

Chapter I

City Development Plan - Framework and Process

1.1 Vijayawada: A Profile

Vijayawada, one of the thirty-five metropolitan cities in the country, is the third largest city in the state of Andhra Pradesh after Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam, located on banks of river Krishna. Vijayawada has considerable historical importance and cultural heritage. It is considered as the agricultural and commercial capital of Andhra Pradesh. The Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration has a population of 1.01 million as per 2001 census. Vijayawada Municipal Corporation is more than a century old and has been constituted as a municipality in 1888 with an area of 30 sq.km. It was upgraded as a Municipal Corporation in 1981.

Vijayawada is a major railway junction connecting north and south India. The rail and road trunk route link Madras, Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad at Vijayawada, which is one of the largest railway, centres in South India. Vijayawada is a major tourist destination in the state having a number of pilgrimage and historical sites. The most prominent ones being Prakasham Barrage, Kanaka Durga Temple, a 56 feet Stupa on the Gandhi Hill, a Planetarium and the Mogalrajapuram caves, which are in the entire south India. The other famous caves are the Undavalli caves, situated about 8 Kms from Vijayawada. These caves were built in 7th century A.D.

Vijayawada is one of the educational centres in the state with large number of educational institutions including health universities and professional colleges. In recent years the industrial activities are increasing. The airport which is located at a distance of 25 kms is contributing to the city's growth.

Vijayawada urban agglomeration consists of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC), Mangalagiri municipality and four panchayats. As per 2001 census it has a population of **1.11 millions**. The VMC has a population of 0.85 millions and Mangalagiri municipality has a population of 0.06 millions and the rest of the population is spread in the panchayats and peri-urban areas. The table 1.1 gives the population details of the urban agglomeration.

Table 1.1: Details of Urban Agglomeration Population

City /town status	Area (sq. km)	Population in lakhs			growth rate (1991-2001)
		1981	1991	2001	
VMC	61.88	461772	701827	845217	20.4
Mangalagiri town	10.49	46172	59152	62048	0.49
Others (2OGs+4P)	38.07		84777	121159	47.0
Kanuru (p)	9.00	9690	23597	30696	30.1
Prasadampadu (og)	2.43	5300	6489	10487	61.6
Ramavarappadu (p)	3.37	7646	8418	12808	52.2
Yenamalakuduru (p)	4.17	7217	17331	25463	46.9
Tadepalli (p)	19.18	24542	28942	41705	44.1
VUA	110.44	613756	845756	1033562	22.2

Vijayawada Municipal Corporation is leading the way in incorporating and implementing Information Technology as a tool for providing better citizen services and administrative efficiency. Dynamic information about all utilities and services provided by the government and private sectors that help make life easier for the citizens is made available by Versatile Online Information for Citizen Empowerment (VOICE) Kiosks. VOICE allows the information to be updated according to the requirement and the importance of the information. Vijayawada Municipal Corporation has demonstrated its commitment to developing slums and poor communities. VMC has implemented a Slum Improvement Project with the support of Overseas Development Administration (presently renamed as Department for International Development), Government of U.K.

In continuation of its citizen friendly and pro-poor approaches, the VMC has prepared a City Development Plan for the city for enabling poverty reduction and comprehensive development.

1.2 City Development Strategy (CDS)-Vijayawada

The urban agglomeration, with growth in population, is putting heavy pressure on services and the urban local bodies were not been able to meet the demands and expectations. To address the present and emerging infrastructure needs and service delivery gaps in Vijayawada urban agglomeration area the VMC has prepared a city development strategy in 2004. The key objective of the strategy is to formulate a development strategy for meeting the emerging challenges of infrastructure, address the problems of urban poverty and create enabling environment for the growth of economy. Similar effort was made by Mangalagiri municipality as part of Andhra Pradesh Urban Reforms and Municipal Services Programme and Rajiv Nagara Bata in 2005 and prepare Municipal Action Plan for integrated development of the town. The key objective of these efforts was to prepare a strategy and an action plan for the balanced development of the city and its economy.

1.3 City Development Plan – Objectives

The CDP aims at achieving equitable growth by addressing the issues of economic growth, poverty, good governance and service delivery to the poor through a consultative process of strategizing and visioning. A collective city vision and action plan aimed at improving urban governance and management, increasing investment to expand employment and services, and systematic and sustained reduction in urban poverty.

