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Government of India

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

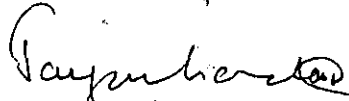
Room No. 201, G Wing, Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi, dated 2nd December, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the 71st meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation held on 19th November, 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, 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 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. Gauri Kumar, Principal Secretary (UD), Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

2. The Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Urban Development Mission, GMFB Building, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar – 382 016.
3. Shri Hadadare, Chief Engineer, Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Griha Nirman Bhavan, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051.
4. Dr. Niranjan Mardi, Principal Secretary, Municipal Administration & Water Supply, Government of Tamil Nadu, 6th Floor, Ezhilagam Annexe, Chepauk, Chennai 600 009

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

The Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Municipal Administration Department Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block Secretariat Hyderabad – 500 002	The Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block, A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad – 500 002
The Secretary, Municipal Administration Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, L-Block Secretariat, Hyderabad-500 002.	The Principal Secretary, Urban Development & Tourism, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Civil Secretariat, Itanagar.
The Commissioner & Secretary, UD Department, Government of Assam, Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati -781 006.	The Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar, Vikash Bhawan, New Secretariat, Patna..
The Additional Secretary & Director (BUDA), Urban Development Department, Government of Bihar, Vikash Bhawan, Patna.	The Secretary (Housing), Government of Bihar Sachivalaya Patna – 800 015
The Secretary, Urban Administration & Development Department, Government of Chhattishgarh, Room NO 316, DKS Bhawan, Mantralaya, Raipur -492 001.	The Secretary(Housing) Government of Goa, Secretariat Annexe, EDC House, Panaji- 403 001
The Principal Secretary(UD) & Housing, Government of Gujarat, Block No, 14, 9 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

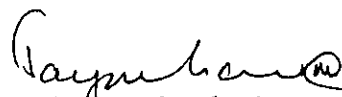
The Principal Secretary (LSG) Government of Punjab Mini Secretariat Sector-9, Chandigarh 160 001	The Secretary (Housing & UD) Government of Punjab, Room No.419, Mini Secretariat, Sector-9 Chandigarh 160 001
The Principal Secretary, UDH & LSG Department, Government of Rajasthan Room No. 29, Main Building, 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, Babu Bhawan, Lucknow - 226 001	The Principal Secretary (Housing), Government of Uttar Pradesh, 325 Babu Bhawan, Lucknow - 226 001
The Director, SUDA, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Navchetna Kendra, 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow.	The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of Uttarakhand, Uttarakhand Secretariat, 4 B, Subhash Road DEHRADUN - 248 001.
The Project Director (JNNURM), Urban Development Directorate, Government of Uttarakhand, 43/6, Mata Mandir Marg, Dharampur, Dehradun - 248 001	
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of West Bengal, Nagarayan DF-8, Sector1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700 064	The Secretary (UD & Housing), Chandigarh Administration, UT Secretariat, Sector 9, Chandigarh-160 001
The Secretary (Housing), Government of Puducherry, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605 001	The Secretary, Local Administration Department Government of Puducherry, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605 001
The Principal Secretary (UD), Government of NCT of Delhi, 9 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.
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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 (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA
10. Director (Administration), 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 71st MEETING OF THE CENTRAL
SANCTIONING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (CSMC)
OF THE SUB-MISSION ON BASIC SERVICES TO THE
URBAN POOR (BSUP) UNDER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi, 19th November, 2009

The 71st meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the 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 New Delhi on 19th November, 2009 (at 12 noon in MIS Centre of NBO, Room No. 120, G Wing Nirman Bhawan). The list of participants is at Annexure - I.

2.1. Welcoming the Chairperson and Members of the CSMC, the Mission Director and Joint Secretary (JnNURM) requested the States and UTs to ensure that while claiming subsequent instalments for projects under BSUP/IHSDP, information about the number of dwelling units actually taken up for construction against the number sanctioned, SC/ST/Minorities break-up of beneficiaries is furnished. Where the States/ULBs have not taken up construction of the dwelling units approved, claim for subsequent instalments should correspond to the number of DUs under construction. Such claims should be furnished along with details of release of State share.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

2.2. The Mission Director & Joint Secretary (JNNURM) explained that the Ministry has listed out the key elements for support from the Central Government under A&O and IEC components of JNNURM to provide more clarity. These are:

- City Development Plan/Slum Development Plan Preparation
- DPR Preparation
- Project Appraisal
- Reform Appraisal
- Programme Management Unit and Project Implementation Units

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- Project Monitoring
- Reform Monitoring
- Third Party Inspection & Monitoring
- Project Management, Supervision, Independent Quality Assurance, and Social Audit of Projects
- Community Mobilization, Community Development Networking - Proposals seeking Support from Community Participation Fund for small Community-led Initiatives
- Comprehensive Capacity Building including through National/Regional/State/City Urban Resource Centres, etc.

