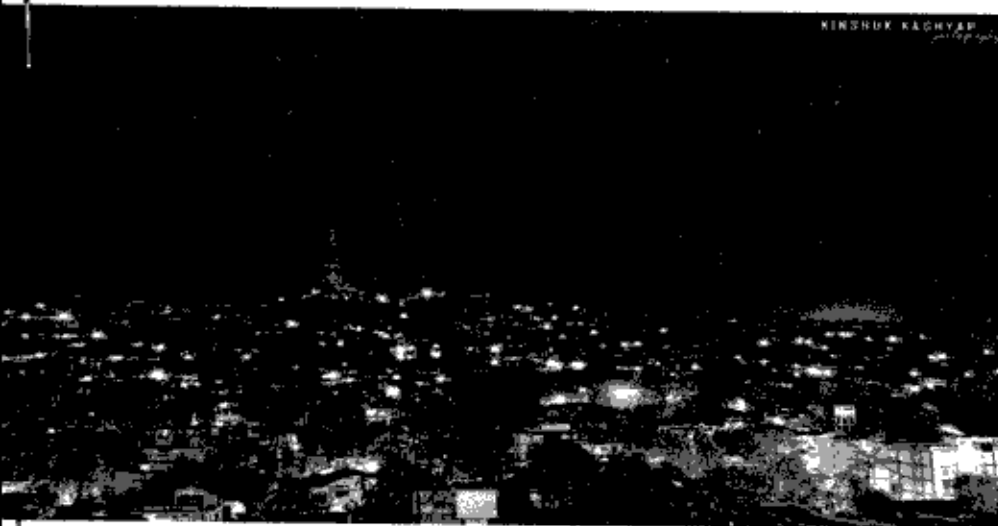


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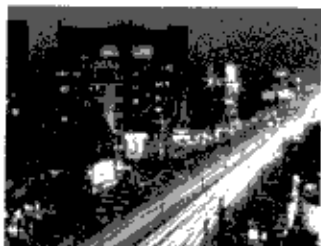
PART-1: STRATEGY PLAN 2017-2024
and
PART-2: ACTION PLAN 2017-2020



**Urban
Development
Department**

12/20/2016

10/c



PART-1 STRATEGY PLAN 2017-2024

Introduction:

The strategy paper aims primarily in preparation of Strategies and Action Plan for Goal No:11 which contains 9 targets in making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. There are other goals which indirectly related to urban affairs, which are also taken in to account. All the relevant goals has been mapped and related required interventions are defined.

A situational analysis of existing urban scenario has been made which respect of targets to be achieved by 2030. The analysis has revealed gaps which needs attention. Thus on the basis of existing data, studies made so far, gaps that surfaced and vision for 2030, **based on the vision, the 7 years strategy Plan for 2024 has been formulated.**

Strategies for Sustainable Cities and Communities in Assam 2030

A two pronged strategy has been adopted for Goal No:11 i.e. Sustainable Cities and Communities



Strategy for the G#11:
Two-Pronged



Strategy for Sustainable Cities and Communities:

During the past decades, urbanization has impacted the quality of life and the competitiveness of cities. A sustainable city would grow on three pillars, they

Strategy for Sustainable Cities



11/2

are Economic Prosperity, Environmental Quality and Social Equity.

Cities must include innovative solutions on their agendas as a priority for social and economic spending, incentives for consumption, and sustainable employment.

Economic prosperity of a City will dwell on allocation of space for commercial, Industrial, and service sectors in the Land use Plan of a city. Further city will have its investment promotion and facilitation in performance plan to attract investors. Integration of skill development schemes will be necessary.

For Environmental Quality cities would have Urban forestation plan, carbon emission reduction incentives, walk able city, integrated transport and legislation for protection of water bodies , soil mass and air quality specific to the city.

