

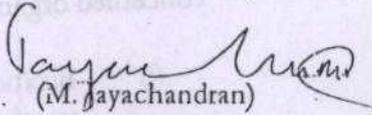
Keqrd. Post-

No.N-11027/86/2006/BSUP
Government of India
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
JNNURM Mission Directorate

Room No.223 G-Wing,
New Delhi, dated 1st December, 2006

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the 6th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation held on 28th November, 2006 under the chairmanship 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). This is for information and necessary action.


(M. Jayachandran)

Deputy Director (BSUP)

Telephone No+91-11- 23061519

Encl: Minutes of the meeting

To

Members of the CSMC as follows:

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

Copy with a request to take further follow up action:

1. The Commissioner, Surat Municipal Corporation, Surat, Gujarat.
2. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Faridabad, Haryana.

P.T.O.

No.N-11027/86/2006/BSUP/JNNURM
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
JNNURM Directorate

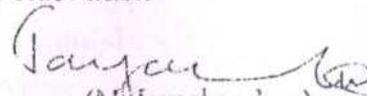
JNNURM Directorate, Nirman Bhavan,
New Delhi, 7th December, 2006

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to draw your kind attention to para 17 of the minutes of the 6th meeting of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation held on 28th November, 2006 under the chairmanship of Secretary (HUPA). Copy of the minutes with Annexure-I & III is attached.

2. It is requested that necessary follow up action, including submission of proposals by concerned organizations/institutions/agencies on the following approved items:-

- (i) Fixation of fees for project preparation, project appraisal, project monitoring, training, capacity building and other project related fees for implementation of BSUP and IHSDP;
- (ii) Basic Services to Street Vendors and Hawkers under BSUP and IHSDP
- (iii) Implementation of BSP and IHSDP in North Eastern States including Sikkim
- (iv) National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation

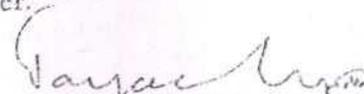

(M. Jayachandran)
Deputy Director
Phone 011-2306 15159
Fax 011-2306 1420

To

1. Director (NBO) & OSD in the JNNURM Directorate,
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. The Director (UPA),
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. The Associate Project Coordinator,
GOI-UNDP Project on National Strategy for Urban Poor,
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

Copy to: 1. The DG, Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA) & National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty, Raj Bhavan Complex, Baner Road, Pune 411 007.

2. Secretaries in charge of Housing /Urban Development/Municipal Affairs in the States with a request to take further necessary action in the matter.


(M. Jayachandran)
Deputy Director

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL SANCTIONING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (CSMC) OF SUB-MISSION ON BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP) UNDER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM) HELD ON 28TH NOVEMBER, 2006.

28th November, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

The sixth meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was held on under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) in New Delhi on 28th November, 2006.

2. The list of participants is placed at Annexure I. Agenda-wise details of discussion are as follows:-

3. The following projects were placed for consideration of the Committee from Surat, Gujarat:

Agenda No. A	Housing for Urban Poor at Kasod (H-1) (DPR-III) Surat Municipal Corporation, Gujarat
Agenda No. B	Housing for Urban Poor at Kasod (DPR-IV) Surat Municipal Corporation, Gujarat

The Municipal Commissioner, Surat, made a presentation. He clarified that provision for health and education is already available and hence not included in the DPRs. He also assured that the requisite information regarding revolving fund and social infrastructure would be provided. CPHEEO representative opined that there should be compatibility of the infrastructure created at the slum with the macro level infrastructure in the city. After detailed discussions the two projects were approved. Abstracts of these two projects are at Statement-I & II of Annexure-II.

4. The following two projects were placed for consideration of the Committee from Faridabad, Haryana:

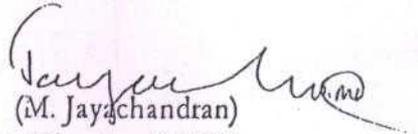
Agenda No. C	Urban Renewal Project for Dabua Colony, Faridabad
Agenda No. D	Urban Renewal Project for Bapu Nagar, Faridabad

The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Faridabad made a detailed presentation. After detailed discussion, the two projects were approved. Abstracts of these two projects (approved components) are at Statements - III & IV of Annexure-II.

3. The Municipal Commissioner of Chandigarh, Chandigarh.
4. The Municipal Commissioner, Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune, Maharashtra.
5. The Municipal Commissioner, Nashik Municipal Corporation, Nashik, Maharashtra.
6. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.
7. The Secretary (Urban Development), Government of Chhattisgarh, Raipur.
8. The Commissioner, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore, Karnataka.
9. The Secretary, Municipal Administration, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata.
10. The Director, State Urban Development Agency, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata.
11. The Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata.

Copy to

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (HUPA)
 2. PS to Mission Director, Ministry of HUPA
 3. JS (H), Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
 4. Director (UPA), Ministry of HUPA
 5. OSD/Director (NBO), Ministry of HUPA
 6. CMD, NBCC, New Delhi.
 7. ED, BMTPC, New Delhi.
 8. CMD, HPL, New Delhi.
- Copy to 1. Guard Folder on JNNURM
2. Guard Folder on letters issued


(M. Jayachandran)
Deputy Director (BUSP)

5. The following project was placed for consideration of the Committee from Chandigarh UT:

Agenda No. E	Rehabilitation Project, phase I covering 6368 poor families by Chandigarh Housing Board
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A detailed presentation was made by the Municipal Commissioner, Chandigarh, on the Chandigarh's Small Flat Scheme. It was stated that as per the scheme, part of the beneficiary contribution is also made towards land. The Committee decided that any such contribution towards land cost should not reduce the minimum requirement of 12% beneficiary contribution for dwelling unit. Accordingly, the project was approved. The abstract of the project is placed at Statement-V of Annexure-II. The Committee appreciated the use of bio-metric technology for selection and retention of beneficiaries.

6. The following two projects from Navi Mumbai and Thane were placed for consideration of the Committee:-

Agenda No. F	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor in slums on Municipal land in Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
Table Agenda 1	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor staying in slums on public purpose land and ecologically dangerous locations in Thane

A presentation was made by Municipal Commissioner, Pune, on these two projects. The appraising agency, HUDCO, brought to the notice of the Committee that the project had been placed before the Committee at a stage when the CDPs for these areas are yet to be endorsed by the Ministry of Urban Development. Accordingly, the Committee decided to approve these two projects in-principle, agreeing to release the funds only after the CDP of Navi Mumbai and Thane that are part of Greater Mumbai is endorsed by the MoUD and the Memorandum of Agreement is signed. Abstract of the two projects is at Statement-VI and VII of Annexure-II. The Joint Secretary, Department of Expenditure said that in future such projects where CDPs have been approved should only be brought before the CSMC. The Committee agreed with observations of the representative from the Department of Expenditure and directed the appraisal agencies to note the same for strict compliance in future.

7. The following five projects were placed for consideration of the Committee from Pimpri - Chinchwad, Pune Urban Agglomeration:

Agenda No. G	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Vetalnagar Slum, Pimpri Chinchwad
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Agenda No. H	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Udyognagar Slums, Pimpri Chinchwad
Agenda No. I	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Milindnagar Slum, Pimpri Chinchwad
Agenda No. J	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Vithalnagar Slum, Pimpri Chinchwad
Agenda No. K	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Ajantanagar Slum, Pimpri Chinchwad

A detailed presentation was made by the Municipal Commissioner, Pune. All the five projects were approved including construction of night shelters (dormitories) as per existing funding pattern of BSUP. The Committee agreed that the O&M costs for the night shelters would be met from the user charges. The component of temporary transit accommodation was not approved. The abstract of costs for the five above mentioned projects is placed at Statement-VIII to XII of Annexure-II.

8. The following two projects were placed for consideration of the Committee from Pune Municipal Corporation:

Agenda No. L	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Kandhwa Slum, Pune Municipal Area
Agenda No. M	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at Warje Slum, Pune Municipal Area

The Municipal Commissioner, Pune, made a detailed presentation on the projects. These two projects were approved. The abstract of costs for these two projects is placed at Statement-XIII and XIV of Annexure-II.

9. The proposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Pune regarding rehabilitation of the urban street vendors in the City of Pune – Table agenda No.2 - was considered by the Committee. The Municipal Commissioner, Pune informed that vending zones proposed would conform to the planning requirements as enquired by the appraising agency and will be as per the national policy on street vendors:

Table Agenda 2	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Street Vendors in the City of Pune
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Considering this a novel scheme, the Committee accorded approval to this project. The abstract of costs for this project is placed at Statement-XV of Annexure-II.

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10. The following eight projects were placed for consideration of the Committee from Nashik Municipal Corporation:

Agenda No. N	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (Sl.No.46), Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. O	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (Sl.No.809), Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. P	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (S.No.814/815), Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. Q	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (Sl.No.907), Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. R	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Bhimwadi, Nashik, Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. S	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Shivajiwadi, Nashik, Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. T	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Vadala, Nashik Municipal Corporation
Agenda No. U	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Bharatwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation

The Municipal Commissioner, Pune, made a detailed presentation for these projects. All the eight above mentioned projects were approved subject to revision of costs in consultation with appraising agency. The abstract of revised costs for the six projects as mentioned above is placed at Statement-XVI and XXIII of Annexure-II.

12. The following two projects were placed before the Committee for approval from the city of from Nagpur:

Supplementary Agenda No. E	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums in Nagpur (North) under BSUP
Supplementary Agenda No. F	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums in Nagpur (West) under BSUP

A detailed presentation was made by the Municipal Commissioner, Nagpur. The two above mentioned projects were approved. The abstract of costs for these two projects is placed at Statement-XXIV and XXV of Annexure-II.

13. As a part of the supplementary agenda, the following projects were placed before the Committee for approval:

Supplementary Agenda No. A	Basic service to the urban poor staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city (location 1-15), Chhattisgarh
Supplementary Agenda No. B	Basic Service to the Urban Poor staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city (location 16-30), Chhattisgarh
Supplementary Agenda No. C	Basic service to the urban poor staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city (location 31-45), Chhattisgarh
Supplementary Agenda No. D	Basic service to the urban poor staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city (location 46-61), Chhattisgarh

A detailed presentation was made by Secretary (Urban Development), Chhattisgarh. The component of temporary structures for transit accommodation was not approved. However, permanent structures, which would not be demolished after construction would be an admissible component. The four projects were approved, including the component for night shelter for which O&M cost would be met out of user charges. The abstract of costs of these ^{four} ~~six~~ projects is placed at Statement-XXVI and XXIX of Annexure-II.

14. The following project was placed before the Committee from the city of Bangalore:

Supplementary Agenda No. G	Rehabilitation of selected slums in Bangalore City, under BSUP
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The Commissioner, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board made a detailed presentation. It was stated that the component of solid waste management is separately being taken care by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation. The Committee approved the project. The abstract of costs for the project is placed at Statement-XXX of Annexure-II.

15. The following four projects were placed from the State of West Bengal before the Committee for approval:

Supplementary Agenda No. H	Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Asansol, Asansol Urban Area
Supplementary Agenda No. I	Slum Development Programme under BSUP at New Barrackpore, Kolkata, West Bengal
Supplementary Agenda No. J	Improvement of Slums at Gayeshpur, Kolkata, West Bengal

Supplementary Agenda No. L	Basic Services to the Urban Poor at Durgapur in Asansol, Durgapur Municipal Corporation, West Bengal
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Presentations were made on the above projects by representatives from the Department of Municipal Administration, West Bengal. After detailed discussions, the projects were approved subject to the following conditions:

(a) The project placed at Supplementary Agenda No. H was approved subject to revision of costs (regarding community toilets, etc) in consultation with appraising agency. Abstract of the project with revised cost is at Statement-XXXIII of Annexure-II.

(b) The project at Supplementary Agenda No. I was approved subject to revision of costs (regarding cost of dwelling etc.) in consultation with appraising agency. Abstract of the project with revised cost is at Statement-XXXI of Annexure-II.

(c) The projects at Supplementary Agenda No. J and L were approved subject to revision of costs in consultation with appraising agency. Abstract of the project at Agenda J is at Statement-XXXII and that of Agenda No.L at XXXIV of Annexure-II.

16. The following project was placed for consideration of revision of approved costs before the Committee:

Supplementary Agenda No. K	Revision of proposal of Hyderabad approved in the 2 nd meeting of CSMC held on 30.03.2006
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The Principal Secretary (Housing) informed that the project had been previously approved with a ceiling limit of Rs. 80,000 per dwelling unit, which can be applied for IHSDP and not BSUP. The cost of the dwelling unit in the present instance is proposed to be Rs.1,22,533 based on the State Schedule of Rates 2006-07. The Committee decided that the matter would be taken up separately with the Ministry of Expenditure.

