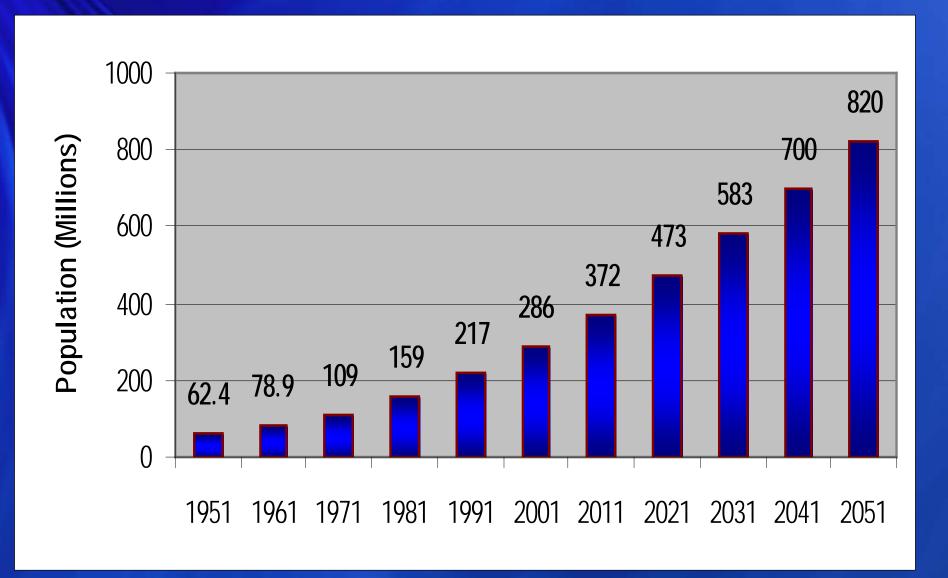
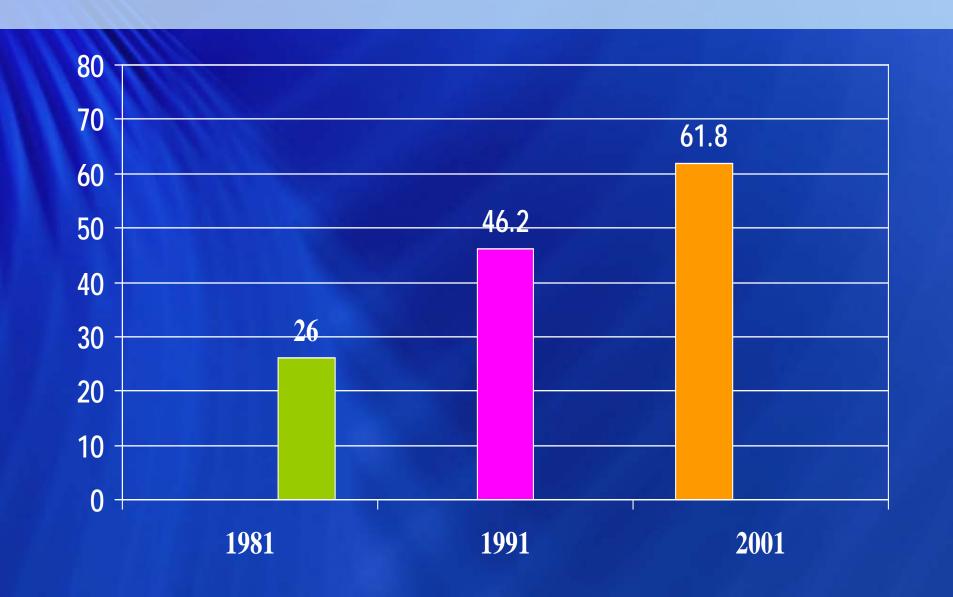
Promoting Inclusive Cities: Recent Initiatives of Government of India

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Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation,
Government of India, New Delhi
pkmohanty_ed@yahoo.com

