

**REGISTERED POST/BY HAND**

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Government of India  
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation  
JNNURM Directorate

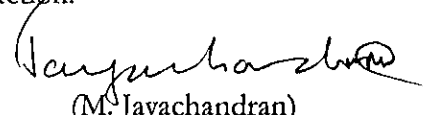
Room No. 201 G Wing  
New Delhi, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2009

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Sanctioning Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation held on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (HUPA) to consider and sanction projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

2. The appraisal agencies (i.e. HUDCO and BMTPC) are requested to convey the decisions of the Central Sanctioning Committee to the State implementing agency/nodal agency for IHSDP to take appropriate follow up actions as per the minutes of the meeting.

3. A copy of the minutes is forwarded to the Secretaries in-charge of BSUP and IHSDP in the States/UTs with a request to take further follow up action.



(M. Jayachandran)

Deputy Director (BSUP)

Telephone No. +91-11-23061519

**Encl: Minutes of the meeting**

**To**

**Members of the CSC as follows:**

1. The Joint Secretary (JNNURM) and Mission Director, Ministry of HUPA.
2. The JS&FA, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. The Joint Secretary (UD), Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. The CMD, HUDCO, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
5. The Director (UPA), Convenor, Ministry of HUPA

**Copy to the Joint Secretary (PF-I), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.**

**Copy to the concerned officer in respect of projects considered in the meeting:-**

1. Shri S.C. Chaudhary, Commissioner & Principal Secretary, Urban Local Body, Government of Haryana, SCO-20, Sector 7C, Chandigarh 160 001
2. Shri Vijay Gupta, PO, SUDA, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh
3. Shri Johnny T.O., Secretary, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram, Civil Secretariat, Block C, Treasury Square, Aizawl 796 001
4. Shri R. Lalhmulliana, Joint Director, UD & PA Department, Government of Mizoram, Civil Secretariat, Block C, Treasury Square, Aizawl 796 001

**Copy to the Secretaries in charge of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the States/UTs:-**

The Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Municipal Administration Department Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block Secretariat Hyderabad – 500 002	The Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block, A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad – 500 002
The Secretary, Municipal Administration Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block Secretariat, Hyderabad-500 002.	The Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Tourism, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Civil Secretariat, Itanagar.
The Commissioner & Secretary, UD Department, Government of Assam, Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati -781 006.	The Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar, Vikash Bhawan, New Secretariat, Patna..
The Additional Secretary & Director (BUDA), Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar, Vikash Bhawan, Patna.	The Secretary (Housing), Government of Bihar Sachivalaya Patna – 800 015
The Secretary, Urban Administration & Development Department, Government of Chhattishgarh, Room NO 316, DKS Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur -492 001.	The Secretary(Housing) Government of Goa, Secretariat Annexe, EDC House, Panaji- 403 001
The Principal Secretary(UD) & Housing, Government of Gujarat, Block No, 14, 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor, New Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar-382 010.	The Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, GMFB Building, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar – 382 016.
The Commissioner & Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Government of Haryana, SCO-20 Sec.7C, Chandigarh – 160 001.	The Secretary (UD), Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla – 171 002
The Secretary, Housing and UD Department, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, New Secretariat, Srinagar	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla – 171 002
The Director, Urban Local Bodies Government of Jammu & Kashmir, 151-A/D, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu.	The Secretary Urban Development Department, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi -834 004.

The Secretary (Housing) Government of Jharkhand, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004	The Principal Secretary (Housing) Government of Karnataka, Room No.213, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Vikas Sauda Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Road, Bangalore-560 001
The Principal Secretary to Government UD Department, Government of Karnataka Room No.436, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Vikas Sauda Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Road, Bangalore 560 001	The Secretary (Housing), Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram – 695 001
The Principal Secretary, Local Self Government Department Government of Kerala Thiruvananthapuram – 695 001	The Secretary , Local Self Government, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram-695 001
The Executive Director Kudumbashree State Poverty Eradication Mission Government of Kerala 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, TRIDA Building, Chalakuzhy Road, Medical College (PO), Thiruvananthapuram 695 011.	The Principal Secretary, Urban Administration and Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Mantralaya, Bhopal - 462 032
The Principal Secretary (Housing & Environment), Government of Madhya Pradesh, Mantralaya, Ballabh Bhavan, Bhopal - 462 032	The Commissioner, Urban Administration & Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Nagar Palika Bhavan, Shivaji Nagar Bhopal -462 016
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of Maharashtra, Room No.425, 4 <sup>th</sup> floor Mantraalaya, Mumbai-400 032	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Maharashtra, Room No.268, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032
Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Affairs & Housing, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building Shillong-793 001	The Secretary, Housing, UD & Municipal Administration, Government of Manipur, Chief Secretariat, Imphal -795 001
The Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram, Civil Secretariat, Aizwal-796 001.	The Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Nagaland, Kohima – 797 001
The Commissioner & Secretary, Works & Housing, Government of Nagaland Kohima – 797 001	The Principal Secretary (Housing & UD), Government of Orissa, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneswar - 751 001

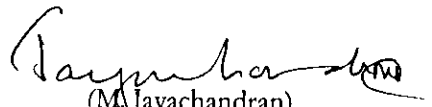
The Principal Secretary(LSG) Government of Punjab Mini Secretariat Sector-9, Chandigarh 160 001	The Secretary (Housing & UD) Government of Punjab, Room No.419, Mini Secretariat, Sector-9 Chandigarh 160 001
The Principal Secretary, UDH & LSG Department, Government of Rajasthan Room No. 29, Main Building, Secretariat, Jaipur	The Secretary, Local Self Government Department, Government of Rajasthan , Room No.39, SSO Building, Government Secretariat , Jaipur 302 005.
The Secretary, Department of UD & Housing, Government of Sikkim, NH 31A, Gangtok - 737 101	The Secretary (Housing & UD), Government of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, Secretariat, Chennai -600 009
The Secretary, Municipal Administration & Water Supply, Government of Tamil Nadu, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Ezhilagam Annexe, Chepauk, Chennai- 600 009	The Secretary (UD), Government of Tripura Civil Secretariat, Pt. Nehru Complex, Agartala-799 001
The Principal Secretary (UD & MA) Government of Uttar Pradesh, Room No.825, 8 <sup>th</sup> floor, Babu Bhawan, Lucknow - 226 001	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Uttar Pradesh, 325 Babu Bhawan, Lucknow - 226 001
The Director, SUDA, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Navchetna Kendra, 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow.	The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of Uttarakhand, Uttarakhand Secretariat, 4 B, Subhash Road DEHRADUN - 248 001.
The Project Director (JNNURM), Urban Development Directorate, Government of Uttarakhand, 43/6, Mata Mandir Marg, Dharampur, Dehradun - 248 001	
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of West Bengal, Nagarayan DF-8, Sector1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700 064	The Secretary (UD & Housing), Chandigarh Administration, UT Secretariat, Sector 9, Chandigarh-160 001
The Secretary (Housing), Government of Puducherry, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605 001	The Secretary, Local Administration Department Government of Puducherry, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605 001
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of NCT of Delhi, 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor, C Wing, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi.	The Additional Secretary (UD), Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi-110 002

The Commissioner & Secretary, (Relief & Rehabilitation), UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Secretariat, Port Blair -744 101	The Secretary (Housing & UD), UT of Daman & Diu, Secretariat, Moti Daman-396 220
The Secretary (Housing & UD), UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Secretariat, Silvassa-396 220	The Chief Town Planner, Town & Country Planning Department, UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Secretariat, Silvassa - 396 230.

