

Cities Alliance

Cities Without Slums rec'd (August 26, 2010)

Submission of Proposals: Application Form

*Please read carefully the "Guidelines for the Submission of Proposals" which outline the modalities for application and the criteria for the selection of proposals spelled out in the Cities Alliance Charter. Please ensure that all necessary supporting documentation is attached to this form. Additional information may also be enclosed, **but total submission should not exceed 12 pages.***

1. TITLE of PROPOSAL: India State of the Cities Report

2. PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY¹:

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Contact person for questions on the application:

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3. CITIES ALLIANCE MEMBER(S) SPONSORING THE APPLICATION:

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Name and title of representative in charge: Eduardo Lopez Moreno, Head, City Monitoring Branch, Monitoring and Research Division (TBC)

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¹ Country-specific proposals typically originate from local authorities, but must be sponsored by at least one member of the Cities Alliance (see [Cities Alliance Charter](#), Section D.14).

Name and title of representative in charge: Andre Herzog, Senior Urban Specialist

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4. RECIPIENT ORGANISATION: – *organisation that will receive and execute the grant:*

Task Manager Name and Title: Chetan Vaidya, Director

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5. OTHER IMPLEMENTING PARTIES (if any):

Task Manager Name & Title:

Organisation:

Address:

Contact Person/Title:

Telephone/Fax/E-mail:

INFORMATION ON PROPOSED PROJECT:

6. Type of project (*check one*):

City Development Strategy Slum Upgrading Both

7. Geographic scope of project (*specify*):

City: 42 cities

Country: India

Global/Regional/Multi-country: _____

8. Expected duration: 18 months

BUDGET SUMMARY:

9. Amount of total budget requested from Cities Alliance funding: US Dollars USD_
USD_350,250_____

10. Co-financing amount of total budget, including local partners: US Dollars ___USD
_____200,000_____

11. Total project budget cost: US Dollars ___USD _550,250_____

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

12. Background – issues to be addressed and scope of project

Please give a brief outline of the main urban development trends and challenges that the country, province and city are facing, as far as they are relevant for the proposed project.

The Census 2001 indicates that 28 per cent of the population of the country lives in urban areas. Even at relatively low urbanization level, the total urban population of 285 million is more than the total population of several countries and accounts for a little over 10 per cent of the total urban population of the world and 21 per cent of the total urban population of Asia. There are 5,161 urban centers in the country. 62 per cent of the total urban population or about 196 million people live in 441 class I towns (with a population of 100,000 or more). Among them, there are 35 million plus cities accounting for 38 per cent of the total urban population of the country. By all standards, Indian urbanization, in number and size poses formidable challenges.

The salient aspects of urbanization in India in recent decades are:

- a) Growing concentration of urban population in large cities and agglomerations;
- b) Slowing down of urbanization during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 as compared to 1971-1981 and 1961-1971; and
- c) Large variations in patterns of urbanization across regions and states.

The fast pace of urbanization, in absolute terms, has imposed increasing pressure on the level of existing services in the urban centres. Consequently, the positive role of urbanization has been over-shadowed by deterioration in the quality of built environment and quality of life. Although cities are considered as engines of economic growth and generators of resources for national economic development, the pattern of population concentration in large cities reflects the spatial polarization of income-earning opportunities. There is tremendous pressure to improve civic infrastructure systems: water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, parks and open spaces, transport, among others, lack of which has led to deterioration in the quality of city environments. In several cities, the problems of the traffic congestion, pollution, poverty, slums, crime, are assuming alarming proportions. In larger cities, deficiencies in services in urban areas are largely absorbed by the low-income and poorer sections of the population. Infrastructure inadequacies and inequitable distribution are accompanied by the absence of efficient and effective management systems, which have resulted in service leakages and financial losses and have, consequently, had an adverse impact on urban productivity and economic growth.

Financing of urban services such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management and power requires huge amount of investment. ULBs are not in a position to facilitate the flow of investments due to their weak financial base and institutional incapacities. With inadequate return from the provision of services and also huge gap between demand and supply of the services, the ULBs are not able to cope up with the demand pressures. The fiscal transfers to local governments are also not commensurate with the level of urban population and related demand for basic services.

According to 54th round of National Sample Survey (NSS), 1998, 70 per cent of urban households reported being served by tap and 21 percent by tube well or hand pump. 66 percent of urban households reported having their principal source of water within their premises while

32 percent had it within 0.2 Km. Further, 41 percent had sole access to their principal source of drinking water and 59 percent were sharing a public source. The 54th found of NSS reported 26 percent of households having no latrines, 35 percent using septic tank and 22 percent using sewerage system. 43 percent of households in urban areas either had no latrines or no connection to a septic tank or sewerage. In urban areas sewerage connections varied from a low of 48 percent to a high of 70 percent. These statistics indicate the existing deficiencies. However, micro-level studies would indicate the deficiencies at the city level which may be much more alarming.