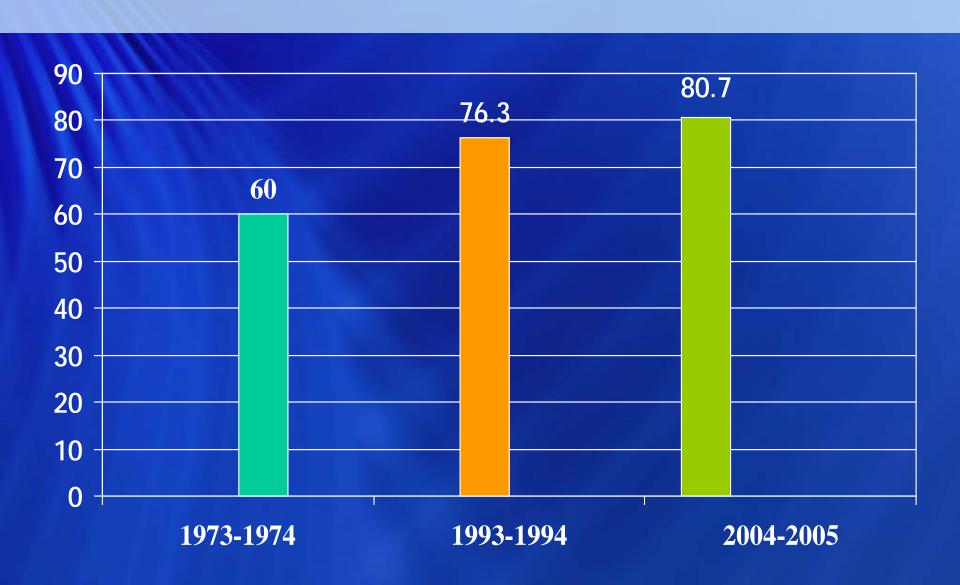
India: Projected Urban Population



Growth in Slum Population (In Million)



Growth in Urban Population Below Poverty Line (In Million)



Poverty in the midst of Plenty: Contribution of Urban Sector to India's GDP

Year	Percentage		
1950-51	29		
1980-81	47		
2007-08 (Estimated)	62		
2021(Projected)	75		

Rich City-Poor City Government Syndrome

Year	Total Municipal Revenue (Rs. Crore)*	Percentage of GDP	Relative Share of Total Municipal Revenue (as per cent of Total Revenue of):		
			State Govt.	Central Govt.	Combined State & Central
1990-91	3,931	0.73	5.91	7.15	3.71
1998-99	11,515	0.73	4.38	5.84	2.50
1999-00	13,173	0.75	4.24	4.42	2.46
2000-01	14,581	0.77	4.17	4.48	2.43
2001-02	15,149	0.73	4.05	4.18	2.33

Rs. 5 Crore = US\$ 1 Million approximately

Addressing Inclusive Growth: Some Key Challenges

- Lack of Access of the Urban Poor to Land –
 Place to Live, Place to Work and Place to Sell;
- Shortage in Affordable Housing & Basic Minimum Civic Amenities to the Poor, especially in Slums
- Poverty of Income Issues of Unemployment; Lack of Skill; Precarious Conditions of Work in the Unorganized Sector; Lack of Social Security etc.
- Inadequacy of Voice/Representation of the Poor in Policy-making & Programme Implementation
- Institutional Deficiencies: Rich City-Poor City Government Syndrome

Key Policy Issues

- Land Tenure for the Poor Legislative Framework
- Master Planning Reforms: Land for the Poor through Inclusive Zoning, Small Lot Zoning, Shelter Fund, Land as a Resource, etc.
- Housing the Poor Supply-side Approach is not adequate; Mass People-driven Programme needed
- Employment & Livelihoods Developing Skills for the Market & Self-employment on PPP Model linked to Accreditation, Certification and possibly Placement
- Visioning Slum-free Cities Developing Timebound Action Plans
- Mobilizing Resources Reforms in Municipal Finance/Inter-Governmental Transfer System needed;
- Strengthening Urban Management
- Facilitating Organisation & Voice of the Poor.

