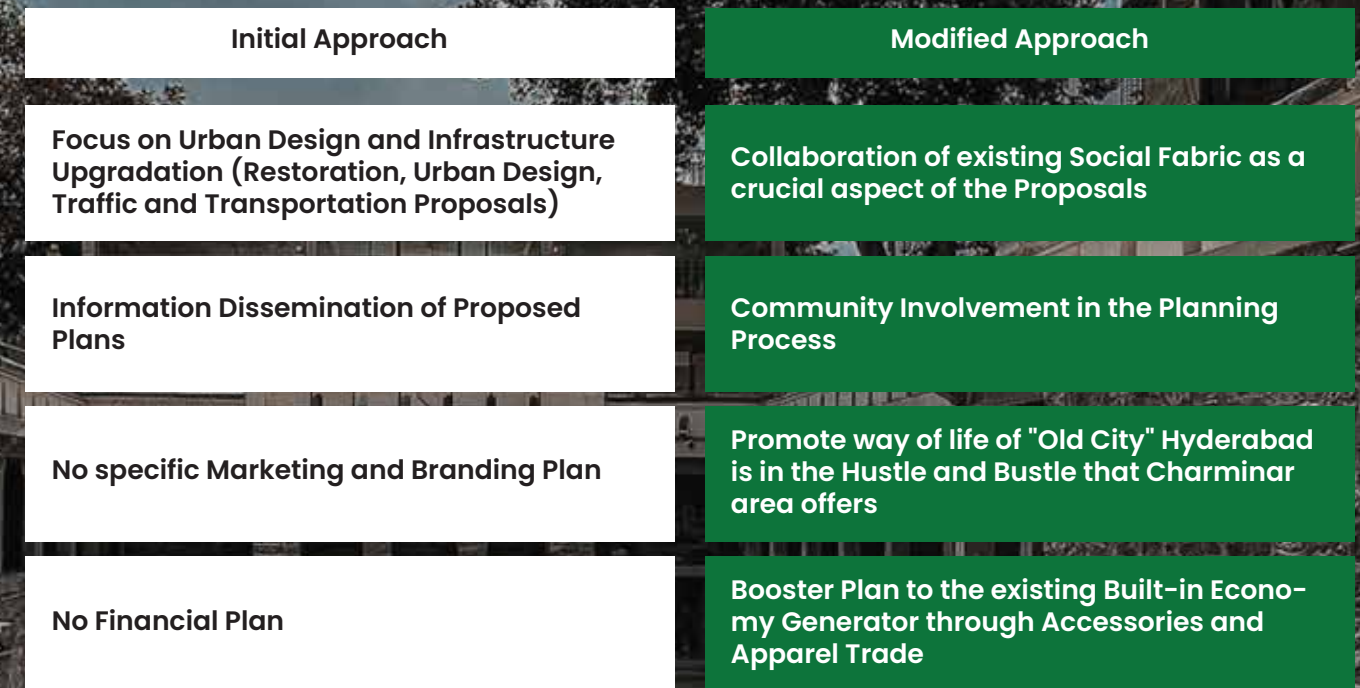
Pathway no. 5:

By restoring, preserving, and revitalizing its historic and natural precincts, Telangana showcases its unique cultural attributes. These efforts not only protect the heritage of the state but also promote tourism, economic growth, and community pride. Telangana's commitment to safeguarding its cultural heritage contributes to a vibrant and sustainable cultural ecosystem.

Renewed Focus on:

1. Uplifting Communities and Preservation of Culture
2. Restoring Heritage Structures and their Economic Revitalization through Adaptive Reuse
3. Boost sense of Belonging and Tourism

Modus Operandi:



1.4 Institutional Structure



Municipal Administration and

Urban Development (MA&UD)

State Wide Agencies

Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration - CDMA

Mission For Elimination Of Poverty In Municipal Areas - MEPMA

Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department - PHMED

Directorate of Town & Country Planning - DTCP

Telangana Urban Finance Infrastructure & Development Corporation - TUFIDC

National Institute of Urban Management - NIUM

Urban Development Authorities (UDA)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kakatiya Urban Development Authority | 5. Siddipet Urban Development Authority |
| 2. Satavahana Urban Development Authority | 6. Neelagiri Urban Development Authority |
| 3. Sthambadhri Urban Development Authority | 7. Mahbubnagar Urban Development Authority |
| 4. Nizamabad Urban Development Authority | |

5 Municipal Corporations

- Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation
- Municipal Corporation Karimnagar
- Khammam Municipal Corporation
- Nizamabad Municipal Corporation
- Ramagundam Municipal Corporation

Temple Development Authorities (TDA)

- Yadadri Temple Development Authority
- Vemulavada Temple Development Authority

Municipalities - 99 Nos

Hyderabad

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation - GHMC

Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board - HMWSSB

Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority - HMDA

Hyderabad Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority - HUMTA

Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority - QQSUDA

Special Purpose Vehicles

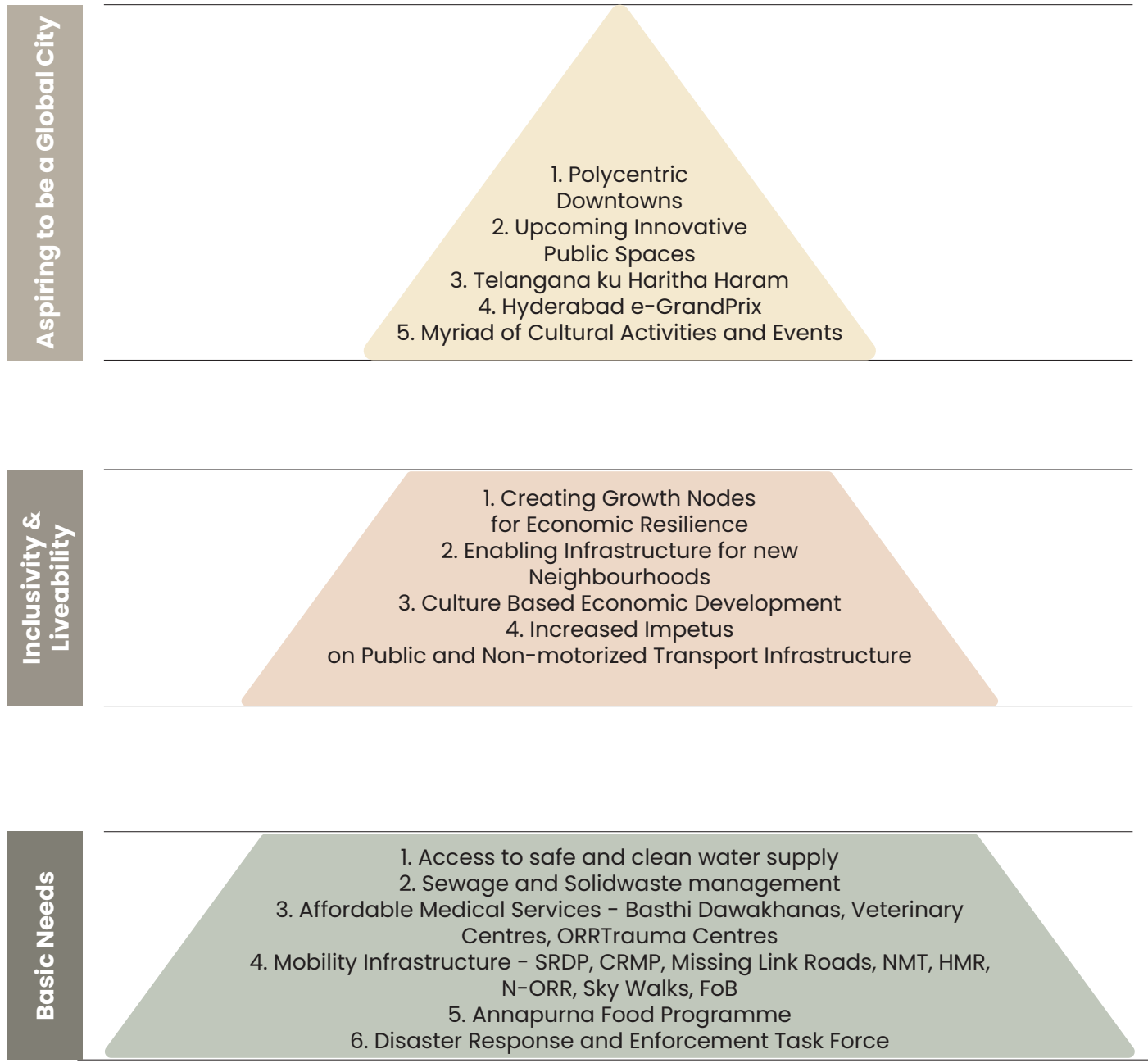
- Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited - HRDCL
- Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited - HGCL
- Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited - MRDCL
- Maneru Riverfront Development Corporation Limited - MNRDCL

7 Municipal Corporations

- Bandlaguda Jagir Municipal Corporation
- Badangpet Municipal Corporation
- Meerpet Municipal Corporation
- Boduppall Municipal Corporation
- Peerzadiguda Municipal Corporation
- Jawaharnagar Municipal Corporation
- Nizampet Municipal Corporation

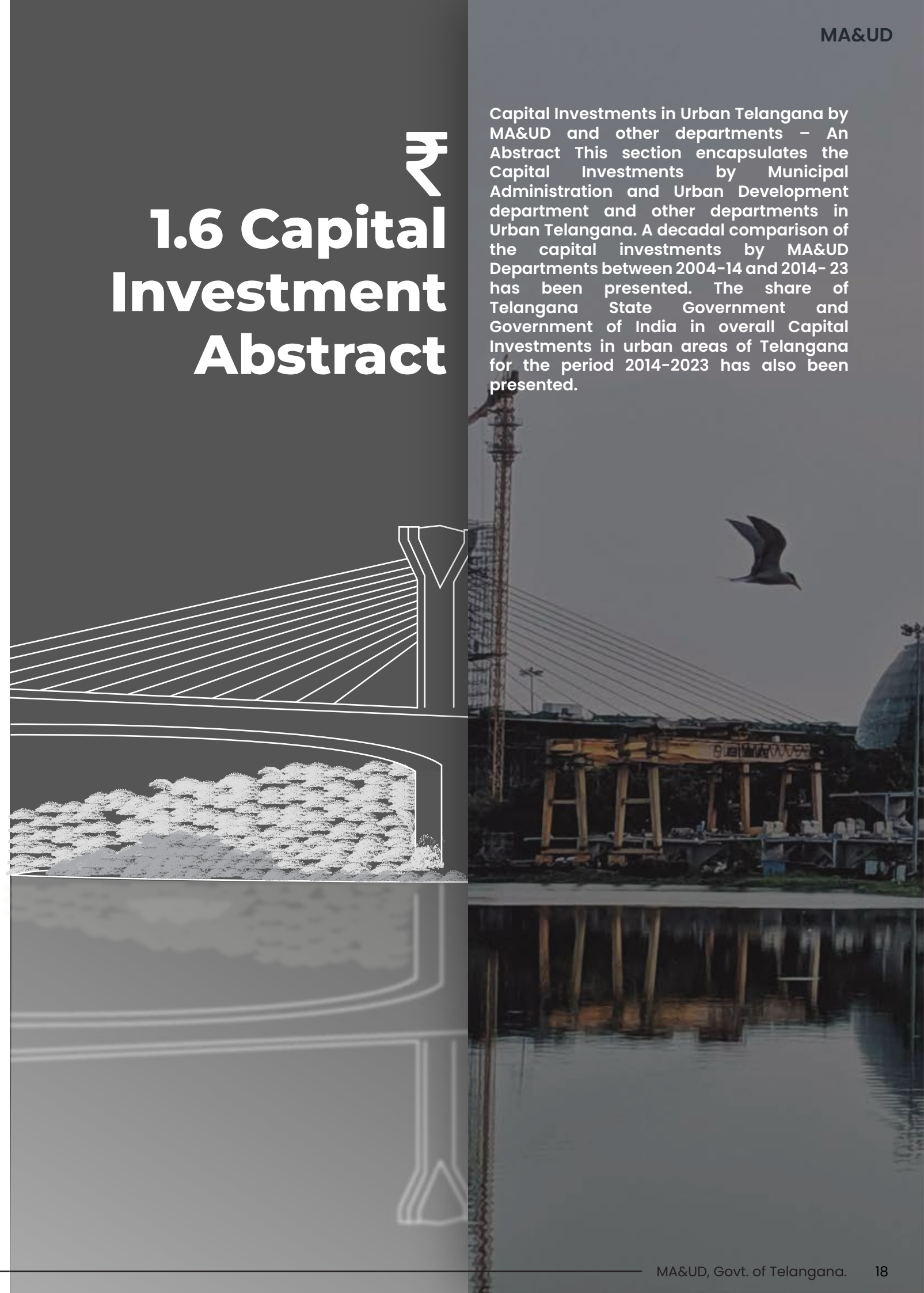
Municipalities - 30 Nos

1.5 Functions of the Department



₹ 1.6 Capital Investment Abstract

Capital Investments in Urban Telangana by MA&UD and other departments - An Abstract This section encapsulates the Capital Investments by Municipal Administration and Urban Development department and other departments in Urban Telangana. A decadal comparison of the capital investments by MA&UD Departments between 2004-14 and 2014-23 has been presented. The share of Telangana State Government and Government of India in overall Capital Investments in urban areas of Telangana for the period 2014-2023 has also been presented.



Statement - 1

Capital Investments by MA&UD in Urban Telangana - A Decadal Comparison (2004-2014 with 2014-2023)

Investments by MA&UD Department

Department	Amount (in ₹ cr) 2004-2014	Amount (in ₹ cr) 2014-2023
1. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation - GHMC	₹ 4,636.38	₹ 44,021.99
2. Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board - HMWSSB	₹ 6,403.00	₹ 18,581.00
3. Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority - HMDA	₹ 2,607.36	₹ 4,388.28
4. Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited - HGCL	₹ 3,187.14	₹ 2,945.50
5. Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration - CDMA	₹ 598.01	₹ 22,210.73
6. Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited - HMRL	₹ 5,616.00	₹ 18,034.00
7. Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department - PHMED	₹ 289.16	₹ 3,309.04
8. Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation - TUFIDC (and other schemes such as JNNURM and AMRUT)	₹ 2,874.45	₹ 7,803.48

Municipal Administration and Urban Development - MA&UD Total ₹ 26,211.50 ₹ 1,21,294.02

"4.63 times

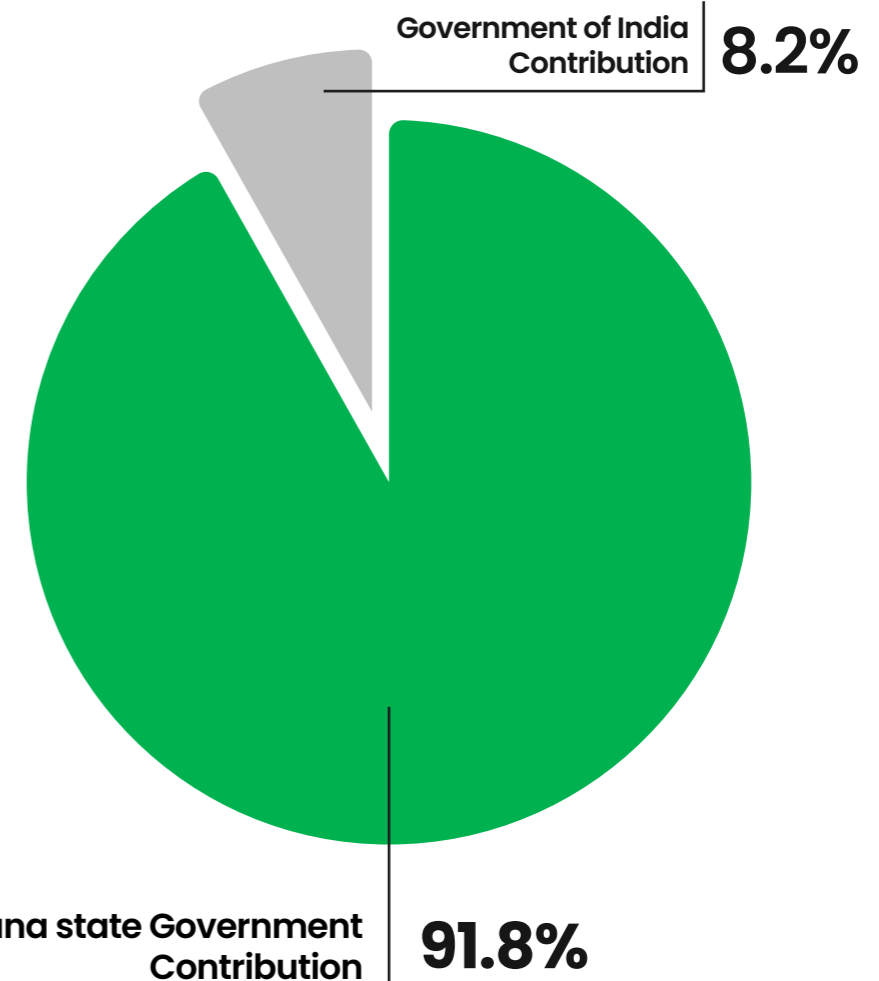
Capital Investments in Urban Telangana during 2014-23 were 4.63 times that during 2004-14. This implies a **362.8% increase in capital investments** during 2014 to 2023."

Statement - 2

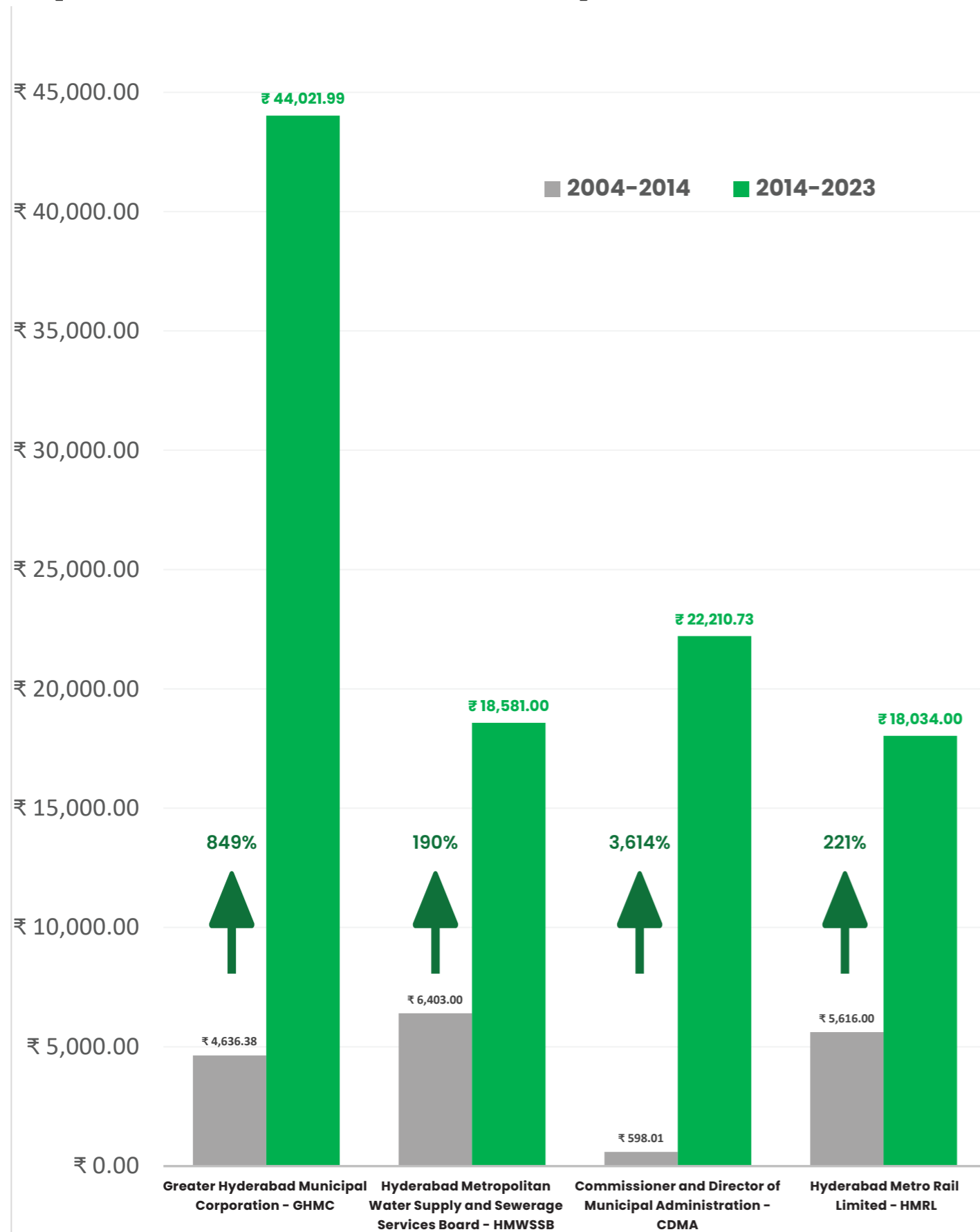
Share of Telangana State Government in overall Capital Investments in urban areas of Telangana for the period 2014-2023

	Amount (in ₹ cr)	% Contribution to Total Capital Investment
1. Telangana State Government contribution (inc. Own sources, Public Private Partnership (PPP), Telangana State Contribution to Gol schemes, and other sources)	₹ 111,360.02	91.8%
2. Government of India contribution (Gol schemes including Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), 14th and 15th Finance Commission Grants, Housing For All (HFA) grants, Smart Cities, Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY))	₹ 9,934.00	8.2%

Total ₹ 121,294.02

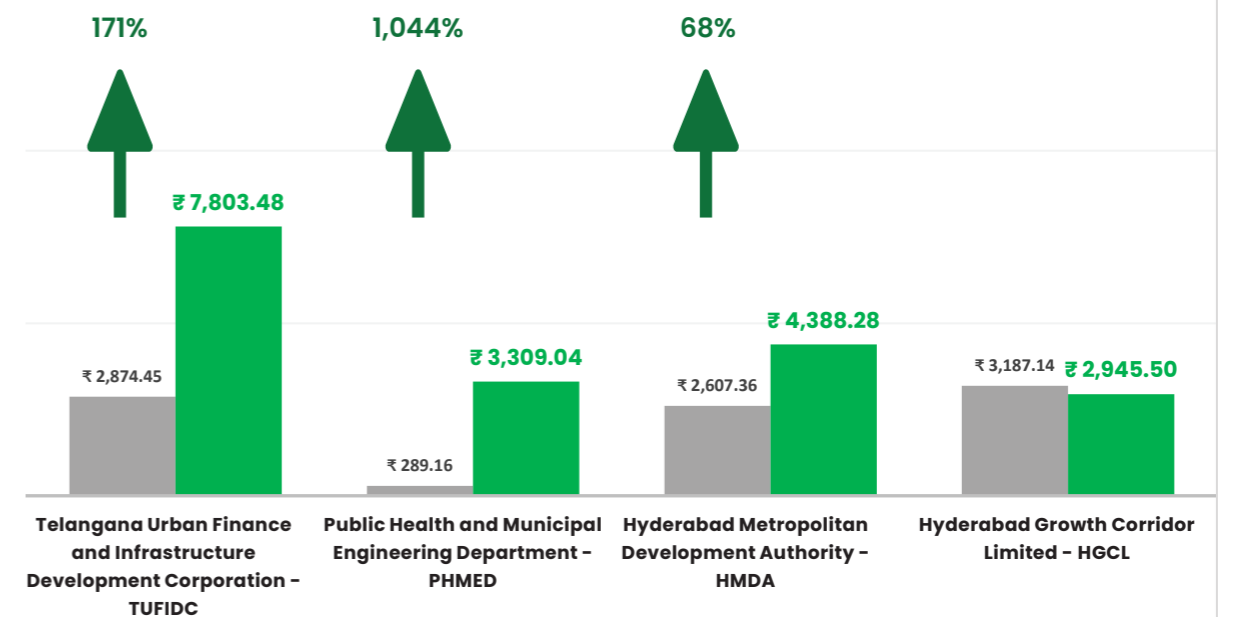


Capital Investments by MA&UD Departments in Urban Local Bodies of Telangana State (2004 -2014 and 2014-2023)



362.8%↑

increase in Capital investments in the period 2014-2023 compared to capital investments during the period 2004-2014."



Statement – 3

Detailed **Abstract of Capital Investments by Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department (MA&UD) and Other Departments** within Urban Areas of **Telangana during 2014-15 to 2023-24**

Part – A – Capital Investments by MA&UD Department in Urban Telangana

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
I	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation – GHMC	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 39,605.03
B.	Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects (Waste to energy, Leachate Treatment, Construction and Demolition Waste, Construction of Secondary Collection Centre and Transfer Point (SCTP), Purchase of SCTP Vehicles, Swachh Autos, LED Street lighting Project)	₹ 2,005.53
C.	Government of India Funds (Megacity project, National Slum Development Programme, MMTS Project, Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana , jnNURM, Finance Commission, Rajiv Awas Yojana)	₹ 2,411.43
	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation GHMC Total:	₹ 44,021.99
II	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Services Board – HMWSSB	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	State Budget & Own funds	₹ 8,998.00
2.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) Loan (Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project KDWSP, Godavari Drinking Water Supply Project GDWSP, WSDNPC)	₹ 4,717.00
3.	Annuity (Outer Ring Road Phase-I)	₹ 750.00
4.	31 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) – Govt. of Telangana Share 40% – Public Private Partnership under Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)	₹ 1,546.40
	Sub Total:	₹ 16,011.40
B.	Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects	
1.	31 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) – Private Share 60% – Public Private Partnership (PPP) under Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)	₹ 2,319.60
C.	World Bank (Malkajgiri Water Supply Project)	₹ 250.00
	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Services Board HMWSSB Total (A+B+C):	₹ 18,581.00

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
III	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority – HMDA	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 4,388.28
	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority – HMDA Total	₹ 4,388.28
IV	Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited – HGCL	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	Own Resources	₹ 1,944.29
2.	Outer Ring Road-Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) Annuity Loan	₹ 799.46
3.	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Loan for Outer Ring Road(ORR)	₹ 201.75
	Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited – HGCL Total (1+2+3)	₹ 2,945.50
V	Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration – CDMA	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Govt. of Telangana Share	₹ 163.45
2.	Asst. to Municipalities & Corporations, State Finance Corporation and Integrated Veg and Non-Veg Markets and Vaikunta Dhamams, CM Assurances	₹ 2,827.64
3.	Special Development Funds	₹ 326.68
4.	Capital Expenditure from Municipal Own Funds	₹ 2,442.76
5.	Pattana Pragathi Grants by Govt. of Telangana	₹ 2,231.72
6.	Housing for All (HFA) Grant –Govt. of Telangana Share	₹ 8,005.15
	Sub Total:	₹ 15,997.40
B.	Government of India Funds	
1.	Swachh Bharat Mission – SBM 1.0 and 2.0	₹ 387.95
2.	14th & 15th Finance Commission Grants	₹ 4,705.18
3.	Housing for All Grants (HFA) – Govt. of India share	₹ 1,120.20
	Sub Total:	₹ 6,213.33
	Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration – CDMA Total (A+B)	₹ 22,210.73

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
VI	Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL)	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 2,310.00
B.	Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects - L&T MRHL Larsen and Turbo Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Limited	₹ 15,724.00
	Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL) Total (A+B):	₹ 18,034.00

VII	Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department - PHMED	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 3,309.04
	Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department - PHMED Total:	₹ 3,309.04

VIII	Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation - TUFIDC	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Corporation Assistance	₹ 4,739.24
2.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation AMRUT 1.0- Govt. of Telangana Share	₹ 1,220.27
3.	Smart Cities	
3(a)	Warangal - Govt. of Telangana Share	₹ 175.00
3(b)	Karimnagar - Govt. of Telangana Share	₹ 347.55
4.	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana - HRIDAY- Warangal (Kakatiya Urban Development Authority)-Govt. of Telangana share	₹ 6.09
	Sub-total	₹ 6,488.15
B.	Government of India Funds	
1.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation AMRUT - 1.0	₹ 832.60
2.	Smart Cities	
2(a)	Warangal - Govt. of India Share	₹ 196.40
2(b)	Karimnagar Govt. of India Share	₹ 245.00
	Total for Smart Cities	₹ 441.40

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
C.	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana - HRIDAY - Warangal (Kakatiya Urban Development Authority KUDA)	₹ 35.24
	Sub-total	₹ 1,309.24
	Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation TUFIDC Total (A+B):	₹ 7,803.48

Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) Department total **₹ 121,294.02**

Part - B - Capital Investments by Other Departments in Urban Telangana

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
1.	Energy Department (TS TRANSCO, TSSPDCL, TSNPDCL)	₹ 5,664.25
2.	Health Department	₹ 730.19
3.	Panchayat Raj (Mission Bhagiratha)	₹ 640.68
4.	Department of Women and Child Welfare - WDCW	₹ 67.99
5.	Roads and Building - R&B	₹ 4,848.54
6.	Education Department	₹ 805.61

Other Departments' Total **₹ 12,757.26**

Grand Total (A+B) **₹ 1,34,051.28**

Statement - 4

Detailed **Abstract** of **Capital Investments** by **Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department (MA&UD)** within **Urban Telangana** during **2004-05 to 2013-14**

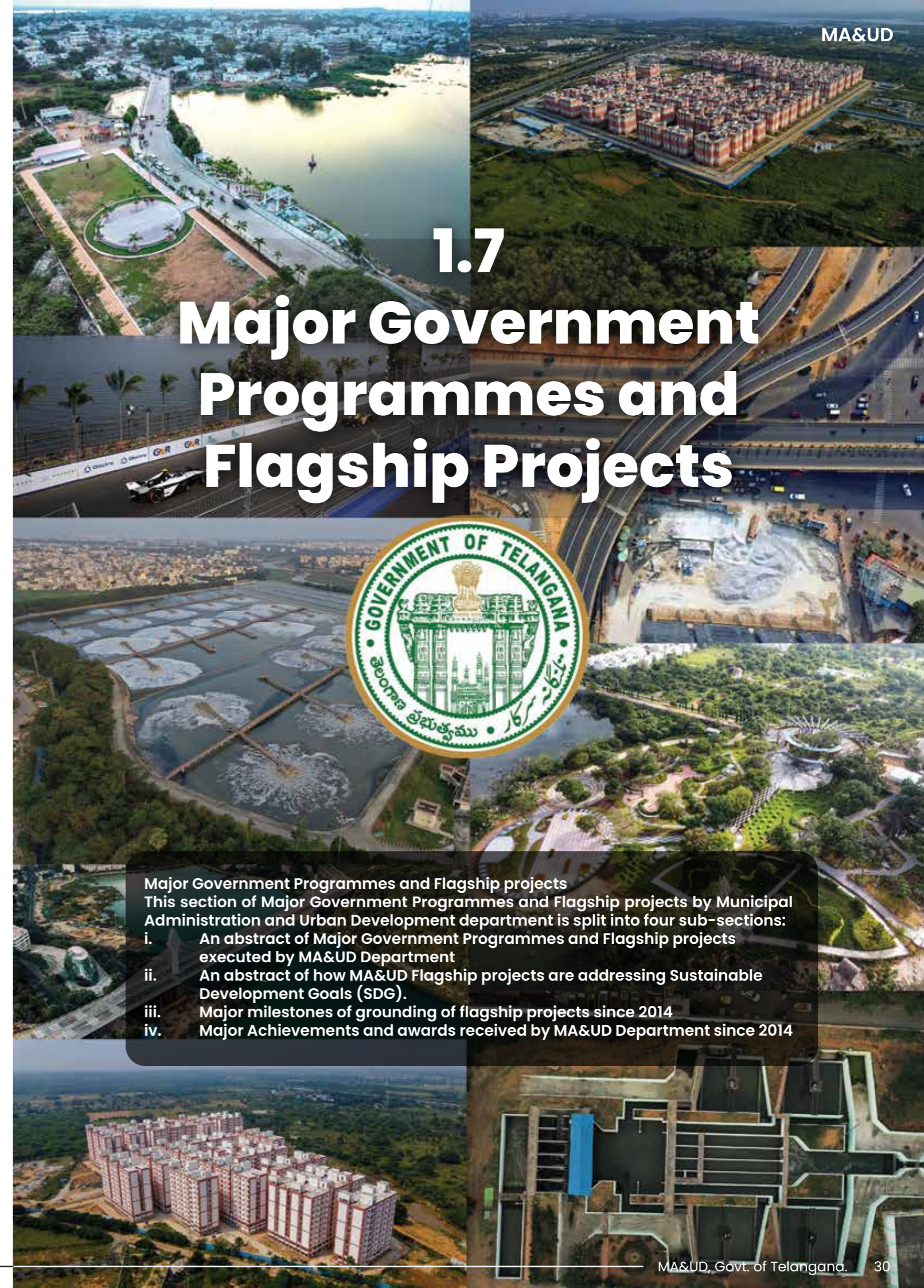
S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
I	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation - GHMC	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 3,860.04
B.	Government of India Funds	₹ 776.34
	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation GHMC Total (A+B):	₹ 4,636.38
II	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Services Board - HMWSSB	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	State Budget & HMWSSB Funds	₹ 3,188.99
2.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation HUDCO Loan	₹ 3,214.01
	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Services Board (HMWSSB) Total	₹ 6,403.00
III	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority - HMDA	
A.	Engineering Works and Urban Forestry	₹ 2,607.36
	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority HMDA Total	₹ 2,607.36
IV	Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited - HGCL	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	Housing and Development Corporation HUDCO Loan (PVNR Elevated expressway and part of ORR Phase-II A)	₹ 700.00
2.	Indian Bank Loan (PVNR Elevated expressway and part of ORR Phase-II A)	₹ 300.00
3.	ORR Build Operate Transfer (BOT) Annuity Loan	₹ 1,033.88
4.	Own funds (Toll Collections)	₹ 27.30
	Sub Total:	₹ 2,061.18

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
IV	Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited - HGCL	
B.	Government of India Funds	₹ 1,125.96
1.	JICA Loan ORR	₹ 3,187.14
	Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited - HGCL Total	
V	Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration - CDMA	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 598.01
	Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration - CDMA Total:	₹ 598.01
VI	Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL)	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	₹ 1,258.00
B.	Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects - Larsen and Turbo Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Limited (L&T MRHL)	₹ 4,358.00
	Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL) Total:	₹ 5,616.00
VII	Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department - PHMED	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
	Plan Grant	₹ 95.78
	Housing and Development Corporation HUDCO Grant	₹ 193.38
	Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department - PHMED - Total	₹ 289.16
VIII	Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation - TUFIDC	
	JNNURM - Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
1.	"UI&G (Urban Infrastructure & Governance)"	₹ 284.49
2.	"BSUP (Basic Services for the Urban Poor)"	₹ 146.50

S.No.	Department	Amount (in INR cr)
VIII	Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation - TUFIDC	
	JNNURM -Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission	
A.	Own Resources/State Govt. Funds and other sources	
3.	"UIDSSMT: (Urban Infrastructure and Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)"	₹ 206.15
4.	IHSDP: (Integrated Housing and slum Development Programme)	₹ 34.62
	JnNURM (Govt. of Telangana Share) Total:	₹ 671.76
B.	Government of India Funds	
1.	"UI&G (Urban Infrastructure & Governance)"	₹ 710.76
2.	"BSUP (Basic Services for the Urban Poor)"	₹ 591.02
3.	"UIDSSMT: (Urban Infrastructure and Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)"	₹ 722.74
4.	IHSDP: (Integrated Housing and slum Development Programme)	₹ 178.17
	JnNURM (Govt. of India Share) Total:	₹ 2,202.69
	JnNURM Grand Total	₹ 2,874.45

Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) Department total

₹ 26,211.50



Major Government Programmes and Flagship projects
 This section of Major Government Programmes and Flagship projects by Municipal Administration and Urban Development department is split into four sub-sections:

- i. An abstract of Major Government Programmes and Flagship projects executed by MA&UD Department
- ii. An abstract of how MA&UD Flagship projects are addressing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- iii. Major milestones of grounding of flagship projects since 2014
- iv. Major Achievements and awards received by MA&UD Department since 2014

1.7.1 Major Government Programmes and Flagship Projects

Implementation Chain



		Initiation Year	Completion Year	1. Planning & Regulation	2. Construction/ Execution	3. Operation & Maintenance	4. Monitoring & Evaluation
II. Transport Infrastructure							
1.	Hyderabad Metro Rail (PPP)	2012	2017	HMRL; HUMTA	HMRL and L&T MRHL	(PPP Mode) L&T MRHL	MA&UD
2.	ORR Construction	2009	2017	HGCL	HGCL/HMDA	HGCL	MA&UD
3.	Strategic Road Development Programme (SRDP)	2015	Ongoing	GHMC	GHMC	GHMC	MA&UD
4.	Other Road Works	2014	Ongoing	GHMC	GHMC	GHMC	MA&UD
5.	Comprehensive Road Maintenance Programme (CRMP)	2019	2024	GHMC	GHMC	GHMC	MA&UD
6.	Missing Link Roads	2019	Ongoing	HRDCL	HRDCL	GHMC	MA&UD
7.	LED Implementation Project	2017	2024	GHMC	EESL	EESL	GHMC
8.	Neopolis	2021	Ongoing	HMDA	HMDA	NA	MA&UD
9.	ORR Service Road Augmentation	2021	Ongoing	HGCL	HGCL	HGCL	MA&UD
10.	ORR Illumination	2018	2020	HGCL	HGCL	HGCL	MA&UD
11.	Model Road Corridors	2017	2020	HRDCL	HRDCL	GHMC	MA&UD
12.	Solar Roof Cycle Track - ORR	2022	2023	HGCL	HGCL	HGCL	MA&UD
13.	Skywalks (by HMDA)	2021	2023	HMDA	HMDA	HMDA	MA&UD
14.	Foot over Bridge	2019	Ongoing	GHMC	GHMC	GHMC	MA&UD
III. Water Supply and Sanitation							
1.	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) - Water Supply Projects	2014	Ongoing	HMWSSB	HMWSSB	HMWSSB	MA&UD
2.	Strategic Nala Development Plan (SNDP)	2021	Ongoing	GHMC	GHMC	HMWSSB	MA&UD
3.	Underground Sewerage Scheme	2014	Ongoing	PHMED	PHMED	PHMED	MA&UD
4.	20KL Free Water Supply	2020	Ongoing	HMWSSB	HMWSSB	HMWSSB	MA&UD
5.	Storm Water Drains by GHMC	2014	Ongoing	GHMC	GHMC	HMWSSB	MA&UD
6.	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants	2020	Ongoing	CDMA	CDMA	CDMA	MA&UD
7.	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) - Sewerage Projects	2015	Ongoing	HMWSSB	HMWSSB	HMWSSB	MA&UD
8.	Bio-mining	2022	2024	CDMA	CDMA	CDMA	MA&UD

1.7.1 Major Government Programmes and Flagship Projects

Implementation Chain

IV. Social and Green Infrastructure		Initiation Year	Completion Year	1. Planning & Regulation	2. Construction/ Execution	3. Operation & Maintenance	4. Monitoring & Evaluation
1.	2BHK Dignity Housing	2015	Ongoing	GHMC & CDMA	GHMC & CDMA	Resident Welfare Assosiation	MA&UD
2.	Telangana ku HarithaHaram	2015	Ongoing	GHMC, HMDA, CDMA	GHMC, HMDA, CDMA	GHMC, HMDA, CDMA	MA&UD
3.	PM SVANdhi	2020	Ongoing	GHMC & CDMA	GHMC & CDMA	GHMC & CDMA	MA&UD
4.	Dobhighats	2023	Ongoing	TUFIDC & CDMA	CDMA	CDMA	MA&UD
5.	Annapurna	2014	Ongoing	GHMC	GHMC	GHMC	MA&UD
6.	Self-Employment Programme	2014	Ongoing	GHMC & CDMA	GHMC & CDMA	GHMC & CDMA	MA&UD
7.	Lake Beautification in Hyderabad	2014	Ongoing	GHMC & HMDA	GHMC & HMDA	GHMC & HMDA	MA&UD
8.	Basthi Dawakahana in 141 ULBs	2022	Ongoing	----	----	----	MA&UD
9.	Musi Riverfront	2018	Ongoing	MRDCL	MRDCL	MRDCL	MA&UD

1.7.2 MA&UD Flagship Projects Addressing

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

e-Governance Initiatives

Grievance Redressal



Telangana Municipality Act, 2019

Public Private Partnerships to develop Infrastructure

Self Employment Programme

Self Help Groups

PMSVANidhi

Annapurna Food Scheme

Integrated Veg & Non Veg Markets

Basthi Dawakhana

Veterinary and Entomology

Trauma Centres along Nehru ORR

Vaccination Drive and Covid Mitigation

Self Help Groups for Women

CCTV Surveillance along Major Transport Corridors

Mission Bhagiratha

SNDP - Strategic Nala Development Programme

Sewage Treatment Plants and Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants

Underground Sewerage Scheme

Zero Open Defecation

Zero Manual Scavenging

Restoring Stepwells



Telangana ku Haritha Haram

Restoring Stepwells

Riverfront Development - Musi and Maneru

Lakefront Development

Cool Roof Policy

Disaster Response and Enforcement

Waste to Energy Plant

Reuse of treated waste water

Solid Waste Management

2BHK Dignity Housing Programme

Hyderabad Metro Rail - Mass Transport

Non-Motorized Transport Infrastructure

Swachh Survekshan

Resilient Infrastructure - SRDP, CRMP, Missing Link Roads, ORR, HMR

TS-bPASS Act, 2019

Transferable Development Right (TDR) Bank

Market Led Development - PPP Projects

Economic Growth Corridors

Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

Special Development Zones



Unlimited FSI

Culture Based Economic Development

Increase in solar powered public Infrastructure

LED Street Illumination

1.7.3 Major Milestones

Initiation of Underground Sewerage Scheme
Mission Bhagiratha - Urban
Launch of Annapurna Meal Programme

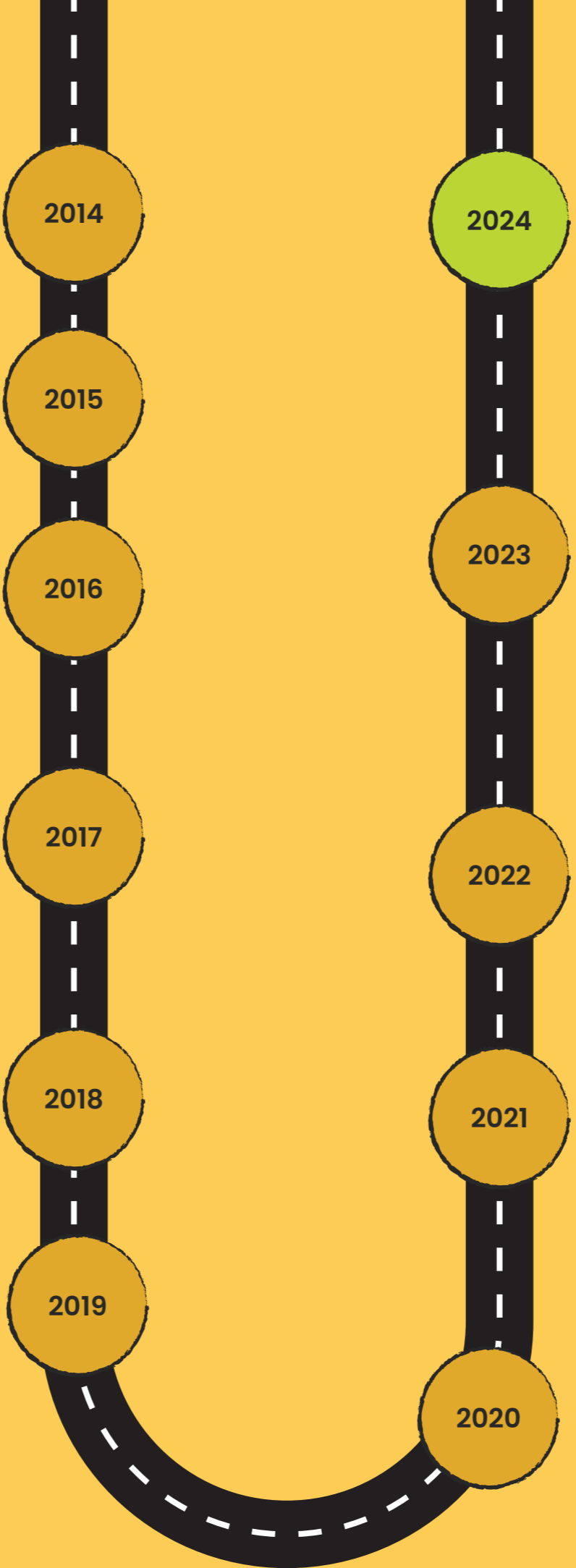
Krishna Drinking Water Supply Phase - III
Godavari Drinking Water Supply Phase - I
Initiation of Strategic Road Development Programme - SRDP
Launch of 2BHK Dignity Housing
Launch of Telangana ku Harithaharam
Constitution of Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority

Constitution of Warangal Smart City Development Corporation Limited
Constitution of Karimnagar Smart City Corporation Limited
Constitution of Vemulavada Temple Development Authority

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants
Hyderabad Metro Rail
Nehru ORR
LED Implementation Project
Launch of Energy and Building Conservation Code
Launch of Transferable Development Rights Policy
Constitution of Satavahana (Karimnagar), Stambhadri (Khammam),
Nizamabad, Siddipet Development Authorities
Constitution of Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited
Constitution of Maneru Riverfront Development Corporation Limited

Basthi Dawakhana
Constitution of Disaster Response and Enforcement Directorate

Initiation of Comprehensive Road Management Programme - CRMP
Initiation of Missing Link Roads
7 Projects of SRDP Inaugurated
Telangana Municipalities Act
Launch of TS-bPASS Act



100% STP Coverage
Phase-II of Jawaharnagar WTE Plant (total 48MW)
Pyaranagar WTE 15 MW
Yacharam WTE 12 MW
Bibinagar WTE 11 MW
Central Library
Khursheed Jah Devdi
Mir Alam Mandi









Sunkishala Intake Project
Water Supply Network to extended areas of ORR
100% Treatment of Sewage water through construction of 31 STPs in Hyderabad
Dindigul WTE 15 MW
6 Projects of SRDP Inaugurated
Solar roof top Cycle Track along ORR
Uppal and Mehdipatnam Skywalks
Launch of Telangana State Cool Roof Policy
Toll, Operate, Transfer of Nehru ORR
Hosting of e-Grand Prix
Telangana State Cool Roof Policy

Foundation for Airport Metro
Initiation of Bio-mining Projects
6 Projects of SRDP Inaugurated
World Green City Award to Hyderabad by AIPH
Constitution of Mahbubnagar Development Authority
Constitution of Neelagiri (Nalgonda) Development Authority
Landscape Park at Osman Sagar

FSTPs in Kamareddy, Bhongir, Siddhipet, Nirmal
Construction & Demolition Waste Processing Plants
Waste to Energy Plants
Kokapet Neopolis Phase-I Auction
Initiation of Strategic Nala Development Programme - SNDP
9 Projects of SRDP Inaugurated
Logistics Park at Batasingaram

20 KL Free Water Supply Programme
Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants - FSTPs
ORR Illumination for complete stretch
Model Road Corridors
3 Projects of SRDP Inaugurated
Durgam cheruvu Cable Stayed Bridge
Telangana Municipal Development Project Phase - I and II
Pattana Pragathi
Restoration of Mozamjahi Market

1.7.4 Awards and Achievements (2014-2023)

<p>2023</p> 	<p>Award:</p> <p>No. 1 State in the country for increase in forest cover (It is the only state in the country that scored more than 7/10)</p> <p>Best performing state in the country for PMSVANidhi</p>	<p>Conferred by:</p> <p>Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)</p> <p>Misinty of Housing and Urban Affairs GoI</p>		<p>Award:</p> <p>Best Urban Mass Transit Project to HMRL</p> <p>Best Green Building Project to HMRL</p> <p>Innovative Product/Service Award - T-Savaari App to HMRL</p>	<p>Conferred by:</p> <p>MOHUA</p> <p>ET NOW CSR Leadership Awards</p> <p>Golden Peacock Innovative Product Service Award</p>
<p>2022</p> 	<p>World Green City Award 2022</p> <p>Outstanding contribution in Smart Urban infrastructure – Rail & Metro category to HMRL</p>	<p>International Association of Horticulture Producers (AIPH), South Korea</p> <p>Urban Infra Business Leadership Awards 2022</p>	<p>2019</p> 	<p>Best Infrastructure Company Award to HMRL</p> <p>IGBC Platinum Rating for HMR Stations to HMRL</p> <p>Exceptional Metro Rail Project Award to HMRL</p> <p>“Most Livable City” 5 Years in a Row.</p> <p>Best Practices to improve living Environment under Housing for Kollur II, 2BHK Dignity Housing to GHMC</p>	<p>ICI Ultra Tech Award</p> <p>IGBC Green Building Award</p> <p>Metro Rail India Summit</p> <p>Mercer’s Quality of Living Index</p> <p>HUDCO Award</p>
<p>2021</p> 	<p>Best Performance Award to DT&CP for processing of TSiPASS applications within time</p> <p>Hyderabad topped mega cities that gained maximum green cover with 48.66 sqkm in a decade in the country</p> <p>Telangana is the first Indian state to achieve 100% PMSVANidhi amount disbursement.</p> <p>Telangana has been awarded 2nd Best Performing State at the National level in Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge.</p> <p>Hyderabad has been awarded ‘Tree City of the World’ tag for second year in a row.</p> <p>2BHK Dignity Housing selected as finalist for “Living and Inclusion” Award</p> <p>GHMC Received the TSEC Award at HITEX</p>	<p>Hon’ble Minister for Industries, Govt., of Telangana during 5th Anniversary of TS-iPASS</p> <p>Misinty of Housing and Urban Affairs GoI</p> <p>Safai Mitra Suraksha Challenge</p> <p>Arbor Day Foundation</p> <p>Smart City Expo World Congress at Barcelona, Spain</p>	<p>2018</p> 	<p>Infrastructure Project of the Year to HMRL</p> <p>Excellence in Public Administration in Implementing “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana” to GHMC</p> <p>Telangana Excellence Awards for the project “Land pooling for 2BHK’ to GHMC</p> <p>Outstanding Contribution by GHMC in Housing Sector through various innovative initiatives</p>	<p>Prime Minister’s Award</p> <p>Government of Telangana</p> <p>HUDCO Award</p>
<p>2020</p> 	<p>‘ 2020 Tree City of the World’</p> <p>Outstanding Public-Private -Partnership (PPP) Project in Metro Sector in India to HMRL</p> <p>Enhancing the Image of Metro Rails in India - Globally to HMRL</p>	<p>Global Infrastructure Inc., New York</p> <p>Rail Analysis India Awards 2019</p> <p>Institute of Economic Studies (IES)</p>	<p>2017</p> 	<p>High Safety Project Award to HMRL</p> <p>UITP India Recognition 2017 Global Public Transport Summit to HMRL</p> <p>GHMC received the TSEC Award</p>	<p>ROSPA, Gold Award, Glasgow, UK</p> <p>UITP Award (Union Internationale des Transports Publics)</p> <p>Institute of Engineers, Hyderabad</p>
			<p>2016</p> 	<p>High Safety Project Award to HMRL</p> <p>SKOCH Platinum Award for the Best Transportation Project</p>	<p>ROSPA, Gold Award, Glasgow, UK</p> <p>SKOCH</p>

1.8 All Department Summary

Department	Initiation Year	Jurisdiction Area (in sq. km)	Planning & Regulation	Financing Projects	Execution & O&M
I. State Wide Agencies					
1. Directorate of Town & Country Planning (DTCP)	1920	141 ULBs	✓	☐	☐
2. Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department (PHMED)	1960	141 ULBs	☐	☐	✓
3. Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration (CDMA)	1976	141 ULBs (4,979)	✓	☐	✓
4. Telangana Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDC)	1994	141 ULBs	☐	✓	☐
5. Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)	2006	141 ULBs	✓	☐	✓
6. National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM)	2014	N/A	Action Research and Technical Advisory Think Tank		
II. Other Special Purpose Vehicles					
1. Warangal Smart City Development Corporation	2016	----	✓	☐	✓
2. Karimnagar Smart City Development Corporation	2016	----	✓	☐	✓
3. Maneru Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MNRDCL)	2017	----	✓	☐	✓
III. Urban Development Authorities					
1. Kakatiya Urban Development Authority (Warangal)	1981	1,805	✓	☐	☐
2. Siddhipet Urban Development Authority (SUDA)	2017	310	✓	☐	☐
3. Nizamabad Urban Development Authority	2017	568.3	✓	☐	☐
4. Karimnagar (Satavahana) Urban Development Authority	2017	622	✓	☐	☐
5. Khammam (Stambadri) Urban Development Authority	2017	573	✓	☐	☐
6. Neelagiri Urban Development Authority	2022	542.4	✓	☐	☐
7. Mahboobnagar Urban Development Authority	2022	1,727.35	✓	☐	☐
IV. Temple Development Authorities					
1. Yadigirigutta Temple Development Authority	2015	104.6	✓	☐	✓
2. Vemulawada Temple Development Authority	2016	104.87	✓	☐	✓

1.8 All Department Summary

Department	Initiation Year	Jurisdiction Area (in sq. km)	Planning & Regulation	Financing Projects	Execution & O&M
V. Hyderabad Metropolitan Area					
A. Major Bodies					
1. Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority (QQSUDA)	1984	----	☐	☐	✓
2. Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board (HMWSSB)	1989	1,450	✓	☐	✓
3. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)	2007	650	☐	☐	✓
4. Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA)	2008	7,257	✓	✓	☐
B. Special Purpose Vehicles					
1. Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited (HGCL)	2005	158 km & 22 Interchanges	☐	☐	✓
2. Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited (HMRL)	2007	3 Corridors of 69 km	☐	☐	☐
3. Hyderabad Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority (HUMTA)	2008	----	☐	☐	✓
4. Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited (HRDCL)	2017	7,257	☐	☐	✓
5. Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited (MRDCL)	2017	55 km on either side of river (110 km)	☐	☐	☐
C. Municipal Corporations (7)					
(See Annexure for complete list)	NA	----	☐	☐	✓
D. Municipalities (30)					
(See Annexure for complete list)	NA	----	☐	☐	✓

Urban Local Bodies – Municipalities and Municipal Corporations

Telangana has 142 Urban Local Bodies that include 13 municipal corporations and 129 municipalities. ULBs are responsible for various functions and services aimed at ensuring the effective governance and development of urban areas. They collectively aim to improve the quality of life in urban areas, provide essential services to residents, promote sustainable urban development, and ensure effective governance at the local level.

