

REGISTERED POST/BY HAND


No.N-11026/1/2009/BSUP/JNNURM –Vol. XVIII
Government of India
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Room No. 201, G Wing
New Delhi, dated 17th August, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the 65th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation held on 15th July, 2009 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) to consider and sanction projects under Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

2. The appraisal agencies (i.e. HUDCO, BMTPC) are requested to convey the decisions of the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee to all the State implementing agencies/nodal agencies for BSUP and IHSDP to take appropriate follow up action 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 011-2306 1519

Encl: Minutes of the meeting

To

Members of the CSMC as follows:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi.
3. The Principal Adviser (HUD), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
8. The Joint Secretary and FA, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of HUPA, New Delhi.
9. The Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
10. The Adviser, CPIHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
11. The CMD, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., HUDCO Bhavan, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
12. The Joint Secretary (JNNURM)/Mission Director, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi – Member-Secretary

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

1. Ms. Vandana Deori, Secretary (Housing), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Secretariat, Itanagar 791 111
2. Shri M Bagra, Additional Resident Commissioner, Arunachal House, Chankyapuri, New Delhi
3. Shri S. Manohar, Secretary, SLNA-cum-CTP Puducherry, Chief Town Planner, T&CP Department, Government of Puducherry, Jawahar Nagar, Puducherry
4. Shri Arnab Roy, Secretary, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Kolkata-64

5. Shri Alapan Bandhopadhyay, Secretary, Municipal Affairs, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Kolkata 700 001.
6. Shri Dipankar Mukhopadhyay, Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of West Bengal, Nagaryan, DF-8, Sector-I, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700 064.
7. Shri Chintamani, Director, SUDA, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 10-Ashok Marg, Navchetna Kendra, Lucknow
8. Shri Chandan Mitra, Managing Director, APUFIDC, 2nd Floor, O/o ENC (PH), AC Guards, Hyderabad 500 004.
9. The Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, GMFB Building, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar – 382 016.
10. Shri Vijay Anadkat, Team Leader (PMU), Gujarat Urban Development Mission, Sector 10/A, GMFB Building, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
11. Shri Manish Thakur, Commissioner, Guwahati Municipal Corporation, Guwahati
12. Shri H.M. Shangpliang Secretary, Meghalaya Urban Development Agency, Raitng Building, Secretariat Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya
13. Shri B.K. Panda Meghalaya Urban Development Agency, SLNA for IHSDP, Raitng Building, Secretariat Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya

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 Chhattishgañh, 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 th 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 nd 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 th 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 nd Floor, TRIDA Building, Chalakupuzhy 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 th floor Mantraalaya, Mumbai-400 032	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Maharashtra, Room No.268, 2 nd Floor, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032

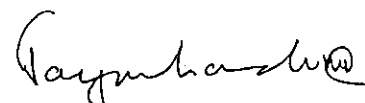
Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Affairs & Housing, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building Shillong-793 001	The Secretary, Housing, UD & Municipal Administration, Government of Manipur, Chief Secretariat, Imphal -795 001
The Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation 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 th 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 th floor, Bapu Bhawan, Lucknow - 226 001	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Uttar Pradesh, 325 Bapu 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, Sector 1, 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 th 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 nd 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, 11th 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, BMTPC, 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 65th MEETING OF THE CENTRAL
SANCTIONING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (CSMC) OF
THE SUB-MISSION ON BASIC SERVICES TO URBAN POOR
(BSUP) UNDER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN
RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, 15th July, 2009.

The 65th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in the MIS Centre of NBO, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi on 15th July, 2009. The list of participants is at Annexure – I.

2.1 Mission Director/Joint Secretary (JnNURM) welcomed the Chairperson and Members of the CSMC. He informed that all the ACA amounts pending release have already been released by the Ministry of Finance and States/UTs should take immediate steps to commence the projects sanctioned. He reiterated the instructions of Secretary (HUPA) that in all cases where first instalment is released the beneficiary lists must be finalised within one month of sanction and placed in the web site; biometric identity cards should be issued to all beneficiaries within 3 months; and Third Party Inspection & Monitoring Agencies must be engaged without any delay. He informed that inspection and monitoring should be done at three levels i.e., Urban Local Body (ULB)/Project Implementing Agency (PIA), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and TPIMA. He also informed that the Government of India would soon engage Central TPIM agencies (in addition to TPIM agencies deployed by States/UTs) to carry out inspection on select projects on sample basis. Further, the Central Monitoring Cell in BMTPC, in association with HUDCO, and eminent experts from reputed institutions like IIT, Roorkee, IIT, Delhi and Delhi College of Engineering will continue to have random inspections to

1 | 78
MND

provide feedback to the Ministry regularly. He informed that the Chief Executive of the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)/State Secretary concerned should ensure that all the projects are regularly monitored and inspected so that utmost quality is assured. Further, they should personally satisfy that the proposals placed before the CSMC/CSC for 2nd and subsequent instalments are accompanied by inspection/quality assurance/TPIM reports and are in accordance with the Guidelines of JnNURM (BSUP/IHSDP) as well as the stipulations made by the CSMC/CSC from time to time.

2.2. Mission Director/Joint Secretary (JnNURM) suggested that the State/UT Secretaries ensure that the State/UT Level Nodal Agencies/ULBs submit Quarterly/Monthly Progress Reports/Data online through the JnNURM Projects Tracking System component of Integrated Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS). He suggested that the authorities should make use of the Central Assistance effectively by putting in place qualified personnel to man the PMU/PIUs including MIS Cell handling the e-Tool. They may be in touch with Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad which developed the JnNURM tracking e-Tool for training in the application and handholding. Mission Director/JS(JnNURM) drew attention of the States/UTs towards undertaking Capacity Building Programmes under JnNURM for which funds were released and submitting programme for 2009-10. He reiterated the important points emphasized by the Chairperson in the earlier meetings of CSMC/CSC for adherence/implementation by the States/UTs/ULBs (Annexure-II).

3.1 Welcoming the participants, Secretary (HUPA) and Chairperson, Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) in her opening remarks impressed upon the States and UTs to ensure the completion of projects sanctioned as per the target dates and the specifications approved, with utmost quality and without any time cost over run. She also stressed that the amenities

being provided in the colonies of the urban poor under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) should not be inferior compared to those surrounding areas. The housing units must conform to the design guidelines issued and have two rooms, kitchen and separate bathroom, toilet, individual water and electricity connections. She laid particular emphasis on the provision of water connection and toilet to every house in the slum being upgraded. The stipulations and prescriptions made by CSMC/CSC in various meetings should also be adhered to by States in letter and spirit.

3.2 Secretary (HUPA) expressed concern over the delay in release of Central share and State share by some State Finance Departments to the implementing agencies. Mission Director/JS(JNNURM) drew attention of the States towards certain cases where considerable delay in release of the Central share by the State Finance Departments was noticed and a penal interest was demanded from the defaulting states. The Chairperson advised the States to immediately release the central grant as well as the matching state share due to the SLNAs and the SLNAs in turn should release funds to implementing agencies.

3.3 Secretary (HUPA) reiterated that the States/UTs must ensure that the land proposed for housing is free of encumbrance; action is taken for identification of beneficiaries and issuance of biometric cards to the eligible beneficiaries within 3 months of sanction. She stated that publication of list of beneficiaries, issuance of bio-metric cards, placing beneficiary lists on web site and Third Party quality inspection report are necessary pre-conditions for claiming subsequent instalments in all on-going projects. To ensure utmost quality, the States/UTs must put in place robust Quality Assurance and Third Party Inspection and Monitoring mechanisms without any further delay. She suggested that all projects should be got inspected by independent expert teams set up by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)/State Level Steering

3/78
mv

Committee regularly and a thorough review of projects be taken by State Secretaries in-charge every month. Special attention must be paid to systems of technical support for designing and estimation and supervising the construction of houses in the case of beneficiary-led execution.

3.4 Secretary (HUPA) emphasized the need to institute a system of "social audit" to ensure social accountability in project execution and timely corrective measures based on the feedback received from the beneficiaries. Beneficiary Committees must also be constituted in all projects to supervise and monitor houses and basic amenities being taken up.

3.5 Secretary (HUPA) stressed the need for implementation of 3 pro-poor reforms in proper spirit. She stated that 'earmarking of municipal budget for the urban poor would not achieve its purpose unless the unutilised funds are transferred to a non-lapsable fund. States should create a non-lapsable BSUP Fund in cities for this purpose. Another key reform regarding 'Earmarking of at least 20 - 25% of developed land in housing project' should not be left for the seventh year as some States like West Bengal have programmed. This reform must be completed by States this year as it is critical for the newly announced Rajiv Awas Yojana.

3.6 Secretary (HUPA) referred to newly proposed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana aimed at creating Slum free India. The new scheme would focus on city as the unit and an enabling framework for creating slum free cities. Each state would draw up its own plan to create such cities by assigning property rights to the slum dwellers. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

4. For the CSMC Meeting, the following items were put up in the agenda, brief details of which are at Annexure-III:-

- (i) One new project proposal from UT of Puducherry

4
78
MW

- (ii) Proposals seeking 2nd/3rd instalments :-
- a) 2nd instalment for 9 projects and 3rd instalment for 2 projects in West Bengal;
 - b) 2nd instalment for 1 project in Meerut and 1 project in Agra in Uttar Pradesh;
 - c) 2nd and 3rd instalments for 1 project in Ajit Singh Nagar and 3rd instalment for projects in Circle II and Circle III Areas of Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.
 - d) 2nd instalment for 2 projects in Shillong Phase I and II, Meghalaya and
 - e) 2nd instalment for 1 project in Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

Table Agenda:

- f) 2nd instalment for 2 projects in West Bengal
 - g) 2nd instalment for 1 project in Guwahati Phase I in Assam.
- (iii) Proposals for appointment of TPIM Agency for the States of
- a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Gujarat and
- by Government of India at Central level (Central TPIMA).
- iv) Special Agenda items
- a. Toolkit on Capacity Building for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation
 - b. Appointment of Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency – Revision of existing Toolkit Guidelines
- v) Capacity Building Programme in Himachal Pradesh

5. New Proposal

Puducherry U.T.

5.1 1 project of Puducherry titled "Construction of 1660 houses with infrastructure facilities for SC beneficiaries of Puducherry UT" was considered by the CSMC based on the presentation by the State Government

5/78
M

representative. The project was prepared by HUDCO and appraised by BMTPC.

5.2 The Committee made the following observations:

- As mentioned in the DPR, MoA has not been signed
- The balance ACA available for the UT is Rs.5089 lakhs, based on which the funding pattern of the project may be modified and adjustments be made in the infrastructure component

5.3 The Appraisal Agency for Puducherry UT project, BMTPC, has informed that :

- The UT Govt. has confirmed that MoA has been signed.
- The UT Govt. has submitted letter no B.17016/AWD/G3/7/2008-09 dated 15.07.09 confirming the modified funding pattern, based on the available ACA balance of Rs.5089 lakhs
- State Govt. has also submitted the SISC approval with above mentioned letter for revised project cost of Rs. 92 crores.

5.4 Taking into account the information received and the report of appraising agency, the Committee approved the project of Puducherry UT. The details of the project components are at Statement I of Annexure IV.

6. Release of 2nd/3rd instalments

The Deputy Secretary (JNNURM) submitted the status for considering proposals for 2nd and 3rd instalment for 13 nos. of projects in West Bengal, 2 nos. of projects in Uttar Pradesh, 2 nos. of projects of Andhra Pradesh, 2 nos. of projects in Meghalaya, 1 no. of project in Guwahati in Assam and 1 no. of project in Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. State-wise details are as under.