Addressing Slums & Urban Poverty: Government of India's Approaches/Programmes

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) – launched in 2005
- Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) – launched in 2008
- Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) revamped in 2008
- Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme launched in 2009
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana revamped in 2009
- National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009
- Rajiv Awaas Yojana Slum-free Urban India, announced by Her Excellency the President of India on 4th June 2009

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Launched on 3rd December 2005 for reforms-linked, demand-driven, fast track development of infrastructure & basic services to the poor, including affordable housing & slum upgradation

Scope of Mission:

- 65 Identified Cities:
 Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission
 Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) Sub-Mission
- Other Cities & Towns Infrastructure Development in Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Mission Period: 7 years (2005-2012) Government of India Grant: Rs.70,000 Crore

JNNURM: Mission Approach

- City Development Plan
- Detailed Project Reports
- Central Assistance aimed at Leveraging Resources & Reforms
- Urban Reform Agenda 23 Reforms
- Incorporating Private Sector Efficiencies

JNNURM - Support to States/UTs

- Funding for Projects (35% to 90% as Central Grant)
- Funding Support for:
 - City Development Strategy & Detailed Project Report (DPR) Preparation
 - Programme Management Unit at State Level & Project Implementation Unit at ULB level
 - Third Party Inspection & Monitoring Agency
 - Community Development Networking
 - Capacity Building/Training Programmes
 - MIS & e-Governance
- Technical Support for Project Preparation, Appraisal, Monitoring, MIS, Quality Assurance etc. at State/City levels through National Resource Centres/Agencies

Addressing Urban Governance: Some Key Reforms under JNNURM

- Implementation of Constitution (74th Amendment)
 Act Strengthening Democratic Decentralization
 through elected & empowered Urban Local Bodies
- Property Tax & User Charge Reforms
- Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act
- Reduction in Stamp Duty to 5% level
- Rent Control Act Reforms
- Urban Planning Reforms Key Role to Local Body
- Enactment of Public Disclosure Law
- Enactment of Community Participation Law
- Implementation of e-Governance Plan.

Addressing Urban Poverty Concerns: 3 Key Reforms under JNNURM

- Earmarking of 20-25% of Developed Land in Public and Private Layouts for EWS/LIG Categories
- Internal Earmarking in Municipal Budget for Urban Poverty Alleviation [Andhra Pradesh – 40% of Municipal Budget earmarked] – P-Budget & BSUP Fund
- Adoption of 7-Point Charter: Setting Time Lines
 - Security of Land Tenure
 - Affordable Shelter
 - Water
 - Sanitation
 - Education, Health & Social Security

JNNURM: Housing & Basic Services to the Urban Poor – Cumulative Progress

Physical progress	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
No of Projects approved	464	856	1,320
No of Cities/Towns covered	63	753	816
Dwelling Units Approved	10,01,419	4,65,898	14,67,317
Dwelling Units Completed	1,41,170	52,286	1,93,456
Dwelling Units under Progress	3,08,598	1,28,515	4,37,113

Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme

- Promote EWS, LIG and MIG housing based on Partnerships: Central, State, ULB, Urban Development Authority, Housing Board, Other Parastatals, Cooperatives, Private Developers
- States/UTs to facilitate the Provision of Land at nominal cost or institutional rates for affordable housing
- Built up area for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area in a project to be minimum 25%
- Central Assistance to be available for internal and external infrastructure on a graded scale – up to Rs.1 lakh per EWS/LIG unit
- EWS/LIG beneficiaries can access loan from banks at interest rate 5% below the market rate under the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana 2009 – Scheme Components

- (i). Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii). Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii). Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) for Self-Employment as well as Employment Opportunities offered by the market
- (iv). Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Rajiv Awas Yojana – Slum-free India (Announcement by President of India on 4th June, 2009)

"My Government proposes to introduce a Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor on the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana for the rural poor. The schemes for affordable housing through partnership and the scheme for interest subsidy for urban housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Awas Yojana which would extend support under INNURM to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas.

