

CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN–UDAIPUR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN – A BACKGROUND AND PROCESS

The City Development Plan for Udaipur is prepared under the Urban Infrastructure Development for Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) scheme of the Government of India. This scheme has been launched along with the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission of the Government of India to bring improvement in the existing urban service levels in a financially sustainable manner. The primary objective is to create economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. This scheme, to be implemented over a period of 7 years will provide a central support up to 80% of the cost of identified projects. In order to access funds through the scheme, the Government of India need from the State Government and Cities a set of reforms covering various areas of urban management and good governance. In addition, cities are *advised* to prepare a City Development Plan (CDP) and develop Detailed Project Reports for projects for which assistance is sought.

An important and essential component of the CDP preparation process is stockholder's consultation. In order to effectively capture the needs and priorities of the stockholder's, a THREE STAGE consultation process was adopted. Table 1 shows the stages and the stakeholder groups consulted.

Stage	Consultation	Mechanism	Stakeholders
Stage 1: May – June 2006	Project Identification & Vision Formulation	Focus Group Discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government organizations ▪ Elected representatives (Councilors of UMC) ▪ Residential Welfare Associations ▪ Slum Dwellers ▪ Non Governmental Organizations ▪ Traders Associations ▪ Hoteliers Associations ▪ Chamber of Commerce & Ind. ▪ School Students ▪ Resource Persons of City
Stage 2: June, 14, 2006	Project Identification & Vision Formulation	1 st Stakeholders' Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government organizations ▪ Elected representatives (Councilors of UMC) ▪ Line Agencies ▪ State Nodal Agency ▪ Non Governmental Organizations
Stage 3: June 2006	During Finalization of draft CDP	Focus Group Discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government organizations ▪ Residential Welfare Associations ▪ Slum Dwellers ▪ Non Governmental Organizations ▪ Hoteliers Associations

Stage	Consultation	Mechanism	Stakeholders
			▪ Resource Persons of City

B. SECTORS AND CORE ISSUES

One of the key components of the City Development Plan is long term strategic Vision for development of the city. This Vision defines the overarching objective of the city in terms of its long-term aspirations. Supporting this Vision is a set of development objectives. These objectives put forward specific targets that the city wishes to achieve in a given time frame. These objectives are defined along various sectors and form part of a Sector Plan. Each Sector Plan covers the current status in that sector, emerging issues in the sector, likely future demand, development objectives and strategies for improvement and identified projects to meet these objectives. The sectors covered in the CDP Udaipur are:

- Land Use and Spatial Growth
- Roads and Transport
- Water Supply
- Sewerage and Sanitation
- Drainage
- Lake Rejuvenation
- Solid Waste Management
- Tourism and Heritage Conservation
- Basic Urban Services for the Poor
- Institutional Strengthening

Some of the core issues which emerged during interaction with stakeholders include provision of adequate and quality water supply to all the residents of the city, improvement in solid waste management and augmenting the sewerage systems in the city (both currently impacting the physical environment in a negative manner), rejuvenation of lakes, and reducing traffic bottlenecks in Udaipur, the need to develop tourism (with the associated infrastructure and services) as a sustainable long term option for resource mobilization by leveraging existing tourism related assets and creating new assets, conservation of heritage monuments and improving the financial and technical capacity of **the municipal body**.

C. THE STATUS – CITY SWOT

A city level SWOT analysis has been done based on an assessment of the status of various sectors of the city. These include the following.

Strengths	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picturesque and congenial natural setting. (The topographic profile, with surrounding hills containing water bodies, provides a natural water collection setup for city). ▪ Attracts 15% of state's foreign tourists (Diverse tourist attraction like Lakes, Heritage, Religious places and Garden) ▪ 10% of total large and medium industries in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of broad gauge connectivity to the city affecting industrial as well as commercial growth ▪ Infrastructure facilities like Sewerage, Drainage and Solid waste Management coverage less than 50%. ▪ Insufficient heritage management ▪ Lack of civic awareness on heritage and

