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UDRI is a Registered Public Charitable Trust

UDRI is a Registered Public Charitable Trust and donations to it are eligible for tax exemption under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. UDRI is also registered under Section 8 (1) (ii) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulatory) Act 1976. (Registration No 053781530 Nature (educational))
ABOUT US

Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI) was established in 1994 as a public charitable trust with the objective of enriching the understanding of the urban environment and working towards its improvement.

UDRI’s mandate is to make Mumbai an inclusive city which is humane and balances its cosmopolitan cultural heritage and social fabric with equitable growth and quality infrastructure, a city where living, moving and working is enjoyable, with accessible common amenities and public spaces for sports, recreation and socio-cultural activities for all.

UDRI also provides a forum for interaction among architects, urban designers and professionals from related fields such as urban economics, sociology, planning, conservation and history.
Instituted in 2003, the RRC hosts a collection of books, periodicals, monographs, reports, maps, research reports and newspaper clippings on Housing, Urban Design, Planning and Conservation on the whole Mumbai Metropolitan Region and its issues.

It also houses the Charles Correa Archives—a digitized collection of the works of this renowned architect and a unique resource on the understanding of urban planning, architecture and related issues in India and internationally.

The Research and Resource Centre is in the process of digitizing its newspaper clipping database and making available selected GIS data on the city.

The focus is to create an in-house resource for citizens, NGOs, researchers and professionals in order to make the RRC inclusive. Its resources are free of cost and may be accessed at UDRI.
SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Public Forum

Today, the public forum program has grown as a platform to engage with citizens in the form of lectures, conferences, workshops, for understanding problems, framing alternatives, discussing policy implications and building dialogue on city planning, public transport, heritage conservation and other pertinent urban issues. Many of these public debates have generated ideas that have had a direct impact on public policy. In addition to these events, UCRF uses a combination of print, social and TV media to engage with citizens about current problematic urban issues.

- Re-inventing Cities Conference and Exhibition, 2014
- Annual Elia and Elia Zenghelis Memorial Lecture, 2013 onwards
- Informal Cities, 2006
- Metropole Development Plan meetings, 2008 onwards
- Workshop on Eastern Waterfront Mumbai, August 2008
- Annual Chandrasekhar Venkataramani Lecture, 2006 onwards
- Conference on Management and Conservation of World Heritage Sites: World Heritage Management – A Value Based Approach was organised in collaboration with UNESCAP and in partnership with UNESCO, Aug 16-17, 2005
- Eastern Waterfront Conference: was organised in collaboration with The Max Mueller Bhavan, Mumbai, Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action, and Research, Kochi Biennale Foundation and the Urban Design Research Institute (1 Feb 2004)
- Conservation Conversations: was the third in a series of interfaces between the Heritage Committee and the Public, Apr 2003
- The Conservation of Colonial Cities: was organized by the Max Mueller Bhavan Bombay, and Urban Design Research Institute, Feb 27- 28, 2003
- Conservation After Legislation: issues and ideas for Bombay, April 2000
- Conservation Conversations I (April 2000)
- Western Waterfront Development & Citizens’ Movements in Mumbai, July 99
- F.S.I And Mumbai’s Development, March 1999
- Conservation Conversations, April 1998
- Public Places, Bombay, December 1996
- Working And Living in Cities, Bombay, November 1994
To complement the debates that the public forum generated, UDPRI has carried out a range of research projects. These stemmed from supporting the Commission on Textile Mills to mapping of the Eastern Waterfront and other regional dynamics in the metropolitan area.

Conservation & Heritage:
- Heritage Listings and Guidelines, 2004
- Study of Elphinstone College, 1999
- Taunton District Plan
- Churchgate Revival plan
- 20th Century Architecture Society of India
- Ballard Estate Conservation Plan, 1999
- Status report on Grade 1 Heritage Structures, 1998
- Conservation study for Sadarani Mavalankar, 1998-99
- Kala Ghoda Conservation Plan, 1999-99
- Restoration of Horniman Circle & a Banking district for Bombay, 1988
- Conservation proposal for Fort district, 1995

