

City Health Plan Ahmedabad

Under
National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

Prepared for



Health Department, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

Prepared by



Urban Management Centre

Prepared by Urban Management Centre (UMC)
2013

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The Urban Management Centre (UMC) is a not-for-profit organization based in Ahmedabad, India. It works towards professionalizing urban management in India and worldwide. UMC provides technical assistance to local governments supports programs that improve quality of life of citizens and builds capacity of governments. UMC specializes in the sectors of urban planning, water and sanitation, service delivery and management, energy, heritage and transportation. UMC is a legacy organisation of ICMA in the region.

CITY HEALTH PLAN

Ahmedabad

Prepared under the

National Urban Health Mission

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1. About the study

1.1. The National Urban health Mission

India like rest of the developing world is rapidly urbanizing. Increasing numbers of people are migrating to urban areas in search of economic opportunity. As per census 2011, urban population in India amounts to 37.7 crore exhibiting a rise of 31% over the last decade. This rapid growth in urban population has outpaced the provision of affordable housing and environmental and health infrastructure. The shortfall in urban housing has led to proliferation of slums and squatter settlements in Indian cities. Crowded living conditions, unhygienic surroundings and lack of basic amenities such as garbage disposal facilities, water and sanitation characterize slums in India. The near total absence of civic amenities coupled with lack of primary health care services in most urban poor settlements has an adverse impact on the health status of its residents.

The 12th five year plan of Government of India seeks to pay systematic attention to urbanization and spearhead the process of inclusive infrastructure development in cities. As part of the plan the government has launched the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) to address the health concerns of the urban poor. NUHM aims to facilitate equitable access to primary health care by strengthening existing health delivery systems (Urban Health Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2013). The NUHM framework for implementation focuses on the following key aspects:

- Urban Poor Population living in listed and unlisted slums
- All other vulnerable population such as homeless, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction and brick kiln workers, sex workers, and other temporary migrants.
- Public health thrust on sanitation, clean drinking water, vector control, etc.
- Strengthening public health capacity of urban local bodies.

1.2. City health plan (CHP) for Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) understands that the key focus for NUHM in its first year of implementation (2013-14) is on cities with a greater population of urban poor. In view of the recently approved mission, AMC would like to access the NUHM funds to upgrade its urban health system by upgrading its existing health facilities, augmenting staff, extending health services to newly merged peri-urban areas and putting in place effective framework for community mobilization and health outreach services. The CHP prioritizes extending health services to key focus areas (KFAs) in the city. The CHP comprises existing situation analysis including documenting existing health scenario and review of existing health facilities and services, key issues in healthcare service delivery and strategies for strengthening the urban health system in Ahmedabad, improvements in institutional structure and proposed budget.

The Urban Management Consulting Pvt. Ltd. (UMC) has provided the technical assistance to AMC health department in preparing the NUHM Health PIP of Ahmedabad City (www.umcasia.org).

2. The City of Ahmedabad

2.1. Introduction

With a population of 60 lakh, Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat and the fifth largest metropolis in India (Census 2011). The city of Ahmedabad was founded in the year 1411 AD, as a walled city on the eastern banks of Sabarmati River. During early to mid 20th century, Ahmedabad was the epicenter of the developing textile industry in India. During the same time several notable and prestigious institutions such as Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), etc., were also established in the city making it an important center for higher education, science and technology. Today, Ahmedabad is recognized as a thriving metropolis in the forefront of real-estate and infrastructure development.

2.2. Population Growth and Urbanization Pattern

Ahmedabad saw a significant growth in population during 1970's owing to the growth in industry. Till this time majority of the city's population was concentrated in the eastern part of the city, especially in the walled city area. Expansion of the city into peripheral areas began in the 1980s and has continued since then. Earlier only the eastern periphery registered a fast growth rate, but in the recent few decades, west Ahmedabad has seen a more rapid expansion. The population of the city has increased from 35 lakh in the year 2001 to 55.68 lakh in 2011. The population growth during this past decade can largely be attributed to the expansion of municipal limits in 2006 when 17 *Nagar Palikas* and 30 *Gram Panchayats* were added to AMC. Today the city comprises a geographical area of 464 sq km. Historical population growth of Ahmedabad is shown in the table below.