6/78
MP

West Bengal

6.1 The Representative of Govt. of West Bengal made presentation for the 13 nos. of projects. Based on the status furnished by the Mission Directorate and presentation, the Committee found the following projects eligible for 2nd and 3rd instalment:

2nd Instalment: (1) North Dum Dum (Phase I) for Rs.208.53 lakhs, (2) Bhatpara (Phase I) for Rs.223.92 lakhs, (3) Barasat (Phase I) for Rs. 163.46 lakhs, (4) Uluberia Municipality (Phase I) for Rs. 479.35 lakhs, (5) Chandannagore (Phase I) Rs. 489.08 lakhs, (6) Hoogly – Chinsurah Rs. 335.90 lakhs, (7) Maheshtala (Phase I) for Rs. 718.17 lakhs, (8) Uttarpara – Kotrung for Rs. 270.93 lakhs, (9) Kalyani Phase II for Rs. 335.25 lakhs, (10) Bidhannagar-for Rs. 44.46 lakhs and (11) Rajpur Sonarpur for Rs. 555.68 lakhs.

3rd instalment: (1) Barrackpore (Phase I) for Rs. 164.50 lakhs and (2) Champdany Rs. 158.97 lakhs.

The Committee observed that one of the reports furnished by the Monitoring Agency after a site visit reflected that the quality of the road being executed was not up to the mark. It had been seen that the road had only the top layer, whereas the specifications were for 2 layers. Secretary (HUPA) took a serious view of the fact that the central monitoring & inspection team in one visit should find such serious deficiencies. With no internal quality system or TPIM system as required by the JNNURM in place, and no other feedback, she remarked that this would create unhealthy conditions for quality work. The Committee approved the claim for second/third instalment of these projects conditional to the State submitting within 15 days the quality inspection reports with findings and remedial actions proposed for every project contract for infrastructure and houses together and to putting the TPIM in position. The State would require to submit original proposals (UCs) in respect of 3 projects

7 | 78
MVR

at North Dum Dum (Phase-I), Chandannagore (Phase-I) and Hoogly-Chinsurah. Abstracts of 13 approvals are in Annexure – V (Col F)

Uttar Pradesh

6.2. Based on the presentation made by the representative of Government of Uttar Pradesh, status report submitted by the Mission Directorate and Quality check reports furnished by the State Government, the Committee approved the 2nd instalment in respect of (i) one project in Meerut for Rs. 209.31 lakhs and (ii) 1 project of Agra for Rs. 615.92 lakhs. The Committee observed that State is yet to release Rs. 129.57 lakhs for the Agra project and the same should be done immediately. The Committee approved the proposals for release of second instalment of (i) and (ii) subject to release of State share of Rs. 129.57 lakhs for project of Agra. The State was also asked to submit status of reforms which has been complied with. Abstracts of the approvals are in Annexure – V (Col. E).

Andhra Pradesh

6.3 The Representative of Govt of Andhra Pradesh presented the proposal for 2 projects - (i) 2nd and 3rd instalment for Ajit Nagar, Vijayawada (VAMBAY colony) project and (ii) 3rd instalment for Detailed Design and Estimation of BSUP (Circle II and III Area), Vijayawada. The State representative presented the financial utilization, physical progress and status of implementation of reforms. The State claimed release of 2nd and 3rd instalment together for Ajit Nagar project as the financial utilization is more than 70% if a notional release of 2nd instalment is taken into account. After due consideration, the committee approved the proposals. Abstracts of the approvals are in Annexure – V (Col. A)

Meghalaya

6.4 The representative of Govt. of Meghalaya presented for claim of 2nd instalment for 2 projects. Based on the status furnished and the presentation, the Committee found these projects eligible and approved 2nd instalment for Nongmynsong, Shillong for Rs. 286.64 lakhs and 2nd instalment for Nongmynsong, Shillong Phase II for Rs. 307.66 lakhs. Abstracts of these approvals are in Annexure – V (Col. D).

Assam

6.5 The representative of the Govt. of Assam presented one proposal for release of 2nd instalment. Based on the status furnished and the presentation made, the Committee found this project as eligible and approved 2nd instalment for Basic Services for Urban Poor in Slums at Guwahati Phase I project for Rs. 1213.89 lakhs. The release would be subject to State or ULB releasing its balance share of Rs.19.17 lakh and submitting UC in original. Abstracts of this approval is in Annexure – V (Col. C).

Arunachal Pradesh

6.6 The Committee considered the project of Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh for 2nd instalment. Based on the report furnished by the Mission Directorate the Committee approved 2nd instalment for Implementation of BSUP Scheme at Itanagar project for Rs. 83.90 lacs. Abstracts of this approval is in Annexure – V (Col. B).

7.0 TPIM Proposals

7.1 Proposal of Andhra Pradesh

7.1.1 APUFIDC, SLNA of Andhra Pradesh submitted proposal for appointment of Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency (TPIMA) for 36 projects of BSUP and 77 projects of IHSDP. As per the submitted proposal,

9/78
MAR

request for proposal (RFP) was invited from empanelled agency of Ministry of HUPA.

7.1.2. The work is divided by the SLNA amongst 3 agencies based on regional grouping. Number of visits for each project is decided in advance based on the progress of projects. Desk review has not been proposed in any project which is more than 25% complete.

7.1.3 The work is proposed to be awarded to the following agencies:

TPIM Agency	Desk review per project	Site visits
M/s Shirkhande Consultants	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 35000 per visit.
M/s Aarvee Associates	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 35000 per visit
M/s NCPE	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 35000 per visit.

7.1.4 The award cost is Rs. Rs. 166.75 lakh for BSUP (to M/s Shrikhande) and Rs. 241.66 lacs for IHSDP (Rs. 121.6 lacs to M/s Aarvee for 40 projects and Rs. 120 lacs to M/s NCPE for 37 projects) for TPIM work in Andhra Pradesh.

7.1.5 Both M/s Shrikhande and M/s NCPE are in Band IV presently and cannot take up work beyond Rs. 1.0 crore at a time. Maximum permissible limit has been worked out by applying 0.5% of the project cost on the package as a whole for BSUP and similarly on IHSDP.

7.1.6 The SLNA has also certified that State Government/CVC guidelines have been followed by adopting a transparent bidding process. The reports will be produced as per approved toolkit and no conflict of interest prevails in respect of selected agency.

7.1.7 The Committee advised the State to add 'Desk Review' for all the projects as part of proposal. The Committee asked the SLNA to clarify as to whether the proposal is inclusive of taxes. The State representative clarified that the proposal does not include taxes and taxes would be in addition to the amount sought on actual basis. The State has submitted the revised proposal of Rs. Rs. 187.00 for BSUP (to M/s Shrikhande) and Rs. 289.10 lacs for IHSDP (Rs. 144.00 lacs to M/s Aarvee for 40 projects and Rs. 145.10 lacs to M/s NCPE for 37 projects) for TPIM work in Andhra Pradesh which is placed at Annexure – VI (a). The Committee approved the revised proposal subject to

- i) SLSC/SLCC approval
- ii) Revision of Band of the agencies proposed by the Mission Directorate to take up the work beyond Rs. 1 crore

The Committee asked the Mission Directorate to revise the band of agencies proposed as per rules and communicate to State.

7.2 TPIM Proposal - Gujarat

7.2.1 Gujarat Urban Development Mission (GUDM), SLNA for the State presented the proposal for appointment of TPIM agency for 16 sanctioned projects under BSUP.

7.2.2 GUDM has proposed to appoint M/s Shirkhande Consultants, Mumbai as TPIM agency. M/s Shrikhande has already been appointed by the Ministry of Urban Development as Independent Review and Monitoring Agency for UIG component of JNNURM as approved in CSMC dt. 13.2.2009 at following rates:

S. No	Details	Amount Rs
1	Review of project documentation (one for each project)	1,88,100/-
2.	Visit cost per project by the monitoring team	28,100/-

7.2.3 The State invited the quote from the selected agency under IRMA for all 16 projects as a whole. The number of visits in each project was pre-decided based on progress of the project. As invited by GUDM, M/s Shirkhande Consultants submitted financial proposal as below:

S. No	Details	Amount Rs
1	Review of project documentation (one for each project)	1,88,100/-
2.	Visit cost per project by the monitoring team	28,100/-

The proposal is at the same rate as that for IRMA. Based on the rates quoted by M/s Shrikhande Consultants, GUDM has worked out the total cost of TPIM work as Rs. 80,39,500/- (Rupees eighty lacs thirty nine thousand five hundred only). The proposed cost is lower than 0.5% of the total cost of all 16 projects (Rs. 7.18 crore) and total cost based on number of visits and desk review (Rs. 121.5 lacs).

7.2.4 The Committee asked the State to clarify as to whether the proposal is inclusive of taxes. The State representative clarified that proposal does not include taxes and taxes would be in addition to the amount sought on actual basis. The Committee approved the proposal (at Annexure - VI (b)) subject to

- i) SLSC/SLCC approval
- ii) State must ensure that TPIM toolkit is followed by the Agency for reports and other things.

7.3 TPIM at the Central Level by Government of India

7.3.1 The Committee considered proposal for appointment of TPIM agencies by Government of India for a select number of BSUP and IHSDP projects. The proposal was presented by Deputy Secretary (JNNURM)

7.3.2 Explaining the rationale, the Deputy Secretary stated that a large number of projects (1300 in all) have been sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP. The Mission is in its 5th year of implementation. There is a growing need to effectively monitor the projects sanctioned. The time and cost factors are utmost critical to a project as is the quality of assets created under the project. It has now been decided with the approval of competent authority to appoint Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agencies for some projects pre-selected all over India. This assignment will, however, in no way replace or alter the responsibility of State/UTs to appoint TPIM agencies for the projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP in their States/UTs.

7.3.3 The main features of the proposal are as under :

- i). It is proposed to appoint TPIM for 100 projects of BSUP and 100 projects of IHSDP selected all over India. As far as possible, all States/UTs are to be covered under IHSDP and all Mission cities are to be covered under BSUP where projects have started. The work is to be divided in 8 packages on the basis of regional grouping of projects.
- ii). Each project has a fixed number of visits decided in advance. Thus, each package will have fixed number of visits decided in advance known to bidders. However, minor modifications may be made in number of visits for any project even after awarding work by the Mission Directorate. The maximum permissible limit per visit is Rs. 50,000 and maximum amount permissible for each desk review is Rs. 2.0 lacs as per the guidelines.
- iii). The selected agency may be asked to include more projects within 6 months of signing the contract in the same region at the same rate. The TPIM work can be awarded to an agency within prescribed limit of 0.5% of the project cost under BSUP. In the instant proposal, the maximum permissible limit of 0.5% of the project cost under BSUP is applied on a package as a whole.

Similarly limit under IHSDP is also applicable on total project cost of the package as a whole.

iv). Financial quotations will be called from Pre-qualified agencies only. Pre-qualified agencies are the agencies empanelled by the Ministry of HUPA for TPIM and agencies empanelled by MoUD for IRMA. Separate bids will be called for each of 8 packages. Each agency would be allowed to bid as per its capacity to take up specified quantity of work on the basis of Band in which it falls. The band limitation to quantum of work under the project would apply not for the bid in isolation, but to the work taken up for a specified period taking this & all state bid orders together.

v). The Band is decided on basis of latest annual turnover of the company and for any work now onwards in this year the band will be decided on the basis of annual turnover of F.Y. 2008-09. The agencies who submit valid financial bids will be eligible to participate. The committee designated by the Secretary (HUPA) will process the bids and recommend the selection of agency.

vi). The work will be awarded to lowest bidder in each package provided it does not have any 'Conflict of Interest' for the package. No splitting of work is permissible within each package. Mission Directorate reserves the right to reject any bid.

vii). Each selected agency will carry out work as per Terms of Reference (TOR) defined in the toolkit (available at website www.jnnurmi.nic.in).