Copy to:

1. The Joint Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister (Kind attention Shri R. Gopalakrishnan), PMO, South Block, New Delhi.
2. PS to Hon'ble Minister (HUPA)
3. Sr. PPS to Secretary (HUPA)
4. Joint Secretary (H), Ministry of HUPA
5. The Joint Secretary (PP), Ministry of Minority Affairs, Room No.1125, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
6. The Joint Secretary (UT), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
7. Director (UPA), Ministry of HUPA
8. OSD (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA.
9. Director (Administration), Ministry of HUPA
10. DS(JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
11. US(JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
12. DD(JPC), NBO, Ministry of HUPA
13. DD(Data & MIS), NBO, Ministry of HUPA
14. DD (NRC), NBO, Ministry of HUPA
15. SO (IHSDP), Ministry of HUPA
16. Monitoring Cell (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
17. The CMD, NBCC, "NBCC Bhavan", Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
18. The CMD, HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi-110014
19. The Executive Director, BMIPC, Core 5 A, First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
20. The Director (Corporate Planning), HUDCO, "HUDCO Bhavan", India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110 003.
21. The Director, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand - 247 667

Copy to:- Guard folder on JNNURM

  
(M. Jayachandran)  
Deputy Director (BSUP)



MINUTES OF THE 58<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE CENTRAL  
SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC) OF THE INTEGRATED  
HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME UNDER  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL  
MISSION (JNNURM)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2009

The 58<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) of the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in New Delhi on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2009. The list of participants is at Annexure – I.

2.1. Welcoming the Chairperson and the Members of CSC, Joint Secretary & Mission Director (JNNURM) informed that as the financial year is coming to a close all States/UTs were informed by the Mission Directorate as well as CSMC/CSC to come up with the necessary project proposals seeking ACA by 15.2.2009. The date was subsequently extended by CSMC/CSC based on the requests of some States/UTs till 20.2.2009. States/UTs were requested to come up with proposals for release of ACA out of (i) the balance of the 7-year Mission period allocation and (ii) the new fiscal stimulus package to revive the economy. It was informed that the Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation would require some time for the issue of minutes and processing of proposals for release of funds by Finance Ministry, which in turn would take time to release ACA. JS (JNNURM) informed the Appraising Agencies to be in touch with the States/UTs regarding prioritization of proposals and submit the list of DPRs received conforming to JNNURM Guidelines by 23.2.2009 so that subject to the availability out of 7-year allocation indicated by the Planning Commission and the shelf of projects sanctioned so far against the fiscal stimulus package, meetings of the CSMC/CSC can be planned. OSD (JNNURM) would compile the list of duly appraised projects and put up the same for consideration by CSMC/CSC by 23.2.2009.

2.2. JS (JNNURM) requested the State/UT representatives to come up with adequate number proposals for the release of 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> installments for projects sanctioned earlier so as to maintain the pace of implementation of projects sanctioned earlier. He reminded that Mid-term target of 5 lakh houses for the urban poor has been committed by the

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Ministry before Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Ministry also envisages a target of 15 lakh houses over the Mission period. JS (JNNURM) requested OSD (JNNURM), Deputy Secretary (JNNURM) and the Chiefs of Central Appraising Cells in BMTPC and HUDCO to report to the CSMC/CSC regarding the number of projects completed, number of houses completed and number of houses under construction as on 01.03.2009 and the number of houses that are likely to be completed by 30.9.2009 and the number likely to remain in progress by 30.9.2009. He informed that the above officers must maintain copies of duly corrected and signed DPRs, appraisal reports, colony layout plans duly approved and estimates duly authenticated. The records should be got ready for inspection by Secretary (HUPA) by 07.3.2009. JS (JNNURM) informed that the States/UTs and Appraising Agencies must follow the JNNURM Guidelines and instructions issued by CSMC/CSC from time to time **(Annexure II)**.

2.3. JS (JNNURM) emphasized some key instructions issued by Secretary (HUPA) & Chairperson, CSC as follows:

- (i) At least the basic minimum town planning norms must be followed in housing colonies being taken up under BSUP and IHSDP. Otherwise, the slums will remain as slums and the purpose of JNNURM would be defeated.
- (ii) The DPRs should ensure the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure, storm water drainage, roads, community facilities, open spaces, etc. as per the town planning norms applicable to EWS/low-income housing. Steps should be taken to develop of green habitats.
- (iii) A 'whole slum' approach with total sanitation needs to be adopted. BSUP and IHSDP should aim at de-notification of slums after development. Pucca houses of the urban poor not having toilet facilities must also be provided with the same. Urban renewal cannot be achieved without meeting the requirements of basic sanitation for the urban poor.
- (iv) Every beneficiary household under BSUP and IHSDP must be given individual water connection and individual toilet - connected to city water and sewer systems respectively and enabled to have individual electricity connection.

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- (v) The infrastructure networks being developed under BSUP and IHSDP should invariably be integrated or planned to be integrated with trunk-line city infrastructure facilities, either already existing or being developed under UIG / UIDSSMT or State Government programmes in accordance with CDPs.
- (vi) The State/ULBs should ensure proper coordination amongst various agencies engaged in the implementation of JNNURM (UIG, UIDSSMT, BSUP and IHSDP) and other schemes to make sure that slums and low-income communities are linked to city-wide infrastructure systems.
- (vii) The project appraisal teams for UIG, UIDSSMT, BSUP and IHSDP must ensure the linkages between slum infrastructure facilities and city infrastructure networks.
- (viii) TPIMA should be instituted without any further loss of time in addition to internal quality assurance mechanisms. High level teams must be deputed to ensure utmost quality in housing for the poor.
- (ix) Beneficiary Committees must be constituted to supervise and closely involve in the execution of works. States/UTs must take action for conduct of social audit of BSUP and IHSDP projects following guidelines similar to those in the case of NREGA.

3.1. Secretary (HUPA) & Chairperson, CSC desired that the appraising agencies take care to ensure that DPRs posed to the Mission Directorate in MoHUPA satisfy JNNURM Guidelines and Toolkits, instructions issued by CSMC/CSC from time to time, State PWD Code and relevant State Government Orders, that the land proposed for housing is available and free of encumbrances, DPRs/estimates (rates and bills of quantities) are certified by the competent authority, eligible beneficiaries are identified, action is taken for the biometric identification of beneficiaries, 'whole slum' approach is adopted, a definite plan of action is worked out to put the place vacated by slum-dwellers to productive use in the case of relocation projects, town planning norms as applicable under State laws are followed in designing layouts, State/ULB shares are available and beneficiaries agree to pay for their contribution.

3.2. Secretary (HUPA) impressed upon the need for updating all records and keeping them in safe custody for future reference. OSD (JNNURM), DS (JNNURM) and the Appraising Agencies were instructed to devote

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special attention to the systematic maintenance of all project-related reports/records including DPRs, duly corrected and signed, List of Beneficiaries, Appraisal Reports, CSMC/CSC Meeting Minutes, Copies of Layout Plans and Housing Designs duly signed by the Planning Authority/SLNA, Copies of Estimates in the DPR duly certified by the Competent Authority as per State PWD Code/Government Rules and Orders from Finance Ministry releasing ACA. The Appraising Agencies, OSD (JNNURM) and the Mission Directorate must conduct a drive to ensure that all the required records are secured, if not available, and placed in safe custody. There is also a need to track expenditures by State Governments/State Level Nodal Agencies vis-à-vis the estimates cleared by the CSMC/CSC. If tendered amount is lower than what was cleared when DPRs was approved by CSMC/CSC, a refund of ACA will be due.