The Cities would foster three principles to promote equity in cities:

- Sustainable urban planning: allows for cities to be better prepared to reduce inequalities and promote shared prosperity for their inhabitants.
- Laws and institutions for equality: urban right defines the "rules of the game" for all interested parties, promotes an accountability system, and facilitates urban inclusion.
- Create economic opportunities: The dynamic potential of the cities must be planned, directed, and used by coordinating the efforts between local governments and private and non-State players in the cities, in order to identify and capitalize on the distinctive characteristics, create new opportunities, and promote economic development with integrating growth.

Strategy for Sustainable Urban Communities



Essential Elements of for Goal No: 11

(Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)

The essential element of Strategic Plan Plan for Goal Number 11 would be:

- Baselines, targets and annual achievements
- Using Unit Cost
- Innovation

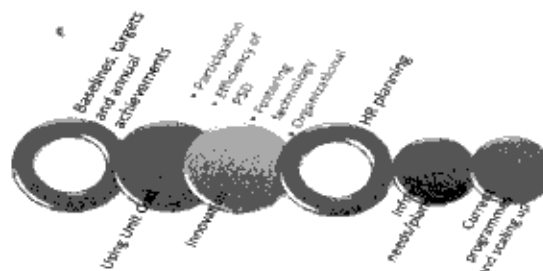
12/2

- Participation
- Fostering technology
- Organizational
- HR planning
 - Infra needs/plans
 - Current programmes and scaling up

Existing Data base and studies:

The Urban Development Department is in possession of various data and studies pertaining to urban affairs in Assam. The data bases and studies can be used as launching platform towards formulation plans to achieve sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The existing data bases and studies are;

Essential Elements of SPAP for Goal # 11
 (ref: PDP.55/2015/123 dated 01.04.2016)



Social Economic Caste Census 2011

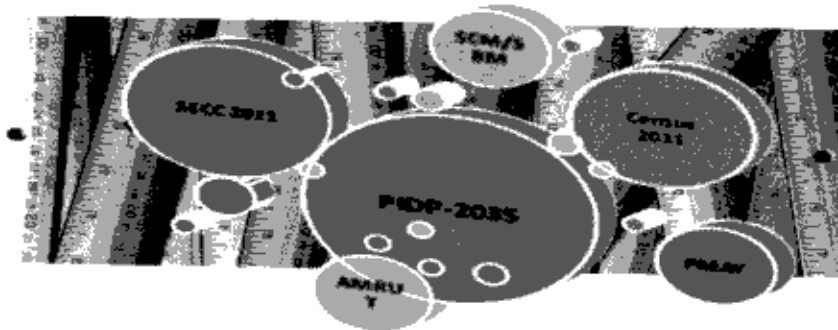
- PIDP-2035
- SECC 2011
- Census 2011
- PMAY
- AMRUT
- SCM/SBM



• 55 parameters to help visioning Sustainable Communities
 • COO SECC_Data_Field_Description v2.xlsx (See 38 row onwards)

Subpart 010 (1).xlsx See. AO, AP, AQ

13/10



Studies, Gap Analysis and Priorities

Based on data and studies as indicated above an analysis is made and an realignment of objective can be made for achieving targets by 2030. In doing so the developments and issues that emerges are addressed.

- Urban Scenario in 2024
- Ascent of class I towns
- Possible Urban Clusters
- Priority sub-sectors
- Gap Analysis
- Unit costs
- Fund needs

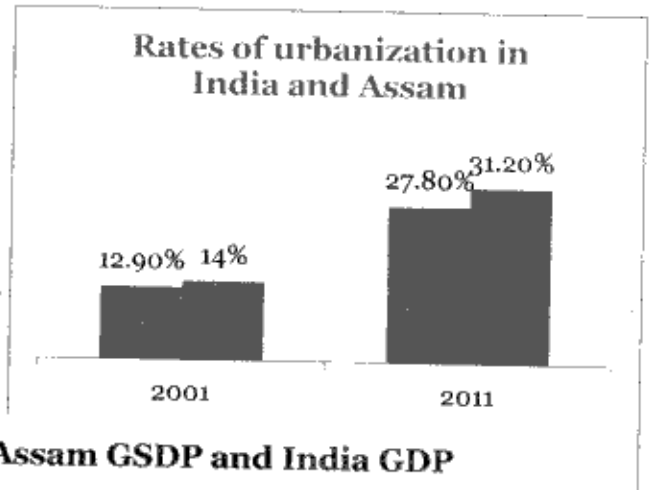
The study conducted for Perspective Infrastructure development Plan of Urban Areas has also considered the following

