

Regional Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Urbanization in South Asia

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New Trends and Innovations and Assigning Responsibilities to the Collaborating Partners:

In Urban Planning Towards Resilient Cities



Save Water Save Environment

- **Dr. Arvind Kumar**
President
India Water Foundation
New Delhi, India

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Major Challenges and Prospective Outcomes

- Urban Areas and Ecosystems
- Impact of Urban Growth on Ecosystems
- Water Scarcity – a striking feature
- Climate Change – impact on urban areas
- Pollution Control

New trends and innovations

- Utilizing efficient means and Innovations
- Ecosystem based adaptation and human resource development

Assigning responsibility to collaborating Partners

- Removing Stumbling Blocks;
- Emphasis on Capacity Building and Inter-Sectoral Convergence
- Enhanced Role of Civil Society

Utilizing efficient means and Innovations

- The resilient-city model is based on four “systems”: the metabolic flows (that support the urban functions, human well-being and quality of life), governance networks, the social dynamics and the built environment.
- Effective use of technology and improving disaster management mechanisms
- Establish a goal-setting process:

Ecosystem Based Adaptation and Human Resource Development

- Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) addresses the crucial links between climate change, biodiversity, ecosystem services and sustainable resource management.
- Water and its regional and national implications of Adaptation
- Water and human development linkages and impacts on people's lives and livelihood
- To deter pollution we need to focus on-
 - ❖ Development and implementation of extensive communication models and strategies that promote sustained public awareness and education programmes;
 - ❖ Improved water-use efficiency could also deliver environmental benefits by reducing water withdrawals from sources as well as lowering wastewater discharges, thereby decreasing pollution loads in water bodies, as well as reducing energy consumption, say, for water pumping.

Removing Stumbling Blocks;

- Absence of confidence-building measures in government agencies, different partners to improve livelihoods of the affected people;
- Lack of mutual cooperation and coordination in tackling resilient city
- Entails potential of acting as a constraint on much needed development, cooperative management of all sectors and human development is crucial to ensure future growth with dignity.
- Requires a transformational shift to be effective and foster all stakeholders' inclusive and collaborative partnership towards strengthening regional cooperation.

Emphasis on Capacity Building and Inter-Sectoral Convergence;

- Identify, demonstrate, maintain and upscale adaptation interventions, as well as to build capacity and knowledge of governments, city-management authorities and community members, to increase the climate change resilience of poor urban communities living in South Asian cities.
- Catalyze urban change through active partnership with states and cities using a combination of strategic engagements, capacity and regulatory support, and fiscal incentives.
- Convergence and synergy will enable all these agencies/stakeholders to pool together their energy, resources and technological expertise in dealing with particular problems

Enhanced Role of Civil Society

With a view to tackle water-related issues, a holistic approach is required with emphasis on the following key features:

- Viability gaps management
- Scientific Planning, knowledge management and sharing
- Support to Dedicated Institutions
- Livelihood Orientation
- Capacity Building

WAY FORWARD

Green mission: Model of Meghalaya

- Meghalaya model explores the role of assigning responsibility to the collaborative partners in holistic manner
- IWF's Environment-Plus Model : Key elements of this approach inter alia include: capacity-building of sector and Actor through sensitization, incentivization and galvanization;
- Increasing population, an emerging trend of significant reduction of 'green cover'
 - “Mission Green” through the Integrated Basin Development and Livelihoods Promotion Programme focusing on the following:
 - Enhancing sustainable green cover
 - Adoption of green technologies
 - Building up a green movement

Adoption of Green Technologies

- Water and sanitation target must focus on sustainable service delivery, rather than construction of facilities alone.
- Empower local communities with the authority, resources, and capacity to manage water supply and sanitation service delivery.
- Elaborate coherent water resources development and management plans that aim at poverty reduction, gender equity and ecological balance.
- Government, civil society and private sector partners must support a wide range of water and sanitation technologies and service levels that are technically, socially, environmentally, and financially appropriate.
- Institutional, financial, and technological innovation must be promoted in strategic areas at the state and City level

"For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life.

We have always control over the means but not over the end".

- Mahatma Gandhi

Thank You

