

# Adolescents in Action

## “A Story of Placemaking”





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## Snapshot

What is the nature of the cities we inhabit today, and what kind of cities do we wish to leave behind for future generations? These are no longer abstract thoughts, but questions we grapple with daily, as citizens, practitioners, and leaders shaping decisions that influence how urban life unfolds. They become even more urgent when we consider the lives and experiences of our future citizens and decision-makers: adolescents and young people.

In the rapidly shifting context of this world fed by growing and increasingly diverse populations, complex socio-economic and political relationships, intensifying climate risks, unprecedented technological change, a critical question emerges: will our cities continue to function as they always have, or can they evolve into more inclusive, resilient, and compassionate places, especially for young people?

This question became the genesis of the Safe, Vibrant and Healthy Public Spaces Project. The project set out to explore how cities might change if the needs, aspirations, and everyday realities of adolescents were placed at the centre of urban planning, design, and development.

Public spaces, often described as the lifelines of cities, where people gather, interact, learn, play, and build a sense of belonging, play a vital role in this reimagining. For adolescents and youth in particular, public spaces can become environments where they safely explore their identities, express themselves, develop skills, and grow into responsible citizens.

Yet adolescents are often overlooked in city-making processes, viewed primarily as beneficiaries rather than contributors. With the right opportunities, trust, and tools, adolescents are not passive participants but active shapers of their cities bringing creativity, fresh perspectives, and lived experience that can meaningfully inform urban transformation.

In this dynamic and ever-changing urban context, tactical urbanism emerges as a powerful and innovative approach. By enabling small-scale, low-cost, and often temporary interventions, tactical urbanism allows cities to test ideas in real time, demonstrate the value of design-led solutions, and build evidence for longer-term, systemic change.

Adolescents in Action: A Story of Placemaking documents five urban transformation projects implemented in Bhubaneswar and Jaipur under the Safe, Vibrant and Healthy Public Spaces Project. While each project is rooted in a distinct context and process, they share a common purpose: to demonstrate what adolescent minds and hands can achieve when given the opportunity to shape public spaces.

Beyond documenting processes and outcomes, this publication captures the everyday struggles, the small but meaningful wins, the revitalisation of neglected spaces, and most importantly, the transformation of adolescents themselves. It tells stories of confidence built, voices amplified, and agency realised.

Taken together, these stories make a compelling case that tactical urbanism is not merely a temporary solution, but a strategic entry point for creating inclusive, adaptive, and youth-responsive public spaces. More fundamentally, they reposition adolescents as critical stakeholders in shaping the cities and futures they will inherit.



## 2. Tactical Urbanism as a Prelude to Placemaking

Indian cities are growing rapidly, placing increasing pressure on public infrastructure, including public spaces. High population densities mean that streets, parks, and open spaces must serve a wide range of users, including pedestrians, cyclists, people of different age groups and genders, people with disabilities, and others. Research shows that in many cities, however, public spaces lack basic infrastructure such as continuous walkways, shade, seating, recreational elements, and inclusive design features<sup>1</sup>. As a result, these spaces often become unsafe, exclusionary, or underused, particularly for vulnerable groups.

In this context, placemaking and tactical urbanism offer complementary ways to rethink how public spaces are planned, designed, and managed. This chapter outlines placemaking as a relevant approach for Indian cities, highlights the importance of centering adolescents aged 10–19 in public space planning, examines tactical urbanism as a practical entry point, and explains how the Safe, Vibrant and Healthy Public Spaces (SVHPS) project brings these ideas together through its unique approach.

### 2.1 Placemaking:

#### A People-centered Approach

Placemaking is a people-centered approach to shaping public spaces, focusing on how people use, experience, and value them. Rather than treating public spaces as only functional or aesthetic assets, it emphasizes social interaction, comfort, accessibility, and a sense of belonging. Placemaking relies on community engagement to build a shared vision and supports a mix of formal projects and grassroots actions that make spaces more attractive, inclusive, and active.

In Indian cities, public spaces are often planned using standardized norms and technical benchmarks that overlook everyday behaviors, informal uses, and social dynamics. Placemaking challenges this approach by starting with people and their lived experiences, allowing spaces to respond more meaningfully to local contexts. This is especially important in dense urban settings, where inclusive and welcoming public spaces can strengthen community bonds, encourage social interaction, and support physical and mental well-being.

### 2.2 Adolescents:

#### An Age Group with Potential

Adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 constitute 20.9 percent of India's population, making them a significant demographic<sup>2</sup>. They represent a formative phase of rapid physical, psychological, and social change. Hence, the environments they inhabit play a crucial role in shaping their confidence, independence, social relationships, and overall well-being<sup>3,4</sup>. At this age, they display curiosity, creativity, and leadership potential and actively seek opportunities to explore, interact, and express themselves<sup>5</sup>. With support, therefore, they can contribute meaningfully to decision-making rather than remaining passive beneficiaries.

Despite this, adolescents are rarely considered in shaping their urban environment. Urban development policies and programmes tend to focus on the needs of young children or older adults, leaving adolescent perspectives largely unaddressed. This gap is especially visible in public space development, which is a vital urban infrastructure for adolescent growth and well-being. Public spaces offer adolescents opportunities for informal learning, peer interaction, physical activity, and civic engagement. However, many such spaces are unwelcoming or unsafe for them. Evidence from the SVHPS project shows that involving

adolescents in shaping public spaces can lead to environments that are safer, more inclusive, and more responsive. This highlights the importance of recognizing adolescents as critical stakeholders, as it strengthens their sense of belonging and agency in the city and contributes to the development of an active citizenry.

### 2.3 Tactical Urbanism:

#### A Tool for Experimentation

While city governments acknowledge the need for people-oriented public spaces, infrastructure projects are often expensive, time-intensive and slow to adapt. Such projects also carry the risk of failing to meet community needs if assumptions made during planning do not align with lived realities.

Tactical urbanism offers an alternative entry point. It refers to rapid, low-cost and short-term interventions that test ideas in real-world settings with the intention of informing long-term change<sup>6</sup>. These interventions are typically temporary and use simple materials to reimagine how a space can function differently, even if only for a limited period. In some cases, tactical interventions may adopt a hybrid approach, combining temporary elements with select permanent or semi-permanent components designed to remain in place for longer durations, sometimes extending over several months.

1. <https://www.mdpi.com/2413-8851/9/6/181>

2. [https://india.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/AProfileofAdolescentsandYouthinIndia\\_0.pdf](https://india.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/AProfileofAdolescentsandYouthinIndia_0.pdf)  
 3. <https://www.who.int/activities/promoting-adolescent-well-being>  
 4. <https://www.unicef.org/adolescence>  
 5. <https://www.unicef.org/adolescentkit/reports/guide-ten-key-competencies-adolescents>  
 6. <https://tacticalurbanismguide.com/about/>

Such decisions are made strategically, based on available budgets, the level of support and approvals from city authorities, and the nature and scale of experimentation envisioned.

As a practice, tactical urbanism is a means to an end rather than an end in itself. It allows cities, communities and organizations to experiment, observe, and learn before committing to permanent investments. Importantly, it enables community engagement by making change visible and tangible. People can experience transformed spaces, respond to them, and offer feedback based on use rather than abstraction.

Tactical urbanism is particularly well suited to working with adolescents. Its temporary and experimental nature lowers barriers to participation, encourages creativity, and allows adolescents to see their ideas translated into physical change within short timeframes. It also enables testing and measurement through before-and-after assessments, helping build evidence for scaling up successful interventions or refining designs that do not work as intended.

### 2.4 The SVHPS Project:

From Concept to Implementation

The Safe, Vibrant, and Healthy Public Spaces (SVHPS) project, developed by WRI India under the Healthy Cities for Adolescents initiative, brings together placemaking,

adolescent participation, and tactical urbanism within a practical framework. The project aimed to build knowledge and awareness around adolescent-friendly public spaces and to create a foundation for long-term action in the cities of Jaipur and Bhubaneswar.

Recognizing that public spaces must be assessed and improved not only through physical design but also through dimensions of safety, inclusion, vibrancy, and health, the project engaged adolescents, local organizations, and other stakeholders to co-create a Public Spaces Assessment Framework (PSAF) tailored to adolescent needs and aspirations.

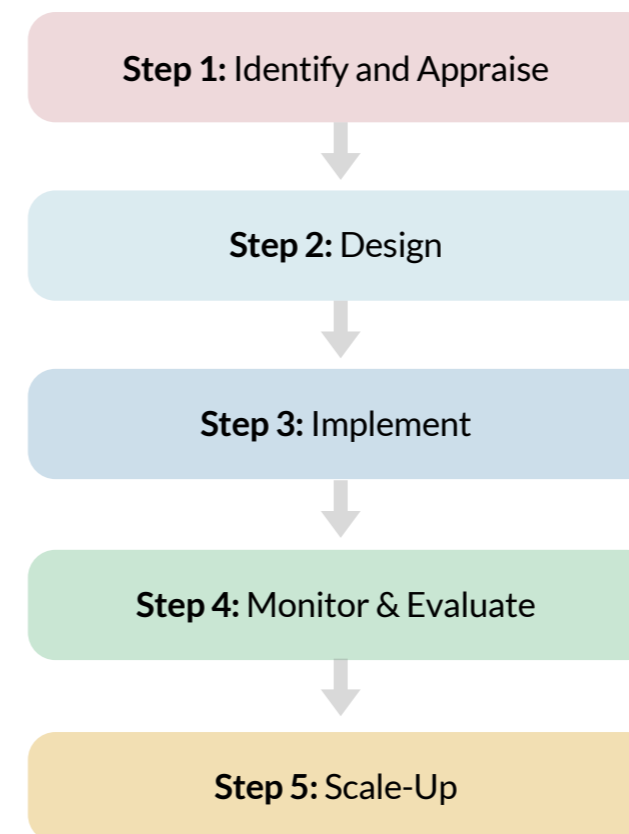
Tactical urbanism approach was used to operationalize this framework in the two cities. Six public spaces were selected for intervention, where adolescent-led designs were implemented temporarily and evaluated through pre- and post-intervention assessments using the PSAF. This approach allowed the project to test ideas, generate evidence, and demonstrate how relatively small, short-term actions can influence perceptions, usage patterns, and institutional thinking. The interventions thus became learning mechanisms that could inform long-term strategies, policy discussions, and investments in adolescent-friendly public spaces. Indian cities are growing rapidly, increasing pressure on infrastructure, including public spaces.

## 3. Enabling Adolescents in Action

This section describes the **five-step process** for tactical urbanism (TU) where **adolescents were engaged as active co-creators throughout**. The process moves from understanding public spaces and identifying challenges and co-developing ideas, to refining designs, supporting on-ground implementation, and working towards the scale-up strategies. Enabling adolescents in action refers to creating spaces, tools

and decision-making opportunities for young people to contribute meaningfully, lead parts of the process and translate their ideas into tangible interventions. This section explains how a structured, yet flexible TU approach supports adolescents in exercising their agency, while grounding public space interventions in their lived experiences.