7.3.4 The representative of Finance Ministry enquired as to whether this would duplicate the efforts of State. The Chairperson stated that the appointment at Central level would be a sampling only to obtain an independent perspective into the scheme for purposes of corrections to parameters & guidelines of the scheme and to that extent there may be duplication. It would, however, be ensured that same agency does not carry out the TPIM work related to a State as both Central and State TPIMA. The Committee approved the proposal and asked Mission Directorate to go ahead and float an RFQ and select agencies.

The Committee also decided to meet the cost out of 1% funds available with the Ministry. The Finance Ministry would be requested to make additional allocation, if required.

8. Special Agenda Items

8.1 Toolkit for seeking Central Support for Comprehensive Capacity Building for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation.

8.1.1 Mission Director/JS (JnNURM) stated that as per the guidelines of JNNURM, financial support is given to the States/ULBs for undertaking 'Capacity Building' programs. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has so far been assisting States and UTs by way of limited support for capacity building programmes. However, several State Governments have informed that capacity building is the biggest bottleneck in the implementation of JNNURM, SJSRY and other programmes and that there is a need for comprehensive capacity building programmes to be undertaken systematically. They have also requested during CSMC/CSC meetings for support under 5% IEC/A&O funds of JNNURM meant for State Governments. Considering their requests required certain modifications of the decisions taken by CSMC in its 6th meeting held on 28.11.2006 and special meeting held on 24.1.2008.

8.1.2 MD/JS (JNNURM) presented a toolkit on 'Capacity Building' covering all the key aspects of urban management and governance which are critical for the urban poor. This Toolkit is divided into three parts. Part-A explains the rationale and the broad areas of capacity building needs at city level, Part-B explains the expectation of the Centre on the process to be adopted by the State/UT in preparing and submitting a proposal and Part-C details the indicative financial support envisaged for the various activities detailed in the Toolkit. Financial Assistance would be released based on submission, appraisal and sanction by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (BSUP).

8.1.3 Details of source of funding are mentioned in part-C of the Toolkit. The funds available under BSUP and IHSDP as indicated in part-C of the toolkit will be pooled at source i.e. arrived at as percentage of total budget for the scheme and not separately for individual States/UTs. The pool, thus, created at the centre will be used to finance proposals from States. This is to ensure that those States/UTs which have meagre allocation are not deprived of minimum financial support for capacity building.

8.1.4 The Committee considered the Toolkit and noted the changes that are proposed compared to what was approved by the CSMC earlier. It was also noted that the Toolkit has been approved by Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Considering that no suggestions have come forth for any modification of the Toolkit after the same was circulated, the Committee approved the proposal to adopt the same and circulate to States/UTs for seeking financial assistance. The approved Toolkit is enclosed at Annexure VII of the Minutes. The States/UTs would need to submit proposals in accordance with the approved Toolkit. As per the approval accorded by the Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, the Toolkit will apply to capacity building activities under various programmes being undertaken by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (BSUP & IHSDP), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Urban Statistics for HR & Assessment (USHA) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). DS (JNNURM) will take action to communicate the approved Toolkit to States/UTs and various Divisions in the Ministry dealing with schemes.

8.2 Appointment of TPIM – Modification to Toolkit

8.2.1 In the 64th meeting of CSMC, while approving the proposal of TPIM for the state of Maharashtra, the Committee had observed

- TPIMA should be for the State as a whole or for a geographic region and not for each project.
- TPIMA should be able to take fresh projects in the vicinity to avoid procedural delays and costs in engaging another TPIMA

8.2.3 The maximum permissible fee for TPIM under BSUP is 0.5% of the project cost whereas under IHSDP it is 0.25% of the project cost. The same is needed to be rationalized for following reasons

- The size of an IHSDP project is relatively much smaller as compared to BSUP project.
- While BSUP projects are located in Mission cities, IHSDP projects are often at far-away locations.
- It is also accepted that each project requires desk review and a minimum number of site visits for a good quality check by the Agency and a meaningful report to come out. The fee for desk review is prescribed in the range of Rs. 2.0 lacs and fee for site visit at Rs. 50,000.

Therefore, 0.25% of the project cost under IHSDP is not sufficient to cover these aspects.

8.2.4 The existing panel of 16 agencies needs to be expanded. Each agency can take up a specified quantity of work at a time depending upon the Band in which it falls. The Band is pre-decided on the basis of annual turnover of the agency. The bands of empanelled agencies need to be revised by taking into account their latest turnover.

8.2.5 The Committee considered these issues and decided that

- States may choose to appoint a single agency or divide the work amongst few agencies by resorting to grouping of projects. However, the agency should be able to take up work as per its capacity defined in the Toolkit.
- The TPIM work can be allotted to an agency as per following limits

- a. The fee for desk review should not exceed Rs. 2.0 lacs and fee per visit should not exceed Rs. 50,000 within overall cap of Rs. 9,00,000 for a BSUP project and Rs. 8,00,000 for an IHSDP project.
- b. The overall cost should not exceed 0.5% of the project cost under BSUP.

While, the limits for Rs. 50,000 per site visit and Rs. 2.0 lacs will continue to apply with maximum site visits under BSUP and under IHSDP prescribed at 14 and 12 respectively, the limit of 0.5% of the project cost under BSUP or the limit under IHSDP, as the case may be, would apply to the package (group of projects) as a whole because a single quote will be called for the package or a group of projects.

- The States may choose to award new or forthcoming projects to lowest bidder or selected agency in the vicinity even after award of work at the same rates. The States need to specify this intention at time of calling bids.
- The States need to fix the number of visits for each project in a package before calling bids. The number of visits in each project may be fixed on the basis of size of project or the progress of project or any other criteria decided by the State. The package will, thus, have a fixed number of visits known to the bidders.
- The States may also choose to call only financial quotes from the prequalified empanelled agencies. However, if the bids are to be called from a larger panel, then States need to prequalify the other agencies by following the same criteria specified in the toolkit.
- The panel of agencies would be expanded by inclusion of agencies empanelled by MoUD for carrying out IRMA work. The panel would be valid till end of Mission period.

- The Band of each empanelled agency would be revised for existing panel and awarded to new agencies being included by taking into account the turnover of the respective agency for F.Y. 2008-09. Similar revision would take place at the beginning of every year. Mission Directorate would revise the bands.
- The maximum permissible limit for TPIM work under IHSDP is raised to 1% of the project cost to rationalize the existing provisions.

8.2.6 The Committee also observed that empanelled agencies are submitting their bids simultaneously in different States and there is possibility of an agency getting work from different States which would be more than its specified capacity as per band allocated. In view of this, it was suggested that States, while limiting their TPIM work to the capacity of the agency as per band allocation would also exercise caution in the following manner.

- The agencies should be asked to submit the details of TPIM work of BSUP and IHSDP already awarded to them by any State.
- States need to check the value of TPIM work an agency has already been awarded at any point of time and the time period over which it has to execute the work and staggering of TPIM work awarded to an agency. The band capacity of an agency will change dynamically depending on the value and time period of the work being awarded to it. State Govt. needs to take appropriate decision considering the above points.

8.2.7 The Committee also observed that 16 agencies have been empanelled by MoHUPA for TPIM work and 14 agencies empanelled by MoUD for Independent Review and Monitoring (IRMA). The Committee decided to include all IRMAs in the TPIM list. Till date around 1300 projects have been sanctioned under BSUP & IHSDP. Considering the value of TPIM work would

be to the tune of Rs. 100 crore, it will be difficult for the States to allot the work to the empanelled agencies within the present band limits. At the time of empanelment of TPIM agencies their turnover for the F.Y. 2006-07 was taken into consideration for fixing the band limit. In view of above, CSMC has decided to raise the band limits as given below.

Revised Band Limits

Band I	Turnover less than Rs. 25 lakh per annum <i>(Eligible for work worth Rs. 25 lakh at any point of time)</i>
Band II	Turnover equal to or more than Rs 25 lakh per annum but less than INR 50 lakh per annum <i>(Eligible for work worth Rs. 50 lakh at any point of time)</i>
Band III	Turnover equal to or more than Rs 50 lakh per annum but less than INR 100 lakh per annum <i>(Eligible for work worth Rs. 100 lakh at any point of time)</i>
Band IV	Turnover equal to or more than Rs 100 lakh per annum but less than INR 500 lakh per annum <i>(Eligible for work worth Rs. 200 lakh at any point of time)</i>
Band V	Turnover equal to or more than Rs 500 lakh per annum <i>(Eligible for work worth Rs. 500 lakh at any point of time)</i>

9. Proposal for Capacity Building from Himachal Pradesh

The Committee took note of the fact that earlier a proposal by the State of Himachal Pradesh for capacity building was deferred by the Committee. The present proposal for Rs. 6.13 crores for capacity building of State of Himachal Pradesh, which is prepared after suggestions were given to the State to follow certain norms, was presented. OSD (JNNURM) informed that the proposal is as per the Toolkit approved in the present meeting. The Committee decided that

- Cost of e-tool be limited to Rs. 50 lacs
- Cost of networking be limited to Rs. 10 lacs
- Cost of study visit be limited to Rs. 12 Lacs

- Cost of external resource persons to be limited to Rs. 40,000
- National and Regional workshops may not be taken up
- State level workshops may be increased to 3.
- The Committee approved the revised proposal (at Annexure VIII) for Rs. 4,02,74,000. 50% of the amount approved will be released as first instalment to the State in accordance with the approved Toolkit for seeking Central Support for Comprehensive Capacity Building for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation. As decided by the CSMC earlier, this amount will be out of centralised pool of 5% funds for IEC/A&OE component. The State will submit an implementation plan indicating modalities and scheduling of implementation of various tasks and undertake the capacity building programme duly following the Toolkit approved in this Meeting.

10. Concluding the meeting, Secretary (HUPA) & Chairperson, CSMC, requested the States/UTs to take all steps to avoid time and cost over-runs in projects and achieve the Mid-term and Mission targets. She expressed the view that shelter and basic amenities to the urban poor may not suffice them to move above the poverty line. She suggested that the State Governments/ULBs should make effort to dovetail the implementation of SJSRY and skill development initiatives with JNNURM. This step would provide the urban poor with access to better livelihoods and enable them to overcome poverty. Secretary (HUPA) stated that programmes for skill development, self-employment, and community empowerment are necessary to facilitate sustained improvements in the living conditions of the urban poor. Secretary (HUPA) emphasized the need for convergence of BSUP and IHSDP with other schemes such as UIG, UIDSSMT, Sarva Sikhsa Abhiyan, National Social Assistance Programme, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Bima Yojana, SJSRY etc. so as to move towards the goals of poverty-free, slum-free and inclusive cities.

11. Secretary (HUPA) & Chairperson desired that both internal and external quality assurance mechanisms (including TPIMA) be established by States/UTs without any loss of time to ensure that every house constructed under BSUP

and IHSDP becomes a place of pride for the poor person who has been deprived of access to affordable shelter and basic amenities for so long.

