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

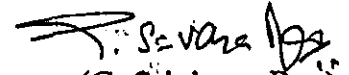
Room No.201, G Wing
New Delhi, Dated 07th September, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the 86th meeting of the Central Sanctioning Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation held on 26th August, 2010 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA) to consider and sanction projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

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

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


(G. Srinivasa Rao)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel.:- 23061519

Encl: Minutes of the meeting

To

Members of the CSC 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 Organization (TCPO), I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
10. The Adviser, CPHEEO, 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 Mission Director & Additional Secretary (JNNURM), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, New Delhi- Member-Secretary.

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 – 500002	The Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block, A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad -500002
The Secretary, Municipal Administration Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block Secretariat, Hyderabad-500002.	The Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Tourism, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Civil Secretariat, Itanagar.
The Commissioner & Secretary, UD Department, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati -781006.	The Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar, Vikash Bhawan, New Secretariat, Patna.
The Additional Secretary & Director (BUDA), Urban Development department, Vikash Bhawan, Patna.	The Secretary (Housing), Government of Bihar Sachivalaya, Patna-800015
The Secretary, Urban Administration & Development Department, Government of Chhattishgarh, Room No.316, DKS Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur -492001.	The Secretary (Housing) Government of Goa, Secretariat Annexe, EDC House, Panaji -403001
The Principal Secretary (UD) & Housing, Government of Gujarat, Block No 14, 9 th Floor, New Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar-382010	The Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, GMFB Building, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar-382016
The Commissioner & Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Government of Haryana, SCO-20 Sec. 7C, Chandigarh- 160001.	The Secretary (UD), Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002
The Secretary, Housing and UD Department, government of Jammu & Kashmir, New Secretariat, Srinagar	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171002
The Director, Urban Local Bodies Government of Jammu & Kashmir, 151-A/D, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu.	The Secretary Urban Development Department, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi-834004

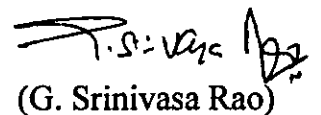
The Secretary (Housing) Government of Jharkhand; Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004	The Principal Secretary (Housing) Government of Karnataka, Room No.213, 2 nd Floor, Vikas Sauda, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Road, Bangalore- 560001
The Principal Secretary of Government UD Department, Government of Karnataka, Room No.436, 4 th Floor, Vikas Sauda Dr, B.R. Ambedkar Road, Bangalore 560001	The Secretary (Housing), Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram - 695001
The Principal Secretary, Local Self Government Department, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram – 695001	The Secretary, Local Self Government, Government of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram- 695001
The Executive Director, Kudumbashree, State Poverty Eradication Mission, Government of Kerala 2 nd Floor, TRIDA Building, Chalakuzhy Road, Medical College (PO), Thiruvananthapuram 695011.	The Principal Secretary, Urban Administration and Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Mantralaya, Bhopal -462032
The Principal Secretary (Housing & Environment), Government of Madhya Pradesh, Mantralaya, Ballabh Bhavan, Bhopal-462032	The Commissioner, Urban Administration & Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Nagar Palika Bhavan, Shivaji Nagar Bhopal- 462016
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of Maharashtra, Room No. 425, 4 th floor Mantraalaya, Mumbai-400032	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Maharashtra, Room No.268, 2 nd Floor, Mantralay, Mumbai- 400032
Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Affairs & Housing, Government of Meghalaya, Main Secretariat Building Shillong-793001	The Secretary, Housing, UD & Municipal Administration, Government of Manipur. Chief Secretariat, Imphal-795001
The Commissioner & Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram, Civil Secretariat, Aizwal-796001	The Principal Secretary Urban Development Department; Government of Nagaland, Kohima-797001
The Commissioner & Secretary, Works & Housing, Government of Nagaland Kohima-797001	The Principal Secretary (Housing & UD), Government of Orissa, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneswar-751001
The Principal Secretary (LSG), Government of Punjab, Mini Secretariat Sector-9, Chandigarh -160001	The Secretary (Housing & UD), Government of Punjab, Room No.419, Mini Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh- 160001