In India, there is a strong realization that its urban areas need to improve for the country to achieve fast and sustained economic development. In this context, the Government of India (GoI) has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) through which it incentivized reforms in urban governance, service delivery, financial management and devolution of functions to local bodies, and linked grants for infrastructure investments in the major Indian cities. Despite the strong focus on urban reforms through the JNNURM, the policy-makers are still struggling to evolve mechanisms to develop municipalities as autonomous city management agencies to dovetail urbanization with economic development. **In this context, it is proposed to prepare the India State of the Cities Report (SoCR) to address issues that are critical for sustainable economic development of cities and provide inputs for developing an urban development approach for the country.**

13. Objectives

The broad objectives of India SoCR are to:

- a) Assess the urban infrastructure deficits and its impact on the national economic growth;
- b) Analyze relation between socio-economic development in states and cities, and spatial concentration of population;
- c) Assess the urban policies, and institutional and financing framework;
- d) Evaluate policy initiatives taken by countries facing similar problems like China, South Africa and Brazil, among others, to efficiently manage fast urban growth²; and
- e) Identify areas for change in urban policies and recommend strategies to strengthen urban institutional and financing framework to meet urban infrastructure deficits and achieve balanced and inclusive development across states.

14. Methodology and sequencing of activities

Urban development is a state subject. Analyzing the state level scenario with regard to socio-economic development would help in understanding the development dynamics at the state level and capturing the state level specificities. Given the close relationship between urban infrastructure, urban productivity and national economy, the Report would assess the deficits in urban infrastructure and its adverse impact on the national GDP and recommend strategies to mobilize resources for urban infrastructure investments. Spatial concentration of economic activities in and around the mega cities (which are also the regional centers) and metropolises are influencing the choice of investment destinations, FDI flows and population redistribution in the country. In this perspective, the SOCR would test the hypothesis that the poor performance of some states in India (in terms of relatively low per capita state domestic product and low ranking in human development index) is due to absence of an economic hub

² The India SOCR would draw heavily from the approach and outputs of the South African State of the Cities Report.

in the state/region and recommend strategies for dispersal of economic investments across the states. Effort would be made to explore and underscore the inter-linkages between climate change, urban and economic growth, and infrastructure development based on statistical analysis (correlation/regression of selected indicators). The impact of all these factors on the most vulnerable groups would be studied for the selected cities. Likewise, the environmental considerations linked with the economic, social, finance and institutional aspects proposed would also be addressed. As mentioned, the study of environmental sustainability of cities and their regions (states) in India can contribute to the global understanding of urban actions and policies toward using natural resources wisely and tackling climate change effectively. The project team would draw lessons from the projects undertaken by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) on environmental issues.

The proposed study would also attempt to establish linkages with the recently published Report on Urban Development “*India’s Urban Awakening: Building Inclusive Cities, Sustaining Economic Growth*” by the McKinsey Global Institute. Attempts would be made to build on the information and the process undertaken by this organization, while seeking opportunities for exchanging knowledge with it.

Analytical Framework:

The analysis at national, state and local levels would focus on:

- Strengths and weaknesses of urban policies, institutional, and financing framework and arrangements at national, state and local levels;
- Investment benefits, in the perspective of marginal productivity of capital and labour, in urban and rural areas;
- Strategic policy direction, policy framework and approaches for the sustainable and inclusive urbanization, based on empirical evidence ;
- Strategies to meet urban infrastructure backlog;
- Strategies to achieve balanced development across states (size-class of towns); and
- Future perspective and institutional framework for urban governance, given the increased responsibility of cities as institutions of local self-government in the post 74th CAA era.

Urban Infrastructure and Economic Development

- What is the ratio of investment in rural and urban sectors?
- What is the role of infrastructural development national/state level policies as drivers of growth of cities?
- How cities can be made more productive for national economic growth?
- How cities can promote equity in access to income-earning opportunities and habitat, and meet poverty reduction goals?

Balanced Regional Development

- What cities and regions (states) can do to counter imbalance regional development?
- How fast growing cities can be spread in different parts of the country?
- What is the strategy to propel economic growth in some areas/regions and cities, and how to catch up with inadequate social services in other cities/regions?

- Which cities/regions are ready to grow and the catalyzing factors, in terms of comparative advantages and geographic location advantages?

Policy and Institutional and Financing Framework

- Which other cities require support in terms of policies and finance? What kind of support do they require?
- What are the challenges for cities/states to implement urban reforms under JNNURM?
- What are the required institutional arrangements to facilitate economic growth?
- Which kind of mechanism can be used to finance cities that are less prosperous?
- In light of decentralization, to what extent can the cities of different sizes in various regions really manage delivery of services and support economic development?
- What is the quantum of public expenditure? Are the resources being spent in cities producing desirable outcomes?

