

Housing the Urban Poor in India: A journey of slum transformation

**Praveen Kumar
MET-17304**

Outline

1. Scenario
2. Inception of the mission
3. Planning & process
4. Funding
5. Implementation
6. Monitoring
7. Recognition
8. Outcome
9. Current and Future strategy

India : big , diverse , complex and democratic

Worlds largest democracy
(federal structure- union is
supreme) . 6 national parties, 62
state parties ,

Free media (electronic , print and
social) , independent judiciary ,
free opposition , civil activism ,
pressure groups

Right to expression , right to
freedom of speech , dissent
(Fundamental constitutional
right) .

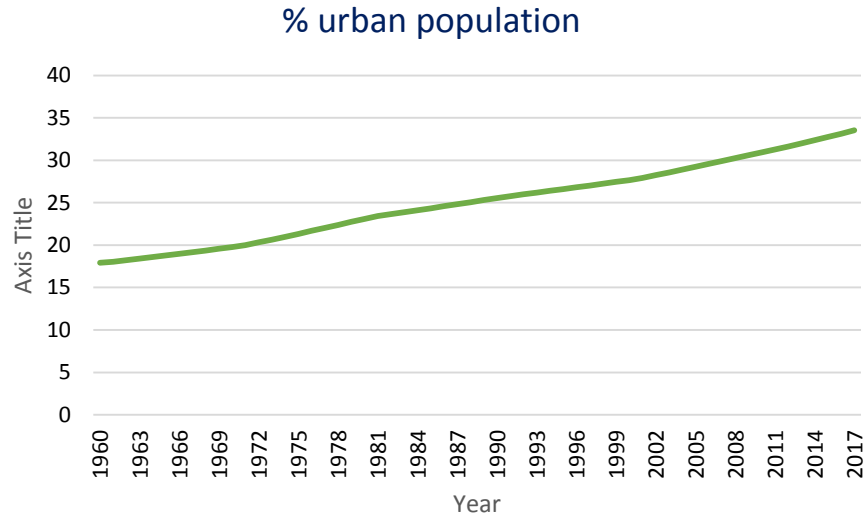
29 states, and 7 union
territories

Allocation of business
State list
Union list
Concurrent list
(land is a state subject)

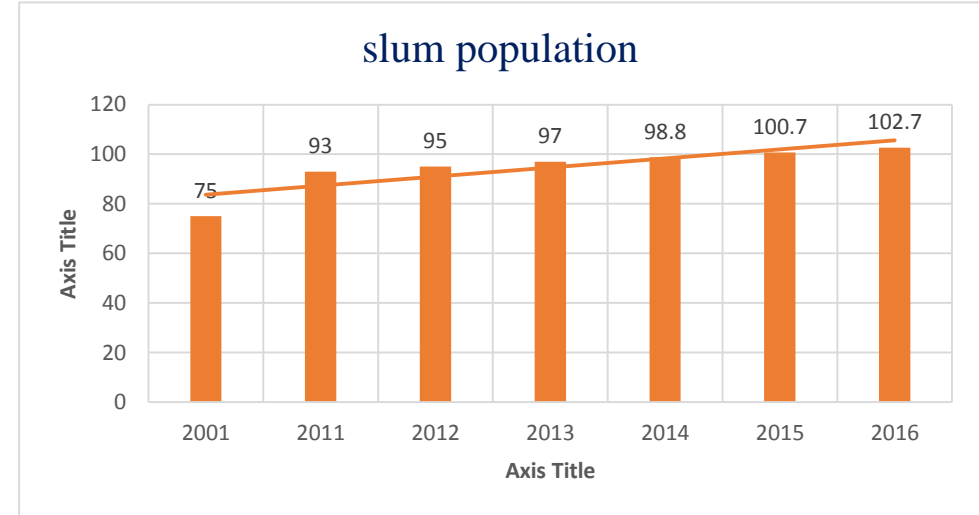
More than 650 districts/, 53
million plus cities (3 cities
with more than 10 million
population) , 0.68 million
villages