Table 1 Population Growth in Ahmedabad

Year	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population (in lakh)	1.48	1.86	2.17	2.74	3.10	5.91	8.37	11.50	15.86	23.82	33.00	44.27	55.68

Source: Census 2011

Spatially, the city is clearly divided into eastern and western parts by the Sabarmati River flowing through the city. The western part of the city has lately seen more investment in infrastructure. In the past decade, the city has expanded largely towards the west. Areas between the 132 feet road and Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway such as Ghatlodiya, Chandlodiya, Thaltej and Sarkhej have seen rapid real estate growth. SG Highway has emerged as an important commercial area in the city. The emergence of new industrial centres such as Sanand has also influenced spatial growth in Ahmedabad and has driven development further towards the fringes between SG Highway and SP ring road.

The table on the following page indicates the population distribution in the city by zone. From the data it is evident that the newly added new-west zone has the highest population amongst all zones in the city.

Table 2 Population distribution by zone

S. No.	Zone	2011 (Source Census, 2011)		2012 (Source AMC Health Department)
		Total Population	Total Households	Total Population
1	North	1,012,760	225,058	1,063,606
2	South	988,356	219,635	1,106,900
3	East	979,362	217,636	1,028,021
4	West	844,661	187,702	887,044
5	Central	565,288	125,620	625,510
6	New West	1,178,268	261,837	1,297,626
	Total	5,568,695	1,237,488	6,008,707

The slum population in the city has also increased significantly in the last decade. According to the figures from census 2011, 17.9 percent of the total population in Ahmedabad resides in slums. A detailed assessment of urban poverty in Ahmedabad including locations and concentration of slums and other key focus areas is presented in section 2.4

Table 3 Increase in Ahmedabad slum population

S. No.	Year	Total City Population	Total Population in Slums	Percentage of Slum Population	Total Slum Households
1	2001	3,520,085	439,843	12.4%	68,994
2	2011	5,568,695	9,96,732	17.9%	2,29,407

Source: Census of India, 2011

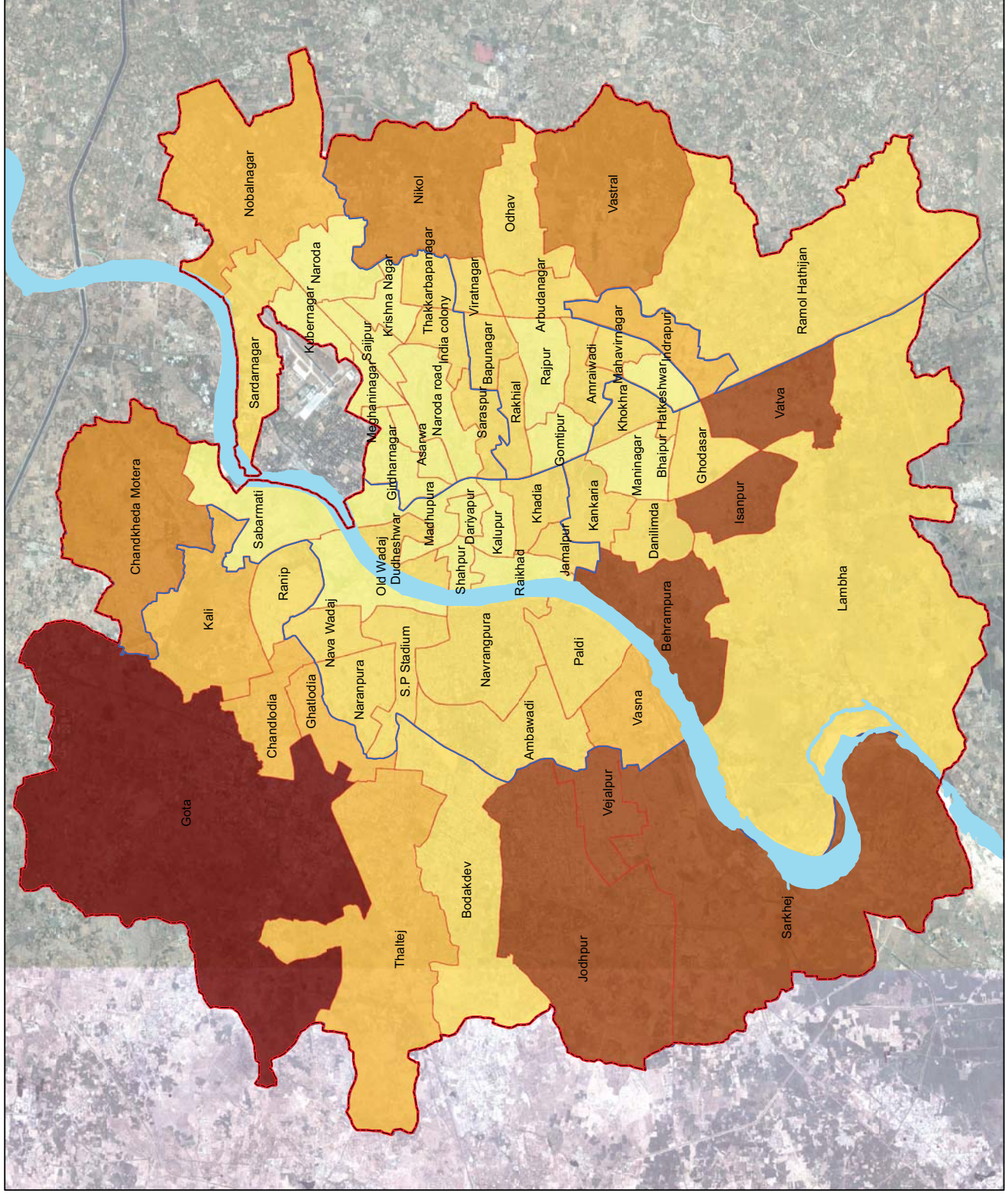
The following table presents the overall demographic profile of the city.