### Five-step process for tactical urbanism



### 3.1 Identify and Appraise

**Public space Identification:**

The first stage involves identifying a potential public space within the city that can be improved to be more adolescent-friendly. Local partners and adolescents jointly identified sites through engagement with city authorities and community members, bringing forward local challenges, aspirations, and everyday experiences of using these spaces. From a pool of identified public spaces a few were shortlisted for the intervention.

**Site Documentation:**

Once identified, the space and its surroundings were documented through on-ground studies, surveys, observations, and stakeholder consultations, with adolescents and field teams actively participating in mapping usage patterns, documenting perceptions, identifying unsafe or

underutilized areas through surveys, and sharing insights on how the space functions in their daily lives.

**Pre-Intervention Assessment:**

Lastly, pre-intervention assessments were conducted across all six sites in both cities using the Public Spaces Assessment Framework (PSAF) to evaluate accessibility, inclusivity, usability, and the availability of amenities. Adolescents actively contributed to this process by rating the spaces, identifying gaps, and suggesting priorities for change, ensuring the assessment reflected their lived realities. This process helped build a strong evidence base to understand existing challenges and inform context-specific, adolescent-led intervention solutions.



### 3.2 Design

This stage focused on developing design solutions informed by the appraisal findings and was carried out through a collaborative process with adolescents at the core. The design development unfolded through three design thinking workshops, making each stage simple, informative, and accessible for local partner teams and adolescents, while ensuring adolescent’s perspectives, needs, and priorities were embedded in the proposed improvements.

**Solution Mapping:** The solution mapping exercise used audit ratings from the public spaces assessment to identify key issues, prioritize solutions and develop a vision for the selected public space. This collaborative process ensured that interventions were data-driven and aligned with adolescent needs and existing situations.

**Zoning and Conceptual Design:** The zoning and conceptual design stage translated identified solutions into actionable plans through the active

involvement of adolescents, who helped identify and define specific zones within the public space. Adolescents contributed to shaping the layout, functions, and key design elements, ensuring the conceptual plan reflected their needs, preferences, and everyday use of the site.

**Consultation and Detailed Design:** At this stage, teams engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including decision-makers, to review the conceptual plans and provide structured feedback. In parallel, local partners onboarded professional architects to refine the concepts and translate them into formal, implementation-ready drawings. Adolescents worked closely with the architects, articulating their ideas, priorities, and aspirations, and took on a leadership role by presenting the designs through public exhibitions and facilitating open discussions in both cities. This consultative process ensured that the final designs were participatory, context-responsive, practical, and ready for execution.



### 3.3 Implement

In this phase, teams physically translated the developed designs onto the public space through tactical urbanism. Using rapid, low-cost, and temporary interventions, teams addressed identified challenges and tested potential solutions to inform permanent implementation. The public spaces were activated with new elements and programs, bringing the interventions to life and showcasing them to the city.

**Tactical Urbanism Plan:** The tactical urbanism plan translated the public space design into a Tactical Urbanism format showcasing temporary elements. Adolescents contributed to identifying temporary materials, layouts, and on-ground strategies, ensuring the blueprint reflected their needs and guided and supported effective implementation of the intervention within the public space.

**TU Implementation: Building the Space:** Teams prepared for tactical urbanism implementation which organizing resources, securing permissions, arranging materials, and coordinating with vendors

and other stakeholders. The subsequent installation phase focused on teams setting up temporary design interventions with active involvement of adolescents, community members, and city authorities, fostering strong stakeholder engagement and a shared sense of ownership over the public space.

**Celebrating the space:** Following the installation, teams focused on activating the site to invite residents to observe, interact, and enjoy the transformed public space. The space was transformed as a “proof-of-concept” for stakeholders to understand the complete potential of the space. A series of curated events and activities such as games, performances, community dialogues, and showcases by local artists and performers was organized by local partner teams. These activations attracted a diverse range of visitors and user groups, demonstrating the flexibility of the space and its potential to support multiple activities while responding to varied needs of adolescents and community.



### 3.4 Monitor & Evaluate

This stage focused on observing, assessing, and measuring the impact of the interventions within the public space. Teams conducted on-ground surveys, post-intervention assessments using the PSAF, and systematically documented the process and feedback from adolescents, community members, and other stakeholders to understand outcomes and inform future actions.

**Surveys, feedbacks and post intervention assessments:**

This phase focused on assessing the impact of the tactical urbanism interventions implemented in the public space and evaluating how effectively the designs addressed

community needs and challenges identified during the pre-intervention stage. Teams conducted post-intervention assessments using the Public Space Assessment Framework (PSAF), along with perception surveys, footfall mapping, activity mapping, and stakeholder feedback to systematically capture changes in usage, experience, and inclusivity. This mixed-method approach enabled a clear before-and-after comparison, generating robust evidence on the intervention’s effectiveness. The evaluation provided valuable insights into what worked, what needed refinement, and how temporary interventions could inform future initiatives or guide the development of permanent public space designs.



### 3.5 Scale-Up

The final stage focused on refining the public space design based on insights from the post-intervention assessment and stakeholder feedback. Teams consolidated learnings from the tactical urbanism phase to finalize the design, which then served as a blueprint for the permanent transformation of the public space. The lessons generated through this process could also inform strategies for improving other public spaces in the city, supporting the creation of more adolescent-friendly urban environments.

#### Final Design and Next steps:

The final design is refined based on the feedback collected and post-intervention assessment results. This ensured the space is optimized for long-term use, addressing any challenges

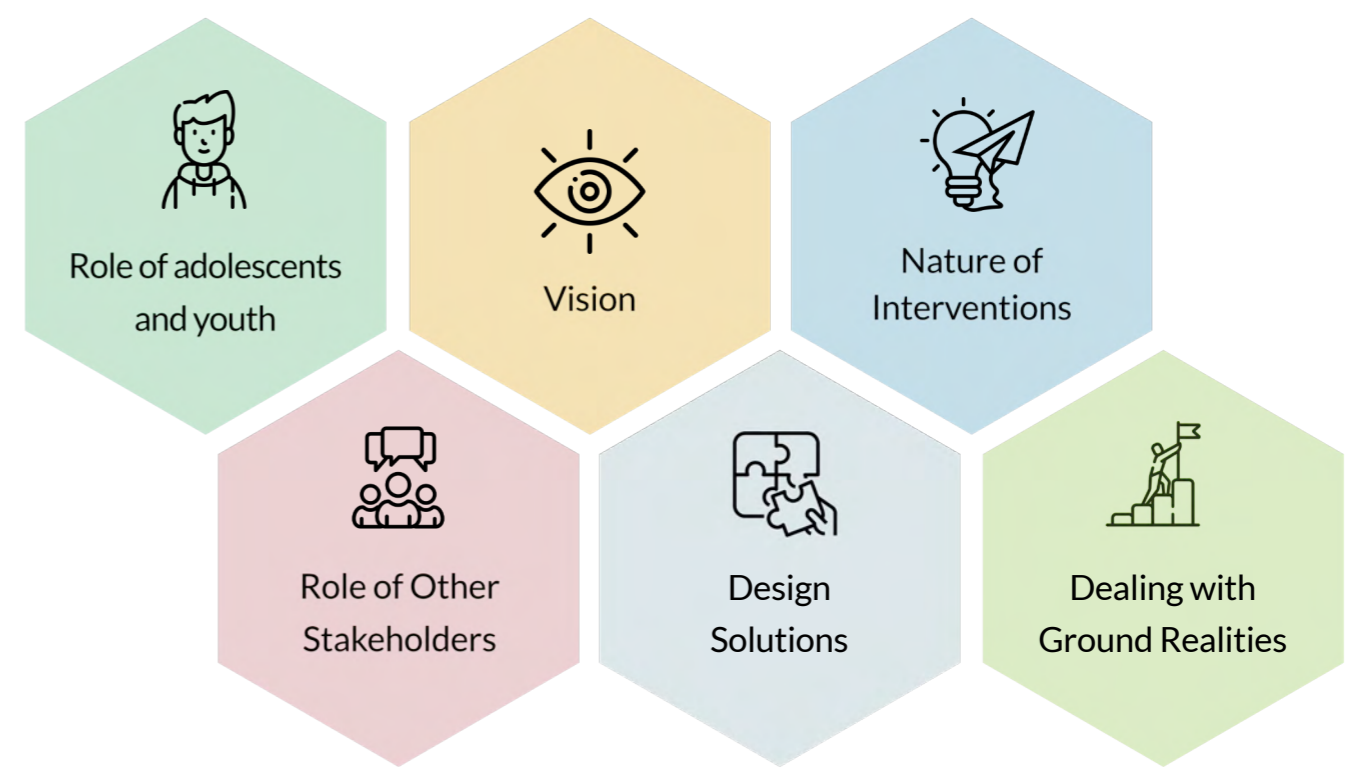
identified during the temporary intervention phase. The refined design can then inform permanent implementation, with local authorities playing a key role in adapting designs, mobilizing resources, and aligning interventions with city planning regulations. Building on these learnings, successful approaches can be scaled up and replicated across other public spaces through continued collaboration with authorities, stakeholders, and communities, enabling wider impact and long-term sustainability across the city.