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 302005.
The Secretary, Department of UD & Housing, Government of Sikkim, NH 31A, Gangtok- 737101	The Secretary (Housing & UD), Government of Tamil Nadu, Fort St. George, Secretariat, Chennai-600009
The Secretary, Municipal Administration & Water Supply Government of Tamil Nadu, 6 th Floor, Ezhilagam Annexe, Chepauk, Chennai- 600009	The Secretary (UD), Government of Tripura Civil Secretariat, Pt. Nehru Complex, Agartala-799001
The Principal Secretary (UD & MA) Government of Uttar Pradesh, Room No.825, 8 th floor, Bapu Bhawan, Lucknow- 226001	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Uttar Pradesh, 325 Bapu Bhavan, Lucknow-226001
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-248001
The Project Director (JNNURM), Urban Development Directorate, Government of Uttarakhand, 43/6, Mata Mandir Marg, Dharampur, Dehradun-248001	
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of West Bengal, Nagarayan, DF-8, Sector-1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700064	The Secretary (UD & Housing), Chandigarh Administration, UT Secretariat, Sector 9, Chandigarh-160001
The Secretary (Housing), Government of Puducherry, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605001	The Secretary, Local Administration Department, Government of Puducherry, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605001
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-110002
The Commissioner & Secretary, (Relief & Rehabilitation), UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Secretariat, Port Blair-7440101	The Secretary (Housing & UD), UT of Daman & Diu, Secretariat, Moti Daman-396220
The Secretary (Housing & UD), UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Secretariat, Silvassa-396220	The Chief Town Planner, Town & Country Planning Department, UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 2 nd Floor, Secretariat, Silvassa-396230

Copy to:

1. The Additional Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister (Kind attention Shri R. Gopalakrishnan), PMO, South Block, New Delhi.
2. PS to Hon'ble Minister (HUPA)
3. PSO 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 (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
10. Director (RAY), Ministry of HUPA
11. Director (Administration), Ministry of HUPA
12. US(JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
13. DD(JPC), NBO, Ministry of HUPA
14. DD(Data & MIS), NBO Ministry of HUPA
15. DD(NRC), NBO, Ministry of HUPA
16. AO (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
17. SO (IHSDP), Ministry of HUPA
18. Monitoring Cell (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
19. The CMD, NBCC, "NBCC Bhavan", Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
20. The CMD, HPL, Jangpura, New Delhi- 110014
21. The Executive Director, BMTPC, Core 5A, First Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
22. The Director (Corporate Planning), HUDCO, "HUDCO Bhavan", Indian Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
23. The Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Uttarkhand -247667

Copy to:- Guard Folder on JNNURM


(G. Srinivasa Rao)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel.:- 23061519

MINUTES OF THE 86th MEETING OF THE CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC) OF THE INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP) UNDER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, 26th August, 2010

The 86th Meeting of the Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) of the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in New Delhi on 26th August, 2010 at 4 PM in Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of participants is at **Annexure - I**.

2.1. The Mission Director and Additional Secretary (JNNURM) welcomed the Chairperson and Members of the CSC. He impressed upon all the States/UTs/ ULBs/implementing agencies to focus on quality implementation of all the housing projects for the poor and organize inspection of BSUP and IHSDP projects systematically through independent/professional agencies/quality assurance teams for ensuring utmost quality in their execution. Such inspections should not wait for the inspection by the State or Central TPIM agencies. This would save time and money in rectifying any deficiencies/defects that might go unnoticed on account of lack of regular inspection at the appropriate time, but came to notice only at TPIM inspection stage.

2.2 The Mission Director and Additional Secretary also pointed out that some States are using entire Central Assistance released for a project on housing component only, leaving infrastructure component to be attended at the end. This may lead to a situation where Dwelling Units are ready but cannot be handed over to the beneficiaries due to the lack of basic infrastructural facilities within and around project area. He requested the states to undertake the project as a whole and also directed the Mission Directorate/Monitoring agency, BMTPC to monitor the utilization of ACA against what was sanctioned for housing and infrastructure components separately. No amount meant for infrastructure can be diverted for housing. If a State is needed to spend additional amount for housing than what was sanctioned by the Government of India, it may do so out of additional State allocation and not out of amount meant for infrastructure.