Table 4 Demographic profile

Ahmedabad Demographics	
Total Population of city (in lakhs)	60,08,707
Number of Notified Slums as per UCD Department	739
Number of slums not notified	-
No. of slum Households	2,29,407
No. of slums covered under various slum improvement programs (BSUP, IDSMT etc.)	739
Number of slums where households have individual water connections*	-
Number of slums connected to sewerage network*	-
Number of slums having a Primary school	-
Population of KFA (in lakhs) per AMC Health Department	34,13,080
Number of KFAs including slums, slum like areas and chawls	4570
KFA Population as percentage of urban population	56.8%
Number of KFA Households	6,82,616
No. of KFAs having AW within 500 mts.	
No. of KFAs having primary health care facility within 1KM	3632

The following maps show the ward-wise population and population density of Ahmedabad.







NUHM PIP (2013-14)



Legend

-  AMC Municipal Boundary
-  Sabarmati River
-  AMC Zones
-  AMC Wards

Ward-wise population

-  Below 75,000
-  75,001 - 1,00,000
-  1,00,001 - 1,25,000
-  1,25,001 - 1,50,000
-  1,50,001 - 1,75,000
-  Above 1,75,000

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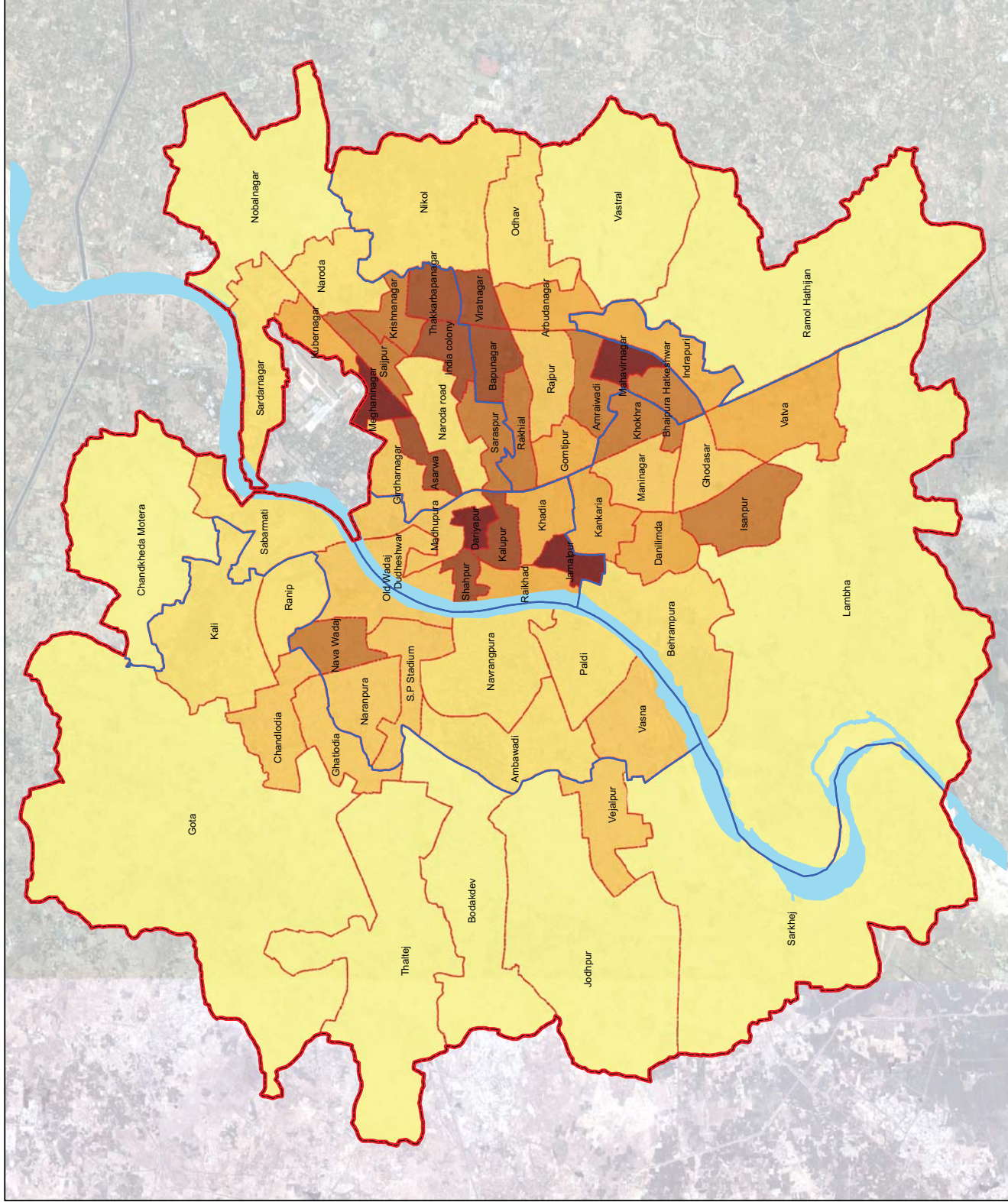
Data Sources :
Health Department, AMC.



Ward-wise population of AMC



NUHM PIP (2013-14)



Legend

- AMC Municipal Boundary
 - AMC Zones
 - AMC Wards
 - Sabarmati River
- Population density (Persons / Sq.Km.)**
- Below 10,000
 - 10,001 - 20,000
 - 20,001 - 30,000
 - 30,001 - 40,000
 - 40,000 - 50,000
 - 50,001 - 60,000
 - Above 60,000

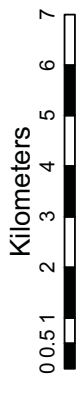
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Data Sources :
Health Department, AMC.



Ward-wise population density of Ahmedabad



2.3. Urban Local Governance

Local government came into existence in Ahmedabad on January 19, 1857. This existing local body was recognized by the statute and designated as a city municipality in 1873. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation was constituted in 1950 under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (BPMC) Act, 1949.

The city is currently divided into 64 administrative wards. Each ward is represented by three elected municipal councilors. The Corporation is governed by a general body of these councilors. The general body appoints the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor. It also elects the members for the three statutory committees (Standing Committee, Transport Committee and School Board) and 14 other committees. All the policy decisions are taken by the Board. It approves the budget and sanctions appointments and expenditure estimates sent by various departments.