Learning from implementation of JNNURM

The India SoCR would draw on knowledge base developed under PEARL relating to implementation of urban infrastructure projects and urban reforms under JNNURM and improved city governance. The network would also be used for a debate on the analysis at national, state and city level, and wide dissemination of the Report.

Learning from Brazil and South Africa

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) have entered into an agreement of cooperation in various sectors including human settlements. India SoCR, along with the SoCRs being prepared for Brazil and South Africa, would help to document initiatives in these countries for efficiently managing urban growth and identify areas of cooperation in this sector.

The study would attempt to draw lessons from the South African SOCR vis-a-vis the involvement of citizen's communities and private sector with regard to the dissemination strategy. The India SOCR would also draw lessons from the South African SOCR with regard to study of cities with regard to:

- 1) The Economy (how **productive** the city is?);
- 2) The Society (how **inclusive** the city is?);
- 3) The Natural Environment (how **sustainable** the city is?);
- 4) Governance ((how **well-governed** the city is?)

Based on the South African Reports, the indicators would be grouped into five categories, namely, demographic indicators and those pertaining to the four groups as mentioned above.

The approach to the India SOCR would be essentially at par with the South African. The report would be structured in the following manner:

- An introductory chapter
- Chapter 1 would provide a summary of the key findings
- Chapter 2 would provide an overview of the 6 states and 18 cities (both collectively and individually)
- The next five chapters would deal with the five aspects: viz, urban demographics; productive cities; inclusive cities; sustainable cities and well-governed cities

- Chapter 8 would consist of conclusions and recommendations
- A statistical Almanac grouped by states and their respective cities
- Case study boxes on the theme selected

Methodology:

In the context of the issues raised in this section, the analysis in the report would be at national, state, and local levels.

National Level

The Report would:

- Analyze spatial and temporal pattern of urbanization across the country taking the major states as the unit of analysis, across states taking towns/cities grouped into size-class as units of analysis and across select cities taking wards as the units of analysis.
- Assess the urban infrastructure deficits and its impact on the national economic growth³.
- Examine the state of urbanization in the country with reference to the demographic, economic, infrastructure, environmental, energy, transport, communication, land, poverty, planning and other aspects.
- Review various policies and programmes including JNNURM, National Sanitation Policy, among others, and the recommendations of various Commissions, Committees and studies.
- Assess the institutional and financing framework for urban development and horizontal arrangement for peer learning.

State Level

Six states have been selected for the state-level analysis, based on their levels of urbanization (medium refers to +/- 2 per cent from national average), as also representing different regions in India. The states selected are: Assam in the North-East with low level of urbanization, Haryana in the North with medium level of urbanization, Madhya Pradesh in the center with medium level of urbanization, Gujarat in the West with high level of urbanization, West Bengal in the East with medium level of urbanization and Karnataka in the south with high level of urbanization.

³ The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) for Estimating Urban Infrastructure Investment is expected to submit its report by September 2010 and would provide important data base and options for financing and governance.

Table: Level of Urbanization of Selected States

State	Level of Urbanization
Assam	12.72
Gujarat	37.35
Haryana	29.00
Karnataka	33.98
Madhya Pradesh	26.67
West Bengal	28.03

Source: Town Directory, Census 2001

The Report would:

- Assess the urban infrastructure deficits and its impact on the state's economic growth.
- Examine the status of urbanization in the state with reference to the demographic, economic (municipal budgets including transfers to ULBs from Central and State Governments), infrastructure, environmental, energy, transport, communication, land, poverty, planning and other aspects, taking size class of towns as the units of analysis.
- Analyze the spatial and temporal pattern of urbanization across the state taking towns/cities grouped into size-class as units of analysis.
- Review various policies and programs at the state level and identify best practices for urban development.
- Assess the vertical institutional and financing framework for urban development and horizontal arrangement for peer learning.

Local Level

India SoCR would be based on situational analysis in 42 cities in the 6 selected states. Seven towns/cities have been selected from each state, 2 each from the size-class of <1,00,000 and 1,00,000 to 5,00,000 and 3 from the size-class of > 5,00,000. However, for those states where cities are absent in the size-class of > 5,00,000, they have been taken from the next category, i.e, 100,000-5,00,000.

. The selection of cities is based on availability of data at the town/city level. The Population Census of India classifies urban centers based on population size into six categories, data for which is available at an interval of 10 years.

A detailed microlevel study of cities based on ward-level data would be attempted for those cities with robust database, in addition to the city level analysis as attempted by the South African SOCRs. Gender aspects would be covered in the city level and ward-level analysis.

