

Introduction to Urban Planning
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Module No # 03
Lecture No # 12
Special Purpose Plan (AMRUT)

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COVERAGE

- ① Purpose of Special Purpose Plan
- ② Various Urban Reforms
- ③ AMRUT :
 - Objectives, Components, Mission Coverage, Process Flow , Fund Flow
- ④ Examples

Welcome to the course of urban planning in this today we are going to look at AMRUT project as an example of special purpose plan. Within the larger ambit of different levels of plans accordingly the coverage of this session will include will look at the purpose of special purpose plan will look at various urban reforms been taken place in the country. We look at AMRUT look at its objective components we look at what kind of cities the mission covers we look at the process of the mission will look at the fund flow and will look at some selective examples.

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- ① To explain Purpose of Special Purpose Plan
- ② Identify Various Urban Reforms
- ③ Review and Critically Evaluate AMRUT :
 - Objectives, Components, Mission Coverage, Process Flow , Fund Flow
- ④ To explain some of Examples

The expected learning outcomes would include you should be able to explain what is the purpose of special purpose plan you should be able to identify or name some of the urban reforms. And you should be able to review and critically evaluate AMRUT project its objectives, identify different components should be able to tell the mission coverage the process all the processes about fund flow involved and then you should also be able to explain some of these examples.

As we have already seen earlier special purpose plan can be prepared for specific development sectors depending on its economic and environmental importance.

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- As we have already seen earlier, Special Purpose Plan, can be prepared for specific development sectors depending on its economic and environmental importance.
- Depending on the urgency of the need, and priority of the sector, requiring special treatment, and covering special aerial extent, Special Purpose Plans for specific subjects can be prepared.
- However, these plans are to be within the framework of the Regional Plan, Development Plan or Local Area Plan in the jurisdiction of the local authority.

Depending on the urgency of the need and priority of the sector requiring special treatment and covering special aerial extent special purpose plan for specific subjects can be prepared. However these plans are to be with in the frame work of the regional plan. Development plan non local area plan and the jurisdiction of the local authority s we are going on seem less.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

Plans emerge to serve the purpose of urban planning needs under different Central and State Government grants, funding scheme such as

- **AMRUT**
- **HRIDAY**
- **SMART Cities**
- **PMAY**
- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**
- **National Urban Livelihood Mission**



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

These plans may also emerge to serve the purpose of urban planning needs under different central and state government grants, funding schemes such as AMRUT earlier which was Jawarharlal Nehru national urban renewal machine abbreviated as JNNRUM and HRIDAY smart cities , Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, national urban livelihood mission and so on.

As in this session we are looking at AMRUT and it is component as example of special purpose plan within the larger ambit of different levels of plants let us briefly understand difference between JNNURM and AMRUT.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM

The JNNURM was launched in 2005. JNNURM had **two** components for example :

- **Basic Services for Urban poor (BSUP)**
- **Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

JNNURM was launched in 2005 as the first flagship scheme of this ministry. JNNURM implemented by ministry at 2 components. For example basic services for urban poor abbreviated as BSUP and integrated housing and slum development programme IHSDP which induct integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with the view to provide utilities to the urban poor.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM

- The Mission was initially for a **Period of Seven years** i.e. up to March 2012 which was extended upto March 2014, then one more year i.e. upto March 2015
- **65 Mission Cities** (Urban population according to the Census 2001)
- **The remaining cities were covered under** Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (**IHSDP**) (887 cities).

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The mission was initially for a period of 7 years that was up to March 2012 which was extended 2014 for completion of the already approved projects. During March 2013 the mission period was extended by 1 more year that is up to March 2015 to complete ongoing projects. 65 mission cities identified based urban population according the senses of India 2001 or the cultural and

tourism importance were covered under BSUP. And the remaining cities were covered under IHSDP or nearly 887 cities were covered.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT

- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (abbreviated as AMRUT) launched in year 2015 for the period of 5 years with the **Thrust** on providing basic civic amenities like
- **Water Supply**
- **Sewerage**
- **Urban Transport**
- **Parks**

Aim to improve the **Quality of life** for all, especially **the Poor and the Disadvantaged**.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

Now let us look at AMRUT the government of India launched the under mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation known as AMRUT in the year 2015 for a period of 5 years with the thrust on providing the basic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, park with the main to improve the quality of life for all especially the poor and the disadvantaged.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT

The **Purpose** of AMRUT

- Ensure that **every household**, has **access to a tap** with the **assured, supply of water** and a **sewerage connection**.
- Increase the **amenity value** of cities by **developing greenery and well maintained open spaces** such as parks.
- **Reduce** pollution by **switching to public transport** or **constructing facilities** for **non-motorized transport** such as **walking and cycling**.

All these **outcomes** are valued by **citizens, particularly women**, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the ministry of housing and urban affairs (MoHUA) in the form of **Service Level Benchmarks (SLBS)**.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The purpose of ATAL mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation is to ensure that every household as access to tap with the assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. Increase

the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces such as parks. Under reduced pollution by switching to public transportation or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport such as walking and cycling.

All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women and indicators and standards have been prescribed by ministry in the form of service level bench marks also abbreviated as SLBS. AMRUT has also been extended for 2 years and mostly likely to be finished in 2022.

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Urban Reform Missions in India JNNURM and AMRUT



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The functional differences which come between the JNNRU and AMRUT was we see it because of the experience and learning which we had from JNNRUM.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM and AMRUT

- **JNNURM** :No tool available for encouraging states and ULBs to perform better.
- **AMRUT** : Annual incentive provision for states as motivation.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

In JNNURM it was found that there was no tool available for this state and ULB's to encourage better performance. So most of the ULB's had no incentive actually it was the project where imposed of them and they have no incentive to perform better. So it was a burden for that. So whereas in AMRUT it has now annual incentive promotion for states as motivation the past experience showed that project got delayed if release of project funds was linked to non-completion of reforms.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT

- The AMRUT shifted from **Penalization to Incentivization**.
- **Ten percent** of the annual budget allocation was kept apart for incentive.
- The Mission give incentives for the previous year at the start of the succeeding Financial Year.
- The States/UTs were required to do through the **self-assessment** in the prescribed procedure.
- The National Mission Directorate on receipt of the self assessment announced the award of incentive to the States.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

Therefore AMRUT shifted from penalization to incentivization 10% of the annual budget allocation was kept apart and given to this states or union territories every year as incentive for achievement of reforms. The mission gave incentives for the previous year at this part of the

succeeding financial year. The state or the union territories were required to do this through the self-assessment in the prescribed procedure.

The national mission directorate on receipt of the self-assessment announced the award of incentive to the states. We see that the incentive fund was additionality that was provided by the ministry and no matching funds were required to be given by the state or the ULP's.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT

- The incentive award was only to be used in Mission cities on admissible components of the AMRUT, including new projects.
- The SHPSC would inform the MoUD of the use of incentive funds on projects.
- The incentive was not allowed to be used as the State share in project in the AMRUT, but could be used by the ULBs for their project funding.
- Unutilized funds for Reform incentives would be transferred to Project Fund every year (Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The state high power steering committee also abbreviated as SHPSC decided the use of incentive amount. The incentive awards go only to be used in mission cities on admissible components of AMRUT including new projects. The SHPSC would inform the ministry of the use of incentive funds on the projects. The incentive was not allowed to be used as the state share in the project in AMRUT.

