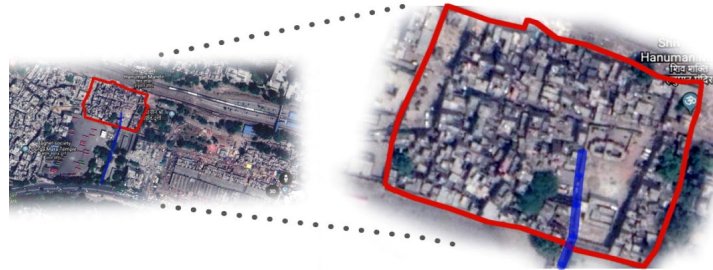
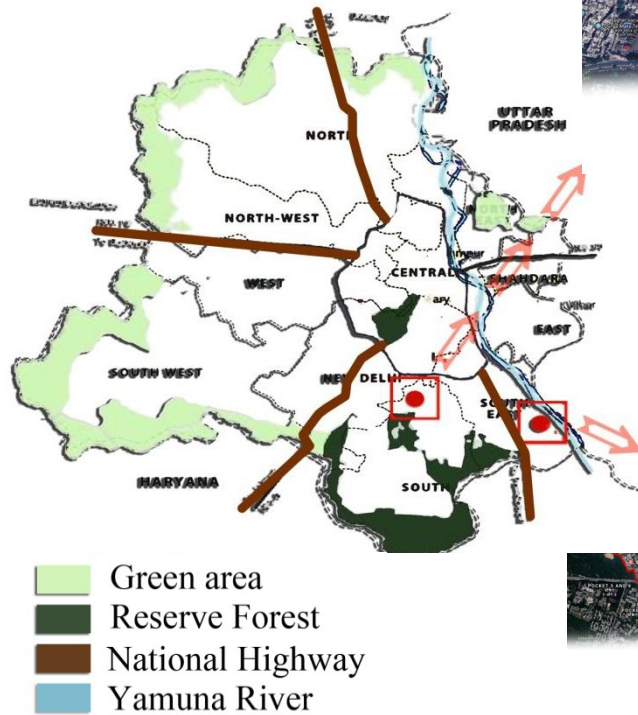




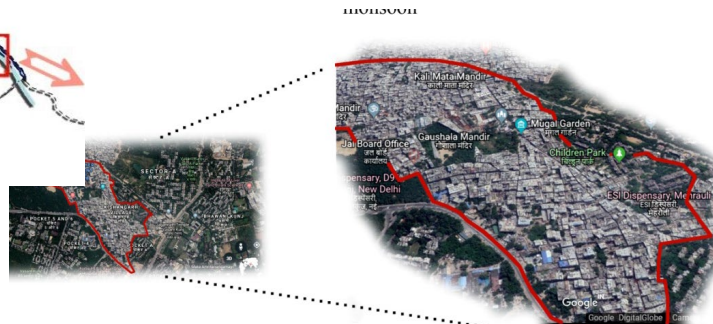
LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS: CASE STUDY OF DELHI, INDIA

**TERI School of Advanced Studies
New Delhi
27th March 2019
APFSD, Bangkok**

STUDY AREA: SDMC



Location Plan: Gandhi Camp, Okhla, New Delhi



Location Map: Kishangarh, New Delhi

Okhla JJ Cluster

- Migrant population; daily wage earners
- No land entitlements
- Major issues of housing, sanitation, health access and clean drinking water availability

Kishangarh Urban Village

- Landowners (local) & tenants (migrants)
- Lower & middle income group
- Unmonitored, high density population in multi-story buildings
- Major issues of water availability

HEALTH RELATED FINDINGS

ACCESSIBILITY	AFFORDABILITY	QUALITY
<p>Low coverage of healthcare facilities</p> <p>Poor infrastructure at health centers (2.76 beds/1000)</p> <p>Poor coverage under schemes for EWS</p>	<p>High Out Of Pocket expenses due to dependence on private health service providers (Delhi- INR 8719, National- INR 3198)</p> <p>Use of personal savings and borrowings to meet health expenses</p>	<p>Acute shortage of qualified & skilled health personnel in both public and private sectors</p> <p>Poor sanitary conditions, lack of awareness and poor preventive care aggravates health problems</p>
<p>High dependence on private health services in absence of well-equipped public health facility</p>	<p>Ineffective coverage by financial assistance programmes (only 8% women availing financial assistance on institutional delivery)</p>	<p>Poor quality of services at healthcare centre disproportionately felt by lower economic strata</p>

WATER RELATED FINDINGS

ACCESSIBILITY	AFFORDABILITY	QUALITY
<p>Poor household coverage by Delhi Jal Board for piped water</p> <p>Highly inadequate water supply (Kishangarh-10 lpcd; Okhla JJ- 70 lpcd as against 130 lpcd)</p>	<p>Metering and pricing inconsistencies (only 30% metered connections in Kishangarh)</p>	<p>Contamination of water during supply due to damaged water pipe lines.</p>
<p>In absence of potable water supply, high dependence on bottled water</p> <p>Boring as main source of non potable water</p>	<p>High dependence on procured bottled drinking water incur huge costs for low-income groups (88% people in Okhla JJ buy bottled water)</p>	<p>Lack of safe drinking water (Kishangarh- people depend on RO filters for cleaning; Okhla JJ- people depend on bottled water supply or drink untreated bore water)</p>

SANITATION & SWM RELATED FINDINGS

ACCESSIBILITY	AFFORDABILITY	QUALITY
<p>Poor ratio of households with toilets (Delhi- 78%; Kishangarh- 62.5%; Okhla JJ cluster- 46%)</p> <p>Community toilets facility in Okhla JJ cluster; Inaccessible at night</p>	<p>Door-to-door waste collection services in Kishangarh on charge basis; No collection in Okhla</p>	<p>High water logging and drainage overflow leading to flooding condition in monsoons</p>
<p>Incomplete coverage by sewage network resulting in waste water release to storm water channels and contamination in water pipelines;</p>		<p>Poor maintenance of drainage lines and uncovered drains clogged with solid waste blocking drains</p>
<p>No waste collection in Okhla JJ cluster</p>		<p>Very low awareness on waste segregation</p>

CHALLENGES AND LEARNINGS

- Quasi-federal structure and complex governance regime: Centre-state jurisdictional issues; complexities of coordinated action
- Centralized versus decentralized planning processes: needs assessment and gap identification can be the main approach to planning
- Strategized partnerships: Multiple interests and role of stakeholders in urban governance and SDG implementation; multi-stakeholder engagement
- Need for capacity building of executive agencies, local stakeholders and students/professionals
- Improved planning and management cycle; Improved review (M&E) and feedback cycle

WAY FORWARD: CURRICULAR FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY BUILDING ON SDG IMPLEMENTATION

