

Failing to plan is planning to fail:

Why urban planning is
central to sustainable
urbanization and the
SDGs



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18.12.2014

THE CASE OF INDIA

- Less than one-third urban, but its urban population of 377 million in 2011 exceeds the combined population of the US and UK
- Number of slum-dwellers estimated at 93 million - set to cross 100 million by 2017
- Cities contribute over 60% of national GDP, set to rise to 70-75% by 2020

India no longer lives in its villages...

A RANGE OF INTERVENTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION

- Slum upgrading
- Affordable housing
- Various national “missions” related to climate change (and others)
- “World class” infrastructure
- Safety infrastructure
- Smart cities....

SLUM UPGRADING: MIXED EXPERIENCE

- Participatory slum upgrading by communities NGOs in partnership with city administrations successful in a few cities
- Scaling up and policy reform problematic, due to
 - Tendency to focus on demo projects rather than scaled-up solutions
 - Lack of willingness to address complex or contentious issues
 - Limited reform of associated laws, policies and regulations

(Innovations: Participatory slum upgrading by Mahila Milan; Indore Slum Networking project; others)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: LIMITED VISION

- Limited availability in government-provided housing
- Limited private sector involvement due to lack of profitability
- No emphasis on development of rental markets (active discouragement...)

(Innovation: Aarusha Homes)

VARIOUS NATIONAL MISSIONS: PIECEMEAL IMPLEMENTATION

- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- National Water Mission
- National Mission for a “Green India”

- Swachch Bharat (Clean India)
- Digital India
- Skilled India... etc

BUILDING WORLD CLASS INFRASTRUCTURE: A POOR TRACK RECORD

- Limited in reach and abysmal in quality, due to:
 - Lack of a vision
 - Archaic laws
 - Bureaucratic loopholes
 - Inefficient and corrupt institutions
- **JNNURM experience:** Focused on urban infrastructure in 67 “mission cities”, but failed to convert any of these into sustainable, livable, or world class cities
- No clear or effective strategy for infrastructure development in smaller towns and rural areas

SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: AD-HOC INTERVENTIONS WITH LIMITED IMPACT

- Women's safety and needs never a priority with planners or policymakers
- Emerged as a particular priority after December 2012
- Ad-hoc interventions such as CCTV cameras, streetlighting at desolate spots, GPSs in public buses etc failed to make a serious impact on crime/ safety
- No commitment to strategic perspective on

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4731