The Mission Director 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 In her opening remarks, Secretary (HUPA) and Chairperson, CSC stated that States/ULBs all State Secretaries/CEOs of SLNAs/Urban Local

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Bodies/Implementing agencies must ensure that infrastructure components are planned and tendered well in advance so that, once the frames for houses are over, components such as water supply lines, overhead tanks, sewerage lines, septic tanks, stormwater drainage, roads, community centres etc. are started within a period of 3 months. The Chairperson also informed that proportionate State/ULB share must be utilized before additional installments from the Centre are requested. She informed that 4th installment under BSUP and 2nd installment under IHSDP will not be released unless it is demonstrated that advanced action has been taken by the concerned to start the infrastructure components.

3.2 The Chairperson & Secretary (HUPA) further stated that the States should make serious efforts in not only executing projects with highest quality but also in implementing the 3 pro-poor reforms through appropriate legal amendments/ regulations and ensuring that the same are translated into practice. The Chairperson specifically requested the State Governments to issue (i) detailed Guidelines for budgeting and accounting of Earmarked Funds for the Urban Poor and instituting a non-lapsable BSUP fund and (ii) legal amendments reserving land for the EWS and LIG in area plans/layouts/group housing projects.

3.3 Secretary (HUPA) requested the States to take expeditious action in appointing TPIMs agencies from the empanelled agencies of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation or from their own list by following a transparent process.

4. OSD (JNNURM) and Director (NBO) requested the States/ULBs to put up a proper JNNURM logo on all the buildings constructed under BSUP and IHSDP. He reiterated the instructions of the Chairperson that in all functions relating to foundation stone-laying and inauguration of BSUP and IHSDP projects, the local MPs, MLAs, Mayors/Municipal Chairpersons and other dignitaries must be involved. Further, the Ministry must also be invited at appropriate levels and be closely involved in the organisation of these functions.

5. For the CSC Meeting, the following proposals were put up in the agenda:

(a) **Proposal for new IHSDP projects received from:**

Rajasthan:

(3 projects – 1 project each in Kaithoon, Distt. Kota, Rawatsar, Distt, Hanumangarh and Sumerpur, Distt Pali)

Brief details of the agenda are at Annexure-III.

6. **Proposals for new IHSDP projects received from:**

Rajasthan

6.1 The representative of the State of Rajasthan made a presentation on the proposals seeking approval to the three new IHSDP projects—1 project each in Kaithoon (Distt. Kota), Rawatsar (Distt. Hanumangarh) and Sumerpur (Distt. Pali) in Rajasthan.

6.2 The appraisal agency, namely, HUDCO informed that the beneficiary contribution is very high in all the above projects ranging from Rs. 43,000/- to Rs. 57,000/- and requested the State to enhance the State and ULB share or to suggest some means to reduce the beneficiary burden. The appraisal agency also observed that revised SLCC approval is required for two projects at Kaithoon and Rawatsar.

6.3 The Committee observed that the beneficiary contribution is on higher side and expressed apprehension regarding the viability of the project/acceptability by the beneficiaries. The Committee felt that the beneficiaries' contribution should not be exorbitant. The State representative assured that the beneficiary contribution would be brought down by way of grants, soft loan and using labour and local material. The Committee, therefore, advised the State Government to consider providing reasonable State Share - to the tune of at least Rs. 20,000/- per DU as grant and also to facilitate soft loan to the beneficiaries. In case of any shortfall or cost escalation, the State Government would need to meet the same through its own resources. With regard to labour and local material component, the Committee desired that the same must be quantified. The Committee also directed that strict quality control mechanism should be in place since the construction would be undertaken by the beneficiaries.

6.4 The State Government has informed that the construction of houses would be taken up by the beneficiaries themselves and hence the cost of dwelling unit would be reduced about 15% to 20% on account of contractor's profit. In this way, the beneficiary's contribution would come down by Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000/-. It is further ensured by the State that if the beneficiary is not in a position to contribute his remaining share then the State Government through Urban Local Body (ULB) would assist them in obtaining loan from the banks or the State might provide loan/ grant to ULB to be passed on to the beneficiaries on easy terms.

6.5 Taking into consideration the comments of the appraisal agency and the clarification furnished by the State representative, the Committee approved the three proposals, 1 project each in Kaithoon (Distt. Kota), Rawatsar (Distt. Hanumangarh) and Sumerpur (Distt. Pali) in Rajasthan subject to fulfillment of requirements at paragraphs 6.2.

