

## SUSTAINABLE CITIES INTEGRATED APPROACH PILOT (SC-IAP) IN INDIA

- Diverse set of cities, spread across India: **Bhopal** (2.3 million), **Jaipur** (4 million), **Mysuru** (0.8 million), **Guntur** (0.7 million) and **Vijayawada** (1 million).
- Challenges with waste management and sanitation in urban areas, due to rapidly increasing population, affecting biodiversity.
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) - Clean India Mission initiated in 2014.
- SC-IAP project providing support to the cities, through:
  - Strategic, spatial urban planning (climate resilient and inclusive growth – sustainable cities strategies);
  - Capacity building in general sustainability and waste management;
  - Pilot investments in waste sector (sewage treatment, biogas and PV utilization, waste collection systems, waste processing).



## Summary of Urban Biodiversity Context (1)

- Biodiversity is not mainstreamed in urban development context.
- No dedicated urban biodiversity plans had been prepared for the project cities.
- Biodiversity challenges are included within the master plans of the cities, but not in an in-depth manner.
- Many agencies are involved in urban planning, implementation, infrastructure development at the city as well as state levels. The existing framework has become complex, which often leads to overlapping of functions, lack of accountability and coordination.





## Summary of Urban Biodiversity Context (2)

- Rapidly increasing population creates pressure on urban environment – threatening biodiversity areas.
- Sub-standard, non-regulated settlements encroaching into green areas.
- Waste issues – still a lot of solid waste is dumped in green areas and in water bodies affecting ecosystems.
- Deficiency in waste water treatment affects water ecosystems.

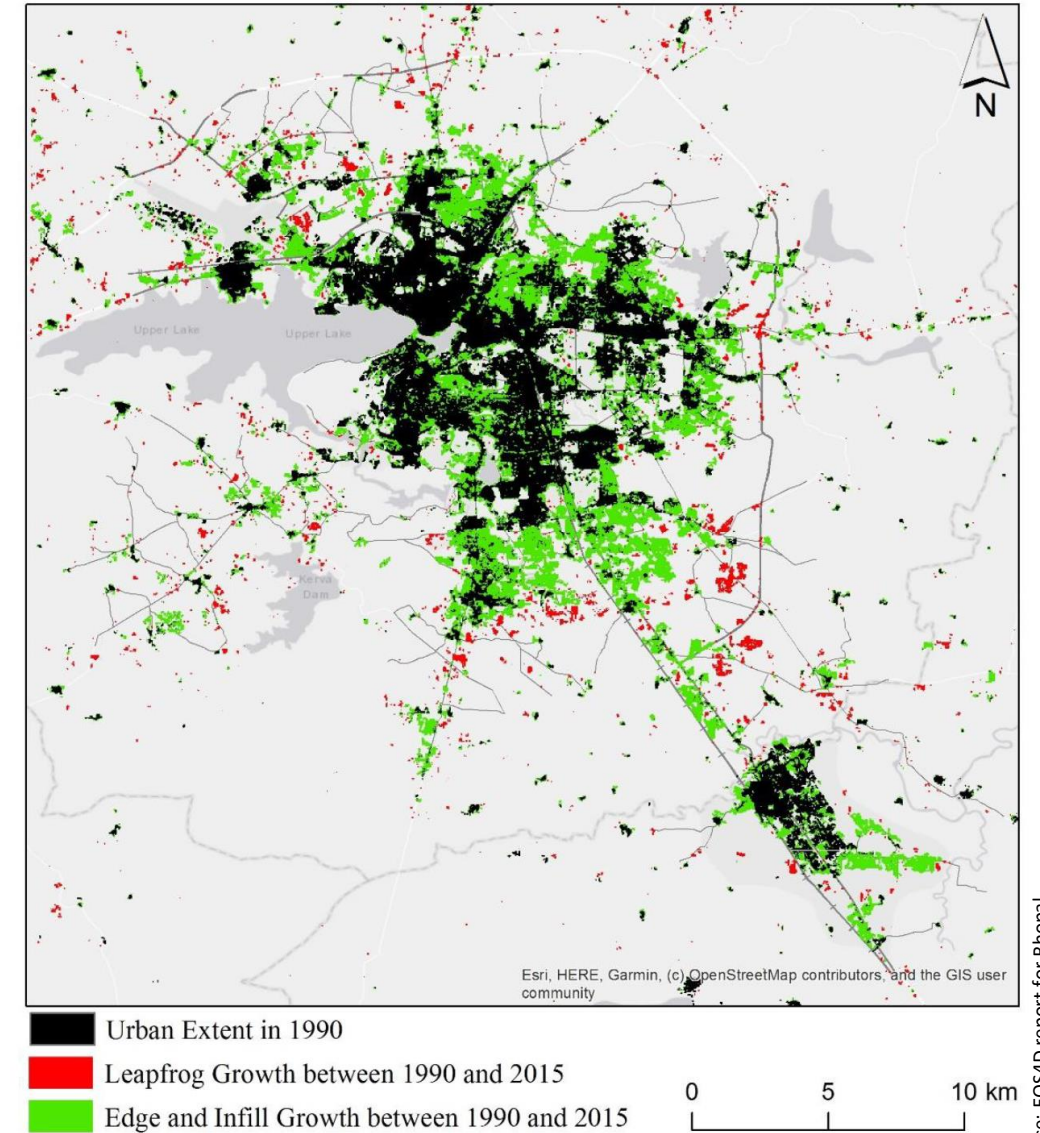
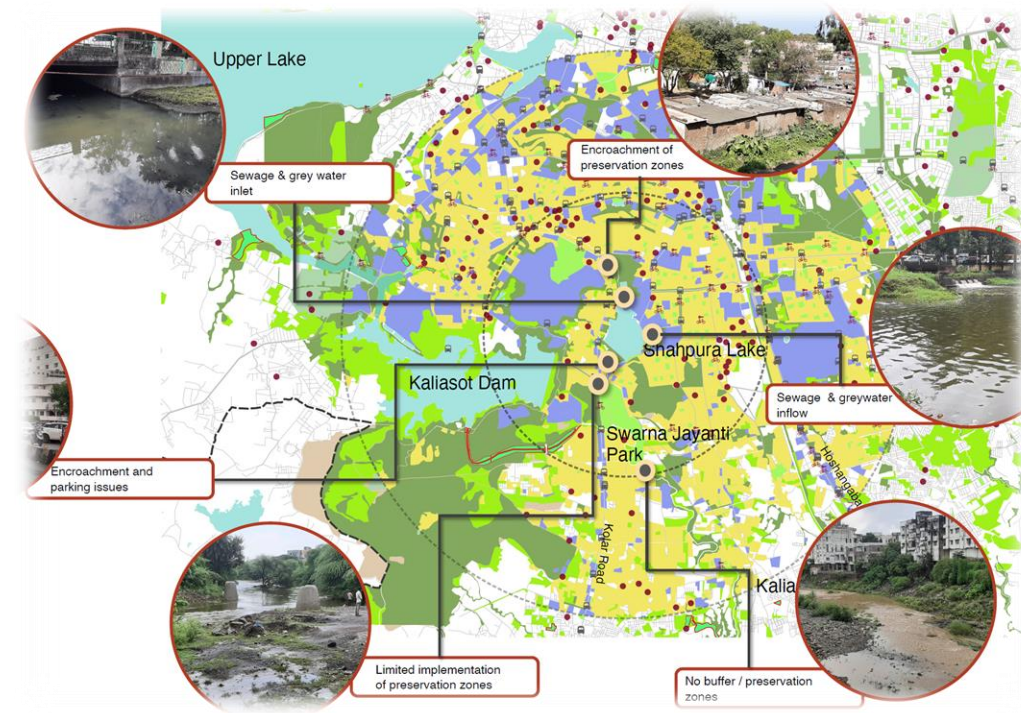