But could be used by ULB's for the project funding unutilized funds for reform incentives would be transferred to project fund every year.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM and AMRUT

- In **JNNURM** service delivery was not ensured after the completion of the project .
- **AMRUT** separate funds have been allocated for operation and maintenance.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The next thing what we see is in JNNURM service delivery was not ensured after the completion of the project. Whereas an AMRUT separate fund have has been created or whereas in AMRUT separate funds have been allocated for operation and maintenance.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT

- The State Fund (Administrative & Office Expenses) Was allocated to all States/UTs on the equitable formula.
- The use of these funds was recommended by the SHPSC and formed a part of the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The state fund administration and office expenses were allocated to all states in union territories on the equitable formula. The use of these funds as recommended by the SHPSC and formed as part of this state and well action plan which is also set as SAAP.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : State Fund

- Capacity building programs .
- **Comprehensive Capacity Building Program (CCBP).**
- **Hiring of professionals** and support teams on contract to support the implementation of mission at all .
- Taking up activities connected to **E-municipality as a service (E-MAAS).**
- Displaying the **logo and tagline of AMRUT .**
- **Independent review & monitoring agencies (IRMA).**
- Interventions facilitated service delivery at considerable rate.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

This fund is allocated to use for the capacity building programs comprehensive capacity building program which was fund by world bank hiring of professionals and support teams on contract to support the implementation of mission at all levels. Taking up activities connected to e-municipality as a service E-MAAS displaying the logo or tagline of AMRUT permanently or all the projects.

And independent review of monitoring agencies which were also connected with this projects facilitative service delivery at considerable rate in this cities.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM and AMRUT

In JNNURM,

- No **Financial burden** was given to the **urban local bodies** that resulted in **lack of sense of ownership** among the **Municipalities.**

In AMRUT,

- The **Financial Burden**, is also shared by the **Urban Local Bodies.**
- Ministry gave them tools to improve ULBs financial health
- New financial pattern : **50:30:20**

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

Further we see in JNNRUM no financial burden was given to urban local bodies that resulted in lack of sense of ownership along the municipalities. As we know there are lots of challenges our municipalities regarding the financial help. So in JNNRUM no financial burden was given to them. Whereas now in AMRUT the financial burden is also shared by the urban local bodies ministry gave them tool to improve ULB's.

So not only they gave them burden but they also gave them a tool to how to improve the financial health such as they go for tax and use our charges collection. So the new financial pattern was in the ratio of 50 is to 30 is to 20. So the state or center would take the 50% load state would take 30% load and the ULB's would take up to 20% financial burden of any intervention which with they do.

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Urban Reform Missions in India JNNURM and AMRUT

In JNNURM

- The sanctions were made project by project by the ministry.
- Ministry use to decide the requirement based on the population and was transferred to the state government and then to the ULBs to implement the project.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

Further we saw in JNNRUM the sanctions were made project by project by the ministry. Ministry use to decide the requirement based on the population and the project transferred to the state government and then the ULB's were to implement the project. So we see that it was top down approach in JNNRUM.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM and AMRUT

In AMRUT

- AMRUT was the reverse process.
- ULBs created the project based on their demand and would forward to the state and then to the central government.
- This has been replaced by approval of the State Annual Action Plan once a year by the MoUD and the States have to give project sanctions and approval at their end.
- AMRUT makes the **States equal partners in planning and implementation of projects**, thus actualizing the spirit of cooperative federalism.

Whereas in the AMRUT it was the reverse process now the ULB's created the project based on their demand the demand of the uses and the priority areas and would forward to the state and then to the central government. So we see that the earlier pattern was replaced by approval of the state annual action plan. Once a year by the ministry and the state have to give projects sanctions and approval at their end.

So that it transferred the burden of creating a project executing the project or designing the project now transferred from the central to the state government and to the urban local bodies. In this way AMRUT makes the state equal partner in planning and implementation of projects that actualizing this spirit of cooperative federalism. We see that a sound institutional structure is the foundation to make mission successful.

Therefore capacity building and set of reforms has been included in the mission. Reforms will lead to improvements in service delivery mobilization of resources and making municipal functioning more transparent and functionaries more accountable.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

JNNURM and AMRUT

Reforms

The Mission is encouraging and supporting the States in conducting reforms

- Improve the **financial health** of the ULBs
- Delivery of **citizen services**
- Transparency and cut the **cost of services**

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

While capacity building will empower municipal functionaries and lead to timely completion of projects the mission is encouraging and supporting states and conducting reforms that will improve the financial health of the ULB's. Delivery of citizen services transparency and cut the cost of services we see following reforms have been targeted through AMRUT. We see that following 11 reforms which have been undertaken.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

Reforms Proposed at Municipal level

- E-Governance
- Constitution and professionalization of ULB
- Augmenting double entry accounting
- Urban Planning and City level Plans
- Devolution of funds
- Review of Building by-laws
- Set-up financial intermediary at state level
- Municipal tax and fees improvement
- Credit Rating
- Energy and Water
- Swachh Bharat Mission

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

We see E-governance constitution and professionalization of urban local bodies. Augmentation augmenting double entry accounting system urban planning and city level plans devolution of funds. Then also reviewing of the; building by-laws setting up of financial intermediaries at state

level municipal tax and fees improvement, municipal tax and fees improvements. Credit rating energy and water Swachh Bharat mission.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : MISSION COMPONENTS



SEWERAGE & SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT



STORM WATER DRAINAGE



URBAN TRANSPORT



WATER SUPPLY



GREEN SPACE & PARKS



REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION



CAPACITY BUILDING

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : WATER SUPPLY

Targeted to provide

- Water supply system
- Augment existing water supply
- Water treatment plants
- Universal metering.
- Rehabilitation of **Old Water Supply systems** and **Treatment plants**.
- Rejuvenation of water bodies and **Recharging of the Ground water**.
- Provision for Special water supply arrangement for difficult areas hill and coastal cities.
- Provision for **Special Water Supply Arrangement** for areas having water quality problems such as arsenic or fluoride.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

Further we see that the mission, have 7 components the first component is water supply where government targeted to provide water supply system augment existing water supply provide water treatment plants and universal metering. In this component is water supply where government targeted to provide water supply system augment existing water supply provide water treatment plants and universal metering.

In this component government also tried to undertake the rehabilitation of the old water supply system and treatment plants.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : URBAN TRANSPORT

Government targeted to

- Construct & Improve **Footpaths**
- Construct & Improve **Walkways**
- Construct & Improve **Sidewalks,**
- Construct & Improve **Foot over-bridges**
- Construct & Improve facilities for **non-motorised transport** such as bicycles.
- Provide **Multi-level parking** in our cities.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The government also looked into the rejuvenation of water bodies and recharging of this ground water. The government also made provision for special water supply arrangement for difficult areas and rural cities and those having water quality problem such as arsenic or fluoride.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : GREEN SPACE & PARKS.

Government plans to

- Develop the **green spaces and parks**
 - with special provision for **children, senior citizens and Divyang** friendly components in our cities.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The next components of the mission we see is the sewerage and sweptage management. In this component the government targeted to provide these decentralized network underground

sewerage systems including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewerage treatment plants.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION

Government intended to

- Improve the delivery of **citizen services**
- Bringing down the **cost of delivery**
- Improving **financial health**
- **Augmenting resources**
- Enhance **Transparency** in **Managing Affairs** of our cities.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : SEWERAGE & SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

Government targeted to provide

- Decentralised Networked underground sewerage systems.
- Augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants.
- Rehabilitate the old sewerage system and the treatment plants in this component.
- Provision for Recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of wastewater.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

Further the government targeted to rehabilitate the old sewerage system and the treatment plants in this component. Moreover the government also made provisions for recycling of water for beneficial purpose and reuse of waste water. The third component is the strong water drainage in the mission.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Government made provision for

- Construction and Improvement of Drains
- Storm water drains in order to reduce eliminate flooding in the cities.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT. 2015)

In this component the government made provision for construction and improvement of drains and storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding in the cities. The fourth component is we see is urban transport in the mission in this component the government targeted to construct and improve the footpaths, walkways, sidewalks, foot over bridges and facilities for non-motorized transport such as bicycles and also provide multi-level parking in our cities.