1. A tentative list of 42 cities distributed over six states is given below. A large amount of data and analysis is now available from Benchmarking of Urban Service Levels (24 cities), Sanitation Ranking of Cities (400 cities), Reform Evaluation in JNNURM Cities for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (65 cities) and Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Sized (600 towns), Energy and Carbon Emissions Profiles (42 Cities)⁴, City profile on Climate Disaster Resilience (12 cities)⁵, etc. ADB supported India Municipal Finance Study will be available by December 2010⁶. The Government

⁴ ICLEI-South Asia 2010.

⁵ National Institute on Disaster Management, Kyoto University and SEEDS, 2010.

⁶ Being carried out by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

of India approved National Climate Mission on Sustainable Habitat. Information available from these sources will be utilized for this analysis.

2. The following cities have been tentatively selected:

SL.N	State/cities	Civic status ⁷	Population(by size class)		
			500000+	100000 -500000	< 100000
1	Gujarat				
	Ahmadabad	M.C	3,520,085		
	Vadodara	M.C.	1,306,553		
	Surat	. M.C	2,433,835		
	Jamnagar	M.C		443,518	
	Navsari	(M.		134017	
	Mahesana	M.			99,880
	Khambhat	(M			93194
2	Karnataka				
	Bangalore	M.C	4,301,326		
	Hubli-Dharwad	M.C	786,195		
	Mysore	M.C	755,379		
	Gulbarga	M.C		422,569	
	Mangalore	M.C		399,565	
	Bagalkot	CMC			90,988
	Ramanagaram)	CMC			79,394
3	Haryana				
	Faridabad	M.C	1,055,938		
	Rohtak	MCL		286,807	
	Panipat	MCL		261,740	
	Hisar	MCL		256,689	
	Gurgaon	MCL		172,955	
	Narnaul	MCL			62,077
	Fatehabad	MC			59,917
4	Madhya-Pradesh				
	Indore	M.C	1,474,968		
	Bhopal	M.C	1,437,354		
	Gwalior	M.C	827,026		
	Ujjain	M.C		430,427	
	Sagar	M.C		232,133	
	Datia	M			82,755
	Hoshangabad	M			97,424
5	Assam				
	Guwahati	M.C	809,895		
	Dibrugarh	M.B.		121,893	
	Nagaon	M.B.		107,667	
	Tinsukia				85,563
	Tezpur				80,575
	Jorhat				67,588
	Dhubri				64,168
6	West Bengal				
	Kolkatta	M.C	4,572,876		
	Durgapur	M.C		493,405	
	Asansol	M.C		475,439	

⁷ MC: Municipal Corporation, MCL: Municipal Council, MB: Municipal Body, M: Municipality

Sl.N	State/cities	Civic status ⁷	Population(by size class)		
			500000+	100000 -500000	< 100000
	Siliguri	M.C		472,374	
	Darjling	M		107,197	
	Jangipur	M			74,458
	Dhulian	M			72,850

Source:Census of India, 2001

The Report would:

1. Estimate the correlation coefficient and regression coefficient between urban infrastructure and per capita city product, controlling for exogenous factors. The regression coefficient would then be used for extrapolating the impact of urban infrastructure backlog on national and state product. This would require methodological innovation for estimating the per capita city product. The Report would assess the methodology suggested by UN Habitat (Global Urban Observatory programme) for estimating the city product based on labor force and labor productivity estimates at state and city level. Alternatively, data on city's economic growth would be plotted from the city level data brought out by Annual Survey of Industries and companies' data. This would act as a proxy for data on organized manufacturing at the city level. Based on data from Economic Survey, Economic Census, NSSO etc., ratios of the unorganized sector and other sectors would also be calculated.
2. Demographic analysis in the perspective of economic (municipal budgets including transfers to ULBs from Central and State Governments), infrastructure, environmental, energy, transport, communication, land, poverty, planning and other aspects, taking wards as the units of analysis. A set of local level indicators would be developed for city-level analysis. These indicators would largely be developed based on the information available from secondary sources and quick surveys, for critical indicators for which data are not available. Information at local level would be obtained on population growth, density, income, economic base of towns, level of services, urban governance, municipal finance, slum population, pace of building construction, FDI flows, natural and man-made disasters in last ten years, energy use, transportation, quality of air and water, institutional structures, governance, etc.
3. Review various policies and programs at the city level and identify best practices for urban development⁸. It may be useful to obtain the perspective of the business community to assess factors influencing location of business investments in the city and factors influencing business growth. The study would propose a differentiated policy framework for different size-class of cities and for states with different levels of urbanization.

