

1. Affordable housing

- Gujarat has seen an unprecedented upsurge in economic growth and experienced rapid urbanisation over the last few years. According to latest census of India 2011, the urban population of 2.4 crores accounting for 41 % of the total population of the State, that is 6.03 crores. Administratively, the urban areas are classified as Municipal Corporations and Municipalities classified as 'Class- A to D'. There are 8 Municipal Corporations and 159 Municipalities. All 8 Municipal Corporations of the state include urban population of 150 lakhs. Whereas, 18 "A" Class(having population more than 100000), 34 "B" Class (having population more than 50,000 and less than 1,00,000), 45 "C" Class (having population more than 25,000 and less than 50,000) and 63 "D" Class (having population more than 15,000 and less than 25000) Municipalities include population of 60 lakhs. Addition to that there are 75 urban agglomerations and per-urban area with population of about 22 lakhs.
- One of the important aspects of urban development is creation of affordable housing infrastructure has to be very well defined and in time bound manner.
- Government of Gujarat is working on an ambitious plan to enable creation of affordable Urban Housing infrastructure in next five years across major urban areas. Government envisages slum free urban areas while also ensuring that there is additional scope of enhancing the capacity to manage increase in demands due to increase in Urbanization.
- The Government has introduced two flagship schemes – Swarnim Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana and Mukhya Mantri GRUH Yojana, which will not only benefit LIG and MIG groups across the state, it will also benefit about 7 lakh slum families of Gujarat, through provision of better households. The Government is committed to improving the quality of life of its citizens in a time bound and integrated manner.
- With currently the Swarnim Jaynti Mukhya Mantri Vikas Yojana , Gujarat has shown to the rest of the country that progressive thoughts, prudent planning, proactive governance and concrete action definitely result in economic success with inclusive growth.
- Innovative model of participation from private sector as well as new and innovative technology solutions from the implementation perspective will have to be considered to ensure faster and time bound creation of the required Urban Housing Infrastructure.
- Financing has to be a key point both from supply side as well from demand side. Proper funding models have to be identified to enable financial institutions to come in and on other side effective housing loan and subsidy programs have to be rolled out to allow EWS, LIG and MIG to own affordable housing

2. Urban planning

- India with its rich eco system and spiraling urban landscape provides relevant context for effective and efficient land use planning. Currently, in many cities across the country, the total developed area exceeds the total planned area. Developments outside Master Plan areas too are not planned or controlled due to absence of regional land use plans.
- Urbanization in Gujarat has grown at a rapid pace. Gujarat has seen an unprecedented upsurge in economic growth and is one of the most urbanized states in the country. With the projected growth in urban population by 2030, urban areas in Gujarat will get more stressed on land availability.
- Government of Gujarat is committed to ensure innovative urban planning norms, techniques; schemes are implemented to ensure integration and efficiency in land use in urban areas.
- Globally, cities are striving to find solutions to incorporate best practices of land use planning, addressing key challenges in the areas of energy usage and efficiency, transport, waste disposal, treatment & recycling techniques and urban forestry, etc.
- These interventions are necessary not only for bringing all sections of the society to the mainstream, but for reducing the carbon footprint as well.
- The Town Planning and Urban Development Act has laid the foundation for land use planning across all urban areas. It creates scope for planning urban expansion, land use zoning and reservation of land for housing urban poor and other public purposes. The town planning scheme promotes reconstitution of land holding and creates provision for infrastructure cost recovery. Micro level land planning is done to ensure reconstitution of land holdings among local authorities and private players. This has been recognized and appreciated by almost all states of the country.
- With the criticality of inclusive land use planning being understood, the state Government has adopted a 3-tier planning approach for all cities/towns across the state. Under the Town Planning and Urban Development Act 1976 –
 - *a total of 132 development plans have been sanctioned by the State Government*
 - *1,126 town planning (TP) schemes are at various stages of finalization and*
 - *500 additional TP schemes have been proposed.*
 - The Government of Gujarat is processing to promote development of integrated, state of the art infrastructure, transit oriented development with active people's participation. Heritage , rain water harvesting, double plumbing system for recycle of waste water in high rises building, re use of waste water, fire safety, use of roof top solar system are already included in Development Control regulation. Master Plans in Gujarat are prepared with inclusiveness and sustainable development as core values.