17. The following proposals, circulated earlier to the Committee members, were presented before the CSMC for its approval:

- (i) Fixation of fees for project preparation, project appraisal, project monitoring, training, capacity building and other project related fees for implementation of BSUP and IHSDP;
- (ii) Basic Services to Street Vendors and Hawkers under BSUP and IHSDP;

- (iii) Implementation of BSUP and IHSDP in North Eastern States including Sikkim;
- (iv) National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- (v) Unit Cost for housing and infrastructure under BSUP and IHSDP.
- (vi) Model Demonstration Projects under IHSDP;

These proposals are at Annexure-III. The Committee approved the four proposals at Sl. No. (i) to (iv) above. Regarding the proposal on Unit Cost for housing and infrastructure under BSUP and IHSDP the Joint Secretary, Department of Expenditure informed that the same may be adopted with the concurrence of the Planning Commission. On the proposal for Model Demonstration Projects, the Committee decided that the matter would be referred to the Department of Expenditure as budget allocation is involved.

18. The Committee appreciated the methods adopted by Chandigarh Administration, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra (Pimpri - Chinchwad in Pune) towards identification, selection and retention of beneficiaries using biometric identification, and recommended the same for adoption by other urban local bodies engaged with implementing the BSUP. The Committee also appreciated the proposal of Pune Municipal Corporation to create special vending areas/zones with the required amenities. It was decided that similar projects from other cities would be encouraged under JNNURM in view of the national policy for street vendors.

19. The Mission Director emphasized the need for Appraisal Agencies to conduct 3-5 days' training programmes in project development and management for city commissioners, engineers, officers dealing with slums and community development and officers for other implementing agencies to enable preparation of high quality detailed project reports. He informed that these training programmes will be financed under JNNURM.

20. The need for propagating best practices implemented in the States on slum improvement and urban poverty alleviation was also emphasized. It was agreed that States would circulate a note to this effect with effect from the next meeting of the Committee.

21. Considering the opinion expressed by Secretaries in charge of Urban Development/ Municipal Administration/ Local Self Government/Housing in various States, the Committee decided that a proposal should be moved

(ML)

to Department of Expenditure for allocation of more funds under IHSDP, taking into consideration the fact that the conditions of the poor in smaller cities/towns under IHSDP are far worse than those in larger cities. The small and medium towns/cities that are in the process of urbanization do not have access to the resources available to the larger cities. Further, they do not have access to the benefits available under rural development and rural poverty alleviation programmes. Slum development and provision of basic amenities to the poor in such towns would thus need to be given priority.

22. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

1	Chief Secretary, Government of India
2	Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
3	Joint Secretary and Mission Director (MURM), Ministry of HUDA
4	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Expenditure
5	Deputy Adviser, Planning Commission
6	Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development and HUDA
7	Deputy Adviser, CPREB, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi
8	Principal Secretary (H), Government of Karnataka
9	Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Maharashtra
10	Director, Ministry of HUDA
11	Deputy Director (H), Ministry of HUDA
12	Chief Executive Officer, BMTC, New Delhi
13	Commissioner, Noida Municipal Corporation, Noida
14	Commissioner, Thane Municipal Corporation, Thane
15	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Panaji, Panaji
16	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, New Mumbai
17	Commissioner, Thane Municipal Corporation, Thane
18	Director, SUDA, Uttar Pradesh
19	President, Municipal Council, Kolhapur - Maharashtra

(M)

SIXTH MEETING OF CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING
COMMITTEE OF SUB-MISSION BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR
(BSUP) UNDER JNNURM HELD ON 28.11.2006 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP
OF SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY
ALLEVIATION

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name & Designation(S/Shri)	
1.	Ranjit Issar, Secretary, Ministry of HUPA	----- Chairman
2.	M. Ramachandran, Secretary Ministry of Urban Development	
3.	Dr. P.K. Mohanty, Joint Secretary and Mission Director (JNNURM), Ministry of HUPA	
4.	V.S. Senthil, Joint Secretary M/o Finance, Department of Expenditure	
5.	P.K. Aggarwal, Deputy Adviser, Planning Commission	
6.	V.K. Gupta, Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development and HUPA	
7.	M. Sankaranarayanan, Deputy Advisor, CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi	
8.	Subir Hari Singh, Principal Secretary (H), Government of Karnataka	
9.	S.S. Kshatriya, Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Maharashtra	
10.	S. C. Sharma, Director, Ministry of HUPA	
11.	D. P. S. Negi, Director (NBO), Ministry of HUPA	
12.	R. K. Celly, ED, BMPTC, New Delhi	
13.	Vilas Thakur, Commissioner, Nashik Municipal Corporation, Nashik	
14.	P.R. Nimbaker, Thane Municipal Corporation, Thane	
15.	Mahtab Singh, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Faridabad, Haryana	
16.	Madhukar Kokate, Municipal Commissioner, Navi Mumbai	
17.	N. Y. Jantre, Municipal Commissioner, Thane	
18.	Diwakar Tripathi, Director, SUDA, Uttar Pradesh	
19.	Ram Pattkar, President, Municipal Council, Kulgaon – Badlapur, Maharashtra	
20.	I.J.S. Sidhu, Chief (PM&T), BMPTC, New Delhi	

21. M. Jayachandran, Dy. Director, MoH&UPA
22. Umraw Singh, Research Officer, MoH&UPA
23. Rajender Mohan, Sr. Executive (Planning), NBCC, New Delhi
24. R.K. Aggarwal, Dy. General, NBCC, New Delhi
25. P. K. Seth, Add. G.M, NBCC, New Delhi
26. Anil Kumar, Director, Urban Development, Haryana
27. N. K. Katra, SE, Municipal Corporation, Faridabad
28. Mahesh Singh, Ad. CEO, Gujarat Urban Development Mission
29. Pankaj Josho, Municipal Commissioner of Surat, Gujarat
30. C.Y. Bhatt, Asst. Municipal Commissioner of Surat, Gujarat
31. Ankur Garg, ACEO, Housing Board-cum-SDM, Chandigarh
32. Mohanjeet Singh, Chairman , Chandigarh Housing Board, Chandigarh
33. G.S. Rosha, S.E, Chandigarh Housing Board, Chandigarh
34. Jaiveer Srivastava, CMD, HPL, New Delhi
35. Radha Roy, SPAO, HUDCO, New Delhi
36. Sudeep Das, AO (P), HUDCO, New Delhi
37. Usha P. Mahavir, Assistant Chief, HUDCO, New Delhi
38. K. D. Lalla, CE, MMC, Mumbai
39. C. N. Jha, Development Officer, BMPTC, New Delhi
40. Preeti Singh, Sr. Project. Appraisal Officer, HUDCO, New Delhi
41. Narayan. S. Nigam, Chief Executive Officer, ADDA, West Bengal
42. Alok Chandrawat, Dy. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Raipur, Chhattisgarh
43. Darshan Singh, Manager, NBCC, New Delhi
44. C. K. Khaitan, secretary, Urban Development & Admn, Chhattisgarh
45. Jitendra Shukla Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Raipur, Govt. of Chhattisgarh
46. N.V. Kongale, Chief (Account) & Finance Officer, Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation
47. Mallikarjuna Rao. CH., SE (Housing), Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Ltd., Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
48. Arun Vmale, C.E, Nashik Municipal Corporation, Nashik
49. M.V. Ranade, EE (P) Nashik Municipal Corporation, Nashik
50. Anoop Bhatia, Project Manager, Chandigarh Housing Board, Chandigarh

51. S. Rajanna, Joint Director, KSCB, Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka
52. Sudhir Raut, Chief Officer, Dept. of Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra
53. Borse Prakash Narsingh Rao, Chief Officer, Municipal Council Badlapur, District Thane, Maharashtra.
54. K. Harsha Vardhan, Addl. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
55. Sanjay Deshmukh, Ex. Engineer, Thane Municipal Corporation, Thane
56. Chandra Roychoudhry, Sr. Officer, Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd, Asansol, West Bengal
57. Manish Pilliwar, Consultant, Chhatisgarh
58. Kousik Das, SE, Municipal Engineering Directorate, West Bengal
59. Piyus Shah, Consultant, Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur
60. Shiv Shankar, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore.
61. A.K. Kapoor, Consultant (Engg), HPL, New Delhi
62. R.A Tyagi, Chief (C & P), HPL, New Delhi

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Annexure-II
to the minutes of 6th CSMC

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Gujarat	Surat	Housing for Urban Poor at Kosad (DPR- III), Surat Municipal Corporation				
			1 Housing units @ Rs 126,400 per DU (Total 5280 DUs)	6352.48430	3176.24200	3176.24200	794.06050
			2 Roads -BT	251.85560	125.92800	125.92800	31.48200
			3 Storm water drains	54.96860	27.48400	27.48400	6.87100
			4 Water supply	104.58500	52.29300	52.29300	13.07325
			5 Electrification	38.67000	19.33600	19.33600	4.83400
			6 Drainage System	39.57000	19.78500	19.78500	4.94625
			7 Social Infrastructure	15.00000	7.50000	7.50000	1.87500
			Sub Total	6857.13350	3428.56800	3428.56800	857.14200
			Contingency (3%)	205.26401	0.00000	205.26410	0.00000
			Work Charge & Establishment (2%)	140.94795	0.00000	140.95000	0.00000
			Total	7203.34546	3428.56800	3774.78210	857.14200
2	Gujarat	Surat	Housing for Urban Poor at Kosad (DPR- IV), Surat Municipal Corporation				
			1 Housing Units @ Rs1,26,400/DU (Total 6752 DUs)	8123.47900	4061.74000	4061.74000	1015.43500
			2 Roads- BT	306.81000	153.40200	153.40150	38.35050
			3 Storm Water Disposal	62.11600	31.05800	31.05800	7.76450
			4 Water supply	114.84200	57.42100	57.42100	14.35525
			5 Electrification	43.73800	21.87000	21.86900	5.46750
			6 Drainage System	43.78700	21.89350	21.89350	5.47338
			7 Social Infrastructure	15.00000	7.50000	7.50000	1.87500
			Sub Total	8709.77200	4354.88450	4354.88300	1088.72113
			Contingency (3%)	260.84316	0.00000	260.84300	0.00000
			Work Charge & Establishment (2%)	179.11230	0.00000	179.11220	0.00000
			Total	9149.72746	4354.88450	4794.83820	1088.72113
			Grand Total for Gujarat (2 projects from Surat)	16353.07292	7783.45250	8569.62030	1945.86313

WVC

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Annexure-II
to the minutes of 6th CSMC

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3	Haryana	Faridabad	Urban Renewal Project- Dabua Colony, Faridabad				
			1 Dwelling Units (1968 Nos.)	2980.67000	1490.33500	1490.33500	372.58375
			2 External Electrical Works	147.97000	73.98500	73.98500	18.49625
			3 External Sewerage Works	141.50000	70.75000	70.75000	17.68750
			4 External Water Supply Works	193.00000	96.50000	96.50000	24.12500
			5 External Drainage Works (Storm Water)	76.00000	38.00000	38.00000	9.50000
			6 Roads & Path ways	83.50000	41.75000	41.75000	10.43750
			7 Site Development & Land Scaping	160.00000	80.00000	80.00000	20.00000
			Sub-Total	3782.64000	1891.32000	1891.32000	472.83000
			Permissible O & M and contingencies (3%)	113.47920	0.00000	113.47900	0.00000
			Total	3896.11920	1891.32000	2004.79900	472.83000
4	Haryana	Faridabad	Urban Renewal Project- Babu Nagar, Faridabad				
			1 Dwelling Units (1280 Nos.)	1938.65000	969.32500	969.32500	242.33125
			2 External Electrical Works	89.32900	44.66000	44.66000	11.16500
			3 External Sewerage Works	84.00000	42.00000	42.00000	10.50000
			4 External Water Supply Works	154.00000	77.00000	77.00000	19.25000
			5 External Drainage Works (Storm Water)	37.00000	18.50000	18.50000	4.62500
			6 Roads & Path ways	43.00000	21.50000	21.50000	5.37500
			7 Site Development & Land Scaping	107.00000	53.50000	53.50000	13.37500
			Sub-Total	2452.97000	1226.48500	1226.48500	306.62125
			Permissible O & M and contingencies (3%)	73.58910	0.00000	73.58900	0.00000
			Total	2526.55910	1226.48500	1300.07400	306.62125
			Grand Total for Haryana	6422.67830	3117.80500	3304.87300	779.45125
			(2 projects from Faridabad)				

