Comments/ Observations on the SEA for land use planning

Sr. No.	Refrence Document / Page No.	Para. No.	Comment	Clarification
Comments made by Mr. Harshad Abhyankar				
1	Ref Document not specified chap. 2.pdf.		The table on page 4 mentions the objective of traffic and an indicator as "Improved traffic condition" and "Increasing use of public transport to 50-60%" respectively.This is a good direction. However, the objective needs to be more firm - are we aiming at 50% or 60%? Let us choose a single number!	Target in CMP is 80% although deatailed study on T & T is underway and phasewise targets will be incorporated.
2	Ref Document not specified chap. 3.pdf.		Table 3.1 lists Issues/problems/opportunities and ideas to address those. The head "Traffic" mentions "... worse parking conditions". We hope this is looked at as an opportunity and not a problem! Numerous studies all over the world have shown that fewer parking spots lead to higher usage of public transport & vice versa. If we wish to achieve usage figures of 50-60% of population using public transport, "Adequate parking space" need not be our objective. If people can park their vehicles, they don't use public transport.	Included the relevent suggestion in table 3.1 of chapter 3. Parking spaces to be developed to support PT & NMT modes of transport, therefore developing adequate parking spaces is still an objective.
3	Ref Document not specified		Somewhere in these documents and/or the development plan itself, we would like to see hard numbers as our objectives, instead of subjectives like merely "improved" traffic conditions. Only then can we say whether our city is going to be environmentally sustainable.	SEA is in progress to give sectoral directions & at this stage it is not possible to mention figures but in the next phases and after detailed study figures can be incorprated.
Comments made by Poornima Chikarmane				
4	Ref Document not specified		Under Air Pollution (Table 3.1), a possible solution is resort to bio-gas etc, but the corresponding problem of waste burning and methane generation due to unsustainable dumpsite management is not mentioned	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3 - "Waste burning and unsustainable dumpsite mgmt" added as an issue
5	Ref Document not specified		Under Municipal Solid Waste (Table 3.1) a. The statement household waste recycled low is incorrect – as much as 410 metric tons of recyclables are recovered everyday by the waste-collectors b.The Issues column should include 'there is a lack of appropriate system of management of construction and demolition waste'	a. Please provide reference for the data quoted. b. Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
6	Ref Document not specified		In column 2 under Municipal Solid Waste, add a.Creation of systems to maintain segregated waste streams b.Identify sites at neighbourhood level for preliminary sorting and aggregation of dry recyclables, neighbourhood composting c.Identify a site for a bulk scrap market as several hundred tons of recyclable materials are processed through the city everyday, currently in 'informal spaces' affecting both people and the environment d. Identify appropriate sites / methods for sustainable disposal of construction and demolition wastes, (which do not disturb wetlands, quarries or other important eco-systems, wildlife habitats)	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3

7	Ref Document not specified		Consultations to consider or develop alternative systems of solid waste management must fully involve waste-pickers, itinerant buyers, scrap dealers etc. These groups are managing close to one-third of the total waste generated in the city. The space needs of recycling sector must be recognized, understood and catered to, in planning the land-use of the city.	Will be addressed during consultation process
Comments made by Supriya Goturkar (INTACH)				
8	Ref Document not specified		Rather than calling heritage as a 'problem',can we call it as an 'unexplored asset to be potentailly used for better city development'? This changes the entire perspective of looking at heritage as a problem.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
9	Ref Document not specified		The 'problem' is the threat to this heritage- ie the asset/resource and we could elaborate on the various threats- from bad development to neglect of old structures.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
10	Ref Document not specified		The major problem we have been saying all throughout is the absence of recognition of heritage as a tool for planning. This would lead to various ways in which heritage could become a part of the DP process like declaring it a 'landuse' or putting it as a 'reservation'.	Can be considered in next phases if MR&TP Act 1966 permitts
11	Ref Document not specified		The other solutions to be mentioned in the second section of the report are definitely some legal provisions that prevent abuse of heritage and secondly reward for its preservation, conservation and adaptive reuse.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
12	Ref Document not specified		An institutional frame work also needs to be proposed such as a much more empowered heritage committee, an urban arts commission and initially a subcommittee on heritage under the DP steering committee which feeds in heritage concerns in the new DP. We would also like facilitate Detailed Consultation for the same.	Yes - absolutely, proposal accepted.