- Trends of Urbanization in Assam
 - Dist-wise/town-wise Gap Analysis in Urban Infra (6 areas-SWM, WS, S&S, Drainage, Urban Housing and Transport)
 - Analysis of existing institutional framework
 - Several case studies/success stories in urban space within the country
- Assessment of current level of urban services
 - Capital Investment required for bridging the gap

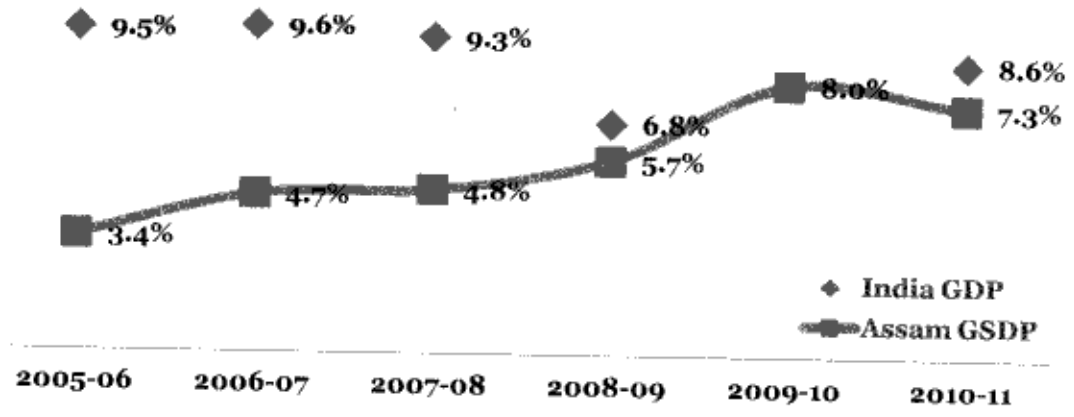
- Review of various Urban dev policies/schemes/plans
- Main Issues in UD in Assam

ASSAM-URBAN SCENARIO

1. Assam is expected to follow the nation's footprints in terms of urbanization rate. Decadal population growth of Assam (16.9%) is in sync with that of India (17.3%). Assam's economy is projected to grow over 8% during the 12th Five Year Plan. With improving economy and growing population of Assam, the pressure of urban infrastructure is expected to increase.