6th largest economy
USD 2.6 trillion

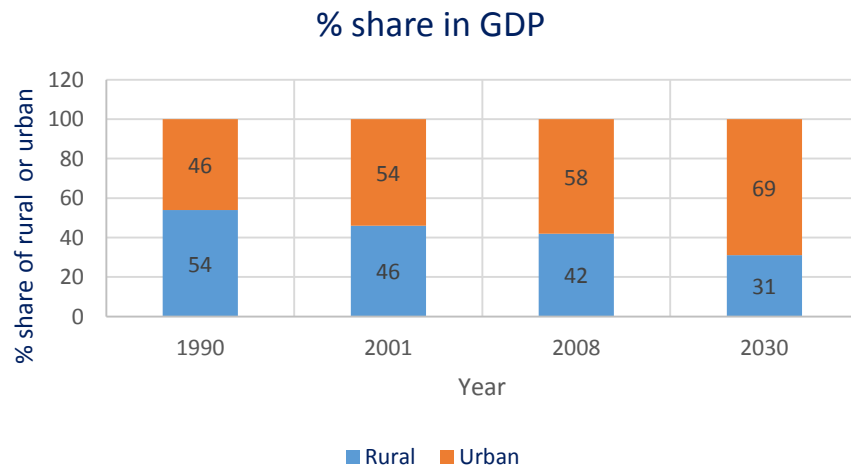
Urban India



Census -2011



Projected by High Level task force , and Census -2001

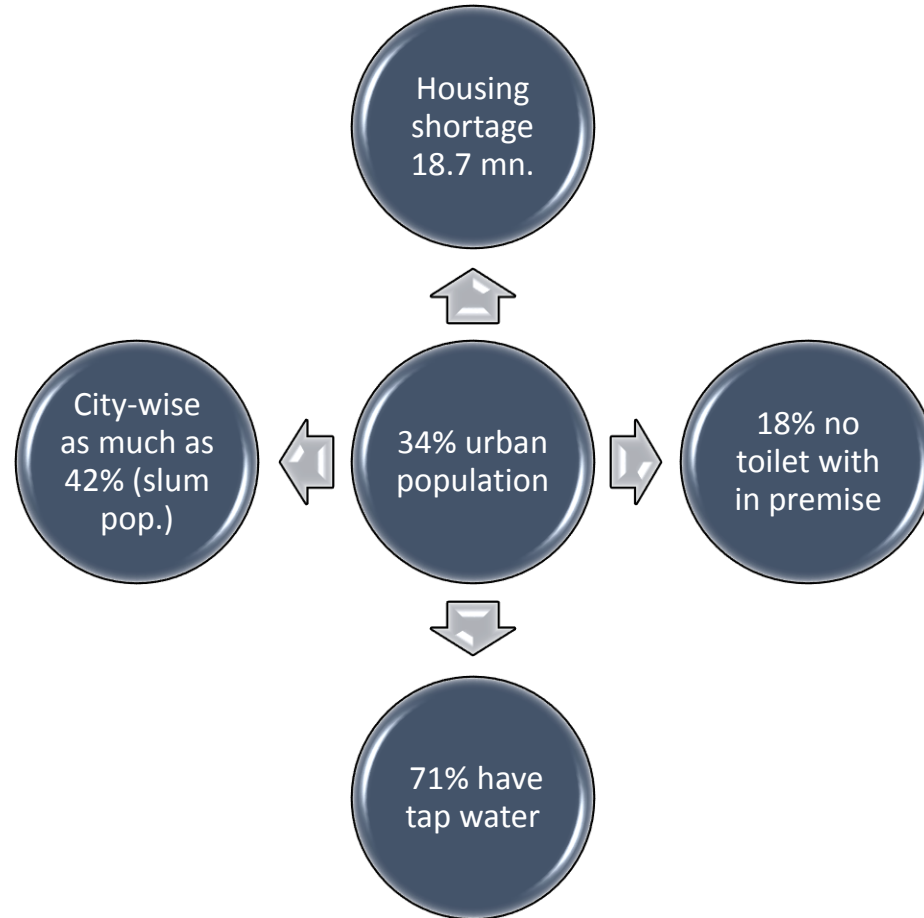


McKinsey 2010

Definition of slums in India : Not one , but depict common characteristics

- Lack of basic services
- Substandard housing or illegal and inadequate building structures
- Overcrowding and high density
- Unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations
- Insecure tenure; irregular or informal settlements
- Poverty and social exclusion