Comments made by Sanjay Deshpande				
13	Ref Document not specified		When dealing with Heritage properties, one must first keep in mind that they are divided ito 4 categories (National & State Monuments, Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3). Each of these need to be dealt with differently.	will be addressed during consultation process
14	Ref Document not specified		The first groups maintainence (National & State Monuments) are the responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India and the Maharashtra Government. The National monuments typically are major landmarks (Shaniwar Wada, Pataleshwar, Aga Khan Palace) while the State ones are important to the state's cultural heritage.The remaining thre groups Grades 1-3 are determined by the PMC Heritage Committee and are graded on a variety of architectural, cultural, historical and social elements. There is no issue with the Grade 1 and 2 buildings as the majority are largely owned by government or trusts and in a few cases private people and their importance is accepted by most. Grade 3 buildings however are those that many do not see any value in.	will be addressed during consultation process

15	Ref Document not specified		The heritage properties of National, State, Grade 1 & 2 be treated as assets by the PMC that have great tourism potential. They allow tourists and local people to preserve aspects of their cultural heritage. Natural Heritage generally falls in Grade 1. As such, their should be changes in the PMC property tax code to exempt such buildings (we are only talking about 700 or so buildings) if the owners agree to maintain them. Owners should be encouraged to sell FSI via TDR to finance repairs with the PMC fast tracking such cases to help. Here a higher FSI for Heritage structures of these grades can also be given.	General principal of incentive is been recognized in table 3.1 of Chapter 3
16	Ref Document not specified		In the case of Grade 2 structures a further relaxation permitting large scale interior alteration with the case by case permission of the PMC Heritage Committee should be permitted.	General principal of providing incentives has been recognized in table 3.1 of Chapter 3. The specifications can be worked out in the consultation process.
17	Ref Document not specified		In the case of Grade 3 structures the issue is more complex and here I feel we should try something different. As these buildings are the ones that give an area character and link Grade 1 & 2 structures; a Heritage Precinct/Zone approach is needed. Here I reccomend that we first map and locate all Grade 3 structures and in those areas where there is a concentration of such buildings especially in conjunction with Grade 1 & 2 buildings Heritage Precincts should be formed. Examples would be Omkareshwar to Mandai between Baji Rao and Shivaji Roads; Laxmi Road; Saraswat Colony; Kasba Peth around Kasba Ganpati.	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of SEA process
18	Ref Document not specified		Here the Grade 3's and other buildings can be given demolition permissin; however, before such permission is given a plan showing the new construction with the first 3 floors facade (Ground +2) having a heritage 'look' must be approved by the PMC Heritage Committee. This way we can cater to the new requirements of the owners/residents while maintaining an areas heritage character. In fact when such facade rules are applied to a entire Heritage Precinct we have a potential of slowly over time recreating a period look and creating a potential tourism center in the cities heart without cost to the PMC.Added features such as Heritage walks, signage, walking plazas, street carnivals and shopping fairs can then be also considered.	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of SEA process
Comments made by Sarang Yadwadkar				
19	Ref Document not specified		1) About the quantity aspect of flow: a) Floods- The quantity of water that can flow through riverbeds and nallas is crucial to avoid FLOODING DISASTERS during rainy season. If unexpected huge quantity of water is discharged from the dams the risk of urban areas flooding is very high. With the global changes in the climate, the meteorological predictions are uncertain. When the Indian Meteorological Dept. (IMD) predicts heavy rain fall in the catchment areas, the Irrigation Dept. (ID) starts emptying the dams well in advance to accommodate the rain water. This process continues during the rain and even after rains. ID can not discharge water from Khadakwasla dam at its maximum capacity because the river can not carry that flow in the urban stretch due to encroachments in the river beds. It is extremely important and crucial to consider the possibility that the IMD predictions may go wrong. In that case, the dams will be emptied in advance and may not get filled up.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 2.3 of Chapter 2 (Core area amended to "Water quality and quantity in river, nalla and lake" & table 3.1 of chapter 3

20	Ref Document not specified		b) Encroachments- All encroachments in the submersible green belts of rivers and nallas are the main cause of this huge risk of flooding. - The actual encroachments have to be removed immediately. - De-silting must be done periodically; - The proposed “development works” in the river beds must be stopped e.g. roads, circus, parking lots, shops, parks, any type of constructions: they not only encroach but pollute the green areas of the city centre and encourage people use it in an anti social way.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 2.3 of Chapter 2 & table 3.1 of chapter 3