4. For the CSC Meeting, new project proposals from the States of Haryana (2 Projects) Maharashtra (1 project) and Mizoram (2 Projects) and release of Central assistance for VAMBAY projects were put up for consideration. The brief details of the agenda are at **Annexure-III**.

### New Projects

#### Haryana

5.1. The Project Officer, SUDA, Government of Haryana made presentation on two projects of Haryana (Yamunanagar – 652 Dwelling Units and Ladwa – 200 Dwelling Units). He informed that State share is available, Layout Plans conform to the Toolkit circulated by the Ministry, TPIMA has been established for BSUP and the same would be extended to IHSDP Projects. He requested that the projects may be sanctioned against the fiscal stimulus package announced by the Government to give a boost to housing to revive the economy.

5.2. The Committee made the following observations:

- Compared to many States, Haryana has not been providing adequate State support for IHSDP projects. As per the conditions of sanction of projects by the Central Sanctioning Committee, escalation in the project cost needs to be borne by the State Government. The State may consider enhancing its support for IHSDP projects.
- The State should establish PMU and PIUs and avail benefits for capacity building activities under the IEC component of BSUP and IHSDP.

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- The State must furnish layout plans to the scale within one month

5.3. Taking into account the presentation made, report of the Appraising Agency and information received from the State, the Committee approved the two projects subject to availability of ACA under the fiscal stimulus package and commitment by the State Government that in the eventuality of non-availability of ACA by Government of India, the State Government would provide funding to complete the projects. The details of approved project components are at Statements I and II of Annexure – IV.

### Mizoram

6.1. The Central Sanctioning Committee considered two projects for the towns of Champai – 74 Dwelling Units and Kolasib – 50 Dwelling Units. These projects were approved in the 39th Meeting of the CSC held on 26.8.2008. However, issuing financial statements for the same showing commitment of Central assistance for various components was deferred for want of adequate allocation of ACA. The Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Government of Mizoram, requested the CSC to consider the projects as allocation under the fiscal stimulus package is now available. The CSC asked the appraising agency and State Government to submit financial statements taking into account the observations made by the Committee in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting.

6.2. The Appraising Agency (BMTPC) informed that all suggestions by the CSC earlier have been complied with. The fund sharing pattern has been revised to include Central share in all components and projects satisfy the Guidelines of JNNURM.

6.3. Taking into account the presentation made, report of the Appraising Agency and information received from the State, the Committee approved the two projects subject to layout plans to the scale being furnished within a month. The details of approved project components are at Statements III and IV of Annexure – IV.

### Release of Central assistance for VAMBAY Projects

7.1. The representative of HUDCO, the nodal agency for the erstwhile VAMBAY scheme informed that the VAMBAY scheme, which was in operation when JNNURM was launched, has been merged with IHSDP. She presented the proposals from the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Manipur and Nagaland for sanction of installments due for completion of VAMBAY projects.

7.2. The IF Division raised a point regarding the proposal to release fund to the VAMBAY project at Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir. The Committee decided that HUDCO should provide necessary clarification regarding the number of dwelling units for which Central assistance is proposed to be released. The same should also be done for other projects. **Accordingly, the proposals were deferred.**

### Washim – Maharashtra

8. **The project was not presented in this meeting and was accordingly deferred.**

9.1. Concluding the meeting, Secretary (HUPA) & Chairperson, CSC emphasized the need for execution of high quality houses for the urban poor along with basic civic facilities without time- and cost- over-runs. She called upon the State/UT Secretaries/CEOs of State Level Nodal Agencies to take all necessary steps to ensure that the Mid-term and Mission targets are attained as committed. She suggested that PMUs/PIUs and TPIMAs should be instituted positively by the end of March 2009. It must be ensured that every house sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP is constructed with utmost quality so as to become a place of pride for the poor person who has been deprived of access to affordable shelter and basic amenities for so long. She suggested that the State/UT Secretary may send high level teams to fields to check the quality of construction regularly. Further, beneficiary committees must be constituted in all cases to plan, supervise and monitor the construction of houses and basic amenities being taken up.

9.2. Secretary (HUPA) & Chairperson desired that the State/UT Secretaries undertake a detailed review by 28.2.2009 and submit action plans for starting and completing the projects already sanctioned so far with clearly specified milestones to the Mission Directorate. They should also send action plans for instituting PMU/PIUs and TPIMA.

10. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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ANNEXURE-I

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 58<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF CENTRAL  
SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC) OF IHSDP HELD UNDER THE  
CHAIRPERSONSHIP OF SECRETARY (HUPA) ON 20.2.2009**

1. Ms. Kiran Dhingra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation ..... in Chair
2. Dr. P.K. Mohanty, Joint Secretary (JNNURM) and Mission Director, Ministry of HUPA
3. Shri D.S. Negi, OSD (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
4. Shri S. Surendra, Town & Country Planner, TCPO, Ministry of Urban Development
5. Shri V.K. Gupta, Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of HUPA
6. Ms. Aparna Sharma, Deputy Secretary (UH), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
7. Shri Vivek Nangia, Deputy Secretary (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
8. Shri Deena Nath, Dy Director, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance
9. Shri Malay Chatterjee, Executive Director, HUDCO, Chandigarh
10. Shri Madan Kumar, District Project Officer, O/o Additional Deputy Commissioner, Kurukshetra
11. Shri Vijay Gupta, P.O. SUDA, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh
12. Shri Chaman Lal Dhiman Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ladwa, Haryana
13. Shri K.K. Jain, E.O., MC Yamunanagar, Haryana
14. Shri Johny T.O., Secretary, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl.
15. Shri R. Lalhmuliana, Joint Director, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl.
16. Shri H.V.L. Zarzoenga, Deputy Director, UD & PA Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl.
17. Shri Vinod Gupta, Municipal Engineer, Municipal Council Yamunanagar, Haryana
18. Shri Satish Kumar, Junior Engineer, Municipal Committee, Ladwa, Haryana.
19. Shri Laldinsanga Hwante, Assistant Engineer, UD&PA Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl.
20. Ms. Usha P. Mahavir, Deputy Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
21. Ms. Radha Roy, Assistant Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
22. Shri A.P. Tiwari, Assistant Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
23. Shri C.N. Jha, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi
24. Shri Pankaj Gupta, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi

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**IMPORTANT POINTS REGARDING FORMULATION,  
EXECUTION & MONITORING OF BSUP AND IHSDP  
PROJECTS**

**CDPs and Slum Development Plans**

- The first generation CDPs have not addressed the requirements of housing and infrastructure in slums/low-income settlements adequately. States/UTs should revisit their CDPs, identify all the slums in their cities and towns – both notified and non-notified, develop database, and assess the needs for both *in situ* and relocation projects. As far as possible, priority should be accorded to *in situ* development of slums, keeping the livelihood needs of the urban poor in view. Time-bound Slum Development Plans need to be prepared for all cities and towns to pursue the agenda of Slum-free Cities/Towns in view of the mandatory reform regarding the provision of entitlements and amenities to the urban poor in accordance with the 7-Point Charter of JNNURM.