Urban Management:
- Mumbai Port Waterfront and Port Development Report, 2014
- Pre-feasibility Study, 2009
- Fort Management Plan Survey, 2009
- Ecological Study of the Eastern Waterfront, 2009
- Solid Waste Management for Fort area, 2008
- Traffic and Transport study, 2008
- Study of Designer Open Spaces, 2009
- Mumbai Development Plan, 2008-2011
- Special Development Control Regulations for Fort, 2008
- Audit of Public Own Spaces in Mumbai, 2007
- Eastern Waterfront study and proposal, 2001
- Master Plan for Churchgate area
- Master Plan for Fort area, 1996-7
SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Publications

Since 1993, UDRI has published books and monographs on housing, conservation, urbanization and urban management, emerging out of its research initiatives and seminar proceedings. Each of these publications have deepened our understanding of the Metropolitan Region, fostered public participation in civic improvement, conservation and planning efforts aim to inform the policy making process.

10 | Editions
120 | Contributions
200 | Articles

Some of the books published by UDRI between 1994 and 2014 are:
- Cinema Theatre in Bombay/Mumbai: A dossier, 2014
- Planning For Mumbai: The Development Plan For Greater Mumbai 2014-2034, 2014
- Housing & Urbanisation, 2013
- The Charni Road Station: The Unknown & other works, 2013
- Landscape + Urbanism – Around the Bay of Mumbai, 2010
- Heritage and Environment – An Indian Diary, 2007
- Mapping Mumbai, University of Michigan Studies, Spring and Fall, 2006
- Conservation after Legislation: Issues and ideas for Bombay, 2004
- Creating A Tourist District: The Gateway Of India Precinct, 2004
- Christchurch Festival, 2002
- A Study of Eastern Waterfront of Mumbai – a situation analysis conducted between August 2000 and December 2001
- Buildings of the Navi Mumbai Art District, 2000
- Ballard Estate: A Corporate District, 2000
- Housing and Urbanization, 1999
- Preparing a Banking District, 1999
- Public Places Bombay

UDRI’s Mumbai Reader is a multi-lingual compilation that presents citizens an access to the broad understanding of urban issues. It is a representation of the city of and multiple visions in the city which include opinions of the bureaucrats, civil society organizations, academicians, industry, judiciary, media, professionals, artist and many more.

10 editions of the Mumbai Reader have been published as of February 2014 in which 120 contributors have written about 200 articles. UDRI, together with Pita, has published a handbook for municipal corporations to explain to them the current system of city management and the needs of the city in detail.
The Bombay Studio engages young professional students and collaborations with institutions across the world to focus on urban design, planning and the policy for the city, through a series of fellowship programs and funded projects. The collaborations include mapping, documentation and evolving a strategy for the emergent landscapes in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

International Collaborations:
- Alfred Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning (TCAUP), Michigan Technological University, Blacks
- Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Massachusetts
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, School of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts
- Technical University of Munich, Munich
- Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, Columbia University, New York
- Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia, Barcelona

Local Collaborations:
- Municipal school co-hosted with Salarm Bombay Foundation, 2014
- Vertical Studio on ‘People’s Brief for Mumbai’, Academy of Architecture, 2011
- Fort Management Plan Documentation, Bharti Vidyapeeth College of Architecture, 2009

2009 Workshops
- 15 Knowledge Studios
- 1500 | Students Trained
ADVOCA CY PROJECTS

MumbaiDP24SEVEN
Evaluating and assessing the reformulation of the Mumbai Development Plan (DP) for the period 2014-34

The DP has been reviewed for 2014-2014 by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and the Draft DP was published on February 25, 2014. Suggestions/objections have been invited from the public within 60 days of that date. The last time the Mumbai DP was prepared was in 1981, and it was adopted over thirteen years later in 1994.

The current DP defines land reservations, namely, amenity, transportation networks and services through a land-use map of the city. The MCGM selected an international consultant to prepare it.

For this purpose the Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI) initiated a public participatory process to support the MCGM in the preparation of the new DP. This is a first as the DP has never been opened up to public scrutiny before. Through this, UDRI provided tools to facilitate participation by NGOs, community based organisations, private sector actors and individual citizens in the process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the DP.