3. Multi-modal transport

- Urbanization at a national level poses challenges for effective public mobility and urban transport. Economically considered to be the lifeline of cities, public transport infrastructure is vital for growth since cities are the hubs of economic activities.
- Socially, a strong network of public transport is the means to access jobs, health, education and other vital services for the welfare of the masses. Transport is therefore found to have a direct correlation to reduction in poverty through better access and its impact on the city economy.
- Gujarat has seen an unprecedented upsurge in economic growth and is one of the most urbanized states in the country. Gujarat has four million-plus cities and its eight municipal corporations accommodate more than half of the state's urban population.
- The city of Ahmedabad which was recently rated as the 3rd fastest growing city by a Forbes survey is growing as a mega city with inclusion of Gandhinagar, Kalol, Sanand and other urban areas into its fold.
- To cope with the increasing need for providing efficient and reliable public transport, the Government of Gujarat is taking several initiatives like expansion of existing Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTs), Private Sector Participation for city bus service with the both the models means gross cost as well as net cost etc.,
- About 65 kms of Ahmedabad BRTS and 10 kms of Rajkot BRTS are already in operation and Surat with 11 kms will start operation within a month. With this Gujarat is at the top in the country to implement BRTS project at the cost of more than Rs. 1200 crore, across the state.
- The existing city bus services are being revamped across the State, which will cover all class A municipalities means having more than 1 lakh population and all municipal corporations means having population of 2.5 lakhs. We are also an advance stage of finalization of new model of IPT with name Jan Vahini.
- Metro services are also shortly expected to be launched in the city of Ahmedabad. We have finalized the best and unique model for the metro for the purpose.
- Our Honourable Chief Minister Shri Narndrabhai Modi has also given direction for establishment of Multi- model Affordable Transport Authority (MATA). This will certainly provide path to for think tanks, policy makers, government authorities and private sector players to sit together, and come out with novel solutions that transform these challenges in to opportunities.
- Government of Gujarat will promote development of mixed income development for providing shelter to urban poor. Government will provide mandatory reservation for fixed percentage of low-income housing in private developments near public transit. Estimates indicate that urban poor spend as much as 25% of their income on essential transport. It is necessary for urban policy and planning to provide them access to affordable transport.

4. Basic urban amenities

- This pace of rapid urbanization is likely to pose a significant managerial and policy challenge for the Government, as demand of key services such as water, transportation, sewage treatment, low income housing will increase five to seven fold in cities. Focused reforms and initiatives in the area of inclusive urban development, benefitting each section of the society are the need of the hour.
- The Urban Local Bodies in the state are gearing up to offer sustainable, efficient and effective basic urban amenities with a view to provide better services to the people of the state. Some of the amenities that these ULBs are particularly focusing on are:
 - Traffic support infrastructure – multi-level parking, roads strengthening/widening, street lights
 - Creation of parks, garden and open public spaces
 - Developing sustainable health and education infrastructure
- Innovation, best practices and technology advantages brought in the private sector can play an important role in development of urban services in Gujarat. There are several best practices already implemented in other states. Learning from their experiences can help in appropriate implementation of various policies and reforms.
- The state has perform and stands at first row for implementation of urban infrastructure projects under the UIG component of the JnNURM scheme. Out of approved 71 projects, 50 already completed and 21 are in progress. Rs. 5590 crore are sanctioned for these 71 projects out of which Rs.5081 crore expenditure already incurred. It is at number one position to complete the project across the country. This shows the commitment of the state government to implement programmes for basic amenities with inclusiveness.
- The state Government also put emphasis on augmenting provision of basic urban amenities, in view of the anticipated growth in industrialization and urbanization in Gujarat.
- Government is committed to adopt various best practices and latest technologies for better provision of basic urban amenities across the state.