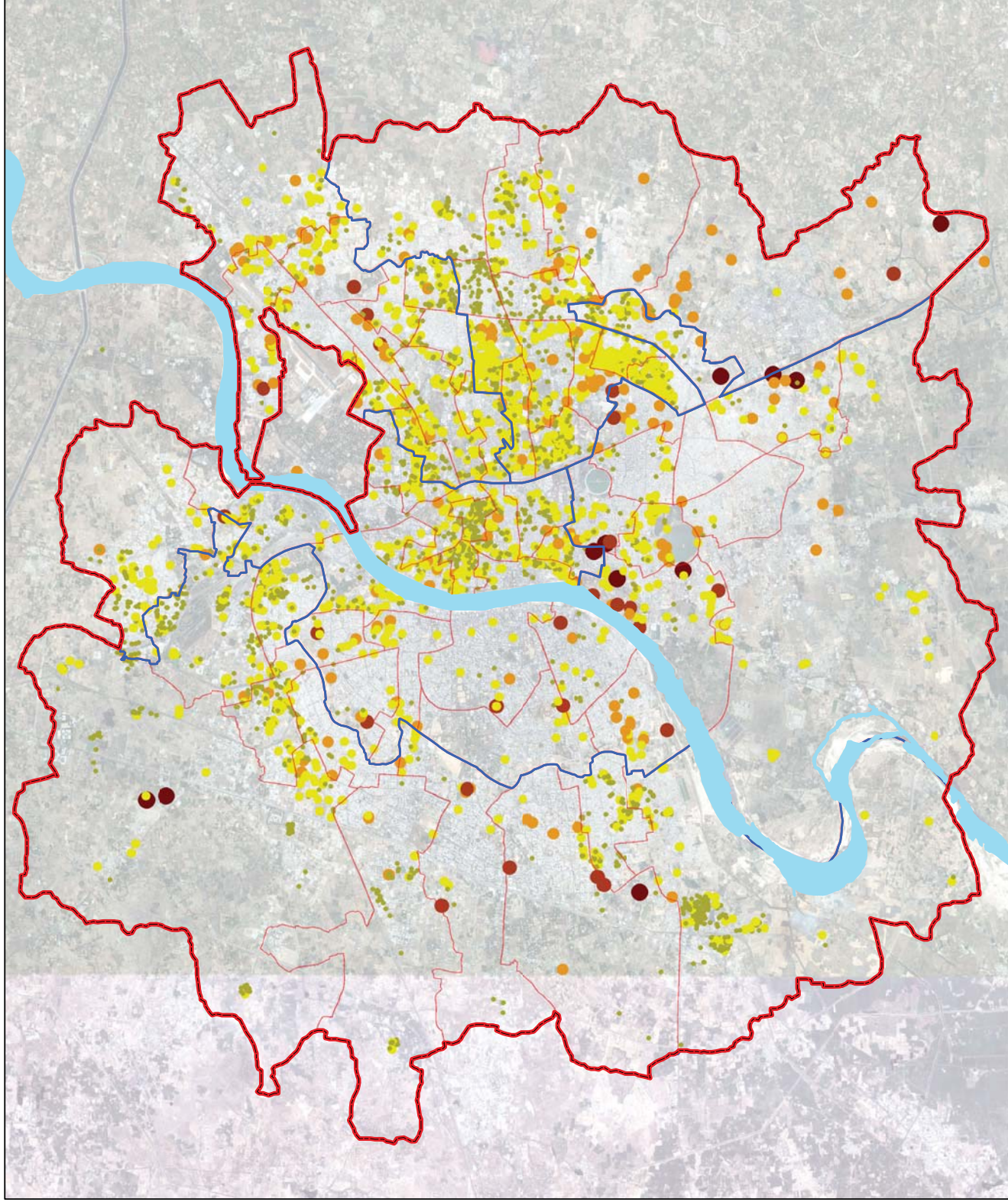
The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head of AMC. Ahmedabad has a decentralized model of urban governance. The city is divided into six zones for ease and efficiency of administration. Each zone is headed by a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The zonal governance structure in Ahmedabad is in line with the 74th Constitutional Amendment and is an important reform that aids better city management and service delivery.

Under section 63 of the BPMC Act, the Municipal Corporation is mandated to provide 25 basic services like maintenance and development of public streets, collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, solid waste management, fire safety, lighting of public spaces, maintenance of public hospitals, control of diseases and medical relief, public vaccination, registration of birth and death, primary education, water works etc. Other than these, under section 66 the Corporation may provide 42 other services like shelter for destitute and homeless, provision and maintenance of public transportation, provision and maintenance of ambulance, etc. (BPMC Act, 1949).

