SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

INTRODUCTION

- More than half of humanity – 4.2 billion people – lives in cities today and by 2030, it is estimated that six out of ten people will be city dwellers.

- By 2030, the world is projected to have 43 megacities with more than 10 million inhabitants each, most of them in developing regions.

- However, some of the fastest-growing urban agglomerations are cities with fewer than 1 million inhabitants, many of them located in Asia and Africa.

- While one in eight people live in 33 megacities worldwide, close to half of the world's urban dwellers reside in much smaller settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants.

- The world's cities occupy just 3% of the planet's land but account for 60-80% of all energy consumption and 75% of the planet's carbon emissions.

- Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment and public health.

- Our rapidly growing urban world is experiencing congestion, a lack of basic services, a shortage of adequate housing, and declining infrastructure.

- More than thirty percent of the world's urban population lives in slums, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, over half of all city dwellers are slum dwellers

TARGET

- Cities are engines for sustainable development. It is where ideas, commerce, culture, science, and productivity thrives.

- Urban spaces offer opportunities for people to prosper economically and socially, but this is only possible in prosperous cities that can accommodate people in decent jobs and where land resources are not overwhelmed by growth.

- Unplanned urban sprawl, as cities spill beyond their formal boundaries, can be detrimental to national developmental planning and to the global goals for sustainable development.

- Our urban areas are also emitters of greenhouse gases and contribute to climate change. Half of the global urban population breathes air that is 2.5 times more polluted than standards deemed acceptable by the World Health Organization.

INDIAN APPROACH

- Urbanization in India has become a necessary and irreversible process, and it is an integral determinant of economic growth and poverty reduction. The Indian approach in this area mainly consists of the following efforts.

- Urbanization has provided new jobs and opportunities to millions of people and has contributed to poverty reduction. At the same time, rapid urbanization adds pressure to the resource base and increases demand for energy, water, and sanitation, as well as for public services, education and health care.

- Urban areas are continually evolving as a result of people's mobility, natural population growth, socio-economic development, environmental changes, and local and national policies.

- Goal 11 aims to promote inclusiveness and sustainable urbanization so that the cities can be productive, accessible places that attract talent, encourage innovation and create economic growth. It lays down a framework to ensure capacity building for better governance.

FACTS

90.99% wards have **100%** door to door waste collection

31.01% HOUSES **completed** under PMAY(U)

56% of the total **waste** generated **gets processed**

5.41% URBAN HOUSEHOLDS live in **slums**

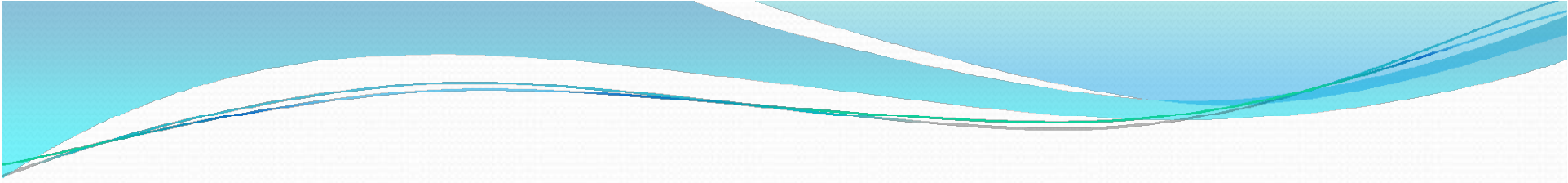**37.58%** Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas

ACTION TAKEN

- Reforms in the Real Estate Sector:- The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) is transformative legislation aimed to ensure regulation and promote real estate sector efficiently and transparently and to protect the interest of home buyers.

- Rules under RERA have been notified by 30 States/UTs and 28 States/UTs. North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim) are under process to notify the rules under RERA.

- Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), basic civic amenities (water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks, among others) are provided to all, with a focus on the poor and disadvantaged,
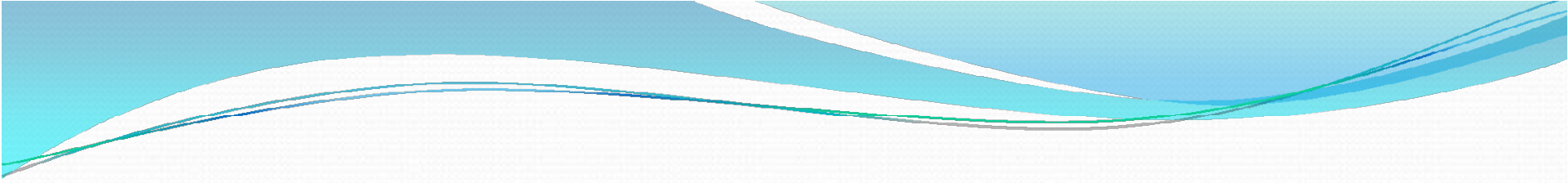
- To ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all and upgrade slums by 2022, the Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for all in urban areas.

- Further, to develop and promote effective means of sustainable transport, the government is taking crucial steps towards promoting electric mobility which includes the newly launched National Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage and the FAME-II Scheme.

- The Smart Cities Mission (SCM), launched in 2015, aims at building up sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and a decent quality of life to its citizens.

CHALLENGES

- Challenges to the institutional capacities for improving access to sound infrastructure, decent employment, and reducing vulnerability to pollution, natural disasters and other risks, loom large.

- Being home to 14 out of the 20 most polluted cities in the world, the challenge of pollution demands immediate attention.

- India is home to a growing number of urban unemployed.

- Large and wealthy cities may have well-managed resource systems, but they also have larger ecological footprints. Climate change impacts increase cities' vulnerabilities and put further stress on the adaptive capacities of the poor.

- Integrated and spatially distributed urbanization with emphasis on small and medium cities and towns promoting linkages with rural areas is lacking, leading to congestion of multiple kinds in the existing cities.

CONCLUSION

- These challenges to urban spaces can be overcome by improving resource use and focusing on reducing pollution and poverty.

- The future we want includes cities that offer opportunities for all, and which provide access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

- Cities can either dissipate energy or optimize efficiency by reducing energy consumption and adopting green energy systems.