

**Checklist of reforms**

Provision of basic services to the poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

**Housing (please refer box on page 7 for phasing and implementation of reforms)**

I	At the beginning of the Mission period, has the city development plan made a total inventory of housing stock available for urban poor?	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
II	Is there any formal housing available for urban poor such as EWS/ LIG/ resettlement housing NOT classified as a 'slum'?	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
III	If yes, what percentage of the total housing stock does it comprise?	1.60 %
IV	What percentage of the total housing stock is classified as 'slum' by the urban local body?	19.24 %
V	What percentage of the total housing stock is classified as squatters, i.e. not recognizable as slums or legal tenements/ settlements?	1.50 %
VI	What has been the growth rate of housing stock classified as slum and squatters (in percentage) in the overall growth of total housing stock (a) annually over the last decade, and (b) decennially	(a) 1.00 % (b) 10.00 %
VII	Of this, has the city development plan identified all unacceptable housing stock, i.e. that which requires replacement?	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
a	Does the unacceptable stock include all structures in squatters? If yes, indicate percentage in total unacceptable stock	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 10 %
b	Does the unacceptable stock include dilapidated/ unsafe structures inside slums? If yes, indicate percentage in total unacceptable stock?	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 20 %
c	Does the unacceptable stock include temporary (kutcha) structures inside slums? If yes, indicate percentage in total unacceptable stock?	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 70 %
VIII	At the beginning of the Mission period, has the city development plan made a total estimate of required housing stock for the urban poor within the CDP perspective period, including new stock as well as replacement stock?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
IX	What is the required housing stock production capacity required to meet the housing need for urban poor? Indicate in units/ annum	22000/annum
X	Assuming that a multitude of agencies are capable of providing housing stock for urban poor, list the required capacities of each:	
a	Own capacity (if ULB is engaged in creation/ replacement of housing stock)	15000
b	Development Authority	
c	Housing Board	
d	Slum Clearance Board	
e	Other public agency (including institutional/ industrial housing)	
f	Cooperative model (plotted/ flatted)	
g	Private sector (plotted/ flatted)	4000
h	Other JV sector model (NGO)	3000

How the provision of housing stock for the urban poor has been phased over Mission period keeping the need rate constant

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Housing stock required		12000	20000	24000	25000	25000	26000

*Shaded section indicates period when such data shall be complied into the GIS-enabled MIS infrastructure*

**Land and building tenure (please refer box on page 7 for phasing and implementation of reforms)**

Does the ULB employ any method of assembling land for housing the urban poor, which can be used to subsidize capital costs of tenement for the urban poor (such as land bank, pooling, TDR or plot reconstitution)? If so, please state below:

The Plots for housing for SEWS is provided in Town Planning Schemes – which is a land pooling technique statutorily prescribed in the Gujarat Town Planning & Urban Development Act-1976. This technique is basically a plot reconstitution method where by up to 50% of the individual plots can be deducted and can be allotted to ULB for various public purposes including housing for Socially and Economically Weaker Sections, site and service schemes etc., Through this instrument ULBs are getting land without entering in to a lengthy land acquisition process. The cost of the land is cross subsidized in the T.P.Scheme mechanism. The other lands reserved/acquired for housing is used partially for LIG and housing for other weaker sections, there by cross subsidizing for Urban Poor.

Does the ULB have any taxable/ tax saving bonds or capital market instrument which it can use/ has used to provide housing for urban poor, amongst other assets? If so, please state below:

No

**Error!**

-Not required in the current scenario, however as and when situation arises SMC will think of entering capital market-

How is the requirement of land for meeting new/ replacement housing stock requirement for urban poor proposed to be met?