The functions of the ULBs as mentioned in the 12th Schedule of the Indian Constitution are:

1. Urban planning including town planning
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
3. Planning for economic and social development
4. Roads and bridges
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
7. Fire services
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded
10. Slum improvement and upgradation
11. Urban poverty alleviation
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals
16. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries



Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration – CDMA

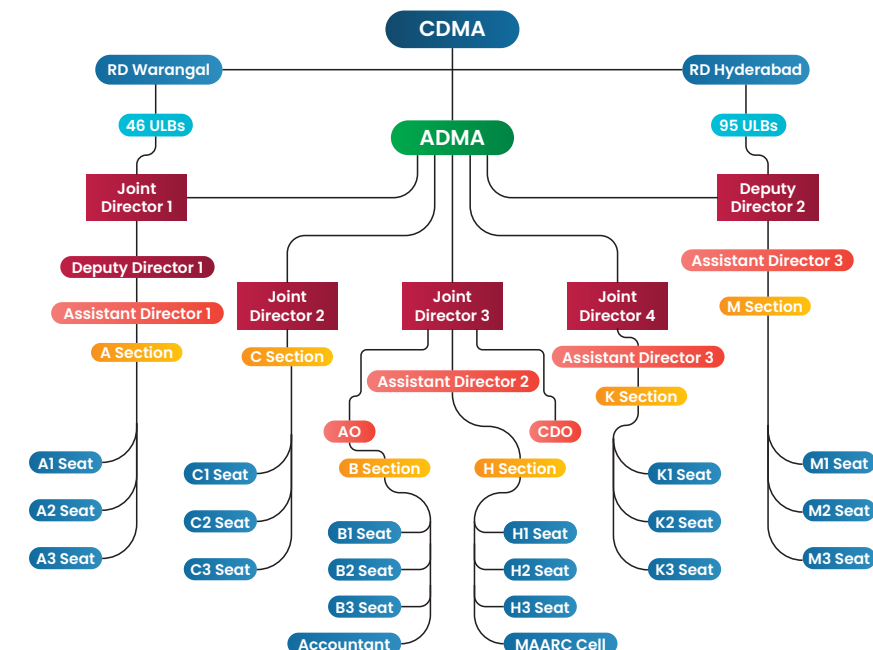
The Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration (CDMA) is the apex authority, which provides guidance to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in performing their day to day activities in adherence to the policies, procedures and guidelines provided by MA&UD to achieve effective civic administration.

CDMA administers through the Office of Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration (CDMA), Additional Collectors Local Bodies (ACLBs), Regional Offices (RDMA) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) spread across the State. CDMA, in its supervisory role, monitors the functioning of the ULBs against key parameters such as tax collections, project and civic works execution, implementation of Government schemes etc. It also includes the supervision of regulatory and developmental functions of the ULBs.

CDMA interacts with several other departments such as Public Health Engineering Department, Town and Country planning department, State Audit Department, Urban Developmental Authorities, Municipal Corporations, and Water boards to enable seamless delivery of urban civic services to the citizens.

The powers and functions of the CDMA mainly includes:

- I. Line authority to coordinate between State and Urban Local body with regards to:
 - a. The functions and taxation powers
 - b. Arrangements of revenue sharing
 - c. Release of funds from Central Government /State Government and other financial institutions and preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.
 - d. Providing adequate representation for weaker sections such as Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women.
- II. Supervising and monitoring authority in implementation of various developmental schemes such as Smart Cities, Waste to Energy Plants, Liquid Waste Management, AMRUT, introduced by the Government of India and Government of Telangana. CDMA also supervises and monitors timely completion of Audit and Accounts in Urban Local Bodies.
- III. Guides and supervises Urban Local Bodies to strengthen the financial stability of the Urban Local Bodies by improving their own resources such as property tax, water tax, advertisement tax, energy savings etc.



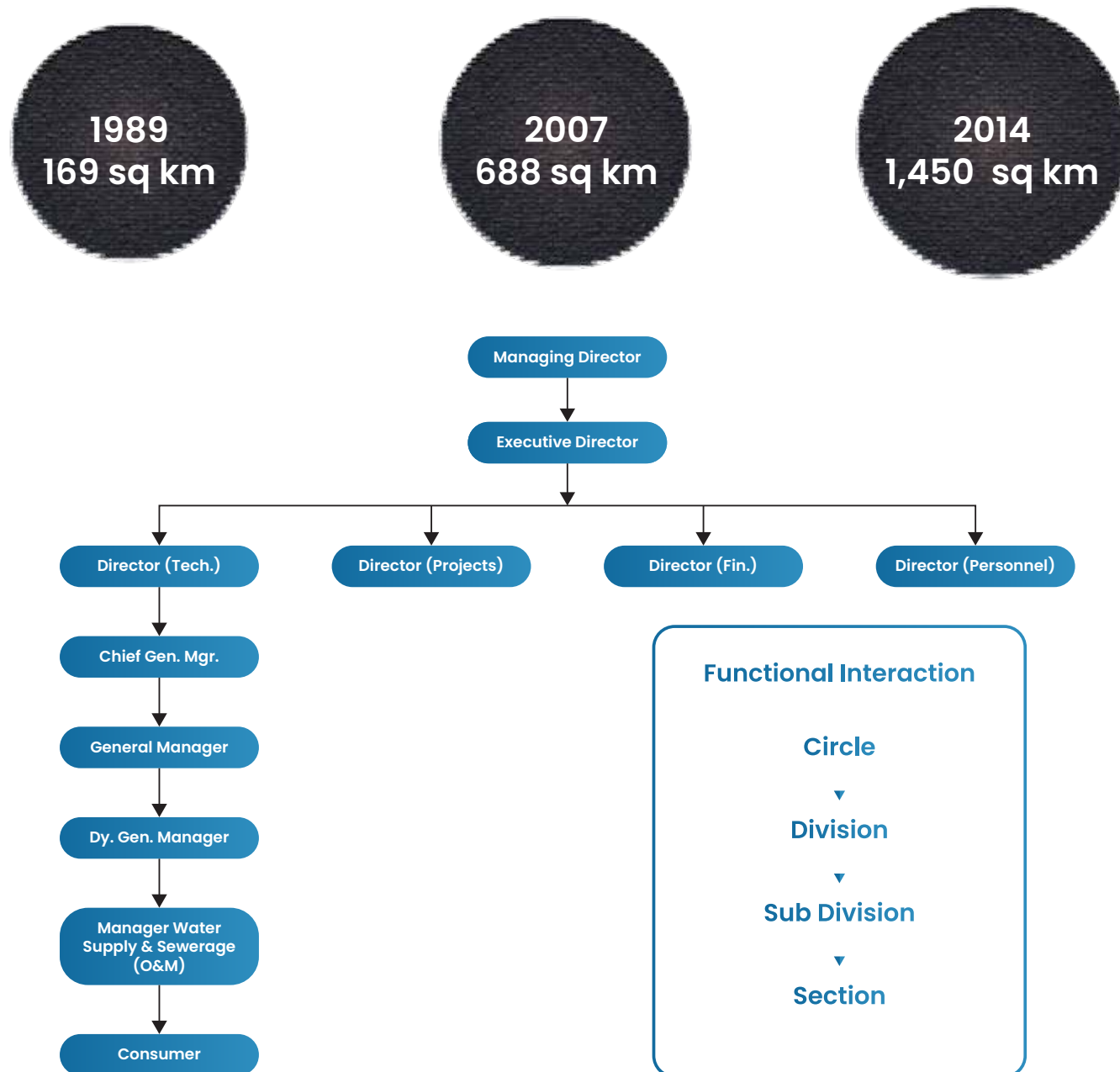


Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board – HMWSSB

Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) was established through HMWSSB Act of 1989 and is in-charge of Water Supply & Sewerage services in Hyderabad Metropolitan area.

- a) Supply of potable water, including planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation and management of water supply system; and
- b) Sewage disposal and sewage treatment works including planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation and management of all sewerage and sewage treatment works in Hyderabad Metropolitan area.

Jurisdiction of HMWSSB:



Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation – GHMC

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) is the civic body responsible for the administration and development of the city of Hyderabad. It was established in 2007 after the merger of various municipalities and municipal corporations in the Hyderabad metropolitan area.

GHMC is responsible for providing basic infrastructure and services to the citizens of Hyderabad. It is also responsible for the maintenance of public parks and open spaces, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and issuing building permits and trade licenses. GHMC works towards improving the quality of life of citizens in Hyderabad by providing better infrastructure and services, promoting sustainable development, and enhancing citizen engagement and participation in the development process.

GHMC is divided into several departments, each responsible for a specific function:

- i. Engineering department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and buildings
- ii. Health and Sanitation department is responsible for ensuring public health and sanitation
- iii. Urban Community Development department is responsible for the development of slums and low-income areas and implementing government schemes for the poor.
- iv. Revenue department is responsible for collecting property taxes and other taxes

GHMC also has various citizen-centric initiatives, including Citizen Service Centers, which provide various services such as payment of utility bills and issue of birth and death certificates. It has also implemented the "My GHMC" app, which allows citizens to register complaints and track their status in real-time.



Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority – HMDA

HMDA was set up for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating, supervising, promoting and securing the planned development of Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. It was formed by an Act (G.O.Ms.No.570 MA & UD (II) Dept., dt.25.08.2008) of the then combined state of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2008, with an area of 7,257 Sq Km under its purview. HMDA jurisdiction covers (7) Districts, (70) Mandals, 1032 Villages including GHMC (consisting of 175 Villages and 40 Municipalities / Nagar Panchayats) and 138 villages and remaining 719 Villages under jurisdiction of the HMDA.

- Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA) - Established in 1975 and transformed into HMDA
- There are five notified Master Plans in force in Hyderabad Metropolitan Region (HMR). The details are listed below:
 - I. Planning and Regulation:
 1. To Undertake Preparation of Metropolitan Development and Investment Plan, Revision of the plan and prioritize the implementation of the said plan.
 2. To co-ordinate development activities of the Municipal Corporation, Municipalities and other local authorities, HMWSSB, Telangana Transmission Corporation, Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC), Telangana State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC) and such other bodies as are connected with development activities in Hyderabad Metropolitan Region.
 3. To undertake by itself or through any agency, the implementation of area level plans, execution of works relating to infrastructure development, public amenities and conservation of the environment

Sl. No:	Master Plan	G.O. Ms. No. and Date	Extent
1	Development Plan for Erstwhile MCH area	G.O.Ms.No.363 MA, dated: 21.08.2010	172.6 sq. km
2	Master Plan of Non Municipal areas of Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	G.O.Ms.No.288 MA dated. 03.04.2008	836.31 sq. km
3	Cyberabad Development Authority (CDA) Master Plan	G.O.Ms.No.538 MA, dated. 29.10.2001	51.07 sq. km
4	Master Plan for Hyderabad Airport Development Authority (HADA)	G.O.Ms.No.287 MA, dated. 03.04.2008	171.00 sq. km
5	Metropolitan Development Plan (MDP) – 2031 for Hyderabad Metropolitan Region	G.O.Ms.No.33, MA, dated. 24.01.2013	5985 sq. km

I. Planning and Regulation:

- To approve the land pooling / land acquisition programmes / proposals of the local authorities, other Departments and functional agencies in the metropolitan region.
- To prepare and undertake implementation of schemes for providing alternative areas for rehabilitation of persons displaced by projects and schemes which provide for such requirements.

II. Financing and Procurement:

- To maintain and manage the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Fund and allocate finances based on the plans and programmes of the local bodies for undertaking Development of amenities and infrastructure facilities and to monitor and exercise financial control over the budgetary allocations concerning development works made through it to various public agencies, local bodies and other agencies.
- To create and manage the Hyderabad Metropolitan Land Development Bank and take up land acquisition every year as may be necessary for various public uses, township development, infrastructure development, etc.
- Development of Land and conducting public auctions
- To monitor, supervise and ensure adequate supervision over the execution of any project or scheme, the expenses of which in whole or in part are to be met from the Metropolitan Development Fund.

III. Execution, Operations and Management:

- To Undertake Execution of projects and schemes as per said plan and / or through action plan for any sector or area of the metropolitan region.
- Apex body for coordination, execution of the projects or schemes for the planned development of the development areas and undertake such other measures in the metropolitan region.
- Allocation of lands to local bodies and public agencies upon such terms and conditions for undertaking development of amenities and infrastructure facilities.
- To enter into contracts, agreements or arrangements with any person, body or organization as the Committee may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

Divisions under HMDA:

- Estates and Land Acquisition
- Development and Engineering Wing
- Urban Forestry
- Planning
- IT Cell
- Accounts Department
- Administration and Co-ordination



Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited – HMRL

Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited was incorporated in 2007 with a mission to create an efficient, safe, reliable, economical & world class public transportation system in Hyderabad which will facilitate the city's transformation as a competitive global city with high quality of life.



Functions

- To engage in and / or to facilitate development and operation of mass transit systems;
- To facilitate land, air space and other resources;
- To undertake Transit Oriented Development (TOD) activities along the Metro Corridors

Directorate of Town & Country Planning – DTCP

The Town Planning Department came into existence in the year 1920, under the composite Madras State under Town Planning Act 1920, in order to regulate growth of the settlements, towns & cities in a planned manner.

The Directorate of Town and Country Planning has two distinct functions i.e. planning and development in urban and rural areas. Development is achieved through Master Plans prepared for the urban centres and through indicative Land Use Plans for rural areas. The planned development is achieved through approval of layouts /buildings and by regulating the development through building rules and zoning regulations.

Urban areas, particularly Municipal towns, are planned and regulated under the provisions of (then) AP Town Planning Act 1920, (then) AP Urban Areas (Development) Act 1975 and Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 and TS-bPASS Act, 2020.

The Department assists the Government in all Town Planning related matters as well as in coordinating with various Departments involved in area development such as Industries Department, Telangana Housing Board, Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC) and all Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) in the state.

1. Head Quarters – DTCP

Town Planning Administration in the State

2. Regional level

Overall coordination at Regional Level (Urban & Rural functions)

3. District level

Overall coordination at District level (Rural functions only)

4. ULB Level

Town Planning Wing of (141) Urban Local Bodies of Telangana, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities & UDAs

Aim & Mission:

To facilitate urban local bodies in providing services for planned development of urban & rural settlements to improve the living conditions and thereby to improve the quality of life of the citizens.

- Preparation of General Town Planning Schemes (Master Plans)
- Preparation of Indicative Land Use Plans (Mandal Master Plans)
- Technical clearance to Layouts/ Buildings proposals received through TS-bPASS
- Preparation and approval of designs for various buildings such as Integrated Markets (Veg. & Non-Veg.), Municipal Offices, Community Halls, Night Shelters, Shopping Complexes & Graveyards (Vaikutdhamam) etc.,
- Technical Clearance of Industrial Building proposals received through TS-iPASS
- Approval of Road Development Plans (RDPs)& Junction Development Plans (JDPs) in 141 ULBs
- Technical Assistance to ULBs/UDAs in implementing State and Central Government Scheme such as AMRUT, Smart Cities etc.,



Functions



Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department – PHMED

The P H. & M. E. Dept. came into existence in the erstwhile A.P. State on 2-12-1960. After formation of Telangana State (comprising 10 erstwhile districts), the PH&ME Department in Telangana started functioning with effect from 02-06-2014.

Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department (PHMED) is a department under the Government of Telangana responsible for providing safe and sustainable water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management services to urban areas (other than HMDA) in the state.

PHMED has two main wings – the Public Health Engineering Wing (PHE) and the Municipal Engineering Wing (ME). The PHE wing is responsible for providing safe drinking water supply and sanitation infrastructure to 141 ULBs. It also ensures the quality of water supply by testing and monitoring the water at various stages. The Municipal Engineering Wing (ME) is responsible for the development and maintenance of basic infrastructure in urban areas, such as roads, drains, bridges, and public buildings. It also oversees the management of solid waste, including collection, transportation, and disposal of waste generated in urban areas.



Functions

- Formulating, designing, planning of Water Supply, Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage Schemes in ULBs of Telangana (outside the HMWSSB area)
- Build infrastructure in the sectors of water supply, sewerage and other infrastructure in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- Technical guidance with respect to development works taken up by the ULBs.

HOD Office - Engineer-in-Chief (PH) Head of the Dept. | Deputy Chief Engineer (PH) | Executive Engineer-2 | Dy. Executive Engineer-3

Superintending Engineer(PH), Warangal Circle Dy.SE -1 No DEE -2 No			Superintending Engineer(PH), West Circle Dy.SE -1 No DEE -2 No			Executive Engineer Quality Control Division DEE -3 No
EE - Div Adilabad	SD - 1 Mancherial	SD - 2 Nirmal	EE - Div Nizamabad	SD - 1 Nizamabad	SD - 2 Kamareddy	QC SD - I LB Nagar
EE - Div Khammam	SD - 1 Khammam	SD - 2 Kothagudam	EE - Div Sangareddy	SD - 1 Sangareddy	SD - 2 Siddipet	QC SD - II Rajendranagar
EE - Div Warangal	SD - 1 Warangal (U)	SD - 2 Warangal (R)	EE - Div Rangareddy	SD - 1 RR District	SD - 2 Medchal	QC SD - III Warangal
EE - Div Karimnagar	SD - 1 Siricilla	SD - 2 Ramagundam	EE - Div Nalgonda	SD - 1 Nalgonda	SD - 2 Suryapet	
			EE - Div Mahaboobnagar	SD - 1 Wanaparthy	SD - 2 Nagarkurnool	



Telangana Urban Finance & Infrastructure Development Corporation – TUFIDC

Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDC) is a state government-owned financial institution in Telangana. It was established in 1994 with the aim of promoting and financing urban infrastructure development in the state.

TUFIDC provides financial assistance to urban local bodies, such as municipalities and municipal corporations, for the implementation of various urban infrastructure projects. It offers a range of financial products and services, including loans, grants, and guarantees, to support the development of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, water supply systems, sanitation facilities, and solid waste management systems.

The corporation also provides technical assistance via project preparation, implementation, and monitoring. TUFIDC has played a significant role in the development of urban infrastructure in Telangana and has helped improve the quality of life.

TUFIDC is designated as State Mission Directorate for the following flagship programmes of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India.

- i. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Smart City Mission
- ii. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT-2.0)
- iii. In addition to acting as Financial Intermediary for GoI Schemes, TUFIDC provides lending support to ULBs for taking up Urban Infrastructure Development works



National Institute of Urban Management – NIUM

National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM) was established as an apex think tank and action research institute in the urban sector. Since 2014, NIUM, under the guidance of the Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department, has evolved into an autonomous urban centre of excellence that specialises in the domains of urban development, management, e-governance, finance and policy.

With Telangana exhibiting rapid progress in urbanization and infrastructure development, NIUM is dedicated to support Urban Local Bodies and Government Departments in addressing various issues in Urban Development. It produces rigorous, data driven and evidence based research to enable policy makers, planners, and municipal administrators to address challenges of urbanisation and convert them into opportunities.

National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM) provides technical assistance and capacity building support to government departments and other stakeholders, at national, state and ULB levels by means of:

Knowledge production- through applied research, evaluation studies, booklets, and more.

Knowledge dissemination- by means of training, expert panels, conferences, and more.

Knowledge application- through consulting, transaction advisory and implementation of projects & schemes, and more.

<p>Key Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HMDA GHMC HMWSSB HGCL CDMA DTCP TUFIDC HUMTA 	<p>Key Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Research Policy Research Master Planning SWM Plans Municipal Finance Asset Monetization Initiatives 	<p>Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •G2G: Govt. to Govt. Support •In-house Capacity Building •Data Security •Compliance Security
<p>MoU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think City • WRI • GIZ • iDECK • Greenko 	<p>Verticals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Management and Policy 2. E-Governance and Analytics 3. Water, Sanitation and Environment 4. Urban Restoration and Revitalization 5. Financial Research 6. Training and Executive Education 7. Asset Monetization and Capital Structuring 	

NIUM also runs a website with the name "Uniquely Telangana". The Uniquely Telangana website has been set up to provide a platform for authentic information about the tangible and intangible heritage of Telangana, in collaboration with educational institutes, researchers, historians and others. The link to the website: <https://uniquelytelangana.in/>.



Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas – MEPMA

MEPMA (Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas) is a government agency in Telangana, that was established in 2006 with the aim of reducing poverty in urban areas. MEPMA operates under CDMA and is responsible for implementation of various schemes and programs aimed at empowering the urban poor.

MEPMA works closely with the urban local bodies (ULBs) in the state to identify and assist the urban poor in accessing various government schemes and programs. It plays a vital role in reducing poverty and promoting inclusive growth in urban areas in Telangana. By providing support to the urban poor and empowering them with the skills and resources they need to improve their lives, MEPMA is making a significant contribution to the overall development of the state.

Some of the key projects of MEPMA include:

1. Bank linkages to Self-Help Groups: MEPMA provides support to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor to access easy credit from banks and avail interest subsidies on SHG loans.
2. Self-Employment Programme: Providing livelihood support and skill development training to the urban poor.
3. Shelter for Urban Homeless



Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority – QQSUDA

QQSUDA stands for Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority, which is a state government body responsible for the planned development of the region in the historic old city of Hyderabad. The authority was established in 1984 with the aim of promoting planned and sustainable urban development in the historic precincts.

The authority works towards the preservation of the historic heritage of the city of Hyderabad, including the restoration, preservation and revitalization of monuments and heritage buildings.



Hyderabad Growth Corridor Limited – HGCL

Hyderabad Growth Corridor Ltd (HGCL) has been incorporated under the Companies Act, on 26.12.2005 to take up the construction of Outer Ring Road around Hyderabad. The ORR is a 158 km-long expressway that encircles the city of Hyderabad, connecting it to its surrounding areas and there by creating a growth corridor.

HGCL has been actively involved in the development and maintenance of the ORR. It has been responsible for the construction of ORR infrastructure, such as the ramps, interchanges and service roads. The company has also been involved in the maintenance of the expressway, ensuring that it remains safe and well-maintained for the benefit of road users. Greenery, Toll Monitoring, Illumination, Emergency trauma centres along ORR come under HGCL's ambit.



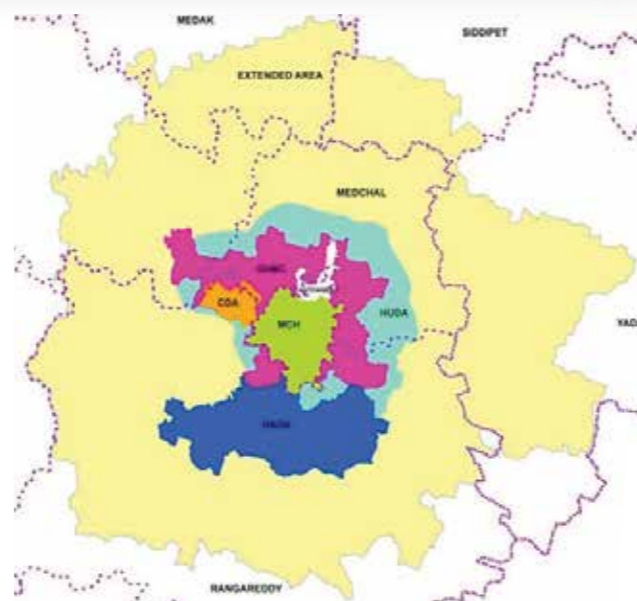
Hyderabad Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority – HUMTA

- HUMTA was established in Hyderabad through Chapter – IV of Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) Act in the year 2008 in conformity with the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP 2006). This is also in accordance with Metro Rail Policy 2017.
- Objective to ensure the implementation & co-ordination of various Traffic & Transportation measures undertaken by concerned departments and Public agencies, in the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region.
- First UMTA in the country, which has a dedicated professional team.



Functions

- **Oversee coordination and implementation of various traffic and transportation measures**
- **Ensure effective public transport systems for HMR. Issues of combined ticketing, feeder services**
- **Promote and monitor major traffic and transportation projects**
- **Deliberate and recommend effective transportation strategies for HMR**
- **Integrate and consolidate all the traffic and transportation action plans of various departments**
- **Give directions to different agencies involved in the implementation of traffic and transportation policies and measures, including shifting of utilities and services / amenities.**
- **Approval of all traffic and transportation proposals / projects from any agency in HMR**
- **Direct the appropriation and subvention of funds from various departments and agencies of the State Government for ensuring implementation of the traffic and transportation plans**



Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited – HRDCL

Government of Telangana created a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Companies Act for preparation of comprehensive plan and execute development of major road network in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits and its adjoining ULBs. Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited (HRDCL) was incorporated on 12.06.2017 vide G.O. No. 89, MA&UD (M1) Dept. Dt: 25.03.2017.



Functions

- **HRDCL has taken-up Special Repairs & Widening of road works in 19 Packages as Sanctioned vide G.O.Rt. No.87, MA&UD (UBS) Dept., Dt: 31.01.2018.**
- **Missing Link Project was taken-up to improve the connectivity/mobility of the residents, shorten travel distances, improve traffic operations and road safety.**



Musi Riverfront Development Corporation Limited – MRDCL

Government of Telangana vide Go Ms. No. 90, MA&UD (II) Dept., dt: 25.03.2017 have created a special purpose vehicle (SPV) for abatement of pollution of Musi River and facilitate its Riverfront Development to improve hygienic conditions and environs.



Functions

- **The primary objective of MRDCL is to improve the ecological, social, and economic aspects of the Musi riverfront by undertaking various development activities.**
- **The corporation is involved in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of various infrastructure projects along the riverfront. These projects include the development of parks, walkways, cycling tracks, and other recreational facilities.**



Warangal Smart City Development Corporation Limited (WSCDCL)

Warangal Smart City Development Corporation Limited (WSCDCL) is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) formed by Government of Telangana for the development of Warangal city as a smart city. The SPV was established in 2016 under the Smart Cities Mission launched by Government of India with the aim of promoting sustainable and inclusive development of cities.

The primary objective of WSCDCL is to improve the quality of life of citizens in Warangal by providing better urban infrastructure and services through the use of advanced technology and innovative solutions. It is responsible for preparing and implementing the smart city proposals, which includes a range of projects and initiatives aimed at improving the city's infrastructure, transportation, environment, and public services.



Karimnagar Smart City Development Corporation Limited (KSCDCL)

Karimnagar Smart City Development Corporation Limited (KSCDCL) is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) formed by Government of Telangana for the development of Karimnagar city as a smart city. The SPV was established in 2016 under the Smart Cities Mission launched by the Government of India with the aim of promoting sustainable and inclusive development of cities.

KSCDCL is responsible for implementing the Smart City Plan for Karimnagar, which includes a range of projects and initiatives aimed at improving the city's infrastructure, transportation, environment, and public services through the use of advanced technology and innovative solutions. The SPV is focused on making Karimnagar a model smart city that provides high quality of life to its citizens and is attractive to investors.



Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority

Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority (QQSUDA) was established as a society in the year 1981 for all round development of old city consisting of 9 assembly constituencies viz., 1. Malakpet, 2. Yakatpura, 3. Chandrayangutta, 4. Charminar, 5. Bahadurpura, 6. Karwan, 7. Goshamahhal, 8. Nampally and 9. Part of Jubilee hills.

The aims and objectives of the authority shall be to plan and promote the development of the old city including its renewal with emphasis on provision of better civic amenities including communications, electricity, water supply, drainage, housing and also provision of more education, recreational and market facilities.



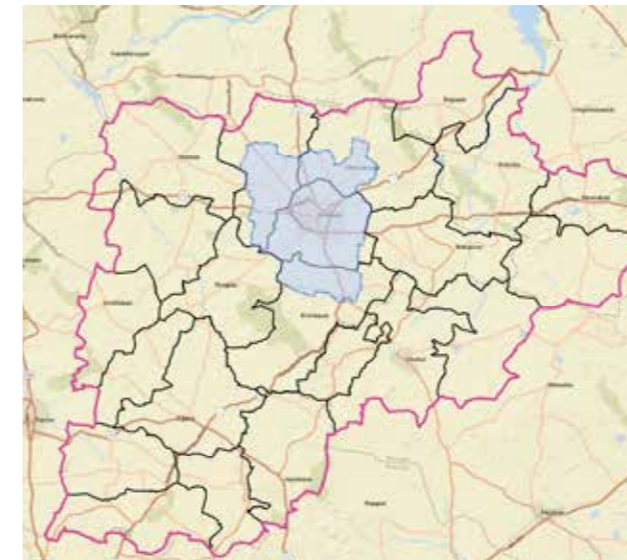
Kakatiya Urban Development Authority

As per the G.O.Ms.No. 1177, dated 06-11-1981, the Government has declared Development Area as Kakatiya development area which is in the vicinity of areas comprising the jurisdiction of Warangal Corporation as an Urban Area consisting of 181 villages with a view expedite the formation of policies and implementation of the programmes in Urban Development Area. Kakatiya Urban Development Authority spreads over an area of 1805 sq km with a population of 13 lakhs as per the 2011 Census.

Jurisdiction of the Authority:
 A. (181) villages of Warangal Urban, Rural and Jangaon Districts.
 B. (11) Mandals of Warangal Urban, (5) Mandal of Warangal Rural and (3) Mandals of Jangaon District.



Siddipet Urban Development Authority



- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority: 1 (Siddhipet)
- No. of mandals in the Development Authority: 5 (see Annexure for List)
- No. of villages in the Development Authority: 26 (see Annexure for List)
- Extent of Development Authority: 310 sq km
- Population: 1,83,525

Siddipet Urban Development Authority (SUDA) was constituted vide G.O MS No. 276, Dt: 30-10-2017 by the Government declared a "Development Area" for Siddipet Town and its immediate surroundings in Siddipet District comprising of an area of 310.11 sq km.



Satavahana Urban Development Authority, Karimnagar

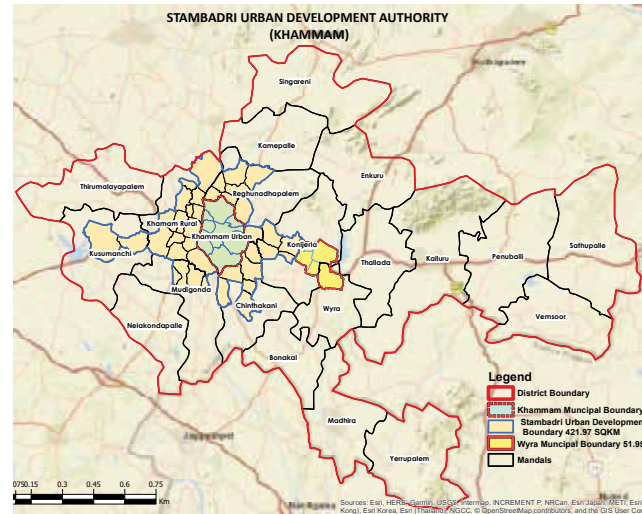


- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority: 2 (Siddhipet, Kothapally)
- No. of villages in the Development Authority: 71 (see Annexure for List)
- Extent of Development Authority: 622 sq km

Government vide G.O.Ms. No.270 MA dt:24.10.2017 has constituted Satavahana Urban Development Authority, Karimnagar



Stambhadri Urban Development Authority, Khammam

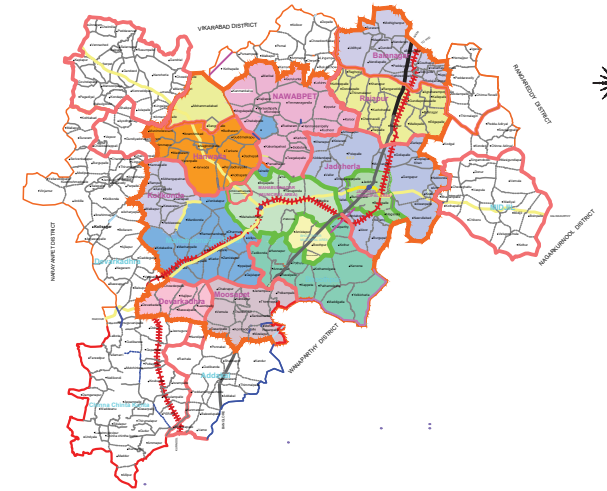


- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority: 2 (Khammam, Wyra)
- No. of villages in the Development Authority: 45 (see Annexure for List)
- Extent of Development Authority: 573 sq km

Government vide G.O.Ms. No.276 MA dt:30.10.2017 has constituted Stambhadri Urban Development Authority, Khammam.



Mahabubnagar Urban Development Authority

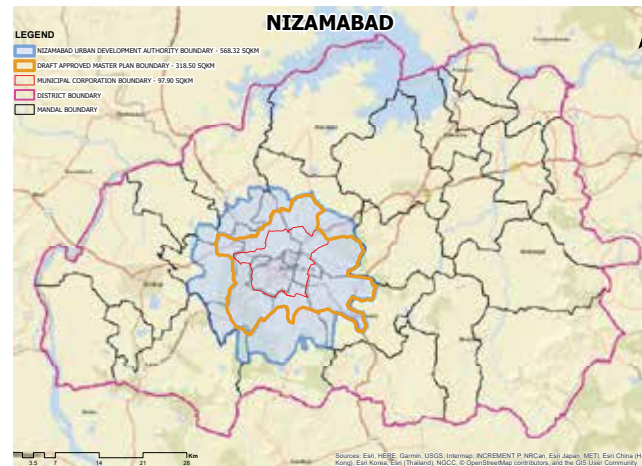


- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority: 3 (Mahabubnagar, Baddepalle Jadcherla, Bhootpur)
- No. of villages in the Development Authority: 142 (see Annexure for List)
- Extent of Development Authority: 1727.35 sq km

Government vide G.O.Ms. No. 26 MA dt:14.02.2022 has constituted Mahabubnagar Urban Development Authority, Mahabubnagar.



Nizamabad Urban Development Authority

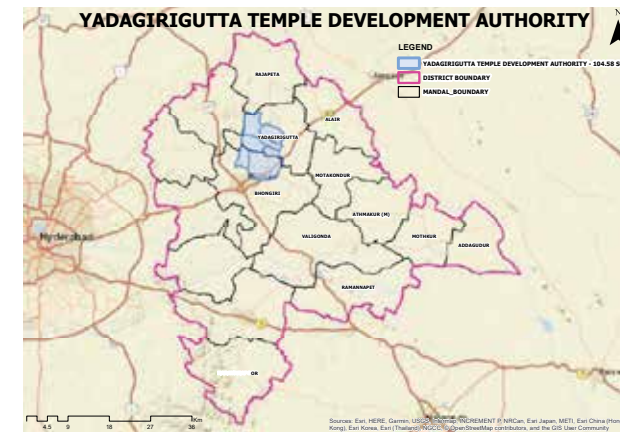


- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority: 1 (Nizamabad)
- No. of villages in the Development Authority: 60 (see Annexure for List)
- Extent of Development Authority: 568.3 sq km

Government vide G.O.Ms. No.271 MA dt:24.10.2017 has constituted Nizamabad Urban Development Authority, Nizamabad.



Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority

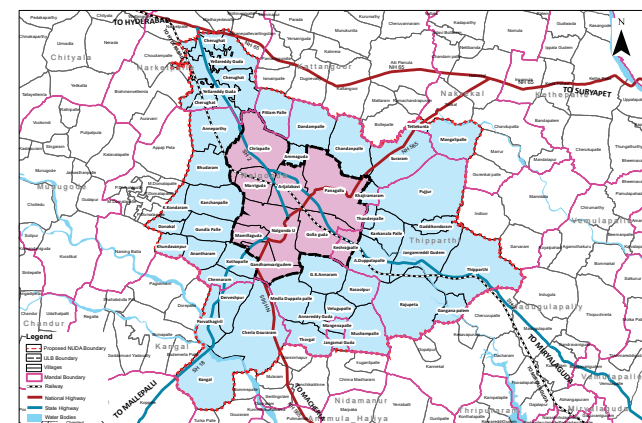


The historic Yadagirigutta Temple has been inaugurated and reopened for Darshan to the public in March 2022. Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority (YTDA) has developed the Yadagirigutta Temple Complex and its surroundings, giving impetus to the historic, religious and cultural rejuvenation efforts, being taken up by the state.

- Jurisdiction area:** 104.6 sq km
- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority:** 01 – Yadagirigutta Municipality.
- No. of villages in the Development Authority:** (6) Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple (Yadagirigutta)



Neelagiri Urban Development Authority, Nalgonda

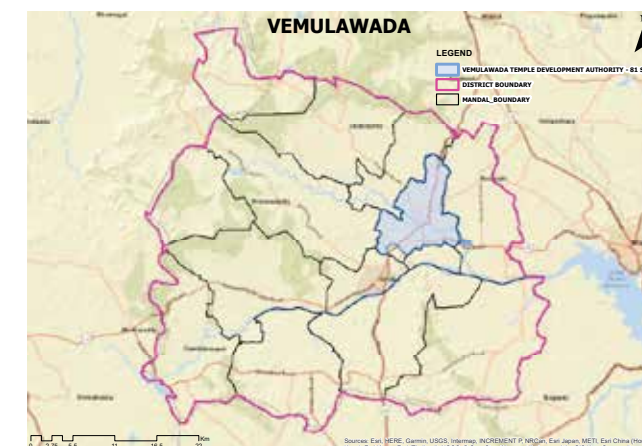


- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority: 1 (Nalgonda)
- No. of villages in the Development Authority: 42 (see Annexure for List)
- Extent of Development Authority: 542.4 sq km

Government vide G.O.Ms. No.16 MA dt:31.01.2022 has constituted Neelagiri Urban Development Authority, Nalgonda.



Vemulawada Temple Development Authority



Vemulawada Temple Development Authority has been established with the aim of developing the Vemulawada Temple Complex and its surrounding areas.

- Jurisdiction area:** 104.87 sq km
- No. of ULBs in the Development Authority:** 01 – Vemulawada Municipality.
- No. of villages in the Development Authority:** (13) Sankepalli, Chandragiri, Marupaka, Jayavaram, Thettekunta, Arepalli and Seven R&R Colonies.

1.9 Major Policies

1.9.1 Telangana Municipality Act, 2019

Addressing Goal 16 of SDG: Peace, Justice & Strong Institution

A new Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 was enacted by this Government w.e.f. 23.7.2019. It is a unified Act for both Municipalities and Municipal Corporations in the State other than GHMC. The new Act replaces certain provisions under the existing Acts that have become redundant.

The new Act makes administration in urban local bodies more transparent, timebound, accountable and citizen-centric. It encourages greenery in ULBs and improves budgetary practices. The new Act also decreases public authority interface and ensures that services are extended by the ULBs to the citizens within stipulated time. The Act paves way for participatory democracy through self-certification system and brings in penalties for violation of norms, and incentivizes compliance.

Salient features of the New Municipalities Act, 2019 are as follows:

1. Delivery of all Municipal Services through Online system
2. One or more Citizen Service Centres to be established in every Municipality
3. "Green Action Plan" to be prepared by the District Level Committee headed by the District Collector for each municipality.
4. The Municipal Council to conduct a water Audit and bring down non-revenue water (NRW) to its minimum.
5. Mandatory preparation of City Sanitation Plan for all Municipalities.
6. Prepare town map for drainage and upgrade existing sewerage system.
7. Mandatory to provide public convenience facilities in petrol bunks, restaurants, hotels, shopping malls and in other non-residential places.
8. Instant issuance of building construction permissions, based on online Self-Certification
9. Permissions issued through single window system for plots above 598 sq yd (500 sq m) and above 10 m height for residential buildings and all non-residential buildings.
10. One common application under TS-bPASS (Building permission system). It is not mandatory to approach multiple departments for obtaining no-objection certificates (NOC) for construction.

Salient features of the New Municipalities Act, 2019 are as follows:

Stakeholder	Rights	Obligations
Citizen	<p>Building Permissions: No permission for G+1 residential floors in 75 sq yd</p> <p>Instant permission on self certification up to 598 sq yd</p> <p>Permissions for other buildings in 21 days by a District Level Committee</p> <p>Property Tax: Only Rs.100/- p.a. nominal PT for G+1 buildings in 75 Sq Yds</p> <p>Automatic mutation of property on registration</p> <p>Self-Assessment of PT</p>	<p>Citizens are responsible to handover the segregated waste to the Municipal trash collector Sec 123</p> <p>Exemplary penalties for violations</p> <p>Building permission violation- demolition/cost recovery/ Penalty @ 25% of capital value of land and building</p> <p>Demolition without notice</p> <p>Parking violations attract penalties</p> <p>25% times of Annual Property Tax as penalty if PT Self-Assessment is misused</p>
Employees	<p>Constitution of Telangana Common Municipal Service, facilitate better placements to the staff Sec.43</p>	<p>Employees are personally liable for loss, waste, misappropriation, etc., (Sec 48(2))</p> <p>District Collector can suspend any employee for impropriety or dereliction of duties Sec 48(3)</p> <p>Can be transferred to any ULB/UDA in the state Sec 43</p>
Public Representatives	<p>Reservation of seats once done will remain unchanged for the subsequent year Sec 7 (3)</p> <p>No notice of Non Confidence motion against Chairperson/Vice Chairperson for 3 years. If the 1st notice is not passed, no further notice for another 1 year Sec 37</p>	<p>The Chairperson can suspend a member for 3 months if he willfully obstructs the business of the House Sec 40(5)</p> <p>Removal of the Ward Member if 85% survival is not achieved Sec 24(7)</p> <p>Suspension by District Collector for failure to perform their duties under section 23 & 26. Sec-66</p>
Government	<p>Decentralisation of control and regulation powers to District level</p>	<p>Obligation of the State Govt to provide matching grants to ULBS; Carry forward the obligation to next year in case of any deficiency</p>

1.9.2 TS bPASS Act 2019

Addressing Goal 9 of SDG: Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure

TS-bPASS is a systemic reform undertaken by the Government of Telangana to provide timebound approvals through a single-window system, alongside enhancing the transparency in development permission system (building plan, layout, occupancy, change of land use, etc.).

