

Chapter – 1 : Introduction



GDP-Delhi

*Jr***NUMRM**

CHAPTER – 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of India has recently announced the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Mission focuses on (i) improving and augmenting the economic and social infrastructure of cities; (ii) ensuring basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices; (iii) initiating wide-ranging urban sector reforms whose primary aim is to eliminate legal, institutional and financial constraints that have impeded investment in urban infrastructure and services; and (iv) strengthening municipal governments and their functioning in accordance with the provisions of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992.



The objectives of the JNNURM are to ensure:

- Focused attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities;
- Establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long term project sustainability;
- Ensuring adequate funds to meet deficiencies in urban infrastructure services;
- Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, outgrowths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanization;
- Scaling up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor;
- Special focus on urban renewal programme for old city areas to reduce congestion; and
- Provision of basic services to the urban poor including improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

JNNURM comprises of two sub-missions, namely (i) Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance, and (ii) Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the urban Poor.

1.2 CONCEPT & PRINCIPLES OF CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The City Development Plan is both a planning process and a product, which promotes partnership among the various stakeholders in a city- the city government, the private business sector, civil society, academic, and national government agencies- to jointly analyze growth issues, develop a vision for the future, formulate development strategies, design programmes, prioritize projects, mobilize resources, implement, monitor and evaluate implementation. The CDP is anchored on the following principles of a sustainable city.

LIVABILITY - what can be done to ensure a healthy and dignified standard of living for the city's residents?

COMPETITIVENESS - how can the cities be more competitive in the global economy?

BANKABILITY - how can the cities be more sustainable? How can public-private partnerships be promoted and/or enhanced?

GOOD GOVERNANCE - how can a city's management be improved? How can accountability, integrity and transparency be made an integral part of a city's management?

1.2.1. Objective of City Development Plan

The goals of a City Development Plan include a collective city vision and action plan aimed at improving urban governance and management, increasing investment to expand employment and services, and systematic and sustained reductions in urban poverty. In order to achieve the above goals, the objectives of the CDP are to:

- Guide & promote economic development of the city;
- Develop a consensus building process to establish the city's development priority, strategies and actions;
- Assist local authorities outline their financing and investment strategies; and, build local capacity for more effective urban management.

1.3 CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN - A PROCESS

A City Development Plan is a perspective of and a vision for the future development of a city. Essentially, it addresses the following questions:

1. Where are we now?
2. Where do we want to go?
3. What do we need to address on priority basis?
4. What interventions do we make in order to attain the vision?

The framework for preparing CDP as outlined in JNNURM toolkit is presented Figure 1.1. A key aspect in preparation of the CDP is the involvement of the community of stakeholders in the decision process.

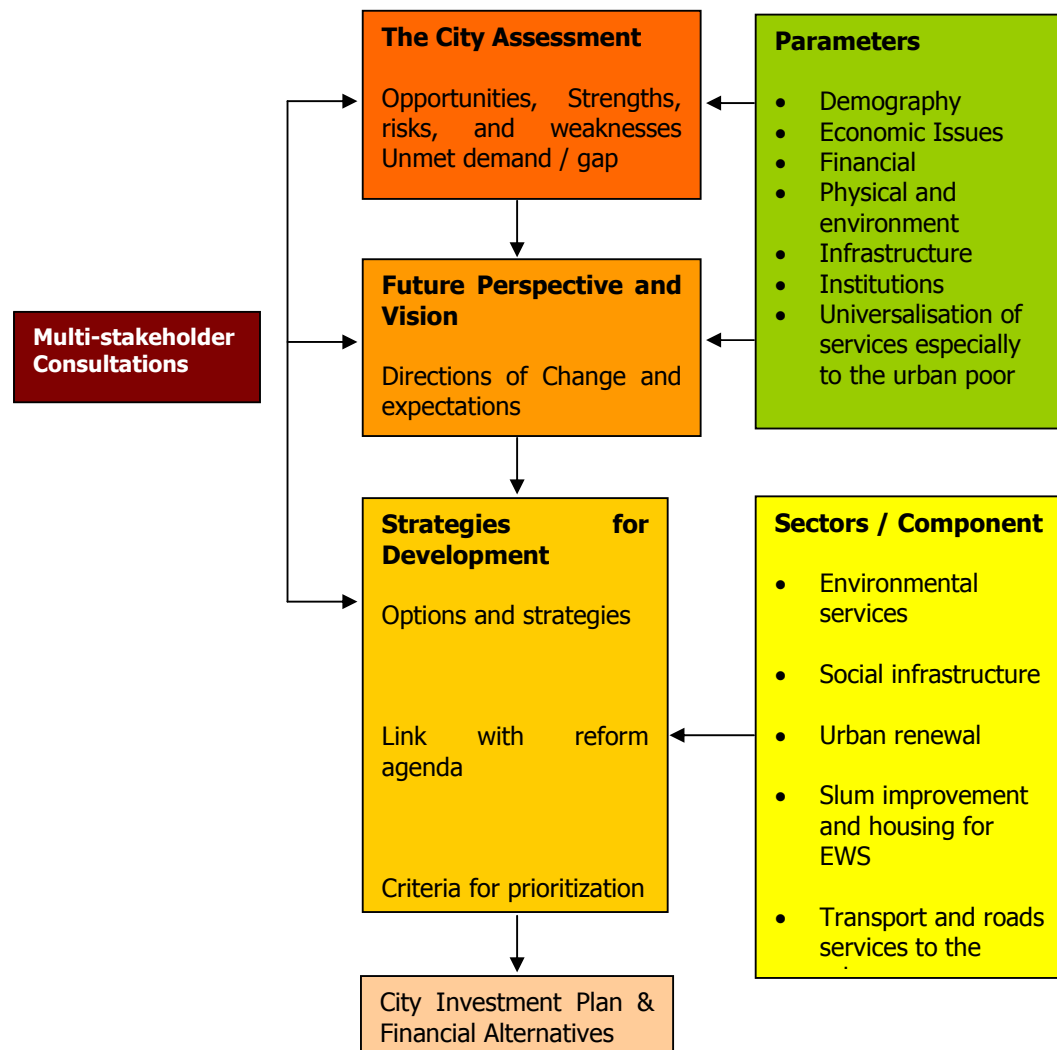


Figure 1.1 - Multistage Process

1.3.1. City Assessment: Analysis of Existing Situation

This is the first step in the preparation of the CDP and includes:

- An analysis of the existing situation focusing on demographic analysis and economic activity, land use, financial, urban infrastructure and urban services (like transportation, water supply, and sanitation, sewerage and solid waste management, drainage, transport parking spaces etc) and physical and environmental aspects including heritage areas, water bodies etc.
- An assessment of the financial status of the City Government, parastatal and other agencies dealing with service provision including an analysis of

their credit worthiness, effectiveness and efficiency of the institutional frameworks.

- (c) Critical assessment as well as projections of the population growth, infrastructure needs and resource requirements in the short-term, medium term and long-term perspectives.
- (d) Urban poverty, characteristics of slums e.g. social set up, availability of urban basic and social services and on-going slum improvement programmes etc. An assessment of the inner city and urban renewal requirements, an analysis of present status of availability of urban basic services including the condition of the infrastructure.
- (e) Identification of existing nature of commercial and industrial establishments and identification of industries and commercial establishments that are not in conformity to the existing land-use planning and zoning regulations in the inner city areas.
- (f) Heritage areas, including Archaeological Heritage, Architectural Heritage, and Architectural Conservation Areas.
- (g) To highlight the "Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats" (SWOT Analysis) of the City Government / parastatal agencies and related Government departments in the City's specific context to provide an understanding of the factors responsible for inefficient and inadequate production and delivery of urban services, their managerial deficiencies and financial constraints; and to highlight critical factors that call for urgent remedial measures at the city and State governments level.

1.3.2. Development of Strategic Agenda and a Vision for the City

Based on the outcomes of the City Assessment, the second stage envisages the development of a Vision to guide the future development of the city, highlighting the direction of change and working out an Action agenda for implementation with a specific time frame.

Based on the Vision, strategies focusing on growth management, urban infrastructure and basic services, slum improvement, housing for EWS, provision of basic services for urban poor, protection of heritage areas, preservation of water bodies, redevelopment of inner city areas, etc. will be proposed. These strategies will respond risks and opportunities facing the city with a focus on reform and reform priorities.

The Development of a Vision will be undertaken in consultation with various stakeholders and civil society in the city. Public consultations will focus on broad assessment of municipal resources, possible impact on the municipal budget and the proposal for reform to support development.

1.3.3. Evolving Strategies for Development

This element of work involves highlighting interventions to operationalize the Vision and future development of the city. This includes:

- Identification of options and strategies and their evaluation keeping in view

their contribution to the goals, objectives and the reform agenda of the JNNURM.

- Translating the strategies into programmes and projects and
- Identifying the programmes that have maximum contribution to the achievement of the city's Vision and medium term perspectives.

Prioritization of the strategies, programmes and projects needs to be done as a consultative process with all the stakeholders.

1.3.4. Developing a City Investment Plan and Financing Strategy

This includes:

(a): Preparation of a City Investment Plan (CIP), which will include the level of investment requirements to implement the CDP by adopting the financial norms or standards for service provision, and their upgradation, restoration, relocation etc, and directly estimating the cost of implementing the reform agenda.

(b): Evaluation of financial options and strategies for financing the Vision, as enumerated in the CDP. Areas which the city government could finance by mobilizing resources in association with other tiers of government or financing institutions; the probability of access to capital market; the potential of enlisting private sector participation and steps needed to facilitate its participation, etc.

(c): Broad strategies for financial viability of the proposed investments and improving financial sustainability will be worked out. This would include options for PPP in service delivery and O & M, wherever relevant. The investment schedules will layout the costs and revenue estimates of all priority projects in the next seven years of the Mission period. The preparation of CIP would be an iterative process requiring the adjustments and rescheduling to make the whole package work financially.

1.4 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

This report presents the results of the above mentioned process carried out for the National Capital City of Delhi. Since the region around Delhi has a considerable bearing on processes in the city, aspects of development in the National Capital Region (NCR) have been incorporated in the assessment of key sectors, particularly demography; economic planning; land and growth management and transportation.

The report is presented in the following chapters:

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	City Demographic Profile
Chapter 3	City Economic Profile
Chapter 4	City Environment Profile
Chapter 5	Land Management & Urban Growth
Chapter 6	Urban Poor and Slum
Chapter 7	Conservation & Heritage Management

Chapter 8	Water Supply
Chapter 9	City Sewerage System
Chapter 10	Storm Water Drainage
Chapter 11	Review of Road Network and Transport System
Chapter 12	Solid Waste Management
Chapter 13	Institutional Assessment
Chapter 14	Review of Urban Finance
Chapter 15	Community Consultation
Chapter 16	SWOT Analysis
Chapter 17	City Vision & Strategy
Chapter 18	Investment Framework
Chapter 19	Project and Capital Investment Plan
Chapter 20	Financial Sustenance Plan
Chapter 21	Institutional Reforms