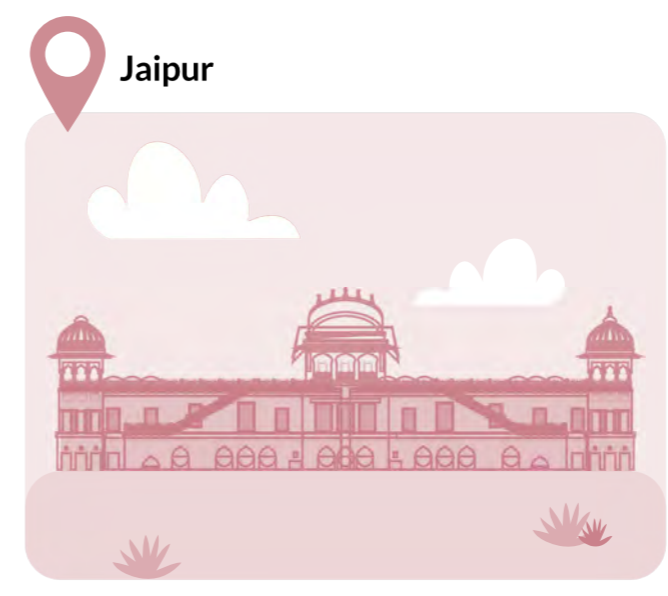


## 4. Projects at a Glance

### Parameters for Understanding:



### Uniqueness of Each Project:



Parameter	Rajdhani College Front	Bhima Bhoi Street	Ouat Farm Gate Park	Maharana Pratap Park	Bhomiya Basti Park	Bharath Park
<b>Local Context</b>	Located near one of the city's largest public colleges, this open space, though frequented by students and the local community, lacked adequate, safe, inclusive, and engaging spaces for adolescents. It checks various boxes when it comes to infrastructural provisions, but its potential remains largely underutilized	This stretch serves as a vital connector, facilitating access for students from several educational institutions, including Bhima Bhoi School for the Blind and the BBC School for the Deaf. The city's main exhibition ground is located on the opposite side of the road, but the junction is characterised by high pedestrian activity, especially during morning and evening hours, rendering it unsafe for adolescents, particularly those with disabilities.	This space is located between major educational institutions, namely OUAT and Basic Science College, with dense residential communities around. While this space lay at the heart of daily movement for the students, adolescents, and local residents, it remained highly underdeveloped and unsafe with none of the qualities of a functional community public space.	Located within a middle-income neighborhood with a high population of elderly residents and children, the park remained largely underutilized due to its deteriorated condition, limited amenities, and lack of regular maintenance. The absence of essential features such as adequate seating and shade, drinking water, and age-appropriate play equipment further discouraged adolescents from using the space.v	Located in a low-income, high-density residential Neighborhood with a high concentration of children and adolescents. The area has a network of open spaces that is underutilized due to poor infrastructure, encroachment, waste accumulation, vandalism, and antisocial activities.	Located in a dense residential settlement surrounded by low-income households, the park was underutilized due to broken infrastructure, waste dumping, parking misuse, poor lighting, and safety concerns. The area has a large adolescent population living nearby with limited access to public spaces.
<b>Vision</b>	To develop the space as a model adolescent hub where integration of "Learn while you Play" is objectified, while fostering equitable social connections and developing a sense of belonging for the space	To transform Bhima Bhoi Street into an inclusive, vibrant corridor that celebrates diversity and honours the dignity and individuality of every community member, fostering a welcoming space for all to thrive and connect	To create a safe, inclusive, and participatory public space model at the neighbourhood level, led by adolescents and co-owned by the community	A Multipurpose public space which is Safe, Attractive, Green and Clean with all the essential amenities allowing every user to enjoy freedom and joy.	A vibrant and welcoming park that offers freedom of movement for all, fosters a sense of safety and inclusion, and provides a shared space to relax, enjoy, and experience local culture.	To create a Safe, Vibrant and Healthy Public Space that is inclusive, accessible, and adolescent-friendly, enabling young people to actively participate in shaping and reclaiming their public spaces.
<b>Role of Adolescents and Youth</b>	Adolescents played a central role throughout the process, conducting the needs assessment, engaging in consultations with diverse stakeholders, formulating solutions, and presenting proposals to city authorities. This was followed by programmatic activation to implement and evaluate the interventions.	The design was conceptualised and implemented through meaningful feedback from adolescents, including adolescents with disabilities, ensuring that the space addresses their lived needs. Adolescents with and without disabilities collectively engaged in ideation and peer learning, building mutual understanding of diverse expectations from this space.v	The process was driven by adolescents and youth from the community, from initial community orientation and consensus-building to active engagement with visiting city officials, acting as guides and representatives of the project. A significant outcome of the process was the local youth club's decision to assume responsibility for the long-term care and maintenance of the space following the activation phase.	Adolescents were actively engaged across all stages of the process, contributing to audits, design deliberations, stakeholder consultations, and activation activities. Their involvement helped diversify park usage and ensured that youth perspectives were meaningfully integrated within an intergenerational public space setting.	Adolescents were engaged across the needs assessment, ideation, design, and activation phases, drawing on their experience as active users of the space. They contributed to zoning decisions by identifying different zones and their intended uses based on community needs, stakeholder inputs, and observations of how various user groups occupied the space at different times of the day.	Adolescents were actively involved throughout the intervention, participating in PSAF assessments, community consultations, design thinking workshops, on-ground implementation, activation activities, and post-intervention feedback processes.
<b>Role of Adolescents and Stakeholders</b>	Support from the staff, faculty members, and student bodies of Rajdhani College significantly streamlined the implementation process. Additionally, early coordination with the Zonal Deputy Commissioner helped mitigate several site-related challenges. The ladies from the local SHG groups helped in both auditing the place as well as maintaining it during the activation phase.	The principals of the nearby schools played a key role in facilitating student participation during the audit process. Teachers from schools for adolescents with disabilities enriched the design through their lived experiences and valuable insights. Additionally, local elected representatives supported the alignment of the activation phase with the Pravashi Bharatiya Week celebrations, resulting in increased organic footfall at the site.	Youth groups and women's collectives actively participated in audits, co-design, and programming, helping to strengthen community ownership of the spaces. The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and local representatives provided valuable support with permissions, logistics, and safety measures. The alignment of the project with Raja Mahotsav further ensured cultural relevance and strong community participation.	Active involvement of the Resident Welfare Association, local elected representatives, parents, and adolescents played a key role in effective implementation of the intervention. Staff from other programs implemented by I-India also actively participated in the event, demonstrating strong organizational convergence and internal collaboration. During the activation phase, students from different schools contributed through performances. In addition, student volunteers from Poornima University supported the implementation phase by assisting in site development and execution.	Community members, local leaders, and city authorities supported the implementation, coordination, and regular upkeep of the site leading up to the event launch. The Swachh Survekshan team from Jaipur Nagar Nigam (Heritage) provided consistent support by conducting regular cleaning of the space. Adolescents actively contributed to on-site design development, while students from Poornima University guided and supported the implementation process. Through the collective efforts of all stakeholders, the intervention was implemented successfully as envisioned.	Community members, local leaders, and the local police station supported the implementation, of the site leading up to the event launch. Adolescents actively contributed to on-site design development and implementation activities.
<b>Nature of Interventions</b>	This intervention sought to illustrate how the strategic use of existing resources at the site can centre adolescent health and well-being within urban public space design, employing low-cost, locally available materials such as bamboo and coconut leaves, among other things. The project employed modular, adaptable elements, allowing for future scalability and replication.	Unlike the other intervention spaces, this site functioned as a public right of way. Consequently, all interventions were temporary in nature and were completely dismantled and removed following the activation phase.	In response to the needs of the community members, a hybrid intervention approach was implemented. Although most of the installations were temporary, the gym equipment and pathways were executed using permanent materials, enabled by funding provided by the local corporator.	The intervention demonstrated how active community and adolescent leadership can transform a public space into a welcoming environment that offers something for every user. It also highlighted the value of semi-permanent interventions, as suggested by community members who expressed readiness to take ownership and maintain the space over time.	Located between the religious divide, the intervention adopted a tactical urbanism approach to balance the needs of adolescents and the wider community. Using temporary, low-cost placemaking interventions, the project tested improvements in safety, accessibility, amenities, and overall usage of the space. Despite challenges arising from community disputes, the intervention successfully demonstrated the site's potential by using adaptable, temporary materials to create a shared, inclusive public space.	The intervention adopted a community-driven tactical urbanism approach in a dense residential setting, employing low-cost, temporary, and scalable design solutions. These interventions were informed by PSAF assessments, participatory design workshops, and adolescent-led implementation and activation activities, ensuring that the designs were locally relevant, inclusive, and responsive to community needs.
<b>Design</b>	As the space is located around one of the city's prominent adolescent hubs, the design focused on addressing the specific needs of adolescents by creating spaces that support social interaction, creative expression, and informal learning. The intervention prioritised gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive design, incorporating ramps, accessible seating, and clear wayfinding elements.	The street design was conceptualised around the five senses (vision, hearing, touch, smell, and taste), and emphasised universal accessibility and inclusive use, incorporating multisensory navigational tools to enable independent mobility for people with varied disabilities, thereby transforming it into India's first sensory street.	The design theme for this neighbourhood space centred on play, health, and menstrual dignity. Informed by community engagement and the participatory design process, the project integrated period-positive amenities, gender-sensitive design principles, enhanced walkability, and multisensory play elements. The site was organised into three distinct zones: Wellness, Play, and the Reflection Trail.	The intervention focused on the provision of basic amenities and spatial improvements through temporary and semi-permanent structures, including seating, shaded areas, lighting, play and activity zones. These solutions were designed to cater to users across age groups and to support diverse uses. By envisioning the space as a multipurpose hub, the intervention aimed to demonstrate its full potential.	The intervention introduced basic amenities through entirely temporary measures, including seating, shaded areas, and play and activity zones. The design built on existing uses of the space, supporting ongoing activities while incorporating elements requested by adolescents. The interventions complemented current patterns of use, with visual treatments drawing from Jaipur's local culture through vibrant colors and context-specific motifs to strengthen identity and ownership.	Given the site's large size, the intervention created clearly defined zones, entry, play, seating/relaxation, art, and green areas, to improve usability. Seating and amenities for users of all age groups were added, along with swings, benches, lighting, signage, and boundary wall paintings, using a mix of permanent and temporary elements to support flexibility and future adaptation.
<b>Dealing with Ground realities</b>	Several challenges were encountered both in the preparatory stage and the activation phase; the blocking of traffic movement and temporary road closures led to public backlash in some instances. Power failures further disrupted activities and installations, while the limited availability of volunteers posed additional constraints on execution and coordination.	Here the implementation was impacted by the overlap with the city-wide celebration of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and it being the holiday season, which resulted in limited availability of vendors and increased costs. This period also led to reduced support and responsiveness from government bodies, further constraining the execution of the interventions.	At this site, implementation faced challenges from adverse weather conditions brought on by the approaching monsoons, as well as political disturbances following recent regime changes, both of which caused significant disruptions and delays in executing the interventions.	The implementation faced several challenges, including balancing the diverse needs of different user groups, and managing disruptions caused by unpredictable weather conditions. Additionally, an emergency in the city led to a temporary shutdown of activities, resulting in delays and disruption to the planned launch-day event. Last-minute cancellations by city officials further added to coordination challenges, requiring rapid adjustments to implementation and engagement plans.	The implementation faced multiple challenges, including addressing existing encroachments, improving cleanliness and maintenance in a resource-constrained context, and managing instances of antisocial behavior. Ensuring sustained community stewardship also emerged as a key concern. During the launch day, unexpectedly high footfall led to crowd-management challenges, while last-minute surges in visitors and a large number of children on site disrupted ongoing work and delayed timely completion of activities.	Initial lack of trust, safety concerns (especially for girls), coordination during high footfall events, vendor management, and sustaining maintenance post-intervention.

## What is unique about the projects in the two cities?

### Jaipur

The three tactical urbanism interventions in Jaipur demonstrate how to adapt an evidence-driven and participatory framework to respond to different neighborhood typologies, social dynamics, and cultural contexts, while advancing inclusive and adolescent-friendly public spaces.

Bhomiya Basti Park, Jal Mahal, represents a neighborhood park within a high-density, low-income settlement, where safety concerns, poor maintenance, anti-social activities, strong religious divide and lack of infrastructure had significantly reduced public use. The intervention focused on reclaiming the space, by improving visibility, defining activity zones, and integrating adolescents' cultural and creative expression. These changes enhanced perceived safety, encouraged regular use and strengthened community ownership, with adolescents emerging as active users and stewards of the space.

Bharat Park, Shastri Nagar is located at the intersection of middle-income and lower-income

residential areas. Social divides had previously restricted shared use of the park. Despite high footfall, the space lacked inclusivity, comfort and systematic upkeep. The intervention's distinct contribution lay in addressing social and cultural barriers through a co-creation process that brought together diverse user groups. The redesigned park evolved into a community space that supported coexistence and collective ownership.

Maharana Pratap Park, Sodala, represents a formal park in a middle-income neighborhood with existing infrastructure but limited comfort, accessibility, and day-to-day usability. The intervention focused on reimagining the park as a multipurpose, intergenerational public space by upgrading amenities, improving accessibility, and strengthening community-led stewardship mechanisms. This approach enhanced the park's functionality and encouraged more sustained and diverse use across age groups.