It is the first such system in India to include the entire State under its ambit of service. While the system is currently servicing development approvals within urban areas, works are underway to extend the same to rural areas in Telangana.

The Salient Features of TS-bPASS Act

- Tentative layout approval in 21 days and release of mortgage in 15 days from the date of issuance of final approval.
- No Building Plan permissions requirement for an individual residential plot of size up to 75 sq yd and height up to 7 m.
- Instant Building Plan approval for an individual residential plot of size between 75 – 600 sq yd and height up to 10 m.
- Onus on the citizen's Self-Certification.
- Single window system for all non-residential building categories, residential buildings of plot size above 500 sq m or height above 10 m. This is single platform from which the applicant applies for the all required NOCs for availing building permissions.
- Building Permissions within 21 days from the date of submission of application and intimation of shortfall if any within 10 days from the date of submission of application.
- Deemed approved if the application is not processed within 21 days.
- Common Application Form (CAF) integrating line departments such as Fire, Irrigation, Revenue, Traffic Police, HMWSSB, AAI and NMA etc
- Online payment system
- No occupancy certificate for plot size up to 200 sq m, Instant Occupancy certificate for plot size above 200 sq m and up to 500 sq m.
- Right to clearance on the lines of RTI Act – Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Imposition of penalty on officers responsible for delay
- District level and State level TS-bPASS Committees
- Committee at state level to monitor TS-bPASS applications
- Strengthening of Enforcement Team to deal with unauthorized constructions.
- TS-bPASS Chasing Cell to ensure timely delivery of services
- Central Support System to provide facilitation services to the citizens

1.9.3 Transferable Development Right (TDR) Policy, 2017

Addressing Goal 9 of SDG: Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure

'Transferable Development Right (TDR)' means an award specifying the built up area an owner of a site or plot can sell or dispose or utilize elsewhere, in lieu of surrendering land free of cost which is required to be set apart or affected for public purpose as per the Master Plan or in road widening or covered in recreational use zone, etc. The award is in the form of a TDR Certificate issued by a Competent Authority.

Background

- TDR was first introduced in the year 1998 with concept of issue of TDR certificate for the lands surrendered under road widening with 100% value of the area affected.
- However, there was a lukewarm response from the citizens in opting TDR while surrendering their land for development.
- Subsequently the policy was revised in 2012 wherein the value of issue of TDR Certificate was increased to 200% but to the same affect.
- The Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act came into the force in the year 2013, wherein land compensation was increased to 2 times which resulted in financial pressure on local bodies.
- This necessitated a more attractive TDR Policy to take up large scale land acquisition required for various developmental activities.

Government Order on New TDR Policy

- Telangana Government with a view to promote the Issue and Utilization of TDR has evolved a new TDR Policy and issued G.O Ms. No.330, Dt:28.12.2017 proposing amendment to building rules; wherein issue of TDR in lieu of land surrendered for widening is revised as:
 - i. 400% for Master Plan road widening,**
 - ii. 200% for Lakes/Water Bodies and**
 - iii. 100% for Heritage Buildings.**
- Further, construction of two additional floors over the normal permissible floors is allowed without insisting on additional setbacks and higher road width.

Latest Amendment

Telangana Government, in continuation of the benefits extended earlier to promote the issue and utilization of TDR certificate and to generate demand, issued orders in G.O Ms. No.235 dated 12.12.2022, amending the building rules as below:

- Extending the utilization of TDR certificate issued by GHMC to the entire HMDA area instead of upto ORR limits as existing earlier.
- With respect to Occupancy Certificate applications, option is given to the applicant allowing payment for adjustment of the compounding fee with equivalent value of TDR.
- Allowing utilization of equivalent value of TDR (equivalent to 33% compounding fee) while considering permission for regularization u/s 455 A of HMC Act; buildings which are constructed as per rules without obtaining prior permission and seeking regularization subject to satisfaction of all other rules and regulations including Fire NOC wherever applicable.

* Refer to Appendix 1 for Other Government Policies



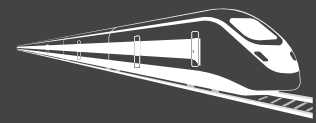
Chapter - 2 Physical Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure:

This chapter delves into the construction of physical infrastructure by MA&UD. It covers essential topics such as transport infrastructure, economic growth nodes, water supply networks, sewerage networks, public toilets for open defecation-free cities, storm water management, municipal solid waste management including waste to energy plants, and construction and demolition waste management.

The chapter highlights MA&UD's initiatives in building robust transportation systems, promoting economic growth, ensuring clean water supply, managing wastewater, providing adequate sanitation facilities, implementing effective storm water management practices, and addressing solid waste management challenges. MA&UD's focus on sustainable development and creating liveable urban environments is evident through the construction of vital physical infrastructure across various sectors

- 2.1 Transport Infrastructure
- 2.2 Economic Growth Nodes
- 2.3 Water Supply Networks
- 2.4 Sewerage Systems
- 2.5 Public Toilets
- 2.6 Storm water Management
- 2.7 Solid Waste Management



Transport Infrastructure

Transport Infrastructure:

This sub-section explores the construction of transport infrastructure by the MA&UD. It covers key topics such as the Strategic Road Development Program (SRDP), Comprehensive Road Maintenance Program (CRMP), missing link roads, bridges across Musi River, Nehru Outer Ring Road (ORR) development, metro rail projects, other transport infrastructure, street lighting, and non-motorized transport (NMT). It provides a concise overview of MA&UD's initiatives in enhancing road networks, ensuring maintenance and connectivity, constructing bridges, developing the ORR and metro rail systems, implementing street lighting measures, and promoting sustainable modes of transportation. It highlights MA&UD's commitment to improving urban connectivity, mobility, and liveability through various transport infrastructure projects.

2.1 Transport Infrastructure

Transport infrastructure is one of the most critical components of physical infrastructure in a city. Efficient and reliable transport infrastructure is essential to facilitate the movement of people and goods within the city and to connect the city to other parts of the region. This includes:

1. Road Infrastructure: roads, ramps, road under bridges, vehicle underpasses, bridges
2. Non-Motorized infrastructure: skywalks, foot-overbridges, cycling tracks, side-walks
3. Public transportation systems: Hyderabad metro rail, Hyderabad airport metro (Proposed)
4. Outer Ring Road: Nehru Outer Ring Road and its Growth Corridor

Government Programme for Transport Infrastructure	Quantum	Expenditure in ₹ crore
Strategic Road Development Programme - SRDP	42 Projects	6,763.86
Comprehensive Road Management Programme - CRMP	809 km	1,027
Missing Link Road Project	191 km	2,215

The departments responsible for planning, constructing and maintaining transport infrastructure in the urban areas of Telangana are as follows:

- 1. GHMC**
 - SRDP with the end goal for signal free traffic movement in Hyderabad
 - CRMP for comprehensive maintenance of roads
 - LED implementation project in Hyderabad
 - Foot-over bridges along high traffic roads
- 2. HRDCL**
 - Missing link roads to enhance accessibility and connectivity through construction of slip roads
 - Bridges across Musi river
 - Development of Model road corridors
- 3. HGCL**
 - Construction and maintenance of the Nehru Outer Ring Road including the Emergency Trauma Centres, greenery and its drip irrigations, LED illumination, Interchanges' development, service roads along ORR
- 4. HMDA**
 - Development of Infrastructure in upcoming growth nodes i.e, Kokapet Neopolis layout, Budvel layout and Uppal Bhagayat
 - Also develops skywalks (Uppal and Mehdiapatnam)
 - HMDA played a crucial role in the development of street circuit during e-Grand Prix
- 5. HMRL**
 - Responsible for the development of metro infrastructure in Hyderabad
- 6. Municipalities and Municipal Corporations**
 - Responsible for the development of transport infrastructure within their jurisdiction

2.1.1 Strategic Road Development Programme (SRDP)

Addressing Goal 9 of SDG: Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure

The Strategic Road Development Plan initiated by GHMC in 2015 with a vision for "signal free traffic movement" in Hyderabad. With an initial financial outlay of ₹7,437 cr, SRDP aims to minimize travel time and increase average journey speeds by synchronizing seamless movement across dense corridors. It aims at improving the connectivity within the city by developing new road networks and improving the existing ones. This includes the widening of several major arterial roads, the development of grade separators and flyovers to ease traffic congestion, and the construction of new bridges to improve connectivity.

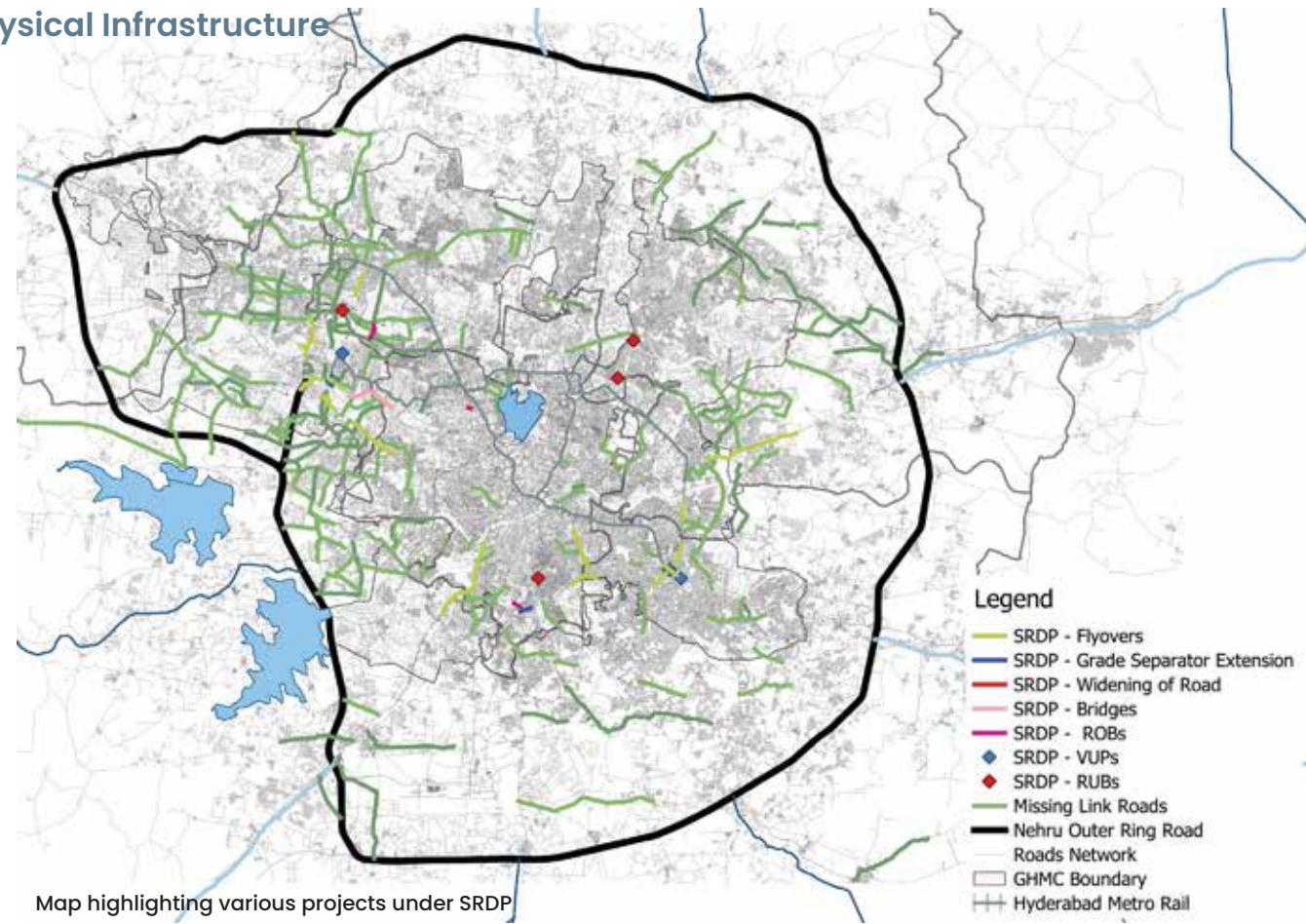
- **₹6,763.8 crores Expenditure (inc. action plan 2023-24)**
- **48 Projects**
- Completed: 35 works (Flyovers/ROBs/RUBs) costing ₹3248.53 cr
- Works in progress: 13 works (10 GHMC works and 3 other Dept. works) costing Rs.3515.33 Cr
- Flyover: 28
- Road Under Bridge (RUB): 4
- Vehicle Underpass (VUP): 5
- Road Over Bridge (ROB): 6
- Grade Separator: 3
- Bridge: 2



All the SRDP flyovers/Underpasses/ROBs/RUBs were taken up on major corridors and were planned to develop the entire corridors in a holistic manner. With completion of works, major corridors were developed resulting in huge relief to commuters in terms of reduced travel time, enhanced mobility, conflict free movement and reduced idling time at the junctions, fuel savings and many social cost savings

Projects under SRDP

Year	Type of Projects	Expenditure in ₹ crore
2023 - 2024	9 Flyovers 2 Grade Separators 2 Road Over Bridge (ROB) 13 Projects	3,512.68
2022 - 2023	5 Flyovers 1 Road Over Bridge (ROB) 1 Grade Separovtar 7 Projects	1,252.08
2021 - 2022	4 Flyovers 1 Bridge 1 Vehicle Underpass (VUP) 1 Road Under Bridge (RUB) 7 Projects	993.53
2020 - 2021	5 Flyovers 1 Cable Stayed Bridge 1 Vehicle Underpass (VUP) 1 Road Under Bridge (RUB) 1 Road Over Bridge (ROB) 1 Widening Bottleneck 10 Projects	539.7
2019 - 2020	2 Flyovers 1 Road Under Bridge (RUB) 3 Projects	176.6
2018 - 2019	3 Flyovers 3 Vehicle Underpass (VUP) 1 Road Under Bridge (RUB) 7 Projects	286.5
Grand Total	48 Projects	₹6,763.86



Map highlighting various projects under SRDP

Flagship Project: Durgam Cheruvu Cable Stayed Bridge

Durgam Cheruvu is one of the significant lakes of Hyderabad. It is also known as the 'Secret Lake' as it is hidden amongst Jubilee Hills, Madhapur, Raidurg hillocks. Durgam Cheruvu once used to be the source of water supply for the Golconda fort.

The world's longest extradosed cable-stayed Bridge with a span length of 233.85 mts is constructed across Durgam Cheruvu. The bridge cater to traffic movements from Road No. 45 Jubilee Hills to Inorbit Mall, Madhapur. It was inaugurated in 2020.

The bridge has a configuration of 4 vehicular lane, 2 cycling lane, and a footpath of 2.5 m. The bridge has multi-coloured lighting with different themes designed with the crash barriers to operate the lighting automatically.



Award
2nd place in the International Conference on Modern Trends in Construction Technology
Award by
India Chapter of American Concrete institute



LB Nagar LHS & RHS Underpass



Nagole Flyover



Kothaguda Flyover



Shaikpet Flyover



Chinthalkunta Underpass



Tukaram Gate Underpass



Shilpa Layout Flyover



Shilpa Layout Flyover

2.1.2 Comprehensive Road Management Programme (CRMP)

Addressing Goal 09 of SDG: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

The comprehensive maintenance of the road includes Road infrastructure development - footpaths, table drains, speed breakers, bar marking, central median, lane marking and road studs, signage boards, kerb paintings, beautification etc.,



809 km of Road Maintenance
401 road stretches
23,501 Potholes repaired
1,027 cr Expenditure

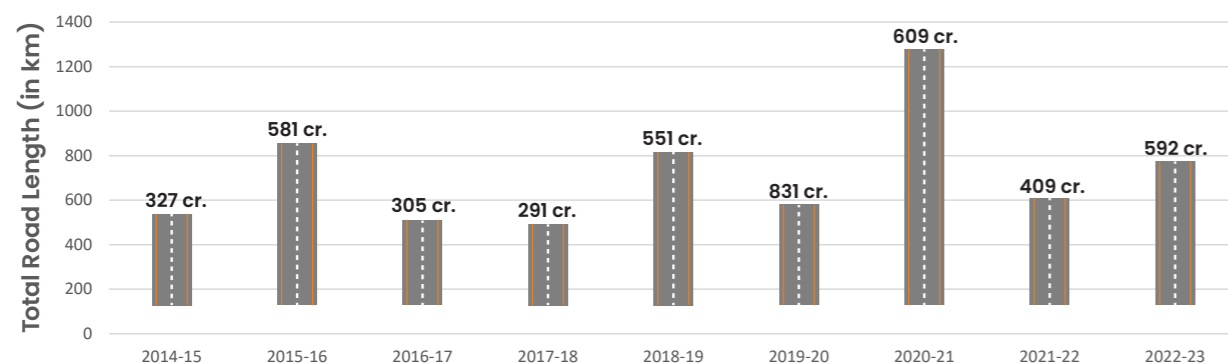
In order to raise resources GHMC levies **Special Development Charges** for development on the lands falling **within 500 m on either side of the roads** at the time of building permission along with other fees and charges as applicable. The special Development charges collected shall be kept in a separate account and shall be utilized for CRMP.

Special Development Charges on Built Up area (₹ per sq. feet)			
Sl.No.	Category of Road	Lands falling within 200 m from the edge of RoW	Lands falling within 201 - 500 m from the edge of RoW
1.	Category - 1	30	15
2.	Category - 2	20	10
3.	Category - 3	10	5

Other Road Works

Addressing Goal 09 of SDG: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

Apart from CRMP, the Engineering wing of GHMC undertakes road repair and maintenance works. The progress for the past ten years is encapsulated in the graph below. Action plan for 2023-24: Another 722 km of roads are planned to be maintained at a cost of INR 650 cr.



2.1.3 Missing Link Roads' Project

Addressing Goal 09 of SDG: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

The Missing Link Roads' Project was initiated in 2019 by HRDCL with the aim of **constructing link roads in greenfield areas** and **slip roads to major road corridors** to ensure accessibility and connectivity. The major objectives of Missing Link Roads Project are to reduce travel time, ensure connectivity amongst major activity centres and transit corridors and unlock greenfield lands for development. (see map for areas benefitted)



45.23 km of link roads
37 Missing Links
₹514.9 cr Expenditure
₹1,500 cr Proposed project cost for 121 km of proposed missing link roads

GHMC and 11 other municipalities, in coordination with HRDCL, is taking up development of missing link roads / slip roads to improve the connectivity, road network and decongest traffic on main roads.

The project is funded by HMDA. The municipalities have been authorised to levy a Special Development Charge at the time of granting building permission on lands falling within 500 m distance on either side of the road stretches.

Sl.No.	Special Development Charges on Built Up area (₹ per sq. feet)	
1.	Sites falling within 200 m from the edge of Right of Way (RoW)	₹50/sq. ft (on total Built Up Area)
2.	Sites falling within 201-500 m from the edge of Right of Way (RoW)	₹25/sq. ft (on total Built Up Area)

Special Development Charges collected shall be kept in a separate account and shall be utilized only for development of missing link roads / slip roads and loan repayment.





ORR to Lanco Hills Junction

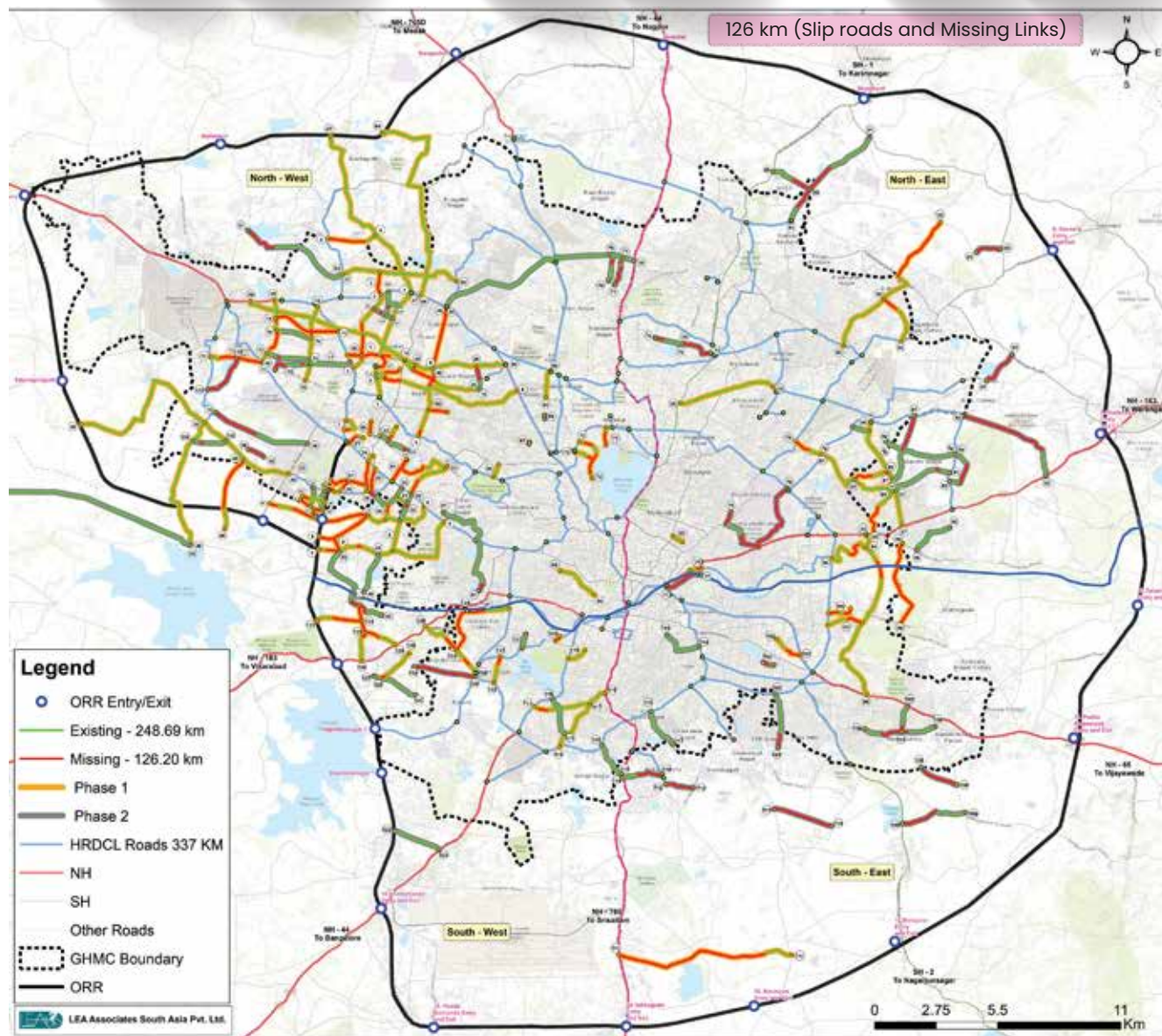
Completed



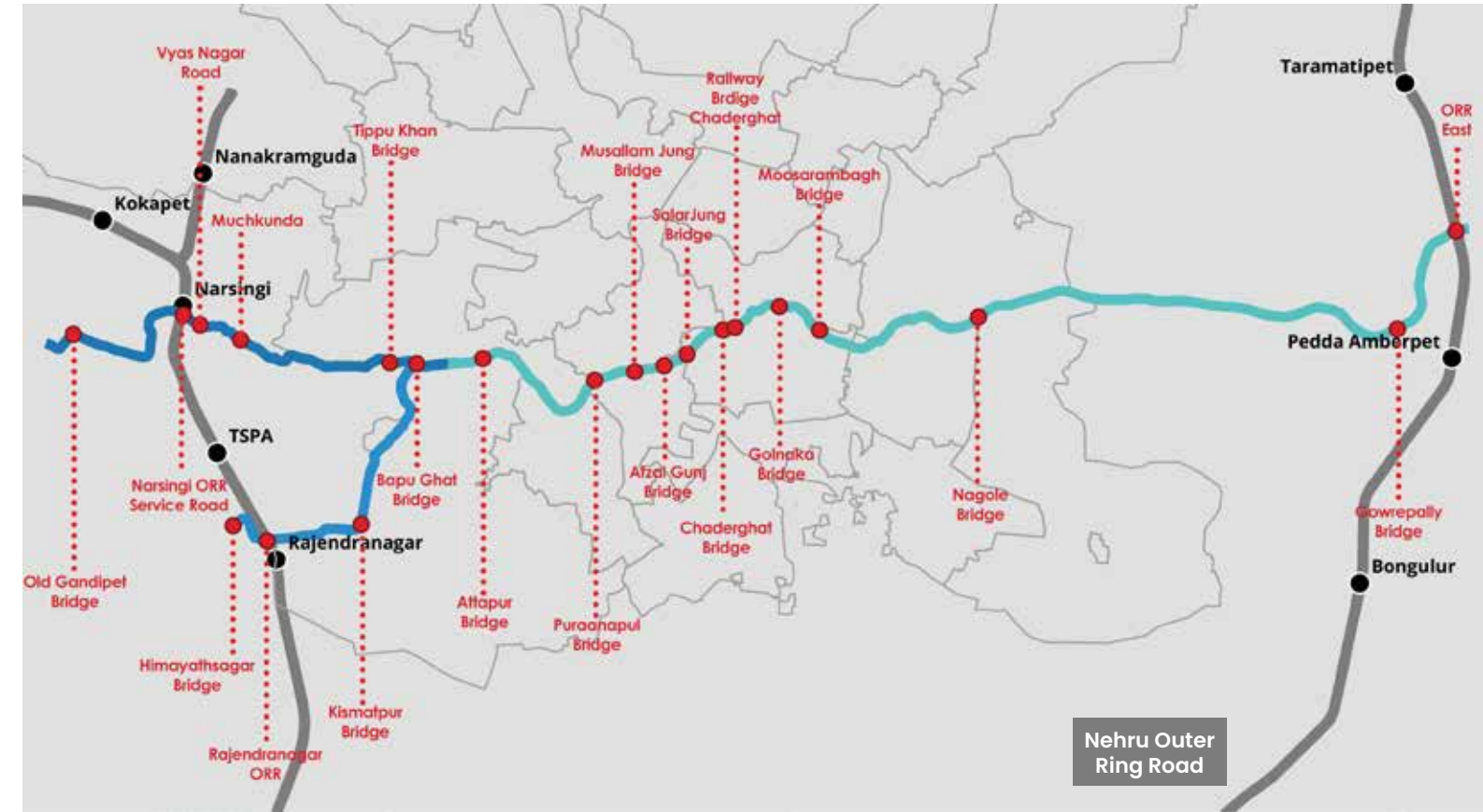
In Progress



Proposed



2.1.4 Bridges across Musi



Bridges across Musi are envisioned to bridge and ensure seamless traffic movement from Northern to Southern parts of the city.

As per the Comprehensive Traffic Study (CTS), passenger trips crossing Musi River are expected to increase from **36 lakh trips to 60 lakh trips in 2031**. In a bid to provide effective transportation connection from Southern to Northern parts across Musi river, Government of Telangana has approved construction of **14 bridges across Musi, Esa & Musa Rivers** at various locations within Hyderabad.

HRDCL has been entrusted with the responsibility to execute this project

14 Bridges
₹545 cr Proposed project cost

2.1.5 Outer Ring Road

Addressing Goal 09 of SDG: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

The road network pattern in Hyderabad is ring-radial. The Inner Ring Road is fully functional, but over the years, has become a part of the city network system. A number of radial roads emanate from the city and attract considerable traffic volume, including that not destined to the city. In the past, Hyderabad lacked an outer bypass system that would divert non-destined traffic and relieve traffic congestion from the city roads.

Nehru ORR of 158km length was taken up & completed in 13 Packages out of which 5 were in BOT Annuity Packages at a total cost of ₹8,828 cr including Land Acquisition.

• **158 km**

- ₹8,828 crores (construction and land acquisition cost)
- 1,84,000 average traffic volume per day
- 22 interchanges (19 + 3 new interchanges)
- 120 km/hr design speed
- 150 m right of way
- 8 lane carriageway
- 2 lane service roads
- 63 lakh plants (₹754 cr expenditure)
- 1,500 km of drip irrigation Line
- ₹96 crores expenditure on maintenance



Action Plan:
 Action plan for 2023- 2024: Retrofitting of 3 new interchanges at Narsingi, Neopolis and Mallampet stretches of ORR
 Solar roofing to cycle track for generation of 13 MW solar power for utilisation of ORR requirements for a length of 23 km from Narsingi to TSPA (8.5 km) and Nanakramguda to Kollur (14.5km)

Illumination along ORR

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Illumination involves installation of streetlights and other lighting fixtures along the expressway, interchanges and important location on Service Roads to improve visibility and safety for motorists.

The lighting is designed to be environment-friendly, with minimal light pollution, so as **not to disturb the natural environment** around the expressway.



Energy efficient LED technology
₹112.5 cr Expenditure for
complete stretch of 158 km



Interchange lighting, ORR



LED lighting along ORR

Service Road Augmentation

Addressing Goal 09 of SDG:
Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure



29 km of service roads
₹204 cr Expenditure

Service Road Augmentation along the ORR is an ongoing project aimed at improving safety and convenience. Service roads are parallel roads that run alongside the expressway, providing access to local communities and businesses through designated grid roads of Growth Corridor Master Plan. HGCL is responsible for the construction and maintenance of service roads along the ORR.

The service road augmentation project has been implemented in phases. The project involves the construction of new service roads, widening of existing service roads, construction of underpasses and overpasses, and landscaping.

Cleaning and Maintenance of ORR

Regular Sweeping and Cleaning of the ORR is done using Eight (8) Suction Broomer for complete length, thereby ensuring proper and uniform cleaning compared to manual operation and also reducing chance of accidents on ORR.

Drip Irrigation System along ORR

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG:
Sustainable Cities & Communities



1,500 km of drip lines
₹47 cr Expenditure
SCADA automation
technology

A total of 9(3 +3 +3) drip lines are provided on the left, median and right sides of ORR including interchanges covering the hedge, shrub and avenue plantation.

With the use of SCADA, the drip irrigation on ORR is programmed for daily watering and as per scheduled timings the irrigation is done automatically and controlled from a central control room.

Toll, Operate and Transfer (TOT) of Nehru ORR

About TOT:

- Under TOT, Authority passes on right for toll collection and operations & maintenance obligations for a **specified concession period** to the private developer.
- **Ownership rights of the Project remains with the Government Authority only.**
- TOT model for NHAI highways was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Government of India on August 3, 2016

Advantages of TOT:

1. Upfront Payment of Lump-Sum Amount to the Authority whilst the **Ownership remains with the Government Authority.** Funds generated from proceeds are utilized by the Government **for future development projects.**
2. Long Term Toll Collection rights are passed on to the Concessionaire.
3. Operation & Maintenance Obligation with the Concessionaire- will bring private sector efficiencies in O&M of expressways. Maintained as per the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) standards – penalty mechanism for default provided in the Concession Agreement
4. **Annual Toll revision** in accordance with Toll Policy 2012 and its amendments thereof and approval of HMDA/HGCL
5. Outer Ring Road users will experience increased Level of Service in terms of Operation and Maintenance of Highway corridor, compliant redressal mechanism and Service Level Monitoring System

TOT of Nehru ORR:



In 2022, Government of Telangana in its cabinet meeting held on August 11, 2022 decided to invite international competitive bids for Operation of Outer Ring Road, Hyderabad on TOT basis with a 30-year concession period.



Mazars Advisory LLP, a France based consulting firm was selected as Transaction Advisors for the said project based on detailed QCBS based tendering process



Global Tender- International Competitive Bids were invited.



Fair & Transparent- Tendering Process is comparable with similar TOT transactions done by NHAI / other State governments



Maximum time for bid preparation given - A total of 142 days was provided to interested parties to prepare their bids, which is amongst the highest in the country to ensure complete transparency and maximum participation.



Eleven parties had purchased the Bid documents.



Four parties had finally submitted their technical and financial bids through e-procurement portal of Government of Telangana



This transaction marks one of the largest asset monetization deals in India's road sector, executed by either the central or state governments.



One of the best bids finalised for the road infrastructure projects in the country in terms of revenue. **₹7380 Crore is the record highest bid in terms of overall amount at the Country level.**

2.1.6 Hyderabad Metro Infrastructure

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities

As a major public transportation initiative to address increasing traffic congestion and pollution levels in Hyderabad, Phase-I of Hyderabad Metro Rail project was successfully completed in the year 2019.

HMR is a rapid transit system that is not only eco-friendly but improves productivity, air quality and lifestyle, making Hyderabad an amalgamation of the best attributes that a global city can expect.

- **69 km of Metro Corridor with 60 stations**
- **₹22,000 crores Investment**
- **World's largest metro project in the world in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode implemented on DBFOT (Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer) basis**
- **Project Concessionaire: Larsen & Toubro Metro Rail Hyderabad Private Limited (LTMRHL)**
- **Second Longest Metro Network in India**
- **Upcoming 41.5 km of Metro Corridor**

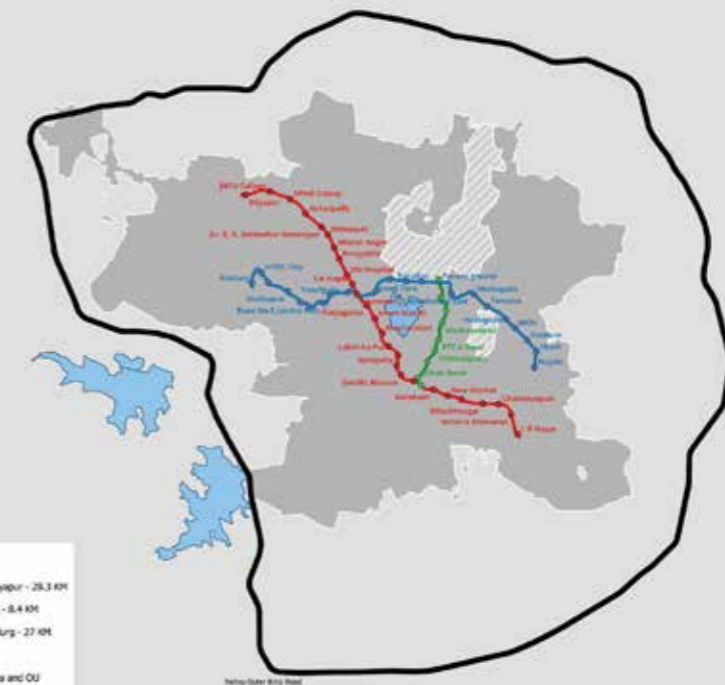
Foundation for Hyderabad Metro's Airport Express Line was laid on 9th December 2022, that would connect Mindspace Junction and Rajiv Gandhi International Airport via 10 stations. This project will be funded by Telangana State



Key Features

- Hyderabad Metro is the first project in India to have adopted the Communication Based Train Control (CBTC) technology enabling 2 minute train frequency and, in future, driver less operations.
- Regenerative braking system **enables 35% power regeneration and reutilization.**
- Solar panels have been installed at depots and on station rooftops, **generating 8.35 MW**, catering to **about 12% of the power needs.**
- HMR has state-of-the-art features such as Automatic Train Control (ATC), Automatic Train Protection (ATP) and up-graded facility of Automatic Train Operation (ATO).
- Rain water harvesting pits including injection bore wells are installed at all Metro stations and depots: enable **harvesting of about 55,000 KL of rain water per annum.**
- Operations of Hyderabad Metro Rail has resulted in **savings of 1.37 lakh litres of petrol/diesel; and reduction of 1.91 lakh tons of carbon emissions per annum.**
- Safe and touch-free QR code-based ticketing in Hyderabad metros (MakeMyTrip, Goibibo, Paytm, Phonepe etc) has been introduced.
- Live video and music streaming and downloading facilities in Metro trains add to passenger convenience.

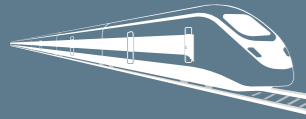
Year	Passengers	Ground works initiated
2012		
November 2017	84 Lakh Passengers	30 km Miyapur - Ameerpet - Nagole
September 2018	465 Lakh Passengers	16 km Ameerpet - LB Nagar
March & November 2019	1016 Lakh Passengers	10.5 km Ameerpet - Hitec City 1.5 km Hitec City - Raidurg
February 2020	234 Lakh Passengers	11 km JBS - MGBS
November 2021	556 Lakh Passengers	30 km Miyapur - Ameerpet - Nagole



LEGEND
 Metro Red Line - LB Nagar to Miyapur - 28.3 KM
 Metro Green Line - MGBS to Ameerpet - 8.4 KM
 Metro Blue Line - Nagole to Raidurg - 27 KM
 GHMC Boundary
 Secunderabad Cantonment Area and OU

Action Plan to improve last mile connectivity and enhance public transit use from 33% to 75% ↑

One of the primary criterias for judging leading global cities is to gauge commuters' share of public transit. Few of the Global leading cities who have the highest share of public transit use are ranked below:



S.No:	City	% Public Transit Share of Commuters
1	Hong Kong	83%
2	Singapore	74%
3	Beijing	75%
4	Shenzhen	75%
5	London	63%



HMRL has successfully brought on board several local private sector entrepreneurs to provide last mile connectivity to and from its 60 metro stations through mini-buses, battery operated three wheelers and two wheelers.



Engaging with TSRTC to commence feeder routes to and from metro stations. First and last mile connectivity operations by Svida Mobility Services (SVIDA) have commenced in 15 residential and commercial hubs, (using e-autorickshaws and Tata mini-buses). Engaging with Rapido to deploy 1000 two wheelers at the 60 metro stations.



Some of the IT companies and larger commercial organizations operate their own buses from neighbouring stations to and from their office campuses in Neopolis.



In addition to these initiatives, GHMC and HMDA have further improved pedestrian movement to and from metro stations by constructing some skywalks from metro stations to key commercial destinations.



Some of the larger commercial organizations have also commenced dedicated bus service to ferry their employees to and fro metro stations in proximity to their offices.

Action Plan



Improve multi-modal connectivity



Strengthen transport planning and coordination and links with urban planning



Scale up ongoing efforts to for urban upgrading and walkability

Identification of innovative options for improving last mile connectivity



JBS Parade Ground Metro Station



Greenery at Miyapur Metro station

2.1.7 Other Transport Infrastructure

1. Logistic Park

The logistics park at Batasingaram, located on the outskirts of Hyderabad, is one of the largest logistics parks in the region. Spread over an area of 40 acres, it offers state-of-the-art facilities for transportation, warehousing, and distribution of goods. It is strategically located near the national highway 65 and outer ring road, which makes it easily accessible from major cities and towns in the region. It is also located close to the Hyderabad International Airport and the upcoming pharma city, which makes it an ideal location for logistics and distribution activities. The park has been jointly developed by HMDA and Truck Dock in public-private partnership (PPP) mode at an investment of ₹40 cr.

It has facilities such as warehouses with a capacity of 2 lakh sq ft parking for 500 trucks, cold storage for 10,000 MT, dormitory, restaurants, office space, fuel stations, Primary health care centre and automobile service centre.

It also offers value-added services such as packaging, labelling, and consolidation services.

Logistics park at Mangalpally, which has been set up in an area of 22 acres with an investment of ₹22 cr. is also operational.



2 Logistic Parks
40 acres at Batasingaram
22 acres at Mangalpally



HMDA Logistic Park

2. Traffic Signals

Study, design, supply, install, test, commission, operations and maintenance of city-wide unified traffic signal control (ATSC) system which includes O&M of existing 213 traffic signals installation, commissioning new 122 Nos. Traffic signals and 94 Nos. Pelican signals and with O&M of 3 years is undertaken by GHMC. Till date around 111 ATSC and 78 Nos. Pelican signals have been installed, tested and commissioned.



3. EV Charging stations

Revenue Sharing Agreements have been entered between GHMC and TSREDCO for deployment of public electric vehicle charging stations. M/s TSREDCO has proposed to establish and **operate 100 electric vehicle public Charging stations at locations owned/ provided by GHMC.**



2.1.8 Street Lighting

1. LED Implementation Project:

Government has issued G.O.No.194 for implementation of energy conservation and efficiency measures in GHMC on annuity basis through Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

2017-2023:

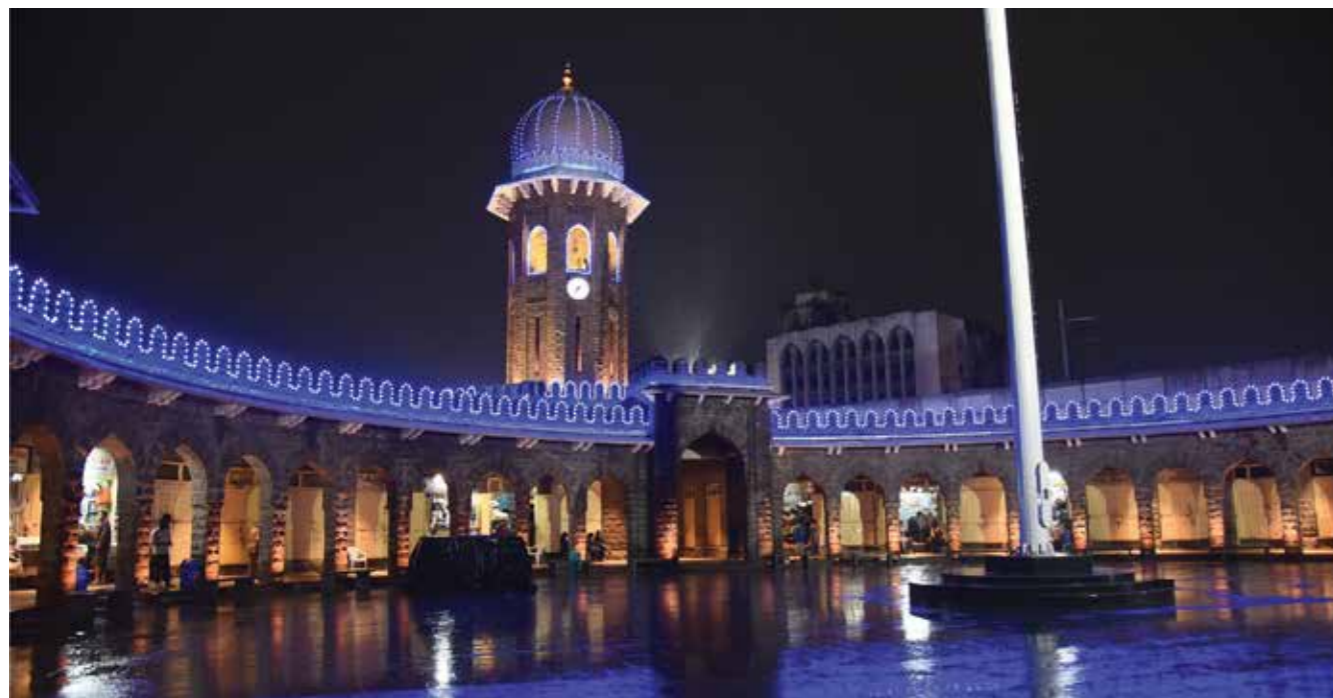
- Replaced/Installed **5,24,102 LED fittings** and achieved saving of **652.51 MU and an amount of ₹584.65 cr.**
- Carbon emission reduction due to LED Project: **5,43,869 tonnes**
- Average energy consumption per month is **9.96 MU** as against 20.07 MU in 2017
- Average energy charges per month are **₹8.5 cr.** as against ₹14.9 cr. in 2017
- In 141 ULBs: Installed **9.8 Lakhs LED Fittings** and Achieved Saving an amount of **₹570 cr**

2. Architectural Illumination of Monuments

Architectural illumination of monuments plays a significant role in enhancing cultural identity by highlighting the unique architectural features of a monument and its historical significance.

- The cable stayed bridge lighting is a theme lighting and the illuminated pylons and cables at the lake display various themes on holidays and festivals depending on the occasion. It cost ₹5.1 cr. for setup.

- The crash barrier lighting to avoid street lighting with poles. It cost ₹3.34 cr. for setup.
- Deck lighting to have illumination under the bridge and the surroundings rocks required an amount ₹44 lakhs.
- Architectural Illumination to MJ Market was installed for an amount: ₹1.62 cr.
- Design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of decorative lighting with dynamic illumination on both sides of Shilpa layout flyover at Gachibowli cost ₹2.86 cr.



2.1.9 Non-Motorized Transport Infrastructure - NMT

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Non-motorized road infrastructure refers to facilities that are designed to support and promote walking and cycling as an alternative mode of transportation. These facilities include footpaths, cycling tracks, pedestrian crossings, and street furniture, among others.

Telangana Government has been investing in the development of non-motorized road infrastructure to promote sustainable transportation and improve the quality of life.

Foot over Bridges (FoB)

GHMC has been erecting Foot over Bridges at high traffic roads for pedestrians safety while crossing roads, and increasing the level of service (LOS) of roads by decreasing pedestrian conflict points.

In the past 4 years, **9 Foot over Bridges at a cost of ₹29.5 cr.** have been erected. **Around 13 Foot over Bridges** at a cost of **₹47.3 cr** are at various stages of execution.

Bicycle Track with Solar Rooftop along Nehru ORR

HGCL has taken up cycle track along the Nehru ORR with Solar covered roofing inspired from a cycle track with solar roofing in Sejong, South Korea. The cycle track is proposed between Service road and main carriageway. It spans from Nanakramguda to TSPA and Narsingi to Kollur. The same shall be utilized by HGCL for ORR Lighting, Drip irrigation and other power requirements of ORR.



23 km long
4.5 m wide
3 cycle lanes
13 MW of power to be generated through solar rooftops

Skywalks by HMDA

Skywalks are elevated pedestrian walkways that provide a safe and efficient way for people to cross busy roads and intersections.

Uppal and Mehdiapatnam skywalks have been designed to cater to the needs of pedestrians and to provide a safe and efficient way for them to cross busy roads. They are elevated above the road and are equipped with staircases and elevators to provide easy access for people with disabilities or mobility issues. The total cost for both skywalks is around ₹61.8 cr.



Uppal Skywalk

2.2 Growth Nodes

Addressing Goal 08 of SDG: Decent Work & Economic Growth

Growth node strategy is a planned approach to urban development that focuses on creating sustainable and self-sufficient growth centres in urban areas. The strategy involves identifying specific areas within a city or region that have the potential for economic growth and development, and then investing in the necessary infrastructure and amenities to support that growth.

The goal is to create vibrant and liveable urban centres that attract investments, generate employment opportunities, and provide quality of life for residents.