My Government's effort would be to create a slum free India in five years through the Rajiv Awas Yojana."

Rajiv Awas Yojana: Components under Consideration

- (i). Upgradation of Slums as well as Measures for the Prevention of New Slums 'Whole City' Approach
- (ii) Legislative Framework for Property Rights to the Slum Dwellers
- (iii) Easing Credit Availability for the Urban Poor for Housing, including Interest /Capital Subsidy Enable People-driven Housing
- (iv) Public-Private Partnerships for Affordable Housing
- (v) New Paradigm of Inclusive Planning Reservation of Land for Housing the Poor in City Master Plans and Security of Land Tenure.

Rajiv Awas Yojana: Preparatory Activities under Progress

- (i). Slum Survey, Slum MIS, GIS Mapping, GIS-enabled Slum Information System
- (ii) Model Legislation on Property Rights to Slum Dwellers and Legal Framework for Slum-free Cities
- (iii) Choice of Slum Redevelopment/Rehabilitation Model Focus on PPP where feasible
- (iv) Preparation of Slum-free City Plan based on Slum Redevelopment/ Rehabilitation & Prevention Plans
- (v) Developing an Inclusive Urban Planning Paradigm Reserving land for the poor in City Master Plans Amending Town Planning, Urban Development & Other Laws
- (ii) Easing Flow of Credit to the Urban Poor Design of Housing Mortgage Guarantee Fund.

Glimpses of Progress: JNNURM (2006-09)

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh



Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh



Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh



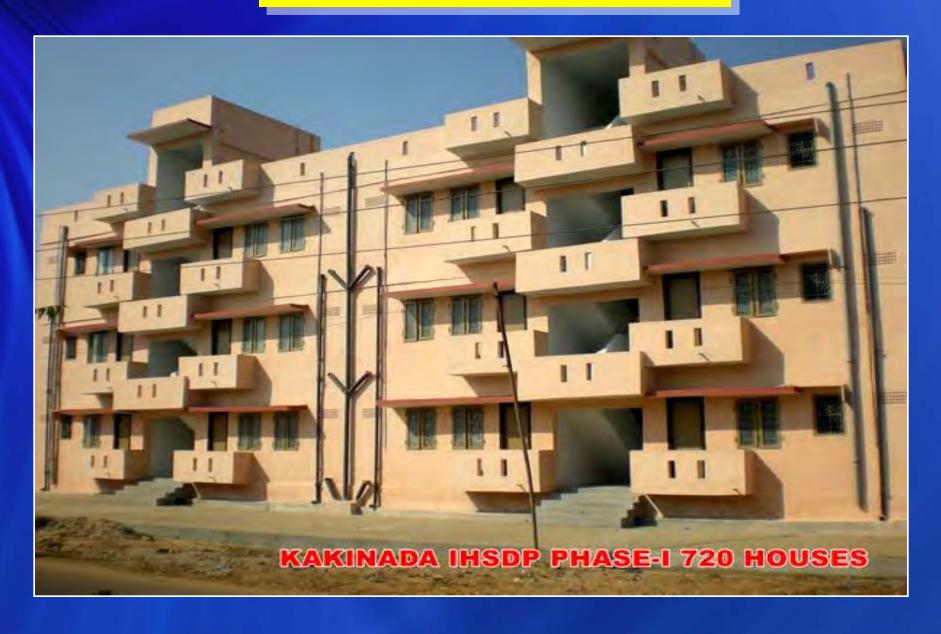
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh



Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh



Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh



Surat, Gujarat



Surat, Gujarat



Surat, Gujarat



Ahemedabad, Gujarat



Ahemedabad, Gujarat



Vadodra, Gujarat



Pimpri-Chinchwad, Maharashtra

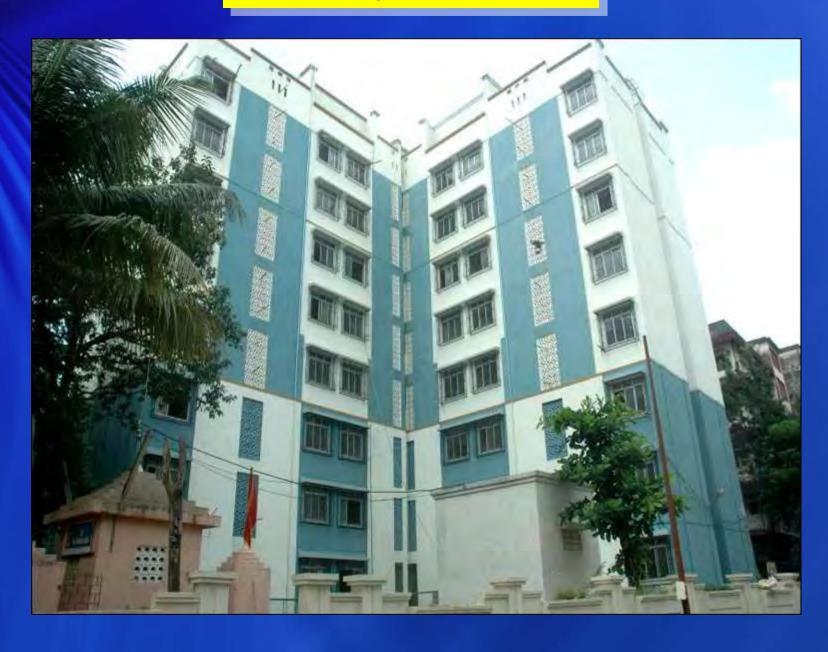


Pimpri-Chinchwad, Maharashtra



Pune, Maharashtra













Thane, Maharashtra



Bangalore, Karnataka



Thane, Maharashtra



IHSDP, Doddaballapur, Karnataka