**Slum & Socio-economic Surveys**

- Survey of slums and potential beneficiaries for coverage under BSUP and IHSDP projects is a must for the meaningful formulation of DPRs. All efforts should be made for the proper conduct of detailed slum surveys and household socio-economic surveys to identify the projects/facilities to be included under DPRs. The SLNAs concerned would be responsible for the conduct of various surveys under the guidance of the State Secretary concerned. OSD (JNNURM) will coordinate the conduct of surveys in BSUP cities/towns and other cities and towns covered / proposed to be covered under IHSDP. He will communicate necessary guidelines / formats for the conduct of Slum, Household and Livelihoods Surveys in States/UTs. Training programmes as required for effective survey works should be organised by SLNAS, coordinated by OSD (JNNURM).
- Surveys would facilitate the assessment of the felt-needs of slum-dwellers/urban poor, especially for housing and physical and social infrastructure including schools, health care centres and other social /community facilities like community halls, common facility centres etc. Such surveys should cover health, education and livelihood

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profiles of the urban poor. The survey findings must be utilized for designing good BSUP/IHSDP projects, taking into account important aspects such as dependency load in the existing schools, capacity in hospitals for in- and out-patients, need for multi-purpose community centres including livelihood centres, informal sector markets, etc. depending on the occupational profiles of the beneficiaries and the likely numbers.

- In case there is time constraint, *regular slum survey and household socio-economic survey* can be preceded by *rapid slum and socio-economic surveys* for the purposes of assessing the state of basic amenities in slums and the felt-needs of beneficiaries, duly considering their broad social, economic, educational and skill profiles, main and subsidiary occupations etc. so that appropriate physical and social infrastructure facilities can be proposed in the DPRs.
- Each DPR should be accompanied by a list of beneficiaries based on the socio-economic survey. Efforts should be made to develop slums inhabited predominantly by SCs, STs and other weaker sections living in sub-human conditions. States/ULBs should ensure that houses under BSUP and IHSDP are provided to the needy and the properly targeted sections. The list of beneficiaries should be notified and placed in the website of the ULB/JNNURM.
- States/UTs should go in for issues of bio-metric identity cards to beneficiaries based on the socio-economic survey and computerization of data/records. This is to ensure that they do not sell the dwelling units and squat elsewhere. Further, the States/ULBs may impose conditions that the houses constructed under JNNURM cannot be transferred over a specified period or that the same would be on a long-term lease. The possibility of sale/alienation/misuse of housing units constructed under BSUP and IHSDP should be prevented.

### Consultation with Beneficiaries

- Consultation with beneficiaries is a must before deciding on preparation of DPRs. Willingness of the beneficiaries should be taken for any rehabilitation/relocation projects proposed and also for payment of beneficiary contribution.
- Affordability of the urban poor should be kept foremost in view while working out beneficiary contribution. Any contribution amount beyond their financial capacity may lead to the imposition of undue burden on them. Therefore, special care needs to be taken while deciding upfront beneficiary contribution or EMI payment.

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States/UTs may arrange loans under Differential Rate of Interest scheme for beneficiaries to enable them to meet their share. Overall construction cost of the housing unit may also be kept at a minimum.

### **Mandatory Clearances/Approvals**

- The State Level Nodal Agency/implementing bodies should ensure that the necessary clearances/approvals such as environmental clearance, Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) regulation clearance, land use clearance, etc. are in place before the DPRs are posed to the State Level Steering Committee/State Level Coordination Committee, as the case may be, for consideration. The CEO of the SLNA and State Secretary concerned should place the necessary technical clearances/approvals under various laws, including Environmental, Town Planning and Municipal laws, etc. and certificate that the estimates contained in the DPRs are authenticated/certified by the technically competent authorities under the State PWD Core/rules before the SLSC/SICC.
- The layouts proposed for housing colonies under BSUP and IHSDP, showing various land uses and facilities proposed must conform to the prevalent Town Planning Rules/norms, as applicable to low income housing/informal settlements. Copies of layouts and housing designs must invariably accompany DPRs when the same are sent to Appraising Agencies.

### **Housing & Infrastructure Components**

- The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has circulated Model DPR document to all States/UT's. The same is also placed in the Ministry's web site for JNNURM. A 'whole slum' approach will need to be adopted covering provision of land tenure, affordable housing and basic services. The whole slum proposed for development/redevelopment/relocation should be de-notified after the BSUP or IHSDP project is implemented. However, considering the difficulties in practice and special needs of the urban poor at some locations, clusters having more than 15 housing units can also be considered. Under the whole slum approach, it must be ensured that pucca houses left out of housing programme should be provided with individual toilet facilities with a view to achieving total sanitation.
- The housing component should generally be at least 50% of the total project cost with a view to achieving the targets fixed under

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the Mission and also giving primacy to the provision of shelter to the urban poor except in cases where housing units have already been constructed/are being constructed under VAMBAY or other EWS scheme of Central or State Governments.

- Adequate provision should be made for water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid and liquid waste disposal in the colonies proposed for development under BSUP or IHSDP. Individual water and sewer connection should be provided. Digester technology, where immediate connections to city sewer systems are not feasible, could be adopted in the place of dual-pits/septic tanks, wherever feasible.

### **Education, Health & Other Facilities**

- Proposals for additional schools or additional rooms in existing schools must be part of the DPRs. The capacity of the existing schools to absorb the children from colonies being developed under BSUP and IHSDP needs to be carefully studied. The estimate of school-going children (including those from the new colonies) and demand for classrooms in terms of prevailing norms, capacity in existing schools and the additional capacity required should be worked out.
- Similar exercise should be done for providing health care facilities – hospitals, health centres, maternity centres etc.
- Action needs to be taken to ensure that other community infrastructure facilities like electrical sub-stations, transformers, water supply reservoirs, parks, playgrounds, bus stops, local markets, post offices etc. are also made available to the poor.
- Detailed estimates of community facility requirements as per planning norms, availability and gaps to be addressed have to be prepared at the initial stage of project preparation itself.

### **Colony Layouts & Housing Designs**

- The colony layout plan should be socially cohesive and should facilitate social interaction amongst the dwellers. Efforts should be made for providing at 30% open areas along with 15% organised green area in the layouts.
- Adequate space must be provided in the layouts for community facilities including social and livelihoods infrastructure. The layout plan must include designated space to take care of convergent services such as health, education and recreation, informal sector markets, livelihood centres, pens for animals (if permitted and

required) etc. in accordance with the specific needs of each of the slum pockets and their beneficiaries.

- The houses proposed should have two rooms, balcony, kitchen and separate bathroom and latrine, individual water connection and sewer connection. Aspects such as storage space for keeping things in rooms/kitchen, location of kitchen, location of toilet and bathroom in the houses to facilitate privacy, independent access from both rooms to toilet and bathroom, leaving a small space for fitting exhaust fan in kitchen and toilet, balcony for drying clothes etc., are some of the nuances that can be thoughtfully incorporated in the design of the houses for the poor.
- In the case of more than G+3 structures, provisions for ramp/lifts may be made to ensure that the old, disabled and children are not put to inconvenience.
- While priority should be given to accommodate physically challenged beneficiaries in the colonies, suitable barrier-free environments need to be provided for them in the proposed projects.
- The Ministry of HUPA, with the help of HUDCO and BMTPC, has developed good designs of houses, colonies, ramps and various types of social infrastructure facilities which could be appropriately used while formulating project proposals. A Toolkit has also been published in this regard. The same may be referred to.
- The State Level Nodal Agency/ULBs/other implementing agencies may adopt innovative designs for layouts and houses for the poor, multi-purpose community centres, informal sector markets, animal pens, etc. not only in BSUP and IHSDP projects but also in their own programmes taken up by Housing Corporations/Boards etc. duly considering the models presented by HUDCO and BMTPC in the Toolkit published by the Ministry.