The fifth component in the mission is green space and parks in this component the government plans to develop the green spaces and parks with special provision for children, senior citizens and Divyang friendly components in our cities. The sixth component is reforms implementation which we saw. In this component the government intended to improve the delivery of citizen services. Bringing; down the cost of delivery improving the financial health augmenting resources and enhancing transparency in managing affairs of our cities.

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- The seventh component is the **CAPACITY BUILDING**
- In this component the government's targeted to Improve the institutional outcomes by Individual Capacity Building and Institutional Capacity Building.
- It intends to Enhance the functional knowledge, improve the job related skills and change the attitude of municipal functionaries in our cities.

The seventh component is the capacity building.

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Urban Reform Missions in India

AMRUT : CAPACITY BUILDING

Government's targeted to

- Improve the **Institutional outcomes** by Individual Capacity Building and Institutional Capacity Building.
- To Enhance the **functional knowledge**.
- Improve the **Job related skills** .
- Change the **Attitude of municipal functionaries** in our cities.



(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

In this component the government targeted to improve the institutional outcomes by individual capacity building and institutional capacity building. It intended to enhance the functional knowledge improve the job related skills and change the attitude of municipal functionaries in our cities.

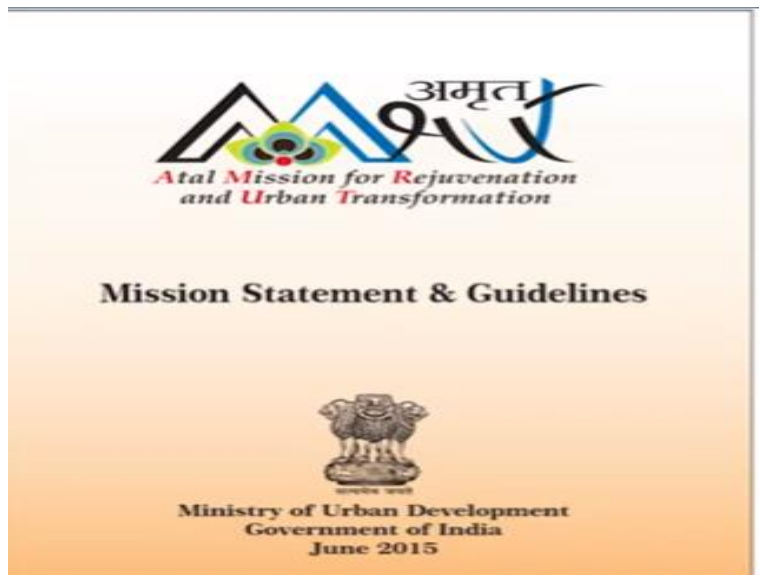
The universal coverage of water supply and sewerage services have first charge in the mission like we have seen all the components. So the universal coverage of water supply and sewerage

services has the most weightage in the program. We see maximum allocation of 2.5% of project cost for development of parks with children, elderly, friendly features.

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Mission Statement and Guidelines

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Now we look at the guidelines which have been government for the addressing mission statement and guidelines. Ministry in its mission statement and guidelines document published in 2015 give clear frame work for its execution.

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Mission Statement and Guidelines

AMRUT: Fund Allocation

- The total outlay for AMRUT was Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 and the Mission was operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- The AMRUT, may be continued for the evaluation done by the Ministry and incorporating learnings in the Mission.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

We see that the allocation of fund the total outlay for AMRUT was 50,000 crores for 5 years from financial year 2015-16 to financial year 19-20 and mission was operated as a centrally sponsored scheme.

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- Fund Allocation
- The total outlay for AMRUT was Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 and the Mission was operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- The AMRUT, may be continued, hereafter, in the light of an evaluation done by the Ministry and incorporating learnings in the Mission.

The AMRUT has been extended for further 2 more years and for the purpose of evaluation based on the evaluation done by the ministry and corporate learning's and the mission.

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Mission Statement and Guidelines

AMRUT: Fund Allocation

The Mission funds consisted of the following four parts:

- **80% Project fund**
- **10% Incentive for Reform**
- **8% State funds for Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)**
- **2% MoUD funds for Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE)**

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The mission fund consist of the 4 parts first is the project fund which constitute 80% of the annual budgetary allocation. Second we see incentives for reforms 10% of the annually budgetary allocation is done for reforms. Further we see state as we are already seen the administration of first expenses have been included. So state fund for administration and office expenses were 8% of annual budgetary allocation we see that administrative and office expenses also has component and it has 2% of annual budgetary allocation.

Looking at the working component of the project fund was divided among states or the union territories at the beginning of each year and equitable formula was used to distribute the annual budgetary allocation in which equal 50-50 weightage was given to the urban population of each state or united territory as per the senses of 2011.

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- Looking at **working component** of the **project fund** :
- The **project fund** was **divided** among **States/UTs** at the **beginning** of each year.
- An **equitable formula** was used to **distribute** the **annual budgetary allocation** in which equal (50:50) weightage was given to the **urban population of each State/UT** as per the of **Census 2011** and the **number of statutory towns** in the **State/UT**.
- It had provision to take into account the number of statutory towns changes during the Mission period in the States/UTs every year.
- The Central Assistance (CA) for the projects was given in three instalments of 20:40:40 of the approved cost.

And the number of statutory towns in the state or union territories it also had provision to take into account the number of statutory town changes which might happen during the mission period in states or the union territories every year. The central assistance for the project was given in 3 installments of 20, 40, 40 of the approved cost. Now looking at the mission coverage we see that mission covered 500 cities.

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Mission Statement and Guidelines

AMRUT : Mission Coverage

The mission Covered Five hundred cities.

The category of cities covered in the AMRUT were :

- 1) All Cities and Towns with a population of **over one lakh** with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards
- 2) All **Capital Cities/** Towns of States/ **UTs**,
- 3) All Cities/ Towns classified as **Heritage Cities** by ministry under the HRIDAY Scheme,
- 4) **Thirteen Cities** and Towns on the stem of the **main rivers** with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and
- 5) **Ten Cities from hill states**, islands and tourist destinations

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

The category of the cities covered in AMRUT were first we see all cities and towns with a population of over 1 lakh with notified municipalities including cantonment board. We see all capital cities and towns of states in if it is not included in 1 lakh cut off. All cities, towns classified as heritage cities by ministry under the HRIDAY scheme. 13 cities and towns on the

stem of main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh if they are not included in number 1.

10 cities from hill states islands and tourists destinations with the limitation of 1 from each state. So that was about the coverage of AMRUT mission.

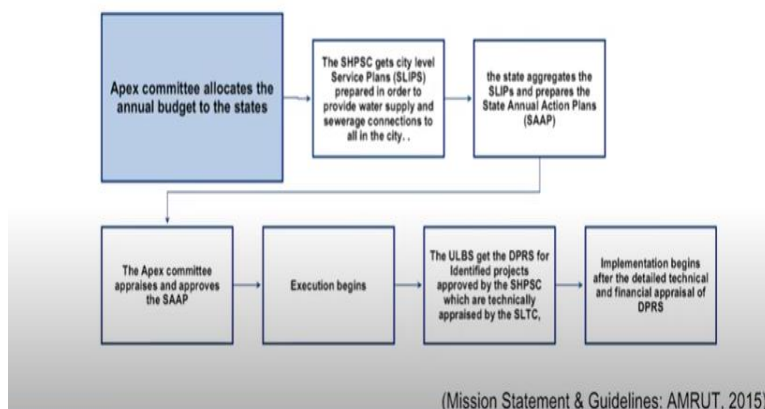
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Process flow of AMRUT

Now we will look at the process flow of AMRUT we will see how project gets created.