2.2.1. Kokapet Neopolis Layout – Phase I and II

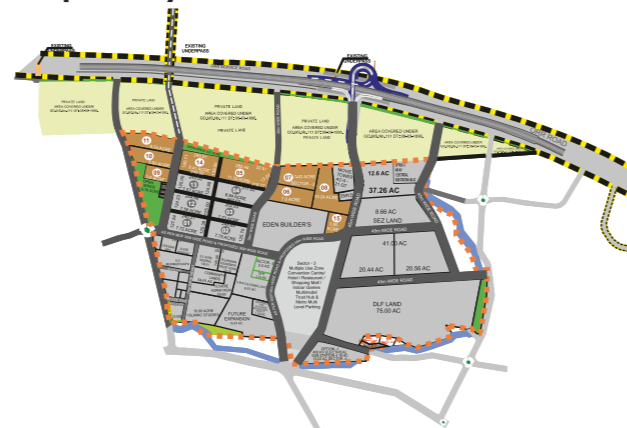


As part of resource mobilisation, HMDA conducted an online auction of 49 Acres of land in Kokapet Neopolis through M/S MSTC Ltd. The auction was a success and for the city raised ₹2,000.37 cr.

The Kokapet Neopolis layout is spread across 533 acres in a multipurpose zone and HMDA has taken up infrastructure development of roads, underground drainage, water supply distribution network, electrification and street lighting.

The layout is a green field development and will be given seamless connectivity to ORR by construction of trumpet interchange and additional entry & exit to ORR at Narsingi. The overall development has been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹348 cr.

Neopolis Layout




- Area allotted to Community Lands: 49.5 acres**
- Plots Auctioned in Phase I: 48.3 acres, money raised in auction: ₹2000.37 cr**
- Plots to be Auctioned in Phase II: Ac. 60.9 acres**
- This greenfield township shall house at least 7 lakh workforce in the next 7 years**

2.2.2. Budvel Layout

Government of Telangana proposed a layout development in Budvel (V), Rajendra Nagar (M), R.R. Dist in an area of 182.10 acres for Multipurpose Zone for interested individuals / agencies for construction of High Rise Buildings for various uses.

HMDA has taken up Development of Budvel Layout with 17 plots of different sizes suitable for all sectors and community for sale through e-Auction with the following unique features:



Total Site Area: 182.1 acres in 17 plots
Multiple Use Zone
100% Encumbrance free land no limit on FSI.

- Internal Road widths of 45m with 8-lane carriageway and 36m with 6-lane carriageway
- Internal Road Networks provided with Utility Ducts, Storm water drain, Pedestrian Walkways, Tree Zones with Street Light illumination
- Dedicated Electric Power Sub-Station with Underground cables for the Layout.
- Water supply distribution network connecting to the Metro Water Supply Sewerage system for all the plots with sewage treatment plants

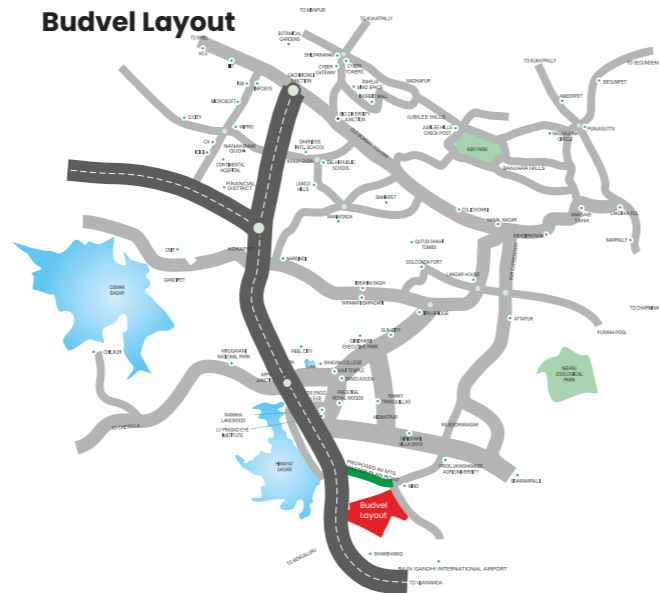
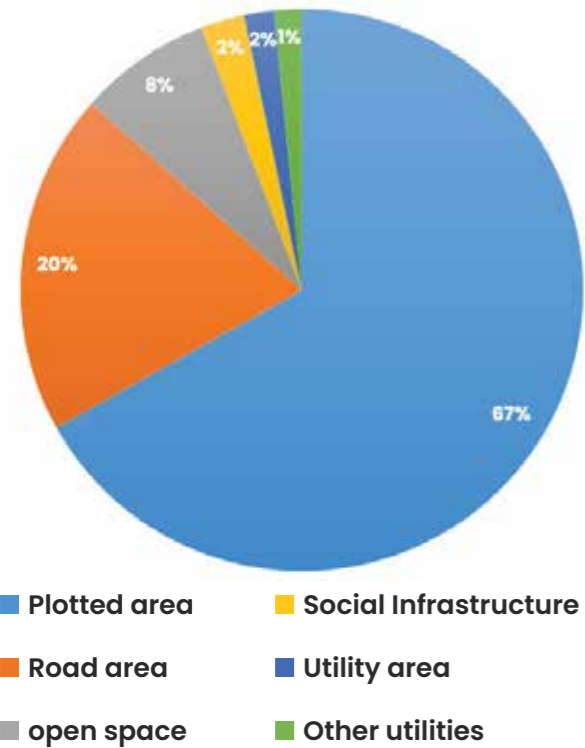


Budvel Layout



Budvel Layout

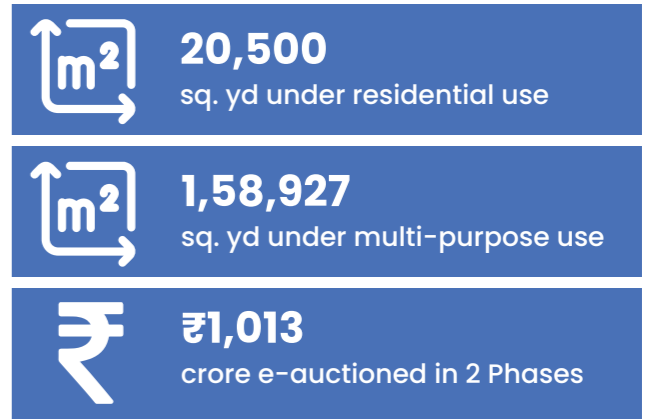
Land use breakup of Budvel Layout



2.2.3. Uppal Bhagayath under Land Pooling

HMDA plays a major role in providing impetus to real estate market in Hyderabad. Under the land pooling scheme, it has successfully auctioned 2.02 Lakh sq yd of land for both residential and multi-purpose use in Uppal Bhagayath.

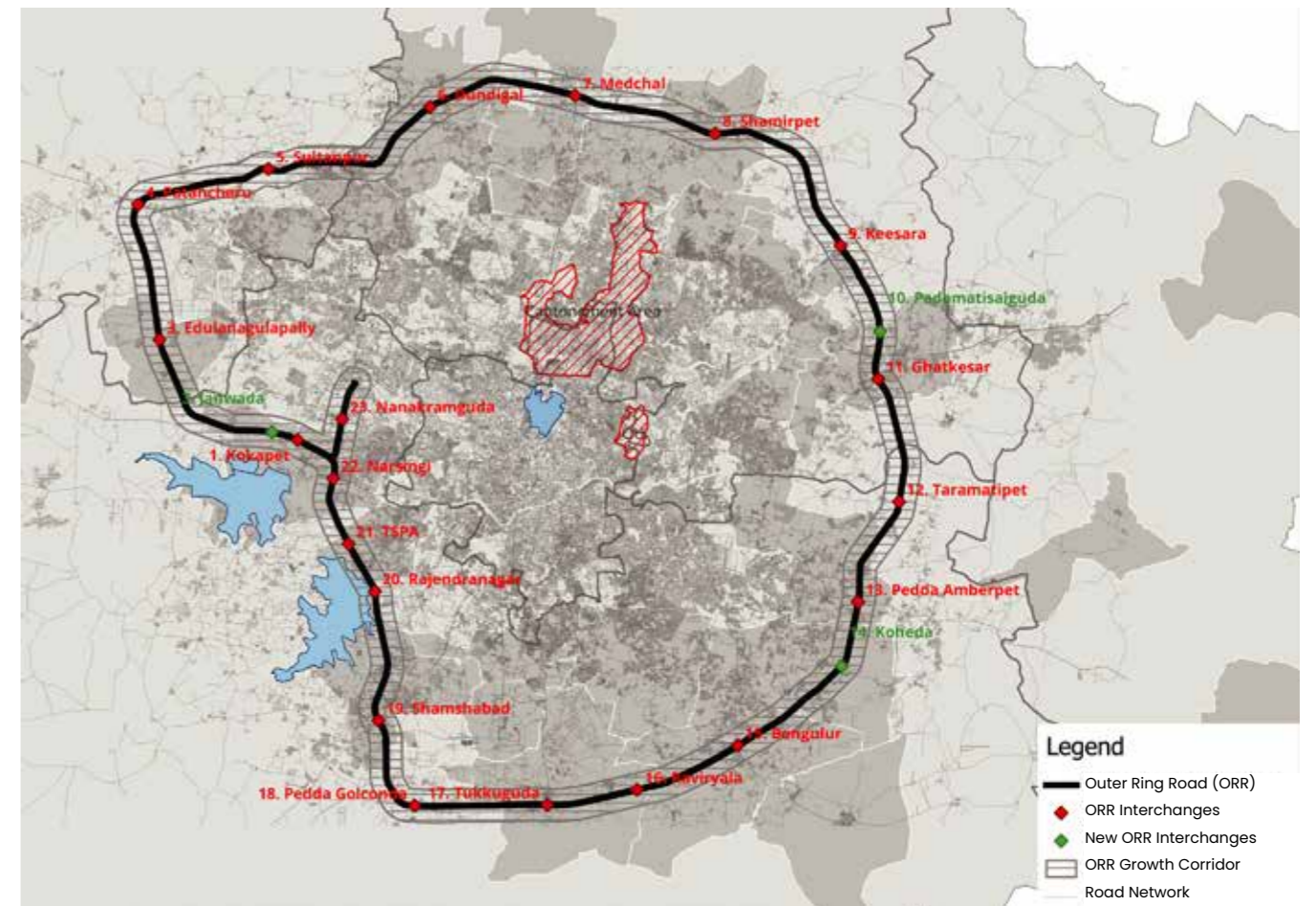
After handing over the plots to the land pooling beneficiaries, 70 acres of the land area was developed for multi-purpose use with all required amenities such as roads, external drainage, water supply distribution network, electrification, avenue plantation by HMDA.

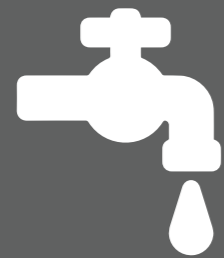
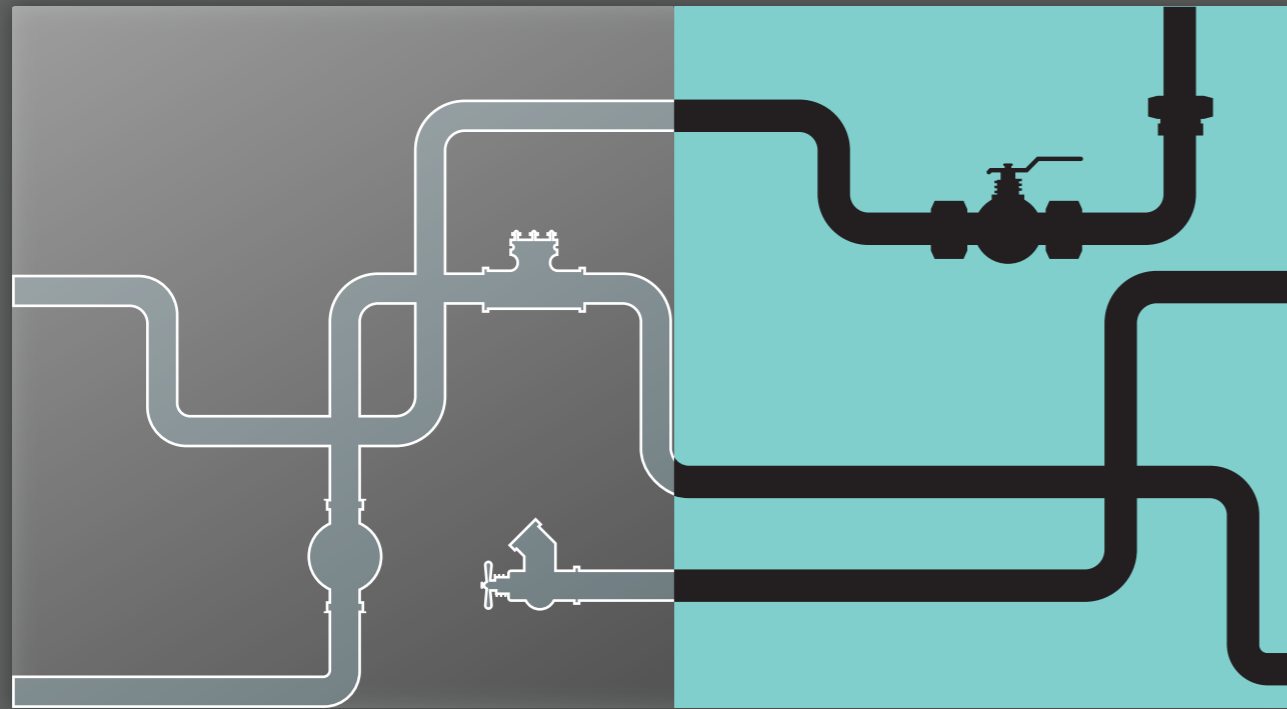


2.2.4. Nehru ORR Growth Corridor

The ORR Growth Corridor is a planned development project aimed at promoting economic growth and social development **along 1 km on either side of the ORR**. It is governed by **special development regulations** to promote planned development. The corridor is designed to provide a platform for the development of industries, commercial establishments, and residential areas. It is also intended to reduce traffic congestion within the city and promote efficient transportation and logistics systems.

HMDA has taken steps to ensure that the development of the corridor is sustainable, with a focus on environmental conservation through promotion of green spaces.





Water Supply Networks

2.3 Water Supply Networks

Water supply networks are critical infrastructure systems that provide access to clean water and safe drinking water facilities. These systems play a crucial role in promoting public health and preventing the spread of disease.

Water supply systems typically consist of sources of water such as lakes, rivers, or groundwater, as well as treatment facilities that purify the water for consumption. The treated water is then distributed through a network of pipes to households and other buildings.

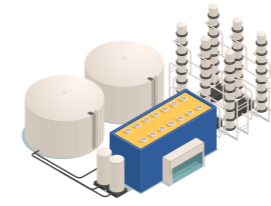
In order to ensure the proper functioning of water supply systems, it is important to have adequate infrastructure, trained personnel, and appropriate management systems in place. In Urban Telangana, the water supply and sanitation systems have the following institutional mechanism:

Jurisdiction	Water Supply Network
Hyderabad (within area Outer Ring Road)	HMWSSB
141 ULBs	PHMED

2.3.1 Water Supply Projects by HMWSSB

Addressing Goal 06 of SDG: Clean Water and Sanitation

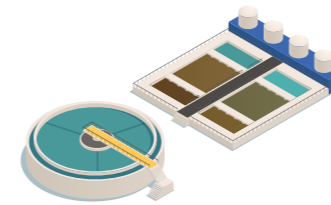
- **6.5 lakh consumers for “20KL free water supply scheme”**
- Total installed capacity of 602 mgd from Osmansagar (25 Mgd), Himayathsagar (15 Mgd), Manjeera/Singur (120 Mgd), Krishna Phase-I, II & III (270 Mgd) and Godavari Phase-I (172 Mgd).
- 6 O&M Circles and 25 O&M Divisions
- 13.05 lakh water supply connections inclusive of domestic, commercial, bulk, industrial categories
- One electrical division & one quality assurance division
- QAT Wing (Quality Assurance and Testing)
- 24 X 7 centralized metro customer care (MCC)
- Water supply through single window cell of HMWSSB
- **Ring Main along the ORR 20 TMC water of 110 MLD capacity to provide 24x7 water to people living in HUA at a cost of ₹4,765 crores.**



Godavari Phase I

172 MGD* of water to HUA costing ₹3,725 crores.

Krishna Phase III – 90 MGD of water to HUA costing ₹1,670 crores.



100D capacity created over the last 5 years

Rehabilitation of trunk sewer main along the Necklace Road using CIPP* technology.

Introduced 76 Mini Water-Jet Machines and eliminated manual scavenging.

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants at STP locations instrumental in making Hyderabad ODF++.

Rehabilitation, Strengthening and Improvement of Sewer Network in Zone-III

Ring Main along the ORR 20 TMC water of 110 MLD capacity to provide 24x7 water to people living in HUA at a cost of ₹4,765 crores.

24x7 water supply initiatives.



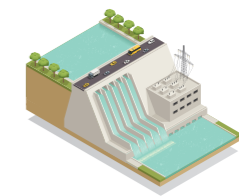
Water Supply to Peripheral circles

280 MLD capacity at 2,100 km length costing ₹1,900 crores.

The rate of water supply increased from 70 LPCD to 150 LPCD

Beneficial to 35 lakh population under HUA.

Comprehensive Sewerage Master Plan to identify catchments, sewerage zones, population projections, expected sewage flows, pipe network sizing, STPs capacities and cost estimates at a cost of ₹4,235 crores.



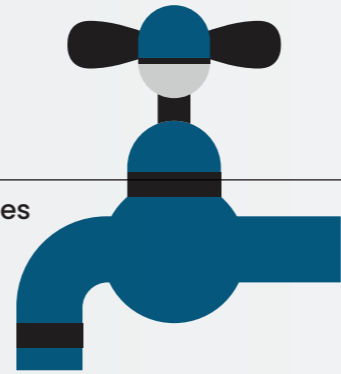
Matching Hyderabad's demand for 2040

Ensuring 100% safe and reliable water supply to HUA

Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project – to bring 20 TMC water to HUA, increase water availability to 977 MGD at a cost of ₹4,777 crores.

Keshavapuram Reservoir Drinking Water Supply Project – 10 TMC water, 172 MGD at a cost of ₹4,777.59 crores.

* MGD: Million Gallons per day
* CIPP: Cured in Place Pipe



Sl. No:	Major Projects	Project Objective	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Areas Benefitted	Expenditure (in ₹ cr)
1.	Providing water supply network to extended areas of ORR – Ph-II (60% project completed & in progress)	Creation of adequate storage facilities with required distribution network	2022	Expected to be completed by Dec'2023	Extended Areas of ORR	258.00
2.	Sunkishala Intake Project – project cost ₹2,215 cr. (50% project completed & in progress)	To have uninterrupted source water to Krishna Phase-I, II & III and for future draws	2022	Expected to be completed by Dec'2023	Entire jurisdiction of HMWSSB under Krishna Scheme	429.50
3.	Providing water supply to Singur command areas, Kollur 2 BHK Housing & Kokapet Township – laying of 3,000mm dia MS pipeline along ORR	Providing Water Supply to Singur Command areas, Kollur 2 BHK Housing & Kokapet Township	2020	2022	Singur Command areas, Kollur 2 BHK Housing & Kokapet Township	264.75
4.	Diversion of Godavari water to Manjira / Singur system – laying of 1,800mm dia MS Pipeline along ORR	Diversion of Godavari water to Manjira / Singur System to supplement water	2018	2019	Manjira & Singur Command areas	410.27
5.	Water supply improvement project for the villages beyond GHMC & within ORR	Creation of adequate storage facilities with required distribution network	2017	2019	168 Villages & 23 ULBs	617.49 (Annuity repayments)
6.	Water supply network project in peripheral circles of GHMC	Creation of adequate storage facilities with required distribution network	2016	2019	Peripheral Circles of GHMC	1559.41
7.	Malkajgiri water supply project under World Bank Funding	Creation of adequate storage facilities with required distribution network	2015	2018	Malkajgiri Circle of GHMC	192.36
8.	Krishna drinking water supply project phase-III	Supply of additional 90MGD to Hyderabad	2012	2015	1450 Sqkm jurisdiction of HMWSSB	1000.00
9.	Godavari drinking water supply project phase-I	Supply of additional 172MGD to Hyderabad	2008	2015	1450 Sqkm jurisdiction of HMWSSB	1100.00

Action Plan

Sl. No:	Name of the Project	Completion Year	Expenditure (in INR Cr)	Areas Benefitted
1.	Sunkishala Intake Project	2023	1490	Entire jurisdiction of HMWSSB under Krishna Schemes
2.	Providing Water Supply Network to Extended Areas of ORR – Ph-II	2023	1370	
3.	20 KL Free Water Supply Scheme	Continuous	480	

20 KL Free Water Supply Scheme

The "20KL Free Water Supply Scheme" was initiated by the Government of Telangana in 2020. It provides **20,000 litres of free water supply to all domestic consumers in GHMC area.** Presently, 6.5 lakh consumers have utilized the scheme in GHMC area at an expenditure of ₹726 crores to the Government.



22.5 ML GLSR at Alwal



22 ML GLSR at Saheb Nagar

Key Initiatives towards reducing Carbon footprint Reduction in Energy Consumption

As a part of generation of solar power, setting up of roof top solar power plants at 71 locations of pump houses, reservoirs, STPs & buildings of HMWSSB with a total capacity of 31.12 MW is proposed to be take up through Telangana State Renewable Development Corporation (TSREDCO) under Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) mode. The proposal is submitted to the Government.

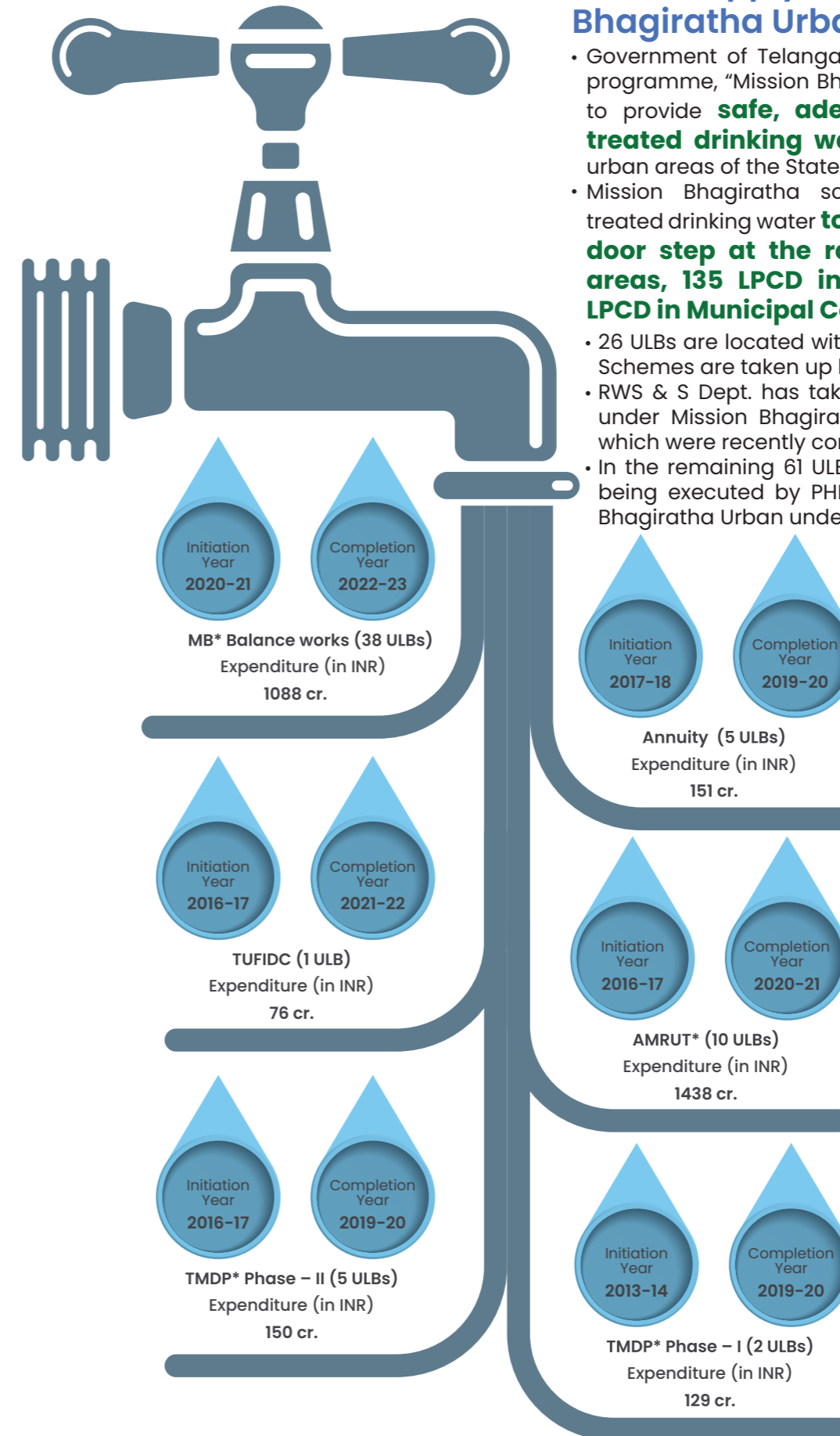
2023-24 Action Plan

Name of the Project	Completion Year	Expenditure (in INR cr)	Areas Benefitted
Sunkishala Intake Project	2023	1490	Entire jurisdiction of HMWSSB under Krishna Schemes
Providing Water Supply Network to Extended Areas of ORR – Ph-II	2023	1370	
20 KL Free Water Supply Scheme	Continuous	480	

2.3.2 Water Supply Projects in 141 ULBs

Water Supply: Mission Bhagiratha Urban

- Government of Telangana has taken up the flagship programme, "Mission Bhagiratha", with a commitment to provide **safe, adequate, sustainable and treated drinking water** for the entire rural and urban areas of the State.
- Mission Bhagiratha scheme envisages supply of treated drinking water **to every household at their door step at the rate of 100 LPCD in rural areas, 135 LPCD in Municipalities and 150 LPCD in Municipal Corporations.**
- 26 ULBs are located within ORR, wherein Water Supply Schemes are taken up by HMWSSB.
- RWS & S Dept. has taken up Water Supply Schemes under Mission Bhagiratha in 54 ULBs (outside ORR) which were recently constituted.
- In the remaining 61 ULBs, Water Supply Schemes are being executed by PHME department under Mission Bhagiratha Urban under various schemes.



Action plan for 2023-2024

Mission Bhagiratha 2.0 - Water Secure Cities Project (AMRUT 2.0) - (98 ULBs : 50-New and 48 Old)

To meet the design gap of existing schemes and to provide the water supply infrastructure and House Services connections to the extended and merged areas and to upgrade the existing infrastructure in newly constituted Municipalities.

The proposals are cleared by SLTC and are under examination by the Government for according Administrative Sanction.

- TMDP*: Telangana Municipal Development Project
- AMRUT: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
- MB: Mission Bhagiratha

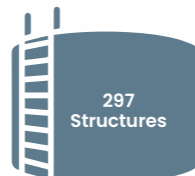
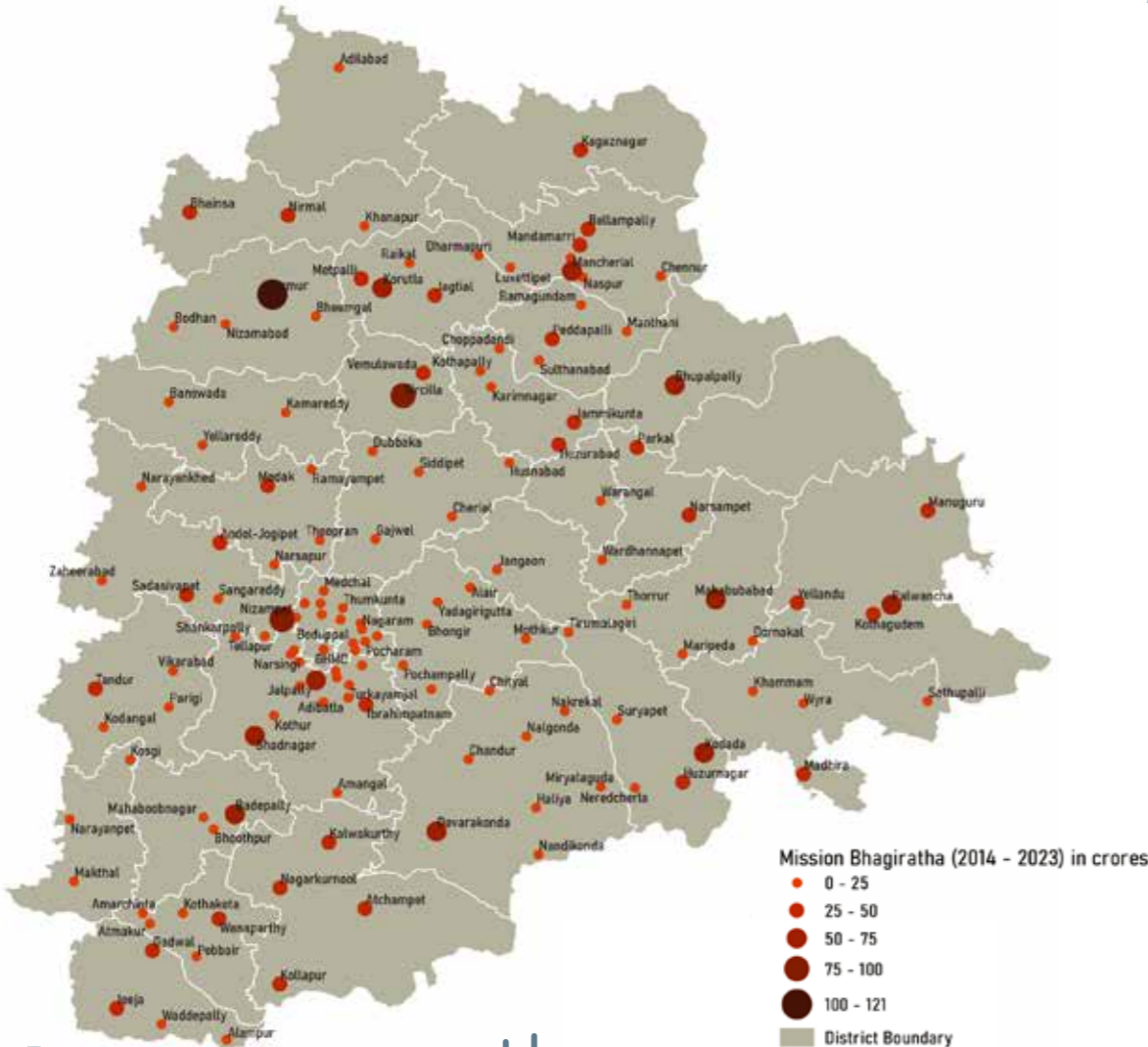
ULB wise Administrative Sanction for Mission Bhagiratha - Urban



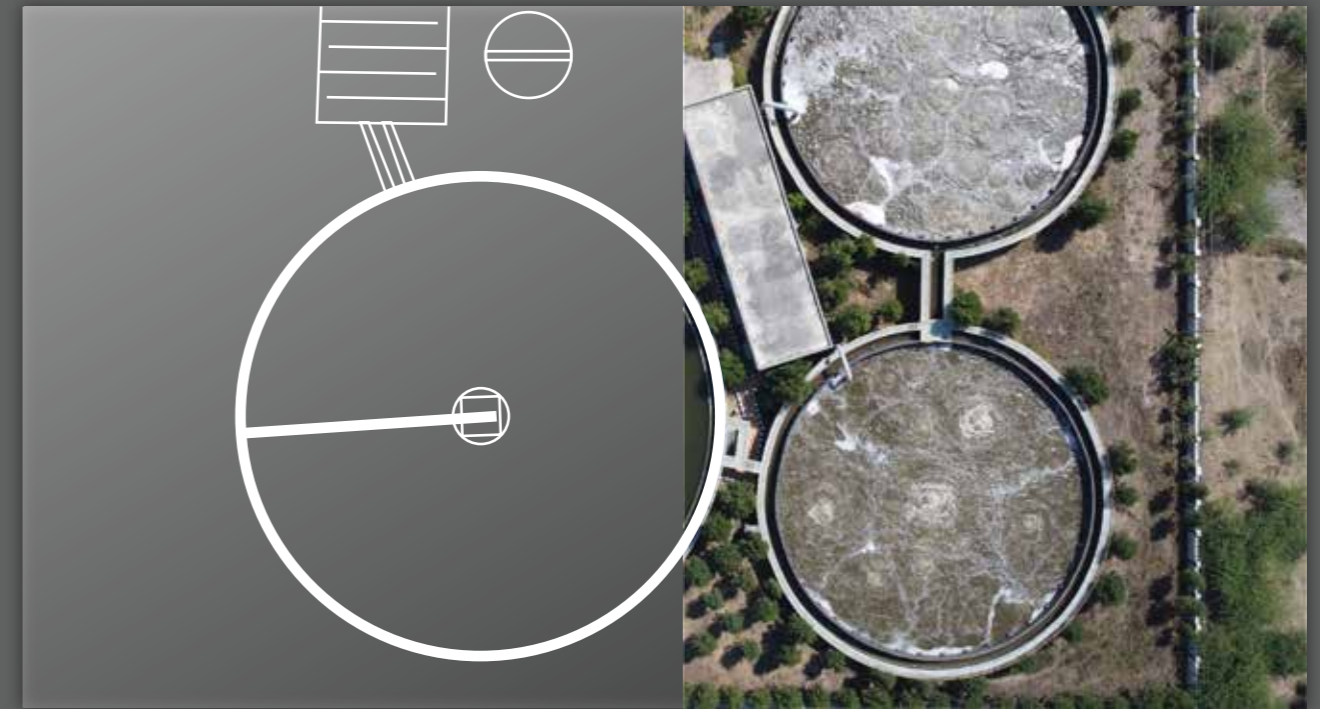
Mission Bhagiratha - Urban has facilitated the addition of 8 Lakh New connections



From 2016 to 2023, a total of 3000 crores has been allocated for the development of water supply infrastructure across all ULBs.



9376 km Pipeline



Sewerage Systems

Sewerage systems are critical infrastructure systems that provide access to clean and safe sanitation facilities. These systems play a crucial role in promoting public health and preventing the spread of disease.

Sewerage systems, typically consist of sewerage networks that collect and transport wastewater to treatment facilities where it is treated to remove contaminants before being discharged into the environment. In addition to sewerage networks, systems also include facilities such as septic tanks, faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTPs).

In order to ensure the proper functioning of sewerage systems, it is important to have adequate infrastructure, trained personnel, and appropriate management systems in place. In Urban Telangana, the sewerage systems have the following institutional mechanism:

Jurisdiction	Sewerage Network
Hyderabad	HMWSSB
141 ULBs	PHMED

2.4.1 Sewerage Projects by HMWSSB

Addressing Goal 06 of SDG: Clean Water and Sanitation

- **100% treatment of sewage – Action Plan for construction of STPs and Sewer network to the tune of ₹4,137 cr**
- Ongoing Projects costing ₹389.5 cr
- Completely mechanized sewer cleaning machines (no manual scavenging) at a cost of ₹45 cr
- 103 mini sewer jetting machines
- 209 sewer cleaning machines
- 772MLD of sewage treatment capacity

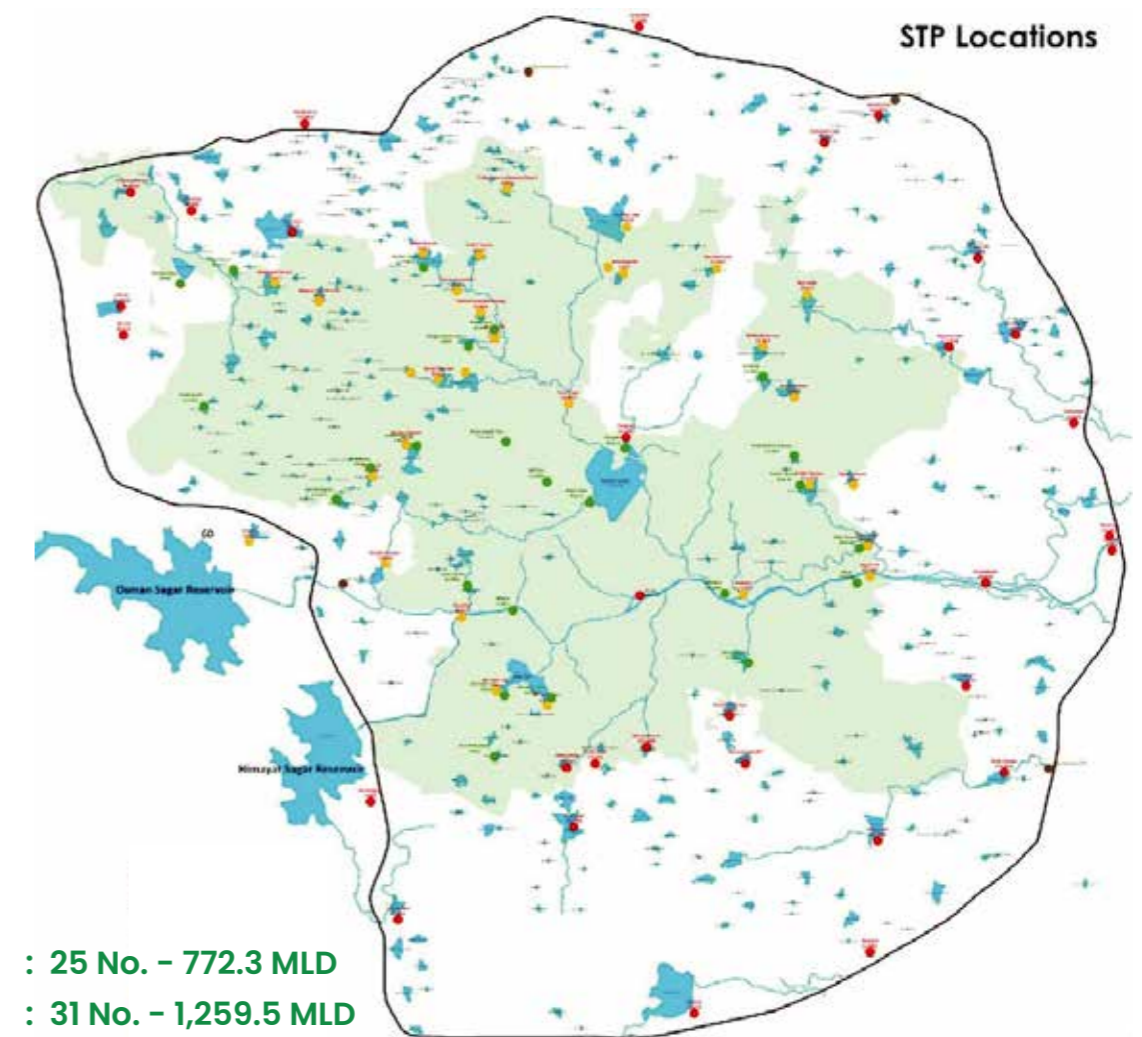
100% treatment of Sewage in Hyderabad

Addressing Goal 6 of SDG: Clean Water and Sanitation

Addressing Goal 12 of SDG: Responsible Consumption

- HMWSSB has made significant progress towards promoting SDG goals through the implementation of its Comprehensive Sewerage Master Plan.
- With an ambitious objective of achieving 100% treatment of sewage, the construction of

- ▶ **31 sewage treatment plants (STPs)**
- ▶ **Collective capacity of 1,259 MLD**
- ▶ **₹3,840 crores**



- ▶ **Existing : 25 No. – 772.3 MLD**
- ▶ **Ongoing : 31 No. – 1,259.5 MLD**
- ▶ **Proposed : 25 No. – 798 MLD**
- ▶ **Total : 81 No. – 2,829.8 MLD**

	Innovative Technologies	Best Practices	Impact Created
1.	Ban on manual scavenging – Total mechanized sewer cleaning	Introduced 103 mini sewer jetting machines for sewerage maintenance through sewer cleaning machines and eliminated manual scavenging	Eliminated manual scavenging & effective sewer cleaning system in the jurisdiction of HMWSSB. Providing employment to former Safai Karmacharis ensuring livelihood to them
2.	Adoption of robotic technology – trial basis	Adoption of robotic technology for cleaning of chronic chockages and overflows of sewerage system of GHMC	Successfully implemented in cleaning of chronic blockages Pilot project is successful



Key Initiatives towards realizing waste water reuse potential

- Recycling & reuse of treated waste water is being done at existing 20 STPs viz; Amberpet, Nagole, Nallacheruvu, Attapur, Peddacheruvu, Miralam, Khajakunta, Durgacheruvu, Khajaguda, Lingamkunta, Nanakramguda, Gopanpally, Madarsa-Makta, N.M.Kunta, Saroornagar, Safilguda, JVR Park.
- For ongoing 31 STPs, the recycle and reuse initiative will be implemented soon after the completion of STPs.
- GHMC uses treated waste water for **watering the central medians of roads** and in parks, which are located within 5 km radius of STPs. Presently, GHMC is lifting waste water through mobile tankers. There is a scope for increasing the usage of treated waste water not only for parks & gardening but also in building activity for **curing purpose**. At present the treated waste water is priced at ₹12.00 for KL.
- **Possible uses of recycled waste water: Filling of air tech machines, CRMC contractors for road works., RMC plants in concrete, nurseries of HMDA, watering of plants in road medians, parks maintained by GHMC and others ULB's, boilers in industries, cooling towers in industries, nurseries of horticulture department, agriculture purpose, curing of buildings, washing of RTC buses & filling of fire engines etc.**

- This project is being constructed under **HAM model (60:40 investment)** in 3 packages.
- With an expenditure of 3840 crores, this initiative aligns with SDGs, particularly in terms of promoting clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) by ensuring effective treatment of sewage and protecting the surrounding environment.
- Additionally, it contributes to responsible consumption and production (SDG 12) by efficiently managing wastewater resources and minimizing pollution in water bodies.
- HMWSSB's efforts exemplify a commitment to sustainable development and serve as a model for other cities seeking to achieve similar objectives.



Launching of 70 Mini Airtech Jetting Machines - By Sri K.T. Rama Rao, Hon'ble Minister for MA&UD



Visit of Delhi Jal Board officials to study Mini Air Jetting Technology



Minister K.T.R observes the demo of Robots to unclog sewers to end manual scavenging



Sri Jagadish Hiremani, Member of National Safai Karmachari, visited HMWSSB office to observe the sewerage cleaning functionality.

Sl. No:	Name of the Project	Completion Year	Areas Benefitted
1.	Construction of 8 STPs of 402.50 MLD capacity on North of Musi	2023	Catchment areas on North of Musi in GHMC
2.	Construction of 6 STPs of 480.50 MLD capacity on South of Musi	2023	Catchment areas on South of Musi in GHMC
3.	Construction of 17 STPs of 376.50 MLD capacity on North of Musi	2023	Kukatpally-H.S.Lake Catchment areas in GHMC

Sewerage Projects

Sl. No:	Major Projects	Project Objective	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Areas Benefitted	Expenditure (in ₹ cr)	Status
1.	Improvement of sewer network in zone-III Project cost ₹297 cr.	Strengthening and improvement of sewer system with new network and replacement for 129 km length.	2022	Expected to be completed by Dec'2023	Covering the areas in Nampally & Karwan Constituency of Zone-III	14.46	20% project completed (in progress)
2.	Construction of 17 STPs of 376.50 MLD capacity on North of Musi Project Cost ₹1,280.87 cr. including MoM for 15 years HAM mode of contract (60:40) investment	Creation of 376.50 MLD sewage treatment facilities in Kukatpally-H.S.Lake Catchment	2022	Expected to be completed by Dec'2023	Catchment areas in GHMC	104.89	50% project completed (in progress)
3.	Construction of 6 STPs of 480.50 MLD capacity on South of Musi Project cost ₹1,355.13 cr. including MoM for 15 years HAM mode of contract (60:40) investment	Creation of 480.50 MLD sewage treatment facilities on South of Musi catchment	2022	Expected to be completed by Dec'2023	Catchment areas on South of Musi in GHMC Kukatpally-H.S.Lake	67.00	50% project completed (in progress)
4.	Construction of 8 STPs of 402.50 MLD capacity on North of Musi Project cost ₹1,230.21 cr. including O&M for 15 years HAM mode of contract (60:40) investment	Creation of 402.50 MLD sewage treatment facilities on North of Musi catchment	2022	Expected to be completed by Dec'2023	Catchment areas on North of Musi in GHMC	109.17	50% project completed (in progress)
5.	Diversion of sewage from Kukatpally nala to the downstream of H.S. lake – laying of 2,200 mm dia RCC / MS trunk sewer main	Diversion of Sewage from Kukatpally Nala to the downstream of H.S.Lake	2015	2016	GHMC, ULBs, GPs beyond GHMC and within ORR limits	48.96	Project completed, commissioned & in operation

Action Plan

Sl. No:	Name of the Project	Completion Year	Expenditure (in INR Cr)	Areas Benefitted
1.	Construction of 8 STPs of 402.50 MLD capacity on North of Musi	2023	1280.00	Catchment areas on North of Musi in GHMC
2.	Construction of 6 STPs of 480.50 MLD capacity on South of Musi	2023	1280.00	Catchment areas on South of Musi in GHMC
3.	Construction of 17 STPs of 376.50 MLD capacity on North of Musi	2023	1280.00	Kukatpally-H.S.Lake Catchment areas in GHMC
4.	Improvement of sewer network in zone-III (covering Nampally & Karwan constituencies)	2023	297.00	Covering areas in Nampally & Karwan Constituency of Zone-III

2.4.2 Underground Sewerage Scheme By PHMED

Addressing Goal 06 of SDG: Clean Water and Sanitation

- UGD schemes have been taken up in 13 ULBs with a total investment of Rs. 1,600 crores.
- 139 FSTP at a cost of ₹427.3 cr treating faecal sludge are being set up in Telangana across ULBs
- Construction of FSTPs completed in 25 ULBs
- FSTPs in another 47 ULBs are expected to be completed by September 2023.
- In 68 new ULBs: Administrative sanction has been granted for ₹180 cr to undertake FSTPs in 7 packages, with a capacity of 470 KLD.

Government of Telangana has planned for providing **comprehensive sewerage and storm water infrastructure with 100% coverage across all ULBs**. This would be environmentally safe and fully compliant treatment facilities. The underground sewerage scheme will be taken up in a phased manner in all ULBs.

Project Details	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Expenditure (in INR)
Sircilla	2021-22	2023-24	15 cr.
Devarakonda	2019-20	2023-24	10 cr.
Gajwel-Pragnapur	2019-20	2023-24	96 cr.
Nagarkurnool	2018-19	2023-24	45 cr.
Suryapet	2018-19	2023-24	79 cr.
Khammam	2018-19	2023-24	56 cr.
Siddipet	2016-17	2022-23	116 cr.
Nizamabad	2015-16	2019-20	232 cr.
Miryalaguda	2014-15	2023-24	40 cr.
Nalgonda	2014-15	2023-24	49 cr.

Action plan for 2023-2024

Mission Bhagiratha 2.0 - Water Secure Cities Project (AMRUT 2.0) – (9 ULBs)

- 5 ULBs having UGD in core area – proposed to fill gaps to make the existing system fully functional
- 4 ULBs without UGD –STPs, I&D and sewer trunk mains

The proposals are cleared by SLTC and are under examination by the Government for according Administrative Sanction.

FSTPs (Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants) by CDMA

- Ensure **100% safe treatment and reuse/** disposal generated from on-site sanitation in ULBs.
- Reduce pollution in Nalas and water bodies
- Improve mitigation of gaps in treatment of used water.
- **State-of-art FSTPs** have been planned in 141 ULBs as **Zero Liquid Discharge units** wherein the treated outputs will be re-used for gardening and cleaning within the plant premises there by reducing pollution load on water bodies and open environment.