Urban vulnerability



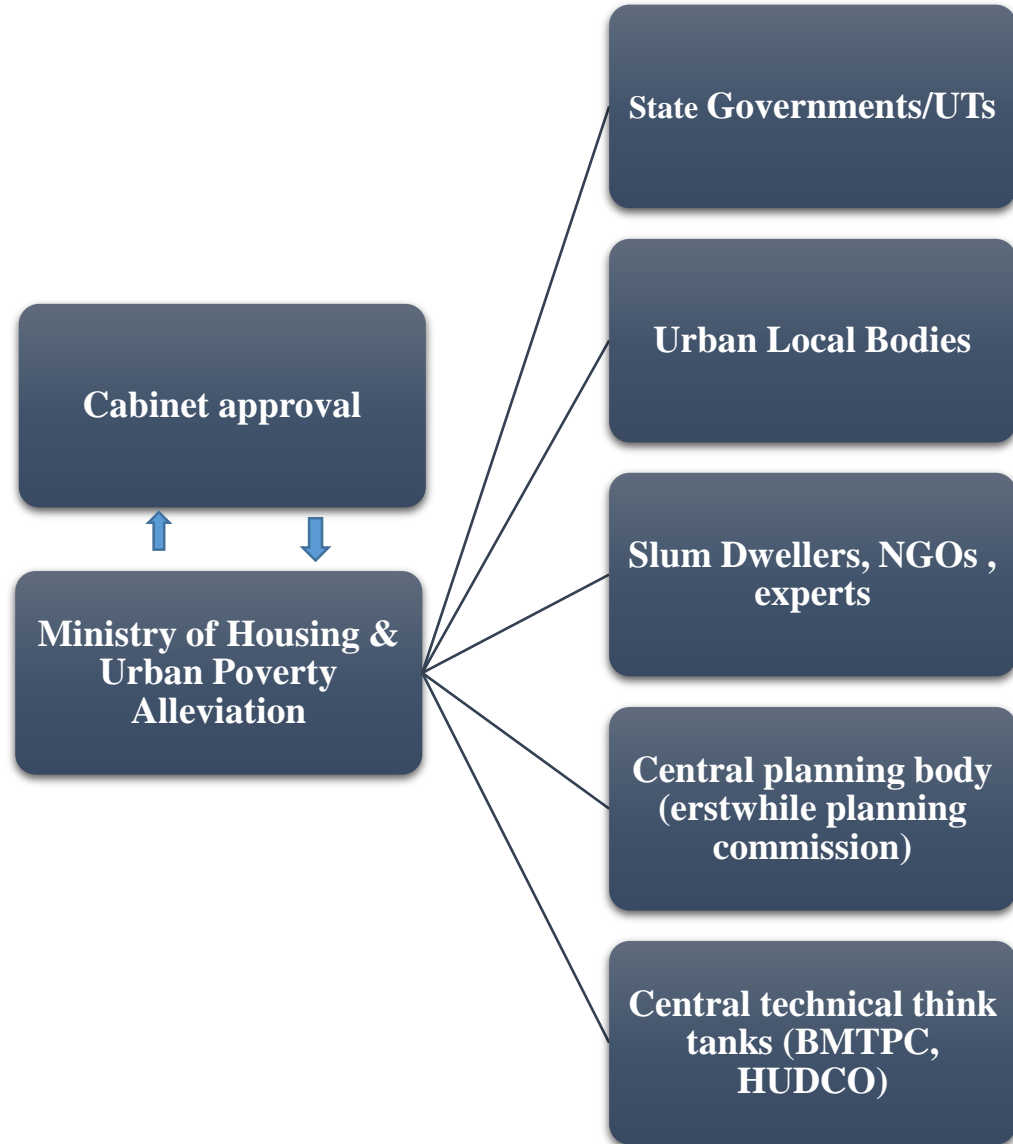
Centre of economic growth

- Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50% of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth.
- For these cities to realize their full potential and become true engines of growth, it is necessary that focused attention be given to the improvement of infrastructure therein. For achieving this objective, a Mission mode approach is essential.

Objective of the mission

- ❑ Focused attention to integrated development of basic services to the urban poor;
- ❑ Security of tenure at affordable price, improved housing, water supply, sanitation;
- ❑ Convergence of services in fields of education, health and social security;
- ❑ As far as possible providing housing near the place of occupation of the urban poor
- ❑ Effective linkage between asset creation and asset management to ensure efficiency
- ❑ Scaling up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.
- ❑ Ensuring adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the basic services to the urban poor.