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Land requirement (hectares)	-	42	70	84	87.5	87.5	91
Average subsidy in pricing of housing (%)	-	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%

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I	Is the ULB responsible for defining tenure of an occupant over a tenement?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
II	What kinds of tenures are ratified by the ULB as regards housing in slums/ resettlement areas/ housing for urban poor?	
	Ownership through sale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Ownership through hereditary title transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Leasehold agreement from housing vendor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Tenancy under Rent Control/ Rent Act	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Transfer under Power of Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
III	Is registration of title necessary on (a) hereditary transfer/ natural succession (b) Power of Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
IV	Does the ULB employ an apartment ownership act for buildings with more than one tenement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
V	Does the State offer any concession on stamp duty for property acquired by an urban poor household?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
VI	Does the ULB provide preference to women in being the primary title holder of a land/ tenement awarded under a State/ Central housing scheme?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
VII	Is prior clearance of the ULB required for selling/ transferring a tenement acquired under a slum improvement scheme, if the tenure has been awarded directly by the ULB (first allottee)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

**Water (please refer box on page 7 for phasing and implementation of reforms)**

I	What percentage of the households, living within slums receives less than the stipulated supply?	40 %
II	What percentage of the households, living within slums is dependent on piped water supply...	75 %
	For over 80% of their needs?	50 %
	For between 60% to 80% of their needs?	30 %
	For between 40% to 60% of their needs?	10 %
	For less than 40% of their needs?	10 %
	Are not connected at all?	27.58 %
III	What percentage of the households, living within slums is dependent on private tankers?	2 %
IV	What percentage of the households, living within slums is dependent on private bore wells?	1 %
V	Of the total estimated water demand from the entire slum area of the city, what percentage is provisioned through Municipal supply?	97 %
VI	What is the estimated T&D loss (in percentage)?	30 %
VII	What is the expected per capita capital cost for providing water supply to the entire projected urban poor population?	Rs. 3000/-
VIII	What is the O&M cost per kiloliter that is proposed to be recovered from the urban poor?	Rs.1/-per K lit.

Keeping in mind the design and supply thresholds, please indicate the targets earmarked for the Mission period

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Population	569000	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750	3750	591500
Design threshold 1 (LPCD)	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	150
Design threshold 2 (LPCD)	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	165

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**Sanitation (please refer box on page 7 for phasing and implementation of reforms)**

I	What percentage of the households, living within slums is connected to sewerage?	80 %
II	What percentage of the households, living within slums has individual/ septic tanks?	5 %
III	What percentage of the households, living within slums discharge sewage into open drains?	15 %
IV	What percentage of the households, living within slums has individual toilets?	60 %
V	What percentage of the households, living within slums has shared toilets?	30 %
VI	What percentage of the households, living within slums does not have toilets at all?	10 %
VII	What is the expected per capita capital cost for providing a sewer link to the entire projected urban poor population?	Rs. 600/-
VIII	Is any O&M cost proposed to be recovered from the urban poor?	Rs. 100
IX	Is any EDC (external development charge) proposed to be levied for uplink to trunk sewage systems? If so, how much? Indicate in Rupees/ WC/ month or flate rate/ household/ month	√ Yes ☐ No Rs. _300/ WC
X	For households without access to a owned toilet, does the ULB propose to sensitize the people about good hygiene practices?	√ Yes ☐ No

What kind of provisioning is proposed in the next seven years in terms of coverage of the entire urban poor population by a sewerage network with standard disposal?

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Population		20000	20000	40000	30000	8200		118200

What kind of provisioning would be required in the next seven years in terms of seats to accommodate the population without access to individual toilets?

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Population		40000	40000	40000	50000	66000		236000
No. of seats (men)		400	400	400	500	660		2360
No. of seats (women)		400	400	400	500	660		2360
Total		800	800	800	1000	1320		4720

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**Solid waste management (please refer box on page 7 for phasing and implementation of reforms)**

