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Indian Cities in the Aspirational Times

Brown Bag Lunch 25th August, 2015

Structure of the Narrative

- India's urbanization: messy and hidden?

- Aspirations of a young country

- City Governance : Operations and Policies linkages

- Inclusive Cities Partnership Programme (2014-2017) supporting the national government to explore housing solutions for the urban poor

- Present Housing Policies: emerging issues and engagement of ICPP in these

India's Urbanization: Messy and Hidden ?

- India is urbanizing in-situ
- 31% of India's population is urban
- Urban is defined very conservatively
- Urban is still not politically viable
- Poverty is gaining an urban face.
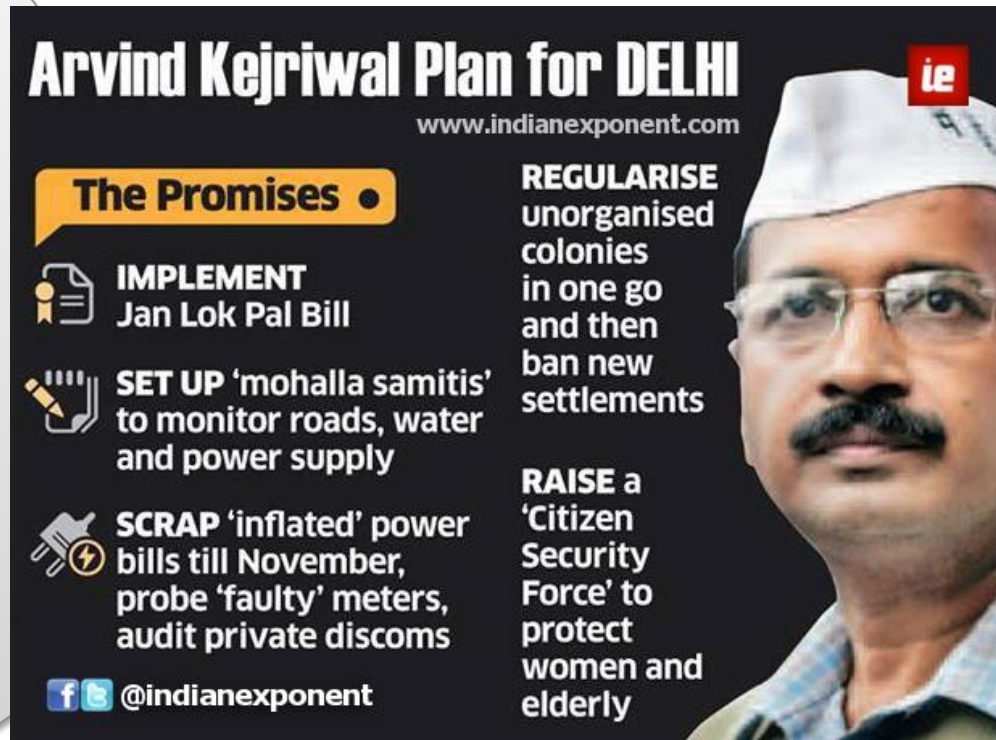- Land, Security and Environmental concerns

"Our cities should no longer remain a reflection of poverty and bottlenecks. Rather they should become symbols of efficiency, speed and scale. We will look at urbanization as an Opportunity rather than a Threat. Major steps will be undertaken in Transport and Housing for 'Urban Upliftment' in India".
BJP Manifesto, 2014

The Aspirations of Young India

- Half of the population are below 25 years and 62% in the working group bracket
- Cities are becoming prominent in political discourse. Clean India mission, Housing for All, AMRUT, SMART Cities, Digital India (Various Centrally sponsored schemes)
- Make in India, Skill India are focussing on employment generation

Recent Delhi election was fought over corruption / accountability issue

City Governance : Operations and Policies Linkages

- The urban action is often beyond municipal boundaries.

- Cities grow informally.Statutory Plans are limited to administrative imagery

- Skewed land/housing market.30-40 % of the popualtion live in 4-5 % of city's land

- Environmental concerns are becoming priority for citizens.
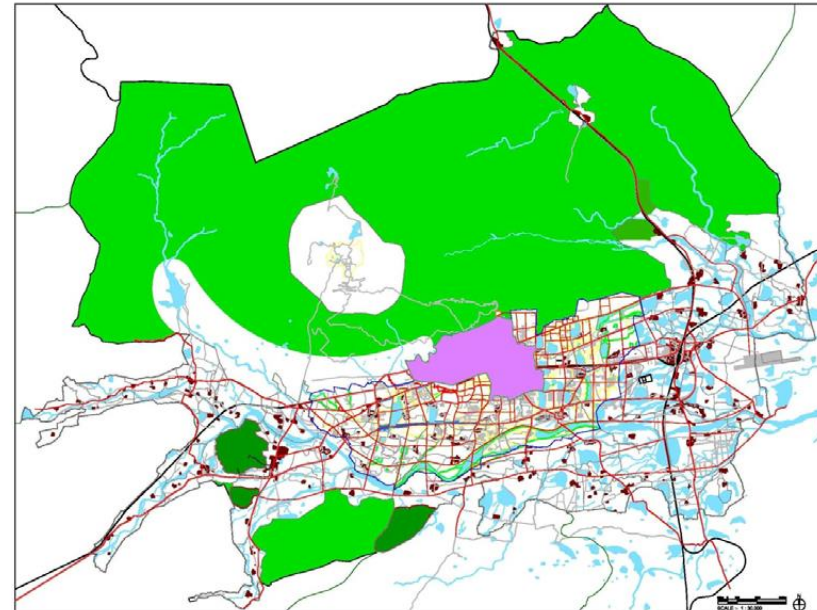
Map showing TUDA (Master Plan 2005) and MCT (Base map) boundaries