Achievements

- Through numerous meetings and letters, UDRI completed the MCGM to disclose and share with the public the Existing Land Use (ELU) which is the basis on which the DP is created.
- Provided a platform and built stakeholder network of NGOs, citizens and resident associations to review the ELU and facilitate consensus building for the DP.
- Developed training manuals in English and Hindi for land-use verification and imparted training to stakeholders to enable participation in the DP process.
- Formulated planning principles and targets for 12 civic themes, namely, Education, Health, Housing, Water and Sanitation, Transportation, Energy, Open Spaces, Environment, Urban Form, Livelihoods, Governance and Digital Inclusion which indicated the needs in these areas for the next 20 years. Workshops were organized by UDRI and the findings communicated to the DP department to be used as the basis for the plan.

- 200x: Errors in ELU, Mapping identified
- Area Local Management groups engaged
- 24: Public events & activities
- 13: Stakeholder meetings held
- 55: Right to Information applications (RTI) filed
- 32: Rights engaged
- 13: CHC wards identified as focus areas
- 34: DP
- 1: A DP Handbook for local corporators produced with MVM

The scrutiny showed that significant areas covered by slum clusters and land under Special Planning Authorities (SPAs) were not part of the ELU. The MCGM’s explanation was that this was because such areas were planned for by different authorities. UDRI has opposed this view strongly as it distorts the DP. The proof of this was shown when UDRI overlaid the ELU on the current DP and found that all public amenity plots, open spaces, public dispansaries, municipal schools, belvi etc. had disappeared without a trace.

Project Expansion
UDRI will continue working on the MumbaiDP24seven project to ensure the inclusion of citizens’ articulated needs for amenities in the DP and develop effective strategies for implementation. This will be done through:
- Widening stakeholder networks across the city
- Building capacities in civil society for urban planning.
- Creating channels of communication between civil society and the planning authorities.
- Building consensus among stakeholders for proposed Land Use (LUL) Plans at the local, Municipal Ward and City levels.

15
Access to broadband infrastructure is an essential platform on which to engage with low-income communities thereby providing opportunities for MCGM to bring its services to citizens with transparency. This is a powerful tool to access knowledge, essential services (mobile banking, online admissions, tele-medicine), e-governance and for disaster management.

Broadband is high-speed internet access through underground fibre optic lines that allow large volumes of information to be carried at faster speeds than cable or DSL or 3G/4G and can be accessed through laptops, mobiles, desktop computers or tablets.

However, broadband infrastructure planning has not been visualized for Mumbai yet despite the positive implications for development. While telecom and mobiles have penetrated deep within Indian cities, the supply for broadband is limited.

Today, only 1% of higher income households own a broadband connection and low-income neighbourhoods and informal settlements remain unconnected, thus resulting in a digital divide.

In this context, the opportunity of the ongoing DP was the occasion for UDRI to initiate the ICT project with funding support from the Ford Foundation in 2013.

Achievements
- A consortium of organizations was formed to inform the project including MUMAI, research on broadband usage, IT (technology support), Maiti (public campaign) and Telcom Communicare (technical model). UDRI also mobilized a network of 50 NGOs and citizens groups.
- UDRI held stakeholder meetings with former Municipal Commissioners of Mumbai, renowned urban planners, experts from the IT Ministry, legal, elected representatives, educational institutions and NGO’s in areas of education, health, environment, culture, livelihoods and women’s safety to formulate planning principles for the development of ICT.
- These were communicated to the MCGM, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Mayor of Mumbai.

The DP team of the MCGM addressed the necessity for including broadband infrastructure in its 20-year plan thereby ensuring cognitive and administrative commitment. Digital inclusion is now one of the 12 programmed themes of the DP.

The discourse on public Wi-Fi Parks initiated by UDRI, expanding to a broader discussion on Smart Cities which was adopted by the Ministry of Urban Affairs.

The Smart Cities initiative is being advocated by the Prime Minister and elected representatives of the city.