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AMRUT : Process Flow



We are looking at the process flow here the apex committee at the ministry level allocates the annual budget to the states according to their resources available. According the state level high

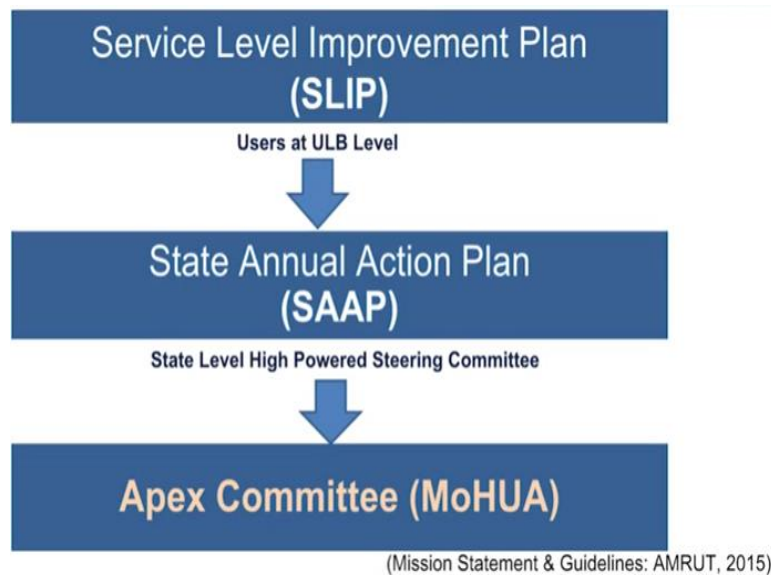
power steering committee SHPSC shared by the state chief secretary which cheers the mission programme mission in the entire city ask for the ULB's to prepare service level improvement plans which is called SLIPS which is building blocks of this AMRUT SLIPS.

To provide water supply and sewerage to all in the city then the state aggregates the SLIPS and prepared the state annual action plans SAAP. State (()) (22:06) SAAP back to the Apex committee for approval revision are sort of required and the SAAP is approved. The state accordingly informs the ULB's about their SLIPS approval and execution of project starts. And ULB's get the detail project reports for their projects.

For the state high level project committee the technical appraisals are done by the state level technical committee or the SLTC or the state level technical committee. According to the number of projects and the scale of the projects the SLTC approves the funds according to the total annual budget of the state. According to the fund the ULB's will execute the project and float tenders and so on. There is a review team which review the progress of the project and recommends for in center.

So we see how the process is reverse and comes from the user the services are also checked through the service level bench mark.

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Here we see this entire AMRUT mission how it is helping us if we reconnect with the seventy fourth constitutional amendment act where we try to bring we try to come and create different levels of governance. And we see how really give the local governance in the local people. So we see how these SLIPS are created by the users and then it is been aggregated at the state level and the APEX body is just approving it and giving the resources for the purpose part resources for the purpose.

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Kerala State Annual Action Plan

Nine cities have been identified from the state of Kerala


- **6 municipal Corporations**
- **3 Municipalities**

Targeting a population of around 34.71 lakhs or 22% of the total Urban population for direct benefits.

Now we will look at the example of Kerala state annual actual plan in Kerala 9 cities have been identified from the state for funding under AMRUT.

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Kerala State Annual Action Plan



S N	City Name	Population (persons)	Area (Sq.Km)	Density (Persons/sqkm)
1	Trivandrum	957730	214.86	4457
2	Kollam	349033	57.31	6090
3	Alappuzha	176164	46.77	3767
4	Kochi	596473	94.88	6287
5	Trissur	315596	101.42	3112
6	Guruvayur	105012	29.66	3541
7	Palakkad	131019	26.6	4926
8	Kozhikode	608255	118.58	5129
9	Kannur	232486	78.35	2967
10	TOTAL	34,71,768	768.43	

(State Annual Action Plan; Govt. of Kerala, 2016)

The lists include 6 municipal corporation and 3 municipalities targeting population of around 34 lakhs which is 22% of the total urban population for direct benefit.

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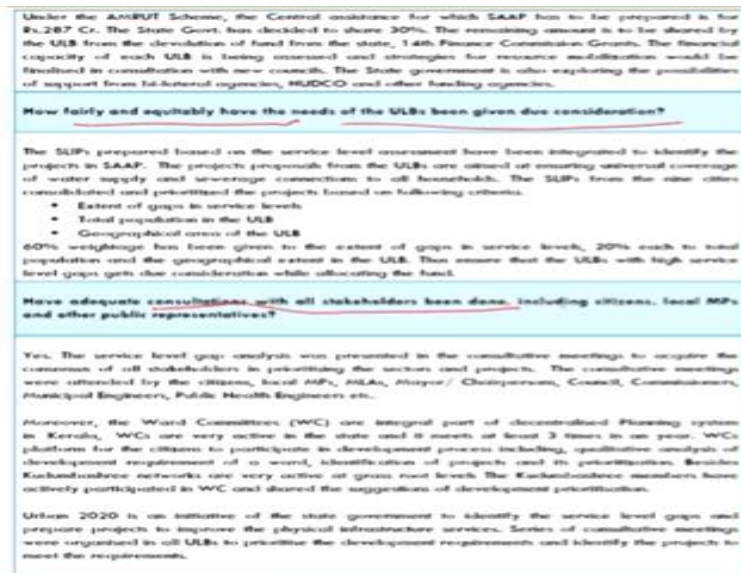
We see here in the document we are working through the document we see that the SAP creates in its initial document it creates profile of the mission cities like we can see Thiruvananthapuram it gives complete profile of the city here. And it gives what is the state of water supply? What is status of average system and all these details are given number of wards and what is the growth trend there? Likewise we see it for the Kollam city and those cities which have been selected for the purpose.

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Further we see that the state annual action plan is prepared and following questions have been listed. So when they are really understanding, reviewing the need of the place so they follow certain process so these questions they answer as the state government diagnosis service level gaps. Has, the state plan for finance capital expenditure has this state moved towards achievement of universal coverage water supply and sewerage septage as this the main feature thrust of this mission.

What is expected level of financial support for the central government and how well state ULB's and other sources of finance been identified and assess like we had seen that state annual ULB's have a share the financial burden. So this particular aspect ensure that those resources have been identified and protects could be completed on time.

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We also see the questions like how fairly and equitably have the need of ULB's been given due consideration. So how different sector and how geographical areas have been seen in the, among the ULB's. Further we see the, another important component have the adequate consultation with all stake holders have been done. So as we see that this is a reverse process which we are following we are coming from the bottom of approach.

So it also ensures that how the consultation of the different stake holders has been done. So, we see that how the citizen, local MP's and other public representatives have been engaged in the process.

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THE FOLLOWING STEPS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED FOR PREPARATION OF SAAP.

3.1. PRINCIPLES OF PRIORITISATION

The State has prioritized and recommended projects for selection under AMRUT as per the Mission Guidelines.

During SLP preparation, the ULBs have identified the projects based on service level gap analysis, and through consultation process prioritized these projects so as to achieve universal coverage of water supply connection followed by sewerage connection, this being the national priority. The next priority was accorded to the other service levels in these sectors appropriate to the specific town.

In the SAAP, the ULBs with higher gaps in coverage of water supply and sewerage were given priority for funding in the first year. Potential smart city has also been given due consideration in fund allocation to achieve convergence despite their comparatively better coverage of water supply.

Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi are the two largest ULBs in terms of total population (high density of floating population) and geographical coverage. These cities also accommodate a higher share of urban poor in the state. However service level gaps in these cities are comparatively less compared to other cities. In these circumstances, the priority is also given to the total population and geographical coverage.