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Abstracts of the components approved are at Statement I to III of Annexure IV. First instalment of ACA will be released on receipt of revised SLCC approval for two projects at Kaithoon and Rawatsar.

(Action: JNNURM Directorate to recommend release of 1st instalment of ACA for one new IHSDP Project at Sumerpur in accordance with the decision of the Committee. 1st instalment of ACA in respect of other two new IHSDP Projects at Kaithoon and Rawatsar will be released on receipt of revised SLCC approval; State and Appraisal Agency HUDCO to take action on the observation/decision by the Committee)

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

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 86th MEETING OF CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC) OF IHSDP HELD UNDER THE CHAIRPERSONSHIP OF SECRETARY (HUPA) ON 26.08.2010

1. Ms. Kiran Dhingra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in Chair
2. Dr. P.K. Mohanty, Add. Secretary & Mission Director (JnNURM), MoHUPA
3. Ms. Sudha Krishnan, JS&FA, HUPA New Delhi
4. Shri D.S Negi, OSD (JnNURM & RAY), MoHUPA
5. Ms. Deepti Gaur Mukerjee, Director (RAY), HUPA, New Delhi
6. Shri Vivek Nangia, Director (JNNURM), MoHUPA
7. Shri S. K. Madaan, Director (HUD), Planning Commission, New Delhi
8. Shri A.S. Parmar, Astd. Director, MoF, New Delhi
9. Shri Chintamani, Director SUDA, U.P
10. Ms. S. Aparna, Municipal Commissioner, Surat Municipal Corporation
11. Shri C.Y Bhatt, Astd Municipal Commissioner, Surat Municipal Corporation
12. Shri F.J. Charpot, Addl. City Engineer, Vadodara Municipal Corp, Gujarat.
13. Shri Gaurav Vaidya, Dy. Manager (Planning), GUDM, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
14. Shri Vinod Kumar Kanojia, PMU, Uttar Pradesh.
15. Shri Anand B Patel, Add CE, AMC, Gujarat.
16. Shri Naresh Kr, Divison Town Planner, TCPO, New Delhi
17. Shri Srabani Sengupta, Team Leader, PMU, West Bengal.
18. Shri Abhyet Datey, Deputy Manger (Tech.), GUDM, Gandhinagar.
19. Shri Palesh Ghasle, PMU, West Bengal
20. Shri S.R. Shah, Manager (Tech) Gujarat
21. Shri Manoj D. Mathur, Ex. Engg, Municipal Council, Sri Ganga Nagar.
22. Shri V.K. Garg, PMU, Jaipur, Rajasthan
23. Shri Joga Ram Jansid, Director Local Bodies, Jaipur, Rajasthan
24. Shri Bhupender Mathur, Ex. Engg, Municipal Corporation, Kota, Rajasthan
25. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Jain, EO, Municipal Corporation, Kota, Rajasthan
26. Shri Resham Ram Hooda, Ex. Engg, Municipal Council, Pali-Marwar, Rajasthan
27. Shri Pradeep Goyal, Astd. Engg, Municipal Board, Sumerpur, Pali, Rajasthan
28. Shri Piyush Kumar Goyal, Consultant, Kota, Rajasthan
29. Shri Megha Agrawal, Consultant, Jaipur, Rajasthan
30. Ms Suman Kumar, Consultant, Jaipur, Rajasthan
31. Shri Dinesh Kumar Jain, Consultant, Kota, Rajasthan
32. Shri Mohan Tanwar, Consultant, Kota, Rajasthan
33. Shri Jaideep Dullar, Consultant, Jaipur, Rajasthan
34. Shri Krishan Lal Goswami, Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Rajasthan
35. Shri Subhash Bansal, Astd Engg., Municipal Council, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
36. Shri Banta Singh, Junior Engager, Municipal Board, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
37. Shri Vinod Mahta, Consultnts Pvt. Ltd.
38. Ms. Usha P. Mahavir, Deputy Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
39. Ms. Radha Roy, Deputy Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
40. Shri Parveen K. K., SPAO, HUDCO.
41. Shri Sudheer Bhatnagar, DCP, HUDCO.
42. Shri C.N Jha, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi.
43. Shri Pankaj Gupta, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi
44. Capt. S. Mukhopadhyay, BMTPC, New Delhi
45. Shri Umraw Singh, Dy. Director, MoHUPA
46. Ms. Philomena Raphael, AO (JNNURM), MoHUPA
47. Shri Ashok Kumar Sharma, SO (JPC), MoHUPA.
48. Shri G. Srinivasa Rao, Under Secretary (JNNURM), MoHUPA

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. Digeester 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

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- 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.