21	Ref Document not specified		2) About the quality: a) Evaluate- The targets have been formulated after establishing and assessing baseline environment status.But for surface waters, this status only focuses on the average pollution figures: they show that the trend of water quality is deteriorating since, at least, 2002. But the data is neither complete nor precise, so unhelpful for any prediction. INDICATORS CHOSEN = BOD <30 mg/l, DO> 3 mg/l, COD <150 mg/l Are they Realistic and Time-bound? There is a huge gap between the present level of pollution and the chosen indicators. It seems very difficult to close the gap in one step. Intermediate steps must be defined and earmarked from where we stand today.The first one is to make periodical quality surveys to have trustworthy figures.	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of process
22	Ref Document not specified		a) Improve - To improve the quality, it is crucial to plan strategies for WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT (WDM). The WDM means LESS WATER CONSUMPTION and therefore LESS VOLUME OF SEWAGE GENERATED By: - public education - providing ecological recycling water systems in communities - encourage rainwater harvesting - encourage dual flush valve in toilets Be careful about our daily consumption of water PMC today’s water supply is not 195 but 228 litres/person-day, when the standard is 135 l/p/d. Reduction in this supply will result in 4 ADVANTAGES: a) Less water purification i.e. reduced load on Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) b) Less generation of waste water and sewage c) Smaller and therefore cheaper sewage treatments plants d) Conservation of water in dams in case of dry season □ Programme of WDM should be taken up at priority level by PMC	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3

23	Ref Document not specified		[1] The NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF INDIA 2005 (Bureau of Indian standards) considers that a minimum of 70 to 100 litres per head per day may be adequate for domestic needs of urban communities, apart from non-domestic needs as flushing requirements. For communities with population above 100000 together with full flushing system = 150 to 200 lphd; but may be reduced to 135 litres per head per day for houses for Lower Income Groups (LIG) and Economically Weaker Section of Society (EWS), depending upon prevailing conditions. Out of the 150-200 l/head-day, 45 l/h/d may be taken for flushing requirements and the remaining quantity for other domestic purposes. II/ Remark on the water requirements and supply: considering the figures, enormously huge quantity of treated water is being wasted.	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of process
24	Ref Document not specified		1) Who is concerned? It is estimated that 80-90% of the population is connected to PMC water supply. Consequently, in all the present data, 10-20% of the population might not have been considered for data projections. However this population does consume ground water from other sources like bore wells or open wells and generates equivalent sewage. □ It must be considered precisely and taken into account while estimating the sewage quantity and also for WDM education.	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of process
25	Ref Document not specified		Considering the population projected, the water supply projected remains at the average level of 226 lt./person-day (i.e. 91 liters/pers-day more than required). This is almost 70% more water used than what is really required This also means 67% more volume of sewage to treat. With a total capacity of 305 Million litres per day (MLD), the actual treatment system can only treat half of the total sewage . But if the water consumption is reduced to 135 lt/pers-day, proportionately the need of sewage treatment will reduce to 338 MLD. 567 MLD, based on an estimate population supplied by PMC; and the estimate need of treatment is around 800 MLD, with the population growing. So, the plan to enhance the total capacity of the STPs to 477 MLD in 2009 would be almost unnecessary. Sewer is laid in Pune having length of 1500 km with 227 km of sewer along rivers and nallas. But there is no estimation about the population and households connected to sewer network.Moreover many pipelines are broken at different points so the sewage goes directly into the nallas and then into the river.	Included the relevent suggestion of WDM in table 2.3 of Chapter 2 & table 3.1 of chapter 3

			So a large part of the population generates untreated (and non recycled) sewage that pollutes the rivers, nallas and lakes.The funds saved due to reduction in capacities of STPs because of WDM, could be utilised for laying more efficient sewage collection and transportation systems. This ultimately will result in reduction in pollution of water bodies.If we consider the option of developing decentralized and ecological sewage treatment plants (with anaerobic system), it can treat the remaining sewage (139 MLD) in a much more sustainable way. Such a treatment doesn't need energy to work, it can be constructed in various places in the nalla beds to treat the sewage before it comes to the river. On the contrary, centralized STP means big investments and delays in land acquisition, construction, maintenance and running costs, energy consumption which is not continuously available due to load shedding.	