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Sl. No.	Name of the State (2)	Name of the City (3)	BSUP Project Name/Components (4)	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost (5)	Central Share (6)	State Share (7)	25% of Central share (8)
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Rehabilitation of 6368 Slum families out of total of 23841 families under Phase-I				
			1 Housing Units @ Rs1,75,600/DU (Total 6368 DUs)	10857.53000	8686.02700	2171.50700	2171.50675
			2 Roads- BT	364.07700	291.26210	72.81553	72.81553
			3 Storm Water Drain	110.67900	88.54300	22.13592	22.13575
			4 Water supply	366.01900	292.81500	73.20388	73.20375
			5 Electrification	70.87300	56.69900	14.17476	14.17475
			6 Drainage System	233.98000	187.18400	46.79612	46.79600
			7 Social Infrastructure	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
			8 Operation and Maintenance cost for 5 years	573.11400	0.00000	573.11460	0.00000
			9 5% for Training, Capacity Building & IEC	628.81300	0.00000	628.81360	0.00000
			Sub Total	13205.08500	9602.53010	3602.56141	2400.63253
			Contingency (3%)	396.15200	0.00000	396.15200	0.00000
			Total for Chandigarh (1 project)	13601.23700	9602.53010	3998.71341	2400.63253
6	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai (Part of Greater Mumbai)	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on Municipal lands in New Mumbai under BSUP.				
			Housing 13600 units @ Rs 1.57 lacs / unit	21396.20000	10698.10000	10698.10000	2674.52500
			1				
			2 Water Supply	114.92000	57.46000	57.46000	14.36500
			3 Sewerage	102.00000	51.00000	51.00000	12.75000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	646.00000	323.00000	323.00000	80.75000
			5 Electric supply	1224.00000	612.00000	612.00000	153.00000
			6 Pump Machinery & water tanks	3871.24000	1935.62000	1935.62000	483.90500
			7 Open spaces	57.80000	28.90000	28.90000	7.22500
			8 Common amenities	476.00000	238.00000	238.00000	59.50000
			Sub-Total	27888.16000	13944.08000	13944.08000	3486.02000
			Contingencies @ 5%	1394.40800	0.00000	1394.40800	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	697.20400	0.00000	697.20400	0.00000
			Total	29979.77200	13944.08000	16035.69200	3486.02000

STATEMENT-V

STATEMENT-VI

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Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
7	Maharashtra	Thane (Part of Greater Mumbai)	(4) Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose land and ecologically dangerous locations of nalla banks of 155.62 kms in Thane, under BSUP.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			1 Housing 9426 units @ Rs 1.42,000 lacs / unit	13385.00000	6692.50000	6692.50000	1673.12500
			2 Water Supply	66.50000	33.25000	33.25000	8.31250
			3 Roads, pathways and drainage	865.44200	432.72100	432.72100	108.18025
			4 Electric supply	1744.50000	872.25000	872.25000	218.06250
			5 Lift	648.00000	324.00000	324.00000	81.00000
			6 Common amenities	3471.74000	1735.87000	1735.87000	433.96750
			Total	20181.18200	10090.59100	10090.59100	2522.64775
			Total for Greater Mumbai (1 Project each from Navi Mumbai and Thane)	50160.95400	24034.67100	26126.28300	6008.66775
8	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Vetalnagar slum) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 1440 units @ Rs 1.7605 lacs / unit	2535.12000	1267.56000	1267.56000	316.89000
			2 Water Supply	9.54400	4.77200	4.77200	1.19300
			3 Sewerage	5.98600	2.99300	2.99300	0.74825
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	22.20800	11.10400	11.10400	2.77600
			5 Electric supply	173.68200	86.84100	86.84100	21.71025
			6 Water Tanks & Pump Machinery	360.90700	180.45350	180.45350	45.11338
			7 2 Lifts & Generator	117.00000	58.50000	58.50000	14.62500
			9 Common amenities	52.00000	26.00000	26.00000	6.50000
			10 Sub-Total	3276.44700	1638.22350	1638.22350	409.55588
			Transit Accommodation	90.00000	0.00000	90.00000	0.00000
			Contingencies @ 5% of PC	163.82235	0.00000	163.82235	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5% of PC	81.91118	0.00000	81.91118	0.00000
			Total	3612.18053	1638.22350	1973.95703	409.55588

MVA

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Udyognagar slum) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 800 units @ Rs 1.7605 lacs / unit	1408.40000	704.20000	704.20000	176.05000
			2 Water Supply	4.49800	2.24900	2.24900	0.56225
			3 Sewerage	3.67200	1.83600	1.83600	0.45900
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	18.16800	9.08400	9.08400	2.27100
			5 Electric supply	96.69600	48.34800	48.34800	12.08700
			6 Water Tanks & Pump Machinery	200.50400	100.25200	100.25200	25.06300
			7 2 Lifts & Generator	65.00000	32.50000	32.50000	8.12500
			9 Common amenities	28.88900	14.44450	14.44450	3.61113
			10 Sub-Total	1825.82700	912.91350	912.91350	228.22838
			Transit Accommodation	50.00000	0.00000	50.00000	0.00000
			Contingencies @ 5% of PC	91.29135	0.00000	91.29135	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5% of PC	45.64568	0.00000	45.64568	0.00000
			Total	2012.76403	912.91350	1099.85053	228.22838
10	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Milindnagar slum) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 1280 units @ Rs 1.7605 lacs / unit	2253.44000	1126.72000	1126.72000	281.68000
			2 Water Supply	7.34700	3.67350	3.67350	0.91838
			3 Sewerage	6.37400	3.18700	3.18700	0.79675
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	13.13500	6.56750	6.56750	1.64188
			5 Electric supply	123.32500	61.66250	61.66250	15.41563
			6 Water Tanks & Pump Machinery	320.80600	160.40300	160.40300	40.10075
			7 2 Lifts & Generator	104.00000	52.00000	52.00000	13.00000
			9 Common amenities	46.22200	23.11100	23.11100	5.77775
			Sub-Total	2874.64900	1437.32450	1437.32450	359.33113
			Transit Accommodation	80.00000	0.00000	80.00000	0.00000
			Contingencies @ 5%	143.73245	0.00000	143.73245	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	71.86623	0.00000	71.86623	0.00000
			Total	3170.24768	1437.32450	1732.92318	359.33113

STATEMENT-IX

STATEMENT-X

Sl. No.	Name of the State (2)	Name of the City (3)	BSUP Project Name/Components (4)	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost (5)	Central Share (6)	State Share (7)	25% of Central share (8)
11	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Vithalnagar slum) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 1440 units @ Rs 1.7605 lacs / unit	2535.12000	1267.56000	1267.56000	316.89000
			2 Water Supply	8.09600	4.04800	4.04800	1.01200
			3 Sewerage	6.61000	3.30500	3.30500	0.82625
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	32.70200	16.35100	16.35100	4.08775
			5 Electric supply	174.05300	87.02650	87.02650	21.75663
			6 Water Tanks & Pump Machinery	360.90700	180.45350	180.45350	45.11338
			7 2 Lifts & Generator	117.00000	58.50000	58.50000	14.62500
			8 Common amenities	52.00000	26.00000	26.00000	6.50000
			Sub-Total	3286.48800	1643.24400	1643.24400	410.81100
			Transit Accommodation	90.00000	0.00000	90.00000	0.00000
Contingencies @ 5%	164.32440	0.00000	164.32440	0.00000			
Consultant @ 2.5%	82.16220	0.00000	82.16220	0.00000			
Total	3622.97460	1643.24400	1643.24400	410.81100			
12	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Ajantanagar slum) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 1440 units @ Rs 1.7605 lacs / unit	2535.12000	1267.56000	1267.56000	316.89000
			2 Water Supply	7.69000	3.84500	3.84500	0.96125
			3 Sewerage	7.26700	3.63350	3.63350	0.90838
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	23.22200	11.61100	11.61100	2.90275
			5 Electric supply	133.50500	66.75250	66.75250	16.68813
			6 Water Tanks & Pump Machinery	360.90700	180.45350	180.45350	45.11338
			7 2 Lifts & Generator	117.00000	58.50000	58.50000	14.62500
			8 Common amenities	52.00000	26.00000	26.00000	6.50000
			Sub-Total	3236.71100	1618.35550	1618.35550	404.58888
			Transit Accommodation	90.00000	0.00000	90.00000	0.00000
Contingencies @ 5%	161.83555	0.00000	161.83555	0.00000			
Consultant @ 2.5%	80.91778	0.00000	80.91778	0.00000			
Total	3569.46433	1618.35550	1618.35550	404.58888			

STATEMENT-XI

STATEMENT-XII

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums in ecologically dangerous locations in Pune (Kandhwa slum) under BSUP.				
			Housing 1792 units @ Rs 1.73462 lacs / unit	3108.43900	1554.21950	1554.21950	388.55488
			1 Water Supply	13.70900	6.85450	6.85450	1.71363
			2 Sewerage	10.17700	5.08850	5.08850	1.27213
			3 Roads, pathways and drainage	38.81900	19.40950	19.40950	4.85238
			4 Electric supply	183.78800	91.89400	91.89400	22.97350
			5 Water Tanks & Pump Machinery	618.83700	309.41850	309.41850	77.35463
			6 Lift installation & generator	83.39500	41.69750	41.69750	10.42438
			7 Common amenities	62.60900	31.30450	31.30450	7.82613
			Sub-Total	4119.77300	2059.88650	2059.88650	514.97163
			Contingencies @ 5%	205.98865	0.00000	205.98865	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	102.99433	0.00000	102.99433	0.00000
			Total	4428.75598	2059.88650	2368.86948	514.97163
14	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums in ecologically dangerous locations in Pune (Warje slum) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 2576 units @ Rs 1.73462 lacs / unit	4468.38100	2234.19050	2234.19050	558.54763
			2 Water Supply	16.42600	8.21300	8.21300	2.05325
			3 Sewerage	10.49700	5.24850	5.24850	1.31213
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	37.30700	18.65350	18.65350	4.66338
			5 Electric supply	236.54800	118.27400	118.27400	29.56850
			6 Water Tanks & Pump machinery	889.57900	444.78950	444.78950	111.19738
			7 Lift installation & generator	119.88000	59.94000	59.94000	14.98500
			8 Common amenities	90.00000	45.00000	45.00000	11.25000
			Sub-Total	5868.61800	2934.30900	2934.30900	733.57725
			Contingencies @ 5%	293.43090	0.00000	293.43090	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	146.71545	0.00000	146.71545	0.00000
			Total	6308.76435	2934.30900	3374.45535	733.57725

STATEMENT-XIII

STATEMENT-XIV

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
15	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban street vendors in City of Pune.				
			Rehabilitation of street vendors (storage space, paved area, storage space, toilet facilities and cleaning areas, drinking water, selling platform, toilet facilities and cleaning areas, drinking water, loading and unloading facilities, AC sheet roofing, etc)	2515.00000	1257.50000	1257.50000	314.37500
			Sub-Total	2515.00000	1257.50000	1257.50000	314.37500
			Contingencies	125.80000	0.00000	125.80000	0.00000
			Consultant	62.90000	0.00000	62.90000	0.00000
			Grand - Total	2703.70000	1257.50000	1446.20000	314.37500
			Total for Pune (8 projects)	29428.85148	13501.75650	15927.09498	3375.43913
16	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (S.No. 46) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 2160 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	3158.35200	1579.17600	1579.17600	394.79400
			2 Water Supply	341.28000	170.64000	170.64000	42.66000
			3 Sewerage	291.60000	145.80000	145.80000	36.45000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	54.00000	27.00000	27.00000	6.75000
			5 Electric supply	183.60000	91.80000	91.80000	22.95000
			6 Common amenities	43.20000	21.60000	21.60000	5.40000
			Sub-Total	4072.03200	2036.01600	2036.01600	509.00400
			Transit Accommodation	135.00000	0.00000	135.00000	0.00000
			Contingencies @ 5%	203.60160	0.00000	203.60160	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	101.80080	0.00000	101.80080	0.00000
			Total	4512.43440	2036.01600	2476.41840	509.00400

WV

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
17	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (S.No. 809) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 4160 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	6082.75200	3041.37600	3041.37600	760.34400
			2 Water Supply	657.28000	328.64000	328.64000	82.16000
			3 Sewerage	561.60000	280.80000	280.80000	70.20000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	104.00000	52.00000	52.00000	13.00000
			5 Electric supply	353.60000	176.80000	176.80000	44.20000
			6 Common amenities	83.20000	41.60000	41.60000	10.40000
	Sub-Total		7842.43200	3921.21600	3921.21600	980.30400	
	Transit Accommodation		260.00000	0.00000	260.00000	0.00000	
	Contingencies @ 5%		392.12160	0.00000	392.12160	0.00000	
	Consultant @ 2.5%		196.06080	0.00000	196.06080	0.00000	
	Total		8690.61440	3921.21600	4769.39840	980.30400	
18	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (S.No. 814/815) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 720 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	1052.78400	526.39200	526.39200	131.59800
			2 Water Supply	113.76000	56.88000	56.88000	14.22000
			3 Sewerage	97.20000	48.60000	48.60000	12.15000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	18.00000	9.00000	9.00000	2.25000
			5 Electric supply	61.20000	30.60000	30.60000	7.65000
			6 Common amenities	14.40000	7.20000	7.20000	1.80000
	Sub-Total		1357.34400	678.67200	678.67200	169.66800	
	Transit Accommodation		45.00000	0.00000	45.00000	0.00000	
	Contingencies @ 5%		67.86720	0.00000	67.86720	0.00000	
	Consultant @ 2.5%		33.93360	0.00000	33.93360	0.00000	
	Total		1504.14480	678.67200	825.47280	169.66800	