### Developing Green Habitats

- States/UT's should take action to develop green habitats for the urban poor duly providing as many green belts, parks, avenue plantations, etc. as possible. Road-side plantations with tree guards and block plantations in the colonies taken up under BSUP and IHSDP should be given priority by the ULBs/Departments dealing with Parks, Plantations and Urban Forests.
- Tall seedlings, say 4-5 years old may be procured and planted in BSUP and IHSDP colonies so that they get established quickly without the need for careful nurture and maintenance.

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### **Connectivity to City Infrastructure**

- The infrastructure networks being developed under BSUP and IHSDP should invariably be integrated or planned to be integrated with trunk-line city infrastructure facilities, either already existing or being developed under UIG / UIDSSMT or State Government programmes in accordance with CDPs.
- The States / ULBs should ensure proper coordination amongst various agencies engaged in the implementation of JNNURM (UIG, UIDSSMT, BSUP and IHSDP) and other schemes to make sure that slums and low-income communities are linked to city-wide infrastructure systems. The project appraisal teams for UIG, UIDSSMT, BSUP and IHSDP must ensure such type of linkages.
- Infrastructure facilities provided to slum-dwellers/urban poor in the BSUP and IHSDP colonies should not be inferior to those in the surrounding areas.

### **O&M - Maintenance of Assets**

- Proper maintenance of assets and upkeep of cleanliness and hygiene in the housing complexes / colonies developed under BSUP and IHSDP should be given utmost importance. States/UTs must develop viable and sustainable mechanisms for the maintenance of the houses and common infrastructure facilities created under BSUP and IHSDP through suitable mechanisms such as colony welfare associations, local body-residents partnerships, institutional arrangements of collection of monthly maintenance charges etc.
- Wherever informal sector markets are taken up as a part of social infrastructure facilities in colonies, their operation on a time-sharing basis by inhabitants or their associations can be considered by the ULB concerned for enabling wider coverage of beneficiaries, without allotting space to any one person permanently.

### **Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities**

- An important objective of the new programme is to ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities. In this regard, care should be taken to take up clusters of minority beneficiaries to the extent possible. Wherever feasible, efforts should be made to allocate up to 15% of targets under BSUP and IHSDP for the minorities.

## Appraisal Check Lists

- Responsibility for the technical specifications in DPRs (adherence to State PWD Code and Government Orders) and their endorsement/approval by the competent authority lies with the ULB/implementing authority/State Level Nodal Agency. The appraisal agencies must also ensure that the technical specifications are duly certified by the technically competent authorities as per State Government Public Works Code/Government Orders. Authenticated estimates (rates and bills of quantities) duly signed by appropriate authorities must accompany the DPRs/Appraisal Reports.
- The SLNAs/Appraisal Agencies should specially devote attention to the following aspects:
  - Land availability for housing the poor – verification of ownership;
  - Land tenure status – patta, temporary patta, occupancy right etc.;
  - Availability of State share, ULB share, Beneficiary contribution as per Guidelines of BSUP/IHSDP;
  - Willingness of beneficiaries to pay for their contribution.
  - Housing design – two rooms, kitchen, balcony, individual toilet, individual water connection - refer to the Design Manual circulated by the Ministry;
  - Adherence to town planning norms – Layout plans/designs should conform to town planning regulations applicable and be duly signed by competent municipal authority/SLNA officer;
  - Provision of adequate open space in layouts – for green belts, parks, playgrounds, avenue plantations, roads etc.;
  - Authentication by competent engineering authority as per State Government PWD Code/Order duly signed by engineers of appropriate level and SLNA Chief Executive Officer;
  - Identification of eligible beneficiaries - process for issue of biometric identity cards must be completed within one month after sanction of projects, in general;
  - Rapid/detailed socio-economic survey of beneficiaries – details to be provided;
  - Proper identification of needs of community infrastructure

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- Provision of required civic infrastructure including social infrastructure such as community hall, livelihood centre, information sector market, animal pen, etc. Estimation of requirements must be based on judicious norms.
- Connectivity of slum infrastructure facilities with city-wide trunk infrastructure networks – water supply, sewerage, storm drainage, roads etc. – ensuring connectivity of local infrastructure being taken up under BSUP/IHSDP with facilities being created under UIG/UIDSSMT.
- Availability/provision of basic amenities like post offices, bus stops, transport services, local shopping complexes, electricity transformers, sub-stations, water supply overhead tanks/ground level service reservoirs etc.
- SLSC/SLCC approval, project-wise (not in a block) with all details clearly indicating estimates, plans, availability of State share and agreement to meet cost escalation.

#### **Time & Cost Over-runs**

- The BSUP and IHSDP projects are generally required to be completed in 12 to 15 months. In the case of Special Category States/UTs and projects requiring special considerations, 3 to 6 months additional period could be provided. It is expected that any escalation in the project cost would be borne by the State Government/ULB concerned.
- For reducing escalation in the cost of projects, the following options could be exercised by the implementing agencies:-
  - i) Purchasing materials (cement, steel, sanitary pipes, electrical items) in bulk, wherever considered prudent and feasible with a view to reducing cost;
  - ii) Encouraging labour contribution from the beneficiaries under the supervision of qualified technical personnel;
  - iii) Bifurcating tendering (between housing component and infrastructure component) with a view to reducing the possibility of time and cost overruns; and
  - iv) Creating/using a revolving “Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) Fund” earmarked out of the municipal budget and supplemented by other innovative measures like cross-subsidization, State Government support etc. for meeting cost escalation.

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### Setting up of PMU/PIUs

- The States/UTs should submit proposals to OSD (JNNURM) who will get the same appraised and bring up before the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee/Central Sanctioning Committee. Transparent methods should be adopted in the selection and appointment of professionals in PMUs and PIUs. Such appointments should not be permanent in nature but only in terms of short-term engagements. No appointment should be seen as a place for parking the dead-wood. States/UTs must take all care to ensure that the PMU/PIUs have competent personnel.
- Each appointment to PMU/PIU should be based on prescribed terms of reference and the deliverables should be measured. Various activities, tasks and outcomes have to be clearly spelt out in the TORs. States/ULBs should exercise utmost caution in making such appointments on a contract basis. They should try and ensure minimum expenditure by selecting / appointing professionals at an appropriate remuneration rather than immediately opting for the maximum amount indicated by the Centre. However, the calibre of such professionals should be of a reasonably high level. If need be, qualified persons from Central/State Government/ULBs could be taken in PMU/PIU on deputation. The personnel with PMUs/PIUs should work in tandem/collaboration with the State Level Nodal Agency / ULBs. These personnel should also assist in the implementation of other programmes like SJSRY.