Seeding of Idea and Consultation (Formulation)

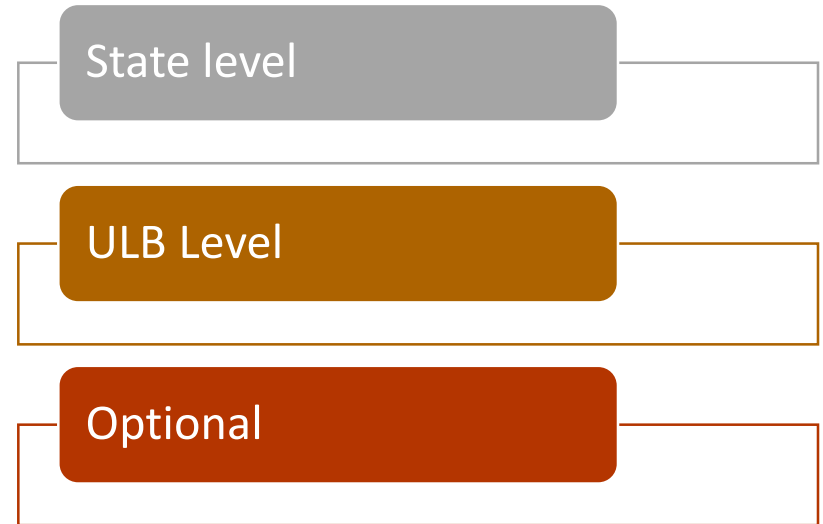
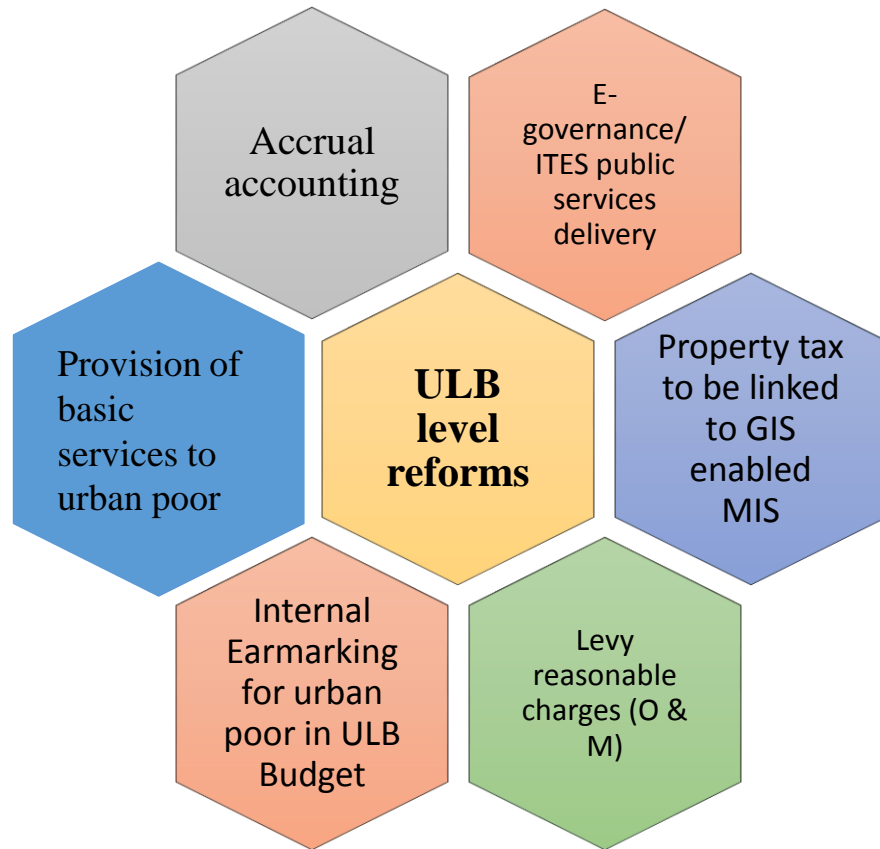


- Government conceived the idea of city-modernization scheme through massive scheme Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) .
- It envisaged a total investment of over \$20 billion over seven years.
- Lunched in 2005 for a seven-year period (up to March 2012) to encourage cities to initiate steps for bringing phased improvements in their civic service levels.
- Later extended the tenure of the mission for two years, i.e., from April 2012 to March 31, 2014.