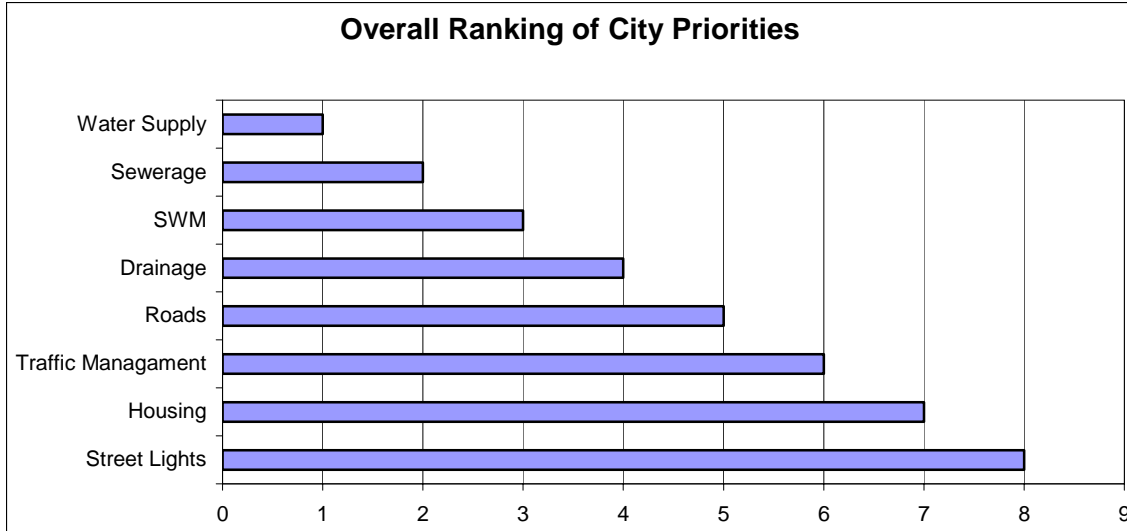
<p>state (Mineral stone and textile industries – largest revenue generator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market Center for small towns of region. ▪ Seat of Administrative Power in District and Division. ▪ Presence of three Universities in city of population only 5 lakhs. ▪ In comparison to other urban areas has highest percentage of literate population in the state (87.90%) 	<p>conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concentration of major commercial activities within old city area, causing severe congestion. ▪ Absence of efficient mass transportation facility within city.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection, restoration and overall environmental improvement of Lakes to attract Tourist activities. ▪ Comprehensive traffic planning and a transport system management plan for whole city in general (particularly Suraj Pol – Delhi Darwaza corridor). ▪ Developing Existing jail site into a commercial sub city center to decongest old city area of commercial activities. ▪ Improving linkages to city through broad gauge railway network and efficient air service. ▪ Developing a tourist circuit connecting places of tourist interest, which would involve development of related infrastructure. ▪ Prioritizing sewage and sanitation systems, which would reduce ground water and surface, water pollution. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ahar River has become a wastewater drain and is heavily polluted as a result of raw sewage inflow and dumping of solid waste. ▪ Traditional houses in walled city risk demolition by their owners due to high maintenance/repair required for these buildings. ▪ Depleting resources like marble and other minerals due to lack of resource management and overuse. ▪ Increasing levels of water and air pollution due to inefficient drainage/sanitation and increasing traffic respectively. ▪ Competing Investment in Tourism Infrastructure in Other Cities both in Rajasthan and Other States

D. STAKEHOLDERS’ CONCERNS & PRIORITIZATION

The prioritization of issues has been done based on two criteria. These include first, stakeholder perception and second, analysis of existing status of future requirements. The major stakeholders consulted include:

- Elected representatives
- Line departments
- Civil Society
- Hoteliers associations
- NGOs

- Residence welfare associations
- Slums
- Students
- Traders Associations



E. THE 'STATE OF THE CITY' AND SECTORAL GOALS

Udaipur, a city known for its Lakes and rich natural resources (particularly the minerals) has been growing in terms of population and area. The latest city master plan for the year 2022 provides urban area of around 110 sq. kms. The growing population and limited availability of resources as well as capacity of the local body to provide sufficient levels of core municipal services on a sustainable basis is a concern.

The following are the 'State of the City' and Sectoral Goals defined in terms of access to various core urban services and the possible time horizon to achieve acceptable standards.

E.1 Water Supply

Considering the challenges related to water in the city, following goals for different horizon years have been identified. The water supply coverage and access to piped water supply in UMC and UIT areas need to be enhanced to 100% by year 2021.