### Fees for Preparation of DPRs

- The States/UTs should submit proposals for reimbursement of fees to the concerned Appraisal Agency which had appraised the projects. The Appraisal Agency has a crucial role in examining the claim with particular reference to the various stages of improvement and modifications that were brought out in the DPRs before they were finally approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee/Central Sanctioning Committee. The Appraisal Agency should submit report to the Ministry for releasing Central Assistance for reimbursement of charges towards the cost of preparation of DPRs (both in the case of DPRs prepared by in-house personnel as well as by consultants). These will be considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee/Central Sanctioning Committee. After approval, recommendation will be sent to the Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Home Affairs for

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releasing Central Assistance out of the ACA allocation for the particular State/UT in the case of projects prepared by consultants.

- The Central Assistance for DPRs prepared through in-house personnel of the States would be released from out of the 1% JNNURM fund in the Budget of Ministry of HUPA as decided in the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee /Central Sanctioning Committee Meetings earlier. While sending proposals for reimbursement of project preparation charges, the appraising agency must ensure that two copies of DPRs (duly revised based on decisions of CSMC/CSC) are provided to OSD (JNNURM) for record. The Appraising Agency should also keep two copies of DPRs with it in safe custody so as to be able to meet requests for information under the RTI Act, 2005.

### **Community Development Network (CDN)**

- The States / UTs should prioritise and get necessary approval from SLSC/SLCC to the proposals concerning Community Development Network (CDN) so as to seek support from the Community Participation Fund. Such proposals received in the Ministry of HUPA will be appraised by a team working under the GOI-UNDP Project on National Strategy for Urban Poor coordinated by the National Project Coordinator/Deputy Secretary (JNNURM). The reports will then be placed before the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee for consideration.
- Community Development Networks involving Neighbourhood Groups, Neighbourhood Committees and Community Development Societies should be promoted so that the dynamics of the CDN lead to fraternity in the neighbourhoods and issues of alienation of all sorts could be eliminated. CDN should work towards better inter- and intra- relationships in colonies to get over the dividing forces. This will strengthen a feeling of solidarity among the residents.

### **Quality in Execution of Projects**

- Housing for the poor does not mean poor quality housing. Utmost emphasis must be accorded to the quality execution of houses and infrastructure facilities for the poor. High quality construction, functional units, vector-free atmosphere and healthy living environment should be ensured in the housing projects under BSUP/IHSDP. States/UTs should establish both internal and

external quality assurance mechanisms in the case of all BSUP and IHSDP projects.

- State Secretaries in charge of BSUP and IHSDP should ensure that all the projects approved are inspected by independent high level teams from time to time to ensure quality in execution and timely completion of projects through removal of all hurdles
- Beneficiary committees must be constituted to supervise construction of houses. States/UTs should take steps for conducting social audit of projects under BSUP and IHSDP similar to NREGA.

### **Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM)**

- TPIM should be instituted to bring in transparency and quality in the implementation of all BSUP and IHSDP projects. The Ministry will be providing necessary financial and technical assistance to the States / UTs for TPIM. A Toolkit has been prepared and communicated to the States /UTs.
- Those States/UTs who have not been able to establish TPIMA for BSUP and IHSDP projects may use the services of independent review and monitoring agencies engaged for UIG, UIDSSMT or other programmes.
- Before final installment is released under BSUP and IHSDP projects, TPIM or quality inspection report until such time a TPIMA is engaged, will be required from the concerned States/UTs unless the CSMC/CSC is of the opinion that the release need not be stopped for the present in the interest of completing houses for the urban poor, who have contributed their share.

### **Capacity Building Activities**

- In the year 2006-07, the Ministry of HUPA had released fund to the State Governments for capacity building activities including research and training towards implementation of BSUP and IHSDP projects. Unless the States/UTs submit utilisation certificates for the funds released earlier, further releases of Central Assistance would be held up, as utilisation certificates have to be furnished within 12 months from the date of closure of the financial year to which financial sanction pertains.
- Capacity building is one of the biggest constraints in the execution of projects and reforms under JNNURM. The States/UTs may take full advantage of the IEC facilities under JNNURM, the National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation and

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the programme of National Network of Resource Centres (NNRCs).

### **City/Town Poverty Reduction Strategy**

- The city of Rajkot (Gujarat) has brought out a City Poverty Reduction Strategy Report. Other cities/towns may bring out similar reports. They may prepare comprehensive Slum Development Plans with a view to pursuing the goal of Slum-free City. The toolkit prepared by the National Strategy for the Urban Poor project may be referred to.
- States/UTs must develop agenda for Slum-free Cities and Towns and prepare and implement time-bound action plans with specified milestones for progress.

### **Key Reforms - Core to the Urban Poor**

- Special attention should be paid for the implementation of the three key reforms stipulated under JNNURM that are critical to the urban poor: (i) internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor; (ii) provision of basic services including the implementation of 7-Point Charter in accordance with agreed timelines; (iii) earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization. States/UTs must develop broad state level policy frameworks to facilitate the implementation of these reforms in all cities and towns.
- The issues of land availability for housing the urban poor and providing them security of land tenure are important issues to be addressed by States/UTs/ULBs if the goals of JNNURM are to be attained. States/UTs need to develop a policy framework including tangible reforms in master planning paradigm and process urgently.

### **Public-Private Partnerships**

- States/UTs should promote innovative public-private-partnerships involving the construction of EWS and LIG houses. The developers may be given spatial incentives such as additional FSI, TDR, reduction in planning permission fees, etc. to enable them to cross-subsidise EWS/LIG houses.
- The Government of India has circulated the innovative practices followed by select States regarding provision of land for affordable housing for the urban poor. Comprehensive frameworks may be

developed by the States/UTs in this regard. The Master Planning approach needs to be revamped.

### **Convergent Delivery of Social Services**

- It is necessary to integrate provisions of health, education and social security with land tenure, housing and other amenities for the urban poor to enable them to lead a decent quality of life. Urban Local Bodies and State Governments have a critical role to play to ensure the proper convergence of facilities under the already available schemes for education, health, social security, etc. implemented through different Departments/Agencies. The DPRs should list out the deficiencies in terms of access to school, primary health centre, provision of social welfare and other facilities so that timely remedial measures can be taken up in accordance with the socio-economic survey. Provision of adequate infrastructure by way of school/additional class rooms and health care centres should be taken at the formulation of the DPR itself. A mere statement that adequate number of schools/health centres is available in the vicinity of the proposed housing colony would not be sufficient. The State/ULB/implementing agencies concerned should certify that such facilities available in the vicinity are also accessible to the slum dwellers. Similarly proper convergence of schemes in the realm of social security such as old age pension, widow pension, disability pensions, health insurance, maternity benefit scheme, etc. should be ensured to benefit the urban poor selected under JNNURM and other programmes.
- The States/UTs must take all steps to ensure the convergence of BSUP and IHSDP with other ongoing schemes such as UIG, UIDSSMT, Sarva Sikhsa Abhiyan, Health Mission, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmes, SJSRY etc. Shelter and basic amenities to the urban poor may not suffice them to move above the poverty line. In particular, State Governments/ULBs should make effort to dovetail the implementation of SJSRY with JNNURM. This step would provide the urban poor with access to livelihoods and enable them to overcome poverty. Programmes for skill development, self-employment, community mobilization, development and empowerment are necessary to facilitate sustained improvements in the living conditions of the urban poor and develop 'inclusive' cities.

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### **Projects for *in situ* Development**

- States /UTs should come up with adequate number of projects for in-situ development with good lay-outs and type designs. The emphasis should be to provide a better and supportive atmosphere for living and working. The in-situ development projects should not end up with creation of another cluster of unplanned houses without access to water, sanitation and social infrastructure. Suitable planning and infrastructure provision norms must be adopted. The quality of infrastructure provided to housing colonies under BSUP and IHSDP projects should not be inferior to those available for surrounding areas.