The CDP makes basic policy choices and provides a flexible framework for adapting to real conditions over time. It emphasizes on issues of priority local concerns for liveability, and the implied requirements in terms of enhancing city productivity, reducing poverty, improving urban governance and enhancing financial sustainability.

The CDP comprises of sectoral plans for the identified sectors for a time horizon of 20 years outlining the policy framework and investment interventions to achieve the vision. The objectives of CDP are:

- to develop a city development framework for Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration;
- to formulate the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) and the City Assistance Programme (CAP) based on the city development framework;

- prioritization of sectors and identification of short, medium and long-term goals; and
- preparation of implementation arrangements.

1.4 Scope of CDP

The CDP outlines the strategic policy and investment interventions to achieve the vision of Vijayawada including formulation of sectoral plans for the identified sectors. The scope of work is to:

- assess the current situation in respect of demographic and economic growth, infrastructure services, municipal finances, etc;
- identify the gaps in service delivery ;
- outline the issues faced by the city's poor ;
- prepare a vision and sectoral strategic framework outlining the goals, strategies, interventions and projects to achieve the vision;
- formulate a city investment plan with appropriate financing strategies and an implementation action plan; and
- focus on the reforms to be carried out at the state and local levels in consonance with the vision and strategic plan outlined to sustain the planned interventions.

1.5 The Process

The CDP outlines the critical issues of city development, undertakes a deficiency analysis and formulates a management framework outlining strategies and guidelines for future growth. The plan provides a distinctive thrust for introducing enabling rather than restrictive regulatory mechanisms through realistic planning and management interventions within the overall regulatory and institutional framework. A development implementation action plan comprising of implementation schedule, role of stakeholders, regulations and institutional strengthening mechanisms are formulated. It also aims at institutionalizing the monitoring mechanisms.

The CDP, considered as an inter-sectoral exercise, took into account the existing situation including assessing the current status of municipal services, its fiscal status, operational and management procedures. The CDP also took into consideration the works and plans of other government and quasi government agencies contributing towards the growth and development of the city and was prepared by undertaking the following tasks:

- visioning exercise;
- situation analysis;
- formulation of goals and strategies;
- capital investment plan and project scheduling;
- stakeholder workshop;
- Action and operating plan indicating the policy and reform measures for improved service provision and delivery.

The entire exercise was carried out through robust stakeholder participation through various stages. The data has been captured by means of advanced compilation of data base on various dimensions of municipal functions, including governance, finances, infrastructure, civil societies and poverty alleviation initiatives, etc.

The stakeholders for the consultative process were identified through an intense process of stakeholder analysis. The following stakeholders were identified:

- The city and district level agencies like VMC, VGTU Urban Development Authority
- Officials of the department of Urban Development and Municipal Administration, Government of Andhra Pradesh
- Representatives of live departments like education, health, welfare, electricity housing and others responsible for delivery of public services
- Representatives of business trade industry and other private sector agencies
- Non-governmental and community based organizations
- Representatives of the poor communities- NHGs, NHCs SHGs, DWCUA, etc.
- Representatives of the civil societies including media, academic institutions, etc.

Orientation to the key stakeholders

The key stakeholders such as Corporators, Officials from various other convergent departments, and representatives of community based organisations and civil society organisations etc., were familiarised with the purpose, process and expected outcomes of the CDP. An important feature of formulation of CDS and preparation of CDP was constitution of working groups with sector specialists. The following working groups were constituted:

- Governance
- Poverty and Slums
- Economic development
- Land-use planning and environment
- Roads and traffic
- Water supply and underground drainage
- Sanitation and solid waste management
- Health
- Education
- Revenue and expenditure management

These working groups identified indicators for sustainable development in the respective areas and reviewed the current situation, projected the requirements over a period of two decades and made valuable suggestions and recommendations to improve governance in all its aspects including infrastructure provision and poverty alleviation. The VMC constituted the Municipal Reforms Committee and three Working Groups on Governance Reforms, Infrastructure and Poverty Alleviation, as per the guidelines of Andhra Pradesh Urban Reforms and Municipal Services Project (APURMSP). These Groups also made valuable recommendations.