ANN

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
19	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (S.No. 907) under BSUP.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			1 Housing 1840 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	2690.44800	1345.22400	1345.22400	336.30600
			2 Water Supply	290.72000	145.36000	145.36000	36.34000
			3 Sewerage	248.40000	124.20000	124.20000	31.05000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	46.00000	23.00000	23.00000	5.75000
			5 Electric supply	156.40000	78.20000	78.20000	19.55000
			6 Common amenities	36.80000	18.40000	18.40000	4.60000
			Sub-Total	3468.76800	1734.38400	1734.38400	433.59600
			Transit Accommodation	115.00000	0.00000	115.00000	0.00000
			Contingencies @ 5%	173.43840	0.00000	173.43840	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	86.71920	0.00000	86.71920	0.00000
			Total	3843.92560	1734.38400	2109.54160	433.59600
20	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (Bhimwadi) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 400 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	584.88000	292.44000	292.44000	73.11000
			2 Water Supply	63.20000	31.60000	31.60000	7.90000
			3 Sewerage	54.00000	27.00000	27.00000	6.75000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	10.00000	5.00000	5.00000	1.25000
			5 Electric supply	34.00000	17.00000	17.00000	4.25000
			6 Common amenities	8.00000	4.00000	4.00000	1.00000
			Sub-Total	754.08000	377.04000	377.04000	94.26000
			Transit Accommodation	25.00000	0.00000	25.00000	0.00000
			Contingencies @ 5%	37.70400	0.00000	37.70400	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	18.85200	0.00000	18.85200	0.00000
			Total	835.63600	377.04000	458.59600	94.26000

STATEMENT-XIX

STATEMENT-XX

(M)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
21	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (Shivajiwadi) under BSUP.	1 Housing 2400 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	1754.64000	1754.64000	438.66000
				2 Water Supply	379.20000	189.60000	47.40000
				3 Sewerage	324.00000	162.00000	40.50000
				4 Roads, pathways and drainage	60.00000	30.00000	7.50000
				5 Electric supply	204.00000	102.00000	25.50000
				6 Common amenities	48.00000	24.00000	6.00000
				Sub-Total	4524.48000	2262.24000	565.56000
	Transit Accommodation	150.00000	0.00000	0.00000			
	Contingencies @ 5%	226.22400	0.00000	0.00000			
	Consultant @ 2.5%	113.11200	0.00000	0.00000			
	Total	5013.81600	2262.24000	2751.57600	565.56000		
22	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (Vadala) under BSUP.	1 Housing 3520 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	5146.94400	2573.47200	643.36800
				2 Water Supply	556.16000	278.08000	69.52000
				3 Sewerage	475.20000	237.60000	59.40000
				4 Roads, pathways and drainage	88.00000	44.00000	11.00000
				5 Electric supply	299.20000	149.60000	37.40000
				6 Common amenities	70.40000	35.20000	8.80000
				Sub-Total	6635.90400	3317.95200	839.48800
	Transit Accommodation	220.00000	0.00000	0.00000			
	Contingencies @ 5%	331.79520	0.00000	0.00000			
	Consultant @ 2.5%	165.89760	0.00000	0.00000			
	Total	7353.59680	3317.95200	4035.64480	829.48800		

STATEMENT-XXI

STATEMENT-XXII

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
23	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands & ecologically dangerous locations in Nashik (Bharatwadi) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 800 units @ Rs 1.4622 lacs / unit	1169.76000	584.88000	584.88000	146.22000
			2 Water Supply	126.40000	63.20000	63.20000	15.80000
			3 Sewerage	108.00000	54.00000	54.00000	13.50000
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	20.00000	10.00000	10.00000	2.50000
			5 Electric supply	68.00000	34.00000	34.00000	8.50000
			6 Common amenities	16.00000	8.00000	8.00000	2.00000
			Sub-Total	1508.16000	754.08000	754.08000	188.52000
Transit Accommodation	50.00000	0.00000	50.00000	0.00000			
Contingencies @ 5%	75.40800	0.00000	75.40800	0.00000			
Consultant @ 2.5%	37.70400	0.00000	37.70400	0.00000			
Total			1671.27200	754.08000	917.19200	188.52000	
Total for Nashik (8 projects)			33425.44000	15081.60000	18343.84000	3770.40000	
24	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums in Nagpur (North) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 2603 units @ Rs 1,56,827 / unit	4082.00000	2041.00000	2041.00000	510.25000
			2 Water Supply	123.74000	61.87000	61.87000	15.46750
			3 Sewerage	116.20000	58.10000	58.10000	14.52500
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	220.95000	110.47500	110.47500	27.61875
			5 Electric supply	95.24000	47.62000	47.62000	11.90500
			6 Common amenities	122.32000	61.16000	61.16000	15.29000
			Sub-Total	4760.45000	2380.22500	2380.22500	595.05625
Contingencies @ 2.5%	119.01125	0.00000	119.01125	0.00000			
Consultant @ 2.5%	119.01125	0.00000	119.01125	0.00000			
Total	4998.47250	2380.22500	2618.24750	595.05625			

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Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
25	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums in Nagpur (West) under BSUP.				
			1 Housing 2518 units @ Rs 1,56,827 / unit	3948.90000	1974.45000	1974.45000	493.61250
			2 Water Supply	136.94000	68.47000	68.47000	17.11750
			3 Sewerage	122.84000	61.42000	61.42000	15.35500
			4 Roads, pathways and drainage	226.39000	113.19500	113.19500	28.29875
			5 Electric supply	92.96000	46.48000	46.48000	11.62000
			6 Common amenities	117.62000	58.81000	58.81000	14.70250
			Sub-Total	4645.65000	2322.82500	2322.82500	580.70625
			Contingencies @ 2.5%	116.14125	0.00000	116.14125	0.00000
			Consultant @ 2.5%	116.14125	0.00000	116.14125	0.00000
Total	4877.93250	2322.82500	2555.10750	580.70625			
			Total for Nagpur (2 projects)	9876.40500	4703.05000	5173.35500	1175.76250
			Grand total for Maharashtra	122891.65048	57321.07750	65570.57298	14330.26938
26	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Basic services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city. (location 1-15)				
			1 Housing 3600 units @ Rs 100000 lacs / unit	3600.00000	2880.00000	720.00000	720.00000
			2 Water Supply	579.35000	463.48000	115.87000	115.87000
			3 Drain & Culvert	428.02000	342.41600	85.60400	85.60400
			4 Sewerage	533.79000	427.03200	106.75800	106.75800
			5 C. C. Road	361.37000	289.09600	72.27400	72.27400
			6 Electrification	34.50000	27.60000	6.90000	6.90000
			7 Landscaping/RWH/Dust bin/Park	240.00000	192.00000	48.00000	48.00000
			8 Community hall	21.36000	17.08800	4.27200	4.27200
			9 Multipurpose Hall	10.92000	8.73600	2.18400	2.18400
Sub - Total	5809.31000	4647.44800	1161.86200	1161.86200			
Primary School	10.92000	0.00000	10.92000	0.00000			
Primary health centre	5.06000	0.00000	5.06000	0.00000			
Total	5825.29000	4647.44800	1177.84200	1161.86200			

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Annexure-II
to the minutes of 6th CSMC

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
27	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Basic services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city. (Locations 16-30)				
			Housing 6504 units @ Rs 100000 lacs / unit	6504.00000	5203.20000	1300.80000	1300.80000
			1 Water Supply	505.12000	404.09600	101.02400	101.02400
			2 Drain & Culvert	1134.17000	907.33600	226.83400	226.83400
			3 Sewerage	1158.56000	926.84800	231.71200	231.71200
			4 C. C. Road	1231.10000	984.88000	246.22000	246.22000
			5 Electrification	36.30000	29.04000	7.26000	7.26000
			6 Landscaping/RWH/Dust bin/Park	181.20000	144.96000	36.24000	36.24000
			7 Community hall	42.72000	34.17600	8.54400	8.54400
			8 Multipurpose Hall	10.92000	8.73600	2.18400	2.18400
	Sub - Total		10804.09000	8643.27200	2160.81800	2160.81800	
	Primary School		10.92000	0.00000	10.92000	0.00000	
	Primary health centre		12.65000	0.00000	12.65000	0.00000	
	Total		10827.66000	8643.27200	2184.38800	2160.81800	
28	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Basic services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city. (locations 31-45)				
			1 Housing 12248 units @ Rs 100000 lacs / unit	12248.00000	9798.40000	2449.60000	2449.60000
			2 Water Supply	578.34000	462.67200	115.66800	115.66800
			3 Drain & Culvert	870.61000	696.48800	174.12200	174.12200
			4 Sewerage	551.20000	440.96000	110.24000	110.24000
			5 C. C. Road	688.33000	550.66400	137.66600	137.66600
			6 Electrification	17.70000	14.16000	3.54000	3.54000
			7 Landscaping/RWH/Dust bin/Park	161.95000	129.56000	32.39000	32.39000
			8 Community hall	85.44000	68.35200	17.08800	17.08800
			9 Multipurpose Hall	27.30000	21.84000	5.46000	5.46000
	Sub - Total		15228.87000	12183.09600	3045.77400	3045.77400	
	Primary School		32.76000	0.00000	32.76000	0.00000	
	Primary health centre		20.24000	0.00000	20.24000	0.00000	
	Total		15281.87000	12183.09600	3098.77400	3045.77400	

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STATEMENT-XXVIII

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Annexure-II
to the minutes of 6th CSMC

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
29	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Basic services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) staying in slums at various locations in Raipur city. (Locations 46-61)				
			1 Housing 5624 units @ Rs 100000 lacs / unit	5624.00000	4499.20000	1124.80000	1124.80000
			2 Water Supply	513.80000	411.04000	102.76000	102.76000
			3 Drain & Culvert	334.74000	267.79200	66.94800	66.94800
			4 Sewerage	263.32000	210.65600	52.66400	52.66400
			5 C. C. Road	317.16000	253.72800	63.43200	63.43200
			6 Electrification	20.70000	16.56000	4.14000	4.14000
			7 Landscaping/RWH/Dust bin/Park	42.48000	33.98400	8.49600	8.49600
			8 Community hall	42.72000	34.17600	8.54400	8.54400
			9 Multipurpose Hall	21.84000	17.47200	4.36800	4.36800
			Sub- Total	7180.76000	5744.60800	1436.15200	1436.15200
			Primary School	16.38000	0.00000	16.38000	0.00000
			Primary health centre	12.65000	0.00000	12.65000	0.00000
			Total	7209.79000	5744.60800	1465.18200	1436.15200
			Grand total for Chattisgarh (4 projects from Raipur)	39144.61000	31218.42400	7926.18600	7804.60600
30	Karnataka	Bangalore	Rehabilitation of selected slums in Bangalore City				
			1 Housing Units @ Rs1,25,000/DU (Total 11603 DUs)	14503.80000	7251.90000	7251.90000	1812.97500
			2 Roads- CC	943.80000	471.90000	471.90000	117.97500
			3 Storm Water Drain & Culverts	1131.50000	565.75000	565.75000	141.43750
			4 Water supply	552.40000	276.20000	276.20000	69.05000
			5 Electrification	205.80000	102.90000	102.90000	25.72500
			6 Drainage System	397.10000	198.55000	198.55000	49.63750
			7 Social infra(Community centre & toilet)	283.00000	141.50000	141.50000	35.37500
			8 IEC & Community Participation	450.00000	0.00000	450.00000	0.00000
			Sub Total	18467.40000	9008.70000	9458.70000	2252.17500
			A&OE Expenses	450.00000	0.00000	450.00000	0.00000
			Total for Karnataka project from Bangalore	18917.40000	9008.70000	9908.70000	2252.17500

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
31	West Bengal	New Barrackpore (part of Kolkata)	Slum Development programme under basic services for Urban Poor through KMDA				
			1 2191 New Dwelling Units @ Rs.1.553 lakh/DU	3403.24000	1701.62000	1701.62000	425.40500
			2 Roads, pathways and pavings	1085.97000	542.99000	542.99000	135.74750
			3 Storm Water Drainage	305.10000	152.55000	152.55000	38.13750
			4 Water supply	193.98000	96.99000	96.99000	24.24750
			5 Electrification (Street lighting)	83.64000	41.82000	41.82000	10.45500
			6 Community Bath	31.94000	15.97000	15.97000	3.99250
			7 Solid Waste Disposal	57.29000	28.64500	28.64500	7.16125
			8 Health care facilities	21.34000	10.67000	10.67000	2.66750
			9 Retaining Wall	232.95000	116.47500	116.47500	29.11875
			Total	5415.45000	2707.73000	2707.73000	676.93250
32	West Bengal	Gayeshpur (part of Kolkata)	Improvement of Slum in Gayeshpur under Basic services for Urban Poor through KMDA West Bengal.				
			1 958 New Dwelling Units @ Rs.1.553 lakh/DU	1488.04000	744.02000	744.02000	186.00500
			2 Roads, pathways and pavings	168.07000	84.03500	84.03500	21.00875
			3 Storm Water Drainage	255.12000	127.56000	127.56000	31.89000
			4 Water supply	34.93000	17.46500	17.46500	4.36625
			5 Electrification (Street lighting)	20.16000	10.08000	10.08000	2.52000
			6 Solid Waste Disposal	9.68000	4.84000	4.84000	1.21000
			7 Health care facilities	26.56000	13.28000	13.28000	3.32000
			Total	2002.56000	1001.28000	1001.28000	250.32000
			Total for Kolkata (2 projects)	7418.01000	3709.01000	3709.01000	927.25250