Analysis

Factors influencing spatial spread of urban growth:

Based on data collected at different level, the team would carry out statistical analysis using a select set of indicators pertaining to urban growth, economic structure, level of amenities and other indicators. Further, composite indices would be constructed for the socio-economic indicators. An analysis of interdependencies of these indicators using simple correlation coefficients and regression would be attempted for understanding the dynamics of urban growth. This analysis of coefficient of variations of the indicators will help in identifying the levels of dispersion across states and size class of urban centers. The

⁸ PEARL has collected a large number of best practices in urban areas.

National and State Level workshops will focus on options for financing (both capital and maintenance) and governance.

Identification of Drivers of population and economic growth in urban centers:

The SoWCR 2008-09 studied causes and effects of fast growing cities in developing world between 1990 and 2000 and identified three most significant drivers: (a) economic and industrial policies and related investments in transport infrastructure and communication and trade services; (b) improvements in quality of life in cities; and (c) changes in legal and administrative status of cities (UN-HABITAT 2008-09). Identification of similar drivers for Indian cities will very useful. A range of methods to estimate the drivers of growth would be used: statistical analysis, and extensive consultations with national and local urban practitioners and academicians.

Relation between urban infrastructure and economic growth:

Adverse impact of urban infrastructure deficits on the national GDP will also be assessed. Estimation of changes in sectoral distribution of labor force in economy may be based on Census and NSS time series data. An attempt would be made to project urban incomes. India's gross outputs by various sectors may be estimated based on data from the Planning Commission and other sources of information. The gross outputs in urban areas may be projected based on data and expected rate of growth under various scenarios. The difference between two outputs will help to identify the impact of inadequate infrastructure on national GDP.

Relation between investment urban and rural sector:

The study will make an attempt to estimate marginal productivity, employment potential and investment benefits in urban and rural areas based on information available from Planning Commission and other sources.

Dissemination strategy

The main objective of the India SoCR is to contribute to bringing urban development on the national economic agenda. This is proposed to be achieved by catalyzing public debate on the need to improve quality of life in cities to achieve and sustain double digit annual growth in national economy. In this perspective, a three-tier dissemination strategy is proposed. First, to bring the India SoCR Project in the limelight through well-participated and covered launch workshops at national and state levels. Second, to keep the "influence group" informed of the progress and evolving issues through the Project webpage. Third, wide dissemination of the India SoCR through the final workshops at the national and state levels.

The influence group would include the policy makers at national and state levels, officials of the central ministries of urban development and housing and urban poverty alleviation and finance, and Planning Commission, state urban development, housing, planning and finance departments, and opinion makers including think tanks, academia and media.

The dissemination of the Report would be in hard and soft format, and through the India Urban Portal. Besides the full reports, the strategy would also be to implant short abstracts in the appropriate journals and periodicals for larger audience.

15. Deliverables

State of Cities Report for India, policy papers, stakeholder workshops at inception and during finalization stage, training of stakeholders and launch of website. The stakeholders are CMA

Gujarat/Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University (CEPT) in Gujarat, CMA Madhya Pradesh /MP Academy of Administration in Madhya Pradesh, Advanced Training Institute in Assam, CMA Karnataka / ATI Mysore in Karnataka, Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies /Institute of Social Science, Kolkata in West Bengal and All India Institute of Local Self Government, Haryana / Haryana Institute of Public Administration in Haryana. The Municipal bodies would also be partners in the research.

Table: Methodology, Sequencing of Activities and Deliverables

	Activity	Methodology	Stakeholders	Deliverables/Products
1.	Setting of National Steering Committee and national launch through workshop and webpage	<p>National Steering Committee would be constituted by MoUD under the chairmanship of its Joint Secretary and Mission Director (JNNURM) to guide and monitor the project and peer review of draft report. The members of the steering committee would be nominated by MoUD.</p> <p>At the national launch workshop, the nodal agency (NIUA) would brainstorm the objectives and methodology with officials from national and state governments, and reach a consensus on the project schedule with the governments of the 6 selected states – these would provide inputs for the inception report.</p> <p>Project webpage would be created for sharing of the interim and final outputs of the Project.</p>	<p>NIUA and MoUD, GoI</p> <p>Steering committee with representatives of MoUD, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, NIUA, urban experts, researchers, among others.</p> <p>The invitees to the national workshop would include officials of national government, the 6 selected state governments and 42 selected cities, urban experts, researchers, academia, urban think tanks, among others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Steering Committee • Webpage • Inception Report
2.	State level steering committees and launch workshops	<p>State Steering Committees would be constituted by Urban Development Departments of the state governments under the chairmanship of their Secretary to guide and monitor the project at the state level and peer review of draft report.</p> <p>At the launch workshop in the 6 states, the state nodal agency would brainstorm the objectives and methodology with officials from state departments, and reach a consensus on the project schedule with the selected urban local bodies in the state.</p>	<p>Coordination by NIUA</p> <p>State-level partners: <i>Gujarat</i> – City Managers Association (CMA) Gujarat and Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> – CMAMP and MP Academy of Administration <i>Assam</i> – Advanced Training Institute (ATI), Guwahati <i>Karnataka</i> – CMAK and ATI Mysore <i>West Bengal</i> – Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies and Institute of Social Science,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Project Steering Committee • Activity Schedule for each of the 6 selected states