2.3. The CSMC endorsed the components and requested States/UTs to submit suitable proposals, keeping in view that utmost quality in projects is of paramount importance for the success of JNNURM.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

2.4. The Mission Director & Joint Secretary (JNNURM) informed that Hon'ble Prime Minister had observed in his address to Ministers, Mayors and Officers on the JNNURM launch day on 3.12.2007 that capacity is a very serious bottleneck and the same should be addressed systematically. Accordingly, the Ministry had prepared a Toolkit for Financial Support for Comprehensive Capacity Building for Improved Urban Governance & Poverty Alleviation. The endorsement of CSMC/CSC on this was obtained and approval from Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation was secured subsequently. He explained the salient features of the Toolkit and said that the Toolkit would be printed and distributed at the National Meet on JNNURM launch day this year i.e. 3.12.2009 which would be addressed by Hon'ble Prime Minister. This Toolkit endorsed by CSMC and approved by Minister (HUPA) is enclosed. The CSMC decided to request State Governments to submit proposals under 5% A&O/IEC funds under BSUP and IHSDP for consideration by the CSMC.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

2.5. The Mission Director reiterated the important points regarding formulation, execution and monitoring of BSUP and IHSDP projects

emphasized by the Chairperson in the earlier CSMC/CSC Meetings (Annexure-II).

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

3.1. Welcoming the participants, Secretary, HUPA and Chairperson, Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) requested the States and ULBs to send proposals for new projects where 7-year ACA balance is available, seek 2nd/3rd/4th installments, by February 2009 and complete the process for appointing TPIMAs, PMUs and PIUs. Any proposals from States seeking subsequent instalments of ACA should contain TPIM/Independent Quality Assurance reports along with SLNA's comments on the same. She also requested the States/UTs to put in place a mechanism for proper maintenance of assets (i.e., housing units and infrastructure components) created under BSUP/IHSDP projects and effective post-project maintenance. Urban Local Bodies and parastatal agencies should take a lead in organizing the beneficiaries under a proper banner such as Group Housing Society. Such societies can take care of issues related to maintenance of properties and common areas. The beneficiaries should also be trained how to maintain their assets and common properties/areas and discharge responsibilities of group living. In this regard the States/ULBs may utilize IEC funds seeking support from reputed NGOs/CBOs. To ensure greater participation by the members of such societies, feedback from them should be sought as to how problems of maintenance arise, how they can be solved and what could be their contribution towards upkeep of assets and common areas. Such interactions and best practices can be documented and demonstrated with support of civil society/use of multi-media.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

3.2. Secretary (HUPA) reiterated that no proposals seeking release of fund would be entertained at the fag end of the financial year and States/ULBs should ensure that new proposals reach the Ministry latest by 31st December 2009 and 2nd and subsequent installment proposals, by end of February, 2010. Any delay in submitting new proposals would result in cut in the annual allocation of ACA kept in the Budget of Ministry of Finance and likely diversion of ACA to better-performing States/UTs.

(Action by State/UTs/ULBs)

3.3. Chairperson, CSMC and Secretary (HUPA) referred to some proposals received from certain States seeking re-location of projects. She said that so long as there is no material change in the DPR, no change in the Central share and State share approved, and that the re-location proposals have been approved by the State Level Steering Committee/State Level Coordination Committee supported by adequate justification, the CSMC/CSC would consider such proposals. Minor changes could be adopted with the approval of SLCC/SCC and major changes need to come to Mission Directorate for vetting. Where the State/Governments/ULBs feel that infrastructure components that were either inadvertently left out or the approved components are inadequate to meet the requirements, or adequate Central share is required for DUs on account of requirement to provide 25 square metres of carpet area, such proposals can also be submitted to CSMC/CSC with adequate justification and approval by SLSC/SSC. However, there should be availability of budget against the 7-year Mission period allocation indicated by the Planning Commission. The proposals should conform to the SOR on the basis of which original project was approved.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

3.4. Secretary (HUPA) also referred to some of the projects approved in the initial period of JNNURM on the misunderstanding that the ceiling under IHSDP applies to BSUP projects. In acting by way of over precaution, the CSMC had put in restriction on the cost of DUs under BSUP in the first few meeting though the BSUP Guidelines do not prescribe such ceiling of Rs.80,000 per DU. When the States went to ground the projects, the burden of the State was soon observed to be highly disproportionate to the Central share. Some States have adjusted by reducing the size of the dwelling units. Others have not simply started the projects. Secretary (HUPA) said that in those cases where artificially ceiling of unit cost was imposed, the Committee would consider new proposals in the place of old and allow enhancement in the Central share for dwelling units with a minimum of 25 square metre carpet area, if ACA balance for the State is available. If such balance is not available, the State may send proposals as deemed appropriate with the Central share kept at the amount originally approved without violating the BSUP norms.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