WATER SUPPLY: SERVICE LEVELS, GOALS AND OUTCOMES

	Component	Exiting Situation	Horizon Period		
			2011	2016	2021
1	Network Coverage	69%	90%	100%	100%
2	Access to Piped Water	55%	80%	95%	100%
3	Per Capita Supply	74LPCD	135 LPCD	135 LPCD	135 LPCD
4	Hours of Supply	1.5 – 3 Hrs	4 Hrs / 48 Hrs	4 Hrs / Day	6 Hrs / Day
5	Non Revenue Water	Not known	15%	12.5%	10%
6	Quality of Water	Potable	Potable as per WHO	Potable as per WHO	Potable as per WHO

			Standards	Standards	Standards
7	O & M Cost Recovery	20%	100%	100%	100%

Per capita water supply should be maintained at 135 LPCD by increasing hours of supply and decreasing interval of supply from 48hrs to daily by year 2021. Unaccounted for water needs to be determined and reduced to 15% or lower by year 2021. 100% O&M Recovery to be achieved by year 2011.

E.2 Sewerage

Analysis from sewerage sector reveals that sewerage coverage is extremely low. Poor Slum Dwellers lack safe sanitation facilities and major part of city lack sewer lines (they are using septic tanks other similar means of disposal. Hence people are more prone to physical and sanitation health related diseases. Sewage treatment plan is absent in city resulting in flow of waste water (both black and grey into river and lakes directly).

Considering above challenges, following goals for different horizon years have been identified. The Sewerage coverage and access in UMC and UIT area needs to be enhanced to 100% by year 2021 (phases of 50% and 80% in 2011 and 2016 respectively) by year 2021 100% treatment and disposal of waste water is targeted. Similarly recycle and reuse of treated water is targets to reach 40% by year 2021. In addition to that 100% recovery of O&M Cost is expected to be achieved by 2011.

SEWERAGE: SERVICE LEVELS, GOALS AND OUTCOMES

	Components	Present Situation	Horizon Period		
			2011	2016	2021
1	Network Coverage	4%	50%	80%	100%
2	Treatment & Disposal	Nil	60%	100%	100%
3	Recycle and Reuse	Nil	20%	30%	40%
4	O & M Cost Recovery	Not available	100%	100%	100%

E.3 Solid Waste Management

Vision for Comprehensive solid waste management system ensures that citizens of Udaipur are provided with environmentally friendly and sustainable waste management system with complete and safe disposal facilities along with waste reduction and O&M recovery mechanisms in Place.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: SERVICE LEVELS, GOALS AND OUTCOMES

	Component	Present Situation	Horizon Period		
			2011	2016	2021
1	Door to Door Collection	Negligible	40%	70%	100%
2	Source Segregation	Nil	40%	70%	100%
3	Collection	80%	90%	100%	100%
4	Treatment & Disposal	Nil	100%	100%	100%
5	Private Sector Participation	Some NGOs Working on Door to Door Collection	25% Door to Door Collection Complete in treatment &	50% Door to Door Collection Complete in treatment &	75% Door to Door Collection Complete in treatment &

			Disposal	Disposal	Disposal
6	O & M Cost Recovery	Negligible	30%	75%	100%

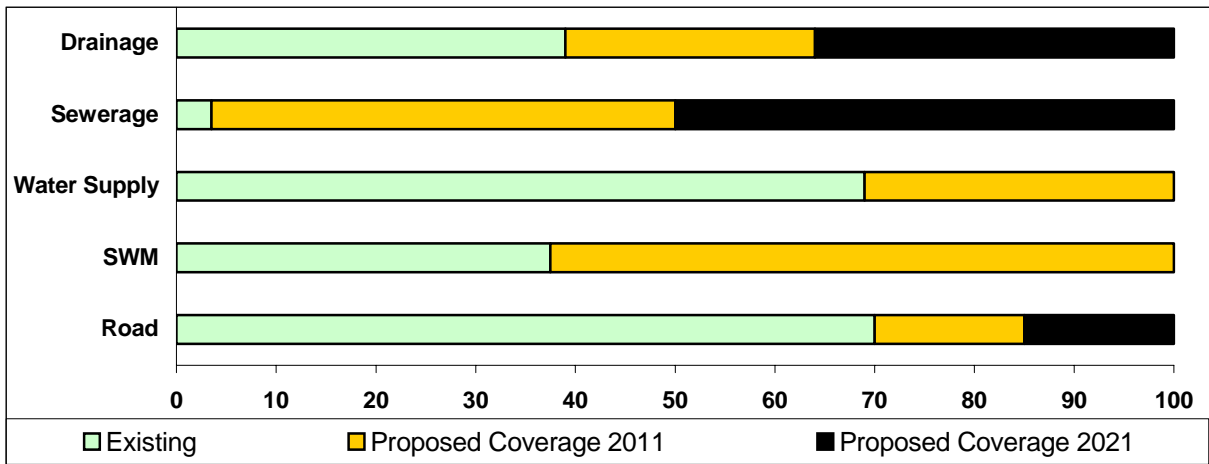
E.4 Roads and Transportation

The most important challenge for road and transportation sector is the spaces that are allocated for circulation purposes. The existing allocation of area for circulations is far lesser than the available normative standards. Though, the city roads are well maintained but its access to all the areas is in question. The road master plan as prepared by the Department of Town Planning guides us for improvements of road related infrastructures. The following table is the brief of the status and outcomes for the next 20-25 years.