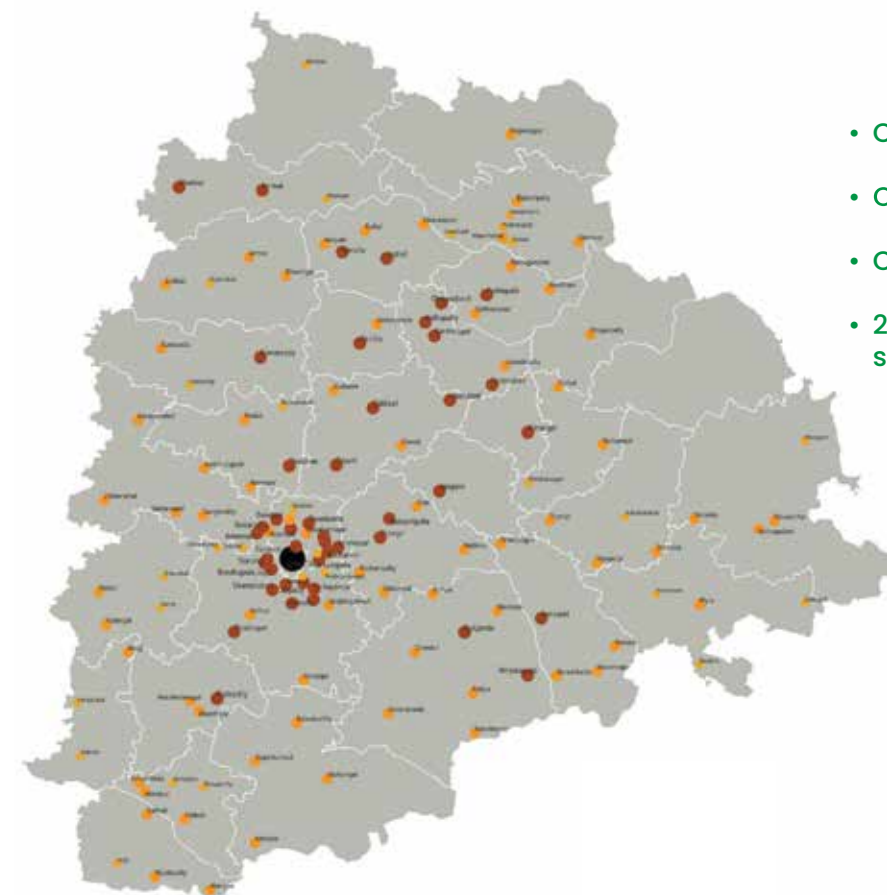


Telangana Government envisioned to construct FSTPs in all the ULBs. The following is the progress of works:

- No. of FSTPs completed : 25**
- No. of FSTPs under progress : 33**
- No. of FSTPs for which land has been allocated : 83**



Open Defecation Free Status in ULBs



- Certified as water+: 1 ULB (GHMC)
- Certified for ODF++: 45 ULBs
- Certified for ODF+: 70 ULBs
- 26 ULBs (2022) have sustained ODF status



Towards ODF ++ Towns at Scale Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants in Telangana

Bhongir:

- Capacity: 15 KLD FSTP
- Technology: Geobag coupled with Johkasou system (Japanese Technology)
- **Benefitted population: 59,844**



- Inaugurated on: 2nd October, 2021

Siddipet:

- Capacity: 20 KLD FSTP
- Technology: Combined biological treatment with solar sludge drying and UV disinfection.
- **Benefitted population: 1,30,832**



- Inaugurated on: 2nd February, 2021

Kamareddy:

- Capacity: 30 KLD FSTP
- Technology: Combined biological treatment with solar sludge drying and decontamination technology.
- **Benefitted population: 1,17,152**
- Inaugurated on: 18th March, 2021

Nirmal:

- Capacity: 30 KLD FSTP
- Technology: Bio-Treatment MBBR technology with upgraded clarified and thermal treatment.
- **Benefitted population: 1,06,548**
- Inaugurated on: 26th February, 2021

Action Plan:

CSAP (City Sanitation Action Plan) by CDMA

- Ensure 100% treatment of waste water generated across ULBs
- Treatment of waste water generated meeting 40% industrial water demand and 20% of residential water demand through usage of recycle waste water



2.5 Public Toilets

Addressing Goal 06 of SDG: Clean Water & Sanitation

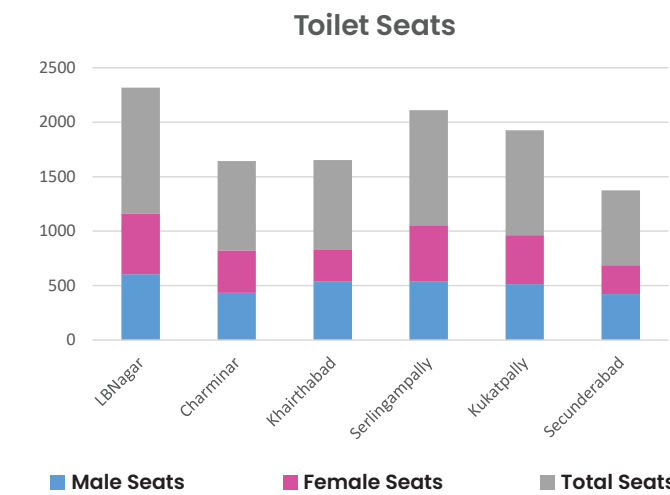
Public Toilets in GHMC

The cleaning of toilets is monitored through QR code based monitoring system by 57 maintenance agencies. A dashboard has been created to monitor the maintenance of public toilets at head office through the "Citizen Feedback Daily Cleaning Monitoring System" dashboard link.

Also, GHMC appointed circle level toilets inspecting officers, by allotting 7 to 10 public toilets for each officer and to update the status in the "Citizen Feedback Daily Cleaning Monitoring System" dashboard.



GHMC has constructed 2,300 public toilets at a cost of 56 Crores.



Public Toilets in 141 ULBs

MA&UD Department, has taken several citizen-centric sanitation improvement initiatives for enhancing the quality of life and public health in urban local bodies. Towards this, the government envisioned providing gender-friendly public convenience (toilets) – 1 for 1000 population in all ULBs.

No. of existing Public Toilets	: 4,970
No. of new Public Toilets constructed with norm @ of 1/1000 pop	: 4,118 (Male-2,060; Female-2,058)
Total No. of public Toilets (seats)	: 9,088 (Male- 5,448; Female-3,640)

Pattana Pragathi – Toilet Monitoring System (PP-TMS)

This first-of-its-kind initiative which has become a national benchmark and a new norm under Swachh Bharat Mission. In response to this policy direction, ULBs have constructed public toilets, community toilets, exclusive toilets for women (SHE toilets) and mobile toilets in adequate numbers to meet service level standards. Over **7000 new toilet seats built** are in use, the remaining toilet seats are at different stages of construction.

To support towns in ensuring timely completion of public conveniences with quality standards and to ensure good operation and maintenance of these facilities, the CDMA in partnership with the ASCI has developed a **real-time ICT based monitoring system** known as **Pattana Pragathi – Toilet Monitoring System (PP-TMS)**.

2.6 Storm Water Management Strategic Nala Development Plan (SNDP)

Addressing Goal 06 of SDG: Clean Water and Sanitation

Background: Hyderabad had experienced unprecedented rains in the month of October, 2020. The sudden spell of heavy downpour and flash floods over a week caused intensive flooding of many low lying areas.

In order to prevent and mitigate the consequences of flooding in future, the Government of Telangana established a Strategic Nala Development Programme (SNDP). SNDP is a dedicated Project wing in Hyderabad to plan, develop and maintain a comprehensive Storm Water Drainage (SWD)/ nala system in Hyderabad.

It is an exclusive wing within GHMC, with an overall objective of mitigating the adversities because of heavy rains and urban floods.

Government of Telangana accorded an administrative sanction for an amount of ₹982 cr. under Phase-I in GHMC and its surrounding ULBs. The works are distributed amongst three chief engineers, for expeditious completion of the SNDP Project.



Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management involves critical infrastructure systems that play a crucial role in promoting public health and preventing the spread of disease.

Solid waste management refers to the collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of solid waste. Solid waste can include a variety of materials such as household waste, industrial waste, waste to energy plants, construction and demolition waste, and hazardous waste. The proper management of solid waste is important for protecting public health and the environment.

It is important to have adequate infrastructure, trained personnel, and appropriate management systems in place. In Urban Telangana, the solid waste management has the following institutional mechanism:

Jurisdiction	Solid Waste Management
Hyderabad	GHMC
141 ULBs	CDMA

Phase - I

- 58 Projects**
- ₹982 crores
- 80 km of nalas

Action Plan (2023-24)

- 18 Projects**
- ₹227 crores
- 17.7 km of nalas

*Refer to Appendix - 7 for SNDP Details

Phase - II

- 415 nala works with a length of 450 km in the limits of the GHMC and neighbouring ULBs,**

₹ At an estimated cost of ₹5,135.22 crores

₹ Phase-II proposals have been submitted to the State government for administrative sanction for an amount of ₹2,141.22 crore and ₹2,993.93 crore, for GHMC and ULBs within ORR, respectively.

2.7 Solid Waste Management

Addressing Goal 12 of SDG: Responsible Consumption & Production

Solid Waste Management in GHMC

- Generates 25.69 lakh tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW)
- Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project manages 6,275 tonnes per Day (TPD) of solid waste
- 100 % coverage for Door to Door garbage collection
- One Waste to Energy Plant with capacity of 24 MW plant in Jawaharnagar is under operation utilizing 1700 TPD of RDF (upgrading to 48 MW)
- Two C&D recycling plant with 500 TPD capacity each at Jeedimetla and Fathullaguda are under operation

Solid Waste Management in rest of the 141 ULBs

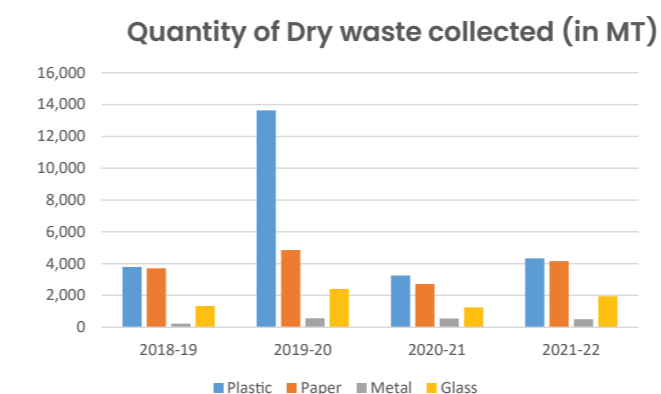
- Generates 4316 TPD of MSW
- 100 % coverage for Door to Door garbage collection in all ULBs
- 1960 TPD is currently processed and there is gap of 2356 TPD of waste to be processed
- 229 Compost sheds with total capacity of 1,120 TPD are in operation
- 206 DRCCs with a capacity of 750 TPD are functional for management of dry waste
- Bio-mining legacy waste has begun in 123 ULBs at a cost of ₹178.60 crores
- Total of 23 Awards have been declared for ULBs in Telangana state under Swachh Survekshan

2.7.1 Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management

Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management (IMSWM) project was initiated by GHMC in 2008 to manage the collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste within GHMC. The project was assigned to M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd (now Resustainability Ltd)

Primary waste collection:

A fleet of 4500 Swachh Auto Tippers (SAT) is used for waste collection, with each SAT operated by a driver assisted by one or two helpers. During collection, valuable recyclables such as HDPE, cardboards, old newspapers, and PET are sorted by the SAT operators and sold to Dry Resource Collection Centres (DRCCs) or scrap dealers at market prices. Any remaining wet waste, non-recyclables, and low value recyclables are transported to the nearest transfer station for disposal.



Hyderabad Integrated MSW Ltd. (M/s. HIMSW Ltd.) in 2009, as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode. From 2014 to present day, the collection, transportation, and processing of solid waste have been operating at **100% efficiency**. The number of transfer stations has increased from 17 in 2014 to **45 in 2023** to improve the collection system.

Secondary Waste Collection:

Compactor vehicles collect secondary waste, picking up waste from open points and bulk waste generators, and dumping it at the nearest transfer station. Informal waste pickers sort through the waste at these transfer stations and litter points, extracting valuable recyclables such as heavy plastics (HDPE, PP, PET, LDPE milk packets), paper, and cardboards, which are then sold to DRCCs or scrap dealers. The remaining dry waste, along with wet waste, is transported from the transfer station to the Integrated Waste Processing Facility in Jawaharnagar.



Integrated Municipal Solid Waste management (IMSW) facility

Addressing Goal 12 of SDG: Responsible Consumption & Production

- Waste from transfer stations is transported to Integrated Municipal Solid Waste management (IMSW) facility located at Jawaharnagar.

The by-products produced during the processing of waste as per the available mass balance data are as follows:

- Compost produced : ~ 4 - 5 %
 - RDF produced : ~ 35 - 40 %
 - Inerts : ~ 15 -19 %
 - Fermentation/ leachate/ moisture loss : ~ 25 - 40 %
- First, the mixed waste received at the tipping floor of the facility is sieved through a 70 mm trommel. Approximately 55% of the waste passes through the sieve and is sent to the compost yard for making compost.
 - The rejected material is mostly dry waste and is converted into Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) and sent to Waste to Energy (WTE) as fuel.
 - About 40 waste pickers manually separate dry waste (plastic) from tipping floor and send the recovered plastic to plastic recycling facility.

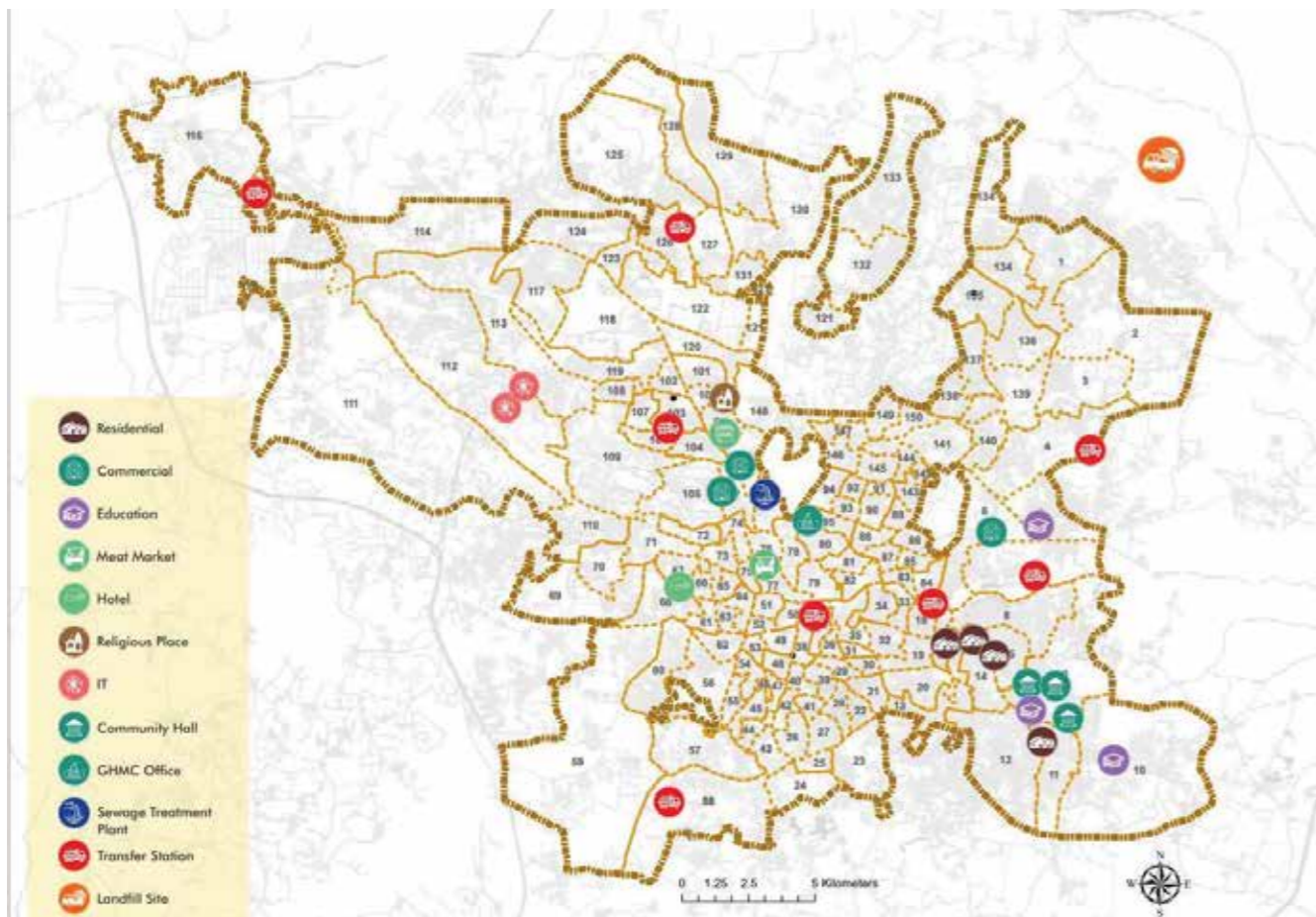


Fig. GHMC Map depicting Transfer stations and IMSW facility (Land fill site)

2.7.2 Waste to Energy Plant

Addressing Goal 12 of SDG: Responsible Consumption & Production

Increasing urbanization and changes in lifestyles, which accompany the process of economic growth, give rise to generation of increasing quantities of wastes leading to increased threats to the environment. In recent years, technologies have been developed that not only help in generating substantial quantity of decentralized energy but also in reducing the quantity of waste for its safe disposal.

The gross estimation of power potential from Municipal wastes is 175 MW in Urban Telangana. (Hyderabad 101 MW rest is 75 MW).



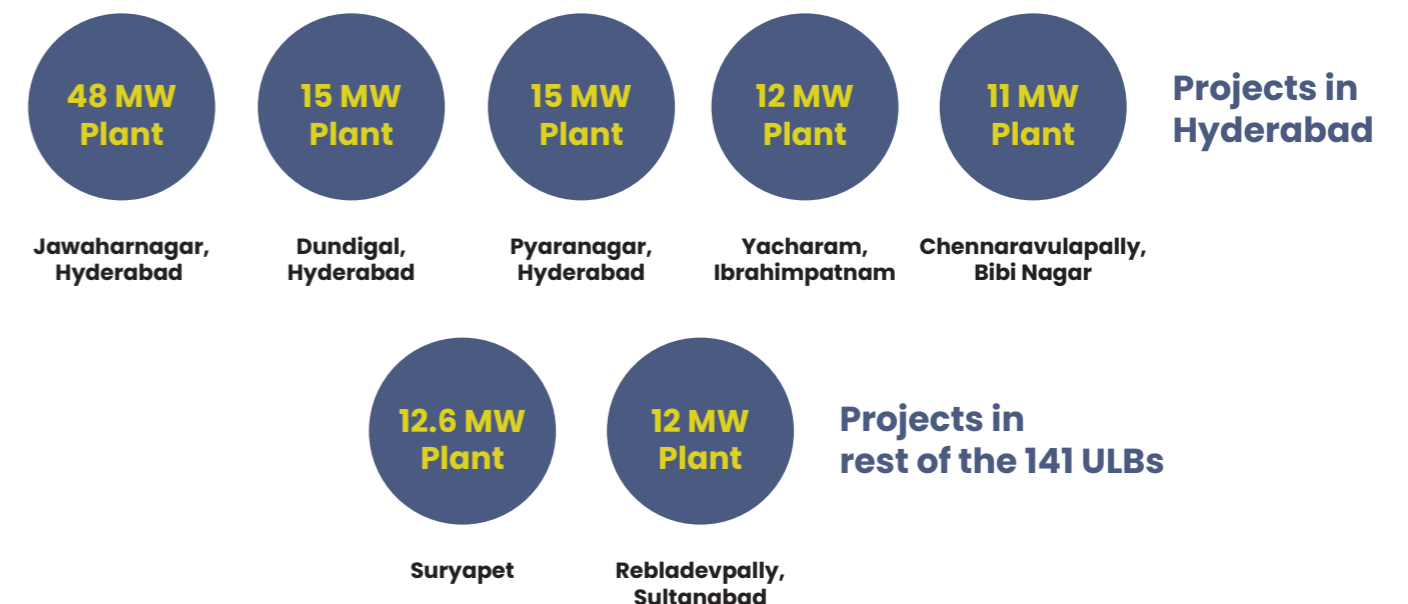
The Jawaharnagar plant has been now augmented to its full capacity to 48 MW (Phase II to be inaugurated 2024) and is utilizing about 2,500 MT to 3,000 MT of waste a day. It is in advanced stage of up-gradation.

In Telangana, the major cities producing wastes, which have high potential for energy generation, include:

- Hyderabad,
- Warangal cluster,
- Karimnagar Cluster and
- Nizamabad

Sustainable Future

List of Waste to Energy Projects in Telangana





Legacy Leachate Treatment Facility at Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad

Telangana State also executed a **2 MLD capacity State of Art Technology** that consists of Pre Treatment (PT) + MVRE with Low Temperature Evaporator Technology based Legacy Leachate Treatment Plant. It is first of its kind in Telangana and also in India at large scale. It has treated 8,49,780.88 cum of leachate in the span of 3 years.



Waste to Energy Plant In Jawaharnagar



12 MW WtE at Bibinagar



14.5 MW Waste to Energy Plant at Dundigal, Hyderabad



Legacy Leachate Treatment Facility at Jawaharnagar



Legacy Leachate Treatment Facility at Jawaharnagar



Legacy Leachate Treatment Facility at Jawaharnagar



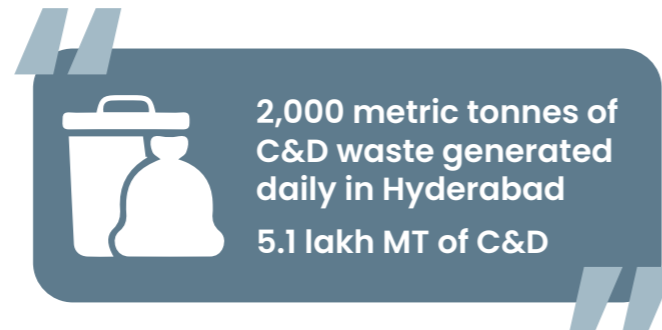
Legacy Leachate Treatment Facility at Jawaharnagar

To ensure effective waste management practice in the districts, the State government is already taking up Waste to Energy plants in two clusters of Warangal and Karimnagar. The Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) generated from the clusters would be utilized at the proposed energy plants to produce electricity.

2.7.3 Construction and Demolition waste management:

Addressing Goal 12 of SDG: Responsible Consumption & Production

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste comprises a range of materials that can originate from various sources such as construction, renovation, demolition, and natural disasters. When this debris is left on the streets, it can become a nuisance to the public, obstruct the carriage way, and impede traffic flow. It is crucial to collect, transport, and manage C&D waste separately from other waste.



Waste Generation

In Hyderabad, around **2,000 Metric tonnes of C&D waste** are generated daily, primarily from demolition, construction, and infrastructure development activities due to the rapid urbanization of the city.

As of January 2023, approximately 23.13 Lakh MT (equivalent to around 1300 TPD) of C&D waste, comprising both claimed (11%) and unclaimed (89%) waste, has been collected. Out of this, around **5.17 Lakh MT of C&D waste** i.e. 22% of the total C&D waste has been processed.

Collection and Transportation

To collect C&D waste, citizens request by calling the toll-free numbers 1800-120-1159 (for Jeedimetla & Fathullaguda collection area) and 1800-203-0033 (for Shameerpet & Shamshabad), and they will be charged by the Concessionaire for this service.

For unclaimed C&D waste found on the roadside, the responsible officer at the circle level, i.e. AMOHs/DEE(SWM), must request for its removal and pay the Concessionaire's fees for the service.



Processing and Disposal

There are currently two operational C&D waste processing plants with a processing capacity of **500 TPD each**, while two more plants with the same capacity are awaiting approval. Jeedimetla and Fathullaguda have established C&D recycling plants with a 500 TPD capacity that use a Wet Treatment Process involving water washing and crushing. These plants are equipped with a semi-automated system to prevent dust pollution and are managed by Hyderabad C&D Waste Management Ltd, a Special Purpose Vehicle of Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd.

After treatment and processing at the aforementioned C&D waste plants, the items processed can be used for non-structural purposes such as footpaths and road sub-bases. Additionally, the by-products of the process include **paver blocks, parking tiles, kerb stones, and pre-cast compound walls.**

GHMC driven programme to bring awareness for dry waste management

- **GHMC has distributed twin bins to 22 lakh households** for segregated waste storage, and has partnered with ITC for the management of DRCCs.
- GHMC also conducts regular awareness campaigns to encourage a shift towards circular economy motivated waste management, resulting in behavioural changes among the public.
- **Campaign against littering - Plogging:** GHMC in coordination with several Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) adopted the practice of plogging (jogging and picking up litter) as an awareness campaign on picking up litter from roads
- **Plastic ban campaign in meat shops:** IEC was conducted with meat shop owners and their customers to reduce the use of plastic covers in meat shops. Customers were requested to carry tiffin (stainless steel) boxes instead of plastic covers.
- **Black bag campaign:** This was a social initiative by GHMC, conducted in co-ordination with RWAs, to sensitize citizens on the generation of plastic waste. About 492 kg of plastic waste was collected from Bagyalatha colony alone in the Hayath Nagar circle within one week.

Micro level Monitoring and Awareness: Nagara Deepika

Shamshabad Municipality has initiated a unique "Micro-Level Monitoring and Awareness Program" for **door to door collection and segregation of waste at source** by engaging SHG women and named them as Nagara Deepikas.

These Nagara Deepikas are women were trained on different aspects of solid waste management such as micro level monitoring of door to door collection, sensitization of households on source segregation, not to litter on roads and open places and its negative effects (such as garbage burning).

All these measures have helped Shamshabad municipality to increase source **segregation of waste from 15% to 75% within two months.**

Sailent features of the Program:

- Micro level monitoring for door to door collection attendance to ensure 100% coverage of each household
- Each Nagara Deepika covers around 500 households
- Ensure segregation of waste at the household level
- Eliminate Garbage vulnerable points (GVPs) and roadside littering
- Sensitization households on Swachh Survekshan citizen feedback
- Ensure transportation of segregated dry waste to DRCC center
- Report issues related to drain overflow, littering, burning of waste to the officials on daily basis.



Promoting Circular Economy in Municipal Waste Management

Addressing Goal 12 of SDG: Responsible Consumption & Production

To ensure safe management of floral waste in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Telangana, MA&UD has signed an MoU on 2nd October, 2020 with Oorvi Sustainable Concepts Private Limited, a start-up incubated in Telangana, which specializes in floral waste management.

The initiative named as 'Holy Waste' adopts a **circular economy approach**, and recycles floral waste into useful products such as **charcoal-free incense, soaps, organic compost with biodegradable packaging material**.

Oorvi uses innovative and environmentally sustainable technology and **engages women self-help groups (SHGs)** in their operations. This initiative not only is addressing solid waste disposal problem but also generates livelihood opportunities for women from marginalized communities.

Shamshabad municipality is one of the first ULBs to initiate comprehensive floral waste management programme.

A dedicated space is earmarked for processing and recycling the floral waste. Further, ULB has made arrangement for pick up from bulk waste generators. A roster has been designed to ensure regular and timely collection of the waste.

Based on this initial success, CDMA has issued a direction to all ULBs to replicate this initiative by engaging active SHGs/ SLF (Self Level Federations) groups and with capacity building support from Oorvi.

Plans are also drawn to set up mini units to manufacture products in several municipalities. Vikarabad, Shadnagar, Bhongir and Vemulawada have committed to take up this activity on priority.



Action plan for 2023- 2024

- **100% processing of generated Municipal solid waste and promote circularity of reuse of treated products**
- **100% Processing of Construction and demolition waste in GWMC, Nalgonda, Sangareddy, GHMC**
- **Management of C&D waste generated in 37 ULBs will be processed under cluster approach**



Bio-mining by CDMA

- Scientific way of processing/treatment of existing legacy waste in dump yards and reclaiming the valuable resources.
- Land Recovery - land which can be put to other uses
- Further prevention of contamination of land, water and air





Chapter - 3

Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure:


This chapter highlights the MA&UD's endeavours in fostering green infrastructure in Telangana. It focuses on key topics including Telangana ku Harithaharam, lake development, urban restoration and revitalization, and disaster response and enforcement. It explores MA&UD's efforts in increasing the green cover through the Telangana ku Harithaharam initiative, restoring and developing lakes to enhance ecological health, preserving and revitalizing urban areas to promote sustainable development, and strengthening disaster response and enforcement mechanisms. These initiatives demonstrate MA&UD's commitment to creating environmentally friendly and resilient urban environments in Telangana, ensuring a sustainable and liveable future for its residents.


- 3.1** **Telangana ku Harithaharam**
- 3.2** **Lake Development**
- 3.3** **Urban Restoration and Revitalization**
- 3.4** **Disaster Response and Enforcement**

3.1 Telangana ku Harithaharam (Green Garland to Telangana)

Addressing Goal 15 of SDG: Life on Land

Telangana Ku Haritha Haram, a flagship programme of the Telangana Government envisages to increase the present 24% tree cover in the State to **33% of the total geographical area of the State.**

2022  **Award**
World Green City Award 2022
Award by
International Association of Horticulture Producers (AIPH), held in South Korea

2023  **Award**
No. 1 State in the country for increase in forest cover (It is the only state in the country that scored more than 7/10)
Award by
Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

Green cover plays a critical role as it contributes significantly in improving the quality of life and enhancing the ecology of urban areas. Equitable distribution of trees and green spaces in urban environment is a significant factor for sustainable development and leads to healthier cities.

Realising the Importance of trees in maintaining a healthy and balanced ecosystem, Government of India, that had been grappling with various issues related to forest cover of the country such as low forest cover, human activities leading to deforestation etc. introduced the National Forest Policy of India.

One of the mandates of the policy is that a minimum of 33% of total geographical area of the country should be dedicated to trees.

In view of above, Telangana Government under the aegis of the Chief Minister Shri. K. Chandrashekar Rao, in 2015, launched a noble, one of its kind initiative for the enhancement and protection of green cover known as Telangana Ku Haritha Haram. The programme is crucial for urban areas as it encourages development of lung spaces which in turn improves liveability of the place and quality of life for the citizens.



Launch of Harithaharam

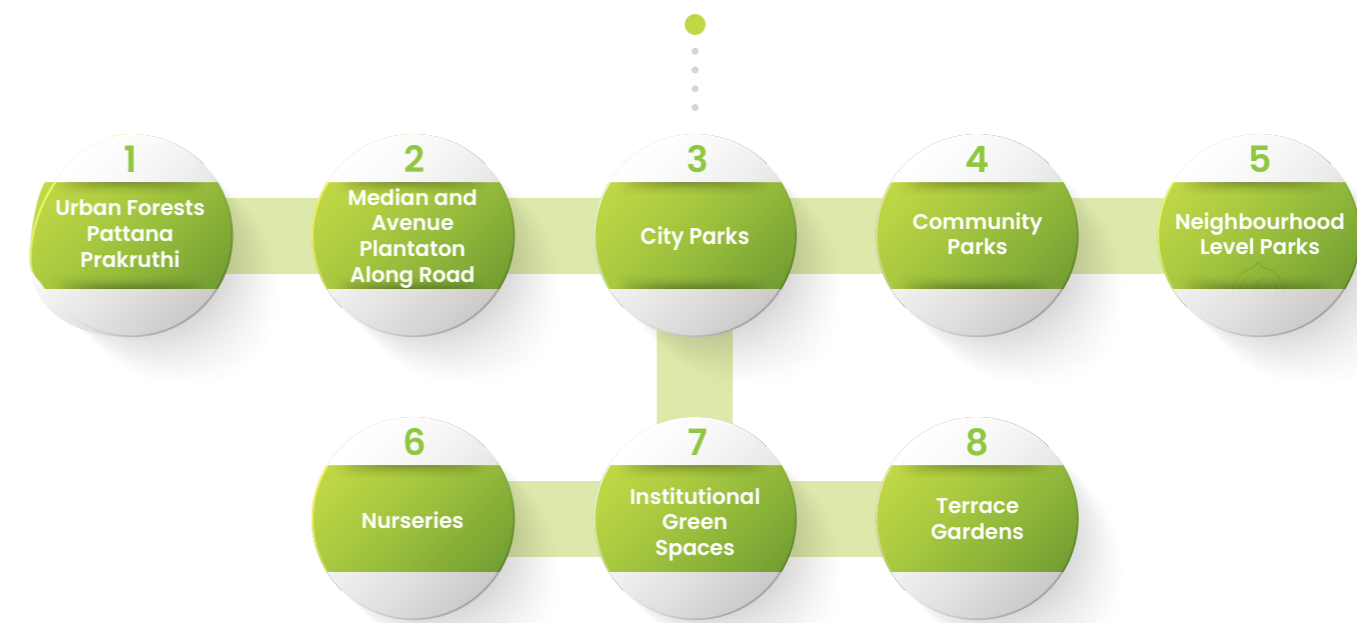


Greening of Nehru ORR

Constitution of Green Spaces in Urban Areas

Following are the various types of green spaces that have been provided in the urban areas in Telangana to enhance its environment

Urban Green Spaces



1. Urban Forests – Pattana Prakruthi Vanam

Telangana has been bringing open spaces under greenery and developing Urban Forest Parks in and around cities as a part of the “Pattana Pragathi” programme. These urban forests not only increment the green cover of urban areas but also serve as a habitat for many species of flora and fauna, thereby conserving the biodiversity. They encourage development of lung spaces which in turn helps to improve liveability of the place.



Urban Forest

2. Median and Avenue Plantation

Avenue plantation absorb the suspended particles from smoke emitted by vehicles. As a result, it reduces the air pollution and improves the air quality. It livens up the road and help in beautifying the surroundings, thereby adding to the aesthetic value of the road. Tall plants provide shade to surrounding areas. Bushy avenue plantation sieves the glare from headlights of vehicles coming from the opposite direction, thereby increasing to road safety. Additionally, it also helps in curbing the noise pollution.



Median and Avenue Plantation

3. City Parks

Civic authorities in Telangana have been actively developing city-level parks in urban areas of the state to restore the greenery and natural environment. With presence of ponds, sparkling fountains, well-crafted sculptures and ornamental flowering plants, these parks contribute to the recreational enrichment of the citizens. City parks help in creating a brand value for the city by creating an identity through its functional and aesthetic value.

A total of 985 parks were developed by GHMC. Among them, there are 19 Major Parks each with an area more than 5 acres. About 20 Panchayat parks and 103 open gyms have been developed within the GHMC jurisdiction.



City Parks

4. Community Parks

Community parks such as thematic parks serve not only as a source of recreation but also education to the citizens, particularly children. There are several thematic parks in the state such as herbal garden (dedicated to medicinal plants), bougainvillea garden, rock garden (dedicated to cactus and succulent plants), aquatic plants garden, fragrance garden (dedicated to plants with aroma), fruit theme park, rainwater harvesting theme park, dinosaur theme park, Garden Panchayat etc.



Community Parks

5. Neighbourhood Level Parks

Civic authorities, with active involvement from resident welfare associations, are taking up open spaces in the residential areas and are creating neighbourhood level parks, also known as colony parks. Already existing parks are being upgraded and maintained by the joint involvement of administration and people. Wide and well maintained walkways enable people to walk and jog. Open area and open gyms facilitate involvement in physical activity, thereby enabling people to take care of their physical health.



Neighbourhood Level Parks

6. Nurseries

Nurseries play a vital role in elevating the green cover of cities by arranging saplings for plantations and their subsequent distribution to the public. Telangana state possesses several nurseries that have been instrumental in giving a boost to Haritha Haram. Several plant propagation techniques and practices such as grafting are used to quickly grow plants to sell them to government agencies for parks and landscaping, private estates and farmers.



Nurseries

7. Institutional Green Spaces

Institutional green spaces imply any open space around buildings with public/private use that can be partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation. Institutional green spaces includes schoolyards and playgrounds in schools, higher education campuses, public plazas, government buildings, institutional or corporate grounds, grave yards and industrial parks.

Institutional green spaces can be developed as block plantations to provide thick green canopy which can contain pollution and improve the environment. Avenue plantations are also being raised.



Institutional Green Spaces

8. Terrace Gardens

Terrace garden is an urban feature that is increasingly making its way in Telangana as it ensures lush green surroundings in the midst of space crunch for gardens. They pose a big advantage as they can be created on all kinds of buildings such as residential flats, individual houses, commercial hubs, godowns and factories. Terrace gardens present a variety of benefits related to health, aesthetics and environment to the citizens.



Terrace Garden

Snapshot of Telangana ku

Harithaharam across the State

HMDA

- 14 cr. total plantation
- 2,735 nurseries established
- 950 km of avenue plantation
- 5,926 ha of urban forests
- ₹754 cr. expenditure

Action Plan (2023-24)

- 6 cr. plantation
- 700 nurseries
- 1854 ha of urban forests
- ₹50 cr. budget

GHMC

- 7 cr. total plantation
- 1,976 nurseries established
- 1,016 km of avenue plantation
- ₹127 cr. expenditure

CDMA – 141 ULBs

- 11 cr. total plantation
- 1,012 nurseries established
- 19,866 km of avenue plantation
- 541 ha of pattana prakruthi vanalu
- ₹521 cr. expenditure

Action Plan (2023-24)

- 2.1 cr. to be planted
- 10 nurseries to be established
- 2,100 km of planned avenue plantation
- 125 ha of pattana prakruthi vanalu to be created
- ₹150 cr. outlay

Urban Forest Blocks

Addressing Goal 15 of SDG: Life on Land

Urban forest blocks are designated areas within urban environments that are deliberately planted and managed to create a forest-like setting. These blocks typically consist of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation, aiming to replicate the ecological and social benefits of natural forests in urban settings.

Urban forest blocks serve multiple purposes and provide various benefits such as environmental benefits, biodiversity conservation, storm water management, recreational opportunities, noise reduction aesthetics and urban beautification.

There are **188 forest blocks** within HMDA covering an **area of 1,60,660 acres**. Around 59 locations are being developed as Urban Forest Parks and rest 70 locations are Conservation blocks. The agency wise Urban Forest parks developed are as follows:

S.No:	Department	No. of Urban Forest Parks	Area in Acres	Financial Outlay (in ₹ cr)	Location
1	Forest Department	27	29,837		
2	HMDA*	16	14,643	116.63	
3	TSIIC	7	6,850		
4	TSFDC	4	5,715		
5	GHMC*	3	1,471	17.75	Suraram Madannaguda Nadergul
6	HMRL*	2	1,006	0.93	Gollur & Turkayamjal
	Total	59	59,522		

The components in development of Urban Forest Blocks are:

1. Plantation
2. See through Wall
3. Entrance Arch
4. Walk / Path way
5. Gazebos
6. Nature Interpretation centre
7. Watch tower
8. Wash rooms



Manyamkancha Urban Forest Park



Bibinagar Urban Forest



Bibinagar Urban Forest



Jalalpur Urban Forest Park



Amberpet Kalan Urban Forest Park



Sangareddy Urban Forest Park



Kammadanam Urban Forest Park

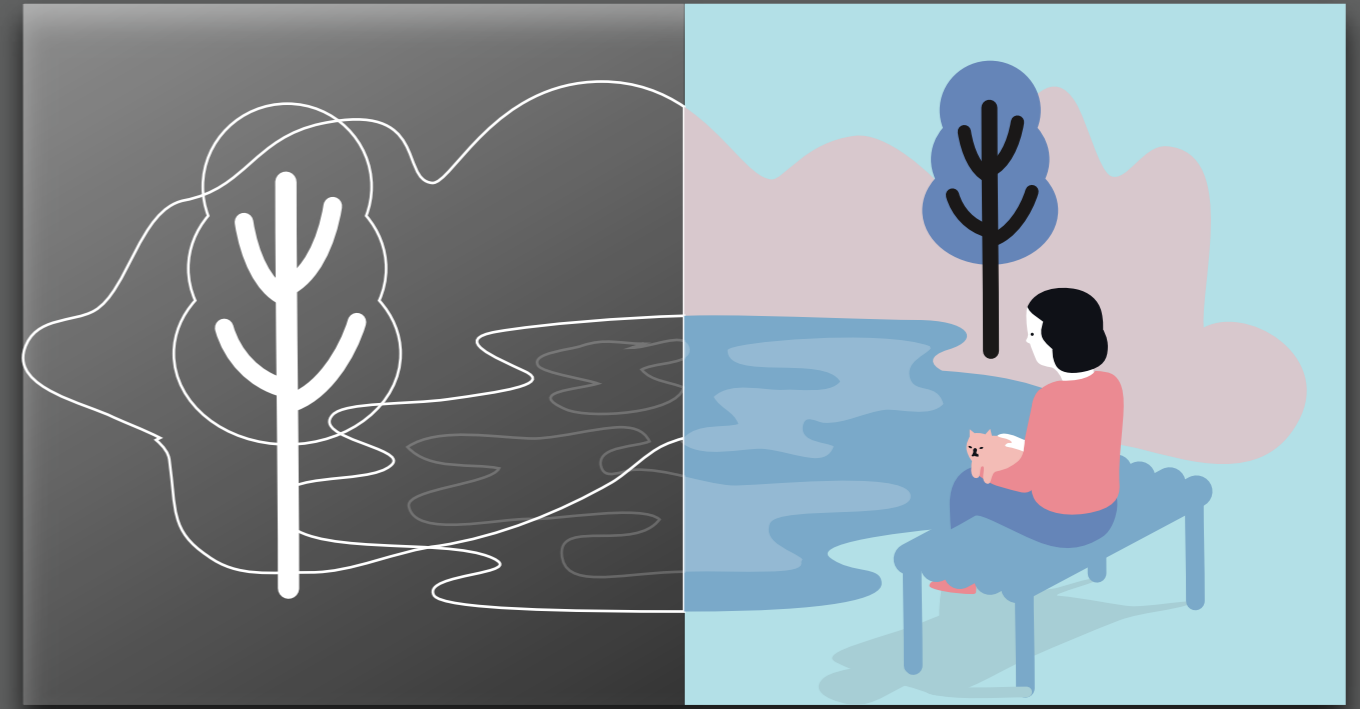
Rain Gardens

HMDA Developed greenery in Rain Gardens at Attapur, Mudikunta, Uppal Bhagayath, Malakpet & Khairtabad with an estimated cost of **₹4.7 Crore**. The Begumpet Rain Garden has received awards in 2021 International Exhibition and 6th Smart Cities India Expo under the **“Green and Clean City” category**.



Landscape Park (at Osman Sagar, Gandipet)

The park inaugurated in 2022 is spread over **18 acres** and was developed by HMDA involving an expenditure of **₹35.60 cr**. It has an open-air theatre to hold cultural events with Osman Sagar as backdrop.



Lake Development

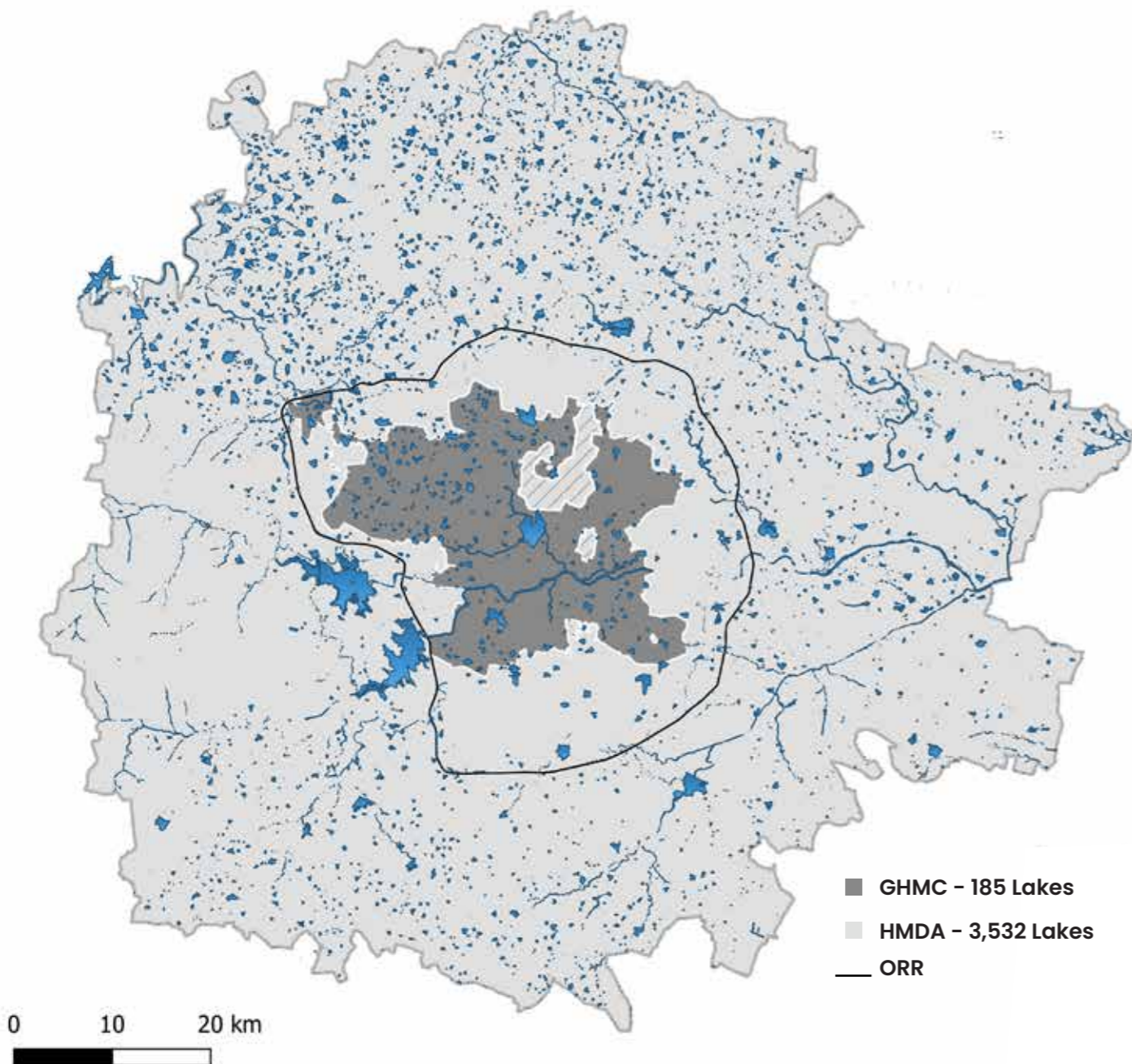
3.2 Lake Development

Addressing Goal 15 of SDG: Life on Land

HMDA has about **3,532 man-made lakes, of which 185 lakes are within GHMC.** The lakes, originally constructed for water supply, are interconnected, ultimately flowing into Musi river, and play an important role in flood risk management in Hyderabad. Improved management of these lakes is important for:

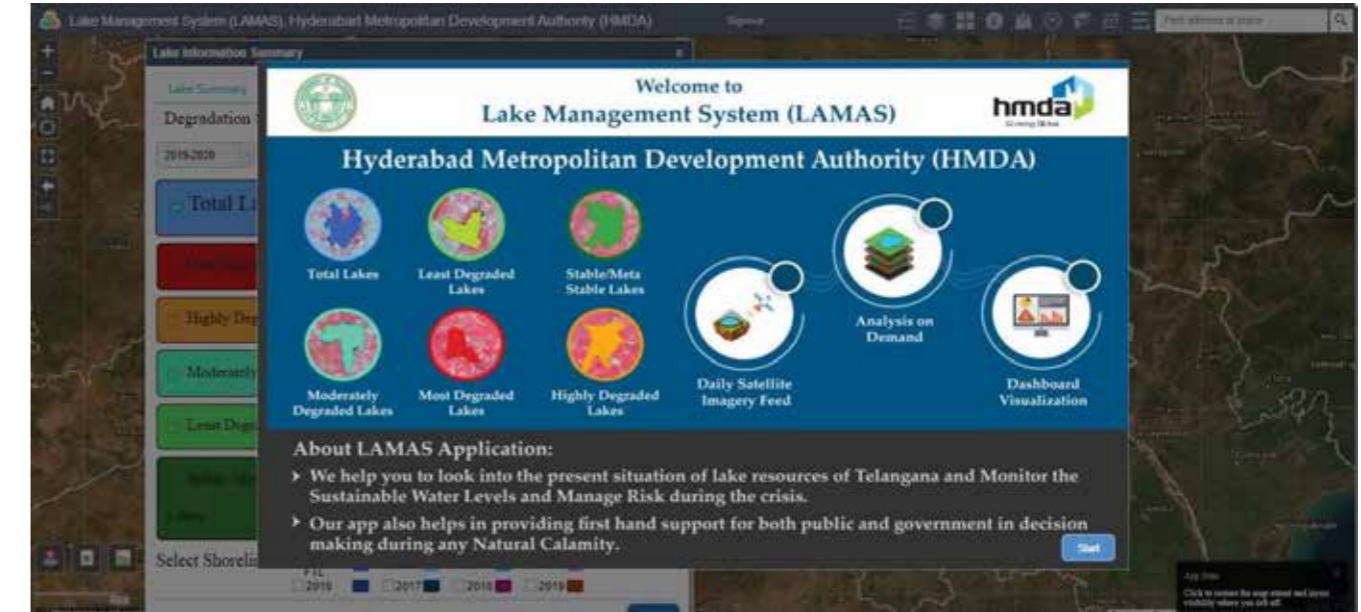
- management of flood risk in the city;
- improving urban livability, potential to capture land value and improving quality of life through clean and odor-free lakes
- addressing potential health impacts due to water contamination and
- as a source of water supply and other economic activities
- important for the water quality in Musi river

Lakes in HMDA and GHMC



Several agencies are involved in improving sustainability of urban lakes, including GHMC, HMDA, HMWSSB. In 2012, a **Lake Protection Committee** was also set up for preservation and protection of lakes in HMDA. Steps taken to proactively improve sustainability of urban lakes are as follows:

- **Improving Urban Lake Management information systems:** HMDA and GHMC are undertaking cadastral mapping and determination of Full Tank Level (FTL) of 2490 lakes with plans to do the same for the remaining 1042 lakes. Notification of FTL is expected to deter construction / encroachment of lakes. This information / data is expected to be available to all and HMDA will use this database while evaluating and approving building plans.