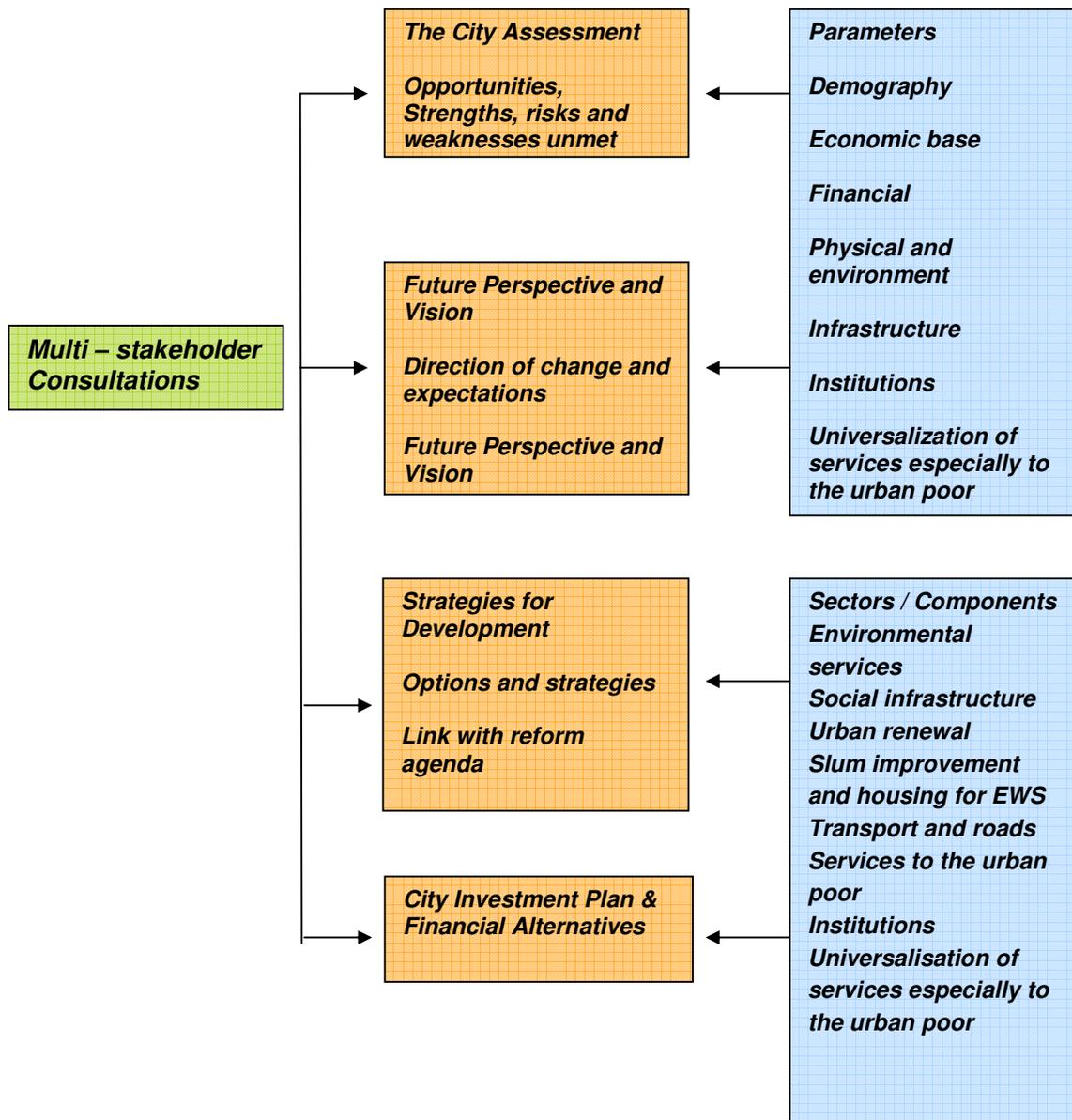
The Government of India has launched a major programme, 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)', for promoting reforms and investments in select 63 cities in the country. Vijayawada is one of the eligible cities under the scheme. Under JNNURM, it is mandatory to prepare City Development Plan through consultative process. Accordingly, the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC) has prepared a CDP based on the City Development Strategy formulated earlier. The insights of the workshop groups and their recommendations were reviewed and the CDP finalised through consultations. The CDP process is given in Figure 1.1. The VMC also prepared a Rapid Assessment and Feed Back report through consultations under the Rajiv Nagara Bata Program. The outputs of this report also fed into CDP.