Growth rate comparison of Assam GSDP and India GDP



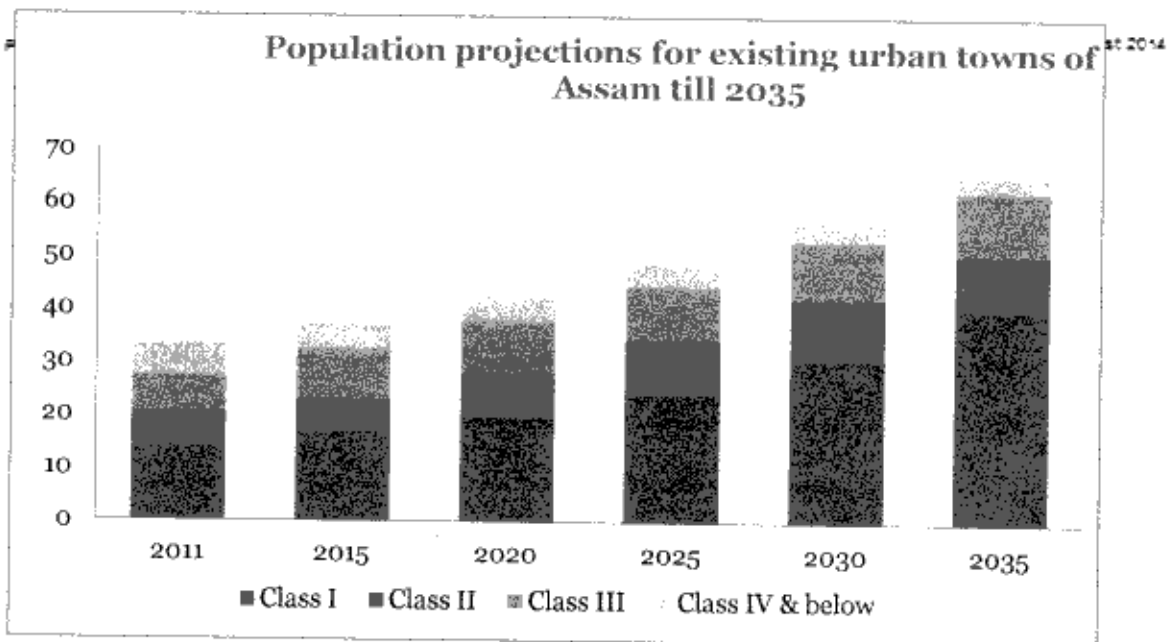
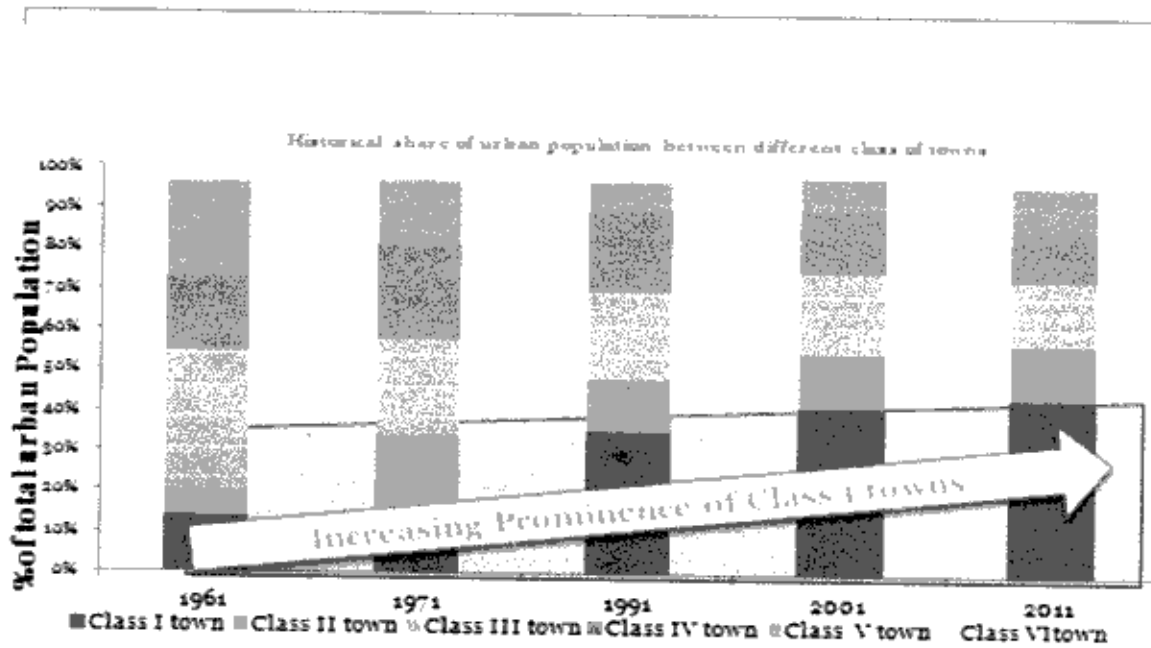
overall

urbanisation of the state.