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3.5. Chairperson, CSMC and Secretary (HUPA) also referred to requests being received from States for effecting change in the beneficiary list and said that if the earlier identification was not scientifically done and the States come up with logical justification, the Committee will consider such requests. As regards the identification of beneficiaries in slum relocation projects, Secretary (HUPA) said that the authorities need not only look for BPL. If a person/family is genuine resident of the slum which is being relocated, but he/his/her family has income beyond the BPL, they need not be excluded from the list of beneficiaries provided they belong to EWS/LIG which is referred to in the JNNURM Guidelines approved by CCEA. Such beneficiaries will be able to pay more contribution than others. Such a step is unavoidable in order to give effect to a whole-slum approach requiring denotification of slums.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

3.6. On proposals being received from States, who have no balance ACA available under IHSDP, for approval of new IHSDP projects, and also for additional sanction of Central assistance for dwelling units (on account of upward revision in the unit cost from Rs.80,000 to Rs.1 lakh) Secretary (HUPA) said that a reasonable option would be:-

- (a) The State takes a decision to request that a part of the balance allocation under BSUP be transferred to IHSDP taking into account the priorities of the State Government;
- (b) Where no or inadequate balance is available under BSUP/ IHSDP, the additional sanction of Central assistance to meet the enhancement in the unit cost of DUs from Rs.80,000 to Rs.100,000 would be allowed subject to the condition that the State would bear the cost which the Central Government may not be able to sanction on account of ACA allocation having been exhausted. In that case, the 1st and subsequent instalments towards additional sanction of Central assistance would be released within the overall 7-year ACA allocation for that particular State till the same is exhausted. But if final instalment will not be available for all the IHSDP projects approved in the future, the State would have to meet the same when the 7-year allocation is exhausted. The CSMC decided that based on the priority decided by the State and subject to fulfillment of the conditions stipulated by CSMC, 2nd and final instalment of ACA

would be released within the 7-year allocation for the particular State. The State will have to give an undertaking in this respect that in the eventuality of final instalment of Central assistance not being available for the IHSDP projects, the State and ULB would meet the same from out of their own sources and complete the projects.

(Action by States/UTs/ULBs)

3.7. Regarding policy on land for slum development projects, Secretary (HUPA) referred to the PPP policy of the State of Rajasthan on land development and requested other States/UTs to emulate such policy, with appropriate modifications as considered appropriate. This would facilitate the implementation of one of the 3 core pro-poor reforms, i.e., "Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies), for EWS/LIG categories." On the other reform, i.e., "Internal earmarking within Urban Local Body budgets for basic services to the urban poor", Secretary (HUPA) said that all States should create a non-lapsable BSUP fund in cities so that the unspent fund could be carried forward to the next financial year for being used for the provision of basic amenities, land, and affordable housing to the urban poor and implementing programmes benefiting the urban poor. Action on these two reforms would facilitate the implementation of the reform to provide basic services to the urban poor, including security of tenure, improved housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health and social security (7-Point Charter).

4. For the CSMC Meeting, the following proposals were put up in the agenda:

- (a) Proposal for approval of new BSUP project received from:
 - i. Gujarat (1 project in Surat)
 - ii. Maharashtra (1 project in Nanded)
- (b) Proposals for 2nd instalment of ACA received from:
 - i. Tamil Nadu (4 projects in Madurai, 2 projects in Coimbatore)
- (c) Proposals for 3rd instalment of ACA received from:
 - i. Maharashtra (2 projects in Pune – Pimpri Chinchwad)
 - ii. Tamil Nadu (1 project in Chennai – Mangadu)

5. Proposals for New BSUP Projects

Gujarat

5.1. The representative of the State Government of Gujarat made a presentation seeking approval to 1 new BSUP project in Surat. The Committee observed the following:-

- State/ULB should ensure that access to adequate water supply, sewerage and other facilities along with individual toilet is provided to each and every house;
- The State should revisit the infrastructure component, particularly the social infrastructure needed.

5.2. The representative of the State informed the Committee that the State would resubmit the proposal taking into consideration the observations of the Committee. Accordingly, the proposal was deferred.

(State/Appraisal agency to submit revised proposal)

Maharashtra

5.3. The representative of the State of Maharashtra made a presentation on the proposal seeking approval to a new BSUP project in Nanded. The Committee observed the following:-

- Priority should have been for providing housing and infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers in the older settlements rather than putting up proposals for such facilities linking slums in peripheral areas of the city;
- Only infrastructure facilities within a colony should be proposed under BSUP. Huge expenditure on infrastructure components (such as road, water supply and sewerage) proposed for connecting different sites in the project should be either proposed under UIG or the State/ULB should bear the cost; and
- The State should furnish a certificate that the project is as per the priority given by the State.