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- 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/UIDSSMT.
- Availability/provision of basic amenities like post offices, bus stops, transport services, local shopping complexes, electricity transformers, sub-stations, water supply overhead tanks/ground level service reservoirs etc.
- SLSC/SLCC approval, project-wise (not in a block) with all details clearly indicating estimates, plans, availability of State share and agreement to meet cost escalation.

Time & Cost Over-runs

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- 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:-
 - v) Purchasing materials (cement, steel, sanitary pipes, electrical items) in bulk, wherever considered prudent and feasible with a view to reducing cost;
 - vi) Encouraging labour contribution from the beneficiaries under the supervision of qualified technical personnel;
 - vii) Bifurcating tendering (between housing component and infrastructure component) with a view to reducing the possibility of time and cost overruns; and
 - viii) 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

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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 instalment 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

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- 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 IHSDP with other ongoing schemes such as UIG, UIDSSMT, Sarva Sikhsa Abhiyan, Health Mission, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmes, SJSRY etc. Shelter and basic amenities to the urban poor may not suffice them to move above the poverty line. In particular, State Governments/ULBs should make effort to dovetail the implementation of SJSRY with JNNURM. This step would provide the urban poor with access to livelihoods and enable them to overcome poverty. Programmes for skill development, self-employment, community mobilization, development and empowerment are necessary to facilitate sustained improvements in the living conditions of the urban poor and develop 'inclusive' cities.

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 counsellors 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.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC)

UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No	State/ULB	Project Title	Total project cost approved	Central Share approved	State Share approved	1st Installment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A.	Kaithoon/ Rajasthan	IHSDP Scheme for the town Kaithoon, Distt. Kota, Rajasthan	5.06	3.45	1.61	1.73	<p>MOA has been signed.</p> <p>SLCC approval has given in SLCC meeting on 07.07.2010. However revised SLCC approval for marginal increase in the project cost due to change in dwelling unit design is awaited.</p> <p>Elected local body is in existence.</p> <p>Percentage Housing & Infrastructure ratio is 54 : 46</p> <p>Total cost per DU is Rs.1.37 lacs.</p> <p>Central Share per Du is Rs. 0.80 Lacs.</p> <p>Beneficiaries Share is rs. 0.47 Lacs.</p> <p>PWD SOR w.e.f.2009 for buildings & road (Kota Circle) have been adopted.</p> <p>327(116 New houses & 211 Up-gradation) proposed to be constructed with the Built up area of 30.80 Sq. Mt. consisting Single Storey with 2 rooms, 1 Kitchen and 1 Toilet(WC & Bath).</p> <p>The up-gradation work proposed for 1 Toilet(WC & Bath) and 1 Kitchen+ Toilet(WC+Bath)</p> <p>There are 9 identified slums in the city. 8 slums have been covered in this project.</p> <p>The Title of land belongs to beneficiary with 99</p>	01 to 14

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

[Rs. In Crores]

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ year lease. Agency has given undertaking that the title of the property will be issued in the name of female member of the family of at least female family member is the co-owner of the holding / property. ➤ The Project duration is 18 months. 		
B.	Rawatsar/ Rajasthan	IHSDP Scheme for the town Rawatsar, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	30.69	18.51	12.18	9.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MOA has been signed. ➤ SLCC approval has given in SLCC meeting on 07.07.2010. However revised SLCC approval for marginal increase in the project cost from 18.72 Cr. to rs.30.69 cr. is awaited. ➤ Elected local body is in existence. ➤ Percentage Housing & Infrastructure ratio is 67 : 33 ➤ Total cost per DU is Rs.1.4724 lacs. ➤ Central Share per Du is Rs. 0.80 Lacs. ➤ Beneficiaries Share is rs. 0.5724 Lacs. ➤ PWD SOR w.e.f.2009 for buildings & road have been adopted. ➤ 1378(1278 New houses & 120 Up-gradation) proposed to be constructed with the Built up area of 29.57 Sq. Mt. consisting Single Storey with 2 rooms, 1 Kitchen and 1 Toilet(WC & Bath). ➤ The up-gradation work proposed for 1K +1T having plinth area of 8.14 Sq. Mt 	15 to 27