3. Smaller urban centres (typically Class IV and Class V towns) tend to cluster around Class I towns
4. Focused development of Class 1 towns is expected to have a spill over effect of development upon surrounding smaller urban centres
5. In addition to Guwahati, Nagaon, Silchar and Dibrugarh; 8 new cities will also become Class I towns by 2035. And 2 by 2024.

15/c

6. By 2035, these 12 Class 1 towns are expected to constitute around 60% of the total urban population of the state of Assam.



7. The ULBs across the state are facing systemic issues in smooth operations and development of Urban Infrastructure, They are:

Issues in Project Planning:

- Inadequate technical Capability

- 18/10
- Land Identification

Issues in project execution:

- Price escalation
- Unavailability of land

Financing in ULBs:

- Inadequate user charges
- Under-billing and collection of existing charges
- ULBs inability to recover costs

Capacity issues at ULBs:

- Lack of Municipal Cadre
- Most of the ULBs are understaffed

Gap Analysis:

A gap analysis has been done for development of infrastructure in basic priority sectors. The cost of development of infrastructure for bridging the comes to Rs, 36000 crore. Prioritization of the sectors and regions need to be undertaken for urban infrastructure development to achieve optimal results over the plan period.

The Sectors are:

- WATER SUPPLY :
- SEWERAGE AND SANITATION
- SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
- STORM WATER DRAINAGE
- URBAN TRANSPORT
- URBAN HOUSING
- STREET LIGHTING
- MASTER PLAN FORMULATION:
- ENHANCING CAPABILITIES OF ULBs

17/c

Result of the As-is analysis: Gap in urban infrastructure development indicators across ULBs (excluding Guwahati)

Sector	Current Supply	Demand*	Gap (Current)	Gap (in 2035) **
Water Supply	120 MLD	319 MLD	199 MLD	460 MLD
Solid waste management	325 TPD	650 TPD	325 TPD	1295 TPD
Sewerage	0	270 MLD	270 MLD	488 MLD
Urban transport	Urban Roads: 1515 Kms No organised public transportation system	Urban Roads: 4072 Kms	Urban roads 2557 Kms Bus depots: 26 Total Buses: 119	
Street lighting	47,895	123,600	75,705	
Storm water drainage	400 Kms	100% coverage	1,100	3,672
Urban Housing			1.7 Lakh (EWS and LIG only)	3.7 Lakh (EWS and LIG only)

*As per normative benchmarks

August 2014
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PwC

STRATEGY PLAN 2024:

There are 97 Cities and Towns in Assam, Intervention required in these core sectors are as follows for next seven years.

Measurable Indicators:

1. Water supply in Million Litres per day (MLD)
2. Waste Management in Tonnes per Day (TPD)
3. Population coverage in numbers. (No.)
4. Roads in Kilometer (Km)
5. Drains in Kilometer (Km)
6. Affordable Housing in Dwelling Units (DU).
7. Towns having master Plan in numbers and population covered. (No.)
8. Capacity Building in ULBs covered by SLTC and CLTC and number experts supporting ULBs (No.)
9. Increase/decrease of delivery of Services, expenditure disposal of application, status of project execution etc, in percentage. (%)

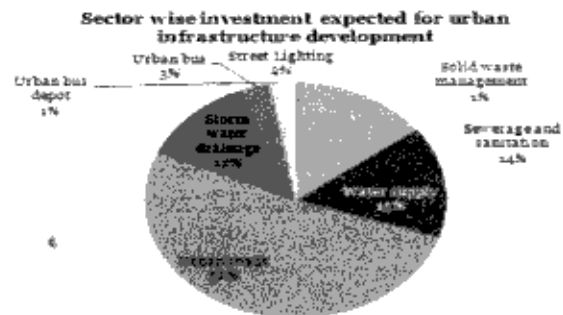
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Urban Development Department

- **URBAN HOUSING:** Current Gap 2, 80,000 DUs. Schemes: PMAY. Target year: 2022. Central Assistance: 3360 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 1120 Crore.
- **WATER SUPPLY:** Current Gap 199 MLD. Schemes: AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2024. Project Cost: 637 Crore. Central Assistance: 573.3 Crore State Contribution proposed: 63,7 Crore.