Formation of Planning Principles for Broadband Infrastructure comprise the following:
- 64 households, including the urban and lower income households should have broadband infrastructure within 5 years.
- Municipal facilities such as municipal schools, libraries, medical facilities, fire stations, police stations, parks, sewage treatment plants, pumping stations, transportation facilities etc. should be connected 24x7 to broadband infrastructure.
- The Municipal Corporation should be the planning and monitoring agency responsible for deploying and monitoring broadband infrastructure with standard practices to follow for maintenance. It should offer services and information on the web for delivering efficiency and accountability to citizens. There should be specific targets for penetration of broadband infrastructure every 5 years.
- Engage the private sector in laying down the last mile infrastructure, deploying programs and content.
- Infrastructure should be scalable and technology neutral. As the content becomes increasingly digital (video based) and as the cost of devices continue to drop, the number of users will increase.

Project Expansion
- We are advocating building citywide ICT for broadband in Mumbai to formulate a digital vision for Mumbai. Focused on broadband access for the economically weak sections of society.
ADVOCACY PROJECTS

Mumbai Open Data
Bringing city information online through a web-based GIS platform

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a software and hardware system that captures and stores data that can be displayed and analyzed spatially. It is a powerful tool that lets users query data in order to interpret the city, its processes and relationships.

However, the key to GIS is obtaining data fit for which is a challenge in the Indian context where information is not available or easily accessible.

Large private companies and Government bodies that manage to acquire data, do so at a high cost that is unaffordable to smaller players such as researchers or NGOs.

It is precisely for this reason that UDRI is currently creating a GIS database, with support from the Ford Foundation, for Mumbai city with the goal to make this data available online as an open source platform for all.

The platform hopes to not only make data easily accessible to communities but also enable people to report deficiencies in their neighbourhoods, voice their demands for better infrastructure and amenities and collaborate with government.

In planning, implementation and monitoring.

For many communities that remain on the fringes of development, such as informal settlements and koliwadis, Internet infrastructure, apart from other services, bypass their neighbourhoods in what is commonly referred to as the “Digital Divide”.

In addition, the current CP 2014-2034 includes the detailed mapping of slum clusters thereby raising the risk of exclusion in its planning institutions and mechanisms.

In those communities, the combination of broadband connectivity, followed by access to online services and the opportunity to access source information on their settlements is a powerful tool for empowerment and dialogue.

Achievements
At UDRI, the GIS platform presently has around 170 data layers on Mumbai, covering information on Education, Transportation, Health, Housing, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Waste Management, Urban Form, Governance, Livelihood, Social Amenities and several more. Meetings with relevant stakeholders have provided inputs in the design of the application.

The system will be made available as a desktop system prior to making it accessible online. It is also planned to prepare a compilation of ready to use maps of Mumbai.

Project expansion: UDRI is building a web-based GIS platform which will be made open to the public. Also, the application will be further expanded through a mobile app. In the meantime, a GIS map book containing essential thematic and analytical maps on Mumbai is available in UDRI resource centre for reference.
Reinventing Dharavi: An Ideas Competition

Home to more than a third of a million people, Dharavi occupies a central location in Mumbai. Many are second-generation residents whose parents moved there decades ago and have remained there since. Today’s Dharavi bears no resemblance to the fishing village it once was. A city within a city, it is a thriving and vibrant community surviving in conditions of abysmal infrastructure.

Dharavi also has a large number of successful small-scale industries that produce embroidered garments, export quality leather goods, pottery and plastic articles. Most of these products are made in tiny manufacturing units spread across the community and are sold both domestically as well as international markets.

The annual turnover of business here is estimated to be Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 crore per year or at least Rs. 5 crore a day.

The changing economic geography of Mumbai has created new opportunities for Dharavi in harnessing it. New expectations, opportunities and vulnerabilities. Dharavi, as it is today, cannot be expected to be saturated to produce genuine welfare schemes for its citizens amidst these conflicting pressures.

Dharavi is well-established as one of the world’s most significant communities requiring a critical re-imagination for a better future. The competition was inaugurated in May 2014 to engage participants from multi-disciplinary backgrounds to generate short-term and long-term ideas, concepts and interventions and establish a dialogue with the authorities.

The competition was managed by a steering committee comprising Prof. Ashok Chauhan, D. J. Joseph and David Cardozo and supported by a technical committee comprising Dr. Ravi Kumar, Sherish Patel and Parveen Jethmalani.