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

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 65th MEETING OF
CENTRAL SANCTIONING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (CSMC) OF
BSUP HELD UNDER THE CHAIRPERSONSHIP
OF SECRETARY (HUPA) ON 15.7.2009

1. Ms. Kiran Dhingra, Secretary, in Chair
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
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 Vivek Nangia, DS (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
5. Shri Naresh Kumar, Dhiran, Town & Country Planner, T.C.P.O, Ministry of Urban
Development
6. Shri Deena Nath, Deputy Director, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance
7. Shri M. Sankaranarayanan, Deputy Adviser (PHE), CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban
Development
8. Shri Umraw Singh, Deputy Director (JPC), NBO, Ministry of HUPA
9. Ms. Philomena Raphael, Account Officer (JNNURM), M/HUPA
10. Shri Praveen Kumar, Research Officer, NBO, Ministry of HUPA
11. Shri Ashok Kumar Sharma, SO(JPC), Office of OSD (JNNURM), NBO
12. Shri Sivakannu, Development Officer, HUDCO, Puducherry
13. Capt. Subrata Mukhopadhyay, BMTPC, New Delhi
14. Shri Pankaj Gupta, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi
15. Dr. Shailesh Kumar Agrawal, Executive Director, BMTPC, New Delhi
16. Shri Vijay Anadkat, Team Leader, PMU, Gujarat Urban Development Mission
17. Ms. Usha P. Mahavir, Deputy Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
18. Ms. Radha Ray, Assistant Chief Project, HUDCO.
19. Dr. A.P. Tiwari, Assistant Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi.
20. Shri C N Jha, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi
21. Shri Arnab Roy, Secretary, Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority
22. Shri G. Yohan, SE, Municipal Corporation, Vijaywada
23. Shri Chandan Mitra, Managing Director, APUFIDC, Haderabad.
24. Shri K. Rajendra Prasad, Project Manager, APUFIDC, Hyderabad
25. Shri Lalthuamliana, Under Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation,
Government of Mizoram, Aizawl
26. Shri HVL, Zarzoenga, Deputy Director, UD&PA, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl
27. Shri Manish Thakur, Commissioner, Guwahati Municipal Corporation, Guwahati
28. Shri Anand Mohan, Project Director, LSG Department, SLNA for BSUP & IHSDP,
Government of Rajasthan,
29. Shri HM Shangpliang, Secretary, Meghalaya Urban Development Agency, Shillong
30. Shri B.K. Panda, Director, Meghalaya, Urban Development Agency, Raitong Building,
Secretariat Hills, Shillong
31. Shri Paul Syiem, Executive Engineer, Meghalaya Urban Development Agency, Shillong
32. Shri S. Manohar, Secretary, SLNA, CTP, Government of Puducherry
33. Shri G. Anbalaghan, Director, Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department, Puducherry
34. Shri R. Anbu, Sr. Project Appraisal Officer, HUDCO, Chennai
35. Shri Dina A.P, Appraisal Officer HUDCO, Chennai
36. Shri M Bagra, Additional Resident Commissioner, Arunachal House, Chankyapuri, New
Delhi
37. Shri S.K. Bhatnagar, Additional GM (Engg), Hindustan Prefab Ltd., New Delhi
38. Shri Alok Srivastava, Additional GM (P), Hindustan Prefab Ltd, New Delhi
39. Shri Ashok Kumar Gaur, Project Coordinator, FIPL, New Delhi

ANNEXURE-II

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 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. 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/SLCC.

- 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/UTs. 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 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/UTs 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.

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
 - 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/UIIDSSMT.
- 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.

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 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 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.

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 IHS DP with other ongoing schemes such as UIG, UIDSSMT, Sarva Siksha 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.

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/UTs 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 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.

ANNEXURE - III

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Mission City, State	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	2 nd /3 rd Installment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Kolkata/ West Bengal	Sanction of IInd Installment- Rehabilitation of 3 slums in Barasat(Ph-I) ✓ Kolkata/ West Bengal				1.63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 9th CSMC meeting held on 02.02.2007 > The total Project Cost is Rs 14.38 Cr and Central Share is 6.54Cr. > The second Installment recommended for release is 1.63 Cr. > The utilization of Centre share & State share released are 81%. > Individual Houses sanctioned are 868 , work started in 710 houses & 70 houses are fully Completed. > 415 houses have been completed more than 50 % while 135 houses completed 25% to 50%. > Constitution of BSUP Fund has been achieved. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects no indicated. 	01
B.	Kolkata/ West Bengal	Sanction of IInd Installment - Rehabilitation of 6 slums in (North Dum Dum-(PH-I)) ✓ Kolkata / West Bengal				2.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 8th CSMC meeting held on 29.12.2006. > The Project Cost is Rs. 16.68 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 8.34 Cr. > The First Installment already released is Rs. 2.09 Cr > The second Installment recommended for release is 2.09Cr. 	02

Annexure - III

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Agenda Sheet)

AP/CP
(M)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The utilization of Central share released and State Share release is 66%. ➤ Houses sanctioned are 721 , work started in 544 houses & 267 houses are fully Completed but not occupied. ➤ 86 houses have been completed more than 50 % while 73 houses completed 25% to 50%. ➤ BSUP Fund have been Constituted. ➤ Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects no indicated. 	
C.	Kolkata/ West Bengal	Sanction of 1 st Installment in Rehabilitation of 6 slums in (Bhatpara) Kolkata , West Bengal			2.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 8th CSMC meeting held on 29.12.2006 ➤ The Project Cost is Rs. 17.91 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 8.96 Cr. ➤ The First Installment of Rs. 2.24 Cr. of Central Share has already been released . ➤ The second Installment recommended for release is 2.24Cr. ➤ The utilization of Central share and State share is 98% ➤ Individual houses sanctioned are 797 , work started in 607 houses & 234 house are fully completed but none is Occupied. ➤ 239 houses are completed more than 50% ➤ Internal earmarking of fund for Urban Poor is achieved. 	03

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Agenda Brief)

(Signature)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

D.	Kolkata/ West Bengal	Sanction of Ind Installment - Rehabilitation of in BSUP Programme for Kolkata (Uluberia), West Bengal	4.79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > BSUP Fund has been Constituted. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects no indicated. > The project was approved in 10th CSMC meeting held on 27.02.2007 > The total Project Cost is Rs 42.18 Cr and Central Share is 19.17Cr. > The 1st Installment of Rs. 4.79 cr. has already been released. > The second installment recommended for release is 4.79 Cr. > The utilization of Centre share released is 98%. > Houses sanctioned are 2120 , work started in 1430 houses & 455 houses are fully completed but not occupied. > BSUP Fund has been constituted. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects has not been indicated. 	04
E.	Kolkata/ West Bengal	Sanction of III rd Installment - Rehabilitation of 16 th slums in Barrackpore(Ph-D), Kolkata, West Bengal	1.65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 9th CSMC meeting held on 02.02.2007. > The Project Cost is Rs. 14.48 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 6.58 Cr. > The First+ Second Installment have already been released of Rs. 3.29 Cr > The Third Installment recommended for release is 	05

(Signature)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 1.65Cr. > The utilization of Central share and State Share release is 78%. > 740 Houses sanctioned , work started in 332 houses & 251 houses are fully completed and Occupied. > Constitution of Basic Services to Urban Poor Fund is Achieved. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects is not indicated. 	
F.	Kolkata/ West Bengal	Sanction of Ind Installment -	Rehabilitation of 47 slums in Chandannagore (Ph-I):	Kolkata, West Bengal	4.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 7 & 8th CSMC meetings held on 14.12.2006 & 29.12.2006 > The Project Cost is Rs. 39.13 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 19.56 Cr. > The First Installment of Central Share of Rs. 4.89 Cr. has already been released > The second Installment recommended for release is 4.89 Cr. > The utilization of Central share and State share is 77% > Houses sanctioned are 1905, work Order Issued to 1674 houses , work started in 710 houses & 180 house is fully completed but not Occupied while 115 houses are completed more than 50%. > BSUP Fund has been constituted. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in 	06

65th CS&MC meeting, dated: 15.07.2009 (Agenda Brief)

(Handwritten initials)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

					housing projects is not intimated.
G	Kolkata/West Bengal	Sanction of Iind Installment –BSUP Scheme for the town of Hoogly-Chinsurah, Kolkata ,West Bengal	3.36		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 11th CSMC meeting held on 21.03.2007 ➤ The Project Cost is Rs. 29.64 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 13.44 Cr. ➤ The First Installment of Central Share Of Rs. 3.36Cr. have already been released.. ➤ Second Installment of Central Share recommended for release is Rs.3.36 Cr. ➤ Utilisation of central & State Share is 70% ➤ Houses sanctioned are 2121, work Order Issued to 1120houses , work started in 515 houses & 145 house are fully completed while 72 houses are completed more than 50%.No house is Occupied till date. ➤ BSUP Fund has been constituted. ➤ Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects is not indicated.
H	Kolkata/West Bengal	Sanction of Iind Installment –BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshtala (Ph-D),Kolkata, West Bengal	7.18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 11th CSMC.meeting held on 21.03.2007 ➤ The Project Cost is Rs.63.37 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 28.73 Cr. ➤ The First Installment of Central Share of Rs. 7.18 Cr. has already been released. ➤ Second Installment of Central Share recommended for release is Rs.7.18 Cr.

(Handwritten initials)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING CC
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Houses sanctioned are 2622 , work Order 1709 houses , work started in 1443 houses are fully completed while 44 houses completed more than 50%. 279 houses are earmarked of funds for Urban Internal Earmarking (25% earmarked) > BSUP Fund has been constituted. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of development housing projects is not indicated.
1	Vijaya wada/ Andhra Pradesh	Sanction of II nd & III rd Installment - Repair to dwelling units constructed under the VABBAY in Ajit Nagar, Vijawada, Andhra Pradesh	1.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 31st CSMC meeting on 13.02.2008 > The Project Cost is Rs. 7.74 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 3.87 Cr. > The First Installment of Central Share of Rs. 3.87 Cr. Has already been released. > Second & Third Installments of Central Share recommended for release are Rs.1.94 Cr. > The Utilisation of Central Share is 100% State Share. > Internal Earmarking of funds for Urban Internal Earmarking of funds for Urban achieved. > BSUP fund has been constituted. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of development housing projects- GOAP to introduce new

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Agenda Sheet)

(Handwritten signature)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

J.	Vijaya wada/ Andhra Pradesh	Sanction of IIIrd Installment - Detailed Designs and estimations of BSUP (Circle -II & III), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	3.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 9th CSMC meeting held on 13.02.2008 ➤ The Project Cost is Rs. 26.48 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 12.86 Cr. ➤ The First & Second Installment of Central Share of Rs.6.43 cr. has already been released. ➤ Third Installment of Central Share recommended for release is Rs.3.21 Cr. ➤ The Utilisation of release Central Share and State Share are 100%. ➤ Internal Earmarking of funds for Urban Poor is achieved. ➤ BSUP fund has been constituted. ➤ Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects- GOAP to introduce necessary Act. 	10
K	Meerut/ Uttar Pradesh	Sanction of IInd Installment - BSUP Scheme for the city of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	2.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 33rd CSMC meeting held on 07.03.2008 ➤ The Project Cost is Rs. 18.25 Cr. While Central Share is Rs. 8.37Cr. ➤ The First Installment of Central Share of Rs.2.09 cr. has already been released. ➤ Second Installment of Central Share recommended for release is Rs.2.09 Cr. ➤ The Utilisation of release. Central Share is 100% and State Share is 80%. 	11

Page 7 of 8

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Agenda Brief)

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

							35.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Houses sanctioned are 744, work Order Issued to all the houses, work started in 444 houses while 36 houses are completed more than 50% and 210 houses are completed 25-50%.> Basic services to Urban poor is in progress.> Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects- in progress.	
							Total		