STATEMENT-XXXI

STATEMENT-XXXII

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
33	West Bengal	Asansol	Rehabilitation of slums in Asansol, Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal (through ADDA), West Bengal				
			2000 New Dwelling Units, 1000 conversion from kutchha to pucca and 1000 upgradation (3000DUs @ Rs.1.32 lakh/new DU; 1000 Dus @ Rs.0.60 lakh/DU upgradation	4560.000000	2280.000000	2280.000000	570.000000
			1 Roads, pathways and pavings	1285.000000	642.000000	643.000000	160.500000
			2 Storm Water Drainage	673.000000	336.500000	336.500000	84.125000
			3 Water supply	551.000000	275.000000	276.000000	68.750000
			4 Electrification	350.000000	175.000000	175.000000	43.750000
			5 Community Latrine	1038.000000	519.000000	519.000000	129.750000
			6 Community Hall	49.000000	24.500000	24.500000	6.125000
			7 Community Seva Kendra, Child Care	249.000000	124.500000	124.500000	31.125000
			8 Park	140.000000	70.000000	70.000000	17.500000
			Total	8895.000000	4446.000000	4448.500000	1111.625000

STATEMENT-XXXIII

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	BSUP Project Name/Components	Rs. In lakh			
				Total project cost	Central Share	State Share	25% of Central share
34	West Bengal	Durgapur	(4) Rehabilitation of slums in Durgapur, Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal (through ADDA), West Bengal	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			2000 New Dwelling Units, 1000 conversion from kutcha to pucca and 1000 upgradation (3000 DUs @ Rs.1.32 lakh/new DU; 1000 DUs @ Rs.0.60 lakh/DU upgradation)	4560.00000	2280.00000	2280.00000	570.00000
			1) Roads, pathways and pavings	2040.00000	1020.00000	1020.00000	255.00000
			2) Storm Water Drainage	2037.00000	1018.50000	1018.50000	254.62500
			3) Water supply	216.72000	108.36000	108.36000	27.09000
			4) Electrification	501.00000	250.50000	250.50000	62.62500
			5) Community Latrine	988.10000	494.05000	494.05000	123.51250
			6) Community Hall	98.80000	49.40000	49.40000	12.35000
			7) Park	160.00000	80.00000	80.00000	20.00000
			Total	10601.62000	5300.81000	5300.81000	1325.20250
			Total for Asansol (2 projects)	19496.62000	9746.81000	9749.31000	2436.82750
			Grand total for West Bengal	26914.63000	13455.82000	13458.32000	3364.08000

Total for all the States/Cities		Rs. In lakh			
Gujarat		16353.07292	7783.45250	8569.62030	1945.86313
Haryana		6422.67830	3117.80500	3304.87300	779.45125
Chandigarh		13601.23700	9602.53010	3998.71341	2400.63253
Maharashtra		122891.65048	57321.07750	65570.57298	14330.26938
Chhattisgarh		39144.61000	31218.42400	7926.18600	7804.60600
Karnataka		18917.40000	9008.70000	9908.70000	2252.17500
West Bengal		26914.63000	13455.82000	13458.32000	3364.08000
Grand Total for all the States/Cities		244245.27869	131507.80910	112736.98569	32877.07728

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
Mission Directorate

Fixation of Fees for Project Preparation, Project Appraisal, Project Monitoring, Training, Capacity Building and Other Project-related Fees for Implementation of the Sub-Mission of 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)' under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and the 'Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)'

Under the approved Guidelines for the Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) provisions are made for supporting preparation of CDP, DPRS, Training and Capacity Building, Community Participation, IEC, Administration and Other Expenses as follows (Point 11):

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

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

Under approved Guidelines for the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – Point 7:

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

- For adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies;
- For Information, Education and Communication (IEC);
- For training and capacity building relating to project/scheme;
- For preparation of Detailed Project Reports;

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- For bringing about efficiencies in the projects".

The Ministry of Finance has already approved 1% of the project funds under A&OE for the Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation to undertake tasks like project appraisal, workshops, seminars, training, expenditure on communication, consultancy etc.

To operationalise the BSUP and IHSDP guidelines as stated above and bring in clarity, discussions were held by the JNNURM Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation with organisations like HUDCO, BMTPC, NBCC, HSMI, YASHADA, IIPA, ASCI, CGG etc. and the prevalent pattern of fees charged by these agencies for various project and training-related works were studied to arrive at the fees to be adopted under BSUP and IHSDP. Subject to the general stipulations in the guidelines for BSUP and IHSDP, it is now decided to adopt the following rates of fees under BSUP and IHSDP for payment to various agencies dealing with strategy development, project preparation, project appraisal, CDP appraisal (relating to the chapters on slum development), reform appraisal, monitoring, training and capacity building programmes, conduct of workshops etc. to avail Central Assistance under the Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – to be paid out of funds meant for (i) City Development Plan, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), training & capacity building, community participation, information, education and communication (IEC), etc. and (ii) Administrative & Other Expenses.

The rates prescribed below will be applicable in cases where the Government of India/State Governments/State Nodal Agencies/Municipalities/Other government agencies dealing with BSUP and IHSDP have deployed their own resources or engaged their own professional agencies/Urban Poverty Alleviation Cells, Administrative Training Institutes/professional, academic or research institutions/public sector undertakings etc. When consultants are engaged through tendering/process of selection as per rules, Para 11 of BSUP and Para 7 of IHSDP Guidelines quoted above will apply. However, consideration of release of funds will be based on proposals received by the Mission Directorate from State Governments/ULBs on a case by case basis.

1. Preparation of State Poverty Alleviation Strategy, City Poverty Alleviation Strategy, Municipal Action plan for Poverty Alleviation, State Urban Poverty Profile, City Poverty & Slums Profile etc.

Type of City	Amount (Gov Share - Grant) per Strategy or Plan or Profile
For category 'A' cities under BSUP	Rs. 2,00,000

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For category 'B' cities under BSUP	Rs. 1,50,000
For category 'C' cities under BSUP	Rs. 1,25,000
For remaining cities covered under IHSDP	Rs. 1,00,000

The State Governments/Nodal agencies/Municipalities concerned would be responsible for determining a competent agency, or institution (including the institutions empanelled for various tasks in the paragraphs that follow) for the preparation of State/City level Poverty Alleviation Strategy or Municipal Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation or State/City Poverty Profile.

2. Preparation of Detailed Project Reports: When the Government of India/State/UT Governments/State Nodal Agencies/Municipalities/Other Governmental Agencies dealing with BSUP and IHSDP deploy their own resources or engage their own professional agencies/Urban Poverty Alleviation Cells, Administrative Training Institutes/professional, academic or research institutions/public sector undertakings etc. for the preparation of Detailed Project Reports under BSUP and IHSDP a fee of 0.2% of the project cost (approved components only) will be reimbursed to the agency concerned as project preparation fee subject to the following limits:

Type of City	Amount (Gov Share - Grant) per Project
For category 'A' cities	Rs. 2,00,000
For category 'B' cities	Rs. 1,50,000
For category 'C' cities	Rs. 1,25,000
For remaining cities covered under the IHSDP	Rs. 1,00,000

When consultants are engaged through open tendering/a process of selection as per State/UT Government rules Para 11 of the BSUP guidelines or Para 7 of the IHSDP Guidelines quoted above will apply. However, consideration of release of funds will be based on proposal received by the Mission Directorate on a case by case basis.

The State/UT Government, the nodal institution or Municipality may determine the agency for preparation of the Detailed Project Reports as per the Government rules. The following agencies are empanelled by the Mission Directorate in MoHUPA for providing project preparation services:

- (i) Housing & Urban Development Corporation,

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- (ii) Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council,
- (iii) National Building Construction Corporation.
- (iv) Hindustan PreFab Limited,
- (v) Engineers India Limited,
- (vi) Engineering Projects India Limited,
- (vii) Bridge and Roof Corporation Limited, and
- (viii) Town & Country Planning Organisation.

The State Governments, nodal agencies and Municipalities are however free to engage any other appropriate public sector agency of their choice. In case they decide to go in for private sector consultants, a due process of tender/selection shall be followed as per the State Government rules/procedures.

3. Appraisal of Detailed Project Reports: A fee of 0.2% of the project cost (approved components only) shall be provided for the appraisal of Detailed Project Report under BSUP and IHSDP, subject to the ceiling limit of Rs.1,25,000 (Rupees One Lakh and Twenty Five Thousand Only) per project in BSUP cities and Rs.75,000 (Rupees Seventy Five Thousand Only) per project in IHSDP cities and towns.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has empanelled Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) as the appraising agencies for BSUP projects. HUDCO is selected by the Mission Directorate as the appraising agency for all IHSDP projects. The following additional agencies are shortlisted for appraisal of detailed project reports as and when required:

- (i) Engineers India Limited,
- (ii) Bridge and Roof Corporation Limited, and
- (iii) Hindustan PreFab Limited.

However, the selection of an agency by the Mission Directorate for appraisal of DPRs will depend on the agency's expertise in project appraisal and record of quality of appraisal and agencies may be added or removed depending upon their performance.

It is clarified that in no case would the agency preparing the project report be the agency appraising it. The State/UT Government/Nodal Agency/Municipality would clearly state the name, particulars and

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details of the agency/consultant engaged for preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

The following deadlines would be strictly adhered to in the appraisal of projects:

For projects received under the sub-Mission on BSUP	7 days from date of receipt
For projects received under the IHSDP	5 days from date of receipt

The appraising agencies would be liable for a penalty of Rs.1,000 per day in case of failure to meet the above deadlines. Additional penalty may be imposed based on non-performance or deficient performance.

The appraising agencies would be required to create a cadre of professional appraisers/trainers who would work closely with the Mission Directorate and undertake training programmes in allotted states and cities in such areas as project preparation, appraisal, monitoring, project MIS, management, leadership, teamwork etc. Undertaking training at state and city level will be a pre-condition for selection of an agency as the appraising agency by the Mission Directorate.

4. Appraisal of Urban Reforms: For the appraisal of Urban Reforms specific to BSUP and IHSDP i.e. Reforms connected with Urban Poverty Alleviation including Earmarking of Budgets for poverty alleviation and adherence to the 7-Point Charter, the following payment schedule will be adopted:

For each city under the Sub-Mission on BSUP	Rs.30,000 per year
For each city under IHSDP per year	Rs.20,000 per year

The following agencies are empanelled for the purpose of appraisal of sector reforms for urban poverty reduction:

- (i) Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune & National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty,

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- (ii) All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai & National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty,
- (iii) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi,
- (iv) National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi,
- (v) Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
- (vi) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO),
- (vii) Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad,
- (viii) Human Settlements Management Institute (HSMI),
- (ix) State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) as selected by the Mission Directorate.

The empanelled institutions would take the support of reputed NGOs/ Institutes to appraise the reform components under BSUP and IHSDP.

5. Appraisal of Sections of CDP relating to Slums & Poverty: For appraisal of the chapter on urban slums and poverty alleviation in City Development Plans, further to the appraisal conducted through the agencies empanelled by the Ministry of Urban Development (applicable only to sub-Mission on BSUP), a lumpsum fee of Rs. 30,000 per city would be provided.

The agencies empanelled are:

- (i) Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune & National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty,
- (ii) All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai & National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty,
- (iii) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi,
- (iv) National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi,
- (v) Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad,
- (vi) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO),
- (vii) Centre for Good Governance (CGG), Hyderabad,
- (viii) Human Settlements Management Institute (HSMI), and
- (ix) State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) as selected by the Mission Directorate.

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For both the appraisal of the chapter pertaining to urban poverty and slums in the CDP as well as reforms for urban poverty reduction, the appraising agencies would take into account the 7-point Charter. They would accordingly be required to partner with reputed NGOs/Institutions which have rich experience in working in slums and urban poverty alleviation projects. Such empanelled NGOs/institutions may be remunerated by the appraising agency from out of the funds allocated to them by the Ministry. Such appraisal must also allow for establishing linkages with the normative and mainstream development fabric proposed by the CDP

6. Monitoring of Implementation of Projects: For regular monitoring of the implementation of projects, the following schedule of fees is prescribed:

Cities under BSUP	Rs. 1,00,000 per city per year
Cities under IHSDP	Rs. 50,000 per city per year

The following agencies are empanelled for the above purpose:

- (i) Housing and Urban Development Corporation,
- (ii) Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council,
- (iii) National Building Construction Corporation,
- (iii) Hindustan PreFab Limited,
- (iv) Engineers India Limited, and
- (v) Bridge and Roof Corporation Limited.