1.6 Consultative Process in Mangalagiri

The Mangalagiri municipality also prepared action plans for development of the city through a consultative and participatory process under Andhra Pradesh Urban Reforms and Municipal Services Project (APURMSP) and Rajiv Nagara Bata (RNB) in 2005.

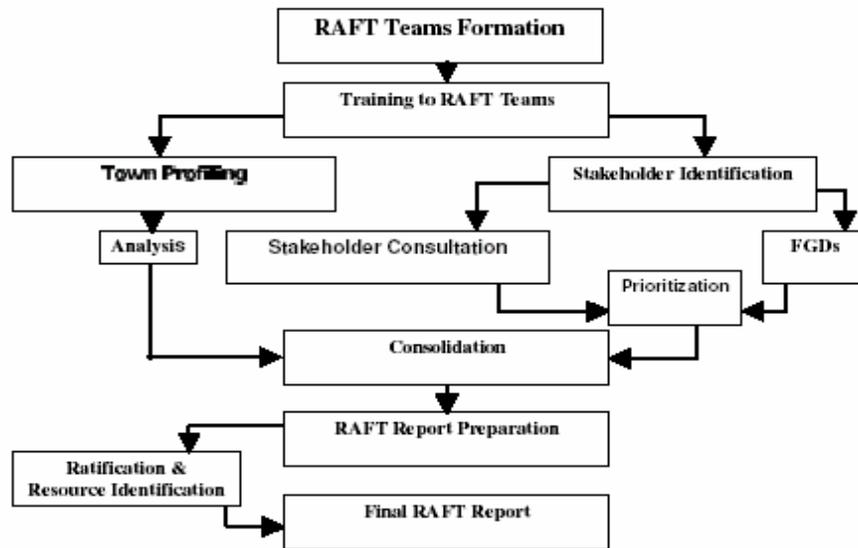
Under APURMSP, the participatory process involved two consultations with stakeholders, which included government departments, councillors, members of committees, representatives of CBOs, SHGs, civil society, business and trade, economics, media and the urban poor. One third of the participants were women. The discussions during consultations facilitated identification of needs, their prioritisation and preparation of an accepted development plan for the city focusing on the poor. These consultations were supported by working groups on governance reforms, infrastructure and urban poor. The deliberations of these groups provided inputs to the consultative process.

Figure 1.1 City Development Strategies Process



Under Rajiv Nagara Bata, a convergence programme launched by the state government, the towns prepared town wide action plans through consultative process with the key stakeholders covering all sections of the society to identify the felt needs of the town and prioritise them through consensus. These consultations were conducted on 25, February 2005 and the stakeholders were engaged in consultations in rapid assessment of needs, feedback, prioritisation and implementation of policies and programmes. The Rapid Assessment and Feedback process of consultations and preparation of report is given in the Figure 1.2. Apart from the town wide consultations, detailed discussion with members of civil society, poor and vulnerable sections of the society and the municipal staff were carried out through focus group discussions. The purpose of these focus group discussions was to dovetail the identified action plan proposals and to come up with implementation mechanism. Based on these consultations RAFT reports were prepared and in all the towns they are under implementation.

Figure 1.2 RAFT Process



1.7 City Development Plan under JNNURM

The Government of India has launched 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission' in the current year 2005-2006. To access the funds under JNNURM, the city is required to prepare City Development Plans (CDPs) and implement a set of reforms at the state and the city levels by entering into a tripartite agreement. The VMC and the Mangalagiri municipality have consolidated the earlier City Development Plan and the Municipal Action Plans respectively and strengthened them. The CDP also took the inputs from studies viz., the Master Plan for preparation under the VGTM UDA. This document is result of extensive consultations with stakeholders of both in the VMC and Mangalagiri municipality as per the guidelines of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.