

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT- MPD 2041
MPD-2041: ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH PROFESSIONALS AND
PROFESSIONAL BODIES
Friday, 30th October 2020

Sl. No.	Agenda Point	Timing
1.	Welcome and Introductions	3:00-3:15pm
2.	Session 1 (“Visions and Spatial Strategies for MPD 2041”)	3:15-4:15pm
3.	Discussion	4:15-4:30pm
4.	Session 2 (“Site/ Building level development controls”)	4:30-5:30pm
5.	Discussion/ Closing Remarks	5:30-5:45pm

Background

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in association with National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), is preparing the next Master Plan of Delhi 2041 (MPD-2041). Stakeholder and Citizen engagement is a vital component of the planning process envisaged under the preparation of MPD 2041. So far, a series of discussions and consultations have been carried out with various stakeholders and citizen groups from different sections of society. The objective is to seek insights from citizens who will help drive the agenda for the Master Plan, thereby making it as inclusive as possible. The preparation process of MPD 2041 makes a paradigm shift in engaging with stakeholders and beneficiaries during the plan preparation process itself. This engagement will be an ongoing process and not limited to just the plan preparation stage but also post preparation and evaluation stages. The plan preparation process will be transparent enabling the stakeholders to review the extent to which their participation and inputs have added value to the Master Plan.

Professional bodies such as Indian Institute of Architects (IIA), Institute of Engineers India (IEI), Institute of Town Planners India (ITPI), Institute of Urban Designers India (IUDI) Indian Society of Landscape Architects (ISOLA) and Institute of Urban Transport (IUT) are apex bodies focussed on nurturing and advancing the fields of design, engineering and planning of the built-environment in India. The need to factor in the viewpoints and suggestions of professionals is critical towards

preparing an implementable master plan. The stakeholder engagement discussed the following points:

- o Current issues and challenges with respect to the planning, design and management of the built/ unbuilt environment in Delhi.
- o Feasible Visions and Approaches Delhi can adopt through the next master plan.
- o On-ground implementation issues with existing development controls and building bye-laws.

Formal presentations were made by IUDI and ISOLA while other professional bodies voiced their suggestions verbally. The meeting was attended by close to 80 participants. One of the objectives of the stakeholder engagement was to initiate the process of continued discussions with professional bodies on MPD 2041. Many participants did mention that constructive feedback could be given once the draft plan is published for public review. Going ahead such stakeholder engagements can help create convergence between DDA and professionals. The professional bodies thanked DDA and NIUA for arranging such a meeting.

Key points discussed and the suggestions made during the meeting were:

Planning Scale and Vision for Delhi

The Master Plan 2041 (MPD 2041) needs to be seen from NCR perspective and not just the NCT scale as there exists symbiotic relationships between Delhi and the adjoining CNCR towns. The vision of the plan should be inclusive in nature with a strong focus on the needs of women and their safety in the city. MPD 2041 should encourage self-sustainable developments at ward level through decentralization of planning. This can be done through the preparation of Local Area Plan (LAP) at the ward level to make the plan implementable. Representatives from IUDI mentioned that urban design needs to be a cross cutting aspect of the plan and used as a tool for effective implementation of the city level spatial policies. Master plan document shall be spatially integrated with strong linkages between chapters for example, vending policy and chapter on economy should be linked (spatial integration).

Making Delhi Environmentally Resilient and a Cultural Hub

Air Pollution is a major issue the city has been grappling with for close to 2 decades, addressing this issue comprehensively should be a main component of MPD 2041.

There needs to be a clearly defined open space system for the city which integrates the blue green network as an ecological asset. The plan should also comprehensively address the linking of the blue green network with cultural and

built heritage assets of the city. Many professionals mentioned the need to create more cultural hubs in city which are not commercial in nature.

Yamuna and ridge needs to be declared a green resource for city in the plan and should be planned as reserve forest with thick plantation. Establishing these green networks will help towards creating a walkable city. MPD 2041 should explore the possibility of defining pedestrian networks underground especially in very dense areas this can help separating pedestrian from vehicular traffic. The plan may also focus on enhancing existing public space and creating new public spaces for improved public health and well-being.

Affordable and Low Income Housing

The phenomena of UACs/development outside of plan is because planning has not been able to keep up with pace with rapid urbanisation thus capacities to increase supply of affordable housing is critical. Affordable housing needs to be looked at, specially for migrant workers and land allocation for affordable housing must be considered. EWS housing should not focus on resettlement of slums/bastis on peripheries of city but actively try to find land in the city near existing job centers. Existing group housing regulations needs to provide more than 5% for EWS as the current demand is much higher.

Area based regeneration of Slums, Unauthorised Colonies need to be incorporated in the plan etc. (Some models from other cities of India and abroad are already available), even LAP with suitable modifications can meet the purpose.

Redevelopment

Brownfield redevelopment should be an important aspect of MPD 2041 so that the masterplan can curtail growth of low lying areas. In Delhi's case, FAR in the CBD is not beyond 250 whereas global city cases have adopted over 600. Since, Delhi has a very high concentration of Public/ Government areas, more concrete regulations for these are necessary in order to guide integrated development for future redevelopment projects.

Water & Sanitation

More importance should be given to water and sanitation within the plan as about 20% of Delhi's population is not connected to sewerage networks (open defecation, community toilets). Access to sanitation brings about issues such as inclusivity, equity, sustainability, environmental protection.

Building Bye-Laws

The Building Bye-laws should evolve on principles of Form Based Codes (MoHUA, has already issued a toolkit through NIUA). MPD-2041 should make provisions, regulations for the same. MPD 2041 needs to acknowledge the government mission

programs which need clear urban design inputs such as AMRUT, HRIDAY, PMAY and Railways redevelopment to plan and define development objectives accordingly.

Implementation of MPD 2041

Implementation and Enforcement of the MPD 2041 will be critical to the success of the plan. Timely implementation is key, to achieve this, relevant agency should be designated by master plan. It was also suggested that effective implementation and monitoring may also require DDA restructuring and for which a separate master plan cell will be required to be set up both in DDA and MCD, focused on implementation and monitoring of plans/ policies of MPD 2041.

Public Consultations going ahead

For effective Public Consultation going ahead data (monitoring, baseline, policies) should be made available in public domain. There may be a quasi-judicial mechanism for receiving suggestions when the draft plan is published, people should be informed if their suggestion was accepted or rejected and why. Finally, issues pertaining to low income housing, vendors and urban village need to be prioritized in public consultations.