As per the BPMC Act, providing health care services to its citizens is an obligatory function of AMC. The obligatory functions related to health and welfare listed in the Act include public vaccination, preventing the spread of infectious disease, population control, construction and maintenance of public health facilities such as hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes etc. Other functions in the realm of public health include collection and disposal of solid waste, registration of births and deaths, scavenging and cleaning of public streets etc.

The discretionary functions include maintenance of an ambulance service, providing milk to expectant and nursing mothers etc.

NUHM PIP (2013-14)



Legend

- AMC Municipal Boundary
- Sabarmati River
- AMC Zones
- AMC Wards

Locations of key focus area

POPULATION

- Below 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- Above 10,000

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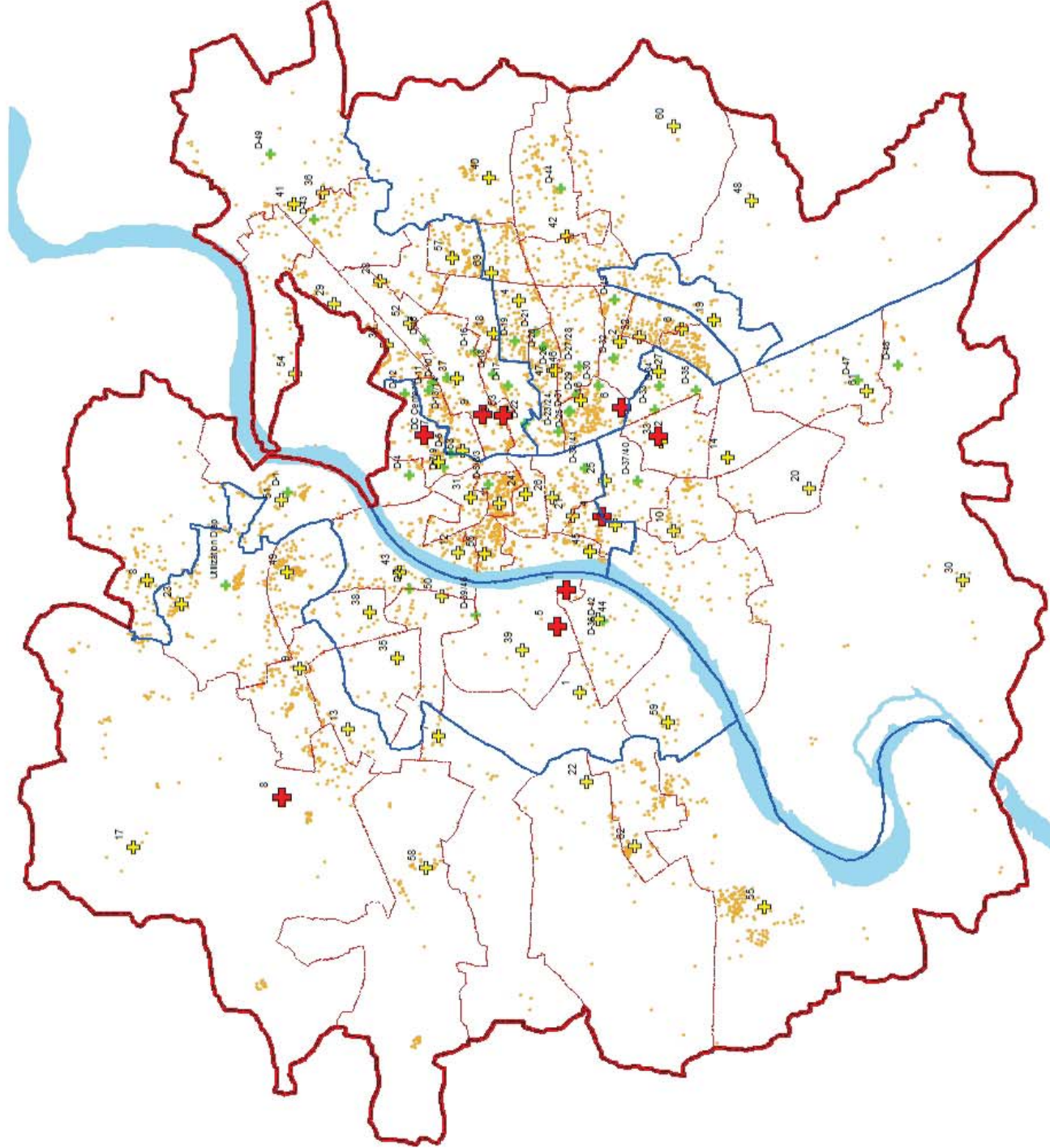
Data Sources :
Health Department, AMC.