Coverage

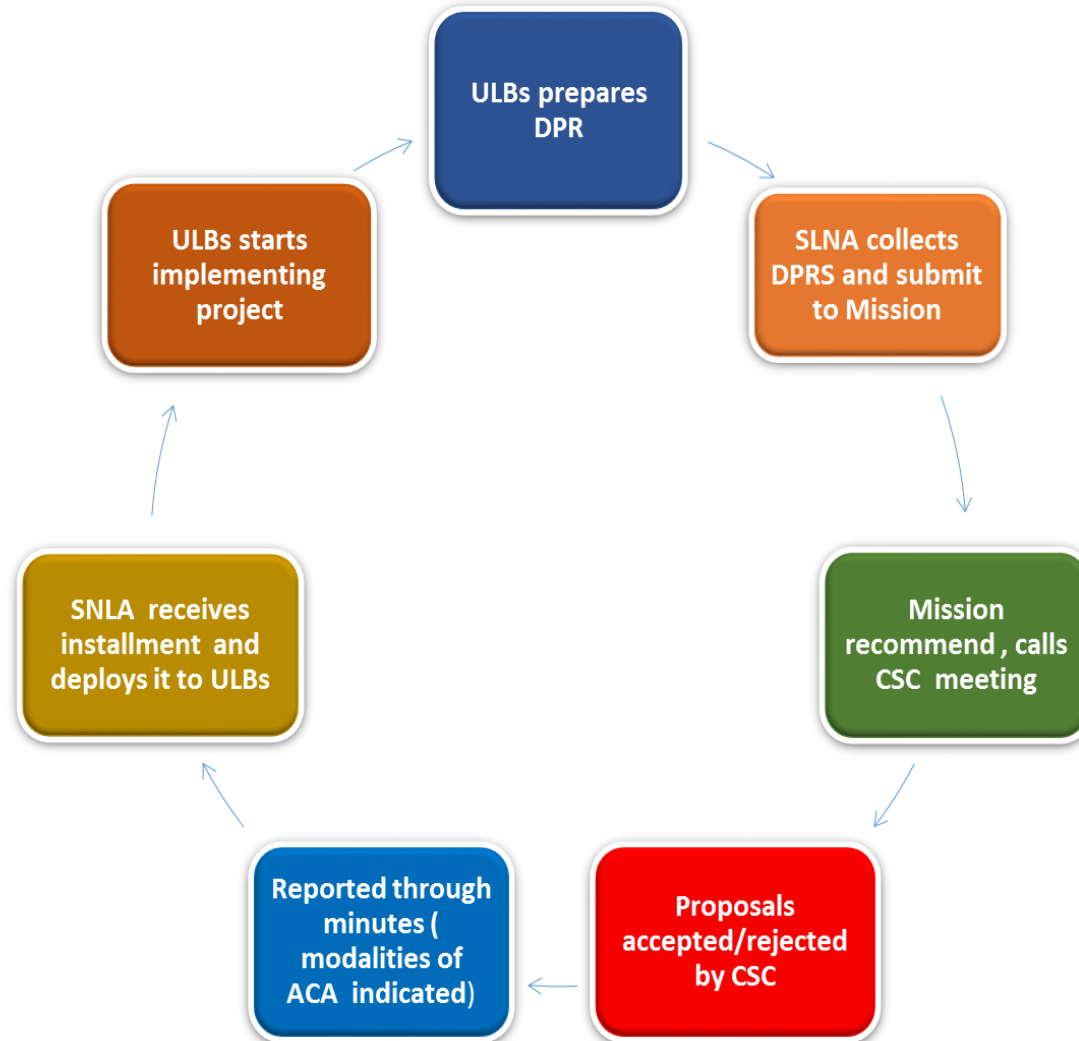
Program /sub- mission	Category	Population criteria	no. of cities
BSUP	A	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	7
	B	Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	28
	C	Selected cities/UAs (state capitals and other cities/UAs of religious/historic and touristic importance)	28
IHSDP		All cities/towns, excepting cities/towns covered under BSUP. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community.	250