### **Handholding in Relocation**

- In the case of relocation projects, the process of shifting to a new environment with inadequate facilities, near-loss of contact with close relatives and being far off from work places can be very traumatic. The States/UTs should engage social counselors and Community Development Department personnel/Community Organisers in ULBs to work closely with the beneficiaries and ensure that the process of transition to the new multi-storeyed housing complex/environment/location is as smooth as possible.
- Time-bound programmes must be implemented to provide all basic amenities to the urban poor in the relocation colonies, including city transport services and local market complexes.

### **Sense of Belongingness**

- To create a sense of belongingness, the slums may be named in consultation with the intended beneficiaries. Provision of a low cost enclosure around open spaces in the slum pocket being covered under BSUP/IHSDP could be considered by States/ULBs, if the cost is not prohibitive.
- Beneficiaries must be closely involved in the planning, identification, implementation, monitoring, review and social audit of JNNURM projects.

### **IEC Activities – Awareness Building**

- In a people-centric programme like BSUP and IHSDP under JNNURM, there is a need to generate awareness amongst both the targeted so that they are able to receive what is intended for them by the Government. Awareness needs to be generated amongst the non-targeted sections so as to improve urban policy and highlight

how the concerns of the urban poor are very relevant to them. Any awareness campaign should have a national tone, tenor, appeal and recall value, backed by consistent and coherent slogans and themes. The States/ULBs could bring out advertisements in vernacular languages with local adaptation of the templates prepared by the Ministry of HUPA. States/ULBs should ensure that the local adaptation does not deviate from the letter and spirit of the national templates and the messages being conveyed are only about the programme and related policy advocacy. They should also ensure that all such media campaigns are in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations applicable. Cost of such campaigns, in accordance with Government approved rates, would be reimbursed to the States/ULBs under the IEC component of JNNURM subject to limits fixed by CSMC/CSC. Reimbursement will be made if prior approval of the Mission Directorate/CSMC/CSC in the Ministry of HUPA was obtained before launching such campaign. Proposals for reimbursement of such expenditure will be submitted through HUDCO, which will put up the same to the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee for its consideration and approval of reimbursement through Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Home Affairs, as the case may be.

#### **Progress Reports on Implementation**

- The States/ULBs should send Quarterly Progress Reports/ Monthly Progress Reports on projects as well as reforms as per prescribed formats, without fail to enable the Ministry to report to the Prime Minister's Office in time. Further, one page abstract on the status of implementation of projects and reforms must be presented before posing the details of project proposals in the meetings of Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee/Central Sanctioning Committee.
- State/UT Secretaries in charge of BSUP and IHSDP should take monthly review of the implementation of projects and reforms under BSUP and IHSDP. Copies of the minutes of such review meetings should be sent to the Mission Directorate in MoHUPA.

#### **Focus on Urban Policy**

- There is an urgent need for States/UT's to focus on broader urban policy and urban management reforms to address not only the backlog and current urban issues but also the challenges of future urban growth, say in the next 20-25 years, so that the conditions

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that led to urban decay are prevented well in time. We should not be in a situation where we are perpetually chasing slum upgradation; States/UTs should plan proactively in anticipation of the future patterns of urban growth due to the factors of rural-urban migration, urban-urban migration, reclassification and natural increase.

- Without the implementation of urban planning and local government reforms and capacity building for effective urban management, JNNURM would remain a mere infrastructure upgradation programme, and none of the policy changes for vibrant, productive, sustainable and inclusive cities that JNNURM hopes to drive would materialize.

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**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC)  
UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	State/ULB	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	1st Installment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Champhai, Mizoram	Detailed project Report Under IHSDP for Champhai, Mizoram	1.36	0.90	0.46	0.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOA has been signed.</li> <li>• The Project has been recommended by SLCC.</li> <li>• Elected body is in Existence.</li> <li>• The ratio of housing &amp; Infrastructure is 63% :37%</li> <li>• The list of Beneficiaries has not been included in the DPR . Details regard to Socio Economic profile of beneficiary has not been included.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries are living in the rented houses.</li> <li>• There are 15 slum location in Champhai, out of these four localities have been selected in this project.</li> <li>• The proposal envisages providing 74 nos houses(dwelling Units) Single Storywith plinth area of 26.30 Sq.Mt. with basic infrastructure facilities.</li> <li>• Per Du cost is 1.12 Lacs.</li> <li>• Beneficiary Contribution is RS. 3,095/-</li> <li>• It is proposed to provide one septic tank for two dwelling units.</li> </ul>	1 to 5

58<sup>th</sup> ESC meeting, dated : 20.02.2009 ( Agenda Brief)

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**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC)  
UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)**

<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>								
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimates have been worked out as per Mizoram PWD SOR 2007. The Cost Index-4.6% has been taken.</li> </ul>			
B.	Kolasib, Mizoram	Detailed project Report Under IHSDP for Kolasib, Mizoram	1.15	0.66	0.49	0.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOA has been signed.</li> <li>The Project has been recommended by SLCC. Elected body is in Existence.</li> <li>The ratio of housing &amp; Infrastructure is 66% : 34%</li> <li>The list of Beneficiaries has not been included in the DPR. Details regard to Socio Economic profile of beneficiary has not been included.</li> <li>Beneficiaries are living in the rented houses.</li> <li>There are 27 slum location in Kolasib, out of these five localities have been selected in this project.</li> <li>The proposal envisages providing 50 nos houses (dwelling Units) Single Story with plinth area of 26.30 Sq.Mt. with basic infrastructure facilities.</li> <li>Per Du cost is 1.46 Lacs.</li> <li>Beneficiary Contribution is RS. 6500/-</li> </ul>	6 to 10

58<sup>th</sup> CSC meeting, dated : 20.02.2009 ( Agenda Brief)

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**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC)  
UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP).**

*(Rs. in Crores)*

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is proposed to provide one septic tank for two dwelling units.</li> <li>• Estimates have been worked out as per Mizoram PWD SOR 2007. The Cost Index-4.6% has been taken.</li> <li>• The duration of project is 18 months</li> </ul>	
C.	VAMBAY PROJECTS	Sanction of amount under IHSDP to on going 11 VAMBAY Projects in the state of J&K, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat , West Bengal , Manipur and Nagaland.		12.17			
		Total	2.51	13.73	0.95	0.78	

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**BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING  
COMMITTEE (CSC) UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)**

Sl. No	State/ULB	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	1st Installment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Washim, Maharashtra	Implementation of IHSDP at washim City, Dist., Washim, Maharashtra	33.94	22.04	11.90	11.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLCC approval for the revised cost is awaited.</li> <li>• The MC has conducted rapid Socio Economic Survey.</li> <li>• MOA is under progress.</li> <li>• Elected body in existence.</li> <li>• The housing and infrastructure is 53%:47%.</li> <li>• Beneficiary list has been furnished by the agency.</li> <li>• Biometric Identification of Beneficiaries of the slum is to be carried out and the list be placed on the Municipal/State/JNNURM Website.</li> <li>• 1318 DUs are to be constructed with built up area of 27.89 Sq. Mt in Ground floor and G+1 with all the basic infrastructure facilities.</li> <li>• All the estimates ,rates quoted are based on DPR 2008-2009.</li> <li>• Per DU cost is Rs.1,25,000/-</li> <li>• Beneficiary Contribution is Rs.10000 &amp;12000.</li> </ul>	- 1 to 15