Figure 17: Growth categorisation results in Bhopal from 1990 – 2015.

## Top three key challenges in implementing urban biodiversity strategy in India

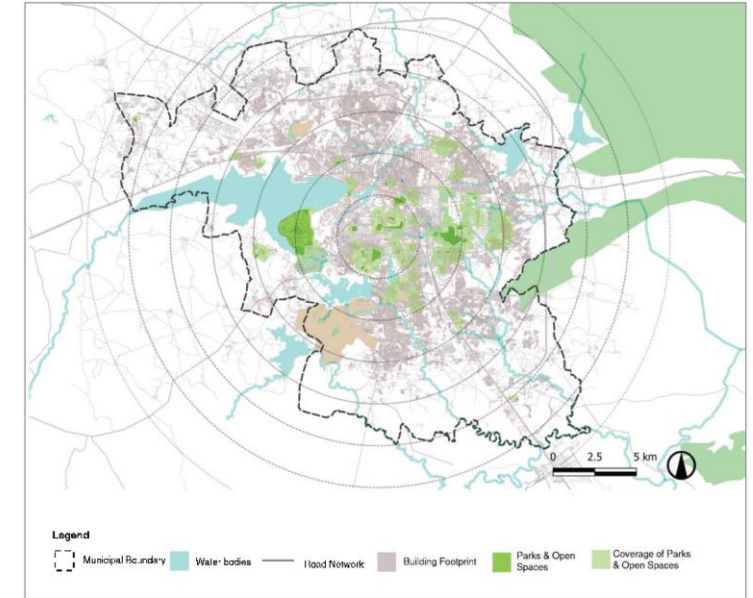
1. Lack of integration of biodiversity focus in urban plans, projects and policies, which make retrofitting a challenge.
2. Sprawling urban development and urbanization – increase in nature-human conflicts, including deforestation and decrease in green cover due to development projects.
3. Conflicting development priorities, which do not put biodiversity at the centre.



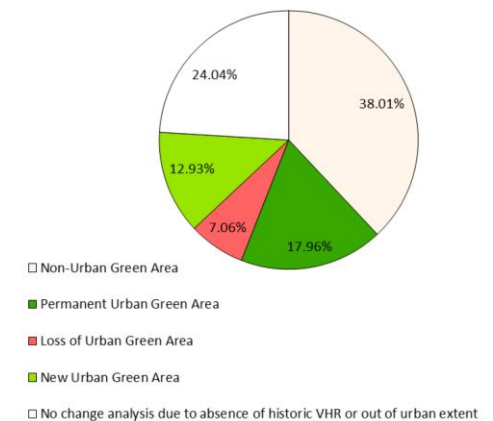
Bhopal Sustainable City Strategy, UN-Habitat

## Opportunities for implementing urban biodiversity strategy in India

1. National Mission for Green India-GIM – with one of the priorities of enhancing tree cover in Urban and Peri-urban areas.
2. Awareness and technical capacity building of municipal planners and engineers of the innovations in including ‘green’ options in service planning and delivery.
3. Using data-driven approaches to illustrate the impact of strategic interventions on the city’s urban sustainability indicators including carbon footprint to help cities make the shift.



Urban Green Area change Bhopal 2005 - 2017



Source: EOS4D report for Bhopal