Selection of monitoring agencies will be made by the Mission Directorate.

For regular monitoring of implementation of reforms, the following schedule of fees is prescribed:

For each city under the Sub-Mission on BSUP	Rs.30,000 per year
For each city under IHSDP per year	Rs.20,000 per year

The agencies empanelled for the purpose of appraisal of reforms will be the empanelled agencies for the purpose of monitoring of implementation of reforms which are special to BSUP and IHSDP. Selection will be made by the Mission Directorate.

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7. **Conduct of Workshops & Training:** The following assistance would be provided to agencies for holding workshops, inclusive of all costs on a per-workshop or actual basis, whichever is less:

National level workshop	Rs. 5,00,000
Regional level workshop	Rs. 3,00,000
State level workshop	Rs. 2,00,000

In case of workshops/training programmes, the expenditure per participant per day will be restricted to a lumpsum amount of Rs. 2,500/- (including boarding, lodging, transport, reading materials, background research, honorarium to local resource persons, institutional overheads etc.). The cost of outstation resource persons (2 or more) will be restricted to Rs. 50,000 lumpsum, including travel, boarding, lodging, professional fees and overheads. For North-eastern and special category states the amounts will be Rs.3000 per participant per day and Rs.75,000 lumpsum respectively.

Empanelled appraising agencies such as BMTPC, HUDCO, NBCC, National Institutions such as NIUA, NIPFP, IIPA, YASHADA and CGG, Regional Centres of Urban and Environmental Studies and State ATIs as selected by the Mission Directorate - would conduct workshops/take up training programmes in identified areas such as preparation of state and municipal strategies for urban poverty alleviation, municipal action plans for poverty alleviation, state and city poverty profiles, reform action plans, project management, technology management, leadership, teamwork and change management etc and will be sanctioned funds based on requests or reimbursed on furnishing of details. For development of training modules a sum of Rs. 50,000 will be sanctioned per module based on proposal from capacity building agencies and training institutions with the prescribed details.

8. **Coordination of Project Preparation, Appraisal, Training, Workshops etc.** The National Building Organisation (NBO) shall be the nodal agency of the Ministry for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of various projects including training under both BSUP as well as IHSDP for the country as a whole. A Project Management Support Unit (PMSU) for the Mission shall be created by NBO which would work out and implement a Management information System for JNNURM and other programmes of the Ministry with inputs from empanelled agencies and assistance from National Informatics Centre and National Resource Centre on Urban Poverty and its partners - YASAHADA, Pune, the Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad etc. NBO will also coordinate capacity building programmes under other schemes of the Ministry including externally-aided projects.

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Mission Directorate (JNNURM)

Model Demonstration Projects Under
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

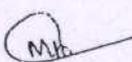
The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, including Basic Services for the Poor Programme Sub-Mission and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) launched along with the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission on 3rd December, 2005 aim at having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. BSUP is applicable to 63 cities covered under JNNURM. IHSDP is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 Census excepting the 63 Mission cities. Accordingly, the scheme has a wide coverage.

The admissible and inadmissible components under BSUP and IHSDP are annexed.

2. Keeping in view the objective of BSUP and IHSDP to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas, it is imperative that a model of the integrated housing project with related basic amenities with the deployment of appropriate technology is constructed and commissioned, especially in those regions and areas that are lagging behind in preparing and executing projects under BSUP and IHSDP. The models will be showpieces guiding effective implementation of both BSUP and IHSDP. A total of 10 projects will be taken up during the mission period with each project comprising 200 houses along with civic amenities.

3. With the launching of JNNURM, IHSDP has subsumed both Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and National Slum Development Programme. Model demonstration projects were constructed and commissioned under VAMBAY for which entire project cost was borne by the Central Government, while land was made available by the respective State Government. Model demonstration houses have the benefit of sending a strong message of the Government's initiative in providing affordable, low cost houses to the poorest among the poor people. Also it enables the respective regional agencies to work out their own projects that are to be implemented under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme.

4. While provision of model demonstration projects is one of the admissible components of IHSDP, no details have been provided in the guidelines on IHSDP. Also, unlike the VAMBAY, that was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Central assistance for the admissible components under IHSDP is provided as Additional Central Assistance to the State implementing agencies. In order to effectively put into use the concept of model demonstration projects, it is also necessary that such projects are executed through a central agency that has the ability and



technical support in order to effectively demonstrate use of cost effective and innovative building materials and disaster resistant construction technologies.

5. Central Nodal Agency

Showcasing a model project under JNNURM/IHSDP and its replication through dissemination of information leading to capacity building of engineers, workers etc. in the field level application would also boost the cost effective and innovative building technologies capable of withstanding calamities such as earthquake, etc. Therefore, the Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an undertaking under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is designated as the implementing agency to which Central fund can be released for establishing such model projects. BMTPC has the necessary experience in building such model projects under VAMBAY. [Also BMTPC has provided technical support for DSIIDC's Industrial Workers Housing Project at Bawana, comprising of 3164 housing units. The Council is also in touch with Chandigarh Housing Board & Nagpur Improvement Trust for providing technology support for the cost effective housing projects.]

6. Cost of Dwelling Unit

- (i) The model houses will be constructed as per the cost worked out based on the Schedule of Rates of the State in which the model is constructed. The cost will be fully met out of central funds.
- (ii) Cost for provision of related infrastructure facilities such as water, sanitation, road, etc., would be separately worked out by the nodal implementing agency in consultation with the State Government/Urban Local Bodies based on the concerned State schedule of Rates. Such cost would also be fully met out of the Central fund.
- (iii) The infrastructural facilities should invariably have a multipurpose community centre which is capable of housing anganwadis, health centre, etc. Also, where, the beneficiaries are proposed to be relocated from their place of vocation, it may be ensured, wherever possible, that similar infrastructural facilities are provided to them around the project, and the same should be built into the overall project cost towards infrastructural facilities.

7. Minimum Floor Area of Dwelling Unit

The model houses should have a minimum floor area of 25 sq. mtrs with provision for one multiple purpose room and a bed room plus kitchen and toilet.

8. Beneficiaries and their selection

- (i) Preference should be given to urban destitute people who do not have the financial capacity to contribute.
- (ii) State Government/Urban Local Bodies may consider allotment of such model houses to other categories of urban poor if adequate number of urban destitute people is not available. In such a situation adequate planning should be made by the State Government to ensure that slum dwellers who need relocation/rehabilitation are provided preference.
- (iii) Where the options at (i) and (ii) above are not feasible, the site can be located in such a place where frequent flooding, etc., occurs requiring

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temporary, but annual rehabilitation of affected people. Accordingly, such model project may be established as a permanent place of rescue/shelter for victims of such vagaries of nature that cannot be avoided

- (iv) To ensure that such commissioned houses do not lie vacant for want of people to occupy State Government/Urban Local Bodies should identify beneficiaries before the launch of the project and accordingly ideal site/location should be selected for the model demonstration projects.
- (v) The details of beneficiaries identified should be recorded through both bio-metric and iris technology so that proper records are maintained that can later be used for passing on benefits of social security, etc.

9. Beneficiary Contribution

- (i) In respect of beneficiaries other than urban destitute people, but people belonging to the poorest among the poor people identified by the Urban Local Bodies, a token contribution of 5% of the project cost may be recovered from the beneficiaries which may be pooled for the maintenance of such buildings and their surroundings.
- (ii) Wherever feasible, the beneficiary contribution should be built into the project through loan from financial institution for which necessary facilities should be provided by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies.

10. Infrastructure Development and Maintenance

State Government/Urban Local bodies should ensure a separate provision for upkeep and maintenance of the public assets created under the scheme.

11. Title of the land

Title of the land/or the building should be preferably in the name of wife and alternatively jointly in the names of both husband and wife.

12. Health, Education and Social Security

The occupants of the model demonstration projects should get the benefits of health, education and social security through convergence of such facilities. Such convergence should be ensured by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies.

13. Land for the project

Land for the model demonstration project would be provided by the State Government free of cost. However, cost for acquisition of private land for the project in North Eastern States and hilly States viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu Kashmir would be fully met out of Central Assistance under BSUP/IHSDP guidelines.

14. Central Assistance

100% of the project cost to be met out of the Central fund under JNNURM/Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to be released to the nodal agency for implementation of the Model Demonstration Project.

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The approved Guidelines for the Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) – Point 11 provide:

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

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

The approved Guidelines for the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) – Point 7:

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

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

Thus, the Guidelines under IHSDP provides for allocation "For adoption of innovative approaches and adoption of proven and appropriate technologies". "Provision of Model Demonstration Projects" is also an admissible component.

The Ministry of Finance has already approved 1% of the project funds under A&OE for the Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation to undertake tasks like project appraisal, workshops, seminars, training, expenditure on communication, consultancy etc. under both BSUP and IHSDP combinedly. Additional allocation will be secured by approaching the Finance Ministry and seeking diversion of funds provided under VAMBAY under which model demonstration projects were earlier undertaken and which is subsumed under JNNURM/IHSDP.

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The Model Demonstration Projects will be implemented using funds under the head of Administration & "Other" Expenses. The release of funds to the Central Nodal Agency will be as per the same pattern being followed under IHSDP.

15. General matters

- (i) In case no Master Plan /Development Plan is currently enforceable at the desired location, the competent body must provide an undertaking stating that the scheme will be absorbed into any plan that is made and enforced in future on as-is-where-is basis.
 - (ii) The project should preferably cover only one contiguous site and not multiple sites.
 - (iii) The project cost and the specifications would be placed for sanction by CSMC.
 - (iv) The model project should essentially involve construction of dwelling units with innovative and cost-effective building materials and disaster resistant construction technologies.
 - (v) The Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation will constitute a Steering Committee to provide guidance and review implementation of the projects from time to time.
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Annexure

Admissible & Inadmissible Components under BSUP & IHSDP

A. Admissible components under BSUP:-

- Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.
- Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- Street lighting.
- Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor

Note: Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

B. Admissible Components under IHSDP:-

- Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- Provision of community toilets.
- Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.
- Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.
- Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.
- Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and Primary health care including immunization, etc.
- Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.
- Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

Note: Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

C. Inadmissible Components

Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered:

- Power, Telecom
- Wage employment programme & staff component
- Creation of fresh employment opportunities

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
Mission Directorate

Unit Cost for Housing & Infrastructure under BSUP & IHSDP

It has been observed in a number of CSMC and CSC meetings that capping of dwelling unit cost is not proper because the cost of building material, transportation and other related items vary from State to State and terrain to terrain. Secretaries/Commissioners from different States have argued time and again that it is impossible to construct houses within the unit cost of Rs.80,000/- under IHSDP. Further, capping of unit cost may discourage states going for higher quality houses linked with bank loans. In the Meeting of Housing Ministers held at Hyderabad on 17-18 November, presided over by Hon'ble Minister for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, a unanimous resolution was passed by the Housing Ministers to request the Government of India not to fix unit cost under JNNURM and adopt a benchmark of composite housing & infrastructure costs together for the purpose of restricting Government of India grant, leaving the unit cost variations to the State Governments.

CSMC & CSC members had also decided earlier that we may come up with "composite unit cost" of dwelling unit for BSUP and IHSDP. Accordingly, the work of calculating the composite cost was assigned to our appraising agencies i.e. HUDCO and BMTPC. They have studied the patterns of costs prevalent in various cities and have come to the conclusion that no unit cost be fixed while the share of GOI for housing and infrastructure together may be restricted, giving flexibility to States. Actually, if the area of house is fixed, terrain conditions are given and schedule of rates are fixed the unit cost of a house is determined automatically and there will be no freedom on part of any body to vary the unit cost. Thus, artificially restricting the unit cost of a house will mean compromise in structural quality which will be dangerous in a multi-storeyed (G+3 or 4) context. There are also factors like paying attention to make houses natural calamity-proof.

Under the guidelines for BSUP, there is no ceiling unit cost of house. The financing pattern approved is as follows:

Category of cities	Grant Central Share	State/ULB/Parastatal share, including Beneficiary contribution
Cities with 4 million plus population as per 2000 Census	50%	50%
Cities with million plus but less than 4 million population	50%	50%

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as per 2001 census		
Cities/towns in North Eastern States and J&K	90%	10%
Other Cities	80%	20%

Note: The percentage is on the total project cost

Under the guidelines for IHSDP, the ceiling cost per dwelling unit is Rs. 80,000 per unit. However, this ceiling cost will be reviewed after one year. The sharing pattern of funding under IHSDP is in the ratio of 80:20 between Central Government and State Government/ULB/Parastatal. States/ Implementing Agencies may raise their contribution from their own resources or from beneficiary contribution/financial institutions. For special category States, the funding pattern between Centre and the States is in the ratio of 90:10.