5.4. The representative of the State informed the Committee that the project proposal is as per ULB policy of giving priority to new peripheral areas where there is large growth of slums. Further, the project is a priority project for the State. In order to re-work the proposal relating to

infrastructure components, the representative of the State sought time. Accordingly, the proposal was deferred.

(State/Appraisal agency to submit revised proposal)

6. Proposals for 2nd Instalment of ACA

6.1. The Accounts Officer (JNNURM) briefed the Committee about the proposals seeking 2nd and 3rd instalments of ACA for BSUP projects received from the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

6.2. OSD (JNNURM) informed the Committee that he has received a message from the State Government of Tamil Nadu that due to exigencies the representative of the State would not be able to participate in the meeting and that their proposal seeking 2nd and 3rd instalment for BSUP projects may be approved as they have completed all the procedural requirements and that there is commensurate physical progress along with financial achievement. The State has also submitted status report on implementation of reforms.

2nd Instalment

Tamil Nadu

6.3. AO (JNNURM) informed that the State has submitted requisite information and the 4 BSUP projects in Madurai and 2 projects in Coimbatore are eligible for release of 2nd instalments of ACA.

6.4. The Committee approved the proposals seeking 2nd instalments for 4 BSUP projects in Madurai and 2 projects in Coimbatore. Abstracts of the approval are at Annexure-V (Column A, B, C, D, E & F).

(Action: JNNURM Directorate – to recommend release of fund)

7. Proposals for 3rd instalment of ACA

Maharashtra

7.1. The representative of the State made a presentation on the proposal seeking 3rd instalment for 2 BSUP projects in Pune (Pimpri-Chinchwad). He made a detailed presentation on the progress of implementation of reforms and said that implementation of reforms is on track.

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7.2. The Committee approved the proposals seeking 3rd instalment for 2 BSUP projects in Pune (Pimpri-Chinchwad). Abstracts of the approval are at Annexure-VI (Column A & B).

(Action: JNNURM Directorate – to recommend release of fund)

7.3. The representative from Pimpri-Chinchwad informed that there are some infrastructure components left out in some project approved earlier. The Committee agreed to consider the same subject to estimates being at the SOR of the year in which the same were approved and additional cost met by the City/State.

Tamil Nadu

7.4. Accounts Officer (JNNURM) informed that the State has not submitted original UC (only electronic copy has been submitted) for the fund utilised for the BSUP project in Chennai (Mangadu). Other requisite information has been submitted and the project is eligible for release of 3rd instalment of ACA.

7.5. The Committee approved the proposal seeking 3rd instalment of ACA for 1 project in Chennai (Mangadu town), subject to the condition that 3rd instalment will be recommended for release on receipt of original UC. Abstracts of the approval are at Annexure-VI (Column C).

(Action: JNNURM Directorate – to recommend release of fund on receipt of original UC)

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

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ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 71st MEETING OF CENTRAL
SANCTIONING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (C_{SMC}) OF BSUP HELD
UNDER THE CHAIRPERSONSHIP OF SECRETARY (HUPA) ON 19.11.2009

1. Ms. Kiran Dhingra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in Chair
2. Dr. P.K. Mohanty, Mission Director and Joint Secretary (JNNURM), MoHUPA
3. Ms Sudha Krishnan, Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of UD/HUPA
4. Shri Naresh K Dhiran, Town & Country Planner, TCPO, Ministry of Urban Development
5. Shri D.S. Negi, OSD (JNNURM); MoHUPA
6. Shri Deena Nath, Deputy Director, Ministry of Finance
7. Shri Umraw Singh, Deputy Director, MoHUPA
8. Ms Philomena Raphael, AO (JNNURM), MoHUPA
9. Shri Ravi S. Rajpute, Corporator, Maharashtra
10. Ms. Gauri Kumar, Principal Secretary (UD), Government of Gujarat
11. Shri Trimbak K. Dhengale Patil, Chief Officer, Municipal Council, Ichalakaranji, Maharashtra
12. Shri Sandeep Mahajan, Omkar Associates Consultant, Pune
13. Shri S.K. Chaudhary, Executive Director, HUDCO, New Delhi
14. Ms. Rekha V. Sarathy, Regional Chief, HUDCO, Ahmedabad
15. Ms. Usha P. Mahavir, Deputy Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
16. Ms. Radha Roy, Assistant Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
17. Dr. Shailesh Kr. Agrawal, Executive Director, BMTPC, New Delhi
18. Shri C.N. Jha, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi
19. Shri Pankaj Gupta, Development Officer, BMTPC, New Delhi
20. Shri Venugopal, P. HUDCO, Ahmedabad
21. Shri Mahendra P. Dave, Consultant to Dondaicha, Maharashtra
22. Capt. S Mukhopadhyay, Civil Engineer., BMTPC
23. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, P.O., DUDA, G.B. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
24. Shri Subhash Dumkar, Additional Commissioner, PCMC, Pune
25. Dr. Deepak Mhaisekar, Municipal Commissioner, Nanded, Maharashtra
26. Shri Vijay Anadkat, Team Leader, PMU, Gujarat
27. Shri D.R. Hadadare, Chief Engineer, MHADA, Maharashtra
28. Shri M Jayachandran, Deputy Director, MoHUPA