(Rs. in Crores)

58<sup>th</sup> ESC meeting, dated : 20.02.2009 ( Supplementary Agenda- Brief)

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**BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC) UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)**

*(Rs. in Crores)*

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The duration of Project is 18 months.</li> </ul>		
B.	Yamunanagar, Haryana	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Yamunanagar, Haryana	11.20	8.96	2.24	4.48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLCC approval has already been given on 11.5.2007..</li> <li>The rapid Survey has been carried out, it has been assured to submit detailed survey with in one month.</li> <li>MOA has been signed..</li> <li>Elected body in existence.</li> <li>The housing and infrastructure is 58%:42%.</li> <li>Beneficiary list has been furnished by the agency.</li> <li>Biometric Identification of Beneficiaries needs to be carried out</li> <li>652 new DUs are to be constructed with built up area of 35.36 Sq. Mt in single story with all the basic infrastructure facilities.</li> <li>Cost estimates are based on PWD SOR 1988 with current premium.</li> <li>Per DU cost is Rs.1,00,000/-</li> </ul>	16 to 28

58<sup>th</sup> ESC meeting, dated : 20.02.2009 ( Supplementary Agenda- Brief)

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**BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA-II FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING  
COMMITTEE (CSC) UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)**

*(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No	State/ULB	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	1st Installment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Ladwa, Haryana	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Ladwa, Dist. Kurukshetra, Haryana	3.56	2.85	0.71	1.43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The coverage of the town has been approved in the SLCC meeting held on September, 2006.</li> <li>MOA has not been signed.</li> <li>Elected body is in Existence.</li> <li>Beneficiaries list duly certified by the concerned ULB have been submitted.</li> <li>The ratio of housing &amp; Infrastructure is 56% :44%</li> <li>The proposal envisages providing 200 new houses (dwelling Units) in 11 nos of slums pocket Single Story with built up area of 35.36 Sq.Mt. with basic infrastructure facilities.</li> <li>Per Du cost is 1.00 Lacs.</li> <li>Beneficiary Contribution is Rs. 11,000/-</li> <li>Cost Estimates are based on PWD SOR w.e.f. 1988 with current premium..</li> <li>The duration of project is 12 months</li> </ul>	1 to 12
		Total	3.56	2.85	0.71	1.43		

58<sup>th</sup> CSC meeting, dated : 20.02.2009 ( Supplementary Agenda 33 Brief)

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<b>C.</b>	Sanction of amount under IHSDP to on going 11 VAMBAY Projects in the state of J&K, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat , West Bengal , Manipur and Nagaland.
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Annexure IV  
to the minutes of 58th CSC (IHSDP)  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the city / District	IHSDP Project Name / Components	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	50 % of Central Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Yamunanagar, Haryana.				
			Insitu - Construction of 652 new Dwelling units @ Rs.1,00,000/- per DU having builtup area 35.36 sqm. Single storied comprising of 2 rooms with independent access to toilet, kitchen, separate WC & bath room. Title of Land belongs to beneficiary. Before implementation, it would be ensured that the title of the property of each DU under implementation is in the name of female member of the family or at least, the female member is a co-owner.	652.00	521.60	130.40	260.80
			<b>STATEMENT-I</b>				
			<b>Details of State Share</b>				
			(Rs. in lakh)				
			A				
			Sub Total (A)	652.00	521.60	130.40	260.80
			1. Drainage	95.70	76.56	19.14	38.28
			2. Concrete Road	273.70	218.96	54.74	109.48
			3. Street Light	26.25	21.00	5.25	10.50
			4. Jogging Track	12.00	9.60	2.40	4.80
			5. Community Centre	22.56	18.05	4.51	9.02
			6. Animal Pen	5.61	4.49	1.12	2.24
			7. Livelihood Centre	18.05	14.44	3.61	7.22
			8. Informal Market	4.80	3.84	0.96	1.92
			9. Rickshaw Stand	9.00	7.20	1.80	3.60
			Sub Total (B)	467.67	374.14	93.53	187.07
			B				
			Sub Total (A+B)	1119.67	895.74	223.93	447.87
			Total	100,000			

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Annexure IV  
to the minutes of 58th CSC (IHSDP)  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the city / District	IHSDP Project Name / Components	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	50 % of Central Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2.	Haryana	Ladwa	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Ladwa, Haryana.				
			Insitu - Construction of 200 new Dwelling units @ Rs.1,00,000/- per DU having builtup area 35.36 sqm. Single storied comprising of 2 rooms with independent access to toilet, kitchen, separate WC & bath room. Title of Land belongs to beneficiary. Before implementation, it would be ensured that the title of the property of each DU under implementation is in the name of female member of the family or at least, the female member is a co-owner.	200.00	160.00	40.00	80.00
			<b>STATEMENT-II</b>				
			<b>Details of State Share</b>				
			(Rs. in lakh)				
			A				
1)	State grant		1. Roads	200.00	160.00	40.00	80.00
2)	ULB share		2. Drainage	36.75	29.40	7.35	14.70
3)	Beneficiaries share		3. Electrification	47.30	37.84	9.46	18.92
			4. Community Centre	29.96	23.97	5.99	11.98
			<b>Total State Share</b>	<b>71.20</b>	<b>33.60</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>16.80</b>
			<b>Per DU Finance</b>				
			(Rs.)				
1)	Central share		<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>156.01</b>	<b>31.20</b>	<b>62.40</b>
2)	State grant		<b>Project Cost (A+B)</b>	<b>156.01</b>	<b>124.81</b>	<b>31.20</b>	<b>62.40</b>
3)	ULB share						
4)	Beneficiaries share						
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>			
				<b>100,000</b>			
			<b>Total for Haryana (2 Projects)</b>	<b>1475.68</b>	<b>1180.54</b>	<b>295.14</b>	<b>590.27</b>

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Annexure IV  
to the minutes of 58th CSC (IHSDP)  
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the city / District	IHSDP Project Name / Components	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	50 % of Central Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Detailed Project Report under IHSDP for Kolasib, Mizoram (IHSDP)				
	STATEMENT-III						
			In-situ - Reconstruction of 50 new Dwelling units @ Rs.1,46,000/- per DU single storied, having carpet area 25 sqm with 2 rooms, kitchen, toilet, bath & verandah. Beneficiaries have their own land house on which reconstruction will be done.	73.00	50.63	22.38	25.31
			Sub Total (A)	73.00	50.63	22.38	25.31
			A				
1)	State grant		1. Septic tank	9.45	8.51	0.95	4.25
2)	ULB share		2. Community centre	28.11	25.30	2.81	12.65
3)	Beneficiaries share		3. Water point	2.46	2.21	0.25	1.11
			4. Approach road and internal road	10.00	9.00	1.00	4.50
			5. Side drain	1.04	0.94	0.10	0.47
			Sub Total (B)	51.06	45.95	5.11	22.98
1)	Central share		Add 3% for contingencies	3.72	0.00	3.72	0.00
2)	State grant		Add 1% for preparation of DPR	1.24	0.00	1.24	0.00
3)	ULB share		Sub Total (C)	4.96	0.00	4.96	0.00
4)	Beneficiaries share		Project Cost (A+B+C)	129.02	96.58	32.44	48.29
			Total	146000.00			

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