

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2466
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2025**

**INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMMES**

2466. SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) out of 100 cities selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and the 500 cities under AMRUT, number of cities that have completed flood-risk and heat-vulnerability assessments, as recommended in the 2025 World Bank and Ministry report 'Towards Resilient and Prosperous Cities in India';
- (b) number of urban local bodies, to which Government has provided capacity-building for implementation of nature-based solutions, sustainable urban drainage systems, and urban-greening measures;
- (c) whether Government proposes to link performance-based grants under SCM and AMRUT to measurable climate-resilience outcomes such as per-capita green space, percentage of storm water diverted to recharge, and coverage of heat-action plans; and
- (d) if so, the timeline and criteria for same?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning including management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities at city level, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

According to the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF) 3.0 reporting data, in 2023, 95 cities (out of 226 cities who have participated in the exercise), have prepared disaster management plans including ward level hazard, risk, vulnerability & capacity assessments based on National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding
https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), storm water drainage is an admissible component which involves construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3016.82 crore have been approved. As reported by the States, 809 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,401.38 crore have been completed, which has resulted in elimination of 3,759 water logging points.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,032 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,210.66 crore have been approved so far.

(b) to (d): ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF) program of MoHUA provided online training through nodal training institutes for 3,500 Urban Local Body officials, on the following aspects - Flood and Water Stagnation Risk Management, Rejuvenation & Conservation of Water Bodies & Open Areas and Proportion of Green Cover.

Under AMRUT 2.0, Capacity building program is being extended from elected representatives & Municipal functionaries to other stakeholders such as contractors, plumbers, plant operators, women etc to enhance the functional knowledge in all Statutory towns.

The Government of India has implemented the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment Scheme (SSASCI)- (Urban Planning Reforms) Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 aimed at leveraging urban planning as a key driver of development, under which States were encouraged through incentives for Initiating Risk Informed Master Plan, Creation of Blue Green Infrastructure, Conservation and Rejuvenation of Waterbodies, Creation of Urban Forest in improving climate resilience of Cities/States/UTs.

To further encourage States/UTs to strengthen climate resilience of Cities/States/UTs, the Government has extended the components under Urban Planning Reforms in SSASCI scheme 2025–26, such as, Creation of sponge cities, City greens & urban forest, Rejuvenation of existing wells, Conservation and rejuvenation of urban water bodies etc.

Under AMRUT 2.0 AMRUT Mitra Initiative, States/UTs have involved women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Tree Plantation, Maintenance of Public Parks and Playgrounds.