- **Lake Restoration projects:** GHMC is undertaking lake restoration projects in 145 lakes within its jurisdiction, which include demarcation of FTL boundary, removal of encroachments, provision of sluices in weirs, sewage diversion to STPs in the vicinity and development of Green Belts within the buffer zone of 30 meters from the FTL boundary of lakes. Provision of sluices and operation of same, though through manual monitoring, enabled GHMC to deplete lakes to receive flood water and address flooding.
- **Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)** for untreated sewerage flowing into lakes: HMWSSB is commissioning 31 STPs (in three phases) with a total capacity to treat 1257 MLD of sewage. This is being done through a Hybrid Annuity model of Public Private Partnership (60% private financing/40% government financing), where the private partner is expected to operate and maintain the STPs for 15 years.



20 MLD STP with Tertiary Treatment adjoining HussainSagar Lake, Hyderabad

- Lake restoration by HMDA: HMDA is comprehensively restoring 20 lakes beyond the GHMC area comprising:
 - (i) strengthening the existing bund, desilting, chute drains, peripheral drains, sewage diversion - interception and diversion structure;
 - (ii) rock fill dam for wetland, removal of water hyacinth and land scaping/ plantation;
 - (iii) construction of children play area, external lighting, hand railing for main bund and benches, etc.

HMDA has taken up development, rejuvenation and beautification of 20 lakes within its jurisdiction. A total of ₹120 cr. was sanctioned for this project. Works such as sewage diversion, strengthening of bund, landscaping, walking pathways, are in progress at all lakes.

1. Peeram Cheruvu

Peeram Cheruvu lake is located near Himayath Sagar(V), in Hyderabad. The Full Tank Level area of the lake is **30.79 acres**. The length of the bund is **449 m**. Strengthening and widening of main bund including chute drains is completed along with sewage diversion pipe line.



Peeram Cheruvu

2. Turkayamjal Cheruvu/ Masab Cheruvu

The lake Turkayamjal Cheruvu/Masab Cheruvu is located at Turkayamjal(V), in Hyderabad. The Full Tank Level area of the lake is **498.58 acres**. The length of the bund is **1,294 m**. Strengthening of mainbund including chute Drains work is completed and pathways, hand railings, landscaping and electrification works have been completed.



Masab Cheruvu

3. Hussain Sagar

a. Floating Trash Barriers

Through a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between HMDA, World Resources Institute (WRI) and DESMI Ro-Clean, Denmark, a pilot project for setting up a floating trash barrier with automated garbage collection system for a period of 6 months was undertaken at Picket Nala to restrict the flow of floating solid waste entering Hussain Sagar through that nala.

The project was a huge success with this system able to restrict and remove close to 1 tonne of solid waste per week from entering Hussain Sagar.



Floating Trash Barriers, at Hussain Sagar

b. Beautification works along Tank Bund Road

HMDA has taken up restoration and beautifications of Tank Bund Road at an estimated cost of **₹38.00 crores**

The major focus was on refurbishment of footpath on both sides of Tank Bund with flamed finish granite. Ornamental Railing replacing the old streetlight illumination with ornamental poles and fixtures on Tank Bund Road have been completed.



Tank Bund Road

c. Musical Fountain

HMDA in 2023 launched India's largest musical floating fountain at Hussain Sagar making the lake more attractive for tourists. The fountain which is launched near NTR Marg has a height of around 90 meters. It is 180 meters in length, and 10 meters wide. It was developed at a cost of INR 17.02 crore.

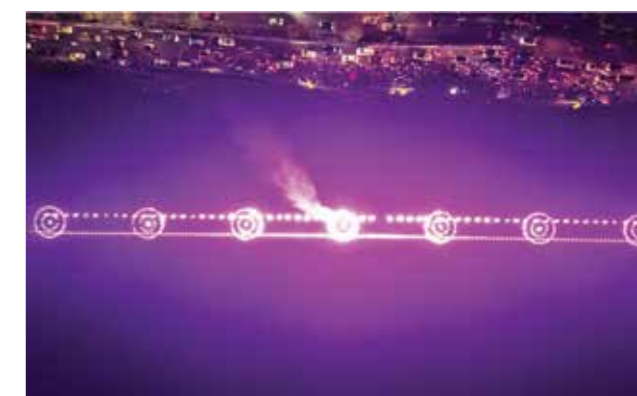
The musical floating fountain boasts of several exceptional features, including three laser sets that display a range of themes, mist fairy fog to create a cloud effect along with music, 800 jet high-powered nozzles, and 880 underwater LED lights that add to the dynamic visual experience.

While, the height of the sprays from the chasing nozzles ranges from 12 to 45 meters, the central jet reaches a height of 90 meters.

During the weekdays, HMDA conducts three shows of 20 minutes each. On weekends, there are four shows between 7 pm and 10 pm.



Musical Fountain at Hussain Sagar

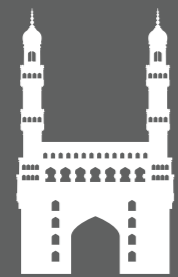
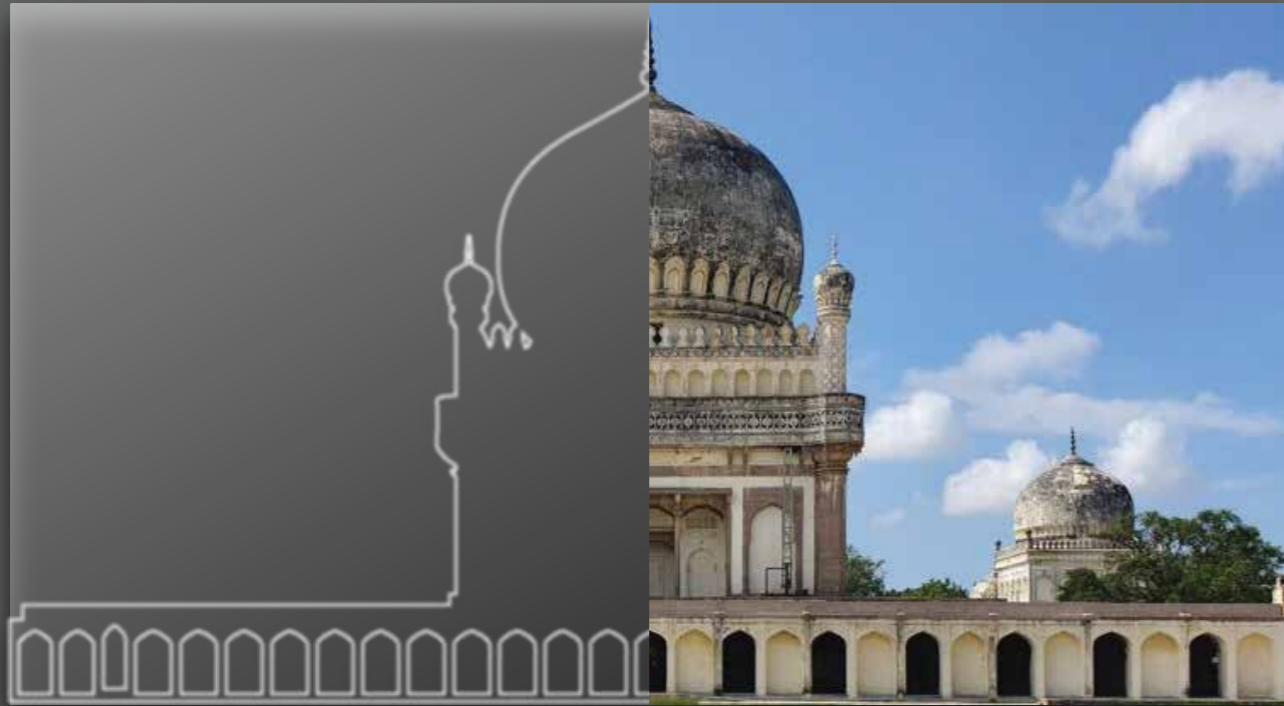


4. Lake Front Development at Rangadhamini Cheruvu

HMDA has taken up Lake Front Development at Rangadhamini Cheruvu, Kukatpally, Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.80 crores. The works are in progress.

5. Other Lakes' Development

In the past 9 years, **42 lakes have been developed** with tree plantations and other beautification works. Action plans for rest 143 lakes in GHMC (total 185 lakes) have been prepared and works have commenced for their development.



Urban Restoration & Revitalization

3.3.1 Charminar Urban Renewal Project

Addressing Goal 08 of SDG: Decent Work & Economic Growth

The proposed Charminar Urban Renewal Project aims at uplifting communities and improving quality of life for stakeholders in Charminar area. The project is executed by NIUM in collaboration with Think City, a Malaysia-based impact organisation, with the primary objective of sharing expertise and knowledge and co-creating programs to improve and enhance the socio-economic wellbeing and capacities of the local community. A physical survey was conducted by students and stakeholders to identify clusters and cultural assets of the site area and collect data for a baseline to quantify the impact of the project implementation.

Community Outreach Event

Conducted at Hussaini Alam Police Outpost by GHMC, Think City and NIUM on 4th February, 2023. The historic police outpost was opened up for public walk-ins and participants from the Urban Community Development (UCD) Self Help Group network. Various activities were organized to engage the local stakeholders including:

- A timeline of the development of Hyderabad with an old map and local stories for recording histories of development and growth of the city;
- Marking points of interest, problems and opportunities in the present day to record feedback from local stakeholders to inform future decisions;
- Sketch map of the area in 2073 to record stakeholder's aspirations for the future.

The main concerns highlighted during the event through the various activities include:

- **Requirement for clean drinking water in various areas,**
- **Lack of open spaces for community use and playgrounds,**
- **Lack of opportunities for unemployed women and**
- **Mobility concerns**

Hence, after the event, visits were conducted to areas with drinking water concerns and a new line was laid by HMWSSB as a result of the initial reports submitted.



Digital Marketing Event

A digital marketing workshop was conducted with Self Help Group women to empower them to market their products better and various discussions were held with local NGOs involved in upskilling women. Conducted at GHMC Chandrayangutta Office by GHMC and NIUM on 3rd April, 2023.

A presentation was given to members of various SHGs in Charminar Circle by NIUM Team on the benefits and process of using digital mediums for sale of handicrafts and provision of services such as tailoring, embroidery, etc. Demonstrations were also held for installing apps for business and teaching correct ways to photograph objects for sale.

After the event, follow up shall be conducted by NIUM team in collaboration with the UCD staff from GHMC to enable sustained usage of digital media for marketing the products and troubleshooting.



World Heritage Day Event

Conducted by GHMC and NIUM on 18th April, 2023, with representatives from the Endowment Department and Temple Trust, as well as student participants from Vaishnavi School of Architecture and Planning and St Anns College for Women.

HMDA double decker buses carried participants on a test route along the proposed "Hop On Hop Off Route" in the Charminar area. Architecture students also participated in the documentation, sketching and photography of the temple precinct.

Decisions taken during the course of the event include restoration of the Jham Singh Temple Nakkarkhana and Dharamshala, clearing and restoration of stepwell adjacent to the main temple complex at Jham Singh Temple, detailed documentation of historic Kos Minars in Gudimalkapur area to be carried out and proposals to be created for their fencing.



3.3.2 Restoration of Stepwells

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Stepwells are subterranean structures that were primarily meant to access, manage and conserve groundwater. Some of the stepwells built during the medieval ages were beautifully detailed and ornamented. Unfortunately, through the years these stepwells have lacked maintenance and have therefore become defunct. In an effort to revive and restore these stepwells, GHMC and HMDA have come together to take up cleaning and restoration of ancient stepwells. They are executing cleaning works, removing encroachments and maintaining sanitation around these stepwells.

1. Bansilalpet Stepwell

Bansilalpet stepwell has been restored and has garnered national attention with Hon'ble Prime Minister of India appreciating the efforts of the State Govt. in restoring the stepwell as a source of water.

It is an 18th Century step well located in Secunderabad measuring 35.5m x 19.2m x 17.5m. More than 500 tonnes of garbage and 2000 tonnes of debris was removed to unearth this 57-foot deep water gushing stepwell.



The efforts at Bansilal Stepwell have received the Sustainable Initiative of the Year Big 5 Construction Impact Award for "sustainable revitalization of traditional rainwater harvesting".

2. Bapu Ghat Stepwell



Bapu Ghat stepwell was restored to its original glory and was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister for MA&UD on 29th Nov, 2021. Bapu Ghat stepwell is a three tiered structure made of stone masonry and lime plaster, its architectural features reflect an amalgamation of styles from the Kakatiyas' period to the Nizams'. The step-well is presumed to be the source for the "Bagh" (pleasure garden) during the Asif Jahi era. The baoli existed even before the construction of Bapu Ghat in 1948, one of the places where Mr. M.K Gandhi's ashes were immersed.

3. Other Stepwells

Sl.No:	Name of the Step Well	Nature of the Work	Restoration Month and Year
1	Shiv Bagh Step well, Gudimalkapur, Mehidipatnam	Removal of trash/debris Removal of bushes/grass Removal of silt Cleaning of premises Water washing Visual improvement of water quality Using labor and machinery	April, 2021
2	Katora House, Lunger-House		April, 2021
3	Bhagavandas Bagh Step well, Gudimalkapur, Mehidipatnam		July, 2021
4	Anand Colony Step well, Hayathnagar		November, 2021
5	Gachibowli Step well		November, 2021
6	Step well in MG Memorial, Langer-House		December, 2021
7	Sri Swarna Sai Baba Mandiram (Gowsai Mattam) Lingo jigudam (v), Choutuppal (M)		May, 2022
8	Victoria Memorial Home & Residential School, Saroor Nagar		May, 2022
9	Saidanimaa tomb Near Budha Bhavan		August, 2022
10	Step well in the Qutb Shahi Tomb complex at Golconda		November, 2022
11	Bansilalpet Step well, Secunderabad		December, 2022
12	Mah Laqa Bai Step well at College of Education, OU Campus		April, 2023



3.3.3 Restoration of Markets

Addressing Goal 9 of SDG: Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure

1. Mozamjahi Market

The City Improvement Board (CIB) which was created in the aftermath of the great flood of September 1908 for reconstruction of Hyderabad, built the landmark shopping complex named Mozamjahi Market in 1935 at a (then) expenditure ₹4 lakhs. The objective was to create a space for vegetable and fruit vendors in the city. It was named after the then CIB president Prince Moazzam Jahi, who is the son of last Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan. The Special Chief Secretary to Govt., MA&UD (Dept.), proposed the Conservation and Restoration of the Market, which was taken up at a cost of INR 15 crores. After completion, it was re-opened by Hon'ble Minister Sri. KT Rama Rao on 14th August, 2020.



2. Laad Bazar

The market dating back to almost 500 years has been revamped, keeping in mind the integrity of the structure and the wellbeing of its traders. After the layout of coherent cables and systematic cementing, the market looks more compact and visually appealing to tourists and onlookers who frequent its bustling stores for shopping.



UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation – Stepwells of Golconda



2. Clock Towers

The Mahboob Chowk clock tower has been restored, along with the garden in which it is located. The Shalibanda Clock Tower, an entrance to a neighbourhood, has also been restored.

3.3.4 Monument Conservation

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

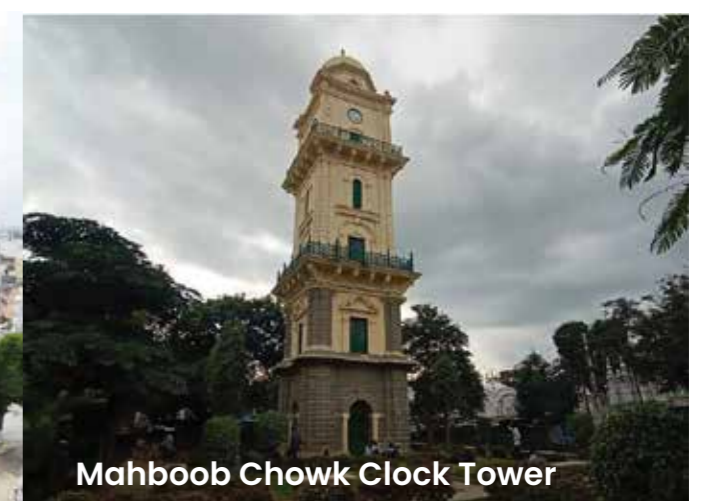
1. Qutb Shahi Heritage Park

The Aga Khan Trust for Culture is involved in the conservation and landscape development of Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, a UNESCO designated World Heritage Site situated beside the Golconda Fort. It comprises over 80 monuments standing within 106 acres. The necropolis consists of 40 mausoleums, 23 mosques, six baolis (step wells), a hamam (mortuary bath), pavilions, tanks, wells, garden structures and enclosure walls - all built during the reign of 169 years of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty.

A total area of 25 acres has been landscaped as a part of this initiative. For the conservation of the six stepwells/baolis at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, the project received an Award of Distinction from the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Award for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2022.

A 500-seater amphitheater has been developed by GHMC inside the Quli Qutub Shah precinct and with a modern landscape and scenic view of the tombs.

The conservation works aim to ensure long term preservation and enhance visitor experience.



3.3.5 Charminar Pedestrianisation Project

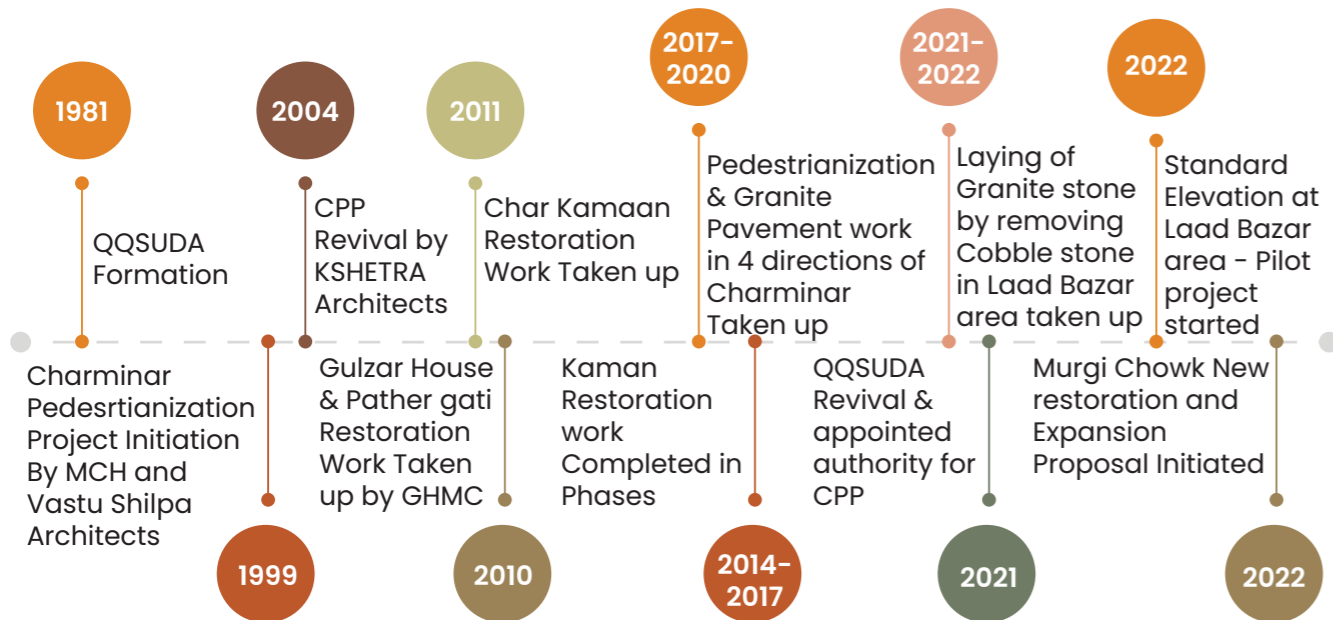
Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities



Charminar Pedestrian Project (CPP) is to pedestrianise the precincts of Charminar upto radius of 220m by diverting the vehicular traffic to ring roads. The progress is as follows:

- Charminar, Hyderabad has been awarded as Special Swachh Iconic Place - 2018 out of 20 places all over India
- Visible progress in Buffer Zone creation, revamping of Laad Bazar and Sardar Mahal Roads and repairs of damaged drainage lines passing through the building.

The Char Kamaan (four gates), to the north of Charminar have been taken up for restoration, by adopting traditional techniques.



3.3.6 Smart City Schemes

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Greater Warangal Smart City Corporation Limited

- Improvement of Padmakshi Temple Precincts
- About 4 km of Bhadrakali Lake front development integrated with the tourism circuit connecting Padmakshi Temple, Adventure Train on Aggaliah Gutta, Kakatiya Musical Garden.

3.3.7 HRIDAY Schemes (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana)

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

HRIDAY Schemes at Warangal

- Bhadrakali Lake Foreshore Development
- Development work at Kazipet Dargah
- Development of Jain Sites on the Hanamkonda Hillock
- Development works at Thousand Pillar Temple area
- Rejuvenation of Pond at Padmakshi Temple
- Revival and Development of Fort Warangal

3.3.8 Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings



A project for the identification and proposals for collaboration with various partners for the adaptive reuse of heritage sites shall be initiated, including Shaikpet Sarai, and others.

Conservation and adaptive reuse projects have been initiated for sustained protection of the tangible-built heritage including Mozamjahi Market, Sardar Mahal, State Central Library and the British Residency. Various stepwells including those at Bansilalpet, Babu Ghat, Shiv Bagh, Hathi Baoli, Bhagwandas Baoli and Gachibowli were cleared and restored.

Proposals have been made to initiate conservation and adaptive reuse works at Shaikpet Sarai, Mahboob Chowk Market, Police Stations at Tank Bund and Ramgopalpet, Khursheed Jah Devdi, Badshahi Ashoorkhana, Saidani Ma's tomb, Victoria Memorial Home and the Old Municipal Office/ QQSUDA Office. Numerous other projects in the pipeline aim to preserve Hyderabad's cultural identity, boost tourism and strive towards a World Heritage Site tag for Hyderabad.

3.4 Disaster Response & Enforcement

Government of Telangana, on 13th March 2018, constituted the Directorate of Enforcement, Vigilance and Disaster Management wing in GHMC which works under the direct control and supervision of the Commissioner, GHMC.

The main objective of the wing is to make a resilient Hyderabad where communities respond to disasters with a sense of urgency and in a planned manner to minimize human, property and environmental loss. This is done by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster and technology-driven strategy for disaster management.

Apart from disaster management, the Directorate of EV&DM is also responsible for the prevention of corruption and maintenance of integrity in public services along with enforcement operations in the city such as issue of notices, inspection of premises, removal of encroachments, levying of fines etc.

The directorate of enforcement, vigilance & disaster management wing of GHMC comprises the Disaster Relief Force (DRF), with 360 fully trained professionals. With multi-utility customized vehicles (8 LMV teams and 11 trucks) and advanced rescue machinery, the force deals with any disaster situation such as urban floods, structural collapses, fire accidents, rail/road accidents, tree falls, animal rescues etc.

1. Rescue during Floods in 2020

During floods in Hyderabad, Warangal and Siricilla DRF teams were deployed to rescue citizens from inundated areas and provide relief operations. The DRF teams attended to tree fall complaints and helped in restoring electricity and internet connectivity.



DRF Teams during Floods



2. COVID-19 prevention/containment measures

Nineteen DRF teams were commissioned for mass spraying of disinfectant solution during the 2nd COVID wave, with 30 retrofitted water tankers, 25 jetting machines as well as through manual spraying- covering all public places, main roads and interior colonies within GHMC limits, using maps.

The entire GHMC area has been disinfected nearly 6 times by DRF teams which largely reduced community spreading of COVID-19.



Covid-19 Vaccination Camp

Enforcement

A. Central Enforcement Cell

Central Enforcement Cell (CEC) was launched in September 2019 to impose penalties through an e-challan system on the violations using a mobile application. About 2,09,139 challans have been generated and 1,21,848 challans were served to the violators. An amount of ₹5 crore has been collected from violators.

B. Asset Protection Cell

- The EV&DM has launched Parks, Lakes & Layout Open Spaces Protection Cell on 6th July 2020 and has provided a Toll-Free No. 1800-599-0099 for the citizens to call and register their complaint.
- Land area measuring about 38705 Sq. Yards (approximately 8.0 acres) has been recovered from encroachers and protection works are being taken up.

C. DRF in other Corporations

Apart from GHMC, DRF & rescue teams have been established in Khammam & Warangal Municipal Corporations by training the local workers at DRF Training Centre at Fathullaguda, Nagole.





Chapter - 4 Social Infrastructure

Social Infrastructure:

This chapter highlights the initiatives of MA&UD to build social infrastructure. It covers key topics including 2BHK Housing, Infrastructure for Community Development, Integrated Veg and Non-Veg markets, Vaikuntadhamam, Basthi Dawakhana, ORR Trauma Centres, Cultural events at Heritage Structures, Multi-purpose Community Halls with CCTV surveillance, Welfare Activities, PM SVANidhi, Annapurna Food Programme, support for Self-Help Groups (SHGs), self-employment programs, Shelter for Urban Homeless, Aasara Scheme for the Elderly, Covid measures, Veterinary services, and Entomology.

These initiatives reflect MA&UD's commitment to providing affordable housing, community development infrastructure, healthcare facilities, welfare programs, and support for vulnerable groups, ensuring the overall social development and well-being of the people of Telangana.

- 4.1 2BHK Housing
- 4.2 Infrastructure for Community Development
- 4.3 Welfare Activities

4.1 2BHK – Dignity Housing

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities

The Two Bedroom (2BHK) Housing programme is a unique dignity Housing Program of Government of Telangana, for constructing 2BHK houses and giving them free of cost to the shelter-less poor people, living below the Poverty Line (BPL). MA&UD has accorded Administrative sanction duly dovetailing with PMAY-HFA (Urban) for taking up a total of 1,00,000 houses by GHMC with a total project outlay of ₹8,630 crores. In 69 ULBs 58,598 dwelling units were sanctioned with an outlay of ₹3,618 crores. These beneficiaries were living earlier in old huts built with temporary, congested, unhygienic sheds with A.C Sheets in vulnerable situations, especially during rainy seasons.

The 2BHK Dignity Housing project gave an opportunity for slum dwellers and other homeless people living under acute poverty conditions to live in a dignified hygienic environment, with comfortable housing and all other amenities such as treated water supply infrastructure, underground sewage system with Sewage Treatment Plant, storm water drains, electrification works and CC Roads etc. Spaces have been earmarked for social infrastructure and these will be taken up under respective Government programs. To meet the recurring operations & maintenance expenditure of lifts, common lighting, pump sets and other such works, shops are constructed on the stilt floor of all the housing blocks to generate self-sustaining income.

🏠 **Hyderabad**
In GHMC, a total of 1 Lakh dignity houses at 111 locations are ready.

🏠 **141 ULBS**
In other ULBs, 186 housing projects have been undertaken, covering 60,000 homes.

- **Format – I: Cellar + Stilt + 9 floors, Stilt +5 floors, G+3 floors**
- **Format – II: 2-Bedrooms, 1-Hall, 1-Kitchen and 1-Western and 1- Conventional Toilet**



1. Promotion of slum-free cities.
2. Provision of dignified housing to weaker sections
3. Provision of housing as a basic right to the eligible families without any beneficiary contribution from them.



Mandipally



Rampally



Kollur



Kamareddy

Innovations in Housing

1. **Shear wall technology using Tunnel formwork : (allows concrete to cast walls and slab in one operation)**
It has been used in the construction of 6240 DUs in Stilt+10 floors pattern in vacant land at Rampally at a cost of ₹539.76 Cr.
2. **Shear wall technology using Aluminium formwork: (structural elements made of RCC are cast together at one go by using aluminium formwork)**
Total 864 DUs in 8 housing blocks of Stilt+9 floors pattern in vacant land at Dundigal have been constructed through this.
3. **Precast Technology: (Precast concrete elements manufactured in a more controlled environment are of better quality)**
Precast Construction is taken up for total 1512 DUs in 13 housing blocks of Stilt+9 floors pattern in vacant land at Dundigal.

Civic infrastructure works	Social Infrastructure
CC Roads, Storm water drains, Sewage Treatment Plant, Underground Sewerage system, Water Supply System, Electrification	Community Centres, Health Centres, Schools, Bus Stands, Parks, Play Grounds and Tot-lots.

4.2 Infrastructure for Community Development

4.2.1 Integrated Veg and Non-Veg Markets

Addressing Goal 02 of SDG: Zero Hunger

Telangana Municipalities Act 2019, issues at least one integrated Veg & non-veg market for each ULB. The intent is to facilitate local economic growth and to provide fresh vegetables, fruits, flowers and meat products at a single hygienic place. Each ULB will have modern integrated veg and non-veg market which is centrally located, easily accessible and convenient to the residents of the ULB.

Consists of main structure with stalls for vegetables, meat, fruits and flowers including electrical and water supply components, Compound wall, Public toilet, Rain water harvesting structures, internal roads, Bio-digesters, Yard lighting, Greenery etc.

One IVNVM for each ULB in Telangana Allocated ₹500 cr
Proposed at one site at a cost of ₹2 cr. for each ULB having population less than 25,000 (57 ULBs) and at a cost of ₹4.50 cr. for ULBs having population more than 25,000 (81 ULBs)

Works Sanctioned	: 144 Sites	(Additional 1 for Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam Municipal Corporation)
Works Completed	: 14 Sites	
Works Under progress	: 130 Sites	



4.2.2 Vaikuntadhamam (Cremation Grounds)

Telangana Municipalities Act, 2019 envisages that, in order to provide dignity and respect to departed souls, ULB shall provide, maintain and upgrade at least one Vaikuntadhamam (Crematorium) or burial ground and have all modern facilities. The existing graveyards will be remodeled as "Vaikuntadhamams" by providing necessary logistics to the kith and kin of the departed soul. The Vaikuntadhamams shall have the components of burning units, pooja mandapam, dimpudu kallam, seating galleries, toilet blocks, ash & wood storage room, parking area, internal roads and lighting.

Vaikuntadhamams are proposed at:

- a. One site at cost of ₹1 cr. for 99 ULBs with population less than 50,000
- b. Two sites at cost of ₹1 cr. for 29 ULBs with population 0.50 to 1 Lakh
- c. Two sites, one site at cost of ₹1 cr. and another site at cost of ₹2 cr. for 9 ULBs with population 1 to 3 Lakhs
- d. Two sites each at cost of ₹2 cr. for 4 ULBs with population more than 3 Lakhs

Total Status of Vaikuntadhamams:

No. of VDs Sanctioned	: 453
No. of VDs Completed	: 304 (67.10 %)
No. of VDs u/ progress	: 142 (31.30 %)



Development of Crematorium at Fathullaguda in Hyderabad

HMDA has taken up the development of Crematorium at Fathullaguda, Uppal at an estimated cost of ₹11.77 cr. for three different communities i.e. Hindu, Muslim and Christian and the works are in progress.

Model Graveyards and Crematoriums by GHMC

Development of Model Graveyards to ensure respectful last rites include construction of compound wall, providing wash areas, burning platforms, ash storing facilities, prayer hall, waiting area, sitting gallery, parking facility, tonsuring facility, office place, shops selling items for rituals, lighting etc. During the past 8 years, 31 model crematoriums/graveyards with ₹44.4 cr. were executed. Around 8 graveyards costing ₹12.65 cr. are at various stages of execution.

4.2.3 Basthi Dawakhana

Addressing Goal 03 of SDG: Good Health and Well Being

In GHMC

Total No. of Basti Dawakanas: 264
Upcoming Basti Dawakhana: 36

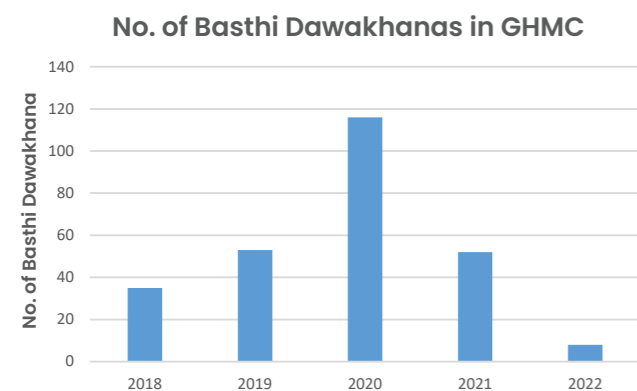
In 141 ULBs

Total No. of Basti Dawakanas: 137
Upcoming Basti Dawakhana: 49

Basthi Dawakhana (Health and Wellness Centers) were established to meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, by making available to them essential primary health care services and reducing their expenses for treatment. They offer 57 services such as OPD Consultation, Tele consultation, Basic lab diagnosis, Treatment of acute simple illness, immunisation services,

Prenatal and Postnatal care, Family Planning, Screening for anaemia, non-communicable diseases such as BP, Blood Sugar, Cancer Awareness promotion activities.

Government has taken a policy decision to establish 2 Basthi Dawakhana in each of the 150 wards of GHMC. A total of 264 Basthi Dawakhana are currently functional.



4.2.4 ORR Trauma Centres

Addressing Goal 03 of SDG: Good Health and Well Being

The first-of-its-kind Trauma care facility has been introduced along ORR at 16 Interchanges in two packages M/s Apollo Hospitals to provide immediate relief to accident victims on ORR.

The Trauma Care Centers were set up duly utilizing the space available in the Toll Administrative Buildings at the 16 interchanges. Apart from the above, 10 Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulances were provided for emergency Services on ORR.

The Trauma care system introduced is the lifeline for many commuters and acts as a saviour in times of distress. Trauma Centers deliver the full spectrum of care to an injured patient, from the time of the injury through transport to an acute care facility.

At Each TCC, two beds are provided with all allied medical equipment such as adjustable beds, oxygen cylinders and emergency life-saving drugs. Disaster kits are also available in case of multi-casualty incidents.

The TCC is equipped with a Telemedicine facility which uses telecommunication technology to attend to the accident victims by a medical professional remotely as per requirement. An emergency physician/ Specialist doctor can see the patient in TCC from a remote location and advise the TCC paramedic staff to save lives during the golden hour period.



4.2.5 Cultural Events at Heritage Structures

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Sunday Funday

After the successful restoration of Tank Bund Road with heritage style lighting, footpaths and gazebos surrounded with greenery, the stretch was made pedestrian on Sundays from 4pm onwards. In order to make the experience immersive for the citizens, an event called Sunday-Funday was conceptualized wherein there would be a plethora of activities, shopping stalls, eateries and performances for all age groups. The events were a resounding success with more than 15,000 people attending them.

Special performances ranging from Army band to beat boxing and laser show to fire crackers were planned and were open to the public free of cost.

Following the success of Sunday-Funday at Tank Bund, a similar event was planned at Charminar called 'Ek Shaam Charminar Ke Naam'. This event received a massive response with people enjoying the performances, indulging in a variety of delicacies and shopping stalls. With activities planned for all age groups, these became a destination for family outings.



4.2.6 Multi-purpose Community Halls

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Multipurpose Community Halls provide access to the weaker sections to perform marriages/functions. In the past 8 Years, nine community Halls were constructed at the cost of ₹30.1 cr. Around 16 Community Halls costing ₹72 cr. are currently being executed.



4.3 Welfare Activities

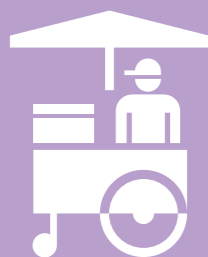
4.3.1 Street Vendor Scheme – PMSVA Nidhi

Addressing Goal 01 of SDG: No Poverty

Under this scheme, street vendors can avail loans at an affordable interest rate. The loan tenure is for one year, and vendors can repay the loan in monthly instalments. It also provides incentives for early repayment of the loan. The registration of street vendors is an important aspect of PM SVANidhi scheme.

The PM SVANidhi scheme has been successful in disbursing first tranche loans @Rs.10,000/- per street vendors across the Telangana state.

Telangana became the first state in the country to achieve 100% disbursement of the first tranche loans. In the category of cities with less than 1 lakh population, all the top ten positions in the country were occupied by cities from Telangana State. Siddipet, Sircilla, and Nirmal secured the first three positions, respectively. In the category of major cities, Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) stood first in the country, followed by Nizamabad in the ninth position. In the category of mega-cities, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) secured the third position in the country.



- 6,22,533 Registered Street Vendors
- First State in the country to achieve 100% disbursement
- All the top ten positions in the country were occupied by cities from Telangana State
- 618 Vending Zones
- 2,676 sheds Constructed

Tranche	Targets	Applications received	Applications Sanctioned	Disbursed out of sanctioned	Loan Amount Disbursed (INR cr)
1st Tranche (INR 10,000)	3,40,000	4,10,788	3,59,752	3,49,466	351.8
2nd Tranche (INR 20,000)	1,52,500	2,11,367	1,60,195	1,09,323	245.9
3rd Tranche (INR 50,000)	-	1,817	1,439	1,109	162.1

The disbursement of the second tranche loans was at ₹20,000/- per street vendor. In the category of cities with less than 1 lakh population, nine out of the top ten positions in the country were occupied by cities from Telangana State. Sircilla, Kamareddy, and Nirmal secured the first three positions, respectively.

In the category of major cities, Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) stood first in the country, followed by Karimnagar in the second position, and Nizamabad in the third position. In the category of mega-cities, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) secured the second position in the country.

The PM SVANidhi Scheme has disbursed its third tranche of loans, with each street vendor receiving Rs.50,000. **The PM SVANidhi scheme has been successful in promoting digital payments and incentivizing street vendors to adopt digital modes of transaction.**

A total of Rs. 553.00 lakhs has been paid as cashback incentives to street vendors for conducting digital transactions, which is 19% of the country's total incentives of Rs. 2,955.00 lakhs, and the highest in the country.

The scheme has also provided interest subsidies for regular repayment of loans, with a total of Rs. 965.00 lakhs paid as interest subsidy, which is 14% of the country's total. Under the Pattana Pragathi Program, street vending zones have been demarcated, and infrastructure development has been undertaken to provide basic amenities to street vendors in all urban local bodies. A total of 618 vending zones have been identified for development under the program, and 2676 sheds have been constructed.

Gender Integration in Sanitation through Livelihoods for Women in Telangana

Telangana government has undertaken a structured approach to encourage women participation in sanitation decision making and service delivery. The engagement of women in sanitation livelihoods can directly contribute to gender integration, empowerment, and financial independence.

Towards this objective, a directive to engage women Slum Level Federation (SLF) members for operations and maintenance (O&M) of public sanitation facilities (public /community/ mobile toilets) was issued.

A per-seat price of Rs. 2500 (excluding taxes) per month was finalized to financially benefit the SLF members.

MEPMA in partnership with ASCI developed training and certification programs to support this initiative. A total of **1500 women were** trained on the importance of safe sanitation, gender integration in sanitation, contract terms, service standards, O&M procedures, usage of personal protective equipment, record keeping, monitoring mechanisms, business skills etc.



Training Program on Operation and Maintenance of Public Sanitation Facilities

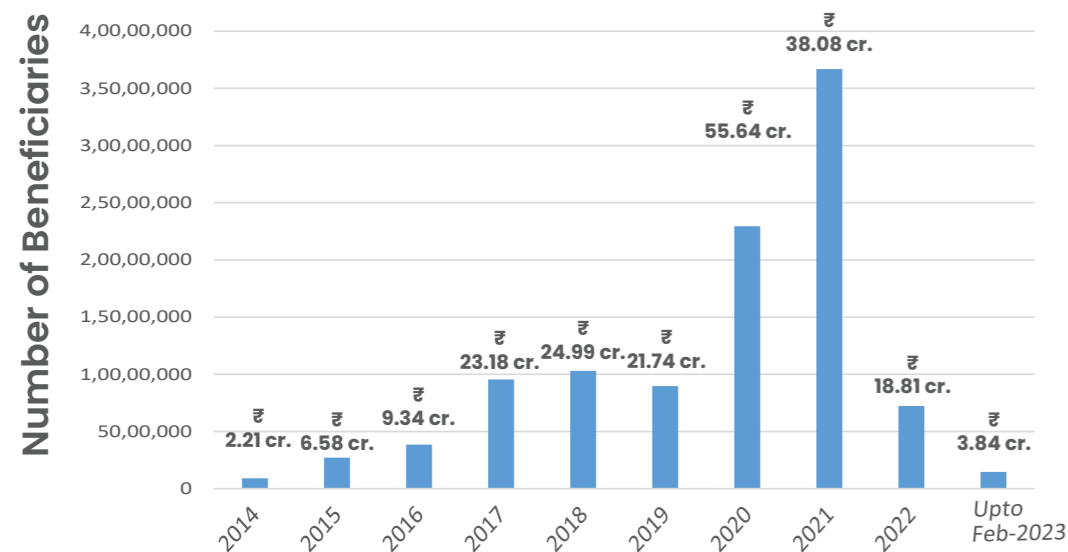
4.3.2 Annapurna Food Programme

Addressing Goal 02 of SDG: Zero Hunger

The objective of Annapurna food programme is to provide affordable and hygienic food comprising of Rice (400 gms), Sambar (120gms), Sabji (100gms) & Pickle (15 gms) to all walks of people. GHMC has started the initiative in the year 2014. During the first lockdown period, the Annapurna meals were supplied free of cost in GHMC limits.

Annapurna meals were provided across 373 centres including mobile Annapurna during lunch and in 259 centres including mobile Annapurna during dinner time.

Further, a decision has been taken to establish Seating Annapurna canteens for public convenience. In the first instance, 32 locations have been identified at each of the Circle of GHMC to establish "Seating Annapurna Canteens".



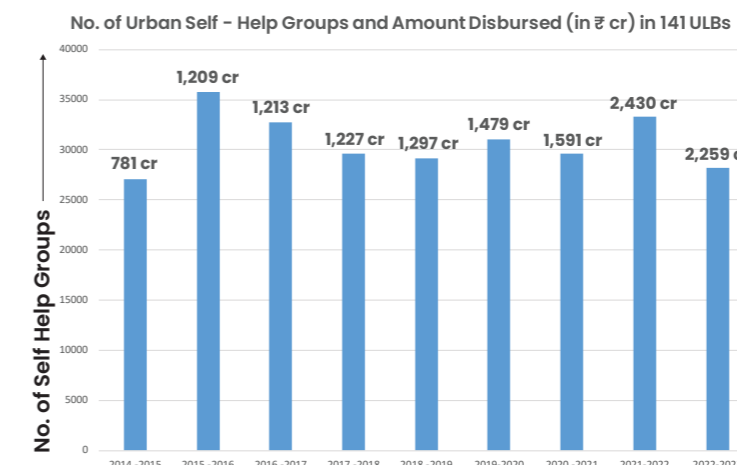
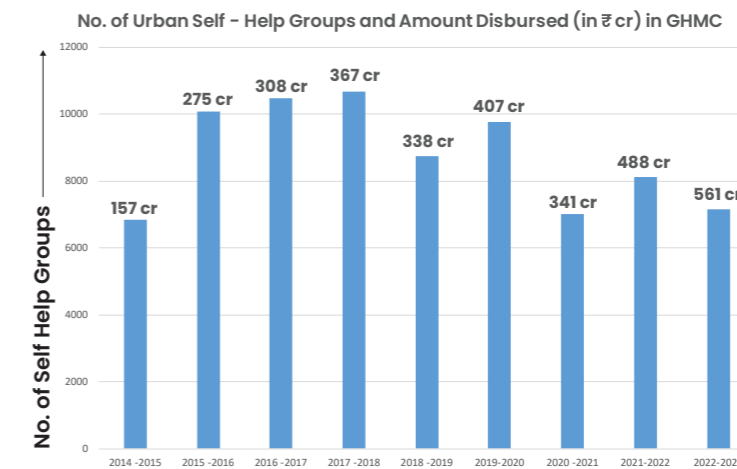
4.3.3 Self Help Groups (SHG): Bank Linkages

Addressing Goal 01 of SDG: No Poverty

Telangana Government through GHMC and CDMA, under MEPMA, has been promoting bank linkages to urban self-help groups (SHGs) as part of its efforts to promote financial inclusion and entrepreneurship among marginalized communities in urban areas. Under this initiative, the government has been providing financial assistance to urban SHGs, which are typically groups of women and persons with disabilities who come together to save and borrow money for income-generating activities. The government has been collaborating with banks to provide loans to these groups at a subsidized interest rate, which enables them to start or expand their businesses.