Handwritten signature/initials

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE (CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Mission City, State	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	2 nd /3 rd Installments	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Itanagar/ Arunachal Pradesh	Sanction of IInd Installment - Implementation of BSUP Scheme (100 DUs) at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh				0.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 19th CSMC meeting held on 06.10.2007 > The total Project Cost is Rs 4.10 Cr and Central Share is 3.36Cr. > The 1st Installment of Rs.0.84 Cr. has already been released. > The second Installment recommended for release is 0.84 Cr. > The utilization of Centre & State share released is 100%. > Houses sanctioned are 100, Tender floated & work started. 20 Dus upto plinth level are completed upto 25%. > Internal Earmarking of Funds for Urban Poor & constitution of BSUP fund:- Rules draft by the consultant are under examination and the Target year is 2009-10. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects :: Rules draft by the consultant are under examination by the State Government. 	01
B.	Shillong/ Meghalaya	Sanction of IInd Installment -				3.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 27th CSMC meeting held 	

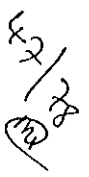
65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Supple. Agenda Brief)

Page 1 of 3

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE (CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)
(Rs. in Crores)

	Housing for EWS, LG and Urban poor including slum rehabilitation at Nongmynsong, Shillong, Meghalaya (PH-II)		<p>on 27.12.2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The total Project Cost is Rs 16.68 Cr and Central Share is 12.31 Cr. ➤ The 1st Installment of Rs. 3.08 has already been released. ➤ The second Installment recommended for release is 3.08Cr. ➤ The utilization of Centre share released is 100%. ➤ Houses sanctioned are 300, work started in Ph-II on 05/09/2008. 7 buildings are completed up to 25% ➤ Internal Earmarking of fund for Urban poor and constitution of BSUP Fund are in process. ➤ Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects :- in progress
c.	Shillong/ Meghalaya	Sanction of 1 st Installment - Slum rehabilitation at Nongmynsong, Shillong, Meghalaya	<p align="center">2.87</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 16th CSMC meeting held on 21.08.2007. ➤ The Project Cost is Rs. 13.76 Cr. While Central Share Rs. 11.47 Cr. ➤ The First Installment of Rs.2.87 Cr. has already been released. ➤ The Second Installment recommended for release 2.87 Cr. ➤ The utilization of Central share is 100% ➤ Houses sanctioned 300, work started On 11.8.2014 buildings are completed up to 25% while

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Supple. Agenda Brief)


 Page 2 of 3

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA-II FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE (CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Mission City, State	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	1 st /2 nd /3 rd Install - ments	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Puducherry/ puducherry	BSUP Scheme for Construction of 1660 houses with infrastructure facilities for SC beneficiaries of Puducherry UT	92.00	57.67	34.33	14.42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CDP had been approved. However, MOA has not been signed. > In principal approval for the project cost of Rs. 157.00 Cr was accorded in the SLSC meeting held on 23.02.2009. Now, SLSC approval may be required for the revised cost > The percentage housing and infrastructure is 67% and 33%. > 1660 nos. of dwelling Units, Single storey at 13 selected locations of Puducherry have been proposed. > Plinth area of the unit proposed is 31.43 Sq. Mt. and Carpet area is 25.40 Sq. Mt. > The cost per dwelling Unit is 3.70 Lakh. > Each Unit have Two rooms. Kitchen, Toilet and bath room. > 110 w Sodium Vapor Lamp is provided at a distance of 30 metre Interval. > No provision of health centers had been given > The duration of project is 18 months. 	01-05

65th CS&MC meeting, dated: 15.07.2009 (Supple. Agenda-33 Brief)

(Handwritten initials)

Page 1 of 4

(7)

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA-II FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE (CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)

		(Rs: in Crores)		
B. Kolkata west Bengal	Sanction of IInd Installment- Rehabilitation of 6 slums in Kalyani, Phase-II, Kolkata, west Bengal	3.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 8th CSMC meeting held on 29.12.2006 ➤ The total Project Cost is Rs 26.82 Cr and Central Share is 13.41 Cr. ➤ The 1st Installment of Rs.3.35 Cr. has already been released. ➤ The second Installment recommended for release is 3.35 Cr. ➤ The utilization of Centre & State share released is 95%. ➤ Houses sanctioned are 1412, Tender floated & work order issued for 1412 houses. Work started in 1119 Houses. 560 houses are fully completed out of which 402 houses have been occupied. ➤ 130 houses are completed more than 50% while 145 houses are completed 25-50%. ➤ Internal Earmarking of Funds for Urban Poor-25% earmarked. ➤ BSUP Fund has been constituted. ➤ Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects is not indicated. 	06
C. Kolkata/ west Bengal	Sanction of IInd Installment - Rehabilitation of 25 slums in Uttapara- Kotrung, Ph-I.	3.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project was approved in 8th CSMC meeting held on 29.12.2006. ➤ The total Project Cost is Rs 21.37 Cr and Central Share is 10.83 Cr. 	07

BRIEF SUMMARY OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA-II FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE (CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)

(Rs. in Crores)

	Kolkata West Bengal					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The 1st Installment of Rs. 2.71 has already been released. ➤ The second Installment recommended for release is 2.71Cr. ➤ The utilization of Centre share & State Share released is 71%. ➤ Houses sanctioned are 1286, Tender floated & work order issued for 1286 houses. Work started in 604 Houses. 271 houses are fully completed. ➤ 228 houses are completed more than 50% while 66 houses are completed 25-50%. ➤ Internal Earmarking of fund for Urban poor is 28.79% ➤ Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects is not indicated. 	
D. Andhra Pradesh	TPIM Proposal in respect of Andhra Pradesh for 36 Projects under BSUP & 77 Projects under IHSDP.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ APUFIDC, SLNA of Andhra Pradesh submitted proposal for Third Party Inspection. ➤ The Work is divided amongst 3 Agencies based on regional grouping. ➤ Rs. 35,000 per Visit awarded to each agency. ➤ Maximum permissible limit have been worked out by applying 0.5% Of project cost on the package as a whole for BSUP and 0.25% on IHSDP. ➤ SLNA has also certified that CVS guidelines have been followed by adopting a transparent bidding process. ➤ SLCC/SLSC approval is not there. 	08 to 27

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Supple. Agenda-33 Brief)

5/1/10
(M)

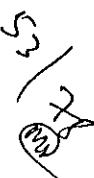
Page 3 of 4

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING CO
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in

Sl. No	Mission City, State	Project Title	Total Cost	Central Share	State Share	2 nd /3 rd Install - ment	Brief Summary
A.	Kolkata (Champadany), West Bengal	Sanction of 3 rd Installment for Rehabilitation of 1 slum in Champadany, Kolkata, West Bengal				1.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The project was approved in 10th CSMC meet on 27.02.2007 & 62nd CSMC held on 26.02.2009 > The total Project Cost was Rs. 13.99 Cr. and Share is Rs. 6.36 Cr. Excluding other (Contingencies and A&OE) Rs. 1.27 cr. > The third Installment recommended for release Cr. > The utilization of Centre share released is State Share is 88%. > Individual Houses sanctioned are 882, work si 659 houses & 320 houses are completed. > Internal Earmarking of funds for urban poor is : > Constitution of BSUP Fund has been constituted > Internal Earmarking of at least 20-25% of de land in housing projects not mentioned
B.	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Sanction of 2 rd Installment for BSUP Scheme for the construction of 1360 DUs at Shastripuram Sector-F, Agra				6.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Houses sanctioned are 1360, work Order Is work started for all houses. Total 272 DU are m 50% completed and 408 upto 25-50% and 25% completed. Earmarking of funds for Ur and Constitution of BSUP Fund are earmarked > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed housing projects is in progress.
C.	Gujarat	TPIMA Proposal for State of Gujarat.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > GUDM has proposed to appoint M/s S Consultants, Mumbai as TPIMA agency.

65th ESCMC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Supp. Agenda Brief-III)

53 

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

<p>03 to 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > GUDM has called quotation only from one agency which was an appointed agency under IRMA. > The financial aspects for TPIM for total 16 projects form four mission cities are evaluated. > The overall cost of monitoring of the project would be about 0.116% of total project cost of Rs. 1436 Cr. And Rs. 691.74 cr. ACA), which is not exceeding 0.5% of cost of component assisted under ACA. > Review of Project documentation (Amount of study) will be Rs. 1.88 lakhs and cost of monitoring team per visit will be Rs. 28.100/- 						
<p>13 to 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > It is proposed to appoint TPIMA for 100 projects for BSUP and IHSDP each selected all over india. > The work is divided in 8 packages on the basis of regional grouping of projects. > Each project will have fixed number of visits decide in advance and financial limit Rs. 50,000 and maximum amount permissible for each desk review of Rs. 2.0 lakhs as per the guidelines. > There will be request for quotation will be called from Pre-qualified agencies only. Agencies for TPIM and agencies empanelled by Mo UD for IRMA and guideline are fixed for submission of bid. > Each selected agency will carry out work as per Terms of Reference (TOR) defined in the toolkit. > The overall cost of monitoring of the project would be met out of 5%/4% funds (pooled at central level for all 						

D. Central Level in Ministry of H& UPA
TPIM Proposal at Central Level in 5th year of Implementation of Mission

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE
(CS&MC) UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (Sub-Mission-II)**

(Rs. in Crores)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > States. > An agreement will be signed between Mission Directorate and selected agency for each package. And Payment will be may on quarterly or 6 month basis: 	
E.	Himachal Pradesh	Proposal for Capacity Building Scheme for ULBs in Himachal Pradesh under (BSUP & IHSDP)	6.13			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Himachal Pradesh has submitted the capacity building scheme for 49 ULBs with cost of-Rs. 8.36 Crores. > Proposal contain the Main function of Directorate like: periodical inspection, proper utilization of Grant – in – aid etc. > The aim & objective is improving efficiency of Municipal Management system, Understanding of Municipal legal process, Role of DPC's in Dist. Planning Process and Urban Reforms. > Specific capacity needs in ULB's required amount for development of training module, Non-residential training, E-governance, Workshop seminar at National and state level, Networking and e-tools for poverty Mangment etc. 	16 To 17
F.	Special Agenda	Appointment of TPIM				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Guidelines for appointment of TPIM proposals. 	18 TO 20
		Total	6.13		7.75		

Handwritten initials/signature

65th CS&MC meeting, dated : 15.07.2009 (Supp. Agenda Brief-III)

Page 3 of 3

109

Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC)
SIXTY FIFTH MEETING
(15.07.2009)

BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR(BSUP)

Table Agenda

Sl. No.	ULB, State	Project Title	Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	Ist installment already released	IInd Installment recommended	No. of dwelling units proposed	Page No.
A	Kolkata, West Bengal	Rehabilitation of one slum in Bidhannagar	3.56	1.78	1.78	0.44	0.44	210	1
B.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Slum improvement including housing in Rajpur-Sonarpur Municipality	44.46	22.23	22.23	5.56	5.56	2135	2
C.	Guwahati, Assam	Basic Services for Urban Poor at 3 Slums at Guwahati	53.95	48.56	5.39	12.14	12.14	1232	3
			101.97	72.57	29.40	18.14	18.14	3577	