Achievements:

- In the first week of June, a field visit through Dharavi was organised followed by a workshop, as an introduction to the site and context. The competition closed in October. We received entries from 20 teams, comprising 21 nationalities and 149 participants. This was followed by a jury the members of which were D. M. Subramaniam, Ashok Pathre, Anil Bhade, Anu Aga, Cyrus Quinter, Jairaj Rao and Romila Thapar.

- As a culmination of the competition, a two-day long conference and a week-long exhibition was held in December 2014 where the winning teams were declared. Several ideas were generated during the competition which included the idea of the community land trust, a Dharavi festival, provision of new housing dependent on ownership/length of stay, incremental growth and evolution of a multi-purpose bathing tower.

Project Expansion

This project is being taken ahead through exhibitions in several locations of Mumbai, translated into dzarshi for an exhibition in Dharavi and through advocacy for elected representatives, bureaucrats and administrators to implement significant ideas proposed in the competition.
ADVOCACY PROJECTS

Eastern Waterfront

UDRR has been actively involved in documenting and facilitating discussions around the 1800 acres of Mumbai Port Trust (MPT) land along the eastern waterfront from Colaba to Wadala since 2000. With the staff of port activities to other technologically developed ports, few port-related activities remain within the 1800 acres of MPT, thus opening up the opportunity to envision the use of the land for public purposes.

The potential of this land is immense as it is about 4.5 times the area of the island, is equivalent to 18 Oval Maidens, 16 Chowpatty beaches or 21 Priyadarsini Parks.

Achievements
2005: Interim report for a vision plan commissioned by Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority
2004 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008: Organised public meetings and workshops to create awareness

2010: MIT and UDRR partnered to ‘Landscape and Urbanism: a publication
2014: The Ministry of Shipping appointed UDRR as part of a committee to prepare a roadmap for the redevelopment and rejuvenation of Mumbai’s waterfront and port lands. Parag Joshi, Executive Director, is UDRR’s representative on the committee. The MPDC report has been submitted to the Government of India as of January 2015.
ADVOCACY PROJECTS

Heritage Conservation

UDRI participated actively in the formulation of the Mumbai’s heritage conservation policy in 1995. It was responsible for promoting and successfully getting incorporated in the Heritage List premises which included protected artifacts, buildings and areas in Mumbai.

UDRI has also catalogued and graded historic structures in the city as per the Mumbai Heritage Conservation Committee (MHCC) guidelines and advocated successfully for the inclusion of several additional buildings, precincts and open spaces in the Heritage List.

In 2014, UDRI prepared a dossier for the Oval Maidan and its surroundings for nomination by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, entitled “Victorian Gothic & Art Deco Ensemble, Mumbai”.

The nomination was endorsed by the State Government and the Chief Minister and forwarded by him to the Central Government. The Centre forwarded the dossier to UNESCO in June for a completion check, after which some changes were made.

However, as only one application per year per country is accepted, Delhi was sent as the nomination for 2014. UDRI has also spoken with the State Government to ensure the Mumbai dossier is considered as India’s official entry for 2015.

across the wonderful green 20 acre Oval Maidan.

It also includes the iconic Marine Drive promenade and its Art Deco buildings. The city is thus a composite ensemble of different architectural styles, traditional Indian as those reflected in the proposed site.

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ADVOCACY PROJECTS

Fort Management Plan

The Fort Management Plan was first initiated by UDRI in 2003 as a natural progression to the area-wide studies of the various fort precincts and heritage building surveys started in 1990.

This is a local area management plan for open spaces, pedestrian issues, garbage collection and heritage precincts for Fort.

While this is a largely spatial exercise, it is hoped that the recommendations that emerged out of the report for special development control regulations for the Fort area find a place in actual implementation.

M. G. Road

This area from Metro node to Ranpal in the south is a very important area of the Fort heritage precinct. Increasingly, however, encroachments have begun to consume the road and open spaces (Cress and Aash Madisona) along this stretch.

UDRI has carried out a preliminary context analysis of M.G. Road and proposed urban design interventions. As a pilot site, the M.G. Road in Fort has been selected to study the barriers to pedestrian mobility which include substandard materials, positioning of hawkers, utilities, bus stops, road crossing etc.