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 connections 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/UIDSSMT.

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

Time & Cost Over-runs

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

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 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.

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	1 st Install - ment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A	Surat, Gujarat	DPR X for "Construction of 2240 houses at rehabilitation of Urban Poor under JNNURM" in Surat, Gujarat.	58.54	27.82	30.72	6.95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Approval & recommendation of the project by SLNA is still awaited. > CDP approved and MoA signed. > Project envisages the construction of 2240 new dwelling units on 4 relocation sited covering two slums i.e. Koyali Khadi Slum & Gopitalav > The ULB has stated that the identification selection of beneficiaries will be done before start of project. > It is further stated that total contribution of local corporation and beneficiaries is 30% of total project without any break up. > The ownership of land for all four locations is with the Surat Municipal Corporation. > The ratio of housing to infrastructure is 92% : 08% of project cost > Construction of DUs is in G+ 3 structures, with carpet area of 25 sq. mtr. Each individuals dwelling unit has 2 rooms, kitchen, bath etc. > Internal roads, water supply, drainage, compound wall etc. are proposed under infrastructure component. > One urban community development centre and one library are proposed on two sites under social infrastructure. > The cost estimates are work out on SSR 2008-09 State R&B departments. > The duration of project is reduced to 18 months. 	01 to 06
TOTAL			58.54	27.82	30.72	6.95		

71st CS&MC meeting, dated : 19.11.2009 (Agenda Brief)

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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 Project Cost	Central Share	State Share	1 st /2 nd /3 rd Installment	Brief Summary	Page No.
A	Pimpri-Chinchwad, Maharashtra	Request for approval of 3 rd installment. Integrated Rehabilitation project for the urban poor staying in slum on public purpose lands in Pimpri -Chinchwad (Vetalnagar Slum) Under BSUP				4.10	<p>> CSMC had approved the project in 6th meeting held on dated-28.11.2006 and 2nd installment was approved in 46th CSMC meeting 24.12.2008.</p> <p>> The total project cost is Rs. 36.12 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 16.38 Cr.</p> <p>> Total amount for 1st and 2nd Installments of Rs. 8.19 Cr. have already been released.</p> <p>> Request for 3rd installment sought is Rs. 6.55 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 4.0956 Cr.</p> <p>> There is a short release of State + ULB matching share of Rs. 0.44 Lakhs.</p> <p>> Houses sanctioned for construction were 1440. Tender floated to 1440 and work order were issued on 13.12.2007.</p> <p>> Total housing work of construction of dwelling units is completed up to 25%. No house is fully completed yet. 5% of procurement for amenities.</p> <p>> Reform Status :1.4) Internal Earmarking of Funds for Urban poor committed target 15% achieved and for FY 2008-09 is 31% & 2009-10 is 37%.</p> <p>b) Constitution of Basic Services to the urban Poor fund-in progress.</p> <p>2. Basic Service to the Urban Poor is in progress</p> <p>3. Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects for poor - 61% (Target. year 2011-12)</p> <p>> Instructions given in 46th CSMC on sanction of</p>	01

71st CS&MC meeting, dated : 19.11.2009 (Supplementary Agenda Brief)

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

(Rs. in Crores)