3/20

ANNEX-II CMLA

		(Rs in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the city	BSUP Project Name / Components	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	1st instalment of Central share (25 %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Detail Project Report for "Construction of 1660 houses with infrastructure facilities for SC beneficiaries of Puducherry UT. Relocation of 1660 dwelling Units @Rs. 3,70,000/DU for slum dwellers at 13 locations in the City. Each DU consist of two room, kitchen, utility area, bath and toilet. The carpet area of a unit proposed is 25.40 Sq mt. The allotment of Plot with the Dwelling Units will be made under the name of the women beneficiaries or under the joint name of wife and husband and the allotment shall be free hold basis				
STATEMENT-I							
Details of State Share				(Rs. in lakhs)			
A				Sub Total (A)			
1)	State grant	3613.45	1) Water Supply	6142.00	3320.00	2822.00	830.00
2)	ULB share	0.00	2) Roads	51.01	3320.00	2822.00	830.00
3)	Beneficiaries share	498.00	3) Sewerage	940.72	29.50	21.51	7.38
	Total State Share	4111.45	4) Storm Water Drain.	187.97	544.11	396.61	136.03
	Per DU Finance (Rs.)		5) External Electrification & Street lighting	81.92	108.72	79.25	27.18
1)	Central share	200000.00	6) Development of Parks & Landscaping	158.47	47.38	34.54	11.85
2)	State grant	140000.00	7) Multipurpose Community Centre	224.85	91.66	66.81	22.91
3)	ULB share	0.00	8) Irrelhood Centre	561.73	130.05	94.80	32.51
4)	Beneficiaries share (In easy monthly installments)	30000.00	9) Informal Sector Market	242.35	324.90	236.83	81.23
	Total	370000.00	10) Land Development	319.38	140.17	102.18	35.04
			11) Solid Waste Management	237.71	184.73	134.65	46.18
				52.34	137.49	100.22	34.37
				3058.45	30.27	22.07	7.57
				Sub Total (B)	1769.00	1289.45	442.25
				Project Cost (A+B)	5089.00	4111.45	1272.25

54/28

Annexure-V
to the minutes of 65th CSMC (BSUP) dated 15th July 2009
(Rs. In Lakh)

	Name of the State	Name of City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central share Approved	Total State Share Approved (Excluding Other expenses)	Central Share released so far			Amount of Central Share utilized	% of Utilisation	Amount of State + ULB + Benefi. Share released	Amount of State + ULB + Benefi. share utilized	% of utilisation	Amount recommended for released as 2nd/3rd instalment of ACA			% of amount recommended to the total Central share approved
							1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	Total						2nd Instalment	3rd Instalment	Total	
A	ANDHRA PRADESH	Vijayawada	Repair to dwelling units constructed under the VAMBAY in Ajit Nagar, Vijayawada.	773.81	386.91	386.91	96.73	0	96.73	96.73	100%	265.70	263.76	99%	96.73	96.73	193.46	50%
		Vijayawada	Detailed Designs and Estimations for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) (Circle-II & III Area) Vijayawada	2648.38	1285.62	1285.62	321.41	321.41	642.82	642.82	100%	831.82	831.73	100%	0.00	321.41	321.41	25%
	TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH (2 PROJECTS)							418.14	321.41	739.55					96.73	418.14	514.87	
B	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Itanagar	Implementation of BSUP Scheme (100 Dus) at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	410.20	335.62	37.28	83.90	0.00	83.90	83.90	100%	9.00	9.00	100%	83.90	0.00	83.90	25%
		TOTAL FOR ARUNACHAL PRADESH (1 PROJECT)							83.90	0.00	83.90					83.90	0.00	83.90
C	ASSAM	Guwahati	Basic Services for Urban Poor at 3 Slums at Guwahati, Assam	5395.04	4855.54	539.50	1213.89	0.00	1213.89	884.00	73%	128.41	128.41	100%	1213.89	0.00	1213.89	25%
Note :- State has to submit original Utilization Certificate.																		
TOTAL FOR ASSAM (1 PROJECT)							1213.89	0.00	1213.89						1213.89	0.00	1213.89	
D	MEGHALAYA	Shillong	Slum Rehabilitation at Nongmynsong, Shillong, Meghalaya	1375.88	1146.57	229.31	286.64	0.00	286.64	286.64	100%	57.33	57.33	100%	286.64	0.00	286.64	25%
		Shillong	Housing for EWS, LIG and urban poor including Slum Rehabilitation at Nongmynsong, Shillong, Meghalaya (Phase-II)	1668.21	1230.64	437.57	307.66	0.00	307.66	307.66	100%	109.39	108.67	99%	307.66	0.00	307.66	25%
	TOTAL FOR MEGHALAYA (2 PROJECTS)							594.30	0.00	594.30					594.30	0.00	594.30	
E	UTTAR PRADESH	Meerut	BSUP Scheme for the city of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	1825.16	837.23	837.23	209.31	0.00	209.31	209.31	100%	175.35	140.69	80%	209.31	0.00	209.31	25%
		Agra	BSUP Scheme for the construction of 1360 DUs at Shastripuram Sector F, Agra	5198.37	2463.68	2463.68	615.92	0.00	615.92	615.92	100%	407.16	362.83	89%	615.92	0.00	615.92	25%
Note :- For Agra project 3rd instalment will be released only after the state releases its short release amount of Rs. 129.57 Lakh.																		
TOTAL FOR UTTAR PRADESH (2 PROJECTS)							825.23	0.00	825.23					825.23	0.00	825.23		

58/28/85

14

Name of the State	Name of City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central share Approved	Total State Approved (Excluding Other expenses)	Central Share released so far			Amount of Central Share utilized	% of Utilization	Amount of State + ULB + Benef. Share released	Amount of State + ULB + Benef. share utilized	% of utilization	Amount recommended for release as 2nd/3rd installment of AC			
						1st Installment	2nd Installment	Total						2nd Installment	3rd Installment	Total	
																	1st Installment
WEST BENGAL	Kolkata (Barasat)	Rehabilitation of 3 slums in Barasat (Phase-I); Kolkata	1438.45	653.85	653.84	163.46	0.00	163.46	131.72	81%	195.97	157.91	81%	163.46	0.00	163	
	Kolkata (North Dum Dum)	Rehabilitation of 6 slums in North Dum Dum (Phase-I); Kolkata	1668.24	834.12	834.12	208.53	0.00	208.53	136.94	66%	274.41	180.82	66%	208.53	0.00	208	
	Kolkata (Bhatpara)	Rehabilitation of 6 slums in Bhatpara (Phase-I); Kolkata	1791.38	895.69	895.69	223.92	0.00	223.92	220.20	98%	243.79	239.75	98%	223.92	0.00	223	
	Kolkata (Uluberia)	Integrated Development of Slums in Uluberia Municipality Area-Phase-I (7 slums)	4218.26	1917.39	1917.39	479.35	0.00	479.35	471.15	98%	512.41	503.62	98%	479.35	0.00	479	
	Kolkata (Chandernagore)	Rehabilitation of 47 slums in Chandernagore (Phase-I); Kolkata	3912.57	1956.29	1956.28	489.08	0.00	489.08	378.40	77%	488.42	377.88	77%	489.08	0.00	489	
	Kolkata (Hoogly-Chinsurah)	BSUP Scheme for the town of Hoogly-Chinsurah, West Bengal.	2964.75	1343.60	1343.60	335.90	0.00	335.90	234.29	70%	390.16	272.13	70%	335.90	0.00	335	
	Kolkata (Maheshala)	BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshala (Ph-I)	6336.62	2872.67	2872.67	718.17	0.00	718.17	560.04	78%	922.59	719.50	78%	718.17	0.00	718	
	Kolkata (Uttara Koochug)	Rehabilitation of 25 Slums in Uttara Koochug, Phase-I; Kolkata	2167.46	1083.73	1083.73	270.93	0.00	270.93	191.95	71%	369.58	261.85	71%	270.93	0.00	270	
	Kolkata (Kalyani)	Rehabilitation of 6 Slums in Kalyani, Phase-II; Kolkata, West Bengal.	2682.03	1341.02	1341.02	335.25	0.00	335.25	317.55	95%	466.13	441.51	95%	335.25	0.00	335	
	Kolkata (Raipur Sonarpur)	Rehabilitation of 15 Slums in Raipur Sonarpur (Phase-I); Kolkata	4889.99	2222.73	2222.73	555.68	0.00	555.68	412.87	74%	645.29	479.42	74%	555.68	0.00	555	
	Kolkata (Bidhanagar)	Rehabilitation of 1 Slums in Bidhanagar, Kolkata, West Bengal.	391.21	177.83	177.83	44.46	0.00	44.46	31.29	70%	67.80	47.71	70%	44.46	0.00	44	
	Kolkata (Barasat)	Rehabilitation of 16 Slums in Barasat (Phase-I); Kolkata	1447.59	658.00	657.99	164.50	329.00	256.85	256.85	78%	353.49	275.95	78%	164.50	0.00	164	
	Kolkata (Chandernagore)	Rehabilitation of 1 Slums in Chandernagore, Kolkata, West Bengal.	1398.91	635.87	635.86	158.97	158.97	271.55	85%	321.54	274.65	85%	158.97	158.97	158		
	TOTAL FOR WEST BENGAL (13 PROJECTS)						4148.20	333.47	4471.67								

Note :- 2nd/3rd installments will be released only after receiving Internal Quality Check reports for all the above West Bengal projects and original copies of U/Gs for 3 projects (North Dum Ph-I, Chandernagore Ph-I & Hoogly-Chinsurah).

to the minutes of 65th CSMC (BSUP) date

2nd Installment Approved	Rs. 638.78 Lakh
3rd Installment Approved	Rs. 741.61 Lakh
GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 7380.39 Lakh

ANNEXURE-VI(a)
to the minutes of 65th CSMC (BSUP) dated 15th July 2009

APPROVED TPIMA FOR STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sub-Mission	Name of TPIM Agency	Projects		No. of Desk Reviews	No. of Visits	Maximum Cost (based on no. of visits) as per maximum rates	Maximum Cost based on project cost	Maximum Permissible Cost (Lesser of Col. 6 & Col. 7)	Awarded Cost**
		No.	Total Cost						
BSUP	M/s Shrikhande Consultants	36	301020.00	36	380	262.00	1505.1	262.00	187.00
IHSDP	M/s Aarvee Associates	40	54677.00	40	240	200.00	546.77	200.00	144.00
IHSDP	M/s NCPE	37	59226.00	37	256	202.00	592.26	202.00	145.10
	TOTAL:-	113	414923.00	113	876	664.00	2644.13	664.00	476.10

** Award cost does not include service tax,
The Computation based on

Desk review charges :- Rs. 150000 per Desk review

Site visit Charges :- Rs. 35000 per visit.

22/09

19

APPROVED TPIMA FOR STATE OF GUJARAT

ANNEXURE-VI(b)
to the minutes of 65th CSMC (BSUP) dated 15th July 2009

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sub-Mission	Name of TPIM Agency	Projects		No. of Desk Reviews	No. of Visits	Maximum Cost (Based on no. of visits) as per maximum rates	Maximum Cost based on project cost	Maximum Permissible Cost (Lesser of Col. 6 & Col. 7)	Awarded Cost**
		No.	Total Cost						
BSUP	M/s Shrikhande Consultants	16	143688.00	16	179	121.50	718.44	121.50	80.395

** Award cost does not include service tax.

The Computation based on

- Desk review charges :- Rs. 188100 per Desk review
- Site visit Charges :- Rs. 28100 per visit.

27/19

Annexure-VII
to the minutes of 65th CSMC dated 15th July 2009

**Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
JNNURM Mission Directorate**

**Toolkit for Financial Support for
Comprehensive Capacity Building for Improved Urban Governance &
Poverty Alleviation**

1. Introduction

1.1 This Toolkit is divided into three parts. Part-A explains the rationale and the broad areas of capacity building needs at city level, Part-B explains the expectation of the Centre on the process to be adopted by the State/UT in preparing and submitting a proposal and Part-C details the indicative financial support envisaged for the various activities detailed here. Financial Assistance would be released based on submission, appraisal and sanction by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (BSUP).

Part A

2 The JNNURM & City Governance.

2.1 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched to address the issues of urban infrastructure, basic services to the urban poor and civic governance with focus on reforms in the Municipalities.