The ground level implication of this part of the Urban Vision would result in bridging the physical gap in urban infrastructure across ULBs

Investment phasing	
Time period (in years)	Investment requirement (in INR crore)
2015-19	3,597
2020-24	4,232
2025-29	5,595
2030-35	7,432
Total	20,856



- **SEWERAGE AND SANITATION:** Current Gap 270 MLD. Schemes: AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2024. Project Cost: 592 Crore. Central Assistance: 533 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 59.2 Crore.
- **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:** Current Gap 325 TPD. Schemes: AMRUT, AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2024. Project Cost: 50.0 Crore. Central Assistance: 45 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 5.0 Crore
- **STORM WATER DRAINAGE:** Current Gap 2278 Km. Schemes: AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2024. Project cost: 592 crore. Central Assistance: 533 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 5.9 Crore
- **URBAN TRANSPORT:** Current Gap Urban roads 2557km. 119 Buses. Schemes: PMAY. Target year: 2024. Project Cost: 2370 Crore. Central Assistance: 2133 crore. State Contribution proposed: 23.70 crore
- **STREET LIGHTING:** Current Gap 75,705 lights. Schemes: 10% pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2024. Project Cost: 84.64 Crore. Central Assistance: 76 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 8.64 crore.
- **MASTER PLAN FORMULATION:** Out of 97 Cities/towns in Assam
Master Plans prepared for 38 cities.

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Master plan under preparation for 45 cities

For remaining 14 cities, preparation of Master Plan yet to be taken up

By 2024 urban centres expected increase to about 110.

Provisions of barrier free environment for differently-abled persons exist in the building bylaws of Guwahati and Building Rules of Assam modified in 2014.

By 2024, Master plan for all 110 Cities/towns are proposed to be formulated in GIS based platform. Estimated expenses: 25.0crore

- **ENHANCING CAPABILITIES OF ULBs:** It is proposed to constitute a State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) and 36 number of City Level Technical Committee (CLTC) to handhold ULBs in the field of Urban Affair has approved by GOI.SLTC and CLTC will be in place by Dec,2016 and will continue till 2022.
- **Assam Municipal Development project(AMDP):** AMDP project for Urban Capacity Building and Institutional Development has been submitted for world bank assistance for an amount of Rs.1268.24 Crore to be executed during a period of 6 years.The project would help in improving urban services in Assam, capacity building of ULBs and establishment of State Level Urban Institution

PART-2 : ACTION PLAN 2020

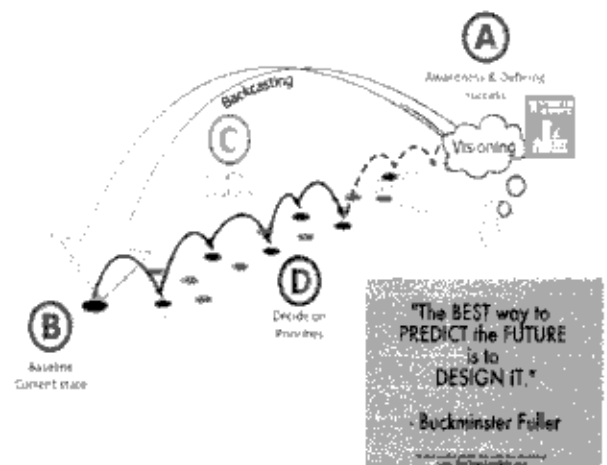
Back casting method has been used for defining and quantifying a targets in measurable indicators by 2020 and

1. The strategies for physical infrastructure development across sub sectors need to vary according to the priorities for the respective sub sectors.