### Bhubaneswar

The three TU interventions in Bhubaneswar represent distinct use cases within the city. They demonstrate how evidence-based decision-making can help create public spaces that are safe, vibrant and healthy for all.

The Rajdhani College Front's exemplifies a city-level public space with ready infrastructure including a bus stop, shaded open areas, toilets, seating and last-mile connectivity. Despite this, the space was underused. Targeted, low-cost interventions made the space universally accessible and incorporated safe designs, making it space effective for diverse users.

The Bhima Bhoi Street intervention demonstrates inclusive and accessible street design that serves all users in the abilities and mobility spectrum.

The OUAT Farmgate intervention is an exemplar of a neighbourhood-level community space that evolved from an underutilised area associated with anti-social activities into a vibrant public space that promoted period positivity and strengthened community ties. With the active engagement of youth groups, the OUAT Farmgate site further illustrates how a data-led public space co-creation tool can successfully mobilise funding and collective action for sustained improvements.



# 5. Drawing to a Close: Synthesis of Learnings

This section brings together key learnings from six tactical urbanism interventions across diverse public spaces and city contexts. While each site differed in character, constraints, and opportunities, common patterns emerged across planning, design, and implementation, highlighting what worked, what was challenging, and what these lessons suggest for future placemaking efforts to create public spaces that are welcoming, usable, and meaningful for adolescents.

## 5.1 Common success factors across interventions



### Adolescents as co-creators, not just participants

Across all interventions adolescents were meaningfully involved at every stage. They helped identify and assess sites, shape design ideas, support implementation, and engage with community members, stakeholders and/or users. Their lived experience offered insights that data alone could not capture, resulting in designs that were more relevant and responsive to real needs. Over time, this participation built adolescents' confidence, leadership, and sense of ownership of public spaces. Seeing their ideas take shape on the ground, even temporarily, reinforced that their voices matter in shaping the city.

### Opportunity to experience rather than imagine

Tactical urbanism through short-term interventions showed what public spaces could become without large budgets or permanent commitments. Temporary installations and activities allowed communities and city officials to experience a space's potential rather than imagine it, while pre- and post-intervention data provided clear evidence of impact. This reduced stakeholder hesitation, sparked conversations on long-term improvements, and built momentum for change.



### Strong local partnerships and context sensitivity

Local partners were critical in grounding interventions in local realities. Their knowledge of neighborhood dynamics, community relationships, and administrative processes helped shape context-appropriate and widely accepted

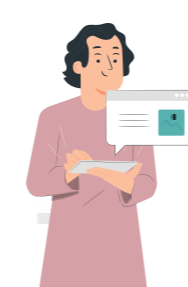


### Continuous community engagement and trust-building

Continuous engagement with community members emerged as another key success factor. Teams used multiple formats such as door-to-door interactions, group meetings, exhibitions, and public events to reach diverse groups. Early and consistent engagement helped build trust, address concerns, and create a shared sense of responsibility for the space. Where trust was established, communities were more open to change and more willing to support maintenance and longer-term use.

### Flexibility and adaptive planning

Flexibility was essential across all stages. Teams had to respond to weather conditions, on-ground constraints, stakeholder feedback, and logistical challenges, often in real time. Interventions that built in flexibility through buffer time, backup plans, and adaptable budgets were better able to navigate uncertainty. This adaptability is especially important in tactical urbanism, where working in live public spaces makes unpredictability unavoidable.



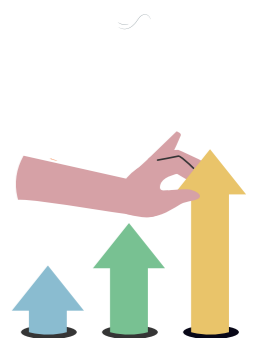
### Documentation and evidence as enablers of scale

Clear documentation and simple mixed methods helped teams capture impact effectively. Combining public space assessments with user counts, perception surveys, and qualitative feedback provided a fuller picture of how spaces were used and experienced. Well-documented interventions supported cross-city learning, strengthened conversations with authorities, and laid the groundwork for scaling. Visual storytelling and accessible data were especially effective in communicating impact to non-technical audiences.

## 5.2 Key challenges and how they were addressed

### Ground truthing

A difference was observed in many cases between what secondary data suggested and what adolescents and communities experienced on the ground. For example, spaces that appeared promising on paper for intervention were not preferred by adolescents due to safety, access, or social reasons. This was addressed by placing greater weight on lived experience and trusting adolescents' insights when making decisions. Over time, this shift strengthened the relevance of site selection and design choices.



### Inclusion of adolescents with disabilities

Ensuring meaningful participation of adolescents with disabilities remained challenging, largely due to limitations in existing tools and engagement formats. While efforts such as focused discussions with adolescents with disabilities, caregivers, and facilitators brought in additional perspectives, inclusion remained partial. This underscored the need for more intentional engagement design, improved assessment tools, longer timelines, and stronger partnerships with disability experts.



### Navigating government processes

Working across multiple departments and approval systems required sustained effort and patience. Delays, competing priorities, and administrative procedures were common challenges. Consistent follow-up, relationship-building, and the use of evidence from on-ground interventions helped move conversations forward. Engagement with senior officials and elected representatives also proved valuable in building visibility and legitimacy for the work.



### Managing vendors and on-ground execution

Time constraints around vendor onboarding and quality checks created challenges, especially during early interventions. These experiences underscored the importance of early planning, clear communication, and building a pool of trusted vendors familiar with the approach. Subsequent interventions benefited from these learnings, resulting in smoother coordination and improved execution.



### Safeguarding adolescents

While adolescent participation was central, it was important to balance leadership opportunities with safety considerations. Clear, age-appropriate roles were defined, with older adolescents supporting on-ground implementation and younger adolescents contributing through planning, monitoring, and creative activities.



### Sustaining momentum beyond the intervention

A key challenge was ensuring that interventions did not remain one-time events. Sustainability depended heavily on community context, local leadership, and willingness to take responsibility for upkeep. Where neighborhood groups, local leaders, or resident associations were actively involved, prospects for continuity were stronger. These experiences reinforced the importance of discussing maintenance and long-term use early in the process.



### 5.3 What these learnings mean for adolescent-friendly placemaking

Together, these learnings suggest that creating adolescent-friendly public spaces is not only about physical design. It is equally about relationships, trust, and changing perceptions of adolescents as active contributors to city life. This requires attention to social, institutional, and cultural dimensions alongside physical change.

Seen this way, tactical urbanism works best as a process rather than an outcome. It creates space for dialogue, learning, and experimentation, allowing cities and communities to move forward with confidence and leaves behind a lasting impact

## 6. What's Next?

### Future Pathways & Directions

#### 1. Success of the Project

The SVHPS project's greatest strength lies in its ability to align its intent and outcomes with city-level initiatives, thereby establishing strong relevance to the need for adolescent-friendly public spaces. This alignment was achieved by leveraging opportunities for public space development and positioning adolescents as active contributors to the city.

The tactical urbanism (TU) approach, adopted to demonstrate adolescent-friendly spaces, combined adolescent involvement with a data-driven approach to further translate into spatial components and activities that encourage adolescents to use public spaces. While the primary goal was to demonstrate adolescent-friendly spaces, the TU pilots created diverse opportunities across project cities, influencing broader urban development strategies.

#### 2. Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar implemented three unique tactical urbanism projects: a model adolescent hub, India's first sensory street and a community-driven public space. These initiatives have had a transformative impact. The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) is facilitating the permanent implementation of three public spaces and scaling these learnings to 20+ public spaces across the city. Additionally, BMC officials have been capacitated through a Public Space Assessment Framework, with over 40 engineers trained in its application.

The project has also influenced the Housing and Urban Development Department, prompting the inclusion of youth-centric considerations in upcoming state-level initiatives. Authorities have strategically acknowledged the role of adolescents in both assessment and development processes, embedding their participation into the city's planning framework.

#### 3. Jaipur

Jaipur brought adolescents from diverse backgrounds in collaboration with local residents to design and implement community-led neighborhood-level public spaces. This process helped identify scalable design elements for integrating adolescent-friendly features into larger public spaces, while also strengthening community ownership and stewardship. Adolescents emerged as public space champions, actively advocating for inclusive and safe environments. Notably, one of the three public spaces in Jaipur progressed from temporary interventions to the installation of permanent fixtures, informed directly by findings from the public space audits.

The strong narrative developed through the project, supported by proof-of-concept interventions and sustained adolescent engagement, has garnered interest from the Jaipur Nagar Nigam. The municipal corporation has expressed its willingness to identify potential public spaces and explore the integration of adolescent needs into future public space planning and development initiatives.

#### 4. Next steps

The project's success has catalysed institutional adoption and scaling strategies in both cities:

- **Bhubaneswar:** Formal integration of adolescent-friendly principles into city planning, capacity building of officials, and expansion to multiple public spaces.
- **Jaipur:** Commitment from city authorities to replicate community-led models and incorporate adolescent needs into broader urban development initiatives.

These strategies demonstrate how Tactical Urbanism pilots can evolve into city-wide frameworks, influencing policy, design standards, and participatory planning processes.



## 7. Case Studies





# Maharana Pratap Park

**Cooperative Colony, Jamuna Nagar Extension, Sodala, Jaipur, Rajasthan**  
**Approach: Tactical Urbanism with Semi-Permanent Interventions**  
**Site Area: 707 sq. meters**  
**Partners: WRI India, I-India Foundation, Community Members, Adolescents**

Maharana Pratap Park is situated within a middle-income residential neighborhood with a substantial population of children, adolescents, and elderly residents. Despite its strategic location, the park remained largely underutilized due to deteriorating physical conditions, inadequate essential amenities, and the absence of regular maintenance. These challenges particularly discouraged adolescent engagement and limited the park's function as a shared, inclusive community space. Through a participatory process, adolescents and community members were actively involved in reimagining the park and identifying priorities for improvement. A Tactical Urbanism intervention was implemented using a combination of temporary and semi-permanent elements to demonstrate the park's immediate potential as well as its long-term possibilities. The space was reorganized into clearly defined zones for play, seating, and community activities, improving usability and comfort across age groups. Semi-permanent interventions including seating, play features, and visual enhancements were introduced based on inputs from adolescents and local residents. Together, these measures helped reactivate the park, promote intergenerational use, and strengthen a shared sense of ownership and stewardship within the community.