Comments made by Vishal Jain				
26	Ref Document not specified		The issues of Slums and Housing may be considered together as a single sector called 'Affordable Housing'. Instead of the current 'Housing' sector, it may be useful to add 'Renewal and Redevelopment' as a core sector. Considering that the current revision of the 1987 DP pertains to an area that is largely built over, both renewal of the core and historic city as well as redevelopment of other areas is the only way forward for any further development. An important area completely missing in the listing of Environmental/ Social/ Economic issues in Pune is of Informal Sector Economy and Occupations. You may also consider Energy as a core issue.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 2.3 of Chapter 2 & table 3.1 of chapter 3 - Slums & AH has been clubbed together as a single sector called as "Housing" - Renewal of core area, and area allocation for informal sector activities added as ways to address land use objectives in the SEA/DP process
27	Ref Document not specified		Affordable Housing :- Some actions that the PMC can take to address the adequacy of affordable housing may include: 1. Expanding the Accommodation Reservation principle to ALL properties and not just above a certain size (in terms of land area) and allowing payment in cash rather than land or built tenements for smaller properties. This would ensure that for every square foot of "regular" construction, there is either construction of smaller affordable tenements or acontribution in cash towards a PMC fund for low cost housing. 2. Simplify the approval and NOC process for low cost housing so as to make the entire process much faster and efficient than the current building permission and NOC process.This will reduce the time and cost of construction for low cost housing projects leading to lower prices 3. Provide FSI or TDR incentives for low cost housing - but rather than providing more FSI to allow more low cost units to be able to be built per unit of land as has been propo	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of process

28	Ref Document not specified		Renewal and Redevelopment :- Renewal: Issues/ Opportunities 1.The core city of Pune has a historic character (opportunity) 2.Several buildings are dilapidated 3.Sewage, water and other infrastructure may be old and needing extensive repairs 4.Several properties have been divided and sub-divided over time and property rights are not clear 5. Most of the area under the current planning unit is built over	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3 (under landuse issue)
29	Ref Document not specified		Ways to Address in SEA/DP 1.Create a 'heritage quarter' and use it to create economic and cultural activity around tourism 2. Encourage amalgamation of properties and put in new infrastructure along with area-level redevelopment / renewal proposals to be put in place sector by sector in a phased manner 3. Develop new area planning norms for revitalization of the core and congested areas, taking into account new needs such as for decentralized waste processing, informal sector economic activity 4. Create traffic-calming and limited access zones to improve quality of life as well as improve ambient air quality	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of process
30	Ref Document not specified		Redevelopment: Issues/ opportunities 1.The area under the planning unit is largely built over; however with newer economic opportunities redevelopment is a continuing process 2.Residential or how rise buildings are getting converted into high rise buildings, often increasing densities	Detailing will be addressed during next consultation phase of DP/SEA process
31	Ref Document not specified		Ways to address this in the SEA/ DP 1.All new building permissions should require an impact analysis report that covers basics like solid waste management, water, energy and traffic, which are not directly covered by the DP but eventually impact the sustainability of the city; thus, every building plan above a particular size (in floor space) may be required to file a report on each of these parameters saying how these needs will be met and what measures are incorporated that will minimize the need from the city. 2. The SEA / DP could provide the framework of impact analysis and reporting when applying for building or redevelopment permission. For example, this could include the current water supply to the area (average, lowest), how much is currently being supplied by tankers, per capita in the area etc. A reporting framework would help to create some level of checks on say being able to create a new large complex in an area that is already facing water shortage including for instance an area which may be f	Detailing will be addressed during next phases of process

32	Ref Document not specified		4. Energy conservation measures and eco-housing criteria should be made mandatory in the new DC Rules / building code 5. Levy a "TDR" consumption fee" so that when an existing property is redeveloped to a larger size using TDR (as is almost always the case) there is corresponding fee collected by the PMC which can go towards improving the infrastructure required to support the increased density as a result of redevelopment. This "TDR consumption fee" should ideally be linked to RR values (say 10% of RR value).	Energy conservation is an important issue but considering Development Planning and as per earlier workshops held for SEA Pune Core Areas (critical factors for decision making) have been finalised on priority basis.And as per SEA practical guidelines there should be 3 to 7 core areas for not to loose the main perspective of the plan. Hence this issue will be addressed in next phases.
