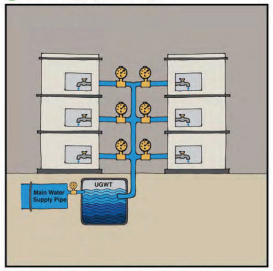
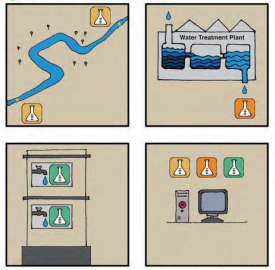
1 Water Supply Metering



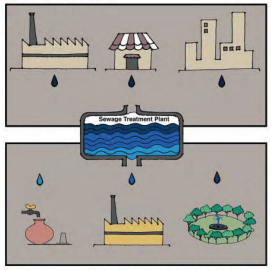
Monitoring of domestic water supply and usage through metering.

2 Water Quality Monitoring



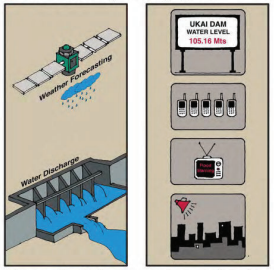
Water quality monitoring from source to tap and linking water supply with public health.

3 Water Re-use



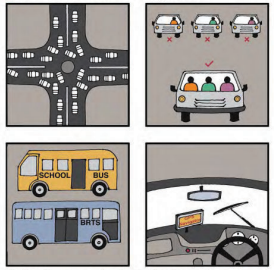
Recycling treated wastewater for purposes such as agriculture, irrigation, industrial processes and replenishing ground water.

4 End-to-End Early Warning System



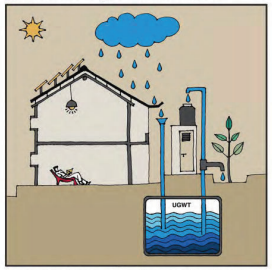
Setting up an end-to-end early warning system to improve reservoir operations, reduce intensity of floods; better prepare institutions and society to handle flood.

5 Peak Hour Traffic Management



Effective traffic management through traffic information system. Promoting car pooling at work-places to reduce fuel usage and air pollution.

6 Green Building & Thermal Comfort



Promotion of green building concept and development of areas based on byelaws.

7 Public Health Surveillance System

Improving public health surveillance system and near-real time management information systems.

Cities are engines of economic growth. Rapid urbanization has resulted in growing challenges to urban systems and their associated vulnerability. These challenges may possibly be exacerbated with events of extreme temperature, severe rainfall, intense cyclonic storms and extended droughts. Such climate variability and climate change may impact our natural resources, health, quality of life and viable urban development. Considering the close inter-relationship between issues of climate change, urbanization and poverty, The Rockefeller Foundation has launched Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) covering 10 cities in Asia spanning across India, Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand with aim to "building resilience to climate change in mid-sized cities in Asia with a focus on the poor and vulnerable".

This illustration is based on the City Resilience Strategy (CRS) prepared for Surat. This was prepared with the aim of providing a framework for development of climate resilience for the city of Surat. It is informed by climate science/climate risk information, urban development framework, vulnerability and anticipated risks, resource constraints, industry/economic development scenarios and most importantly, critical uncertainties. Critical uncertainty matrix was informed by extensive studies, information exchange and Risk to Resilience (R2R) workshops.

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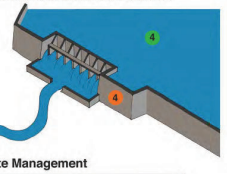
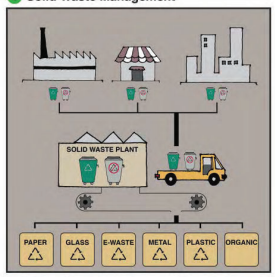
TARU Leading Edge, 2012



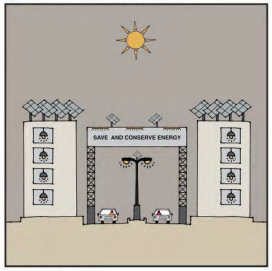
8 Solid Waste Management



Waste segregation at source should be promoted which can help in segregating much of reusable and recyclable waste.

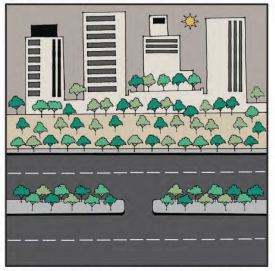
9 Awareness & Community Participation

1 Solar Energy Infrastructure



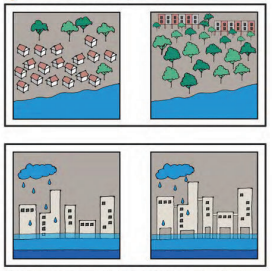
Encourage solar energy.

2 Green Belt



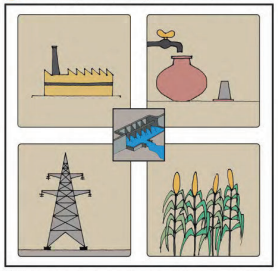
Future development should incorporate green networks within congested neighbourhoods.

3 Flood Plain Management



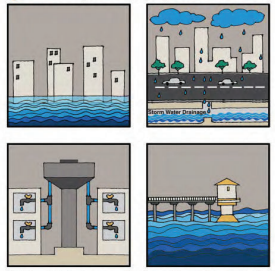
Flood plain management based on improvised land use policy and building regulations.

4 Managing Competing Water Demand



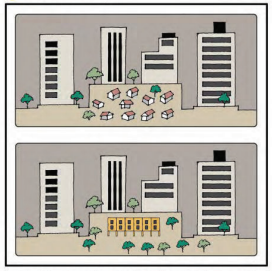
Ukai dam management for the changing environmental parameters and relative water demand.

5 Hardening Water Supply Infrastructure



Hardening of infrastructure e.g. quality water supply in case of eventualities like floods.

1 Slum Free City



Slum free city based on existing national and state government schemes and programs.

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