BRIEF SUMMARY OF AGENDA FOR CONSIDERATION TO CENTRAL SANCTIONING COMMITTEE (CSC)

UNDER INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)

(Rs. In Crores)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The identified slums in the town is grouped into 5 slum blocks by the Nagar Palika and all are covered in this project ➤ The Title of land belongs to beneficiary with 99 year lease. Agency has given undertaking that the title of the property will be issued in the name of female member of the family of at least female family member is the co- owner of the holding / property. ➤ The Project duration is 18 months. 		
C.	Sumerpur/ Rajasthan	IHSDP Scheme for the town Sumerpur, Distt. Pali, Rajasthan	10.36	6.64	3.72	3.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MOA has been signed. ➤ SLCC approval has given in SLCC meeting on 13.11.2009. ➤ Elected local body is in existence ➤ Percentage Housing & Infrastructure ratio is 66 : 34 ➤ Total cost per DU is Rs.1.33 lacs. ➤ Central Share per DU is Rs. 0.80 Lacs & state share is 0.10 lacs. ➤ Beneficiaries Share is Rs. 0.43 Lacs. ➤ PWD SOR w.e.f.2009 for buildings & road have been adopted. ➤ Title of land is with beneficiaries. Agency has given undertaking that the title of property will be issued in the name of female member of the 	28 to 41

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

(Rs. In Crores)

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ family or at least female member is the Co-owner of the holding/ property. ➤ 529 (469 New houses & 60 Upgradation) proposed to be constructed with the Built up area of 31.93 Sq. Mt. consisting Single Story with 2 rooms, 1 Kitchen and 1 toilet. ➤ The Upgradation work proposed for one Kitchen and one Toilet and 1 Kitchen+ Toilet. ➤ Beneficiary list is duly certified by the concerned ULB. have been submitted. ➤ There are 7 identified slums in the town and all are covered in this the project. ➤ The Project duration is 18 months. 	
	Total	46.11	28.60	17.51	14.31	

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Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the city	IHSDP Project Name / Components	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	50 % of Central Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rajasthan	Kaithoon	IHSDP Scheme for Kaithoon, distt. Kota, Rajasthan	158.92	92.80	66.12	46.40
STATEMENT-I							
	Details of State Share						
		(Rs in lacs)					
1)	State grant	43.13	A Insitu new construction of 116 Dus (@ Rs.137,000/- per DU), single storey having built up area of 30.80 sq.m. which includes 1 living room, 1 bedroom, 1 kitchen, separate bath and WC. Title of Land belongs to beneficiary with 99 year lease. Agency has given undertaking that the title of the property will be issued in the name of female member of the family or at least female family member is the co-owner of the holding / property. Upgradation (211 Dus): K+T (153 Nos @ Rs.55000/-) and 1T (58 Nos.@30000/-)	101.55	75.12	26.43	37.56
2)	ULB contribution	22.14		B			
3)	Beneficiaries Share	71.56		Sub Total (A)			
4)	A&OE	24.10		260.47	167.92	92.55	83.96
	Total State Share	160.93					
	Per DU Finance for new const.	(Rs.)					
1)	Central Share	80000.00	1. Roads	27.87	22.29	5.58	11.15
2)	State grant	10000.00	2. Water Supply (TUBE WELLS)	5.49	4.39	1.10	2.20
3)	ULB share	0.00	3. Drain	6.04	4.83	1.21	2.42
4)	Beneficiaries Contribution	47000.00	4. Septic Tank	23.87	19.10	4.77	9.55
	Total	137000.00	5. Community Centre	60.00	48.00	12.00	24.00
			6. Arboriculture	64.26	51.41	12.85	25.71
			7. Electrification	33.92	27.14	6.78	13.57
			Sub Total (B)	221.45	177.16	44.29	88.58
			Total Project Cost (A+B)	481.92	345.08	136.84	172.54
			A&OE @ 5%	24.10	0.00	24.10	0.00
			Total Project Cost (A+B+C)	506.01	345.08	160.93	172.54