<p>B. Pimpri-chinchwad, (Pune), Maharashtra</p>	<p>Request for approval of 3rd installment- Integrated Rehabilitation project for the urban poor staying in slums in dangerous locations in Pimpri-Chinchwad (Sector-22) Under BSUP(Phase-11)</p>	<p>4.19</p> <p>2nd installment are complied with.</p> <p>> CSMC had approved the project in 4th meeting held on dated-28.09.2006 and 2nd installment was approved in 46th CSMC meeting 24.12.2008. The total project cost is Rs. 35.234 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 16.7781 Crores.</p> <p>> Total amount for 1st and 2nd Installments of Rs. 8.38 Cr. have already been released.</p> <p>> Request for 3rd installment sought is of Rs. 6.7112 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 4.1945 Crores.</p> <p>> Houses sanctioned for construction were 1840. Tender floated to 1840 and work order were issued on 11.12.2007.</p> <p>> Total housing work of construction of dwelling units is completed up to 20%. No house is fully completed yet. Though, 12% work under amenities is complete.</p> <p>> Reform Status : 1.a) Internal Earmarking of Funds for Urban poor committed target 15% achieved and for FY 2008-09 is 31% & 2009-10 is 37%.</p> <p>b) Constitution of Basic Services to the urban Poof fund-in progress.</p> <p>2. Basic Service to the Urban Poor is in progress</p> <p>3. Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects for poor - 61% (Target year 2011-12)</p> <p>> Instructions issued in 46th CSMC with sanction of 2nd installment are complied with.</p>
<p>C Chennai, TamilNadu</p>	<p>Request for approval of 3rd installment- BSUP</p>	<p>0.32</p> <p>> CSMC had approved the project in 9th meeting held on dated-02.02.2007 and 2nd installment was approved in 48th CSMC meeting 30.07.2008.</p>

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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)

<p>Construction of 197 new houses of Mangadu town panchayat, Chennai, Tamil Nadu</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The total project cost is Rs. 2.5225 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 1.2613 Cr. > Total amount for 1st and 2nd Installments of Rs. 0.606 Cr. have already been released. > Request for 3rd installment sought is Rs. 0.3153 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 40.3153 Cr. > Houses sanctioned for construction were 197, No detail tender floating and work order were issued for 197 D.U. > Total 33 DU are completed and occupied. The balance is under different stage of construction. Out of 10 amenities, 8 units are completed and remaining 2 units are 25% complete. > Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor fund is in progress for target year 2011-12 and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds is 23% of total revenue targeted in first year. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in housing projects for poor – It is stated that no developed land available with the ULB. > One (1) Condition out of 3, imposed by CSMC have been complied with. 	03
<p>D Madurai, TamilNadu Request for approval of 2nd installment - Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for vilanguadi town panchayat, Madurai, TamilNadu</p>	0.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CSMC had approved the project in 46th meeting held on dated-24.12.2008. > The total project cost is Rs. 0.95Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 0.4595 Cr. > Total amount released for 1st Installment of Rs. 0.1149 Crores had been released. > Request for 2nd installment sought is Rs. 0.2298 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 0.1149 Cr. > The Central Share and State Share % age utilized 	04

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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)

		<p>vis-à-vis to release is 100% and 163% respectively</p> <p>> Total 43 dwelling units were sanction for construction. No detail of tender floating is given. Though work order for 43 DUs issued.</p> <p>> No house is yet completed. Agency mentioned that 15 DUs are more than 50% completed and 12 DUs are completed more than 25% to 50%.</p> <p>> Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor fund and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds will be achieved in the year 2009-10.</p> <p>> Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in Housing projects for poor - TamilNadu housing board is earmarked 40% of developed plots.</p>
<p>E Madurai, TamilNadu</p> <p>Request for approval of 2nd installment. Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Sholavandan town panchayat, Madurai, TamilNadu</p>	<p>0.1990</p>	<p>> CSMC had approved the project in 46th meeting held on dated-24.12.2008.</p> <p>> The total project cost is Rs. 1.72 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 0.796 Cr.</p> <p>> Total amount released for 1st Installment of Rs. 0.199 Crores had been released.</p> <p>> Request for 2nd installment sought is Rs. 0.199 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 0.199 Cr.</p> <p>> The Central Share and State Share % age utilized vis-à-vis to release is 94% and 72% respectively</p> <p>> Total 78 dwelling units were sanction for construction. No detail of tender floating is given. Though work order for 78 DUs issued and work started.</p> <p>> No house is yet completed. Agency mentioned that 32 DUs are more than 50% completed and</p>

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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)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 36 DUs are completed more than 25% to 50%. > Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor fund and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds will be achieved in the year 2009-10. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in Housing projects for poor - TamilNadu housing board is earmarked 40% of developed plots for EWS and LIG.
<p>F Madurai, TamilNadu</p>	<p>Request for approval of 2nd Installment - Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Paravai town panchayat, Madurai, TamilNadu</p>	<p>0.1981</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CSMC had approved the project in 46th meeting held on dated-24.12.2008. > The total project cost is Rs. 1.6012 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 0.609 Cr. > Total amount released for 1st Installment of Rs. 0.199 Crores had been released. > Request for 2nd installment sought is Rs. 0.3962; Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 0.19819 Cr. > The Central Share and State Share % age utilized vis-à-vis to release is 100% and 98% respectively > Total 80 dwelling units were sanction for construction. No detail of tender floating is given. Though work order for 80 DUs issued and work started. > No house is yet completed. Agency mentioned that 45 DUs are more than 50% completed and 15 DUs are completed more than 25% to 50%. > Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor fund and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds will be achieved in the year 2009-10. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land