The prioritization of ULBs for funding has been discussed with the local MPs/MLAs, Mayors, Chairpersons and Commissioners of the ULBs.

Has consultation with local MPs/ MLAs, Mayors and Commissioners of the concerned ULBs been carried out prior to allocation of funding?

The criteria followed for the funding has been discussed with the Mayors, Chairpersons and Secretaries of the ULBs and informal consultations have been done with MLAs and MPs.

Has financially weaker ULBs given priority for financing? If yes, how?

The state is contributing 30% of the proposed cost of the project and apart from allocation of fund to the ULBs, 14th Finance Commission Grants are timely disbursed to the ULBs. Apart from plan fund, Maintenance fund (Road) and Maintenance Fund (Non Road) exclusively for the maintenance of assets has been transferred to the Local Bodies. Hence the financial capacity of ULB was not a criterion in prioritizing the projects.

Once they identify this then they also adopt a principle of prioritization where they look at how which places, which projects, which sectors have to be priorities in which city. So accordingly they follow the principles of prioritization.

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CHAPTER 4: PRINCIPLE OF PRIORITIZATION

Table 4.1 Water Supply Projects 2015-16

Sl No	Name of the City	Service levels		SAAP	CFY (2015-16)	
		Household Coverage of Water Supply Connection	Per Capita Quantum of Water Supplied in LPCD in %	Project Cost demanded by the Cities under AMRUT for Project Period	Project Cost demanded by the Cities under AMRUT for FY 2015-16	Priority No of the Projects
		%	%	Rs in Cr	Rs in Cr	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	83	99	365.00	0.00	1/18%
2	Kochi	85	138	221.00	1.00	2/13%
3	Kozhikode	44	100	150.00	0.00	3/12%
4	Thrissur	60	93	206.65	8.00	4/12%
5	Kollam	38	51	449.00	6.00	5/11%
6	Kannur	43	90	200.00	0.00	6/10%
7	Palakkad	62	88	90.70	0.00	7/9%
8	Alappazha	61	50	162.00	0.00	8/8%
9	Guruvayur	9	36	94.50	0.00	9/7%
Total for Mission Period (FY 2015-19)				1938.85		
Total for Current Year (FY 2015-16)					15.00	

Now we look at their SAAP document where we see that they identify water supply project in 2015-16 here all the names of the cities are given and then look at the service level. So their service level were the target has to be like 100% so we see that they identify 83, 85 what is the household coverage of water supply like a connection. So we see that status was 83 and 85, 44 we see here and Guruvayur see like as low as 9%.

So per capita quantum of water supplied in LPCD so what they current levels are and what they are targeting for. And so accordingly the project cost has been worked out and these details have been decided and you can see the priority number of the project. So we see that here we see Thiruvananthapuram gets the first priority with the 18% coverage and Guruvayur gets 9 priority so on. So we see those how the priorities have been worked out.

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Table 4.2. Sewerage and Septage Management - (FY 2015-16)

Name of the City	Service Levels		SAAP		CFY-2015-16	
	Per capita quantum of water supplied in lpcd	Coverage of latrines	Coverage of Sewerage Network services	Project Cost demanded by the Cities under AMRUT for Project Period	Project Cost demanded by the Cities under AMRUT for FY 2015-16	Priority No of the Projects
		(%)	(%)	Rs in Cr	Rs in Cr	
Thiruvananthapuram	99.00	99.50	37.00	617.00	3.00	1/18%
Kochi	138.00	95.00	3.00	935.00	0.00	2/13%
Kozhikode	100.00	97.00	0.00	536.00	0.00	3/12%
Thiruv	60.48	94.87	0.00	120.00	0.00	4/12%
Kollam	51.00	97.30	0.00	525.00	0.00	5/11%
Kannur	100.00	98.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	6/10%
Palakkad	88.00	95.00	0.00	243.60	0.00	7/9%
Alappazha	50.00	99.20	0.00	10.00	0.00	8/8%
Guruvayur	38.00	99.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	9/7%
Total for Mission Period (FY 2015-19)				3117.60		
Total for Current Year (FY 2015-16)					3.00	

Here we see that in the document how sewerage and septic management has been planned out. What quantum they are looking at?

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Table 5.1: Breakup of Total MoUD Allocation in AMRUT

Name of State - Kerala SAAP FY- 2015-16

(Amount in Crore)

Total Central funds allocated to State	Allocation of Central funds for A&OE (@ 8% of Total given in column 1)	Allocation of funds for AMRUT (Central share)	Multiply col. 3 by x3 for AMRUT on col. 4 (project proposal to be three- times the annual allocation - CA)	Add equal (col. 4) State/ULB share	Total AMRUT annual size (cols.2+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
104.90	8.91	95.99	287.98	287.98	584.87

Likewise we see here the overall funding which has been decided for them breakup of total MoUD allocation in AMRUT for Kerala. We see that the total project is 104 crores including these 2 values 95.99 which is allocation which they get it from the center share plus 8% what they get for administration and operation cost 8%. So including this total cost they would get total funding which the Kerala would get is 104 crores.

And we see how they are distributing this how much will be the central share and how much will be the state share. And then what will be the total AMRUT size which we see here so that is how the calculations are done.

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Table 5.2: Abstract-Sector Wise Proposed Total Project Fund and Sharing Pattern

Name of State -Kerala SAAP FY- 2015-16

(Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	No of Projects	Centre	State	ULB	Convergence	Others	Total Amount
1	Water Supply ✓	25	117.88	70.728	47.152	0	0	235.76
2	Sewerage & Septage Management ✓	15	85.895	51.537	34.358	0	0	171.79
3	Drainage ✓	15	52.895	31.737	21.158	0	0	105.79
4	Urban Transport ✓	16	30.595	18.357	12.238	0	0	61.19
5	Green Spaces and Parks ✓	17	6.73	4.038	2.692	0	0	13.46
Grand Total		88	293.995	176.397	117.598	0	0	587.99

We further see how sector wise earlier you saw city wise now you can see sector wise water supply sewerage, drainage, urban transportation, green spaces. How each sector's what the center would contribute what the state would contribute and what, they ULB's would contribute to the total amount here.

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Table 5.3 : Abstract-Break-up of Total Fund Sharing Pattern

Name of State –Kerala SAAP FY- 2015-16 (Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Centre	State			ULBs			Convergence	Others	Total
			Mission	14th FC	Others	Total	14th FC	Others			
1	Water Supply	117.88		70.728	70.728		47.152	47.152		235.76	
2	Sewerage & Septage Management	85.895		51.537	51.537		34.358	34.358		171.79	
3	Drainage	52.895		31.737	31.737		21.158	21.158		105.79	
4	Urban Transport	30.595		18.357	18.357		12.238	12.238		61.19	
5	Green Spaces and Parks	6.73		4.038	4.038		2.692	2.692		13.46	
	Grand Total	293.995	-	176.397	176.397	-	117.598	117.598		587.99	
									A&O.E.	58.80	
									Total SAAP Size	646.79	

And further we see how financial year wise the distribution would happen as per the sector and center will take the load and state would take and ULB’s would take.

