Chapter XIV

Monitoring and Implementation of Master Plan

A. Achieving Outcomes

The Chennai Master Plan has a clear vision to achieve through its interventions in the Second Master Plan. The objective is to make Chennai more livable, sustainable, and economically vibrant and to equip it with better assets to make it a prime metropolis in which all sections of people will prosper. In this effort CMDA has to work with a wide range and large number of stakeholders in the government, private and non-governmental sectors and with different sections of citizens and groups. The Master Plan has therefore laid down policies and strategies and Action Plans for implementation by the various stakeholders. A very important role of CMDA is to evaluate on a regular basis the progress made towards achieving the vision, the objectives and the programme so as to effect appropriate and timely corrections during the period of the Master Plan. For this purpose it needs to identify measurable indicators in the several sectors to monitor the progress made by the stakeholders individually as well as collectively.

B. Livability Parameters

14.2 The levels of improvement in urban quality as reflected through amelioration of poverty and unemployment, reduction of slums and provision of affordable housing and prevention and remediation of environmental pollution and damage, strengthening of resources and infrastructure would be the visible signs which portray how the City is moving towards its vision.

C. Use of Urban Indicators

14.3 The use of urban indicators worldwide has become widespread based on the successful outcome of the recommendations from Agenda 21 of Rio Conference. Many cities have already established a system of indicators for assessing the quality of life as also levels of sustainability achieved in their City and comparing it with other cities.

D. Development of Indicators for Chennai

14.4 The Plan proposes to evolve its own set of indicators and facilitate the stakeholders to assemble the required information on a regular basis and make it available to all

(a) to raise public awareness in City improvements and

(b) to measure the progress made.

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14.5 The indicators are proposed to be established in thirteen sectors as worked out by Asian Development Bank *(Urban Indicators for Managing the Cities, Edited by Matthew S. Westfall and Victoria A. de Villa, August 2001)* for managing the cities. These indicators, which have been worked out with wide consultations among various cities, would provide a basic framework for measuring the progress in Chennai also.

14.6 The indicators would be clustered under the following major heads:

- Population, migration and urbanization
- Income disparities, unemployment and poverty
- Health and education
- Urban productivity and competitiveness
- Technology and connectivity
- Urban land
- Housing
- Municipal services
- Urban environment
- Urban transport
- Culture
- Local Government finance and investments
- Urban governance

E. Mechanism for Identification of Indicators

14.7 The specific indictors under each sector would be identified by the Monitoring Committees proposed under the Master Plan in consultation with the parastatal organizations and departments of Government particularly the Metro water, The Housing and Slum Clearance Boards and Industrial and Labour Department, local bodies, private sector actors including industrialists and real estate promoters and builders and other civil society and citizen stakeholders.

F. Studies

14.8 The studies made earlier and the proceedings of the consultations and deliberations of the committees set up to examine the objections and suggestions made by the public have broadened the perceptions of problems and approaches needed to tackle them. CMDA through the monitoring and review committees

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proposed will initiate fine tuning of the policies and strategies included in this Master Plan for effective implementation of the Master Plan.

14.9 The Monitoring Committees will also identify areas of further studies in the various sectors, which would need to strengthen benchmarking as well as providing the necessary data for assessing the progress made.

14.10 Some of the studies that will be initiated and/or facilitated by CMDA are already indicated in the relevant chapters. A few more studies in areas where information is lacking or inadequate may be necessary to strengthen policy formulation. In this effort the combined energies of departments of Government as well as academics and reputed research institutions in Chennai are proposed to be fully mobilized.

14.11 The suggested list of studies is given in the Annexure. II

G. Future investments in CMA

14.12 CMDA had earlier prepared CMDP for infrastructure improvements within CMA at an estimated cost of Rs. 18000 crores. It is being implemented as Annual Plans (prepared every year in consultation with the agencies / departments concerned) making Annual budgetary allocations under the concerned departments / agencies head of accounts. In the last 4 years (since 2003) an amount of Rs.3745 crores has been invested in infrastructure improvements in the sectors of transport, housing, municipal services, water supply, sewerage, drainage etc. In the development plan for CMA prepared for financial assistance under JNNURM infrastructure improvements to the tune of 44,780 crores has been proposed for implementation over a period of 7 years (2005-2012). The projects are implemented by accessing funds under JNNURM and other source by the departments / agencies concerned.

Based on the policies and strategies proposed in this Second Master Plan, detailed investments in each sector during this plan period upto 2026 have to be worked out. Project planning and implementation programmes have to be worked out by the concerned agencies and implemented. Long term investments / programmes by the local bodies and other agencies may be prepared in collaboration with the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) when it is setup. It may be monitored and reviewed by a committee as may be decided by the government for effective implementation to achieve the goal.

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Annexure -I

Suggested list of Monitoring and Review committees

Name of Committee	Main Topics included
1. Economy and employment committee	State Urban development policy, demography, economy, employment and skill training
2. Land use and environment committee	Land use zoning, Development Regulations, Urban design, Urban renewal, Heritage building conservations, Recreation, Environment, Greening, Disaster mitigation and management.
3. Traffic and Transportation committee	Traffic, Transportation including road and rail transport, Para transit
4. Shelter and infrastructure committee	Housing for all categories, water Supply, Sanitation, Drainage, Solid and liquid waste, Health, Electricity, Communication, Education and other social infrastructure.
5. Investment Planning and governance committee	Investment planning, Governance and GIS

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Annexure -II

Suggested List of Studies

1. (a) Income and employment in formal and informal jobs – income distribution
   (b) Land needs for informal and small-scale enterprise
2. Rate of urban growth and level of investments in infrastructure
3. Primary health care and incidence of diseases – Malaria and other water and air borne diseases
4. School enrolment and vocational training needs
5. Land availability for affordable housing
6. (a) Slum growth, homelessness and housing stock generated
   (b) Slum resettlement assessment
7. (a) Quantity and quality of protected water supply to low income households
   (b) Practical ways of augmenting water resources locally
8. Levels and impact of households sewage disposal methods
9. (a) Generation of solid waste and quantity treated
   (b) Study on hazardous and e-waste management
10. (a) Water quality in rivers – Cooum, Adyar, Buckingham Canal etc. and temple tanks
    (b) Air quality monitoring study
11. (a) Modal split and travel time study
    (b) Maximizing walk and cycle facility
12. Citizen participation opportunities and levels in urban bodies
13. Public investments in infrastructure and outcomes
14. Extent of Urban sprawl and non-compliance with zoning
15. Parks and playgrounds – inventory of green areas and maintenance
16. Unauthorised construction and buildings not in compliance with planning norms
17. Study to develop prototype Area Development Plans for
    (a) A City zone
    (b) A Municipal ward
    (c) A Peri-urban Locality
18. Mapping study of urban land values
19. Housing outlays by government
20. Finance from banks and institutions for micro enterprises and low-income housing.

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