2.2 It envisages the following outcomes at the end of the Mission period by the Urban Local Bodies:

- Modern and transparent budgeting, accounting, financial management systems, designed and adopted for all urban services and governance functions;
- City-wide framework for planning and governance will be established and become operational;
- All urban poor people will have access to a basic level of civic services;
- Financially self-sustaining agencies for urban governance and service delivery will be established, through reforms to major revenue instruments;
- Local services and governance will be conducted in a manner that is transparent and accountable to citizens;
- e-Governance applications will be introduced in core functions of ULBs resulting in reduced cost and time of service delivery processes.

2.3. The key reforms of JNNURM, among other things, require the implementation of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 and enactment of Public Disclosure and Community Participation Laws. JNNURM emphasizes the strengthening of Urban Local Bodies and community structures and participation of the urban community, especially the poor in decision-making and programme implementation. Specifically linked to the

AS
13/08

62/78
(10)

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM, the following are the key reforms in areas of pro-poor governance:

- Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor;
- Implementation of 7-Point Charter, i.e. provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring the delivery of already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security within the Mission period as per agreed timelines;
- 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.

2.4 JNNURM contemplates that cities develop planned urban perspective frameworks for a period of 20-25 years (with 5-yearly updates) indicating policies, programmes and strategies of meeting fund requirements and follow up this perspective plan by Development Plans, integrating land use with services, urban transport and environment management for every five-year plan period.

3. Capacity Building of Municipalities

3.1 Four years of implementation of JNNURM reveals that capacities of the Community, Urban Local Body/Implementing Agency and State Nodal Agency are major constraints to the preparation and implementation of inclusive CDPs, DPRs and the JNNURM Reform Agenda. Hence it is considered expedient to support States/UTs/ULBs under JNNURM and other programmes to undertake comprehensive measures for building and/or improving capacity for policy-making and programme implementation.

4. Objectives

4.1 The proposed Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation aims at the following:

- Develop institutional capacity for pro-poor governance at State and ULB levels to promote inclusive growth planning and inclusive city development with people placed at the centre;
- Improve human resource capacity to enhance efficiency in civic administration for planned and inclusive spatial and socio-economic development of cities and for effective delivery of essential civic services;
- Enhance sensitivity and focus on issues and concerns of the poor and marginalized sections of society and include them in the process of urban planning and development, employment generation and economic growth;

AD

63/78
MAD

- Effectively implement projects and reforms under JNNURM and programmes such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in convergence with other initiatives launched by the Central, State and Local Governments;
- Facilitate institutional arrangements and capacity creation to enable the community, especially the poor to participate in the developmental processes as partners and not merely beneficiaries.

4.2 The Programme also seeks to create or enhance the capacity of resource centres at community/city/State levels and research and training institutions which can aid the process of institutional development and human resource capacity building for improved urban governance and poverty alleviation.

5. Key Capacity Building Needs

5.1 Key activities that can be taken up under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation include the following:

- Preparing City Development Plans (CDPs) with focus on slums and the urban poor and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), undertaking environmental, social and economic analysis of projects, planning, formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating projects, mobilizing resources, undertaking capital budgeting, outlay-outcome tracking, gender budgeting, etc.
- Adopting appropriate disaster-resistant and cost-effective technologies and implementation mechanisms that promote community participation and environmental sustainability;
- Providing knowledge support to the stakeholders on the latest innovations, tools, best practices and IT-enabled services that promote effective and efficient delivery of services, monitoring and MIS;
- Management and leadership development, with sensitization of key stakeholders to the needs of the urban poor and socially disadvantaged, managing change, building change management capacity and enabling change to happen in the State Governments and Municipalities without resistance;
- Improving governance including transparency and accountability - implementing the Right to Information Act 2005 with a view to empowering the common man to exercise vigilance over the functioning of public authorities, undertaking social audit of JNNURM and other programmes, demanding performance and openness and facilitating pro-poor, accountable and inclusive governance; and
- Increasing awareness and understanding about key programmes such as JNNURM and SJSRY by mobilizing and empowering the community with capacity building of Community-Based Organizations, Neighborhood and Self-Help Groups, Community Development Societies, other Civil Society Organizations, including NGOs and strengthening the Voice of the Poor.

h

64/78
 (M)

6. State Urban Resource Centre

Every State/UT would need to identify a nodal agency /organisation/department that will coordinate the whole exercise in connection with the preparation and implementation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation at the State/UT and ULB levels. The capacity of this organisation would need to be developed first so that it could also act as a catalyst for improving capacity at the city and community levels. The State/UT could of course engage a National Resource Centre/Agency to undertake this task. It could also use the Centre/Agency to prepare a State level agency (or a Cell in an existing resource institution) that can eventually take over as a proper State Resource & Training Centre (SRTC).

7. City/Community Resource Centres

While there are a large number of resource institutions at the national and state levels catering to the capacity development requirements of various stakeholders, the need for attending to capacity building at the city/community level has remained largely unattended. Hence, the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance and Poverty Alleviation provides for establishment of Resource Centres at city and community levels with the close involvement of the Urban Local Bodies concerned. These institutions, to be called Urban Resource Centres (URCs), will be expected to develop and nurture the human and knowledge resource base to support capacity building for improved city governance on a continuous basis, with an emphasis on increasing access of the urban poor to basic services and create space for their participation in the developmental process.

8. Methodology for Capacity Building

The following broad methodology for capacity building at various levels is recommended:

- a. Identification of a nodal agency/organisation/department (with a State Nodal Officer) that will coordinate the whole exercise of preparation and implementation of Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation;
- b. Identification of one or more Resource Centres at the State/UT level to be promoted so as to eventually act as a proper State Urban Resource & Training Centre (SRTC);
- c. Capacity development needs assessment (through surveys, stakeholder consultation, discussions with selected members of various stakeholder groups, etc.)
- d. Developing a Plan of Action (identification of key institutions at the city levels to deliver programmes, identification of trainers developing a context of training based on the needs assessment, developing a calendar of activities, classroom

AS

65/78
mu

- training, exposure/exchange visits, sharing of experience through workshops, developing course materials, identifying trainers etc.)
- e. Implementing Plan of Action, reviewing and monitoring progress, obtaining feedback and taking corrective measures.

Part B

9. Programme Appraisal & Sanction

Proposals from State/UT Governments seeking support for Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation will be received by Director (NBO) & OSD (JNNURM). They will be appraised by a Committee constituted by the Ministry with the following members:

- (1) Director (NBO)
- (2) DS (JNNURM)
- (3) Director (UPA) and
- (4) Deputy Financial Adviser

The Appraisal Reports will be placed by Director (NBO) & OSD (JNNURM) for sanction by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee/Central Sanctioning Committee. Following the approval by CSMC/CSC, the Mission Directorate will recommend the release of funds to States/UTs from out of IEC funds under JNNURM pooled at the Central level (instead of being distributed to States/UTs pro rata).

10. Programme Coordination

10.1 The Programme will be coordinated by the Mission Director/Joint Secretary (JNNURM) with the support from Director, National Buildings Organisation (NBO) which is the National Resource Centre on Data & MIS for Slums, Poverty & Housing. Director (NBO) will coordinate with other Directors/Deputy Secretaries and various stakeholders at the national, state and local levels. National and State resource institutions would be linked to the Resource Centre and Data Centre of the Ministry anchored by the NBO. An e-learning network and e-knowledge center on urban poverty, slums and affordable housing will also be established.

10.2 At the State level the Programme will be coordinated by the State Secretary concerned, supported by a State Nodal Officer and for the purpose of guidance and monitoring, a Programme Coordination Committee will be established. At the level of State Resource & Training Centre a Programme Oversight Committee headed by the concerned Secretary of Government or State Nodal Officer will oversee the implementation of specific capacity building programmes. At the level of City/Community Resource Centre a similar Committee headed by the concerned Chief Executive Officer/Commissioner will oversee the implementation of specific capacity building programmes.

AS

66/78
MP

11. Programme Outcomes

The Programme is expected to result in, inter-alia, upgradation of institutional and human resource capacity for improved urban governance and poverty alleviation, emergence of National, State and City level Resource Centres (as HR and research support institutions) working on key urban issues and as change agents, with special focus on urban poverty, slums and affordable housing and the emergence of a strategy & training resource for upgrading city governance capacities to keep cities vibrant, responsive, responsible, sensitive, inclusive and pro-poor.

Part C

Indicative Components & Costs for Comprehensive Capacity Building

12. Programme Financing

12.1 BSUP Guidelines Extracts – Section 11 read as follows:

“In order to enable cities to prepare City Development Plan, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), training & capacity building, community participation, information, education and communication (IEC), a provision of 5% of the grant (Central & State) or the actual requirement, whichever is less, would be set part for cities covered under the Mission.

In addition, not more than 5% of the grant (Central & State) or the actual requirement, whichever is less, may be used for Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) by the States”.

12.2 IHSDP Guidelines Extracts – Section 7 read:

“After due assessment of status of implementation of activities for which incentives are sought, Central Sanctioning Committee/State Level Coordination Committee may sanction/recommend additional Central grant up to a maximum of 10% to incentivise implementing agencies as indicated below:

- For adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies;
- For Information, Education and Communication (IEC);
- For training and capacity building relating to project/scheme;
- For preparation of Detailed Project Reports;
- For bringing about efficiencies in the projects”.

Though there is no separate head for capacity building under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP), nonetheless there are sufficient funds provided for under JNNURM as enumerated above.

12.3 Given the above provisions, the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation would be funded out of the following budgetary resources:

67/78
MP

(a) up to 5% under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM for City Development Plan, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), training & capacity building, community participation, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) [Para 11 of the BSUP Guidelines].

(b) 1% of the total funds under JNNURM for administrative and other expenses under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor [Para 11 of the BSUP Guidelines].

(c) up to 10% under Integrated Development of Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP) to incentivise implementing agencies for:

- Adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies;
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC);
- Training and capacity building relating to project/scheme;
- Preparation of Detailed Project Reports;
- Bringing about efficiencies in the projects.

The funds under BSUP and IHSDP as indicated above will be pooled at source i.e. arrived at percentage of total budget for the scheme and not separately for individual States/UTs. The pool will be used to finance proposals from States.

12.4 In addition to the above, the following sources would be availed for implementation of the Programme:

(a) 3% IEC each for Central and State Governments and Community Development Network (CDN) components under the revised Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) scheme. (refer to SJSRY Guidelines 2009).

(b) Budget for MIS, research and survey of National Buildings Organisation (NBO) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the scheme of Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA) (refer to USHA Guidelines).

(c) Externally-aided projects: Programmes supported by multilateral and bilateral agencies committed to funding and working on urban development, poverty alleviation and livelihood development issues.

(d) Programmes of the partnering State and Local Governments and research and training institutions including Resource Centres and Universities.

(e) Funding available under the State /ULB Basic Services to the Urban Poor Fund and other State schemes and programmes.

12.5 The assistance /funds would be released in two installments, 50% on sanction and 50% on submission of utilization certificates to the concerned Division/Mission Directorate.

6

68/78
MD

13. Key Components & Costs

The key components under the Comprehensive Capacity Building Programme for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation will include, and not limited to the following (States/UTs may propose other/innovative components as may be deemed appropriate):

I. Capacity Building/Training

(1) Development of Training Modules (including Modules in Local Languages)

Illustrative Areas: General Management, Office Management, Time Management, Stress Management, Financial Management, Project Management, Performance Management, Strategic Management, Change Management, Master Planning, Development Control Regulations, Land for Affordable Housing, Land Management, Town Planning Scheme, Transferable Development Rights, 74th Amendment Act & Decentralisation, District & Metropolitan Planning, Urban Finance including Financing Urban Infrastructure, Integrated Land Use-Transportation Planning, Financing Urban Poverty Alleviation, Urban Environmental Management, Basic Civic Service Delivery Management, Operation & Maintenance of Services, In-situ Slum Development, Informal Sector Development, Social Development including Health, Education & Social Security, Skills, Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship Development for the Urban Poor, Micro-finance, Urban/Municipal Governance including e-Governance (Citizen-centric Services, e-Procurement, etc.), Urban MIS, Database/Statistical Management, Economic and Statistical Applications, e-Tools for Good Governance, Social Accountability Tools including Social Audit, Citizens' Charter, Right to Information Act, Urban Community Development, Gender Budgeting and Basic Data Management Applications.