Mandatory reforms

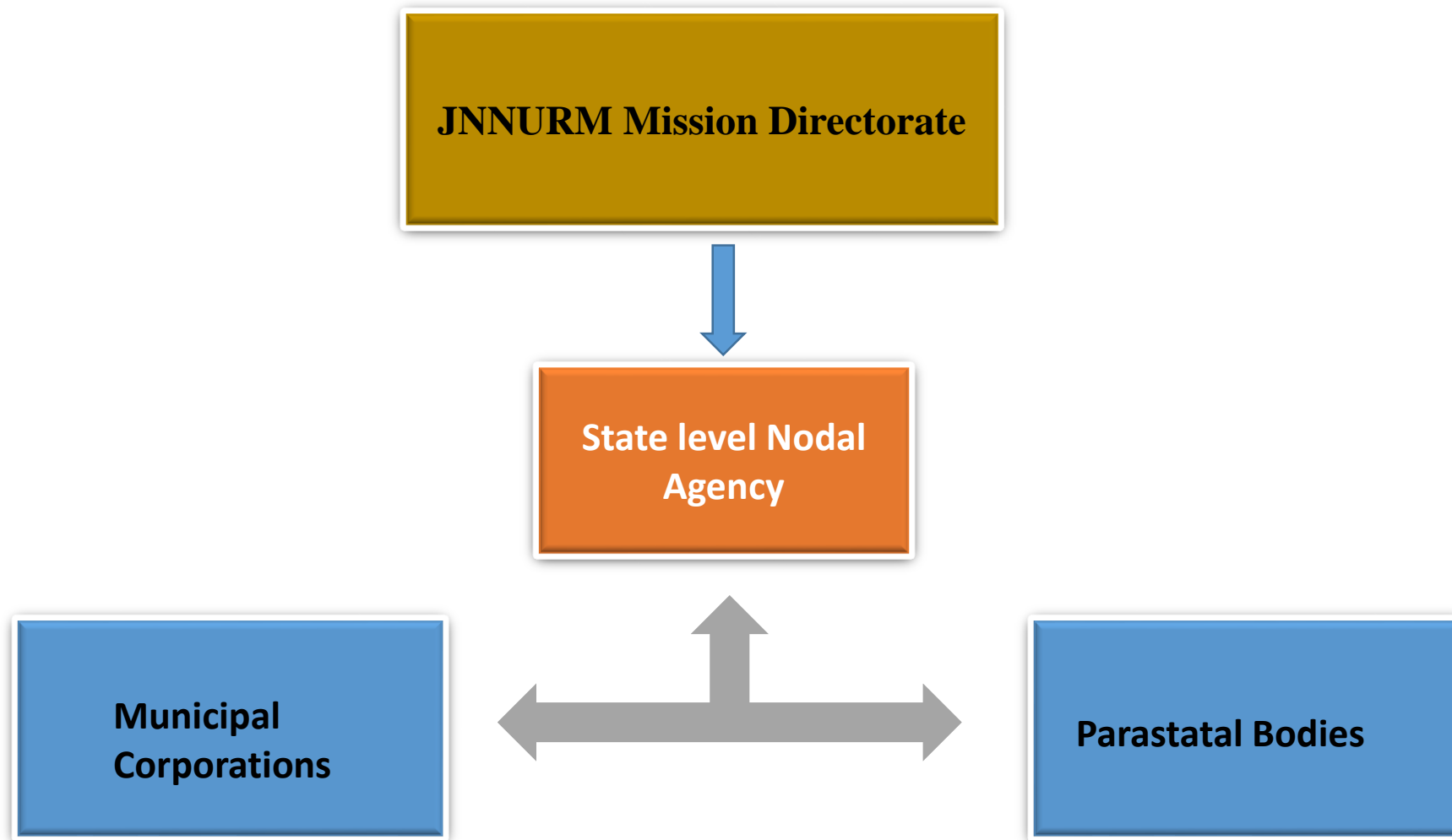


The State Governments and the ULBs /Parastatals was required to execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement the identified reforms. MoA would also spell out specific milestones to be achieved for each item of reform. Signing of this tripartite MoA was a necessary condition to access Central assistance . This tripartite MoA would be submitted along with Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

Project approval mechanism



Implementation Chart



Role of State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)

- Inviting project proposals from ULBs/Implementing agencies;
- Techno-economic appraisal of the projects either through in-house expertise or by outside agencies through outsourcing;
- Management of funds received from Central and State Governments;
- Disbursement of the funds as per the financing pattern given in the guidelines;
- Furnishing of utilization certificates, in accordance with the provisions of GFRs, and quarterly physical & financial progress reports to the Ministry of Urban Development;
- Maintenance of audited accounts of funds released to ULBs and implementing agencies.

Filling capacity gap

- Small states, special category states (11) covered and those under Integrated Slum & Housing Development Program.
- Lean size , inadequate capacity
- Building Material Technology & Promotion Corporation (BMTPC) , and Housing & Urban Development Corporation(HUDCO)
- Channelized to provide fee based services such as preparation of DPR etc., in consultation with their respective town and planning department .

Funding

Category	Centre share	State/ULB/Beneficiary share#
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	50	50
Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50	50
Towns in Special category states*	90	10
Other towns (Mainly IHSDP towns)	80	20

In addition, not more than 5% of the Central grant or the actual requirement, whichever is less, may be used for Administrative and Other Expenses (A&OE) by the Centre and the States. However, the Centre's share shall not exceed 1% of the Central grant.