Generally the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee has adopted the housing:infrastructure costs ratio on a pattern of 60:40 pattern. Infrastructure costs include physical amenity costs, common facility costs like septic tank and water supply facilities. They also include approach roads and connectivities for water, sewer, storm drainage systems etc. Like house costs, infrastructure costs also vary from town to town. This 60:40 pattern will however be adopted as a benchmark for the purpose of appraisal.

In case of a IHSDP town, if the unit cost is most conservatively adopted as Rs.100,000 (revision is permissible after one year), following 60:40 ratio, the composite cost would be Rs.1.66 lakh. This cost will be adopted as the benchmark for the purpose of appraisal. Within this cost, states may adopt their own unit costs for housing and infrastructure. However, the State Schedule of Rates will be followed.

Based on the unanimous resolution of the Housing Ministers, It will not be appropriate for Government of India to limit the unit cost of house to any figure (when area of house is fixed, terrain conditions are given and schedule or rates are prescribed by the State Government, unit cost will emerge automatically and there will be no freedom to change the unit cost). When we are going for multi-storied buildings, generally with G+2, G+3 or G-4 it will also be very dangerous to restrict the unit cost. Accordingly, keeping the composite unit cost (house + infrastructure) in view, flexibility will be allowed to State Governments under IHSDP, with the Central Government share restricted to the per unit of composite house cost (housing + infrastructure) of Rs.1.66 lakhs.

For BSUP cities there will be no unit cost restriction either on house or infrastructure cost. The State Schedule of Rates prevailing will be adopted. However, for the purpose of Central Assistance, the appraising agency may keep the composite cost benchmark in view so as to limit costs. The decision of the CSMC and CSC in special cases, however, will be final.

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In case of special terrain conditions, hilly states, far-flung areas etc. 12.5% extra would be added. The unit cost is to be reviewed by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee every year as permitted by IHSDP guidelines.

The phenomenon of urban poverty in India is increasingly receiving policy attention in fact in many of the fast-urbanising states in India, the incidence of urban poverty is higher than rural poverty. At the beginning of the new millennium, India has already crossed the one billion mark of population and constitutes about 16% of the world's humanity. With about 285 million people in urban areas in over 5,000 cities, nearly 67 million urban population lives below poverty line and 62 million in slums and squatter settlements.

The Jawahar National Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM) which was launched in 3 December 2002 seeks to address the problems of rapid urbanisation and focus specifically on the needs of the urban poor. The 'Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP)' Sub-Mission under JNURM aims at addressing the integrated development of slums and civic services to the poor in 63 selected cities all over India. For non BSUP cities and towns, Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), has also been launched for tackling the challenges of shelter and poverty reduction.

JNURM envisages implementation of plans at State and Municipal levels to ensure long-run sustainability of urban development, poverty reduction and slum upgradation programmes. Among them, the following is one of the specific reforms with regard to ameliorating the conditions of the urban poor:

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

Street vending has been a profession of the urban poor in existence in India since time immemorial. However, the number of street vendors has increased manifold in the recent years. According to one study Mumbai has the largest number of street vendors numbering around 250,000, while Delhi has around 200,000. Calcutta has more than 150,000 street vendors and Ahmedabad has around 100,000. Women constitute a large number of street vendors in almost every city. Some studies estimate that street vendors constitute approximately 2% of the population of a city. The total number of street vendors in the country is estimated at around 1 crore. Urban vending is not only a source of employment but provide services to the majority of urban population. The role played by the hawkers in the economy as also in the society needs to be given due credit.

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Mission Directorate (JNNURM)

Basic Services to the Street Vendors and Hawkers under BSUP & IHSDP

The phenomenon of urban poverty in India is increasingly receiving policy attention. In fact, in many of the fast-urbanising states in India, the incidence of urban poverty is higher than rural poverty. At the beginning of the new millennium, India has already crossed the one billion mark of population and constitutes about 1/6th of the world's humanity. With about 285 million people in urban areas in over 5,000 cities, nearly 67 million urban population lives below poverty line and 62 million in urban slums and squatter settlements.

2. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched in 3, December 2005 seeks to address the problems of rapid urbanization and focus specifically on the needs of the urban poor. The 'Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP)' Sub-Mission under JNNURM aims at addressing the integrated development of slums and civic services to the poor in 63 selected cities all over India. For non-BSUP cities and towns 'Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)', has also been launched for tackling the challenges of shelter and poverty reduction.

3. JNNURM envisages implementation of reforms at State and Municipal levels to ensure long-run sustainability of urban development, poverty reduction and slum upgradation programmes. Among them, the following is one of the specific reforms with regard to the ameliorating the conditions of the urban poor;

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

4. Street vending has been a profession of the urban poor in existence in India since time immemorial. However, the number of street vendors has increased manifold in the recent years. According to one study Mumbai has the largest number of street vendors numbering around 250,000, while Delhi has around 200,000. Calcutta has more than 150,000 street vendors and Ahmedabad has around 100,000. Women constitute a large number of street vendors in almost every city. Some studies estimate that street vendors constitute approximately 2% of the population of a city. The total number of street vendors in the country is estimated at around 1 crore. Urban vending is not only a source of employment but provide services to the majority of urban population. The role played by the hawkers in the economy as also in the society needs to be given due credit.

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5. Street vendors provide valuable services to the urban population while trying to earn their livelihood. It is imperative that under Government's policies and programmes assistance is provided to this segment of population to earn their livelihood. The Central Government had formulated a National Policy for Street Vendors in January 2004. This policy envisages a liberalized regime for street vendors so that their work gets to be treated as a legitimate occupation.

6. As street vendors and hawkers constitute a sizable segment of the urban poor, there is a need to create special vending zones in cities to facilitate their activities with the threat of eviction. In order to attain the objective of basic services to the urban poor, it is proposed that the urban poor engaged in street vending and hawking be provided with vending zone facilities through the admissible components under BSUP and IHSDP as follows (see Annexure):

BSUP:

- "Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor".
- "Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects".
- "Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc."
- "Street lighting".
- "Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc".

IHSDP:

- "Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc." – Physical amenities include markets and vending zones or facilities
- "Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects".

7. As the projects to create vending/hawking zones in cities and towns will involve facilities like pavements, lighting, shelters, community facilities etc. and these come under one or more of the admissible components under BSUP and IHSDP, it is clarified that they will be implemented following the BSUP and IHSDP guidelines. Proposals will be received from ULBs/State Governments, appraised by the designated appraising agencies and sanctioned by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee as per the existing procedures in vogue.

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Annexure
Admissible & Inadmissible Components under BSUP & IHSDP

A. Admissible components under BSUP:-

- Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.
- Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- Street lighting.
- Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor

Note: Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

B. Admissible Components under IHSDP:-

- Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- Provision of community toilets.
- Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.
- Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.
- Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.
- Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and Primary health care including immunization, etc.
- Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.
- Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

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Note: Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

C. Inadmissible Components

Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered:

- Power
- Telecom
- Wage employment programme & staff component
- Creation of fresh employment opportunities

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
Mission Directorate

National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty
Alleviation

1. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is the single largest initiative ever launched by the Government of India to address the problems of infrastructure and basic services to the poor in cities and towns in a holistic manner. JNNURM comprises two broad segments, namely (i) the Sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance and (ii) the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor. The Mission covers 63 identified cities. The non-Mission cities and towns are covered under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
2. Governance reforms are central to UBSP and IHSDP. Linked to Government of India's support to States, they are based on an enabling strategy aimed at assisting the State and municipal governments to improve urban governance with a view to ensuring the sustained provision of urban infrastructure and basic amenities to the poor. Accordingly, a series of reforms at the State and local levels are envisaged to address the key urban issues. These reforms are particularly critical for poverty alleviation as it is the poor who need good governance the most. Accordingly under the Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) several reforms including earmarking of Municipal Budgets for Poverty Alleviation, and provision of 7 Basic Services to the Poor: Land Tenure, Affordable Shelter, Water, Sanitation, Education, Health and Social Security, etc. are contemplated. Implementation of BSUP and IHSDP both require considerable capacity building at the national, state and local levels.
3. Capacity building will encompass both systemic as well as individual capacity. Any programme for capacity building for poverty reduction thus has to be in the context of the Constitution (74th Amendment) 1992 which provides a legal-institutional framework for the conduct of municipal affairs. This legal-institutional framework comprising of six key institutions: (i) elected municipal corporations in large cities, municipal councils in smaller towns and nagar panchayats in areas in transition from rural to urban to act as effective institutions of local self-government; (ii) independent State Election Commission to conduct free and fair municipal elections; (iii) Wards Committees to facilitate peoples' involvement in civic service delivery at the cutting edge; (iv) State Finance Commission to recommend devolution of State resources to urban and rural local bodies; (v) District Planning Committee to consolidate spatial and economic development plans for rural and urban areas; and (vi) Metropolitan Planning Committees to prepare plans for metropolitan agglomerations comprising of municipal corporations, municipalities and panchayats. The 74th Amendment aims at promoting good governance through

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decentralization. Accordingly, as a part of the JNNURM Guidelines, the effective implementation of the 74th Amendment Act is included as an important reform for accessing Government of India funds. In particular, functions, finances and functionaries must be devolved by State Governments on the municipal entities commensurate with the mandates envisaged in the Constitution and the urban local bodies must be enabled to discharge the crucial functions of urban poverty alleviation, slum upgradation, education, health care etc. Capacity-building for pro-poor governance is a must.

4. The 12th Schedule to the Constitution of India (Article 243W), inserted by the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992, provides a list of 18 functions as belonging to the legitimate domain of urban local bodies in the country as follows:

- Urban planning including town planning;
- Regulation of land use and construction of buildings;
- Planning for economic and social development;
- Roads and bridges;
- Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes;
- Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management;
- Fire services;
- Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects;
- Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and the mentally retarded;
- Slum improvement and upgradation;
- Urban poverty alleviation;
- Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, and playgrounds;
- Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects;
- Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation ghats/grounds, and electric crematoria;
- Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals;
- Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths;
- Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences;
- Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

As may be seen from the above, the 74th Amendment Act envisages that the functions of Slum improvement and upgradation; Urban poverty alleviation; Provision of urban amenities and facilities to the poor and Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society are among the key functions of municipalities. Further, the elected urban local bodies are envisaged to function as grassroots institutions of local self-government, preparing plans for economic development and social justice. However, while the Constitutional mandate is clear, the Municipalities have generally not "owned" these new functions in the absence of adequate resources and capacity.

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5. After the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act came into existence, for the first time, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has imparted a big impetus to urban poverty alleviation and slum upgradation programmes in the country. Through this Mission, it is proposed to put in place, on the fast track, reforms-driven, rights-oriented, demand-led, community-partnering framework with focus on public-private-people partnerships by involving all the key players. JNNURM is likely to provide about Rs. 20,000 crores to urban local bodies in cities and towns for housing and basic services in slums and poor localities over a period of 7 years. This amount will be supplemented by State share, Institutional finance and Beneficiary contribution. It is very important that the Municipalities and State Government agencies are assisted with adequate capacity building measures to ensure that the "outlays" provided under JNNURM are translated to tangible "outcomes" for the poor and that the ULBs own and discharge the poverty alleviation functions as obligatory responsibilities. The issues assume critical importance in the context of growing urbanization and the phenomenon of migration of poverty to cities and towns from rural areas.

6. Both the mandates of 74th Amendment and JNNURM pose considerable challenges of building institutional and human resource capacities at the local government level. However, most Municipalities in the country do not have capacity to implement poverty alleviation and slum upgradation programmes on such a large scale as envisaged by JNNURM even if they could take the assistance of Housing Boards, Housing Corporations, Slum Boards, Public Health Engineering Departments etc. They need to create/strengthen Urban Poverty Alleviation Cells equipped with a range of expertise in areas such as project management, social development, financial management, social and environmental analysis, participatory appraisal, development management, social accountability and audit, leadership and team work, change management etc. In particular, the capacity of local government staff in designing and implementing, monitoring and evaluating BSUP and IHSDP programmes with special thrust on the 7 Point Charter (land tenure, shelter, water, sanitation, education, health and social security) and addressing the emerging issues of livelihood development including upgradation of skills for the poor, assume critical importance. These functions today remain fragmented between ULBs, parastatals and State Government departments. Workable institutional mechanisms will need to be evolved to build institutional capacity in addition to building human resource capacity.