A new city governance system that encourages shared responsibility

Inclusive Cities Partnership Programme (2014-2017)

Objective : to support GoI to make housing solutions for the urban poor

- GIZ and Govt of India collaboration

- Started in 2014 November. 3.5 million Euro . Technical Cooperation

- New Housing for All was announced in June 2015

- Realighnment of ICPP with the new programme

- ICPP supports policy formulation both at the central and the state level on Affordable Housing and Rental Housing

- Supports states and cities to implement HFA

- Facilitates Knowlededge Management and Capacity Building

Learnings from Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY previous programme)

- Demand is for Basic Services - Housing is supplied
- Auto constructed housing is the norm but not recognised
- There is a 18.78 m missing dwelling unit. Housing shortage maximum is in the Economically Weaker Section
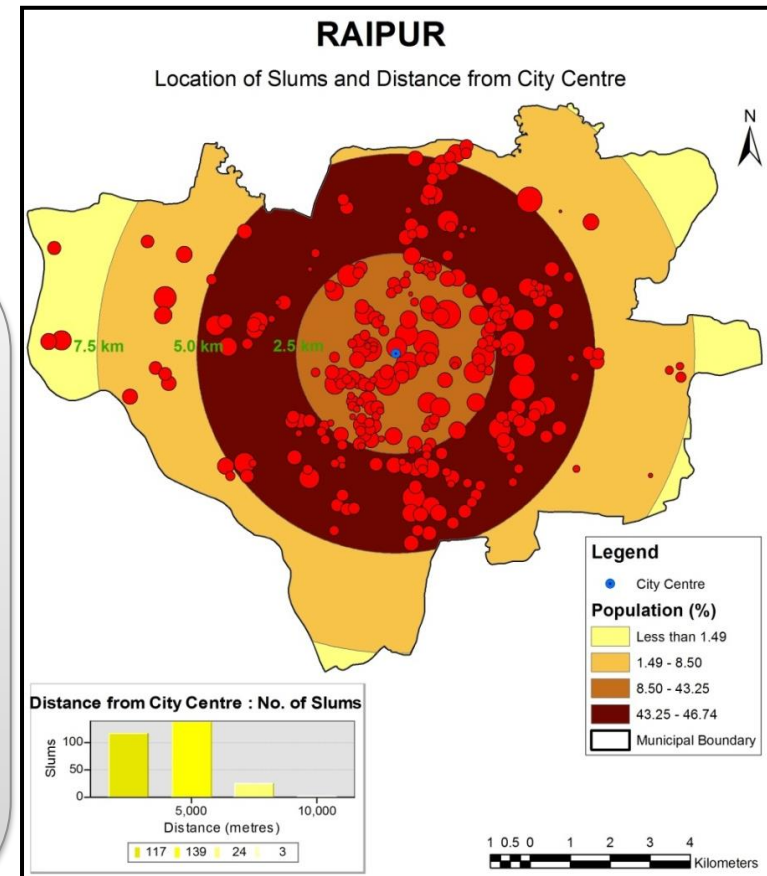- 10.2 m housing stock is lying vacant too

Public Housing in Tirupati built under mission mode programme lying vacant

Learnings from Implementing RAY (previous programme)

- Data and its is a missing link Visualization
- Rental housing is not acknowledged
- Housing is conceptualised as only a family unit –may not be true in the urban setting
- Institutional access to housing credits are minimal. SEWA, SAATH (NGOs) and other Housing Finance Institutions are making some efforts

RAIPUR

Location of Slums and Distance from City Centre

Legend
- City Centre
- **Population (%)**
  - Less than 1.49
  - 1.49 - 8.50
  - 8.50 - 43.25
  - 43.25 - 46.74
  - Municipal Boundary

Distance from City Centre : No. of Slums

117 | 139 | 24 | 3

Learnings from Implementing RAY (previous programme)

Unresolved issues

Two Municipal corporations in two states were supported to produce Detailed Project Reports to leaverage GoI funding

- Procurement at the Municipal Corporation is cumbersome

- Lack of trust between the community and the Municipal Corporation

- Lack of flexible funding for demonstration

Possibilities in the New ICP Programme

ICPP alighns with the „Housing for All" and other mission mode programes

Housing For All (HFA) :

- Slum rehabilitation with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

Potential challenges :

- May not be possible where land prices are not high
- Lack and capacity of interfaces
- Capacities at both the level
- May support auto constructed housing
- Rental Housing is not considered
- The ambiguous land title is the big stumbling block
- Role of private developer

Intention to synergies is well articulated   Opportunities for collaboration

Thank You

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