5. Social inclusion

- Government of Gujarat strongly believes that economic growth must be accompanied by human development and hence, aims at becoming a model state on all fronts of Human Development. Government's focus on social inclusion and infrastructure development focuses on
 - *literacy and affordable healthcare,*
 - *shelter with good living conditions and clean environment,*
 - *drinking water and sanitation facility,*
 - *gainful employment, ability to live without fear, and equal opportunities to develop, and grow irrespective of gender, caste or creed;*
- Government of Gujarat has been actively involved in supporting Family welfare, Nutrition, Health Education, Justice and Equality for the welfare of Women and Children.
- The State Policy for Gender Equity (GEP) is formulated with a vision to safeguard women and create awareness, fostering well being and security of women in Gujarat.
- To upgrade the existing school system the state has initiated and implemented the country's largest school assessment programme 'Gunotsav', which involves 100% self-evaluation. Assessment parameters are based on learning outcomes, co-scholastic activities and comprehensive, continued evaluation. External evaluation is carried out by UNICEF, Pratham-ASER, and Education Initiatives. Notably, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, ministers
- State government has actively implemented the National Programme for Girls' Education that seeks to reduce the dropout rates of girls, and bridge the gender gap through community participation. There is an emphasis on all-round development by imparting life skills, self-defence training and pre-vocational training. Additionally, 'Kishori' camps, 'Maa-Beti Sammelan' and exposure visits are organized for further sensitization to the needs of the girl child. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay (KGBV) programme provides educational and residential facility for out-of-school girls. So far 6688 girls have benefitted through this programme in 89 KGBVs.
- The 'Vaanche Gujarat' initiative led to 25 lakh students reading one crore books. Winners of the 'Best Reader' competition were awarded books and magazines worth Rs. 1.5 crore.
- With innovative scheme to provide training and employment guarantee to urban poor family, UMEED program was launched during year 2007. Till date 264700 urban youths are enrolled for UMEED, out of which 197500 youths trained and 129000 are placed.
- Gujarat has intensified its focus on public health services for providing better and more extensive healthcare to citizens and upgrading medical services, particularly affordable treatment for urban poor. Institutional deliveries, too, have risen from 58% to 95% in that period.
- We attribute these improvements to the expansion of health programmes, our innovative schemes such as the Chiranjeevi Yojana, the bal Sakha Yojana, e Mamta etc.

6. Sustainable waste management

- At the heart of the growing concerns around urbanization and sustainability are environmental issues. Urbanization directly contributes to waste generation and not handling this excessive waste in a scientific manner has the potential to cause grave health hazards and urban environment degradation.
- This environmental degradation affects the urban poor the most due to exposure to unhygienic conditions and unfair access to healthcare and sanitation facilities.
- There has been an exponential increase in generation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) which includes non hazardous wastes from households, industrial, commercial and institutional establishments and street sweeping. E-Waste and hazardous waste including health care waste and plastic waste have been the other fast growing streams.
- Robust levels of industrialization and urbanization in Gujarat have a direct impact on the waste generation in the state.
- The Urban Local Bodies in the state therefore face an uphill task of collecting, transporting, treating, recycling and disposal of enormous hazardous and non hazardous waste produced from households, commercial and industrial establishments. Developing efficiencies in waste management to keep pace with the continual industrialization and urbanization require analyzing global trends and adopting global best practices in sustainable waste management.
- Ahmedabad and Rajkot are already planned for bin- less cities and all municipal corporations for dust less cities with private sector participation
- For dispose of liquid waste, all municipal corporations and class -1 cities having population, more than 1 lakhs are already covered with scientific sewerage system and sewerage disposal systems. It is also planned to cover all B class municipalities, which have population more than 50,000 and less then 1,00,000 by end of year 2015.
- In this context, this session provides an opportunity for cities, municipalities, business and industry sector in Gujarat and India to discuss steps and strategies towards the development of policies/programs/ infrastructures for moving towards a Zero Waste society in creating 21st century cities – smart, clean, resilient and liveable.