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Rajasthan	Sumerpur								(Rs in lacs)
STATEMENT-II									
		A	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Sumerpur, distt Pali, Rajasthan.						
			Insitu new construction of 469 Dus (@ Rs.133,000/- per DU), single storey having built up area of 31.93 sq.m. which includes 1 living room, 1 bedroom, 1 kitchen, separate bath and W.C. Title of Land belongs to beneficiary with 99 year lease. Agency has given undertaking that the title of the property will be issued in the name of female member of the family or at least female family member is the co-owner of the holding / property.	623.77	375.20	248.57	187.60		
			Upgradation (60 Dus):						
			One R (12 Nos.@41590.61)	4.99	3.99	1.00	2.00		
			1K (7 Nos.@23250.31)	1.63	1.30	0.33	0.65		
			1T (12 Nos.@33529.35)	4.02	3.22	0.80	1.61		
			K+T (29 Nos.@56779.67)	16.47	11.60	4.87	5.80		
		B	Sub Total (A)	650.88	395.31	255.56	197.66		
1)	State grant		1. Roads	36.66	29.33	7.33	14.66		
2)	ULB contribution	82.96	2. Water supply	10.52	8.42	2.10	4.21		
3)	Beneficiaries Share	33.55	3. Drain	32.13	25.70	6.43	12.85		
4)	A&OE	206.15	4. Sewerage line	115.42	92.34	23.08	46.17		
	Total State Share	49.32	5. Septic tank	44.05	35.24	8.81	17.62		
	Per DU Finance for new const.	371.98	6. Community centre	81.55	65.24	16.31	32.62		
		(Rs.)	7. Arboriculture	9.97	7.98	1.99	3.99		
1)	Central Share	80000.00	8. Electrification	5.18	4.14	1.04	2.07		
2)	State grant	10000.00							
3)	ULB share	0.00	Sub Total (B)	335.48	268.38	67.10	134.19		
4)	Beneficiaries Contribution	43000.00	Total Project Cost (A+B)	986.36	663.70	322.66	331.85		
	Total	133000.00	A&OE @ 5%	49.32	0.00	49.32	0.00		
			Total Project Cost (A+B+C)	1035.68	663.70	371.98	331.85		

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Rajasthan	Rawatsar							(Rs in lacs)
		A	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Rawatsar, distt Hanumangarh, Rajasthan.	1881.73	1022.40	859.33	511.20	24.00
			In situ new construction of 1278 Dus (@ Rs.147,240/- per DU), single storey having built up area of 29.57 sq.m. which includes 1 living room, 1 bedroom, 1 kitchen, separate bath and WC. - Title of Land belongs to beneficiary with 99 year lease. Agency has given undertaking that the title of the property will be issued in the name of female member of the family or at least female family member is the co-owner of the holding / property.					
			Upgradation (120-Dus): K+T (120 Nos @ Rs.54490/-)	65.39	48.00	17.39		
		B						
			Sub Total (A)	1947.12	1070.40	876.72	535.20	
1) State grant			1. Roads (B.T.+Brick)	188.67	150.94	37.73	75.47	
2) ULB contribution			2. Water Supply (ELSR + Pipeline + Pump sets)	223.68	178.94	44.74	89.47	
3) Beneficiaries Share			3. Drain	26.76	21.41	5.35	10.70	
4) A&OE			4. Sewerage line	344.52	275.62	68.90	137.81	
Total State Share			5. Community septic tank	19.51	15.61	3.90	7.80	
Per DU Finance for new const.			6. Bio digester	114.11	91.29	22.82	45.64	
			7. Community centre	48.48	38.77	9.69	19.38	
1) Central Share			8. Electrification	10.10	8.08	2.02	4.04	
2) State grant								
3) ULB share			Sub Total (B)	975.81	780.65	195.16	390.32	
4) Beneficiaries Contribution			Total Project Cost (A+B)	2922.93	1851.05	1071.88	925.52	
Total			A&OE @ 5%	146.15	0.00	146.15	0.00	
			Total Project Cost (A+B+C)	3069.07	1851.05	1218.02	925.52	
			Total for Rajasthan (3 projects)	4610.76	2859.83	1750.93	1429.91	

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