Measurable Indicators:

1. Water supply in Million Litres per day (MLD)
2. Waste Management in Tonnes per Day (TPD)
3. Population coverage in numbers. (No.)
4. Roads in Kilometer (Km)
5. Drains in Kilometer (Km)
6. Affordable Housing in Dwelling Units (DU).
7. Towns having master Plan in numbers and population covered. (No.)
8. Capacity Building in ULBs covered by SLTC and CLTC and number experts supporting ULBs (No.)

ABCDOf Back-casting for Goal#11



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9. Increase/decrease of delivery of Services, expenditure disposal of application, status of project execution etc, in percentage. (%)

Urban Development Department

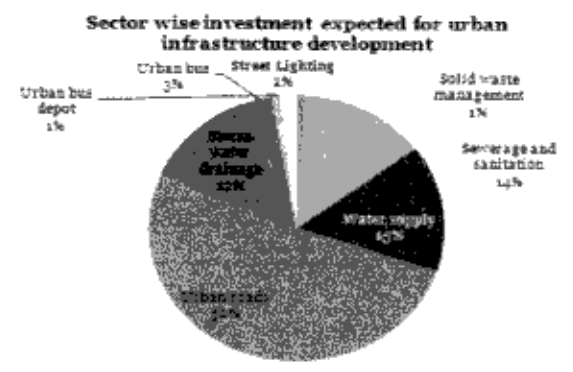
There are 97 Cities and Towns in Assam, Intervention required in the core sectors are as follows for next seven years.

- URBAN HOUSING:**

Current Gap: 2, 80,000 DUs.
 Number of DU Proposed to be constructed by 2020: 200000 DU
 Schemes: PMAY.
 Target year: 2020.
 Central Assistance: 2400 Crore.
 State Contribution proposed: 800 Crore.

The ground level implication of this part of the Urban Vision would result in bridging the physical gap in urban infrastructure across ULBs

investment phasing	
Time period (in years)	Investment requirement (in INR crore)
2015-19	3,507
2020-24	4,232
2025-29	5,505
2030-35	7,112
Total	20,356



- WATER SUPPLY :** Current Gap 199 MLD. Proposed to be achieved by 2020: 86 MLD. Schemes: AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2020. Project Cost: 570 Crore. Central Assistance: 513 Crore State Contribution proposed: 57.0 Crore
- SEWERAGE AND SANITATION:** Current Gap 270 MLD. Proposed to be achieved by 2020:116 MLD. Schemes: AMRUT. 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2020. Project Cost: 256 Crore. Central: Assistance: 228 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 25.6 Crore.
- SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:** Current Gap 325 TPD. Proposed to be achieved by 2020:140 TPD. Schemes: AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2020.

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Project Cost: 22 Crore. Central Assistance: 19.8 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 2.2 Crore

- **STORM WATER DRAINAGE:** Current Gap 2278 Km. Proposed to be achieved by 2020:976 Km.. Schemes: AMRUT, 10% Pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2020. Project cost: 254 crore. Central Assistance: 229 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 25 Crore
- **URBAN TRANSPORT:** Current Gap Urban roads 2557km. 119 Buses. Proposed to be achieved by 2020:1096 Km. Schemes: PMAY. Target year: 2020. Project Cost: 1016 Crore. Central Assistance: 914.4 crore. State Contribution proposed: 101.6 crore.
- **STREET LIGHTING:** Current Gap 75,705 lights. . Proposed to be achieved by 2020:32445 lights. Schemes: 10% pool fund, NLCPR. Target year: 2020. Project Cost: 76 Crore. Central Assistance: 68.4 Crore. State Contribution proposed: 7.6 crore.

- **MASTER PLAN FORMULATION:** Out of 97 Cities/towns in Assam

Master Plans prepared for 38 cities.

Master plan under preparation for 45 cities

For remaining 14 cities, preparation of Master Plan yet to be taken up

By 2020 urban centres expected increase to about 102.

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