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Table 5.5: Abstract -Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Name of State –Kerala Mission Period 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Amount in Crore)

Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline Value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water Supply	1938.85	Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	63	63	65	66	68	75	100
		Per capita quantum of water supplied	97	97	97.01	101	105	110	142
		Quality of water supplied	92	92	92.01	93	94	95	100
Sewage and Septage Management	3117.60	Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	97.2	98	99	100			
		Coverage of sewerage network services	4.44	4.44	6.05	24.38	47.77	72.55	100
		Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	6.78	6.78	7.28	26.72	43.22	75.45	100
		Efficiency in treatment	18.01	18.01	18.51	37.95	62.23	86.67	100
Drainage	1288.80	Coverage of storm water drainage network	31.66	31.66	38.2	38.33	50.43	64.28	74
Urban Transport	876.44	Service coverage of urban transport in the city	2.35	These indicators are meant for motorised transportation where as Mission emphasises on NMT and our proposals are mainly on improvement of parking systems, foot over bridges, footpaths and NMTs etc.					
		Availability of urban transport per 1000 population	2.62						
Green Spaces and Parks	162.95	Per Person availability Open space	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.4	10

Here we see how they are working on the service level bench mark so the water supply what kind of indicators they are going to use. How they are going to evaluate the performance how they are achieving it? So for example if we see one here household level coverage of direct water supply connection so the base line is 63 and by year 2020 they want to target to 100 and every year they are going to reach to that number.

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Table 5.6: SAAP -Master Plan of all projects to achieve universal coverage during the current Mission period based on Table 2.1 (FYs 2015-16 to 2019-20)

Name of State-Kerala (Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Total number of projects to achieve universal coverage (Water supply & Sewerage)	Estimated Cost (₹ in Crore)	Number of years to achieve universal coverage
1	Thiruvananthapuram ✓	18	982.00	5
2	Kollam	6	974.00	5
3	Alappuzha	2	172.00	5
4	Kochi	10	1156.00	5
5	Thrissur	18	326.65	5
6	Guruvayoor	8	125.5.00	5
7	Palakkad	13	334.30	5
8	Kozhikode	10	686.00	5
9	Kannur	5	300.00	5
	Grand Total	90	5056.45	

So we see that how they are planning for all these projects and how city wise all these water supplies sewerage projects Thiruvananthapuram gets 18 project, Kollam gets 6 projects and 2 projects and so on and then the total cost is worked out.

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Table 5.7.: Sector Wise Breakup of Consolidated Investments for all ULBs in the State

Name of State -Kerala FY- 2015-16 (Amount in Crore)

Name of City	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Drainage	Urban Transport	Green Spaces and Parks	Reforms and Incentives	Total Amount
Thiruvananthapuram	365	617	132	89.37	7.9		1211.27
Kollam	449	525	36.8	45	25		1080.80
Alappuzha	162	10	30	6.82	4.25		213.07
Kochi	221	935	680	260	5.5		2101.50
Thrissur	206.65	120	100	34	6		466.65
Guruvayur	94.5	31	90	56.25	14.3		286.05
Palakkad	90.7	243.6	60	295	81		770.30
Kozhikode	150	536	80	60	10		836.00
Kannur	200	100	80	30	9		419.00
Total Project Investment	1398.85	1288.80	3117.60	1288.80	876.44	100.90	7485.54
						A & O.E	748.55
						Grand Total	8234.09

Here again we see how much would be invested in each of the area in each city for water supply how much would be invested and sewerage and drainage, urban transport and green spaces and park.

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Table 5.12: SAAP-- State level Plan for Achieving Service Level Benchmarks

Name of State -Kerala Current Mission Period- 2015-16 (Amount in Crore)

Proposed Priority Projects	Total Project Cost	Indicator	Baseline	Annual Targets based on Master Plan (Increment from the Baseline Value)					
				FY 2016		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
				H1	H2				
Water supply	1938.85	Household level coverage of direct water supply connections	63	63	65	66	68	75	100
		Per capita quantum of water supplied	97	97	97	101	105	110	142
		Quality of water supplied	92	92	92	93	94	95	100
Sewerage and septage management	3117.6	Coverage of latrines (individual or community)	97.2	98	99	100			
		Coverage of sewerage network services	4.44	4.44	6.05	24.38	47.77	72.55	100
		Efficiency of Collection of Sewerage	6.78	6.78	7.28	26.72	43.22	75.45	100
		Efficiency in treatment	18.01	18.01	18.51	37.95	62.23	86.67	100
Drainage	1288.8	Coverage of storm water drainage network	31.66	31.66	38.2	38.33	50.43	64.28	74
Urban transport	876.44	Service coverage of urban transport in the city	2.35	These indicators are meant for motorised transportation whereas Mission emphasises on NMT and our proposals are mainly an improvement of parking systems, foot over bridges, footpaths and NMTs etc.					
		Availability of urban transport per 1000 population	2.62						
Green space & open space	162.95	Per Person availability of open space	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.4	10

Here again we see state level plan for achieving service level benchmark so we see how with the each place how they are going to continue to address to their service level what targets they are attaining?

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Table 5.14: SAAP-City wise and Sector wise projects for the Mission period

WATER SUPPLY				
S N	ULB	Project Name	Project Cost in Cr.	Total in Cr.
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Construction of new of Water Treatment Plant of 45mld with pulvator technology	45.00	
2	Kollam	1. Improvement of existing system, laying distribution network & installation of Chlorination arrangements 2 Rainwater harvesting 3. Improvement of water supply scheme to Kollam Corp.	26.87	
3.	Alappuzha	Augmentation and modernization of water supply distribution system in Alappuzha Municipality – Phase I	33.90	
4	Ernakulam	1. Rain Water Harvesting 2.Replacement of Damaged Service Line 3.Replacement of Faulty of Meters in the service connection & installing Bulk Meters at various location in the main distribution line	7.98	
5	Thrissur	1.Survey and Replacing of Faulty Meters 2.Providing Bulk Meters(700mm To 100mm)40 Nos In Transmission Mains 3.Laying of 700 mm DI K9 pipe at peechi from Dam to Treatment Plant(350 MTR)	38.72	

Here we see that for each sector how they are creating project for Thiruvananthapuram you can see the project name construction of new water treatment plant and so on. And what will the cost of this projects like wise you see it is been broken down. So you see how the urban local body state and the center works in collaboration to bring all the services to the people and what people need.

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CHAPTER 6 REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP

Table 6.1: SAAP - Reforms Type, Steps and Target for AMRUT Cities FY-2015-2016

Name of State - Kerala FY: 2015-16

Sl. No.	Type	Steps	Implementation on Timeline	Target to be set by states in SAAP		Remarks (Present Status)
				Oct 2015 to Mar 2016	Apr to Sep 2016	
1	E-Governance	Digital ULBs				Partially accomplished and to be fully achieved in prescribed timeline.
		1. Creation of ULB website.	6 months	Achieved		
		2. Publication of e-newsletter, Digital India Initiatives.	6 months	Initiated		
		3. Support Digital India (ducting to be done on PPP mode or by the ULB itself).	6 months	Initiated		
2	Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre	1. Policy for engagement of interns in ULBs and implementation.	12 months		Yes	Partially accomplished and to be fully achieved in prescribed timeline.
3	Augmenting Double entry accounting	1. Complete migration to double entry accounting system and obtaining an audit certificate to the effect from FY 2012-13 onwards.	12 months		Yes	Partially accomplished and to be fully achieved in prescribed timeline.

Other reforms at what urban reforms we had looked at we can see what Kerala has implemented e-governance digital ULB's creating of ULB website. So the target for them was to do it in 6 months the achieved it publication of e-newsletter digital India they had the target of 6 months which is initiated and so on. So further we see constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre policy for engagement of interns in ULB's and implementation. So they have been able to do it augmentation of double entry yes partially accomplished.