The bank linkages to urban SHGs help to improve the financial literacy of the SHG members, enhance their access to credit, and enable them to establish sustainable livelihoods. By empowering women entrepreneurs, this initiative also promotes gender equality and women empowerment. It has enabled women entrepreneurs to establish sustainable livelihoods and contributed to the socio-economic development of urban areas. The following graph depicts the amount disbursal to the Self Help groups for the past 10 years:

₹16,477 cr disbursed in the past 9 years



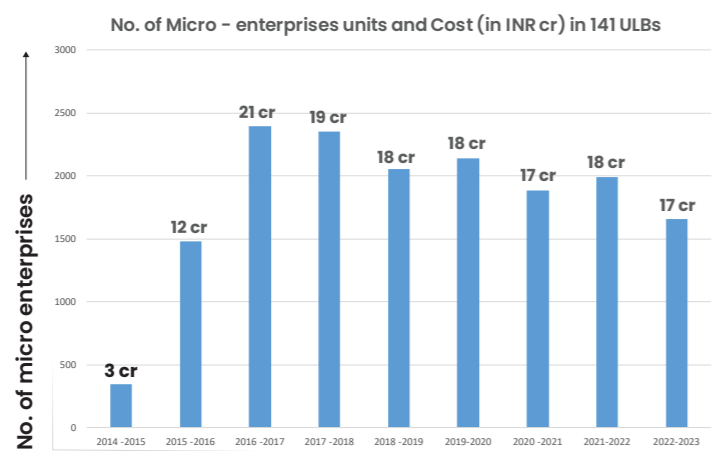
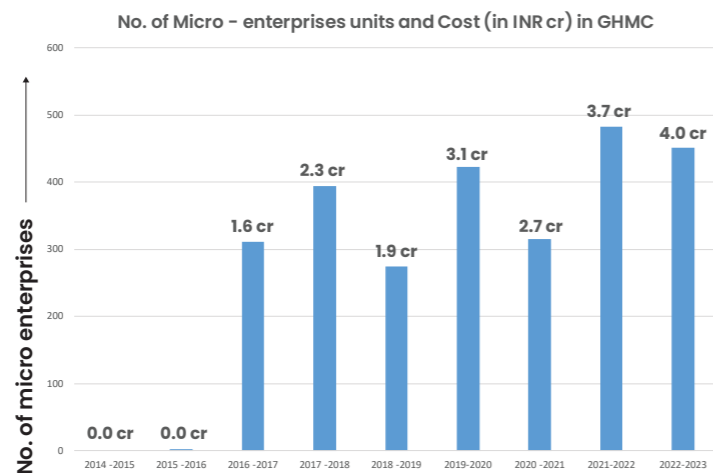
4.3.4 Self-Employment Programme (SEP):

Addressing Goal 01 of SDG: No Poverty

Telangana Government through GHMC and CDMA, under MEPMA, has launched several self-employment programs to promote the establishment of micro-enterprises in urban areas. These programs are designed to provide support to unemployed and underemployed individuals, including women and youth, to start their own businesses and become self-employed. One such program provides financial assistance to micro-enterprises established by individuals in urban areas. The program aims to create sustainable employment opportunities and promote entrepreneurship.

Under this program, the government provides subsidies and loans to eligible individuals to start their own businesses. The program provides support for skill development, capacity building, credit linkages, and marketing to help individuals establish and grow their micro-enterprises. These programs have enabled individuals to become self-employed, generate employment opportunities, and contribute to the socio-economic development of their communities.

No. of micro enterprises established: 18,974 units with total cost of ₹162 cr



4.3.5 Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

Addressing Goal 01 of SDG: No Poverty

Telangana Government through GHMC and CDMA, under MEPMA, has launched several initiatives to provide shelter for urban homeless individuals who are living on the streets. These initiatives are aimed at providing safe and dignified housing options for the homeless, as well as providing access to basic services such as food, healthcare, and education.



No. of homeless identified	:	4,629
No. of operational shelters (GHMC)	:	20
No. of operational shelters (141 ULBs)	:	40
No. of additional sanctioned shelters (141 ULBs)	:	36

4.3.6 AASARA (Welfare of Senior Citizens)

1 lakh ID cards issued to Senior Citizens since 2014

GHMC has been actively supporting senior citizens by facilitating the formation of associations and federating them to create Circle level Aasara Committees. In the year 2022-2023, 2,184 ID cards were provided to senior citizens, bringing the total number of ID cards issued since 2014 to about 1 lakh.



4.3.7 Public Spaces as Catalyst for Slum Upgrading

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

Greater Warangal Municipal Corporation (GWMC) has piloted a community micro park in Mysaiah Nagar to improve the quality of life in the community. This park is built in an open area of 175 sq. yards which is ergonomically designed and developed using recycled material available with GWMC. The theme "wellbeing out of waste" was demonstrated in this park. ASCI had provided design and implementation support to GWMC. This low-cost park (costing about 4.9 lakhs) has a playground for children, sit out spaces for women and senior citizens, gender friendly toilets, etc. The park is also used to create awareness on solid waste management, sanitation and water conservation. Following the stupendous success of this initiative, GWMC is scaling up similar projects in several low income settlement areas. This initiative is cost effective, scalable and replicable in all ULBs in Telangana.

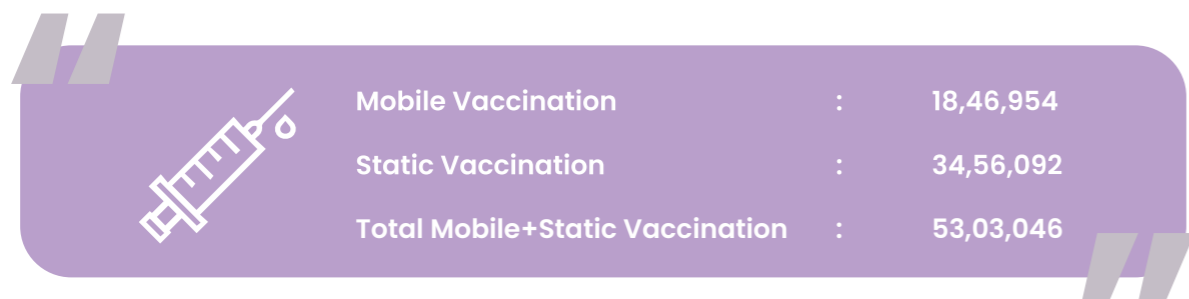


4.3.8 Covid

Addressing Goal 03 of SDG: Good Health and Well Being

The year 2021 began with a new hope of controlling Covid-19 across the state. MA&UD made large scale efforts towards covering the majority population under the vaccination drive. Also, Vaccination for all street vendors has been completed through a special drive

- GHMC established 24x7 Control Room for Hyderabad with telephone operators and Doctors. A total of 48,492 calls were attended in the year 2021-22.
- GHMC ensured vaccination for all Front line Workers and 99% of GHMC staff. Further to protect the front line workers from COVID-19, GHMC provided Preventive Precautionary Kits (PPE Kits) to 20,775 sanitation workers, 2,389 to entomology workers and 328 to veterinary workers.
- GHMC identified 18 high risk category places such as Rythu Bazar, Kirana Shops, Flower markets, Vegetable Markets, etc and provided vaccination to 12,05,076 people.
- In coordination with the Health & Family Welfare Department, GHMC has taken up Special Mobile Vaccination Drive and covered 4,846 localities.
- Status report on Vaccination:



- GHMC initiated door-step vaccination of booster dose to senior citizens having pre-existing medical conditions.

4.3.9 Veterinary

Addressing Goal 03 of SDG: Good Health and Well Being

Keeping in view the welfare of animals as well as citizens, the veterinary department takes up various activities towards ensuring safer and healthier practices. Major activities under the department include control of illegal slaughtering of animals and licensing, regulation and enforcement of veterinary trades, animal birth control/ anti rabies programme, maintenance of animal care centres, control of pig, monkey and stray Cattle menace, lifting and disposal of dead animals/carcases and maintaining the dry rendering plant to deal with the animal waste generated.

GHMC has enhanced the kennel capacity in the animal care centres for accommodating more number of dogs- for the pre and post-operative care and the isolation period.

GHMC has taken up installation of a Gas Incinerator with a capacity of 50 Kg/hour for the scientific disposal of pet animals in GHMC at Fathullaguda (L.B. Nagar Zone).



4.3.10 Entomology

Addressing Goal 03 of SDG: Good Health and Well Being

GHMC looks after Urban Malaria Scheme which is being operated as per the guidelines issued by NVBDCP, Government of India, Delhi. Major activities under the department include Prevention and control of Mosquito Borne Diseases through Anti Larval Operations, Anti Adult Measures, Fogging, Identification of Disease Hotspots and Grievance Redressal.

- Tenders process completed for Removal of Water Hyacinth and Maintenance of 39 Lakes in GHMC for 3 years including Transportation to the designated point. Around 21 kms of Musi River is flows through GHMC, creating Mosquito-genic conditions. The source starts from Attapur and ends at Uppal. A special Drone is allotted completely to Musi to carry out ALO operations and dedicated 6 Vehicle mounted fogging machines and 15 Portable Fogging Machines are allocated to cover all the surrounding localities of Musi.



Chapter - 5 Innovative Initiatives of MA&UD Department

Telangana promotes innovative initiatives to drive sustainable development and growth. TS-bPASS streamlines the building permission process. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) facilitates the exchange of land for development rights. The Cool Roof Policy promotes energy efficiency by encouraging reflective roofs. ECBC enforces energy conservation measures in buildings. IGBC promotes green building practices. The hosting of e-Grand Prix fosters electric vehicle adoption. Master Plans guide the development of newly constituted municipalities. TS-RERA ensures transparency and accountability in the real estate sector. These initiatives reflect Telangana's commitment to innovation, sustainability, and creating a conducive environment for economic and social progress.



- 5.1 TS-bPASS
- 5.2 Transferable Development Rights (TDR)
- 5.3 Pattana Pragathi
- 5.4 Cool Roof Policy
- 5.5 ECBC
- 5.6 IGBC
- 5.7 e-Grand Prix
- 5.8 Master Plans
- 5.9 TS-RERA

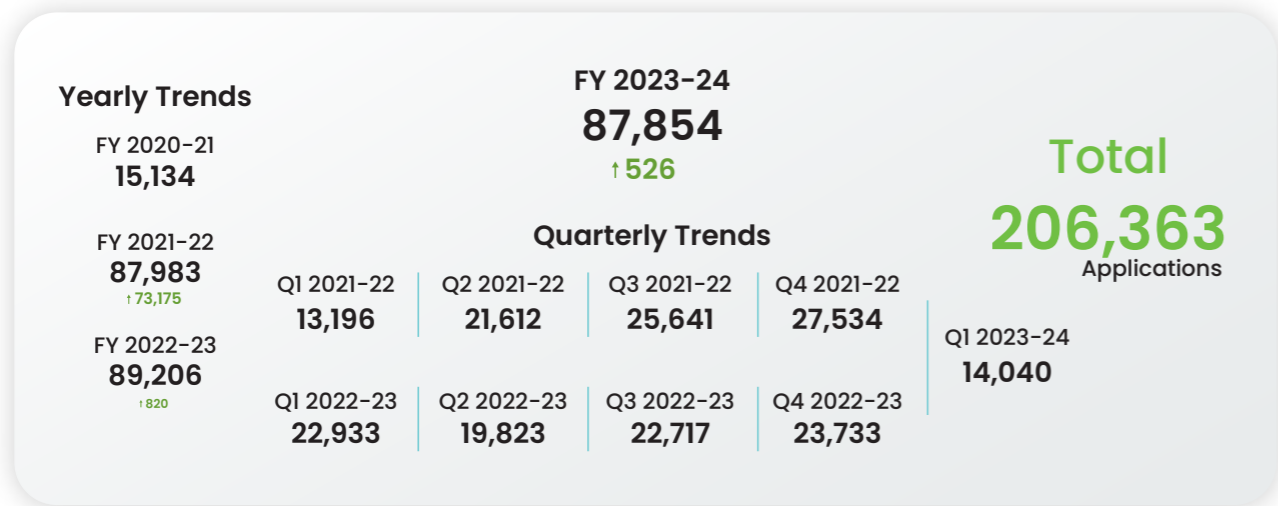
5.1 TS-bPASS

Addressing Goal 10 of SDG: Reduced Inequalities

Hyderabad has, over the years, been one of the most sought after destinations for IT-companies and all types of commercial and residential real estate development. This is attributed to quick and seamless building permission system in Telangana. It is a testament to the planning department of Telangana that the real estate market has been one of the fastest growing markets in the country with Hyderabad leading the State's investments. Despite nationwide slowdown in real estate due to Covid-19, Hyderabad recorded the highest number of housing sales in the first quarter of 2022 as per a study conducted by Anarock Property Consultants.

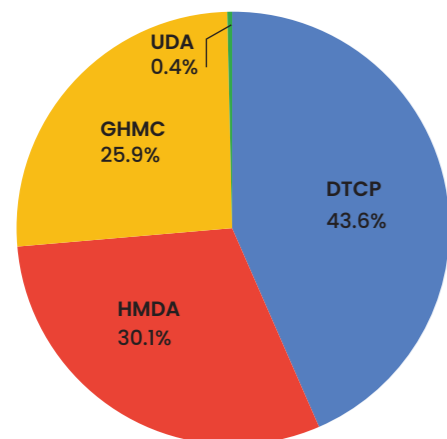
There are majorly three different departments that are responsible for planning and providing building permissions in Telangana, namely GHMC, HMDA and DT&CP. Government of Telangana introduced a transparent and unified building permission software called Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System (TS-bPASS) replacing the existing DPMS software for ease and transparency.

Quarterly Summary of Applications



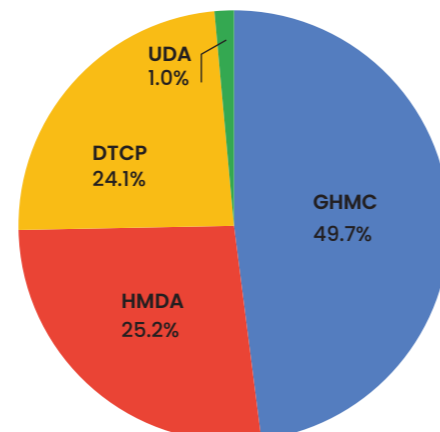
Total Permissions

Received till date



Revenue (in cr.)

Till date

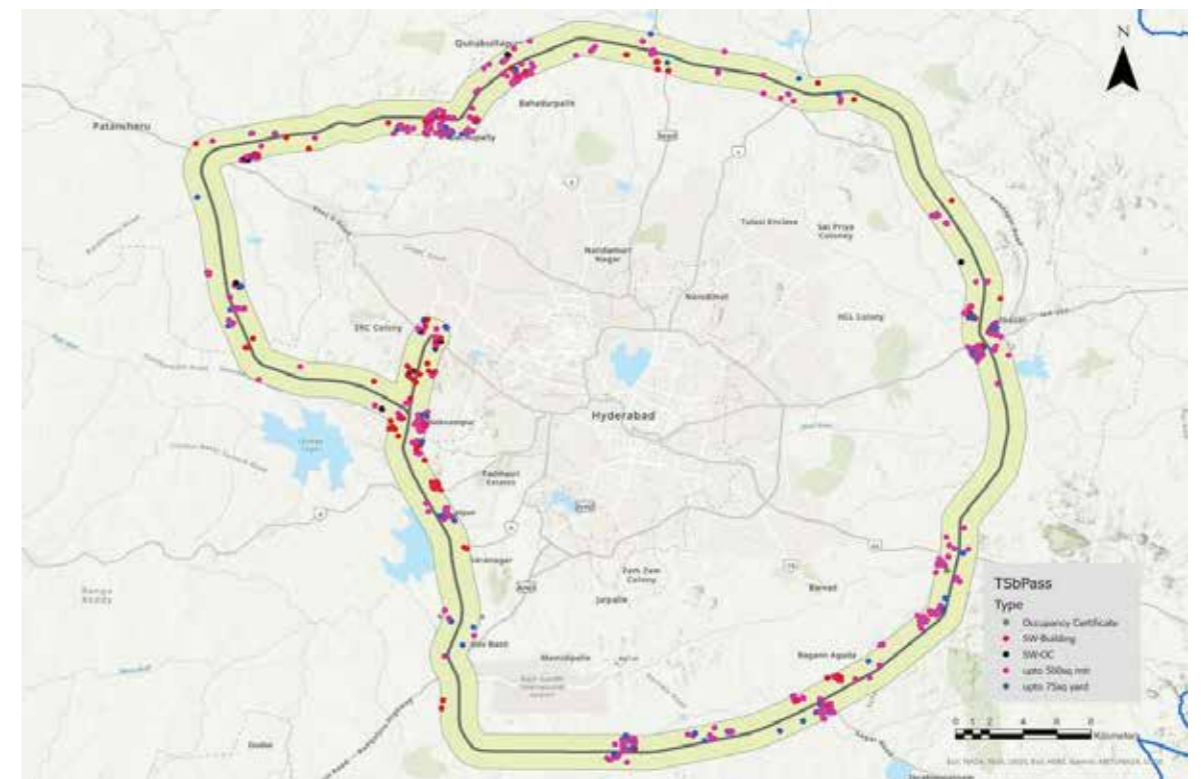


- 89,161 permissions approved in FY 2022-23.
- Nearly 2 Lakh applications have been processed through TS-bPASS since inception.

Cross-Departmental Synergies:

TSbPASS Application has greatly benefited from implementing cross-departmental synergies, particularly in data exchange and validation. With multiple departments and systems involved, collaboration and coordination have been essential in ensuring seamless integration with TS-bPASS Applications.

- Implementations include the integration of TS-bPASS with the Registration and Stamps Department Inspector General, which validates and restricts the application if the applicant has entered prohibited survey records as registered in SRO books and provides information on current market value lists for precise fee calculations.
- The integration of TS-bPASS with CDMA for tax collection has been used as a data source for checks and balances to forecast upcoming tax revenues and generate PTIN numbers. This integration also helps the Tax department identify unauthorised floor constructions and charge applicable penalties prescribed in Acts and GOs.
- Integration with the fire department, providing citizens with a single application for obtaining all applicable NOCs for a submitted proposal.



The aggregated TS-bPASS data - Permissions overlaid spatially with real-time data helps us gauge the following:

- 'where the next phase of development is headed and in what quantity and form'
- Seasonal nature of the growth across each quarter as well as year-on-year growth across the State.
- Carrying capacities of basic services such as roads, public transportation, water supply and wastewater management amenities
- Trigger decisions around land use and occupation
- Decision-making influenced by proximity to roads, metro rail connectivity, inland surface water bodies and recreational amenities
- Proximity to wholesale city markets which bear a heritage value or a cultural identity
- Potential reasons that drive and attract development
- Generate proxies that indicate footfall/density generation across different regions at different periods of the day
- Provide perspective on urban activity that can help gauge the economic value proposition of different urban spaces

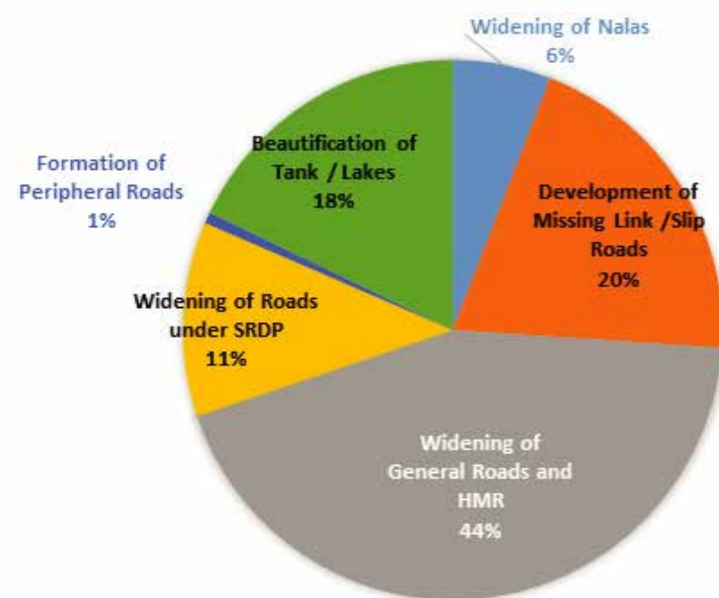
5.2 Transferable Development Rights (TDRs)

Addressing Goal 09 of SDG: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

Transferable Development Right (TDR) Bank by GHMC

GHMC has successfully completed acquisition of properties by issuing TDR Certificates to the affected property owners due to the construction of major infrastructure projects taken up under Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP), Missing links / Slip roads and also for beautification of Tanks.

- 1923 TDR certificates issued by GHMC
- 812 acres of Land Acquired
- INR 9665 cr expenditure to the Government
- INR 4832 cr of land compensation saved as per LARR Act



Procedure for Issue of TDR- Road Widening

1. Every year, on priority basis roads are selected keeping in view their importance, congestion and road width proposed in Master plan.
2. Physical Survey of the road is taken up and Road Development Plan (RDP) is prepared.
3. After approval of RDP, marking on the affected properties is done.
4. Sketches of the individual properties are prepared for the affected portions
5. Under the provisions of Section 146 of HMC Act; private negotiations can be held for acquiring the properties.
6. Accordingly, notices are served to the property owners for giving consents for handing over of land for road widening in lieu of TDR Certificate.
7. Upon giving the consent by the land owner, the property is acquired under private negotiations and TDR Certificate is issued.

Utilisation of TDR

1. TDR can either be sold or can be utilized by the same owner depending on their convenience.
2. For construction of two additional floors over the normal permissible floors without insisting additional setbacks and without insisting higher road width.
3. The TDR Certificate is linked with Aadhar Identity; wherein while utilization / sale of TDR the OTPs are generated to the registered mobile number of TDR holder in the Aadhar Card, thereby giving no scope of misuse by a third person.
4. Sale and Transfer of the TDR Certificate is also being allowed to encourage intended seller to dispose the TDR Certificate

Calculations for achieving required Built up area with TDR are as follows:

$$\text{Built up area} = \text{Area of TDR purchased} \times \frac{\text{Unit land value of TDR site}}{\text{Unit land value of receiving site}}$$

Online TDR Bank:

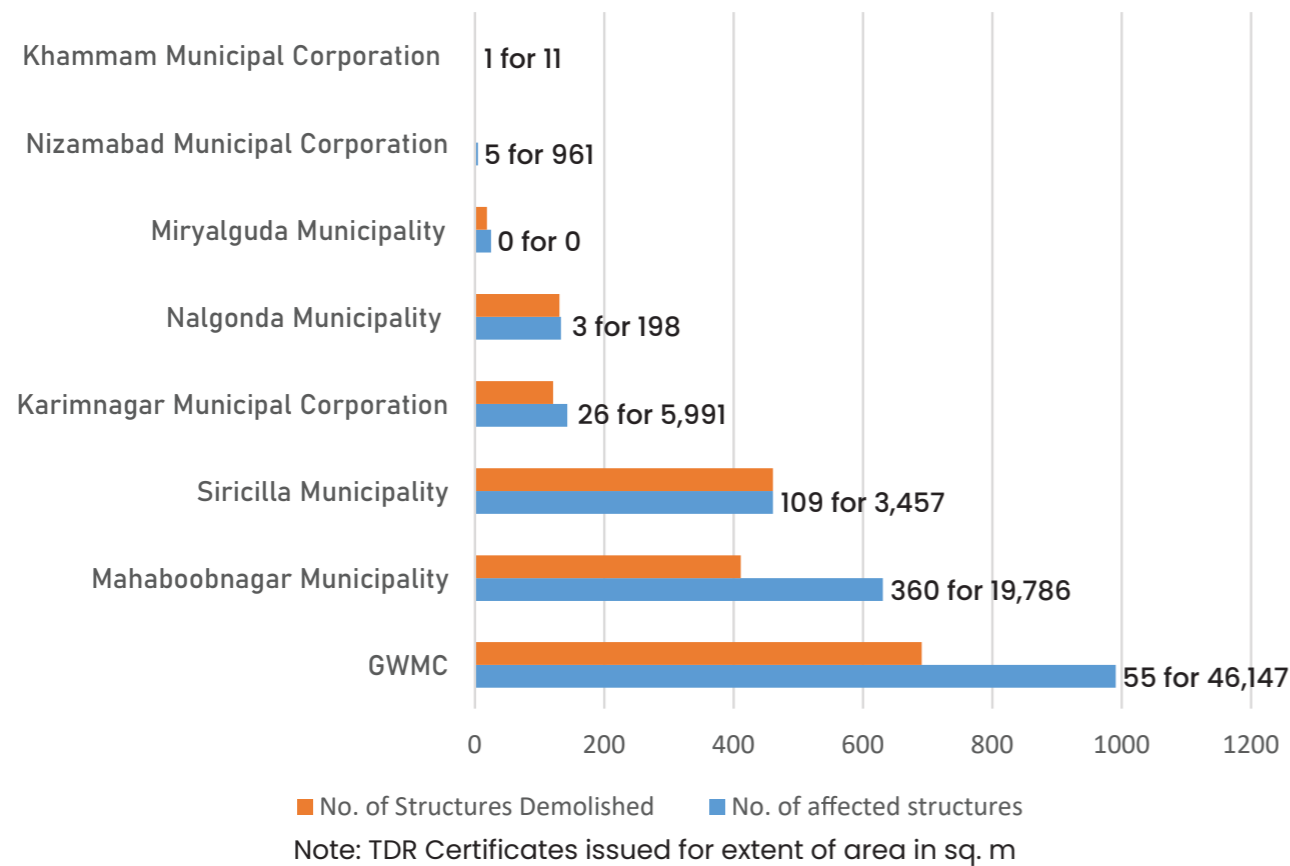
- To make the process transparent, citizen friendly and efficient management of the TDR certificates, the Online TDR Bank application was developed by GHMC and launched on 06.02.2020.
- The Online TDR Bank Application contains features such as Issue, Utilize and Sale of TDR Certificates and has dynamic data of available TDR Certificates.
- The Citizens can view the available TDR Certificates on the online TDR bank application and can enter into trade with the intended seller.
- Under Notifications section, the intended buyers and sellers can input their requirements to enable them to make transactions.
- The existing manual TDR certificate holders were also given opportunity to convert their manual certificate into digital format. It has been mandatory that only Digital Certificate holders can transact with the TDR certificates.
- Around 80 % of existing manual certificates have already been converted into digital format.
- Niti Aayog under the Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India have recognized the Online TDR Bank application as one of the best practices in India for land acquisition for developmental works and have suggested other states in the country to adopt similar system



Issuance of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) Certificates by CDMA

- The New TDR policy has given an edge to Municipal Corporations & other Municipalities in negotiating with property owners to acquire properties for developmental works.

Issuance of TDR Certificates



5.3 Pattana Pragathi

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

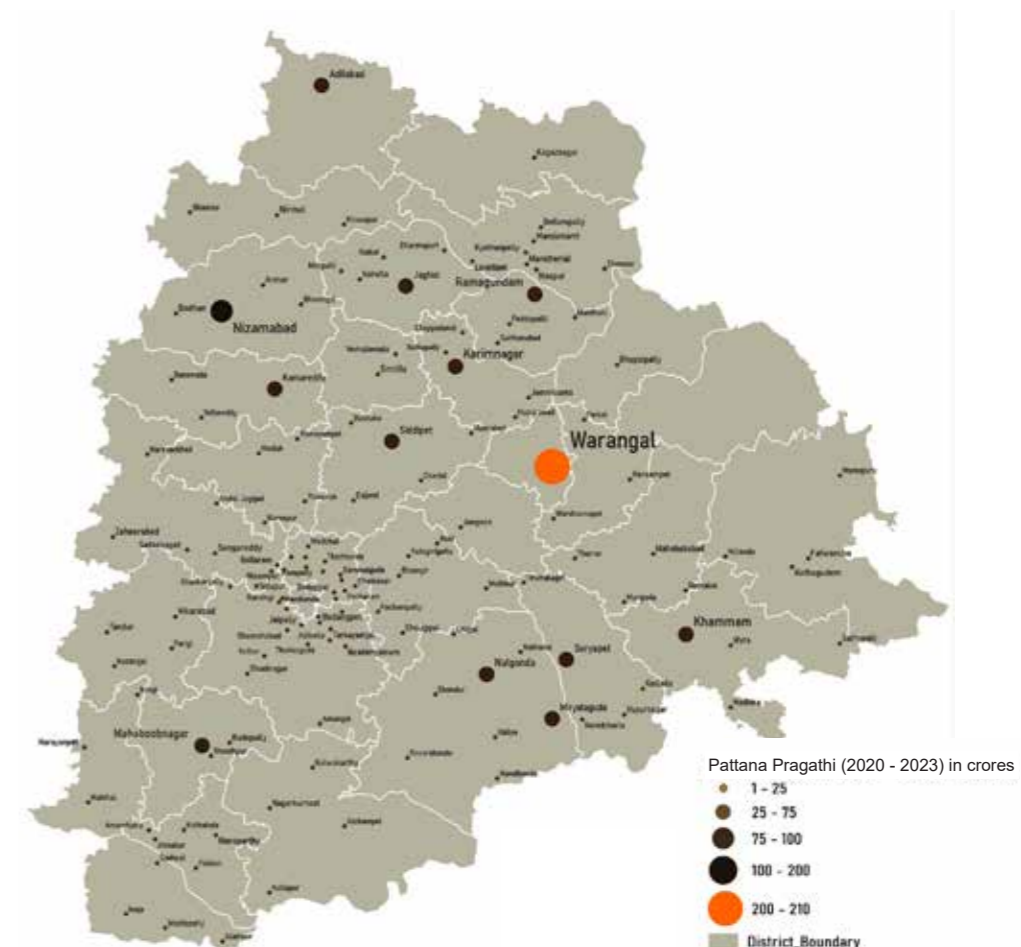
Pattana Pragathi (“City Development”) is one of the flagship programmes of the Telangana Government. It was launched in February, 2020 with the objective of ensuring basic amenities, sanitation in towns, and creating detailed plans for future demands of urbanization.

Pattana Pragathi was executed in four phases by CDMA under the overall supervision of MA&UD. Phases I and II of Pattana Pragathi were implemented in 2020-21, while the third phase and the fourth phase were completed in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. These funds have been used to address infrastructural gaps to meet the goals of citizen-centric service delivery by the ULBs. The details of projects under Pattana Pragathi were already elaborated in the previous thematic infrastructure chapters.

Prominent projects of Pattana Pragathi are:

1. Greening Initiatives – Telangana ku Harithaharam
2. Sanitation and Solid waste management
3. Provision of Public Toilets
4. Designing Public Spaces such as parks, junction development, open gyms, street vending zones
5. Integrated Veg and Non-veg markets
6. Vaikuntadhamam
7. Animal Shelters

ULB wise Administrative Sanction for Pattana Pragathi



5.4 Telangana State Cool Roof Policy 2023

Addressing Goal 13 of SDG: Climate Action

Rationale for Cool Roofing Policy

Telangana, located in the Deccan Plateau, is vulnerable to heatwaves owing to its geographic and topographical setting. Increasing urbanization also converts open space into paved, heat-trapping roofs and roads. These heated surfaces worsen the urban heat island effect, drive temperatures higher, and lead to poor air quality, with greater energy required to cool indoor spaces through air conditioning.

To meaningfully counter some of these urban challenges, Telangana, needs cost effective climate friendly cooling solutions that help prepare communities to cope with extreme heat and also reduce urban heat island effect. One such solution is Cool Roofs, which can help address extreme heat by reflecting some of the sun’s incoming radiation, reduce heat retention in buildings and decrease the need for air conditioning to cool indoor spaces.

About Cool Roofs

Cool roofs are one of the simplest and most cost-effective ways to fight heat. Depending on various parameters such as location, type of roof, reflectance of the cool roof material etc., cool roofs can help keep indoor temperatures lower by, as much as 2.1 to 4.3°C as compared to traditional roofs. Some research studies have shown that city-wide installations of highly reflective roofs and pavements, along with planting shade trees, has a potential to reduce a city’s ambient air temperature by 2°C in summer.

Policy Objectives

- Drive rapid state-wide adoption of cool roofs to save energy, strengthen heat resilience and increase thermal comfort.
- Create institutional framework to implement city-wide cool roof application.
- Identify financing frameworks and outreach and awareness of building tools for implementing cool roofs.
- Support workforce development and training programs for cool roof installation.

Year	Hyderabad Cool roof area (sq.km) targets	Telangana Cool roof area (sq.km) targets
2023-24	5	7.5
2024-25	15	20
2025-26	35	50
2026-27	75	100
2027-28	150	200
2028-29	250	300

Cool roof programme shall be implemented covering following building typologies as part of program implementation strategy:

- **Government, Non-Residential & Commercial Buildings:** Mandatory cool roofing for all the Government, Government-owned, Non- Residential and Commercial buildings irrespective of built-up area.
- **Residential:** Mandatory cool roof application for all the residential buildings that have plot area of 600 sq.yds and above and all Multistoried Buildings. Optional / voluntary for the buildings that have plot area of less than 600 sq.yds.
- **Low Income Communities:** Cool roofing for all Government low-income housing constructions and slum housing identified in the State’s Heat Action Plan.

Optional:

- (i) Buildings that have installed roof top solar systems, may also adopt cool roofs for better thermal comfort.
- (ii) Retrofitting of all non-residential buildings in next 3 years.
- (iii) Encourage all residential buildings including buildings in plots of < 600 Sq yards to also adopt cool roofing

Progress

 **Providing Cool Roofing on Roof Top and Water Tanks for all 21 Toll Administrative Buildings (TAB) with 8 years of Warranty on Hyderabad Outer Ring Road.**

 **About 17,000 sq m of Slab Area Covered at all the TABs.**

 **The surface temperature Reduced up to 5°C which will reduce usage of power consumption.**

 **Generation of 1500 U/Annum/Kwp i.e 14,11,500 Units per annum with a saving of 1.27 Cr per annum with Solar Roof Top of 941Kwp on 34 GHMC Buildings.**

 **The Total Carbon Emissions reduction per year is 1200 Tonnes.**

Refer to Appendix - 1 for Other Government Policies




5.5 Energy Conservation and Building Code, 2017

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Telangana State Energy Conservation Building Code (TSECBC) was introduced in 2017. TSECBC aims to promote energy conservation and reduce energy consumption in buildings. The code includes provisions for energy-efficient building design, construction, and operation, as well as guidelines for the use of renewable energy sources.

The TSECBC includes requirements for building orientation, insulation, glazing, lighting, HVAC systems, and renewable energy systems. It also mandates the use of energy-efficient appliances and equipment in buildings. The code applies to new commercial and residential buildings, as well as to existing buildings that undergo major renovations.

In Telangana State, there are:

-  **604 commercial buildings with ECBC compliance**
-  **Total built-up area of 187.4 million sft**
-  **369 MkWh per annum energy savings**

Achievements:

- ★ **First state to implement mandatory ECBC Compliance in the country**
- ★ **First in the country to design and mandate a unique Third Party Assessment Framework (TPA) for ECBC compliance**
- ▶ **Development tools in place for energy-efficient building designs**
- ▶ **Trained more than 4000 officials from various departments, real estate developers, architects and MEP consultants on ECBC**
- ★ **First state in India practically implementing mandatory ECBC through TS- bPASS**
- ★ **First state in India incorporated Mandatory ECBC clause in the state specific Telangana State Municipalities Act 2019**

Milestone 1 (2014):

Notification of mandatory Energy Conservation Building Code through G.O. Ms. 30 dated 28.01.2014 through unique implementation framework

Milestone 2 (2014-18): Development and mandating the online compliance system

The third-party assessing model and integration of the mandatory compliance in the TS-bPASS.

*As per the technical committee directions, ASCI has developed ECBC compliance certificates which are issued by the empaneled TPAs to commercial buildings in Telangana.



Milestone 3: Empanelment of TPAs:

During this phase, 38 ECBC Third Party Assessors (TPAs) were empaneled with Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation (TSREDCO) and GHMC. This system has been established for the first time in the country in ULBs for Energy Efficiency compliance in building construction.

Further, GHMC issued licenses to the empaneled TPAs. The license enables the TPAs to scrutinize building documents for ECBC compliance and issue ECBC Certificates. It also enables MA&UD and GHMC to monitor TPAs.

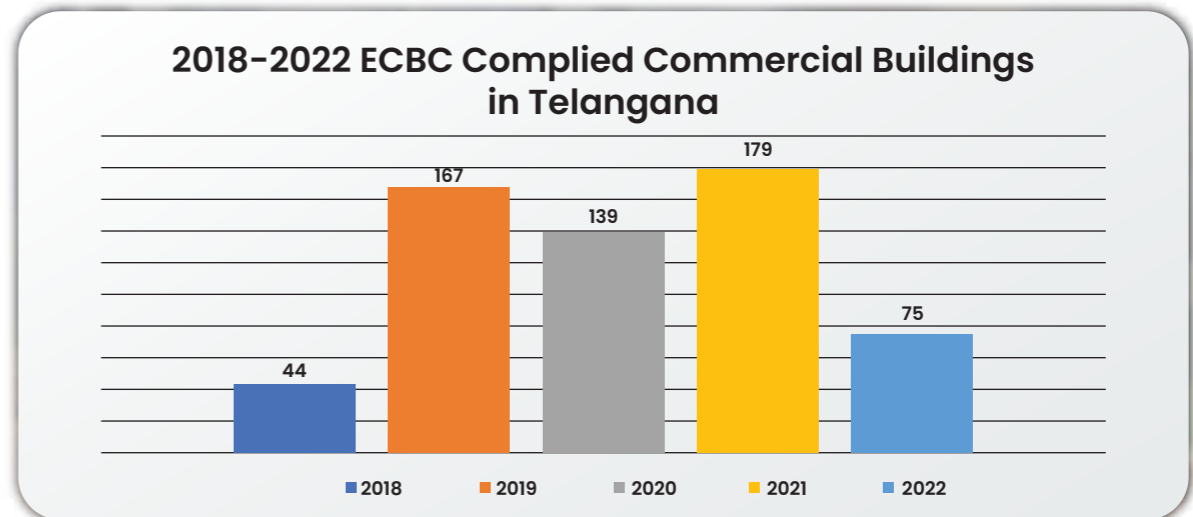


Milestone 4: Development of ECBC FAQ's

1. Drafted FAQs, ECBC guidelines to support all the stakeholders
2. Documentary on ECBC: ASCI with support of BEE-UNDP in coordination with MA& UD & Energy Department has prepared a documentary film to showcase and explain the ECBC compliance framework in Telangana where ECBC Compliance mechanism is clearly explained.
Link:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DchcXIK6nF8>
3. Capacity Building programmes – ASCI has conducted several training programmes and trained more than 4000 participants covering government officials, real estate developers, architects, engineers and MEP consultants. The capacity building includes programs for certification, awareness and practical training.

Milestone 5: Mandatory Code

Since 2018, adherence the code is mandatory in the state through TS-bPASS



5.6 Telangana: Partner state for IGBC Green Building Congress

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities and Communities

In India, the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) has played a vital role in the adoption of sustainability principles. Since its inception in 2001, IGBC, established by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), has spearheaded the green building movement across India. IGBC's Headquarters, CII-Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre in HITEC City, Hyderabad is India's first Platinum rated green building and the third in the world, one of the successful Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in the country.

Govt. of Telangana has taken a multi-pronged approach to reiterate its commitment to increasing resilience in communities and is leading by example. G.O. 119, dt.28.03.2007 MA & UD Model Building Byelaws has encouraged the incorporation of various green building concepts such as energy efficiency through low energy fixtures(BEE rated), HVAC system, lighting of common areas by solar roof top, solar water heating, lighting & ventilation, efficient building envelope; water conservation & management through rainwater harvesting, low water plumbing fixtures, STP and waste management through segregation of waste & organic waste converters.

In Telangana State, there are:

 **682 commercial buildings with IGBC registration**

 **Total built-up area of 1,121 million sft**

- Among important government buildings in Telangana that are IGBC green building rated are:
 1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Telangana State Secretariat
 2. Yadadri Laxmi Narasimha Swamy Temple
 3. Hyderabad Police Commissionerate Headquarters and Integrated Command & Control Centre
 4. HUDA Annexe Building
 5. Commissioner of Industries Bhavan, Hyderabad
 6. Hyderabad Bhavan



- In the built environment sector, **all the metro stations of the Hyderabad Metro Rail, the Secunderabad, Hyderabad Deccan, and Kachiguda Railway Stations, Metro Bhavan and Rail Nilayam** have adopted IGBC Green ratings.
- Other reputed private organizations adopting the sustainable features in the state include Capgemini, Dell, Waverock, D.E Shaw, K Raheja IT Park Mindspace, Inorbit Mall, Jayabheri-The Peak, My Home Avatar, Aparna Sarovar, Cybercity -Rainbow Vistas at Rockgarden, among others.

Action Plan 2023-24

One of the proposed and upcoming projects in the pipeline to go green include:

1. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport,
2. 10+TSIC Parks in GHMC, Warangal, Khammam & Karimnagar
3. **Telangana Martyr's Memorial**



5.7 E-Grand Prix

Hyderabad hosted the first Formula E race in India on February 11, 2023. The 2023 Hyderabad ePrix, known as the 2023 Greenko Hyderabad ePrix, was a Formula E electric car race held at the Hyderabad Street Circuit. It was also the first motorsport event hosted by India as part of an FIA-sanctioned World Championship since the 2013 Indian Grand Prix.

The street circuit was along the Hussain Sagar Lake. The 2.8km long circuit wound through Lumbini Park and featured a total of 18 corners.

Hyderabad's successful hosting of the Formula E car race is a testament to the city's exemplary leadership and organizational capabilities. The creation of **a world-class racetrack** and the efficient management of traffic during the event showcased **Hyderabad's ability to execute large-scale events** while prioritizing sustainability and public safety.



5.8 GIS Based Master Plans

Addressing Goal 11 of SDG: Sustainable Cities & Communities

GIS Base Maps of ULBs prepared by DTCP

The objective was to prepare GIS Base Maps in 1:1000 scale for 37 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Telangana using Geospatial technologies to assist the ULBs in strategic planning, resource utilization, planning & management of day-to-day operations. The work has been entrusted to M/s Center for Environment & Development, Tiruvanthapuram. The project has been completed and been handed over to the ULBs for utilization of day-to-day activities and for preparation of the Master Plan.

Government Scheme	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Expenditure in INR cr
TMDP Phase - I : 37 ULBs	2014	2018	10.5
AMRUT : 3 ULBs i.e., GHMC, GWMC & NMC	2022	2023	1.2
54 Newly constituted ULBs	2022	2023	NA

GIS Based Master Plans by DTCP

Under AMRUT Scheme

The Draft Master Plan for Nizamabad UDA area has been prepared and notified for calling of objections/suggestions from the citizens during 2021-22. The objections/suggestions were examined and the final Master plan has been sent for final approval.

Preparation GIS Based Master Plans for 4 Urban Development Authorities namely Nizamabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, Siddipet, covering six ULBs i.e., Nizamabad, Khammam & Wyr, Karimnagar & Kothapalli, Siddipet has been completed.

For Adilabad, Miryalaguda, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar & Ramagundam, the Draft GIS Based Master Plans have been completed.

Draft Master plan of Siddipet UDA has been notified by the UDA for calling of objections and suggestions.

Draft Master plan for the Nalgonda Municipality which is part of Neelagiri UDA has also been notified by the UDA for calling of objections and suggestions.

The 4 UDAs Include	The 6 ULBs Include
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nizamabad 2. Khammam 3. Karimnagar 4. Siddipet 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adilabad 2. Miryalaguda 3. Suryapet 4. Nalgonda 5. Mahabubnagar 6. Ramagundam

Under TMDP Scheme (Telangana Municipal Development Project)

Revision of Master plans for (20) ULBs (17 Revision & 3 new) has been taken up under TMDP project by engaging a consultant. Out of which 3 Revised Master Plans for Kamareddy, Jagtial, Nirmal have been approved and one new Master Plan for Sattupally has been submitted for approval.

Draft Master Plan of Peddapally has been sanctioned by the Government and called for objections & suggestions.

The draft Master plan for Yadadri Temple Development Authority (YTDA) has been prepared by this department and sanctioned by the Government in the year 2017.

Preparation of draft Master plan for Vemulawada Temple Area Development Authority (VTADA) has been also taken up through consultants and it is under finalization and will be submitted to the Government.

Draft GIS Based Master Plan for (7) towns (Bhupalpally, Devarakonda, Achampeta, Kollapur, Nagarkurnool, Mahabubabad, AndoleJogipet) have been submitted to Government for approval, in the year 2020.

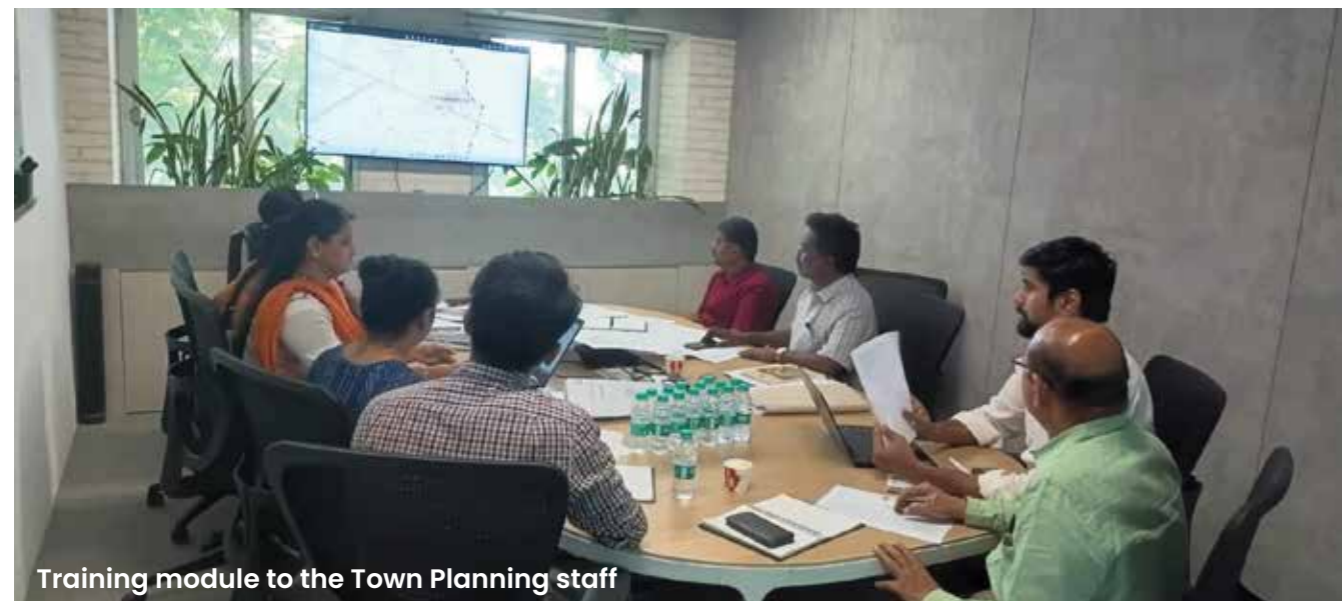
Master Plans for the newly constituted (54) ULBs, the work of preparation of GIS based Master Plan has been taken-up through with NIUM and the draft Master plans will be completed by June, 2023.