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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)

G. Madurai, TamilNadu	Request for approval of 2 nd Installment- Construction of houses and providing Infrastructure facilities for Andalur town panchayat, Madurai, TamilNadu	1.2960	<p>in</p> <p>Housing projects for poor - TamilNadu housing board is earmarked 40% of developed plots for EWS and LIg.</p> <p>> CSMC had approved the project in 47th meeting held on dated-29.12.2008.</p> <p>> The total project cost is Rs. 10,3780 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 5,1842 Cr.</p> <p>> Total amount released for 1st Installment of Rs. 1.2961Crores had been released.</p> <p>> Request for 2nd installment sought is Rs. 1.2960Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 1.2960 Cr.</p> <p>> The Central Share and State Share % age utilized vis-a-vis to release is 75% and 82% respectively.</p> <p>> Total 485 dwelling units were sanction for construction. No detail of tender floating is given. Though work order for 485 DUs issued and work started on 460.</p> <p>> Three (3) houses are yet completed. Agency mentioned that 81 DUs are more than 50% completed and 127 DUs are completed more than 25% to 50%.</p> <p>> Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor fund and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds is included in revised budget has been submitted to council for acceptance.</p> <p>> Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in</p> <p>Housing projects for poor -Already earmarked 10% of developed plots for EWS and LIg. To provide 20-25% land in housing projects for all</p>
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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)

<p>H. Coimbatore, TamilNadu</p>	<p>Request for approval of 2nd Installment- Construction of 129 houses for Periyankickenpalayam town panchayat, Coimbatore, TN</p>	<p>0.3458</p>	<p>ULBs, an act has to be place on floor of assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CSMC had approved the project in 47th meeting held on dated-29.12.2008. > The total project cost is Rs. 2.7664 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 1.3832 Cr. > Total amount released for 1st Installment of Rs. 0.3458 Crores had been released. > Request for 2nd installment sought is Rs. 0.3458 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 0.3458 Cr. > The Central Share and State Share % age utilized vis-à-vis to release is 96% and 64% respectively. > Total 129 dwelling units were sanction for construction. No detail of tender floating is given. Though work order for 129 DUs issued and work started. > No house is yet completed. Agency mentioned that 84 DUs are more than 50% completed and 34 DUs are completed more than 25% to 50%. > Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor fund and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds will be achieved before December, 2009 > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in Housing projects for poor - TamilNadu housing board is earmarked 40% of developed plots for EWS and MIG.
<p>I. Coimbatore, TamilNadu</p>	<p>Request for approval of 2nd Installment- Construction of 39 houses for</p>	<p>0.1144</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > CSMC had approved the project in 47th meeting held on dated-29.12.2008. > The total project cost is Rs. 0.9155 Cr. with the Central Share is Rs. 0.4578 Cr. > Total amount released for 1st Installment of Rs.

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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)

	Saravananampatty, town panchayat, Coimbatore, TN					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 0.1144 Crores had been released. > Request for 2nd installment sought is Rs. 0.2445 Crores but amount recommended for release is Rs. 0.1144 Cr. > The Central Share and State Share % age utilized vis-à-vis to release is 100% and 121% respectively. > Total 39 dwelling units were sanction for construction. No detail of tender floating is given. Though work order for 39 DUs issued and work started. > Three (3) houses are completed. Agency mentioned that 27 DUs are more than 50% completed and 8 DUs are completed more than 25% to 50%. > Constitution of Basic services to the urban poor: fund and internal earmarking of BSUP Funds will be achieved. > Earmarking of at least 20-25% of developed land in
<p>J. Nanded Waghda, Maharashtra</p>	<p>Construction of 2100 housing units for urban poor at Nanded</p> <p>TARODA (KH&BK) in new area of NWCWC Nanded, Maharashtra</p>	124.77	74.98	49.79	18.74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Housing projects for poor - TamilNadu housing board is earmarked 40% of developed plots for EWS and LIG. > SISC has approved the project. > CDP is approved and MoA signed. > DPR proposed identified rehabilitation of slums of Taroda Bujura and Taroda Khurd area. DPR indicate that the proposed area is not part of existing development authority. > It is certified by the Commissioner that this new area has already been covered under Municipal Corporation 01.07.2009. It is further mentioned

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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)