			Kolkata Haryana – All India Institute of Local Self Government and Haryana Institute of Public Administration	
3.	Diagnostics in selected 42 cities	<p>Micro-level study at ward level based on secondary data, including published and unpublished, and primary data on critical issues in zero data zone.</p> <p>Primary data would be generated through surveys based on stratified random samples.</p> <p>The quantitative data would be supplemented with qualitative data to be generated through FGDs with various city stakeholders including municipality, state departments, parastatals, private sector, citizens, academia and media, among others.</p>	<p>Mentor – NIUA Coordination – state-level partners City-level diagnostic reports to be prepared by city-based consultants.</p> <p>The city reports would be peer-reviewed by NIUA and state-level partners</p>	Diagnostic reports for selected 42 cities
4.	Diagnostics in selected 6 states	<p>The state-level studies would be based on secondary data, including both published and non-published and city reports.</p> <p>The qualitative data for the assessment would be generated through FGDs with various city stakeholders including state departments, parastatals, private sector, academia and media, among others.</p> <p>The state report would also make an assessment of state policies and programmes related to urban development; spatial and temporal pattern of urbanisation; and, assess the impact of urban infrastructure deficits on states' economic growth.</p>	<p>Coordination – NIUA</p> <p>State-level diagnostic reports to be prepared by state-level partners.</p> <p>The state reports would be peer-reviewed by NIUA and state steering committees</p>	Diagnostic reports for selected 6 states.

5.	National level diagnostics and preparation of India SoCR	<p>The India SoCR would be based on the reports for the 6 selected states and an assessment, based on secondary data, covering the following critical issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial and temporal pattern of urbanisation • Impact of urban infrastructure deficit on national economic growth • Institutional and financing framework for urban development • Policies and programmes for urban development <p>The Report would also be based on inputs received during FGDs with officials of government and public sector undertakings, private sector, urban think tanks, academia, media, among others</p>	<p>India SoCR would be prepared by NIUA with inputs from state-level partners and city-level consultants.</p> <p>The draft Report would be peer-reviewed by national steering committee, and CA Secretariat, SASDU WB, WBI and Un Habita.</p>	India SoCR
6.	Dissemination workshop in states	The state diagnostic reports would be disseminated through state workshops with participation of various stakeholders in urban sector.	<p>Coordination – NIUA</p> <p>State workshops to be organised by state-level partners</p>	Public debate on urban issues, policies and programmes
7.	National dissemination workshop	The India SoCR would be disseminated through national workshop with participation of various stakeholders in urban sector.	NIUA	Public debate on urban issues, policies and programmes

16. Expected outcomes and related monitoring indicators and plans

The output of the project will be India SOCR and the outcome may be addressing issues that are critical for sustainable development of urban areas in the 12th Five Year Plan as well as the National Commission on Sustainable Urbanization II.

The indicators for monitoring the output of the Project are as follows:

Indicator 1: Setting up of national and state level steering committees

Indicator 2: Project webpage under PEARL website

Indicator 3: Workshops at the national and state level for development of requisite database at the national, state and city levels

Indicator 4: Inception report and templates for developing the database at state and city levels

Indicator 5: Development of database at city, state and national levels – primary and secondary

Indicator 6: Data analysis at city, state and national levels, including overview of policies and programmes

Indicator 7: Mid-term appraisal of the project in the selected states

Indicator 8: Final dissemination national workshop⁹

Indicator 9: Finalization of draft final report and final launch of the Report.

17. Sources of investment to implement the CDS or slum-upgrading programme

Not Applicable

18. Partnerships

Partnerships with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Urban Development Departments in the 6 selected states, City Managers' Associations, State Training Institutes and Municipal Authorities in the selected 42 cities, UN-HABITAT, Cities Alliance, the World Bank, and World Bank Institute would be developed for the preparation of India SoCR, with committed support from Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India.

A National Steering Committee chaired by the Joint Secretary UD, MOUD, would be constituted to monitor the project and to guide the national and state teams. The Committee may have representatives from Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, NIUA and urban experts, researchers etc. All the interim and draft reports would be reviewed by a peer group consisting of representatives of National and International organizations.