7. It is perceived that in the face of the challenge of managing a large scheme such as the JNNURM, the State Governments and ULBs need support with initiatives such as national, state and municipal resource centres on urban poverty, networking between resource centres, national and state policies on core issues, preparation of state and city urban poverty alleviation strategies and profiles, development of slum profiles and mapping of slums using GIS, municipal action plans for poverty reduction, preparation of projects for seeking Government assistance and institutional finance, effective management of projects, development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems and frameworks and creation of institutional mechanisms to build the systemic capacity needed for effective implementation of JNNURM and

reforms for pro-poor municipal programmes, policies and governance. These initiatives would call for, inter-alia, preparation of guidelines to address various issues relating to management urban poverty alleviation programmes, establishment of a National and State Data Centres on urban poverty and slums, establishment of cells dealing with Management Information System for JNNURM and tracking poverty, networking of resource and training institutions, urban local bodies, NGOs, CBOs, etc. for sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience and development and deployment of e-tools for demystification of processes and improving service delivery for the poor, There is an urgent need to use ICT tools to improve MIS for JNNURM to track the progress of projects at the slum, municipality and state levels. An Online Urban Poverty Alleviation Tracking System is already planned. State, City and Slum poverty profiles have to be prepared using GIS and MIS.

8. We also need to build capacity of community groups and civil society organisations also – especially Self-Help Groups and NGOs, which could support organisation and empowerment of the poor to demand better services and exercise vigilance over service delivery. The Right to Information Act 2005 provides considerable opportunities for empowerment of the poor. The power of the Act has to be harnessed in combination with social audit and accountability mechanism.

9. **Programme Content:** A sample of activities that can be undertaken under the national initiative to be called "National Programme of Capacity Building for Poverty Alleviation: would include:

- Developing institutional capacity at Central, State and ULB level (UPA Cells) to design, implement, monitor and evaluate (DIME) poverty alleviation programmes including livelihood development, with focus on the 7-Point Charter, efficiency, performance measurement, social audit and social accountability;
- Improving the capacity in State Governments and ULBs for preparing state and city poverty alleviation strategies, municipal action plans for poverty alleviation and state, city and slum poverty profiles, resource mobilization for urban poverty reduction etc.;
- Preparation of DPRs, economic and financial analysis of urban projects, environmental, social and economic analysis of projects, project planning, project formulation, capital budgeting, project implementation, project monitoring, gender budgeting, outcome measurement and outlay-outcome tracking, and project evaluation;
- Management and leadership development and change management in the context of JNNURM, poverty alleviation and livelihood development programmes – building human resources and enabling change to happen in state government and municipal without resistance;

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- Implementation of Right to Information Act 2005, social audit, etc. with a view to empowering the urban poor to exercise vigilance over the functioning of public authorities, demand transparency and accountability etc. and facilitating pro-poor governance that is responsive and sensitive to the needs of the poor;
- Capacity Building of Self-Help Groups, Community Organisations, Community Development Societies, Civil Society Organisations including NGOs and CBOs for social mobilization, community development, gender empowerment and strengthening of the Voice of the Poor to demand better services and monitor service quantity and quality regularly.

10. **Programme Coordination:** The capacity building programme for poverty reduction is meant to leverage the initiatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, other poverty alleviation initiatives and efforts to implement the 74th Amendment Act at the state and local levels. The National Building Organisation will anchor the overall programme on capacity development for poverty alleviation and coordinate with various stakeholders at national and state levels. A series of resource Institutions would be linked to the Ministry and NBO in areas as below:

Overall Coordination: National Building Organisation – Joint Secretary, MoHUPA & Mission Director (JNNURM)		
Policy Advisory & Knowledge Management	JNNURM Programme Management	Training Management
<p>Institute of Economic Growth</p> <p><i>Basic service delivery, healthcare, livelihoods and micro-finance</i></p> <p>CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University</p> <p><i>Urban land policy, urbanization and regional development policy, education, gender and child rights</i></p> <p>Human Settlements Management Institute</p> <p><i>Human settlement</i></p>	<p>Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council</p> <p>Project management, Technology management for housing and civic infrastructure</p> <p>Housing and Urban Development Corporation</p> <p>Project management, appropriate technology selection, macro-level techno-economic feasibility, spatial planning management and</p>	<p>Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration, Pune</p> <p>Enumerating and estimating urban poverty, decision support and policy formulation, implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, management development</p> <p>Regional Centre for Urban Environmental Studies/All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai</p> <p>Decentralization, training modules and capacity building for elected representatives of local</p>

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development and management Urban poverty alleviation slum policy Centre for Good Governance Pro-poor/responsive/accountable urban governance, e-Governance, urban information system management, change management, Research and training network	solutions National Building Construction Corporation Project management, cost, quality control in project execution	Governments Indian Institute of Public Administration/LBSNAA, Mussoorie/Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) Training and sensitization of senior civil servants and policy-makers towards urban poverty alleviation
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11. **Implementation Partners:** The following Institutions would be responsible for localizing content at a zonal level for dissemination to all levels of beneficiaries, maintain contact programmes (handholding and training follow-up):

Dr. M. C. Reddy Human Resource Development Institute Hyderabad

Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration:

Administrative Training Institute, Mysore:

Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, Ahemedabad:

These institutions will work in partnership with the institutions listed in paragraph 10 and reputed civil society organisations.

Other research and training institutions will be selected for implementation of capacity building programmes depending on their expertise and capacity.

12. **Programme Outputs:**

The following indicative outputs from the Institutions/programme would include, but not be limited to:

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- (a) Preparation and delivery of training modules for poverty reduction, comprising of
- (i) Background knowledge of poverty profiles, enumeration methods and estimation techniques; poverty profiles and slum mapping
 - (ii) Urban poor in city development processes – social, economic and physical
 - (iii) Need identification for projects, project formulation, design, sustainability analysis, delivery and deployment
 - (iv) Mainstreaming initiatives for the urban poor in formal sector economy and livelihoods – subsidy and tariff management
 - (v) Application of e-governance tools for tracking poverty alleviation and managing poverty alleviation programmes.

(b) City Managers' Forum on Alleviating Urban Poverty – a knowledge network of Municipal Commissioners, Administrators, Regional managers and other administrative/ technical personnel to share and learn from each other's experiences, contributing to the overall knowledge pool for urban poverty reduction. This forum would be administered by the Yeshwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration, Pune and would meet at regular intervals, apart from a perpetual online forum for trading of knowledge, information and views on poverty alleviation.

(c) Mayors' Forum for Combating Urban Poverty – a conclave of Mayors and other elected representatives of local Governments, State Governments and Central Governments to discuss on poverty alleviation issues, serve as a voice and accountability platform for the urban poor themselves. This would be administered by the Regional Centre for Urban Environmental Studies of the All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai, and would meet at least twice a year and review progress of urban poverty alleviation schemes including JNNURM and IHSDP, other livelihoods initiatives et al.

(c) Colloquium of Researchers on Urban Poverty – a technical group of researchers devoted to urban poverty issues meeting at regular intervals, bringing out research and evaluation studies and suggesting to State and Central Governments regarding policy and programme changes. This will be administered by the Centre for Good Governance in partnership with YASHADA and All India Institute of Local Self Government.

13. Financial Parameters:

The activities under the National Programme on Capacity Building for Urban Poverty Alleviation would be funded out of the following budgetary resources:

- (a) up to 5% under Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM for City Development Plan, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), training & capacity building, community participation,

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information, education and communication (IEC) [Para 11 of the BSUP Guidelines].

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

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

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

(d) IEC and training components under poverty alleviation programmes like SJSRY.

(e) Externally-aided projects such as 'National Strategy for the Urban Poor'

(f) Programmes of the partnering State Governments and research and training institutions.

The financial rules governing hosting and arrangement of conferences, workshops and other conclaves would be as per the applicable orders of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation prepared in connection with the implementation of JNNURM and IHSDP [N11027/6/2006/UPA III (Part)] – Extract enclosed.

14. Programme Steering Committee:

The programme will be steered by a committee under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary & Mission Director (JNNURM) with Director (NBO) as the convener. The members would include representatives of YASHADA, AILSG, CGG, HUDCO, BMTPC, NBCC, HSMI, select ATIs. The Committee will involve State Secretaries, Municipal Commissioners and co-opt members as may be considered appropriate and necessary.

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Annexure 1
Extracts from BSUP & IHSDP Guidelines

BSUP Guidelines Extracts – Section 11:

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

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

IHSDP Guidelines Extracts – Section 7:

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

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

The Ministry of Finance has already approved 1% of the project funds under A&OE for the Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation to undertake tasks like project appraisal, workshops, seminars, training, expenditure on communication, consultancy etc.

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
Mission Directorate

Implementation of Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the North-eastern States including Sikkim

With effect from the year 2001-2002, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Scheme named "Projects for the development of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim" under 10% lumpsum provision in the budget of the Ministry specially earmarked for this purpose. Under this Scheme, individual projects in the following identified areas, received from the NER States, were approved by the Ministry :-

- i) Housing projects (predominantly for the urban poor)
- ii) Poverty alleviation projects (including construction of markets/shopping complexes for the rehabilitation of vendors/hawkers)
- iii) Slum improvement/upgradation projects

2. Since inception of this programme, so far 56 projects at a total cost of Rs. 460.24 crore have been sanctioned and out of this Rs. 288.98 crore have been released to various executing agencies (i.e., NBCC, HPL, BMTPC, Manipur Planning and Development Authority, Diphu Municipal Board, Assam, and Dhemaji Municipal Board, Assam.).

3. From the current financial year 2006-2007, Planning Commission has observed that no new projects should be sanctioned now under this scheme and all new projects should be considered under the JNNURM. The current year allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore should be utilized for the ongoing projects only.

4. Under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme following are the admissible components:-

A. Admissible components under BSUP:-

- Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/ urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.
- Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- Street lighting.
- Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.

Annexure 2

Extracts from MoHUPA Guidelines [N11027/6/2006/UPA III (Part)] relating to Fixation of Fees for Project Preparation, Project Appraisal, Project Monitoring, Training, Capacity Building and Other Project-related Fees for Implementation of the Sub-Mission of 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)' under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and the 'Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSD)

The following assistance would be provided to agencies for holding workshops, inclusive of all costs on a per-workshop or actual basis, whichever is less:

National level workshop	Rs. 5,00,000
Regional level workshop	Rs. 3,00,000
State level workshop	Rs. 2,00,000

In case of workshops/training programmes, the expenditure per participant per day will be restricted to a lumpsum amount of Rs. 2,500/- (including boarding, lodging, transport, reading materials, background research, honorarium to local resource persons, institutional overheads etc.). The cost of outstation resource persons (2 or more) will be restricted to Rs. 50,000 lumpsum, including travel, boarding, lodging, professional fees and overheads. For North-eastern and special category states the amounts will be Rs.3000 per participant per day and Rs.75,000 lumpsum respectively.

Empanelled appraising agencies such as BMTPC, HUDCO, NBCC, National Institutions such as NIUA, NIPFP, IIPA, YASHADA and CGG, Regional Centres of Urban and Environmental Studies and State ATIs as selected by the Mission Directorate - would conduct workshops/take up training programmes in identified areas such as preparation of state and municipal strategies for urban poverty alleviation, municipal action plans for poverty alleviation, state and city poverty profiles, reform action plans, project management, technology management, leadership, teamwork and change management etc and will be sanctioned funds based on requests or reimbursed on furnishing of details. For development of training modules a sum of Rs. 50,000 will be sanctioned per module based on proposal from capacity building agencies and training institutions with the prescribed details.

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- Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor

Note: Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

B. Admissible Components under IHSDP:-

- Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- Provision of community toilets.
- Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.
- Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.
- Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.
- Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and Primary health care including immunization, etc.
- Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.
- Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

Note: Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu & Kashmir.

C. Inadmissible Components

Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered:

- Power
- Telecom
- Wage employment programme & staff component
- Creation of fresh employment opportunities

5. Considering the sensitivity in the North Eastern States and the enthusiasm generated among the people since the implementation of the development scheme through the 10% lump sum fund, it is imperative that special care and assistance should continue to be provided to these areas. Taking into consideration the views of Planning Commission and also the utmost importance to continue similar assistance keeping in view the peculiar situation in the NER States, there is an urgent need to integrate the already existing scheme into the JNNURM. Accordingly, the existing three types of projects (i.e., Housing projects for the urban poor; Projects of construction of markets/shopping complexes for the rehabilitation of vendors/hawkers; and Slum improvement/upgradation projects) being implemented under the "Projects for the development of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim" under 10% lumpsum provision in the budget of the Ministry of HUPA will be undertaken under BSUP and IHSDP as follows:

BSUP: Under the admissible components titled:

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3 3 'Integrated development of slums, i.e., housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities'.

- 'Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor',
- 'Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.'

and other components

IHSDP: Under the admissible components

- 'Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses'
- 'Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.' – physical amenities for the poor include markets/shopping complexes for the rehabilitation of vendors/hawkers.
- "Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects".

10% of the funds allocated to MoHUA under BSUP and IHSDP will be allocated to North Eastern States including Sikkim. The allocations under BSUP will be demand driven as per the BSUP guidelines. As reliable data on population living in slums are not available for the North-eastern States and Sikkim, the allocations under IHSDP will be based on urban population rather than slum population while ensuring that the projects sanctioned are for the urban poor and slum dwellers.

The project executing agencies will include NBCC, HPL, BMTPC, HUDCO and authorities as recommended by the State Governments subject to the BSUP and IHSDP Guidelines.

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