33	Ref Document not specified		Informal Sector Economy and Occupations- 'Informal Sector Economy and Occupations' should be added as a new core sector / issue should be added. A very large proportion of the working population of Pune is in the informal sector (hawkers and vendors, waste pickers, daily wage labour, construction labour, auto rickshaws, domestic help / molkarins, washermen/ dhobis, etc). Each of these occupations contributes to the economy of the city. They also have different space needs that ought to be considered in land-use planning and in the design of the city-scape, the DC Rules and area planning norms. The non-recognition / full recognition of these sectors in land-use planning has impacts on the people engaged in these occupations, as well as on the environment. For example, hawkers and vendors are subject to harassment from the anti-encroachment dept. They also impact the use of footpaths. Better road design and identification of appropriate designs and locations for hawking zones in appropriate	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
34	Ref Document not specified		Future Consultations:- Stakeholder consultations should not only integrate the views of various informal sector occupation groups as regards their space needs, but also involve them in developing solutions and neighbourhood planning/ designs. The DP Coalition has undertaken a pilot study of space needs of hawker- vendors and of daily wage labour (mazoor addas). The insights from these studies can be shared with the DP Cell/ DP Steering Committee.	Yes - DPCoalition, and other stakehlders to be involved in further consultative processes
Comments made by Sudhir Jatar				
35			The comments of COEP should be obtained first and circulated to all concerned. This is because COEP is ideally placed to analyse the draft report. Then only there will be some meaningful dialogue.	No comments received from Prof.Raval of COEP even after request for the same.
36			b. The criterion for prioritization of the major sectors needs to be spelt out. E. g. only traffic is included but not transportation. Also, water supply, which is an emergent and critical problem, does not appear in the list.	Traffic in including Transportation.Water supply is included in Social infrastructure and services (Water Supply, Sewerage etc). As per SEA practical guidelines there should be 3 to 7 core areas for not to loose the main perspective of the plan.This doesn't mean that other factors will not be considered at all.
Comments made by Ajay Phatak				

38			PMC is producing ESR for the last 10 years with the help from environmental experts.ESR includes the status of environment of Pune city based on identified environmental and sustainability attributes & in addition, environmental and sustainability attributes as given below are also identified based on consultation with stakeholders during December, 2008 and January, 2009 as listed below in Table 2.1.	Scoping report is already updated as per the comments which were submitted after very first draft which was presented in the workshop held on at ICC.