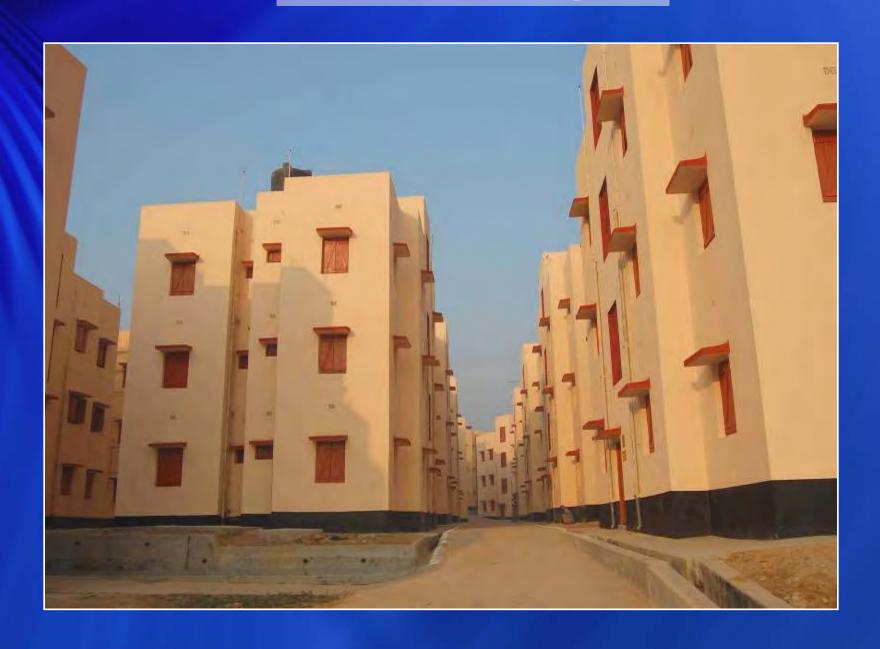
Mysore, Karnataka



Kolkata, West Bengal



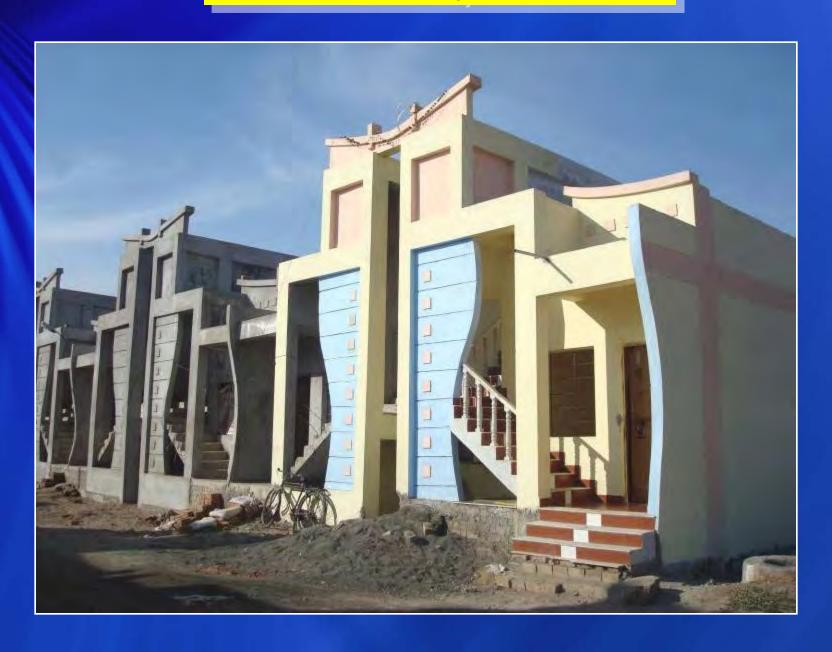
Asansol, West Bengal



Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh



Indore, Madhya Pradesh



Agartala, Tripura



Agartala, Tripura



Faridabad, Haryana



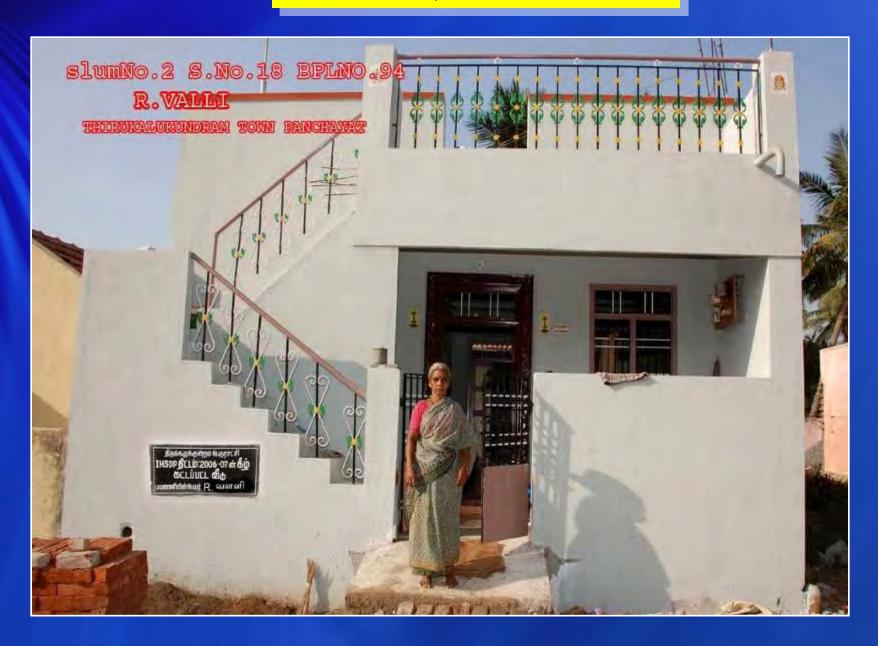
Panchakula, Haryana



Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh



IHSDP, Tamil Nadu



IHSDP, Tamil Nadu





Thank you