Location of key focus areas



NUHM PIP (2013-14)



Legend

- AMC Municipal Boundary
- AMC Zones
- Sabarmati River
- AMC Wards
- + Hospitals
- + UHC
- + ESI Dispensaries
- Location of key focus areas

Hospitals

- 1 V.S. Hospital
- 2 L.G. Hospital
- 3 S.C.L. Hospital
- 4 Infectious Disease Hospital
- 5 Nagari Eye Hospital
- 6 Swarnim Dental Hospital
- 7 Civil Hospital
- 8 Sola Hospital
- 9 Gujarat Cancer Society Hospital

UHCs

- 1 Ambawadi
- 2 Amraiwadi
- 3 Asarwa
- 4 Bapunagar
- 5 Behrampur
- 6 Bheipura Hatkeshwar
- 7 Bodakdev
- 8 Chandkheda Motera
- 9 Chandlodia
- 10 Danilimda
- 11 Daryapur
- 12 Dudheshwar
- 13 Ghatlodia
- 14 Ghodasar
- 15 Girhnagar
- 16 Gomtipur
- 17 Gota
- 18 India Colony
- 19 Indrapuri
- 20 Isanpur
- 21 Jemalpur
- 22 Jodhpur
- 23 Kali
- 24 Kalupur
- 25 Kankaria
- 26 Khadia
- 27 Khokhra
- 28 Krishnanagar
- 29 Kubernagar
- 30 Lambha
- 31 Madhupura
- 32 Mahavnagar
- 33 Maninagar
- 34 Meghaninagar
- 35 Naranpura
- 36 Naroda
- 37 Naroda Road
- 38 Nava Wadaj
- 39 Navrangpura
- 40 Nikol
- 41 Nobalnagar
- 42 Odhav
- 43 Old Wadaj
- 44 Paldi
- 45 Raikhad
- 46 Rajpur
- 47 Rakhial
- 48 Ramol Hathijan
- 49 Ranip
- 50 S.P. Stadium
- 51 Sabarmati
- 52 Salpur
- 53 Saraspur
- 54 Sardarnagar
- 55 Sarkhej
- 56 Shahpur
- 57 Thakkarbapanagar
- 58 Thaltej
- 59 Vasna
- 60 Vastral
- 61 Vatva
- 62 Vejalpur
- 63 Viratnagar

Prepared for:
Health Department, AMC.

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Data Sources :
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Photograph 3 RNTCP and NVBCP are integrated at UHCs

