

CITY SANITATION PLANS---- A DIFFERENT APPROACH

CAN WE DARE TO THINK DIFFERENTLY ?

**CITY SANITATION PLANS, CITY SANITATION STRATEGY
AND VARIOUS DPR(s) WITH BUSINESS MODELS FOR THE
PROJECTS EMANATING OUT OF CSP(s)**

➤ **GTZ has the commitment to Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India to support all the eight satellite towns {namely , Sonepat (Haryana) Pilakhuwa (Uttar Pradesh) ,Vasai Virar (Mumbai), Sanand (Ahmadabad), Vikarabad, (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh), Sri Perumbudur (Chennai. Tamil Nadu), Hoskote (Bangalore) and New Town (Kolkata)}**

GTZ has to do the following:-

--City Sanitation Plans (CSPs)

---DPRs pertaining to Sanitation emanating out of CSP

---PPP in any suitable area

---Water Audit

---Benchmarking of essential services

- Besides, GTZ is committed for the CSPs and further developmental support to towns of Ranchi, Pimpri- Chinchwad and Imphal, under the Partnership Programme for Sustainable Sanitation & Urban Development (PPSSUM).
- This exercise is a consequence of the Vision entailed in the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)

Why to take a different approach?

ESTABLISHED VIEW!!!!!!

- Efforts with an external consultant driven approach to develop a city sanitation plan may not be successful as they may not have the ownership or buy-in from local stakeholders. Instead a team of consultants working closely with the ULB will be a preferred option for the development of city sanitation plans as this approach will help build ownership and capacity of the ULBs. This approach is also likely to achieve success in terms of sustainability.

Strategy

We may divide the eight Satellite towns in four groups:

**Group I : Satellite towns (North
Pradesh)**

**Sonepat (Haryana)
Pilakhuwa (Uttar**

**Group II : Satellite Towns (West
(Mumbai)**

Vasai Virar ,

Sanand (Ahmadabad)

Group III : Satellite Town (East)

New Town (Kolkata)

Group IV : Satellite Town (South)

**Vikarabad, (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh)
Sri Perumbudur (Chennai. Tamil Nadu)
Hoskote (Bangalore)**

THINKING DIFFERENTLY

- Review available data & identify key gaps
- Collect necessary supplementary data
- Do a Situation Analysis
- What about Public Consultations?----- Do we need to do where CDP has been done and already citizen's & stake holders meet have been organized?
- We need exposures to various systems first for the ULBs key officials--- we must know what is suitable locally----- and for this the plans should emanate from the bottom----- the expertise with the ULBs cannot and should not be decried!!!!

DEVELOP CITY SPECIFIC SYSTEMS

- ❑ There is no one size which fits to all. PCMC's CSP is bound to be different from that one for Imphal.--- NO DISPUTE ON THAT!!
- ❑ So best to ask the Cities and their needs for technological assistance----- most of the technologies are well established! So what new we are going to propose!
- ❑ Nothing---- we just want to expose you to different systems and in order to enable you to chose from the different options available.

Challenges of evolving a New Urban Ecosystem and discarding the grant dependent overwhelming Urban Dystopia.

- ❑ Challenges of evolving a New Urban Ecosystem and discarding the anti-Green overwhelming Urban Dystopia.
- ❑ Local Realities shapes strategies for City sanitation
- ❑ Growing cities & generation of Waste especially building materials which spoils the sustainability of urban waste management scenario

COMMON CITY BUILDING APPROACHES

There are four City Building approaches in general.

1. AD –HOC CITY BUILDING

- ❖ In this System one building after another keeps coming up without any Master Plan or Sectoral Thematic Arrangements.
- ❖ It is by trial & error and virtually the Next stage of Ad –hoc City Building.
- ❖ Most of the cities in the beginning of the urbanization have come up like that. In such cities there is no sectorial functional relationship and criss - cross development evolves leading to the practice of urbanism.
- ❖ City System grows and building complexes and corporate sectors are interlinked with the city sanitation system through new linkages and bonds.
- ❖ In this way, the city comes up in a very ad hoc manner and the pressure and demands on the Sanitation services comes up in an ad-hoc way.

2. CITY SYSTEMS

- ❖ Here the cities grow organically and not by technocratic planning or business investments where city dwellers --- the urban community expands the city adding newer parts to it.
- ❖ Represents Urbanite's Strategic ambitions
- ❖ Old areas are wiped clean by the new systems
- ❖ Such development creates sudden pressures on the Sanitation services and new areas changes the nature of sanitation and disposal needed.

3. CITY MODELS

- ❑ This City Model Approach is the third established approach and is city planners dream where city models are standardized units comprising of clear and well defined orbits and sectors of similar kind.
- ❑ These models grow so fast that the model's total demands for sanitation services are always exceeding the services available.
- ❑ The System exerts severe pressures on the municipal systems and there is a need for technological interventions as a part of GTZ's cooperation besides applications of the management acumen.

4. THE MASTER PLANNED CITY

- ❑ **Future oriented plans**
- ❑ **Propagated by the Government--- leading to the Governmental dependent/oriented planning**
- ❑ **Satellite Towns are likely to be benefitted most Clear Sanitation needs with futuristic projection**
- ❑ **Grant based development in Indian context. May not be sustainable**

➤ **HOWEVER WITH THE GREAT URBAN MIGRATION IS GOING TO TOPPLE IT ALL.**

➤ **We need a kind of CONSTANT CREATION and updating of Sanitation Related Planning and execution with perennial technological intervention!**

Satellite Towns

- The Typical characteristics of the satellite towns forms important ingredient for the CSP.
- CSP has lot to do with the city dynamics and occupational trends.
- Typical cases of Sonapat, Rajarhat and Vasai virar.
- Pilakhuwa is a challenge
- Vikarabad has the best potential.

Thank you!!!