			Example of how the table can be constructed which can include various aspects together in just one table: The table can be filled completely with right entries. Examples provided from 1 thro' 7 can be used for the same.	-do-
39			Another very important input is to look at objectives in the "desired" direction. E.g. if our desire is to decrease per capita garbage production, we should move towards this desire and set the target in that direction – such as reduce per capita waste handling from say 400 p per day to 100 g per day.	-do-
			These type of targets will help us focus on the "reduce" element well and will contribute the most to see out city move towards sustainability. Our policies then will be in the right direction. Just assuming that we will increase per capita waste from 400g to 750g per day and then we need to manage the extra garbage is certainly not a good enough direction – simply because it cannot be sustainable …	-do-
Comments made by CEE				
40			1. In Section 3.2 'Scope of Environmental, Social and Economic Issues', Stakeholder consultation meetings and personal interviews were held to discuss and confirm issues, problems and opportunities for urban planning of Pune city. Could we provide a brief list of who these stakeholders are? a. PMC officials from DP Cell, ….. b. NGOs like CEE, Janwani, … c.Resident Associations NSCC d.Youth groups – Yugpath e. Independent civic activists f. Others	Included the relevent suggestions
42			2. In Table 3.1, under Water Quality in river, nalla, lake, in column 1, rephrase: "Slum along the river" to "encroachment along the river".	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
43			3. In Table 3.1, under Water Quality in river, nalla, lake, the following could be added in column 2: a. Clearly demarcate river and stream / nalla banks, channels and High Flood Lines b. Remove encroachments that fall below the High Flood Lines c. Undertake restoration work of streams and river banks	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
44			4. Under table 3.1 Air Quality, 'high number of private vehicles on road' is not the issue from an air pollution point of view; the core issue is 'deteriorating air quality'.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3

45			5. Under Hill Environment and Biodiversity (Table 3.1), add in Column 1, that natural streams, rivers and lakes are under pressure of encroachment, dumping of wastes/ pollutants (solid and liquid), siltation due to soil erosion caused by excavations for construction, road building etc (e.g. Pashan Lake) – this requires an appropriate solution suggestion as well.	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
46			6. Under Hill Environment and Biodiversity (Table 3.1), add in Column 2: a. Map and conserve heritage (old) trees/ rare trees as well as 'hot-specks' of biodiversity (small remnants of natural habitat such as ponds with turtles, bat roosting sites, heronries etc, or culturally important precincts with biodiversity, such as paars) b. Develop and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan to restrict exotics, control alien invasive species etc c. Identify and map wetlands (including small ponds, quarries, lakes, streams) and grasslands and not just open areas/ forested lands/ plantations	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
47			7. In 'Cultural heritage' in Table 3.1, a. can mention an opportunity – "City has a rich cultural heritage with ..heritage buildings" b. Rephrase "New development could lead to erosion of the character of sons of soil".	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
48			8. In Table 3.1 'Human Health' – isn't inequity in access and distribution of medical services in the city an issue?	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
49			9.In Garden and landscape section, a. Mention that ~ 78 gardens spaces are within PMC area as an opportunity. The DP/SEA can address this by not de-reserving these spaces. b. "Ensure developments are in keeping with local character" means that DP/SEA process denounces creation of specialty/exotic gardens like Japanese gardens? c.Maximize the use of previously developed land having low biodiversity value – very vague and slightly disconcerting, since does not specify how?	a. Garden spaces mentioned as opportunity in the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3 b. Implies that garden development will focus more on indigenous species c. Statement implies that those areas will be taken up for improving the green cover
50			10. Table 3.2: Overall assessment of the sectors and potential issues of the SCPP against the SEA Objectives Affordable and liveable housing has strong linkages with Transport and Mobility	Included the relevent suggestions in table 3.1 of chapter 3
51			11. Table 3.6: Objectives, indicators and targets for SEA of SCPP There was discussion to limit no. of indicators/targets to only 3, based on priority level.	Issue was discussed, and decided that indicators cannot be limited to only 3
52			12. 3 statements in 'indicators for water supply' do not seem appropriate a.No sewage discharge and solid waste disposal into river and water bodies b. Increase of the percentage of population connected to sewage by 20-30% c. 100% sewage is recycled and reused	This topic has been deleted from Scoping report
53			13. Hill and protected area maintained at 2007 level – means the extent, or the status/quality?	Extent or spread of hill & PA will be maintained, appropriate amendments made
54			14. Number of low-cost houses increased by 20% - can we instead mention the amount of housing stock to be created, or no. of households to be rehabilitated? Or add a target related to proportion of people in decent/ livable houses	Statement changed to "no. of households living in slum conditions to be reduced from current 40% to 20% of the total population"

55			15. Number of tourists increased from xx (baseline) - is this an appropriate indicator/target for Improved & equitable social infrastructure & services?	
