

Checklist of reforms

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

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

I	At the beginning of the Mission period, has the city development plan made a total inventory of housing stock available for urban poor?	Yes
II	Is there any formal housing available for urban poor such as EWS/ LIG/ resettlement housing NOT classified as a 'slum'?	Yes
III	If yes, what percentage of the total housing stock does it comprise?	20.34 %
IV	What percentage of the total housing stock is classified as 'slum' by the urban local body?	65.00 %
V	What percentage of the total housing stock is classified as squatters, i.e. not recognizable as slums or legal tenements/ settlements?	35.00 %
VI	What has been the growth rate of housing stock classified as slum and squatters (in percentage) in the overall growth of total housing stock (a) annually over the last decade, and (b) decennially	(a) 12.80 % (b) 7.90 %
VII	Of this, has the city development plan identified all unacceptable housing stock, i.e. that which requires replacement?	Yes
a	Does the unacceptable stock include all structures in squatters? If yes, indicate percentage in total unacceptable stock	Yes 28 %
b	Does the unacceptable stock include dilapidated/ unsafe structures inside slums? If yes, indicate percentage in total unacceptable stock?	Yes 32 %
c	Does the unacceptable stock include temporary (kutecha) structures inside slums? If yes, indicate percentage in total unacceptable stock?	Yes 35 %
VIII	At the beginning of the Mission period, has the city development plan made a total estimate of required housing stock for the urban poor within the CDP perspective period, including new stock as well as replacement stock?	Yes
IX	What is the required housing stock production capacity required to meet the housing need for urban poor? Indicate in units/ annum	5,700 P.A
X	Assuming that a multitude of agencies are capable of providing housing stock for urban poor, list the required capacities of each:	
a	Own capacity (if ULB is engaged in creation/ replacement of housing stock)	
b	Development Authority	
c	Housing Board	
d	Slum Clearance Board	
e	Other public agency (including institutional/ industrial housing)	
f	Cooperative model (plotted/ flatted)	
g	Private sector (plotted/ flatted)	
h	Other JV sector model	

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

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Housing stock required	49000	49000	4000	6000	6000	6000	6000

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

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

Does the ULB employ any method of assembling land for housing the urban poor, which can be used to subsidize capital costs of tenement for the urban poor (such as land bank, pooling, TDR or plot reconstitution)? If so, please state below: **NO**

Does the ULB have any taxable/ tax saving bonds or capital market instrument which it can use/ has used to provide housing for urban poor, amongst other assets? If so, please state below: **NO**

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

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
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Land requirement (hectares)	50	50	50	50	50	--	--
Average subsidy in pricing of housing (%)							

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

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

I	What percentage of the households, living within slums receives less than the stipulated supply?	80%
II	What percentage of the households, living within slums is dependent on piped water supply...	70%
	For over 80% of their needs?	65%
	For between 60% to 80% of their needs?	5%
	For between 40% to 60% of their needs?	25%
	For less than 40% of their needs?	15%
	Are not connected at all?	35%
III	What percentage of the households, living within slums is dependent on private tankers?	10%
IV	What percentage of the households, living within slums is dependent on private bore wells?	20%

V	Of the total estimated water demand from the entire slum area of the city, what percentage is provisioned through Municipal supply?	70%
VI	What is the estimated T&D loss (in percentage)?	60%
VII	What is the expected per capita capital cost for providing water supply to the entire projected urban poor population?	Rs.1400
VIII	What is the O&M cost per kiloliter that is proposed to be recovered from the urban poor?	Rs.400/-

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

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Population				2.94 lakhs	2.94 lakhs	2.94 lakhs	2.94 lakhs	4.76 lakhs
Design threshold 1 (LPCD)				100	100	100	100	100
Design threshold 2 (LPCD)				150	150	150	150	150