## What Changed?

Pre-TU Intervention				
	Open, undefined space with limited seating and no dedicated activity areas	Lack of play infrastructure and age-appropriate amenities	Poorly organized pathways with no shaded seating, lighting or drinking water facilities	Absence of dedicated spaces for young children, limiting use by families
Post-TU Intervention				
	Installation of seating space & dedicated multifunctional stage area	Introduction of age-appropriate play and activity zones	Installation of shaded seating and drinking water facilities, along with reorganization of internal pathways and entry exit points	Introduction of a dedicated toddler play zone

## Design and Intervention



Dedicated toddler play zone with age appropriate elements



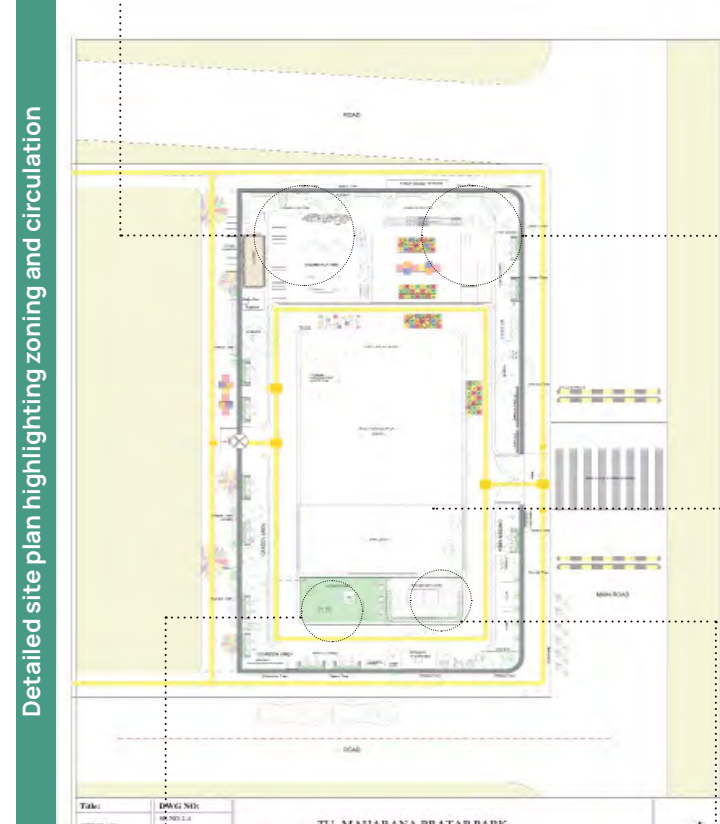
Seating and shaded gathering areas for community use



Overall park layout highlighting zoning and circulation



Open activity zone for games and community events



Detailed site plan highlighting zoning and circulation



Play and fitness zone for adolescents



Shaded seating and recreation area for all age-groups

## Public Space Assessment Results

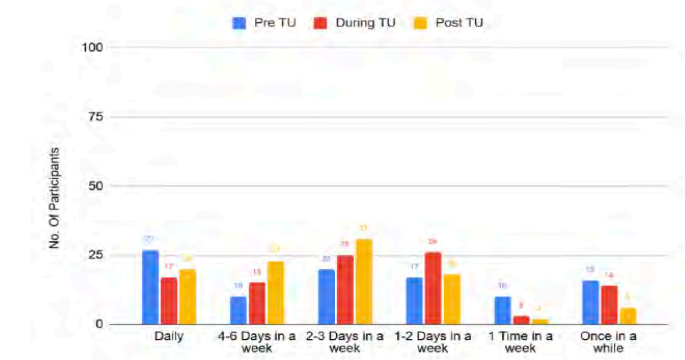
To assess the impact of the tactical urbanism intervention at Maharana Pratap Park, a Public Space audit was conducted using the Public Spaces Assessment Framework (PSAF) at three stages Pre-intervention, During activation, and Post-intervention across four parameters: Accessibility, Inclusivity, Amenities, and Activities using a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Pre-TU						During - TU						Post - TU					
Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance
Accessibility	Routes	NA	NA	NA	Red	Routes	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Routes	NA	NA	NA	NA	Red
	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	Red	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	Red
	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	Red	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	Red
	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	Red	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	Red
	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	Red	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	NA	Red
Inclusivity	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Red	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Green	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Red	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Green	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Red	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Green	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	Red	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	Green	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	Red	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	Green	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
Amenities	Light	NA	NA	NA	Red	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	Red	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Seating	NA	NA	NA	Red	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	Red	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	Red	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Dustbins	NA	NA	NA	Red	Dustbins	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Dustbins	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	Red	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	Red	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
Activities	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	Red	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	Red	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Shops/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	Red	Shops/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Shops/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	Red	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	Red	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yellow

- Before the intervention, Maharana Pratap Park recorded an overall Red Public Space Rating, indicating poor performance across accessibility, inclusivity, amenities, and activities. The park was underutilized and lacked safety, comfort, and a sense of belonging.
- During the activation phase, the rating improved to Yellow, reflecting immediate positive impacts. Inclusivity showed the strongest gain, reaching Green, as the park became age-friendly, gender-inclusive, disability-friendly, and open to all. Activities increased through play, recreation, and social interaction, while amenities improved due to better seating, lighting, cleanliness, and perceived safety. Accessibility showed partial improvement, though walking and cycling require further enhancement.
- Post-intervention, the Yellow rating was sustained, confirming continued use and improved performance. The audit findings highlight the effectiveness of tactical urbanism (temporary improvement) while identifying accessibility as a key focus area for future permanent upgrades.

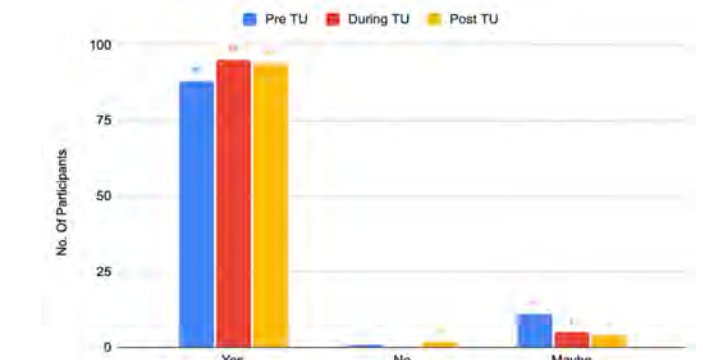
## Perception Survey Results

How often do you come here?

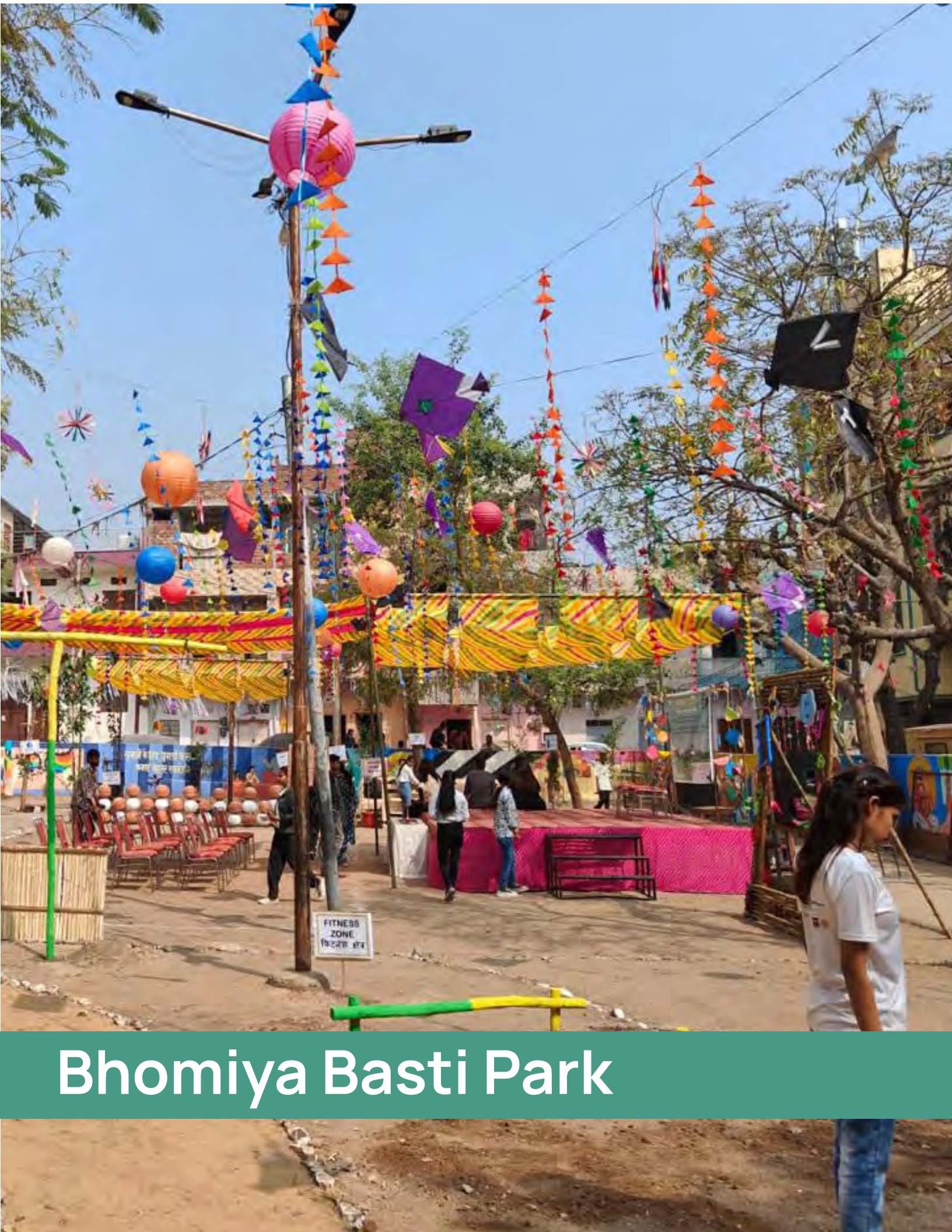


Visit frequency rose during TU and remained higher than Pre-TU levels afterwards, suggesting a sustained behavioral change

Would you recommend this park to others?



There was a positive shift in public perception during TU, sustained in the Post-TU period



# Bhomiya Basti Park

Near Jalmahal, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Site Area : 780 sq meter

Approach: Tactical Urbanism

Partners: WRI India, MBIF Jaipur, Community Members, Adolescents

Despite the presence of multiple open spaces in the surrounding area, most remained underutilized due to poor physical conditions and the lack of basic amenities. Bhomiya Basti Park emerged as a strategic site for intervention owing to its high visibility, ease of access, and strong physical connection to surrounding residential areas. These attributes, combined with an existing relationship of trust between the project team and the community, made it well suited for a Tactical Urbanism intervention. Temporary, low-cost improvements were introduced to demonstrate the park's immediate potential and re-establish it as a usable community asset. The intervention included simple seating, shaded areas, play elements, and visual enhancements, co-designed through consultations with adolescents and community members. In parallel, structured activities were organized to encourage use by different age groups and to test the functionality of the redesigned space. Collectively, these measures helped activate the park, increase everyday use, and strengthen community ownership and local support for the space.