State level City Managers' Association (CMA) and state level organizations would be responsible for data collection from the state and city level agencies and arranging the State Level Committee meetings. The institutes are CMA Gujarat/Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University (CEPT) in Gujarat, CMA Madhya Pradesh /MP Academy of Administration in Madhya Pradesh, Advanced Training Institute in Assam, CMA Karnataka / ATI Mysore in Karnataka, Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies /Institute of Social Science, Kolkata in West Bengal and All India Institute of Local Self Government, Haryana /

⁹ Corresponding Activities And Costs Of Dissemination

Activities	Costs Of Dissemination
Website related activities	\$15,000
Publication of Articles, handouts, Reports etc.	\$ 5000

Haryana Institute of Public Administration in Haryana. The researchers/consultants at the national institution would analyze the data and discuss the findings in the respective states and be responsible for the preparation of the SOCR. The GOI, NIUA, UN-HABITAT, Cities Alliance and the World Bank would take this opportunity to develop capacities of local, state and national institutions to carry out applied research and gain from interactions with national and international experts.

A Peer Group of urban sector experts from CA-S, WB SASDU, WBI, WB Urban Anchor, and UN Habitat would provide expert inputs to the India SoCR, particularly in data analysis and formulation of future urban strategies. There would be an in-built mechanism for consultation with stakeholders. Initial consultations may take place at the city level. At state level consultations, findings of the city and state analysis and potential policy options will be presented and participants' views ascertained. SoCRs are being prepared for several other countries like South Africa and Brazil. The India SoCR team would interact with their counterparts in these countries and learn from their experiences in managing urban growth.

SASDU, The World Bank, World Bank Institute and UN Habitat would act as peer group to review the report and provide technical inputs (methodology and substance) where required. For example, they may be required to provide support to develop methodology for estimating the coefficient of urban infrastructure and city product, and estimating the latter. While UN Habitat has developed methodology for estimating city product under its Urban Indicators Programme, World Bank has the expertise to estimate the coefficient. WBI would be sharing the experiences of other countries of not only preparing the SoCR but also in overall management of urbanization.

19. Government commitment and approval

Attached

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING PLANS:

20. Implementation arrangements¹⁰

	Deliverable	Cost (US\$)	CA Grant (US\$)	Responsible Organisations
1.	Setting up national steering committee, launch through national workshop and webpage	25,000	-	NIUA
2.	Setting up state-level committees and launch workshops in the state	30,000	-	Coordination:NIUA
3.	Data collection, analysis and preparation of city reports	168,000	118,400	partners at state and city level (to be confirmed): <i>Gujarat</i> – City Managers Association (CMA) Gujarat
4.	Data collection, analysis and preparation of state reports	48,000	33,850	and Centre for Environmental

¹⁰ This cost excludes supervision and audit cost of USD 57,000 which have been indicated in section 22

5.	Final dissemination workshops in the 6 states	30,000		Planning and Technology (CEPT) <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> – CMAMP and MP Academy of Administration <i>Assam</i> – Advanced Training Institute (ATI), Guwahati <i>Karnataka</i> – CMAK and ATI Mysore <i>West Bengal</i> – Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies and Institute of Social Science, Kolkata <i>Haryana</i> – All India Institute of Local Self Government and Haryana Institute of Public Administration State Steering Committees
6.	Data collection, analysis and preparation of national report	167,250	146,000	NIUA Peer reviewers: National Steering Committee, SASDU and Urban Anchor, World Bank, UN Habitat, World Bank Institute, Cities Alliance Secretariat
7.	Final national dissemination	25,000		

Sharing of Responsibilities among partners:

State level City Managers' Association (CMA) and state level organizations would be responsible for data collection from the state and city level agencies and arranging the State Level Steering Committee meetings. The researchers/consultants at the national institution would analyze the data and discuss the findings in the respective states and be responsible for the preparation of the SOCR .

21. Project schedule and delivery targets

TIME FRAME

The study will be completed in 18 months. The table below presents the project schedule and delivery targets

PROJECT TIME SCHEDULE																		
No.	Item	Months																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Launch Workshop & Website Section	█																
2.	Approach & Inception Report	█	█															
3.	National Data Collection & Analysis		█	█	█	█	█											
4.	Identify State & Local Indicators				█	█												
5.	State and Local Data Collection & Analysis				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█					
6.	State Level Workshops								█	█	█							
7.	Preparation of National, State, and City Level Reports							█	█	█	█	█	█					
8.	National Workshop													█				
9.	Finalization of Draft Final Report														█	█	█	
10.	Final Report and Formal Launch																	█