Under Amrut 2.0

Government Scheme	Initiation Year	Completion Year	Expenditure in ₹ cr
54 Newly constituted ULBs	2021-22	2022-23	NA
AMRUT 10 ULBs	2019	2023	5.1
TMDP Phase – I 20 ULBs	2018	2023	3.6

Action plan for 2023-2024

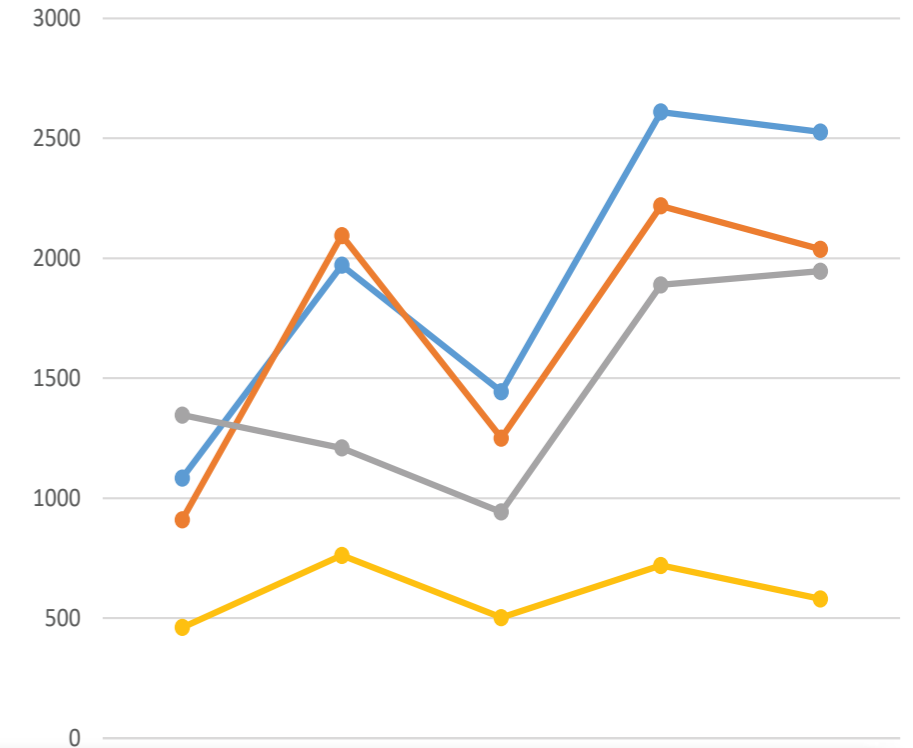
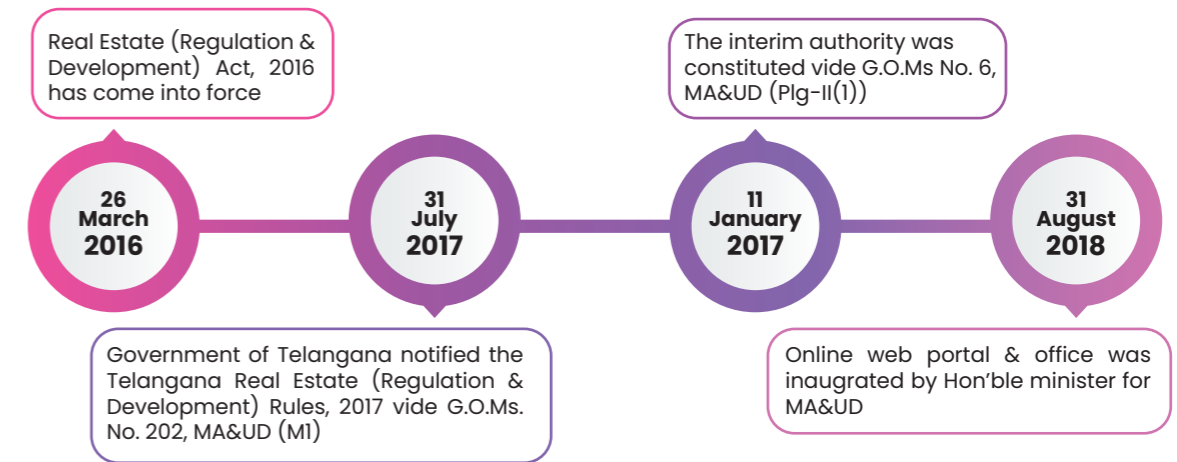
AMRUT 2.0	To prepare GIS Base Maps for (20) ULBs having the population 50,000 – 99,999	The proposals are submitted for approval SLTC and are under examination by the Government for according Administrative Sanction.
------------------	--	--



Training module to the Town Planning staff

5.9 TSRERA

TSRERA stands in sixth position all over the country in implementing the registration of projects. It has issued certificates for 1,313 projects. TSRERA works for ensuring Transparency & Efficiency in the Real Estate Sector regarding sale of plot, apartment, building or Real Estate Project. It works to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector, establishing adjudicating mechanisms for speedy dispute redressal.



	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Applications Registered	1084	1971	1444	2609	2526
Certificates Issued	910	2094	1250	2218	2037
Projects Registered	1346	1209	942	1889	1946
Agents Registered	461	762	502	720	580



The Way Forward



Action Plan:

The Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department in Telangana shall continue to address various aspects of urban infrastructure, transport infrastructure, green infrastructure, social infrastructure, and other projects. This action plan aims to enhance the overall development and well-being of the state's urban areas. By implementing these initiatives, Telangana seeks to further create a sustainable and prosperous environment for its residents.

I. Physical Infrastructure:

1. Road & Drains Infrastructure:

- Strategic Road Development Plan (SRDP): 13 works (10 GHMC works, and 3 other Department works) costing ₹3,515.33 cr. are under progress under SRDP phase II. The projects encompass 9 Flyovers, 2 Grade Separators and 2 Road Over Bridges (ROB).
- About 50 missing link roads for a length of 121 km at an estimated project cost of ₹1,500 Cr. shall be taken up by Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited (HRDCL) in the ULBs around Hyderabad within Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA).
- MAUD shall execute 14 new bridges across Musi River with an estimated project cost of ₹545.00 cr., in addition to a pedestrian bridge across Musi. These bridges aim to improve the connectivity between the northern and southern parts of the city.
- The work shall continue for the Hyderabad Metro's Airport Express Line.
- One of the primary criteria for judging leading global cities, is the share of public transit in the overall transport. MA&UD is actively working on an Action Plan to improve last mile connectivity and enhance public transit use from 33% to 75% in Hyderabad in next 5 years.
- All the works under Phase I of SNDP shall be completed during this year.

2. Water Supply Projects:

- Ring Main along Outer Ring Road is under construction to supply 20TMC water with 110 MLD capacity to provide 24 X 7 water to residents of Hyderabad with an estimated project cost of ₹4,765 cr.
- The work on Sunkishala Intake Project is in full swing, and water supply network to extended areas of ORR will be ready by the end of the year.

3. Sewerage Projects

- 100 % treatment of sewage through construction of 31 Sewage Treatment Plants with collective capacity of 1,259 MLD costing ₹3,840 cr. Hyderabad will be the only city in India treating 100% of its sewage.
- Improvement of sewer network in Zone-III of Hyderabad i.e. Karwan and Nampally constituencies by end of 2023 at a cost of ₹297 cr.
- Telangana is the only state in India which will have Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) in all Urban local bodies by the end of 2023-24.
- Proposals for Phase-II of Strategic Nala Development Plan SNDP with an administrative sanction for an amount of ₹5,135.15 cr., covering around 450km of nala works will be taken up during 2023-24.

4. Waste to Energy Plants:

Setting up of 5 Waste to Energy (WTE) Plants with a total capacity of 101 MW to be inaugurated in 2024 at Dindigul (15 MW), Phase-II of Jawaharnagar WTE (additional 24MW taking the total at site to 48MW), Pyranagar (15 MW), Yacharam (12 MW) and Bibinagar (11 MW). These will consume about 5,100 MTs of RDF, which is equivalent of about 15,000 MTs of waste. This implies that the state shall be able to process the waste of HUA for the next 3 decades and will be the only state in the country to have achieved this feat.

II. Green Infrastructure:

1. Telangana ku Harithaharam:

- Action Plan to plant 6 cr. saplings, establish 700 nurseries, foster 1,854 ha of Urban Forests with ₹50 cr. budget by Hyderabad Metropolitan Development area for 2023-2024 has been prepared.
- Action Plan to plant 2.1 crore saplings, establish 10 nurseries, foster 2,100 km of Median Plantation and 125 ha of Urban Forest with ₹150 cr. budget for 2023-2024 spread across 141 urban local bodies in Telangana has been prepared.

2. Lake Development:

In a unique initiative, while 50 lakes have already been adopted by various developers / real estate agencies under CSR, the number of lakes to be taken up under lake development programme shall increase to 150 by the end of 2023-24. ₹345 Cr. have been earmarked by GHMC for maintenance and development of lakes within GHMC during the year.

3. Urban Restoration and Revitalization:

Conservation and adaptive reuse projects have been initiated for sustained protection of the tangible-built heritage including Mozamjahi Market, Sardar Mahal, State Central Library and the British Residency. Various stepwells including those at Bansilalpet, Bapu Ghat, Shiv Bagh, Hathi Baoli, Bhagwandas Baoli and Gachibowli were cleared and restored. Proposals have been made to initiate conservation and adaptive reuse works at Shaikpet Sarai, Mahboob Chowk Market, Police Stations at Tank Bund and Ramgopalpet, Khursheed Jah Devdi, Badshahi Ashoorkhana, Saidani Ma's tomb, Victoria Memorial Home and the Old Municipal Office/QQSUDA Office. Numerous other projects in the pipeline aim to preserve Hyderabad's cultural identity, boost tourism and strive towards achieving a 'World Heritage Site' tag for Hyderabad.

III. Social Infrastructure:

- **Integrated Veg and Non Veg Markets** in all the 142 across the State shall be completed and made operational during the year.
- **Vaikuntadhamams** (Crematory and Burial grounds) in 142 sites across the State have been sanctioned and works are in progress.
- 150 **ward offices** @ one per ward are made operational with effect from June 16, 2023. This is a unique initiative by the State Government, and no other city can claim to have such a citizen interactive facility at the doorstep of citizens.

The action plan developed by the **Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MA&UD) Department** in Telangana encompasses a comprehensive set of initiatives to enhance physical, green, and social infrastructure. Through the implementation of these projects, Telangana aims to create sustainable and liveable urban areas, improve connectivity, preserve cultural heritage, and promote economic growth. By focusing on key areas such as water supply, sewage management, environmental conservation, and social welfare, the government of Telangana is committed to building a prosperous and inclusive future for its residents.

Glossary

BHK	Bedrooms, Hall and Kitchen
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transportation
ALO	Anti Larval Operation
ALS	Advanced Life Support
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ARV	Annual Rental Value
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BRAP	Business Reform Action Plan
BRTS	Bus Rapid Transit System
BT	Black Top
CC	Cement Concrete
CCMS	Centralised Control and Monitoring System
CDMA	Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration
CIB	City Improvement Board
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CPP	Chairman Pedestrian Project
CRMP	Comprehensive Road Management Plan
CSC	Citizens Service Centres
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWA	Community Welfare Association
DBFOT	Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer
DEM	Digital Elevation Maps
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DMA	Directorate of Municipal Administration
DPMS	Development Permission Management System
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRF	Disaster Response Force
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EMD	Earnest Money Deposit
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EST&P	Employment Through Skills Training and Placement
FOB	Foot Over Bridge
FSD	Further Security Deposit
GHMC	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoI	Government of India
GVP	Garbage Vulnerable Points
HH	Household
HiSWM	Hyderabad integrated Solid Waste Management
HMDA	Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority
HRDCL	Hyderabad Road Development Corporation Limited
HMR/HMRL	Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited
HMWSSB	Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply & Sewerage Board
HUA	Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration
IDH	Name of a colony in Secunderabad
IMSWM	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management
IT	Information Technology
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day
LPF	Lake Protection Force
LRS	Land Regularisation Scheme
MA&UD	Municipal Administration and Urban Development

MEPMA	Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MLD	Million Litres Per Day
MLAP	Multi Layer Avenue Plantation
MLP	Multi Level Parking
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIUM	National Institute of Urban Management
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NRW	Non Revenue Water
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ORR	Outer Ring Road
PHMED	Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yoiana
PM SVANidhi	Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi
PPC	Portland Pozzolana Cement
PPJJB	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yoiana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRTS	Personal Rapid Transit S
ROB	Road Over Bridge
RoW	Right of Way
RRTS	Regional Rapid Transit System
RTA	Road Transport Authority
RWAs	Resident Welfare Associations
SAAP	State Annual Action Plan
SCP	Smart City Proposal
SCTP	Secondary Collection & Transfer Plants
SEP	Self Employment Programme
SHG	Self Help Groups
SRDP	Strategic Road Development Project
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SUH	Shelter for Urban Homeless
SWD	Storm Water Drains
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TCC	Trauma Care Centre
TCS	Tata Consultancy Services
TDR	Transfer Development Rights
TGFMIS	Telangana Forest Management Information System
TKHH	Telangana Ku Haritha Haram
TMDP	Telangana Municipal Development Project
TS-bPass	Telangana State Building Permission Approval and Self Certification System
TSRERA	Telangana Real Estate Regulatory Authority
UGD	Underground Drainage
UCD	Urban Community Development
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UMS	Urban Malaria Scheme
VDCC	Vacuum Dewatered Cement Concrete
YDTA	Yadagirigutta Temple Development Authority
VDTA	Vemulawada Temple Development Authority
WMF	World Monument Fund

Appendix – 1

General Reference, National and Telangana Policies & Guidelines

1. The Telangana Townplanning Act-1920 (Act VII of 1920)



2. The Telangana Municipalities Act-2019 (Act 11 of 2019)



3. The Telangana Urban Areas (Development) Act-1975
(Act 1 of 1975)



4. The Telangana State Building Permission Approval and
Self Certification System (TS- bPASS) Act, 2020 (Act No.
12 of 2020)



5. GO Ms No. 486 Dt: 07-07-2007, Telangana Rules for
Construction and Regulation of Multiplex Complexes,
2007 and its amendments.



6. GO Ms No. 287 Dt: 03-04-2008, HADA, Master Plan for the
Hyderabad Airport Development Area and its
amendments.



7. GO Ms No. 288 Dt: 03-04-2008, HUDA, Extensive
Modification to the Master Plan of HUDA (excluding the
erstwhile MCH area and the newly extended area of
HUDA).



8. GO Ms No. 33 Dt: 24-01-2013, HMDA, Approval of
Metropolitan Development Plan -2031 for Hyderabad
Metropolitan Region.





9. GO Ms No. 306 Dt: 07-12-2017, HMDA, Hyderabad Metropolitan Region Land Pooling Scheme, Area Development Plan.



11. Revision of rates of Development charges pertaining to HMDA, YTDA, UDA and ULB's.

12. GO Ms No. 363 Dt: 21-08-2010, HMDA, Revised Development Plan (Master Plan) of erstwhile. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Area (HMDA Core Area).

13. GO Ms No. 393 Dt: 14-08-2013, HMDA, Designate the RCI - DRDL Link Road as 120 mtrs wide and the area upto 1500 mtrsdepth on either side from RCI-DRDL Link Road as Restricted Development Zone.

14. GO Ms No. 30 Dt: 28-01-2014, MA&UD, Adaption of Energy Conservation Building Code.

15. GO Ms No. 23 Dt: 05-07-2017, Forests, Simplified process to accord tree felling permission under WALTA 2002.

10. GO Ms No. 470 Dt: 09-07-2008, comprehensive Master Plan for 1 Km belt on either side of the proposed Outer Ring Road (Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Growth Corridor) and Special Development Regulations.

16. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, Volume I, January, 2015.



17. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, Volume II A and II B, Appendices to URDPFI Guidelines, 2014, January, 2015.



18. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. URL



19. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.



20. Compendium of Office Memoranda and Circulars under Environment Impact Assessment Notification (from December 2014 to January 2019).



21. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.



22. Model Building Byelaws, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, 2016.



23. The Telangana Heritage (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Maintenance) Act, 2017.



24. National Urban Information System (NUIS), Design and Standards, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, 2006.



25. Formulation of GIS based Master Plans for Small and Medium Towns, Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, 2020.



26. National Urban Transport Policy, Ministry of Urban Development Government of India, 2014.



27. Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana, Guidelines, NIUA, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015.



28. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Mission Statement & Guidelines, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015.



Appendix – 2 Municipal Corporations and Municipalities

S.No.	Urban Local Body	District	Urban Population	Area (in sq.km)
-------	------------------	----------	------------------	-----------------

Municipal Corporations

1.	Warangal	Hanumakonda	8,19,406	408.2
2.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	3,55,081	46.7
3.	Khammam	Khammam	3,13,508	133.4
4.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	2,93,989	92.4
5.	Ramagundam	Peddapalli	2,29,644	139.1

Municipalities

1.	Mahaboobnagar	Mahaboobnagar	2,17,143	101.5
2.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	1,65,328	106.3
3.	Khammam	Khammam	1,55,747	44.0
4.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	1,29,461	28.0
5.	Ramagundam	Peddapalli	1,16,583	106.0
6.	Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	1,08,781	28.5
7.	Jagtial	Jagtial	1,05,735	63.8
8.	Kamareddy	Kamareddy	1,04,393	61.6
9.	Nirmal	Nirmal	94,944	33.8
10.	Sircilla	Rajanna Sircilla	92,001	53.2
11.	Zaheerabad	Sangareddy	90,050	65.0
12.	Mancherial	Mancherial	86,911	37.7
13.	Bodhan	Nizamabad	82,744	42.6
14.	Palwancha	Bhadradi Kothagudem	80,199	63.8
15.	Kothagudem	Bhadradi Kothagudem	79,819	34.3
16.	Kodada	Suryapet	75,093	56.6

S.No.	Urban Local Body	District	Urban Population	Area (in sq.km)
-------	------------------	----------	------------------	-----------------

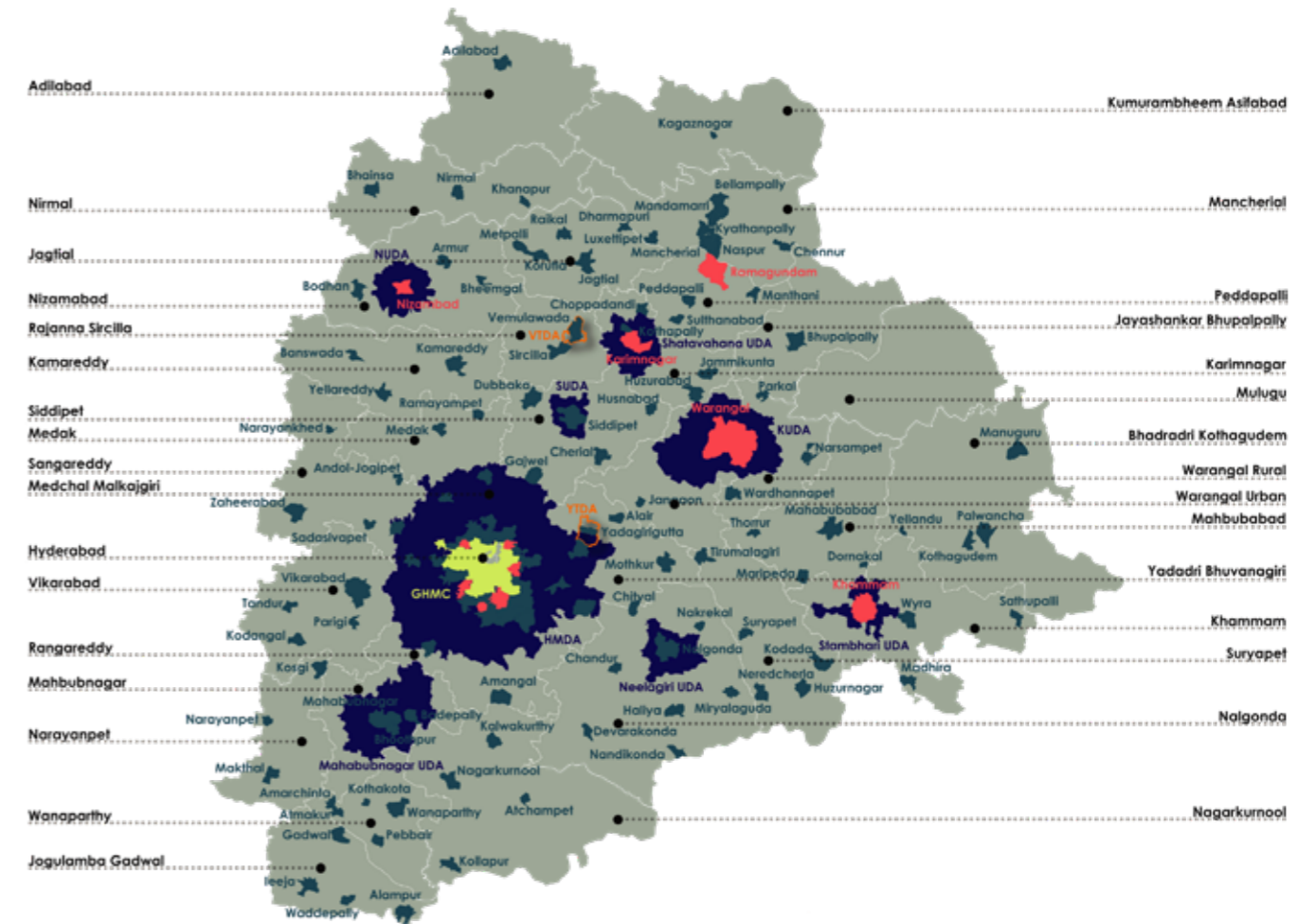
Municipalities

17.	Nasipur	Mancherial	73,617	53.4
18.	Tandur	Vikarabad	71,008	25.4
19.	Gadwal	Jogulamba Gadwal	70,767	46.7
20.	Wanaparthy	Wanaparthy	70,416	65.2
21.	Korutla	Jagtial	69,479	33.3
22.	Mahabubabad	Mahabubabad	69,288	80.0
23.	Armur	Nizamabad	67,252	18.9
24.	Vikarabad	Vikarabad	63,649	126.8
25.	Bhupalpally	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	59,458	65.6
26.	Kagaznagar	Kumurambheem Asifabad	57,583	8.4
27.	Bellampally	Mancherial	55,841	71.5
28.	Metpalli	Jagtial	54,335	36.3
29.	Jangaon	Jangoan	52,712	16.3
30.	Mandamarri	Mancherial	52,352	39.0
31.	Medak	Medak	51,061	30.2
32.	Peddapalli	Peddapalli	50,762	30.1
33.	Bhainsa	Nirmal	49,764	38.6
34.	Huzurabad	Karimnagar	46,784	49.4
35.	Vemulawada	Rajanna Sircilla	46,438	59.5
36.	Jammikunta	Karimnagar	44,182	39.9
37.	Sadasivapet	Sangareddy	43,810	21.8
38.	Narayanpet	Narayanpet	41,752	19.2
39.	Narsampet	Warangal Rural	37,071	37.8

S.No.	Urban Local Body	District	Urban Population	Area (in sq.km)
Municipalities				
40.	Gajwel	Siddipet	37,026	52.7
41.	Nagarkurnool	Nagarkurnool	36,912	51.7
42.	Huzurnagar	Suryapet	35,850	44.9
43.	Kyathanpally	Mancherial	34,819	41.3
44.	Yellandu	Bhadradri Kothagudem	33,732	10.2
45.	Sathupalli	Khammam	32,924	28.6
46.	Badepally	Mahabubnagar	32,598	36.9
47.	Manuguru	Bhadradri Kothagudem	32,091	62.3
48.	Madhira	Khammam	31,909	35.7
49.	Wyra	Khammam	31,056	51.8
50.	Kalwakurthy	Nagarkurnool	30,041	39.2
51.	Banswada	Kamareddy	29,927	25.4
52.	Devarakonda	Nalgonda	29,731	26.5
53.	Nakrekal	Nalgonda	29,188	18.1
54.	Atchampet	Nagarkurnool	28,425	32.8
55.	Ieeja	Jogulamba Gadwal	27,921	54.6
56.	Dubbaka	Siddipet	27,500	66.7
57.	Amangal	Rangareddy	25,336	64.4
58.	Kollapur	Nagarkurnool	25,077	39.9
59.	Parkal	Warangal Rural	24,448	22.4
60.	Andol-Jogipet	Sangareddy	23,951	16.7
61.	Chennur	Mancherial	23,579	30.1
62.	Makthal	Narayanpet	22,165	40.6

S.No.	Urban Local Body	District	Urban Population	Area (in sq.km)
Municipalities				
63.	Husnabad	Siddipet	22,082	25.3
64.	Luxettipet	Mancherial	21,629	31.0
65.	Kosgi	Narayanpet	21,318	45.5
66.	Khanapur	Nirmal	20,566	18.4
67.	Sulthanabad	Peddapalli	19,772	23.0
68.	Yellareddy	Kamareddy	19,750	39.0
69.	Thorrur	Mahabubabad	19,100	18.4
70.	Kothakota	Wanaparthy	19,042	11.7
71.	Tirumalagiri	Suryapet	18,474	43.9
72.	Cherial	Siddipet	18,310	46.5
73.	Narayankhed	Sangareddy	18,243	12.5
74.	Parigi	Vikarabad	18,241	20.7
75.	Ramayampet	Medak	17,860	23.3
76.	Maripeda	Mahabubabad	17,685	32.6
77.	Haliya	Nalgonda	17,371	46.5
78.	Alair	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	17,120	29.6
79.	Choppadandi	Karimnagar	16,459	26.5
80.	Manthani	Peddapalli	15,981	26.2
81.	Mothkur	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	15,924	54.8
82.	Dharmapuri	Jagtial	15,888	19.8
83.	Nandikonda	Nalgonda	15,887	29.8
84.	Yadagirigutta	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	15,661	25.9
85.	Pebbair	Wanaparthy	15,602	27.0

S.No.	Urban Local Body	District	Urban Population	Area (in sq.km)
Municipalities				
86.	Bheemgal	Nizamabad	15,446	18.1
87.	Raikal	Jagtial	15,308	33.0
88.	Atmakur	Wanaparthy	15,039	18.8
89.	Chityal	Nalgonda	14,986	30.7
90.	Neredcherla	Suryapet	14,853	44.6
91.	Dornakal	Mahabubabad	14,425	10.6
92.	Kodangal	Vikarabad	14,294	35.4
93.	Kothur	Rangareddy	13,964	--
94.	Wardhannapet	Warangal Rural	13,732	40.7
95.	Waddepally	Jogulamba Gadwal	13,267	26.4
96.	Alampur	Jogulamba Gadwal	13,232	57.1
97.	Bhoothpur	Mahabubnagar	12,917	30.1
98.	Chandur	Nalgonda	12,889	24.8
99.	Amarchinta	Wanaparthy	11,225	20.8
100.	Kothapally	Karimnagar	11,058	16.1



Appendix – 3

Telangana Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation – TUFIDC – Capital Investments in Urban Local Bodies in Telangana (2014-2023)

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in ₹ cr)
1	Achampet	25.00
2	Adibatla	7.00
3	Adilabad	18.72
4	Alair	20.44
5	Alampur	12.00
6	Amangal	15.00
7	Amarchinta	5.00
8	Ameenpur	15.00
9	Andole - Jogipet	24.62
10	Armoor	72.12
11	Atmakur	5.00
12	Badangpet	17.00
13	Badepally	33.30
14	Banswada	50.00
15	Bellampally	25.00
16	Bhainsa	5.00
17	Bheemgal	25.00
18	Bhongir	37.50
19	Bhoothpur	39.52
20	Bhupalpally	70.00
21	Bodhan	50.00
22	Bollaram	15.00
23	Chandur	42.00

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in ₹ cr)
24	Chennur	53.00
25	Cherial	15.00
26	Chityala	10.50
27	Choppandandi	38.00
28	Choutuppal	45.00
29	Devarakonda	25.00
30	Dharmapuri	25.00
31	Dornakal	20.00
32	Dubbaka	32.00
33	Gajwel	13.50
34	Ghatkesar	2.00
35	GWMC	40.71
36	Haliya	10.00
37	Husnabad	34.00
38	Huzurabad	40.00
39	Huzurnagar	25.00
40	Ibrahimpatnam	10.00
41	Ieeja	16.00
42	Jagityal	50.00
43	Jalpally	15.00
44	Jammikunta	41.30
45	Janagaon	39.10
46	Jawaharnagar corporation	25.82

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in ₹ cr)
47	Jillelaguda	15.00
48	Kaghaznagar	29.50
49	Kalwakurthy	15.00
50	Kamareddy	60.00
51	Karimnagar (Corporation)	10.00
52	Khammam	30.00
53	Khanapur	20.00
54	Kodada	25.00
55	Kodangal	28.00
56	Kollapur	30.40
57	Kompalli	2.00
58	Korutla	54.00
59	Kosgi	28.50
60	Kothagudem	5.00
61	Kothakota	25.00
62	Kothapally	2.00
63	Kothur	37.51
64	Kyathanpally	25.00
65	Luxettipet	10.00
66	Madhira	25.50
67	Mahabubabad	40.00
68	Mahabubnagar	86.00
69	Makthal	5.00
70	Mancherial	33.25
71	Mandamarri	26.15
72	Manthani	15.00

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in ₹ cr)
73	Maripeda	20.00
74	Medak	40.00
75	Meerpet	15.00
76	Metpally	50.00
77	Miryalaguda	100.00
78	Mothkur	20.00
79	Nagarkurnool	80.50
80	Nakrekal	27.75
81	Nalgonda	138.00
82	Nandikonda	10.00
83	Narayankhed	15.00
84	Narayanpet	39.60
85	Narsampet	50.00
86	Narsapur	15.00
87	Naspur	10.00
88	Neredcherla	17.00
89	Nirmal	40.00
90	Nizamabad	331.20
91	Palwancha	10.00
92	Parigi	15.00
93	Parkal	40.00
94	Pebbair	20.00
95	Pedaamberpet	5.00
96	Peddapalli	53.15
97	Peerzadiguda (Corporation)	2.00
98	Pochampally	26.50

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in ₹ cr)
99	Pocharam	0.00
100	Raikal	25.00
101	Ramayampet	10.00
102	Sadasivpet	40.00
103	Sangareddy	40.00
104	Sattupally	65.75
105	"Secunderabad (Contonment)"	2.00
106	Shadnagar	31.00
107	Shamshabad	20.00
108	Shankerpally	15.00
109	Siddipet	120.58
110	Sircilla	200.31
111	Sulthanabad	5.00
112	Suryapet	143.00
113	Tandur	31.00

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in ₹ cr)
114	Tellapur	18.00
115	Thorrur	40.00
116	Thukkuguda	15.00
117	Tirumalagiri	20.00
118	Turkayamjal	12.00
119	Vemulawada	36.37
120	Vikarabad	20.00
121	Waddepalle	10.00
122	Wanaparthi	20.00
123	Wardhanapet	30.00
124	Wyra	20.00
125	Yadadri	23.25
126	Yellandu	28.00
127	Yellareddy	25.00
128	Zaheerabad	35.00

S.No.	Capital Investment by TUFIDC	Amount (in INR cr)
A.	Sub-Total	4,229.91
B.	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants FSTP - Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)	50.00
C.	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants FSTP - 7 Packages	177.33
D.	Establishment of Dhobighats in 141 ULBs @2.00cr each)	282.00

Grand Total (A+B+C+D) ₹ 4,739.24

Organogram

Authorities

HODs



Shri. K. Chandrashekar Rao
Hon'ble Chief Minister, Telangana State

Twitter: @TelanganaCMO



Shri. K. Taraka Rama Rao
Minister For Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Industries and ITE&C Department

Twitter: @KTRTRS



Smt. A. Santhi Kumari, IAS
Chief Secretary to Government



Shri. Arvind Kumar, IAS
Special Chief Secretary Govt., MA&UD, DG, NIUM, I&PR and MC, HMDA

E-mail: prlsecy_maud@telangana.gov.in
Twitter: @arvindkumar_ias



Shri. Sudharsan Reddy, IAS
Secretary to Government, MA&UD

E-mail: secy-maud@telangana.gov.in
Phone: 040 2345 4965



Shri. Lokesh Kumar, IAS
Commissioner, GHMC

E-mail: Commissioner@ghmc.gov.in
Twitter: @CommissionerGHMC



Shri M. Dana Kishore, IAS
Managing Director, HMWSSB

Phone: 040 2343 3933
Twitter: @MDHMWSSB



Dr. N Sathyanarayana, IAS
Director of Municipal Administration

E-mail: cdma@cdma.gov.in
Phone: 040-2330 2150 / 52



Shri N.V.S. Reddy
Managing Director, HMRL

Website: <http://hmrl.telangana.gov.in/>
E-mail: nvsreddyiras@gmail.com
Twitter: @hmrgov



Shri R Sridhar
Engineer-in-Chief (Public Health)

Website: <http://publichealth.telangana.gov.in/>
E-mail: enc_phmed@telangana.gov.in



Shri K. Vidyadhara Rao
Director of Town & Country Planning

Website: <http://dtcp.telangana.gov.in/>
E-mail: dtcp@telangana.gov.in
Twitter: @DtcpTs

Municipal Corporation



Smt. Vijayalaxmi Gadwal
MAYOR: GHMC

Website: www.ghmc.gov.in
Email: mayor.ghmc@gov.in



Shri. Lokesh Kumar, IAS
Commissioner, GHMC



Smt. Gundu Sudharani
MAYOR: Warangal

Website: www.ghmc.gov.in
Email: gwmcmayor@gmail.com



Rizwan Basha Shaik I.A.S.
Commissioner: Warangal

Website: www.gwmc.gov.in
Email: commissionergwmc-ts@gov.in



Shri. Y Sunil Rao
MAYOR: Karimnagar

Website: karimnagarcorporation.telangana.gov.in



Shri. Seva Eslavath
Commissioner: Karimnagar

Website: karimnagarcorporation.telangana.gov.in
Email: knrcmnr@redimail.com



Smt. Pudukollu Neeraja
MAYOR: Khammam

Website: khammamcorporation.telangana.gov.in



Shri. Adarsh Surabhi, IAS
Commissioner: Khammam

Website: khammamcorporation.telangana.gov.in
Email: mc_kmm@yahoo.com



Smt. D. Neethu Kiran
MAYOR: Nizamabad

Website: nizamabadcorporation.telangana.gov.in



Ms. Chitra Mishra, IAS
Commissioner: Nizamabad

Website: Nizamabadcorporation.telangana.gov.in
Email: nmc.nzb@gmail.com



Shri. Bangi Anil Kumar
MAYOR: Ramagundam

Website: ramagundamcorporation.telangana.gov.in



Shri. B. Suman Rao
Commissioner: Ramagundam

Website: ramagundamcorporation.telangana.gov.in
Email: ramagundamcorp@gmail.com

Swachh Survekshan - GHMC (2015-2023)

2021-22



Award:

GHMC awarded as "3 Star City" in Star Rating for Garbage Free Cities
GHMC secured 10th Rank in above 10 lakh population category.

Conferred by:

Swachh Survekshan 2022

2020-21



GHMC awarded with "Best Self Sustainable Mega City" in more than 40 lakh Population category
GHMC awarded as "3 Star City" in Star Rating for Garbage Free Cities

Swachh Survekshan 2021

GHMC secured 13th Rank in above 10 lakh population category (improved by 10 Ranks)

GHMC has been certified as Water Plus

GHMC declared as ODF ++

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

MoHUA

2019-20



GHMC awarded as "Best Mega City in Citizen Feedback" (above 40 lakh population category)
GHMC ranked as 23rd in 10 lakh population category (improved by 12 Ranks)

Swachh Survekshan 2018

2018-19



GHMC secured 35th Rank

Swachh Survekshan 2019 among 4273 cities

GHMC received "Swachh Excellence Award 2019" for promoting dignified livelihoods for Sanitation workers & Practitioners

Swachhata Excellence Awards 2019: a MoHUA-GOI recognition

2017-18



GHMC has been awarded as "Best State Capital/ UT in SWM"

Swachh Survekshan 2018

2016-17



Award:

GHMC ranked as 22nd

Conferred by:

Swachh Survekshan 2017 among 73 cities

2015-16



GHMC secured 19th Rank

Swachh Survekshan 2016 among 73 cities



Swachh Survekshan – 141 ULBs (2021-2022)

2021-22



ULB:

Wardhannapet
2nd Fastest Moving City (below 15,000 Population in South Zone)

Gundlapochampally
2nd Fastest Moving city (15,000 - 25,000 Population)

Kothakota
3rd Fastest Moving city

Amangal
2nd Fastest Moving City (50,000 - 1 lakh Population)

Kagaznagar
2nd Fastest Moving City (50,000 - 1 lakh Population)

Jangaon
3rd Fastest Moving City

GWMC
3rd Fastest Moving City (3-10 lakh Population)

Kothapally
Cleanest City (below 15,000 Population,)

Neredcherla
Best City in 'Citizen Feedback',

Boothpur
Best Self Sustainable City

Chityal
Best City in 'Innovation and Best Practice'

Chandur
1st Fastest Moving City

Ghatkesar
Cleanest City (15,000-25,000 population)

Award Category:

Wardhannapet - Improvement in collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Sources segregation, Home composting, Processing of Solid Waste

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan (SS)

Self sustainable of processing and reuse of products from Solid Waste

QR code based monitoring system and citizen grievances,

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Segregated door to door collection, processing and treatment of wet and dry waste

ULB:

Husnabad
Best City in 'Citizen Feedback'

Adibatla
Best Self Sustainable City

Kompally
1st Fastest Moving City

Gajwel
Cleanest City (25,000-50,000 population,)

Vemulawada
Best City in 'Citizen Feedback'

Turkayamjal
1st Fastest Moving City

Badangpet
Cleanest City (50,000- 1 lakh population)

Sircilla
Best Self Sustainable City

Korutla
1st Fastest Moving City

Secunderabad
Best City in 'Citizen Feedback' Cantonment Board

Alampur
Indian Swachatta League under the category of <15K Population in South Zone

Peerzadiguda
Indian Swachatta League under the category of 25K-50K Population in South Zone

Korutla -
Indian Swachatta League under the category of 50K-1 lakh Population in South Zone

Award Category:

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan

Improvement on collection, Transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Sources segregation, Home composting, Processing of Solid Waste

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan

Improvement on collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Source segregation, Home composting, Processing of Solid Waste

Self sustainable in processing and reuse of products from Solid Waste

Improvement on collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Awareness program on Swachh Survekshan

Awareness on Indian swachhatta league and cleaning of water bodies and public toilets with citizens

Awareness on Indian swachhatta league and cleaning of water bodies and public toilets with citizens

Awareness on Indian swachhatta league and cleaning of water bodies and public toilets with citizens

2021-22



Swachh Survekshan - 141 ULBs (2016-2021)

2020-21



ULB:

Siricilla
Cleanest city (Below 50,000-1 lakh population)

Hyderabad
Best self-sustainable mega city (above 40 Lakhs)

Siddipet
Best self-sustainable city (50,000-1 Lakh population)

Nizampet
Best city in innovation and best practices (25,000-50,000 population)

Ibrahimpattanam
Fastest moving city (25,000-50,000 population)

Ghatkesar
Cleanest city (less than 25,000 population)

Kosgi
City in innovation and best practices (below 25,000 population)

Husunabad
Fastest moving city (below 25,000 population)

Secunderabad
Best self-sustainable cantonment board

Telangana
2nd Best performing state

Karimnagar
Best 2nd performance city (below 3 Lakhs)

Award Category:

Segregated door to door collection, processing and treatment of wet and dry waste

Self sustainable in processing and reuse of products from Solid Waste

Self sustainable in processing and reuse of products from Solid Waste

Converting plastic into construction bricks

Improvement of collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Sources segregation, Community composting, Processing and treatment of Solid Waste

IoT based monitoring system for toilets maintenance

Improvement of Collection, Transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Self sustainable processing and reuse of Solid Waste, Training programs and awareness program on SafaiMitras, Workers to Owner schemes, Man hole to Machine hole

2019-20



ULB:

Hyderabad
Best city in citizen feedback (above 40 lakhs population)

Zaheerabad
Fastest moving city (50,000 - 1 Lakh population)

Medchal
Cleanest city (25,000 - 50,000 population)

Award Category:

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan

Improvement in collection, transportation and processing of Solid Waste

Segregated door to door collection, processing and treatment of wet and dry waste

2018-19



Siddipet
Cleanest city (below 1 lakh population)

Siricilla
Cleanest city (50,000 - 1 lakh population)

Boduppal
Best citizen feedback (50,000 - 1 lakh population)

Peerzadiguda
Best citizen feedback (25,000 - 50,000) population

Segregated door to door collection, processing and treatment of wet and dry waste

Segregated door to door collection, processing and treatment of Solid Waste

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan

2017-18



Boduppal
Best city in Citizen Feedback

Siddipet
Best Cleanest city (below 1 lakh population)

Peerzadiguda
Best city in innovation and best practices population

Awareness on Swachh Survekshan

Segregated door to door collection, processing and treatment of wet and dry waste

Community composting, Littering bins for every 50 m

2016-17



Suryapet
Cleanest city in south zone (less than 2 lakhs population category)

Segregated door to door collection, processing, and treatment of wet and dry waste

Awards & Achievements – HMWSSB (2017–2023)

2022-23



Award:

PRSI National Awards – 2022 – The Award presented by Governor of Madhya Pradesh & State Minister on 26-12-2022 at Bhopal.

SKOCH Awards 2022

Water Digest Water Awards

Conferred by:

Public Relation Society of India, New Delhi

SKOCH Group, New Delhi

Ministry of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, New Delhi

2021-22



Water Plus Award to HMWSSB by Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

PRSI National Award – 2021 – Best Communication Campaign (External) for HMWSSB

Telangana Water Conservation Award. The award was presented by Sri T. Harish Rao, Hon'ble Minister for Finance & Health, TS at a function held at the Institute of Engineers in Khairatabad on 02-03-2022

For Safe Discharge of Sewage and Septage.

HMWSSB Telangana stands 2nd Place for Best Communication Campaign (External Public Category) in Safai Mitra Suraksha Challenge and Safety Awareness in Sewerage Operations Campaign conducted from 16-08-2021 to 15-09-2021

For widely taking up the initiatives for construction of the Rain Water Harvesting structures to understand the water awareness among the public.

2020-21



“Award of Excellence” to HMWSSB RWH Theme Park on the occasion of 2nd National Water & Sanitation Innovation Summit.

Elets in association with Ministry of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, GOI

Global Water Awards – IWA

Out of 198 countries HMWSSB Selected for Finals in the year 2019

2019-20



“Telangana Facility Management Counsel” Award

TS iPASS Award

Telangana State Energy Conservation Award 2019.

Award by Exhibition Society for the Best Services

Government of Telangana

TS iPass, Government of Telangana

Energy Conservation Department, Government of Telangana

Exhibition Society of Hyderabad

Award:

HUDCO Best Practices Award – 2018 – A Swachh Bharath Initiative Award

HUDCO Award for the “ Outstanding Performance in Urban Infrastructure Initiatives”

Telangana Excellence Award for Efficient Sewer Operations through Mini Sewer Jetting

ISO certification for Customer Satisfaction Management system that complies to the standard 10002:2014.

AMRUT Technology Challenge Award – 2018

Telangana State Energy Conservation Award

Conferred by:

HUDCO, New Delhi

HUDCO, New Delhi

Government of Telangana

BSI India, New Delhi

Ministry of Social Justice, Government of India

Energy Conservation Department, Government of Telangana

2018-19



Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) – SIWISofa.

ISO certification for Quality Management system that complies to the standard 9001:2015

India's representation in Sweden from HMWSSB on Mission Bhagiratha.

Geotek Global Certification Pvt. Ltd., Thane, Maharashtra, India. Raw water collection from all sources, treatment, storage, pumping, transmission and distribution system including chlorination of potable water supply to consumers of HMWSSB

2017-18



PRSI National Awards for the Best Video Production on HMWSSB and Coffee Table Book of HMWSSB

National wide recognition to Mini Sewer Jetting Vehicles

Public Relation Society of India, New Delhi

Mini Airtech Jetting Machines for Sewer Cleaning introduced first time in India in Hyderabad.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Telangana Govt. supports the Sustainable Development Goals



This report was generated by **National Institute of Urban Management (NIUM)** under the guidance of **Shri. Arvind Kumar I.A.S., Special Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana (MA&UD).**

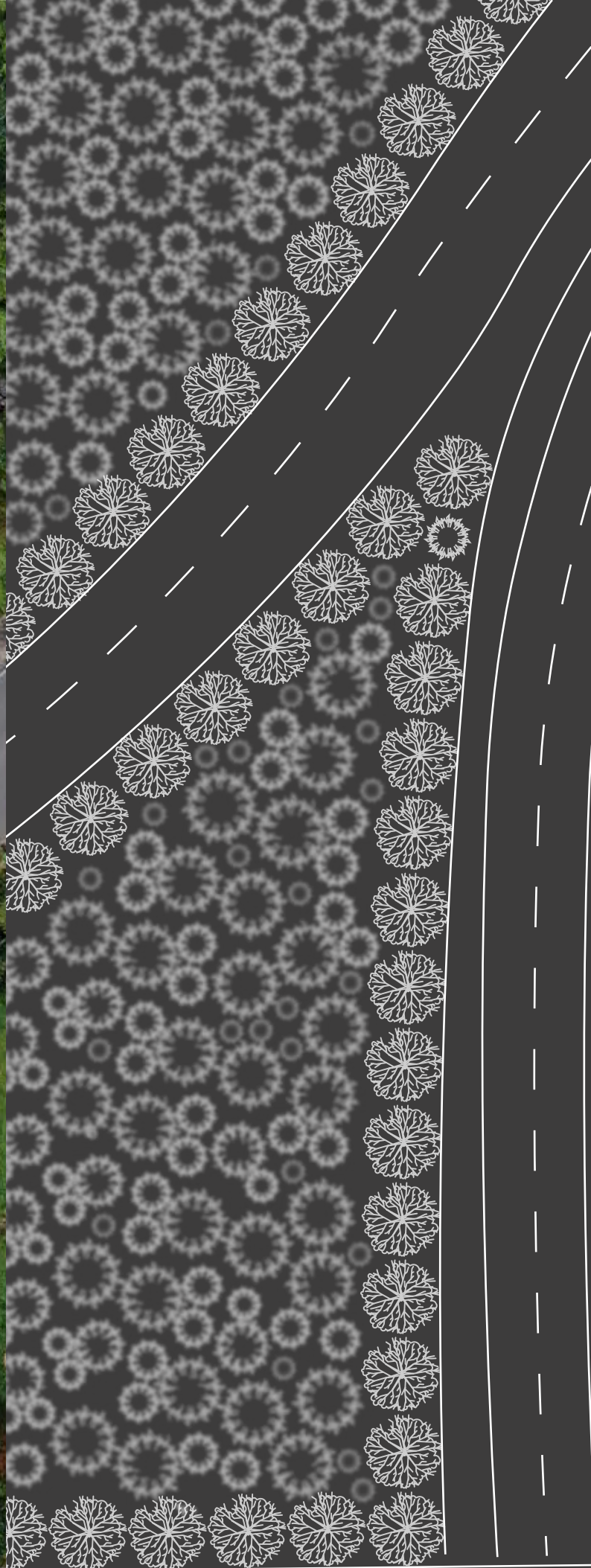
NIUM would like to extend its sincere appreciation to all the **MA&UD HoDs** for their valuable contributions and support in the production of this report. We would also like to express our gratitude to **Mr. Dulam Satyanarayana (M/s DSN FILMS)** and **Mr. Govind Narayan (M/s Shutterpillar)** who have provided photographs for this report. NIUM appreciates its employees **Ms. Ravi Uma Gayatri** (Senior Knowledge Manager) and **Mr. Mohammed Abdul Moqtadeer** (Graphic Designer) for their time and effort in producing this report.

NIUM is an apex think-tank and action research institute of the Government of Telangana State which aims at driving excellence in urban sector. The Institute supports state government departments and local bodies of the country in research, capacity building, training and policy advocacy in critical areas of Urban Governance, Finance, Urban Planning, Poverty Alleviation, Climate Change, etc. It produces data driven and evidence based research to enable policy makers, municipal administrators, planners to address the challenges of urbanisation and convert them into opportunities.

NIUM aspires to evolve into an autonomous institution of excellence specialising in the broad domains of Urban Development, Planning, Management, Governance, Municipal Finance, Social and Financial Inclusion.

For further queries contact us:

National Institute of Urban Management,
3rd Floor EnC PH building , MA&UD Campus,
AC Guards, Opp. PTI Building, Masabtank,
Hyderabad, PIN: 500004.
Ph. No: 040 – 23220615/6
Email: info@nium.org.in



**Municipal Administration
& Urban Development
Department
Govt. of Telangana**