56			16. Annual monitoring of implementation of development plan is good – does the DP also have a project implementation plan? As in – so much this year, then next tranche in the following year? This can also be worked out for each theme.	Project implementation plans to be worked out in later stages of SEA.
Comments made by Tasneem				
40			**1. Water quality in river, nalla and lake ,** add restoration of the stream eco-systems in a natural way/non-concretisation of nalla surfaces etc. in column 2	Relevant changes made in Chpt 2
41			**2. Air Pollution** Is it only traffic that contributes? What about the air-conditioners? Industrial pollution? are these nil in contribution or insignificant? If insignificant, and if we can have ways of dealing with then then I would suggest that they still need a mention	Other air pollution sources also been added in relevant section of chapter 3
42			**3. Municipal Solid Waste:** While you have mentioned Promote sustainable construction methods, there is no corresponding issue/problem mention for the same in the first column. Things like ensuring waste segregation and composting in post 2000 societies is important. Or providing recycling units in the city vicinity, promoting research and design improvisations for recycling waste to other uses need a mention. Promote policies to decrease or eliminate use of non-degradable wastes. Incentivise or mandate recycling among producers themselves etc.	Relevant changes made in Chpt 3, table 3.1
43			**4. Hill environment and bio-diversity *(is this hill biodiversity or overall biodiversity?) (if it is overall biodiversity a lot could come in)*** Being a mainly urban borough, extended areas of high biodiversity are limited in Pune (I may be mistaken but I don't think we can say this, as Pune has a high specie diversity. We need to check this with some expert) Existing designated areas and open Spaces as per the existing land use (hills, wetlands, play grounds, gardens, parks, and grasslands) should be clearly demarcated, maintained , and enhanced in numbers wherever possible Hill environment is subject to intense pressure due to development and encroachment. Hills should be protected from any development activity including all kinds of constructions. Hill ecosystems should be restored ecologically. *Green belt land (this is river related, if this is the case then we can add more on other ecosystems)* should be protected from development pressures	This refers to overall biodiversity. The noenclature of the core area has therefore been changed to "Green Spaces". Pune being a city - biodiversity areas are scattered and fragmented. Statement amended in the report. Necessary changes made in document Necessary changes made in document Yes - core area modified to encompass al the green and open spacexs in the city
44			Opportunities for extending wildlife corridors should be explored. (is there a research or study saying we need to have wildlife corridors? Also what is the definition of wildlife corridors used here?)	
45			**5.Garden and landscape**	

			Ensure developments are in keeping with local character and enhancing local biodiversity needs *Maximise utilization (?) of vacant space for reenbelt/garden/plantation. (the statement is misleading if it wants to be, kindly rephrase)* *Do not divert land available for garden and bio-diversity park to other uses* *Encourage roof-top and terrace gardens for permaculture (urban agriculture), and simultaneously encouraging use of wet-waste compost effectively wherever possible*	Relevant statement modified Relevant statement modified Relevant statement modified Statement added in Table 3.1 in Chapter 3
45			We would need something on water supply as well specially groundwater use and water harvesting structures. We need to add something on this separately.	Can be considered in next phase of SEA/DP process
46			Table 3.2 - Did not look at the whole table but tell me how is there an uncertain relation between “improved river, nalla .. water quality” with “water supply”? If this improves, would not more people use it? - Or forestation and protected hill environment not add to water supply (hydrological cycle?) - Integrated land use and newly merged villages has its effect and impacts on Natural resources and environment. So why is it uncertain?	-Curently our water supply is only through out-of-city dams. If the water regime in the nallahs and lakes are improved, then water supply from these can be a probability. Therefore, uncertain relationship. - Forest/Hill biodiversity within Pune will not affect the water collection of our upstream dam sites. - Linkages exist between integrated land use and natural resources - necessary changes made to table 3.2