



Goal - 11 MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

By 2030,

11.1	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
11.2	provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
11.3	enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
11.5	significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
11.6	reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
11.7	provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
11.b	substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



NATIONAL SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Nodal Ministry- **Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1. Rajiv Awas Yojana (including BSUP & IHSDP) 2. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) 3. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) 4. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities 5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)	1. Smart Cities Mission (Core)	Target 11.1	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Rural Develop, Urban Development
	2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All-2022) (Core)	Target 11.2	Road Transport & Highways, Railways
	3. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban ansformation (AMRUT) (Core)	Target 11.3	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
	4. Heritage City Development and ugmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	Target 11.4	Ministry of Culture
		Target 11.5	Home Affairs
		Target 11.6	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
		Target 11.7	Ministry of Urban Development
		Target 11.a	Urban Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj
		Target 11.b	Ministry of Urban Development
		Target 11.c	Finance, External Affairs

Source: - http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG_o.pdf



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

As per the census 2011, 31% of the population (377.1m) lives in the urban areas and is expected to grow to 40% in 2030. The population growth rate in urban areas is 31.8 percent is largely attributed to urban migration, in particular for livelihood. During the decade from 2001 to 2011, the number of million plus cities has grown from 35 to 53; 13.65 million slum households have been reported in 4041 statutory towns up from 10.2 million households showing a decadal growth of 34%. 'At the beginning of the 12 Five Year Plan (2012) the housing shortage was estimated to be 18.78 million units, 96% of them falling in the economically weaker sections and lower income segments. Further urban areas in the country especially those inhabited by the poor are characterised by severe constraints of basic services like potable water, drainage system, sewerage network, sanitary facilities, electricity, roads and effective solid waste disposal' (MHUPA, 2014-15). According to the High Powered Expert Committee (2011) report, the backlog in urban infrastructure is very large. An investment of 39 billion (39.2 lakh crore at 2009-10 prices) investment in urban infrastructure is required over the next 20 years:

The main problem is that there are institutional bottlenecks pertaining to existing systems of water supply, sewerage and land-use that prevent proper pricing and service delivery that can at the same time address the questions of affordability and equity for the poorer sections. Thus, there is a need for ensuring full public participation in the design, installation and O&M of such systems to make them sustainable and equitable (Sridhar n.d.).

The Public-Private-Participation (PPP) has been projected as a means to provide infrastructure and services in the urban areas. Various projects are initiated in this direction. 'Nevertheless despite conscious efforts on its part to ensure that PPP projects did include provision of public services to the poor also, the World Bank has been forced to admit in its World Development Report 2004 that "it would be wrong to conclude that government should give up and leave everything to the private sector (as PPP) is not without problems - especially in reaching poor people" ("WDR 2004" 10). In India too the few PPPs that were initiated have not done well and those that are still running and need to be subsidised from State funds.



RECOMMENDATION

1. Genuine engagement and stakehold of communities, including urban poor communities in planning and designing urban spaces ensuring healthy environment and community benefits.
2. Effective implementation of various legislations and provisions in favor of the most marginalized and vulnerable communities. Easy and equitable access to the administrative mechanisms to the vulnerable communities.
3. Determine the housing deficit through participatory surveys and provide tenured, affordable and livable shelter near work places for all and maintain online MIS of available housing stock and deficit right from the local to the national level.
4. Provide for people's innovative housing and regularize all 'illegal' - but affordable and livable - housing.
5. Universal and equal access to all state-managed welfare services without any privatization whatsoever.
6. Recognize the environmental benefits of low-cost and low-resource-use pro-poor livelihoods and shelter with provisions for value addition.
7. Decentralized governance at the mohalla level (5000 population) with training to develop skills for participating in alternative planning.
8. Social audits of all project implementation through strengthening existing participation and transparency laws and the use of accessible media.
9. Build linkages between rural and urban livelihoods and, therefore, of integrated employment-centric planning with provisions for voluntary migration



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Holding the Government Accountable to its Promise to
End Poverty, Social Exclusion & Discrimination

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