	<p>by the municipal officers that slums dwellers are presently residing on proposed site.</p> <p>> The ration of housing to Infrastructure is 52%:48% of total project cost.</p> <p>> Project envisages Proposal for construction of new 2100 DUs through in-situ redevelopment with Built up area of 29.5 sq. mtr in single storey structure.</p> <p>> Each houses will have 3 rooms, kitchen, bath W.C. and open veranda and will be constructed on each individual own land and internal water supply system at individual level.</p> <p>> Agency has proposed to construct 850 DUs in Taroda Bujurg (old area) and 1250 DUs Taroda Khurd (New area).</p> <p>> Appraisal agency has indicated that DPR proposed 34.06 KMs of approach & internal roads covering 15 slum pockets. 15.38 KM approach roads will connect 9 slum areas of Taroda Bujurg and remaining are internal roads with the slum pockets. The approach roads vary in length from 1.737 km to 4.62 km, the expenditure incurred should by borne by the State.</p> <p>> Beneficiary list is yet to be submitted and beneficiary contribution is worked out to Rs. 31,020/-.</p> <p>> Agency has proposed roads, sewerage, storm water drain and 135 street poles are proposed under basic infrastructure.</p> <p>> The agency also proposed 31 nos. of informal markets and 2 aganwadis in G-1 structure with Community hall on first floor are proposed under social infrastructure.</p>
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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)

TOTAL	124.77	74.98	49.79	29.6133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Schedule of Rate adopted is DSR 2009-10 of Aurangabad region. > The project duration is 18 months. 		

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Name of the State		Name of the City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved (Excluding other expenses)	1 st Installment of Central Share Released	Amount of Central Share utilized	% of Utilisation	Amount of State + ULB + Benef. Share released	Amount of State + ULB + Benef. share utilized	% of utilisation	Amount recommended for release as 2 nd installment of ACA	% of amount recommended to the total Central share approved
TAMIL NADU														
A		Madurai (Vilangudi Town)	Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Vilangudi Town Panchayat, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	95.00	45.95	49.05	11.49	11.49	100%	16.33	22.40 *	137%	11.49	25%
B		Madurai (Sholavandan)	Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Sholavandan Town Panchayat, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	171.64	79.60	92.04	19.90	18.70	94%	32.39	27.25	84%	19.90	25%
C		Madurai (Paravai Town)	Construction of houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Paravai Town Panchayat, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	160.12	79.23	80.90	19.81	19.81	100%	26.48	26.14	99%	19.81	25%
D		Madurai (Anaiyur Municipality)	Construction of 485 new houses and providing infrastructure facilities for Anaiyur Municipality, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	1037.80	518.42	519.38	129.60	97.29	75%	129.84	109.46	84%	129.60	25%
E		Coimbatore (Periyanaickenpalayam)	Construction of 129 houses for Periyanaickenpalayam Town Panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	276.64	138.32	138.32	34.58	33.25	96%	56.02	46.50	83%	34.58	25%
F		Coimbatore (Saravanampatty Town)	Construction of 39 houses for Saravanampatty Town Panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	91.55	45.78	45.78	11.44	11.44	100%	14.31	16.18 *	113%	11.44	25%
* The excess utilization has been met through ULB's own fund for Madurai (Vilangudi Town) and Coimbatore (Saravanampatty Town)														
TOTAL FOR NAMIL NADU (6 PROJECTS)							226.82						226.82	

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(NO)

Name of the State	Name of the 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 Utilization	Amount of State + ULB + Benef. Share released	Amount of State + ULB + Benef. share utilized	% of utilisation	Amount recommended for release as 3rd instalment of ACA	% of amount recommended to the total Central share approved
						1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	Total							
MAHARASHTRA															
	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri-Chinchwad (Vetalnagar Slum) under BSUP.	3612.18	1638.22	1638.22	409.56	409.56	819.12	705.81	86%	818.67	697.25	85%	409.56	25%
	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation project for the urban poor staying in slums in dangerous locations in Pimpri-Chinchwad in Sector 22 under BSUP - Project III.	3523.40	1677.81	1677.81	419.45	419.45	838.90	749.37	89%	838.90	740.30	88%	419.45	25%
TOTAL FOR Maharashtra (2 PROJECTS)						829.01	829.01	1658.02						829.01	
TAMIL NADU															
	Chennai (Mangadu)	BSUP-Construction of 197 New houses (in situ) Mangadu Townshipachayal (Chennai), Kancheepuram Dist. Tamil nadu	252.25	126.13	126.13	31.53	31.53	63.06	63.06	100%	68.32	118.28 *	173%	31.53	25%
TOTAL FOR TAMIL NADU (1 PROJECT)						31.53	31.53	63.06						31.53	
GRAND TOTAL FOR MAHARASHTRA AND TAMIL NADU:-															
			860.54	860.54	1721.08									860.54	

* The excess utilization has been met through ULB's own fund for Chennai (Mangadu)
** For Chennai (Mangadu) project 3rd instalment will be released only after receiving original UC (alongwith all worksheets) from the state.

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