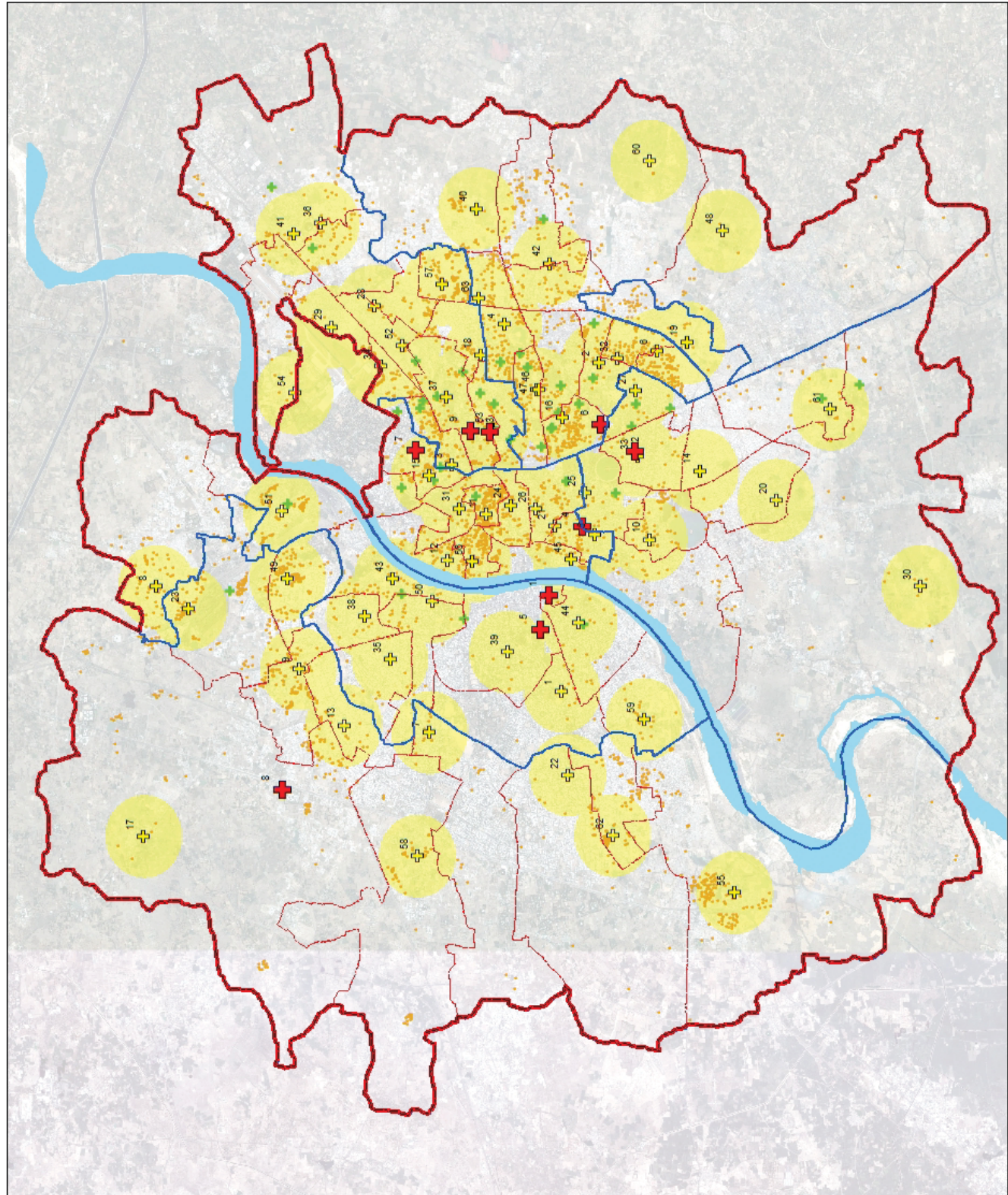


Photograph 4 There are space constraints at some UHCs with staff and patients sharing limited space



Photograph 5 Danilimda UHC

NUHM PIP (2013-14)



Legend

- AMC Municipal Boundary
- AMC Zones
- Sabarmati River
- AMC Wards
- + Hospitals
- + UHC
- + ESI Dispensaries
- Location of key focus areas
- 1 KM Buffer around UHC

Hospitals

- 1 V.S. Hospital
- 2 L.G. Hospital
- 3 S.C.L. Hospital
- 4 Infectious Disease Hospital
- 5 Nagari Eye Hospital
- 6 Swarnim Dental Hospital
- 7 Civil Hospital
- 8 Sola Hospital
- 9 Gujarat Cancer Society Hospital

UHCs

- 1 Ambawadi
- 2 Amraiwadi
- 3 Asarwa
- 4 Bapunagar
- 5 Behrampura
- 6 Bhejapura Hatkeshwar
- 7 Bodakdev
- 8 Chandkheda Motera
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- 13 Ghatlodia
- 14 Ghodasara
- 15 Girhnagar
- 16 Gomtipur
- 17 Gota
- 18 India Colony
- 19 Indrapuri
- 20 Isanpur
- 21 Jemalpur
- 22 Jodhpur
- 23 Kali
- 24 Kalupur
- 25 Kanakia
- 26 Khadia
- 27 Khokhra
- 28 Krishnanagar
- 29 Kubernagar
- 30 Lambha
- 31 Madhupura
- 32 Mahavnagar
- 33 Maninagar
- 34 Meghaninagar
- 35 Narapura
- 36 Naroda
- 37 Naroda Road
- 38 Nava Wadaj
- 39 Navrangpura
- 40 Nikol
- 41 Nobalnagar
- 42 Odhav
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- 58 Thaltej
- 59 Vasna
- 60 Vastral
- 61 Vatva
- 62 Vejalpur
- 63 Viratnagar

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Documents referred for the study:

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