## What Changed?

Pre-TU intervention	 <p>Underutilized open space with poor maintenance and limited seating</p>	 <p>Absence of defined activity zones and play infrastructure</p>	 <p>Unorganized internal pathways with no shaded seating or drinking water facilities</p>	 <p>Lack of amenities and activation, limiting use by residents and adolescents</p>
Post-TU intervention	 <p>Installation of seating &amp; shaded elements to activate the space</p>	 <p>Introduction of age-appropriate play equipment &amp; activity zones</p>	 <p>Reorganization of internal pathways with provision of shaded seating and drinking water facilities</p>	 <p>Creation of dedicated zones for children and community activities</p>

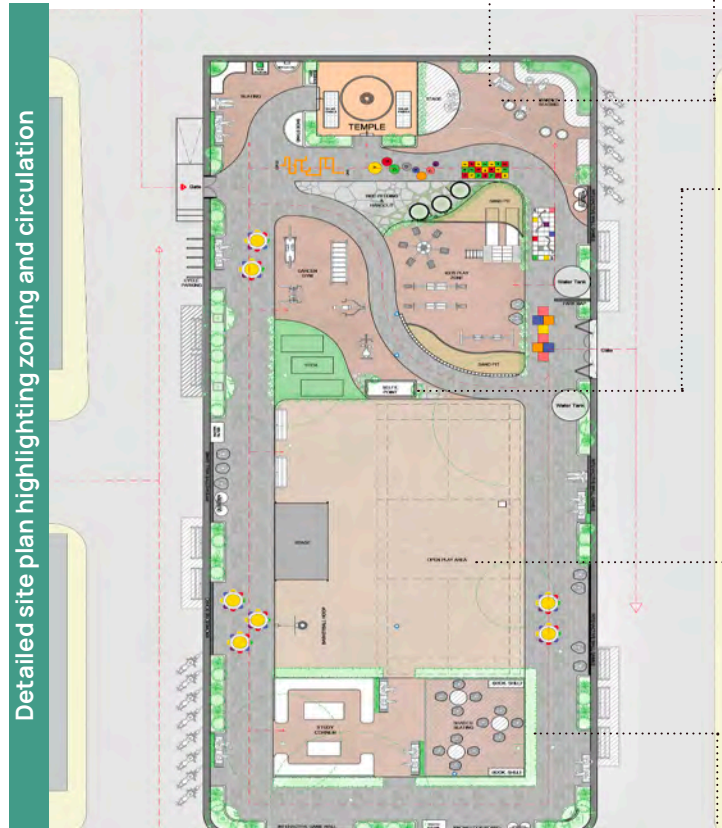
## Design and Intervention



Dedicated toddler play zone with age appropriate elements



Toddler play zone with safe, age-appropriate equipment



Detailed site plan highlighting zoning and circulation



Dedicated yoga and fitness zone area with designed games on the pathways for young



Multipurpose sports court areas for different games and activities



Overall aerial view of the redesigned Bhomiya basti park



Small-group seating pods for social interaction

## Public Space Assessment Results

To assess the impact of the tactical urbanism intervention at Bhomiya Basti Park, a Public Space audit was conducted using the Public Spaces Assessment Framework (PSAF) across three stages pre-intervention, during activation, and post-intervention using four key parameters: accessibility, inclusivity, amenities, and activities.

Pre-TU						During - TU						Post - TU								
Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance			
Accessibility	Routes	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Accessibility	Routes	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Accessibility	Routes	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
	Public Transport	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Public Transport	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Public Transport	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Independent Access	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Independent Access	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Independent Access	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Cycling	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Cycling	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Cycling	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Entry/Exit	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Entry/Exit	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Entry/Exit	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Inclusivity	Age-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Inclusivity	Age-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Inclusivity	Age-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		
	Gender-friendly	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Gender-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Gender-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Disability-friendly	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Disability-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Disability-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	Green	Green		Sense of belonging	NA	NA	Green	Green		Green	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
	Free for all	NA	NA	Green	Green		Free for all	NA	NA	Green	Green		Green	Free for all	NA	NA	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Amenities	Light	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Amenities	Light	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Amenities	Light	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		
	Shelter	Red	NA	Red	Red		Shelter	Yellow	NA	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Shelter	Yellow	NA	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Seating	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Seating	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Seating	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Toilets	Red	NA	Red	Red		Toilets	Yellow	NA	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Toilets	Yellow	NA	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Drinking Water	Red	NA	Red	Red		Drinking Water	Yellow	NA	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Drinking Water	Yellow	NA	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Durability	Red	NA	Red	Red		Durability	Red	NA	Red	Red		Red	Durability	Red	NA	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
	Medical Facilities	Red	NA	Red	Red		Medical Facilities	Red	NA	Red	Red		Red	Medical Facilities	Red	NA	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
	Electricity and Wi-Fi	Red	NA	Red	Red		Electricity and Wi-Fi	Red	NA	Red	Red		Red	Electricity and Wi-Fi	Red	NA	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
Activities	Playing and Recreation	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Activities	Playing and Recreation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Activities	Playing and Recreation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		
	Culture and Learning	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Culture and Learning	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Culture and Learning	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Shops/vendors	Red	Yellow	Red	Red		Shops/vendors	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Shops/vendors	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Socializing	NA	Yellow	Green	Green		Socializing	NA	Yellow	Green	Green		Green	Socializing	NA	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
	Multipurpose	NA	Yellow	Green	Green		Multipurpose	NA	Yellow	Green	Green		Green	Multipurpose	NA	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow

**Red: 18 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 7 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 4 sub-parameters**

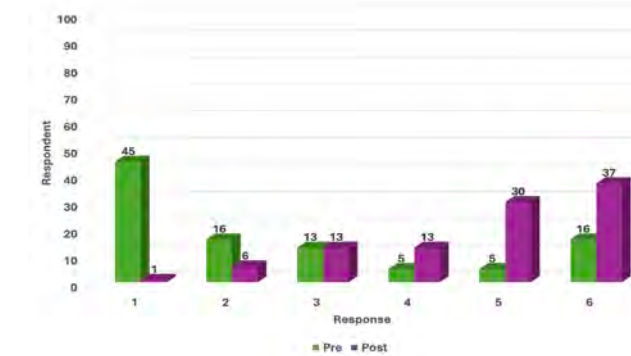
**Red: 3 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 16 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 10 sub-parameters**

**Red: 3 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 21 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 5 sub-parameters**

- Pre-intervention: Bhomiya Basti Park recorded an overall Red rating, indicating poor accessibility, limited inclusivity, inadequate amenities, and low activity levels, resulting in an underutilized public space.
- During activation: The overall rating improved to Yellow, with strong gains in inclusivity and increased play, recreation, and social interaction. Amenities and perceived safety improved, while accessibility showed partial progress.
- Post-intervention: The Yellow rating was sustained, confirming continued use and improved performance, while accessibility remained a key area for future permanent upgrades.

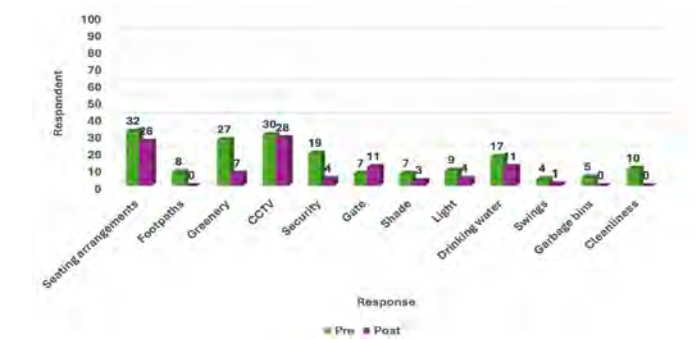
## Perception Survey Results

How was your overall experience of visiting the park? Rate from 1 (very poor) to 6 (excellent)



Overall experience ratings improved significantly post TU, which points to the value of continuing such efforts long-term

Do you need any other facilities in this public space such as (benches, paths, play areas, more seating, more shade, landscaping, introducing activities, improved lighting etc.)?



Most of the user's facility-related demands were addressed following the TU-intervention

Sector 2, Housing Board, Shastri Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan  
 Approach: Tactical Urbanism with Semi-Permanent Interventions  
 Site Area : 1744 sq meter  
 Partners: WRI India, MBIF Jaipur, Community Members, Adolescents

Bharat Park is located within a dense, low-income residential neighborhood in Shastri Nagar, Jaipur, with a high concentration of adolescents, children, and working-class families. Prior to the intervention, the park was largely underutilized due to poor maintenance, inadequate seating and lighting, damaged boundary walls, and persistent concerns around safety. While adolescents continued to use the space informally for play and social interaction, the absence of basic amenities, cleanliness, and effective management discouraged broader community use, particularly by women and girls.

### What Changed?

Pre-TU intervention				
	<p>Underutilized open space with uneven ground with minimal recreational use</p>	<p>Overgrown vegetation and poor maintenance, limiting visibility and accessibility</p>	<p>Lack of seating and shaded areas, discouraging stay and social interaction</p>	<p>Inadequate amenities and activation limited resident and adolescent use</p>
Post-TU intervention				
	<p>Activated open space with temporary sports and play activities encouraging youth engagement</p>	<p>Installation of seating elements and enabled social interaction and informal study use</p>	<p>Shaded structures and visual elements enhanced comfort and age-inclusive use</p>	<p>Sports and play zones for all age groups, including toddlers, activated the space</p>



# Bharat Park

## Design and Intervention

Detailed site plan highlighting zoning and circulation



Community stage area with a blackboard for outdoor learning



Dedicated seating area next to the stage for group interaction



Multipurpose sports court with shaded seating for users



Adolescent fitness area featuring various play gym equipment



Dedicated toddler zone with age-appropriate play structure



Outdoor gym equipment and the dedicated fitness zone for adults



Shaded yoga zone designed for tranquil outdoor exercise



Bird's eye view showcasing the park's complete layout and zoning



Main park entrance featuring dense greenery



Yellow tactile tiles to make the paths accessible for the visually impaired

## Public Space Assessment Results

To assess the impact of the tactical urbanism intervention at Maharana Pratap Park, a Public Space audit was conducted using the Public Spaces Assessment Framework (PSAF) across three stages pre-intervention, during activation, and post-intervention using four key parameters: accessibility, inclusivity, amenities, and activities. Pre-TU, the park faced major challenges, with most parameters falling in the redzone, signaling the need for immediate improvements across core facilities and user experience.

During the activation phase, the rating improved to Yellow, indicating immediate positive impacts of the tactical urbanism intervention. Inclusivity showed the strongest improvement, with the park becoming more age-friendly, gender-inclusive, and welcoming. Activities increased through play, recreation, and social interaction, while amenities improved due to better seating, lighting, cleanliness, and perceived safety. Accessibility improved partially, though walking and cycling still require enhancement.