Preparation of Modules should be undertaken by reputed resource institutions, experts, resource persons, etc. and based on well-formulated Terms of Reference.

The Resource Centre undertaking training programme will coordinate the development of training modules internally or with assistance from external experts and will be provided funds for the purpose on the following scale:

Rs. 50,000 per Module

(2) Training Programmes:

Non-residential Programmes:

Rs. 2,500 per person per day for officials/non-officials at the municipal level

Rs. 4,000 for senior policy-makers involving Government of India, State Governments, Resource Centres, Mayors/Chairpersons, City Managers.

Rs. 4,000 per person per day for all e-Governance related modules involving the use of computer systems, servers, e-networks etc.

5

69/78
Mh

For North Eastern and Special category states the fee for the above programmes would be Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,500 per trainee per day respectively

Residential Programmes:

Rs. 3,500 per person per day for officers at municipal level

Rs. 5,000 for senior policy makers involving Government of India, State Governments and Resource Centres

Rs. 5000 per person per day for all e-Governance related modules involving the use of computers, servers, e-networks etc.

For North Eastern and Special Category States the fee would be Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,500 respectively

The Resource Centre undertaking training programme will be provided funds for training purpose including training of trainers on the following scales:

Number of Trainees X Number of Training Days X Rs. 2500 or Rs.3000 or Rs.3500 or Rs. 4000 or Rs.5000 or Rs.5500.

II. State/National Urban Resource Centre including e-Governance Centre

Capital Grant support to existing/new dedicated resource centres specialising in urban management and poverty alleviation to be limited to Rs. 2.00 crore for larger States and Rs.1 Crore for smaller States as decided by the Ministry. This will be subject to the condition that State Government/Urban Local Body/State or National Resource Centre provides an equivalent amount.

State Urban Resource Centre could be located in an existing National Resource Centre/Administrative/Other Research and Training Institute(s) or New Institutes being developed.

III. City/Community Urban Resource Centres

Capital/Programme support to Urban Resource Centres to be limited to Rs.25 lakhs per Centre subject to matching fund by selected Resource Centre/Urban Local Body/State Government. This will be based on project proposals

IV. Workshops/Seminars/Consultations

National Workshops – Rs. 5.00 lakh per event
Regional Workshop – Rs. 3.00 lakhs per event
State level Workshop – Rs. 2.00 lakhs per event

V. External Resource Persons/Experts

Rs. 50,000 per training programme/workshops etc. including travel costs, boarding & lodging and honorarium. Experts could be invited for special programmes such as advisory meetings of Resource Centres, meetings to finalise training modules etc. The list of National, Regional and State level resource persons needs to be finalised by the Resource Centres while formulating

6

70/78
MD

programmes. For NER and special category states the fee would be limited to Rs. 75,000.

VI. Research Studies (Small)

Details of studies and broad Terms of Reference should be annexed to proposals or decided jointly by the institution and the Ministry, represented by the JNNURM Mission Directorate.

Each research study not to exceed Rs. 5.00 lakh per study.

For research studies costing more than Rs.5.00 lakhs, the Ministry will adopt the method of inviting proposals and undertaking evaluation based on technical and financial bids.

VII. Study Visits (in-Country)

Travel costs as per State Government TA/DA Rules + lumpsum allowance per day as decided by the Programme Oversight Committee under the chairpersonship of the State Government Secretary concerned. The objective is to see that the costs as required are borne under programmes and not imposed on the institutions/States/ULBs being visited.

VIII. Networking

Cost of networking between State Governments and Resource Centres involving exchange of information, knowledge, best practices and exchange visits, etc. – As per programme approved.

IX. Case studies, best practices, evaluation studies and other documentation

Not exceeding Rs. 5.00 lakh per study. Details of studies and broad Terms of Reference should be annexed to proposal or decided jointly by the institution and the Ministry, represented by the JNNURM Mission Directorate.

For all activity-based support to Resource Centres as listed under points I-VII, 20% of the programme cost can be spent towards administration and coordination of the activities by the centre.

X. e-Tools for Poverty Monitoring etc.

As per proposal - not to exceed Rs.100 lakhs.

Under this component, efforts would be made to develop Slum/Poverty/Urban Poor Livelihoods information systems and MIS for tracking / monitoring of urban poverty, slum upgradation, skill development etc.

XI. Dedicated Cell in Existing Resource Centre(s) for Core Programmes

Support to be limited for a Cell in one or more Resource Centres with upto :

2 Experts / Resource Persons on Contract or Deputation basis x Monthly Remuneration not exceeding Rs. 75,000 = Rs. 150,000

2 Researchers on Contract or Deputation basis x Monthly Remuneration not exceeding Rs. 50,000 = Rs. 100,000

19

71 | 78
(M)

Other Support (Travel, printing, stationary, documentation, system support limited to Rs.50,000

The qualification and eligibility of the experts will be decided by MoHUPA and specific job-description and responsibilities will be defined.

The Cell will prepare an action plan for the activities to be carried out by the experts and researchers and give details of specific outputs/deliverables during the period of support.

Annual Support under the above head to be limited Rs.300,000 X 12 = Rs.36 Lakhs

Support for 3 years to be limited to Rs.36 Lakhs X 3 = Rs.1.08 Crores

Suggested Areas of Expertise for Dedicated Cell:

- Urban Management including General Management, Financial Management, Performance Management, Strategic Management, Project Management, Change Management etc.
- Urban Planning & Land Management including Integrated Transportation-Land Use Planning
- Urban Finance including Financing Urban Poverty Alleviation
- Urban Environmental Management
- Basic Service Delivery including Services to the Urban Poor
- Affordable Housing, Slums & Informal Sector Development
- Social Development including Health, Education & Social Security
- Skills, Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship Development for the Urban Poor
- Urban/Municipal Governance including Right to Information Act, Social Accountability, etc.
- Urban MIS, Database Management, Statistics and e-Governance (Citizen-centric Services, e-Procurement, etc.)

The scales of support indicated in this toolkit will substitute the scales approved in 2007 under the National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation and will be applicable to all capacity building programmes funded under JNNURM, SJSRY, USHA and other programmes relating to urban poverty alleviation.

14. Programme Contacts:

1) Mission Director/Joint Secretary (JNNURM), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, 116-G Wing, NBO Building, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi; Tel: 011-23061419, Telefax: 23061420, email: js-jnnurm@nic.in

2) Director, National Building Organisation (NBO), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, 221-G Wing, NBO Building, Nirman Bhawan, Tel: 011-23061692, Telefax: 23061683, email: bnbo-mhupa.gov.in

72/78
(1/12)

5

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission: Reform Agenda

A. Mandatory Reforms :

Urban Local Body Reforms (at ULB Level)

- i) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.
- ii) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs.
- iii) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within the Mission period.
- iv) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance is collected within the Mission period. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation and maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- v) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- vi) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

State Level Reforms

- i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in Seventy Fourth Constitutional Amendment. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of Parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- ii) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within the Mission period.
- iii) Enactment of community participation law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of the Area Sabha in urban areas.
- iv) Assigning or associating elected ULBs into "city planning function" over a period of five years; transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

B. Optional Reforms

- i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- ii) Amendment of Rent Control Laws balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.
- iii) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.

73/78
MJD

ES

- iv) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites, etc.
- v) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- vi) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- vii) 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.
- viii) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- ix) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures.
- x) Bye-laws on reuse of recycled water.
- xi) Administrative reforms, i.e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- xii) Structural reforms
- xiii) Encouraging Public-Private partnership.

Note: States/ULBs will be required to implement all the Mandatory Reforms and Optional Reforms within the Mission period. The States/ULBs need to choose at least two Optional Reforms each year for implementation. The details of reforms which have already been implemented and/or proposed to be taken up should be included in the detailed project reports.

SP

74/78
MAW

National Network of Resource Centres
(empanelled by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation)

	Core Areas of Specialization	Sl. No.	Institutions
I.	Human Settlements Management/Housing/ Urban Infrastructure/ Land Management	1.	CEPT University, Ahmedabad
		2.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi
		3.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi
		4.	Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi
		5.	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi
		6.	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
		7.	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
		8.	National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi.
		9.	Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad
		10.	All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai
		11.	Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad
		12.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Gurgaon
II.	Urban Management & Governance	1.	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
		2.	Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad
		3.	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi
		4.	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
		5.	National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi
		6.	Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi
		7.	All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai
		8.	Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad

75/78
(11/12)

		9.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Gurgaon
		10.	Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala
		11.	HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), Jaipur
		12.	Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore
		13.	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital
		14.	Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad
		15.	Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Hyderabad
		16.	Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies, Lucknow
III.	Basic Services to the Urban Poor	1.	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
		2.	National Academy of Training and Research in Social Studies, New Delhi,
		3.	Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad
		4.	Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi
		5.	National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi
		6.	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
		7.	All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai
		8.	Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad
		9.	Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore
		10.	HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), Jaipur
		11.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Gurgaon
		12.	Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad
		13.	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital
		14.	Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, Kerala
		15.	Institute of Local Government Studies, Kolkata
		16.	Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, AIILSG, Lucknow
		17.	Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad
IV.	Skill & Livelihoods Development, Small & Micro Enterprise	1.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), Ahmedabad
		2.	National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small

2

	Development		Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA
		3.	National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (NIMSME), Hyderabad
		4.	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati
		5.	V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
		6.	Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow
		7.	Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES), Hyderabad
V.	Project Development & Management	1.	CEPT University, Ahmedabad
		2.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi
		3.	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi
		4.	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune
		5.	Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad
V.	Social Security	1.	V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida
		2.	National Academy of Training and Research in Social Studies, New Delhi,
		3.	All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai
VI.	E-Governance	1.	Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad.
		2.	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune

Additional resource centres may be empanelled by GoI. Support to a Resource Centre by the Government of India will depend on their performance and contribution to the cause of sustainable urban development and poverty alleviation.

77/78
(M)

2

ANNEXURE-VIII
to the minutes of 65th CSMC (BSUP) dated 15th July 2009

**APPROVED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR STATE OF
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Sl. No.	Component	Quantity	Unit	Cost per Unit (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Training Modules	33	modules	50000	1650000
2	Residential Training Programme (6 day)	471	participants	4000	11304000
3	Non-Residential Training Programme (1 day x 19 batches)	100	participants	3000	5700000
4	State Resource Centre	1	--	10000000	10000000
5	City/ Community Urban Resource Centre	1	--	2500000	2500000
6	Workshop/ Seminars at State Level	3	Seminar(s)	200000	600000
7	External Resource Persons	33	modules	40000	1320000
8	Study Visit in the country	--	--	1200000	1200000
9	Networking	--	--	1000000	1000000
10	e-Tool for poverty Management etc.	--	--	5000000	5000000
Total (Rs. 402.74 Lakhs)					40274000
AMOUNT TO BE RELEASED AS 1 ST INSTALMENT (50% OF THE APPROVED AMOUNT)				➔	Rs. 201.37 LAKHS

5

78/78 (MDD)