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		2. Publication of annual financial statement on website	Every Year		Yes		
4	Urban Planning and City Development Plans	1. Improvement Plans (SLIP), State Annual Action Plans (SAAP).	6 months	Yes		SLIP and SAAP prepared	
		2. Make action plan to progressively increase Green cover in cities to 15% in 5 years.	6 months	Yes		Initiated	
		3. Develop at least one Children Park every year in the AMRUT cities.	Every Year		Yes		Proposal included in SLIP
		4. Establish a system for maintaining of parks, playground and recreational areas relying on People Public Private Partnership (PPPP) model.	12 months		Yes		To be fully achieved in prescribed timeline.
5	Devolution of funds and functions	1. Ensure transfer of 14th FC devolution to ULBs.	6 months	Yes		Accomplished	
		2. Appointment of State Finance Commission (SFC) and making decisions.	12 months	Yes		Accomplished	
		3. Transfer of all 18 function to ULBs.	12 months	Yes		Accomplished	
6	Review of Building by-laws	1. Revision of building bye laws periodically.	12 months	Yes		Accomplished	

You can see how they have worked in their SAAP urban planning and city development plans. So there you can see all these slips they have been prepared SLIPS and SAAP have been prepared. They have prepared caption plan to progressively increase green cover so how they

have initiated all these things. And then the devaluation; of funds and functions how the funds have to be mobilized and the review of building by laws. So they have accomplished that their target was 12 months.

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		2. Create single window clearance for all approvals to give building permissions	12 months		Yes	To be fully achieved in prescribed timeline.
7a	Municipal tax and fees improvement	1. At least 90% coverage.	12 months		Yes	Partially accomplished
		2. At least 90% collection.			Yes	Partially accomplished
		3. Make a policy to, periodically revise property tax, levy charges and other fees.			Yes	To be achieved in prescribed timeline
		4. Post Demand Collection Book (DCB) of tax details on the website.			Yes	
		5. Achieve full potential of advertisement revenue by making a policy for destination specific potential having dynamic pricing module			Yes	
7b	Improvement in levy and collection of usercharges	1. Adopt a policy on user charges for individual and institutional assessments in which a differential rate is charged for water use and adequate safeguards are included to take care of the interests of the vulnerable.	12 months		Yes	To be accomplished within the prescribed timeline
		2. Make action plan to reduce water losses to less than 20% and publish on the website.			Yes	
		3. Separate accounts for user			Yes	

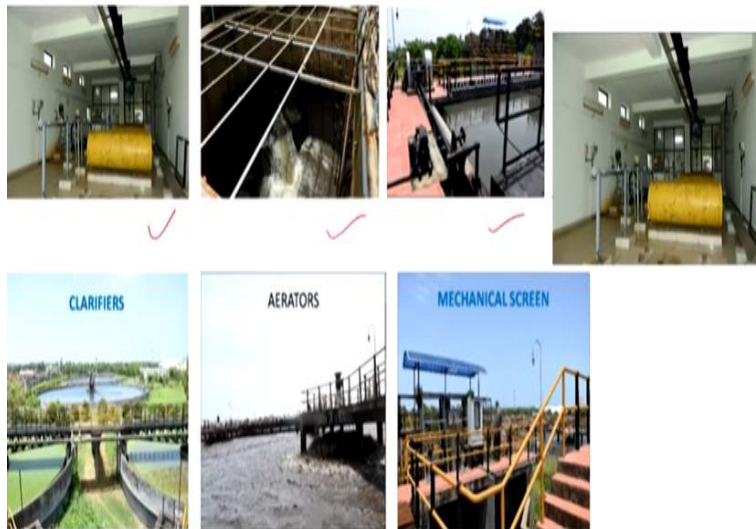
We see what they are done municipal tax and fees improvement. They have partially accomplished their targets. Likewise we see improvements in levy and collection of usage charges so they had a target of 12 months to be accomplished with prescribed time line. So they are positive about it

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		charges.				
		4. At least 90% billing.			Yes	
		5. At least 90% collection			Yes	
8	Energy and Water audit	1. Energy (Street lights) and Water Audit (including non-revenue water or losses audit).	12 months		Yes	To be accomplished within the prescribed timeline
		2. Making STPs and WTPs energy efficient.			Yes	
		3. Optimize energy consumption in street lights by using energy efficient lights and increasing reliance on renewable energy.			Yes	

Energy and water audit so they are estimating it to finish it within the timeline.

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So we see these pictures how some of the projects have come up in Thiruvananthapuram the projects which they have done so this for the example.

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Chart 6.2: SAAP - Reforms Implementation Plan for AMRUT Cities FY-2015-2016 (Continue...)

ACTIVITY	TIME LINE- in Months												Status/Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7. MUNICIPAL TAX AND FEES IMPROVEMENT													
At least 90% coverage.							12 months						Partially Accomplished
At least 90% collection.							12 months						Partially Accomplished
Make a policy to, periodically revise property tax, levy charges and other fees.							12 months						Partially Accomplished
Post Demand Collection Book (DCB) of tax details on the website.							12 months						To be initiated
Advertisement revenue -destination specific policy							12 months						Partially Accomplished
8. IMPROVEMENT IN LEVY AND COLLECTION OF USER CHARGES													
Adopt a policy on user charges													Accomplished
Reduce water losses							12 months						Initiated the process
Separate accounts for user charges.													Accomplished
At least 90% billing.													Accomplished
At least 90% collection													Accomplished

We further see that how they have reviewed their work completion the timeline they have targeted. So we see those all those reform what implementation they are doing.

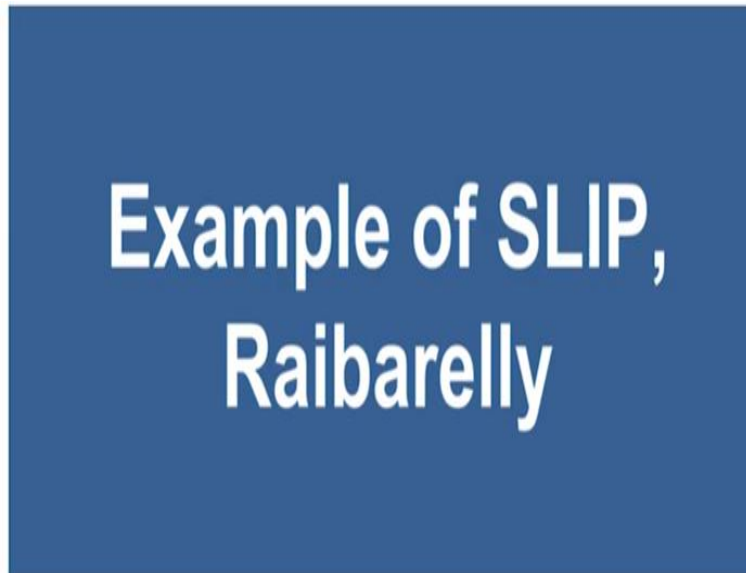
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Chart 6.2: SAAP - Reforms Implementation Plan for AMRUT Cities FY-2015-2016 (Continue...)

ACTIVITY	TIME LINE- in Months												Status/Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
8. ENERGY AND WATER AUDIT													
Energy (Street lights) Audit	12 months												Partially Accomplished
Water Audit (including non-revenue water or losses audit).	12 months												Initiated the process
Making STPs and WTPs energy efficient.	12 months												To be initiated
Energy efficient street lights and increasing reliance on renewable energy.	12 months												Partially Accomplished

And how they are achieving their targets here?

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So these are those now we will look at example of SLIP and that is from Raibareilly Uttar Pradesh.

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SLIP: Raibareilly

NAME OF ULB- RAIBAREILLY

Water Supply - Raibareilly

1. Assess the Service Level Gap

The first step is to assess the existing situation and service levels gaps for Water Supply (ARWET) Guidelines para 3.6. This step also includes existing performance Framework for the sector. ARWET is focused on improvement in service levels. The same will also need to be used in identifying the gaps. These performance gaps will be added to arrive at city level service gaps. While assessing service level gap reply following questions not more than word indicated against each question.