ROADS: SERVICE LEVELS, GOALS AND OUTCOMES

Components	Exiting Situation	2011	2016	2021
Area of Circulation (% of total area)	11.18	12.8	14.4	16
Road Length/Sq Km	8.99			12.86
Road Length/1000 people	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.69
Share of Public Transport	0	10	20	30
Average speed in peak hr (km/hr)	17	20	30	35
Road accident/1000 people	2.43	Reduced by 25%	Reduced by 50%	Reduced by 75%
Share of Two Lane Road	44%	52%	60%	70%

THE SECTORAL GOALS



E.5 Other Important Concerns Areas

Other sectoral challenges are equally important. Lakes, slums, heritage properties, traffic management, maintenance of parks and gardens etc. are the concerns that got mentioning

during each consultation meeting. The State of the City report mentions the status of the mentioned areas/sectors.

F. CITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

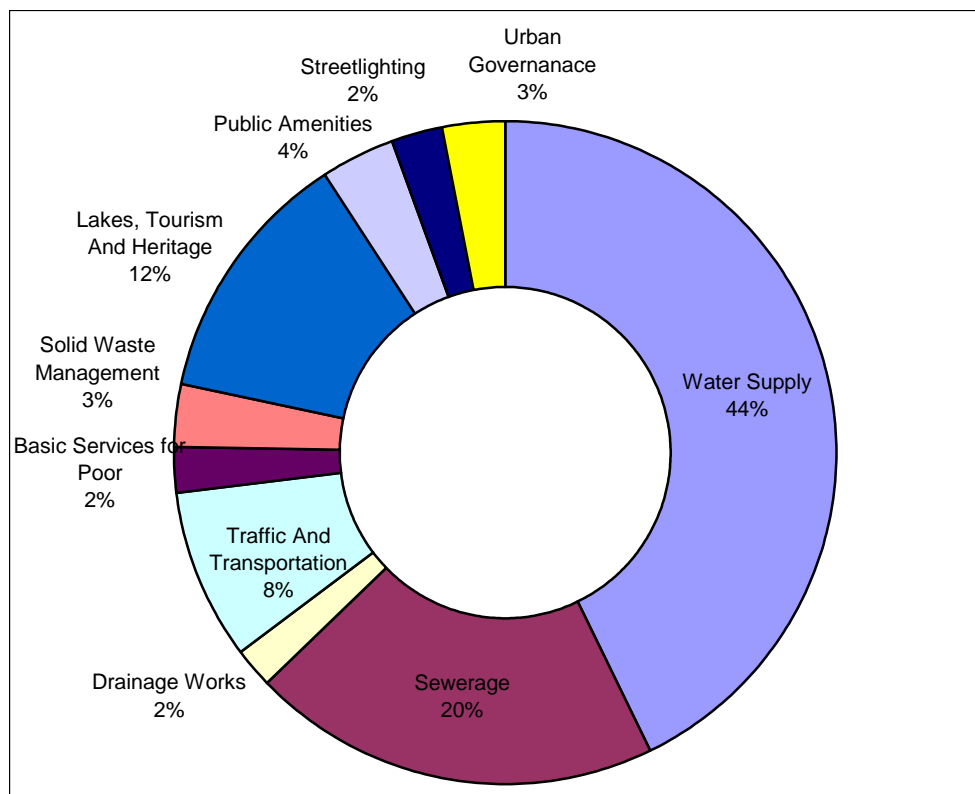
The summary of sector-wise investment requirements is given in the following table. The total investment required would be over Rs. 808 Crores.

Capital Investment Needs

S. No.	Sector	Total	% Share
A	Water Supply	345.00	42.7
B	Sewerage	162.00	20.0
C	Drainage Works	16.79	2.1
D	Traffic And Transportation	67.64	8.4
E	Basic Services for Poor	15.93	2.0
F	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	26.27	3.3
G	Lakes, Tourism And Heritage	99.36	12.3
H	Public Amenities	29.86	3.7
I	Street lighting	19.67	2.4
J	Electrification	0.78	0.1
K	Urban Governance	24.77	3.1
	Total	808.07	100

The shares of different sectors of the total UIDSSMT investment are as shown in the following figure. It shows that nearly half of the investment would be going towards water supply and sewerage sector. Water supply, traffic and transportation, lakes, heritage and tourism are the other major sectors.