Post-activation, regressions were mainly seen in amenities such as seating, lighting, cleanliness, and security, along with reduced vibrancy and activity levels showing the need for permanent upgrades

Pre-TU					During - TU					Post - TU				
Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Parameter Performance
Accessibility	Routes	NA	NA	Red	Routes	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Routes	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Public Transport	NA	NA	Red	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Independent Access	NA	NA	Red	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Cycling	NA	NA	Red	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Walking	NA	NA	Red	Walking	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Walking	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
Inclusivity	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	Red	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	Red	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	Red	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	Red	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Free for all	NA	NA	Red	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
Amenities	Light	NA	NA	Red	Light	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Light	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Shelter	NA	NA	Red	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Seating	NA	NA	Red	Seating	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Seating	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Toilets	NA	NA	Red	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Drinking Water	NA	NA	Red	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Quintiles	NA	NA	Red	Quintiles	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Quintiles	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	Red	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	Red	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Security	NA	NA	Red	Security	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Security	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Landscape/Vegetation	NA	NA	Red	Landscape/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Landscape/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
Activities	Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	Red	Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Safety	NA	NA	Red	Safety	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Safety	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Vibrant	NA	NA	Red	Vibrant	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Vibrant	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	Red	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	Yellow
	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	Red	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	Yellow	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	Yellow

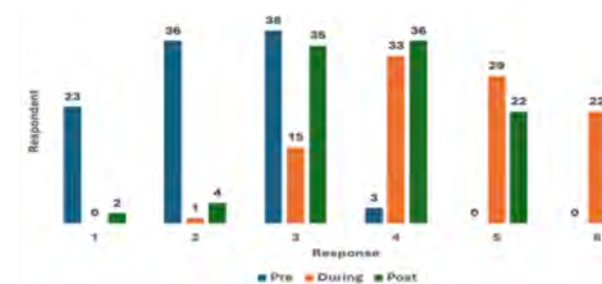
**Red: 23 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 5 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 1 sub-parameters**

**Red: 2 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 14 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 13 sub-parameters**

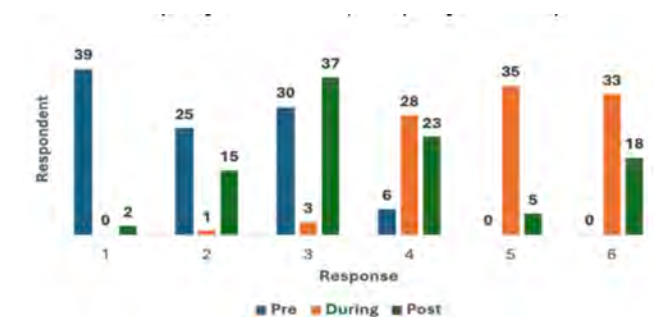
**Red: 5 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 17 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 7 sub-parameters**

## Perception Survey Results

How well maintained do you find the park's land-scaping and Greenery (Rate from 1 (very poorly maintained) to 6 (very well maintained))



How satisfied are you with the overall cleanliness of park? Rate from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 6 (very satisfied)













# Rajdhani College Front

**Rajdhani College Front, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar, Odisha**  
**Approach: Tactical Urbanism with Semi-Permanent Interventions**  
**Site Area: 3500 sq. meters**  
**Partners: WRI India, Humara Bachpan Trust, Community Members, Adolescents**

The space is situated along a prominent urban route in Bhubaneswar, near an educational institution and residential colonies. Although the site experiences a substantial number of entries daily, the area was largely unused as a public space because of the poor accessibility on foot, the absence of sitting and shading facilities, unplanned movement of vehicles, and the lack of adolescent-friendly infrastructure. As a result, the area neither encouraged the presence of adolescents, particularly girls, nor used its potential as a safe and engaging public space.

The project redefined the frontage as the Model Adolescent Hub, incorporating temporary and semi-temporary structures. The project aimed to reconfigure the areas into defined spaces for playing, studying, relaxing, and socializing as shaped by the inputs from the youth through the audits and participation workshops. The project was completed through the implementation of shade structures for seating, activity walls, floor games, murals, optimised crossing points, ramps, and visual wayfinding. The project thus transformed it into a user-centric space for increased youth presence and subsequent ownership.

## What Changed?

Pre-TU Intervention	 <p>Open space mostly used as commuting zone</p>	 <p>Unkept spaces around the frontage were underutilized</p>	 <p>Unsupervised intersection with tunnel crossing which is highly unsafe</p>	 <p>Lack of universal accessibility is limiting the movement from the bus stop to the street</p>
Post-TU Intervention	 <p>Introducing Vibrancy component was one of the key gamechanger in the space</p>	 <p>Introduction of age-appropriate play and activity zones</p>	 <p>Blocking the underpass for vehicular movement and allowing safe pedestrian crossing was need of the hour</p>	 <p>Tabletop played an important role for both vehicular and pedestrian crossing for public transport with needful accessibility.</p>

## Design and Intervention



Seating and shaded gathering areas for adolescents and community use



Table-top crossing for Public Transport users



Modulated intersection for safe pedestrian and vehicular movement



Cafeteria for users, especially adolescents and commuters



Detailed site plan



Sustainable Bamboo Seating for Commuters



Floor Marked Games for Adolescents

## Public Space Assessment Results

Pre-TU					During - TU					Post - TU							
Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance
Accessibility	Routes	NA	NA	NA	NA	Routes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Routes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Energy/Fuel	NA	NA	NA	NA	Energy/Fuel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Energy/Fuel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inclusivity	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sense of Belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sense of Belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sense of Belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amenities	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Durables	NA	NA	NA	NA	Durables	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Durables	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Landscaping/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Landscaping/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Landscaping/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Safe	NA	NA	NA	NA	Safe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Safe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vibrant	NA	NA	NA	NA	Vibrant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Vibrant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Activities	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Shops/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shops/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shops/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Red: 14 sub-parameters  
 Yellow: 15 sub-parameters  
 Green: 0 sub-parameters  
 Public Space Rating: Red

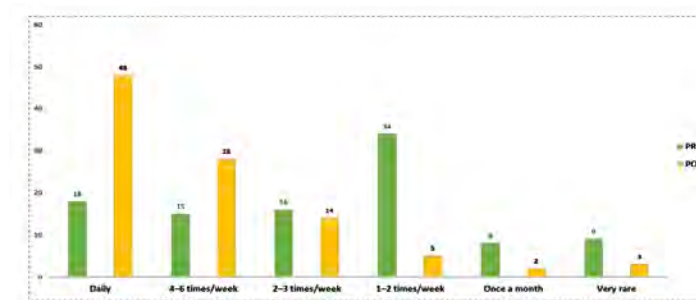
Red: 0 sub-parameters  
 Yellow: 15 sub-parameters  
 Green: 14 sub-parameters  
 Public Space Rating: Yellow

Red: 6 sub-parameters  
 Yellow: 21 sub-parameters  
 Green: 2 sub-parameters  
 Public Space Rating: Yellow

- Prior to the intervention, the area had a Red Public Space Rating overall, denoting lack of accessibility for pedestrians, the lack of infrastructure for teens, the lack of seating and shade, limited amenities, and limited opportunities for social and recreational activities. Despite the area being located in a strategic spot, which is adjacent to an institution of learning, the area largely served as a transit zone that lacks safety, comfort, and engagement.
- During the activation phase, the PSAF score upgraded to the Yellow category, reflecting immediate and visible progress in the performance of the public space. Inclusivity was revealed as the most robust factor, trending towards Green, as the space was made more youth-friendly, gender-sensitive, and disability-friendly through the use of ramps, open seating, visual connectivity, and youth participation.
- Following the intervention, the Yellow category was maintained, ensuring its efficiency in terms of consistent usage, increased foot traffic, and the development of a sense of ownership over the space by the youth and the community. The PSAF results verify the effectiveness of tactical urban Interventions in the site makeover, as well as emphasizing the factors of accessibility and nighttime safety.

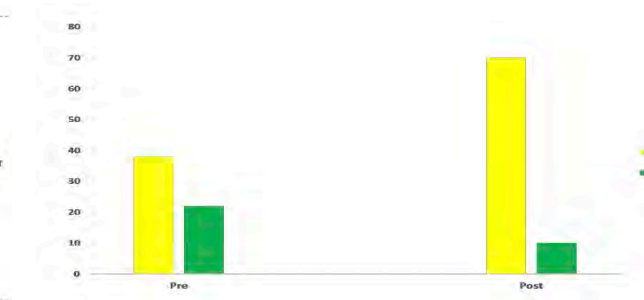
## Perception Survey Results

How often do you come here?



Post-intervention results show a clear shift toward daily and weekly visits, indicating increased usability, comfort, and relevance of the space in adolescents' everyday routines.

Would you recommend this park to others?



The proportion of users willing to recommend the park increased significantly post-intervention, reflecting higher satisfaction, improved safety perception, and a stronger sense of ownership.











# Bhima Bhoi Street

**Unit-9, Bhubaneswar, Odisha**  
**Approach: Tactical Urbanism with Temporary Interventions**  
**Site Area: 300 m street of 10m width**  
**Partners: WRI India, Aaina, Community Members, Schools & Adolescents**

The space is situated amidst six educational institutions, but most important aspect of this street is that it lies adjacent to three educational institutions that cater to children/adolescents with disabilities while also being in a residential neighborhood. Although the schools were proximal to a neighborhood public park, a city level exhibition ground and a bus stop, the lack of consideration to universal accessibility meant the students with disabilities remained confined to their own campus with no aspiration or imagination of navigating the city/or even the neighborhood facilities with dignity and independence.

The administration also acknowledged that while such access would be extremely beneficial to the psycho-social development of the students, and their integration with the larger society, they were unable to do so on account of safety considerations. As a result, despite the dominant spatial identity of the area was that of a space of learning for adolescents with disabilities, the adolescents themselves remained invisible within the neighborhood. The project aimed to reconfigure Bhima Bhoi street into an inclusive, vibrant corridor that celebrates diversity and honours the dignity and individuality of every community member, fostering a welcoming space for all to thrive and connect.

## What Changed?

Pre-TU Intervention				
	The street lacked basic facilities for the pedestrians	The pedestrian path was blocked by broken vehicles and vending carts	The entry to the school for the blind wasn't fully supporting the independent accessibility of the students	The street was completely inactive, even during the peak hours of the day
Post-TU Intervention				
	Temporary footpaths, with bamboo railings and texture-based flooring to mimic tactile pathways	Interactive wall games were not only enjoyable but also aided in the sensitization process	The access to the school for the blind was improved, along with the installation of an audio-based crossing system	The increased vibrancy of the site attracted the local adolescents to spend their time on the crossing system

## Design and Intervention



Detailed site plan



Semi-shaded play and interaction area



Wall & Floor Marked Games and Activities



Continuous footpath with tactile marking



Vibrant pocket spaces along the footpath



Safe crossings at adequate intervals

## Public Space Assessment Results

Pre-TU					During - TU					Post - TU								
Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter Performance	
Accessibility	Routes	NA	NA	NA	NA	Accessibility	Routes	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Accessibility	Routes	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA		Public Transport	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Public Transport	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA		Independent Access	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Independent Access	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA		Cycling	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Cycling	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	NA		Entry/Exit	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Entry/Exit	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Inclusivity	Age-friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Inclusivity	Age-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Inclusivity	Age-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Gender-friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA		Gender-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Gender-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Disability-friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA		Disability-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Disability-friendly	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA		Sense of belonging	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Sense of belonging	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA		Free for all	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Free for all	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Amenities	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	Amenities	Light	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Amenities	Light	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA		Shelter	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Shelter	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA		Seating	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Seating	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA		Toilets	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Toilets	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA		Drinking Water	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Drinking Water	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Ducts	NA	NA	NA	NA		Ducts	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Ducts	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA		Medical Facilities	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Medical Facilities	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA		Electricity and Wi-Fi	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Electricity and Wi-Fi	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA		Security	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Security	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Landscaping/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA		Landscaping/Vegetation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Landscaping/Vegetation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Cleanliness and Maintenance	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cleanliness and Maintenance	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Cleanliness and Maintenance	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow				
Activities	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Activities	Playing and Recreation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Activities	Playing and Recreation	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA		Culture and Learning	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Culture and Learning	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Shops/ vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA		Shops/ vendors	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Shops/ vendors	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA		Socializing	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Socializing	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA		Multipurpose	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Multipurpose	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	