In case any Mission project is also approved as Externally Aided project (EAP), the EAP funds can be passed through as ACA to the State Government as funds contributed by State / ULBs / FIs and Mission funds can be used as Government of India contribution.

#12% beneficiary share for general category town , 10% in case of towns of special category states

* There are eleven states in special category : 7 sisters + Sikkim , Himachal Pradesh , Jammu & Kashmir and Uttrakhand.

Dedicated implementation Mechanism in state and ULBs

PMU is Project Management Units set up at State Level and PIU is Project Implementation Units set up at ULB level

Responsibility assigned :

- PMU/PIU are to assist the State Government/ULBs in preparation of DPRs.
- Identification of beneficiary needs through Socio-Economic Surveys
- implementation and monitoring of projects.

Performance based reward : A driving force

Instituted Prime Minister awards in various categories .

1. Thrilled enthusiasm , and competition among implementing states as well as cities
2. Facilitated recognition , incentivized good work.
3. Based on quantitative and qualitative assessment (purely scientific method)

Quality check

Need for Third Party Inspection and Monitoring

- Lack of in-house capacity .
- Impartial , independent and scientific assessment

TPIM

- TPIM were set up to monitor quality and physical & financial progress of the projects under BSUP & IHSDP through independent agencies. Agencies have been empaneled by the Mission Directorate under Ministry of HUPA.
- State Governments are required to appoint TPIM agencies to monitor the quality & progress of various projects under BSUP & IHSDP.

What it achieved

Projects	Physical (dwelling unit)	Financial (INR in billion)
IHSDP	438026	64.37
BSUP	764671	114.69
Total	1.20 million	189

Source ; Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Reforms : ULB level

Sr. no	Reforms	Performance	No
1	Property Tax	Number of cities with effective coverage of Properties for taxation ranging >85%	40
		Less than 85% (As per Commitments	25
		Number of cities with tax collection to tax demanded greater than 90 %	31
		Less than 90% (As per Commitments)	34
2	User Charges	Number of cities which are able to collect 100% of O&M cost incurred in providing services such as water supply	23
		Less than 90% (as per the commitment)	42
3	Double Entry Accounting System (DEAS)	Number of cities which have migrated to double entry accrual based accounting	53
4	E-Governance /ITES	Number of Cities that have been able to implement all the 8 modules	37
5	Internal earmarking for poor in ULB Budget	Number of Cities that have been able to implement	22
6	Provision of basic services to urban poor	Number of Cities that have been able to implement	38

My involvement in capacity building , physical inspection , PM awards etc.

Raipur June, 2012



Faridabad March ,2012



Goa, May 2012



Hyderabad, Feb , 2013



Maharashtra January ,2011

झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसन कामाची केंद्रीय पथकाकडून पाहणी

रातीने कामे मार्गी लावण्यासाठी अभियंत्यांची नियुक्ती

सांगली : प्रतिनिधी

केंद्राच्या एकात्मिक गृहनिर्माण व झोपडपट्टी विकास योजनेंतर्गत केंद्र शासनाचे प्रतिनिधी प्रविणकुमार यांनी सांगलीतील बालहनुमान योजनेच्या कामाची पाहणी केली. ही कामे रातीने मार्गी लागण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रकैद्यावतीने 'बचि' टेबलच्यासाठी केंद्राटी अभियंत्यांची उपयुक्त कार्यालयत त्यांच्या उपस्थितीत नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसनाबाबत असलेल्या वादाबाबत मात्र

त्यांच्यासमोर न पोहोचल्याने त्यांनी कामकाजाबाबत समाधान व्यक्त करीत राती देण्याचे आदेश दिले. केंद्राकडून झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसनासाठी महाराष्ट्रकैद्यावतीने १.५ कोटी रुपये आले आहेत. परंतु झोपडपट्टी सर्वेपसून ते पुनर्वसनासमोर अनेक कारणांकरून हा विषय वादातीत बनला आहे. यानुसार अयुक्त विरुद्ध भावन असा वाद सुरू आहे. त्यामुळे प्रशासनाने केंद्रीय पथकाच्या भेटाबाबत प्रशासनाला अनापेक्षित ठेवले होते.