Question: What kind of baseline information is available for water supply network of the city? Detail out the data, information, plans, reports etc. related to water supply water information available? (5 marks)

Water Plan with Raibareilly Development Authority - DPR (Reconstruction/Reorganization Water Supply Scheme Year 2013-2013) under UDISEBT Program with UP Jal Nigam and no water supply connection is available with Nagpur Police for the baseline information. Zone wise detailed information is available.

Question: Have you collected census 2011 data? Are you aware of baseline survey date of MUC? Have you compared data from these and other sources? (5 marks)

Yes we have collected census 2011 data and as per the census data shown below. Yes we have compared data from DPR and census 2011.

Area Name	Source Of Information	Location of source of drinking water	Total Number of Households	Tapwater Not-tapped source
Raibareilly (UP)	As per census 2011 available	Total Population	18330	
		Total Households	33,067	12,416
		Within the premises	22,700	15,064
		Near the premises	8,208	1,202
		Away	2,059	161
Departmental Data of MPP NAL	Departmental Data of MPP NAL	Total Households (2010)	20500	
		Total Households	40204	19440

(Raibareilly Development Authority, 2013)

So we see this is the example of service level plan SLIP which we see here. So how they have provided and how they have given the present status of all this services what bench mark they have and what kind of service they have looking at with regards to water supply which regards to metering connection and non-revenue water and so on.

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Table: Zone Wise length of distribution network

Zone No.	Total Street Length in km	Street length with water distribution pipe line in km	Street length without water distribution pipe line in km
1	18.54 KM	16.680 KM	1.854 KM
2	12.245 KM	10.898 KM	1.347 KM
3	17.754 KM	14.204 KM	3.55 KM
4	15.729 KM	12.583 KM	3.146 KM
5	32.313 KM	25.85 KM	6.463 KM
6	17.306 KM	15.489 KM	1.817 KM
7	12.376 KM	10.953 KM	1.423 KM
8	7.283 KM	6.445 KM	0.838 KM
9	28.064 KM	22.451 KM	5.613 KM
10	12.76 KM	10.336 KM	2.424 KM
11	14.239 KM	12.957 KM	1.282 KM
12	16.49 KM	14.924 KM	1.566 KM
13	17.397 KM	8.873 KM	8.524 KM
14	25.017 KM	12.509 KM	12.508 KM
15	23.997 KM	11.759 KM	12.238 KM
16	15.136 KM	0 KM	15.136 KM
17	13.376 KM	0	13.376 KM
18	22.025	10.792	11.233 KM
19	15.172	7.738	7.434 KM
20	27.497	0	27.497 KM
Total Sum	364.72 Km	225.45 Km	139.28 Km

So further we see how they are also worked out water tap connection and how they have worked out the need of their area.

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Table: Zone Wise length of distribution network

Zone No.	Total Street Length in km	Street length with water distribution pipe line in km	Street length without water distribution pipe line in km
1	18.54 KM	16.686 KM	1.854 KM
2	12.245 KM	10.898 KM	1.347 KM
3	17.754 KM	14.204 KM	3.55 KM
4	15.729 KM	12.583 KM	3.146 KM
5	32.313 KM	25.85 KM	6.463 KM
6	17.306 KM	15.489 KM	1.817 KM
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13	17.397KM	8.873 KM	8.524 KM
14	25.017 KM	12.509 KM	12.508 KM
15	23.997 KM	11.799 KM	12.238 KM
16	15.136 KM	0 KM	15.136 KM
17	13.376	0	13.376 KM
18	22.025	10.792	11.233 KM
19	15.172	7.738	7.434 KM
20	27.497	0	27.497KM
Total Sum	364.72 Km	225.45 Km	139.26 Km

So we see that how all the cities and states and center is working together to bring these things happens.

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Implementation Status of Reforms Under AMRUT

So we see while concluding we see that what is the implementation status of reform under AMRUT?

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Implementation Status of Reforms Under AMRUT

- **Credit Rating & Municipal Bond:** Credit rating work for 485 cities have been awarded and completed in 468 cities.
 - Out of 468 cities, 163 cities have received **Investable Grade Rating (IGR)**, including 36 cities with rating of **A- and above**.
- **Energy audit of water pumps:** Field survey for energy audit has been completed in 413 cities and energy audit has been completed in 358 cities.
 - 11,100 water pumps have been identified for replacement with energy efficiency pumps.

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

We see that in many of the cities credit rating and municipal bond credit rating work has been done for 485 cities it is been awarded and completed in 468 cities. Out of 468 cities 163 cities have received investible grade rating IGR including 36 cities with rating of A minus and above. Energy audit of water pumps we see that field survey for energy audit has been completed in 413 cities and energy audit has been completed in 358 cities with 11,110 pumps have been identified for replacement with energy efficiency pumps.

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Implementation Status of Reforms Under AMRUT

Replacement of streetlights with LED lights: 62.8 lakh street lights have been replaced with LED lights out of targeted 97.9 lakh light.

- This is estimated to save 137.5 crore units of energy per year and reduce 11 lakh tonnes of CO2 emission per year.

Online Building Permission System (OBPS): OBPS has been made operational in 1,705 cities across the country including 439 AMRUT cities.

Capacity building: Surpassing the target of 45,000 functionaries, 52,327 functionaries and elected representatives across the country have been trained so far

(Mission Statement & Guidelines: AMRUT, 2015)

We see replacement of street lights with LED lights have been done (()) (35:55) 62 lakhs street lights have been replaced with LED lights out of the target of 97 lakhs light. This is estimated to save near 137 crores units of energy as per year and reduce 11 lakhs of CO2 emission per year.

So you look how we are achieving these targets within the special purpose plan. Online building permission OBPS has been made operational 1705 cities across the country including 439 AMRUT cities.

Capacity building surpassing the targets of 45000 functionaries 52,000 functionaries and elected representatives across the country have been trained so far.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:43)

SUMMARY

① Purpose of Special Purpose Plan

② Various Urban Reforms

③ AMRUT :

- Objectives, Components, Mission Coverage, Process Flow , Fund Flow
-

④ Examples

So when we summarize we see that what kind of special purpose plan are these and they are align with the mission. Today we saw AMRUT and that how these special purpose plans have been linked with the vision how they are linked with the state level plans and then how at the urban local level plans and different projects have been formulated. So we had looked into the purpose of special purpose plan various urban reforms and the details of AMRUT and we also looked at some of the examples.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:16)

References

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2. Mission Statement & Guidelines, AMRUT, MoUD, Government of India, June 2015
Available at [http://www.amrut.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/AMRUT%20Guidelines%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.amrut.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/AMRUT%20Guidelines%20(1).pdf)
3. Master Plan, Raibareilly Development Authority Year 2012-2013
Available at <http://rcueslucknow.org/AMRUT/SLIPWaterUP/Amrut%20SLIP%20Water%20-%20Raebareilly.pdf>

These are the references which have been used.

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Suggested Watch

(to contemplate the project based on AMRUT)

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tBQRMrywYx4&ab_channel=IITRoorkeeJuly2018
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QAiUa2j3-is&ab_channel=DrishtiIAS
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7psYxDYPh2k&ab_channel=DrishtiIAS%3AEnglish
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dNNFXc9HhoU&ab_channel=JharkhandMyGov
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QDfh4e7djSw&ab_channel=InfraZone



Our coverage was limited with the scope to make you aware of the topic there are enormous readings and movies available to explore. Few are suggested here this is not an extensive list you may feel free to suggest more from your experience.

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Please feel free to ask Questions.



Let us know about any Concerns you have .



Do share your Opinions, Experiences and Suggestions.

Looking forward to Interacting and
Co-learning with you while exploring Cities and
Urban Planning.



Please feel free to ask questions let us know about your concerns you have to share your opinion, experiences and suggestions. Looking forward to; interacting and co-learning with you while exploring cities and urban planning thank you.