Based on these observations and recommendations, we are now advocating that the area be taken up for improvement by the Municipal Corporation.

Fort Phari

As part of the Fort Management Plan, UDRI implemented in December 2011 in conjunction with the BEST, the Fort Phari bus scheme which undertakes a circular pre-determined route in the business district of South Mumbai providing 1500 commuter transport at a very nominal price.

This amounts to approximately 16 million, and counting, commuters who have benefitted up to now.

This initiative significantly de-congests the roads.
Legal Advocacy

Based on the findings through various conferences and research projects, UDPI actively coalesces with the Government on many fronts regarding policies pertaining to the physical form and improvements in the city.

Achievements

Advocacy for sustainable urban development

UDPI intervened in the Supreme Court in the MCGM vs. Kohinoor CTNL case and won a historic judgment for sustainable urban development. The Order inter alia states:

That the impact of high rise buildings on neighbourhoods are to be evaluated before any permission for building is granted. This will only be done on the recommendation of the Supreme Court constituted High Rise Committee on which one of the members is the Executive Director of UDPI, Parikar, join.

The Court mandated that the minimum recreation spaces cannot be reduced at the ground level and substituted by creating a shared open space at the podium level. The Supreme Court ruled that the developers have to provide the necessary open space (15% - 25% depending on the plot size) at the ground level and not at the podium level as was observed to be a growing trend in Mumbai. The Supreme Court suggested that developers were free to provide occasional areas over and above the area mandated by Development Control Rule 23 at the ground level.

The Court also mandated that a clear open space width of 6m in an at least one side of a building has to be provided for easy ingress to manoeuvre. To cite two recent examples are the flats at Mantrastala and the Mont Blanc building at Kemp’s Corner.

Advocacy for inclusory housing

UDPI’s advocacy of the concept of ‘inclusory housing’ – which means that 20% of land on plots measuring 4000 square metres or more must be reserved for housing the economically weak sections and/or lower income groups of society – was accepted and notified by the Government of Maharashtra.

Right to Information Applications

UDPI has also been involved in sending RTI applications under the Right to Information Act 2005 for various issues. Some of the issues have been the provision of multilevel underground car parks by the MCGM within the Port area, revisions being made to sections of the MGEB Act 1966, modification to the final DP among other matters relating to policy revision and urban governance.

Filing Suggestions and Objections

UDPI regularly files Suggestions / Objections on Gazette Modifications published by the Government on various issues pertaining to urban development in Greater Mumbai and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Thence an attempt is made to ensure monitoring of development regulations in order to safeguard the interests of the masses.
Awards and Recognition

- Pariksh Joshi was given the Hindustan Times Award in the individual category of Mumbai Changemakers.
- Pariksh Joshi is a member of the Eastern Waterfront Committee constituted by the Union Minister Nitesh Gadkari and the High Risk committee constituted as a result of a Supreme Court order.
- Pariksh Joshi and Cyrus Guzdar — Trustee of LOR — are members of the Mumbai Heritage Conservation Committee (MHCC).
- Pariksh Joshi is a member of the Think Tank on Mumbai Transportation constituted by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.
Our Needs

UDRI has been supported by the following funders:

Foundations
- Birla Pilots’ Trust
- CSIR Adenwalla Trust
- Ford Foundation
- Hemerdana Kothari Foundation
- Kala Ghoda Association
- Mahatma Gandhi Foundation
- Marwadi Charity Trust
- Mohini Pathak Centre for Visual Arts
- Narottam Sidhwaal Foundation
- Piplasha Goel Foundation
- Russell G. Rendel Foundation
- S. M. Seegol Foundation
- Sir Ratan Tata Trust

Individuals
- Ashok and Ami Chandra
- Astra-Giant, Suman
- Bhatiawal, Deoved
- Charles Correa
- Gyan Gaur
- Kohane, Marseal

Corporates
- A.T.E. Enterprises Private Limited
- AFL Private Limited
- Godrej Industries Limited
- Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited
- KEB
- RIRI, Chennai
- Mahindra Rise
- Vettes Ltd.