आज याबाबत कोणताही विषय समोर न आला प्रशासनाने प्रणवकुमार यांचे स्वगत करून सुरू असलेल्या बालहनुमानच्या परकलाचे काम त्यांना दाखविले. योजनेच्या कामासाठी महाराष्ट्रकैद्यावतीने केंद्राटयसांगली कामावर बचि टेबलच्यासाठी एक समन्वयक व अभियंता अशा दोन पदांसाठी मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. यावेळी प्रणवकुमार, विजय कुलकर्णी, शहर अभियंता देवेंद्र जाधव, नगरवनाचे श्री. वनकर आदी उपस्थित होते.



सांगली : झोपडपट्टी पुनर्वसनासाठी आलेल्या केंद्रीय पथकाचे प्रतिनिधी प्रणवकुमार यांच्यासमोर उपस्थित विजय कुलकर्णी, देवेंद्र जाधव आदी. (छाया : मिलिंद)

शेळक्रेवाडीत गंजीचे आगीत

पत्रास हजारोंचे नुकसान

नामन : वार्ताहर

शेळक्रेवाडी (ठा. कवटेपलकळ) येथील रत्नाथ सावळाराम सल्लुंघे यांच्या मालकीच्या सुमारे तीन हजार कडव्यांच्या पंधरा तसेच पत्रास फूट पाईप व पुरव्याची पाच पोती आगीत जळून खाक झाली. यात सुमारे पत्रास हजार रूपयांचे नुकसान झाले असून ही अज्ञाताने वैराग भेटवस दिव्याचे समजते.

रत्नाथ सल्लुंघे यांच्या शेवटील वैरीणीच्या कडव्याला रविवारी रात्री नऊच्या सुमारास आग लागली. या आगीमुळे पाच वैरीणीच्या गंजी जळून खाक झाल्या. तर जवळच ठेवलेले सुरवाची पाच पोती व पत्रास फूट पाईप जळाली.

Kolkata March 2011



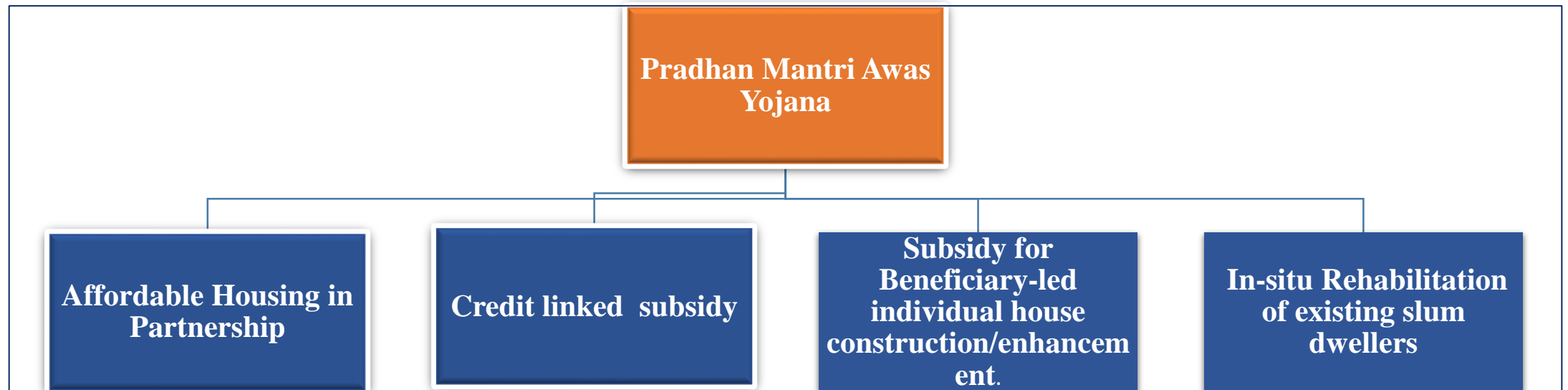
Challenges faced

- (i) Lack of capacity/financial resources at the local/state levels – inability of urban local bodies to meet their share in particular,
- (ii) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects,
- (iii) Beneficiaries' reluctance to move on to the new locations in the case of relocation projects,
- (iv) Cost escalation due to various factors,
- (v) Inability of beneficiaries to contribute their share and towards cost escalation,
- (vi) Availability of litigation free land, and
- (vii) Inadequate community involvement

Urban Housing 2.0

Dynamic problem :

- 2011 estimated housing shortage at 18.76 million units in urban areas, of which 96 per cent pertained EWS and LIG.
- Decadal growth of slums is 34%



Thank You