7. Urban governance and municipal finance

- The foundation of Urban Governance rests on the pillars of efficiency, equity and predictability.
- Citizens all over the world look up to the nation-state and its departments for high quality performance. Good Governance helps create an environment in which sustained economic growth becomes achievable. Conditions of Good governance allow citizens to maximize their returns on investment.
- It is, therefore, necessary that citizens are allowed to participate freely, openly and fully in the political process. Citizens must have the right to compete for office, form political parties and enjoy fundamental rights and civil liberty. Good Governance is, accordingly, associated with accountable political leadership, enlightened policy-making and a civil service imbued with professional ethos.
- Urban Governance is one of the key enablers behind Gujarat's growth story. The State Government is exploring further innovations to yet better its performance for the overall good of the society and the nation.
- Under the visionary leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi, a comprehensive and holistic urban governance vision was formulated in the Urban Year 2005. In the year 2009, a holistic schematic framework under the Swarnim Jayanti Mukhya Mantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana (SJMMSVY) was put in place to support and sustain Urban 2005 vision and administrative & fiscal reforms in the Urban Local Bodies.
- In the overall context of the Golden Jubilee Year of Gujarat state, golden goals were identified by the Urban Development and Urban Housing Department (UD & UHD) in the area of training / employment, water supply, underground drainage, solid waste management and urban transport
- The state Government is also at fore front of implementing efficiency and accountability in municipal finances. The historic Gujarat Municipal Accounting Reform Project (GMARP) has enabled state-wide implementation of Computerized, Accrual-based, Double-entry Accounting System. The Government is committed to introducing further reforms to achieve accountability, efficiency and transparency in municipal finances.
- By creating SPV like Janmarg, RCH societies, involving and strengthening the private sector and people's participate Gujarat has provided new vision in urban governance.

8. Smart cities

- Gujarat has seen an unprecedented upsurge in economic growth and experienced rapid urbanization over the last few years. However, the Gujarat has converted it has opportunity and provided the best urban development model to the country.
- With the promise of improved citizen services and more efficient use of scarce resources, the smart city trend is picking up momentum across the globe.
- A “smart city” integrates technology with critical infrastructure components and services to make urban development more intelligent, interconnected, and efficient. At least seven core infrastructure components and services make up a smart city: healthcare; education; real estate; transportation; utilities; city administration; and public safety.
- Tangible examples of smarter infrastructure include smart power grids and buildings. Some of the technologies used to enable smart infrastructure include the pervasive use of sensors, radio frequency identification (RFID), IP-based communication, and location-based networks combined with analytics to predict outcomes and behaviour.
- GoG understands that an approach for transforming an existing city in to a Smart City is fraught with challenges and due regards will be given to understanding the unique challenges posed by these cities individually.
- In sync with brown field developments in other cities in India, Government of Gujarat will lead the transformation of its existing cities in to Smart Cities by 2030 – this will be done by introducing a combination of the following factors based on requirements of the cities and existing ground realities.
 - Efficient recycling and waste management
 - Knowledge based Industry Township
 - Energy efficient buildings
 - Fully wired/Broadband network
 - Sustainable and Intelligent Transportation solutions
 - SCADA based water quality monitoring
 - Hospital and Clinic Asset Management
 - Smart transmission and distribution networks
 - Surveillance systems for public safety

Govt of Gujarat has developed smart city named GIFT city. It aspires to cater to India’s large financial services potential by offering global firms a world-class infrastructure and facilities. It aims to attract the top talent in the country by providing the finest quality of life all with integrated townships, IFSC and multi specialty special economic zone (SEZ).