Sectoral Distribution



The annual investment needs for both sector and agency wise is given in the following table.

Annual Capital Investment needs FY 2006-07 to 2011-12 in Rs. Crores

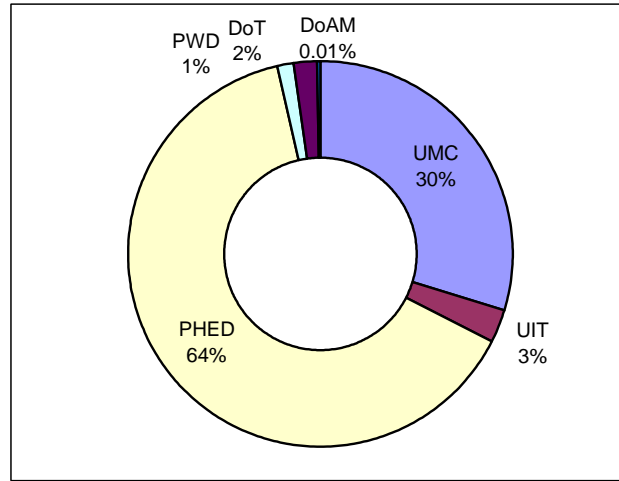
S.No.	Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
A	Water Supply	69.00	103.50	103.50	69.00	0.00	0.00	345.00
B	Sewerage	16.20	48.60	64.80	32.40	0.00	0.00	162.00
C	Drainage Works	6.92	4.94	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.79
D	Traffic And Transportation	4.64	16.54	29.12	16.59	0.75	0.00	67.64
E	Basic Services for Poor	0.00	1.87	1.80	3.38	4.76	4.12	15.93
F	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	7.67	13.14	5.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.27
G	Lakes, Tourism And Heritage	1.03	3.62	18.46	23.95	28.37	23.93	99.36
H	Public Amenities	2.94	2.99	2.74	5.44	5.92	9.82	29.86
I	Street lighting	0.00	1.97	1.97	1.97	5.90	7.87	19.67
J	Electrification	0.00	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.78
K	Urban Governance	1.57	5.60	9.90	3.90	2.40	1.40	24.77
	Total	109.97	203.06	242.94	156.86	48.10	47.14	808.07
	% age	13.61%	25.13%	30.06%	19.41%	5.95%	5.83%	100%

The share of agencies is given in the following table and figure. 30% and 64% of the projects are to be taken up by the UMC and PHED. Annexure 1 gives the sector wise project details.

Annual Capital Investment by Institutions in Rs. Crores

S.No.	Agency	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	UMC	20.52	43.91	54.86	41.46	38.75	41.54	241.04

2	UIT	2.99	1.35	8.34	7.36	2.03	0.30	22.37
3	PHED	85.20	152.10	173.30	101.90	1.41	1.41	515.32
4	PWD	1.19	3.90	2.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.84
5	DoT	0.00	1.40	3.29	4.75	4.52	2.49	16.43
6	DoAM	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
7	Traffic Police	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
	Total	109.97	203.06	242.94	156.86	48.10	47.14	808.07



Agency Wise Distribution of Projects

Annual Capital Investment-% Share of Different Agencies

Sr. No.	Sector	Investment (Rs Crores)	Sectoral Distribution	Cost Sharing		
				GoI	GoR	ULB / UIT/ Parastatal
A	Water Supply	345.00	42.69%	276.00	34.50	34.50
B	Sewerage	162.00	20.05%	129.60	16.20	16.20
C	Drainage Works	16.79	2.08%	13.43	1.68	1.68
D	Traffic And Transportation	67.64	8.37%	54.11	6.76	6.76
E	Basic Services For Poor	15.93	1.97%	12.75	1.59	1.59
F	Solid Waste Management	26.27	3.25%	21.02	2.63	2.63
G	Lakes, Tourism And Heritage	99.36	12.30%	79.49	9.94	9.94
H	Public Amenities	29.86	3.70%	23.89	2.99	2.99
I	Street lighting	19.67	2.43%	15.74	1.97	1.97
J	Electrification	0.78	0.10%	0.62	0.08	0.08
K	Urban Governance	24.77	3.07%	19.82	2.48	2.48
	Total	808.07	100.00%	646.46	80.81	80.81