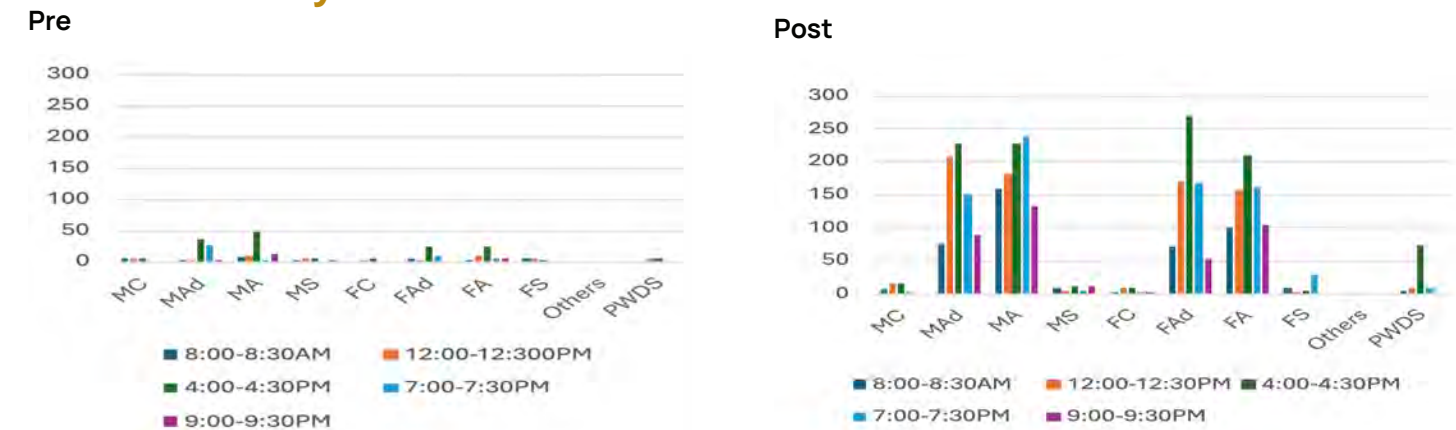
**Red: 17 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 9 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 3 sub-parameters**

**Red: 3 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 21 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 5 sub-parameters**

**Red: 20 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 8 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 1 sub-parameters**

- Prior to the intervention, the area had a Red Public Space Rating overall, denoting lack of accessibility for pedestrians, the lack of infrastructure for teens, limited amenities, and limited opportunities for social and recreational activities. These audits were undertaken with adolescents with disability, and their perceptions of accessibility, inclusivity, amenities and activities were vastly different from how the framework was designed, revealing a need to expand the PSAF to be ability inclusive both in interface and language.
- During the activation phase, the PSAF score was upgraded to the Yellow category, reflecting immediate and visible progress in the performance of the public space. However, post intervention, the sub-parameters under amenities moved into red from the green in the Pre TU assessment as the TU facilitated an interaction with persons with disabilities, which in-turn expanded imagination of the auditors on the availability and perception of the provisioned amenities.
- Following the intervention, the red category was maintained, as the Bhima Bhoi street was a fully tactical intervention that was disbanded post TU. However, what it has led to is a new demand at the user level and a new understanding at the civic authority level on what dignity, safety and accessibility mean for persons with disability and how such inclusion benefits everyone at large.

## Footfall Survey Results



The project redefined the perceptions of the neighborhood as to how the idea of persons with disability were perceived. In addition, it created space for adolescents with disability to lead and showcase their presence and skills within a larger gathering that included a footfall of 1400 people.









**OUAT Community, Siripur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha**  
**Approach: Tactical Urbanism with Semi-Permanent Interventions**  
**Site Area: 1340 Sq. Metres**  
**Partners: WRI India, Humara Bachpan Trust, Community Members, Adolescents**

The OUAT Farmgate Tactical Urbanism (TU) site is situated along the community frontage of (OUAT) in Bhubaneswar, between prominent educational institutions and densely populated residential areas. This location functions as an important everyday movement corridor for students, adolescents, local residents, vendors, and commuters. Despite its strategic importance and high footfall, the space remained underdeveloped and unsafe prior to intervention, offering little beyond a passage for movement.

Before the TU initiative, the site was marked by overgrown vegetation, unmanaged waste, poor lighting, and the absence of seating, pathways, or defined activity zones. These conditions discouraged people particularly adolescents, girls, and women from using the space for social interaction or leisure. The area lacked a sense of ownership and was perceived largely as an unsafe and neglected stretch rather than a community asset.

OUAT Farmgate was selected for intervention due to its openness, visibility, and the willingness of the surrounding community to engage in collective improvement. Through adolescent-led public space audits, community consultations, and participatory design processes, the site was reimagined as a safe, inclusive, and vibrant public space. The TU intervention transformed the Farmgate into a shared civic hub that supports play, rest, interaction, and community life, while positioning adolescents as active contributors to urban change.

### What Changed?

<b>Pre-TU Intervention</b>				
	The site was mostly unused having bushes and unmanaged .	The absence of seating, pathways defined activity zones	The entrance point had obstacles and garbage near it.	Lack of sense of ownership.
<b>Post-TU Intervention</b>				
	Introducing Vibrancy component was one of the key gamechanger in the space	Installing elements such as seating area shelter and pathways	The entrance front had a thematic festive mural art.	Adding playing elements and using Vibrant color reshaped the public space with sense of ownership from the adolescent and community



# OUAT Farmgate Park



## Design and Intervention



Seating and gathering areas for mostly community use during evenings



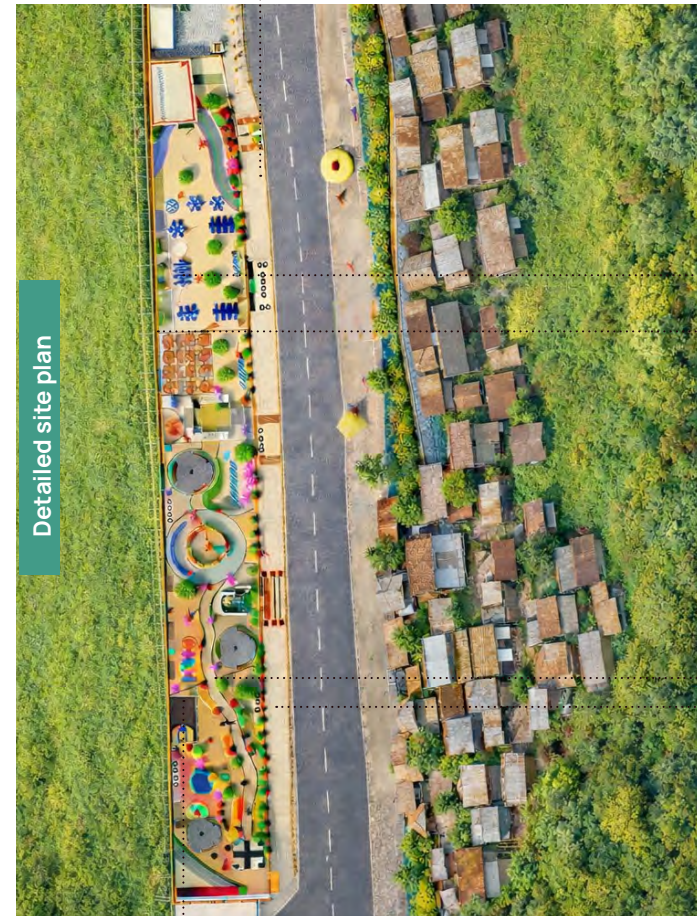
Outdoor exercise equipment for users for Healthy environment



Wall Murals addressing social stigmas of menstruation



Nature Trail for a healthier, greener environment with indigenous species



Detailed site plan



Yoga and Informal Basketball mini court for users



Mandaps and Parking marked with proper arrangements.

## Public Space Assessment Results

Pre-TU						During - TU						Post - TU					
Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter performance	Parameter	Sub-parameter	Quantitative Performance	Qualitative Performance	Sub-parameter Performance	Parameter performance
Accessibility	Ramps	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ramps	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Ramps	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Public Transport	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Independent Access	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Cycling	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	NA	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Entry/Exit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inclusivity	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Age-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Gender-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Disability-Friendly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sense of belonging	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Free for all	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amenities	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Light	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Seating	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Toilets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Drinking Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Dustbins	NA	NA	NA	NA	Dustbins	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Dustbins	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Medical Facilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Electricity and Wi-Fi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Landscape/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Landscape/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Landscape/Vegetation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Activities	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Playing and Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Culture and Learning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Shop/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shop/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Shop/Vendors	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Socializing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Multipurpose	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Red: 25 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 4 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 0 sub-parameters**

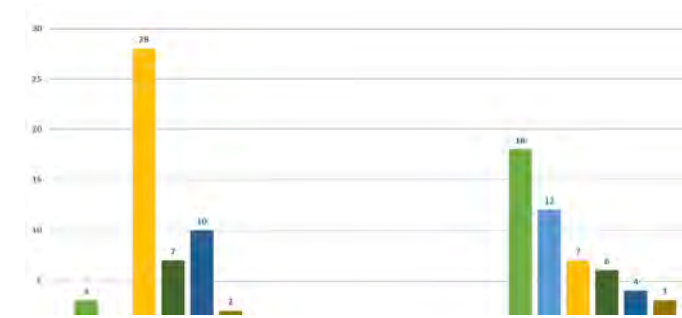
**Red: 0 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 20 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 9 sub-parameters**

**Red: 2 sub-parameters**  
**Yellow: 12 sub-parameters**  
**Green: 15 sub-parameters**

- Pre-PSAF Audit:** The baseline audit was conducted with 120 adolescents before the intervention. The site recorded 25 Red sub-parameters, 4 Yellow, and 0 Green, indicating severe deficiencies. Major red indicators included lack of lighting, seating, sanitation, walkable pathways, safety perception, and inclusive features. The space was largely avoided after evening hours, especially by girls and women, and functioned mainly as an unsafe transit corridor with minimal social or recreational use.
- During-PSAF Audit:** During the TU implementation and six-day activation phase, 50 adolescents reassessed the site. The findings showed a complete elimination of critical risks, with 0 Red, 20 Yellow, and 9 Green sub-parameters. Significant improvements were observed in lighting, seating, cleanliness, pedestrian movement, safety perception, and active use of the space by adolescents, women, and children, including during evening hours.
- Post-PSAF Audit:** After completion of activation, a post-audit with 50 adolescents recorded 2 Red, 12 Yellow, and 15 Green sub-parameters. Most improvements were sustained, confirming long-term gains in safety, amenities, inclusivity, and activity levels. The shift from 25 Red to only 2 Red indicators demonstrates strong stabilization, increased community ownership, and successful transformation of OUAT Farmgate into a functional public space.

## Perception Survey Results

How often do you come here?



Pre and During -intervention results show a clear shift toward daily and weekly visits, indicating increased usability, comfort, and relevance of the space in adolescents' everyday routines.

Would you recommend this park to others?



The proportion of users willing to recommend the park increased significantly post-intervention, reflecting higher satisfaction, improved safety perception, and a stronger sense of ownership.



a Foundation Bharat Initiative