22. Financing plan

A. CITIES ALIANCE GRANT REQUEST

Components / Main Activities	Total (US\$)	Type of Expenditure			
		Consulting Services (US\$)	Training/ Capacity Building (US\$)	Dissemination Costs (US\$)	Other (US\$)
PROJECT ACTIVITIES					
Activity #1: Launch workshop and Webpage					
Activity #2: Launch workshops in 6 states					
Activity #2: Data collection, analysis and preparation of city reports	118,400	118,400			
Activity #3: Data collection, analysis and preparation of state reports	33,850	33,850			
Activity #4: Data collection, analysis and preparation of national report	146,000	50,750			95,250 ¹¹
Activity #5: Final dissemination workshops in 6 states					
Activity #6: Final dissemination workshop - national					
<i>Sub-Total – Project Activities</i>	<i>298,250</i>	<i>203,000</i>			<i>95,250</i>
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION					
Independent Audit (1):					
Supervision Costs (2):	52,000				
<i>Sub-Total – Project Administration & Supervision</i>	<i>52,000</i>				
TOTAL A (Cities Alliance Grant Request)	350,250				

B. CO-FINANCING

¹¹ Travel and subsistence costs

Activity #1: Launch workshop national & Website	25,000		15,000	10,000	
Activity #2: Launch workshops in 6 states	30,000		30,000		
Activity #2: Data collection, analysis and preparation of city reports	49,600	49,600			
Activity #3: Data collection, analysis and preparation of state reports	14,150	14,150			
Activity #4: Data collection, analysis and preparation of national report	21,250	21,250			
Activity #5: Final dissemination workshops in 6 states	30,000		30,000		
Activity #6: Final dissemination workshop - national	25,000		15,000	10,000	
Independent Audit	5,000				
TOTAL B (Co-Financing)	200,000	85,000	90,000	20,000	

C. TOTAL

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET COST (A + B)	550,250				
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See Guidelines for more information.

(1) An external audit is required upon completion or termination of project activities. Categorise this type of expenditure as “other.”

(2) Incremental costs associated with the management of the project, up to a maximum of 15 percent of the Cities Alliance grant request. Categorise this type of expenditure as “other.” Detailed cost break down required in Section 23 Costing Assumptions

23. Costing Assumptions in the Proposal

Consultants¹ for developing database/situational analysis for 42 cities

Consultant A \$2,500

Consultant B \$1,500

Total for each city \$4,000

Total for 42 cities \$168,000

Consultants for developing database/situational analysis for 6 states

Consultant A	\$5,000
Consultant B	\$3,000
Total for each city	\$8,000

Total for 6 states	\$48,000
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National Consultants

Consultant A	\$45,000
Consultant B	\$27,000
Total	\$72,000

Total Consultants	\$288,000
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Travel	\$34,500
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(126 trips to cities and 12 trips to states @ \$250 per trip)

Subsistence/Local travel	\$60,750
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(\$75 for 15 days in each city and 30 days in each state)

Total	\$383,250
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2 National Workshops	\$30,000
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12 state workshops	\$60,000
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Publication & webpage	\$20,000
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Total	\$493,250
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Supervision & audit	\$57,000
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Total Project Cost	\$550,250
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CA grant	\$350,250
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Co-financing	\$200,000
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The workshop costs would cover the expenses of organizers and participants relating to travel and boarding and lodging, workshop venue expense and dissemination materials.

National workshops (1 day) with 75 participants including 30 outstation officials)

Air travel for 30 participants (@ \$250 per person)	\$7,500
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Boarding & lodging for 30 outstation participants (@ \$150 per day per person)	\$4,500
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Workshop venue, lunch and dissemination material	\$3,000
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Total per workshop	\$15,000
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State workshops (1 day) with 75 participants including 30 outstation participants

Air travel for 5 participants @ \$250 per person (resource persons)	\$1,250
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Boarding & Lodging for 30 outstation participants (@75 per day per person)	\$2,250
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Workshop venue, lunch and dissemination material	\$1,500
Total per workshop	\$5,000

24.Expected currency of expenditures

Into what currency (or currencies) do you expect the grant funding (provided in U.S. dollars) to be converted?

INR

What exchange rate assumptions have you used?

Rs.50 per USD

25. Co-financing arrangements

Co-financing Source	Description of Co-Financing
1. MOUD	US\$200,000
2.	
3.	
4.	

Is all co-financing confirmed/committed? No

26. Additional Financial Management Information from Recipient

- a.) Is the Recipient a registered organization under the countries/cities legal requirement? - (Yes /No)
- b.) Can the recipient provide proof of registration and years of operation? -(Yes /No)
- c.) Does the recipient have prior experience managing other Donor funds and provide documentation to support this? (Yes /No)
- d.) Does the recipient have or can open a bank account?- (Yes /No)
- e.) Is the recipient audited annually? - (Yes /No)
- f.) Do you produce periodic financial reports for monitoring and evaluation? (Yes /No)

The following documents are attached:

- 1. Letter of GOI(Ministry's) Interest
- 2. Letter of Ministry's Approval
- 3. Letter of UN-Habitat Approval
- 4. Letter of World Bank Support
- 5. Letter of World Bank Institute's Support

ⁱ The consultants at national, state and city-level are national consultants to be hired by