I	What is the expected output in MT from the areas of the city housing urban poor	150 MT
II	What percentage of the total solid waste generated by the city originates from slum areas?	20 %
III	What is the waste profile in terms of	
	Organic kitchen waste	41%
	Sharps	5 %
	Inert matter	34%
	Inorganics/ plastics	19 %
	Hazardous waste including medical/ chemical	1 %
IV	What percentage of waste generated from the areas housing the urban poor require disposal through landfill?	90 %
V	Is this over or less than 50% of the total waste generated from urban poor households?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More than <input type="checkbox"/> Less than
VI	Are there adequate landfill sites to accommodate this waste over a period of 20 years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Are the landfill sites planned and designed accordingly (with liner, leachate removal and LFG extraction)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	What is the average projected life of one hectare of landfill site as per	
	(a) present estimates	0.3 years
	(b) estimates after implementing waste management techniques	1.0 years
VII	Is the ULB considering any alternative to disposal through landfill sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
VIII	Does the ULB employ any method of segregation at source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
IX	Does the ULB have any proposed/ existing mechanism of involving community to segregate waste (including rehabilitation of rag pickers)? Does this include occupational security (use of gloves, masks, routine immunization and health check ups) for the workers?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
X	What is the per capita cost of managing (collection, transport and disposal) solid waste in the city (refer CDP)	Rs. 146 /- per capita/year
	Of this, how much is distributed into: (Say, if per capita cost is Rs. 10/- per month, how is this divided into the following sectors)	
	Collection (including manpower)	55 %
	Segregation at source (including manpower)	02 %
	Transport (including manpower)	30 %
	Disposal (including manpower, proportional cost of landfill site or disposal mechanism)	10 %
XI	Does the ULB have any predefined/ proposed sites for vermi composting	
	At ward level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	At colony level	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	At city level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
XII	Does the ULB have any resources for	
	Waste incinerators (also include any privately owned units that may be used by the ULB)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Rendering units for visceral waste (also include any privately owned units that may be used by the ULB)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Medical waste sterilization units (also include any privately owned units that may be used by the ULB)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Does the ULB have any legislative measures (existing or proposed) in order to minimize waste generation over the perspective period of the CDP (such as restricting use of plastics, clustering use of waste generating units or imposing volume penalty on waste generation)? Please state as below:

Yes

The legislation for banning plastic bags of thickness less than specified, has been made. Administrative charges for waste disposal has been enacted, Door to door garbage collection system is existing in entire city with segregation of waste at source. Penalties are imposed for violations.

Does the ULB commit to adhering the CPHEEO norm that not more than 50% solid waste generated will be disposed through landfill sites?  Yes  No

If YES, state the measures that the ULB proposes to take to adhere to this norm

Landfill disposal mechanism has been considered as the best option universally. SMC has created a sanitary landfill site for solid waste 300 MT per day. Special measures like bio-medical waste treatment, Composting, vermiculture, waste to energy, etc. are in pipe line. Tenders have been invited for 400 MT per day waste to compost project.

**Convergence (please refer box on page 7 for phasing and implementation of reforms)**

Does the ULB commit to converge all the schemes pertaining to provision of housing, water supply, sanitation and solid waste management, undertaken under the sub-Mission 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor' by the end of the Mission period?

Yes  No

Does the ULB commit to converge (make concurrent or co-terminus) all the schemes pertaining provision of primary education, healthcare and social security along with the above mentioned projects pertaining to housing, water supply, sanitation and solid waste management by the end of the Mission period?

Yes  No

Assuming 100% coverage of urban poor population in the city by the end of the Mission period, please state relative coverage plan for the sectors defined below:

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Housing		9.09	15.15	18.18	18.94	18.94	19.70	100%
Water supply		16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	100%
Sanitation		25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00			100%
Solid waste management		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00		100%
Primary education		20	20	20	20	20		100%
Healthcare		25	25	25	25			100%
Social security (Insurance)		15	15	20	20	30		100%

*Shaded section indicates period when such data shall be compiled into the GIS-enabled MIS infrastructure*

#### PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS UNDER BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR

1. Data requested above shall be compiled and presented as part of the GIS-enabled MIS infrastructure by March 31, 2008 and the yearly targets to be set for achieving 100% coverage by the end of the Mission period, i.e. 2011-12.
2. The above targets are desired to be adhered to, but ULBs shall have the flexibility to fix annual delivery targets in a phased manner. However, 100% coverage is desirable by end of the Mission period, i.e. March 31, 2012.