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

I	What percentage of the households, living within slums is connected to sewerage?	2%
II	What percentage of the households, living within slums has individual/ septic tanks?	50%
III	What percentage of the households, living within slums discharge sewage into open drains?	48%
IV	What percentage of the households, living within slums has individual toilets?	50%
V	What percentage of the households, living within slums has shared toilets?	75%
VI	What percentage of the households, living within slums does not have toilets at all?	25%
VII	What is the expected per capita capital cost for providing a sewer link to the entire projected urban poor population?	1200
VIII	Is any O&M cost proposed to be recovered from the urban poor?	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is any EDC (external development charge) proposed to be levied for uplink to trunk sewage systems?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Rs. 25/- W.C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If so, how much? Indicate in Rupees/ WC/ month or flate rate/ household/ month	
X	For households without access to a owned toilet, does the ULB propose to sensitize the people about good hygiene practices?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Population	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	4,76,000

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

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Population	1,26,000			--	--	--	--	--

Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation
Government of India

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
Sub-Mission 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor'

No. of seats (men)	13,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	--	--	--	--
No. of seats (women)	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	--	--	--	--
Total	24,000	12,000	6,000	5,000	--	--	--	--

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

I	What is the expected output in MT from the areas of the city housing urban poor	18 %
II	What percentage of the total solid waste generated by the city originates from slum areas?	25 %
III	What is the waste profile in terms of	
	Organic kitchen waste	60 %
	Sharps	0 %
	Inert matter	18 %
	Inorganics/ plastics	22 %
	Hazardous waste including medical/ chemical	0 %
IV	What percentage of waste generated from the areas housing the urban poor require disposal through landfill?	70 %
V	Is this over or less than 50% of the total waste generated from urban poor households?	* <input type="checkbox"/> Less than
VI	Are there adequate landfill sites to accommodate this waste over a period of 20 years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Are the landfill sites planned and designed accordingly (with liner, leachate removal and LFG extraction)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	What is the average projected life of one hectare of landfill site as per (a) present estimates	0.2_ years
	(b) estimates after implementing waste management techniques	1.0_ years
VII	Is the ULB considering any alternative to disposal through landfill sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
VIII	Does the ULB employ any method of segregation at source	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IX	Does the ULB have any proposed/ existing mechanism of involving community to segregate waste (including rehabilitation of rag pickers)? Does this include occupational security (use of gloves, masks, routine immunization and health check ups) for the workers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
X	What is the per capita cost of managing (collection, transport and disposal) solid waste in the city (refer CDP)	Rs. 150/-
	Of this, how much is distributed into: (Say, if per capita cost is Rs. 10/- per month, how is this divided into the following sectors)	_____ %
	Collection (including manpower)	50%
	Segregation at source (including manpower)	20%
	Transport (including manpower)	20%
	Disposal (including manpower, proportional cost of landfill site or disposal mechanism)	10%
XI	Does the ULB have any predefined/ proposed sites for vermi composting	
	At ward level	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	At colony level	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	At city level	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
XII	Does the ULB have any resources for	
	Waste incinerators (also include any privately owned units that may be used by the ULB)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Rendering units for visceral waste (also include any privately owned units that may be used by the ULB)	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Medical waste sterilization units (also include any privately owned units that may be used by the ULB)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

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

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

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

VMC has already commissioned one WTE plant which is processing 225 TPD to generate 6.0 MW of Electrical Power under Public Private Partnership. Similarly VMC has entered MOU with Excel Industries for processing of 25 MT of Waste through compositing under public, private partnership.

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

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Housing	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	100%
Water supply	25	25	20	10	10	10	--	100%
Sanitation	15	20	30	20	10	5	--	100%
Solid waste management	20	40	40	--	--	--	--	100%
Primary education	15	20	30	25	10	--	--	100%
Healthcare	15	18	20	20	10	10	7	100%
Social security (Insurance)	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	100%

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

1. Data requested above shall be compiled and presented as part of the GIS-enabled MIS infrastructure by March 31, 2008 and the yearly targets to be set for achieving 100% coverage by the end of the Mission period, i.e. 20011-12.
2. The above targets are desired to be adhered to, but ULBs shall have the flexibility to fix annual delivery targets in a phased manner. However, 100% coverage is desirable by end of the Mission period, i.e. March 31, 2012.